

Mine Emergency Management Plan



Updated: May 2024



Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Low Carbon Innovation

During an emergency, please refer to the following quick references:

Flowcharts

- a. Emergency Levels
- b. General OCI Notification Flowchart
- c. I.C. Activation for Responding Inspector
- d. EOC Activation Procedure
- e. Virtual EOC Activation
- f. Mine Fatality Response Procedures

Action Checklists

Determine your role and refer to the following:

- i. Policy Group (Executive)
- ii. Responding Inspector – Initial Response Plan
- iii. Generic EOC Action Plan
- iv. EOC Director
- v. Role-specific Action Plan (Primary positions within the MEMP; the remainder are in the EOC Kit)

How to use the document

- i. The MEMP is intended to be utilized by all MHSE/RMCD staff during level 1, 2 or 3 emergencies.
- ii. All procedures and forms must be followed and adhered to during MEMP activation.
- iii. Designated staff can refer to their respective action plans for direction.

Amendments

Date: May 5, 2024 **Item updated** – admin updates approved by J.Bell A/CIM

Date: _____ **Item updated** _____

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Section 1- Plan Administration

1.1 Scope

The Mine Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) is designed to address the Ministry's response to emergencies related to mines in British Columbia (B.C.). Any other emergencies under the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation (Ministry) jurisdiction may be addressed in the respective division's emergency management plans (for example, the Oil and Gas Division for oil/gas explosions).

1.2 Authority

The MEMP is developed under the authority of the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* [Bill 31 – 2023] and its *Emergency Program Management Regulation* [B.C. Reg. 200/98].

1.3 Policy Statement

Mines Health, Safety and Enforcement Division (MHSE) is responsible for maintaining the Ministry's MEMP. MHSE is committed to regulatory excellence and continuous improvement in all aspects of emergency planning. In the event of an emergency, staff from either or both MHSE and Responsible Mining and Competitiveness Division (RMCD) may be activated to respond.

The purpose of the MEMP is to:

- Recognize the Ministry's overall approach to mine emergency responses within the province.
- Have an established hierarchy of control to be followed by involved Ministry personnel during a mine emergency anywhere in the province.
- Provide general guidance to the Ministry's employees on the initial actions in the event of a mine emergency.
- Identify hazards/risks and mitigation strategies to reduce risk and effectively plan for response to mine emergencies.
- Ensure the Ministry's response to mine emergencies is flexible to the uniqueness of each emergency and can integrate with other emergency response agencies.
- Identify how information will be shared, disseminated, and recorded to ensure key personnel can make timely decisions.

Concept of Operations

The concept of operations provides an overview of the emergency response structure for the Ministry. It states the goals and objectives for each of the various levels of personnel involved in the response and their responsibilities and authorities.

The three main components of the Ministry's concept of operation's structure are made up of:

Policy Group

ADMs, Chief Inspector, Executive Leads, GCPE

- Provides strategic direction and guidance
- Provides executive-level oversight and decision-making
- Approves larger scope funding requests
- Approves communications - both internal and external
- Provides briefings to senior government officials (Deputy Minister, Minister, Premier, etc.)

Site Support Emergency Operation Centers (EOC)

Victoria-Based Trained Personnel

- Fill required positions within EOC
- Provides support to the province's on-site Incident Command
- Provides and coordinates information management of all activities in EOC and Incident Command

Site Response (Incident Command)

Responding Mine Inspector(s)

- Provides province's site command at the incident site or participates in the Unified Command with another responding agency (mine operator, emergency response agencies, etc.)
- Requests support from the EOC and manages provincial support services provided to the site
- Provides status updates regularly to the EOC

1.4 Division of Responsibilities

In B.C., planning for mine emergencies is a shared responsibility. Under the *Mines Act* and the *Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia* (HSRC), the responsibility for emergency planning at permitted mine sites is delegated to the designated Mine Manager.

Permitted mine sites are required under the HSRC to develop and submit a Mine Emergency Response Plan (MERP) to the Ministry. The Ministry regulates the content needed for the MERP and conducts reviews and inspections to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements.

If a response to a mine emergency is beyond the capacity of the mine to manage, the responsibility for emergency response transfers to the Ministry.

In the case of a non-permitted mine site or abandoned mine, the responsibility for emergency planning and response resides with the Ministry.

1.5 Plan Objectives and Principles:

The MEMP is designed to provide general guidance to Ministry staff in the event of an emergency. The MEMP has adopted the British Columbia Emergency Management System (BCEMS), which follows the principles of the Incident Command System (ICS) structure for response to emergencies, which provides flexibility in the emergency response. Emergency Operation Centres (EOC) will be activated, as necessary, based on the severity of the incident; however, depending on the severity of the emergency, not all positions in the Incident Command or EOC may need to be filled. The BCEMS structure integrates with other responders within B.C., including establishing Unified Command.

Key principals during an emergency:

- ❖ Preserve the health and safety of responders and the public
- ❖ Protect the environment
- ❖ Protect property
- ❖ Ensure Ministry business continuity during a prolonged response

1.6 Emergency Levels

Emergencies are categorized into three levels; each is managed based on severity, with general responsibilities categorized as Monitor, Augment or Takeover.

Emergency levels are not absolute; each event may have the potential to escalate.

Emergency levels are most commonly determined by who receives the initial notification (either an Inspector or the OCI).

- **Level 1 (Monitor)**

- a. Low threat to the public or environment.
- b. An incident controlled and contained by a MERP.
- c. Requires oversight to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
- d. May require the mobilization of inspectors or resources to the site.
- e. Usually, activation of the MEMP or Mines EOC is not required.

- **Level 2 (Augment)**

- a. Moderate to Major threat to the public or environment managed by a MERP.
- b. Requires oversight to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
- c. May require the mobilization of inspectors or resources to the site.
- d. May require the involvement of external resources.
- e. May attract a high level of public interest.
- f. May require activation of the MEMP and the Mines EOC activation.

- **Level 3 (Takeover)**

- a. All incidents at orphaned and abandoned mine sites.
- b. Moderate to Major threats to the public or environment that:
 - i. Exceeds the capability of a MERP, or
 - ii. Exceeds the capacity for mine management to manage the event.
- c. May attract a high level of public interest.
- d. Requires mobilization of inspectors or resources to the site.
- e. Requires the activation of an EOC to provide support to responding ministry staff.
- f. May require the involvement of external resources.

1.6.1 Mines Investigation Unit (MIU)

Incidents prompting activation of the MEMP may trigger an investigation by the MIU – see the Incident Investigations Policy. Notification flowcharts will outline communication protocols when MIU notification may be required. Contact the Director of Investigations for more information regarding investigations.

1.6.2 Fatalities or Serious Injury

In the event of a mining-related fatality or serious injury, the MEMP will only be activated if an emergency response related to the event is ongoing.

If the event contributing to the fatality or serious injury is unrelated to an ongoing emergency response, the MEMP is not activated.

1.7 Critical Incident Stress Management

The Ministry has implemented a Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) program for the health and wellness of Ministry staff. Recognizing that emergency events can trigger traumatic responses in individuals, these resources will be available to staff as part of the health and wellness program.

Peer support coordinators will facilitate sessions soon after an incident, allowing staff to debrief and defuse some of the internal stress responses a person may be experiencing.

Group or individual facilitations will be available at the discretion of the peer support coordinator.

Note: Although staff members cannot be compelled to attend a defusing session, they are highly encouraged to participate. Strict confidentiality is maintained amongst the participants. Speak to your supervisor if you have been involved in responding to a critical incident.

Maintenance

1.7.1 Emergency Preparedness Committee

The Emergency Preparedness Committee (EPC), chaired by the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, exists to ensure the maintenance and continuous improvement of the MEMP. Its membership consists of select staff from the Ministry.

The EPC will:

- Conduct Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (HRVAs) to identify risks and mitigation strategies.
- Review the MEMP periodically and make revisions or recommendations necessary to ensure compliance with the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*, other pertinent legislation, regulations, and modern emergency planning philosophies and techniques.
- After a MEMP activation, review after-action reports, conduct debriefs as necessary and make recommendations for continuous improvement.
- Ensure an adequate level of trained staff is available to fulfill EOC and Incident Command Post (ICP) roles.
- Maintain a MEMP training and exercise roster; coordinate regular training and exercises.
- Review the *MERP Guidelines for the Mining Industry* periodically and update them as necessary.

Section 2- Hazard, Risk & Vulnerability Assessments

2.1 Preamble

The Ministry has adopted the British Columbia Emergency Management System's four-phase (pillars) approach to emergency management. These four pillars are known as:

- **Prevention/Mitigation**
- **Preparedness**
- **Response**
- **Recovery**

The prevention phase is ongoing and is used by staff to identify, prevent, eliminate, or reduce the risk, which is the likelihood and impact of hazards and potential emergencies. The mining regulation in B.C. is complex and requires systematic analysis to identify where mining hazards exist and what controls are required to reduce or eliminate risk.

The following table defines the four-phase approach as it relates to the Ministry's mandate:

PHASE	WHAT IT MEANS	MINISTRY ACTIONS
Prevention/Mitigation	Steps are taken to identify, prevent, eliminate, or reduce risk, which is the likelihood and impact of hazards. <i>This phase aims to protect lives, property, and the environment, reduce economic and social disruption, and improve response capabilities.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct MERP audits and compliance verification activities • Conduct mine inspections • Perform Hazard, Vulnerability Risk Assessments • Engage with stakeholders and First Nations
Preparedness	Action is taken to prepare for emergency response and recovery. <i>Plans are created to support the continuity of emergency operations and other mission-critical services.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the MEMP • Conduct internal training and exercises • Maintain and continuously improve plans
Response	Action is taken in direct response to an imminent or occurring emergency/disaster to manage its consequences. <i>The plan for the continuity of emergency operations is activated if necessary.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the MEMP • Initiate Incident Command Posts and/or the EOC, as necessary • Coordinate mine rescue teams • Deploy the mobile incident command post • Liaise with industry, government agencies, the public, and First Nations
Recovery	Steps are taken to repair a community affected by a disaster and restore conditions to an acceptable level or, when feasible, improve them. <i>This phase consists of several stages and works toward disaster risk reduction to minimize future damage to the community and environment.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor industry recovery • Conduct compliance verification activities related to the incident • Liaise with industry, governments, the public, and First Nations

2.2 Hazard, Risk & Vulnerability Assessments

The HRVA is a critical component of any organization's emergency plan. The HRVA is used to make risk-based decisions regarding vulnerabilities, mitigating risk, and responding to emergencies. The EPC is responsible for ensuring HRVAs are conducted. The HRVAs will be reviewed and updated at a frequency established by the EPC.

HRVAs will be used to identify risks related to incidents within the mandate of the MEMP, specifically focusing on Level 3 emergencies. During the hazard identification step in conducting the HRVAs, consideration must be made for the Ministry's safety and the mines themselves in general.

Examples of mining-related hazards considered:

- TSF or other containment failure
- Flooding
- Landslide or spoil/waste pile failure
- Snow avalanche
- A spill of hazardous product into a waterway or release into the atmosphere
- Fire and/or explosion
- Wildfire
- Serious injury of a person in a remote location
- Equipment incidents (heavy equipment and/or light vehicles, including mobile and fixed equipment)
- A trapped or injured person within an abandoned or an active mine declared a level 3 emergency
- Mine subsidence, inundation, rock falls or slope failures
- Ventilation, or lack of it, in an abandoned mine
- Hazardous atmospheres, including chemical or other toxin exposures
- Blasting material or unused/discarded explosives
- Wildlife encounters
- Electrical hazards, including power outages
- Violent situations or civil unrest (terrorism)
- Confined spaces
- Exposure to heights

Once hazards are identified, an evaluation will be conducted to determine the severity, probability, and frequency, then controls to reduce or eliminate the risk will be identified. Early implementation of these controls will prevent Ministry staff, mine employees and/or the public from being exposed to the potential risks. This process contributes to the development of response plans.

The analysis will be completed in general terms; however, during an actual emergency, unexpected hazards may present themselves and will be assessed and managed at the time.

The vulnerability component of this analysis is to determine who may be adversely affected – people, property, infrastructure, industry, resources, etc.

HRVA activities are ongoing as new hazards are identified.

Section 3 - Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 General

In addition to Ministry roles and responsibilities, BCEMS outlines the roles and responsibilities for managing an emergency event. ICS roles are independent of established organizational hierarchy.

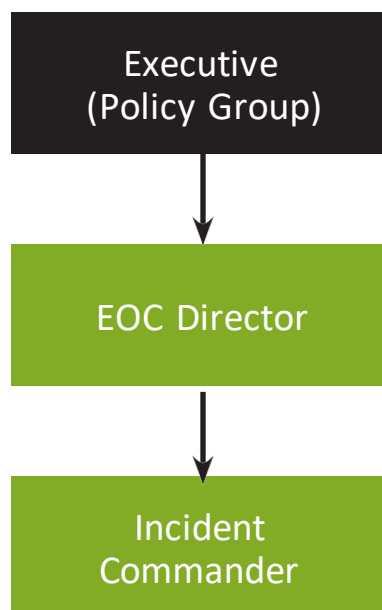
Not every position in the Incident Command/EOC structure is required to be filled. It is dependent on the severity and scale of the emergency. The Incident Commander or EOC Director may fulfill multiple roles in smaller emergencies. If required, the BCEMS structure provides great flexibility to increase and decrease staffing needs that are suitable to the requirements of the emergency.

Roles and responsibilities for position functions during MEMP activation are outlined in this document for the following diagrams.

A universal colour scheme denotes positions; vests are commonly worn in the ICP and EOC to quickly identify an individual's position.

If additional positions beyond the section chief level are required, refer to the organizational charts in the [Incident Command System Quick Reference Guide](#) and/or the [Emergency Operations Centre Quick Reference Guide \(Section 5\)](#).

Figure 1: Policy Group Hierarchy



3.2 Executive (PolicyGroup)

The executive oversees the Incident Command and EOC operations without having a direct role in the operational response to the incident. The executive is made up of the MHSE/RMCD Executive Directors responsible for mining operations:

MHSE	RMCD
Assistant Deputy Minister	Assistant Deputy Minister
Chief Inspector of Mines	Chief Permitting Officer
Executive Director, Regulatory Management and Enforcement	Executive Director, Major Mines Office
Director of Abandoned Mines	Executive Director, Regional Operations

The EOC is responsible for ensuring the executive has been kept informed of any response related to the incident. The primary information they need to be made aware of is:

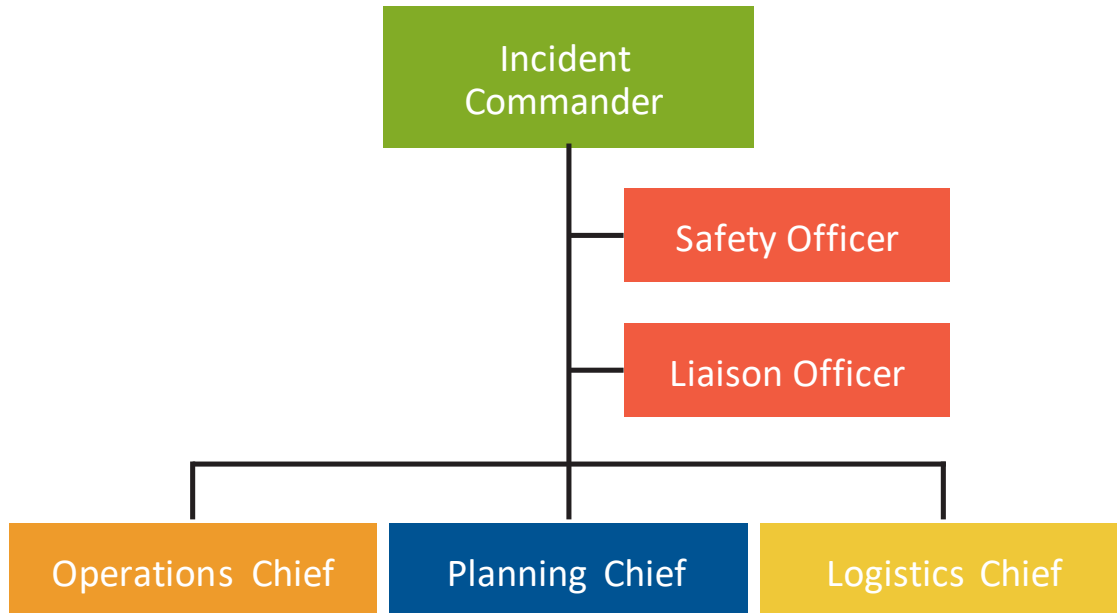
- What happened? Provide basic details of the incident.
- Who or what is impacted? People, property, environment, etc.
- What is being done to control or manage the incident?

The executive needs to be informed when high-level decision-making is required.

In cooperation with communications, the executive will provide messaging to the public and/or media.

3.3 Incident Command

Figure 2: Ministry ICS Hierarchy



Incident Commander

The Incident Commander oversees the Ministry's operational field response and oversees all Ministry staff at the incident site.

Depending on the size and scale of the incident response, the Incident Commander may be required to fulfill multiple roles within the ICS structure. When appropriate, the Incident Commander may appoint staff to fulfill additional roles.

The Incident Commander is typically the most qualified Ministry staff member at the incident location, ideally, any staff member who has completed ICS-300.

The Incident Commander position may be transferred to different ministry staff members, regardless of rank, where it makes sound operational sense.

The Incident Commander may be part of a Unified Command at an incident site. If so, the responsibility remains with the Ministry Incident Commander to keep the EOC/Policy Group informed of the situation and request their assistance if needed.

3.3.1 Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer is the main point of contact for industry or government agency representatives.

Any Inspector of Mines may fulfil the Liaison Officer role.

3.3.2 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer is responsible for all incident-level site safety, including the safety of emergency responders.

Any Inspector of Mines may fulfil the Safety Officer role.

3.3.3 Information Officer

Unlike traditional Emergency Management planning models, the Ministry does not plan to have an information officer staffed on-site. All media communications will be routed through the EOC Information Officer (GCPE).

3.3.4 Operations

The Operations Section is responsible for directing the site-level actions to achieve operational objectives.

A Senior Inspector of Mines typically occupies the Operations Section Chief role with a minimum of ICS-200.

Any Inspector of Mines typically fills Operations Section staff with ICS-100.

3.3.5 Planning

The Planning Section is responsible for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information related to the incident, providing updates on on-site resources and developing incident action plans.

A Senior Inspector of Mines typically occupies the Planning Section Chief role with a minimum of ICS-200.

Planning Section staff is typically filled by any Inspector of Mines with ICS-100.

3.3.6 Logistics

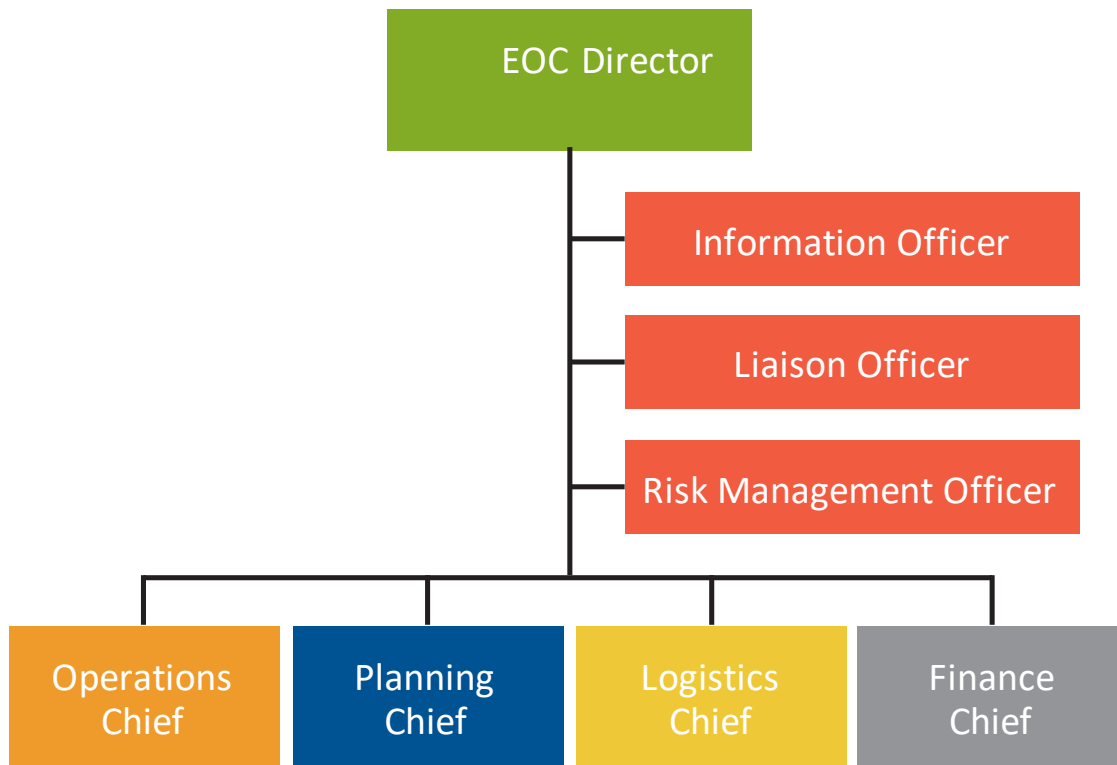
The Logistics Section is responsible for coordinating resources and supplies to the incident site.

A Senior Inspector of Mines typically occupies the Logistics Section Chief role with a minimum of ICS-200.

Any Inspector of Mines typically fills Logistics Section staff with ICS-100.

3.4 Emergency OperationsCenter

Figure 3: Ministry EOC Structure



3.4.1 EOC Director

The EOC Director is responsible for all site support management activities and directing emergency-level functions (i.e., operations, logistics, planning, finance, etc.). The EOC reports to the Executive Policy Group to obtain proper policy advice.

The role of EOC Director is ideally occupied by a Director or senior-level staff member with industry and emergency management experience, ideally with operations, planning or logistics experience and/or training. The EOC Director will be identified at the beginning of the activation.

3.4.2 Information Officer

The Information Officer is responsible for ensuring information is complete/accurate and disseminated to the public/stakeholders/ government agencies, etc.

The Information Officer role will be fulfilled by Ministry Communications staff.

3.4.3 Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer is the main point of contact for inter-agency representatives and liaises with other EOCs.

A senior staff member with industry knowledge and experience ideally fulfils the role of Liaison Officer.

3.4.4 Risk Management Officer

The Risk Management Officer is responsible for ensuring workers' safety measures within the EOC mandate. This includes monitoring situations for risk exposure and identifying potential solutions.

Any Ministry Staff may fulfil the role of Risk Management Officer.

3.4.5 Operations

The Operations section coordinates and directs the site support actions to achieve operational objectives.

The Operations Chief is typically occupied by a senior staff member with a minimum of EOC Essentials Training, and ideally with EOC Operations training.

Any staff member typically fills operations section staff with a minimum of EOC Essentials training.

3.4.6 Planning

The Planning section is responsible for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information related to the incident, providing updates on on-site resources and developing incident action plans.

The Planning Chief is typically occupied by a senior staff member with a minimum of EOC Essentials and, ideally, with EOC Planning training.

The Situation unit within planning may need to recognize the requirement for GIS support and/or other personnel to research historical data for abandoned and closed mines.

Any staff member typically fills the Planning section with a minimum of EOC Essentials training.

3.4.7 Logistics

The Logistics section is responsible for coordinating resources and supplies, including I.T. support, within the EOC and at the incident site.

The Logistics Chief is typically occupied by a senior staff member with a minimum of EOC Essentials and, ideally, with EOC Logistics training.

Any staff member typically fills the Logistics section staff with a minimum of EOC Essentials training.

3.4.8 Finance

The Finance section is responsible for tracking and analyzing all costs associated with the incident response, including negotiating and monitoring contracts and vendor agreements.

A senior financial staff member typically occupies the Finance Chief with a minimum of EOC Essentials.

Administrative staff members typically fill the finance section with financial experience and a minimum of EOC Essentials.

3.5 Supervision

While deployed to either Incident Command or EOC functions, staff will report to a direct supervisor identified within the Incident Command /EOC organization charts. **The chain of command must be maintained during deployment.**

Each staff member will have one supervisor. The span of control for supervisors will range from 1:3 to 1:7, with the ideal span being 1:5.

3.6 Action Checklists

Role-specific Action Checklists are established for both Incident Command and EOC. Action Plans contain the following information:

- General position information,
- Activation, operational and demobilization phase responsibilities.

EOC and Incident Command Action Checklists are adopted from guidance material provided by EMCR and JIBC. This is intended to provide for seamless integration and consistency when liaising with other agencies utilizing the Incident Command/ EOC structure in B.C. Ministry role-specific functions have been tailored to meet the needs of mining-related emergencies and their unique nature.

In the absence of a MEMP Action Checklist, generic EOC activation and demobilization plans are available within the JIBC/EMCR Emergency Operations Centre Operational Guidelines 2nd Edition.

Agency Coordination

Mine Rescue

The Office of the Chief Inspector is exploring options to secure available underground mine rescue resources for level three responses. Although some mines have established mutual aid agreements with other mines, the OCIM has no underground emergency aid agreements with any of B.C.'s major mines, emergency services or contractors. Until further notice, if underground rescue is required, the executive or delegate (i.e., EOC Director) will contact mines directly with underground rescue capability and request emergency aid at the time of the emergency. Contact information for mines with underground rescue resources can be found in Core.

Surface mine rescue resources can be available through various means, depending on the severity of the incident. A municipal agency, such as a local fire department or local search and rescue groups, can usually provide the rescue services deemed necessary for an industrial emergency response. A mine may have agreements with adjacent mines to provide potential assistance. A Ministry delegate, if necessary, may reach out to other nearby mines and request assistance for additional response capacity.

Section 4 - Response Procedure

4.1 General

4.1.1 Deployment

Ministry staff activated to fulfil Incident Command or EOC functions are dedicated to those functions for their deployment period. There is no expectation for staff to fulfil their regular job obligations while deployed during MEMP activation.

Deployments shall not exceed seven calendar days. Depending on the severity of the incident, schedules will be drafted, and staff will be rotated to ensure adequate coverage, proper rest periods, and business continuity.

4.1.2 Operational Periods

Emergencies will be divided into operational periods. During each operational period, objectives will be identified and communicated with staff.

Operational periods are flexible depending on the event's severity and commonly last 8-12 hours but could be up to 24 hours. A shift for EOC personnel should not exceed 12 hours within any operational period.

At the end of an operational period, the outgoing EOC Director will prepare a transition summary for the incoming EOC Director.

4.1.3 Overtime

Overtime for staff activated in an Incident Command or EOC function is pre-approved. Overtime compensation rules will follow the BCGEU or PEA agreements.

4.1.4 Management by Objectives

During each operational period, Incident Command and EOC will identify and manage the emergency via objectives. Options or strategies may be identified to address each objective.

4.1.5 On-Call Inspector

On-Call Inspectors (OCIs) provide a critical function for the Ministry by ensuring an experienced Inspector is available 24/7 to respond to Mine Emergency Line calls or incident reports.

OCIs may be required to provide operational support to a responding inspector during the initial hours of an emergency response. For example, in an emergency at 03:00 am, the OCI may need to provide support and assistance to the responding inspector/incident commander until additional resources are available.

If the responding Inspector requires OCI support, they must communicate their needs to the OCI until dedicated support at the regional level or an EOC is established.

Incident Notification

All mining emergencies must be reported to the Ministry. Emergencies could be reported by industry, the public, individuals, or referred from agencies or other areas of government. Reports may be received by Ministry personnel through various means, such as:

- Directly by phone or in-person to a local Mines Inspector
- Through the Mine Emergency Line
- Through the EMLI Mine Incident Reporting Line

Once an incident has been reported, all details must be entered on the Mine Emergency Primary Incident form. Internal notification procedures shall be initiated using the proper flowchart (found in the Response Procedures Section).

4.2 Activation

4.2.1 Incident Command Activation

The first responding Inspector may establish a Ministry Incident Command to arrive at the scene of an incident. The command may be transferred to a senior or more qualified inspector at any time or when it makes sound operational sense to initiate a transfer of command.

The Incident Commander is responsible for all field-level activities of Ministry staff.

The Incident Commander will communicate with the EOC Director or other identified support staff (e.g., OCI) to communicate updates or request resources.

All inspectors are, at minimum, certified in ICS-100. However, depending on the severity of the incident, Ministry staff without ICS training may participate in the incident command function if required.

Unified Command may be established during an emergency where it makes sense for all relevant agencies or organizations to achieve a shared result under their respective mandates.

Incident Command Activation Process

Establish Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control the site • Confirm command on scene • Select the location of the ICP
Conduct Size-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a site assessment to determine the nature of the incident and resources required • Evaluate risks and hazards • Are there communities or First Nations at risk?
Establish Initial Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do we need to do? • How are we going to do it? • What methods do we use to achieve objectives?
Organize the Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-up command • Establish Site Security • Participate in Unified Command, as necessary
Manage & Coordinate Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand ICS as required • Establish communications • Conduct briefings
Implement the Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out objectives as determined by I.C.
Manage the Incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage additional resources • Manage facilities • Provide situation reports to EMLI EOC contact
Demobilize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure demobilization is safe and organized • Debrief • After-Action Report

4.2.2 Unified Command

An onsite Unified Command structure may be appropriate in multi-jurisdictional incidents. Unified Command allows all agencies responsible for the incident to establish common objectives and strategies.

Ministry staff may participate in any level of unified command. Typically, the Ministry Incident Commander will defer decision-making to the lead agency for the response while continuing to effectively represent the Ministry's interests with respect to all aspects of the response - e.g., site safety, BCEMS goals, etc.

4.2.3 EOC Activation

The EOC will be located at the Ministry Headquarters - 1810 Blanshard Street, Victoria – unless specified otherwise.

Currently, there is no one room dedicated to serving the EOC function. During activation, the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator (or alternate) will organize a conference room suitable for the size of activation.

The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator also maintains a stocked EOC kit, which includes coloured vests, forms, stationary and additional administrative materials for participating staff.

If circumstances prevent staff from activating a traditional in-person EOC, the EOC Director may elect to activate a Remote EOC. MEMP guidelines continue to apply through activation with the addition of:

- *Use of Electronic Records Management (specify the location of files on the LAN)*
- *Use of "Microsoft Teams" for meetings to support existing communication modalities (i.e., email/telephones, instant messages, etc.)*

Whenever an Inspector is deployed to an incident, they will receive dedicated operational support from the Ministry through the OCI, regional staff, or the EOC.

The MEMP recognizes that not all emergencies require full EOC activation; in many circumstances (Level 1 & 2 emergencies), operational support can be provided by Inspectors or support staff at the regional level. The following guidelines will indicate best practices for emergency support and identify triggers for subsequent EOC activation.

Level 1 (Monitor)

Regional or support staff can provide Local operational support functions or limited EOC activation in Victoria.

Level 2 (Augment)

Regional or support staff can provide Local operational support functions or EOC activation in Victoria.

Level 3 (Takeover)

EOC activation in Victoria is required.

EOC activation should be triggered during Level 1 & 2 emergencies in the following circumstances:

- The severity of the incident increases,
- Incident will be sustained for an extended period beyond the capacity of local staff to provide support or
- The incident is politically sensitive (i.e., Unique environmental concerns, impact on Indigenous groups, increased media attention).

Staff providing local operational support will be required to follow applicable protocols within the MEMP, given the nature of the incident and report up the chain of Command via Situation Reports (SITREPS).

It is critical that SITREPS clearly indicate the type and location of operational support including a rationale as to why the EOC Victoria is not required.

Anytime an EOC is activated for a mine-related incident, Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) should be notified of the activation and be kept informed of the ongoing status of the incident. If the Ministry's capacity is overwhelmed and extra support is needed, EMCRC may activate the Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Center (PREOC) to provide additional support for the event.

4.2.4 Information Management

- A plan must be in place to ensure all critical information is relayed between the incident site and site support (EOC) by the most effective means possible. In smaller emergencies, this may be one-on-one communication between the Incident Commander and the EOC Director (or directors if an EOC isn't activated). For larger emergencies, a Communications Centre may need to be established by the Communications Unit to manage and ensure all communications and information are transmitted in a timely and effective manner.
- Some of the communications tools the Ministry will use to ensure this occurs are:
 - ♦ Telecommunications
 - ♦ Landline
 - ♦ Cellular
 - ♦ Satellite
 - ♦ Email
 - ♦ Basic messaging between site and site support
 - ♦ Scanned forms and other documents can be delivered via email in attachments.
 - Situation Reports
 - Action Plans
 - Resource Requests
 - Status Reports
 - Any other essential information regarding the incident
- VPN
 - ♦ Access to internal server files where secure internet access is available.
- Videoconferencing ability (may be limited by internet access and bandwidth)
 - ♦ M.S. Teams (includes file-sharing ability with dedicated M.S. Teams channel)

4.2.5 Public information

The Government Communications and Public Engagement (GCPE) office coordinates the dissemination of public-facing information. In the event of an EOC activation, the information officer role will be staffed by a dedicated GCPE member, who will coordinate with respective entities to distribute information.

4.3 Demobilization

Demobilization occurs when the response is winding down or the emergency response has concluded. The incident may be entering a recovery phase or investigation by the MIU. Inspectors involved in the MEMP activation may still be involved in helping during these phases; however, they will no longer be required to participate in Incident Command or EOC functions.

For prolonged EOC activations, the Planning Chief prepares strategies for demobilization, which typically includes the systematic release of individuals and resources. All required documentation is completed and submitted to the Planning Chief.

The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator conducts a materials inventory and resupplies the EOC activation kit, as necessary.

Inspectors who participated in incident command are responsible for conducting their own materials inventory and resupplying them as necessary.

4.3.1 After-Action Review

Soon after a MEMP response has been completed, an after-action debrief meeting should be conducted with as many people as possible who participated in the activation. The purpose of this debrief is to discuss how the activation was managed and use this discussion feedback to bring forward any potential recommendations for improvement.

The debrief is used to highlight the successes and challenges of the activation. It is not used to create blame for any errors or actions that may not have gone exactly as planned; it is more used to focus on continual improvement and provide better support if needed for another future incident.

The EMCR website has tools and forms available to help assist in conducting this activity. Please refer to the site to download form templates to help conduct the debrief and track the implementation of improvements.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-management/local-emergency-programs/after-action-review>

It is important to capture all the feedback from the participants; therefore, a scribe should be capturing notes to ensure all items can be addressed. A project lead will compile all the information gathered and use it to create a report to review and determine the effectiveness of the activation to help benefit the emergency.

RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Emergency Levels

General Incident Notification Process

Incident Command Activation for Responding Inspector

Emergency Operations Center Activation Procedure

Emergency Operations Centre Virtual Activation

Mine Fatality Response Procedure Responding

Inspector Initial Response Plan

Emergency Levels

(Previously noted in section 1.6)

Emergencies are categorized into levels, and each is managed based on severity, with general responsibilities categorized as Monitor, Augment, or Takeover.

Emergency levels are not absolute; each event may potentially escalate.

Emergency levels are usually determined by who receives the initial complaint (either an Inspector or the OCI).

- **Level 1 (Monitor)**

- a. Low threat to the public or environment.
- b. An incident controlled and contained by a MERP.
- c. Requires oversight to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
- d. May require the mobilization of inspectors or resources to the site.
- e. Usually, activation of the MEMP or Mines EOC is not required.

- **Level 2 (Augment)**

- a. Moderate to Major threat to the public or environment managed by a MERP.
- b. Requires oversight to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
- c. May require the mobilization of inspectors or resources to the site.
- d. May require the involvement of external resources.
- e. May attract a high level of public interest.
- f. May require activation of the MEMP and the Mines EOC.

- **Level 3 (Takeover)**

- a. All incidents at orphaned and abandoned mine sites.
- b. Moderate to Major threats to the public or environment that:
 - i. Exceeds the capability of a MERP, or
 - ii. Exceeds the capacity for mine management to manage the event.
- c. May attract a high level of public interest.
- d. Requires mobilization of inspectors or resources to the site.
- e. It requires the activation of an EOC to provide support to responding ministry staff.
- f. May require the involvement of external resources.

General Incident Notification Process

How to use this flow diagram

OCI's are the first point of contact for reportable incidents and emergencies.

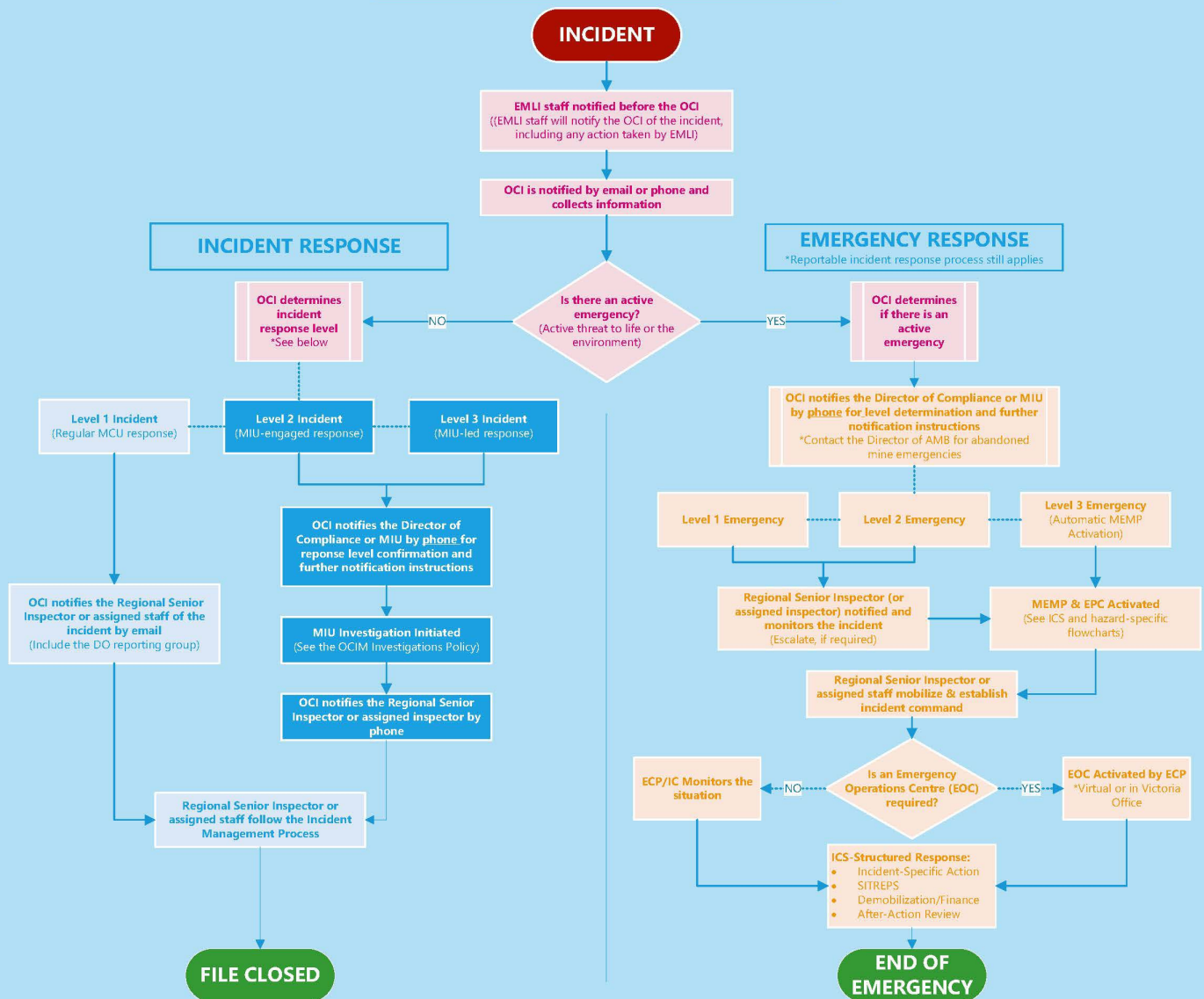
1. After an incident or emergency is reported to the OCI, the OCI will determine whether it's an active emergency and who needs to be notified.
2. If a level 2 or 3 incident or an active emergency, the OCI will notify the Director of Compliance or Investigations. The directors are responsible for informing the Chief Inspector. If either director is unavailable, the OCI will notify the Chief Inspector directly. Directors/the Chief Inspector will provide further notification instructions to the OCI.

After the directors and Chief are notified, the OCI will be given further notification instructions. If the Senior is unaware, the Senior Inspector responsible for the region of the incident is notified.

Once the senior Inspector or assigned staff have been notified, it is their responsibility to report to the chain of command and/or delegate inspectors.

3. All communication must flow up and down the chain of command using established protocols in this document.

INCIDENT NOTIFICATION PROCESS



INCIDENT RESPONSE LEVELS

Level 1 (Regular MCU Response)

- Incident failed safely – steps taken to control hazards and avoid the incident
- Compliance requirements understood by the mine
- Normal compliance verification, no enforcement escalation required
- No EMLI investigation required to understand A, B, or C

Level 2 (MIU-engaged Response)

- Complex issues - incident mechanism or consequence not understood
- Thorough compliance verification when compliance is unclear
- Incident requires resources to address non-compliance
- MIU is partnered the assigned inspector and provides governance

Level 3 (MIU-led Response)

- Fatality
- Discrimination
- Multi-agency/parallel investigations
- Complex investigation

MEMP EMERGENCY LEVELS

Level 1 (Monitor)

- Low threat to the public or environment
- An incident controlled and contained by a MERP.
- Requires oversight to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
- May require the mobilization of inspectors or resources to the site.
- Usually, it does not require activation of the MEMP or Mines EOC.

Level 2 (Augment)

- Moderate to Major threat to the public or environment managed by a MERP.
- Requires oversight to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
- May require the mobilization of inspectors or resources to the site.
- May require the involvement of external resources.
- May attract a high level of public interest.
- May require activation of the MEMP and the Mines EOC.

Level 3 (Takeover)

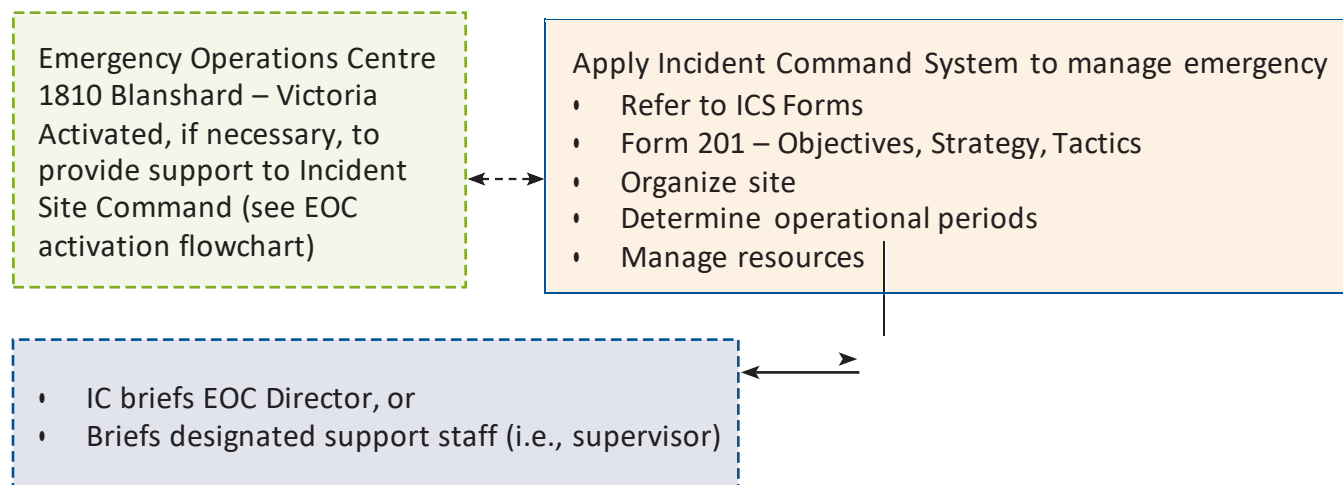
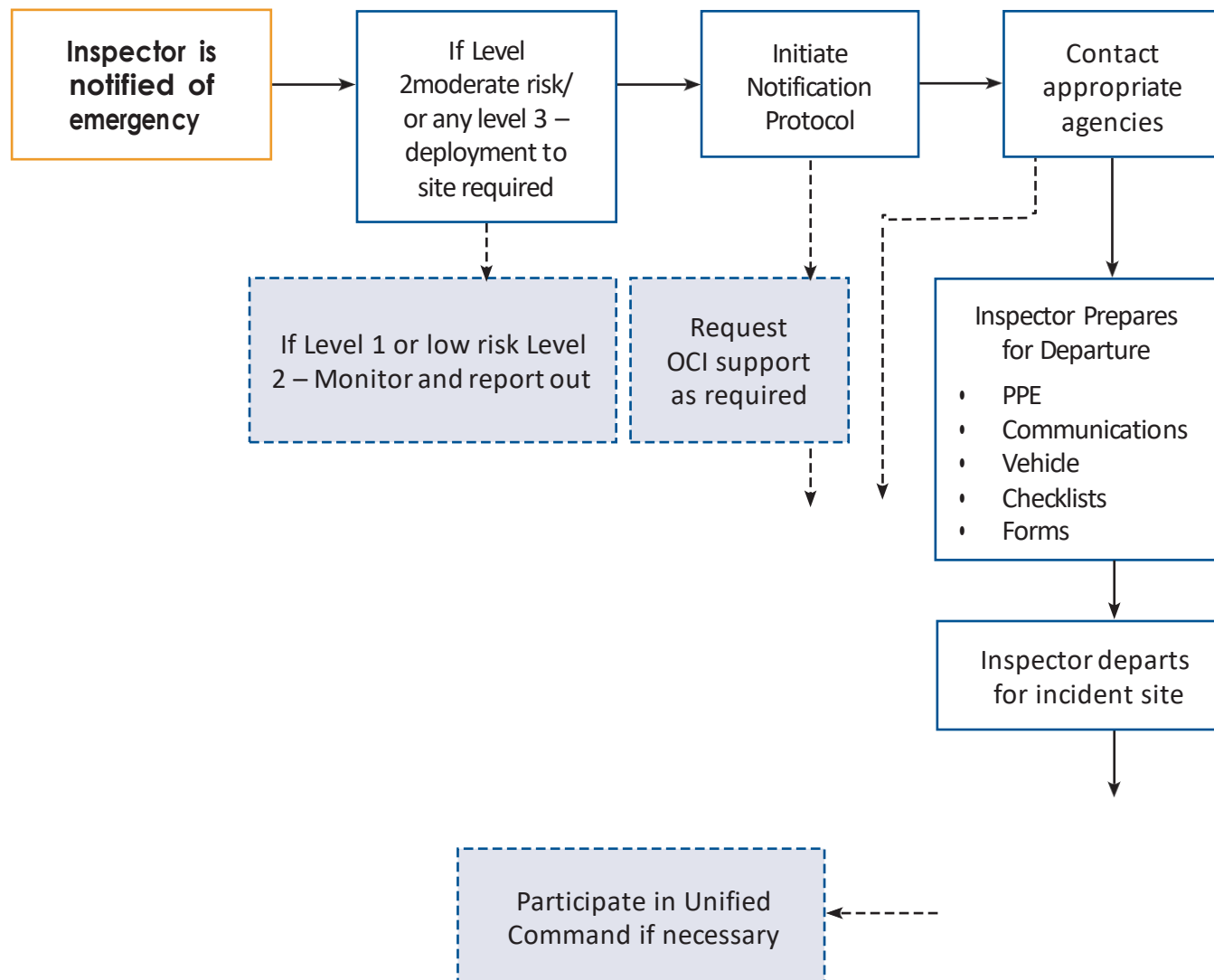
- All incidents at orphaned and abandoned mine sites.
- Moderate to Major threats to the public or environment that:
- i. Exceeds the capability of a MERP, or
- ii. Exceeds the capacity for mine management to manage the event.
- May attract a high level of public interest.
- Requires mobilization of inspectors or resources to the site.
- Requires activation of an EOC to provide support to responding Ministry staff.
- May require the involvement of external resources.

Incident Command Activation Process

How to use this flow diagram

- This diagram is to provide a sequence of the necessary steps for a responding inspector to assist in the activation of an Incident Command Post at a mine site.
- The flowchart reminds the Inspector to ensure all other agencies who can provide support are notified.
- The flowchart reminds the Inspector, he or she can use the On-Call Inspector to assist in making notifications to these agencies, if necessary.
- The flowchart provides guidance for when it may be necessary to request support from Victoria and activate an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).
- The flowchart reminds the responding Inspector the need to ensure proper communication protocols are implemented.

Incident Command Activation for Responding Inspector

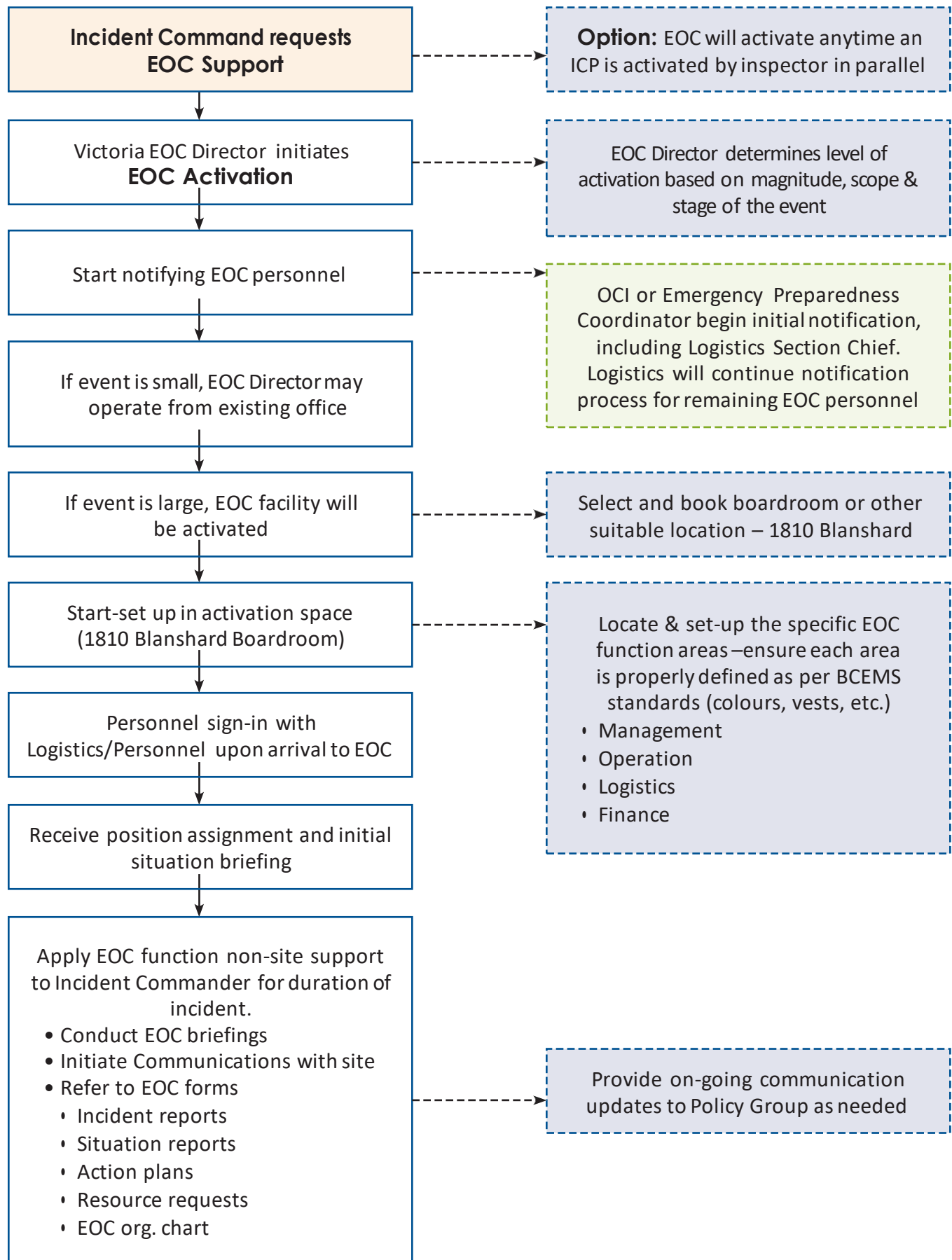


Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Activation Process

How to use this flow diagram.

- This flowchart provides guidance when it is necessary to activate an EOC.
- It provides guidance on determining the size of the activation.
- The flowchart questions what size of a facility is needed for the activation.
- The flowchart reminds the EOC director to delegate or begin calling trained EOC personnel to respond to the EOC for deployment.
- The flowchart highlights some of the necessary processes within an incident command situation of ensuring proper process is followed and communication protocols have been initiated.

Emergency Operations Centre Activation Procedure

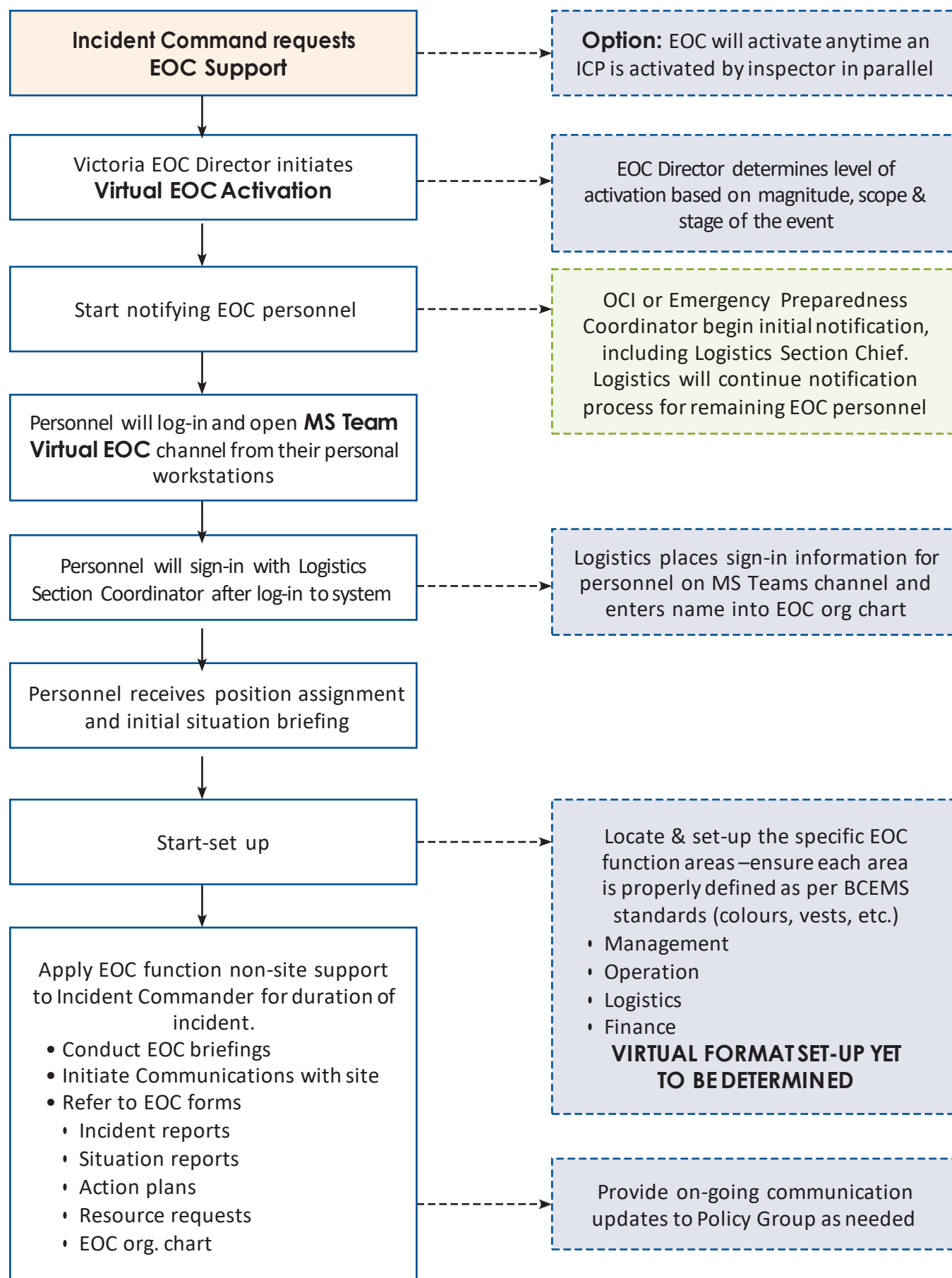


Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Virtual Activation Process

How to use this flow diagram.

- This flowchart provides guidance when it is necessary to activate an EOC.
- It provides guidance on determining the size of the activation.
- The flowchart is based on using an online platform to manage the emergency, or possibly a hybrid format to ensure physical distancing is maintained as per the Provincial Health Officer's recommendations.
- The flowchart reminds the EOC director to delegate or begin calling trained EOC personnel to respond to the EOC for deployment.
- The flowchart highlights some of the necessary processes within an incident command situation of ensuring proper process is followed and communication protocols have been initiated.

Virtual Emergency Operations Centre Activation Procedure



Responding Inspector – Initial Response Plan

Purpose:

This action plan is intended for any Inspector who is mobilized to attend an event and initiate Incident Command.

The responding Inspector is the Ministry's site Incident Commander until such time command is transferred to another incident commander or the incident is concluded.

Notification of Emergency

1. If an Inspector receives the emergency call from outside EMLI:

Capture the information on the Mine Emergency Primary Information (Primary Information Form) form (Section 5- Useful Docs)

Contact OCI if you require additional immediate support with notifications etc.

Forward Primary Information Form to OCI

2. If Inspector receives emergency notification from the OCI:

Record initial incident information from the OCI

* OCI will forward Primary Information Form via email

Request additional support from OCI if required

3. Initiate notification process

See notification flow charts

- Contact applicable ministry personnel and request resources as necessary.
- Determine if the mobile command post is required and initiate mobilization.
- ♦ Contact Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, or delegate

Ensure appropriate agencies have been notified (as applicable):

- a) Search and Rescue
- b) Fire
- c) Police
- d) Emergency Health Services (Ambulance)
- e) Coroner
- f) EMCR
- g) Ministry of Environment
- h) Ministry of Transportation
- i) Regional or municipal government

4. Prepare for departure

The following list provides guidance on required equipment as applicable for the event. (Note – the documents in the Travel Health & Safety Program are available for use.)

Personal Protective Equipment

- ♦ Hard hat
- ♦ Hi-vis apparel
- ♦ Safety-toed boots
- ♦ Safety eyewear
- ♦ Etc.

Communications

- ♦ Radios
- ♦ Cell phones
- ♦ Sat phones
- ♦ Charging cables
- ♦ Batteries
- ♦ Emergency Contact List

Vehicle

Incident command may begin in the vehicle of the responding Inspector. If incident size and scale increases, other resources to sustain Incident Command Post will be needed.

- ♦ Full tank of gas
- ♦ Jerry can
- ♦ Overnight kit
- ♦ Food
- ♦ Emergency kit
- ♦ Sleeping bag

MEMP

- ♦ *Copy of MEMP*
- ♦ *Incident Commander Roles and Responsibilities*
- ♦ *ICS Quick Reference Guide (JIBC)*

ICS Forms

5. Inspector arrives on scene:

Establish Command

- Confirm Command
 - ♦ Single or unified command (*because of possible limited numbers of responding EMPR employees, a unified command may be the best strategy to effectively manage incident*)
 - ♦ Select location for incident command post
 - ♦ Delegate and/or assign command and general staff positions (planning, logistics, operations etc.

Gather relevant and current incident information

Determine initial objectives

- a) Operational periods – *usually shorter to start and then longer for larger scale on-going incidents*
- b) Create incident action plans – **Form 201** –
 - Objectives,
 - ♦ What do we want to do?
 - Strategy,
 - ♦ How will we do it, including resources needed?
 - Tactics
 - ♦ Who, where when are we going to do it?
 - Contingency planning (consider if things were to get worse before getting better)

Organize the site

- a) Set up command post
- b) Secure and isolate the incident area
- c) Treat injured
- d) Staging areas
- e) Implement other initial organization steps
- f) Set up safe routes including access and egress
- g) Issue warnings

Manage resources

- a) Determine what resources are needed and make requests.
- Mutual aid requests
 - ♦ Underground rescue
 - ♦ Mine rescue cache equipment

- Additional emergency agencies
 - ♦ Search and Rescue
 - ♦ Fire
 - ♦ Police
 - ♦ Emergency Health Services (Ambulance)
 - ♦ Coroner
 - ♦ EMCR
- Support equipment,
 - ♦ generators,
 - ♦ pumps,
 - ♦ etc.

6. Communication protocols

Staff report up through supervisor.

- Only one supervisor per staff.

Incident commander reports to EOC Director or assigned support staff.

7. Demobilization

Know when to reduce effort and resources in a timely manner if the situation is becoming controlled.

Reduce the size of response.

Consider recovery phase or investigation transition options.

Complete requisite forms.

- Ensure copies are provided to an EOC designate for records management.

Section 5 - Useful Documents

Additional supporting material may be located at the links below.

- *Emergency Operations Centre – Operational Guidelines 2nd Edition*
- British Columbia Emergency Management System – 2016
- *B.C. Road Builders Blue Book* - Hardcopy in EOC kits (Also located in MOTI District Offices)
- *Mine Emergency Response Plan Guidelines for the Mining Industry* – [click here](#)
- Mine Investigation Unit Incident Investigation Policy – Under Development
- After-action review forms can be downloaded on the EMCR website – [click here](#)
- JIBC Emergency Management Resources <https://myem.jibc.ca/>
- Incident Command System (ICS) Quick Reference Guide https://myem.jibc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/JIBC_ICS_QRG_July2010.pdf
- Emergency Operations Centre Quick Reference Guide https://myem.jibc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/JIBC_EOC_QRG_July2010.pdf





Mine Incident Preliminary Reporting Form

Mine Incident Reporting Line

24/7 Phone: 1-888-348-0299 or Email: MineIncidents@gov.bc.ca

Pursuant to section 1.7.2 of the Code - In the event of an incident resulting in the loss of life or serious injury, the manager must:

- 1) provide verbal notification to an inspector, the OHSC Co-chairs, and the local union within 4 hours, AND
- 2) provide written notice to an inspector, the OHSC Co-chairs, and the local union within 16 hours.

In the event of any other incident (see section 1.7.1) the manager must provide written notice to an inspector, the OHS co-chairs, and the local union within 16 hours.

Incident Information

Mine Name		Mine #	
Mine Type		Mine Status	(Select)
Reported By		Contact's Phone #	
Contact's Email		Incident Date	
Incident Location		Time of Incident (24hr)	
Incident #		# of injured/involved	
JOHSC/Worker Rep Name		Notified?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
JOHSC/Management Rep Name		Notified?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Name of Local Union (if applicable)		Notified?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Mine Contractor Company Name(s) (if applicable)			

Select the general type of reportable incident (refer to s.1.7.1 of the Code for guidance)

Health & Safety ☐ Environmental ☐ Geotechnical ☐ Other ☐

Describe the incident:

Immediate measures taken:

If any injuries, please describe:

MINISTRY USE ONLY: Time (24hr) & date the report was received

RESET

INCIDENT SUMMARY (Used for Notification Briefing)

To ensure information is adequately prepared by the On-Call Inspector, the following questions should be addressed as a part of the process. This information will help our communications personnel deliver an effective media release, if necessary. Try to answer as many of the questions below and provide any other information that could be important regarding the incident.

Basic Incident Information: (Describe what happened)

Who is involved? (Name of the injured, deceased and/or witnesses and their role)

People or Communities & First Nations who may be impacted from the incident:

What remedial actions or interim controls are in place to protect workers or the environment from further exposure to hazards? (Describe the actions or controls in place)

Inspector's determination of D.O.:

Dangerous Occurrence: **Y / N / Unknown**

If **yes**, what type of D.O.: *Circle*

Unexpected Ground Fall | Subsidence of Dam/Dike | Hoisting Plant | Inrush of Water, Mud, or Slurry | Explosion
Ventilation | Fire | Electrical | Other

Name of Inspector who made determination:

If **no** or **unknown**, please explain:

No further action requires Do Custodian sign-off.

D.O. reported to the mines JOHSC: Y / N / Unknown

Is the mine conducting an investigation, pursuant to section 1.7.2 of the code? Y / N / Unknown

Does the mine incident/D.O. report meet the requirements of section 1.7.1(b) of the Code? Y / N / Unknown

If **no** or **unknown**, please explain:

Situation Reports

Effective communication during events, such as serious reportable incidents, fatalities, or the activation of the MEMP is critical to inform the division executive, management and responding inspectors of all relevant information. Situation Reports (SITREPS) shall be utilized to streamline communication and reduce unnecessary email communication.

Responsibility

The ECP or delegate will complete the SITREPS. The mandatory fields in the SITREP template must be completed.

Frequency

The frequency with which SITREPS are updated will depend on the severity of the incident and the author's discretion. At minimum, one SITREP per day during active response are recommended; one at the end of each Operational Period.

Content

SITREPS are intended to contain concise briefings that provide all relevant information and will form part of the record of the event; inappropriate comments, jargon and other conjecture shall be avoided.

PROCESS

1. Upon notification of a serious reportable incident, fatality or incident prompting a MEMP activation, the ECP or delegate will issue a SITREP containing the initial summary of facts. If information is unknown or has not been confirmed, state this, and indicate the information will be verified for the next SITREP. Initial summary of facts should contain overview of incident, statistical information, projected outlook and resulting impacts.

INITIAL SUMMARY

2. Populate mandatory information. Be factual and ensure names and other key information is spelled correctly.
3. Identify response strategy and estimated time for the next update.

INCIDENT UPDATE

4. Include the mandatory information from the previous SITREP.
5. Provide a concise briefing on what was learned during last operational period.
6. Provide an update on response plan for next operational period.
7. Identify transfer of any responsibilities in command or staffing changes.

INCIDENT UPDATE

8. Same as steps 5-8. Can be repeated as much as necessary; consider highlighting new information to ensure it is not missed.

FINAL UPDATE

9. When the Ministry's response is concluding or scaling down for operational reasons (i.e., Forensic investigation by MIU, recovery phase managed at local level) identify final steps required.
10. Indicate no further updates.

Records Management

SITREPS are to be saved in PDF from utilizing the following naming convention:

SITREP_<Name of incident location>_<Type of Report>_
<Author Surname>_yyyymmdd

Name of incident – refers to the common place name where the incident has occurred.

Incident name may be changed at executive request

Type of Report – identifies the sequence of update

Initial Summary

Update 1

Update 2 etc. Final Update

Author Surname – Surname of person submitting the report

Date – must use Year Month Day format with no hyphens or spaces

YYYYMMDD

The document shall be saved at: N:\OCIM\Ops Support\Emergency Management\SITREPS
Distribution:

The SITREP shall be sent to the following pre-determined distribution list, including government communications (GCPE):

MHSE	RMCD
Assistant Deputy Minister	Assistant Deputy Minister
Chief Inspector of Mines	Chief Permitting Officer
Executive Director, Compliance Enforcement & Code Review	Deputy Chief Permitting Officer
Director of Abandoned Mines	Executive Director, Major Mines Office
OCIM Directors	Executive Director, Regional Operations
Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	

Additional responding inspectors may be added to distribution lists as required.

Email Title:

SITREPS are then attached to a transitory email to the distribution list. Subject title shall be the same as the SITREP name.

Section 6 - Contacts

The list of key contacts is maintained by the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator. Periodic review of the contact list is conducted to ensure the MEMP is up to date.

For contacts not identified in the MEMP, staff may be required to utilize other databases or the internet. Staff may also be required to utilize other internal sources to locate additional contacts as required.

It is suggested for provincial government or local agencies, to contact the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) at 1-800-663-3456. The ECC maintains a fulsome list of contacts across all jurisdictions and may be able to help.

Contacts for Mine Managers, other mine site specific contacts can be found in CORE.

Key Government Contacts

MHSE	NAME	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	EMAIL
Assistant Deputy Minister	George Warnock	778-675-5228	778-675-5228	George.Warnock@gov.bc.ca
Chief Inspector of Mines	Herman Henning	250-419-8659	250-880-2490	Hermanus.Henning@gov.bc.ca
A/ED, Regulatory Management & Enforcement	Alexandra Glavina	250-643-9344	250-8766732	Alexandra.Glavina@gov.bc.ca
Director of Abandoned Mines	Kyle Hryniw	236-478-0644	250-889-0545	Kyle.hryniw@gov.bc.ca
Director, Mine Investigation Unit	Cheryl Pocklington	778 698-7152	250 812-2551	Cheryl.Pocklington@gov.bc.ca
Director, Mining Compliance	Justyn Bell	250-649-4353	250-617-4957	Justyn.Bell@gov.bc.ca
Director, H&S Specialists	Caroline Nakatsuka	250-952-0500	250-812-6594	Caroline.Nakatsuka@gov.bc.ca
Director of Code Review Committee	Jorge Freitas	n/a	250-888-1564	Jorge.Freitas@gov.bc.ca
Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Jordan Whynot	250-876-6703	250-643-7365	Jordan.Whynot@gov.bc.ca
RMCD				
Assistant Deputy Minister	Tania Demchuk	778-698-7222	250-818-6426	Tania.Demchuk@gov.bc.ca
Chief Permitting Officer	Lowell Constable	778-698-7274	250-818-7078	Lowell.Constable@gov.bc.ca
Executive Director, Major Mines Office	Sean Shaw	778-698-7259		Sean.Shaw@gov.bc.ca
Executive Director Regional Operations	Nini Long	250-565-7066	250-961-9039	Nini.Long@gov.bc.ca
ON-CALL INSPECTORS				
Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Jordan Whynot	250-876-6703	250-643-7365	Jordan.Whynot@gov.bc.ca
Senior Inspector of Mines	Alan Day	250 420-6277	250 893-9543	Alan.Day@gov.bc.ca
Senior Inspector of Mines	Jerrold Jewsbury	250-420-6356	250-420-1860	Jerrold.Jewsbury@gov.bc.ca
Senior Inspector, Electrical	Jae Dea Jensen	250-420-6275	250-218-1039	JaeDea.Jensen@gov.bc.ca
Accompanied Inspection Coordinator	Rory Cumming	250-312-6566	250-371-7328	Rory.Cumming@gov.bc.ca
Compliance Case Manager	Michael Olsen	778-698-7287	250-889-6900	Michael.Olsen@gov.bc.ca
Inspector of Mines	James Cochran	250-565-4224	250-640-2619	James.Cochran@gov.bc.ca
Inspector of Mines	Bambi Beaumont	250-565-6131	250-612-2420	Bambi.Beaumont@gov.bc.ca
Inspector, Occupational Health	Katelynn Larsen	778-698-7286	778-678-4871	Katelynn.Larsen@gov.bc.ca
Auditor, H&S	Andrew Sinstadt	778-698-7159	778-679-3769	Andrew.Sinstadt@gov.bc.ca
Inspector of Mines, Mechanical	Barry Tracey	250-420-6294	250-919-1912	Barry.Tracey@gov.bc.ca

Other BC Government Resource Agencies

AGENCY	OFFICE PHONE	CELLPHONE	FAX
Ambulance, Fire, Police (For Emergencies)	9-1-1		
RCMP Regional Duty Officer (RDO)	778-290-2200		
RCMP "E" Division H.Q. Operations Communications Centre	778-290-6000		
Emergency Management & Climate Readiness (EMCR)	1-800-663-3456		250-952-4872
Emergency Coordination Centre (24 hr.)			
Government Communications & Public Engagement (GCPE)			
Tania Venn, Director	250-356-8485		
Alanah Connie, EMLI Communications Manager	250-952-0559		
Ministry of Environment	Emergency Phone	Non-Emergency Phone	
Spill Emergency Line	1-800-663-3456	250-387-9955	
Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	Office Phone	Email	
Commercial Vehicle Safety and Enforcement CVSE Permits	1-800-559-9688	ppcpermit@gov.bc.ca	
http://www.th.gov.bc.ca/CVSE_Mobile/index.asp (6am -10 pm)			
Transportation Safety Board of Canada	Office Phone	Email	
("TSB") Gatineau, Quebec	1-800-387-3557		
Transport Canada	Emergencies	Information	
CANUTEC	1-888-CAN-UTEC *666 on cellular (266-8832) 1-613-996-6666	613-992-4624	

Out-off Province Contact Information

PROVINCE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Alberta			
Muneer Naseer Director of Mines OHS Mining Unit 10th Flr-10030 - 107th St. Edmonton, AB T5J 3E4	780-422-4711	780-996-3638	Muneer.Naseer@gov.ab.ca 780-427-0999
AMSA - Alberta Mine Safety Association 1002-7 th Street Nisku AB, T9E 7P2	780-699-6241		info@abminesafety.ca
Northwest Territories			
24-Hour Emergency Line	1-800-661-0792		
Cary Ingram Chief Inspector of Mines Worker's Safety & Compensation Commission P.O. Box 888, Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2R3	1-867-920-3805		Cary.Ingram@wscc.nt.ca
Yukon Territories			
Bruce Milligan Director, OH&S Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Branch 401 Strickland Street Whitehorse Y.K., Y1A 5N8	867-667-3726	867-332-2669	Bruce.Milligan@gov.yk.ca
Manitoba			
Dennis Fontaine Acting Director Mines Safety Unit 15-59 Elizabeth Drive Thompson, MB R8N 1X4	204-677-6821	204-677-6892	
Mining Association of Manitoba 700-305 Broadway Winnipeg, MB, R3C 3J7	204-989-1890		mami@mines.ca

PROVINCE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Saskatchewan			
David Rezanoff Chief Inspector of Mines OHS Branch, Labour Relations and Workplace Safety 122-3rd Avenue North Saskatoon, SK S7K 2H6	1-306-519-3309 Ext. 3309		David.Rezanoff2@gov.sk.ca
Goran Jablan Labour Relations and Workplace Safety Occupational Health and Safety 122-3rd Avenue North Saskatoon, SK S7K 2H6	306-933-5354		Goran.Jablan@gov.sk.ca 306-933-7339
Karina Forster Provincial Mine Rescue Coordinator 851-122 3rd Avenue North Saskatoon, SK S7K 2H6	800-567-7233 ext. 1621		Karina.Forster@gov.sk.ca 306-933-7339
Saskatchewan Mining Association Suite 610 - 220 12th Avenue Regina, SK S4P 0M8	306-757-9505		306-569-1085 info@saskmining.ca
Nova Scotia			
Bethany Chiasson Mining Engineer Occupational Health and Safety Division	902-403-0525		Bethany.Chiasson@novascotia.ca
Newfoundland			
Loyola Power Director & Chief Inspector of Mines Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 15 Dundee Avenue Mount Pearl NL, A1N 4R6	709-729-3275	709-729-3445	LoyolaPower@gov.nl.ca
Darren Kavli OH&S Officer III, Mining Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 4 Herald Avenue Corner Brook NL, A2H 6J8	709-637-2368	709-637-2928	DarrenKavli@gov.nl.ca

PROVINCE	OFFICE PHONE	CELL PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Ontario			
24-Hour Emergency Line	705-670-5600		
Harsim Kalsi Provincial Coordinator, Mining Ministry of Labour Occupational Health & Safety Branch 159 Cedar St. 3rd Flr, Suite 3 Sudbury, Ontario P3E 6A5	705-564-4160	705-564-7435	harsim.kalsi@ontario.ca
Sean McGowan Director Ministry of Labour Occupational Health & Safety 505 University Ave, 19th Flr Toronto, ON M7A 1T7	647-295-0409	416-326-7242	Sean.McGowan@ontario.ca
Ted Hanley Vice-President, Mine Rescue Workplace Safety North 235 Cedar Street Sudbury, ON P3B 1M8	705-671-6360 Ext. 337	705-690-0928 705-670-5708	TedHanley@workplacesafetynorth.ca

Section 7 - Glossary & Acronyms

Glossary

Action Plan

A plan containing the objectives reflecting the overall strategy to manage the incident including specific tactical actions with supporting information for the next operational period.

After Action Review

A professional discussion of an event that focuses on performance standards and enables those involved in the event to review what happened and why and discuss how to maintain identified strengths and address identified weaknesses. [Adapted from: Keyes, Jessica, Enterprise 2.0: Social Networking Tools to Transform Your Organization, CRC Press, 2012.]

Business Continuity

An ongoing process supported by executive to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to determine the impact of potential losses and maintain viable recovery strategies, recovery plans, and continuity of services.

Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)

Team of in-service peer support counsellors who provide peer counselling debriefs after an event.

Emergency

A present or imminent event or circumstance that (a) is caused by and accident, fire, explosion, technical failure, or the forces of nature, and (b) requires prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property to protect the health, safety, or welfare of a person or to limit damage to property. [Emergency Program Act]

Emergency Program Act

Provincial legislation that provides a framework for emergency management in the province and requires the province and local authorities to develop emergency plans.

Emergency Program Management Regulation

Provincial regulation that describes the roles and responsibilities of the Provincial Emergency Program (PEP), Emergency Management British Columbia (EMCR), and government ministries and corporations regarding emergency management planning at the provincial level.

EOC (Emergency Operations Center)

A management resource to provide support to incident site responders.

HRVA

Hazards: These are sources of potential harm, or situations with a potential for causing harm, in terms of human injury; damage to health, property, the environment, and other things of value; or some combination of these.

Risk: This refers to a combination of the likelihood that a hazard will occur, and the severity of possible impact to health, property, the environment, or other things of value.

Vulnerability: This refers to the people, property, infrastructure, industry, resources, or environments that are particularly exposed to adverse impact from a hazardous event.

Analysis: The process of assessing the risks within the hazards and measuring the vulnerability of people and/or communities being assessed.

Hazard

A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential for causing harm, in terms of human injury; damage to health, property, the environment, and other things of value; or some combination of these.

Incident Command System

Originally developed as a fire response management system by various jurisdictions in the United States, this incident management system has been widely adopted by first responders and emergency management programs throughout North America.

On-Call Inspector

Designated Mines Inspector charged with reacting to all calls generated through the Mine Emergency Line.

- 24/7 rotation
- First line of contact for first responders
- Provides advice to help responders assess risk
- Coordinates initial response under MEMP

Operational Period

The time period determined to execute a given set of actions.

PREOC

Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre – regional support for an activated EOC in any region within the province. Operated by EMCR government personnel.

Responding Inspector

Mines Inspector who accepts or is assigned responsibility for the initial file.

Psychosocial Services

Efforts to provide, after a disaster, the necessary support for people to re-establish their ability to meet their emotional and psychological needs as well as those of others.

Severity Levels

- **Monitor:** Ensure response is adequate and meets provincial expectations.
- **Augment:** Provide provincial resources (equipment and expertise) to the Responsible Party and/or federal or local government, if requested
- **Takeover:** Assume a full response management role in the event there is no Responsible Party, or if the response is inadequate.

SITREPS – Situation Reports:

A notification used in EOC operations and used to brief Ministry executive summary details of an incident, statistical information, planned objectives and impacts.

Unified Command

Two or more individuals sharing authority and/or command over an emergency/disaster in which multiple agencies or jurisdictions are involved.

Acronyms

BCEMS – British Columbia Emergency Management System

CIM – Chief Inspector of Mines

CISM – Critical Incident Stress Management

EMCR – Emergency Management & Climate Readiness

EMLI – Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (the Ministry)

EOC – Emergency Operations Centre

EPC – Emergency Preparedness Committee

GCPE – Government Communications & Public Engagement

HSRC – Health, Safety and Reclamation Code (for Mines in British Columbia)

HRVA – Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Assessment

I.C. – Incident Command

ICP – Incident Command Post

ICS – Incident Command System

JIBC – Justice Institute of British Columbia

MEL – Mine Emergency Line

MEMP – Mine Emergency Management Plan

MERP – Mine Emergency Response Plan

MHSE – Mine Health, Safety and Enforcement Division

MIU – Mines Investigation Unit

OCI – On Call Inspector

PECC – Provincial Emergency Coordination Centre

PREOC – Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre

RMCD – Responsible Mining and Competitiveness Division

SITREP – Situation Report

TSF – Tailings Storage Facility

U.C.– Unified Command

Section 8 - ACTION CHECKLISTS

- Policy Group,
- Incident Commander,
- Emergency Operations Center,
- Generic EOC Director

Purpose

The purpose of the Action Checklists is to give each of the assigned positions within the Emergency Operations Centre or an Incident Commander responding to an incident site a guideline to help in understanding their role and responsibilities in the event of an activation.

Not all the checklist items in each of the Roles/Responsibility sheets will apply during all activations. It will be dependent of the level of the activation.

The "inputs/outputs" flowcharts describe the type of information which may come in, the decision-making or analyzing processes and the expected outputs.

The MEMP document contains only the primary leadership positions in an ICP or EOC. The remaining Roles and Responsibilities for all other positions are stored in the EOC document folders and can be found on the G Drive in the EOC kit.

Printed versions of the Roles & Responsibilities Action Checklists in addition to other pertinent forms and documents will be available within the EOC kits located at 1810 Blanshard Street in Victoria.

The other position R&Rs are:

- Finance Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Information Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Operations Section Chief
- Planning Section Chief
- Risk Management Officer

Policy Group (Ministry Executive)

Roles & Responsibilities

- Provides overall emergency policy and direction to the EOC Director.
- Sets expenditure limits.
- Formally requests outside support/resources (e.g., Provincial and Federal support).
- Provides direction for emergency public information activities.
- Approves the issuance of press releases, and other public information as required.
- Acts as a spokesperson for the jurisdiction.

1. Activation Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Convene as the EOC Policy Group at the EOC or designated site as recommended by the EOC Director.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obtain current situation status and a briefing on priority actions taken and outstanding, from the EOC Director.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Follow the Generic Activation Phase Checklist

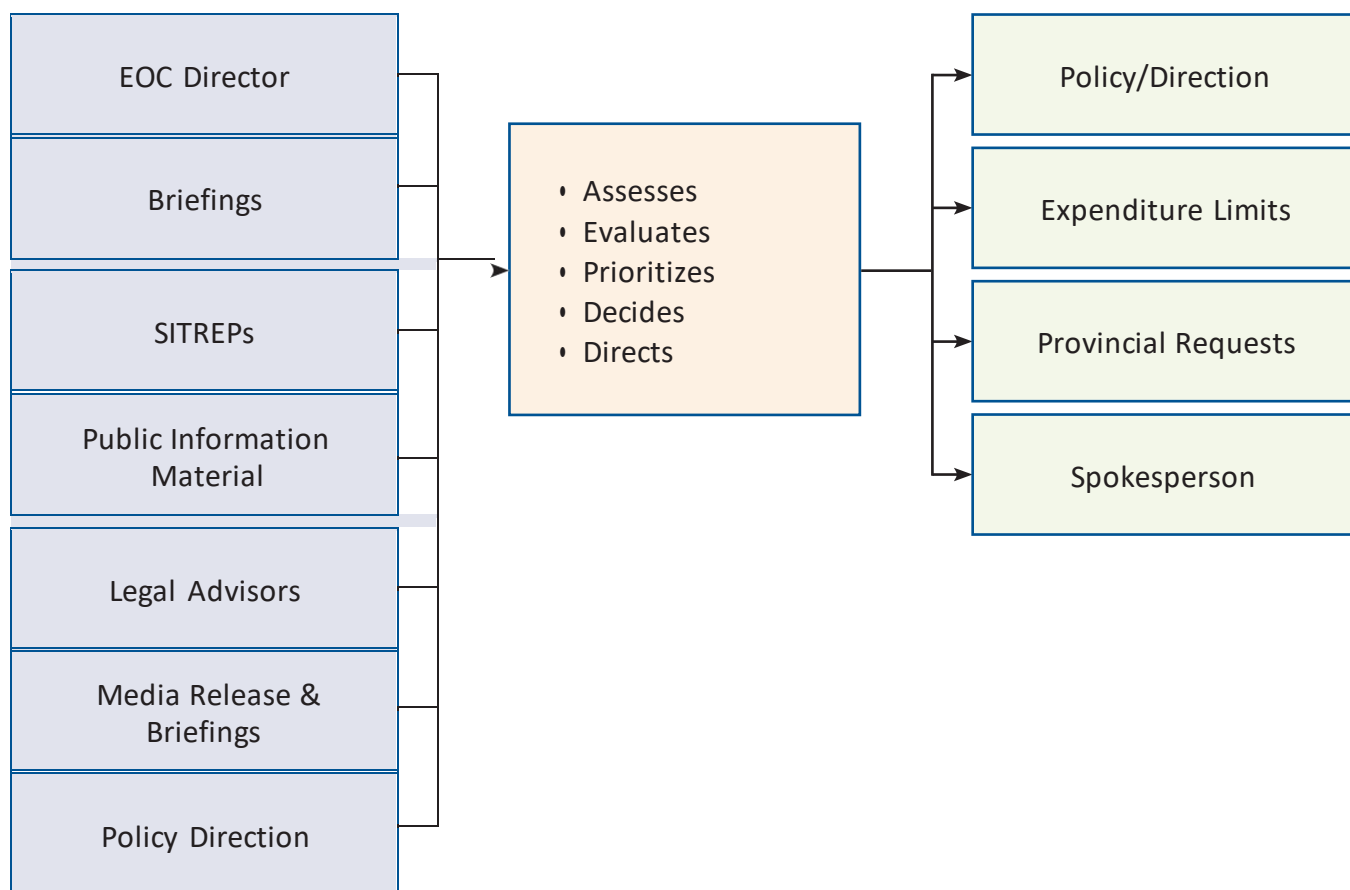
2. Operational Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Examine need for new or temporary policies, as required to support response operations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consult with EOC Director to determine appropriate expenditure limits.
<input type="checkbox"/>	As requested, prepare for, and participate in any media briefings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure adequate public information materials are being issued from the EOC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consult with EOC Director and / or Legal Advisors regarding any potential legal issues and recommended courses of action.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consult with EOC Director to determine need for extraordinary resources and/or outside assistance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keep Deputy Minister/Minister apprised as to the status of the emergency event by reviewing EOC Situation Reports.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Keeps Deputy Minister/Minister apprised of key issues related to the emergency and government actions.

3. Demobilization Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Proclaim termination of the emergency response and have EOC proceed with recovery efforts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure all paperwork has been forwarded to the Documentation Unit in Planning.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide input to the after-action report
<input type="checkbox"/>	Participate in formal post-operational debriefs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recognize EOC staff members and response personnel for their efforts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Follow the Generic Demobilization Phase Checklist

Policy Group Inputs & Outputs



Incident Commander

Roles & Responsibilities (Reports to EOC Director)

- Responsible for overall management and command of the ministry response to the incident at the incident site. May be combined with another commander from a separate responding agency to form a unified command system.
- Determines Ministry objectives and strategies for the incident. Prioritizes response effort.
- Ensures all ICP activities occur (planning meetings, Incident Action Plan approval, safety measures are in place)
- Coordinates Command and general staff positions (may be limited for I.C. – takes on multiple roles in ICS structure)
- Request for Ministry EOC to activate, if necessary, and to provide extra support for ongoing incident.
- Works with other commanders if in Unified Command (U.C.)
- Takes direction as appropriate from the EOC Director.
- Provides notifications and regular updates to Ministry EOC, OCI or regional office.
- Provides regular updates to Ministry executive through EOC Director, OCI or regional office.

1. Activation Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Inspector responds to incident site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determines and establishes command
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sizes-up situation (I.C. needs situational awareness to understand what's happening) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What's the nature of the incident?• How large of an area is affected?• What hazards are present?• How can the area be isolated?• What assistance is required?• Where will be a suitable location for staging?• What are the safest routes in and out of the incident area for responders and equipment?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish Incident Command Post location (may be inspector's vehicle to start)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Set priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish objectives – What do we want to do?• Develop appropriate strategies – How will we do it?• Develop tactical direction – who, where, when, what resources?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Notify other agencies (fire, ambulance, police, mutual aid mine rescue teams, search & rescue teams)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish command structure to manage the incident
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish communication systems
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish staging areas, if necessary
<input type="checkbox"/>	Isolate area and control access
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine access and egress from incident site

2. Operational Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Conduct initial incident briefing – use form ICS-201
<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop objectives for the 1st operational period
<input type="checkbox"/>	Execute plan to Operations Section for 1st operational period and deploy responders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Update incident objectives when phasing into succeeding operational periods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prepare for and conduct strategy meetings
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prepare for and conduct tactics meetings
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prepare for and conduct planning meetings
<input type="checkbox"/>	Approve new incident action plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conduct operation briefing meetings at end of each operational period. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify progress of previous period • Execute plan for next operational period • Submit Situation Reports
<input type="checkbox"/>	New operational phases continue for duration of the incident until demobilization steps begin.

3. Demobilization Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Order demobilization as needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Complete after-action reports
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shift response activities into recovery activities

Generic EOC Checklist

Roles & Responsibilities (All Positions)

- This checklist is for all positions to use upon being requested to respond to an EOC activation to provide support an active mine emergency and to ensure you are adequately prepared to perform your position function.

1. Activation Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Check in with the Personnel Unit (in Logistics) upon arrival at the EOC. Obtain an identification card and vest, if available.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Complete EOC Check-In List
<input type="checkbox"/>	If you are a representative from an outside (non-jurisdictional) agency register with the Liaison Officer.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Report to EOC Director, Section Chief, or other assigned supervisor, to obtain current situation status and specific job responsibilities expected of you.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Set up your workstation and review your Position Checklist, forms and flowcharts
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish and maintain a Position Log (Insert unique identifier if applicable) that chronologically describes the actions you take during your shift.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine your resource needs, such as a computer, phone, fax, stationary, plan copies, and other reference documents.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Participate in any facility / safety orientations as required.

2. Demobilization Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Deactivate your assigned position and close out logs when authorized by the EOC Director or designate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Complete all required forms, reports, and other documentation. All forms and paperwork should be submitted through your supervisor to the Planning Section (Documentation Unit), as appropriate, prior to your departure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	If another person is relieving you, ensure they are thoroughly briefed before you leave your workstation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clean up your work area before you leave. Return any communications equipment or other materials specifically issued for your use.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Leave a forwarding phone number where you can be reached.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Follow EOC checkout procedures. Return to Personnel Unit (in Logistics) to sign out.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Be prepared to provide input to the After-Action Report.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Upon request, participate in formal post-operational debriefs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Access critical incident stress debriefings, as needed.

EOC Director

Roles & Responsibilities (Reports to Policy Group)

- Exercise overall management responsibility for the coordination between emergency response and supporting agencies in the EOC. In conjunction with Incident Commander(s), EOC General Staff and Management Staff, set priorities for response efforts in the affected area.
- Provides direction as appropriate to the Ministry Incident Commander.
- Provide support to local authorities and provincial agencies and ensure that all actions are accomplished within the priorities established.
- Establish the appropriate staffing level for the EOC and continuously monitor organizational effectiveness to ensure that appropriate modifications occur as required.
- Ensure that inter-agency coordination is accomplished effectively within the EOC.
- Ensures appropriate safety measures are identified and implemented for EOC staff and, in conjunction with the Incident Commander, for Ministry site staff
- Direct, in consultation with the Information Officer, appropriate emergency public information actions using the best methods of dissemination
- Draft the issuance of press releases, and other public information materials as required for Policy Group approval
- Liaise with Policy Group.
- Ensure risk management principles and procedures are applied for all EOC activities.

1. Activation Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Follow the Generic Activation Phase Checklist
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish contact with the Ministry Incident Commander at site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obtain situational awareness through information and briefings from whatever sources are available.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine appropriate level of activation based on situation as known.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mobilize appropriate personnel for the initial activation of the EOC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Respond immediately to EOC location and determine operational status.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine which sections are needed, assign Section Chiefs as appropriate, and ensure they are staffing their sections as required. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operations Section Chief• Logistics Section Chief• Planning Section Chief• Finance / Administration Section

<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine which management staff positions are required, and ensure they are filled as soon as possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Officer • Risk Management Officer • Liaison Officer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure EOC organization and staffing chart is posted and arriving team members are assigned appropriate roles.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish initial priorities for the EOC based on current status and information from Incident Commander(s).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Schedule the initial EOC Action Planning meeting and have Planning Chief prepare the agenda.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Consult with Liaison Officer and General Staff to determine what representation is needed at the EOC from other emergency response agencies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assign the Liaison Officer to coordinate outside agency response to the EOC, and to assist as necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obtain personal telecommunications equipment if required.

2. Operational Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Monitor general staff activities to ensure that all appropriate actions are being taken.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide input to the site Incident Action Plans as appropriate
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure that Operational Periods are established, and that initial EOC response priorities and objectives are decided and communicated to all involved parties.
<input type="checkbox"/>	In conjunction with the Information Officer review media releases for final approval, following the established procedure for information releases and media briefings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure that the Liaison Officer is providing for and maintaining effective interagency coordination.
<input type="checkbox"/>	In coordination with Management and General Staff, identify priorities and management function objectives for the EOC Action Planning Meetings.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Convene the EOC Action Planning meetings. Ensure that all Section Chiefs, Management Staff, and other key agency representatives are in attendance. Ensure that appropriate planning procedures are followed. Ensure the Planning Section facilitates the meeting appropriately.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Once the Action Plan is completed by the Planning Section, review, approve and authorize its implementation, and provide a copy of the Action Plan to the Incident Commander
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conduct periodic briefings with the EOC Management Team to ensure response priorities and objectives are current and appropriate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish and maintain contacts with adjacent jurisdictions / agencies and other levels of government as appropriate.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Document all decisions / approvals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Approve resource requests not included in Action Plan, as required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assign in writing, delegated powers allowed under declaration if any are given.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assign special projects to Deputy Director, as needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Brief your relief at shift change, ensuring that ongoing activities are identified, and follow-up requirements are known.

3. Demobilization Phase

<input type="checkbox"/>	Authorize demobilization of sections, branches and units when they are no longer required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure that any open actions not yet completed will be handled after demobilization.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure that all required forms or reports are completed prior to demobilization.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure that an EOC After Action Report is prepared in consultation with the Planning Section and EOC Management Team.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Terminate emergency response and proceed with recovery operations as proclaimed by Policy Group.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Deactivate EOC when emergency event no longer requires the EOC activated. Ensure all other facilities are notified of deactivation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Follow the Generic Demobilization Phase Checklist.

EOC Director Inputs & Outputs

