

Incident Reporting Requirements

Directive PNG014

April 2025

Revision 4.0

Governing Legislation:

Acts: *The Oil and Gas Conservation Act*

The Pipelines Act, 1998

Regulations: *The Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations, 2012*

*The Pipelines Administration and Licensing
Regulations*

Order: 172-2025

Record of Change

Revision	Date	Description
0.0	September, 2015	Initial draft
1.0	February, 2016	Draft – revised based on public comments.
2.0	December, 2016	Live version, updated based on review of comments.
3.0	April, 2018	Update to reporting requirements for wells associated with potash mine sites and telephone notification process.
4.0	April, 2025	Revisions to reporting requirements for on-lease and off-lease areas associated with the delineation of operating areas. Additionally, there are updated specifications regarding fluid releases from Horizontal Directional Drilling.

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1. Introduction

This Directive sets out the requirements of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources (ER) for regulating the reporting of incidents in relation to ER licenced and/or regulated wells, facilities, flowlines and pipelines. It provides a listing of what constitutes a reportable incident and details of when and how an incident should be reported.

This Directive applies to incidents related to oil and gas wells, flowlines, pipelines and facilities as well as all other well installations and associated facilities including but not limited to geothermal, lithium, helium, potash exploratory wells and hydrogen, which are also regulated by ER.

Questions concerning the requirements set out in this Directive should be directed to the ER Service Desk at 1-855-219-9373 or email at ER.servicedesk@gov.sk.ca.

2. Governing Legislation

The requirements in this Directive are authorized under and supplemented by:

- *The Oil and Gas Conservation Act (OGCA)*
- *The Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations, 2012 (OGCR)*
- *The Pipelines Act, 1998 (PA)*
- *The Pipelines Administration and Licensing Regulations (PALR)*
- Associated Directives and Guidelines
 - *Directive PNG001: Facility Licence Requirements (Directive PNG001)*
 - *Directive PNG018: Detailed Site Assessment Requirements (Directive PNG018)*
 - *Directive PNG033: Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (Directive PNG033)*
 - *Directive PNG034: Saskatchewan Pipelines Code (Directive PNG034)*
 - *Directive S-01: Saskatchewan Upstream Petroleum Industry Storage Standards (Directive S-01)*
 - *Guideline 97-02: Guideline for the Application of Oily Byproducts to Municipal Roads in Saskatchewan (GL-97-02)*
 - *Guideline 99-01: Saskatchewan Drilling Waste Management Guideline (GL 99-01)*
 - *Guideline 2000-01: Saskatchewan Hydraulic Fracturing Fluids and Propping Agents Containment and Disposal Guidelines (GL 2000-01)*

3. Definitions

Blow-out: Means a blow-out as defined in the OGCR.

Break, Pipeline: Means any escape of substance from the pipeline which immediately impacts the operability of the pipeline system.

Condensate: Means condensate as defined in the OGCR.

Contact Damage: Means any of the following:

- a) an event from ground disturbance that results in impact damage to the line pipe, coating systems, protections, or any component but does not result in the release of any substance; or
- b) an event from aboveground external interference activity (i.e. vehicle/equipment impact, vandalism, impacts from any other human activities, etc.) that results in damage to the line pipe or any component (i.e. not coating systems, protections, etc.) but does not result in the release of any substance.

Emergency Response Plan (ERP): Means an ERP as defined in Directive PNG001.

Emulsion: Means a mixture of two immiscible substances: a non-polar phase consisting of hydrocarbons such as crude oil or condensate, and a polar phase consisting of water or salt water. One substance (the dispersed phase) is dispersed in the other (the continuous phase).

Facility: Means a facility as defined in Directive PNG001.

Field Office: Means the ER regional office responsible for a geographic area as shown in Appendix 3.

Fire: Means any unplanned fire or explosion at any well, facility, flowline or pipeline.

Flowline: Means a flowline as defined in the PA.

Kick: Means a controlled diversion of gases from a wellbore to a rig tank or flare system during drilling, workover, or completion activities.

Leak, Pipeline: Means any escape of substance from the pipeline which does not immediately impact the operability of the pipeline system.

Licensed pipeline: Means a pipeline licensed pursuant to the PALR.

Natural gas liquids: Means ethane, propane, butane and pentanes-plus, or any combination of these substances.

Off-lease: Means any area outside of the surveyed lease boundary. Access roads are considered off-lease for purposes of this Directive.

Oil: Means oil as defined in the OGCR.

Oilfield waste: Includes but is not limited to drilling fluids, waste oil or refuse from tanks or wells.

On-lease: Means any area within the surveyed lease boundary, excluding access roads.

Operating area: Means the area of a well, facility or pipeline facility site, excluding lease roads, within the surveyed lease boundary that:

- a) is the area surrounded by and including a berm or a dike or that is within a contoured area to contain any released liquid, semi-solid or solid that is contained within the described area as shown in section 6, *Figure 1*.
- b) in areas where a dike or contoured area does not exist, is the actively maintained area for field operations distinct from the surrounding environment as shown in section 6, *Figure 2*.
- c) in cases where there is no maintained area or above ground infrastructure with a distinct maintained area that differs from the surrounding area, is the area within a 10-meter buffer around all infrastructure as shown in section 6, *Figure 3*.

Operator: Means:

- a) an operator of a well or facility as defined in the OGCR.
- b) an operator of a pipeline, including a flowline, as defined in the PALR.

Pipeline: Means a pipeline as defined in the PA.

Pipeline Associated Equipment: Means any equipment associated with a pipeline (i.e., riser, pig senders/receivers, etc.).

Pipeline Facility Site: Means a pipeline facility site licensed as part of a pipeline pursuant to the PALR.

Pipeline Terminal: Means the area within the surveyed boundary of land leased or owned by a licensed pipeline operator on which a pipeline terminal resides as it relates to, is incidental to, or used in connection with a licensed pipeline.

Product: Means a product of oil and gas as defined in the OGCA.

Refined chemical: Means any substances designated as a hazardous substance or a waste dangerous good pursuant to *The Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulations*.

Release: Means the discharge or escape of any substance, fluid, gas, semi-solid or solid.

Salt water or Produced water: Means water produced in association with crude oil, natural gas or any non-hydrocarbon-based development that does not meet the criteria of unrestricted discharge as per Appendix 3 of Directive S-01.

Water body: Means a body of water or an area where water flows or is present, whether the flow or the presence of water is continuous, seasonal or intermittent, or occurs only during a flood.

Well: Means a well as defined in the OGCR, including geothermal, lithium, helium, potash exploration and hydrogen wells.

Unrefined: Substances that are produced directly from a well that have not yet been refined. This does not include the separation of produced water from oil.

4. Incidents Subject to This Directive

Appendix 1 sets out the types of incidents that are subject to the notification and reporting requirements of this Directive. This table encompasses five general types of incidents:

- Those related to the operation of a well, facility, flowline or pipeline;
- Those specific to the operation of a flowline or pipeline. Unless otherwise specified any reference to a pipeline in this Directive includes a flowline;
- Those that occur during horizontal directional drilling related to flowline or pipeline installation;
- Those that occur during the drilling or fracturing of a well; and
- Those specific to the operation of a well or facility.

Note: *It is recommended that operators address each type of incident in Appendix 1 in their ERPs and incorporate the procedures set out in this Directive in their notification and reporting plans.*

5. Exemptions

5.1 Canada Energy Regulator Managed Pipelines

Pipelines that are regulated by the Canada Energy Regulator are exempt from reporting requirements and standards of this Directive.

5.2 Potash Exemption

This Directive does not apply to licensed wells and facilities associated with a potash mine site area. Potash mine sites are areas used for active operations, such as the Mill/Refinery, the Mill Terrace Tailings Management Area and the Impacted Soil Storage Area. In the case of mines that produce potash through solution mining using wells, the mine site area includes additional areas such as the well pads and storage. The Ministry of Environment (ENV) oversees permitting and financial guarantees in relation to potash mine sites, which include any wells and facilities within that area.

The following well types are exempted from this Directive:

- Brine Injection wells;
- Slurry Production wells;
- Brine Disposal wells;
- Shaft wells; and/or
- Freeze holes.

The exemption of these wells from this Directive is only for the purpose of reporting incidents. All other requirements under the OGCR relating to these wells must be met.

This exemption does not apply to potash exploration wells or to areas outside of a potash mine site area where a financial guarantee has not been provided to ENV.

Incidents relating to the wells listed above are to be reported to ENV by calling the 24-hour Spill Control Centre at 1-800-667-7525

6. Lease and Operating Area

On-lease refers to any area contained within the surveyed lease boundaries. This differs from an operating area, which is the designated area within a well, facility or pipeline facility site engineered to contain any released liquid, semi-solid, or substances within its boundaries, distinct from the surrounding environment. In cases where an operating area that differs from the surroundings is not established, the operating area is considered to be the area within a 10-meter buffer around any above-ground infrastructure. The figures below illustrate various examples of operating areas for well and facility sites.

Figure 1: This example illustrates an operating area within the surveyed lease boundaries for a developed well site. In such cases, incidents occurring outside the operating area (contoured clay pad or the bermed area), but within the surveyed lease boundaries must be remediated according to the criteria outlined in Directive PNG033.

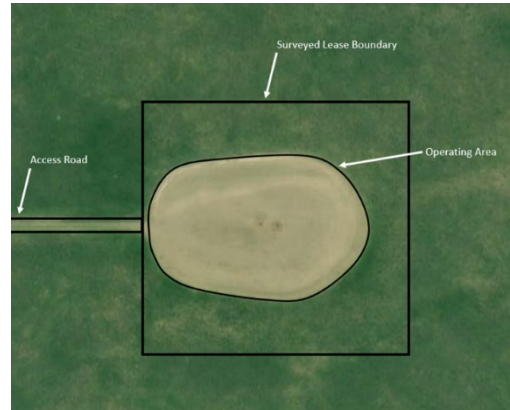


Figure 2: In this context, the operating area of the facility site is identical in size to the surveyed lease boundaries.

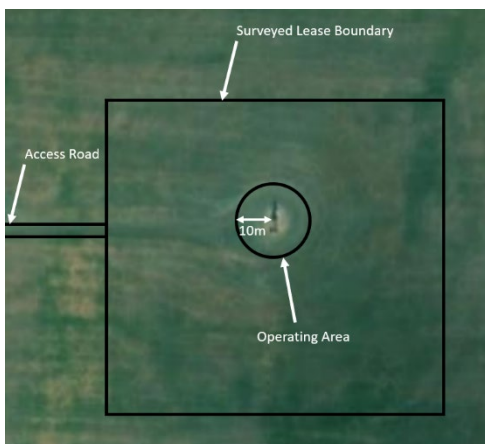


Figure 3: This is an example of an operating area in the context of a minimal disturbance site where there is no maintained area that differs from the area surrounding it. In this scenario, the operating area is the area within a 10-meter buffer surrounding the above-ground infrastructure.

Note: On/off-lease and on/off-operating area are both used and applicable to this directive. Different types of incidents follow different requirements for lease and operating area, see Appendix 1 for a list of incidents that are reportable based on lease or operating area.

7. Incident Response Overview

7.1 Incident Response Process

An operator must carry out the following actions in relation to any of the incidents listed in Appendix 1:

1. **TERMINATE/ISOLATE/CONTROL** the source of the incident;
2. **CONTAIN** the contaminant to prevent further damage;
3. **ACTIVATE** its ERP where required and take immediate steps to resolve the incident;
4. **NOTIFY** ER in accordance with the requirements of this Directive. Notify other jurisdictions that the incident may affect after discussion with ER;
5. **REMEDiate** or, where necessary, reclaim the affected area to the satisfaction of ER officials; and,
6. **SUBMIT** detailed information and reports in the Integrated Resource Information System (IRIS) on the incident based on the requirements of this Directive.

Appendix 5 shows a flow chart of the incident response reporting process and timelines. Once an operating event occurs, the operator must first determine whether it is an incident subject to this Directive (see Appendix 1). If it is a reportable incident the operator may implement its ERP where required and provide immediate telephone notification where required by this Directive (see section 7.2.1). In addition, the operator is required to submit a notification in IRIS within five (5) business days (see section 7.2.2) and a detailed incident report in IRIS within 90 days (see section 8.1). Depending on the nature of the incident, the operator may be required to submit a written incident report (sections 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3) or a root cause analysis report (section 12).

7.2 Initial Incident Notification

7.2.1 Immediate Telephone Notification

An operator is required to notify ER's 24-hour Emergency Support line at 1-844-764-3637 or to notify the appropriate Field Office of any incident listed in Appendix 1 immediately after finding an incident. ER personnel must receive a verbal notification; a voicemail or email is not a sufficient notification. Exceptions to immediate telephone notification are:

- Contact damage to a flowline or pipeline that does not result in a break or leak;
- Any release of oil, condensate, emulsion or salt water that is less than 10.0 m³ and completely contained within the operating area. If a release is discovered within the operating area and migrates outside the operating area after discovery, verbal notification is required.
- Non-critical drilling fluid releases from Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) for Pipeline Construction as referenced in section 7.5.

Releases that are exempt from immediate telephone notification still require an ER notification through IRIS in accordance with section 7.2.2.

Any or all of the following information must be provided if known when providing immediate telephone notification of an incident:

- The name and contact information of parties involved in the incident (e.g., well owner, well operator, contractor, etc.);
- A description of the incident and location (LSD-SEC-TWP-RGE-M);
- Licence number of the location;
- A description of the incident site and any land use conditions (i.e. First Nations land) or sensitivities (i.e. provincial park land);
- List of parties that have been notified or will be notified of the incident (i.e. other jurisdictions, landowners, First Nations Reserves);
- The substance(s) and estimated volumes involved in the incident;
- The action undertaken to mitigate the incident;
- The status of the ERP and necessity for incident command;
- The status of emergency services (where applicable);
- If there has been a fire;
- A description of any injuries, property damage or fatalities known to have occurred in connection with the incident (it is not necessary to provide any confidential personal information);
- A description of immediate or potential impacts to a waterbody (i.e. lake, river, stream, wetland or fish-bearing waterbody);
- A description of immediate or potential impacts to any other environmentally sensitive areas;
- A description of immediate or potential impacts to wildlife and migratory birds.

Note: *Providing ER with information relating to the above bullet list does not absolve an operator of their responsibility to also notify the proper authorities in accordance with other regulations or as required pursuant to their ERP.*

7.2.2 IRIS Notification

An operator is responsible for reporting all incidents listed in Appendix 1 in IRIS including the required information listed below no later than five (5) business days after finding an incident. This requirement is in addition to the requirement for immediate telephone notification as set out in subsection 7.2.1.

- The name of the ER Field Office responsible for the geographic area in which the incident occurred (see map in Appendix 3);
- The date the incident occurred (if known);
- The date the incident was found;
- Incident type;
- Information on whether the ERP was initiated and whether the Field Office was notified;
- Information on whether any substances were spilled or released;
- A brief description of the incident;
- The name, job title, business phone number and email address of the contact responsible for dealing with the incident;
- The name and contact information of the stakeholders and/or parties notified or that will be notified of the incident as outlined in section 7.3;
- The surface location of the incident (LSD-SEC-TWP-RGE-M);

- Surface coordinates (latitude and longitude, in decimal degrees) described in accordance with North American Datum 83 (NAD83) with the zone indicated. This must be the physical location of the origin of the incident, not well center of the licence the incident is associated with;
- Information about any surface water impacted by the incident and the type of surface water affected;
- Any reportable concentration, as per Appendix 1, of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) released (if known);
- Any public complaints related to H₂S as a result of this incident (if known);
- The estimated size of the spill (m²) and the percentage on/off-lease and/or percentage on/off the operating area;
- The estimated substance type and amount of substance spilled or released (m³);
- The source of the incident and licence identifier.

Note: Operators reporting incidents into IRIS are responsible for the detailed incident reporting and the written reporting as outlined in section 8.1 unless the well site, facility site, flowline or pipeline is transferred to another party. Once an incident is recorded in IRIS, the operator must comply with reporting requirement timelines set out in this Directive as established from the date of submission.

7.3 Stakeholder Notification

Landowners, Crown Land representatives, Indigenous organizations or any stakeholders impacted by the release are to be notified as soon as possible of an incident that occurs and impacts outside of the operating area.

If the incident impacts a fish-bearing waterbody or migratory birds the operator responsible for the incident must also notify ENV immediately via ENV's 24-hour Spill Control Centre at 1-800-667-7525.

7.4 Incident During Transportation

The operator is responsible for safe transportation of unrefined fluids to the point of sale or custody transfer.

If a release or other incident occurs while a product or waste is being transported, the owner of the product or waste must report the incident in accordance with sections 7.2.1 and 7.2.2.

If a fluid release occurs, the incident response process provided in section 7.1 must be implemented. Other regulatory jurisdictions may require notification depending on the environmental receptors and jurisdictions that are impacted.

7.5 Drilling Fluid Releases from Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) for Pipeline Construction

Refer to Appendix 2 for the reporting of drilling fluid releases from HDD for pipeline construction.

7.6 Pipeline and Flowline Incident

Pipeline and flowline incidents are to be reported as per Appendix 1 of this Directive. Incidents involving piping between designated control points A and B, as set out in Appendix 3 of Directive PNG034, require reporting to the respective well or facility.

7.7 Notification of an Incident by an Individual Other Than an Operator

In the event of an incident of unknown origin, any person who witnesses or has information on the incident may provide notification to the Emergency Support line at 1-844-764-3637 or notify the appropriate Field Office.

8. Incident Reporting Requirements and Timelines

8.1 90 Day Incident IRIS Update and Written Report

Within 90 days of the date of the incident, the operator must provide updated information on the information provided in section 7.2.2, as well as the following details in IRIS:

- Substance Information Update:
 - Amount of substance recovered (m³)
 - Amount and type of other materials recovered during remedial activities
- Source Information:
 - Incident cause (e.g., break, malfunction, human error, act of nature, etc.)

The operator must also provide the following details within IRIS and a written report of all incident remediation or investigation that has occurred to date and future plans for the site. The report must address the following, as applicable:

- Site summary;
- Site sketch including all site attributes;
- Photographic summary of incident remediation and reclamation;
- Chronological report of all remediation and reclamation completed;
- Excavation details including areas/volumes and backfill material details (source and analytical information);
- Details of any soil treatment utilized;
- Contaminated material disposal information (disposal location, volumes);
- Future work, including remediation and incident reclamation, to be completed on the site complete with an estimated timeline;
- If impacts are to remain *in situ*, justification along with ER approval must be given explaining why the impacts are to remain and what mitigation is needed;
- Analytical summary of all lab data and field screening values that corresponds to the material released;
- Original laboratory analytical results;
- Description of remediation criteria to be used; refer to section 9 for requirements around using Directive PNG033 or deferral, if applicable;
- Description of how the site meets chosen reclamation criteria, Directives PNG033 or PNG018 or deferral, if applicable, including justification for site to be moved to a *Closed OR Closed – Pending Remediation/Reclamation Assessment at Final Abandonment*

- Any additional information requested by ER.

If final incident remediation and/or reclamation has been achieved as required, but the vegetation requirements of Directives PNG033 and PNG018 have not been established, the report must provide a description of how the site meets the applicable criteria and justification for site to be moved to *Vegetation Establishment* status.

If final incident remediation and/or reclamation has been achieved by the 90 day reporting deadline, the report must provide a description of how the site meets the applicable criteria, if required, and justification for site to be moved to a *Closed OR Closed – Pending Remediation/Reclamation Assessment at Final Abandonment*. If final remediation and/or reclamation has not been achieved before the 90 day reporting deadline, the incident will be subject to long term reporting requirements.

8.2 Long Term Reporting and Vegetation Establishment

If the incident is not closed after the 90 Day Detailed Incident Report as per section 8.1, annual long-term reporting will be required. The reporting requirements generated by these types of incidents will typically include various phases of environmental site assessment (for delineation purposes), remediation reporting and periodic monitoring reports. For these types of incidents, multiple written reports may be submitted as necessary for each of the various stages of remediation. ER will require annual reporting that must include any activities completed since the last report until the site reaches the applicable closure requirements.

If final incident remediation and/or reclamation has been achieved as required, but the vegetation requirements of Directives PNG033 and PNG018 have not been established, a final long term management report must be submitted to IRIS and provide a description of how the site meets the applicable criteria and justification for site to be moved to *Vegetation Establishment* status. After the site has moved to the *Vegetation Establishment* status, annual reporting is no longer required and the incident will only require a final closure report.

Once the final remediation and/or reclamation has been achieved and all vegetation establishment requirements are met a report must be submitted to IRIS that provides a description of how the site meets the applicable criteria, if required, and justification for site to be moved to a *Closed OR Closed – Pending Remediation/Reclamation Assessment at Final Abandonment*. This report may be submitted anytime prior to the next annual report deadline to close the incident.

8.3 Exceptions to Written Submission Requirements

Written reports are not required for the following incidents, unless otherwise instructed by ER:

- A fire, blow-out or kick that results in a release of a gas only;
- A release of natural gas or H₂S gas from above-ground infrastructure;
- Contact damage to a flowline or pipeline that does not result in a break or leak;
- Incidents that occurred during transportation (section 7.4).

9. Incident Remediation Requirements

Any area that is impacted outside of the operating area of a well or facility site must utilize the assessment criteria outlined in Directive PNG033 for remediation. This applies to any area impacted by a flowline or pipeline incident that is outside of the operating area of a well or facility site, or inside the operating area that may result in impacts to subsurface receptors. Site assessments on impacted areas shall be assessed using the methodology outlined in Directive PNG033. The use of a third-party professional as defined within Directive PNG033 is required for incidents with impacts outside of the operating area as well as all subsurface line failures regardless of location of impact.

Any impacts outside of the operating area that are intended to remain *in situ* that exceed the criteria in Directive PNG033 require ER approval prior to closing the incident. This includes alternative solutions as discussed in Directive PNG033. It may also include situations where the location of infrastructure or constructed roadways may preclude remediation of impacts located off the operating area.

Unless otherwise requested by ER, incidents contained within the operating area of a well or facility site do not necessitate remediation to the criteria specified in Directive PNG033 under the following conditions:

- where no environmental receptors are impacted or have the potential to be impacted; and,
- there is no risk of remaining impacts migrating off the operating area.

However, within the operating area, the recovery of all free products and removal of visible staining are mandatory before closing the incident. It is crucial that these impacts are not incorporated into the site or covered with new material to comply with these requirements.

Any remaining impacts within the operating area must be remediated according to the criteria outlined in Directive PNG033 during the final site reclamation at time of abandonment. Prior to the site's final reclamation and abandonment, if there are indications of a receptor impact or migration of contaminant off the operating area, operators shall notify ER and additional remediation may be required at that time.

10. Incident Reclamation Requirements

Any area that is impacted by an incident that is off-lease of a well or facility site or is associated with any off lease flowline or pipeline, shall be reclaimed to the criteria outlined in Directive PNG018. A detailed site assessment (DSA) is required to be part of the final report submitted for incidents of this nature to obtain final closure. A modified DSA may be used based on the size of the impacted area. If the impacted area does not meet the criteria outlined in Directive PNG018, ER approval will be required prior to the incident closure.

Any area that is impacted by an incident off the operating area and inside surveyed lease boundaries must use Directive PNG018 as a reference for general methodology of assessment and utilized as a guidance document for incident reclamation criteria, but a DSA is not required. Assessment points completed shall be adequate to allow for a soil, landscape and vegetation assessment of the entire impacted area off the operating area and facilitate a comparison with

applicable adjacent background conditions and land use. If the impacted area is not comparable to background conditions or land use, ER approval will be required prior to the incident obtaining a “Closed – Pending Remediation/Reclamation Assessment at Final Abandonment” status.

For any areas within the operating area of a well or facility reclamation can be deferred to final abandonment of the site.

11. Incident Status

The progress of an incident is to be updated in IRIS as the incident remediation is progressing. Not all of the following statuses may be applicable for every incident. The incident statuses include:

- **Open Pending 90 Day Incident Detail:** IRIS will assign this status to an incident once the IRIS Notification by Operator is complete, section 8.1.
- **Long Term Management:** Used to describe an incident if the 90 Day Incident Report does not result in *Closed OR Closed – Pending Remediation/Reclamation Assessment at Final Abandonment*. Long-term Management sites have an annual progress reporting requirement on the IRIS submission date.
- **Vegetation Establishment:** Used to describe an incident if the 90 Day Incident Report does not result in *Closed OR Closed – Pending Remediation/Reclamation Assessment at Final Abandonment*. Remedial activities are completed but vegetative assessment is required. This includes any vegetation monitoring requirements provided in Directive PNG033 related to NaCl impacts.
- **Closed:** Used to describe an incident that did not require remediation/reclamation, or remediation criteria is met that allows closure as per Directive PNG033 and reclamation criteria is met as per Directive PNG018.
- **Closed – Pending Remediation/Reclamation Assessment at Final Abandonment:** Used to describe an incident that did not meet remediation criteria as per Directive PNG033 and impacts still exist, and/or reclamation criteria as per Directive PNG018. These incidents require further assessment at time of abandonment and Acknowledgement of Reclamation and is only applicable to incidents where the remaining contaminated area is on the operating area or has been approved to remain outside of the operating area.

12. Root Cause Analysis Reports

In the event of a break, leak or malfunction relating to a well, facility, pipeline, flowline or associated equipment, ER may require the operator to complete a written technical report analyzing the root cause of the incident. The report must identify the incident cause and include measures to be implemented to prevent the occurrence of incidents due to similar causes. This report, including any associated sub-reports and supporting documentation, must be submitted into IRIS.

13. Pipeline Incident Investigation

In the event of an incident on a pipeline or flowline, ER requires the submission of the results of the incident investigation required by the latest version of *CSA Z662: Oil and Gas Pipeline*

Systems. The report must identify the incident cause and include measures to be implemented to prevent the occurrence of incidents due to similar causes. The report must be submitted within 90 days of the incident occurring unless an extension is granted.

14. Oil Spill Contingency Groups

All operators are required to be a member in good standing of a local Area Spill Response Unit under [Directive S-01](#). The following links can be used to access individual oil spill contingency groups: [Area 1](#), [Area 2](#), [Area 3](#), [Area 4 and 5](#) and [Area 6](#). Please refer to Appendix 4 for a map of Individual Oil Spill Contingency Groups.

Appendix 1: Incidents Subject to Notification and Reporting

Type	Incident	Substance	Location	Description
General Field Operations	Fire	All	All	Any fires resulting from the operation of a licensed well, facility, pipeline or flowline
	Escape or Release	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM)	All	Any volume
		Oil by-product or oily produced sands	All	Any volume released that is not approved under GL 97-02 ¹
		Gas Containing H ₂ S	On-Lease	Any volumes where the concentration of H ₂ S exceeds 0.1% or 1,000 ppm or 1.0 mole H ₂ S/kilomole from solids, liquids or gas.
			Off-Lease	Exceeding ambient air quality, reported by public, or when the public can potentially be impacted.
	Refined Chemical	On-Lease	All volumes ≥ 0.5 m ³ or 500 liters	
	Blow-Out	All	All	Any uncontrolled release of gases or fluid from a well
	Kicks	All	All	Any controlled diversion of gases or fluid from the well to a flare tank
	Transportation	Unrefined and upstream products, oilfield waste	All	Any volume release during transportation

Type	Incident	Substance	Location	Description
Pipeline or Flowline	Contact Damage	All	All	Means any of the following: a) an event from ground disturbance that results in impact damage to the line pipe, coating systems, protections, or any component but does not result in the release of any substance; or b) an event from aboveground external interference activity (i.e. vehicle/equipment impact, vandalism, impacts from any other human activities, etc.) that results in damage to the line pipe or any component (i.e. not coating systems, protections, etc.) but does not result in the release of any substance
	Break	All	All	Any escape of substance from the pipeline or flowline which immediately impacts the operability of the pipeline or flowline system
	Leak, malfunction of any equipment or a worker error resulting in the escape or release of a substance	Oil, salt water, condensate or other product	On Operating Area	All releases that are > 2.0 cubic meters (m ³) of fluid
			Off Operating Area, On-Lease	All volumes ≥ 0.1 m ³ or 100 liters
			Off-Lease	Any volume
		Gas containing H ₂ S	All	Any volume at any concentration
	Natural Gas	All	Any volumes where: 1. the release volume exceeds 30,000 m ³ ; 2. the release is within a road or railway right-of-way; or 3. the release is within 150 meters of any dwelling	
Pressure Test Failure	Any	Any	Any pressure test that does not result in confirming the integrity of the pipeline or flowline system intended to be put into operation.	

Incident Reporting Requirements

Type	Incident	Substance	Location	Description	
Horizontal Directional Drilling (Pipeline/Flowline Installation)	Release, Spill or Frac-Out	Drilling Fluid	All	Releases deemed critical (see Appendix 2)	
Drilling or Fracturing Operation	Break, leaks, malfunction of any equipment or intentional or unintentional action resulting in an escape or release	Oil, salt water, condensate, oil and gas waste, emulsion or other product	On-Lease	All volumes $\geq 2.0 \text{ m}^3$ or 2000 liters requires reporting but only volumes $\geq 10.0 \text{ m}^3$ or 10,000 liters require immediate notification	
			Off-Lease	Any volume	
	Escape or Release	Drilling Wastes	All	Any volume released that is not approved under GL 99-01 ²	
			Fracturing Waste	All	Any volume released that is not approved under GL 2000-01 ³
			Fracture Communication Fluids and Gasses	All	Any volume
			Gas containing H ₂ S	On-Lease	Any volumes where the concentration of H ₂ S exceeds 0.1% or 1,000 ppm or 1.0 mole H ₂ S/kilomole from solids, liquids or gas
	Off-Lease	Exceeding ambient air quality, reported by public, or when the public can potentially be impacted			
	Well or Facility Operation	Break, leaks, malfunction of any equipment or intentional or unintentional action resulting in an escape or release	Oil, salt water, condensate, oil and gas waste, emulsion or other product	On Operating Area	All volumes $\geq 2.0 \text{ m}^3$ or 2000 liters requires reporting but only volumes $\geq 10.0 \text{ m}^3$ or 10,000 liters require immediate notification
Off Operating Area, On-Lease				All volumes $\geq 0.1 \text{ m}^3$ or 100 liters	
Off-Lease				Any volume	
Refined Chemical			On-Lease	All volumes $\geq 0.5 \text{ m}^3$ or 500 liters	

Type	Incident	Substance	Location	Description
Well or Facility Operation (continued)	Escape or Release	Gas containing H ₂ S	On-Lease	Any volumes where the concentration of H ₂ S exceeds 0.1 % or 1,000 ppm or 1.0 mole H ₂ S/kilomole from solids, liquids or gas
			Off-Lease	Exceeding ambient air quality, reported by public, or when the public can potentially be impacted

Note: Please refer to the following guidelines for reference in Appendix 1:

- GL 97-02: <https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/products/75542>
- GL-99-01: <http://www.publications.gov.sk.ca/details.cfm?p=75536>
- GL 2000-01: <http://www.publications.gov.sk.ca/details.cfm?p=76209>

Appendix 2: Reporting Drilling Fluid releases from Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) for Pipeline Construction

In the context of HDD for pipeline construction, a non-critical release is defined as a release in which the drilling fluid is not considered harmful, and the release itself causes no adverse effects. Adverse effects are considered as impairment or damage to the environment or harm to human health, caused by any chemical, physical or biological alteration, or any combination thereof. Please refer to Table 1 below for the criteria to assess non-critical HDD releases.

A critical release is any release that does not meet any of the non-critical release criteria outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Non-Critical Release

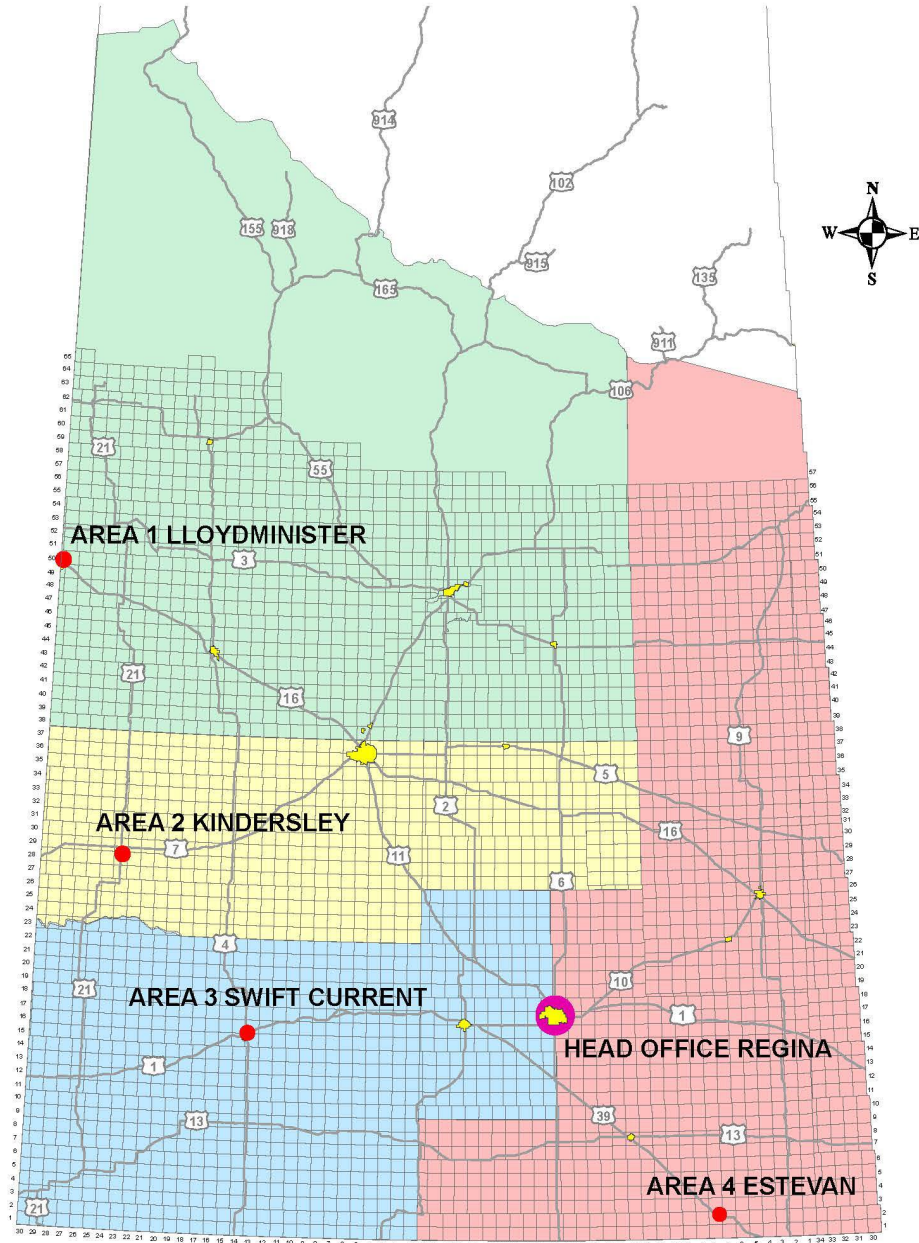
CATEGORY	CRITERIA
HDD Surface Release	<p>An HDD surface release is non-critical if it meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the release has not entered a wetland; the release has not altered the configuration of the bank or boundary of any watercourse or water body; the release is contained within the right-of-way or within any temporary workspace; the release does not exceed 2 m³; the drilling fluid contains additives that do not exceed criteria listed in GL 99-01. In the absence of Saskatchewan based criteria, criteria from other jurisdictions should be used when guidelines for specific chemicals are not stated in GL 99-01; and the reasonable recovery of drilling fluids will be done immediately
HDD Subsurface Release	<p>An HDD subsurface release is non-critical if it meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the drilling fluid additives do not exceed criteria listed in GL99-01. In the absence of Saskatchewan based criteria, criteria from other jurisdictions should be used when guidelines for specific chemicals are not stated in GL 99-01; the drilling fluid additives do not have guidelines listed in GL 99- 01. In the absence of Saskatchewan based criteria, criteria from other jurisdictions should be used when guidelines for specific chemicals are not stated in GL 99-01; and the release is not suspected to have impacts to potable and/or livestock water sources.

Note: Pipeline licence holders and operators are required to follow the reporting procedure listed in Table 2.

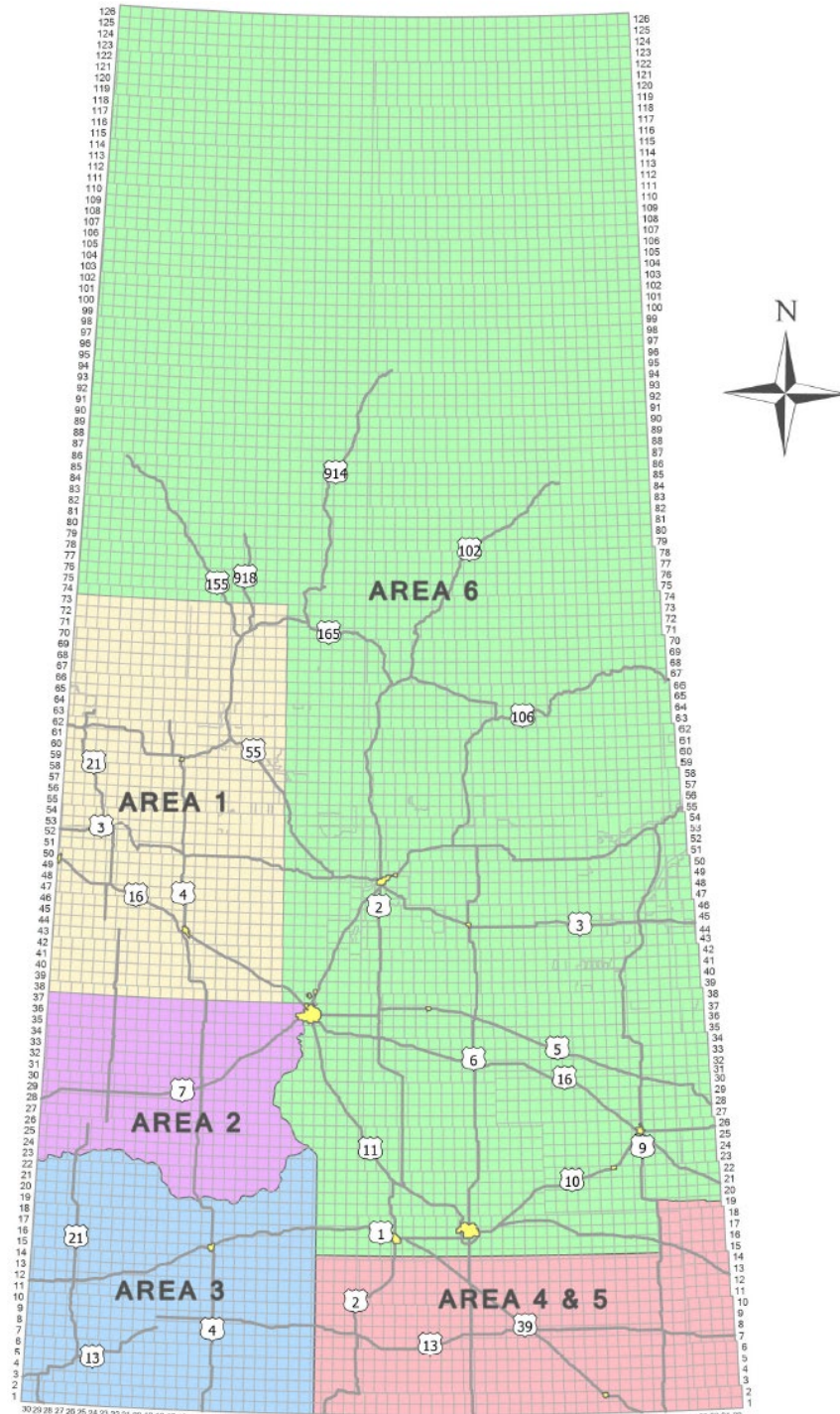
Table 2: Drilling Fluid Releases from HDD Reporting Procedure

CATEGORY	REPORTING PROCEDURES
Non-Critical HDD Surface Release	Use the Non-Critical HDD Surface Release Report Form . Record the release and retain the records as part of the pipeline construction file.
Non-Critical HDD Subsurface Release	Record the release and retain the records as part of the pipeline construction file.
Critical HDD Release	Follow notification and reporting requirements set out in this Directive.

Appendix 3: Field Office Location and Areas



Appendix 4: Oil Spill Contingency Group Areas



Appendix 5: Incident Reporting Flow Chart

