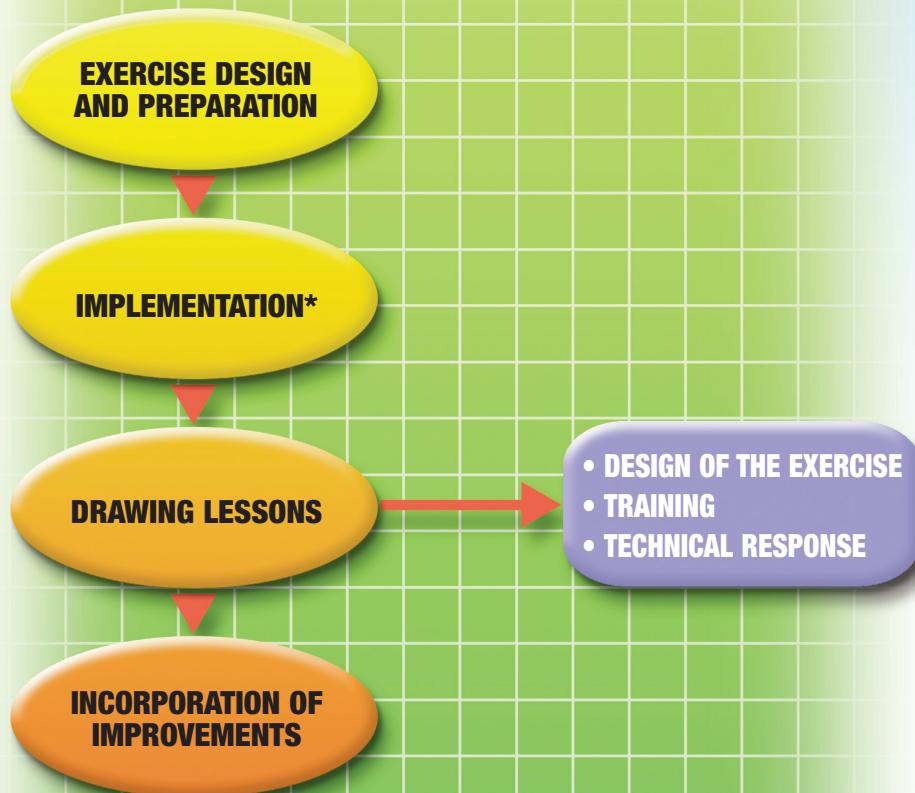


Exercise Development Cycle



* E2R requires an exercise every year for each of the hazard categories referred in the Regulations and one full-scale exercise conducted within five years of the E2 plan being brought into effect.



Emergency Plan Testing

Vision and Mission of the CRAIM

Vision

CRAIM aims to be the benchmark in hazardous substance risk management within the scope of sustainable development by applying rigorous, responsible and concerted methodologies.

Mission

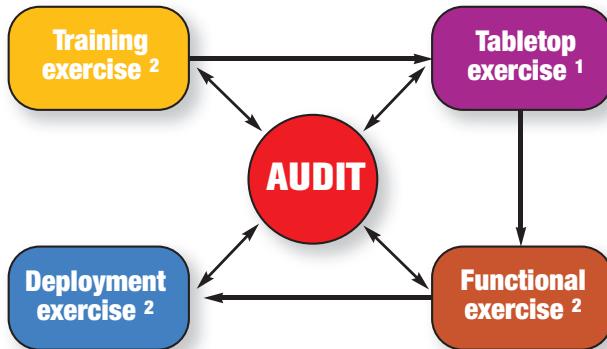
To DEVELOP rigorous tools and methods that provide responsible management of risks related to hazardous substances.

To PROMOTE and support a culture of collaboration between all stakeholders to effectively manage the risks involving hazardous substances.

To FOSTER, with stakeholders, a reduction in the risks of major technological accidents through the implementation of appropriate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery measures.

This document, based on current available facts, is designed to familiarize the reader with certain basic concepts. The reader must be aware that the information provided in this document is not complete, and therefore, that other complementary sources must be consulted to avoid any unfortunate situations. The reader is entirely responsible for any decisions or actions taken on the basis of this document.

Exercise Program



1: Administrative exercise 2: Operational simulation

Note: The arrows indicate the recommended change from simple exercises to more complex exercises over time and as the organization improves its emergency response.

Definition

An exercise is a structured activity that enables participants to put theoretical knowledge into practice, to familiarize themselves with their roles and responsibilities in an emergency situation and to validate the various procedures established in the emergency plan.

Objectives

- To test and improve the elements of the plan
- To verify that the plan makes it possible to respond correctly to an incident
- To clarify roles and responsibilities
- To become familiar with new equipment or new procedures
- To know the various responders
- To meet the requirements of the various codes, standards and regulations
- To evaluate resource requirements
- To increase the organization's credibility in the eyes of the public and the authorities

Types of exercises

Training exercise

- Intended primarily for field staff. It allows to check one or several operations.
- Usually intended for organizational staff.
- **Example:** Practicing the use of a self-contained breathing equipment or the use of some detection devices.

Tabletop exercise

- Intended primarily for managers; designed to verify the interrelationship between the various activities. At least one tabletop exercise should be held with outside responders as part of the exercise program.
- Does not have any external restraints and is normally held in a boardroom (no meteorological restraints on the ground to be considered).

- Involves problem solving rather than making quick decisions. Examples:
 - allocation of resources
 - understanding of roles
- Requires a credible scenario.
- Allows to practice roles and responsibilities.
- **Example:** Using an accident scenario, the participants explain, one by one, the chronology of their response and try to coordinate their actions.

Functional exercise

- Real-time emergency response simulation designed to test one or more functions of the emergency plan. The responders' travel time is generally taken into account, but equipment is not deployed.
- **Example:** On-site mobilization of the various responders in keeping with the procedures established in the emergency plan. This makes it possible to evaluate the response times of each organization and the clarity of the messages transmitted.

Deployment exercise (or Full scale simulation exercise)

(E2R 2019)*

- Functional exercise, plus the deployment of the necessary equipment depending on the scenario. Exercise that most reflects reality.
- E2R requires that a full-scale simulation exercise be conducted within five years of the E2 plan being brought into effect.
- Includes management and operations functions in the field.
- Happens in real time and according to the weather conditions of the moment.
- Should involve external partners, eg the local fire department.
- **Example:** On the basis of the scenario, the responders must perform most of the functions set out in the emergency plan and gather all key responders: on-site mobilization of resources, deployment of response equipment and communications, including the media.

* E2R 2019: Environmental Emergency Regulations



Photo : exercice avec déploiement (Garde Côtière Canadienne, Environnement Canada, Port de Montréal, Service d'incendie de Montréal).

Exercise program

The exercises should be documented and a register should be maintained for a period of seven years. All types of exercises should be implemented within five years of the E2 plan being brought into effect; some exercises can be implemented more than once.

The **AUDIT** refers both to the formal evaluation of exercises for the purpose of improving the overall risk management and emergency plan process and to the assessment of compliance with codes, internal standards, acts and regulations.

Definition of exercises program:

It is a set of risk-based exercises characterized by a cycle, a combination or a range of exercises whose levels of complexity and interaction differ (MSP 2009).