

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Hope Bay Mining Ltd.

February 2011



Prepared by:
HSLP Department


NEWMONTTM



HOPE BAY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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EXTERNAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Workers' Safety and Compensation Commision	
WSCC Accident Reporting Line (24 hours)	1-800-661-0792
WSCC Chief Mines Inspector (Prevention Services)	867-669-4412
WSCC General line (Yellowknife)	867-920-3888
WSCC General Line (Iqaluit)	867-979-8500
Hospital and Clinic	
Stanton Hospital (Emergency)	867-669-4100
Stanton 24 hour hot line	867-669-4115
Stanton Hospital (General Inquires)	867-669-4111
Cambridge Bay Health Center	867-983-4500
Cambridge Bay Health Center (Fax)	867-983-4509
RCMP & Coronor Offices	
RCMP Cambridge Bay	867-983-0123 /867-983-1111
RCMP Yellowknife	867-669-1111
RCMP Iqaluit	867-979-0123 /867-979-1111
Nunavut Coroner's Office	867-975-7292 /867-222-0393
Yellowknife Coroner's Office	867-920-8713
Airlines	
Adlair (Cambridge Bay)	867-983-2569 or 867-983-2247
Air Tindi	867-669-8218 - Ext 8292
Summit Air	867-669-9789 /Ext 221
Summit Air (Cambridge Bay Air Crew)	867-983-3440
Arctic Sunwest	867-873-4464
Great Slave Helicopters	867-873-2081
Northern Mines	
Rio-Tinto Diavik Diamond Mine	867 669 6500
BHP Billiton Ekati Diamond Mine	867-880-2154 /867-445-1578
DeBeers Snap Lake Diamond Mine	867-766-7300 or 867-767-8536
Contact WSCC Prevention Services to help coordinate additional resources	1-800-661-0792 or 867-669-4412

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DORIS CAMP KEY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

DORIS CAMP	
Emergency Services	604-759-4694 or 604-759-2291
Night	604-759-4688 or 604-759-4702
Security	604-759-4704
Night	604-759-4687
Medic - Office	604-759-4693
Medics Treatment Room	604-523-4131
Night	604-759-4706
HSLP - ERT	604-759-4694
Night	604-759-4688
HSLP Manager	604-759-4689
Night	604-759-4688
Environment	604-759-4714
Night	604-759-4710
Rapid Response Center	604-759-4705
Emergency Satellite Phone	011-8816-3158-8729
DORIS CAMP – ADMINISTRATION	
General Manager Operations	604-759-2284
Underground Manager	604-523-4128 (Days & Nights)
Site Manager	604-759-4684
Night	604-759-4731
Facilities Manager	604-759-4708
Night	604-759-4691
Construction Manager	604-759-4711
Night	604-759-4712
HSLP Specialist	604-759-4694 or 604-759-2291
Night	604-759-4702
ESR	604-759-4714
ESR Technicians	604-759-4698
Night	604-759-4710
Geology	604-759-4709
Night	604-759-4692 or 604-759-4707
Drilling Supervisor	604-759-4683
Doris Airstrip Tower	780-644-9054

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BOSTON CAMP – ADMINISTRATION

Medic Office /First Aid Room	604-759-2335 / 604-759-2336
Site Supervisor /After hours	604-759-2338 / 604-759-2297
Geology	604-759-2334
Emergency Satellite Phone	011- 8816-5149-3671

HOPE BAY RADIO CHANNELS

Channels	Area	Transmit	Receive	Tone
Channel 1	Doris Emergency	167.325	162.105	Csq
Channel 2	Geology/Drilling	167.625	162.315	100.0
Channel 3	Nuna/Doris Camp	167.865	162.855	107.2
Channel 4	Doris Airstrip/Security	168.045	163.095	114.8
Channel 5	Helicopter coordinator	168.255	163.245	123.0
Channel 6	Boston Emergency	167.295	162.270	Csq
Channel 7	Boston Camp	167.685	162.645	71.9
Channel 8	Boston Use	167.835	162.825	77.0
Channel 9	Boston Use	168.015	162.990	82.5
Channel 10	Boston Use	168.285	163.215	88.5
Channel 11	TAC			
Channel 12	TAC			
Channel 13	TAC			
Channel 14	TAC			
Channel 15	TAC			

HOPE BAY SITE COORDINATES

Coordinates	
Doris Camp	LAT 68 08 20 / LONG 106 36 35
Doris Air Land Strip	LAT 68 09 50 / LONG 106 36 52
Doris Ice Strip	LAT 68 07 31 / LONG 106 35 07
Rob Bay	LAT 68 10 51 / LONG 106 37 20
Boston Camp	LAT 67 39 41 / LONG 106 23 04
Windy Camp	LAT 68 03 44 / LONG 106 36 50

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1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN INTRODUCTION

Prompt, effective and organized Emergency Response reduces the consequences and severity of Accidental losses, Emergencies and Disasters. This Emergency Response Plan provides all Employees and Contractors with written guidelines to be followed in the event of any type of Emergency at the Hope Bay Project.

The Hope Bay Emergency Response Plan will be reviewed at least once per calendar year and revised as required.

Definition of an Emergency: An uncontrollable fire, serious injury, aircraft accident, or any unusual occurrence that endangers life, property or environment.

The types of activities that occur on the property clearly indicate that there is reasonable potential for the following types of emergency situations:

- Events that threaten to cause loss of life, permanently disabling injuries, or damage to the environment, property or equipment are to be treated as emergencies.
- Events that cause loss of life or major damage to the environment, property or equipment, are to be treated as Disasters.

In all emergency and/or disasters situations the first priority is, always, the protection and rescue of people.

Every Employee including Contractor Employee's is responsible to become fully familiar with their role in the Emergency Response Plan and to actively participate in the training and preparation drills.

The Department Heads and all contractors will ensure that well identified and current procedures are provided and maintained for their area of responsibility.

Emergency equipment will be provided and maintained, as required by acceptable industry standards, and every Employee will receive annual Emergency Procedures training.

Each First Line Supervisor including contractor supervisors will ensure that the Employees in his/her area of responsibility are fully familiar with the current Emergency Procedures and standards for that area.

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2 EMERGENCY PLAN PROCEDURES FOR ALL SUPERVISORS

All supervisors, including contractor supervisors on the Project are responsible to be completely familiar with their duties in response to the initiation of the Emergency Plan. Each supervisor will ensure that employees in his/her area are fully familiar with current Emergency Procedures and Standards for that area.

Supervisor on Duty

Upon notice of a possible emergency situation, the supervisor will determine if an emergency exists and put into effect emergency plan procedures for his/her areas of responsibility.

At the scene of any emergency, the area supervisor shall assume control of the emergency, until such time he/she turns over control to more appropriate Company Officials.

Primary Responsibilities

- Take prompt action to control the emergency situation.
- Withdraw all personnel from the danger areas to designated assembly points.
- Ensure uninvolved personnel remain out of the danger area and report to assembly points.
- Record the names of all personnel affected by the emergency situation.
- Establish the identity of personnel that may be missing and the last known location. Report the status of all personnel to the Rapid Response Control Team and rescue personnel.
- Identify possible hazards in the area.
- Identify electrical supply where its presence may cause danger to victims or emergency responders.
- The Boston Supervisor will notify the HSLP Department /or Site Manager at Doris as soon as practical for assistance.
- Maintain communication with the Rapid Response Control Team. Inform and update the control center of any changes in conditions regarding the nature and magnitude of the emergency situation.

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3 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION / TYPES OF ALARMS

3.1 Work areas with alarm system:

At the Doris Camp, including D-Wing, the emergency warning signal is the standard audible fire alarm buzzer, fire bell and flashing strobe lights. The Boston Camp consists of a fire bell.

These alarms can be activated manually at Fire Alarm Stations located strategically throughout all complexes. All personnel must familiarize themselves with these areas.

The audible /visual alarm system at Doris Camp is connected to an alarm monitoring system which activates the alarm whenever the sprinkler system is activated or there is excessive heat or smoke detected in the area.

Personnel detecting an audible/visual alarm in the Doris or Boston Camps are to stop all activities immediately and follow the appropriate emergency procedures for their area.

The fire alarm system for the New Administration building, Mine Dry and Arctic Corridor is currently in the design phase and will be tied into the main camp fire alarm system once this is completed. Until the fire alarm system is completed and up and running, the primary mode for emergency announcement will be to call on channel one (1). See 3.2 Work areas with no alarm system.

3.2 Work areas with no alarm system:

In work areas where there is no alarm system, radio communication tied into the Hope Bay radio frequency becomes the **primary mode** for emergency warning and announcement at site. Channel one (1) is the emergency channel for Doris and channel 6 for Boston. These channels are reserved for Emergency Incident Reporting for the Management and/ or High Priority Communications.

Radio Ch 1 (Doris) & Radio Ch 6 (Boston) - "Code 1, Code 1, Code 1"

All supervisors, HSLP, ESR, Emergency Response Group members (ERG), MEDIC and senior management will be responsible for carrying a radio while on site.

All employees will monitor Channel one, (using the scan feature), to stay apprised of the incident and listen for updates, but are not transmit on channel one (1) unless of a Priority Message relating to the emergency.

Effective radio communication must be kept brief and to the point. Long radio dialogue will be ineffective and may cause confusion. Describe the emergency in brief details.

Personnel not directly involved in the emergency **must** refrain from using the radio. **This is mandatory.**

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Telephone communication will only be used for emergency reporting in the event the radio system is not working or an individual has no access to radio equipment. *Refer to Pages 6-7 for Doris & Boston Emergency Telephone Index and radio channels.*

All MEDICS working in a remote work area where there is no access to an immediate telephone must carry a satellite phone at all times.

3.3 Air Horns:

In remote work areas an air horn can be an effective way in notifying workers of an emergency who do not have radio communication and /or spread over a large area. Or, in the event of radio or telephone communication failure at site, air horns can be utilized to notify personnel of an emergency.

The signal for emergency warning using an air horn:

- 1 Horn Blast = Fire**
- 2 Horn Blast = Wildlife Danger**
- 3 Horn Blast = Code1, Code1, Code1**

3.4 Fire Alarm Drills:

Fire alarm drills will be conducted of all active working areas and the main camp complex at least once every 6 months. These drills must cover all shift crew rotations. Fire alarms drills will be coordinated by the Site Manager and the HSLP Department. A record of all Fire alarm drills must be kept on file in the HSLP office.

3.5 Sprinkler Systems:

A **fire sprinkler system** is an active fire protection measure, consisting of a water supply system, providing adequate pressure and flow rate to a water distribution piping system, onto which fire sprinklers are connected.

Fire Sprinkler Systems for Hope Bay	
Locations	Comments
Boston Camp	No Sprinkler protection
Doris Camp	Full sprinkler protection
New Administration Bldg.	Active but not currently tied into alarm system
Mine Dry	Active but not currently tied into alarm system
Arctic corridor	Partial system (east side by mine dry). Not tied into alarm system

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4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

4.1 General Level of Emergencies:

HBML incident reporting policy requires that all levels of emergencies be reported to the area supervisor, site manager & HSLP Representative. The urgency shall depend on the severity of the situation.

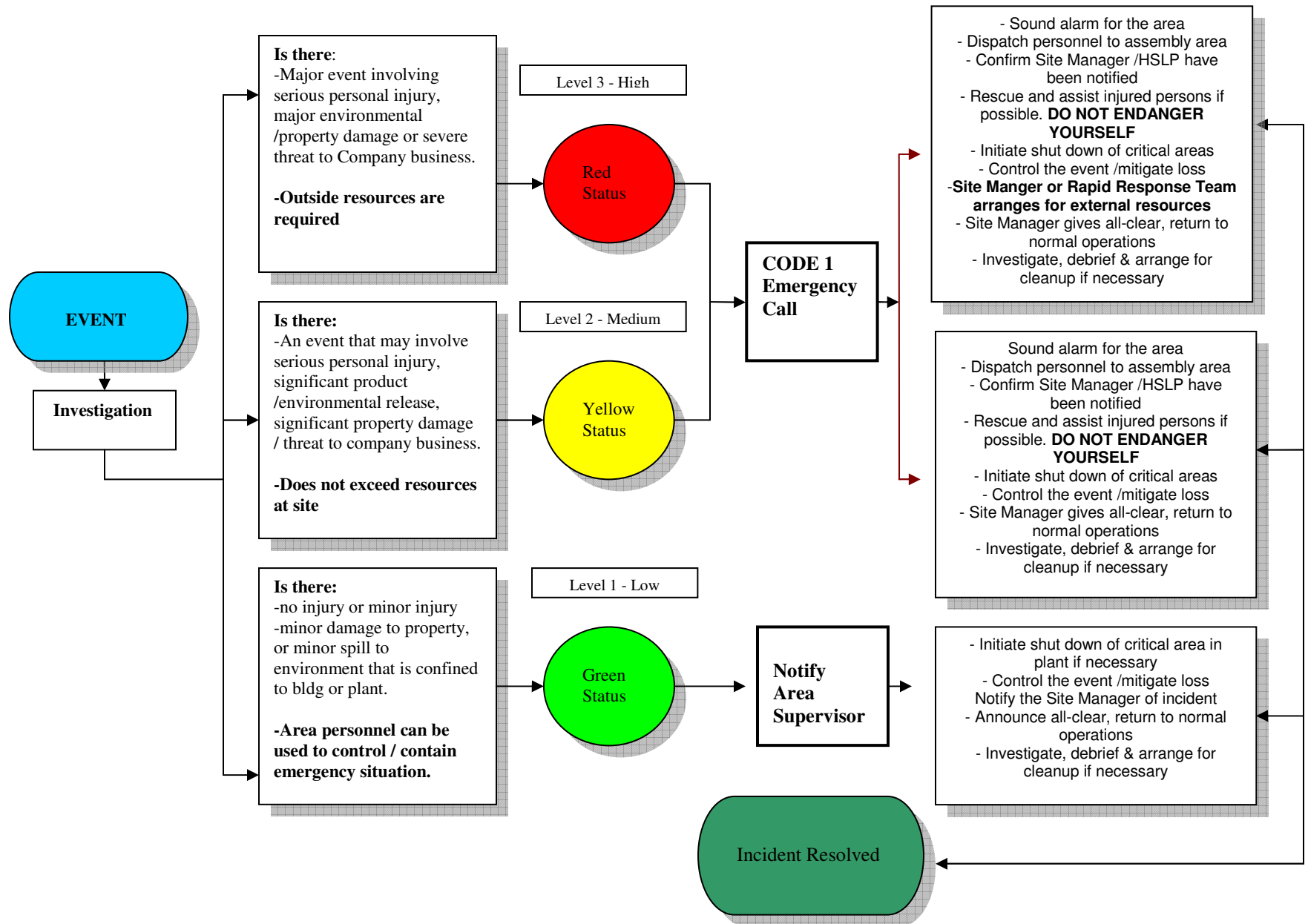
EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVELS
Level 1 – “Low”: Green
A “Low Level” emergency is an on-site or off-site emergency. It can be controlled by area personnel from the affected area.
Level 2 – “Medium”: Yellow
A “Medium Level” emergency cannot be handled by the personnel of the affected area. The Emergency Response Group (ERG) is required. It does not exceed the resources of the site.
Level 3 – “High”: Red
A “High Level” emergency is one which exceeds the resources available at the scene of the emergency and outside help, such as, government, industry and or corporate, is required.

- CODE 1 EMERGENCY CALL -

Radio Ch 1 (Doris) & Radio Ch 6 (Boston) - “Code 1, Code 1, Code 1”

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GENERAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FLWSHEET



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4.2 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES DURING AN EMERGENCY:

ALL PERSONNEL AT HOPE BAY (Including Contractors)

BE SURE..... You know location of the nearest Emergency exits from your workplace.

You know the location of the Designated Assembly Point for your area.

You know the location of nearby emergency equipment and that you are familiar with proper use of the equipment.

You know the Emergency Plan and initiation procedures for your area

You regularly discuss Emergency Evacuation Procedures with your supervisor and fellow workers.

- **STAY CALM**
- Know the location of all the emergency exits in your work area, particularly the nearest one to you.
- When the alarm for the evacuation of your area is sounded and/or the notification is given by your supervisor, immediately stop what you are doing and go, in an orderly manner, to the designated Assembly Point. Under no circumstance will employees attempt to go to a more distant area by circulating through a building/area that is being evacuated.
- If you are the most senior employee, you should be in charge of the headcount of personnel present, find out the physical location of the absent personnel in the area where they normally work, and notify your supervisor/ERG/Security about the evacuations.
- ALL the alarms and instructions MUST be obeyed and considered.
- When you leave your work site, CLOSE ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS. Use your good judgment and if you have enough time, close valves, shut off equipment, computers, office equipment and lights; safeguard confidential information by locking desks and file cabinets.
- If your office door automatically locks, TAKE YOUR KEY WITH YOU.
- If you are the last person to leave the area, check that all work areas are vacated of personnel, provided that circumstances and time allow you to do so.
- The personnel that work in critical areas of the process, such as the drill sites, must perform the emergency shutdown procedures established for these areas.
- Use your good judgment to determine whether there is enough time to disconnect equipment without endangering yourself and the others. In case of doubt, choose your own safety first and get out.
- **WALK, DON'T RUN.** In an emergency, move fast but don't run. Remain in control, do not panic.
- Avoid smoke-filled environments. If a space that is full of smoke is the only exit route, crawl or escape through a window.

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- Don't talk, unless it is absolutely necessary so you may hear any warning or audible dangers.
- Go to the Assembly Point assigned to you, being careful of possible traffic and other dangers. Make sure that you establish contact with your supervisor (or the designated person) as soon as possible. After you reach the assembly area, stay there until you are given further instructions.
- If you are not in your customary work area, report to the supervisor of the area where you are, giving him/her also the name of your supervisor. Do not try to return to your customary work area if he doesn't ask you to do so.
- Those people who know of lost personnel should immediately inform their supervisor about this.
- The work groups whose supervisor is not present in the assembly area must report to the most senior employee available.
- Do not re-enter the evacuated area or return to the scene of emergency to look for or offer aid, unless requested by the Emergency Response Group (ERG).

4.3 Serious Injury and /or Illness (Yellow or Red Status):

1. The first person to witness an accident should assist the injured person, if possible, remove any hazards, taking into consideration the responders OWN safety.
DO NOT ENDANGER YOURSELF OR OTHERS when attempting to deal with an **EMERGENCY**. Get help and return to the scene to give what support you can until the MEDIC arrives.

FOR ALL SERIOUS INJURIES ACTIVATE THE EMERGENCY (CODE 1) CALL ON THE RADIO.

- **Stay calm**
- Give your name
- Location you are calling from
- Location of casualty
- Nature of injuries or what happened
- Confirm the MEDIC, HSLP Department and/or Site Manager is aware of emergency.

The HSLP Department and/or Site Manager or their designate will decide the need for additional personnel to provide assistance to the emergency. This will be completed through consultation with the **MEDIC**.

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This group may include, but not limited to the following:

- Emergency Response Group (ERG)
- Security Personnel
- A person with knowledge of the area to guide the MEDIC and response personnel to the scene.
- Qualified person to operate mobile equipment or aircraft to transport the Medic and response personnel to the scene and transport the patient back to the camp.
- Additional personnel as required

MINOR INJURIES

- Telephone or call the MEDIC on the Radio. It is not necessary to announce the Emergency Call on the Radio as the injury is considered non-life threatening.
- Give your name
- Location you are calling from
- Location of casualty
- Nature of injuries or what happened
- Confirm you are bringing the person to the Medics station or you require the MEDIC to come to the location.

*Refer to Air Medical Evacuation HB-HSLP-SOP-013 for Air Medevac Guidelines – **Appendix H***

4.4 Uncontrollable Fire Emergency (Yellow or Red Status):

A Person Who Discovers a Fire:

1. Small fires that can be safely extinguished should be put out. At all times keep an exit at your back for safe retreat. Notify the supervisor in charge of the area or department so the incident can be properly investigated and to ensure no further danger exists.

“Refer to Appendix A for Tips on extinguishing a fire”

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO PUT THE FIRE OUT, *ACTIVATE THE EMERGENCY (CODE 1) CALL ON THE RADIO.*

2. Warn occupants in the immediate vicinity of the fire.
3. Get confirmation the Site Manager or HSLP Department has received the emergency call.

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4. Give the following information:
 - Your full name
 - Your location
 - The location of the fire
 - Confirm your designated assembly point
5. Proceed immediately to the nearest exit and go to your designated assembly point.
6. Ensure all doors are closed, but not locked as you leave the building, as it will help to limit the spreading of the fire.
7. Do not stop for personal belongings.
8. Do not re-enter an area or building until an Emergency is declared over by the Site Manager and/or HSLP Department.

The immediate supervisor of the area affected will ensure all personnel are evacuated and accounted for at the assembly point.

The HSLP Department and/or Site Manager, or their designate will contact the following people immediately being notified of the Emergency:

- Emergency Response Group (ERG)
- MEDIC
- Security Personnel
- Supervisor of affected area
- Additional personnel as required

4.5 Environmental Emergency: Spills (Yellow or Red Status):

To minimize the extent of adverse environmental impacts resulting from a large unanticipated discharge or spill, the following steps will be taken by the first responder at the scene:

1. Assess the site
 - a. Identify the spilled material
 - b. Estimate the size of the leak
 - c. Assess the safety of the area
 - d. Attend to injured personnel if applicable and safe
2. Stop flow if safe to do so
 - a. Wear appropriate PPE
 - b. Approach the spill from upwind
 - c. Trace source of material

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3. Contain spilled material if safe to do so
 - a. Construct temporary berms if possible
 - b. Construct temporary containment ditch if possible
 - c. Place absorbent materials from the spill kit in the spill flow path

FOR ALL SERIOUS SPILLS ACTIVATE THE EMERGENCY (CODE 1) CALL ON THE RADIO.

4. Report the Spill to ESR, the Site Manager, and HSLP Department.
5. Secure the area
6. Remain at scene until assistance arrives

Refer APPENDIX G for First Responder Matrix.

The HSLP Department and/or Site Manager, or their designate will contact the following people immediately being notified of the Emergency:

- Emergency Response Group (ERG)
- ESR Department
- Security Personnel
- Supervisor of affected area
- Additional personnel as required

Refer to Hope Bay Spill Contingency Plan (Ref# SRK-1CH008.009.500 Revision 3) for detailed response information (Separate Document).

4.6 Aircraft Emergency (Green, Yellow or Red Status):

The first person to become aware of an aircraft emergency by witnessing an event or receiving information will immediately **ACTIVATE THE EMERGENCY (CODE 1) CALL ON THE RADIO.**

1. Give the following information
 - Your full name
 - Your location
 - The location of aircraft accident or information about the aircraft emergency.
 - Number of injured – if known
2. Get confirmation the Site Manager and/or HSLP Department has been notified of the emergency.

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3. If possible, remove any hazards, taking into consideration the responders OWN safety. **DO NOT ENDANGER YOURSELF OR OTHERS** when attempting to deal with aircraft wreckage. Provide what support you can until help arrives.
4. Small fires that can be safely extinguished should be put out. At all times keep an exit at your back for safe retreat. Do not put yourself at risk if the fire is too large to fight or there is risk of explosion.

“Refer to Appendix A for Tips on extinguishing a fire”

5. Once the Emergency Response Group (ERG) arrives report to your supervisor unless your assistance is required.

The HSLP Department and/or Site Manager, or their designate will contact the following people immediately being notified of the Emergency:

- Emergency Response Group (ERG)
- MEDIC
- BBE supervisor at site
- Security Personnel
- Additional personnel as required

4.7 Person falling through ice (Green, Yellow or Red Status):

Any person who falls through the ice, immediate rescue is critical for survivability.

The first person at the scene will **ACTIVATE THE EMERGENCY (CODE 1) CALL ON THE RADIO.**

1. Give the following information
 - Your full name
 - Your location
 - The location of the person fallen through the ice
2. Get confirmation the Site Manager and/or HSLP Department has been notified of the emergency.
3. If possible, throw a line or some other material to the person in the water they can hold onto and be pulled onto the ice. However, **DO NOT ENDANGER YOURSELF OR OTHERS** when attempting to rescue someone who has fallen through the ice.
4. Provide what support you can until help arrives.

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5. If the person can be rescued from the frigid water before the Emergency Response Group (ERG) arrives, keep the person warm in a heated shelter or vehicle; remove wet clothes as this will continue to chill the person, lowering the core body temperature. Monitor the persons breathing and administer CPR (if trained) should the person stop breathing and no pulse can be detected. Continue CPR until the person is revived or you can hand over to another trained person or a member of the ERT.
6. Once the Emergency Response Group (ERG) arrives report to your supervisor unless your assistance is required.

The HSLP Department and/or Site Manager, or their designate will contact the following people immediately being notified of the Emergency:

- Emergency Response Group (ERG)
- MEDIC
- Security Personnel
- Supervisor of affected area
- Additional personnel as required

4.8 Wildlife Encounter (Yellow or Red Status):

All wildlife encounters threatening the life of any person or the potential to threaten the life of any person must be reported immediately.

FOR ALL SERIOUS WILDLIFE ENCOUNTERS ACTIVATE THE EMERGENCY (CODE 1) CALL ON THE RADIO.

1. Give the following information
 - Your full name
 - Your location
 - The location of the Wildlife and in relation to your position
2. Get confirmation the Site Manager and/or HSLP Department has been notified of the emergency.
3. Seek shelter indoors or in an enclosed vehicle and prepare your deterrent measures (spray, bangers, air horn).
4. Use the deterrent measures if required.

The HSLP Department and/or Site Manager, or their designate will contact the following people immediately being notified of the Emergency:

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- **Authorized Fire Arm handler** will identify themselves over channel one (1).
- Fire Arm handler – (must be accompanied by another person)
- **Helicopter Company (Pilot)** – if on site and required
- **Security Personnel** - will prepare the firearms immediately for the authorized fire arm handler.
- **Supervisor of affected area**
- Additional personnel as required

Bear Response

June 28, 2009

Announce bear sightings as “Bear Alert” on Channel 1

General Sighting

If the bear is more than 1 km away:

- Report Location, Direction, Distance Away and Number of Bears
- Monitor the bear and notify if contact with people is possible
- Helicopters be prepared to relocate field personnel if needed

Green Bear Sighting

If the bear is 500 m to 1 km away:

- Report Location, Direction, Distance Away and Number of Bears
- Monitor the bear and provide updates
- Field crews be prepared to be removed by helicopter

Yellow Bear Sighting

If the Bear is 250 m to 500 m away:

- Report Location, Direction, Distance Away and Number of Bears
- Helicopters to respond, Wildlife Response members to respond
- All personnel in area seek shelter indoors and
- All personnel stay indoors until the all clear is given.

Red Bear Sighting

If the Bear is within 250 m:

- Sound Air Horn with 2 Long Blasts
- Armed Bear Response Team responds
- Helicopter response and push procedure
- All personnel Stay Indoors until All Clear is Given

Refer to Bear Notification and Response (APPENDIX I) and Emergency Bear Response and Deterrence Procedure (APPENDIX J) for more information

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4.9 Workplace Violence (Yellow or Red Status):

Any person encountering a violent situation where their safety is compromised will call for HELP immediately.

FOR ALL SERIOUS VIOLENT ENCOUNTERS ACTIVATE THE EMERGENCY (CODE 1)
CALL ON THE RADIO.

1. Stay calm
2. Try and separate yourself from the person
3. Request **Immediate Assistance.**
4. Provide the following information
 - Your full name
 - Brief description of the event
 - Your location
5. Get confirmation the Site Manager and/or HSLP Department have been notified of the emergency.
6. Do not provoke the situation by engaging in argumentative dialogue

The HSLP Department and/or Site Manager, or their designate will contact the following people immediately being notified of the Emergency:

- Security Personnel
- Supervisor of affected area
- Additional personnel as required

4.10 Personnel Unaccounted or Missing (Yellow or Red Status):

Any person exceeding arrivals times back to camp as indicated on Journey Plans or Flight Plans and initial attempts to contact the missing person by radio, and/or satellite phone or physical inspection (if possible) fails to locate the person, the department or company supervisor will report the overdue person to the HSLP Department and Site Manager.

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First Notice Potential Missing- Level 1 low (Green)

Criteria:

1. Missed pre-assigned radio / sat phone or SPOT check in with supervisor or designate
2. Communication Lost - Personnel cannot be raised via radio or sat phone by supervisor or designate
3. Personnel cannot be located readily

Action First Notice Phase:

1. Supervisor will continue to try to raise personnel on the radio or sat phone
2. Security / management will conduct investigation to determine the whereabouts of the potential MP. (search the immediate camp and probable areas)
3. Notification to all departments to check their immediate area's for the potential MP
4. Supervisor will try to establish the personnel's Last Know Position (LKP) or Point Last Seen, (PLS)

Second Notice Potential Missing Person – Level 2 Moderate (Yellow)

Criteria:

1. All First Notice actions have been unsuccessful in establishing communications with suspected MP
2. All First Notice Actions locating suspected MP in their base camp, LKP / PLS or in proximity of their base camp have been unsuccessful

Action Second Notice Phase:

1. Security, Management and Supervisor Continue to investigate and attempt to locate the potential MP
2. Emergency Services / SAR personnel are assembled and begin preparation for potential search and determine the level of "Urgency / Emergency".

MISSING PERSON(S) DECLARED - Level 3 High (Red)

Personnel are confirmed to be missing or unaccounted for.

Criteria:

1. All First & Second Notice actions have been unsuccessful in establishing communications with suspected MP
2. All First & Second Notice Actions locating suspected MP in their base camp, LKP / PLS or in proximity of their base camp have been unsuccessful

Action Missing Person Notice Phase:

1. Manger assesses Rapid Response Matrix and activates SRT if warranted
2. Emergency Services / SAR personnel determine the level of "Urgency / Emergency".
3. Personnel Situation Assessment made and responses determined

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The HSLP Department and/or Site Manager, or their designate will contact the following people immediately as part of the initial Search & Rescue:

- Emergency Response Group (ERG)
- MEDIC
- Security Personnel
- Additional personnel as required

4.11 Watercraft Emergencies

If a boat capsizes or there is an emergency while operating a watercraft, **ACTIVATE THE EMERGENCY (CODE 1) CALL ON THE RADIO.**

- Don't Panic
- Use self-saving techniques, such as, H.E.L.P. (draw knees up to chest)
- Provide position location, number of people requiring rescue and brief condition of persons in water (i.e., responsive or unresponsive).
- If no response can be established on the radio, activate 911 or SOS on the SPOT messenger
- If possible, try and upright the boat. Climb on top of the boat to reduce exposure time to cold water.
- Stay with the boat if the shoreline is inaccessible or more than a couple meters away. Cold exposure may prevent you from being able to pull yourself up and out of the water.

The HSLP Department and/or Site Manager, or their designate will contact the following people immediately being notified of the Emergency:

- Emergency Response Team (ERT)
- Medic
- Helicopter Company
- Additional personnel as required

Refer to HB-HSLP-SOP-002-04 Handling and Operation of Watercraft

4.12 Other Emergencies:

For all other emergencies, the following people will be notified immediately

- Site Manager
- HSLP Department
- Supervisor of affected area
- Additional personnel as required

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5.0 ASSEMBLY POINTS

5.1 Assembly Points (General):

The Assembly Points are designed to provide an immediate safe area (refuge point) used by personnel during an evacuation due to an emergency.

Assembly Points – General:

- A minimum of 15 meters distance from the affected facility.
- Signs posted to identify assembly areas.
- Vehicles should be removed from access routes in and out of the affected area to allow easy passage of fire fighting and other emergency vehicles.
- Additional emergency personnel, equipment, and/or vehicles should be requested, as appropriate. Security shall be assigned to control access to the affected area.

Once checked in and accounted for at the assembly point, all personnel are to remain there under the direction of their immediate supervisor until released by the Site Rapid Response Team.

5.2 Hope Bay Evacuation Assembly Points:

DORIS CAMP	
DORIS MAIN CAMP– A Wing	EMERGENCY EXIT ON SOUTH SIDE
DORIS MAIN CAMP – B Wing	EMERGENCY EXIT ON SOUTH SIDE
DORIS MAIN CAMP – C Wing	EMERGENCY EXIT ON SOUTH SIDE
DORIS MAIN CAMP – Recreation Wing	EMERGENCY EXIT NORTH SIDE
DORIS MAIN CAMP – Kitchen	EMERGENCY EXIT / RECEIVING DOCK NORTH SIDE
DORIS MAIN CAMP – Admin Wing	EXIT NORTH SIDE
DORIS MAIN CAMP - Mine Dry / Security/Medic Office	EXIT NORTH SIDE
GENERAL CAMP EVACUATION PICK UP POINT	EMERGENCY RESPONSE BUILDING SOUTH WEST CORNER OF PAD
HELI PADS	MAIN PARKING AREA SOUTH SIDE
ROB NUNA SHOPS	KING LAND SHOP / ALTERNATE MAIN INCINERATOR AREA
ROB BAY JETTY	KING LAND SHOP / ALTERNATE MAIN INCINERATOR AREA
ROD BAY BULK FUEL FARM	KING LAND SHOP / ALTERNATE MAIN INCINERATOR AREA
AIRSTRIIP	NORTH PARKING PAD
DRILL SHOP LAYDOWN (STRIP MALL)	MAIN ROAD WAY
CRUSHER	CRUSHER ENTRANCE
ROCK QUARRY	QUARRY ENTRANCE
BURN PAD	CRUSHER ENTRANCE
D-WING	
CORRIDOR UNIT	EMERGENCY EXIT ON NORTH SIDE
LIVING & OFFICE MODULE (WEST)	EMERGENCY EXIT AT THE END OF EACH HALL
LIVING & OFFICE MODULE (EAST)	EMERGENCY EXIT AT THE END OF EACH HALL
NEW ADMINISTRATION & MINE DRY	ARCTIC CORRIDOR
Boston Camp	
Main Complex	Core Shack
Core Shack & adjoining structures	Muster Station

Refer to Appendix B for Doris Camp & Appendix F for Boston Assembly Point Maps

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6.0 WSCC (PREVENTION SERVICES) NOTIFICATION

The Site Manager or his designate will notify WSCC **IMMEDIATELY** when responding to the following:

- An Accident that has caused Serious Injury to an Employee
- An Accident that has caused Loss of Life

WSCC (Prevention Services) 867-920-3888 OR (24 HRS 1-800-661-0792)

Where loss of life has occurred, the Site Manager or his designate will also notify the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Nunavut Coroner. *Refer to External Emergency Phone Numbers* (page. 6)

The Site Manager or his designate will take steps to ensure the scene of these types of accidents remain undisturbed until they are fully investigated.

The Site Manager or his designate will verbally notify WSCC (Mines Inspector) **WITHIN 24 HOURS** when responding to the following:

- Any outbreak of fire
- Premature or unexpected explosion
- Asphyxiation effecting a partial or total loss of physical control
- Inflammable gas in mine workings
- Unexpected and non-controlled subsidence or caving of mine workings;
- Explosion or fire related to operation of air compressor, air receiver, compressed air line, or steam boiler;
- Breakdown of main ventilation system;
- Major damage to any vehicle.

Subsequent to verbal notification, written notification will be provided within **72 HOURS**.

Should an outbreak of fire occur, which **ENDANGERS THE HEALTH OR SAFETY** of employees or serious injury or death occurs; the Site Manager shall notify WSCC (Prevention Services) **IMMEDIATELY**.

Refer to the N.W.T. Mine Safety Regulations section 16 for further reference.

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7.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

To ensure an effective Emergency Management Plan consistent with reporting, planning and execution of emergency services, **KEY STAKEHOLDERS** have a responsibility to manage and actively participate in the system.

7.1 Site Manager and /or HSLP Department Representative Responsibilities:

The Site Manager and/or HSLP Representative at site will be the **Point of Contact** in all emergency situations. It will be their responsibility once notified of an emergency to actively manage and coordinate the Emergency Response Plan.

1. Ensure Emergency and support personnel are notified and assembled.
2. Coordinate plans to approach the emergency in an effective and safe manner to effectively mitigate the loss potential. To ensure the emergency response is consistent with SOPs, and specific site Response Plans, (examples, Medevac procedures, weather-outage protocols and Spill Response Plan).
3. If required, request for outside assistance to help provide support and additional equipment.
4. Ensure notes and timelines are kept until the Rapid Response Team is established.
5. Implement the Rapid Response System (SRT) if the Emergency meets the requirements as outlined in the Rapid Response System.
6. As part of regulatory requirements, make a verbal report of an incident or accident to the appropriate person or group (example: Prevention Services, RCMP, Nunavut Coroners Office, or Fire Marshal's Office).
7. Ensure all regulatory reports are submitted in the required time frames.
8. Ensure debriefing meetings are held after the emergency is over to critique response effectiveness and establish any learning outcomes.

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7.2 First Responder:

The First Responder has a critical role in reporting an emergency in a calm, clear and concise manner. If making a report over the radio, keep conversion brief and to the point to prevent any confusion to the Emergency Response Group (ERG).

The first Responder,

1. Access the situation
2. Report the emergency using the radio emergency call sign – “Code 1, Code 1, Code 1”.
3. Confirms the Site Manager and /or HSLP Department have received the emergency call.
4. Provides support at the emergency scene without **ENDANGERING THEMSELVES or OTHERS** until HELP arrives.
5. Participate in debriefing meetings.

7.3 Immediate Supervisor of the area:

1. Take prompt action to control the emergency situation.
2. Withdraw all personnel from the danger areas to designated assembly points.
3. Ensure uninvolved personnel remain out of the danger area and report to the assembly points.
4. Record the names of all personnel affected by the emergency situation.
5. Establish the identity of personnel that may be missing and the last known location. Report the status of all personnel to the Rapid Response Control Team and rescue personnel.
6. Identify possible sources of hazards in the area.
7. Identify electrical supply where its presence may cause danger to victims or emergency responders.
8. Maintain communication with the Rapid Response Control Team. Inform and update the control center of any changes in conditions regarding the nature and magnitude of the emergency situation.
9. Participate in debriefing meetings.

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7.4 MEDIC:

1. Have emergency equipment ready to respond in an emergency call.
2. Provide emergency medical treatment to all sick or injured personnel at site.
3. If necessary coordinate medical care through a Medical Director and /or Medical Center.
4. Consult with the Emergency Response Group and /or Rapid Response Team preferential consideration for ground and Air Medevac.
5. Provide updates to Emergency Response Group and /or Rapid Response Team the status of all injured workers.
6. Participate in debriefing meetings.

7.5 Emergency Response Team (ERT):

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) is part of the Emergency Response Group (ERG), who is trained members to deal directly with fire, vehicle accidents, aircraft emergencies, spills, water rescue, hazmat, persons fallen through ice emergencies and underground emergencies. They also provide support to the Medic in the event of serious injury or illness emergencies. In addition, they help in locating missing or overdue personnel.

1. Participate in regular training as schedule.
2. Respond immediately to an Emergency once notified.
3. Remain within their training parameters and limitations, and not take **unnecessary risk**.
4. Follow the direction of a Team Leader.
5. Participate in debriefing meetings.

7.6 ESR Department:

1. Have emergency spill equipment in a ready state to respond.
2. Provide to the Emergency Response Group and/or Rapid Response Team guidance to spill response as outlined in the *Hope Bay Spill contingency Plan (Ref# SRK-1CH008.009.500)*.

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3. Ensure all written environmental regulatory reports are submitted in the required time frames.
4. Participate in debriefing meetings.

7.7 Security:

1. Provide vehicle and personnel control at any accident scene.
2. Detain persons who may have committed an offense until handed over to the RCMP.
3. Keep accurate and detail notes of any criminal activity.
4. Provide assistance as requested by the Emergency Control Group.
5. Participate in debriefing meetings.

7.8 Authorized fire arm handler:

1. A Person authorized by the Site Manager.
2. Be prepared to respond immediately once notified of a Wildlife Emergency.
3. Must have a valid PAL (Possession Acquisition License).
4. Must use safe firearm handling at all time.
5. Be registered with Newmont's Fire Arms Business License to handle a Company Firearm.
6. The first course of action will be to use deterrent measures (rubber bullets, beam bags, and bangers) to deter the Wildlife from returning to the camp and /or work site.
7. Must receive authorization from the Site Manager to shoot and kill any animal unless his /her life is immediately being threatened.

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7.9 Helicopter Company /Pilot:

When helicopters are operating at site, they can provide support in many emergency situations, including but not limited to:

- Medical Emergencies
 - Spill Emergencies
 - Fire Emergencies (Wild Land /Tundra)
 - Persons fallen through ice
 - Aircraft Emergencies
 - Missing personnel
1. Provide support to the Emergency Response Group.
 2. Operate within legal flying periods as dictated by Transport Canada and Company Procedures.
 3. Not take any unnecessary risk while operating the helicopter in an emergency.
 4. Train Emergency Response Team members in helicopter safety and techniques for stretcher handling, emergency equipment stowage and handling, and communication between the pilot and emergency responders.
 5. Participate in debriefing meetings.

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8.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO REMOTE WORK AREAS

It is important once a call is made of an emergency at a remote work location for a well planned and coordinated effort utilizing personnel and resources at site. This includes but not limited to the following:

Personnel:

- ERT members
- HSLP Representatives
- ESR Personnel
- Medic
- Management Personnel
- Supervision
- Contractor Personnel
- Consideration for external personnel

Equipment:

- Ambulance
- Tucker all terrain vehicle (Qualified Operators listed on ERT Board –Doris Camp Hallway)
- Rimpull
- Pickup trucks
- Helicopter (when on site)
- Fixed wing aircraft (when on site)
- Snowmobiles (last resort)
- Consideration for external resources

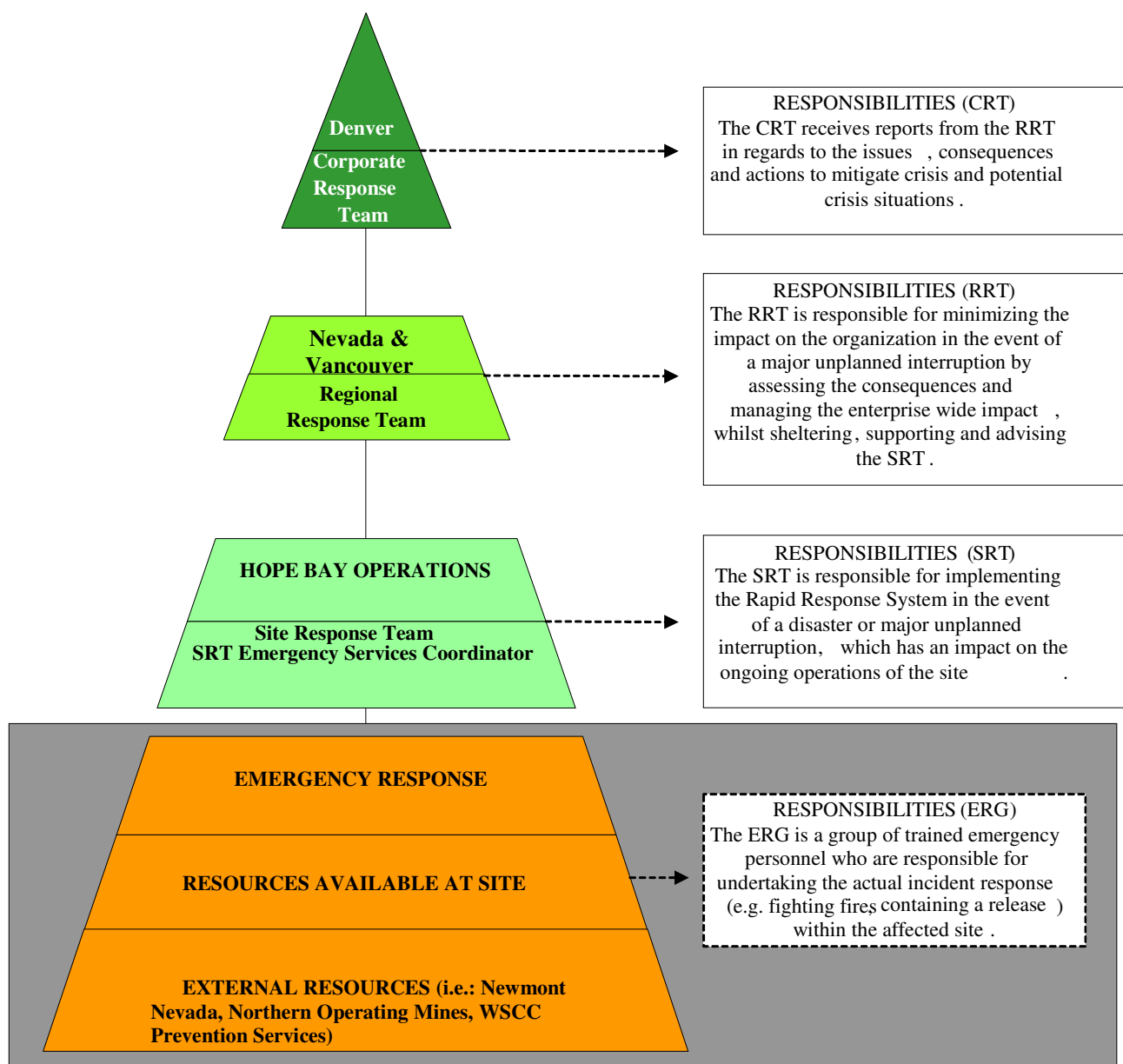
Key considerations which must be given when responding are:

- Maintain contact with the remote site by radio or telephone. Provide guidance and support.
- Notification of key individuals (Manager, Medic, ERT Members, HSLP, ESR, etc.)
- Assembly of emergency response gear & personnel
- Proper briefing for response personnel and leaders
- Prepare communication equipment (radio, satellite phone & spot messenger)
- Log keeping of times and events
- BBE Staff coordinating logistics for emergency aircraft operations (airstrip preparation, fuel, sufficient ramp personnel, etc.)
- Coordinate getting qualified Tucker Operator if this equipment is being utilized.
- Activation of the Rapid Response System if it meets the criteria outlined in the Rapid Response system
- Notification of key stakeholders off site
- Debriefings once emergency is declared over

*For more detailed information regarding Remote Emergency Response, refer to HB-HSLP-SOP-013.00 Air Medical Evacuation – **Appendix H***

HOPE BAY RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEM

Rapid Response Profile



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Rapid Response Activation

The highest severity rating determines the overall severity rating of the event or issue.

Event Name: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

✓	Response by Outcome	Low	Medium	High
		SRT	SRT & RRT	SRT, RRT & CRT
	Personal injury	Injury involving hospitalization	Single fatality or multiple injuries	Multiple fatalities
	Missing personnel	One or more people not accounted for	One or more people confirmed missing	One or more people confirmed missing >24hrs
	Environment (Note: Incidents involving mercury are always HIGH – for cyanide guidance see previous page)	Incident confirmed contained on site – regulatory notification required (see site regulatory reporting matrix)	Incident potentially resulting in offsite contamination and requiring regulatory notification	Significant incident – or incident involving mercury or cyanide – with potential implications across the company
	Community	Minor community impact requiring response / assistance from Newmont	Community impact threatening site's social license to operate	Significant community impact affecting Newmont's social license to operate across multiple sites
	Media / Reputation / NGO	Local issue with no immediate likelihood of sustained media interest (not more than 2 consecutive news cycles) or disruption to operations	Immediate or ongoing issue involving sustained media coverage (more than 2 consecutive news cycles) or adverse impacts to operations	Significant or ongoing issue attracting significant media attention (more than 3 consecutive news cycles) and disruption to operations
	Legal Issue	Threat of legal action by or against Newmont	Legal action by or against Newmont requiring formal response	Corporate response required to legal action by or against Newmont
	Technical Incident	Technical failure requiring work to halt in an area	Technical failure requiring significant remediation and evaluation of impact to production	Technical failure impacting production such that it would require revising market guidance
	Production loss	Reduction of expected capacity for a period of up to one month	Reduction of expected capacity for more than one month	Total loss of production for more than one month
	Financial issue	Site accounting / cash flow issue	Accounting / cash flow issues involving multiple sites or unable to be resolved on site	Accounting / cash flow issues requiring public disclosure
	Major contractor, supplier or partner Issue	No disruption to supply or activities	Supply or services disrupted with threat to production	Joint venture partner in crisis
	Natural Disaster / Infectious Disease	Forecast Natural Disaster / threat of significant infectious disease	Natural Disaster impacting site / site affected by significant infectious disease	Natural Disaster / infectious disease affecting multiple sites
	Terrorism, Kidnap, Extortion	Unconfirmed threat against individuals or structures requiring further investigation	Confirmed threats against individuals or structures requiring intervention	Actual kidnap or extortion demand or actions involving harm and / or significant damage
	Sabotage	Sabotage < \$100,000 damage	Sabotage > \$100,000 damage	Sabotage > \$1,000,000 damage
	Regulatory authority action	Regulator action relating to site incident or issue	Regulator action with potential to impact operations and/ or create financial impact	Regulator action with multi-site impact
	Government action	Additional reporting required but no loss of control over operations	Newmont still controlling but with higher than normal government engagement in operations	Government influences affecting ability to operate
	Civil Unrest	Local civil disruption with no imminent threat to site	Local civil disruption with possibility of affecting operations or workforce	Civil unrest or hostile threat with impact on operations and/ or workforce
	Labor Unrest	Local labor disruption affecting operations / production for short period	Labor disruption for extended period	Long term labor disruption affecting multiple operations
	Loss of Senior Personnel	Accident/ illness adversely affecting normal operational management capabilities at site	Accident / illness resulting in succession challenges with potential to adversely affect normal regional management capabilities	Accident/ illness resulting in succession challenges affecting Newmont corporate management capabilities
	Loss of control of information / IT	Threat to site of information loss, IT outage or cyber attack	Threat to multiple sites of information loss, IT outage or cyber attack	Company-wide threat of information loss or disclosure, IT outage or cyber attack
	Hostile Takeover Attempt	N / A	N / A	Attempted hostile takeover by another company

* Note: Non-operational issues may result in a Medium or High severity ranking and may not involve SRT or RRT

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(SRT) – Site Response Team

This plan describes emergency response operations for the Hope Bay Project / operational level that are not already covered by the Newmont Rapid Response System. Where applicable, it also describes the necessary interactions between this **Emergency Response Plan** (ERP) and the Rapid Response System.

This plan is intended to be used in conjunction with the Newmont Rapid Response System. As a result, the team member's roles and actions as described in this plan are intended to be carried out in support of / conjunction with those of the Site Response Team. The Rapid Response Teams are responsible for providing support for the **Emergency Response Group** (ERG) at Site, Regional and Corporate levels of Newmont to avoid the site based response from being disrupted by strategic / external incident management and mitigation issues.

Definitions:	ERP	Emergency Response Plan
	ERG	Emergency Response Group
	ERT	Emergency Response Team
	SRT	Site Response Team
	RRT	Regional Response Team
	CRT	Corporate Response Team

PROTECTION PRIORITIES

Newmont has the following protection priorities in the event of an emergency:

1. Safety of People
2. Protection of the Environment
3. Safeguarding of Reputation, Assets and Commercial Considerations

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GROUP

The site Emergency Response Group carries out the physical response to any emergency on site. They are the first to respond to an emergency and act under the guidance of the Site Response Team (if activated). Their primary role is to control the emergency and render the facility safe by the application of local resources until an assessment of the emergency is completed and a decision of whether or not to upgrade the response has been made. Due to limited resources at the Hope Bay Project, this site may require outside assistance. For example, assistance from Newmont Nevada, WSCC Prevention Services, Environment Canada, and surrounding mining companies. Physical response to any emergency by people on site will be determined by the magnitude and type of emergency.

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RAPID RESPONSE – SITE RESPONSE TEAM

Newmont has a **Site Response Team (SRT)** at the Hope Bay Project. The primary role of the SRT is to oversee the operational emergency response and the well being of people involved in, or affected by, an incident or issue whilst liaising with the **Regional Response Team (RRT)** to develop plans to get operations back to normal as quickly as possible.

RAPID RESPONSE – REGION RESPONSE TEAM

Based in Nevada and Vancouver Regional head office, the primary role of the Newmont RRT is to ensure the well being of people involved in, or affected by, a Newmont incident or issue. This is achieved by providing shelter, support and advice to any operational response and carrying out strategic planning to get Region operations back to normal as quickly as possible whilst liaising with the Newmont **Corporate Response Team (CRT)**.

RAPID RESPONSE – CORPORATE RESPONSE TEAM

The CRT is based in Denver and it's primary role is to minimize the financial impact on the Company by assessing the consequences of any incident or issue and managing those with potential enterprise-wide impact whilst sheltering, supporting and advising any RRT and SRT response.

AREAS OF INTERFACE

One of the SRT functions is to support the local response effort. This may take the form of reaction to requests from the SRT Emergency Services Coordinator (on behalf of the ERG).

The RRT and CRT will ensure that all communications are being carried out in accordance with legal and ethical requirements and will also identify actions which need to be taken on a greater scale than can be envisaged by those involved in overcoming the immediate hazards on site.

External Affairs, Legal and Financial activities carried out at site are part of the RRT / CRT functions and are therefore directed from Vancouver and Denver respectively, usually through the SRT Leader. The ERG have no offsite responsibilities in these areas for the duration of the incident.

The CRT is committed to the above stated emergency priorities and will not interfere with the local emergency response effort. However, the CRT may suggest response strategies that would improve the Company's ability to minimise the corporate effects of the emergency without increasing danger to personnel or damage to the

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environment.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRUCTURE

The structure of the Hope Bay Project emergency response & management system is shown in the flowchart on the following page. It is important to note the lines of communication running from the ERG up through the Rapid Response System to the CRT or to any level in between.

Whilst Rapid Response guides the response actions of the management layers of Newmont's organisational structure, the Emergency Response Plan encompasses the site operations based layers of any emergency response (shaded in grey).

ERG ACTIVATION

When notified of an incident at HOPE BAY, it is CRITICAL accurate information is provided about the incident in order to make a decision as to whether to notify external Emergency Services for assistance. This decision should be made in consultation with on site management, and should include consideration of:

- The nature of the incident
- The number of people involved
- The extent / type of any injuries
- Whether the incident is under control
- The potential for / likelihood of escalation
- Area specific hazards (ie are there any known hazards near the incident location)
- Are clean-up / remediation activities required

SRT ACTIVATION

Following activation of the ERG, the SRT Emergency Services Coordinator and the SRT Leader must be notified. Any subsequent decision to activate the SRT must then be made in accordance with the Newmont Rapid Response System.

If an incident occurs, the SRT Emergency Services Coordinator is responsible for acting as the liaison between the Emergency Response Group and the Newmont Rapid Response Site Response Team, and for providing regular progress reports to the SRT Leader.

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For details of the SRT Emergency Services Coordinator role responsibilities following activation of the ERG, and how they compliment their SRT commitments, refer to the Newmont Rapid Response System.

Copies of the Newmont Rapid response system may be found either:

- on the internet at <http://newmontrapidresponse.com/> (you will require a login and password to gain access)
- in hard copy form on site (contact the Rapid Response Coordinator to obtain a hard copy) or refer to the Rapid Response kit located in the HSLP office at the Doris Camp.

CAVEAT:

In determining the need for Management Control of an Emergency at the Hope Bay Project, it may be determined that the RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEM does not require going beyond the level of SRT – (Site Response Team). This decision will be determined by the criteria set out in the Rapid Response System.

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APPENDIX A

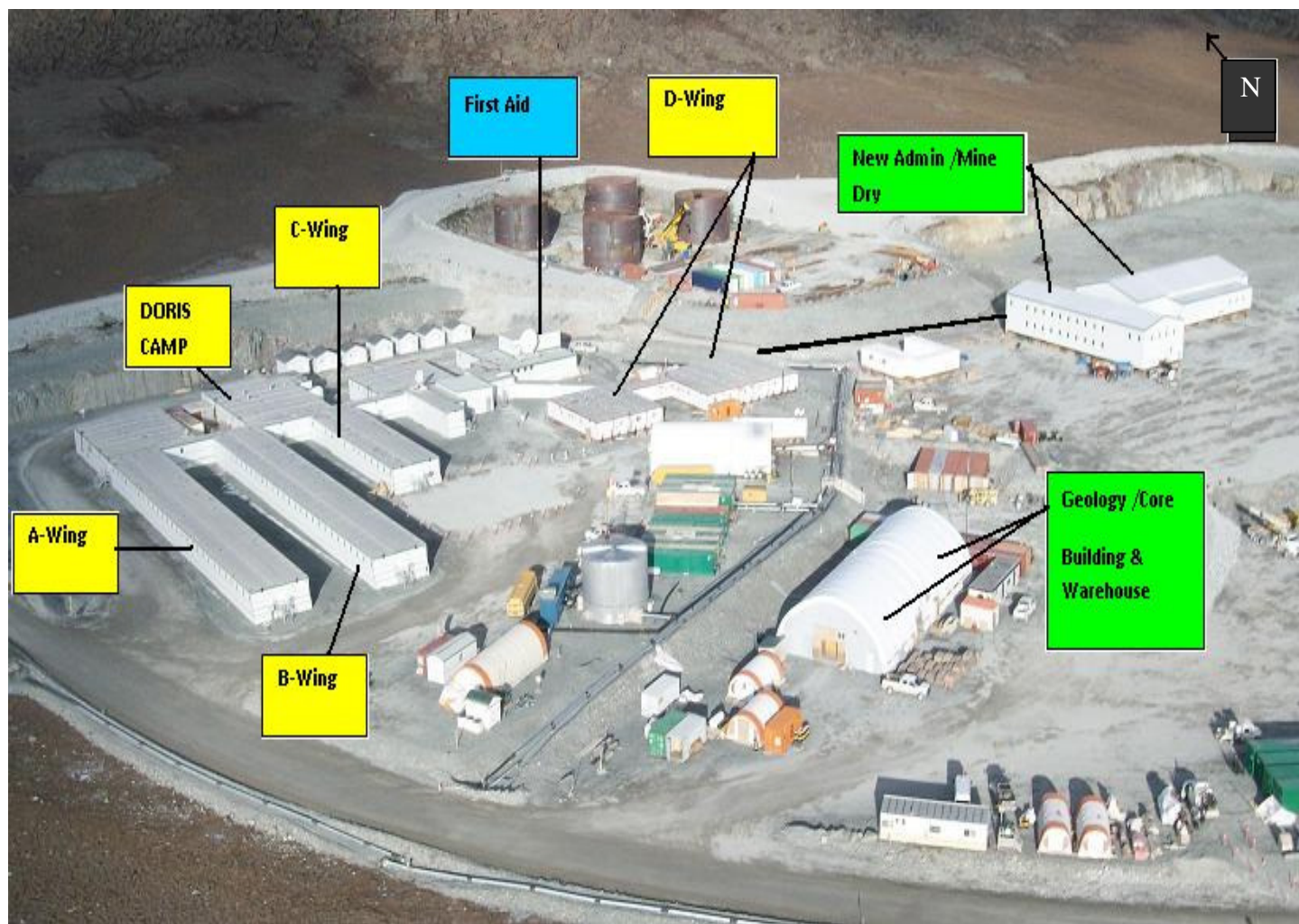
TIPS USING A FIRE EXTINGUISHER

- While accessing a fire extinguisher CALL for help. If an alarm pull station is close by activate it.
- Always approach a fire from the upwind direction (with wind at your back).
- Stand 2 – 3 meters from a fire when attempting to extinguish it (3-4 meters if dealing with flammable liquids).
- Locate an escape route before attempting to extinguish fire.
- Keep your back to your escape route.
- Hold the fire extinguisher in an upright position.
- Remove pin.
- Stay as low as you can when approaching the fire.
- Squeeze lever together with carrying handle.
- Direct discharge at the base of flames.
- Sweep flames off burning surface, moving discharge nozzle from side to side and from the leading edge of the flames to the rear.
- Stop applying the extinguishing agent when the flames go out. You'll need the residual powder to extinguish the fire again if the fuel re-ignites off a hot surface. Slowly back away. Never turn your back on an extinguished fire, it may re-ignite.

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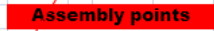
APPENDIX B

DORIS CAMP -
(Photo) - September 2010



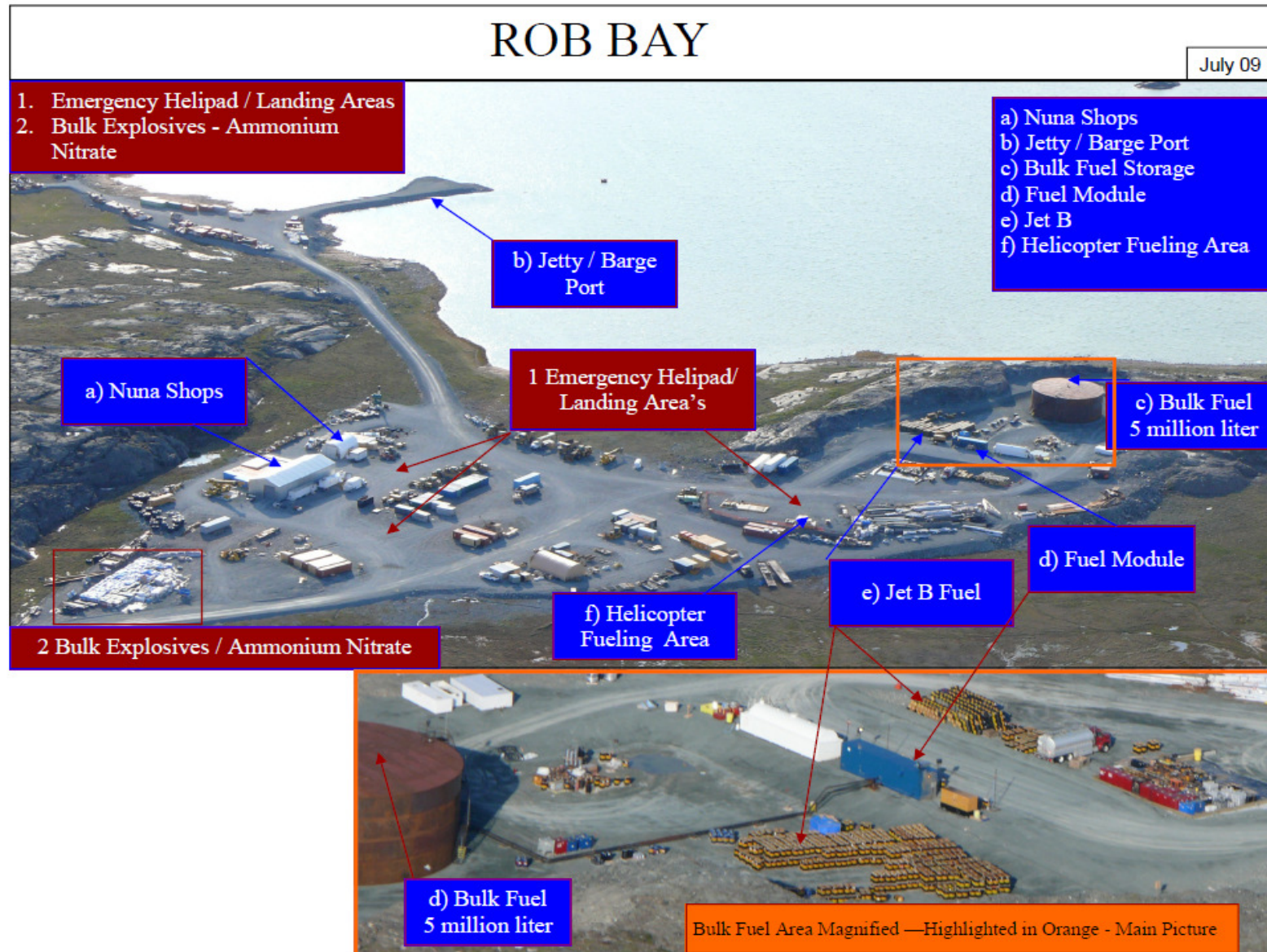
-NEXT PAGE-

DORIS CAMP EVACUATION ROUTES



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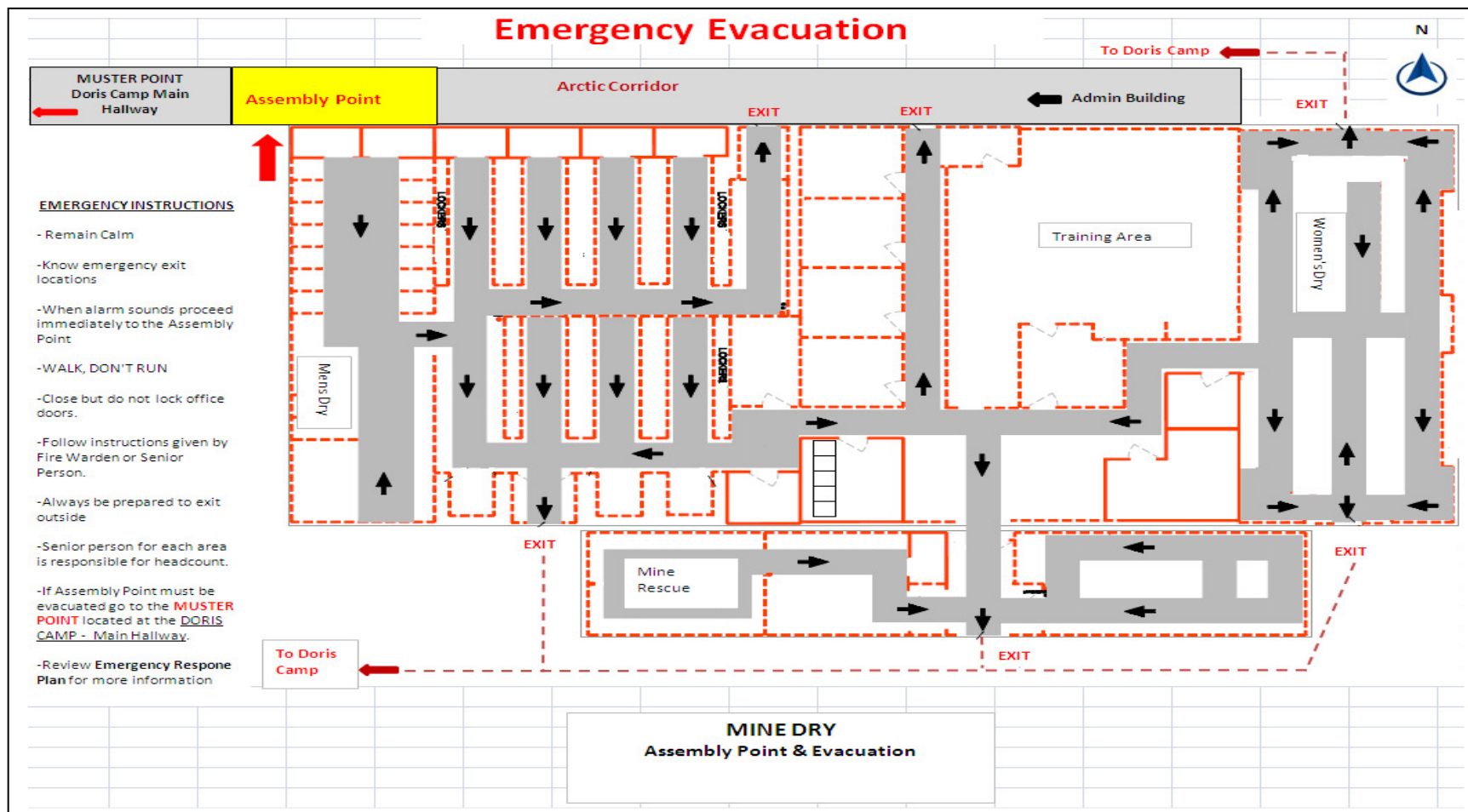
APPENDIX C
ROBERTS BAY LAY-OUT AREA



LAYOUT

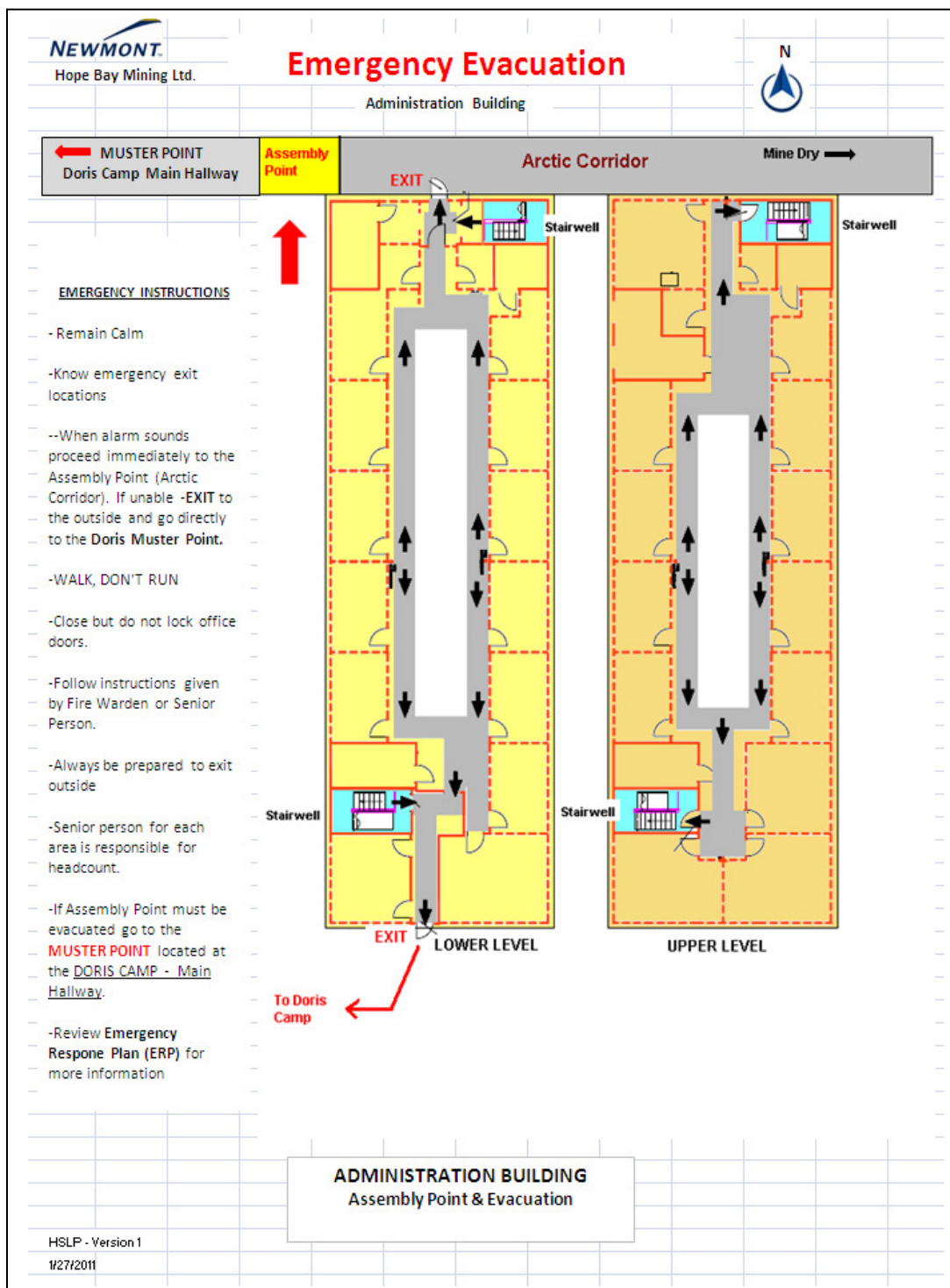
APPENDIX D

MINE DRY EMERGENCY EVACUATION



APPENDIX E

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING EMERGENCY EVACUATION



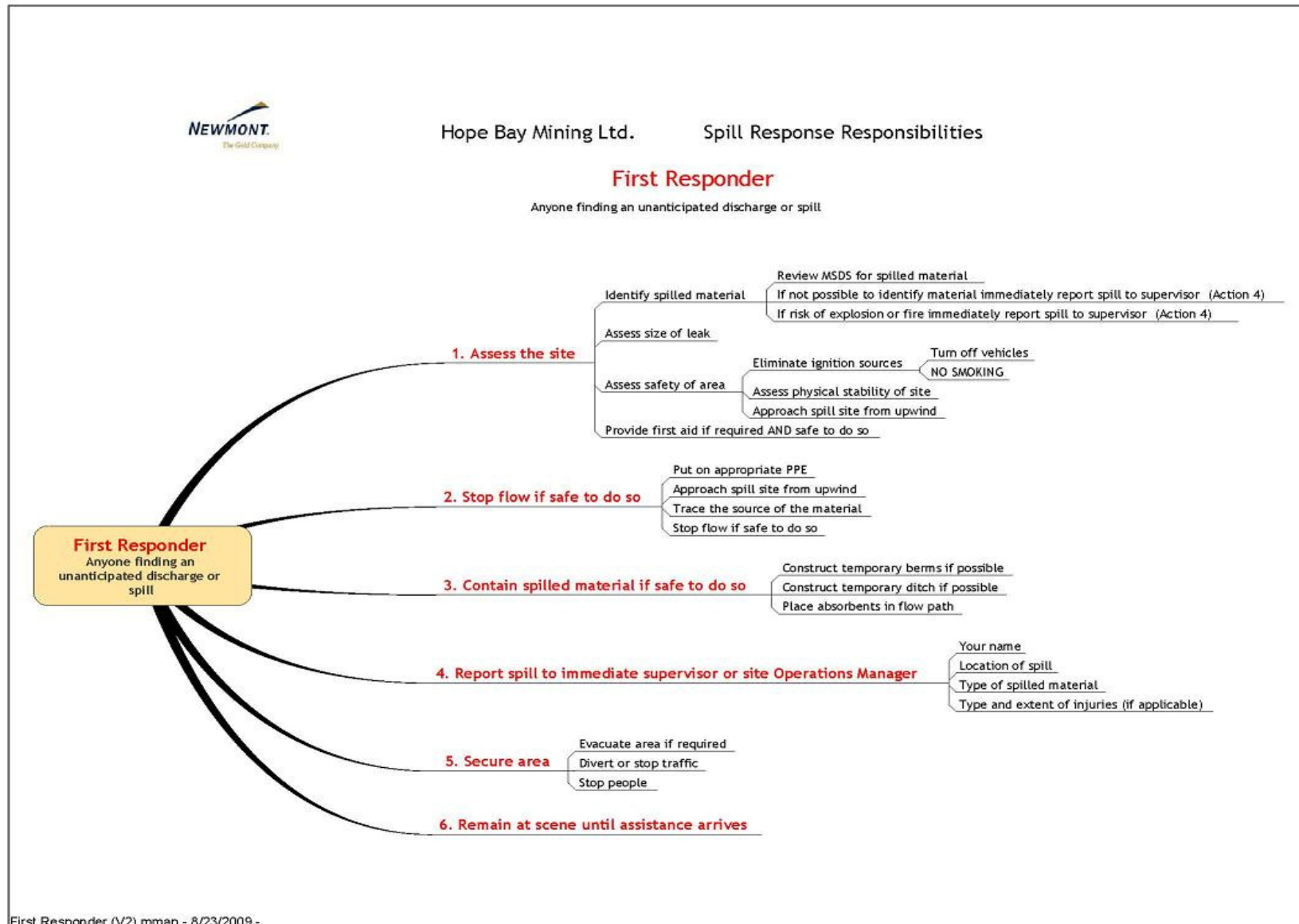
APPENDIX F
Boston Camp Layout



-NEXT PAGE-

The floor plan illustrates the layout of a building with various rooms and their corresponding evacuation routes. The rooms are numbered 1 through 28. Key areas include a Pool Room, TV Room, Office, Entrance, Bathrooms, Kitchen, Dining Area, Laundry, Storage, Dry, Smoke Room, Water Room, Generator Room, and First Aid. Red arrows indicate the primary evacuation routes from each room, while dashed red arrows show secondary or alternative paths. The plan also identifies multiple exits throughout the building.

APPENDIX G SPILL RESPONSE – FIRST RESPONDER



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APPENDIX H

Air Medical Evacuation

1. PURPOSE

Clearly define the steps for Medical Evacuation of sick or injured personnel from Hope Bay to achieve optimal patient care & recovery.

2. SCOPE

This document will describe the responsibilities of the Site Medic, Managers, Logistics, and HSLP. This document will also define the types of Medevacs, the criteria for using the site aircraft for a Medevac, key contact phone numbers, Medevac Options, and a Medevac Algorithm to assist Medics, Logistics & Management with the steps involved.

3. DEFINITION

Air Medevac	Air Medical Evacuation, often termed "AIR MEDEVAC" or medivac, is the timely and efficient movement and en route care provided by medical personnel to sick or injured personnel being evacuated from the scene of an accident or remote area to Medical or Health Centre using medically equipped aircraft.
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ALS	Advanced Life Support
BLS	Basic Life Support
PA	Physician Assistant
TBD	To Be Determined
High Risk Work	Being particularly subject to potential danger or hazard (<i>Example: Drilling, heavy equipment operation, underground operations and remote work operations</i>)
Load & Go	A situation where an employee is critically injured or ill and would not survive or would have a diminished prognosis if surgical or advanced medical intervention was delayed.
Flight Weather Outage	When the ceiling is less than 1000 feet this may suspend air travel into Hope Bay & is at the discretion of the pilot and flight control. Low ceilings do not suspend departures from Hope Bay unless weather &/or visibility becomes severely compromised. This also is at the discretion of the pilots and flight control.
Med-flight (Beech King Air)	Presently, the acceptable <u>minimum</u> ceiling clearance for approach to the Doris air strip is 740 feet (ASL) and 2 miles visibility.

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4. RESPONSIBILITY

Title or Position	Key Responsibilities
Site Medic	The medical authority on site responsible for all patient care for medical or traumatic emergencies. The Site Medic works in coordination and under the direction of a Medical Director. The Site Medic in consultation with the Site Manager will decide the preferred Medivac option. The Medic or their designated person will make the initial call to Air Medevac Service Provider.
Supervisor	Responsible for the overall management of any emergency in their area & the safety of personnel under their charge. Acts as person in charge until the Emergency Response Group takes charge as outlined in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP)
Site Manager	In charge of the overall management of an emergency & assumes the role of Point of Contact in all emergency situations as per the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) The Site Manager shall evaluate the incident per the Rapid Response Severity Matrix to determine whether the entire Site Response Team is to be activated and what roles are required if any.
Logistics	Responsible for all communications acting as dispatch & communications officer during any emergency incident. Provides logistical support with any Emergency Air Medevac from the site.
HSLP	Provides support to the Site Manager, liaises with the Emergency Response Team and relevant personnel. Coordinate assistance from outside organizations if required to do so.
Medical Control	Medical Director for site Medical Services or Medic

Air Medical Evacuation, (Air Medevac)

5.1 Emergency Air Medical Evacuation

Emergency Air Medevacs are required when a patient's status is Red or Yellow, (Critical or Serious Condition).

All Emergency Air Medevacs will transport to Stanton Hospital, Yellowknife unless instructed otherwise by Medical Control. (***Refer to diagram #1 for primary Medevac options***)

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5.2 Criteria for Using Site Aircraft

5.2.1 “Load & Go” - If the site Medic deems the patient is a “Load & Go”, where Rapid Surgical or Advanced Medical intervention is needed as soon as possible for patient survivability, site aircraft may be considered for immediate Air Medical Evacuation utilizing the site Medic and Emergency Response Team member, (ERT), as medical flight team. This will result in suspension of all high risk work until the Medic returns to site. *(refer to diagram #2)*

5.2.2 Flight Weather Outage - If an Emergency Air Medvac is required during a “Flight Weather Outage” Site Aircraft may be considered in this circumstance utilizing the site Medic and Emergency Response Team member, (ERT), as medical flight team. This will result in suspension of all high risk work until the Medic returns to site. *(refer to diagram #2)*

5.2.3 Air Medevac Service Providers unable to respond – If for logistical reasons Air Medevac Service Providers are not able to respond, site aircraft may be considered in this circumstance utilizing the site Medic and Emergency Response Team member, (ERT), as medical flight team. This will result in suspension of all high risk work until the Medic returns to site. *(refer to diagram #2)*

Air Medical Services

If an Emergency Air Medevac is required the Medic will contact Medflight in Cambridge Bay. If this service is unavailable the Medic will contact Stanton Regional Medical Travel as a second option. *(refer to appendix 1 for telephone numbers)*

The Medic will contact Stanton Medical Control @ 1 867 669 4100 to relay patient information & status to the attending Physician.

5.3 Non-Emergency Air Medical Evacuation

When an Air Medevac is required, the Medic will contact Stanton Medical Control @ 1 867 669 4100 to relay patient information & status to the attending Physician.

5.4 Non-Emergency Air Medical Evacuation for Offsite Medical Evaluation

5.4.1 In the event an employee needs additional offsite non-Emergency Medical Care or services they will be transported via regular scheduled commercial air service off site. *(refer to diagram #2)*

5.4.2 Non-Medical Escort

In the event that an employee is in need of offsite Medical Evaluation or services and does not require a flight medical practitioner's care, but in need of some assistance, the employee may be sent with the permission

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of the Medic and employees Supervisor, under the care of a designate person.

(Example: During regular flight service to Hope Bay the employee may be sent with assistance from a fellow employee or supervisor on the return flight to Yellowknife or Cambridge Bay. The employee may need assistance due to trouble walking from a minor injury or due to the side effects of mild analgesics for a dental problem.)

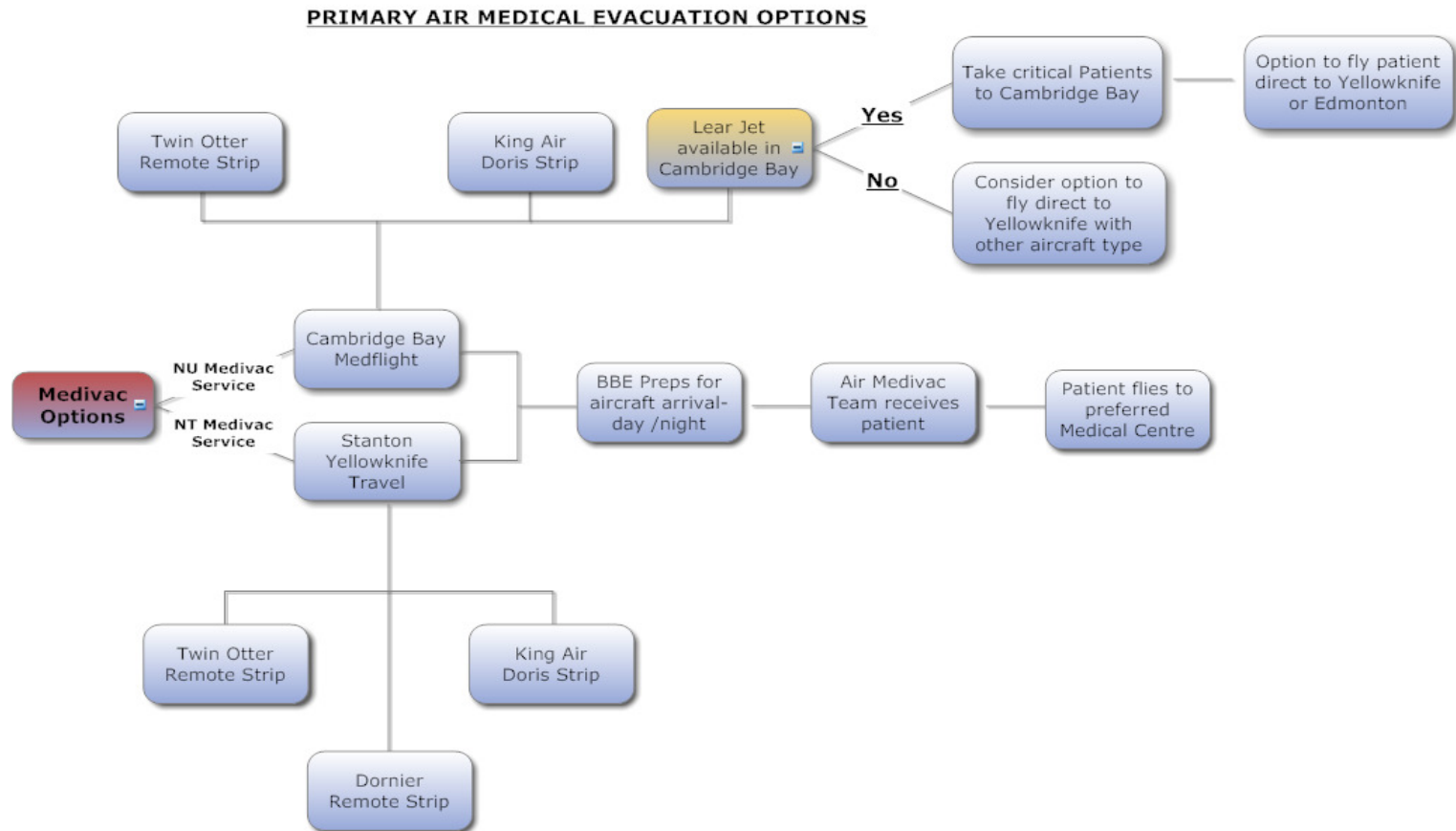
5.4.3 Unescorted

In the event that an employee is in need of offsite Medical Evaluation or Services and does not require a flight medical practitioner's care or the assistance of a non-medical escort, the employee may be sent with the permission of the Medic and the employees Supervisor.

(Example: During regular flight service to Hope Bay the employee may be sent on the return flight to Yellowknife or Cambridge Bay).

Cambridge Health Centre may be an option for Medical Evaluation or services, but this is at the discretion of the Site Medic, and Medical Control.

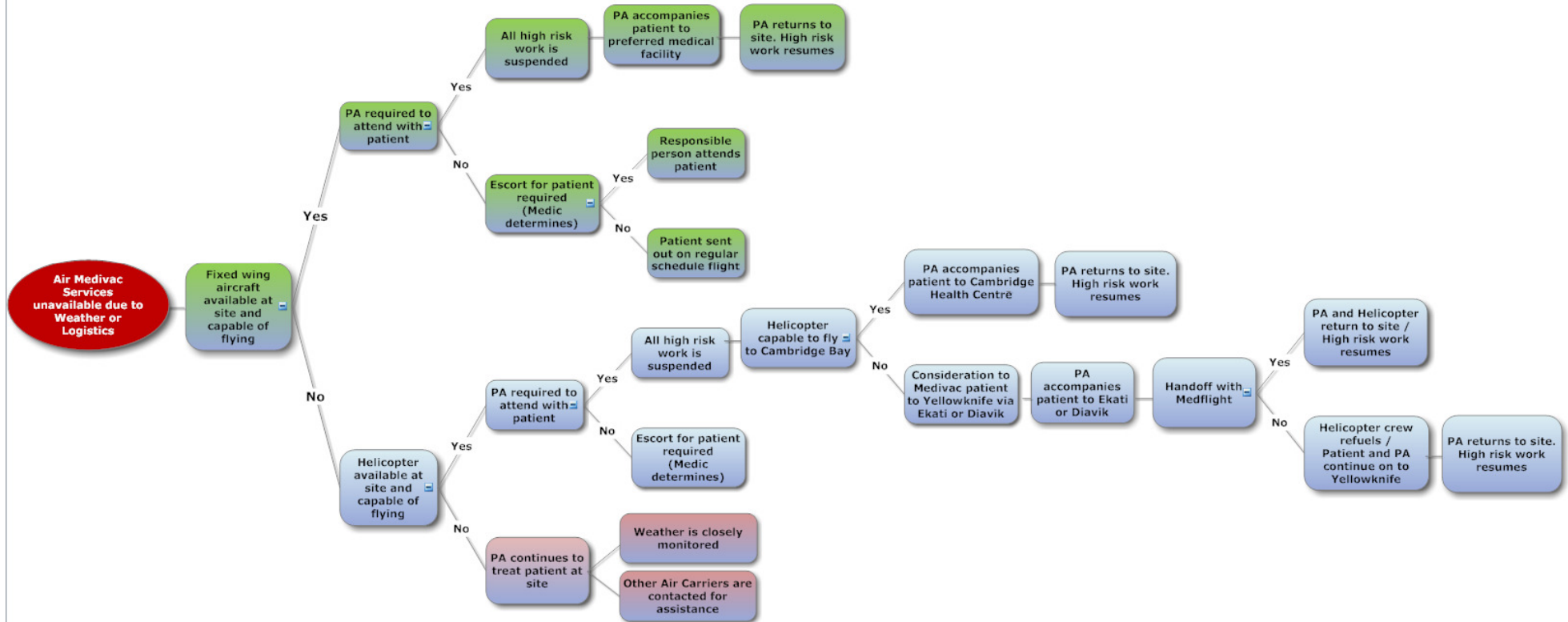
6.0 AIR MEDICAL EVACUATION OPTIONS



(Diagram #1)

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AIR MEDICAL EVACUATION OPTIONS



(Diagram #2)

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7.0 LOGISTICS

7.1 Logistic Duties (refer to Site Logistics Algorithm)

Once informed by the Medic or Site Manager, BBE staff will contact the Air Medevac Service Provider and coordinate all logistical matters. This includes, but is not limited to strip coordinates, weather reports, fuel availability, air radio frequencies and runway dimensions.

If aircraft onsite is being considered for Medevac, BBE staff will coordinate with the flight crew all necessary flight preparations, including aircraft setup to accommodate stretcher for patient, medical equipment and Medic and Emergency Response member.

BBE will check the condition of the airstrip; prepare the runway lights and standby for departing or arriving aircraft.

The arriving Medevac flight Team will be met by BBE staff and transported with their gear to the medic and his /her patient.

Once the patient has been handed off to the Medivac Flight Team and is on the aircraft, BEE staff will stand by for the pilots ETA to Yellowknife or Cambridge Bay, and will relay the information to the appropriate agencies, Medic and Site Manager.

7.2 Emergency Response Team (ERT):

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) is part of the Emergency Response Group (ERG), who is trained members to provide support to the Medic in the event of serious injury or illness emergencies.

Respond immediately to an Emergency once notified.

Provide assistance to the Medic with their duties

Remain within their training parameters and limitations, and not take **unnecessary risk**.

Follow the direction of the Medic.

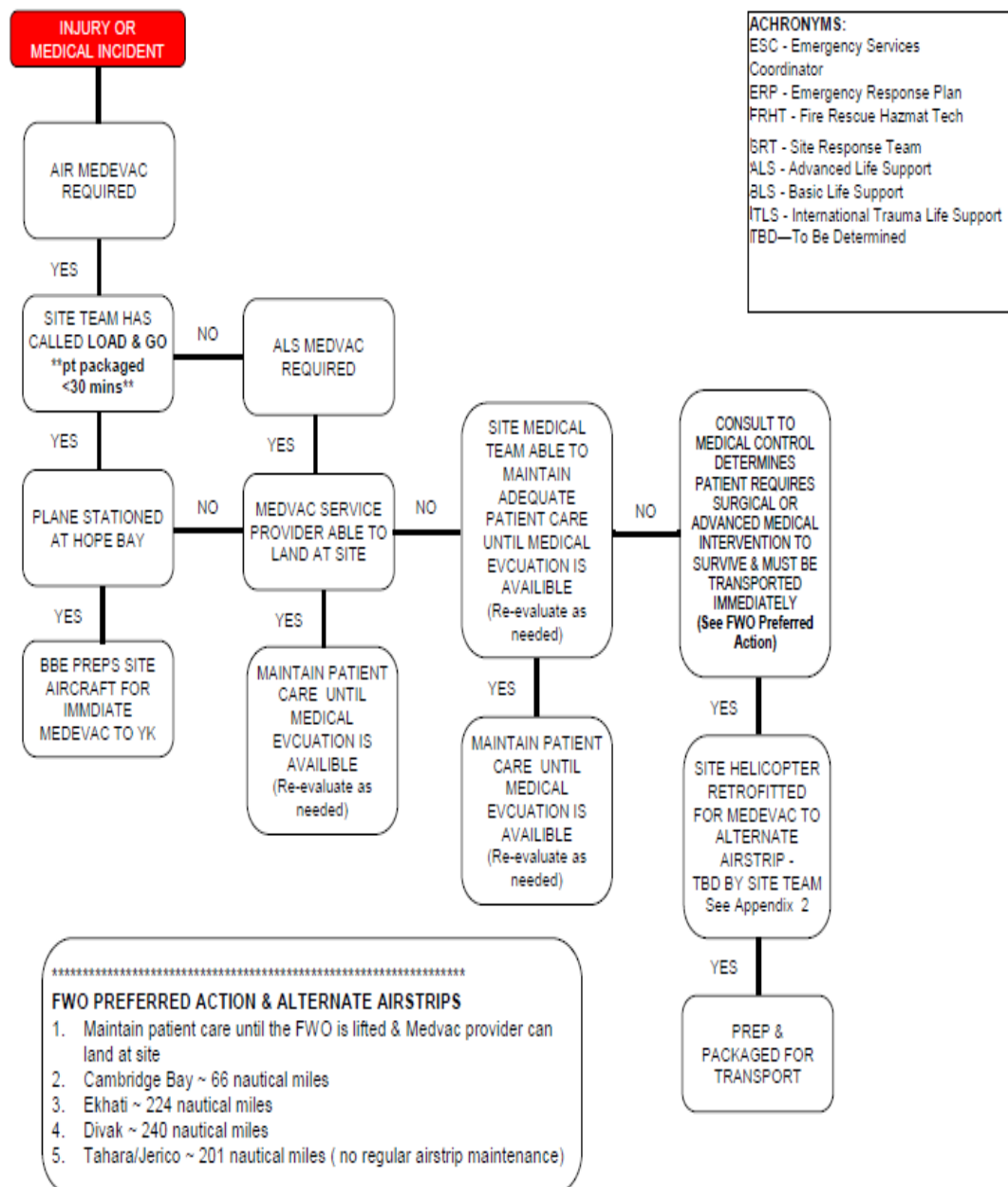
Assist with patient transport by driving the site Ambulance.

Accompany the Medic on any Medical Evacuation flight if required.

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8.0 For Logistics Personnel

SITE LOGISTICS AIR MEDICAL EVACUATION AIR SERVICE ALGORITHM



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9. APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Air Medevac Service Providers in order of priority to be contacted

1	Med Flight Adlair (Cambridge Bay) Cambridge Bay Health Center Cambridge Bay Health Center - Fax Adlair (Cambridge Bay Hangar)	867-983-2569 867 983 4500 867 983 4509 867 983 2569 or 867 983 2247
2	Stanton Hospital (Emergency Dept) Stanton 24 hour Medevac Hot Line Stanton Hospital (General Inquires)	867 669 4100 867 669 4115 867 669 4111

Appendix 2 Alternate Air Strips in order of priority to travel to in the event that Doris Airstrip is in a FWO (flight weather outage).

1	Cambridge Bay Airport	867 983 2434	69° 6'23.10"N / 105° 7'21.29"W
2	Tahara	780 644 9158 (site) 780 644 9120 or 9119	65°59'50.83"N / 111°28'30.59"W
3	Diavik Mine	T 867-766-5426 /867-669-6500 F 867-766-5454	64°29'48.13"N / 110°17'43.83"W
4	Ekati	T 867-880-2154 or 867-445-1578	64°44'2.74"N / 110°35'23.54"W

Appendix 3 Air Strip Coordinates

DORIS STRIP – Permanent Gravel Strip

Latitude 68° – 09' – 50"
Longitude 106° – 36' – 51"
Specs: 3100' x 75'

BOSTON AIRSTRIP - Permanent Gravel Strip

Latitude 67° – 39' – 41"
Longitude 106° – 23' – 04"
Length: 1300' x 66'

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APPENDIX I

Bear Notification and Response (May 2010)

1. PURPOSE

To clearly define the site alert levels and notifications when a bear (or other predatory animal) is at risk of injury or incident to personnel, the animal, property or process, and ensure that appropriate responses are initiated that protects human life and maintains the best animal welfare measures possible.

This document will identify General Notification and Alert Levels, responses to those Notifications & Alert levels (on-going monitoring, avoidance and/or deterrence measures), site personnel's responsibilities and responses, and best animal care practices within those responses, all of which must adhere to the Newmont Global Health, Safety & Loss Prevention standards, Environment and Social Responsibility standards and the relevant regulatory requirements.

For the purpose of this procedure, "wildlife" is taken to mean animals other than bears that may represent a danger to workers ie; wolverine, aggressive wolf, etc..

2. SCOPE

This procedure applies to all Hope Bay staff, contractors and visitors.

3. DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
Encounter	To unexpectedly meet or to come upon a Bear/Wildlife
General Notification of Bears/Wildlife	Bear or Wildlife sighted >1 km, (>1000 meters) of human activity, property or processes.
Green Bear – Wildlife Alert	Bear or Wildlife sighted <1 km, (<1000 meters, >500m) of human activity, property or processes.
Yellow Bear – Wildlife Alert	Bear or Wildlife sighted <500 meters of human activity, property or processes where an encounter, near miss, incident or injury to person or animal may be possible and where preventative actions must be taken if the animal demonstrates abnormal behaviour or the animals trajectory is destined for human activity, property or processes.
Red Bear - Wildlife/Alert	Bear or Wildlife sighted <250 meters of human activity, property or process, where the animal demonstrates abnormal behaviour, an encounter / near miss, incident or injury to

	person or animal may be imminent if the animal maintains its trajectory.
Wildlife Emergency Response	Bear or potentially dangerous wildlife in close proximity to human activity, person, property or process, demonstrating abnormal behaviour or where incident or injury to person or animal is imminent or has already occurred
Normal Behaviour	Natural feeding, grazing & behaviour which demonstrates no interest towards personnel, property or process.
Abnormal Behaviour	Behaviour where the animal displays interest or fixation on personnel, property or process. Descriptions and examples of abnormal bear behaviour are described in the site orientation Bear Safety Training. Generally a bear that is not afraid of humans is a habituated bear and potentially dangerous as it associates people with food reward.
Avoidance / Distancing	Avoidance and Distancing measures are HBML's first action in response to Bear/Wildlife Alerts. This will involve moving or relocating personnel, processes or property, which have the potential to result in an encounter, near miss, incident or injury to personnel, the animal (s), property or processes. Animals on the Hope Bay belt have the right of way, and space must be given to animals to passively move out of potential work areas when there is no risk to worker safety. Unnecessary deterrence or interference with animals is not permitted
Deterrence Measures	Deterrence Measures are HBML's second action or response to wildlife alerts, where Avoidance / Distancing measures have failed or are not possible. Personal deterrence measures can include noise and repellent sprays and have been described in the site orientation Bear Safety Training. Deterrence measures undertaken by the WRT can include helicopter deterrence in an emergency, firearm-launched noise deterrents, or lethal intervention with firearms in protection of human life. See section 9.0 below.
Wildlife Harassment	Purposely seeking out to disturb, annoy, interfere, interact with or an intentional action or behaviour towards an animal, which has the potential to or causes injury or incident to the animal as a result of the actions or behaviours.
Trajectory	Direction and speed in which the animal is moving
WRT	Wildlife Response Team

4. RESPONSIBILITY

Title or Position	Key Responsibilities
All Employees	- Adhere to the procedures outlined in this document - Manage food, food wastes, other attractants appropriately at worksites NEVER leave food out for any animal - Do not engage in activities that constitute animal harassment - If you carry a radio, monitor channel one by having the radio set to "scan" at all times.

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	• If a Bear/Wildlife is sighted, quickly assess the situation determining the Level of Alert or Emergency, • Follow the Notification, Alert or Emergency Call out procedures if warranted, (call code 1 x 3 if situation is an emergency), or if non-emergency issue a radio broadcast with the following information: ▪ Your name ▪ Your location ▪ The type of animal/animals involved ▪ The Level of Alert as per this SOP (General Sighting/Green/Yellow/Red/Code 1) ▪ Behavior of the animal/animals ▪ The location/trajectory of the animal/animals ▪ Nearest personnel, property or process ▪ The best route to be used to approach the location • Depending on the level of Alert or Emergency, all workers should get inside or remain inside a structure until the hazard has passed, (if the hazard is in your area or as directed by a supervisor or management) • A bear/wildlife alert is <i>NOT AN OPPORTUNITY FOR WILDLIFE VIEWING</i> • Field workers should be prepared for removal from their work area • Fill out the appropriate wildlife sighting documentation or provide information to the WRT and/or the Environmental Department as needed
Supervisor	• Ensure all workers have knowledge of this SOP • Verify field crew positions when a notification or alert is issued, and confirm bear trajectory • Ensure that the appropriate responders and site management have been notified as per the Alert Level • If safe to do so, and if a trained wildlife responder, be prepared to assist with monitoring or avoidance and distancing measures if warranted until the appropriate personnel arrive. • Supervise for the general safety of employees, including directing employees to remain inside structures. • Control access to affected area if warranted, including informing work crew to not proceed to an area where a deterrence effort may be occurring • Complete the appropriate wildlife sightings documentation, deterrence log entries or Incident Investigation or provide information to the WRT and/or the Environmental Department as needed
Site Manager or Designate	• Ensure all employees receive basic Bear Safety Training. • Ensure Wildlife Response Team members receive the necessary Bear Response training, and that the names of the WRT are posted for the current rotational roster • Ensure that all responders are familiar with the operation of site deterrents & that a firearm and appropriate deterrents are available for emergency response. • Ensure debriefings are undertaken post-incident to evaluate deficiencies in procedures or responses.
Wildlife Response Team (WRT)	• Wildlife responders are personnel who have received the necessary Bear Responder and other wildlife training who are responsible for site wildlife management issues. This should include helicopter pilots involved in deterrence efforts by air. • Some members of the WRT possess Personal Acquisition Licenses, (PAL) & may exercise lethal wildlife deterrence if warranted Note: in the event

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	<i>of an emergency situation where life is at risk and no personnel in the area holds a PAL, the manager may give authorization for use of a firearm to an individual deemed competent to handle a firearm to prevent loss of life.</i> Ensure the appropriate records and/or information is conveyed to the Environmental Department
Logistics/ Helicopter Coordinator	- Arrange helicopter response in an emergency to deter wildlife &/or transportation for wildlife responders to observe or implement the appropriate response measures. - Provide logistical support for avoidance measures or emergency field crew removal.
Helicopter Pilot	Provide support in monitoring and deterrence efforts as instructed by site management or the WRT
HSLP	- Provide the necessary training & on-going support to ensure safety of site personnel with respect to wildlife attraction prevention and interaction - Audit program for effectiveness in delivery and management of SOP
ESR	- Provide the necessary research, documentation and recommendations for managing wildlife on site in accordance with provincial/territorial law, and ensure deterrent actions taken protect the welfare of wildlife. - Maintain a log of all human-bear/wildlife incidents and deterrence efforts for regulatory reporting.

5. BEAR/WILDLIFE NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

All Bear/Wildlife notifications, alerts and updates will be broadcast on radio Channel One. All site radios are to be programmed to scan channel one at all times. All Bear/Wildlife broadcasts will identify the animals and include:

1. Location
2. Behaviour
3. Trajectory
4. Nearest personnel, property or process to the sighted animal(s)

Bear/Wildlife Alerts that require immediate notification to all workers at an affected worksite is performed by issuing **TWO LONG BLASTS** on an air horn. This should be followed up with radio communication as above.

Access to the specific affected area should be restricted for yellow bear and higher alerts by communicating with all parties likely to be in transit to the location. Other selected radio channels may be used to confirm the alert has been conveyed and received.

The site manager or immediate supervisor of the affected area may give instructions to stop work and proceed to safety, remain indoors or prepare for field evacuation.

All notifications and alerts issued should be acknowledged back across Channel One to confirm to the issuer that the notification or alert has been heard, and to clarify any further details. Further clarification communications should be conducted over a non-emergency channel, unless the alert status is Yellow or higher.

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For a situation that has been downgraded or resolved, HSLP, ESR or Site Management will issue a radio communication to allow workers in the affected area to resume unrestricted activity.

6. BEAR/WILDLIFE NOTIFICATION - SIGHTING AND ALERT LEVELS

Keep in mind that the alert status, despite specific distances described in this section, may vary depending on bear behaviour, exposure of field crews without shelter, and potential response time for WRT deployment or helicopter deployment for removal of workers from a worksite. The distances are a guideline only, and alerts and responses should err on the side of prevention and caution. Bears/Wildlife can cover a lot of ground quickly, and the safety of site personnel is the first priority. Each situation will be assessed on a single event basis.

6.1 General Sighting of Bears/Wildlife

Bear or Wildlife sighted >1 km, (>1000 meters) of human activity, property or processes are defined as “General Sightings”. (A kilometre is approximately the length of the active airstrip at Doris North, or about 11 CFL football fields in length).

A general notice will be broadcast as per the communications guideline, Section 5.0

Workers on the ground or helicopters in the vicinity to monitor animal's trajectory non-invasively. Follow-up notifications to be issued if the sighting changes to an Alert status. This may be dependent on worker locations and exposure, particularly field crews.

Wildlife Sighting Cards are to be completed and forwarded to the Environmental Department.

6.2 Green Bear/Wildlife Alert

Bear or Wildlife sighted <1 km, (<1000 meters, >500m) of human activity, property or processes.

A Green Bear notification will be broadcast as per the communications guideline, Section 5.0

Workers on the ground or helicopters in the vicinity are to safely monitor animal's trajectory non-invasively; follow-up notifications to be issued if the sighting changes to a higher Alert status. Workers in the affected area should be prepared for escalation to a yellow alert status by having a safe area in the immediate vicinity to proceed to without delay.

A Wildlife Sighting Card is to be completed and forwarded to the Environmental Department.

6.3 Yellow Bear/Wildlife Alert

Bear or Wildlife sighted <500 meters of human activity, property or processes where an encounter, near miss, incident or injury to person or animal may be possible and where

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preventative actions must be taken if the animal demonstrates abnormal behaviour or the animals trajectory is destined for human activity, property or processes;

A yellow bear alert will be issued over CHANNEL ONE.

First actions are Avoidance / Distancing measures by moving personnel, property or process out of proximity of the animal &/or its predicated trajectory. Preparation of personnel deterrents should take place.

The WRT should prepare for mobilization for deterrence and monitoring. Refer to the SOP for Emergency Bear Response and Deterrence.

6.3.1 Avoidance

Avoidance may be achieved by planning work to avoid known wildlife inhabitanicies, populations or areas when possible.

(ie when the Arctic Char are running, we may want to plan not to sample or work in known grizzly fishing areas / or if Musk Ox may gather to calve in known areas, we may plan to avoid activities in those areas during calving)

6.3.2 Distancing

Distancing may be achieved by separating or actively evacuating personnel, processes or property from wildlife to reduce the risk of incident or injury to personnel or animal. Further, to leave an animal that is displaying “normal behaviour” sufficient space to not habituate the animal to our personnel, processes or property by unnecessarily initiating discouraging or deterrent measures. This includes helicopter movement in proximity to bears or wildlife by maintaining proper distance that does not affect the animals.

The site manager or immediate supervisor of the area affected will assess the need for evacuation or work cessation and provide those instructions clearly to staff in the affected area.

Second actions if Avoidance or Distancing are not possible is preparation for wildlife deterrence.

This will include preparation of personal deterrents and possible mobilization of helicopters and the WRT for deterrence response. A trained Wildlife Responder should be on board the helicopter where possible. Refer to SOP for Emergency Bear Response and Deterrence for further information and instructions.

Follow-up general notifications are to be issued on Channel One when the Alert is downgraded, changes to a higher level or the situation is resolved.

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Depending on the outcome of the yellow bear alert, a Wildlife Sighting, Deterrence Log entry or Incident Report will be generated.

6.4 Red Bear Wildlife/Alert

Bear or Wildlife sighted <250 meters of human activity, property or process, where the animal demonstrates abnormal behaviour, an encounter / near miss, incident or injury to person or animal may be imminent if the animal maintains its trajectory. Wildlife Deterrence must be actioned immediately by trained wildlife responders.

A red bear alert will be issued over Channel One, and immediate notification to all workers at the affected worksite is performed by issuing TWO LONG BLASTS on an air horn. It is every employee's responsibility to ensure a clear alert is issued if danger is imminent to themselves or their co-workers.

Trained wildlife responders will be mobilized via ground and/or air as needed to deter the bear using non-lethal deterrents as a first option. The wildlife response must include preparations for lethal intervention if threat to life is imminent.

Workers in the affected area are to proceed immediately to safe zone inside a structure and remain there until the situation is resolved or is downgraded.

Follow-up notifications are to be issued on Channel One when the Alert is downgraded or the situation is resolved.

Depending on the outcome of the red bear alert, either a Deterrence Log entry or Incident Report will be generated.

6.5 Code 1 Emergency

Bears or Wildlife in close proximity to human activity, person, property or process, demonstrating abnormal behaviour or where incident or injury to person or animal is imminent or has already occurred.

Emergency response is activated as per section 4.8 of the HBML Emergency Response Plan.

“Code 1, Code1, Code 1” is to be issued clearly across radio Channel One (1)

Code 1 wildlife emergencies require an Incident Investigation and report.

7. WILDLIFE SIGHTING, INTERACTION RECORDS AND INCIDENT REPORTING

Proper recordkeeping is critical to effectively managing wildlife issues before they arise and if they begin to escalate.

Wildlife Sighting Cards are available outside the dining room and Deterrence Log entries and Incident investigations and reports are to be completed by the appropriate supervisor.

ESR must maintain a record of all sightings, alerts and deterrence actions for regulatory reporting purposes.

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8. GENERAL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

9.1 Wildlife Harassment

An employee whom is found to be responsible for harassment of an animal is subject to disciplinary actions up to and including dismissal. Refer to the HSLP Disciplinary Management SOP.

4.1 Identification of Animals

Utilizing cameras with telephoto lenses to identify animals marking and appearances is a highly desirable and non-invasive means to track resident or problematic animals.

4.2 Food Waste and Wildlife Attractants Management

All work areas are to be kept free of potential attractants, especially food waste. Refer to the SOP for Food Waste and Wildlife Attractant Storage and Disposal.

All workers are responsible for ensuring their areas are maintained in a manner that prevents the attraction of wildlife.

9. WILDLIFE DETERRENCE MEASURES

When a yellow bear or higher alert occurs, deterrent actions may be warranted. Prior to implementing any deterrence measures ensure the bear has a clear avenue of escape, and all workers have vacated the area.

No firearms should be discharged in a work area until all work personnel are removed or are safely inside structures and accounted for.

All workers are to remain inside structures, or not enter the affected area until a stand-down from the situation has been broadcast.

7.1 Noise Deterrents

Affected personnel or Wildlife Responders may use noise deterrents such as air horns, vehicle horns, bear bangers or screamers to attempt to discourage the animal from the area. Utilize noise deterrents in a manner that does not drive the bear toward you or towards other workers. Firearm-launched noise deterrents may also be used and warning shots may be fired by those responders qualified and authorized for firearms handling.

Animals will become accustomed to noise deterrents over time, so this may not be effective for a bear habituated to human activities and sounds.

7.2 Physical Contact /Explosive non-Lethal Deterrents

Rubber slugs or bean bag projectiles may be used for direct contact in discouraging a bear. Only qualified and licensed firearms handlers that are trained in Wildlife Response and authorized on site are permitted to use these types of deterrents.

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Discharge of a firearm may only occur when all site workers in the area of the deterrence effort are inside structures or have been removed from the area.

7.3 Helicopter Deterrence

It is illegal to harass wildlife with aircraft, however for safety reasons it is sometimes necessary to employ a helicopter to “push” a bear from a work area. This method of deterrence should be used as a final resort.

At least one member of the Wildlife Response Team should, if possible be on board, to assist the pilot in spotting the animal and monitoring the deterrence. The pilot is responsible for his aircraft and the safety of the people on board. He is the final authority with regards to safety.

The pilot, in the absence of a member of the Wildlife Response Team, must log details of the incident on the Deterrence Log sheet and communicate this information to ESR.

Unnecessary driving or running of an animal maybe classed as harassment and may result in disciplinary measures, including dismissal.

Refer to the *SOP for Emergency Bear Response and Deterrence* for detailed instructions regarding helicopter deterrence procedures.

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8. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

HBML Emergency Response Plan – section 4.8

Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

SOP - Food Waste and Wildlife Attractant Management

SOP - Emergency Bear Response and Deterrence

Author:	HSLP Department	To Be Reviewed:	January 2012
Approved by:	James White	Print Date:	February 2010

APPENDIX J

Emergency Bear Response and Deterrence (Nov 2010)

1. PURPOSE

This document outlines specific procedures to be followed by site management and the site Wildlife Response Team for monitoring wildlife notifications and initiating emergency responses to bear alerts to ensure appropriate responses that are protective of human life and maintain the best wildlife welfare measures possible. This SOP will elaborate on Sec.4.8 of the site Emergency Response Plan for Wildlife Emergencies.

2. SCOPE

This procedure applies to the responses of site management and the Hope Bay Wildlife Response Team (WRT) in the response to bear (or other potentially dangerous animals) notifications and alerts.

3. DEFINITIONS

None

4. RESPONSIBILITY

Title or Position	Key Responsibilities
Wildlife Response Team Members	- Undertake training in Bear Safety and Bear Deterrence techniques - Respond to bear alert emergencies on the ground and in the air as required to ensure the protection of workers and welfare of wildlife - Operate in teams to ensure co-worker safety - Demonstrate leadership at the Hope Bay site in proper wildlife management procedures and behaviours
Site Management	- Provide direction and deploy emergency response resources in a timely manner when bear alerts are issued - Manage the site to ensure facilities and procedures exist for proper management of wildlife attractants.
Security	- Secure storage and emergency disbursement of site firearms to trained, registered and authorized Wildlife Response Team members - Maintenance and inventory of appropriate firearm-launched bear deterrents

5. RESPONSE TO BEAR NOTIFICATIONS AND ALERTS

5.1 General Notifications

Monitor on-going radio communications for escalation in bear proximity and alert status.

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5.2 Green Bear Alert

Monitor on-going radio communications for escalation in bear proximity and alert status.

5.3 Yellow Bear Alert

The WRT should prepare for mobilization for monitoring and deterrence when a yellow alert is issued.

Wildlife Response Team members should call in to site management to confirm their ability to respond to an alert.

Security should proceed to their area to provision a firearm if needed and the site Physician's Assistant should be on alert and monitor alert updates.

Site Management (the site manager or designate on duty) will communicate with members of the Wildlife Response Team and helicopter logistics to allocate resources on the ground or in the air, and will notify the Security Officer if a firearm is to be disbursed.

A WRT member that is licensed and authorized to use firearms must proceed to Security, and any available WRT member with a vehicle or access to a vehicle (if a vehicle is needed), should proceed immediately to the Security area to pick up and deliver the authorized firearms handler to the area of concern or the helicopter pad:

- At Doris Camp, proceed to the back of camp to the door immediately opposite the security area
- *At Boston Camp, proceed to the main camp door, but back in near the entrance area to provide a quick departure*

Helicopter coordinator and pilots will prepare for a rapid deployment of the WRT in to the field, emergency pick-up of field crews, or a bear deterrence using the helicopter. While it is desirable to have on board a member of the WRT, time constraints may not permit this and the pilot should be prepared to perform a deterrence on their own based on the procedures in Section 6.0 of this document.

Additional WRT members will provide support in the form of monitoring on the ground or by air as needed. Members should proceed in teams as directed by site management and be armed with the standard bear deterrent kits.

Updates of the situation will be broadcast if the situation or areas affected changes, if the alert status changes, or when the hazard no longer exists and work may return to normal

5.4 Red Bear Alert

The WRT will prepare immediately for mobilization for lethal intervention for protection of human life when a red bear alert is issued.

Security and an authorized firearms handler should proceed immediately to the Security area. A WRT member with a vehicle or access to the vehicle (if needed) will proceed pick up the firearms handler at the Security area pick-up locations noted above for delivery to the area of concern or the helicopter pad.

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Site Physician's Assistant and ERT team should also be on standby in the unlikely event of a response to a bear/wildlife attack

5.5 Code 1 Emergency

When a Code 1 Emergency is issued that involves wildlife, the Wildlife Response Team should be prepared to respond (with the site Emergency Response Team on standby), and be prepared to use lethal measures against animal as needed. Follow preparation steps as above for Red Bear Alerts.

Refer to the HBML Emergency Response Plan for instructions on responding to a Code 1 Emergency.

6. Alerts during the overnight shift

Alerts during the night shift should be issued as they are during the day. The alert should be issued over Channel One, and an acknowledgment should be issued by site management determining a course of action ie: on-going monitoring, avoidance, deterrence or emergency deployment of the WRT and/or ERT.

7. WILDLIFE DETERRENCE MEASURES

When a Yellow Bear or higher alert is issued, deterrence actions may be warranted. Prior to implementing any deterrence measures ensure the bear has a clear avenue of escape, and all workers have vacated the area.

No firearms should be discharged in a work area until all work personnel are removed or are safely inside structures. Be especially aware of restricted areas within the camp layout or at laydown areas.

All workers are to remain inside structures, or not enter the affected area until a stand-down from the situation has been broadcast.

7.4 Noise Deterrents

Wildlife Responders may use noise deterrents such as air horns, vehicle horns, bear bangers or screamers to attempt to discourage the animal from the area. Utilize noise deterrents in a manner that does not drive the bear toward you or towards work or accommodation areas. Warning shots may be fired by those responders qualified and authorized for firearms handling.

Animals will become accustomed to noise deterrents over time, so this may not be effective for a bear habituated to human activities and sounds.

7.5 Physical Contact /Explosive non-Lethal Deterrents

Rubber slugs or bean bag projectiles may be used for direct contact in discouraging a bear. Fire arm launched noise deterrents may also be used. Only qualified and licenced firearms handlers that are trained in Wildlife Response and authorized on site are permitted to use these types of deterrents. Discharge of a firearm may only occur when all site workers in the area of the deterrence effort are inside structures or have been removed from the area.

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7.6 Helicopter Deterrence

It is illegal to harass wildlife with aircraft, however for safety reasons it is sometimes necessary to employ a helicopter to “push” a bear from a work area. This method of deterrence is to be considered as a last resort.

At least one member of the Wildlife Response Team should, if possible be on board, to assist the pilot in spotting the animal and monitoring the deterrence. The pilot is responsible for his aircraft and the safety of the people on board. He is the final authority with regards to safety.

The pilot, in the absence of a member of the Wildlife Response Team, should communicate with site management or a member of the WRT for guidance and to provide updates during the deterrence. The pilot must log details of the incident on the Wildlife Deterrence Log and communicate this information to site management and ESR once he returns to camp.

To stress the bear as little as possible, the pilot must keep the helicopter well back from the bear. The minimum distance between the helicopter and the bear is 100 meters back and 30 meters up.

The pilot should only get close enough to get the bear to move, not fly over it. A bear moving at a fast walk can cover a lot of ground quickly and efficiently. There is no need to have the bear running; a running bear may become overheated and injure itself.

The pilot must keep the bear in visual contact. However the pilot is to take the helicopter to a higher altitude rather than get closer than the minimum distances.

The pilot must keep the helicopter between the bear and the site to prevent pushing the bear into camp.

Unnecessary driving or running of an animal maybe classed as harassment and may result in disciplinary measures, including dismissal.

Once the Wildlife Response Team member is satisfied that the bear is moving away, he will direct the pilot to stop pursuing the bear even if they are within the 10min / 3km zone. He will direct the pilot to take the helicopter up to an altitude where they can continue to monitor the bear to ensure that it is not returning. If there is no member of the WRT aboard the helicopter, the pilot must exercise good judgement in adhering to this procedure and confer with site management and/or the WRT member on the ground via radio on the appropriate course of action.

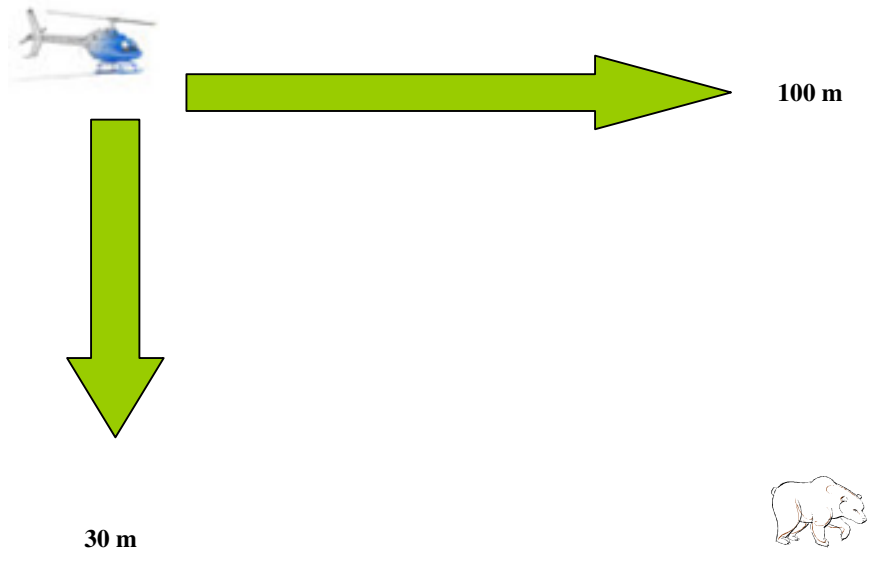
Once satisfied that the bear presents no further risk, the helicopter will return to camp. The location the bear has been left must be conveyed over Channel One (1) so that any new hazard to field crews or work areas that may develop must be re-assessed

A full account of the occurrence is to be reported to ESR for entry into the Wildlife Incident Tracking Register through the completion of an Incident Report.

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Pushing a Bear Using a Helicopter



DO NOT push a bear for more than ten minutes or 3 km (2.2 miles).

7.1 Transporting Firearms in a Helicopter

If the occasion arises where a firearm is required to be transported by helicopter to an area of the project for deterrence (ie: remote drill site), the weapon must be un-loaded, and be transported securely inside the gun case.

Discharge of a firearm from a helicopter is prohibited unless there is a dire need for the protection of human life.

8. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

HBML Emergency Response Plan

Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan

SOP - Food Waste and Wildlife Attractant Management

SOP – Bear Notification and Response

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ERP REVIEW

This procedure will be reviewed on an annual basis and will be conducted as per the month specified in the document control section of this document.

Or anytime a functional or practical change is made to the radio communications system or standards.

CAVEAT:

- A. This document is to be used as a general guideline. Due to the many variables involved in medical emergencies and in the logistics of implementing this plan it is unrealistic to expect that these options will be adhered too at all times. The decisions made during any such emergency will be made with the patients' best interest in mind while also taking into account all the logistical challenges.

Approval

Version	Date	Description	Author	Approved	Signature
Original	Feb 1/2010	Hope Bay ERP	HSLP Department	J. White	Electronically Approved
1.9	Feb 20/2011	Hope Bay ERP	HSLP Department	Gary Sundquist	Electronically Approved

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HOPE BAY
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
REVIEW AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

By signing off on this form, you acknowledge that you have reviewed, understand and accept the terms of this Plan.

First Name (Print)	Last Name (Print)	Company	Position	Date	Signature	HBML Representative

Author:	HSLP Department	To Be Reviewed:	January 2012
Approved by:	James White	Print Date:	February 2010