

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA**

**IN RE: NORTH DAKOTA PIPELINE
COMPANY LLC**

Case No. PU-13-848

**Pursuant to North Dakota Century
Code Chapter 49-22, Consolidated
Application for a Certificate of
Corridor Compatibility and Route
Permit for the Sandpiper Pipeline
Project in Mountrail, Ward,
McHenry, Pierce, Towner, Ramsey,
Nelson, Grand Forks and Williams
Counties, North Dakota hereinafter
referred to as the Consolidated
Application**

**Pre-Filed Testimony
of
Art Haskins**

February 14, 2014

1 **Q. Please state your name and business address.**

2 A. My name is Art Haskins. I am employed by Enbridge Employee Services, Inc. located at
3 2505 16th Street, SW, Minot, North Dakota 58701
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6 **Q. What is your position with North Dakota Pipeline Company?**

7 A. I am the Emergency Response Coordinator for North Dakota Pipeline Company's LLC
8 North Dakota region.
9
10

11 **Q. What is your background related to Emergency Response?**

12 A. I was a flight paramedic with NorthStar Criticair Helicopter in Minot North Dakota where I
13 also served on Trinity Hospital's Emergency Response Committee. I was also a medic in the
14 North Dakota Army National Guard. I have been involved in Emergency Response, Exercise
15 Planning, and training for more than 20 years in North Dakota.
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17

18 **Q. Please describe your duties as Emergency Response Coordinator.**

19 A. I am responsible for providing specialist advice and support to regional personnel in the
20 implementation of the North Dakota Pipeline Company LLC's Liquids Pipelines Emergency
21 Preparedness and Response, which I will refer to in my testimony as ER, programs
22 processes, procedures and initiatives within Canada and the US. In addition, the ER
23 Coordinator assists and supports the development and maintenance of ER programs,
24 processes, and procedures as required ensuring their ongoing effectiveness and consistent
25 application within the North Dakota Pipeline Company LLC. Further, the ER Coordinator
26 liaises with local emergency response agencies.
27
28

29 **Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?**

30 A. The purpose of my testimony is to provide information regarding the ER program, processes
31 and procedures for the Sandpiper Pipeline, as presented in the consolidated Application
32 filed by North Dakota Pipeline Company LLC which I shall refer to as NDPL in my written
33 testimony.
34

1 **Q. Please identify which sections of the Application you are sponsoring for the record.**

2 A. I am offering testimony in support of Section B.9 of the Application for a Route Permit, which
3 I am co-sponsoring with Ms. Sara Ploetz, Mr. Mark Curwin, and Mr. Barry Simonson, as it
4 relates to NDPL's ER program, processes and procedures for this Project.
5
6

7 **Q. Please describe NDPL's operational safety standards.**

8 A. The NDPL pipeline control center is located in Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada. The control
9 center is manned by pipeline operators 24 hours a day. A computerized pipeline control
10 system allows these operators to remotely monitor and control the pipeline and related
11 facilities. The control center also serves as an emergency center to receive calls from
12 employees, the public or public officials reporting unusual conditions or pipeline failures.
13

14 The computerized pipeline control system has been designed to control the pipeline within
15 pre-established minimum and maximum operating pressures. Both the computer system
16 and operating practices include procedures for responding to abnormal operating conditions,
17 including emergency shutdown and isolation of the pipeline and notification procedures in
18 the event of suspected emergencies.
19

20 With respect to the pipeline itself, NDPL has an aggressive program in educating excavators
21 and the public about the presence of the pipeline and preventing damage to the pipeline
22 from excavating equipment. NDPL has joined in and supports the North Dakota One-Call
23 System.
24

25 NDPL conducts routine inspections of the pipelines and facilities to determine that the
26 system is operating properly and in compliance with 49 CFR Part 145. The cathodic
27 protection system is monitored by taking pipe/structure-to-soil and line current readings
28 (where possible) each calendar year (not to exceed a 15-month interval). Additionally, each
29 rectifier and anode groundbed used to impose cathodic protection on the pipeline is
30 inspected to ensure proper operation. Repairs and adjustments to the cathodic protection
31 system are either made during the annual survey or during later maintenance activities. At
32 least six times per year, each critical cathodic protection interference bond to foreign
33 structures is inspected and corrective measures are implemented, as needed.
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1
2 **Q. How has NDPL prepared its employees, contractors and first responders for**
3 **emergency response circumstances?**

4 A. Enbridge employees in Canada and the United States participate in regular emergency
5 response drills and simulations to test and improve our preparedness procedures.

6
7 In 2012 we staged more than 380 exercises, drills and equipment deployments across
8 the company. Employees are trained through workshops, tabletop exercises where various
9 scenarios are discussed, and procedural drills. We also perform full-scale exercises – 33 in
10 2012 involving local emergency agencies using equipment to practice recovery and cleanup
11 in various terrains and/or on water. We also deliver specialized training for the Enbridge
12 Enterprise Emergency Response Team, a cross-business unit response team, to respond to
13 large-scale events anywhere in North America that would require more resources than a
14 single region or business unit could provide. The response team has been conducting major
15 training exercises involving all of Enbridge's business units, emergency response
16 contractors and consultants, and federal, state/provincial and local emergency response
17 agencies.

18
19 In 2013, the Incident Management Team participated in four section specific tabletop
20 training exercises for the command, planning, logistics and finance sections. The Spill
21 Management Team participated in 3 equipment deployment exercises where response
22 equipment was deployed in real conditions. The exercises were held in Crookston,
23 Minnesota, Burlington, North Dakota and Williston, North Dakota. The North Dakota region
24 has all employees listed in a 3 deep ICS organizational chart to help with training as well as
25 response. The Qualified Individuals, which I will refer to in my testimony as QI, who function
26 as Incident Commanders also received additional training. There was also a Security
27 tabletop exercise for the region. Last year 92% of NDPL's personnel participated in at least
28 one response exercise. Also, first responder training was held on the following dates.

- 29
- April 20, 2013 - North Dakota State EMS Conference
 - 30 • June 5, 2013 - Michigan and Lakota First Responders
 - 31 • October 10, 2013 - Minot Fire Department
 - 32 • October 23, 2013 – North Dakota Environmental Managers Conference
 - 33 • December 3, 2013 - Grenora area First Responders
- 34

1 In 2014, there are more exercises planned so that employees and our first responders will all
2 be able to participate in hands on training in their primary response area. National PREP
3 standards require a minimum of one spill response tabletop and one equipment deployment
4 exercise yearly which NDPL exceeds as demonstrated by our 2014 ER Exercise Calendar
5 attached hereto my testimony as Exhibit A.

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8 **Q. What ER equipment to NDPL have access to?**

9 A. From 2012 to 2013, \$50 million was spent to improve our equipment, training and overall
10 response capabilities. This includes new equipment – ranging from containment booms to
11 boats – that is deployed across our systems. Of this, the North Dakota region spent 1.5
12 million on new dedicated ER equipment. Some of the highlights are:

- 13 • New response trailer and boom trailer for the Stanley area
- 14 • A new twin engine 26 foot work boat for the Williston area
- 15 • 20 foot airboat in Minot
- 16 • 40 foot storage containers with 7,500 feet of boom and equipment in Williston
17 and Bartlett
- 18 • 40 foot storage container with absorbent in Minot

19
20
21 **Q. Please describe how NDPL trains its employees and emergency personnel to respond
22 to emergencies.**

23 A. NDPL has established a comprehensive orientation, technical, safety, emergency and on the
24 job training program for its employees. NDPL also conducts a comprehensive public
25 education project to assure that the affected public and other interested parties are aware of
26 how to recognize and avoid and/or respond to a pipeline emergency. The pipeline route is
27 marked at all public roads and railway crossings at a minimum to increase the public's
28 awareness of the pipeline.

29
30 NDPL offers a free online Emergency Responder Education Program. The content is based
31 on "Pipeline Emergencies," an industry-leading pipeline emergency response training
32 program developed by the National Association of State Fire Marshals. The program also
33 includes information specific to NDPL and the products transported on our system. Through
34 the course, emergency responders will learn the basics of gas and liquids pipeline

1 operations, the potential hazards associated with the products transported by NDPL,
2 pipeline emergency response tactics, and how to apply the information to real-life situations.

3
4 NDPL has trained Emergency Response Ambassadors in each geographical area to provide
5 additional face-to-face training and information to PSAPS (Public Safety Answering Points)
6 and emergency responders with the primary focus being those within a 5 minute response
7 time of the pipeline.

8
9 In North Dakota we are active members of the North Dakota Pipeline Association and the
10 Common Ground Alliance. The 4 ER Ambassadors and I have also presented Pipeline
11 Emergencies to local first responders including The Minot Fire Department and Berthold Fire
12 Departments training for the Minot Rural Fire Department is scheduled to tour March 2014.

13
14
15 **Q. Does NDPL have an Emergency Response Plan?**

16 A. Yes. Historically Enbridge had a plan referred to as Book 7. As of August 30, 2013, this was
17 replaced with a new plan that was developed in consultation with the federal regulator
18 PHMSA. Enbridge's new Integrated Contingency Plans, which I will refer to as ICP in my
19 testimony, will serve as the emergency response plan for Enbridge U.S. Liquids Pipelines
20 including NDPL. The ICP follows an industry recognized format for response planning, and
21 received its five year approval from DOT/PHMSA on July 11, 2013, which was a significant
22 milestone. Enbridge's plan was the first and only industry plan to undergo an extensive
23 review process, which included the U.S. EPA, the U.S. Coast Guard and Canada's National
24 Energy Board.

25
26 The ICP replaces Book 7: Part 1 and 2 in the U.S. and is designed in two parts: Part 1 is the
27 Core Plan that serves as the overall response tool, followed by Part 2 which is a series of
28 annexes based on the geographical Response Zone (or Region), which provides more
29 detailed supporting information and regulatory compliance documentation. The ICP is based
30 on the Incident Command System which I will refer to in my testimony as ICS, which
31 promotes an integrated and coordinated response. The Regional Incident Management
32 Teams which I will refer to in my testimony as IMT, Spill Management Teams which I will
33 refer to as SMT along with business support groups will use the ICP to effectively manage
34 an emergency.

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The ICP will be reviewed annually. In addition, the ICP may undergo additional revisions in the event of critical review with stakeholder (PHMSA, EPA, State Health) approval, change in regulations that affect the plan or operational changes.

Q. Do NDPL employees receive training in responding to emergencies?

A. Yes. NDPL has trained approximately 1,000 employees to date which encompasses essentially all of the personnel who we anticipate to be involved in responding to incidents in Incident Command System, which I will refer to in my testimony as ICS, levels 100, 200 and 300. ICS is the common system used by first responders, the military and civil authorities across North America for responding to incidents. ICS training continues on an on-going basis and more members of the NDPL team will be trained and available in the event of an incident.

Based off the peer review comments of U.S. Federal regulators, and as part of the release of the ICP(s), the Emergency & Security Management Department has developed two courses to support the plan and all Emergency Management Programs:

- Incident Command System Awareness is a course that all U.S. LP employees will be required to complete by the end of 2014. This course is a high-level overview of the Incident Command system, how to report an incident to Enbridge Control Center(s) and what actions may be taken by the Company when an incident has been confirmed.
- The Enbridge Responder Awareness is a course that will be completed by on-call personnel responsible for 24-hour response. The Enbridge Responder Awareness course is a course that has been in Canada for many years, and will soon be unveiled across the entire pipeline system. The course briefly covers the roles and responsibilities for on-call company responders, the procedures to take when an incident is confirmed as well as other duties when standing up the Incident Command System.

Q. Has NDPL entered into arrangements with those organizations in the localities where the pipeline runs to ensure they can appropriately assist in the event of an incident?

1 A. NDPL has also launched the Emergency Responder Education Program to more than 8,000
2 agencies along the right of way in the U.S. to educated local first responders on the
3 products and risk associated with the pipeline. The Emergency Response Action Plan,
4 which I will refer to in my testimony as ERAP, is a condensed version of the ICP that and will
5 be distributed internally and externally to response agencies as it does not contain sensitive
6 information.

7
8 In addition, Enbridge has held 381 exercises, drills and equipment deployment events
9 across our operations in Canada and the US in 2012 involving both Enbridge personnel and
10 local responders. These are regular and frequent events that continue across our all of our
11 locations to ensure that personnel are trained to respond to an incident and able to address
12 the unique features of their environment. From 2012 to 2013 we have spent \$50 million to
13 improve equipment, training and response capabilities of all responders.

14
15 In North Dakota, I worked with the 4 trained ER Ambassadors, Community Relations, and
16 Public Awareness to provide response information to first responders along our pipeline.
17 The Enbridge Pipeline Emergencies program was presented at the State EMS Conference,
18 Nelson County, Grenora, and in Rugby. Enbridge also participated in 9 of the North Dakota
19 Pipeline Association dinners which are a training session for first responders. On February
20 28th I will be presenting on pipeline emergencies at the North Dakota State Fire School.
21 Locally the ERAPS are given to first responders.

22
23 **Q. Will the Sandpiper Pipeline have its own Emergency Response Plan?**

24 A. The Sandpiper Pipeline Project will be covered by the North Dakota and Superior Response
25 zones of the Integrated Contingency Plan. Each Response zone has an Emergency
26 Response Action Plan that is provided to company and external first responders. The Plan's
27 primary purpose is to ensure an effective, comprehensive response that will prevent injury or
28 damage to company employees, the public and mitigate any possible impact on the
29 environment. The specific objectives of the Plan are to:

- 30
31 • Provide guidelines for handling an emergency response operation.
32 • Define alert and notification procedures to be followed when an emergency response
33 incident occurs.

- 1 • Document equipment, manpower and other resources available to assist with an
2 emergency response incident response.
- 3 • Describe response teams, assign individuals to fill the positions on the team and define
4 the roles and responsibilities of team members.
- 5 • Define organizational lines of responsibility to be adhered to during an emergency
6 response incident response.
- 7 • Outline response procedures and techniques to be used during an emergency response
8 incident. The response procedures are identified in the new Inland Tactics Guide.
- 9 • In the Spirit of U.S. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 to take an “All Hazards, All
10 Risks” approach to Emergency Response in this Plan.

11
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13 **Q. On a day-to-day basis, what is being done at NDPL to maintain and improve overall**
14 **system integrity and operational safety?**

- 15 A. We focus on the conditions that have been known to cause pipeline failures in the past and
16 then work to minimize the risk. We invest heavily every year in the most advanced
17 release detection, damage prevention and pipeline integrity management technologies.

18
19 We're recognized by our peers as being at the forefront in the use of the best
20 technologies. We work collaboratively with pipeline inspection vendors – challenging the
21 limits of their technology and supporting research, development and testing of new tools
22 that further advance our prevention capabilities.

23
24 We also work to operate our pipelines in a way that protects the quality we build in at the
25 start, and maximizes the integrity of our systems. For example, we strive to manage and
26 minimize pressure cycling on our pipelines – the fluctuations that occur in the course of
27 operations as you start and stop pumps and move crude oil products with different densities
28 and viscosities – so that we reduce the stresses that can lead to wear on our pipeline
29 systems.

30
31
32 **Q. How are pipeline releases detected?**

- 33 A. We monitor our pipelines for possible releases using four primary methods, each with a
34 different focus and featuring differing technology, resources and timing. Used together,

1 these methods provide multiple layers of protection and comprehensive release detection
2 capabilities.

3
4 **Monitoring** - Enbridge's Pipeline Controller monitors pipeline conditions (such as
5 pipeline pressure) through the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system,
6 which is designed to identify and raise an alarm in response to unexpected operational
7 changes such as pressure drops, which may indicate a release.

8
9 **Visual surveillance and odor reports** - These are reports of oil or smell of oil provided by
10 third parties and from Enbridge's aerial and ground line patrols. Third-party reports are
11 handled through a toll-free 1-800 emergency telephone line, which the public near our
12 systems and local emergency officials are made aware of through Enbridge's public
13 awareness programs. Our Liquids Pipelines business unit typically conducts aerial line
14 patrols every two weeks on its entire system, while Enbridge Gas Distribution conducts
15 weekly patrols on most of its lines. Gas Transportation also conducts a series of release
16 surveys, including mobile, building and walking surveys.

17
18 **Scheduled line-balance calculations** - We calculate oil inventory at fixed intervals,
19 typically every two hours and every 24 hours, to identify unexpected losses of
20 pipeline inventory that may indicate a possible release.

21
22 **Computational pipeline monitoring which I will refer to in my testimony as CPM** - CPM
23 is a computer-based system that utilizes measurements and pipeline data to detect
24 anomalies that could indicate possible releases. The CPM system provides a sophisticated
25 computer model of NDPL's pipelines that continuously monitors changes in the
26 calculated volume of oil between two fixed points on the system. If the calculated volume of
27 oil is less than expected, then an alarm is triggered in Enbridge's Control Centre. The cause
28 of the alarm is investigated immediately. This system is sensitive to ½ of 1% and is
29 calculated every 5 seconds. For 210,000 barrels a day the amount is as little as 5 gallons.
30 Detecting pinhole releases are very difficult for any pipeline operator to detect, as a result
31 Enbridge is using sophisticated acoustic technology carried by in-line inspection tools that
32 move through the pipeline. These tools are so sensitive that they can detect, for example, a
33 release of 8 gallons per hour on a line that's delivering 8 million gallons an hour.

34

1 **Q. How soon would you know if a release occurred?**

2 A. The pressure loss and statistical delivery and receipt detection are monitored constantly. Any
3 pressure loss or delivery mismatch is identified immediately based on the technology that is
4 employed

5

6 **Q. What are you doing to work toward zero incidents, spills, or releases from your liquids
7 pipeline systems?**

8 A. **Inspections** - We inspect all of our mainline system from the inside out, using the most
9 sophisticated inline inspection, which I will refer to in my testimony as ILI, tools available to
10 us. While we've always been one of the biggest users of technology and technical
11 resources for pipeline integrity, we've doubled our efforts and established Enbridge as
12 an industry leader in the use of ILI tools.

13

14 **Managing cracking** - NDPL is committed to being at the forefront of technological
15 developments and research relating to cracking and its diagnosis. Cracking is a
16 phenomenon that can occur in metals, including pipeline steel. We have rigorous programs
17 in place for monitoring and managing cracking, our key activity being the use of high-
18 resolution ultrasonic in-line inspection technologies.

19

20 **Combating corrosion** - We look for and then prevent any corrosion of the steel in our
21 pipelines and facilities. We achieve this by using anti-corrosion coatings; low electrical
22 currents that protect the steel against corrosion; chemicals to prevent internal corrosion;
23 regular monitoring and inspections; and cleaning pipes from the inside with in-line devices
24 known as "pigs."

25

26 **Integrity within facilities** - We aim to operate and maintain all of our facilities, including
27 pump stations and terminals, in a safe, responsible manner. We accomplish this through our
28 design standards; equipment and construction specifications; commissioning, operating and
29 maintenance procedures; and targeted tankage, equipment and piping inspections. A team
30 of subject-matter experts in Engineering, Operations and Integrity guides a release
31 reduction program for the network of facilities throughout our liquids pipelines system,
32 including pump stations and terminals.

33

34

1 **Preventing mechanical and third-party damage** - We strive to prevent any dents,
2 scrapes, and other damage to our pipes and facilities during construction and operation or
3 by third parties. Given that third-party damage is one of the leading causes of pipeline
4 releases, public awareness is a vital element of pipeline safety. Enbridge has a
5 comprehensive public awareness program in place to engage landowners, community
6 members and first responders to ensure that they are aware of our pipelines and related
7 facilities.

8
9 **Replacement programs** - When needed, we replace our pipes and facilities.

10
11
12 **Q. Are there HCA/waterbody specific safety measures that NDPL has implemented to**
13 **prevent releases from causing adverse effects to waterbodies?**

14 A. Yes. Immediately upon becoming aware of a discharge or emergency incident, part of
15 NDPL's initial response by local personnel is to consult High Consequence Area (HCA) and
16 Control Point (CP) Maps and Tables developed by the Company for each region. The maps
17 identify HCAs along the pipeline including: High Population Areas, Other Population Areas,
18 Commercially Navigable Waters, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, and Drinking Water.
19 These maps and tables are annually reviewed and updated in accordance with Company
20 policy and in concurrence with the National Pipeline Mapping data.

21
22 Regions maintain Control Point Map sets that identify product containment and recovery
23 sites (control points) on high risk water-bodies that could be impacted by a pipeline release.

24
25 Regional management is responsible for ensuring that a field reconnaissance of each
26 control point is carried out at least once in a 3 year period.

27
28 NDPL has also developed 3 Tactical Response Plans that add response tactics and ICS
29 204 (work assignment lists) to the control points to improve response capabilities in
30 identified critical areas.

31
32
33 **Q. How do multiple pipelines in a right-of-way affect emergency response?**

34 A. NDPL determined that as a result of having multiple pipelines in a right-of-way corridor it

1 would institute a policy wherein all of the pipelines would be shut down in the event of a
2 possible incident. Each line would be evaluated and only restarted after confirming that the
3 line could be safely restarted.

4
5
6 **Q. Does NDPL's Emergency Response Program meet or exceed all federal, state and**
7 **local requirements?**

8 A. Yes. NDPL's Emergency Response Program will meet or exceed all federal, state and local
9 requirements under the pipeline safety regulations, specified in 49 Code of Federal
10 Regulations Part 194 and 195 and any applicable national technical standards.

11
12
13 **Q. In your opinion, if the proposed Sandpiper Pipeline and associated facilities are**
14 **designed and constructed as set forth in this Consolidated Application, as presented**
15 **in your written testimony and discussed during the public hearings, will this pipeline**
16 **be capable of being safely operated?**

17 A. Yes.

18
19
20 **Q. Does this conclude your testimony?**

21 A. Yes, it does.

2014

Enbridge Holidays and ER Exercises

JANUARY

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JULY

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SEPTEMBER

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JANUARY 1

New Years Day

FEBRUARY 12

Ice slotting Grand Forks Red River

FEBRUARY 26

Ice slotting Minot Souris River

MARCH 11

Ice Slotting Williston Missouri River

APRIL 8

Planning Section TTX Minot

APRIL 18

Good Friday

APRIL 22

Operation Section TTX Minot

MAY 20

Finance Section TTX Minot

MAY 26

Memorial Day

JUNE 17

Equipment Deployment Williston Missouri River

JUNE 25

Equipment Deployment Minot Souris River

JULY 4

Independence Day

JULY 15

Equipment Deployment Stanley

AUGUST 12

Equipment Deployment Grand Forks Devils Lake

AUGUST 26

Security TTX Minot (not open outside of Enbridge)

SEPTEMBER 1

Labor Day

SEPTEMBER 23

Logistics Section TTX Minot

OCTOBER 14

Command Section TTX Minot

NOVEMBER 27 and 28

Thanksgiving

DECEMBER 25 and 26

Christmas

Please RSVP if you would like to attend and Exercise

Art Haskins

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