

**EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE PLAN**  
**47 CSR 13-13.7**

**Project Name: Tri-State CCS Redbud 2**

**Facility Information**

Facility contact: Tri-State CCS, LLC  
14302 FNB Parkway  
Omaha, Nebraska 68154  
402-691-9500

Well locations: Marshall County, West Virginia

<b>Well Name</b>	<b>Latitude (WGS 84)</b>	<b>Longitude (WGS 84)</b>
TR2-1	40.016375	-80.606419
TR2-2	40.011884	-80.533589
TR2-3	39.978333	-80.600234
TR2-4	39.956423	-80.635316

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## List of Acronyms

AoR	Area of Review
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERRP	Emergency and Remedial Response Plan
MU	Miami University Seismic Network
N4	Central and Eastern US Seismic Network
OH	Ohio Seismic Network
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
UIC	Underground Injection Control
PE	Pennsylvania State Seismic Network
TA	USArray Transportable Array
US	United States National Seismic Network
USDW	Underground Source of Drinking Water
USGS	United States Geologic Survey

## **1. Introduction**

The purpose of this Emergency and Remedial Response Plan (ERRP) is to meet the requirements of 47 CSR 13-13.7. This document describes the actions that Tri-State CCS, LLC will take to address unplanned movement of the injection fluid or formation fluid in a manner that may endanger an underground source of drinking water (USDW). The described actions will be followed during the construction, operation, and post-injection site care periods of the permitted injection wells at Tri-State CCS Redbud 2 located in Marshall County, West Virginia (the “project”). The project’s Area of Review (AoR) extends into Ohio County, West Virginia and Washington County, Pennsylvania. This plan functions as an addition to emergency management plans associated with the operation and maintenance of surface facilities and is not intended to duplicate the requirements of those plans.

If Tri-State CCS, LLC obtains evidence that the injected Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) stream and/or associated pressure front may cause an endangerment to a USDW, Tri-State CCS, LLC will perform the following actions (47 CSR 13-13.7.2):

1. Initiate shutdown plan for the injection well.
2. Take all steps reasonably necessary to identify and characterize any release.
3. Notify the UIC Program Director of the emergency event within 24 hours.
4. Implement applicable portions of the approved ERRP.

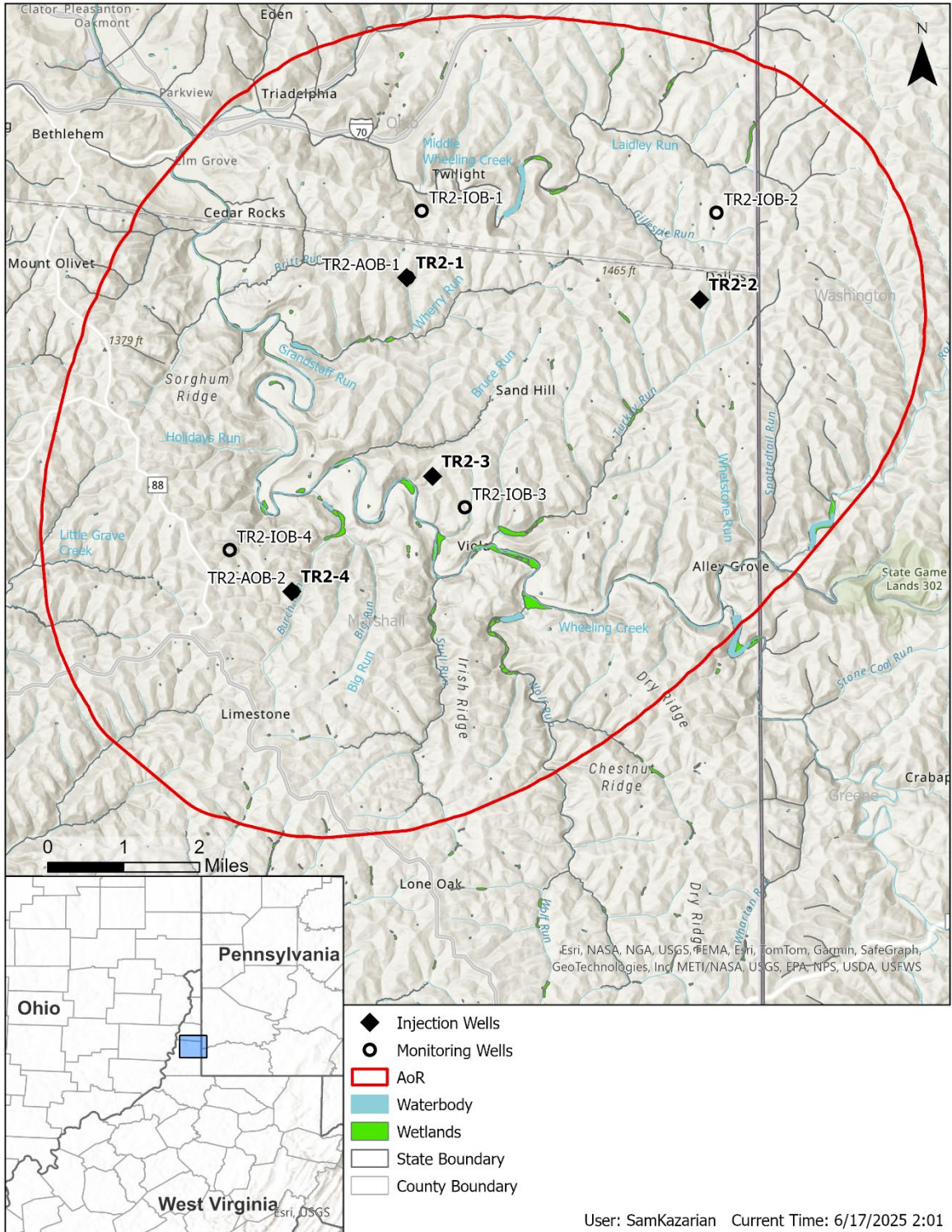
Where the phrase “initiate shutdown plan” is used, the following protocol will be employed: Tri-State CCS, LLC will immediately cease injection. However, in some circumstances, Tri-State CCS, LLC will, in consultation with the UIC Program Director, determine whether gradual cessation of injection (using the parameters set forth in the Summary of Requirements – Class VI Operating and Reporting Conditions) is appropriate.

## **2. Local Resources and Infrastructure**

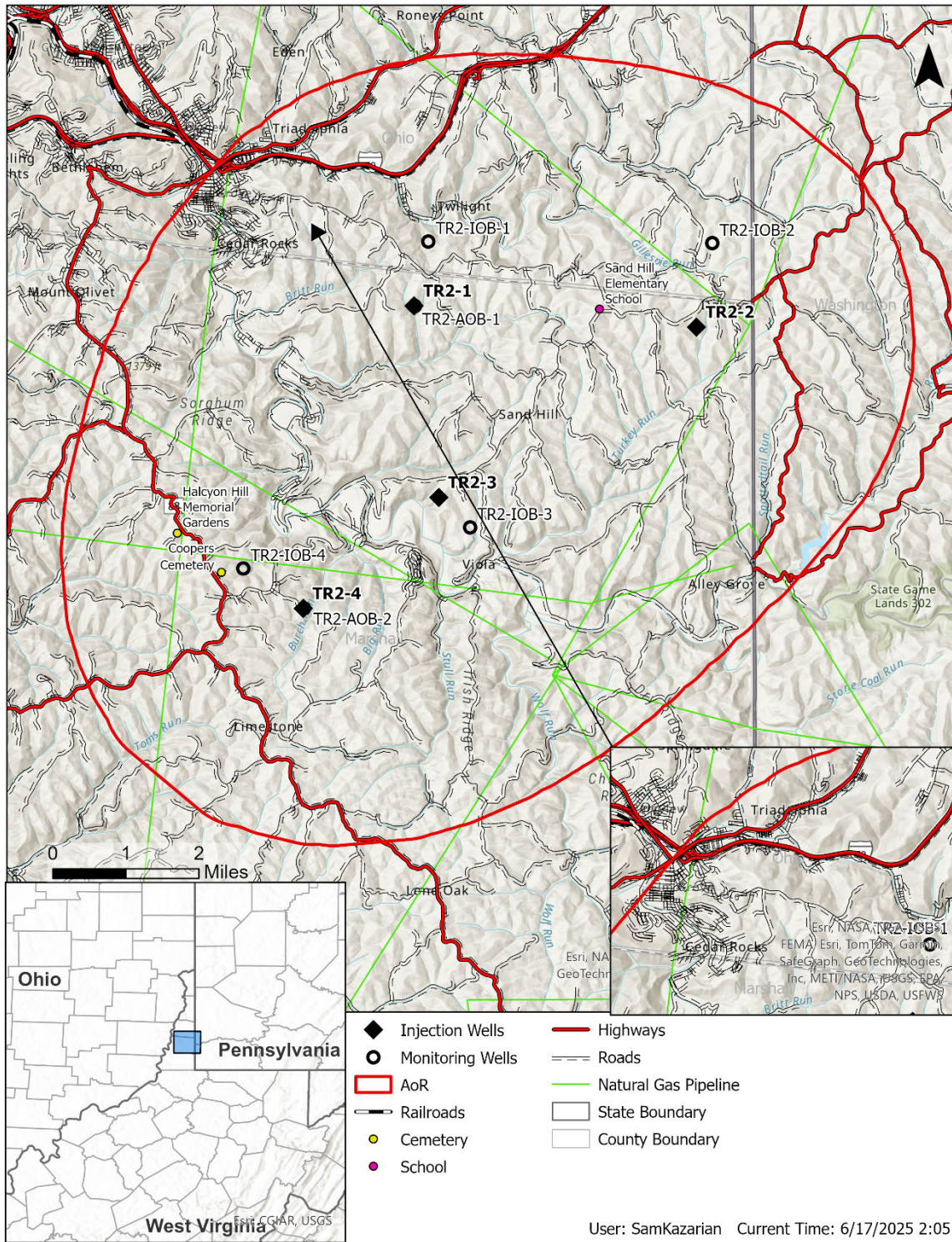
Since the project’s AoR delineation is based on the 304-psi pressure threshold plus a buffer of 1-mile, “nearby” resources and infrastructure are considered those that are within the AoR.

Nearby resources that may be affected as a result of an emergency event include: USDWs as described in subsection 2.7 of the Application Narrative, Holidays Run, Burch Run, Stull Run, Bruce Run, Turkey Run, Wherry Run, Gillespie Run, Middle Wheeling Creek, Laidley Run, Spottedtrail Run, Whetstone Run, Wheeling Creek, Wolf Run, Big Run, Little Grove Creek, Britt Run, Middle Wheeling Creek, and Grandstaff Run (Figure 1).

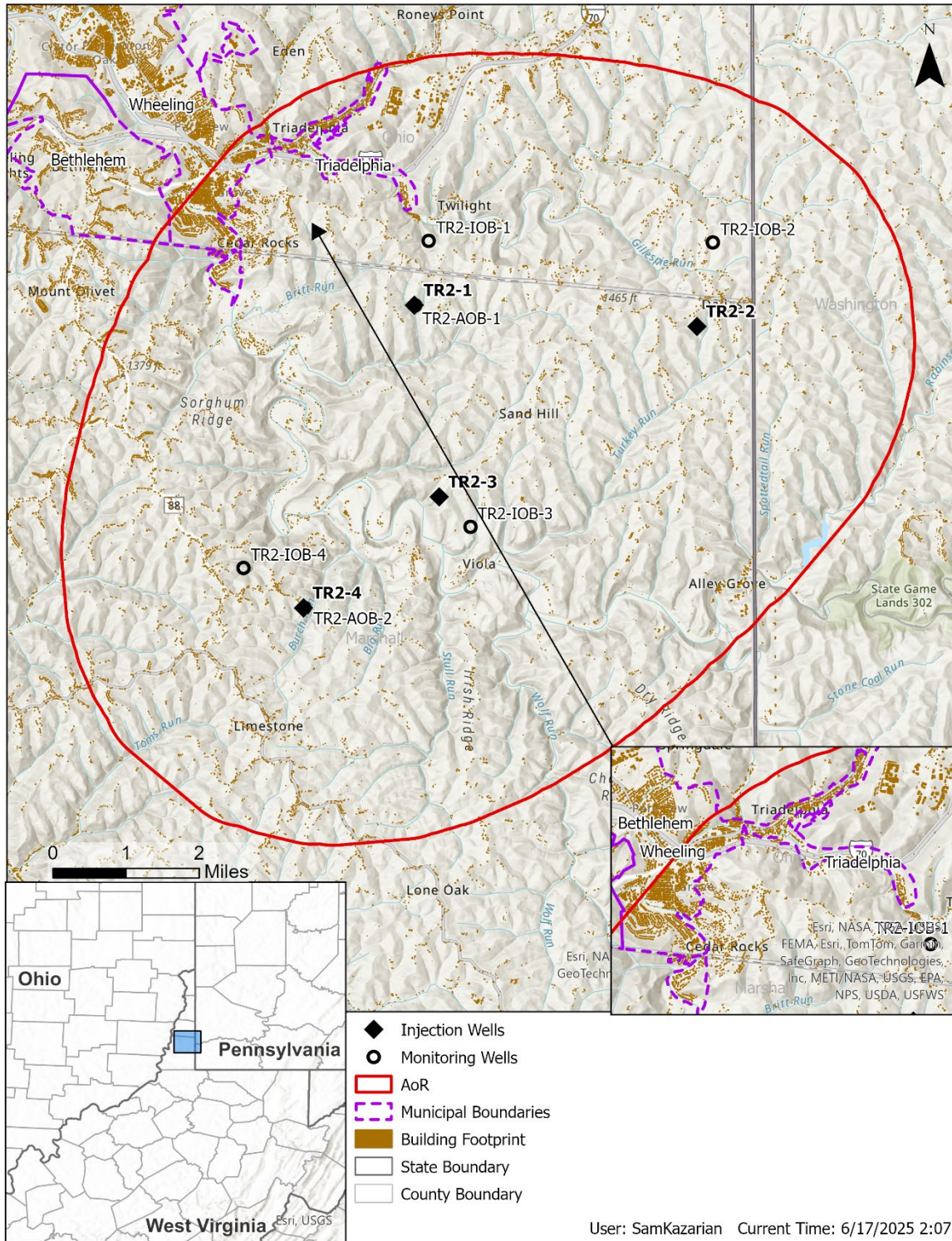
Land parcels within the project AoR are generally used for residential, farming, coal mining, oil and gas production, and outdoor recreation. Nearby infrastructure that may be affected as a result of an emergency includes: highways and county roads, cemeteries, residences, transmission lines, water supply wells, oil and gas wells and pipelines, and schools, residences, and roads associated with the city of Wheeling, incorporated town of Triadelphia, village of Bethlehem, unincorporated communities of Viola, Limestone, Sand Hill, Allen Grove, and Twilight, and neighborhood of Cedar Rocks. The location of the project along with nearby infrastructure is illustrated in Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4.



**Figure 1: Map of the AoR, injection and monitoring wells, streams, lakes, and wetlands.**



**Figure 2: Map of the AoR, injection and monitoring wells, cemeteries, schools, county roads and highways, and natural gas pipelines.**



**Figure 3: Map of the AoR, injection and monitoring wells, municipal boundaries, and structures.**

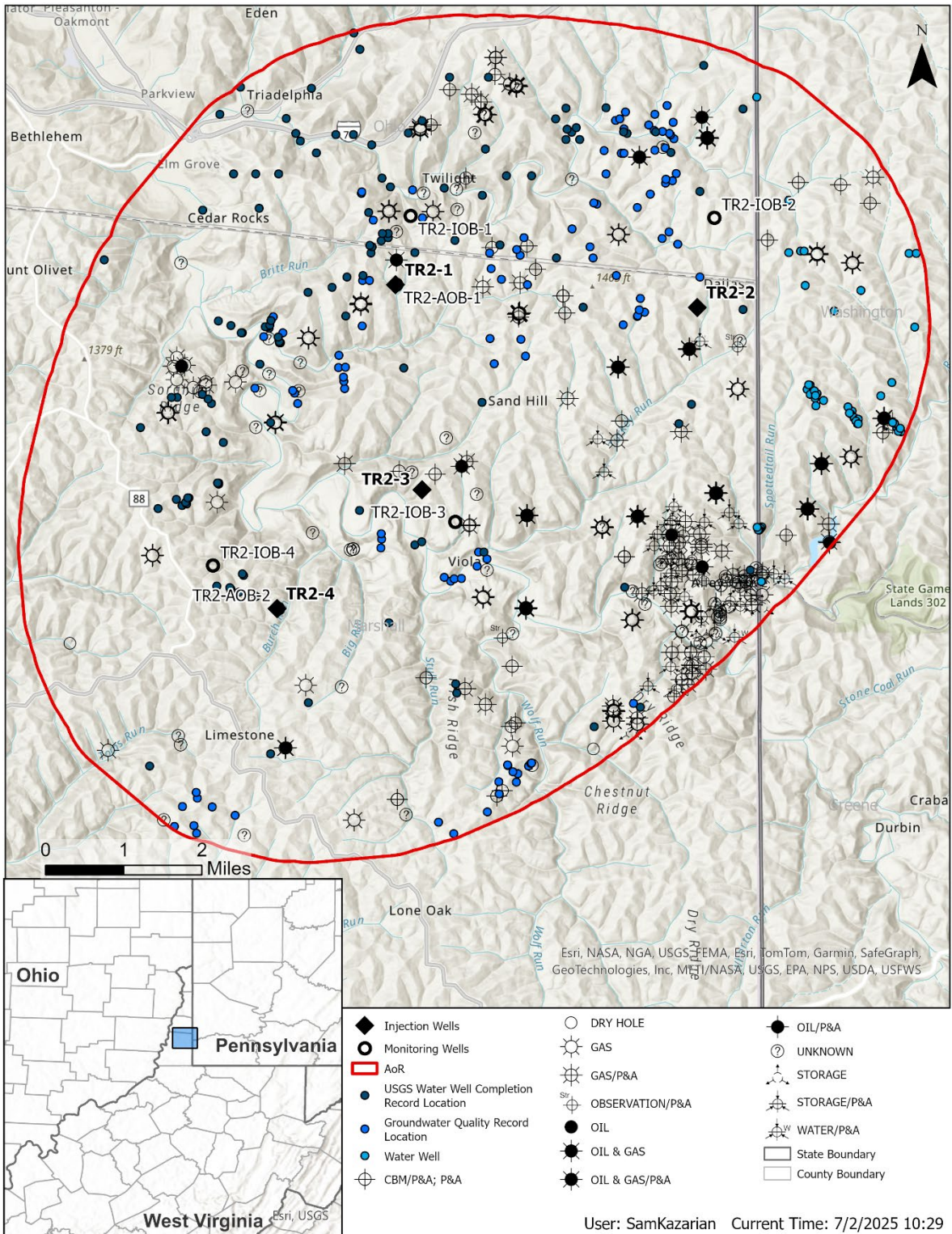


Figure 4: Map of the AoR, injection and monitoring wells, water wells, and oil and gas wells.

### 3. Potential Risk Scenarios

The following is a list of events, related to the project, that could potentially result in an emergency response:

- Injection or monitoring (verification) well integrity failure;
- Injection well monitoring equipment failure (e.g., shut-off valve or pressure gauge, etc.);
- Fluid (e.g., brine) or CO<sub>2</sub> leakage to a USDW or the surface;
- A natural disaster (e.g., tornado, lightning strike, wildfire); or
- Induced or natural seismic event.

Response actions will depend on the severity of the event(s) triggering an emergency response. “Emergency events” are categorized as shown in Table 1. A summary of the severity of the outlined scenarios in Appendix A along with their lookup numbers is shown in Table 2.

**Table 1: Degrees of risk for emergency events.**

<b>Emergency Condition</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Major emergency	Event poses immediate substantial risk to human health, resources, or infrastructure. Emergency actions involving local authorities (evacuation or isolation of areas) should be initiated.
Serious emergency	Event poses potential serious (or significant) near term risk to human health, resources, or infrastructure if conditions worsen or no response actions taken.
Minor emergency	Event poses no immediate risk to human health, resources, or infrastructure.

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**Table 2: Summary of risk scenarios and their relative timing, degree of risk, and location in Appendix A.**

<b>Risk Scenario</b>	<b>Construction Period</b>	<b>Injection Period</b>	<b>PISC Period</b>	<b>Degree of Risk</b>	<b>Appendix A #</b>
Fluid communication between formations while drilling	x			Serious to Major	1, 2, and 3
Fluid leakage into or near USDW or ground surface through wellbore (injection, monitoring, P&A, or other), surface equipment failure, faults, fractures, or confining zone failure		x	x	Minor to Major	4-7, 9-15
External impact to project wellheads or pipelines		x	x	Serious to Major	20-22
Loss of mechanical integrity (injection or monitoring well)	x	x	x	Minor to Major	4-7
Migration of CO <sub>2</sub> outside of defined AoR		x	x	Minor to Major	17-19
Injection or monitoring equipment failure/malfunction		x	x	Minor to Serious	23-28
Seismic event / earthquake (induced or natural)	x	x	x	Minor to Major	Table 3
Natural disaster (tornado, lightning, flood, wildfire)	x	x	x	Minor to Major	16, 29
Accident or unplanned event (e.g., electrical outage causing injection to stop, unauthorized activity)		x		Minor	8, 30-31

**4. Emergency Identification and Response Actions**

Steps to identify and characterize the event will be dependent on the specific issue identified, and the severity of the event. The risk scenarios in Table 2, along with their corresponding response actions, are summarized in Appendix A, and emergency contact information is in Appendix B.

The appropriate course of action hinges upon both the emergency's nature and its severity, which should be determined as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours after the event. A comprehensive risk assessment will precede any request for operational permission, with a formal report on risk severity furnished to the UIC Program Director.

The potential risk scenarios specified in Table 2 and elaborated upon in Appendix A are conceptual in nature. Response plans may be subject to adjustment in collaboration with the UIC Program Director, considering the unique health, safety, and environmental factors of each situation.

#### **4.1 Seismic Sensing**

During injection, Tri-State CCS, LLC will monitor the pressure and plume and control injection rates (see Testing and Monitoring Plan); thus, it is unlikely that injection operations would induce a seismic event outside a ten (10) mile radius from the wellhead. Therefore, this portion of the response plan is developed for any seismic event with an epicenter within a ten (10) mile radius of the injection wells.

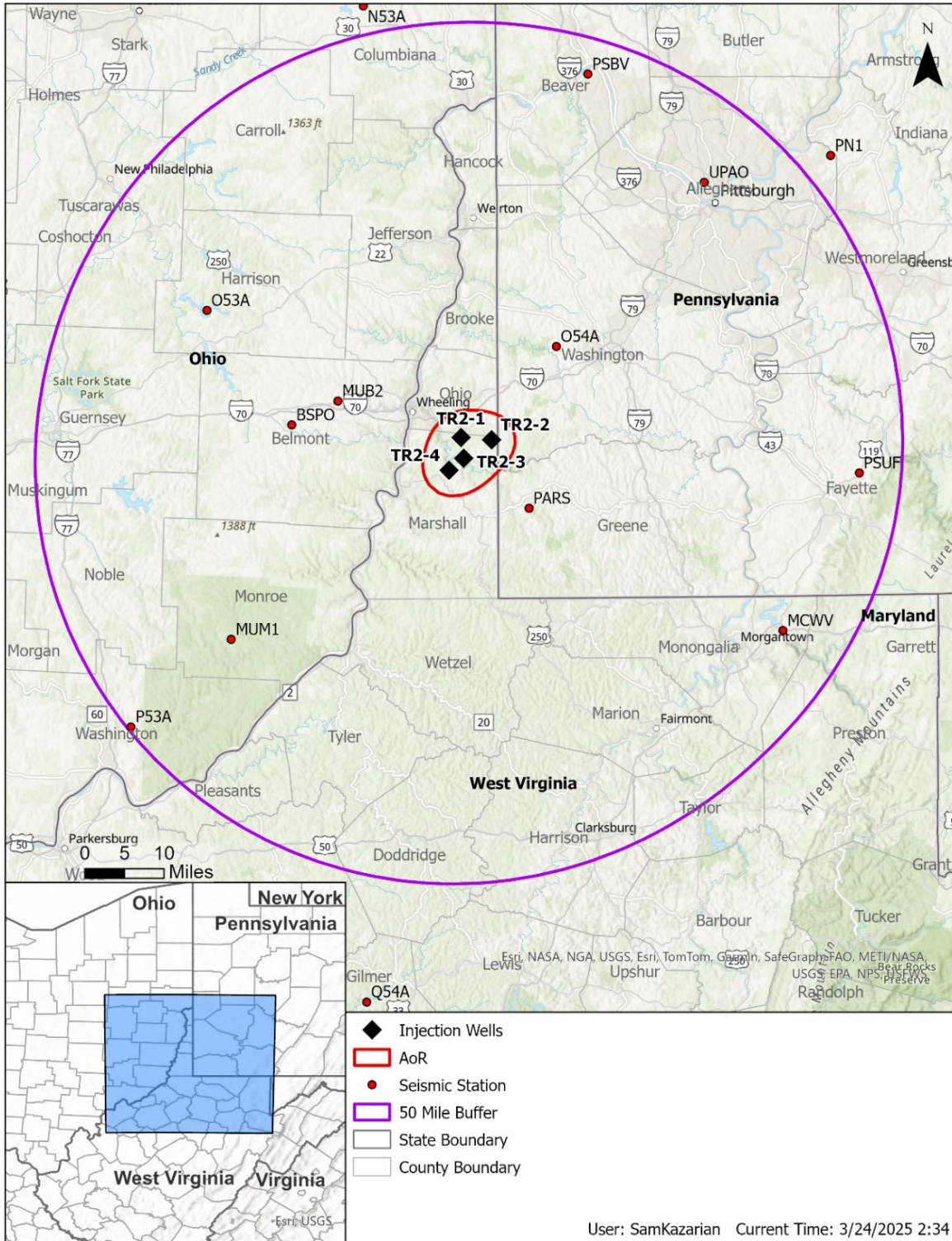
The seismicity of the region is discussed in subsection 2.6 of the Application Narrative. There have been 12 seismic events within 50 miles of the injection locations over the last 40 years, 5 of those were caused by explosions. The closest seismic event was 7.2 miles from the AoR, and the largest was a magnitude 3.4 on the Richter Scale (M3.4). The AoR is considered to have the lowest risk of damaging earthquakes on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) scale, with fewer than 2 expected within a 10,000-year period. These data indicate that the AoR and surrounding area is tectonically stable (see Section 2 of the Application Narrative for additional details).

To monitor the area for seismicity, Tri-State CCS, LLC will rely on the established USGS and state real-time seismic monitoring networks. There are 11 stations within 50 miles of the permitted injection wells, shown in Figure 5 and detailed in Table 3. Data from these stations can be found here:

<https://earthquaketrack.com/us-wv-wheeling/recent>.

If a felt event is identified based on local reports or a significant event is located at the injection site using the regional array ( $M \geq 2.0$ ), Tri-State CCS, LLC will, in consultation with the UIC Program Director, develop an alternate seismicity monitoring plan using additional local geophone deployment. Additionally, microseismic monitoring will be utilized at the injection wellsites to assess and mitigate the induced seismicity risk through the duration of injection. Based on the periodic analysis of the monitoring data, according to the monitoring schedule or as otherwise determined by the operator, observed level of seismic activity, and local reporting of felt events, the operator will assign the site an operating state (Table 4). The operating state is determined using threshold criteria that correspond to the site's potential risk and level of seismic activity. The operating state provides operating personnel information about the potential risk of further seismic activity and guides them through a series of response actions.

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**Figure 5: Map of AoR, injection wells, and nearby seismic stations from: USarray (TA), the Ohio Seismic Network (OH), Central and Eastern US Network (N4), Miami University Seismic Network (MU), United States National Seismic Network (US), and Pennsylvania State Seismic Network (PE).**

**Table 3. Seismic Monitoring Stations within 50 Miles of the Injection Wells.**

<b>Station Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Latitude<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Longitude<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Network Code</b>
MUM1	Monroe, OH	39.6475	-81.153	MU
P53A	Whipple, OH	39.4868	-81.3896	N4
MCWV	Mont Chateau	39.6581	-79.8456	US
PSUF	Penn State Fayette Campus, Uniontown, PA	39.9442	-79.6588	PE
PARS	Ryerson Station State Park, Bristoria, PA	39.88632	-80.44522	PE
UPAO	University of Pittsburgh Allegheny Observatory, Pittsburgh, PA	40.48	-80.02	PE
PSBV	Penn State Beaver Campus, Monaca, PA	40.67995	-80.2975	PE
O54A	Avella, PA	40.1821	-80.3778	N4
MUB2	Belmont, OH	40.0835	-80.9002	MU
BSPO	Barkcamp State Park, OH	40.0401	-81.0094	OH
O53A	New Philadelphia, OH	40.2493	-81.2129	TA

<sup>1</sup> WGS 84

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**Table 4: Seismic monitoring system, for seismic events with an epicenter within a ten (10) mile radius of either injection well.**

<b>Operating State</b>	<b>Threshold Condition<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>Response Action<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Green</b>	Seismic events less than M2.0	1. Continue normal operation within permitted levels.
<b>Yellow</b>	Five (5) or more seismic events within a 30-day period having a magnitude less than or equal to M2.0	1. Continue normal operation within permitted levels. 2. Within 24 hours of the incident, notify the UIC Program Director of the operating status of the well.
<b>Orange</b>	Seismic event greater than M2.0 and no felt report	1. Continue normal operation within permitted levels. 2. Within 24 hours of the incident, notify the UIC Program Director, of the operating status of the well. 3. Review seismic and operational data. 4. Report findings to the UIC Program Director and issue corrective actions.
<b>Magenta</b>	Seismic event greater than M2.0 and local observation or report	1. Initiate rate reduction plan. 2. Vent CO <sub>2</sub> from surface facilities if required. 3. Within 24 hours of the incident, notify the UIC Program Director of the operating status of the well. 4. Limit access to wellhead to authorized personnel only. 5. Communicate with facility personnel and local authorities to initiate evacuation plans, as necessary. 6. Monitor well pressure, temperature, and annulus pressure to verify well status and determine the cause and extent of any failure; identify and implement appropriate remedial actions (in consultation with the UIC Program Director). 7. Determine if leaks to groundwater or surface water occurred. 8. If USDW contamination is detected: a. Notify the UIC Program Director within 24 hours of the determination. b. Initiate Shutdown Plan. c. Shut in well (close flow valve) d. Vent CO <sub>2</sub> from surface facilities e. Identify and implement appropriate remedial actions (in consultation with UIC Program Director) 9. Review seismic and operational data. 10. Report findings to the UIC Program Director and issue corrective actions.

<sup>1</sup> Specified magnitudes refer to magnitudes determined by USGS seismic monitoring stations or reported by the USGS National Earthquake Information Center using the national seismic network. *USGS open file report 2008-1262.*

<sup>2</sup> “Felt report” and “local observation and report” refer to events confirmed by local reports of felt ground motion or reported on the USGS “Did You Feel It?” reporting system.

<sup>3</sup> Reporting findings to the UIC Program Director and issuing corrective action will occur within 25 business days (five weeks) of change in operating state.

Operating State	Threshold Condition <sup>1,2</sup>	Response Action <sup>3</sup>
<b>Red</b>	Seismic event greater than M2.0, and local observation or report, and local report and confirmation of damage <sup>4</sup>	1. Initiate shutdown plan. 2. Vent CO <sub>2</sub> from surface facilities if required. 3. Within 24 hours of the incident, notify the UIC Program Director of the operating status of the well. 4. Limit access to wellhead to authorized personnel only. 5. Communicate with facility personnel and local authorities to initiate evacuation plans, as necessary. 6. Monitor well pressure, temperature, and annulus pressure to verify well status and determine the cause and extent of any failure; identify and implement appropriate remedial actions (in consultation with the UIC Program Director). 7. Determine if leaks to ground water or surface water occurred. 8. If USDW contamination is detected: a. Notify the UIC Program Director within 24 hours of the determination. b. Identify and implement appropriate remedial actions (in consultation with the UIC Program Director). 9. Review seismic and operational data. 10. Report findings to the UIC Program Director and issue corrective actions.
	Seismic event >M3.5	

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<sup>4</sup> Onset of damage is defined as cosmetic damage to structures, such as bricks dislodged from chimneys and parapet walls, broken windows, and fallen objects from walls, shelves, and cabinets.

## **5. Response Personnel and Equipment**

The Project Manager during construction or the Operations Manager during operation and post-injection site care is responsible for implementing this ERRP. Project personnel and local authorities will also be relied upon to implement this ERRP.

The Project Manager during construction or the Operations Manager during operation and post-injection site care is the 24-Hour Emergency Contact for the project. A site-specific emergency contact list (Appendix B) will be maintained during the life of the project and will be updated at least annually as described in Section 6 below.

Equipment needed in the event of an emergency and remedial response will vary, depending on the triggering emergency event. Response actions (cessation of injection, well shut-in, and evacuation) will generally not require specialized equipment to implement. Where specialized equipment (such as a drilling rig or logging equipment) is required, Tri-State CCS, LLC will be responsible for procurement of any necessary additional specialized equipment (e.g., drilling rigs or logging equipment).

## **6. Emergency Communications Plan**

In the event of an emergency requiring outside assistance, project personnel will notify the 24-Hour Emergency Contact identified in Appendix B of this ERRP as soon as possible after requesting outside assistance from local emergency responders. Tri-State CCS, LLC will maintain site-specific maps of well locations and access roads that will be readily available for local emergency responders.

In accordance with West Virginia Code §15-5C, for any “incident” at the well, as defined by the code, the Project and/or Operations Manager will report the incident, within 15 minutes of ascertaining the occurrence, to the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management at the Mine and Industrial Accident Call Center at 1-866-987-2338 and/or 911. An “incident” is defined as the following:

- An injury to an individual at a well, well pad or pipeline facility that results in death or serious bodily injury or that has a reasonable potential to cause death;
- An unintended confinement of an individual in an enclosed space at a well, well pad or pipeline facility from which a person will not be released for a period exceeding fifteen minutes;
- The unintended ignition or explosion of oil, natural gas or other substance at a well, well pad or pipeline facility;
- An unintended fire in or about a well, well pad not extinguished within fifteen minutes of discovery of the unintended fire; and
- Any unintended release of poisonous or combustible substances that have a reasonable potential to cause death.

Additionally, the following terms are defined at West Virginia Code §15-5C-1:

- “Well” means any shaft or hole sunk, drilled, bored or dug into the earth or into underground strata for the extraction or injection or placement of any liquid, oil or natural gas, or any shaft or hole sunk or used in conjunction with such extraction or injection or placement. The term “well” does not include any shaft or hole sunk, drilled, bored or dug into the earth for the sole purpose of core drilling or pumping or extracting therefrom potable, fresh or usable water for household, domestic, industrial, agricultural or public use.
- “Well pad” means any area constructed and maintained for use to create a well.
- “Well operator” means any person or persons, firm, partnership, independent contractor, company or corporation that drills or engages in hydraulic fracturing for any liquid, oil or natural gas, or that completes or operates wells to produce any liquid, oil or natural gas.

The Project/Operations Manager will report:

- The name, title, and business affiliation of the individual making the report;
- The identification and location of the well, well pad; and
- Notification that an incident has occurred.

In addition, if any of the following information is known, it will also be reported:

- Then-available information concerning the nature and extent of the incident, including any information that concerns the existence or nonexistence of potential threats to the public health;
- In the event of an unplanned fire that cannot be contained within fifteen minutes, explosion or release, preliminary information regarding the type of substance involved and, if a release, the estimated amount released, if known; and
- The name, title, business affiliation, and contact information of the individual designated to serve as a contact person on behalf of the well operator.

For emergency incidents that may impact the AoR in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Tri-State CCS, LLC shall report the incident to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 24-hour emergency response hotline at 1-800-541-2050.

Tri-State CCS, LLC will communicate to the public about any event that requires an emergency response to ensure the public understands what happened and whether there are any environmental, health, or safety implications. This may include working closely with the Marshall County Office of Emergency Management, Wheeling – Ohio County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, and/or Washington County Public Safety to activate the Counties’ emergency notification systems and/or local broadcasting and news agencies. Tri-State CCS, LLC will describe what happened, any actual or potential impacts to the environment or other local resources, how the event was investigated, what responses were taken, and the status of the response. The amount of information, timing, and communication method(s) will be tailored to the event; its severity; impacts on drinking water, other environmental resources, or the surrounding community; and the public’s awareness of the event. For emergency responses that require

ongoing action, Tri-State CCS, LLC will provide periodic updates on progress to local broadcasting and new agencies to be communicated to the public.

Tri-State CCS, LLC will communicate with entities who may need to be informed about or act in response to the event, including local water system(s), CO<sub>2</sub> source(s), pipeline operator(s), landowners, Regional Response Teams (as part of the National Response Team), and local authorities.

## **7. Plan Review**

This ERRP shall be periodically reviewed as follows:

- At least once every five (5) years following its approval by the permitting agency;
- Within one (1) year of an AoR reevaluation;
- Following any significant changes to the injection process or the injection facility, or an emergency event; or
- As required by the UIC Program Director; and
- At least annually for the Emergency Contact List in Appendix B of this ERRP.

An amended ERRP should be submitted to the UIC Program Director within one (1) year of an AoR reevaluation, following any significant changes to the facility, or when required by the UIC Program Director. Amendments must be approved by the UIC Program Director and incorporated into the permit and are subject to permit modification requirements. If the review indicates that no amendments to the ERRP are necessary, Tri-State CCS, LLC will provide the UIC Program Director with the documentation supporting the “no amendment necessary” determination. Updating the Emergency Contact List and clarifications or corrections are not considered an amendment to the ERRP and do not require permit modification (47 CSR 13-14.20).

## **8. Staff Training and Exercise Procedures**

Tri-State CCS, LLC will integrate the ERRP into its existing operating procedures and training protocols. Tri-State CCS, LLC will determine the required training programs for each employee commensurate with their job function, safety requirements, and regulatory requirements. All employees working at the project will be trained—this training will be documented prior to commencing injection. Tri-State CCS, LLC will hold safety meetings with each contractor prior to commencement of any new contract work on the project with emergency measures specific to the contractor’s work explained. Tri-State CCS, LLC will provide information about employee training status, schedules, and coursework to regulatory authorities upon request and prior to commencing injection.

Tri-State CCS, LLC intends to provide training courses for field personnel that may include, but are not limited to:

- Emergency action planning
- Hazard communication (HAZCOM)
- Basic fire extinguishers
- Major emergency response

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- OSHA 10-hour and 30-hour general industry
- Risk management for oil and gas field operations

Periodic training will be provided, not less than annually, to construction personnel, well operators, maintenance personnel, project safety personnel, environmental personnel, Operations Manager, and corporate communications. The training plan will record that the necessary personnel have been trained and possess the required skills to perform their relevant emergency response activities described in the ERRP.

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### Appendix A: Emergency Remedial and Response Risk Scenarios

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
1	Construction Period	Fluid Leakage - Drilling operations: Hydrostatic column controlling the well decreases below the formation pressure, resulting in a sudden influx of fluid, causing a well control event with loss of containment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flow sensor</li> <li>• Pressure sensor</li> <li>• Tank level indicator</li> <li>• Tripping displacement practices</li> <li>• Mud weight control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blowout prevention (BOP) equipment</li> <li>• Kill fluid</li> <li>• Well control training</li> <li>• BOP drills</li> <li>• BOP testing protocol</li> <li>• Kick drill</li> <li>• Lubricators for wireline operations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Drilling:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop operation</li> <li>• Close BOP</li> <li>• Clear floor and secure area</li> <li>• Execute well control procedure</li> <li>• Evaluate drilling parameters to identify root cause</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact and UIC Program Director and propose an action plan based on the finding</li> <li>• Continue operations</li> </ul> <p><b>Completion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop operations</li> <li>• Close BOP</li> <li>• Clear floor and secure area</li> <li>• Execute well control procedure</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact and UIC Program Director and propose remediation plans.</li> <li>• Continue operations</li> <li>• In case of influx, control the well, without compromising the shoe integrity</li> <li>• In the case of the shoe leaking, squeeze to regain integrity</li> <li>• In the case of the surface casing leaking, squeeze or install a casing patch.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew</li> <li>• Rig manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> </ul>
2	Construction Period	Fluid Leakage - Drilling operations: Failure of surface casing completion to protect USDW while drilling resulting in cross flow of brine between formations resulting in fluid losses into the underground source of drinking water (USDW).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure sensors</li> <li>• Cement bond log (CBL)</li> <li>• Rig pit volume totalizer (PVT) system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure sensors</li> <li>• USDW will be covered with the surface casing</li> <li>• Casing test after cementing surface casing to check integrity</li> <li>• CBL to check cement bonding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In case of influx, control the well, without compromising the shoe integrity</li> <li>• In the case of the shoe leaking, squeeze to regain integrity</li> <li>• In the case of the surface casing leaking, squeeze or install a casing patch.</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact and UIC Program Director and propose remediation plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew</li> <li>• Rig manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> </ul>
3	Construction Period	Unauthorized access/activity: Unauthorized activity on filed site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field personnel logs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing around well sites</li> <li>• Security in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Report any incidents to local Sheriff's office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Company man</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
4	Construction Period	Fluid Leakage - Drilling through USDW: Improper well control during the drilling of one or more monitoring or injection wells, the drilling fluid weight exceeds the aquifer reservoir pressure, and the drilling fluid migrates into the pores and contaminates a USDW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flow sensor</li> <li>• Pressure sensor</li> <li>• Mud weight control</li> <li>• Rig pit volume totalizer (PVT) system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well control training</li> <li>• Overbalance mud program</li> <li>• Sufficient drilling fluid reserve</li> <li>• Rig solids control system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspend drilling operation</li> <li>• Close BOP</li> <li>• Clear floor and secure area</li> <li>• Execute well control procedure</li> <li>• Evaluate drilling parameters to identify root cause</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact and UIC Program Director and propose remediation plans.</li> <li>• Implement corrective actions</li> <li>• Continue operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew</li> <li>• Rig manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> </ul>
5	Injection Period	Fluid Leakage – UIC Wellbores: A loss of mechanical integrity in the injection well causing a tubing/packer to leak due to corrosion damage, damage to the tubulars during installation, fatigue, higher load profiles, and other issues, that could cause communication of formation fluids with the annular casing tubing as well as sustained casing pressure. There is no loss of containment (LOC) in this scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure and temperature gauges on surface and downhole real time</li> <li>• Pulsed-neutron logs</li> <li>• Annular pressure test</li> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> leak sensors on the wellhead</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tubing at 22Cr-110</li> <li>• Inhibited packer fluid in annulus</li> <li>• Corrosion monitoring plan</li> <li>• Dry CO<sub>2</sub> injected</li> <li>• 22Cr-110 or higher alloy packers with CO<sub>2</sub> resistant elastomers</li> <li>• CR tubing tailpipes below packers</li> <li>• New tubing or inspection of tubing before reinstalling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• Follow protocol to stop operation, vent, or deviate CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Troubleshoot the well</li> <li>• If tubing leak is detected, notify UIC Program Director and propose an action plan based on the finding</li> <li>• Schedule well service to repair tubing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> </ul>
6	Injection/ Post Injection Site Care Period	Fluid Leakage – MW Wellbores A loss of mechanical integrity in the monitoring well causing a tubing/packer to leak due to corrosion damage, damage to the tubulars during installation, fatigue, higher load profiles, and others and could cause a communication of the formation fluids with the annular casing tubing as well as sustained casing pressure. There is no LOC in this scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure and temperature gauges on surface and downhole real time</li> <li>• Pulsed-neutron logs</li> <li>• Annular pressure test.</li> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> leak sensors on the wellhead</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tubing at 22Cr-110</li> <li>• Inhibited packer fluid in annulus</li> <li>• Corrosion monitoring plan</li> <li>• 22Cr-110 or higher alloy packers with CO<sub>2</sub> resistant elastomers</li> <li>• CR tubing below/between packers</li> <li>• CR or Inconel carrier for the sensors</li> <li>• New tubing or inspection of tubing before reinstalling</li> <li>• Cased hole logging program</li> <li>• Observation wells are designed to be outside of the projected plume for most of the project which reduces the risk of contact with CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Troubleshoot the well</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose an action plan for well service</li> <li>• Schedule well service to repair tubing, isolate CO<sub>2</sub> zone, or abandon the well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew and DH contractors</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
7	Injection Period	Fluid Leakage – UIC Wellbores: A loss of mechanical integrity in the injection wells causing a casing leak due to corrosion, damage in the tubulars during installation, fatigue, higher load profiles, or others. This event could cause migration of CO <sub>2</sub> and brines through the casing, the cement sheet, and into different formations of the injection target or into USDW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure and temperature gauges on surface and downhole real time</li> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> leak sensors on the wellhead</li> <li>• DTS fiber real time alongside the casing</li> <li>• Flow rate monitoring</li> <li>• Pulsed-neutron logs</li> <li>• CBL/Ultra-sonic logging</li> <li>• USDW water monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub>-resistant cement and metallurgic across injection zone</li> <li>• Injection through tubing and packer</li> <li>• Inhibited packer fluid in the annular</li> <li>• Cement to surface</li> <li>• Corrosion monitoring plan</li> <li>• Cased hole logging program</li> <li>• New casing and tubing installed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• Follow protocol to stop operation, vent, or deviate CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Troubleshoot the well.</li> <li>• Evaluate if there is a movement of CO<sub>2</sub> or brines to USDW. In the remote event that USDW is affected, discuss remediation options with the UIC Program Director</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose an action plan based on the finding and location of the leak</li> <li>• Schedule well service to repair the casing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew and DH contractors</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> </ul>
8	Injection period	Unauthorized access/activity: Unauthorized activity on filed site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field personnel logs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing around well sites</li> <li>• Security in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Report any incidents to local Sheriff's office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Company man</li> </ul>
9	Injection Period/ Post Injection Site Care Period	Fluid Leakage – MW Wellbores: A loss of mechanical integrity in the monitoring well causing a casing leak due to corrosion, damage in the tubulars during installation, fatigue, higher load profiles, and others. This event could cause a migration of CO <sub>2</sub> and brines through the casing, the cement sheet, and into different formations of the injection target or into USDW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure and temperature gauges on surface and downhole real time</li> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> leak sensors on the wellhead</li> <li>• Pulsed-neutron logs</li> <li>• CBL/Ultra-sonic logging</li> <li>• USDW water monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub>-resistant cement across injection zone</li> <li>• 22Cr-110 or higher alloy packers with CO<sub>2</sub> resistant elastomers</li> <li>• Inhibited packer fluid in the annular</li> <li>• Cement to surface</li> <li>• Corrosion monitoring plan</li> <li>• Cased hole logging program</li> <li>• New casing</li> <li>• New or inspected tubing before reinstallation</li> <li>• Observation wells are designed to be outside of the projected plume for most of the project's life cycle which minimizes the risk of contact with CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Troubleshoot the well</li> <li>• Evaluate if there is a movement of CO<sub>2</sub> or brines to USDW. In the remote event that USDW is affected, discuss remediation options with the UIC Program Director</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose an action plan based on the findings and the location of the leak.</li> <li>• Schedule well service to repair the casing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew and DH contractors</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
10	Injection Period / Post Injection Site Care Period	Fluid Leakage – Legacy Wellbores: Brines and CO <sub>2</sub> could migrate through poor cement bonding, cement degradation, or cracking in the cement of plugged and abandoned (P&A) wells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USDW water sampling</li> <li>• Pulsed-neutron logs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legacy wells are properly abandoned for brine movement because of pressurization of injection zone</li> <li>• Injectors will be abandoned as soon as CO<sub>2</sub> injection ends, except if they are left as observation wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Evaluate if it's a positive CO<sub>2</sub> release because of a leak in the legacy/P&amp;A well</li> <li>• Notify regulator and propose plan to repair the well, delineate the area, and identify potential resources affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew and DH contractors</li> <li>• Remediation</li> </ul>
11	Injection	Fluid Leakage – Faults and Fractures: During injection, the pressurization of the injection zone exceeds the sealing capacity of the confining zone above or if there are features such as fault or fractures that are reactivated. Creating a leakage pathway for CO <sub>2</sub> and brine to migrate to a shallower formation, including a USDW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USDW water sampling</li> <li>• Pulsed-neutron log in injector and observation wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injection is limited to 90% of frac gradient</li> <li>• Extensive characterization of the rocks shows good sealing capacity</li> <li>• If the confining zone above the Lockport fails, the Devonian carbonates and shales will act as a buffer formation before CO<sub>2</sub> or brines are able to reach the USDW.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Assess root cause by reviewing monitoring data</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director</li> <li>• If necessary, follow protocol to stop injection.</li> <li>• If necessary, conduct geophysical survey to delineate potential leak path</li> <li>• Evaluate if there is a movement of CO<sub>2</sub> or brines to USDW. If USDW is affected, discuss with UIC Program Director remediation options, action plan, and monitoring program.</li> <li>• Actions to restore injection will depend on the nature of the leak path and the extent. Operator needs to reevaluate model and discuss action plan with UIC Program Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Geologist</li> <li>• Reservoir engineer</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
12	Injection Period	Fluid Leakage - Geomechanical Seal Failure Elevated well bottomhole pressure (BHP) either exceeds the permitted maximum injection pressure or the estimated maximum injection pressure is inaccurate (i.e., the true fracture pressure is lower than the estimated maximum pressure) in the injection zone, resulting in the failure of the confining system and leading to vertical migration of CO <sub>2</sub> or brine to a USDW, the surface or atmosphere (CO <sub>2</sub> only).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure gauges on surface and downhole real time</li> <li>• USDW water sampling</li> <li>• Pulsed-neutron log in injector and observation wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injection is limited to less than 90% of the fracture gradient</li> <li>• Core and geomechanical testing and geochemical modeling of the upper confining zone show good sealing capacity and fluid compatibility, respectively</li> <li>• If the confining zone above the Lockport fails, the Devonian carbonates and shales will act as a buffer formation before CO<sub>2</sub> or brines are able to reach the USDW.</li> <li>• Microfracture test prior to receiving authorization to operate, confirm formation breakdown pressure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• Follow protocol to stop injection</li> <li>• Designate an exclusion zone, and provide appropriate PPE for protection of onsite personnel</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Assess root cause by reviewing monitoring data</li> <li>• If required, conduct geophysical survey to delineate potential leakage pathway</li> <li>• Evaluate if there is a movement of CO<sub>2</sub> or brines to USDW.</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose remediation options, action plan, and monitoring program</li> <li>• Actions to restore injection will depend on the nature of the leak path and the extent. Operator needs to reevaluate model and discuss action plan with UIC Program Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Monitoring staff</li> <li>• Geologist</li> <li>• Reservoir engineer</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> </ul>
13	Injection Period	Fluid Leakage - Surface Infrastructure: Vehicle strikes other surface equipment (e.g., tank battery pumps/compressors, etc.), causing the release of CO <sub>2</sub> at the surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of protective equipment, such as bollards, fences, locking gates</li> <li>• Use of appropriate fencing and signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temperature-controlled building and/or containment, as required by regulation or law, will be proposed to protect the surface equipment and other instrumentation (i.e., interrogator, gauges, meters, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• Designate an exclusion zone, and provide appropriate PPE for protection of onsite personnel</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Follow protocol to shut down CO<sub>2</sub> delivery</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Clear location and secure the perimeter. If possible, install containment devices around the location.</li> <li>• Evaluate environmental impact (soil, water, fauna, vegetation),</li> <li>• Assess mechanical integrity of the system</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose repair actions</li> <li>• Repair or replace equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Plant manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
14	Injection Period	Fluid Leakage - Surface Infrastructure: Failure of a valve results in leakage of CO <sub>2</sub> with potential impacts to health, safety, and the environment, particularly if the leak is not detected and corrected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine field inspections</li> <li>• Routine inspection of emergency alert systems, monitoring systems and controls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment upstream or downstream of the failed valve can be used to isolate the problem as necessary</li> <li>• Preventative maintenance</li> <li>• Periodic inspections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Clear location and secure the perimeter.</li> <li>• Evaluate environmental impact</li> <li>• Assess mechanical integrity of the system</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose repair actions</li> <li>• Repair or replace equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Plant manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Emergency teams</li> </ul>
15	Injection Period	Fluid Leakage – Surface Infrastructure: The CO <sub>2</sub> stream is blocked between valves on the surface, heated (e.g., by the sun), and expands to rupture the line or flowline on the site is plugged and the pressure sensor fails to detect the change, resulting in a CO <sub>2</sub> leak.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure, temperature, and flowmeter sensors in real time</li> <li>• Field inspections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relief valves (e.g., Pressure Safety Valves) in areas where this is a risk as part of the design process</li> <li>• Equipment upstream or downstream of the failed valve can be used to isolate the problem as necessary</li> <li>• Cleaning protocols: - Wiping the lines- Testing with water - Performing cleaning runs to remove any debris.</li> <li>• Witches hat (cone strainer) filters can be used to filter out large pieces of debris on startup</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency isolation valves</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• Follow protocol to shut down CO<sub>2</sub> delivery</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact to activate emergency plan, reverse 9-1-1 protocol for residents or occupants in proximity to occurrence.</li> <li>• Clear location and secure the perimeter. If possible, install containment devices around the location</li> <li>• Evaluate environmental impact (soil, water, fauna, vegetation),</li> <li>• Assess mechanical integrity of the system</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose repair actions</li> <li>• Repair or replace equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Plant manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
16	Injection Period	Fluid Leakage – Natural Disaster: A natural disaster event - e.g., hurricane, lightning, tornadoes, floods, landslides – impacts the pipelines or flowlines at the storage location, forcing the release of CO <sub>2</sub> at the surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure and flowmeter sensors in real time</li> <li>• Field inspections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HAZOP review</li> <li>• ESD valve installed near the wellhead so it will cease injection if any leak occurs downstream or upstream of the ESD</li> <li>• Weather monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency isolation valves</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• Follow protocol to shut down CO<sub>2</sub> delivery if the automatic shutoff device is not functional</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Clear the location and secure the perimeter. If possible, install containment devices around the location.</li> <li>• Assess mechanical integrity of the pipelines or flowlines</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• Evaluate environmental impact (soil, water, fauna, vegetation), and present remediation plan to the UIC Program Director for approval</li> <li>• Execute remediation, and install additional monitoring system as needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Emergency teams</li> </ul>
17	Injection Period	Fluid Leakage – Surface Infrastructure: Failure of CO <sub>2</sub> transport flowlines from the CO <sub>2</sub> capture system to Tri-State CCS Hub CO <sub>2</sub> Injection wellhead.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface P/T gauges and flowmeters at inlet and delivery point.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventive maintenance</li> <li>• Periodic inspections</li> <li>• Monitoring devices at both ends of the transmission pipeline and flowline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger emergency isolation valves</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• Follow protocol to shut down CO<sub>2</sub> delivery</li> <li>• Detect CO<sub>2</sub> stream release and its location</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Initiate evacuation plan</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Transmission line and/or flowline failure will be inspected to determine the root cause of the failure</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• Repair/replace the damaged transmission line or flowline, and if warranted, put in place the measures necessary to eliminate such events in the future</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Emergency teams</li> <li>• Plant manager/contact</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
18	Injection Period	Loss of Containment - Vertical Migration via injection well: During the life of the injector wells, there are induced stresses and chemical reactions on the tubulars and cement exposed to the CO <sub>2</sub> pressure and plume. Changes in temperature and injection pressure create stresses in the tubulars trying to expand or contract, and it can lead to microannulus effects, resulting in fugitive movement of brines/CO <sub>2</sub> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> leak sensors on the wellhead</li> <li>• DTS fiber real time alongside the casing</li> <li>• USDW water monitoring</li> <li>• Pulsed-neutron logs (PNL) to be run for external integrity</li> <li>• CBL/Ultra-sonic logging</li> <li>• Pressure gauges at surface</li> <li>• Flow rate monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub>-resistant cement and metallurgic across injection zone</li> <li>• Injection through tubing and packer, 22Cr-110 or higher alloy tubing and packers with CO<sub>2</sub> resistant elastomers</li> <li>• Cement to surface</li> <li>• Cased hole logging program</li> <li>• USDW covered as second barrier with surface casing and surface cement sheet</li> <li>• New casing installed, 22Cr-110 or higher alloy packers with CO<sub>2</sub> resistant elastomers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• Follow protocol to stop operation, vent, or deviate CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Troubleshoot the well</li> <li>• Evaluate if there is a movement of CO<sub>2</sub> or brines to USDW.</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and discuss action plan to repair the well or P&amp;A based on the findings of the assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew and DH contractors</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> </ul>
19	Injection Period/ Post Injection Site Care Period	Loss of Containment - Vertical Migration via monitoring well: During the life of the injector wells, there are induced stresses and chemical reactions on the tubulars and cement exposed to the CO <sub>2</sub> pressure and plume. Changes in temperature and injection pressure create stresses in the tubulars trying to expand or contract, and it can lead to microannulus effects, resulting in fugitive movement of brines/CO <sub>2</sub> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> leak sensors on the wellhead</li> <li>• USDW water monitoring</li> <li>• Pulsed-neutron logs to be run for external integrity</li> <li>• CBL/Ultra-sonic logging</li> <li>• Pressure gauges at surface</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub>-resistant cement across injection zone</li> <li>• Cement to surface</li> <li>• Cased hole logging program</li> <li>• USDW covered as second barrier with surface casing and surface cement sheet</li> <li>• New casing installed, 22Cr-110 or higher alloy packers with CO<sub>2</sub> resistant elastomers</li> <li>• Observation wells are designed to be outside of the plume for most of the injection period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Troubleshoot the well.</li> <li>• Evaluate if there is a movement of CO<sub>2</sub> or brines to USDW.</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and discuss action plan to repair the well or P&amp;A based on the findings of the assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew and DH contractors</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
20	Injection Period/ Post Injection Site Care Period	Loss of Containment-Lateral Migration of CO <sub>2</sub> Outside Defined AOR: The CO <sub>2</sub> plume moves faster or in an unexpected pattern and expands beyond the secured pore space for the project and the AoR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pulsed-neutron logs in observation wells</li> <li>• Pressure and temperature gauges real time in observation wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed geologic model with stratigraphic wells as calibration</li> <li>• Seismic survey integrated in the model</li> <li>• Extensive characterization of the rocks and formation</li> <li>• Periodic review of CO<sub>2</sub> and pressure plume within AoR every 5 years</li> <li>• Monitor the plume over PISC</li> </ul>	<p><b>Injection period:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger Emergency Shutdown system</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Review monitoring data and trends and compare with the simulation.</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director, propose action plan and request to keep injection process while AoR is reviewed, if the data show that CO<sub>2</sub> will stay in the secured pore space</li> <li>• Perform logging in observation wells.</li> <li>• Conduct geophysical survey as required to evaluate AoR.</li> <li>• Recalibrate model and simulate new AoR</li> <li>• Assess if additional corrective actions are needed and if it's required to secure additional pore space</li> <li>• Assess if any remediation is needed, and discuss action plan with UIC Program Director</li> <li>• Present AOR review to UIC Program Director for approval and adjust monitoring plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Post-Injection Site Care Period:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to monitoring personnel</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Review monitoring data and trends, compare with the simulation</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• Conduct geophysical survey as required to evaluate AoR</li> <li>• Recalibrate model, and simulate new AoR</li> <li>• Assess if additional corrective actions are needed and if it's required to secure additional pore space</li> <li>• Assess if any remediation is needed, and discuss action plan with UIC Program Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Geologist</li> <li>• Reservoir engineers</li> <li>• Project manager</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
21	Injection Period/Post Injection Site Care Period	Containment - Pressure Propagation: A "pressure front" that exceeds the minimum pressure necessary to cause fluid flow from the injection zone into a USDW through a hypothetical conduit (i.e., an artificial penetration that is perforated in both intervals).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pulsed-neutron logs</li> <li>• Pressure gauges on surface and downhole real time</li> <li>• USDW water monitoring</li> <li>• Flow rate monitoring</li> <li>• Incremental leakage modeling to validate a lack of potential for fluid movement into the USDW.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed geologic model with stratigraphic wells as calibration</li> <li>• Seismic survey integrated in the model</li> <li>• Extensive characterization of the rocks and formation</li> <li>• Periodic review of CO<sub>2</sub> and pressure plume within AoR every 5 years</li> <li>• Monitor the plume until stabilization (min 10 years)</li> <li>• USDW covered as second barrier with surface casing and surface cement sheet</li> <li>• Cased hole logging program</li> </ul>	<p><b>Injection period:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification by monitoring staff</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Review monitoring data and trends and compare with the simulation</li> <li>• If endangerment to USDW is suspected follow shut down procedure.</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan and request to keep injection process while AoR is reviewed, if the data shows that the CO<sub>2</sub> will stay in the secured pore space</li> <li>• Perform logging in observation wells</li> <li>• Conduct geophysical survey as required to evaluate AoR</li> <li>• Recalibrate model and simulate new AoR</li> <li>• Assess if additional corrective actions are needed and if it's required to secure additional pore space</li> <li>• Assess if any remediation is needed, and discuss action plan with UIC Program Director</li> <li>• Present AoR review to UIC Program Director for approval and adjust monitoring plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Post-Injection Site Care Period:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification by monitoring staff</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Review monitoring data and trends and compare with simulations</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• Conduct geophysical survey as required to evaluate AoR</li> <li>• Recalibrate model, and simulate new AoR</li> <li>• Assess if additional corrective actions are needed and if it's required to secure additional pore space</li> <li>• Evaluate if there is a movement of CO<sub>2</sub> or brines to USDW. In the remote event that USDW gets affected, discuss remediation options with the UIC Program Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Monitoring staff</li> <li>• Geologist</li> <li>• Reservoir engineers</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
22	Injection Period	External impact – UIC Well: During injection, the wellhead is hit by a massive object that causes major damage to the equipment. The well gets disconnected from the pipeline and from the shutoff system and leads to a loss of containment of CO <sub>2</sub> and brine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure, temperature, and flow sensors in real time</li> <li>• Field inspections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fence location and block direct access to the wellhead</li> <li>• Bollards and/or concrete barriers installed to protect installation</li> <li>• No populated area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger emergency isolation valves</li> <li>• SCADA notification to monitoring or operations staff</li> <li>• Follow protocol to shut down CO<sub>2</sub> delivery if the automatic shutoff device is not functional</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Designate an exclusion zone, and provide appropriate PPE for protection of onsite personnel</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Clear the location and secure the perimeter. If possible, install containment devices around the location.</li> <li>• Contact well control special team to execute blowout emergency plan that may include but is not limited to capping the well, secure location, drill relief well to kill injector, properly repair or abandon injection well. This plan would be discussed with UIC Program Director</li> <li>• Evaluate environmental impact (soil, water, fauna, vegetation)</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• Execute remediation, and install monitoring system as needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew and DH contractors</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Well control specialist</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
23	Injection Period/ Post Injection Site Care Period	External impact – MW: The wellhead of the deep monitoring well is hit by a massive object that causes major damage leading to a LOC. Since the well is open to the formation pressure at the injection zone, formation fluids have the potential to flow and spill on the location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure, temperature, and flow sensors in real time</li> <li>• Field inspections</li> <li>• Incremental leakage modeling to validate a lack of potential for fluid movement into the USDW.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fence location and block direct access to the wellhead</li> <li>• Bollards and/or concrete barriers installed to protect installation</li> <li>• No populated area</li> <li>• Lined pads</li> <li>• Reduced pressure in the monitoring well compared with the injector well on bottom</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• Designate an exclusion zone, and provide appropriate PPE for protection of onsite personnel</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Clear the location and secure the perimeter. If possible, install containment devices around the location.</li> <li>• Contact well control special team to execute blowout emergency plan that may include, but is not limited to, capping the well, securing the location, drilling relief well to kill the injector, properly repairing, or abandoning the injection well.</li> <li>• Evaluate environmental impact (soil, water, fauna, vegetation)</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• Execute remediation, and install monitoring system as needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Rig crew and DH contractors</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Well control specialist</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
24	Injection Period	External impact – Pipeline: During injection, the CO <sub>2</sub> pipeline is hit causing major damage and LOC of the CO <sub>2</sub> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure, temperature, and flowmeter sensors in real time</li> <li>• Field inspections</li> <li>• Bollards and/or concrete barriers installed to protect aboveground piping at valve stations</li> <li>• Appropriate warning signage/painting</li> <li>• Appropriate fencing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buried pipe</li> <li>• Bollards and/or concrete barriers installed to protect aboveground piping at valve stations</li> <li>• Painting for visibility in varied weather conditions</li> <li>• Signage along right of way as needed</li> <li>• Pipeline is part of One Call system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trigger emergency isolation valves</li> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Designate an exclusion zone, and provide appropriate PPE for protection of onsite personnel</li> <li>• Verify CO<sub>2</sub> flow was shut off by the system or start protocol to stop flow</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Clear the location and secure the perimeter. If possible, install containment devices around the location</li> <li>• Evaluate environmental impact (soil, water, fauna, vegetation)</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• Execute remediation, and install monitoring system as needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Emergency teams</li> <li>• Plant manager/contact</li> </ul>
25	Injection Period	Monitoring Equipment Failure or Malfunction: Failure of the monitoring system/ alarm devices that lead to over pressurization of the system or reservoir beyond the design limits, causing fracturing of the reservoir, leaks or failure on equipment and tubulars, and damage of the facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Real-time pressure monitoring system and redundancy</li> <li>• Field inspections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventive maintenance</li> <li>• Periodic inspections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Designate an exclusion zone, and provide appropriate PPE for protection of onsite personnel</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Assess mechanical integrity of the system, and propose repair actions if needed</li> <li>• Assess any potential environmental impact</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• Repair or replace instrumentation. Calibrate equipment.</li> <li>• Review monitoring records, and if needed, perform an injectivity test or falloff test to evaluate reservoir</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Emergency teams</li> <li>• Geologist</li> <li>• Reservoir engineers</li> <li>• Monitoring staff</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
26	Injection Period/ Post Injection Site Care Period	Injection or Monitoring Equipment Failure: Failure of surface injection or monitoring equipment including injection pumps, valves, gauges, meters, sensors, electrical, or other equipment results in potentially unsafe operating conditions and requires an emergency response at the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Real-time monitoring system and redundancy</li> <li>• Field inspections</li> <li>• Routine inspection/testing of emergency alert systems, monitoring systems and controls systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventive maintenance</li> <li>• Periodic inspections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Designate an exclusion zone, and provide appropriate PPE for protection of onsite personnel</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Assess mechanical integrity of the system, and propose repair actions if needed</li> <li>• Assess any potential environmental impact</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• Perform Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) for defective equipment until it is properly replaced</li> <li>• Repair or replace instrumentation. Calibrate equipment.</li> <li>• If the assessment allows resuming injection safely, discuss plan with the UIC Program Director and get approval</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Emergency teams</li> <li>• Geologist</li> <li>• Reservoir engineers</li> <li>• Monitoring staff</li> </ul>
27	Injection Period/ Post Injection Site Care Period	Injection or Monitoring Equipment Failure:Malfunction of subsurface injection/monitoring well subsurface equipment including gauges, fiber, cables, or capillary string, requiring an emergency response at the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Real-time monitoring system and redundancy</li> <li>• Field inspections</li> <li>• Routine inspection/testing of emergency alert systems, monitoring systems and controls systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventive maintenance</li> <li>• Periodic inspections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Assess mechanical integrity of the system, and propose repair actions if needed</li> <li>• Assess any potential environmental impact</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose action plan</li> <li>• If the assessment allows resuming injection safely, discuss plan with the UIC Program Director and get approval</li> <li>• Repair or replace instrumentation. Calibrate equipment.</li> <li>• Review monitoring records, and if needed, perform an injectivity test or falloff test to evaluate reservoir</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Emergency teams</li> <li>• Geologist</li> <li>• Reservoir engineers</li> <li>• Monitoring staff</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
28	Injection Period	Injection or Monitoring Equipment Failure: A large pressure drop in the CO <sub>2</sub> stream results in low temperatures that could cause harm to personnel or damage/brittleness in materials (e.g., carbon steel and elastomers).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Real time monitoring system of the CO<sub>2</sub> injection stream</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of materials that are rated for low temperatures</li> <li>• Controlled CO<sub>2</sub> stream composition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• If there are injured personnel, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol</li> <li>• Designate an exclusion zone, and provide appropriate PPE for protection of onsite personnel</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Assess mechanical integrity of the system, and propose repair actions if needed</li> <li>• Assess any potential environmental impact, and propose remedial action with the UIC Program Director, if needed</li> <li>• If the assessment allows resuming injection safely, discuss plan with the UIC Program Director and obtain approval</li> <li>• Repair or replace any damaged equipment and recalibrate</li> <li>• Review monitoring records and, if needed, adjust CO<sub>2</sub> accordingly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Plant manager</li> <li>• Emergency teams</li> </ul>
29	Construction/ Injection Period/ Post Injection Site Care Period	Other Major Natural Disaster: Natural disaster that limits or endangers the normal operation of the Hub.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weather monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project safety program</li> <li>• Condition/atmospheric monitoring.</li> <li>• Emergency shutdown valves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>• If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>• If there is injured personnel or property damage, call emergency team, and execute evacuation protocol and secure location</li> <li>• Follow protocol to stop injection</li> <li>• Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>• Assess mechanical integrity of the system</li> <li>• Assess any potential environmental impact</li> <li>• Notify UIC Program Director and propose repair actions based on findings</li> <li>• If the assessment allows resuming injection safely, increase surveillance to validate effectiveness of the actions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations manager</li> <li>• Field superintendent</li> <li>• Project manager</li> <li>• Remediation contractors</li> <li>• Emergency teams</li> <li>• Geologist</li> <li>• Reservoir engineers</li> <li>• Monitoring staff</li> </ul>

Number	Project Phase	Risk Scenario	Monitoring Equipment	Control In Place	Response Action	Response Personnel
30	Injection Period	Accidents or Unplanned Event: Loss of electricity causing injection to cease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field inspections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PLC with Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS)</li> <li>"Fail-Closed" shutdown valves</li> <li>Consider back feed to redundant generation sources or generation sources</li> <li>Install industry standard weather mitigation on distribution lines</li> <li>Solar Back-up if required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCADA alarms notification to operations staff</li> <li>PLC/UPS programmed to initiate a closure of shutdown valves in fail safe position (Fail-Closed)</li> <li>PLC/UPS will continue to monitor the shutdown and report back to the SCADA system for personnel</li> <li>If major emergency, call 911</li> <li>If necessary, designate an exclusion zone, and provide appropriate PPE for protection of onsite personnel</li> <li>Verify CO<sub>2</sub> flow was shut off by the system or start manual protocol to stop flow, visual inspection, and manually close valves.</li> <li>Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>Notify UIC Program Director within 24-hours of shut-in</li> <li>Notify UIC Program Director of start-up procedure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operations manager</li> <li>Field superintendent</li> <li>Project manager</li> </ul>
31	Post-injection period	Unauthorized access/activity: Unauthorized activity on field site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field personnel logs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fencing around well sites</li> <li>Security in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notify 24-Hour Emergency Contact</li> <li>Report any incidents to local Sheriff's office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field superintendent</li> <li>Company man</li> </ul>

## Appendix B: Emergency Contact List

### Tri-State CCS Redbud 2, Marshall County, West Virginia and Washington County, Pennsylvania Updated 1/24/2025

Facility Contacts	Phone Number
24-Hour Emergency Contact During Construction: Project Manager – <b>Claimed as PBI</b>	<b>Claimed as PBI</b>
24-Hour Emergency Contact During Operation and Post- Injection: Operations Manager	TBD
Environmental Services Contractor	TBD
Local Agencies	
EMERGENCY – Local Emergency Responders	911
Marshall County Office of Emergency Management	304-843-1130
Marshall County Sheriff	304-843-1500
Wheeling – Ohio County Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency	304-234-3756
Triadelphia Volunteer Fire Department	304-909-0570
Wheeling Fire Department	304-234-3711
Moundsville Volunteer Fire Department	304-845-0110
Washington County (Pennsylvania) Public Safety	724-228-6911
Washington County (Pennsylvania) Sheriff	724-228-6840
West Alexander Volunteer Fire Department	724-484-7919
Wind Ridge Volunteer Fire Department	724-428-4242
State Agencies	
UIC Program Director – West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection – Todd Cooper	304-926-0499 X43855
West Virginia Emergency Management Division (24-Hour)	304-558-5380
West Virginia Emergency Management Division - Watch Center and West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection – Spill Hotline (24-Hour)	800-642-3074
West Virginia State Geological Survey	304-594-2331
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Emergency Response Hotline	800-541-2050
Pennsylvania State Geological Survey	717-702-2017
Federal Agencies	
EPA Region 3 UIC Program (WV, PA) – Kevin Rowsey	215-814-5463
National Response Center (24 hours)	800-424-8802