SPILL RESPONSE PLAN

2026 - 2027

CONTENTS

All individuals working for Dunkley Lumber Ltd (this includes employees and contractors) must know Dunkley's Spill Response Plan and be able to properly respond to a spill.

Treat spill response with the same care as you would a fire. You must ensure all personnel and/or equipment required to carry out the action plan are made available immediately and will remain on-site until clean-up is complete and/or until relieved by a Dunkley employee. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to clean up any spill they are responsible for.

ACTION IN THE CASE OF A SPILL

1. Ensure safety of yourself and co-workers first.

2. Prevent fire. Enforce no smoking, shut off motors and electrical circuits, etc.

3. Warn people in the immediate area and request their help if required.

4. Stop the source of the spill, if possible and safe to do so.

5. Contain the spill and prevent entry into ditches or waterbodies such as creeks, wetlands, lakes, etc. (see CONTAINMENT section for information on how to do this). If in the water already, use absorbent booms to enclose area around spill.

6. Notify Dunkley Key Personnel if one or more of the following are present:
(see REPORTABLE SPILL LEVEL table for greater detail)
   - The amount spilled is legally reportable: 22 gallons (100 litres) of gas, diesel, or oil or 5 litres of antifreeze.
   - The spilled material has entered, or is likely to enter, a water body.
   - Dunkley assistance is required.
   - The amount or type of substance spilled is unknown.

7. The contacted Dunkley key personnel is to:
   - Notify Shane Bressette immediately and
   - Notify Provincial Emergency Program (PEP) @ 1-800-663-3456 and make Initial Report:
     i. Contact information (First and last name, phone number, email address)
        1. Individual making report
        2. **Responsible person**
        3. Owner of substance spilled
     ii. Location, date and time of the spill
     iii. Description of the spill site
     iv. Description of the source of the spill
     v. Type and quantity of substance spilled
     vi. Cause and impact of the spill
     vii. Details of the actions taken or proposed
     viii. The names of agencies on scene or advised

RESPONSIBLE PERSON
A responsible person has possession, charge or control of a substance or thing when a spill of the substance or thing occurs or is at imminent risk of occurring.

8. Obtain required assistance from:

Petro-Canada (24/7)	403-296-3000
Load Em Up – Prince George	250-562-8355
Jepson Petroleum – Quesnel	250-992-6600
Envirosystems Inc.- Mackenzie	250-997-3317
Diggers Impact - Mackenzie	250-997-4627

9. Use spill kit material to absorb as much of the spill as possible. Additional spill mop-up kits of absorbent materials and containment devices are available at the Dunkley forestry shed (Dunkley Security can provide access in an emergency).

10. Investigate cause of spill and complete a SPILL REPORT form. An Update to Minister Report or End-of-Spill Report may be required.

Response to public and media calls will be made by Dunkley Lumber Ltd. designated personnel only

DUNKLEY LUMBER CONTACT LIST		
Coordinator	**Office Phone**	**Mobile Phone**
Brad Johnson	250-998-4233	250-612-1599
Brian Shawara		250-569-7772
Chris Royle	250-998-4239	250-983-2987
Cory Redden	250-998-4240	250-255-5088
Curtis Fenton	250-998-4228	250-612-2700
Daniel Watt	250-998-4244	
Erica Mosser		250-565-8538
Erin Coffey		250-960-9894
Gary McFarland	250-998-4233	250-569-7418
Jeremy Cover	250-998-4243	250-649-9023
Kirsten Dixon	250-998-4201	250-997-1427
Larry Bradley		250-570-1852
Mariah Kampman	250-998-4203	250-255-1478
Matt FitzGerald	250-998-4241	236-792-6664
Shane Bressette	250-998-4229	250-640-2533
Trent Gainer	250-998-4231	250-569-7207
Victoria Malone	250-998-4215	250-255-2668

CONTAINMENT

Minimize the Effect

Product that is not immediately contained on land can flow into adjoining water courses and be transported considerable distances from the spill site making containment and mop-up difficult, expensive and perhaps impossible. Every effort must be made to divert spills away from possible pathways that would enable the product to spread over a larger area.

Build an Earth Dam

A simple earth dam may be sufficient to contain and restrict the flow of product spill when the surrounding ground or surface area is impermeable. If the soil is permeable, it will be necessary to dig a hole/trench that could be lined with a plastic tarp, or other impervious material.

Build a Wooden Dam

A wooden plank placed across a ditch or small stream and embedded on both banks can be used to hold back product flow. Provision can be made for water to underflow the barrier by leaving an open space under the plank.

Build a Straw/Hay Wire Mesh Barrier

If straw or hay and wire mesh are available, a floating barrier, held in place by a wire cable or rope, can be constructed.

Use Logs

Logs can be used as a means of restricting the spill flow. If more than one log is required, the joining points must be secured in such a manner that will not allow a flow through of product. This can be done using plastic, overlapping the logs, or using a double row of logs and offsetting the ends.

Use a Combination of Wood and Absorbent Barriers

Similar to a wooden dam design, it also uses materials to absorb the product spill.

The following dimensions can be applied to either berm or catch-basin construction. Where possible the berm must be constructed of impervious soils and the top must be 3 feet wide:

CAPACITY	DIMENSIONS
500 gallon	6’ x 8’ (internal) x 3’ (top)
1000 gallon	8’ x 15’ (internal) x 3’ (top)
2000 gallon	10’ x 15’ (internal) x 3’ (top)
3000 gallon	10’ x 22’ (internal) x 3’ (top)
4000 gallon	12’ x 22’ (internal) x 3’ (top)
5000 gallon	15’ x 25’ (internal) x 3’(top)

REPORTABLE SPILL LEVELS

TYPE	CLASS	AMOUNT
Explosives and detonators	1.0	Any
Flammable gases, other than natural gas (i.e. propane, acetylene)	2.1	10kg
Non-flammable gas (i.e nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon)	2.2	10kg
Flammable liquids (i.e. gasoline, diesel solvents, naptha, “Jet B”)	3.0	100L
Oxidizing substances (i.e. hydrogen peroxide, oxygen)	5.1	50kg or 50L
Toxic substances (i.e. anti-freeze)	6.1	5kg or 5L
Corrosive substance (i.e. battery acid)	8.0	5kg or 5L
Waste oil and any petroleum products (i.e. hydraulic oil, gear oil, transmission fluid)		100L
Waste containing a pest control product		5kg or 5L

GENERAL MEASURES

Fuel spills are often the result of improper or careless operation of fueling equipment and the lack of preventative maintenance of the fueling equipment. Self-discipline on the part of everyone responsible for fueling is required to prevent fuel spillage. It is better to prevent a spill in the first place than to have to deal with it once it has occurred.

The following measures must be used to reduce the risk and environmental impact of gasoline, oil and diesel when they are handled, transported and stored. These include legal requirements as well as best practices. In case of a contradiction between best practices and any legal requirements, the legal requirements take precedence, and you must inform a Dunkley Supervisor.

- All individuals handling, transporting or storing fuel must be trained in Dunkley’s Spill Response Plan.
- If a fuel spill occurs, initiate the ACTION IN THE CASE OF A SPILL procedure.
- Proper containers must be used:
    - Containers with a capacity of 20L or more for gasoline must be UN certified (will have a UN decal) and these must be pressure tested at least every 5 years.

  - Containers with a capacity less than 454L for oil and diesel must meet the intent of TDG (all Tidy Tank Ltd. tanks in good repair meet this standard).
  - Containers with a capacity greater than 454L used for oil or diesel must be UN or ULC certified, and pressure tested every 5 years.
  - All tanks greater than 20L must be labelled with a flammable/combustible sticker or placard as well as WHMIS, so that it is visible from the outside of the truck. If the contents are to be used within the day, WHMIS labelling not required.
  - Only dispensing pumps designed for gasoline or diesel are to be used.
  - Check with supply agent for container requirements of all other substances.

- All leaks on logging equipment and fuel tanks must be repaired promptly and clean-up of the site is to be undertaken right away.

- All fuel tanks and fuel trucks must be located in a level and stable position, at least 30 meters from any water course (i.e., creek, swamp, lake, etc.) and away from regular traffic.

- A Risk Assessment is suggested for all sites but is only required for fixed location tanks.

- If Risk Rank is high (see RISK ASSESSMENT form), additional control measures are required, such as moving the fuel site, which must be documented. If the risk can't be reduced, contact Dunkley.
- When considering a temporary storage location for all vehicles with tidy tanks or tank vehicles, the site should be easily visible and away from congested traffic.

- Dispensing of fuels must be continuously supervised: never leave a nozzle unattended and frequently check the amount of fuel to prevent over filling.

- Never tie or wedge the nozzle trigger in an open position (automatic shut-off nozzles with a break-away coupling must be used when using an integral hold-open device).

- Tanks, pumps, caps, hoses and nozzles used for dispensing fuel must be maintained in good repair. Visually check all such equipment every day.

- All nozzles must be secured when not in use and have drip containment.

- Fuel hose length cannot exceed 4.5m.

- All valves must be closed and locked during moving and when the site is left unattended.

- Containers must not be filled beyond their safe filling level (90% of capacity).

- All tanks must be secured in a safe manner and so that the contents will not spill.

- Regular inspections must be conducted and documented to ensure that all refueling equipment meets all safety and environmental requirements. At a minimum, each contractor must inspect their facilities each season using the FUEL MANAGEMENT INSPECTION REPORT and provide a copy to Dunkley.

- All vehicles used to transport fuel and all fuel cache locations must have a copy of the Spill Response plan and a spill response kit (as per the FUEL MANAGEMENT INSPECTION REPORT).

- All vehicles transporting fuel tanks must be legal to drive on public roads.

- Keep current MSDS in a location known and available to all workers.

- Spill response training is recommended for anyone transporting or dispensing fuel.

- All contaminated soil and water, cleaning products, and used oil and filters must be stored in a suitable container and lawfully disposed of. Consult the *Environmental Management Act, Contaminated Sites Regulation* if you require more details. Documentation of the amount and date is suggested.

- All garbage and empty containers must be removed each day from the tank site and appropriately disposed with.

Additional Measures for Mobile Tanks with a Capacity >454L

- Signs must be installed that give refueling instructions, indicate that smoking is not allowed, and the ignition must be turned off.
- Safety measures must be taken against static electricity.
- Must be physically protected against collision.

Additional Measures for Fixed Location Tanks with a Capacity >230L

- Signs must be installed that give refueling instructions, indicate that smoking is not allowed, and the ignition must be turned off.
- Must have spill control (double walled tank, tank-in-a-box system, sloped site that prevents spills from entering all waterbodies and a barrier capable of containing a spill) or secondary containment (no water is allowed to accumulate).
- All fixed location tanks must be installed on firm foundations and mounted on a skid or positioned in a cradle.
- If more than 2000 litres is being transported, must have a valid certificate in TDG.
- A Risk Assessment must be completed for all fixed tank locations as well as when there is a significant change in any of the potential risks.

In addition to the above best practices, each contractor must perform a spill drill at least once a year. These drills must be documented on the SPILL DRILL EVALUATION FORM and a copy given to Dunkley.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER REQUIREMENTS

All mobile fuel tanks < 454L	One (1) 20 B:C rated or, Two (2) 10 B:C rated fire extinguisher
All mobile tanks > 454L	One (1) 80 B:C rated or,
All fixed location tanks	Two (2) 40 B:C rated fire extinguisher

All mobile fuel tanks less than 454L are required to have at least one (1) 20 B:C rated or two (2) 10 B:C rated fire extinguishers. All mobile tanks greater than 454L and all fixed location tanks are to have at least one (1) 80B:C or two (2) 40 B:C rated fire extinguishers. All extinguishers must be portable and within 9m of the fuel tank.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER DEFINITIONS

1A FIRE EXTINGUISHER	
1 =	1 ¼ gallons of water (2 = 2 1/2, 3 = 3 ¾)
A =	Ordinary combustibles
10 B:C FIRE EXTINGUISHER	
10 =	Cover to ten (10) square feet
B =	Flammable liquids
C =	Electrical equipment

FUEL MANAGEMENT INSPECTION REPORT

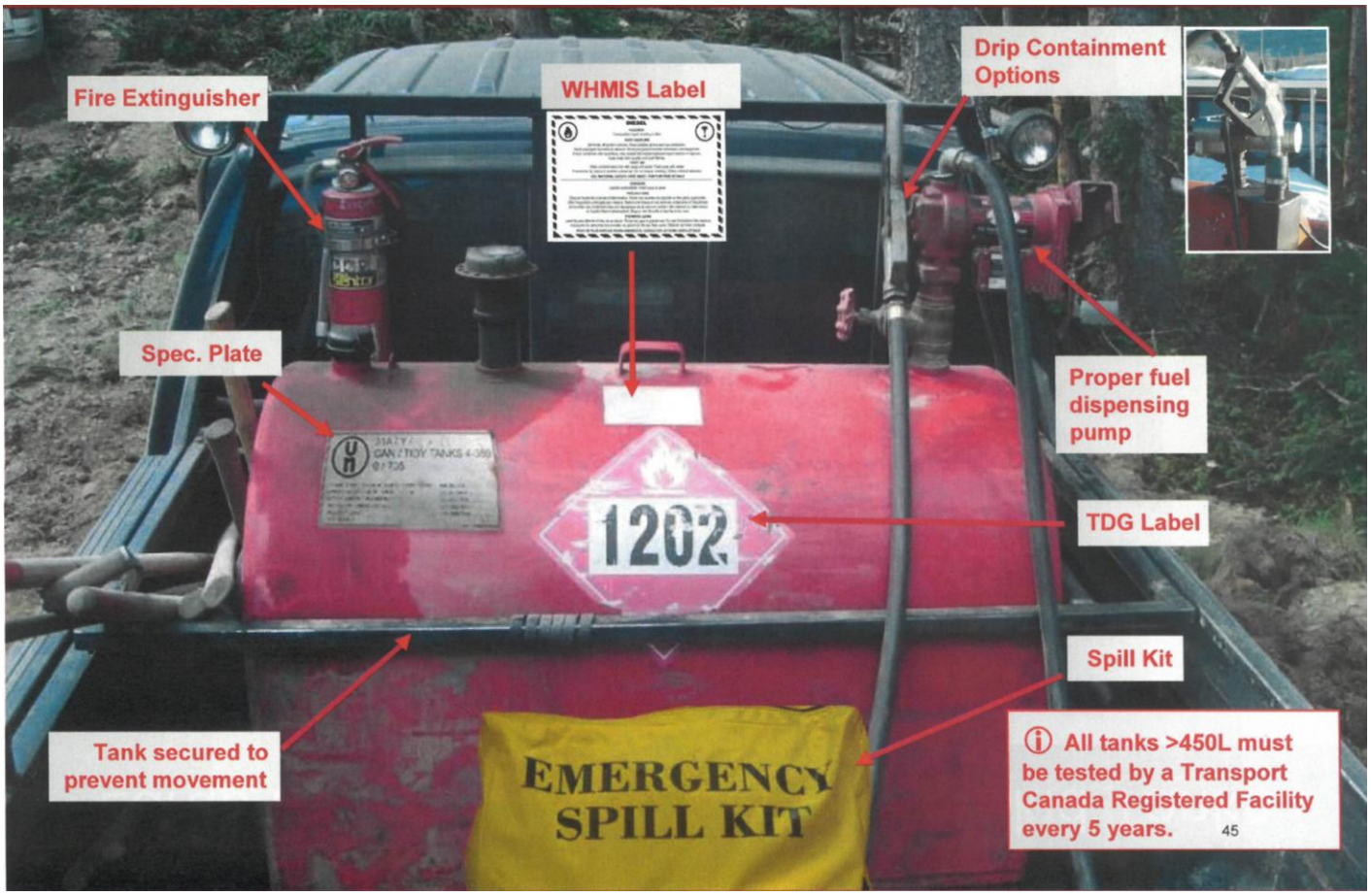
	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
All vehicles with tidy tank have a "Truck Spill Kit" with at least one (1) 20 B:C or two (2) 10 B:C fire extinguisher				
All large engines have a "Truck Spill Kit" and 1A:5B:C & 3A:10B:C fire extinguisher or fire suppression system				
All large fuel tank (> 1,000 litres) have 45-gallon drum "Spill Response Kit" and one (1) 80 B:C or two (2) 40 B:C fire extinguisher				
All refueling equipment meets all safety and environmental requirements				

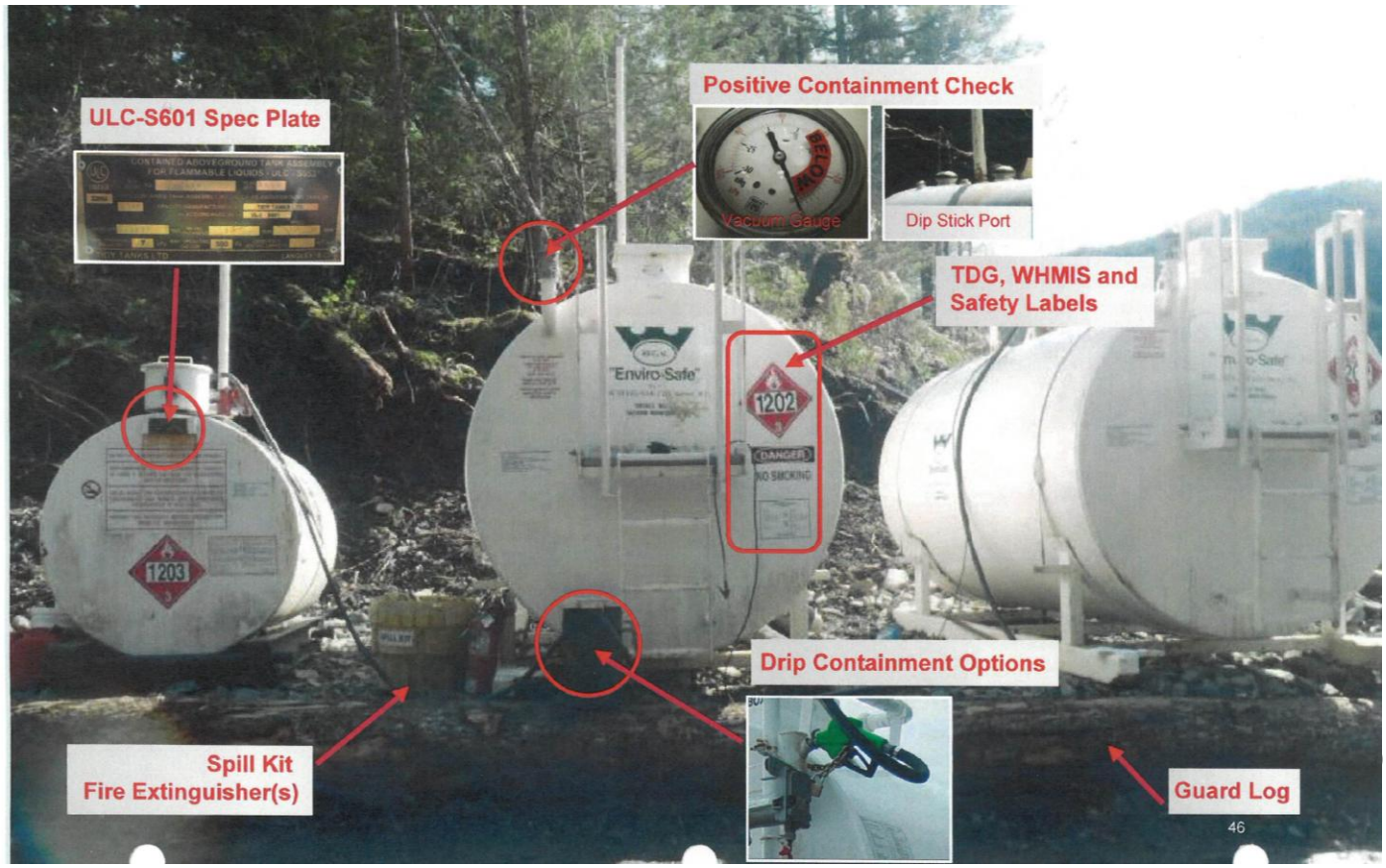
ITEMS REQUIRED FOR 'TRUCK SPILL KIT'	
ITEM	**#**
Oil sorbent sheets (white)	10
Antifreeze pads (grey)	10
Socks (4' long, 3" wide)	3
Plug pattie (instant stop leak)	1
Disposal bag	3
Rubber gloves (pair)	1
Splash goggles	1
Spill Response Plan	1
Commercial bio-remediation product	1
Shovel	1

ITEMS REQUIRED FOR 45 GALLON DRUM 'SPILL RESPONSE KIT'	
ITEM	**#**
10' boom	2
Oil sorbent sheets (white)	20
Antifreeze pads (grey)	20
Socks (4' long, 3" wide)	6
25lb bag qualisorb	1
Plug pattie (instant stop leak)	1
Disposable bag	5
Splash goggles	1
Nitrile gloves (pair)	1
Poly coated Tyvek suit	1
Shovel	1
Disposable respirator	1
Spill Response Plan	1

COMMENTS				
DATE	**YY**	**MM**	**DD**	**CONTRACTOR SIGNATURE**

FORM MUST BE FILLED OUT BY EACH CONTRACTOR ONCE PER SEASON (WHEN OPERATIONS ARE BEING CONDUCTED) AND SUBMITTED TO YOUR DUNKLEY SUPERVISOR)


Fire Extinguisher
WHMIS Label
Drip Containment Options
Spec. Plate
Proper fuel dispensing pump
1202
TDG Label
Spill Kit
Tank secured to prevent movement
EMERGENCY SPILL KIT
All tanks >450L must be tested by a Transport Canada Registered Facility every 5 years.
45


ULC-S601 Spec Plate
Positive Containment Check
Vacuum Gauge
Dip Stick Port
TDG, WHMIS and Safety Labels
Enviro-Safe
1202
1203
Drip Containment Options
Spill Kit
Fire Extinguisher(s)
Guard Log
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FUEL FACILITY RISK ASSESSMENT

The objective of the risk assessment is to help operators understand the level of risk they are taking in managing their fuel facility for the purpose of taking appropriate risk-control measures.

LOCATION	DATE YY	MM	DD

This section provides a simple risk ranking approach:

a) Assign a risk-rank value (3 for high, 2 for medium, and 1 for low) for each of the risk identification categories indicated in the column on the left in Table 1
b) Add these values to arrive at the total risk-ranking value for the fuel storage facility.

RISK-RANKING FOR LAND-BASED FUEL FACILITIES

RISK IDENTIFICATION	RISK RANK HIGH (3)	RISK RANK MEDIUM (2)	RISK RANK LOW (1)	ASSIGNED RISK RANK VALUE
Distance to nearest watercourse	<50m	50m-100m	>100m	
Characteristic of soil at the fuel facility	Porous or unknown	Semi-porous	Non-porous clay/bedrock	
Slope of terrain surrounding the fuel facility	>6%	2-6%	<2%	
Site designation or description	High traffic (mainline)	Low traffic (side spur)	No through traffic	
Duration of fuel facility operations	>6 days	2-6 days	<2 days	
Volume of fuel stored at the fuel facility	>4500L	500-4500L	<500L	
Number of times the fuel facility is used per day	>12	6-12	<6	
Amount of traffic around the fuel facility	>15 persons on-site	5-15 persons on-site	<5 persons on-site	
Distance to additional spill response cache	>60 min	15-60 min	<15 min	
Additional spill control	Tank with no secondary containment	Tank with secondary containment	Tank with secondary containment & additional spill control – graded site	
Last spill response training for everyone handling fuel	Operator not trained in >2 yrs	Operator not trained in 1-2 yrs	Operator trained in the last year	
Total Risk-Rank Value (total of the assigned risk-rank value)				

Use the total risk-rank value determined in the table above and compare it to the table below to determine appropriate levels of effort to mitigate the risks at the fuel handling facility.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON RISK CONTROL MEASURES

NUMERICAL VALUE	RISK RANKING	RECOMMENDATIONS ON RISK CONTROL MEASURES
<12	Low Risk	No additional control measures are necessary
12-23	Medium Risk	a) Additional control measures should be considered to reduce risk. b) Document inspections.
>23	High Risk	a) Additional controls are necessary to reduce risk b) Consider moving the fuel facility c) Document inspections.

SPILL DRILL EVALUATION FORM

CONDUCTED BY	DATE YY MM DD	CONTRACTOR
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	**CREW PRESENT**	

SCENARIO

	YES	NO
REQUIRED EQUIPMENT ON SITE	☐	☐
CREW WAS ABLE TO USE EQUIPMENT	☐	☐
RESPONSE ACTION FOLLOWED PROCEDURE	☐	☐
CREW KNEW HOW TO ACCESS ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	☐	☐

OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVEMENT AND REQUIRED FOLLOW UP

SPILL REPORT

REPORTED BY NAME PHONE	**DATE** YY MM DD	**TIME OF DISCOVERY**
RESPONSIBLE PERSON* NAME PHONE	**GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION**	
OWNER OF SPILLED SUBSTANCE NAME PHONE	**TYPE OF MATERIALS SPILLED** ☐OIL ☐ ANTIFREEZE ☐CONCENTRATE ☐ MIX ☐ OTHER_____	
DID SPILL REACH WATER COURSE? ☐ YES ☐ NO SPECIFY TYPE_____	**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF SPILL**	
IS CLEAN UP COMPLETE? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF NO, WHY? _____	**CONTACTED AGENCIES** ☐ PEP ☐ PETRO-CANADA ☐ OTHER_____	

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPILL SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

DESCRIPTION OF THE SOURCE OF THE SPILL

DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES & CAUSE OF THE SPILL

WHAT CHANGES OF METHODS OR EQUIPMENT ARE NEEDED TO PREVENT REPETITION

WHAT CHANGES IN CLEAN-UP METHODS OR EQUIPMENT TO AID IN FUTURE SPILLS SHOULD BE MADE

DESCRIPTION OF DISPOSAL OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND ABSORBENT MATERIAL

*A **RESPONSIBLE PERSON** HAS POSSESSION, CHARGE OR CONTROL OF A SUBSTANCE OR THING WHEN A SPILL OF THE SUBSTANCE OR THING OCCURS OR IS AT IMMINENT RISK OF OCCURRING.

HERBICIDE SPILL EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

The more you can prepare for accidents, the greater the chance you have to minimize health hazards and environmental contamination.

- Have spill treatment equipment ready at storage, mixing and loading sites including the following:
    - personal protective equipment (e.g., unlined gloves, boots and respirator)
    - absorbent material such as sawdust, sand, activated charcoal, vermiculite, dry coarse clay, kitty litter or commercial absorbent
    - neutralizing material such as lime, chlorine bleach or washing soda,
    - long-handled broom
    - shovel
    - waste-receiving container with lid
    - plastic tarp
    - garbage bags
    - herbicide first aid kit
    - Dunkley Spill Response Plan.

When a spill occurs, it should be cleaned up as quickly and safely as possible. The following general procedures apply to cleanup of most spills:

- Keep other people and animals away from the spill site.
- See that no one is exposed by walking or driving through a spill or by breathing fumes.
- Obtain as much information as possible on how to clean up the spill. Consult the product label or knowledgeable agencies (i.e., PEP)
- If the spill is sufficiently small to be handled without assistance, begin clean-up procedures immediately.
- Put on adequate personal protective gear. If the spill is inside a room or shed, ventilate the area. Open doors and windows and use fans if necessary.
- Do not try to wash away spilled material, this only spreads the herbicide. It takes a great deal of water to dilute the herbicide to non-hazardous concentrations.
- Provide a barrier to the spread of the herbicide. A barrier may consist of soil, sawdust, old newspaper or anything to soak up the herbicide.
- Absorb or soak up as much liquid herbicide as possible, using an absorbent material.
- If the spill is of dust, dampen with water using a fine mist before sweeping. Do not use a vacuum cleaner unless equipped with a filter bag capable of safe collection of fine dusts.
- Place waste material from spill cleanup into a waterproof container that can be removed from the site. Label with the name, PCP number and quantity of the herbicide and treat as a hazardous waste. Contact the nearest office of the Ministry of Environment for advice on disposal.
- Decontaminate the effected surface(s). Check if the label has specific instructions or contact the Ministry of Environment. Some general guidelines include:

- Organophosphates – many such as azinphosmethyl chlorpyrifos, diazinon, dimethoate, malathion, parathion and temephos can be detoxified with a mixture of washing soda (sodium carbonate) and bleach (sodium hypochlorite).
- Carbamates – such as aldicarb and carbaryl – use caustic solutions such as washing soda (sodium carbonate), caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) or strong soap solution.
- Organochlorines – are difficult to detoxify. Chemicals frequently recommended are household ammonia, washing soda or activated charcoal.

The decontamination solution should be worked into a hard surface, such as pavement or cement, using a coarse broom or scrub brush. The solution should be picked up using fresh absorbent that is then removed for disposal.

Where there is a small spill of pesticide on soil, a recommended practice is to sprinkle a mixture of one gallon of water added to one gallon of bleach, then spread hydrated lime liberally over the area and let stand for at least one hour. Remove the top 2 to 5 cm of soil where the spill occurred.

Notify local police if the spill involves a public area such as a highway and there is a hazard to bystanders. Notify medical authorities where a spill releases pesticide into the environment. Telephone the Provincial Emergency number at 1-800-663-3456 (24 hours). An operator will contact the appropriate Ministry of Environment staff to notify them of the spill or obtain assistance for you as may be required. While waiting for emergency personnel to arrive, do what you can to prevent others from being exposed to the pesticide. When emergency personnel arrive, tell them about the pesticide. Police or fire fighters may not know the degree of hazard until you tell them.

Assistance in obtaining technical information on pesticide clean up and decontamination may be obtained from CANUTEC, a data bank in Ottawa operated by Transport Canada. You can call the emergency phone number (613-996-6666) collect, or *666 on your cell, day or night, to obtain help in deciding on a spill clean-up action plan.

HERBICIDE FIRES

Whenever herbicides are involved in fires, there are potential hazards from toxic fumes, poisonous runoff and release of concentrated pesticides from leaking or exploding containers. Some general rules in dealing with such fire include:

- When first establishing a storage facility, notify the local fire department of the herbicides that will be stored and the exact location of the facility. This will allow the fire department to prepare for possible emergencies.
- If a fire occurs, first evacuate people and animals so they are upwind of the fire and keep bystanders away.
- Call the fire department and make it clear that it is a fire involving herbicides. Provide any information you have about the herbicides that will aid them in fighting the fire and protecting themselves and others.

- With the firefighting experts, weigh the hazards of fighting the fire and post fire clean up against the benefits of fighting the fire.
- Alert medical personnel about possible cases of poisoning in fire fighters or bystanders who may be exposed to herbicides from the fire.
- If contaminated water from firefighting enters a drainage system, inform authorities immediately.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FIRE FIGHTERS

In general, firefighting experts should always be called to fight uncontrolled fires. The following are some guidelines for fighting fire involving herbicides:

- Wear chemical resistant gloves, boots and full body protective clothing. A self-contained breathing apparatus is essential for those exposed to fumes and smoke.
- Wherever possible, fight fires from the upwind side.
- Wherever possible, use foam or carbon dioxide rather than water. Some pesticides can ignite or emit toxic gases on contact with water.
- If water is used, keep it to a minimum. Excess water will spread pesticide contamination. Dykes may have to be constructed to prevent the flow of water and pesticides into sewers, irrigation waters or streams.
- Apply water with a fog spray rather than a straight stream to avoid breaking bags and bottles. Dust from broken bags can be explosive.
- Avoid dragging hoses through pesticide-contaminated water.
- Wash before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.
- If anyone is exposed to smoke and fumes, exposed body areas should be washed as soon as possible at the fire site. If anyone has symptoms of pesticide poisoning, consult medical authorities immediately.
- Once the fire is out, apply decontamination procedures to contaminated land; all firefighting equipment and personal protective equipment and clothing.