**SPILL RESPONSE PROTOCOL**

**IS IT SAFE?**
Your priority is to protect:
1. People
2. Environment
3. Property

- Check MSDS or other spill substance information
- What PPE is required?
- Is the site remote? How is the site accessed?
- Is H₂S present?
- Have all hazardous energy sources been identified and controlled?

**WHO SHOULD I NOTIFY?**
Company safety and environmental staff
Regulatory Agencies
Landowner(s) and/or Tenant(s)
Law Enforcement

**WHERE IS THE SPILL?**
On Land (public areas, sensitive ecosystems)
On Land with a watercourse or waterbody nearby (creek, wetland, etc.)
Into a watercourse or waterbody

**WHAT DO I NEED?**
- Equipment (vac truck or hydrovac unit, trackhoe or backhoe, etc.)
- Environmental Consultant
- Your local spill cooperative

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### ENSURE SAFETY
Identify potential risks involved.
For example: from the released substance and within the working environment.

Secure the work area.
Set up signs and barriers to restrict access by people and wildlife.

### ISOLATE AND CONTAIN THE SPILL
Isolate and remove the spill source.
For example: shut-in the well or pipeline.

Stop the flow of spill fluid.
Construct berms, use spill booms, absorbent material, etc.

### IDENTIFY AND PROTECT POTENTIAL RECEPIENTS
Identify receptors.
People, wildlife, watercourse or waterbody, vegetation, etc.

Block flow paths to receptors.
For example: construct berms or fences, use spill booms, absorbent material, set up wildlife deterrents, etc.

### RECOVER FREE FLUIDS
Remove as much of the spill fluid or material as quickly as possible.

Store recovered spill materials somewhere secure.
(Tank, liner, berm, etc., to prevent secondary contamination.

### CONTAIN AND MANAGE THE WASTE
Cover areas that cannot be recovered quickly.
Cover with a tarp to prevent spread by environmental factors (precipitation).

Any form of short-term containment is better than none at all.
Ask your environmental staff for more information on regulatory requirements.

### DOCUMENT THE SPILL AND WORK
Note site conditions and document clean-up efforts undertaken.
Draw a diagram.
Document and preserve all wildlife mortalities.

Take photographs and measurements of the spill area.
This information is invaluable to the environmental staff.

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### DON’T TAKE RISKS
Many spilled substances are highly volatile or pose other risks to human health and safety.

If you are unsure of the risks involved find someone who is familiar before proceeding with the clean-up.

### DON’T CONCEAL OR COVER A SPILL
Attempting to conceal or cover a spill will only make clean-up more difficult and costly.

This can lead to more severe repercussions from regulatory agencies than from the spill itself (fines and/or jail time).

### DON’T DILUTE OR FLUSH THE SPILL FLUID
These methods are sometimes valuable but can often increase the area affected by the spill.

The length of time for clean-up activities can also increase, which is more costly in the long run.

### DON’T APPLY CHEMICAL AMENDMENTS
There are a wide range of products available that can be useful in spill response and remediation. However, if they are misused or overused those products can make the situation worse.

For example, chemical use within waterbodies affected by spill events is restricted to regulatory approved chemicals.