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Section 64.0
HAZARDOUS WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to establish procedures, formal training guidelines, and expectations for **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel working at **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** or customer locations where there may be emergency response operations (HAZWOPER) conducted as a result of a release of a hazardous substance.

1. This will enable **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** to comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120.

B. Scope

An **emergency** is defined as an uncontrolled release of a HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, such as a BLOW-OUT, HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FIRE, a FIRE, or STRUCTURAL FAILURE regardless of size, which presents the potential for an EXPLOSION of any kind, a SPILL or the uncontrolled release of a hazardous material which requires the attention of a trained response team or personnel from outside of the work area.

1. The exceptions to this definition are:
 - (a) Total evacuation of the site followed by a "NON RESPONSE"
 - (b) Incidental releases handled by employees or contract maintenance personnel, in the immediate area.
 - (c) Small fires which do not present an explosion hazard and can be extinguished using techniques such as fire extinguishers, deluge systems, isolation of feed stock.

C. Responsibilities

1. The Safety Coordinator or his/her designee is responsible for ensuring that employees have completed the training required by this procedure.
 - (a) Additional responsibilities include:

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- (i) Ensuring that employees have been properly trained.
 - (ii) The implementation of this Policy.
 - (iii) Take corrective actions on all violations or suspected violations of this procedure.
 - (iv) Documentation of completion by each employee.
2. The Safety Director is responsible for aiding in the implementation of this Procedure.
- (a) Additional responsibilities include:
 - (i) Keeping the Safety Coordinator informed of any incidents related to this Procedure.
 - (ii) Conducting inspections to identify any violation of this Policy.
3. The supervisor in charge of each crew is responsible for protecting the safety of personnel and the environment while responding to emergency response operations initiated at a client or **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** location in day work activities according to the requirements in this procedure.
- (a) Additional responsibilities include:
 - (i) Ensuring that all affected **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel have been made aware of the company's shipping and receiving procedures.
 - (ii) Ensuring that all employees follow the procedures in this policy.
 - (iii) Report any environmental incidents to the Safety Coordinator.
4. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel are responsible for protecting the safety of personnel and the environment while responding to emergency response operations initiated at a client or **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** location in their day to day work activities according to the requirements in this procedure.
- (a) Additional responsibilities include:
 - (i) Completing the required training on this Policy.
 - (ii) Implementing the training received on this Policy.
 - (iii) Recognizing hazards that could impact **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC**

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D. Procedure

This procedure applies to emergency response operations initiated at **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** or customer locations where personnel are present.

1. An understanding of the distinction between an incidental release of a hazardous substance and a release that requires an emergency response is fundamental to proper compliance with regulatory standards.
2. "Emergency Response" or "responding to emergencies" is a response effort by personnel from outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders, such as mutual-aid groups or local fire departments, to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance.
3. Potential release of hazardous substances in the workplace can be categorized into three distinct groups relative to the planning provisions in regulatory standards.
 - (a) These groups are:
 - (i) Releases that are clearly incidental regardless of the circumstances.
 - (ii) Releases that may be incidental or may require emergency response depending upon the circumstances.
 - (iii) Releases that clearly require an emergency response regardless of the circumstances.
4. **Releases that are Clearly Incidental**
 - (a) An incidental release is a release of a hazardous substance which does not pose a significant safety or health hazard to personnel in the immediate vicinity, or to the personnel cleaning it up, nor does it have the potential to become an emergency within a short time frame.
 - (b) Incidental releases are limited in quantity, exposure potential, or toxicity and present minor safety or health hazards to personnel in the immediate work area or those assigned to clean them up.

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- (c) Personnel should be trained to protect themselves when handling incidental releases as per the training requirements under the Hazard Communication procedure (x-ref Hazard Communication).

5. Releases that may be Incidental or Require an Emergency Response Depending on the Circumstances

- (a) The following considerations combine to define the distinction (which is facility/site specific) between incidental releases and releases that require an emergency response:
 - (i) Properties of the hazardous substance, such as toxicity, volatility, flammability, and explosiveness.
 - (ii) Circumstances of the release, such as quantity, ventilation, confined space and other considerations.
- (b) Mitigating factors in the area, such as knowledge of the personnel in the immediate work area, response personal protective equipment at hand, pre-established standard operating procedures for responding to releases of hazardous substances, and engineering controls.

6. Releases that Require an Emergency Response Regardless of the Circumstances

There are releases of hazardous substances that pose a significant enough threat to health and safety that, by their very nature, require an emergency response regardless of the circumstances surrounding the release or the mitigating factors.

- (a) For example:
 - (i) When a response comes from outside the immediate release area.
 - (ii) When a release requires evacuation of personnel in the area.
 - (iii) When a release poses or has the potential to pose, conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health.
 - (iv) When a release poses a serious threat of fire or explosion (exceeds or has the potential to exceed the lower explosive or flammable limit).
 - (v) When a release requires immediate attention because of imminent danger.

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- (vi) When a release may cause high levels of exposure to toxic substances.
 - (vii) When there is uncertainty that the personnel in the work area can effectively respond to the hazard using the personal protective equipment, which could cause other equipment that has been provided, and the exposure level limit to be exceeded.
7. Protecting the safety of personnel and the environment while responding to emergency response operations, initiated at a client or **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** location, is **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC's** top priorities.
8. When an emergency occurs, decisive action is required.
- (a) Rapidly made choices may have far-reaching, long term consequences. Delays of minutes can create life threatening situations.
 - (b) The first step in any emergency is removing everyone from the immediate area.
 - (c) Each employee involved will first protect himself/herself with the proper use of personal protective equipment as described in **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC's** Respiratory Protection Plan and Personal Protective Equipment Plan.
9. Personnel must be ready to immediately rescue or respond.
- (a) Equipment must be on hand and in good working order.
 - (b) In order to handle emergencies effectively, planning is essential.
 - (c) For these reasons, each work location is required to develop an Emergency Response Plan.
10. **Emergency Response Plan**
An Emergency Response Plan is a written document that sets forth policies and procedures for responding to site emergencies. Each plan will include:
- (a) **Personnel**
 - (i) Roles
 - (ii) Line of authority
 - (iii) Training
 - (iv) Communication

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- (b) Site**
 - (i) Mapping
 - (ii) Security and control
 - (iii) Alarms and communication systems
 - (iv) Refuges and assembly points
 - (v) Evacuation routes
 - (vi) Decontamination stations
- (c) Medical/First Aid**
- (d) Equipment**
- (e) Emergency procedures**
- (f) Documentation**
- (g) Reporting**

11. It is the responsibility of the employer/host to ensure that the Emergency Response Plans are communicated to all workers.
- (a) This is to be done during new hire orientations and/or per-job briefings.
 - (b) When working at a host facility, their Emergency Response Plan will govern the operation.

12. **Emergency Procedures**
The emergency response plan should specify procedures for evacuation, decontamination, securing the contamination and fire and explosion hazards.
- (a) These controls should include procedures for handling spills and hazardous materials and for appropriate operation of ventilation and processing equipment.
 - (b) In addition, the plan should provide for prompt notification of emergency team members, local authorities, and when appropriate federal agencies.
 - (c) The emergency response plan should designate an emergency team.
 - (i) These people are assigned specific responsibilities during emergency procedures.

13. **Emergency Response Team**
Members of the emergency response team should have regular training at least every six months.
- (a) Every worker should participate in emergency drills.
 - (b) The emergency plan should provide procedures for:
 - (i) Evacuation
 - (ii) Securing the contaminated area

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- (iii) Evaluating the severity of contamination from spreading
- (iv) Dealing with any fire or explosion hazards.
- (v) Notification of appropriate local organizations, such as the fire department and a nearby hospital.
- (vi) Reporting Procedures for all regulatory agencies.

14. Evacuation

The first step in any emergency is removing everyone from the immediate area.

- (a) The evacuation plan should provide for:
 - (i) Rescue
 - (ii) Decontamination
 - (iii) Medical attention
 - (iv) Rescue procedures for any workers who have been incapacitated.

15. Rescue Equipment

In an emergency, appropriate rescue equipment must be readily accessible.

- (a) **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** will provide appropriate Personal Protective Equipment for rescue and clean-up operations.
 - (i) This equipment will be stored in a designated area and not used for any other purpose.
 - (ii) In an IDLH atmosphere
 - (i) Is an atmosphere considered immediately dangerous to life and health.
 - (ii) Rescue workers will usually need self contained breathing units, or SCBAs.
 - (iii) They will need impermeable full-body suits if gases are present that can be absorbed through their skins.
 - (iii) Workers may need two-way radio units so they can call for additional help if they need it.
 - (iv) They may need hard hats and steel - toed boots for protection from falling objects.
- (b) The exception to these requirements will be if **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** chooses to totally evacuate

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the area and turn the total operation over to an outside Emergency Response Team.

- 16. Securing the Contaminated Area**
The emergency plan should provide procedures for securing the contaminated area.

 - (a) After the contaminated area is evacuated, the emergency team must limit access to authorized personnel who are wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.
 - (b) They can padlock doors and use barricades and signs to keep others away.
 - (c) If a hazardous chemical has been spilled outdoors, securing the contaminated area may require blocking access roads.

- 17. Evaluating the Severity of the Emergency**
When an emergency occurs, the emergency team must evaluate the severity, extent, and type of contamination involved.

 - (a) Then the team must select the appropriate control procedures, determine who has been exposed, and judge how other factors, such as weather, affect the situation.

- 18. Extent of Contamination**
The emergency plan should designate the emergency team member responsible for establishing the perimeters of the hazardous area and should specify appropriate personal protective equipment within the area.

 - (a) In many cases, this team member will be able to determine the extent of the hazard by combining information obtained from a visual inspection of the emergency scene with knowledge of how the accident occurred.
 - (b) If flammable or toxic gases are present, special instruments such as explosimeters, photoionizers, or organic vapor analyzers also may be needed.

- 19. Type of Contamination**
The emergency plan should include all the procedures the team members need to identify the type of contamination, provide appropriate medical treatment, and implement appropriate safety measures.

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- (a) In most cases, the team's determination of the type of chemicals and physical agents that caused the contamination will be based on the emergency team's knowledge of the raw products, byproducts, and final products of the industrial process involved.
- (b) The plan should also provide for the possibility that unusual byproducts may be formed during an accident such as:
 - (i) Uncontrolled chemical reactions often cause explosions:
 - (i) Temperatures
 - (ii) Humidity
 - (iii) Pressures may be higher than usual when these chemical reactions occur.
 - (ii) More hazardous chemicals may be formed as a result.
 - (iii) Chemicals stored in an area where a fire or explosion has occurred may contaminate the area.
- (c) After team members determine the type of contamination involved, they need appropriate information on medical treatment and safety procedures.
- (d) The emergency plan should provide for immediate access to this information.
 - (i) Material safety data sheets for the chemicals involved are one source.

20. Who Has Been Exposed

The emergency plan should establish procedures to determine who has been exposed or potentially exposed.

- (a) These people will need appropriate medical treatment immediately.
- (b) The medical personnel who treat them will need information about routes of exposure and estimated levels of exposure.

21. Influence of Weather and Surrounding Terrain

When accidents occur outdoors, the emergency team must evaluate factors that can affect dispersal of the contaminant.

- (a) The wind speed and direction will affect the size and location of the contaminated area.

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- (b) Precipitation may increase the likelihood that the contamination will spread.
- (c) If hot weather increases vaporization, the spread of contamination can increase.
- (d) High temperatures may increase the flammability or explosives of the chemicals involved.
- (e) In the event of a release of toxic gas personnel should keep in mind the wind direction and move cross wind and then upwind to safely evacuate the location.
- (f) If fires or spills might affect nearby populations, the emergency team will need procedures to alert the appropriate authorities.
- (g) They also will need to provide for protection of surface water, roads, buildings, and property in the vicinity of the accident.

22. Containment

The emergency team must be prepared to implement the controls designed to contain the spread of contamination as soon as possible.

- (a) They will often implement controls at the same time they secure the contaminated area and evaluate the severity of the emergency.
- (b) To assure immediate containment, one team member might be made responsible for evaluation and control, while other members carry out all the other emergency activities.

23. Fire and Explosion Hazards

The first concern in an emergency is the likelihood of fire and explosion.

- (a) The workers on the scene must be prepared to act immediately.
- (b) If flammable liquids are involved, the workers can apply wet absorbent materials, such as sand and earth or appropriate foams and fogs, to reduce the possibility of fire and explosion.
- (c) If the emergency procedures call for the use of water, they also must explain how workers can avoid increasing the contaminated area by spreading the flammable liquids.

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- (d) If flammable liquids are in hot vessels, the procedures should tell how workers can reduce likelihood of fire and explosion by spraying the vessels with water.
- (e) If workers can not use water, the procedures must state what other liquids, foams, or other materials should be used instead.
- (f) If fire breaks out, the workers will need extinguishing materials.
- (g) The best materials are sand, foam and carbon dioxide.
- (h) Workers should not use water if it might spread flammable materials.
 - (i) They should not use water if elemental sodium is present.
- (i) Because fire consumes oxygen, the emergency procedures should include special precautions to provide oxygen for workers who fight fires in confined areas.

24. Spills

The emergency procedures should anticipate the likelihood of spills of hazardous liquids in an industrial facility.

- (a) Management should prepare for these spills by constructing dikes, pits, and drains.
 - (i) These structures will contain and direct liquids.
- (b) Reducing liquid surface areas will reduce evaporation.
- (c) Where there is a potential for reactive chemicals to mix, channeling should be designed to prevent mixing.
- (d) Flammable and toxic liquids should never be directed into sewer lines.

25. Hazardous Substances

Procedures must be developed for collection and disposal of substances that could be contaminated or create fire or explosion hazards.

- (a) Liquids should be adequately contained and then covered with absorbent materials to reduce evaporation and make them easier to handle.
- (b) Emergency procedures should also provide for collection and disposal of any absorbent materials used for flammable liquids.
- (c) The personal protective equipment the workers wear and the work equipment they use for the process must be selected carefully.

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- (d) When equipment is used in an area where a fire hazard still exists, it must not be able to generate sparks.

26. Ventilation and Processing Equipment

The emergency plan should establish procedures for appropriate use of ventilation systems and processing equipment.

- (a) Depending on the nature of the hazards involved in an accident, workers may need to activate or shut ventilation systems.
- (b) If a very hazardous chemical is released, they may need to shut the ventilation system to contain the material.
 - (i) They also may need to shut the system if it could ignite a flammable substance.
 - (ii) On the other hand, ventilation may be increased to keep gases or vapors from building up to hazardous levels.
- (c) Processing equipment can also increase or decrease hazards.
 - (i) The emergency procedures should specify the appropriate action to deal with these hazards.
 - (ii) Workers need to shut off or deactivate equipment, such as pumps, conveyors, and reactor vessels.

27. Notification

The emergency plan must provide for prompt notification of emergency response team members and outside agencies.

- (a) The people responsible for notification should be designated in advance so they can act immediately.
- (b) Notification should not be delayed while team members participate in other emergency activities.
- (c) To assure prompt response, the procedures must establish notification methods and provide for continued communication.

28. Emergency Response Team Member

When an emergency occurs, the emergency response team members responsible for evacuation, medical treatment, security, and containment must be notified immediately.

- (a) Team members must be designated to notify the fire department, the police, and medical personnel.

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- (b) A team member must also be designated who will, when appropriate, contact the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the National Response Center, and similar agencies, including appropriate state and local agencies.

29. Local Fire Departments and Emergency Response Groups

To prepare for emergencies, management should maintain contact with the local authorities who are responsible for fire prevention and emergency response.

- (a) If more than one fire department or response group are likely to respond to an emergency in the facility, the authorities must agree to give one group primary emergency authority.
- (b) Local fire departments and emergency response teams must be aware of all potential emergencies so they can prepare to deal with them.
- (c) Management should inform them about potential hazards and appropriate emergency measures for every hazardous chemical used or stored in the facility.
- (d) Management should inform the fire department and emergency response team about internal emergency procedures, the plant layout, locations where employees are stationed, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation roads.

30. Medical Professionals

Management should provide appropriate information to medical professionals who would be likely to respond in an emergency, including local hospitals and paramedics.

31. Common Variations of Emergency Response Plans

Many job sites will have their own unique situations. For this reason each location must have a site-specific plan.

- (a) Alarms, activation systems, evacuation procedures, and methods to get help in the event of spills, injuries, and/or fires may vary.
- (b) To ensure the safety of all personnel proper check-in procedures, evacuation routes, evacuations procedures, and shelters must be identified, developed, and conveyed to everyone on the location.

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- (c) This is the responsibility of the host and the supervisor in charge but everyone on the location should take it upon himself to make sure he/she knows these items.
- (d) All personnel should know how to locate and use specialized evacuation equipment, especially on offshore facilities.
- (e) Special respirators and other equipment are sometimes provided for escape purposes (SCBA's & Escape Respirators).
- (f) All personnel must receive training in the proper use and inspection this equipment when it is first assigned to them.
- (g) The plan will be rehearsed regularly using mock drills and situations.
- (h) Annually drill must be:
 - (i) Conducted
 - (ii) Documented
 - (iii) Reviewed
 - (iv) Revised if needed to allow for new or changing conditions.

32. Employee's Role in an Emergency Response Plan

To ensure his/her and his/her fellow worker's safety it is very important that each employee know his/her role in the Emergency Response Plan.

- (a) Personnel should never attempt to assist in an emergency unless they have been properly trained.
- (b) Never do anything that would jeopardize you or your fellow worker's safety.
- (c) Make sure that you know if you are expected to shutdown or activate any equipment in case of an emergency

33. Personal Emergency Response Plan

Each worker should develop his/her own mental plan on how to respond to minor events, first aid cases, and/or catastrophic incidents.

- (a) Some examples of this are, know where the following items are and how to properly use them.
 - (i) Fire Alarms
 - (ii) Fire Extinguishers
 - (iii) Safety Showers
 - (iv) Eye Wash Stations
 - (v) First Aid Kit

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34. Visitors will be given an orientation on safety and emergency procedures.
35. **Decontamination**
If it is determined that after the emergency response mode, removal of hazardous substances, health hazards, and contaminated materials (such as contaminated soil or other elements of the natural environment) from the incident site is necessary, the employer conducting the cleanup shall comply with one of the following:
- (a) Meet all requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, paragraphs (b) through (o)
 - (b) Where the cleanup is done using **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** or workplace employees, such employees shall have completed the training requirements of:
 - (i) 29 CFR 1910.38 (a),
 - (ii) 29 CFR 1910.134,
 - (iii) 29 CFR 1910.1200, and other appropriate safety and health training necessary.
 - (c) Air monitoring shall be used to both identify and airborne levels of hazardous substances.
 - (i) Monitoring will address initial entry, periodic monitoring and possible IDLH atmosphere.
 - (d) A decontamination procedure shall be developed, communicated to employees and implemented before any employees or equipment may enter any area on-site when hazardous material exposure exists.
36. Primary decontamination procedures will utilize soap and water washing and clean water rinsing.
- (a) For those hazardous substances which are not compatible with water other appropriate decontamination fluids will be used.
 - (b) If temperature conditions prevent the effective use of water, then other effective means for cleansing shall be provided and used.
37. All employees leaving a contaminated area shall be appropriately decontaminated.

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38. All contaminated clothing articles and equipment leaving an area of contamination shall be disposed of appropriately or decontaminated.
39. Decontamination procedures shall be monitored by the site safety and health officer to determine their effectiveness.
 - (a) When found to be ineffective, appropriate steps shall be taken to correct any deficiencies.
40. Areas of decontamination shall be location and decontamination shall be performed in geographical areas which will minimize exposure to uncontaminated employees or equipment.
41. Protective clothing and equipment shall be decontaminated, cleaned, laundered, maintained or replaces as needed in order to maintain their effectiveness.
42. Employees whose non-impermeable clothing becomes wet with hazardous substances shall immediately remove that clothing and proceed to shower.
 - (a) Clothing shall be disposed of or decontaminated prior to being removed from the work zone.
 - (b) Unauthorized employees shall not remove protective clothing or equipment from change rooms.
43. Where the decontamination procedure indicates a need for regular showers and change rooms outside of a contaminated area, they shall be provided and meet the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.141.
44. There are five major responder levels:
 - (a) First Responder Awareness Level
 - (b) First Responder Operations Level
 - (c) Hazardous Materials Technician Level
 - (d) Hazardous Material Specialist
 - (e) On-Scene Incident Commander
45. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel will be trained to the level that their job duties require them to perform.

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46. All five levels are discussed in this procedure to give **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel an overall understanding and requirements of regulatory standards, and to serve as a benchmark for determining when their response actions, or requested response actions, have exceeded their training and/or expectations.
47. **First Responder (Awareness Level)**
This is defined as office personnel or other personnel visiting the site.
- (a) Their only responsibilities are to notify the site supervisor of the type and location of the emergency and depart the area as directed by supervision. These personnel must be trained in **Hazard Communication**. (HAZCOM)
48. **First Responder (Operations Level)**
These are the personnel who are likely to discover a hazardous release and who are the first personnel on scene to respond to it.
- (a) The Operations Level Responder has three primary objectives.
- (i) The first is to **contain the release from a safe distance, secondly, to keep it from spreading, and then to prevent additional exposure.**
- (b) Operations Level Responder personnel will have 8 hours of training covering the following topics:
- (i) Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- (ii) Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder at the operations level.
- (iii) An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.
- (iv) Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available within their unit.
- (v) Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- (vi) An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

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49. Hazardous Materials Technician

Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who **respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release.**

- (a) They assume a more aggressive role than the first responder at the operations level in that they will **approach the point of release** of a hazardous substance.
- (b) Hazardous materials technicians shall have received at least **24 hours** of training equal to the first responder operations level and, in addition, have been trained in the following topics, and the employer shall so certify:
 - (i) Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
 - (ii) Know the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.
 - (iii) Be able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System.
 - (iv) Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician.
 - (v) Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques
 - (vi) Be able to perform advanced control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available within the unit.
 - (vii) Understand and implement decontamination procedures.
 - (viii) Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

50. Hazardous Materials Specialist

Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who **respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians;** however, those duties require a more direct or specific knowledge of various substances they may be called upon to contain.

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- (a) The hazardous material specialist would, also, act as **liaison with Federal, State, Local, and other governmental authorities** in regard to site activities.
- (b) Hazardous materials specialists shall have received at least **24 hours** of training equal to the technician level and, in addition, have been trained in the following topics and the employer shall so certify:
 - (i) Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.
 - (ii) Understand classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment.
 - (iii) Know the state emergency response plan.
 - (iv) Be able to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to hazardous materials specialist.
 - (v) Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques.
 - (vi) Be able to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available.
 - (vii) Be able to determine and implement decontamination procedures.
 - (viii) Have the ability to develop a site safety and control plan.
 - (ix) Understand chemical, radiological terminology and behavior.

51. On-Scene Incident Commander

The on-scene incident commander will **assume control of the incident beyond the first responder awareness level**, shall receive at least **24 hours** of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition, have training in the following topics and the employer shall so certify:

- (a) Know and be able to implement the local employer's incident command system.
- (b) Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- (c) Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.

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- (d) Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.
- (e) Knowledge of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.
- (f) Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.
- (g) Know, understand, and be able to activate the medical procedures to protect outsiders as well as personnel involved.

E. Training Requirements

The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident.

1. Trainers shall have satisfactorily completed a training course for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach, such as courses offered by the U.S. National Fire Academy, or they shall have the training and/or academic credentials and instruction experience necessary to demonstrate competent instructional skills and a good command of the subject matter of the courses they are to teach.
2. Personnel who handle, sample, or come in direct contact with oils or **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** come in direct contact with oils or hazardous materials undergo basic training where pollution control is stressed.
 - (a) Spill prevention control procedures are thoroughly explained during training sessions.
 - (b) Other items discussed during annual training sessions and monthly safety meetings include:
 - (i) Hazardous waste identification procedures
 - (ii) Station generation
 - (iii) Proper handling of hazardous waste and other toxic substances
 - (iv) Proper storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste
 - (v) Sample collection procedures.

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3. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel will be trained to the level of training as required by their job duties.
4. The Emergency Coordinators and On-Scene Incident Commander should be trained in 40 Hour Hazwoper.
5. The facility personnel are trained in:
 - (a) Hazard Communication
 - (b) HAZWOPER Level I
 - (c) Transportation of Hazardous Materials HM 126-181
 - (d) Hearing Conservation
 - (e) Lockout/Tagout
 - (f) Firefighting
 - (g) CPR/First Aid
 - (h) Bloodborne Pathogens
 - (i) Crane
 - (j) Forklift
 - (k) CPR/First Aid
6. Training records on current employees will be kept until closure of the facility.
 - (a) Training records of former employees are kept for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the facility.
 - (b) Training records are maintained in the files located in the office.

F. Training Frequency

Those employees who are trained in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (q)(6) of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.

1. **JAGUAR ENERGY SERVICES, LLC** personnel will be trained on the following schedule:
 - (a) Initially upon hire.
 - (b) Every 12 months.

G. Definitions

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1. **First Responder (Awareness Level)** is defined as office personnel or other personnel visiting the site. Their only responsibilities are to notify the site supervisor of the type and location of the emergency and depart the area as directed by supervision. These personnel must be trained in **Hazard Communication**. (HAZCOM)

2. **First Responder (Operations Level)** are the personnel who are likely to discover a hazardous release and who are the first personnel on scene to respond to it. The Operations Level Responder has three primary objectives. The first is to contain the release from a safe distance, secondly, to keep it from spreading, and then to prevent additional exposure.

3. **Hazardous Material Technicians** are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than the first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release of a hazardous substance.

4. **Hazardous Materials Specialists** are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians; however, those duties require a more direct or specific knowledge of various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous material specialist would, also, act as liaison with Federal, State, Local, and other governmental authorities in regard to site activities.

5. **On-Scene Incident Commander** who will assume control of the incident beyond the first responder awareness level

6. **Incidental Release** is a release of a hazardous substance that does not pose a significant safety or health hazard to personnel in the immediate vicinity or to the personnel cleaning it up, nor does it have the potential to become an emergency within a short time frame.

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EMERGENCY CONTACTS PHONE NUMBERS

PRIMARY EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

Home Address

Street _____
City _____
Home Phone _____
Work Phone _____
Beeper _____

Secondary Emergency Coordinator

Home Address

Street _____
City _____
Home Phone _____
Work Phone _____
Beeper _____

Police

_____ Police Department
Street _____
City _____
Phone _____

Fire & Ambulance

_____ Fire Department
Street _____
City _____
Phone _____

Hospital

_____ Medical Center
Street _____
City _____
Phone _____

Sheriff Department

_____ County Sheriff
Street _____

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City _____
Phone _____