



Planning~Preparedness~Prevention

Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

Mesa County Dispatch	(970) 242-1234
Garfield County Dispatch	(970) 625-8095
St. Mary's CareFlight Helicopter	(970) 332-4923
Poison Control Hotline	(800) 222-1222
CHEMTREC	(800) 424-9300

**Piceance, Mid-Continent Business Unit
760 Horizon Drive, Suite 101
Grand Junction, CO 81506
(970) 263-3600**

24 Hour Oxy Emergency Reporting (970) 248 - 0497
rev7. 08/01/11

NOTE: The hard copy ERP Manual is an uncontrolled document. Updates to the notification list will be distributed as needed to all employees. Any questions or concerns should be directed to the HES Dept.



This plan is intended to provide general information about natural gas facilities owned and operated by Oxy and guidance for conducting emergency response operations, which cannot be handled in a routine manner. The information provided will help to increase an understanding of Oxy operations and help in providing assistance to the general public and to Oxy should unexpected conditions arise which create a concern for public safety. This document is designed to provide guidance for conducting emergency response operations and for meeting the obligations of OSHA in 29 CFR Part 1910.38-39, "Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans", 1910.119(n) "Process Safety Management."

Emergency - A sudden and urgent occasion for action; pressing necessity
-New American Webster Dictionary

Agency Emergency Contact List

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PHONE</u>
Government: Federal & State	
Bureau Land Management (BLM)	(970) 257-4800
CHEMTREC	(800) 424-9300
Poison Control Hotline	(800) 222-1222
National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802
US Army Core of Engineers	(202) 761-1001
US Forest Service (USFS) – White River	(970) 945-2521
US Forest Service (USFS) – GMUG	(970) 874-6600
Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW)	(970) 255-6100
Colorado Oil & Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC)	(888) 235-1101
Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE)	(877) 518-5608
SEPC (State Emergency Planning Committee): Chuck Vale, Field Manager-Northwest Region	(970) 846-3912
Government: Local	
DeBeque Fire Department (Non-Emergency)	(970) 283-8632
Plateau Valley Fire Department (Non-Emergency)	(970) 268-5283
Garfield County Dispatch	(970) 625-8095
Mesa County Dispatch (Cascade Creek & Collbran)	(970) 242-1234
Rio Blanco County Dispatch	(970) 878-9620
LEPC <u>Cascade Creek</u> (Local Emergency Planning Committee): Chris Bornholdt, Garfield County Emergency Manager	(970) 945-0453
LEPC <u>Collbran</u> (Local Emergency Planning Committee): Andrew Martsolf, Mesa County Emergency Manager	(970) 244-1763
St. Mary's CareFlight Helicopter	(970) 332-4923
Operations	
Oxy 24 Hour Emergency Hotline	(970) 248-0497
DCP Plant Gas Control	(970) 487-3607 (303) 478-4256
Enterprise Gas Control 24 Hr.	(800) 331-3032 (800) 546-3482
Kinder Morgan Compressor Station Gas Control	(877) 335-3680
Questar Pipeline (Emergency / Gas Leak)	(800) 300-2025
Safety Kleen 24hr Emergency Response/Cleanup	(888) 375-5336
Critical Contractors	
ROUSTABOUT/DIA Chris Marx	(970) 283-5706 (970) 261-2911
KNOWLES Mike Knowles	(970) 216-5664
Road Maintenance (MB Construction) Mike Buniger Maverick Stanton	(970) 812-6513 (303) 229-6749

Table 1: Agency Emergency Contact List

NOTE: **DO NOT USE "911" from a satellite phone. You will not be able to reach a local dispatcher.**

In many of our work areas, cell phones will not connect with a local dispatch. The above numbers can be used from any phone and will reach our immediate response teams. It is very crucial that each individual follows this procedure to ensure an appropriate response time of the emergency personnel.

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Introduction To The Piceance, Mid-Continent Business Unit (MCBU)

Oxy owns and operates natural gas exploration and production fields, covering approximately 129,000 net acres. The two fields operated by Oxy, the Cascade Creek Field and the Collbran Field, are both located within Garfield and Mesa Counties, Colorado, respectively. This operation includes +500 producing wells with associated production equipment and structures, several miles of natural gas and water gathering lines, satellite compressor stations and large compression facility. The office located in Grand Junction, Mesa County, Colorado serves as the support office for Piceance development. The business unit headquarters and additional support to Piceance operations is located in Houston, Texas.

Most of the Oxy Piceance area operations in Garfield and/or Mesa County are located in rugged terrain, away from public access or direct influence. The enclosed maps show the general route of the field roads, well-site locations and major above-ground facilities.

Natural gas is a safe, clean, dependable fuel used in millions of homes for cooking, heating, cooling and drying. It is also used by many commercial and industrial customers. Although typically safe to us, natural gas is an energy source and must be properly handled and does require a certain amount of caution when being produced and used. Natural gas is not poisonous; however, it does displace oxygen in enclosed spaces and may cause suffocation.

In its pure state, natural gas is odorless. Odorants, in low concentrations, are added when the gas enters local distribution systems for safety purposes to serve as a warning of natural gas presence. DO NOT trust your sense of smell to identify a gas leak. The most effective method used by natural gas companies to locate leaks is with an instrument designed to “sniff” or locate leaks. A pipeline leak can be indicated by the following signs: (1) blowing sound; (2) dirt being blown into the air; (3) bubbles or water being blown into the air when the pipeline is located in a water source; (4) fire emanating from the ground or burning above the ground; (5) vegetation turning brown on or near the right-of-way; (6) persistent odor associated with natural gas. Natural gas is lighter than air and will not travel or accumulate close to the ground, as will liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or gasoline fumes. It will rise quickly and be diluted in the atmosphere unless it is trapped within an enclosure. In order for natural gas to burn, it must be combined with air to a perfect mixture. When the gas is between 4 – 14% combined with air, it will readily ignite.

Natural gas is compressible. It is compressed before entering transmission pipelines. Oxy Piceance area compressor and pipeline systems fully comply with state and federal standards for construction and operation. For production purposes, natural gas may also require the reduction and/or elimination of excess fluids and hydrocarbons. Separators and tri-ethylene glycol dehydration units are located at well locations and at the Conn Creek Compression Facility. The gas compression facility is not staffed 24 hours per day; however, emergency contacts are posted at the entry to the facility. Internal operations are monitored through electronic output with alerting capabilities 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. This facility is located on Oxy property. There are no residents within 1 mile of the facility.

Public Safety

Oxy Piceance area has operating procedures in place that are intended to protect the public and its employees from undue harm. In addition, the Company follows strict codes of compliance for the protection of public and Company property and the natural environment. When a concern for public safety is encountered within the Oxy Piceance area of operations, Oxy should be notified immediately! Oxy Piceance area employees and consultants are trained and equipped to handle unexpected conditions associated with the Company's natural gas production, gathering and processing systems. Emergency response organizations will be utilized where necessary and to assist with the public and neighboring properties during emergencies.

Emergency Response Plan (ERP) Components

I. Pre-emergency Planning & Coordination With Outside Parties

The following procedures cover emergency response guidelines that address anticipated emergency scenarios and define training required for employees engaged in oil or gas exploration and production (E&P) operations. The degree to which this ERP will be activated will depend entirely on the nature of the occurrence. There are (3) main options Oxy will decide when implementing the ERP, from most engaged to least engaged: offensive tactics, defensive tactics, and non-intervention. Remember, if offensive and defensive tactics are not feasible, there is always the option to non-intervene. The incident commander's option must account for life safety first, the environment second, and lastly, property (Oxy or non-Oxy).

The ***Piceance ERP Manual*** will be reviewed and updated at least annually to reflect current activity and to increase effectiveness of the plan through discussions among all people involved. Each year Oxy employees are required to receive training on the ERP accompanied with real-life emergency drills, followed by a formal critique. These drills help improve the ER process, by addressing opportunities for improvement within the ERP system.

This ERP has been shared with both Mesa and Garfield County officials, including the Local Emergency Response Commission (LEPC). The plan has also been distributed to the DeBeque Fire Department and the Plateau Valley Fire Department.

II. Personnel Roles, Lines of Authority, Training, & Communication

When feasible (dependent upon emergency severity) the Incident Command System (ICS) should be established consisting of a designated and trained incident commander, with assignments given to the four main categories for proper incident management: operations, logistics, planning, and finance. The incident commander will have the overall responsibility of determining what personnel best fits each needed function.

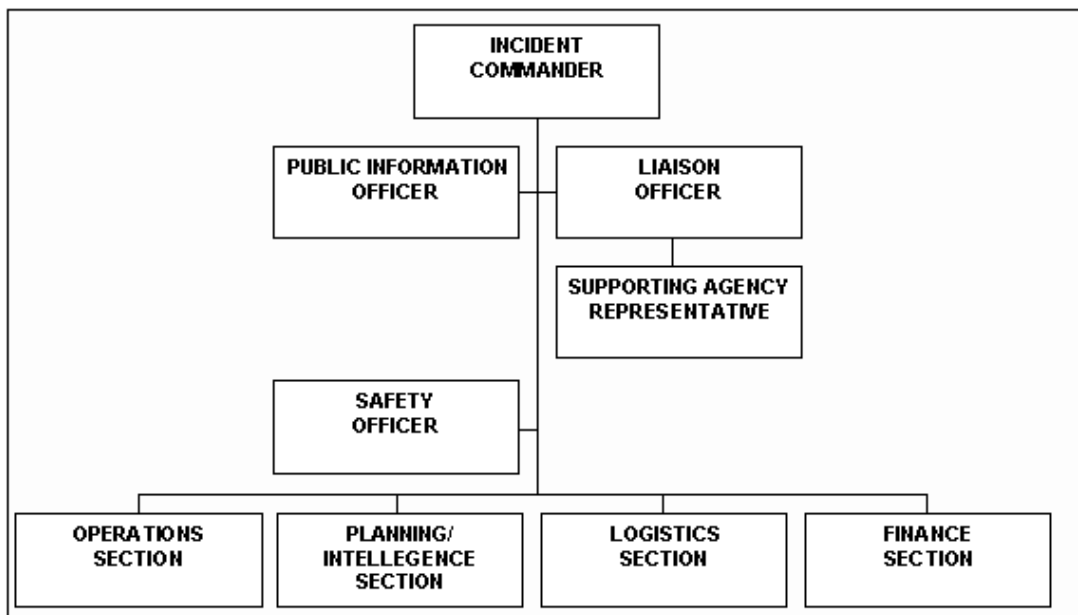


Figure 1: ICS (Incident Command System) Tree

Below is the roles & responsibilities with required training, of the main components of a proper ICS, based on *Figure 1: ICS Tree*. These established positions will vary, depending on incident severity, employee availability, and readily emergency identification.

Incident Commander (IC)

- Only an Oxy employee trained in HAZWOPER IC (24hr), Technician Level (24hr), and preferably Cleanup Ops (40hr) can assume this role
- Responsible for the command function at all times
- Overall management of the incident
- Assessment of the incident priorities
- Assess resource needs and orders
- Coordinate with outside agencies as needed
- In charge of setting up the ICP (incident command post)
- Will assign specific roles during the initial phase of the emergency

Public Information Officer (PIO)

- This individual shall have HAZWOPER or ERP awareness training
- This individual will coordinate with the *Oxy Public Affairs* (See Table 3 in the *Media Relations Guide* Section) prior to releasing any incident information to or associated members of the media
- Coordinate and get approval from the IC before the release of all incident-related information
- Should obtain advice/key messages from *Oxy Public Affairs* before talking to the media
- Determine staffing needs and order assistants as appropriate
- Monitor the public's reaction to information and report back to the IC

Liaison Officer (LNO)

- This individual shall have HAZWOPER or ERP awareness training
- Communicate with the IC the representing agencies (governmental, non-governmental, and private entities/stakeholders) concerns and issues
- Maintain contact of and with all involved agencies
- Prepare and include necessary information about agencies in the IAP
- Only one LNO will be assigned for each incident

Safety Officer (SO)

- This individual shall have HAZWOPER IC (24hr) & Technician Level (24hr) Training
 - This is usually an Oxy HES Specialist or designee
- Assess and communicate hazardous and unsafe situations
- Ensure a site safety and health plan is developed
- Develop safety measures or communication to assure personnel safety
- Immediately correct unsafe acts or conditions
- Maintain awareness of active and developing situations
- Prepare and include safety messages in the IAP (incident action plan)
- Assign assistants as needed

Operations Section

- This individual shall have HAZWOPER IC (24hr) & Technician Level (24hr) Training
- Directing the execution of the IAP
- Activating and executing the Site Safety and Health Plan
- Directing the preparation of unit operational plans
- Requesting or releasing sources
- Making expedient changes to the IAPs as necessary
- Reporting to the Incident Commander

Planning/Intelligence Section

- This individual shall have HAZWOPER IC Awareness Training at a minimum
- Work closely with the Operations Section and the IC in determining the best possible picture of the current situation
- Work closely with the Operations Section and the IC in determining the incident strategy and tactical objectives
- Staffing, organizing, and supervising the planning section

- Planning for relief and replacement of staff as appropriate
- Preparing for and participating in planning meetings
- Completing necessary ICS forms for the IAP
- Ensuring the IAP is constructed, copied, and disseminated to all incident personnel
- Communicating and implement the IAP
- Providing periodic status reports to the IC

Logistics Section

- This individual shall have HAZWOPER IC Awareness Training at a minimum
- Work closely with the IC in anticipating and providing all incident support requirements
- Order all resources through appropriate procurement methods
- Providing and establish all incident facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment, food, communications, and any medical assistance during the incident
- Staffing, organizing, and supervising the logistics section
- Planning for relief and replacement of staff as appropriate
- Preparing for and participating in planning meetings
- Completing necessary ICS forms for the IAP
- Providing periodic status reports to the IC

Finance Section

- This individual shall have HAZWOPER IC Awareness Training at a minimum
- Work closely with the IC in estimating, tracking, and approving all incident expenses
- Monitoring and coordinating funding from multiple sources
- Ensuring that all company, local, state, and federal rules and laws are complied with in regard to spending
- Staffing, organizing, and supervising the Finance Section
- Planning for relief and replacement of staff as appropriate
- Preparing for and participating in planning meetings
- Completing necessary ICS forms for the IAP
- Providing periodic status reports to the IC

III. Emergency Recognition & Prevention

In the event of an emergency resulting from an industrial accident, forces of nature, or enemy action, there are certain problems that can be anticipated. The purpose of this plan is to outline the responsibility for meeting such problems and to establish methods for handling the emergency with the least exposure to personnel, environment, and property.

For the purpose of this plan, an emergency is considered to be any condition which requires assistance over and above that which can be supplied by the normal personnel present at the time or which cannot be handled in a routine manner.

A first aid incident or minor fire which is limited to a small area, and which can be handled by the personnel present, does not fall under this plan. An emergency may include a medical emergency, fire, severe weather, explosion, uncontrolled release of natural gas or enemy action.

Upon recognition of an emergency it is critical that the supervisor on location follow the appropriate incident notification outlined in *Figure 1: Piceance Incident Notification Flowchart*. Any lapse within the chain of command locally, may severely damage the level of response needed, immediate crisis communication required to Oxy-Houston personnel, and Oxy's self-image and operating reputation within the community.



Oxy Piceance Incident Notification Flowchart

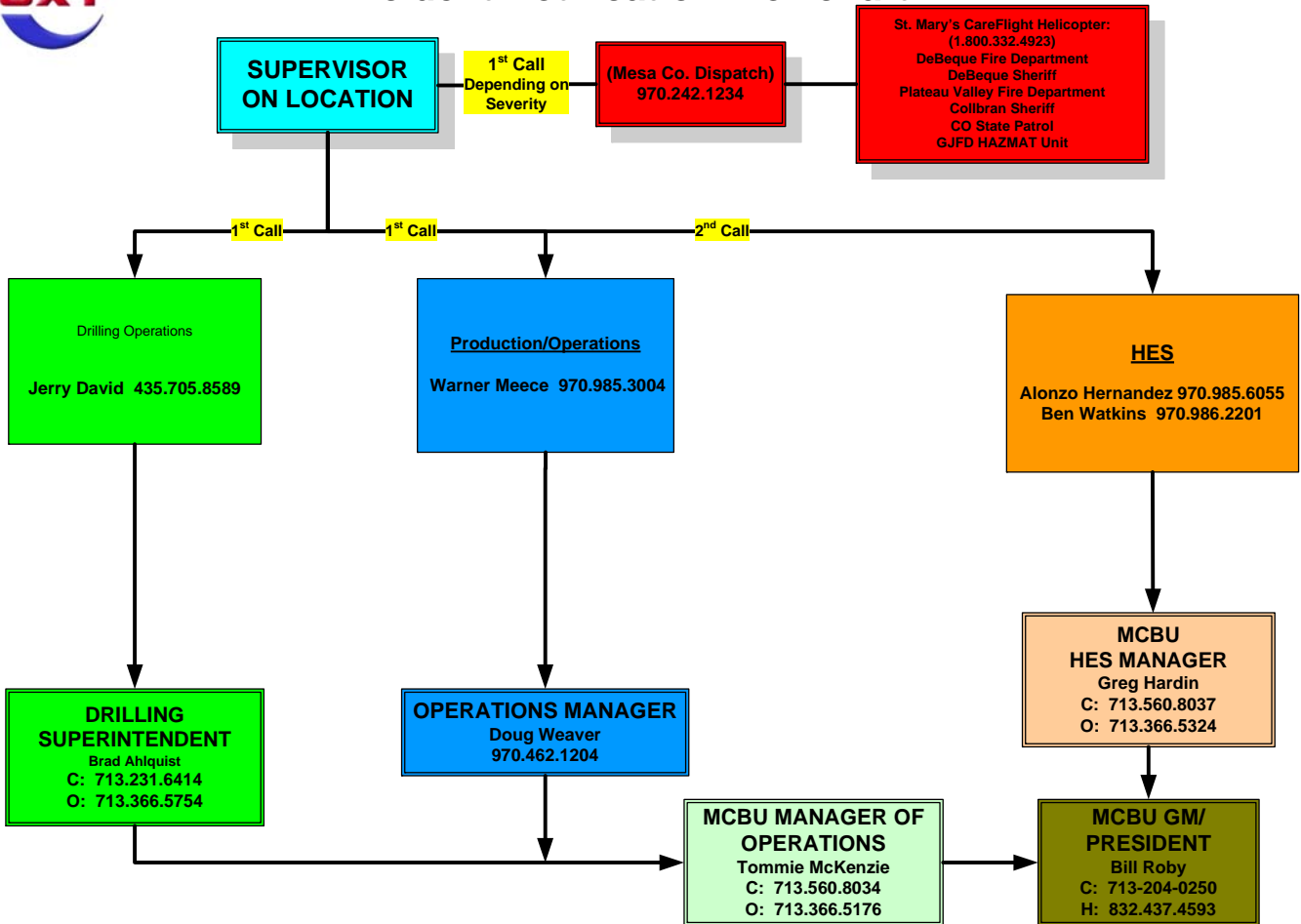


Figure 2: Piceance Incident Notification Flowchart

It is essential that all personnel are familiar with the location, operation and properly trained on fire extinguishers. Select personnel (i.e., plant operator) should be thoroughly familiar with all valves necessary to isolate the source of any natural gas leak, pipeline rupture, processing facility failure or other production related emergency. The location of all utility control points should be known by plant and field personnel, i.e., electric switch boxes, water and gas control valves.

IV. Safe Distances & Places of Refuge

Depending on the emergency, personnel shall evacuate to a location upwind and uphill, if possible. Personnel will meet at the designated safe area and a head count will be taken by the supervisor or the designee to ensure that everyone is accounted for. Each field area has specific pre-determined areas of refuge with a primary mustering point and a secondary mustering point (where applicable). It is important to note that each mustering point is identified with a mustering sign and a windsock (where applicable). Personnel should look for the mustering sign when evacuation is necessary. Below is a summary of the pre-determined mustering points for each field: *(See the maps herein for aerial representation).*

Grand Junction Office:

- Primary Mustering Point → Southeast corner of the parking lot
- Secondary Mustering Point → Northeast corner of the parking lot

Cascade Creek Field

- Primary Mustering Point → Quadplex field office(s)
- Secondary Mustering Point → Corral at Conn Creek Rd (GC Rd 213) & GC Rd 204

Collbran Field

- East Plateau Area
 - Primary Mustering Point → East Plateau Field Office
- Brush Creek Area
 - Primary Mustering Point → Brush Creek Field Office
- Hell's Gulch Area
 - Primary Mustering Point → East of Compressor Station

Site-specific evacuation routes, emergency procedures, and pre-selected muster points should be identified and confirmed at each pre-job and regularly scheduled safety meeting for daily work tasks.

V. Site Security and Control

The Operations Section, in conjunction with the incident commander shall be responsible for assigning company employees or contracted security forces to provide traffic control and establish a secure outside perimeter prior to being assisted by local emergency response personnel. Additionally, the hot, warm, and cold zones must be established for effective incident control. *Figure 2* shows a generic incident layout.

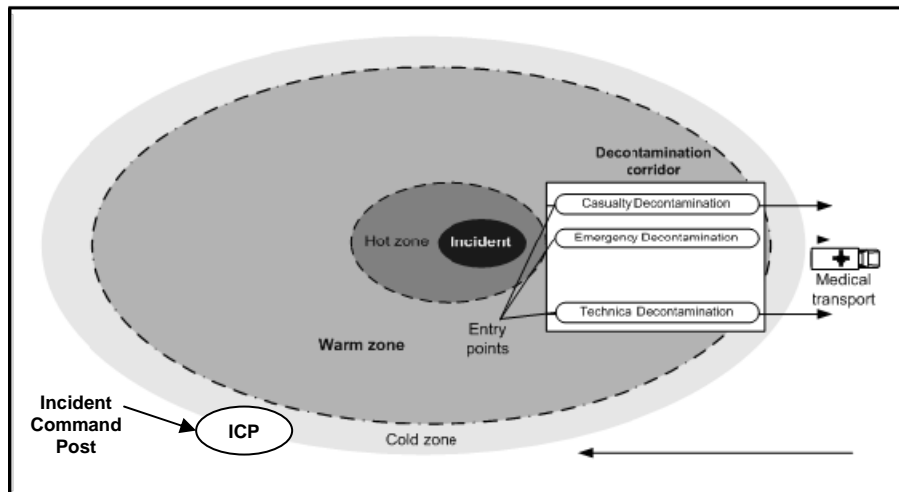


Figure 3: Typical Incident Site Layout

VI. Evacuation Routes and Procedures

The following are eight different potential emergencies that have been identified as having potential occurrence for Oxy's operations in the Piceance. It is imperative that employees familiarize themselves with each emergency procedure and varying evacuation route for each. The **RED BOX** is a quick tool to identify proper notifications, emergency tools, and forms that may need completion depending on emergency severity.

Emergency Procedure:
Fire in the Grand Junction Office
760 Horizon Drive, Suite 101



Notifications

- 911 (GJ Fire Department)
- Oxy Floor Warden
- Other Oxy Employees

Emergency Tools

- Nearest Fire Extinguisher(s)
- Nearest Manual Fire Alarm Pull Station
- Floor Fire & Life Safety Map

Required Forms To Complete (post-incident)

- Fire Report Form

1. If safe to do so, determine the location of the fire in the building.
2. Warn others in building; activate the nearest fire alarm pull station.
3. Notify your floor warden immediately. Make sure others are aware of the danger and are evacuating the building.
4. If fire is in the incipient stage and it can be done safely, extinguish the fire. If not, proceed to step #5.
5. Leave the building quickly through the safest exit utilizing your specific floor Fire & Safety Map. ***(Do not use the elevator as an exit; the elevator is not a means of egress).***
6. Meet in designated muster point/area of refuge. **The Grand Junction personnel shall meet at the SOUTHEAST corner of the parking lot from the 760 Horizon building. You can identify the mustering area by the Oxy mustering sign.** If wind or other conditions prevent using this location as the muster area, **the alternative muster area will be in the NORTHEAST corner of the parking lot from the 760 Horizon building. You can identify the mustering area by the Oxy mustering sign.**
7. Make sure all Oxy Piceance area employees are accounted for. ***(Floor wardens should utilize the specific floor plan Fire & Safety maps to account for each floor)***
8. Call emergency personnel – **DIAL 911**
9. Contact Oxy Piceance area Operations Manager.
10. If warranted and safe to do so, notify adjoining businesses and/or residents.
11. Notify other company personnel to perform previously discussed & planned roles to setup the Incident Command System (ICS) which could include, secure the area, assist in first aid, assist in evacuation, guide EMS, etc.

Emergency Procedure:
Fire in the Field Office(s)
Cascade Creek



Notifications

- Mesa Co. Dispatch (970.242.1234)
- Other Oxy Employees
- Any Contract Employees

Emergency Tools

- Nearest Fire Extinguisher(s)
- Listen for whistle/air horn (audible alarm)
- Trailer Fire & Life Safety Map

Required Forms To Complete (post-incident)

- Initial Incident Report Form
- Accident/Incident Statement Form
- Fire Report Form

1. If safe to do so, determine the location of the fire in the building.
2. Warn others in building; activate the fire alarm .
3. Notify the office warden immediately. Make sure others are aware of the danger and are evacuating all offices.
4. If fire is in the incipient stage and it can be done safely, extinguish the fire. If not, proceed to step #5.
5. Leave the building quickly through the safest, nearest exit utilizing your specific Fire & Safety Map. Make sure you leave your office door open, to aid the floor warden in evacuation efficiency.
6. Meet in designated muster point/area of refuge. **The Cascade Creek mustering point/area of refuge is located by the field office(s). You can identify the mustering area by the Oxy mustering sign.** In the event that wind or other conditions prevent using this location as the muster area, **the alternative mustering area is outside the Oxy gate at the Corral at Conn Creek Rd GC 213 & GC Rd 204 (look for the mustering sign).**
7. Make sure all Oxy Piceance area employees/critical contractors are accounted for.
8. Call emergency personnel – **DIAL 970.242.1234**
9. Contact Oxy Piceance Operations Manager.
10. If warranted and safe to do so, notify adjoining businesses and/or residents.
11. Notify other company personnel to perform previously discussed & planned roles to setup the Incident Command System (ICS) which could include, secure the area, assist in first aid, assist in evacuation, guide EMS, etc.

Emergency Procedure: Medical, Fire and/or Explosion, or Wildland Fire Cascade Creek & Collbran Fields



Notifications

- Mesa Co. Dispatch: 970.242.1234
- Other Oxy Employees
- Other Contractors

Emergency Tools

- Nearest Fire Extinguisher(s)
- Tune to 106.7 FM *OR* Weather Channel on CB Radio
- CB Radio/Oxy Radio
- Vehicle (evacuation purposes)
- MSDS
- St. Mary's CareFlight Helicopter # (970) 332-4923

Required Forms To Complete (post-incident)

- Initial Incident Report Form
- Accident/Incident Statement Form
- Fire Report Form

1. Survey the scene. If safe to do so, determine the nature and extent of the emergency. Determine proximity of any hazardous substances that may change the course of the emergency if exposed.
2. If fire is in the incipient stage and it can be done safely, extinguish the fire with a fire extinguisher or other extinguishing agent, fire blanket, water, etc. If not proceed to step #3.
3. If it is safe to do so, stop any unwanted release of flammables and de-energize unwanted power/energy sources, to include closing natural gas pipeline or facility valves. If not, proceed to step #4.
4. If the area is unsafe, move to a safe area. Isolate yourself and others from the area immediately and sound alarm with direct voice communication or other system as needed. Go to the applicable mustering points.
 - Conn Creek Compression Facility Alarm System
 - Utilizes combination strobe/audible combination to provide notification of egress both within the plant perimeter and inside buildings.
 - Alarm system activated on either facility ESD activation during emergency event or operator alarm system activation for notification of facility evacuation
 - Alarm system provides audible for 15 seconds, and strobes function until reset.

5. Notify Emergency Response Personnel

DIAL → Mesa County Dispatch (970) 242-1234.

Note: DO NOT USE "911" from a satellite phone. You will not reach a local dispatcher.

It is critical that the following information is provided when emergency services are needed in the Oxy field:

- Name and Phone Number of Caller.
- If Lat/Long is not known, provide driving directions and plan to meet responding agencies at a suitable rendezvous point and inform personnel where that will be and that someone will be at the appointed place to meet them. Give landmarks, mileage and any other information to help responders find your location.

- Be aware that it may require more than one person to guide emergency personnel. (*ambulance and fire may show up at different times*)
 - Determine any hazardous substances located in or near the incident location
 - Provide number of victims.
 - Provide Mechanism of Injury (i.e. motor vehicle rollover, slip/trip/fall from elevated level, struck by heavy object, head-on collision, etc.)
 - Describe, to the best of your ability, the Type of Injury(ies) (i.e. Amputation, burn, sprain/strain/fracture, crushing, poisoning, loss of consciousness, etc.)
 - **STAY ON LINE WITH THE DISPATCHER UNTIL TOLD TO HANG UP. DO NOT GET AGGRAVATED WITH THE TIME TAKEN TO GATHER INFORMATION. THE DISPATCHER WILL SEND ASSISTANCE WHEN THEY HAVE ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION GATHERED. THEY WILL NOT SEND RESPONDERS INTO A HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENT. DISPATCHERS ARE TRAINED TO GATHER INFORMATION FOR THE RESPONDERS AND THEY ARE YOUR LINK TO GETTING HELP AS SOON AS PRACTICAL.**
6. If the accident is severe enough, then it is feasible to call in flight support from St. Mary's CareFlight Helicopter. Refer to the *Appendix B: "How To Prepare A Landing Zone"* and to area maps (*Appendices D & F*) with designated Landing Zone locations.
7. Notify Supervisor or their designee
Supervisor or their designee should:
- Make sure EMS has been activated (*See Item 5*)
 - **Notify other company personnel to perform previously discussed & planned roles to secure the area, assist in first aid, assist in evacuation, guide EMS etc.**
8. Make sure all Oxy employees and contractors are accounted for by plant operations. Additional verification as needed using facility sign in log.
9. Report any incident to the Oxy Piceance Area Management Team IMMEDIATELY following *Figure 2: Incident Notification Flowchart*.
- ** In some instances it may be more practical and efficient to notify the supervisor first and have them call EMS.*

Key Tips On How To Recognize Injury(ies) and Provide Initial Care:

- Activate Emergency Medical Services' Assistance **BEFORE** it is too late - Call for help early. If it looks bad, feels bad, smells bad; it is probably bad.
- **ALWAYS** activate the local ground emergency service, even if you have notified CareFlight. Many times, the helicopter cannot reach an area because of bad weather conditions or a higher priority call out. Ground ambulance will verify landing zones and can provide guidance into an area for the helicopter.
- **DO NOT CAUSE MORE HARM AND DO NOT BECOME ANOTHER VICTIM BY RUSHING INTO A HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENT.**
- Only provide care to the level of your training.

- **DO NOT** move a victim unless there is imminent danger that could cause more harm.
- If available, communicate with CareFlight through the Emergency Services' radio channel for all landings. The frequency should be on all Oxy Piceance area radios.



Emergency Procedure:
Medical, Fire and/or Explosion, or Wildland Fire
Cascade Creek & Collbran Fields
Conn Creek Compression Facility/Cascade Creek Central Water Handling
Facility/Compressor Stations

Notifications

- Mesa Co. Dispatch: 970.242.1234
- Other Oxy Employees
- Other Contractors

Emergency Tools

- Nearest Fire Extinguisher(s)
- Tune to 106.7 FM *OR* Weather Channel on CB Radio
- CB Radio/Oxy Radio
- Vehicle (evacuation purposes)
- MSDS CD
- St. Mary's CareFlight Helicopter #

Required Forms To Complete (post-incident)

- Initial Incident Report Form
- Accident/Incident Statement Form
- Fire Report Form

1. Survey the scene. If safe to do so, determine the nature and extent of the emergency. Determine proximity of any hazardous substances that may change the course of the emergency if exposed.
2. If fire is in the incipient stage and it can be done safely, extinguish the fire with a fire extinguisher or other extinguishing agent, fire blanket, water, etc. If not proceed to step #3.
3. If it is safe to do so, stop any unwanted release of flammables and de-energize unwanted power/energy sources, to include closing natural gas pipeline or facility valves. If not, proceed to step #4.
4. If the area is unsafe, move to a safe area. Isolate yourself and others from the area immediately and sound alarm with direct voice communication or other system as needed. Go to the applicable mustering points.
 - Conn Creek Compression Facility Alarm System
 - Utilizes combination strobe/audible combination to provide notification of egress both within the plant perimeter and inside buildings.
 - Alarm system activated on either facility ESD activation during emergency event or operator alarm system activation for notification of facility evacuation
 - Alarm system provides audible for 15 seconds, and strobes function until reset.
5. Notify Emergency Response Personnel
DIAL → Mesa County Dispatch (970) 242-1234.
Note: DO NOT USE "911" from a satellite phone. You will not reach a local dispatcher.

It is critical that the following information is provided when emergency services are needed in the OXY field:

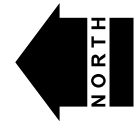
- Name and Phone Number of Caller.

- If Lat/Long is not known, provide driving directions and plan to meet responding agencies at a suitable rendezvous point and inform personnel where that will be and that someone will be at the appointed place to meet them. Give landmarks, mileage and any other information to help responders find your location.
 - Be aware that it may require more than one person to guide emergency personnel. (*ambulance and fire may show up at different times*)
 - Determine any hazardous substances located in or near the incident location
 - Provide number of victims.
 - Provide Mechanism of Injury (i.e. motor vehicle rollover, slip/trip/fall from elevated level, struck by heavy object, head-on collision, etc.)
 - Describe, to the best of your ability, the Type of Injury(ies) (i.e. Amputation, burn, sprain/strain/fracture, crushing, poisoning, loss of consciousness, etc.)
 - **STAY ON LINE WITH THE DISPATCHER UNTIL TOLD TO HANG UP. DO NOT GET AGGRAVATED WITH THE TIME TAKEN TO GATHER INFORMATION. THE DISPATCHER WILL SEND ASSISTANCE WHEN THEY HAVE ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION GATHERED. THEY WILL NOT SEND RESPONDERS INTO A HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENT. DISPATCHERS ARE TRAINED TO GATHER INFORMATION FOR THE RESPONDERS AND THEY ARE YOUR LINK TO GETTING HELP AS SOON AS PRACTICAL.**
6. If the accident is severe enough, then it is feasible to call in flight support from St. Mary's CareFlight Helicopter. Refer to the *Appendix B: "How To Prepare A Landing Zone"* and to area maps (*Appendices D & F*) with designated helipad locations.
7. Notify Supervisor or their designee
Supervisor or their designee should:
- Make sure EMS has been activated (*See Item 5*)
 - **Notify other company personnel to perform previously discussed & planned roles to secure the area, assist in first aid, assist in evacuation, guide EMS etc.**
8. Make sure all Oxy employees and contractors are accounted for by plant operations. Additional verification as needed using facility sign in log.
9. Report any incident to the Oxy Piceance Area Management Team IMMEDIATELY following *Figure 2: Incident Notification Flowchart*.
- ** In some instances it may be more practical and efficient to notify the supervisor first and have them call EMS.*

Key Tips On How To Recognize Injury(ies) and Provide Initial Care:

- Activate Emergency Medical Services' Assistance **BEFORE** it is too late - Call for help early. If it looks bad, feels bad, smells bad; it is probably bad.
- **ALWAYS** activate the local ground emergency service, even if you have notified CareFlight. Many times, the helicopter cannot reach an area because of bad weather conditions or a higher priority call out. Ground ambulance will verify landing zones and can provide guidance into an area for the helicopter.

- **DO NOT CAUSE MORE HARM AND DO NOT BECOME ANOTHER VICTIM BY RUSHING INTO A HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENT.**
- Only provide care to the level of your training.
- **DO NOT** move a victim unless there is imminent danger that could cause more harm.
- If available, communicate with CareFlight through the Emergency Services' radio channel for all landings. The frequency should be on all Oxy Piceance area radios.



NTS

CONN CREEK II COMPRESSOR FACILITY FIRE & LIFE SAFETY FEATURES

LEGEND

Fire Extinguisher Type:

- A=ABC
- B=BC
- C=BC-Electrical

MSDS

AED

1st Aid Kit

Eyewash Station

Emergency Shut Down

Flammable Storage Cabinet

Spill Kit

MUSTERING POINT A:
Yellow Bridge

MUSTERING POINT B:
Plant Entrance/Cattle Guard

ALTERNATE MUSTERING POINT:
FIELD OFFICE(S)

WATER COOLERS

CCI

COMPRESSOR BLDG

GENERATOR/MCC
BLDG

INLET FILTER/
SEPARATOR

DEHY CONTACTORS

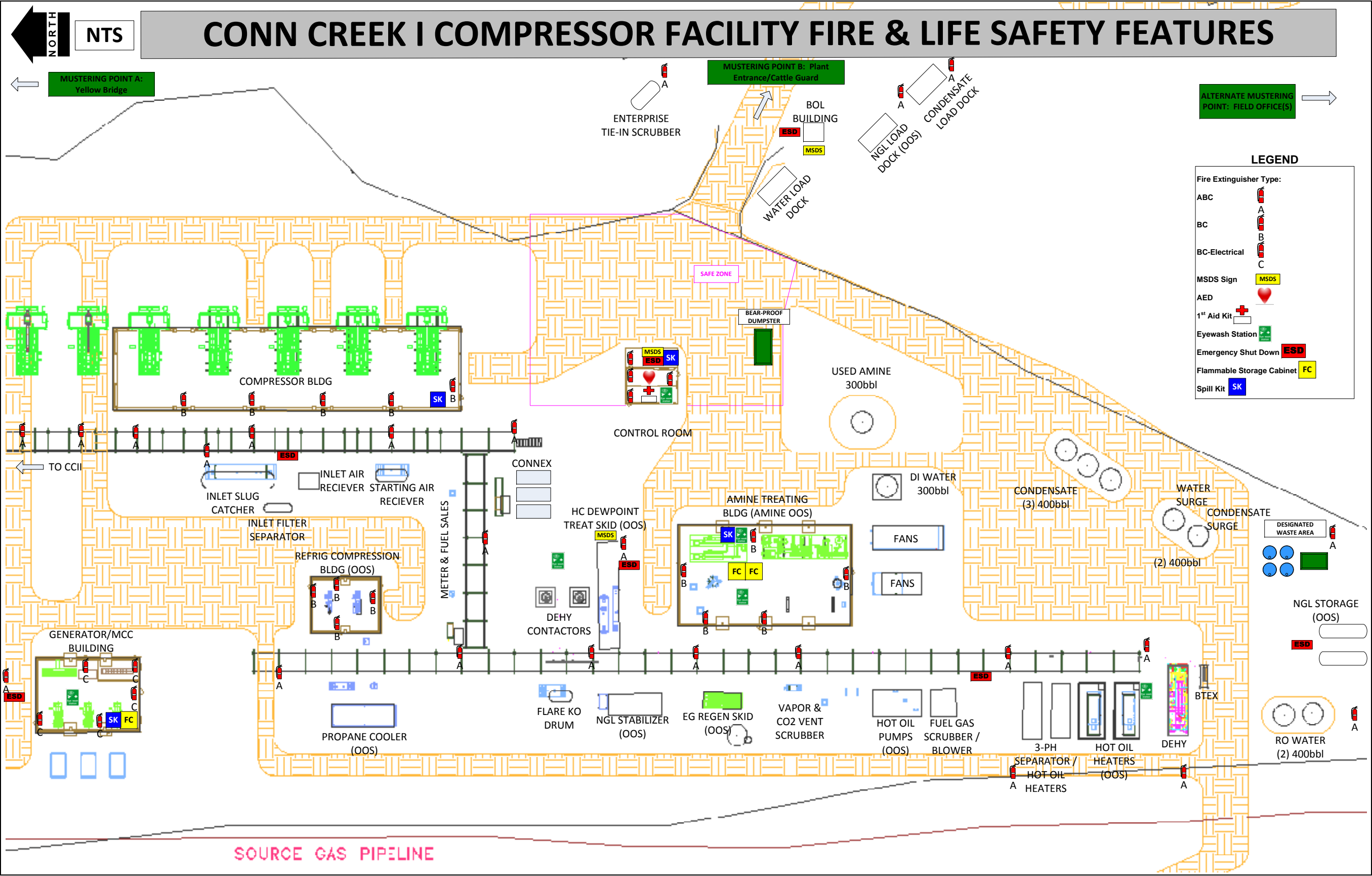
FUEL GAS
SCRUBBER
& METER

INTERSTAGE FILTER/
SEPARATOR

DEHY
BTEX
VCU

INTERCOOLER/
AFTERCOOLERS

DISCHARGE FILTER/
SEPARATOR



Conn Creek II Plot Plan

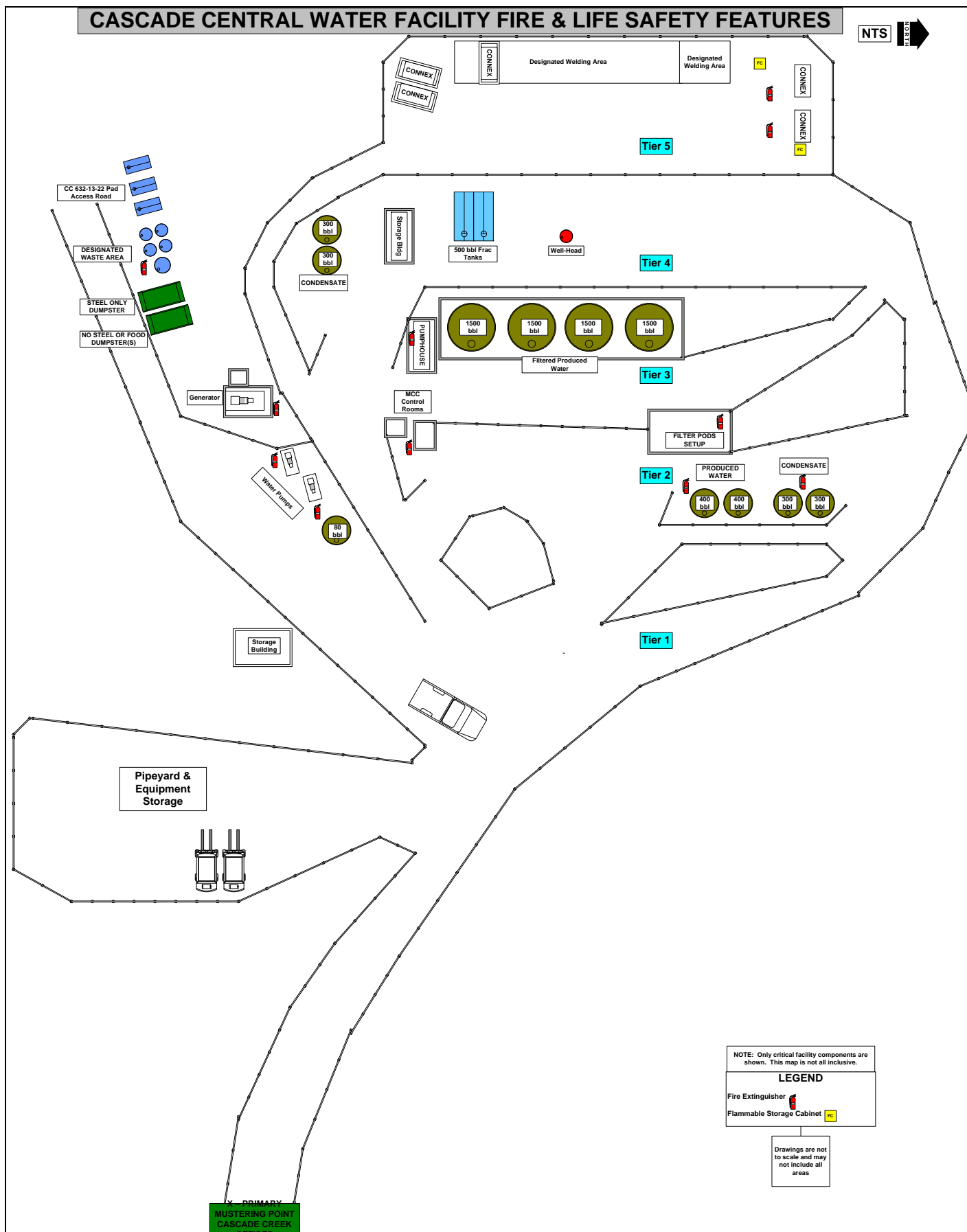


Figure 5: CC CWHF Map

Emergency Procedure: Vehicle Collision/Incident

Notifications

- Police (*Mesa Co. Dispatch: 970.242.1234 or 911*)
- Supervisor
- HES Group

Emergency Tools

- CB Radio/Oxy Radio
- Vehicle Registration
- Insurance Card
- 3-Day Emergency Preparedness Kit (*Oxy Employees*)

Required Forms To Complete (*post-incident*)

- Injury Report Form (*If Applicable*)
- Driver's Accident Report Packet (*glove-box*)

OCCIDENTAL OIL AND GAS CORPORATION

Injury/Vehicle Accident Reporting

All vehicle accidents, including those that do not involve personal injury or damage to a vehicle, require the completion of a Driver's Report of Vehicle Accident immediately following the accident. Vehicle accidents occurring in leased vehicles and personal vehicles being used for company business must be reported.

If injury results from a vehicle accident, it will also be necessary to complete an injury report.

A. Employee Injury

1. You must immediately report to your supervisor any injury sustained at work, no matter how slight the injury may be. Failure to report an injury promptly could result in the Company questioning a claim at a later date.
2. Your immediate supervisor will investigate the injury and prepare the appropriate reports.

B. Vehicle Collision

1. A vehicle collision is defined as any vehicle contact or damage requiring repairs to a Company vehicle, another vehicle, injury to a pedestrian, animal, or third party or damage to Company property.
2. If you are involved in a vehicle collision:
 - a. **STOP. NEVER LEAVE THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT.**
 - b. Obtain help for injured persons. Render "GOOD SAMARITAN" first aid if you are qualified to do so.
 - c. Notify police and a Company Supervisor.
 - d. Obtain necessary information at the scene. Exchange only driver's license number and insurance information with the other driver, but **DO NOT** make commitments. Simply state that you will report the collision to your company. Any liability will be determined by the Company and our insurance carrier. **DO NOT** express opinions or become involved in arguments.
 - e. Have witnesses provide you with their address and telephone numbers so they can be reached for follow-up statements regarding the collision.

OCCIDENTAL OIL AND GAS CORPORATION DRIVER'S REPORT OF VEHICLE ACCIDENT

Report all vehicle accidents immediately on this form regardless of amount of damage or loss. Do not discuss accident with anyone except company representative or police. In case of injury to others, or serious property damage, notify your supervisor at once. Be certain to secure the names and addresses of witnesses, bystanders, or people in the immediate vicinity who may have seen the accident or heard any statement made by persons involved.

GIVE DETAILS AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE

COMPANY DRIVER	1. a) <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONS b) <input type="checkbox"/> GAS PROCESSING c) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____ 2. REGION/OFFICE _____ 3. FACILITY _____ 4. DRIVER _____ 5. DRIVER'S HOME ADDRESS _____ 6. CITY _____ 7. STATE _____ 8. JOB CLASSIFICATION _____ 9. DATE EMPLOYED _____ 10. AGE _____ 11. DRIVER'S SOC. SEC. NUMBER _____ 12. DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER _____ 13. DRIVER'S LICENSE: a) <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATOR b) <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL 14. LICENSE RESTRICTIONS: a) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b) <input type="checkbox"/> No IN COMPLIANCE WITH THESE RESTRICTIONS? a) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b) <input type="checkbox"/> No OTHER OCCUPANT'S NAMES: _____
ACCIDENT SUMMARY	15. ACCIDENT LOCATION: _____ 16. CITY _____ 17. STATE _____ DATE OF ACCIDENT: 18. MONTH _____ 19. DAY _____ 20. YEAR _____ 21. TIME: HOUR _____ a) <input type="checkbox"/> AM b) <input type="checkbox"/> PM 22. PURPOSE OF TRIP: _____ _____ _____ _____
COMPANY VEHICLE	23. OWNER: a) <input type="checkbox"/> OCCIDENTAL b) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER 24. COMPANY VEHICLE NUMBER _____ 25. VEHICLE TYPE: a) <input type="checkbox"/> AUTO b) <input type="checkbox"/> PICKUP c) <input type="checkbox"/> TRUCK _____ TON CAPACITY _____ 26. YEAR: _____ 27. MAKE: _____ 28. DESCRIBE DAMAGE TO VEHICLE: _____ _____ 29. ESTIMATED COST TO REPAIR COMPANY VEHICLE: _____
OTHER VEHICLE(S)	DRIVER: _____ YEAR _____ MAKE _____ OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ OTHER OCCUPANT'S NAMES: _____ DESCRIBE DAMAGE TO VEHICLE: _____ _____ 30. ESTIMATED COST TO REPAIR VEHICLE(S): \$ _____ (ATTACH EXPLANATION IF MORE THAN ONE VEHICLE IS INVOLVED)
PERSONAL INJURIES	INJURED PERSONS' NAMES: _____ _____ NATURE AND EXTENT OF INJURIES: _____ _____ _____
OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGE	DESCRIBE PROPERTY DAMAGED OTHER THAN VEHICLES: _____ _____ _____ 31. ESTIMATED COST TO REPAIR DAMAGE: \$ _____

(OVER)

32. LIGHTING
(Check One)
a) ☐ Daylight
b) ☐ Dawn
c) ☐ Dusk
d) ☐ Night-lighted
e) ☐ Night-unlighted

33. ROAD CONDITIONS
(Check One)
a) ☐ Dry
b) ☐ Wet
c) ☐ Icy
d) ☐ Snow

34. ROAD CHARACTERISTICS
(Check All That Apply)
a) ☐ Paved
b) ☐ Unpaved
c) ☐ Straight
d) ☐ Curved
e) ☐ Flat
f) ☐ Hillcrest
g) ☐ Sloped

35. ROAD DESIGN
(Check One)
a) ☐ Interstate
b) ☐ Highway
c) ☐ Expressway
d) ☐ City Street
e) ☐ Other
Number lanes _____

WHAT DRIVERS WERE DOING (Check One for Each)

36. COMPANY DRIVER
a) ☐
b) ☐
c) ☐
d) ☐
e) ☐
f) ☐

37. OTHER DRIVER
a) ☐ Going Straight
b) ☐ Overtaking, Passing
c) ☐ Making Right Turn
d) ☐ Making Left Turn
e) ☐ Making U Turn
f) ☐ Slowing

36. COMPANY DRIVER
g) ☐
h) ☐
i) ☐
j) ☐
k) ☐
l) ☐

37. OTHER DRIVER
g) ☐ Stopped in traffic
h) ☐ Stopped sign/light
i) ☐ Entering traffic
j) ☐ Parked
k) ☐ Backing
l) ☐ Other

CONTRIBUTING FACTORY BY EACH DRIVER (Check All That Apply)

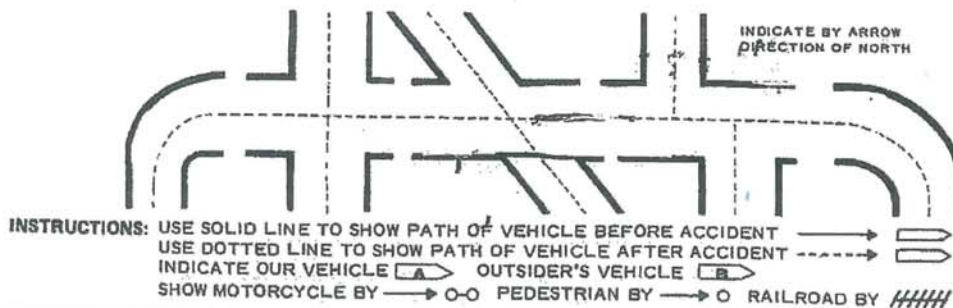
38. COMPANY DRIVER
a) ☐
b) ☐
c) ☐
d) ☐
e) ☐
f) ☐
g) ☐
h) ☐
i) ☐
j) ☐

38. OTHER DRIVER
a) ☐ Speeding
b) ☐ Traveling too fast for conditions
c) ☐ Failed to yield right of way
d) ☐ Passed stop sign
e) ☐ Disregarded traffic signal
f) ☐ Drove left of center
g) ☐ Swerved to miss object
h) ☐ Following too closely
i) ☐ Made improper turn
j) ☐ Driver inattention

36. COMPANY DRIVER
k) ☐
l) ☐
m) ☐
n) ☐
o) ☐
p) ☐
q) ☐
r) ☐

37. OTHER DRIVER
k) ☐ Under influence of alcohol, drugs
l) ☐ Inadequate brakes
m) ☐ Driver fatigue
n) ☐ Improper lane change
o) ☐ Improper backing
p) ☐ Road defect
q) ☐ Mechanical defect
r) ☐ Tire defect

40. TYPE OF COLLISION: a) HEAD ON ☐ b) SIDESWIPE ☐ c) RIGHT ANGLE ☐ d) REAR END ☐
41. DAY OF WEEK: a) MON ☐ b) TUE ☐ c) WED ☐ d) THU ☐ e) FRI ☐ f) SAT ☐ g) SUN ☐
42. CITATION GIVEN TO: a) COMPANY DRIVER ☐ b) OTHER PARTY ☐ VIOLATION TYPE: _____
43. VEHICLE CARGO: _____; DATE OF LAST STATE VEHICLE INSPECTION: _____
44. ANY KNOWN DEFECTS ON VEHICLE PRIOR TO ACCIDENT? a) YES ☐ b) NO ☐ List: _____
45. WERE OCCUPANTS OF COMPANY VEHICLE WEARING SEAT BELTS? a) YES ☐ b) NO ☐
46. WERE OCCUPANTS OF OTHER VEHICLE(S) WEARING SEAT BELTS? a) YES ☐ b) NO ☐
47. HAD COMPANY DRIVER ATTENDED DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSE? a) YES ☐ b) NO ☐



PLEASE COMPLETE THE SKETCH ABOVE SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF THE VEHICLE(S).

PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED: _____

HAVE YOU SUBMITTED REQUIRED REPORTS TO STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES? a) YES ☐ b) NO ☐

WHAT WOULD YOU DO TO PREVENT A SIMILAR ACCIDENT? _____

Date of Report

Signature of Driver

Signature of Driver's Supervisor

Emergency Procedure: Severe Thunderstorm/Flash Flood

Notifications

- **Other Oxy Employees**
- **Other Contractors**
- **Other Operators**

Emergency Tools

- **Tune to 106.7 FM OR Weather Channel on CB Radio**
- **3-Day Emergency Preparedness Kit (*Oxy Employees*)**
- **Oxy Radio/CB Radio**

1. During threatening weather or if severe weather has been predicted, tune to and monitor local weather radio or news broadcasts. When a severe weather warning has been issued for any location in the area, immediately notify office and field personnel that may be affected.
2. If possible, inform others to tune into local weather newscasts to stay abreast of possible conditions and/or weather changes in their area.
3. In the office:
 - Inform personnel.
 - If damage is sustained refer to emergency procedures for “Medical and/or Fire and Explosion”

In the field:

- If time allows, notify others of your location and situation.
 - Do not attempt to out run severe weather or flash floods.
 - Seek shelter if available, otherwise stay in vehicle.
 - Do not drive into flowing water.
 - Do not park and take shelter beneath trees.
 - Avoid exposed areas, ridgelines, natural washes
 - If caught out of your vehicle in the open then proceed downhill to a less exposed side slope location. Avoid trees, fences, large rocks. Squat in the open on the balls of your feet with your head down. Cover ears with hands, elbows in, and wait the situation out.
 - After Severe Weather or Flash Flood is clear notify others that you are okay, if possible.
 - Provide assistance to others if you are capable.
4. Make appropriate company notifications of injuries or damage to company property.

Emergency Procedure: Severe Weather – Blizzard

Notifications

- Other Oxy Employees
- Other Contractors
- Other Operators

Emergency Tools

- Tune to 106.7 FM *OR* Weather Channel on CB Radio
- 3-Day Emergency Preparedness Kit (*Oxy Employees*)
- Oxy Radio/CB Radio

1. During threatening weather or if severe weather has been predicted, tune to and monitor local weather radio or news broadcasts. When a blizzard warning has been issued in the area, immediately notify office and field personnel that may be affected. Inform others to tune into local weather newscasts to stay abreast of possible conditions and/or weather changes in their area.

2. If a blizzard is underway:

- Inform personnel.

If stranded in blizzard conditions:

- If possible, notify others of deteriorating conditions along with your location and situation before communications are lost.
- **DO NOT** leave your vehicle unless absolutely necessary. Assure exhaust pipe is clear of obstructions and run engine only when needed to conserve fuel.
- If stranded away from your vehicle or if it is necessary to abandon the vehicle, seek shelter in a stable structure and wait for help to arrive. If shelter is not available build a snow cave and wait for help. If caught outside of shelter, build a fire if possible.
- Try to stay dry. Change to dry and weather resistant gear.
- If you are caught with more than one person in a blizzard **DO NOT SEPARATE**. Provide assistance to others, if you are capable.
- Do not attempt to walk off the Mesa during blizzard conditions.

3. Make appropriate company notifications of injuries or damage to company property.

Emergency Procedure: Spill and/or Uncontrolled Gas Release

Notifications

- Other Oxy Employees
- Other Contractors
- Other Operators

Emergency Tools

- Tune to 106.7 FM OR Weather Channel on CB Radio
- MSDS
- Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)
- Wind direction

Required Forms To Complete (post-incident)

- Accident/Incident Statement Form
- Spill Report Form

1. If safe to do so, determine the nature and extent of the release and isolate the release. Be aware of hazardous substances or equipment in the area that may potentially create a change to the immediate emergency, i.e., hydrocarbon vapors.
2. If the release can not be safely isolated, evacuate the premise and establish roadblocks to prevent others from entering.
3. Notify Supervisor or their designee
 - **Supervisor or their designee should:
 - If necessary, notify other company personnel to perform previously discussed & planned roles to secure the area or assist as operationally needed.
 - Begin cleanup and remediation procedures as soon as possible.
 - **Contact Oxy Piceance area IMMEDIATELY!!!**
 - Fill out and submit spill report form, in accordance with Oxy policies and procedures.

The (4) most common releases that could occur under this potential emergency are:

- Condensate
- Produced Water
- Wet Natural Gas
- Dry Natural Gas

****Note: Report all spills/releases to Oxy Piceance area no matter the quantity. Oxy Piceance area will make the proper notifications to government agencies.**

- A spill is less than five barrels is not reportable to the COGCC, but reportable to Oxy.
- A spill is greater than five barrels, shall be reported to COGCC.
- If the spill is greater than 20 barrels, then verbal notification shall be provided to COGCC within 24 hours.
- A spill of a refined petroleum product (hydraulic fluid, fuel, etc) from a regulated storage tank and greater than 25 gallons is reportable to CDPHE.
- All spills on federal lands are reportable.
- Consult Oxy's SPCC plan for additional reporting requirements.

Emergency Procedure: Chemical Release/Spill

Notify Affected Personnel

- Other Oxy Employees
- Other Contractors
- Other Operators
- Mesa Co. Dispatch: 970.242.1234 (if needed)

Emergency Tools

- Tune to 106.7 FM OR Weather Channel on CB Radio
- MSDS
- Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)
- Wind direction

Required Forms To Complete (post-incident)

- Accident/Incident Statement Form
- Spill Report Form

1. If safe to do so, determine the nature and extent of the release.
 - Stay up wind and uphill
 - Locate Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), placards or labels that would help identify the chemical
 - Refer to Hazardous Communication (HAZCOM) program, Oxy Piceance Chemical Inventory, the ERG guidebook, placards, and labels for help in identifying the chemical and response procedures if necessary.
2. If there is no danger, isolate the release.
3. If the release can not be safely isolated, evacuate the premises and establish roadblocks to prevent others from entering the affected area.
4. Notify Supervisor or their designee
5. Supervisor or their designee should:
 - If necessary, notify other company personnel to perform previously discussed & planned roles to secure the area or assist as operationally needed. **
 - Contact local HAZMAT Response Team (**Mesa County Dispatch 970-242-1324**), if needed for immediate response and control of a hazardous chemical release.
 - **Notify Oxy Piceance area IMMEDIATELY!!!**
 - Begin cleanup and remediation procedures as soon as possible.
 - Consult Oxy's SPCC plan for additional reporting requirements.

The most common chemical spills having potential to release are:

- Methanol
- Corrosion/Scale Inhibitor
- Diesel Fuel

**** If the spill is on public ground or the public might be in any danger, notify local emergency services.**

Emergency Procedure: Earthquake

Notify Affected Personnel

- Mesa Co. Dispatch: 970.242.1234
- Other Oxy Employees
- Other Contractors
- Other Operators

Emergency Tools

- Tune to 106.7 FM *OR* Weather Channel on CB Radio
- CB Radio/Oxy Radio
- Emergency Response Guidebook (*ERG*)
- MSDS

Required Forms To Complete (post-incident)

- Injury Report Form (If Applicable)

If you are inside during an earthquake:

1. Immediately take cover under a table or desk, or stand in a doorway. In areas where cover is not available, kneel at the base of an interior wall, facing the wall and with head down and covered by arms.
2. Turn your body away from windows and mirrors.
3. Be alert for falling objects and stay away from overhead fixtures, filing cabinets, bookcases, and electrical equipment.

If you are outside during an earthquake:

1. Move to an open area away from buildings, trees, and power lines.
2. If unable to move to an open area, watch for falling objects.

If you are in an automobile during an earthquake:

1. Stop your vehicle in the nearest open area.
2. Stay in the vehicle until the shaking stops.

After an earthquake:

1. Be aware of the possibility of aftershocks.
2. If possible and it is safe to do so, evacuate the building as soon as the shaking has ceased. (Meet at the applicable Primary Mustering Area)
3. Do not move injured persons unless they are in obvious immediate danger (from fire, building collapse, etc.)
4. Open doors carefully. Watch for falling objects.
5. Do not use elevators.
6. Do not use matches or lighters.
7. Limit use of telephone to calls for emergency services.

Emergency Procedure: Terrorism Attack/Threat/Enemy Action

Notifications

- Mesa Co. Dispatch: 970.242.1234
- Other Oxy Employees
- Other Contractors
- Other Operators (See *Emer. Contact List*)

Emergency Tools

- Tune to 106.7 FM OR Weather Channel on CB Radio
- CB Radio/Oxy Radio
- MSDS
- Emergency Response Guidebook (*ERG*)
- Wind direction

Required Forms To Complete (post-incident)

- Injury Report Form (If Applicable)

1. There are (4) main types of terrorist activity to be aware of:

- ☐ Chemical
- ☐ Biological
- ☐ Radiological/Nuclear
- ☐ Explosives

2. Pay attention to the following **indicators**: (Any suspicious activity should be reported immediately.)

- ☐ Is the emergency response to a target hazard or target threat?
- ☐ Has there been a threat?
- ☐ Are there multiple (non-trauma related) victims?
- ☐ Are responders victims?
- ☐ Are hazardous substances involved?
- ☐ Has there been an explosion?
- ☐ Has there been a secondary attack/explosion?

If There Is **One Indicator**...

- ☐ Respond with a heightened level of awareness

If There Are **Multiple Indicators**...

- ☐ You may be on the scene of a terrorist attack
- ☐ Initiate response operations with extreme caution
- ☐ Be alert for actions against responders
- ☐ Evaluate and implement personal protective measures
- ☐ Consider the need for maximum respiratory protection or a full evacuation
- ☐ Make immediate contact with law enforcement for coordination

3. Evacuate the area immediately to the applicable primary muster point,, make notifications to immediate supervisor, HES Group, applicable Fire Department.

VII. Decontamination

Decontamination or DECON will be very limited to Oxy employees, due to the fact that offensive operations will be infrequent without the implementation of a respiratory protection program. However, it is the IC's responsibility to ensure that contract personnel involved with cleanup of hazardous materials follow proper DECON procedures. DECON shall always be established in the warm zone of an incident.

VIII. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) & Emergency Equipment

PPE and emergency equipment is critical to an effective and safe emergency response for entry personnel. The Operations Section is responsible to ensure all entry team members are wearing the appropriate level of PPE. Currently, Oxy Piceance area have not implemented a respiratory protection program (RPP), since a program has not been deemed necessary for Oxy employees at this time. For this reason, PPE will strictly consist of an ANSI-approved hard hat and safety glasses w/ sideshields, ASTM-approved steel-toe boots or chemical resistant steel-toe boots, and 100% cotton/wool or FRC (flame resistant clothing). Additional PPE may include a Tyvek chemical splash suit, neoprene gloves, face-shield, goggles, etc., depending on the scenario. Of course, all emergencies shall require an appropriate PPE site analysis prior to entry. Emergency equipment is also critical to effective emergency response. Below is a general list of Oxy-provided equipment: *(Note: this list may not be all inclusive)*

Emergency Equipment	
1st Aid Kits	4-Gas Monitor (CO, H2S, LEL, O2)
6-Gas Monitor (CO, H2S, LEL, O2, CH4, PID)	AED (automatic external defibrillator) (GJ office, CC Field office, CCCF Control room_)
Backboard (located in CC Field Office)	Explosion-Proof Flashlights
Eyewash Stations & Bottles	Fire Extinguishers
Landing Zone LZ Turbo Lights (CC Field office, CCCF Control Room)	Spill Confinement Supplies (booms, diapers, pillows) (CCWHF, EPCS, Brush Creek office)

Table 2: Emergency Equipment

IX. Emergency Medical Treatment & First Aid

In the event of an emergency involving injury to Oxy employees and/or contract personnel, immediate care shall be provided to the injured to abate any life-threatening injuries (e.g.; cardiac arrest, breathing stopped, and profuse bleeding, etc.), if deemed safe to do so. At least 50% of all Oxy employees are required to be trained in First Aid (FA), Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), and the use of an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED).

All other medical treatment beyond the first aid level, will require the evaluation of trained medical professionals from ambulance service to medical physicians at the clinic/hospital. The DeBeque Fire Department, the Plateau Valley Fire Department, and the St. Mary's Care Flight Helicopter can all provide advanced first aid at the Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) level. Hospital attention should be considered with respect to the below table, outlining medical facility protocol by priority. However, each emergency or incident should be managed case by case depending on injury severity.

Priority	Medical Facility	Contact Number
<i>Non-Emergency</i>	Work Partners Occupational Clinic	970.241.5585
<i>Non-Emergency</i>	Grand River Health & Safety Center	970.285.5731
<i>Emergency</i>	St. Mary's Hospital	970.244.2990

Table 3: Medical Facility Protocol

X. Emergency Alerting and Response Procedure

Once an employee recognizes the occurrence of an emergency, he/she will notify their immediate supervisor, following *Figure 2: Incident Notification Flowchart*.

The on-scene Incident Command Staff shall notify the appropriate lines of authority and emergency response agencies as follows:

- A. Notify Mesa County Dispatch at 970.242.1234.
- B. Call law enforcement officers to help control traffic and the public, if necessary. If roadblocks are required and established during an emergency, advise the control points what outside help may be expected so that they can be admitted to the project area.
- C. Consider the necessity of evacuating any residents in the area. Currently, there are ranching interests and residential areas in the field(s) that may need notification.
- D. Establish contact with Civil Defense, Electric Companies, Gas Companies or other service organizations as needed.
- E. Contact Doctors, Hospitals, HAZMAT and ambulances as necessary.
- F. Contact any outside help necessary, such as construction contractors, tank trucks and other producers in the area which may be affected.
- G. Maintain communications and information flow with Oxy Piceance area and all potentially affected personnel.

Notification to Oxy-MCBU management of any Health, Environment and Safety (HES) incident shall be made as soon as possible after the incident, so that additional steps can be taken as needed. Emergency response agencies as listed on page 3 of this plan shall be notified as needed. Below is the typical notification via the OXY chain of command, in accordance with OOG HES&S Procedure 60.400.0500 *Incident Reporting and Investigation Standard*.

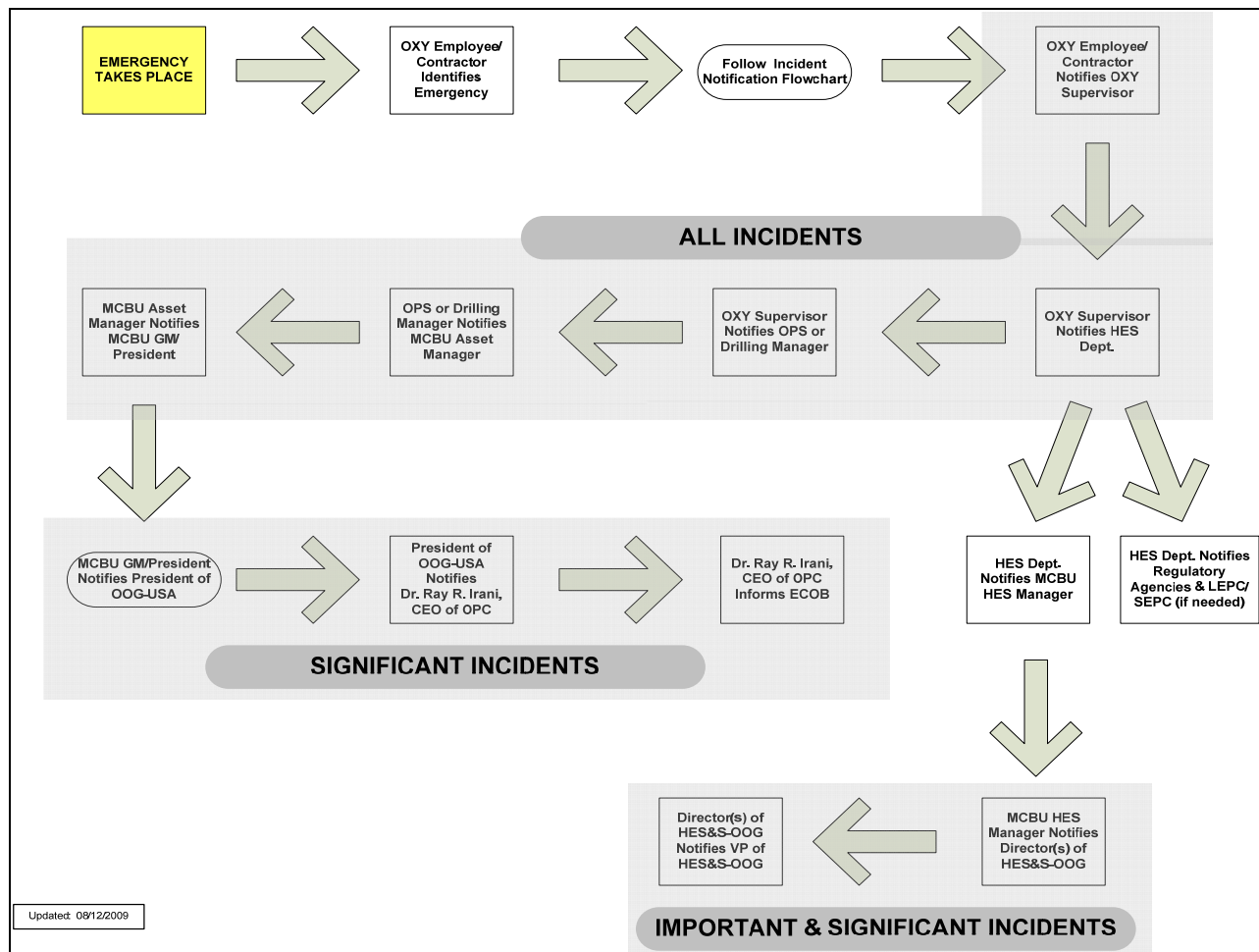


Figure 6: Oxy Crisis Notification Flowchart

XI. Media Relations Guide

All inquiries/requests for information from the media and the public should be referred to the Oxy Piceance area Operations Manager or MCBU-Asset Manager. Media relations are prohibited from entering the incident scene and must stay outside the perimeter. Below is the list of *Oxy Public Affairs* that the PIO must liaison with:

Preference	Name	Office	Home	Cell
Primary	Donna Warndorf	713-366-5304	NA	713-277-8147
Secondary	Melissa Schoeb	713.366.5274	NA	713.594.7331
Tertiary	Eric Moses	310.443.6377	310.458.3458	310.710.0743

Table 4: Oxy Public Affairs

XII. Critique of Response & Follow-up

Following all emergency response operations, a critique of the response efforts should be conducted to allow critical feedback that could improve the next potential emergency response management. This can be accomplished either verbally or in a structured, classroom setting outlining “what went right, what went wrong, and what can be improved on”. The critique should always be documented for legality reasons. It is important to remember that a critique should be constructive, which means a positive effort is being conducted. An incident critique is not a “blame game”.

Additionally, all forms from each functional ICS group should be reviewed, for assistance with the critique. Any corrective actions developed from the critique should be documented and followed with action plans/target dates to ensure consistency with emergency response efforts throughout all operational phases.

Appendix A: Field Fire Prevention Plan

Introduction

The *Fire Prevention Plan* is a guide to help you know what to do and who to contact during a fire breakout in the mesa/valley where Oxy has operations.

Having the available resources and knowing how to access them is crucial for someone who is involved in a fire incident and is injured or in critical condition. The information provided will help to increase an understanding of Oxy's policy and help in providing assistance to the general public and to Oxy should unexpected conditions arise which create a concern for public safety.

All Oxy employees, contractors, sub-contractors, or anyone on Oxy-owned property should have the *Emergency Response Plan (ERP) Manual* available if needed for a resource in case of an emergency situation. The *Fire Prevention Plan* is in addition in the ERP Manual and specifically lays out a plan of action for workers to follow when an unexpected fire does happen.

This section cannot cover all potential situations that may require emergency procedures. Check with the local Oxy representative for site specific procedures in effect for a particular work location.

Types of Fires

There are five general types of fires that have the possibility to occur on Oxy operations. They are lightning, smoking, flaring, hot work, and vehicle fires all which can result in a serious wild-land fire. Better understanding these types of hazards will only help you realize how to respond more efficiently if a wildfire occurs.

Lightning

Lightning is one of the most beautiful displays in nature. It is also one of the most deadly natural phenomena known to man. With bolts that are hotter than the sun, lightning can do some serious damage. One of the most common natural fires is caused by lightning. According to the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, "about half of all the wildfires in Colorado are lightning caused fires". Storms can move in very quickly on top of the mountain and lightning can become a severe hazard. In the United States alone, lightning sets 10,000 forest fires and causes \$100 million in property damage every year. Always stay inside during a lightning storm; never go outside. If you are caught outside during a lightning storm avoid trees, fences, poles, or anything metal.

Smoking

The second type of fire is smoking. The best way to prevent a fire from smoking is to smoke only in designated smoking areas or in your vehicle. Never throw a cigarette butt outside. This is one of the most common ways fires are started. Pay attention to posted "NO SMOKING" signs and never smoke near flammable liquids or gases.

Flaring

Another potential fire hazard is flaring. Flaring or venting is a controlled burning process of natural gas that cannot be processed for sale or use because of technical reasons. Oxy has long used flaring and venting to

safely dispose of gases that occur in the production and processing of natural gas. In emergency situations, flaring provides a safe way to stabilize equipment.

Hot Work

A fourth fire danger is hot work which includes welding, grinding, and cutting. Each one of these is extremely dangerous because of the high fire danger they present. Dry, hot temperatures provide the perfect environment for sparks to ignite and start a wild-land fire. Every contractor who intends to perform one of these operations for Oxy must have a permit to do so before they start their job. Each contractor must have an established person that is the "fire watch" while the hot work is being performed. This person stands ready with an approved fire extinguisher to put out any fires that may start. The fire watch is required to remain at the hot work area for a period of 30 minutes after the job is complete. This lessens the chance of a fire occurring.

Vehicle Hazards

Another fire concern is vehicles that are equipped with catalytic converters. Catalysts reduce emissions by accelerating the combustion of pollutants leaving the engine. In doing this job, they get hot. The outside metal temperatures of some types of converters may approach 800 to 1000 F under conditions of extremely high engine loading. In other words, catalytic converters on vehicles get extremely hot after a long drive up the mountain. So parking should be only in a designated parking area at the location. Never park a catalyst-equipped vehicle, or any vehicle, on a pile of dry grass/brush or other dry vegetation. Always park where you can easily access the nearest exit by driving forward. Survey the scene so you know your exits for means of a quick escape.

When a Fire Breaks Out:

If a potential wildfire breaks out on the mesa, the most important thing is accountability. First of all notify someone of the fire, whether it be your supervisor, coworker, etc. Second, call the **Mesa County Dispatch** immediately at **(970) 242-1234**; the sooner the fire department is dispatched, the quicker the response time will be. All fires on federal lands should require immediate notification to the applicable Oxy personnel. Then analyze the situation and determine what the potential hazards are.

Ask yourself these questions:

Are there any hazardous or toxic chemicals at risk?

Is the fire life threatening?

Is there damage to public property?

If possible and not a risk to life, isolate the fuel sources.

Next, determine if the fire can be extinguished, if so, alert someone else of your plans, locate the nearest fire extinguisher and proceed to put the fire out. Every employee of Oxy should be trained on how to properly extinguish a fire.

Note: Oxy recommends fighting a fire ONLY in the incipient stage. What is the incipient stage? A fire in its beginning stage. Incipient stage fires can be controlled with portable fire extinguishers.

There are (4) steps to extinguish a fire called the **PASS system**:

Pull - *Pull* the safety pin

Aim - Remove the hose and *aim* the nozzle toward the fire

Squeeze - Holding the handle, *squeeze* the trigger

Sweep – Extinguish the fire in a *sweeping* motion, from left to right



When to Leave

If the fire cannot be put out by the fire extinguisher in the *incipient stage*, it is time to evacuate the area immediately. Communication is key, inform everyone to evacuate the location and make sure everyone is accounted for. There should be designated meeting or muster points on location, where the entire crew/employees would meet in the event of an emergency. During the brief meeting, decide which route is the safest to use and evacuate as soon as possible.

Cascade Creek

There are (4) alternative routes of escape from Oxy Cascade Creek operations. The first three possible exits are drivable escape routes and the latter is a cow trail. The primary escape route is off the Oxy road leading to Conn Creek Road. The second is off Logan Wash Road if possible. The third alternative is to drive north on Trail Ridge Road, which is the road that lays directly north of the mesa well locations. If you stay on Trail Ridge Road it will eventually take you north to Rio Blanco County on County Road 5 and then to Colorado Highway 13. The other possible route would be to hike down the cow path that is connected to Oxy's valley operations. This allows (4) different evacuation routes where if one exit is blocked there is always an alternative. Please note the (3) secondary routes are ONLY for emergency access and are intended for the safe escape of *Oxy contractors/sub-contractors*.

Collbran

There are (3) alternative routes from the Oxy Collbran operations. All three are drivable escape routes on public highways. From the East Plateau area, one can take 60 Road, 59 ½ Road, and Grove Creek Road North to Highway 330 and then head eastbound to Highway 65 to I-70. A secondary escape route can be followed by heading South on 59 Road, to AA 50 Drive, to Lakeshore Drive, to Highway 65 southbound to Delta, then to the City of Cedaredge, to the City of Delta at Highway 92.

The Brush Creek area primary escape route is Highway 330 eastbound to the City of Collbran and then eastbound to Highway 65, to I-70. A secondary route can be followed westbound on Highway 330 to Northeast County Road 342, to North Divide Creek Road to the City of Silt and then I-70.

The Hell's Gulch area primary escape route is south on Canyon Road 342, to Highway 330 eastbound to the City of Collbran, and then eastbound to Highway 65, to I-70. A secondary route can be followed westbound on Highway 330 to Northeast County Road 342, to North Divide Creek Road to the City of Silt and then I-70.

Where To Go

Once you have evacuated the area, the primary muster point for each individual on the Cascade Creek lease would be the Oxy field offices. (Secondary is the cattle pens at Conn Creek Rd GC 213 & GC Rd 204.) Everyone should meet there and be accounted for by the supervisor in charge. If your path of escape is Trail Ridge Road, continue until you reach Piceance Creek, Rio Blanco county roads. Travel east on Rio Blanco County Road 5 to Colorado Highway 13 and then south on Highway 13 to Rifle, CO and Interstate 70.

Once you are in the safe zone contact your supervisor immediately for accountability. Drive careful and when emergency vehicles are met on the road, pull over and always give them the right away. **Report all fires, regardless of the size to an Oxy representative as soon as possible.**

If a situation occurs where all exits are blocked, find a location with a bare, dirt pad and wait out the fire. Park your vehicle the farthest point away from all production units and methanol/condensate tanks and turn the engine off. Stay in your vehicle with the windows rolled up and the air conditioner/heater off, with all vents closed. This will keep smoke from entering the vehicle.

Who/What is in Danger?

There are several major operations that are in the danger zone if a fire breaks out. Drilling rigs, multiple production sites, various contractors on location, hunter/rancher cabins, and particularly temporary housing units are a major concern for Oxy. Also, other oil/gas companies in the area travel daily on Logan Wash Road and could also be affected.

Temporary Housing Units

One of the most susceptible places for a wild-land fire to catch employees off-guard is the temporary housing units. Remote locations provide an opportunity for a fire to easily arrive and trap employees with no access/egress to escape. The temporary housing units are being assessed per Colorado state and county regulations to ensure the health and safety of each employee.

Fire Dangers/Hazards

The following is a list of things that should be considered for fire prevention:

- Temporary housing units must be a minimum of 75 feet from the well-head and condensate/methanol tanks.
- Smoking is allowed only in designated smoking areas. Smoking is **NOT ALLOWED** inside any temporary housing units owned or leased by Oxy on Oxy property. Matches and all smoking equipment may not be carried into "No Smoking" areas. Butt disposal containers should be placed in the designated smoking areas.
- Absolutely no drugs, alcohol, or firearms. Methamphetamine laboratories are **EXTREMELY DANGEROUS** and will not be tolerated on Oxy property.
- All exits must be maintained free and clear of any obstructions. Exits must have free clearance of 10 feet. EXIT signs must be posted at each exit in the facility. Center to center between trailers must be maintained at a minimum of 20 feet. Exit stairs must be sturdy and level.
- Areas around all temporary housing units shall be kept free of clutter.
- All combustible waste materials must be disposed of daily. Bear-proof trash containers must be provided on the location.
- No gas heaters are allowed on location. Only electric heaters or unit heaters are acceptable means of heating.
- Absolutely no open-flame fires or charcoal grilling is allowed. Only gas cooking grills are allowable per Oxy approval, but must be 50 feet away from the well-head.
- Vegetation must be cleared within a 10 foot distance around the facility.

- Fully charged and mounted fire extinguishers shall be available and accessible to all residents. They must be monthly and annually inspected and be located 75 feet (maximum) from any point in the facility. Access should be unobstructed and personnel trained to use the extinguisher. Extinguishers must be clearly marked.
- Only non-flammable cleaning materials are allowed.
- Flammable liquids shall not be stored within 50 feet of the well-head, unless otherwise approved.
- All small gas/diesel containers must be stored at least 50 feet away from the temporary facility and the container must be an OSHA/NFPA approved safety can.
- All electrical wiring and appliances shall be UL rated and shall meet all applicable federal, state and local building codes, OSHA standards and NFPA regulations. All units must be grounded.
- Smoke alarms are required by NFPA Life Safety Code and will be inspected on a monthly basis.
- Each site shall have a pre-determined muster point and all occupants of the temporary housing site shall be briefed on emergency action plans.

How To Prepare for a Fire?

Evacuation Drills/Training

Every drilling rig crew, temporary housing occupants, and contractor that is staying on the mesa for a set time frame is required to have routine evacuation drills and training. Supervisors should provide information concerning the (4) evacuation routes, existing fire hazards, and important safety concerns on a weekly basis. Employees need to know the Fire Prevention Plan, so when the unexpected does happen, they will be ready.

The *Emergency Response Plan (ERP) Manual* and Fire Prevention Plan is available upon request to each critical contractor/employee before employment, with the expectation that the critical contractors/employees will brief individuals and visitors they oversee. The fire hazards will be discussed and any questions or concerns should be brought to attention immediately. It is important to know the potential hazards that exist during a job and the resources that your safety depends on.

Fire Prevention Checklist

To ensure that you know this fire plan, ask yourself these questions:

- ✓ What fire hazards exist around me?
- ✓ What are the (4) evacuation routes that are available?
- ✓ What is the best exit for a means of escape?
- ✓ Who do I call in case of a fire?
- ✓ Where do I access emergency contact information?
- ✓ Is the fire life threatening?
- ✓ Where is the closest fire extinguisher?
- ✓ Where is the muster points in case of an emergency?
- ✓ What is the weather like, windy, thunderstorms, etc.?



St. Mary's
CareFlight

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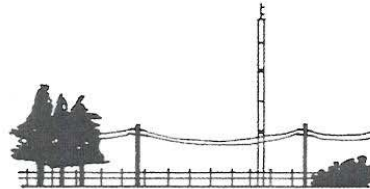
HOW TO PREPARE A LANDING ZONE 1-800-332-4923

Selecting an On-Scene LZ (Landing Zone)

First, determine if the area is large enough to land the CareFlight helicopter safely. The landing surface should be flat, firm, and free of debris that would blow up into the rotor system or be a hazard to persons at the scene.

Touchdown Area: The touchdown area should be square with a minimum of 100 feet on each side.

The landing site should be clear of people, vehicles, and obstructions such as trees, poles, and wires. **Keep in mind that wires cannot be seen from the air at night.** The landing site must be free of stumps, brush, posts, and large rocks.



Select a landing site clear of trees, poles and wires.

Wind Direction & Touchdown Area

Consider the wind direction. Helicopters land and take off into the wind. Inform the pilot of the direction from which the wind is blowing. *i.e. "Wind from the north."*

Is the approach and departure path free of obstructions (wires, poles, antennas, trees, etc.)? If there are obstructions, please tell the CareFlight team during the initial radio call.



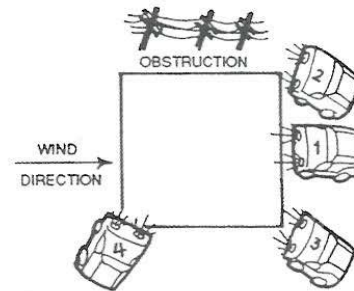
Keep approach/departure path free of obstructions.

Illumination of the LZ at Night

Mark the touchdown area with five lights/road flares (one in each corner and one indicating wind direction).

When using automobile(s), place the vehicle(s) in position based upon the number of vehicles available. For instance, if only one vehicle is available, place it in vehicle #1 position (pointing into the wind). If two vehicles are available, place them in vehicle #1 and #2 positions, etc. Use any additional vehicles (if more than 3 available) to illuminate flight and landing surface obstacles.

At night, assure that spotlights, floodlights, vehicle lights, and handlights used to define the LZ and obstacles are not pointed toward the helicopter. Turn off non-essential lights. White lights, such as spotlights, flash bulbs, and headlights ruin the pilot's night vision and temporarily blind him. Red lights or blue lights, however, are very helpful in finding accident locations and do not have a detrimental effect on the pilot's night vision.



When using automobiles to illuminate the nighttime landing zone, place in the positions as shown above.



St. Mary's CareFlight



HOW TO PREPARE A LANDING ZONE (cont.)

Personnel Safety

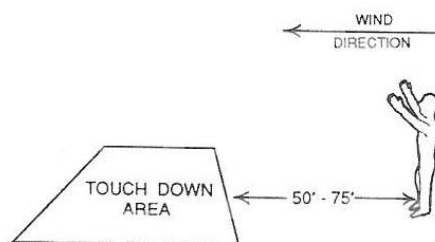
Keep spectators at least 200 feet from the touchdown area. Keep emergency service personnel at least 100 feet away, if possible. Encourage everyone working near the helicopter to wear eye protection.

Remove hats or helmets or fasten chin straps (no loose hats blowing up through the rotors)!

Rules of Thumb for Safe Distances:

- 100 feet from helicopter to waiting ambulance
- 200 feet from helicopter to crowds & pedestrians
- 300 feet from the helicopter to stopped traffic
- 200-400 feet from accident victims to traffic

Ground Guide: When CareFlight arrives at the scene, **only one** person should give LZ, wind, and obstacle instructions. That person should wear eye protection and they should stand with their **back to the wind** and arms raised over head to indicate the direction of the wind, which will usually be the opposite of the landing direction. As the helicopter turns into the wind, and begins the final descent, the ground guide should leave to a safer area.



Ground guide should stand with their back to the wind, and with arms raised over their head to indicate direction of the wind.

Communications

One person, the LZ coordinator, will be responsible for all communication with the pilot. The LZ coordinator should monitor the radio at all times when the helicopter is running. It is CareFlight's policy to monitor the LZ frequency for at least two minutes after departure.

Every attempt will be made to contact the LZ coordinator on the frequency specified in the dispatch call. In the event that communication cannot be established on that frequency, the helicopter will monitor NLEC (National Law Enforcement Channel).

Please immediately report to the pilot any observed hazards and wait for his acknowledgement.

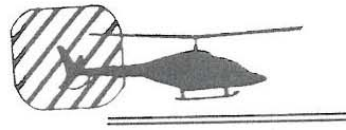
Safety Summary

1-800-332-4923

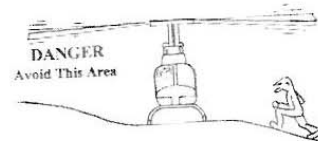
The St. Mary's CareFlight team can serve YOU only if we arrive safely. Our safety and the safety of the people on the ground depends on your professionals and CareFlight working together as a team.

General Helicopter Safety Rules

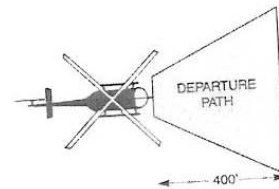
- The pilot will perform as many high reconnaissance orbits as they feel necessary to insure a safe landing.
- When working around any helicopter, never approach from the rear. Always approach and depart the aircraft towards the front so you can see the pilot and so he can see you.
- The LZ coordinator will designate as many persons as necessary for crowd control.
- If the helicopter is landed on a slope, approach and depart from the down-slope side, unless that is the rear of the helicopter. In that circumstance, approach from the left or right from the most level ground and **in plain sight of the pilot**.
- When the helicopter is loaded and ready for take-off, **keep the departure path free of vehicles and spectators or rescue personnel**. If an emergency were to occur during take-off, we would need this area to execute our landing.



Approach and depart helicopter from the front, so the pilot can see you.



Approach and depart helicopter from the down-slope side.



Keep departure path free of vehicles, spectators and rescue personnel.

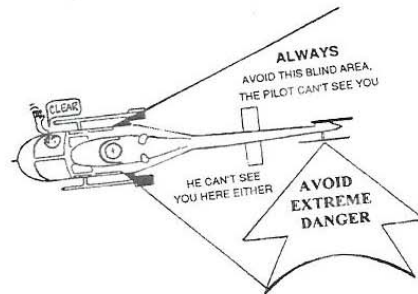
Assisting the CareFlight team

Once CareFlight has landed, only briefed emergency personnel should approach the helicopter. Be sure to receive a "go-ahead" sign from the pilot before stepping under the rotor tip path and then approach from the front of the helicopter.

A landing zone coordinator should be prepared to assist the crew by providing security for the helicopter. The tail rotor is the most dangerous area. If asked to provide security, do not allow anyone but the crew to approach the helicopter.

Note: The Bell 412 loads from the left or right side, feet first.

Designate two or three personnel to assist the CareFlight team in loading the patient. When approaching or departing the helicopter, always be aware of the tail rotor and always follow the CareFlight team's directions or the pilot's directions for your own safety.



Be sure to receive a "go-ahead" sign from the pilot before approaching the helicopter. Always be aware of the tail rotor, the most dangerous area.

Hazardous Chemicals/Gases

Accidents involving hazardous materials require special handling by Fire/Rescue units on the ground. The preparations for helicopters responding to these accidents also require special considerations.

Helicopter medical crews normally do not carry protective suits or breathing apparatuses to protect them from hazardous materials. Upon initial radio contact, the CareFlight team must be made aware of any hazardous materials or gases in the area. If the aircraft were to fly through the hazardous gases, the crew could be poisoned and the engines could develop mechanical problems, or cause an explosion or fire. Never assume that the crew has already been informed of the Hazmat situation.

Hazardous materials of concern are toxic, poisonous, flammable, explosive, irritating, or radioactive in nature. Patients exposed to hazardous materials will require decontamination prior to air transport to avoid contamination of the crew and aircraft.

Some radioactive materials are more dangerous than others, depending upon the type and amounts of those materials. In general, radioactive materials are difficult to ignite, but will burn, and the smoke is toxic.

The CareFlight team should be advised if victims may be contaminated by radioactivity.



CareFlight must be notified of hazardous materials on the scene in order to avoid contamination of the flight team and aircraft.

Hazardous Materials LZ Preparation and Considerations

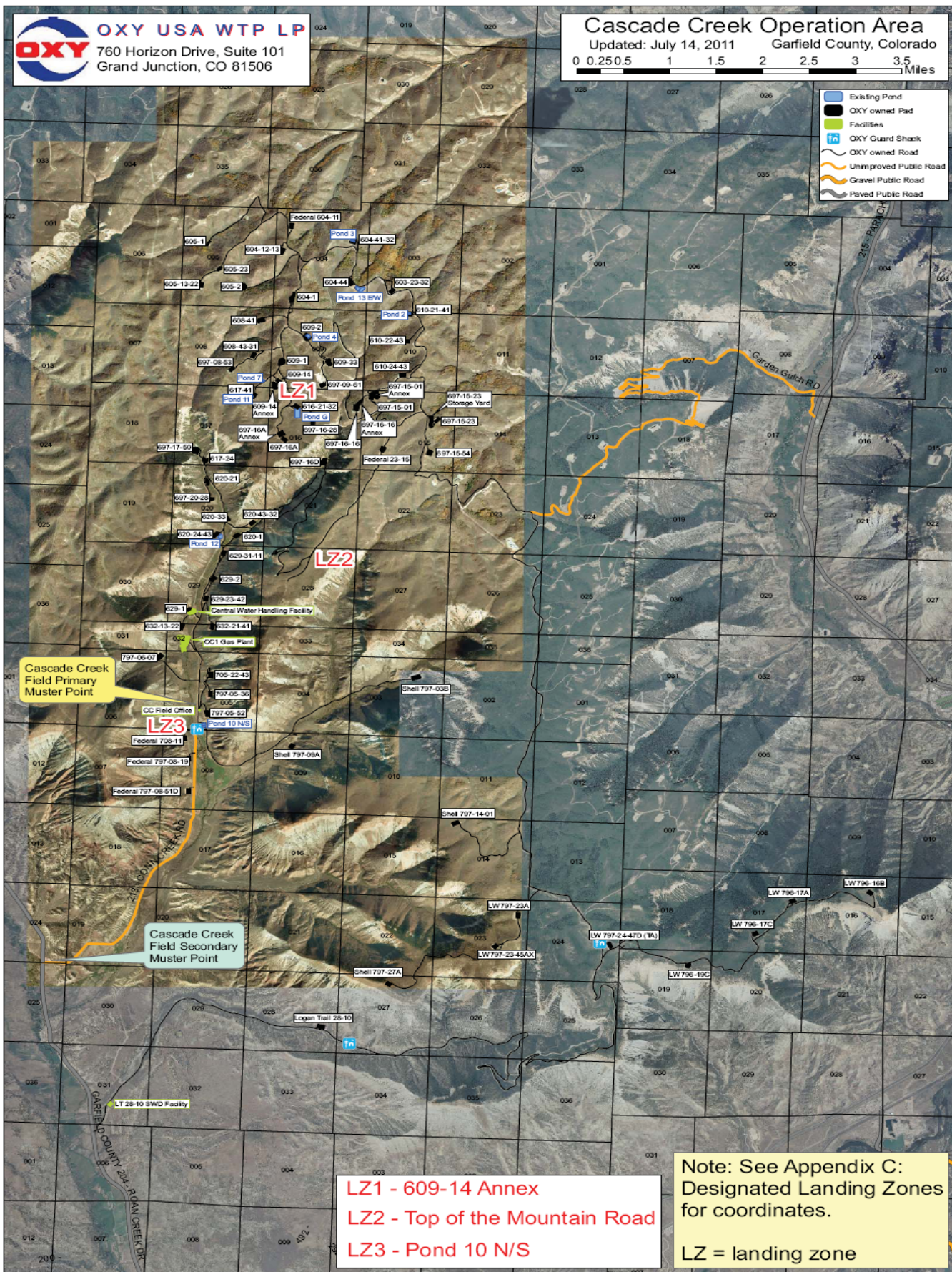
Helicopter landing zones must be selected to avoid possibility of compromising the safety of the CareFlight team and adjacent people and property.

When explosives, poisonous gases/vapors, or chemicals in danger of exploding and burning are on site, **helicopter landing zones must be prepared upwind**, a safe distance (may be as much as one mile) from the hazardous material accident site, and never in low-lying areas. The toxic gases or vapors may be heavier than air and gather in these low-lying areas.

For hazardous material accidents involving radioactive materials, the **CareFlight LZ must be prepared upwind, a safe distance (may be 1/4 mile) from accident**, unless there are radioactive gases (steam or smoke), and in this case, the LZ must be at least one mile upwind of the accident site.

APPENDIX C: Designated Landing Zones/Muster Points

CASCADE CREEK LANDING ZONES	COLLBRAN LANDING ZONES
LANDING ZONE #1 (Mesa 609-14)	Plateau Creek (North of East Plateau Field Office)
LATITUDE 39.531120	Landing Zone
LONGITUDE -108.232089	LATITUDE 39.204450
	LONGITUDE -107.911156
LANDING ZONE #2 (Top of Mountain Road)	Plateau Creek (East Plateau Field Office)
LATITUDE 39.500164	Primary Muster Point
LONGITUDE -108.225004	LATITUDE 39.202764
	LONGITUDE -107.910612
LANDING ZONE #3 (VALLEY Chain-up Area)	Brush Creek (Brush Creek Field Office)
LATITUDE	Landing Zone
LONGITUDE	LATITUDE 39.272010
	LONGITUDE -107.872564
PRIMARY MUSTER POINT (CC Field Office)	Brush Creek (Brush Creek Field Office)
LATITUDE 39.468563	Primary Muster Point
LONGITUDE -108.245451	LATITUDE 39.272010
	LONGITUDE -107.872564
SECONDARY MUSTER POINT (Corral at intersection of GC Rd 213 & GC Rd 204)	Hell's Gulch - Alkali Creek (East of Compressor Station)
LATITUDE 39.424501	Landing Zone
LONGITUDE -108.273873	LATITUDE 39.357574
	LONGITUDE -107.645825
	Hell's Gulch - Alkali Creek (East of Compressor Station)
	Primary Muster Point
	LATITUDE 39.357574
	LONGITUDE -107.645825



Collbran Operations Map

Updated: July 14, 2011 Mesa County, Colorado

0 0.9 1.8 2.7 3.6 4.5
 Miles

