

Kiggavik Project

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Tier 3 Technical Appendix 10C:
Emergency Response Plan

September 2014

History of Revisions

Revision Number	Date	Details of Revisions
01	December 2011	First Issue with Draft Environmental Impact Statement
02	September 2014	Issued for Final Environmental Impact Statement

A management plan is a living document which is continually reviewed and revised throughout the life of the Project to ensure it meets health, safety, and environmental performance standards. This process of adaptive management and continual improvement (Tier 2, Volume 2, Section 17) is consistent with the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) principles of Qanuqtuurunnarniq *being resourceful and flexible to solve problems* and Pilimmaksarniq *maintaining and improving skills through experience and practice*.

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Abbreviations

AREVA	AREVA Resources Canada Inc.
EIS.....	Environmental Impact Statement
ERAP.....	Emergency Response Assistance Plan
ER.....	Emergency Response Plan
HAZID.....	Hazard Identification
HAZOP.....	Hazard and Operability Studies
IC.....	Incident Commander
MAA.....	Mutual Aid Agreement
NFC.....	National Fire Code
NIRB.....	Nunavut Impact Review Board
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series
RP	Radiation Protection
SHEQ	Safety, Health, Environment, Quality and Radiation Protection

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (AREVA) is committed to establishing and maintaining a comprehensive Emergency Response Plan for the Kiggavik Project which focuses on responding to all emergencies in a timely and adequate manner. AREVA is committed to being prepared for all types of emergencies and providing adequate resources including qualified personnel and equipment to manage such situations.

The AREVA Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be in effect for the operating phase of the Kiggavik Project. The Plan is intended to apply to the Kiggavik Project located approximately 80km west of Bake Lake, Nunavut.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

The preliminary Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the Project is intended to:

- Provide a guidance document for preparing for and responding to all emergencies related to the Project,
- Describe the responsibilities, tasks and reporting requirements involved in an emergency,
- Be used in conjunction with other supporting plans and documents,
- Describe various emergency response situations including necessities of life emergencies, personnel emergencies, natural environment-related emergencies and operational emergencies.

This Plan is written to conform to Section 9.4.1 of the NIRB “Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for AREVA Resources Canada Inc.’s Kiggavik Project (NIRB File No. 09MN003)” (NIRB 2011). Risk management is addressed in the Occupational Health and Safety Plan (Technical Appendix 2P). The location of information related to each individual guideline is noted in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Conformity Table (Appendix 1). It is intended that this Emergency Response Plan will be refined and finalized prior to completion of licensing activities after additional consultation with interested local communities, territorial government organizations, regulatory agencies, and Inuit organizations.

Community engagement efforts to date have highlighted concerns about emergency preparedness; local residents want assurance that AREVA is properly prepared in the event that an accident occurs. Continually planning and preparing for the future is one of the four *maligait* or main laws which

contribute towards 'living a good life' (Tagalik 2012). Inuit stakeholders exemplified this *maligait* in questions about AREVA's emergency preparedness (EN-BLOG Dec 2010¹, EN-CI NIRB May 2010², EN-AR KWB Oct 2013³). Community members requested assurance that measures will be taken to prevent accidents and that AREVA is prepared to successfully respond to one should it occur (EN-BL NIRB April 2010⁴). To address these concerns, AREVA has prepared this preliminary Plan. Kiggavik & Sissons Site Emergencies

The Emergency Response Plan anticipates and is prepared to respond to the following emergencies:

- fire emergencies
- medical emergencies
- confined space and extrication emergencies
- hazardous materials incidents
- environmental spill response
- transportation emergencies

The Kiggavik Project Emergency Response Team and equipment may be required to assist in the event of an off-site emergency. This may involve emergencies arising from the transportation of a controlled substance destined for or shipped from the Kiggavik site, or may be requested as part of mutual aid agreements. Each such event and any request for assistance will be considered on its own merit. The Kiggavik Project Site Commander will make the decision concerning the level of response or assistance the team can afford to the situation.

Details regarding emergency response for the transportation of uranium concentrate for the Kiggavik Project will be identified in the corporate Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP). The ERAP describes the measures taken to prevent or mitigate the effects of accidental releases of radioactive materials that could occur off-site. The Emergency Response Assistance Plan for the Kiggavik Project will require approval by Transport Canada.

¹ EN-BLOG Dec 2010: *What is the extent of the emergency response equipment, material and manpower that will exist during the ongoing operation?*

² EN-CI NIRB May 2010: *Concerns over accidents and malfunctions from shipping and impacts to land and wildlife, which people live off*

³ EN-AR KWB Oct 2013: *The route to Baker Lake has shallow areas. Will there be emergency response?*

⁴ EN-BL NIRB April 2010: *Concerns over potential spills and accidents onto the land and water. How will this be handled and planned for?*

1.3 Related Documents

EIS documents containing information relevant to this Emergency Response Plan which will be used in conjunction with the ERP depending on the type of emergency include:

- Technical Appendix 2C – Explosives Management Plan
- Technical Appendix 2J – Marine Transportation
- Technical Appendix 2P - Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Technical Appendix 2Q – Radiation Protection Plan
- Technical Appendix 2U - Hazardous Materials Plan
- Technical Appendix 10B - Spill Contingency and Landfarm Management Plan

The ERP is also supported by a number of AREVA management plans, including:

- AREVA Resources Canada Inc., Aircraft Charter Operator Specification & Standard, V. 10
- AREVA Resources Canada Inc., Emergency Response Assistance Plan, (ERAP 2-0088) For Transportation Incidents Involving Radioactive Materials (Includes Uranium Ore Concentrate and Uranium Ore Slurry)

1.4 Applicable Legislation

This Emergency Response Plan has been developed and implemented to ensure that AREVA respects all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements from federal and territorial authorities. AREVA complies with the permits, approvals, and authorizations required for the operations. The following regulatory and government documents constitute an integral part of the plan:

1.4.1 General

- National Fire Code
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- Fisheries Act
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations Territorial Lands Act
- Territorial Land Use Regulations
- Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act
- Nuclear Safety Control Act
- Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substance Regulations
- Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act

Relevant guidelines including:

- Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tanks Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products, 2003, CCME
- CNSC RD-353: Testing the Implementation of Emergency Measures
- CNSC Guideline, G-225 Emergency Planning at Class I Nuclear Facilities and Uranium Mines and Mills

1.4.2 Shipping

- Canada Shipping Act Response Organizations and Oil Handling Facilities Regulations
- Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- Mine Site Reclamation Policy for Nunavut

1.4.3 Territorial Acts and Regulations

- Environmental Protection Act
- Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations
- Mine Health and Safety Act (Nunavut) (WNTW, 1995, c. 25)
- Northwest Territories and Nunavut Mine Health and Safety Regulations, NWT (Nu) 125-95

1.4.4 Site Specific

- Canada National Parks Act
- Canada Wildlife Act
- Migratory Birds Convention Act

2 Mutual Aid Agreements

AREVA will have an extensive health and safety program, supported by experienced and trained safety, health professionals and emergency response team. However, AREVA recognizes in mining there is a risk that any emergency can escalate into a major or prolonged incident that will require resources beyond their capabilities. Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs) give mine operations a tool to support their emergency response plans and emergency services by allowing mines to share resources. Sharing resources can significantly strengthen the emergency response capability and improve the level of emergency response.

AREVA plans to enter mutual aid agreements with nearby mining operations. AREVA will reciprocate and support other mine sites or communities during any significant emergencies and offer resources, personnel or their services, as available. In the event internal resources are exceeded or the health facility is unavailable, AREVA would enact the mutual aid agreement. This plan will be developed and put in place during the commencement of licensing.

The framework of the agreement will be developed to ensure cooperation and improve communication between participating parties and will include:

- participant list
- intent
- training
- terms
- responsibilities
- costs
- injuries
- transportation
- liability protection to the participating parties
- review

AREVA will aim to organize some joint training sessions with their mutual aid partners. There will also be a minimum training requirement for all emergency personnel. In the event of an emergency at their site, AREVA will have trained personnel to receive the arriving teams and act as their guide. Visiting teams may be divided and combined with host teams as required to ensure familiarity with the operation, equipment and site layout. The purpose of doing this is to ensure a better response during an emergency.

All mine operations participating in the mutual aid agreement will sign the agreement and a copy will be forwarded to the Nunavut mines inspector. AREVA will seek feedback from stakeholders prior to implementing any mutual aid agreements.

At their current operations, AREVA Resources Canada Inc. has a Mutual Aid Agreement with Cameco Corporation, Claude Resources and Thyssen Mining Construction of Canada. Each of the companies have committed to providing available trained emergency response personnel and equipment if requested.

3 Response Times

Due to physical locality of the mine site and as the main Emergency Response Center will be based at the Kiggavik site, it is recognized that there may be significant response times between sites and from the mine sites to a hospital.

It is approximately 20 km between the Kiggavik and Sissons site. . It is estimated that complete response to an emergency at Sissons or along the Kiggavik-Sissons access road could take up to 30 minutes. To ensure timely call-out of the emergency response team, all employees will have communication equipment such as a radio, telephone or satellite phone to call from Sissons. In addition, all personnel will be trained in basic first response to a medical or spill emergency. All supervisors will be trained to the standard first aid level and there will be emergency response team members trained in advanced first aid at both Kiggavik and Sissons sites. Furthermore, there will be emergency first aid and spill response supplies situated at the Kiggavik, Sissons and Baker Lake Dock site. The exact placement of these supplies will be determined upon start of the operation; anticipated approximate locations are shown in Figures 1-3 in Section 4.

The road between Kiggavik and Baker Lake is approximately 110 km. As such, it is estimated that complete response to an emergency along the Kiggavik-Baker Lake access road could take up to 90 minutes. All drivers will be required to be trained to respond to spills at a first response level. They will also have radios to call for assistance if required. In the winter, the trucks will be required to travel in convoys, thus immediate response will available should a driver be involved with an incident.

The Kiggavik site will have a nurse stationed at the Health Centre or at camp at all times and they will have access to equipment and supplies that can handle medical emergencies for prolonged periods which may happen if severe weather hampers medical evacuations from site. They will be available both day and night to handle major medical emergencies. In addition, there will be emergency response team members trained in advanced first aid skills to assist the nurse in the event of a more serious medical emergency.

If further medical attention is required at a major hospital, the nurses and ERT will follow protocols to transfer the patient by flight to a hospital (see section 11.2.2). Before commencement of the project, AREVA will consult with available airlines to determine who is capable of providing medevac services from the mine site to a designated hospital.

AREVA will ensure that they use the prearranged third party provider for air ambulance evacuations required at the mine site.

4 Emergency Response Equipment and Facility Location

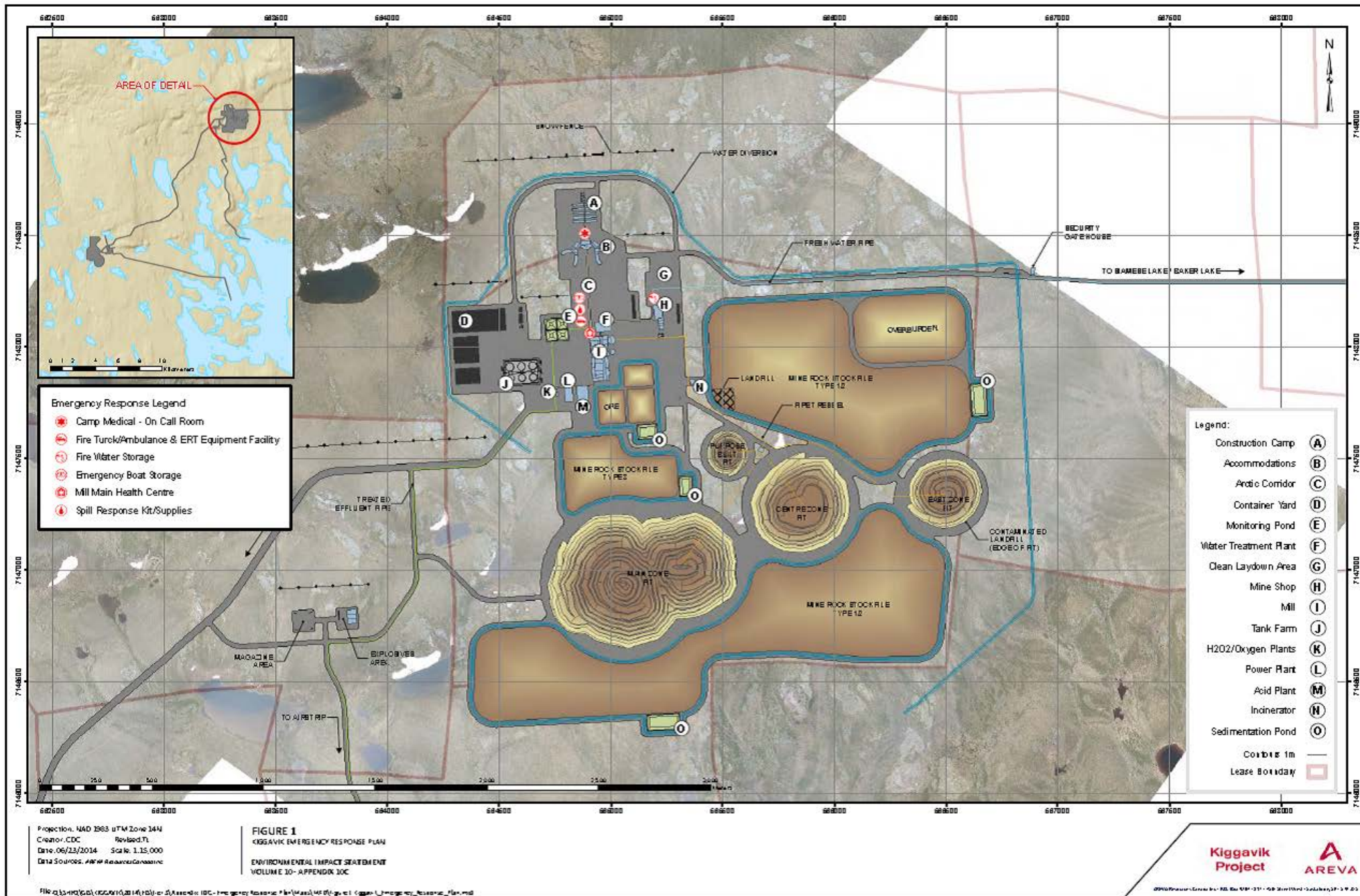


Figure 3 Baker Lake Site Emergency Response Plan

5 Underground Mine Rescue

Although underground mine rescue will be discussed in some sections below, a dedicated and more detailed Underground Mine Rescue Plan will be created at the time of licensing. In addition, detailed emergency response procedures will be drafted to include situations that may be more hazardous due to underground conditions. It will be developed after consultation with interested local communities, regulatory agencies, and Inuit organizations and will follow all the requirements of the Nunavut Mine Health and Safety Regulations.

Unique underground emergency situations may include:

- Unexpected / Unintentional explosion
- Fire / Heat / Smoke
- Falls of ground
- An inrush of water
- Power Failure
- Loss of main ventilation
- Seismic activity
- Situation on surface requiring evacuation of underground

Hazard identification (HAZID) and Hazard and Operability Studies (HAZOPs) analyses will be performed for underground mining operations. Design and construction will adhere to all regulation requirements and best practice guidelines to ensure optimum health and safety of all personnel.

Emergency response, including equipment and trained certified rescuers, will likely consist of joint teams of AREVA and contractor personnel.

6 Organizational Structure and Responsibility

6.1 General Manager

The General Manager is responsible for establishing and implementing the Emergency Response Team. He will ensure that there will be a qualified team and adequate resources to respond to all emergencies at the site. He will oversee all emergencies with the guidance of the incident commander. The General Manager designates a *Site Commander*. Typically the most senior person on site is designated as the Site Commander.

6.2 Site Commander

The Site Commander conducts the following, as appropriate to the emergency situation:

1. Establishes and remains at the Command Center located at an appropriate location.
2. Appoints a Communications Officer to collect information and maintain an event chronology.
3. Notifies appropriate on-site and off-site personnel that an emergency exists. Contacts are found on the *Emergency Contact List*
4. Obtains regular briefings from the Incident Commander/ supervisor of the area at risk, site Managers and other personnel.
5. Arranges for the Manager of Communications to handle all media inquiries.
6. Coordinates with the Incident Commander (1 IC) to evacuate if required.
7. Coordinates logistical support required by Incident Commander.
8. Coordinates activities and efforts of non-emergency response staff.
9. Obtains head count from Incident Commander.
10. Requests assistance from other off-site agencies.

6.3 Emergency Response Team (ERT)

The Emergency Response Team is defined by a list of persons as maintained by the on-site safety professionals based on personnel schedules. These designations are updated regularly and posted at prominent locations on the site. The team will comprise site employees who receive special training to assist in an emergency. The General Manager in consultation with the EHS Manager will select qualified candidates in sufficient numbers to facilitate the response programs required by the plan.

The Emergency Response Team will receive the special training required for adequate response to onsite emergencies. The team will be trained in appropriate procedures to:

- implement onsite safety and emergency response procedures
- respond to emergencies involving injuries and fatalities
- assist with evacuation procedures
- respond to emergencies involving fires or explosions
- control and mitigate spills or other accidental releases

There will be a separate Underground Mine Rescue team. The Underground Mine Rescue Team will likely consist of a combination of AREVA and contractor personnel. There will be two qualified Underground Rescue Teams prepared to respond during every shift. The Surface Emergency Response Team will also provide support as required. The training program of the emergency response members shall meet the requirements of the Nunavut Mine Health and Safety Regulations.

The titles and roles of the team members include but are not limited to those outlined below:

6.4 Incident Commander (1IC)

The **1IC** conducts the following, as appropriate to the emergency situation.

1. Acknowledges main switchboard that the call-out page has been received and the ERT is responding.
2. Identifies himself as the Incident Commander and identifies Second in Command (on radio).
3. Goes directly to the scene and completes a preliminary hazard assessment of the emergency area.
4. Communicates the type of response situation and immediate hazards to the ERT (on radio).
5. Issues instructions to the ERT if any additional protective or response equipment is required.
6. Dons personal protective equipment, as soon as reasonably practicable.
7. Coordinates the activities at the scene, including the activities of the ERT and other supporting personnel.
8. Communicates with the Site Commander. Specify additional resources required and update Site Commander of progress.
9. Communicates with medical staff at Health Centre.
10. Conducts initial briefing on arrival of ERT to scene.
11. Notifies Site Commander when emergency is over.
12. Arranges the presence of key personnel for briefing and debriefing of teams, and completes appropriate reporting.

13. Keeps all written material that is generated during the emergency, forwards it to the Communications Officer.
14. Completes Emergency Response Review report & files accordingly.

6.5 Incident Commander 2 (2IC)

1. Reports directly to the fire hall and don personnel protective equipment.
2. Co-ordinates emergency response personnel to respond to emergency for debriefing by incident commander (1IC).
3. Communicates with Incident Commander – 1IC by radio
4. Supervises and coordinates the activities of the ERT in conjunction with Incident Commander (1IC).
5. Assumes 1IC role if designated 1IC is not available.

6.6 Communications Officer

The Communications Officer manages the collection and recording of all written information, photographs, drawings and video recorded material that is generated during the emergency. This may involve the following, as appropriate to the emergency.

1. Records a chronology of events.
2. Maintains a log of all phone calls and time received or sent.
3. Monitors and records the time of all radio conversations during the emergency.
4. Creating logbooks and check lists.
5. Controls radio use and restricts it to emergency response only.
6. Obtain a list of all employees on site at the time of the emergency along with the names of their emergency contact person and telephone number in case it is needed (from personnel assistant).
7. Following an emergency, compiles the necessary information required to inform senior management and meet regulatory reporting requirements.

6.7 Safety, Health, Environment, Quality and Radiation Protection (SHEQ) Department

The Manager of Safety, Health, Environment, Quality and Radiation Protection (SHEQ) will ensure that emergency procedures and associated work instructions are reviewed periodically and revised as necessary. The emergency response plan is a living document which is continually reviewed and revised throughout the life of the Project to ensure it meets health, safety, and environmental performance standards. This process of adaptive management and continual improvement (Tier 2, Volume 2, Section 17) demonstrates the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) principles of Pilimmaksarniq

maintaining and improving skills through experience and practice and Qanuqtuurunnarniq being resourceful and flexible to solve problems (Nunavut 2008). The SHEQ Department will be responsible for ensuring that emergency response procedures are established and maintained to adequately respond to:

- incidents of personal injury or illness
- fire or explosion
- uncontrolled release of hazardous materials
- confined space rescue
- environmental spills

The on-site safety professionals will be responsible for ensuring that adequate training programs are in place to achieve and maintain competency of Emergency Response Team members in emergency response procedures. They will be responsible for designation of assignments during an emergency, conduct a debriefing session following an emergency and complete any reporting requirements. They may act as an incident commander during an emergency.

Emergency Response Planning for the Kiggavik Project will be managed by the SHEQ Department. More specifically, safety, health, environment and radiation protection professionals will provide the technical knowledge and expertise in devising and implementing emergency response requirements specific to their areas of responsibility.

7 Emergency Response Equipment

7.1 Overview

Emergency Response equipment will be maintained by on-site Health and Safety professionals and the Emergency Response Team. There will be adequate emergency response equipment to handle all types of anticipated emergencies. A sample list of types of equipment that will be available is provided below:

- Emergency Response Plan including relevant site drawings
- Procedures for specific emergency response scenarios
- Procedures for handling specific types of injuries and medical conditions
- Communication equipment (e.g. radios, pagers, telephones, PASS (personal alert safety system for firefighting))
- Specialized Personal Protective Equipment for ERT (e.g. approved turnout gear, hazmat suits, respirators, SCBA apparatus)
- Injury or illness response equipment
- Gas testing equipment
- Firefighting equipment including fire prevention
- Radiation monitoring equipment
- Search and rescue equipment
- Winter Survival equipment
- Spill response equipment including hazardous material spill response equipment
- Emergency response equipment such as AEDs, fire extinguishers, first aid kits, emergency showers and eye wash stations will also be placed in strategic locations throughout site.

Emergency facilities will include:

- Command Center and alternate Command Center at the Kiggavik site,
- Emergency Response Centre for emergency vehicles and ERT equipment (Figure 1),
- A Health Centre at the Kiggavik site (Figure 1),
- An on-call center at the camp accommodations for minor after-hour emergencies,
- Spill Response Kit/Supplies area at the Kiggavik site (Figure 1)
- A smaller Emergency Treatment Room at the Sissons site (Figure 2)
- Spill Response Kit/Supplies equipment at the Sissons site (Figure 2)
- An Underground Mine Rescue Station and Emergency Response Centre at the Sissons site.

Emergency vehicles will include:

- Fire truck,
- Ambulance,
- Pick-up trucks,
- Hazmat and emergency response trailer
- Snowmobiles,
- Boats,
- Heavy equipment such as excavators, loaders, graders and bulldozers

8 Training

All training records and co-ordination of training activities will be managed by the Training Group. They will have comprehensive training procedures to ensure training is conducted in accordance with Systematic Approach to Training (SAT). Refer to the OH&S Safety Plan for more detail on SAT.

8.1 Employees

Employees will undergo formal health, safety and emergency response training during Orientation. The training will identify site and job specific hazards. The training will also review standard operating procedures, use of personal protective equipment, initial response to an emergency situation, evacuation routes and muster locations, location of MSDS, spill containment and response, reporting and notification protocol and other general safety procedures.

Employees will receive specific emergency response training as required for their positions; for example this may include fire extinguisher training, confined space entry, self-rescue in freezing water or wilderness survival training. All supervisors will also receive standard first aid training.

8.2 Emergency Response Team

AREVA will have an adequate number of emergency response personnel trained and take into consideration shift changes. The Incident Commander, together with the Safety and Training group will be responsible for coordinating and/or delivering emergency response training onsite. The Emergency Response Team will participate in regular scheduled training and emergency response exercises to ensure that all members are trained in equipment use and emergency response methods.

The Emergency Response Team members will be trained in emergency identification and currently accepted response action techniques. Training will be related to specific emergency response roles, and will include:

- emergency chain-of-command,
- emergency response plan training,
- communication methods and signals,
- worker health and safety during emergency interventions,
- emergency equipment and use,
- emergency evacuation,
- offsite support and use,

- personal protective equipment and clothing,
- response to hazardous materials incidents,
- response to fire,
- wilderness survival training,
- ice and water rescue,
- search and rescue,
- fire response & firefighting techniques,
- spill response procedures and techniques on land, water, snow, and ice, and during all four seasons including marine spill response,
- spill response equipment and materials,
- marine shoreline recovery operations,
- debriefing

Emergency Response Team members will also receive training as Medical First Responders, some of the skills attained include:

- Cardiopulmonary Response (CPR),
- Advanced Patient Assessment Skills,
- Automated External Defibrillation,
- Spinal Immobilization and
- Oxygen Administration

9 Communication Systems

The primary basis for communication will be the phone system; back-up communication will be available via a satellite phone. For on-site communication, hand-held radios will be mandatory for all employees working or travelling in remote areas from the main camp. Satellite phones will be available for those working outside of radio contact. Back-up power sources and replacement batteries for communications equipment will be available to provide continuous, uninterrupted operation either at fixed facilities or at emergency sites.

Key site personnel will be accessible at all times by either portable radios, radios in vehicles, or office radios:

- The nurse will carry a hand-held radio and be available on-call by telephone in the evenings for emergencies.
- The Central Control Room Operator will monitor the radio and be available to answer internal, external and satellite phone calls twenty-four hours per day.
- Security personnel will also monitor for emergency calls on the radio twenty-four hours per day.
- Senior management personnel will rotate as “on-call managers” for after-hour emergencies.
- The on-site safety professional will also be available for on call emergencies either by radio or telephone and will be notified by the security guard on duty or the control room operator.

An updated notice will be posted providing the name and room number of key personnel on call. A list of all people on site for the current date will also be available to the on-site safety professionals and front office personnel. Lists of employees trained in first aid, mine rescue, and emergency response members will also be posted.

For external communication of emergencies, the site commander or designate will notify all external personnel using an updated Emergency Contact List located in strategic locations. The list (e.g. Attachment A) includes contacts for spill reporting, medical evacuations, Nunavut Worker’s Safety and Compensation, Baker Lake RCMP, Baker Lake Health Centre, external regulators, AREVA Saskatoon Head Office personnel and AREVA McClean Lake Operations key personnel.

10 Mass Casualty Management

A mass casualty incident is interpreted as any event resulting in a number of victims large enough to disrupt the normal course of emergency and health care services at the mine site, including events such as outbreaks. In a mass casualty incident, AREVA will have the capability to provide personnel trained to conduct assessments at the scene, triage, provide first aid treatment at the site, stabilize patients and evacuate where necessary.

An outline is provided below to describe the general response to a mass casualty event. A Mass Casualty procedure will be created using the information below and in consultation with the GN HSS; the procedure will include what resources will be available, including equipment and personnel, and also emergency contact numbers.

Human Resources

An Emergency Response Team (ERT) will be available at all times to respond to a mass casualty incident. Other personnel that may be called upon to respond to a mass casualty incident include:

- Safety and health professionals including safety coordinator, safety officers, technicians, industrial hygienist,
- Registered nurse,
- Environment and radiation protection professionals,
- Supervisors trained in first aid,
- Other AREVA staff as required

External assistance may be sought depending on the complexity of the incident. Anticipated assistance from the GN HSS will be minimal; however consultation and communication with the GN HSS will occur. Further assistance may be sought from nearby sites through mutual aid agreements.

The core responsibilities of the Incident Commander are described below.

- Performs overall coordination of the field operations,
- Receives reports from the other teams (e.g. assessment team, search and rescue, advance medical post),
- Continuously assesses the general situation,
- Coordinates requests in the field,
- Ensures links between sectors,
- Ensures the welfare of all staff involved in field operations,

- Liaises with site general manager or designate

Note that other response personnel responsibilities will be included in the Mass Casualty procedure.

10.1 Field Organization

Initial Assessment

This initial assessment is to identify the immediate extent and potential risk of the problem. The assessment will decide what resources are required and how to organize the field management. The information below will be brought to the command center before any decision is made on what actions to take.

The initial assessment team's responsibilities include:

- Travel to the incident site expeditiously,
- Establish:
 - precise location of the event,
 - time of the event,
 - type of incident,
- Estimate:
 - number of casualties,
 - other potential risk,
 - exposed population,
- Draws a single map of the area indicating:
 - main topographical features,
 - potential risk areas,
 - victims,
 - access roads,
 - various field areas,
 - limits of restricted area,
 - wind direction,
- Directs resources arriving in the field until the arrival of the incident commander,
- Hands over the map and briefs incident commander.

Identification of Field Areas

The key field areas that need to be established during an incident involving mass casualties are:

- impact zone,

- command post area,
- advance medical post area (AMP),
- access roads,
- risk areas,
- restricted areas

10.2 Management of Victims

10.2.1 Search and Rescue

The purpose of the search and rescue will be

- Locates victims,
- Removes victims from unsafe locations to collection point if necessary,
- Conducts initial triage of victims (acute/non-acute),
- Provides essential first aid,
- Transfers victims to Advance Medical Post

The search and rescue team will work in the impact zone under the command of the incident commander. Depending on the risks, employees who are capable may be requested to assist.

10.2.2 Field Care

If there are no significant risks in the field, field treatment may be necessary for victims who require first aid treatment. This will be provided by personnel trained in first aid.

Those victims who require lifesaving treatment will be stabilized and evacuated.

10.2.3 Triage

The purpose of field triage will be to identify those who need immediate transport and evacuation off site and those whose treatment can be delayed. The field triage will be conducted at 3 levels. This will include on-site triage, medical triage and evacuation triage.

Onsite Triage

The onsite triage identifies immediately with little resources whether victims are acute (red and yellow) or non-acute victims (green and black). These victims will be identified by colored ribbons. This will be done by trained ERT.

Medical Triage

The acute victims will be addressed first at the advance medical post where medical triage is conducted. The non-acute victims will be assessed following. The medical triage will be to identify victim status with more accurate information at this stage. They will be assigned as follows:

Red = requires immediate stabilization care and includes victims with:

- Shock status from any cause,
- Respiratory distress,
- Head injury with unequal pupils,
- Major external bleeding

The immediate care (intensive field care) provided to patients with a reasonable likelihood of surviving, will allow them to tolerate transfer to health care facilities and prepare them to receive treatment. It should also allow for the recategorization of victims from “red” status to “yellow”.

Yellow = requires close monitoring; care can be somewhat delayed. This category includes victims with:

- Risk of shock (e. g., heart attack, major abdominal trauma),
- Compound fractures,
- Femur/pelvic fracture,
- Severe burns,
- Unconscious/ head injury,
- Victim with uncertain status

These victims require close monitoring for any complication, will be stabilized and evacuated as soon as possible.

Green = requires delayed or no treatment, including victims with:

- Minor fracture,
- Minor wounds and burns

These patients, after receiving dressing and/or splinting, will be transferred at the end of the field operation.

- Hopelessly injured victims, if still alive at the end of the field operation, will be transferred to health care facilities.

Black = Deceased

Evacuation Triage

The evacuation triage will prioritize victims needing to be transported off site. The health nurse, in consultation with the company physician, will decide upon who will be moved to which hospital, what method and what escorts are required.

Red = to be transferred immediately or as soon as possible to nearest hospital with required services by air ambulance and with medical escort. This includes:

- Victims needing life-saving surgery,
- Victims needing function-saving surgery,
- Victims for ICU

Yellow = to be transferred, after evacuation of all red victims, to a tertiary hospital with first aider escort. This may be to a local health facility or hospital if services are available. This includes:

- Victims without life threatening problems needing tertiary hospital care

Green = to be transferred, at the end of the field operations, to the health center by available vehicles, without escort. This includes:

- Minor wounds and burns to health center;
- Hopelessly injured to hospital.

Black = transfer to morgue.

10.3 Other

This outline has been provided as such and is not inclusive of all the procedures that may encompass a mass casualty incident. The response and responsibilities will be affected by the size of the operation. Additional information that will be incorporated into the mass casualty management procedure include:

- Command Post,

- Advance Medical Post,
- Purpose and Roles
- Personnel and Responsibilities
- Location
- Equipment required
- Evacuation,
- Rules for Transfer
- Facilities available to Transfer & contact Information
- Preparation for Transport
- Evacuation of non-acute victims
- Health and Safety Measures,
- Security Measures,
- Health and Safety Measures for the Responders,
- Drills and Exercises

11 Emergency Scenarios

11.1 Necessities of Life Emergencies

11.1.1 Public Health Emergencies

In the event of a public health emergency, such as the outbreak of a communicable disease or contamination of drinking water sources, AREVA uses the following guiding principles to assist in making decisions during the public health emergency:

- AREVA is committed to providing a health and safe workplace;
- AREVA will follow the advice of, and work with, the health care authorities regarding the emergency to ensure maximum protection of workers and the public, and
- Individuals have the responsibility to make appropriate decisions to protect themselves, their coworkers and their families.

AREVA has gained planning experience for dealing with outbreaks of communicable disease in the past decade as outbreaks of Norovirus, H5N1, H1N1, and SARS have threatened to affect the workforce and disrupt business, and societal functioning. Through these experiences, AREVA has generalized plans for encounters with public health emergencies, respecting that guidance is needed from health authorities for unique aspects of the situation.

In the event of a public health emergency, AREVA will:

1. Establish lines of communications with workers, public and authorities;
 - a. The GN HSS, including community drinking water plant operators if required, will be consulted during the development of any public health emergency plans for their advice and experiences. The plans, including contact numbers and reporting requirements, will be provided to the public health authorities for consultation prior to site deployment. AREVA will also ensure that the GN HSS will be involved with any preparedness drills and exercises that are held.
 - b. During an outbreak of a communicable disease, AREVA on-site medical personnel will be in contact with public health authorities to provide regular updates. These updates will likely be via the telephone; follow-up reporting and other documentation will be issued to authorities as required.
 - c. Workers will be updated at department meetings and held as often as required to ensure all employees are aware of the situation and their responsibilities.
2. Organize staff and assign responsibilities;

- a. There will be a specific committee organized to communicate planning issues within departments. Committee members will be responsible for facilitating meetings and planning activities within departments. They will keep departments up to date on any developments and they will be responsible for communicating planning elements to departments.
 - b. The company physician and nurses will liaise with, and provide updated reports to, the public health authorities. The company physician will also provide advice to manage healthcare issues and support the site health nurses with management of illness on site.
3. Assess risk;
 - a. An exposure control plan will be developed for each outbreak to assess low to high risk groups. This will include methods of control to minimize exposure and prevent transmission.
 - b. Risk will also be assessed from a business perspective and controls implemented to minimize impact on critical activities and milestones.
4. Protect workers;
 - a. AREVA will work with the public health authorities to ensure worker protection is maximized. The following activities will be preventative measures that may be taken at site in the event of an outbreak of communicable disease:
 - i. Sharing of critical information in a timely manner with all employees and training on how to reduce transmission;
 - ii. Allowing employees to participate in planning committees;
 - iii. Providing disinfectants to all employees;
 - iv. Disinfecting as necessary by cleaning staff;
 - v. Temporary closure of public use areas such recreation facilities;
 - vi. Providing vaccinations where available;
 - vii. Having emergency medication on hand where available;
 - viii. Designating 'isolation' areas at camp if required;
 - ix. Increasing equipment and resources for reducing the transmission of disease (face masks, antiseptics) if required.
5. Prepare for service disruptions
 - a. In the event of an outbreak in the area, there will likely be an impact from critical suppliers to the Kiggavik Site. AREVA will consult with each of these suppliers to ensure they take the necessary precautions to minimize transmission amongst themselves and with employees (e.g. within the passenger planes). AREVA will also be informed of their contingency plans and assist where possible.
6. Prepare for absences
 - a. AREVA will have contingency plans to handle employee absenteeism in the case of outbreaks. This will include anticipation and preparation for critical staffing levels and training as required to handle critical tasks.

11.1.2 Communicable Disease Program Planning

To comply with requirements of the Communicable Disease Regulations of the Nunavut Public Health Act, AREVA will implement a Communicable Disease Program. AREVA healthcare providers will work with Public Health authorities to prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases.

Components of the program to manage communicable diseases at the worksite will include:

- Prevention and Immunizations (audits and inspections of cleaning activities, cafeterias, and common public areas, influenza immunization campaigns, liaising with Community Public Health on recent health issues)
- Education (posters, information and training sessions, presentations, distribute fact sheets)
- Identifying risks (all employee visits to the workplace health center will be documented and tracked in a confidential database)
- Emergency Response and Disease Control
- Isolation, Quarantine and Special Measures
- Transportation of Infected Persons
- Food Handling Requirements (as per Food Handling in Communicable Disease Regulations)
- Communication including notices and signs
- Notification of Chief Medical Health Officer (as per Notification and Treatment in Communicable Disease Regulations)
- Reporting (as per Notification and Treatment in Communicable Disease Regulations)
- Investigation
- Decontamination (as per Schedule B Disinfection in Communicable Disease Regulations)

The Communicable Disease program will be reviewed regularly by AREVA health personnel and the company physician. Once implemented, the program will be audited by the Quality Management personnel to identify areas of correction if required and how to improve. Training will be provided by AREVA health personnel with applicable staff such as the cleaning personnel, kitchen personnel and emergency response team. Employees' specific responsibilities and expectations will be presented during orientation to all new employees.

The GN-HSS will be consulted when the Communicable Disease program is created to ensure feedback is considered from all stakeholders and regulators.

11.1.3 Lack of Adequate Shelter

In the event of destruction or disruptions to the accommodation of the camp, attempts will be made to mobilize workers to another camp such as the emergency camp at Sissons or another safe

location. When these attempts fail, evacuation action will be initiated and workers will be flown off site. If evacuation is not possible due to weather, refuge will be sought in other heated buildings at site until workers can be safely evacuated.

11.1.4 Power Outages

During a power outage, generators will be available to provide temporary power. During the use of back-up generators, only activities critical to the necessity of life and operations will be permitted. If there are any malfunctions to the generators, standby/emergency portable generators will also be available for critical use.

A power system failure plan and procedure will be developed during detailed Project design. Specifically, the plan will address, but will not be limited to, back-up power systems, emergency responses to evacuate personnel from the mine if dewatering or ventilation systems fail, and emergency heating and lighting systems.

The plan and procedure will be reviewed on a regular basis and will be provided to the OHC for review.

Underground Power Outages

- In the event of a major power failure affecting any portion of the operating facilities at the mine, the employees within the working areas need to be aware of the hazards of unexpected loss of power and safely retreat to the refuge station to be accounted for by their supervisor.
- Electrical supervisor needs to be contacted as soon as reasonably possible to assess the reason for the outage, provide alternate power if able and to contact surface to report outage. The Control room will have a satellite phone available for power outages.
- Supervisors will attempt to locate and account for all workers under their control and be available to report the accountability check to the on-site safety professionals.
- The on-site safety professionals will coordinate a sweep through the affected operating area with a source of light to ensure no workers are trapped in a location they could not safely retreat from or are injured from the power failure event and also ensure there is no sign of fire. ERT will be summoned if required.
- Once all people are accounted for and it has been confirmed that there is no risk to the people by the power outage, operating supervisors will be advised and work can continue or reassigned depending on the job and the location of power failure.
- Once the power has been restored safe start up procedures must be followed and all work must be directed by the supervisor in charge of the affected areas.

11.1.5 Interruption to Potable Water Supply

Water for potable use at the Kiggavik site will be supplied from Siamese Lake and from Mushroom Lake for the Sissons site. When such an interruption to the potable water system occurs, water use will be restricted to drinking and for cooking over other uses. Boiled and bottled water may be provided to personnel during these restrictions depending on the reason for interruption. Equipment will be repaired or replaced as needed. Water will be hauled by truck from alternate sources if necessary, while long-term alternative supply sources are identified, if required, in consultation with regulatory authorities.

In the event of a significant impact to the potable water at either Baker Lake or Chesterfield inlet, AREVA will notify the authorities of the GN HSS and water treatment authorities. Residents will be notified accordingly and advised to follow any restrictions. AREVA will haul water from an alternate source if necessary and will consult with communities and regulatory authorities to determine a longer term alternative supply source if necessary.

11.1.6 Interruption to Food Supply

Food arrives from outside the site primarily by air for perishable goods, and by sealift for non-perishables. Therefore, prolonged poor weather could limit airlifts of perishable food items. Airstrip lighting will make it easier for pilots to land during some events such as extreme weather. Sufficient food supplies will be kept at each site to account for a prolonged delay in food deliveries.

11.1.7 Sewage System Failures

AREVA will have its own maintenance and service staff to operate the sewage system including having a certified plumber on site at all times. Troubleshooting and repairs will be undertaken immediately if a system fails to ensure ongoing treatment. If the problem is expected to persist for some time, back-up procedures will be implemented as follows:

- Restrict water use to necessities (drinking, cooking, etc.)
- Switch to latrine toilets and temporarily contain greywater
- Develop emergency or alternate disposal options in consultation with applicable government agencies

11.2 Personnel Emergencies

11.2.1 Medical Emergencies

All injuries at site are required to be reported, including occupational and non-occupational. The health center will be prepared to manage illness at the workplace. Staff will be knowledgeable on treatment capabilities. At AREVA's current operation, the McClean Lake mine site health nurses are able to treat illnesses beyond those of regular registered nurses through creation of standing orders of the company physician. The nurses liaise regularly with the company physician on patients' conditions. They treat the patient at site if possible or stabilize and evacuate if necessary. Workers with mental health issues will be treated in a similar manner as an injury; if external assistance and treatment are required, the individual will be stabilized and assisted off site if required. At the McClean Lake site, there are equipment and medication to manage and treat common injuries and illness. During the time of licensing, an assessment will be performed to determine what equipment and medication will be required for the Kiggavik site. AREVA has received questions about what facilities will be on-site for emergencies (IQ-RIW 2009⁵).

11.2.2 Minor Injuries & Medical Illness

For minor injuries or illness requiring medical attention, employees will be required to notify their supervisor and then report directly to the Health Centre.

11.2.3 Medical Evacuations - Serious Injuries & Medical Illness

In the event of medical or related emergencies, any person who discovers someone injured or is injured themselves:

1. Get help.
 - a. Call the Central Control Room/Switchboard Operator using the radio or phone.
 - b. Send someone for help.
 - c. Do not use the injured person's name over the radio.
2. Assess the hazard(s) and eliminate, if safe to do so.
3. Attend to the injured person if it is safe to do so.
 - a. Begin first aid, if trained.

⁵ IQ-RIW 2009: *The women were also worried about worker health and safety, and wanted to know what kinds of medical facilities would be on site in the event of an emergency*

- b. Do not move injured person unless they are in immediate danger.
 - c. Re-assure the injured person that help is on the way.
4. Wait for help to arrive.
5. Provide information to ERT.
6. Follow instructions of the Incident Commander.

The onsite ERT will secure the scene and ensure hazards are minimized prior to entering the scene. The ERT and nurse will implement their protocols to address medical emergencies, providing further care, coordinating uninjured personnel to assist in the response, and arrange transfer to other health care facilities elsewhere as necessary.

11.2.4 Medical Evacuation Plan

In the event of an injury, the nurse at the Health Centre will:

- Stabilize the injured person and administer treatment with the assistance of the medical emergency responders.
- The nurse, in consultation with the company physician, will determine if medevac is required and what method of transportation is required.
- They will use one of the following medical facilities:

Winnipeg Health and Science Center Trauma Team Main ER Doctor in Charge	204-787-5045 or 204-787-2071 204-774-6511
Rankin Inlet Health Center Rankin Inlet Health Care Centre Rankin Inlet Head Nurse	867-793-2816 867-645-8300 after hours 6701 867-669-4111
Churchill Hospital	204-675-8881

- If a medevac is required, the Health Center nurse will notify the site/incident commander. The nurse or incident commander will notify the airline (agreement to be made at the time of licensing).
-
- Information that will be relayed to the Medical and Facility will be filled out using a form similar to Attachment C and include Patient's name, date of birth, family contacts, site contact information, description of injury, existing medical conditions including what

medication they may be taking, past medical history and treatment/medication administered.

- The form will be faxed to the Medical Facility receiving the patient and a copy will be given to the Medevac team.
- Patient will be stabilized before transfer.
- The patient may be escorted by the ERT members if required.
- If the Medevac team is available to come to site, they will be met at the airstrip and accompanied to the Kiggavik site. The Medevac team will stabilize and escort the patient to a medical facility.
- The ERT team will assist the Medevac team into the ambulance and into the aircraft.
- The nurse will notify the medical facility of the estimated time of arrival to their closest airport. The Medevac pilot will notify the receiving airport traffic controller that an ambulance is required for transportation to the receiving Medical Facility.
- The Medevac team will notify the Medical Facility and the Site Commander of their arrival to the airport and the receiving ambulance will transport the patient to the Medical Facility.
- The Medical Facility will update the AREVA Health Centre nurse with updates on the patient's condition. The HR team in communication with the Health Centre will be in contact with family members and provide them with any assistance.

11.2.5 Fatality

In the event of a fatality at the Kiggavik site, AREVA will have specific procedures to provide as much privacy for the worker and their family as possible, and to maintain/ secure the scene for investigation as required by regulations. Counseling will be offered to family and/or community members and co-workers.

An internal investigation will be conducted in the event of a workplace injury.

11.2.6 Missing Persons

To reduce the potential for missing persons, personnel will check-in regularly by radio or phone and execute proper remote work practices.

If a person does not check-in, ERT will be contacted and the Incident Commander will co-ordinate for a search and rescue operation. Resources such as personnel, equipment, land vehicles, and aircraft will be mobilized to aid search and rescue operations. Additional resources and services from local communities and other operations will be drawn upon as needed and if available.

11.2.7 Missing or Overdue Aircraft or Vehicle

Aircraft and trucks will remain in contact with dispatch while departing from and en route between sites. Aircraft carriers will be required to have their own Health and Safety Programs including Emergency Response plans which will be reviewed by AREVA.

In the event that a vehicle does not report, the EHS Manager will be notified and they will in turn initiate the Emergency Response action. Additional support for rescue operations will be implemented with site personnel and appropriate regulatory authorities as needed.

In the event of an accident involving an aircraft or vehicle, injuries will be reported to the Kiggavik Health Center as soon as possible. Injured personnel will be transported to the Kiggavik Health Center and treatment provided by the nurse or arrangements made to medevac if required.

11.3 Natural Environment-Related Emergencies

11.3.1 Severe Winter Conditions

Concerns have been raised by community members about how severe weather could affect operations (EN-CH OH Oct 2012⁶ EN-AR OH Nov 2013⁷). It is recognized that severe snow storms and winter wind storms can occur during much of the year. Depending on the severity of these storms, it may be necessary to modify or cease work activities. During whiteout conditions, individuals driving along the Kiggavik-Baker Lake access road or the site roads will be required to take refuge in emergency shelters situated along the roads. It is anticipated that these shelters will be situated approximately every 10km. Supplies will be adequate to maintain refuge for 10 days.

Vehicle operators will be trained in wilderness survival and will ensure they have adequate fuel supply to reach destination. Vehicles traveling the access roads will be equipped with a radio for communication and during the winter season, the vehicles will be required to travel in convoys to ensure there is immediate assistance if required. Vehicles will also be equipped with basic emergency survival kits. Vehicle operators will be responsible for carrying their own time sensitive medications such as insulin. An example of a typical emergency survival kit includes:

⁶ EN-CH OH Oct 2012: *Would you operate during blizzards? Would you have safety structures along the road?*

⁷ EN-AR OH Nov 2013: *Baffinland ran into a problem when 4 pick-ups got stuck in stormy weather on road. Distance between shelters were too far and survival packs carried in pick-ups were not adequate.*

- Blanket/sleeping bag
- First aid kit
- Candles/matches
- Whistle
- Non-perishable food
- Tarp/reflective blanket for shelter
- Container for melting snow
- Flashlight
- Rope
- Reflective device such as a mirror
- Shovel

11.3.2 Wildlife Encounters and Incursions

The possibility exists that wildlife may be encountered at the Kiggavik site. Some examples of wildlife that may be encountered include wolves, caribou, grizzly bears, foxes, wolverines and muskoxen. Personnel should take all necessary preventative measures to minimize the chance of an encounter, as outlined in the Wildlife Mitigation Plan. In the event an encounter does occur, refer to the Health and Safety Plan for procedures on how to respond to specific animals.

Vehicle collision with wildlife is possible. To minimize collisions personnel will abide by the prescribed speed limits imposed on project-related traffic. Wildlife fatalities from traffic incidents or other events will be reported to the EHS Manager, who will in turn contact Government of Nunavut wildlife officer and local hunters and trapper organizations. Firearms will be prohibited at all sites, except for use by authorized personnel.

11.3.3 Floods

Flooding could potentially occur within local watersheds affecting access along roads or if a drainage crossing structure is dammed. Serious emergencies are not envisaged from surface flooding. Washed out road sections and crossing structures will be repaired using available equipment. The flooded area will be secured and only authorized repair personnel will be permitted to access the area until the road or crossing is safe to use.

Underground flooding is considered unlikely due to the low hydraulic conductivity in the surrounding bedrock and the diversion ditches on surface that will minimize any surface inflows into the mines. Adequate pumping capacity within the mines will be available to recover water that enters the pit or underground workings. If flooding were to occur, additional pumping capacity would be available on-site to supplement the dewatering rate. There will be adequate storage and treatment capacity to accommodate additional short-term flows. If conditions dictate, mine operation will be curtailed and employees evacuated if there is risk to health and safety of personnel.

11.3.4 Seismicity

The risk of any seismic activity causing damage in Nunavut is low. However, in the event of an earthquake, follow these procedures:

If **INDOORS**:

- **DROP** to the ground; take **COVER** by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and **HOLD ON** until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, loadbearing doorway.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.
- **DO NOT** use the elevators.

If **OUTDOORS**:

- Stay there.
- Move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires.
- Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits and alongside exterior walls. Ground movement during an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of death or injury. Most earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects.

If in a **MOVING VEHICLE**:

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads or bridges that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

If **TRAPPED UNDER DEBRIS**:

- Do not light a match.
- Do not move about or kick up dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

If working UNDERGROUND:

- Follow instructions in Section 7.4.3
- Proceed to the refuge station.
- Keep in contact with ERT and follow their instructions.

Notify your Supervisor of your condition as a headcount will be performed to ensure the health and safety of all personnel. If you are injured, contact your Supervisor and proceed to the Health Center or call ERT. Follow the instructions of your Supervisor following an earthquake for any special measures that may be required such as shutdowns or inspections.

11.4 Operational Emergencies

11.4.1 Slope Failures and Fall of Grounds

The slopes of the pit walls will be monitored on a regular basis. Slope stability will be monitored to ensure that a massive slope failure does not occur. Visual inspections will include observing the walls for overhangs, loose, boulders, water inflows and potential changes in the face. The travelway will also be inspected for adequate and competent berms and surface conditions such as being dusty or slippery or areas requiring repair.

Personnel will be evacuated from the pit if there are any signs of slope instability or sloughing noticed. The area will be stabilized before anyone is permitted to enter. For underground fall of grounds emergencies, follow instructions in Section 7.4.3.

11.4.2 Fires

There are a number of systems that will be in place to protect and prevent a fire from occurring. A set of planned, coordinated, controlled and integrated activities with regards to fire protection for the Kiggavik Project will comprise the fire protection program. Its purpose is:

- To minimize undue loss of life and fire related injuries for facility occupants and emergency responders,

- To protect and maintain radioactive material in a safe and stable condition in the event of a fire occurring,
- To minimize economic loss and business interruption resulting from fire damage,
- To minimize the risk of hazardous chemical releases including radiological release to the public, facility personnel or into the environment in the event of a fire,

The objectives the fire protection program will include:

- Prevent uncontrolled fires from starting
- Detect, extinguish and control fires that do occur
- Provide adequate protection to protect structures, systems and components to life safety so that safe shutdown can be achieved if a fire does occur
- Ensure all personnel, including emergency response personnel, are adequately trained with respect to fire safety and emergency response
- Comply with the National Fire Code and National Building Code of Canada
- Continual monitoring, auditing and reporting of conditions and programs

Fire Prevention

There will be specific elements designed to increase employee awareness of fire hazards in the workplace. The fire prevention activities will be performed to reduce the hazards where possible and limit the risk of uncontrolled fires.

Awareness of basic fire principles and practices will be provided to all personnel to ensure that they know which procedures to follow in the event they come upon an uncontrolled fire or hear the fire alarm. Employees are also made aware of how to report a fire in the event a fire does break out. This information is provided to all employees and contractors during the site orientation and reinforced during drills.

In addition, emergency equipment such as fire extinguisher locations and job specific tasks will be shown to all new personnel by their supervisor during the initial orientation. Fire extinguisher training will also be provided to all personnel in their first year of employment and every third year thereafter.

The smoking policy will be reviewed with all employees during the initial orientation. Receptacles will be placed in the smoking areas to ensure cigarette butts are properly discarded.

Housekeeping is maintained by each department and is the responsibility of each individual to ensure that their workplace is orderly. Routine inspections will be conducted by all departments and the on-site safety professionals to monitor the workplace. The Occupational Health Committee will also conduct monthly inspections of areas. Housekeeping responsibilities include identifying

unacceptable fire hazards such as improper storage of materials, improper handling of materials, access and egress issues and inspection of fire protection equipment.

Those involved in hot work processes, involving open flames or the production of heat or spark, will perform a hazard assessment prior to the hot work being performed. This includes a permitting system that identifies the worker involved, requirements for a fire watch, inspection of the area for housekeeping, reviews of the equipment being used, identification of protective measures that need to be taken to minimize fire risk and identification of the fire protection equipment in the area. In addition, it includes work instructions for higher risk activities.

The storage, transportation and handling of flammable liquids, combustible liquids, compressed gases and radioactive materials will be managed by several groups. All will be knowledgeable in the handling of these materials; the people involved include the health, safety, environment, radiation protection, services and warehouse personnel. Waste Handling will be managed by the environment professionals. Transportation of transient combustible material and non-combustible material will be managed by specific departments. The on-site safety professionals will have portable gas detection equipment that can monitor combustible gases if necessary. There will be procedures to provide specific instructions on proper handling procedures to minimize the risk of a fire.

The maintenance, tests and inspections performed on the fire protection system at the Kiggavik site will be designed to meet the requirements of the National Fire Code, National Building Code of Canada, Provincial Regulations and OHSAS 18001 Standards. AREVA will also ensure that the Kiggavik Project is in compliance of any specific license requirements for fire protection.

Fire protection systems remain on stand-by for extended periods of time and are expected to perform as designed in the event there is a fire. The performance and reliability are verified through testing, inspecting and maintenance on a scheduled basis as recommended by the NFC. A systematic approach will be applied to managing the testing, inspection and maintenance of these systems.

Maintenance and Repairs

Routine maintenance activities and troubleshooting will, at times, require fire protection systems to be taken off-line. When any fire protection system is impaired, proper notifications and precautions must be taken to ensure that the health and safety of both people and property is not compromised.

Written notification is required when it is anticipated a fire protection system will be impaired or is known to be impaired. The on-site safety professionals will issue notification, at a minimum to, all Managers, affected Supervisors and personnel, Emergency Response Team and Insurance Underwriters. Required impairments will be managed to be as short as possible. Appropriate post impairment testing will be performed and documented to ensure that the system is functioning as required. Personnel are notified by the on-site safety professionals when the system is back online.

The notification includes:

- what is impaired,
- how long the system is expected to be off-line,
- compensatory measures and
- when it is expected to return to normal

Fire Safety Plan

There will be a Fire Safety Plan written for the Kiggavik Project providing specific information pertinent to a fire emergency response. It will be reviewed at a minimum of once per year. Hardcopies will be placed in strategic locations. The Fire Safety Plan will include, at a minimum:

- information on specific responsibilities,
- list of emergency instructions in the event of a fire,
- list of site drawings and fire pre-plans for major buildings on site (see Attachment B for template) and will be developed by the ERT. They include information on the construction, fire detection and suppression systems, access points, emergency lighting, fire water, utility isolation points and information about dangerous goods storage,
- Amount and type of flammable substances on site,
- training provided to personnel during orientation on basic emergency response for a fire,
- fire protection inspections,
- execution of fire drills,
- description of how fire hazards are controlled at the site,
- descriptions of specific fire hazards at the site and quantities of flammable substance on site,
- list of emergency supplies available on site,
- reporting requirements and documentation process after a fire

Underground Fires

Underground mine fires are an extremely hazardous situation with the potential for catastrophic loss of life and damage to the mine operations. Particular care must be taken to ensure the rescuers do not become victims themselves when fighting an underground fire. Specific training will be provided for underground firefighting which include:

- Understanding of the principles of mine ventilation,
- Using the instruments to measure mine ventilation,
- Underground firefighting methods,
- Rescue procedures following an explosion.

Reporting of Underground Fires

Underground fires must be reported promptly. Follow these instructions if there is an underground fire:

1. Activate fire suppression system if fire is on equipment.
2. If safe to do so, use nearby fire extinguishers to extinguish the fire.
3. Warn all personnel in the immediate area (voice, radio, and phone) to evacuate to a safe location.
4. Initiate the alarm/warning system to all employees.
5. Do not expose yourself to unnecessary risk and keep a clear area of retreat behind you.
6. If the fire is too big, do not hesitate, leave the area immediately and evacuate.
7. Proceed to the nearest refuge station, fresh air base or out of the mine if safe to do so.
8. Utilize self-rescue device to protect from smoke exposure.
9. If unable to travel safely to refuge station, take refuge in heading and utilize compressed air header and any available material – vent tubing, clothing, etc. to construct a shield around yourself. Remain in the location until mine rescue team arrives.
10. Once you have reached the refuge station or fresh air base follow refuge station protocols and provide for accountability.

The detailed Underground Mine Rescue Plan will include considerations to:

- Primary escape routes,
- Secondary escape routes,
- Location of refuge stations.
- Location of self-rescuer caches.
- Ventilation
- Auxiliary fans in the event of a fire.
- Ventilation doors and regulators in the event of a fire.
- Location of fire doors.
- Refuge stations.

The Underground Emergency Plan will be regularly updated and reviewed with workers.

11.4.3 Underground Emergencies/Refuge Stations

Under certain disaster situations all workers in a mine may not be able to reach the surface safely. Upon hearing the warning from fellow workers, supervisors to evacuate, follow these directions:

Underground Emergency – Other than Fire

Any person discovering an emergency shall:

1. If safe to do so try to rectify the situation with the tools you have at the scene
2. Perform first aid if safe to do so
3. Rope off or barricade the area if possible
4. Escape to nearest refuge station following up cast ventilation or out of the mine and warn all others along the way.
5. Report the emergency by calling the appropriate numbers from the Emergency Contact Number sheet located in the refuge station
 - a. When reporting the incident it is of extreme importance that you include the following information.
 - b. Who is calling and who is involved?
 - c. What happened and what have you done?
 - d. When did this happen?
 - e. Where are you and where is the emergency?
 - f. Who and what do you need for a response? First aid, rescue stench gas, other assistance?
 - g. Stand by the phone and wait for further instructions

If directed to evacuate, follow these instructions:

1. Stop work immediately,
2. Note the time you received the warning
3. Calmly proceed in an up cast direction to the nearest refuge station or out of the mine
4. Utilize self-rescue device at the first sign of smoke or fire.
5. Once safely at the refuge station or central muster location, follow the refuge station protocol and provide for accountability.
6. Review the refuge station emergency procedures posted inside the refuge chamber.
7. Check the mine phone for operation and call outside the mine. Report the following information:
 - a. Your name and name of others in refuge.
 - b. Refuge Chamber location.
 - c. Outside conditions.
 - d. That you are safe in refuge.
8. Remain in the refuge station, even if communication is cut off.
9. Stay calm, conserve energy and cap lamps, sit down on benches.
10. Have one person walk around room periodically to stir up the air.
11. Do not be tempted to wander about the mine seeking safe passage out.
12. Remain in the refuge until you are rescued by mine rescue personnel or contact is made declaring it safe to leave the refuge station by mine official in charge of the emergency.

Permanent refuge stations will be located at strategic places in the mine to provide a place of refuge in areas from which escape may not be possible. Permanent refuge stations will be built in such a way and in such locations that they will protect miners from dangerous gases, fire and gas explosions. Note a refuge station can serve other purposes as well; underground lunch rooms, tool cribs and repair shops can be constructed and equipped to serve as emergency refuge stations if required.

Properly sized refuge stations will be located underground in accordance with the requirements of the Nunavut Mine Health and Safety Regulations. The refuge stations will be clearly marked and constructed of non-combustible material.

The stations will be equipped with:

- a supply of potable water,
- a means of communicating with the mine rescue station in an emergency or other situation,
- general lighting,
- seating capacity for as many persons as the refuge station is designed to shelter,
- an adequate supply of door sealant to stop air from entering the refuge station,
- a sealable container that can be used as a toilet,
 - a copy of the procedures for firefighting underground and a plan the ventilation system and routes to the escape exits, both of which will be posted,
 - at least one first aid kit,
 - where required,
- a source of heat to maintain a minimum temperature of 10 °C in the refuge station, or
- if the heat may cause ground instability, warm suits will be provided sufficient to prevent hypothermia for as many persons as the refuge station is designed to shelter, and
- an air supply independent of the mine ventilation system and designed to provide a minimum of 12 hours supply of air for as many persons as the refuge station is designed to shelter;
- weekly inspections to ensure that the refuge station is equipped as required and that the equipment is in good working order;
- suitable signs showing the direction of airflow and the routes to refuge stations, and escape exits are posted at all junctions leading from worksites.

11.4.4 Radiation Incidents

The radiation protection (RP) professionals will offer their expertise to the Emergency Response Team in the event of an incident involving radioactive material occurs. A most likely emergency scenario involving radioactive material would be the spill of ore. They will be in direct communication with and offer guidance to the Incident Commander.

There is no foreseeable circumstance involving uranium-bearing radioactive materials at the Kiggavik site which would result in an emergency situation as a result of their radioactive properties.

Similarly, environmental spill response plans consider treatment of radioactive materials in an integrated fashion. Environmental spill responders are trained in radiation protection. In the event of an environmental spill involving radioactive materials, there is no foreseeable circumstance involving uranium-bearing radioactive materials at the Kiggavik site which would result in a situation where an environmental component is acutely endangered as a result of their radioactive properties.

However, all materials will be cleaned up in a systematic manner or contained using the following precautions.

Personal Protective Equipment

- All emergency response personnel will wear protective clothing (disposable coveralls, booties, head covers, gloves and respirator).

Contamination Control

- To minimize the spread of contamination, a contamination zone will be established with distinct egress and exit points to ensure proper decontamination is conducted.
- Emergency personnel will work from upwind of the spill, cover it with plastic sheeting to minimize spreading, using stakes or nails, where necessary, to hold it down.
- All personnel, including those injured, equipment and vehicles will be scanned for contamination prior to leaving the incident site.

Monitoring

- Gamma dose rate measurements will be taken and the assignment of direct reading dosimeters (DRDs) to selected emergency response personnel. Dose assessments will be completed by the radiation protection professionals as required.

First Aid

- Use first aid treatment according to the nature of the injury. Treatment of personnel will be considered priority.

Fire

- Presence of radioactive material will not influence the fire control processes and should not influence selection of techniques.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Do not move damaged packages; move undamaged packages out of fire zone if safe to do so.

Spill or Leak

- If possible use the shovel and plastic to dig or dike off a catch/containment basin and use non-combustible absorbent material if required.
- Barricade the spill area using rope and stakes and erect radioactive material signs.
- Keep traffic and bystanders away from the spill area;
- Do not attempt to clean up any of the spilled material;
- After completing this, make the necessary contacts as noted above; and
- Minimize the time spent in close proximity (within a few meters) from the material as well as any potential ingestion or inhalation of the material.
-

More information on response to offsite spills of radioactive material is provided in Technical Appendix 10B - Spill Contingency and Landfarm Management Plan. Vehicle Related Emergencies.

For vehicle related emergencies, including that of rollovers and collisions the Incident Commander and ERT will secure the scene and ensure no additional hazards exist before entering the scene. Injuries, fire and spills as a result of vehicle incidents will be responded to according to procedures described above, though specialized equipment such as extrication equipment may be required depending on the nature of the emergency.

The response will be similar light and heavy duty equipment, as well as any power mobile equipment, though specialized equipment may be required depending on the nature of the emergency.

11.4.5 Ice Emergencies

If someone has fallen into water or through ice:

- Stop all work in the area.
- Rescue the victim if it is safe to do so.
- Provide first aid and CPR as needed.

- Take steps to prevent hypothermia (dry clothing, sleeping bag /blankets, sweetened hot liquids).
- Call ERT for help by radio.

A detailed procedure will be in place for ice rescue. All ERT will be trained for ice emergencies. The following is a summary:

- Establish a hazard zone to ensure rescuers will not put themselves at risk.
- Although rescue is shore based, rescuers should be dressed in dry suits and PFDs in anticipation they be required to enter the water
- A second rescuer will be dressed for back-up and assist the rescue if required.
- The ice will tend to fracture quite distance from the hole, a plank or ladder may be required to distribute the weight of the rescuers
- Determine location of victim before they submerge.
- Any person(s) attempting rescue of anyone fallen through ice will be secured with a rope onto a secured point well away from the hole
- Use tactics such as Talk, Reach, Throw, Row, Go to rescue person (rescue options not in sequential order, use best practice according to emergency).
- Immediately treat for hypothermia

11.4.6 Marine Transport Incidents

For marine transport incidents, refer to the Technical Appendix 2J – Marine Transportation. AREVA will ensure that the Marine shipping company has a Health, Safety and Environmental Protection Plan which includes an Emergency Response Plan. AREVA ERT will assist with the marine shipping company in the event of an emergency.

11.4.7 Spill Incidents

For spill incidents, the Environment professionals will work together with the Incident Commander and the ERT to ensure response is handled in an appropriate manner. For spill incident response, refer to the Technical Appendix 10B - Spill Contingency and Landfarm Management Plan.

11.4.8 Hazardous Materials Incident

For response and incidents related to hazardous materials refer to the Technical Appendix 2U - Hazardous Materials Plan and Technical Appendix 10B - Spill Contingency and Landfarm Management Plan.

11.4.9 Explosives Emergencies

For preventative handling and storage measures, refer to the Technical Appendix 2C – Explosives Management Plan. The ERT as directed by the IC1 with the assistance of the explosives professionals will assist with securing the area and evacuating personnel to safe locations.

12 Risk of Financial Losses and Insurance

Risk assessments are conducted periodically and as a new activity or process is being considered. The assessments are to identify potential and known risks and give consideration to whether potential losses might be insured against, or left uninsured. With the assistance of external insurance advisors, economically justified insurance will be put in place to provide for financial losses that can follow from:

- Physical property loss or business interruption;
- Land, air or marine transport incident;
- Environmental impairment incident; and
- Third party liability claim.

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Attachment A Sample – Existing Kiggavik Site Emergency Contact List – Current as of May 2011

KIGGAVIK PROJECT			
Kiggavik Camp	Facility Supervisor, ERP Supervisor, ERP Summer Students	Camp Office	306-683-9843
	Project Geologist, Geologists	Exploration Office	306-683-9862
		Kitchen Phone	306-683-9825
		Site Sat Phone	011-8816-314-67865
General Manager, Kiggavik Project	Frederic Guerin	Office	306-343-4631
		Cell	306-270-2915
		Home	306-978-7464
Manager, Nunavut Affairs	Barry McCallum	Office	867-793-2000
		Cell	306-262-4636
		Home	902-562-3314
Facility Supervisor	Daniel Zunti	Office	306-343-4524
		Cell	306-717-0042
Env.& Radiation Protection Supervisor	Kim Sarauer	Office	306-343-4043
		Cell	306-270-1197
Sr. Project Engineer	Nicola Banton	Office	306-343-4679
		Cell	306-270-2828
		Home	306-384-2277
Baker Lake Areva Office	Jeff Hart	Office	867-793-2000
		Cell	867-793-1564
		Home	867-793-2821
NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE			
Government of Nunavut 24 hour spill report line		Phone	867-920-8130
		Fax	867-873-6924
		email	spills@gov.nt.ca

WORKERS' SAFETY & COMPENSATION COMMISSION			
Iqaluit	Martin van Roy	Phone	867-979—8527
		Fax	867-979-8501
		24-hour	800-661-0792
		Toll Free Fax	866-979-8501
SAFETY			
RCMP - Baker Lake		Phone	867-793-0123
		Fax	867-793-2149
RCMP - Central Emergency Number		Phone	867-793-1111
Air Ambulance (Rankin Inlet)		Phone	867-645-4455
Baker Lake Health Centre		Phone	867-793-2816
Poison Control Centre 24 hour emergency		Phone	1-800-268-9017
REGULATORS			
EC Enforcement Officer	Curtis Didham	Phone	867-975-4644
		Cell	867-222-1925
		Fax	867-873-8185
INAC - Water Resources Officer	Andrew Keim	Phone	867-975-4289
		Fax	867-975-6445
INAC - Manager, Field Operations	Peter Kusugak	Phone	867-975-4295
		Fax	867-975-6445
Kivalliq Inuit Association		Phone	867-645-2800
		Fax	867-645-2348
Nunavut Water Board		Phone	867-360-6338
REGULATORS (cont'd)			
DFO - Habitat Impact Assessment	Joanne Rose	Phone	867-979-8005
		Fax	867-979-8039
GN Department of Health and Social Services	Xxxxxxx xxxxxx	Phone	(867) 975-5700
		Fax	(867) 975-5705

AREVA - SASKATOON OFFICE			
Manager, Communications	Alun Richards	Office	306-343-4637
		Cell	306-227-3259
		Home	306-343-7833
VP, Operations	Jim Corman	Office	306-343-4595
AREVA - MCCLEAN LAKE			
Site Commander		Cell	306-633-7766
Jack Richards		Cell	306-221-2627
Emergency Response Team		Sat Phone	011-8816-314-65773

Attachment B Fire Pre-Plan

Building Name			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	
Location on Site		Building Phone #		Emergency Contact and Phone #
BUILDING INFORMATION				
Below Grade Floors:		# of Storey's or Height in m:		Dimensions:
Mechanical Room Location:		Type of Heat:		Electrical Isolation:
Roof Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Steel <input type="checkbox"/> Composite roof		Stairway and Walkways:		Building Construction Type:
Is there a roof access? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Major Occupancy(s):	Building Status:	Upper Floor Construction:
EMERGENCY ACCESS				
Location:				
FIRE ALARM SYSTEM				
Fire Alarm System and Panel <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			Location:	
Enunciator Location:			Signal Silence Location:	
Reset Switch Location:	Fire Alarm:		Manual Pull Station:	
FIRE ALARM DETECTORS				
Smoke Detection	Furnace Duct Smoke Detection	Sprinklers w/ Water – Flow Detection		Manual Pull Stations
FIRE SUPPRESSION				
Sprinklers	Partial Where?	Sprinkler Main Valve and Zone Isolation Valve Location:		
Standpipes: <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Location:	Standpipe Isolation Valve Location:		

Test Header <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Location		Spare Sprinkler Heads in Cabinet	
Riser Isolation Valves <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Each Zone Clearly Indicated on riser valve? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Fire Department Connection <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Location(s)		GPM/LPM to Building FP#1 FP#2	
SHUT OFFS				
Sprinkler Location:		Gas Location		
Water Location: (CLOSEST HYDRANT)		Electric Location:		
EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM				
Building <input type="checkbox"/> Fire extinguisher	Location if YES:		Type if YES:	
EMERGENCY POWER / LIGHTING				
Generator Location		Fuel		Capacity K W
Battery Powered Emergency Lights <input type="checkbox"/> No	UPS Power <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Will Operate <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Alarm <input type="checkbox"/> Lights <input type="checkbox"/> Other				
DANGEROUS GOODS / HAZARDOUS PROCESSES				
What? (add additional sheets if necessary)		Where? (add drawing if necessary)		
Location of M.S.D.S. Site MSDS documents are listed on the AREVA Intranet by product.				

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE			
Chemical Name	ID#	Quantity	Locations
Notes / Comments			

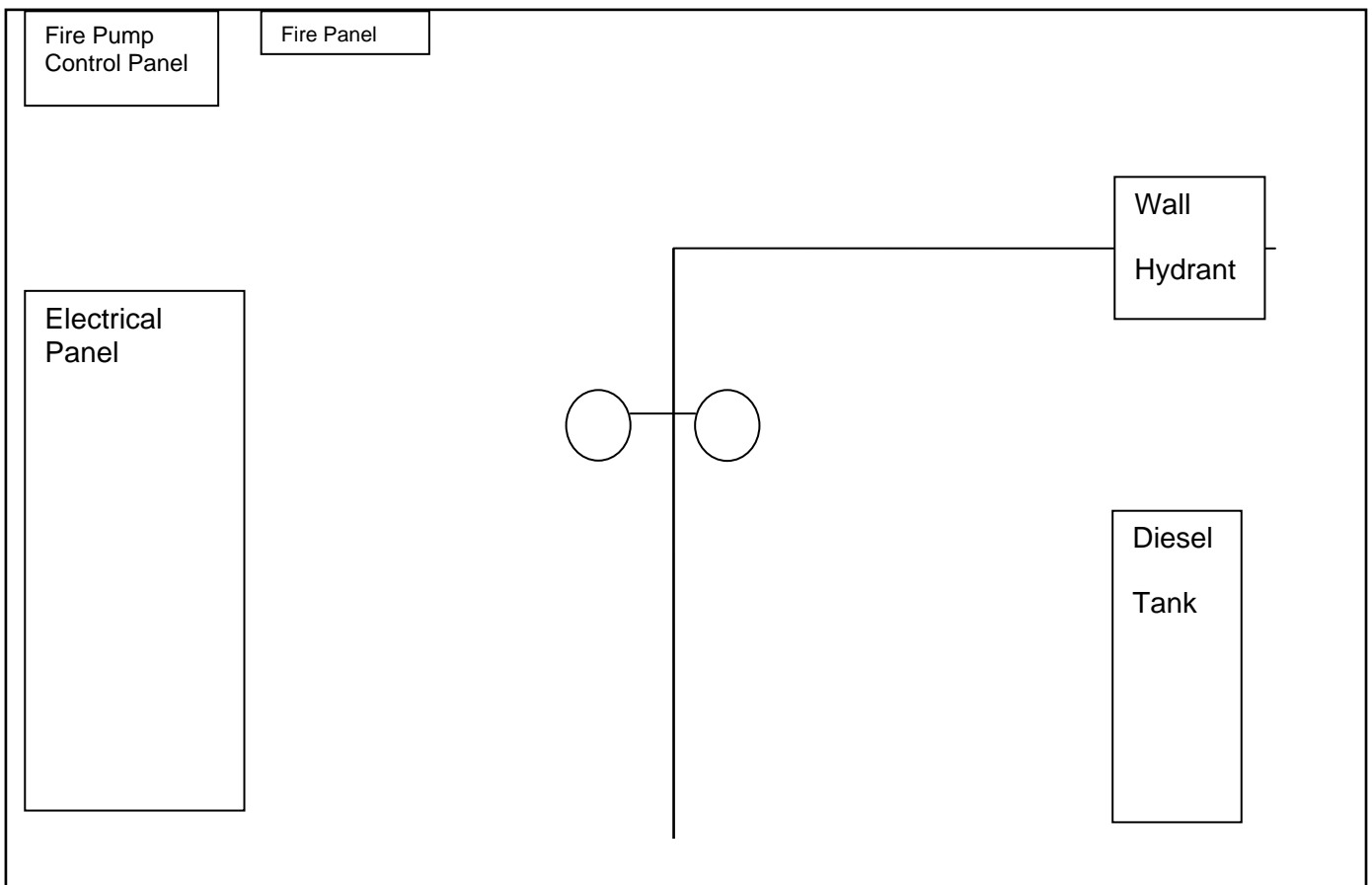


Figure B-1 Building Fire Preplan Diagram



AREVA Resources Canada

Address: _____

Medevac to: _____

Patient Information:

Name	
Date of Birth	
Medical History (Pre- existing medical conditions/medication)	
Next of Kin	Name: Phone:
Family Physician	Name: Phone:
Site Contact	Health Centre Nurse: Phone: Human Resources Advisor: Phone:



Injury Information:

Injury Description Including Mechanism of Injury	
Treatment Administered Including Medication Provided	