

ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

A wholly-owned subsidiary of

KINROSS
Gold Corporation

**LUPIN OPERATIONS
SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN
2005**

Submitted under

**WATER LICENCE NWB1LUP0008
NUNAVUT WATER BOARD**

Revised: June 30, 2005

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RECORD OF REVISIONS - COPY

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NOTE: After completing the revision entries and replacing the appropriate sections, the Record of Revisions should be signed by the user.

1 GENERAL

1.1 PREAMBLE

This Contingency Plan has been compiled with respect to the requirements within Water License NWB1LUP0008, Part H, Item 1 renewed on July 1, 2000.

This Contingency Plan will supersede the previous plan, submitted in February 2004, upon approval by the Nunavut Water Board. An annual review of the Plan takes place and revisions are usually submitted as necessary with the annual report.

Mining and milling operations at Lupin were suspended in January 2005 and the property was put on **Care and Maintenance**.

The Lupin Mine Contingency Plan is distributed to all applicable departments at the Lupin Mine and will be incorporated within the Operation's "Emergency Procedures Policy Manual" upon approval by the Board.

The "Guidelines For Contingency Planning, Northwest Territories Water Board, 1987", have been utilized as the guide to the requirements of the manual as per Item 1, Part H. The Plan has been expanded beyond these guidelines where appropriate.

1.2 CONTACT

Additional copies of this plan may be obtained by writing to:

Echo Bay Mines Ltd.
Lupin Operation
9818 Edmonton International Airport
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2T2

Attn: Mr. Michael Tansey, Reclamation Manager (780 890 8797),
Mr. Wayne Grudzinski, Loss Control Manager (780 890 8779)

or by contacting either of the above at (780) 890-7000.

1.3 DISTRIBUTION LIST

Affiliation	Position	Name	Copy #
Kinross Gold Corporation	Loss Control Manager, Lupin	Wayne Grudzinski	1
Kinross Gold Corporation	Reclamation Manager, Lupin	Mike Tansey	2
Kinross Gold Corporation	Surface Supervisors, Lupin	Reg Brand Jocky Fong	3
Kinross Gold Corporation	VP & GM Reclamation Operations	Bill Goodhard	4
Kinross Gold Corporation	Environmental Manager, Reclamation Operations	Mark Ioli	5
Kinross Gold Corporation	Senior VP, Health, Safety and Environmental Affairs	Rick Baker	6
Nunavut Water Board	Executive Director	Philippe di Pizzo	7
DIAND	Water Resources Manager	David Milburn	8
Environment Canada	Environmental Protection	Dave Tilden	9
Kinross Gold Corporation	Lupin Project Manager	Shawn Healey	10
Inactive			11

1.4 PURPOSE

This Contingency Plan is designed to provide the necessary background information and plans of action in the event of a failure at the facility or an incident within the Lupin Mine Operations resulting in a spill of fuel, oil, reagents or tailings. It is intended to outline the means for responding to failures and material spills within these systems in a way that will minimize potential health hazards, environmental damage and clean up costs.

The objectives of the Plan are to:

- Define the reporting procedures and communication network to be used in the event of a system failure or material spill.
- Define procedures for the safe and effective containment and clean up/disposal of a system failure or material spill.
- Define specific individuals and their responsibilities.

The transportation joint venture which is responsible for the winter road, drafts a contingency plan for the road before hauling starts entitled "Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road Joint Venture Spill Contingency Plan" for winter road personnel and the transportation of supplies via the winter road. A copy is available on site for reference in the event that the assistance of Lupin personnel is requested for a winter road emergency. **This Lupin Operations Contingency Plan is limited to the Lupin Mine Operations and is not intended to cover the response action plans for winter road transportation.**

1.5 KINROSS GOLD CORPORATION ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Kinross Gold Corporation recognizes that maintenance of environmental quality is vital to the Company's existence, progress, and continued development. The Company will maintain high environmental standards limited only by technical and economic feasibility. The Company will take positive action to protect the safety of its workers, conserve natural resources, and minimize the impact of its activities on the environment through diligent application of appropriate technology and responsible conduct at all stages of exploration, mine development, mining, mineral processing, decommissioning, and reclamation.

The purpose of Kinross Gold Corporation's Environmental Policy is to provide a measurable framework for the performance of the Company's activities in an environmentally responsible manner, ensuring compliance by the Company and its employees with all applicable environmental regulations and commitments.

Kinross Gold Corporation will:

- Evaluate, plan, construct, and operate all projects and facilities to reduce adverse environmental impacts and to meet or exceed applicable environmental laws, regulations, and standards. In the absence of applicable regulations, the Company will apply cost effective best management practices to protect the environment.
- Require managers of all projects and operations to adhere to the Company Environmental Policy and to identify, evaluate, and minimize risks to the environment.
- Continuously review environmental achievements and technology to seek and implement methods for further improvement.
- Require all operations to have site-specific emergency response plans which meet or exceed all applicable regulations.
- Conduct regular audits of environmental performance and emergency response plans to verify compliance with the Company's policy and applicable regulations. Identify

revisions or improvements to current practices in order to minimize environmental impacts. Report findings quarterly to the Board of Directors.

- Educate employees in environmental matters and responsibilities relating to performance of their assigned tasks. Entrust all employees to maintain necessary environmental performance for their activities.
- Foster communication with shareholders, the public, employees, and government to enhance understanding of environmental issues affecting the Company's activities.
- Work pro-actively with government and the public to define environmental priorities. Participate in the development of responsible laws for the protection of the environment.
- Allocate sufficient resources to meet the Company's environmental goals. Annually assess the projected costs of decommissioning and reclamation while funding "off balance sheet" an appropriate amount to ensure that there is sufficient cash reserves to pay for these costs upon closure.

2.0 REPORTING PROCEDURES

2.1 INITIAL REPORTING/ACTION

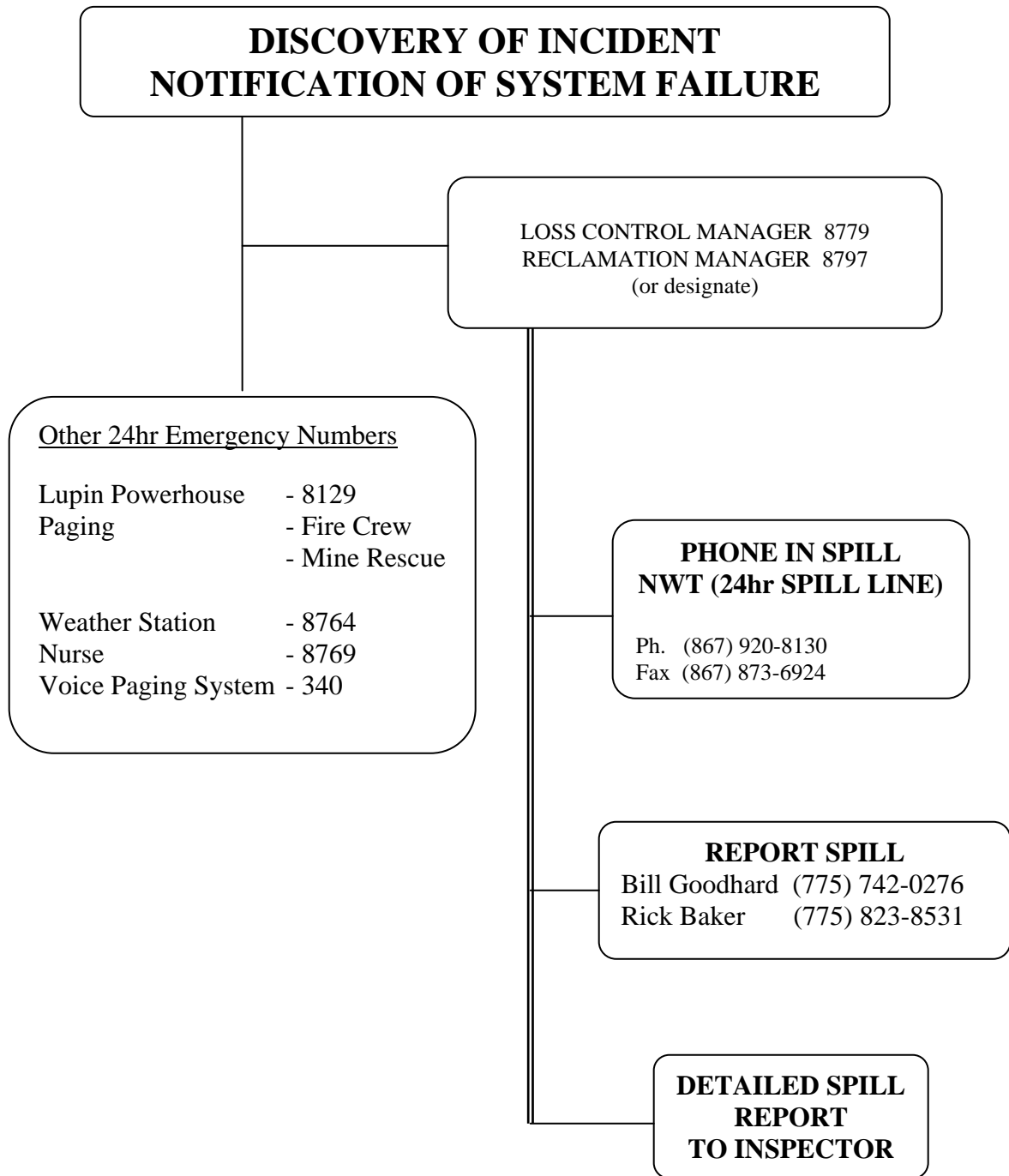
Upon encountering a failure within any of the disposal systems or a petroleum/ chemical spill, every Echo Bay Mines Ltd. employee/contractor is responsible for **immediately reporting** the situation to their supervisor, or if unavailable, report directly to the Loss Control Manager or Reclamation Manager. A telephone listing of department management is included in the Appendix.

An assessment of the spill/potential spill should be made, regarding identification of the material, risk to personnel safety and the environment, cessation, control and containment. If you are **SURE it is SAFE** to do so, an attempt should be made to control the spill. Otherwise, after reporting the incident to a supervisor, you should **REMAIN CLEAR** and prevent others from accidentally entering the area.

2.2 INTERNAL REPORTING

Once the incident has been reported to the supervisor and an assessment has been made, the spill reporting will be handled as an incident through the Loss Control Department and its accident/incident investigations. Upon proper notification of the personnel in the "Response Team Flow sheet" (Fig.1), remedial action can commence in accordance with the corresponding response plan. The immediate reporting of the spill to the **N.W.T. Spill Line (867) 920-8130** will be carried out by the Loss Control Manager or the Reclamation Manager or, if neither is available, the appropriate designate.

FIG. 1 RESPONSE TEAM FLOWSHEET



2.3 EXTERNAL REPORTING

The Loss Control Manager (or designate), upon receiving a report, will follow through with the "Response Team Flow sheet" (Fig. 1) and its first line of authority.

The Response Team shall then:

- Proceed to the failure/spill location and assess the situation;
- **DO NOT TAKE ANY UNNECESSARY RISKS**
- make arrangements for first-aid and removal of injured personnel;
- co-ordinate equipment support and mobilize to location;
- liaison with Emergency Response personnel regarding containment, clean up and disposal procedures.
- when an unauthorized discharge of waste occurs or *where there is a reasonable likelihood* of a spill, **REGARDLESS OF QUANTITY**, fill out as complete as possible, a formal Spill Report Form (Fig. 2 and Appendix) and contact the **24- HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE immediately at (867) 920-8130**, giving notification of the spill, retain the original and deliver one copy to each of:
 - Loss Control Manager (Lupin) – Wayne Grudzinski
 - Reclamation Manager (Lupin) – Mike Tansey

The Loss Control Manager, or designate, shall complete a **Detailed Spill Report** and submit to an Inspector no later than 30 days after the initial report of the spill.

Submit to:


Water Resources Officer
DIAND, Nunavut District, NT
Baffin Region
P.O. Box 100
Iqaluit, NT
X0A 0H0

Several Government departments are available with expert advice to assist in decision making where there are environmental concerns. A telephone listing of these departments is also included in the Appendix.

Where there is a concern for the general health and safety of the public, every effort should be made to contact local communities and hunters and trappers associations. See the Appendix for current contacts and phone numbers.

SPILL REPORT FORM

Figure 2

 NWT SPILL REPORT		(Oil, Gas, Hazardous Chemicals or other Materials)		24-Hour Report Line	
				Phone: (867) 920-8130	
				Fax: (867) 873-8924	
A Report Date and time		B Date and time of Spill (if known)		C <input type="checkbox"/> Original Report <input type="checkbox"/> Update No	
D Location and map coordinates (if known) and direction (if moving)					
E Party Responsible for Spill					
F Product(s) spilled and estimated quantities (Provide metric volumes/weights if possible)					
G Cause of Spill					
H Is spill terminated? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		I If spill is continuing, give estimated rate		J Is further spillage possible? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
K Extent of contaminated area (in sq. m if possible)				L Factors affecting spill or recovery (weather conditions, terrain, snow cover, etc.)	
M Containment (natural depression, dyke, etc.)				N Action, if any, taken or proposed to contain, recover, clean up or dispose of product(s) and contaminated materials	
O Do you require assistance? <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> yes, describe*		P Possible hazards to persons, property, or environment, eg. fire, drinking water, fish or wildlife*			
Q Comments and/or recommendations *:				FOR SPILL LINE USE ONLY	
				Lead Agency	
				Spill significance	
				Lead Agency contact and time	
				Is this file now closed? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Reported by:		Position, Employer, Location		Telephone No:	
Reported to:		Position, Employer, Location		Telephone No:	

*Put additional comments on next page (Please type in the Box letter you are referring to in your comments)

2.4 RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION

The response team organization has been summarized in the Response Team Flow Sheet (Figure 1). Within this team there are key personnel who will respond to all spills and assist in the implementation and coordination of the respective response plans. The titles and roles of these individuals include, but are not limited to those outlined below. Due to the rotational schedule of many individuals, there is the possibility of one or more being off site at any one time. The alternate person(s) responsible for the specific role will be the designate identified below.

Loss Control Manager

Through the Company's Policies and the Emergency Procedures Manual, ensure that the Plan is properly distributed to those personnel most likely to encounter a spill or unauthorized release during normal operations.

Ensure that all personnel are adequately trained in the safe working procedures and have access to the proper personal protection for handling hazardous material spills **PRIOR TO** an incident occurring.

Ensure through regular training programs that all personnel involved in the response are capable of dealing with the identified spills as provided in the contingency manual. As well, ensure that they are fully aware of their responsibilities in preserving the health, safety and the environment with regard to equipment/component failures and spills.

Ensure that all equipment is properly designed and maintained, and is available for an emergency situation to minimize the risk during response.

All Media Relations should be carried out by the Loss Control Manager or his designate.

ALTERNATE: Reclamation Manager or other as designated from time to time.

Loss Control Manager or Reclamation Manager (whichever is on-site)

Provide technical support to personnel involved with the incident response.
Under his direction personnel are available for collection and preservation of samples.

Provide all necessary personnel and equipment to contain, mitigate and clean-up the spill as required.

If additional supplies are required, initiate the relocation of the "Emergency Spill Response Trailer" to the spill location for immediate access.

Provide the availability of maintenance personnel (mechanics, millwrights), if so required, for the termination of a spill/release and repair of faulty equipment.

Provide technical support and advice on personnel safety during control and clean-up operations. Ensure all safety practices are in place and that the activity is performed according to standard safety procedures.

In the event of a petroleum spill, mobilize the Fire Crew to stand-by as there may also be a need for controlled burning.

Through evaluating the initial report and assessing the magnitude/potential impacts of the incident, provide direction and technical advice on the containment, clean-up and disposal procedures activated through the Plan.

Submit the spill report via the 24-hour Emergency Spill Line and follow-up with the formal written "Detailed Spill Report".

ALTERNATE: In the absence of the Loss Control Manager and the Reclamation Manager, a designate shall assume the responsibilities.

2.5 RESPONSE TEAM ROLE

Following consultation between the Loss Control Manager and the Reclamation Manager or their designates; the role of the Team(s) upon arrival at a component failure, petroleum or chemical spill are as follows:

- a) Assemble the necessary personnel and equipment required to contain the spill;
- b) Proceed to the scene with the Response Team and co-ordinate the overall containment/clean up and/or repairs;
- c) Assess the possibilities of any danger to life, property or equipment;
- d) Determine if any product is escaping;
- e) Take necessary action required to stop/reduce/contain any further product from escaping;
- f) Attempt to determine the extent of the damage and if it extends beyond an original containment area;
- g) If contained within a berm (fuel/oil), pump out that which is recoverable, then remove and replace the soil within the berm (contaminated soil to be removed to the disposal site and burned) Any burning requires prior approval from regulatory authorities.;
- h) If outside the berm (fuel/oil) attempt to determine whether the cause is from overflow or a damaged berm/liner. Should the cause be a damaged liner, repair or replace it;
- i) Determine whether it would be safe to burn off the spilled fuel or would the surrounding soil have to be removed to a disposal area and burned. Any burning requires prior approval from regulatory authorities.
- j) If chemical, determine extent of spill, whether any material is still escaping and the containment necessary.
- k) All contaminated materials are to be removed and disposed of according to individual response plans, or as directed by appropriate regulatory personnel.

3.0 SITE INFORMATION

3.1 GENERAL

The Lupin Mine is located in Nunavut on the western shore of Contwoyto Lake, approximately 285 km S.E. of the community of Kugluktuk and approximately 400 km northeast of Yellowknife. The coordinates are 65° 46' Latitude and 111° 14' Longitude (see Figure 3).

Mining operations were suspended on January 26, 2005 and mill tailings discharge was stopped in June, 2005. The property is now on **care & maintenance**.

The Lupin site is completely self-contained with the exception of the transportation requirements for materials/supplies and workforce mobilization. There are two main areas; the residential complex consisting of accommodations, kitchen, and recreation centre, and the industrial complex comprised of milling and maintenance areas, headframe, hoistroom, powerhouse, warehouse and office facilities.

During the winter months, the Lupin Operation is serviced by an ice road from Yellowknife. With an operating window of approximately 6 weeks, the winter road was used to facilitate the re-supply of Lupin with reagents, grinding media and fuel for the ensuing year of operation. Since the mine is now under care & maintenance, no reagents were trucked in to the site on the 2005 winter road. Most reagents that were on site were returned to manufacturers or sold and shipped off site on the 2005 winter road. The remaining reagents will be removed on the 2006 winter road. A modest amount of fuel was trucked to site in the winter of 2005.

The attached map (Appendix) shows the general site plan and Figures 5 and 10 show a more detailed location of sewage and tailings disposal areas.

3.2 SITE COMPONENTS (OPERATIONS)

The site components consisting of facilities for handling tailings transport, storage, paste backfill, sewage handling, mine water disposal and freshwater supply are described below.

3.2.1 MILL TAILINGS HANDLING

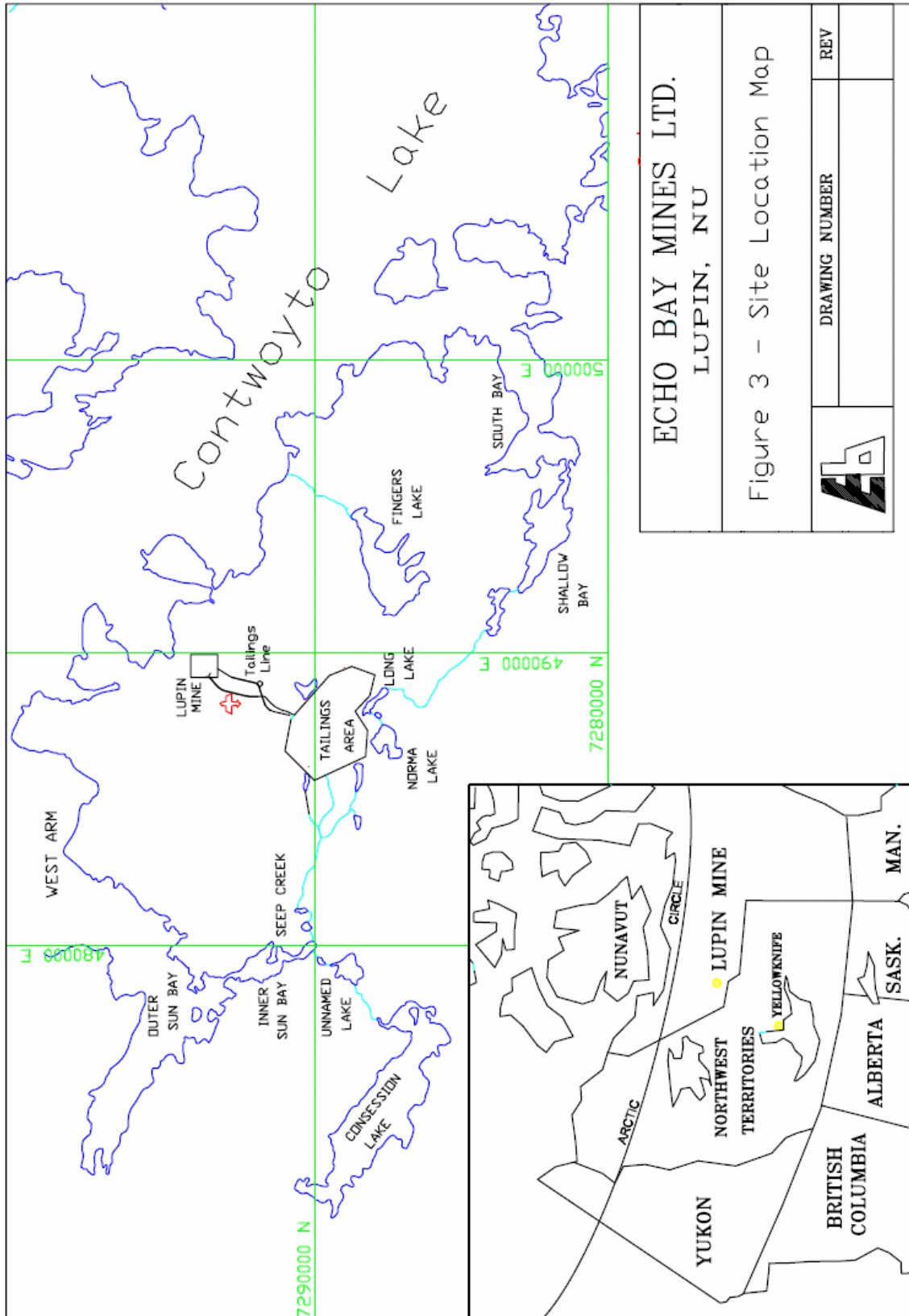
Mill production commenced in 1982, with operations suspensions from January 1998 to April 2000, and from August 2003 to March 2004. Mining activities have again been shut down as of January 26, 2005, and mill discharge to tailings ceased in June, 2005. The property is now under **care and maintenance**.

During surface disposal, the tailings slurry was transported approximately six (6) kilometres to the tailing containment area (TCA), via an eight (8) inch diameter insulated pipeline. The total impoundment area of approximately 750 hectares consists of four

solids retention cells (Cells 1, 2, 3 and 5), which are undergoing reclamation during the summer seasons, and three liquid holding ponds. Cell 4 was originally planned as a solids retention cell but has instead been used as a primary polishing pond. It is separated from Cell 3 by an internal dam.

The main liquid holding ponds (Pond 1, Pond 2) are operated in series and are separated by a constructed dam (J-Dam). Lined perimeter dams contain the liquid in the second pond, which is discharged via siphons, usually bi-annually, in July/August. (Figure 4 shows a typical dam construction).

FIGURE 3 – LUPIN LOCATION MAP



3.2.2 SEWAGE

All camp sewage is discharged to the two (2) cell Sewage Lakes system for storage, via a six (6) inch insulated pipeline of approximately 500m in length. Annual decant of the system provides adequate storage capacity and treatment for all current camp needs.

A constructed dam divides the system into two cells, which are operated in series. Discharge to the environment via a siphon system from the second lake takes place annually between June and October. See Figure 5 for details.

3.2.3 PASTE BACKFILL

The Paste Backfill system was introduced to the Lupin Operation in the fourth quarter of 1994. After completion of a number of test stopes underground and assessment, the system was fully operational in 1995. Between 1995 and 2005, approximately 1,800,000 tons of mill tailings, constituting 30% of total tailings produced, have been deposited in the underground stopes.

In general, the paste was a high-density mixture of water and fine solid particles (tailings) with a moisture content typically between 18% and 22%. Cement was added in various quantities (1-5%) for strengthening properties. The material was then pumped through a high pressure pipeline to the active stopes or to inactive mine voids.

Piping to the underground system is located through the main building complex where practical. A short distance of pipeline was also located outside the building to permit the backfilling of the surface crown pillar stopes.

With the suspension of operations, no mill tailings or paste backfill are being produced, and the distribution system is no longer in operation.

3.2.4 MINE WATER

The Lupin mine is located geographically in an area of continuous permafrost resulting in frozen ground to a depth of approximately 490 metres. Due to this feature, there is very little ground water that requires handling from the underground workings.

The day-to-day underground operations required a water supply from surface. Recycling of water occurred throughout the mine, however some water was pumped to surface for disposal in the TCA (Figure 5) via the tailings pipeline.

While in care and maintenance, pumping of mine water will occur infrequently.

3.2.5 WATER SOURCE/SUPPLY

All process and camp water is obtained from Contwoyto Lake, supplied to the site via an eight (8) inch insulated pipeline (Figure 6). A maximum quantity of 1,700,000 m³/year can be withdrawn for all uses, as stipulated by water licence NWB1LUP0008.

3.3 STORAGE FACILITIES (CONSUMABLES)

All consumables, where practical, are transported to the site via winter road and stored for use during the next operational year. The items of concern in the contingency plan are the petroleum products and chemicals/reagents that are stored in large quantity in above ground facilities. These may contribute some risk with regard to the protection of water quality within the mine site area.

3.3.1 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

All bulk storage for petroleum products at the mine have been provided with secondary containment in the form of properly constructed facilities incorporating an impermeable liner and berm. The impoundment volume of each facility is sufficient to accommodate 110% of the largest single tank volume that is contained.

The products that are located at the site include, in order of quantity; P40 fuel, P50 fuel, Jet A, W30 lube oil, Ralube and Gasoline.

Please refer to Figure 7 for general location of all storage facilities and Table No.1 in the Appendix for a summary of the products on site, their amounts, storage units and location of the storage facility. Table 1 lists quantities of product on-site as of May 31, 2005, at the end of the winter road re-supply and product backhauls, which reflects the maximum amount in storage for the remainder of the year.

3.3.2 CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

The major chemical products that were used at the mine and mill (in order of amount) consist of ANFO, cyanide, lime, lead nitrate, flocculent, ferric sulphate, and zinc dust. Where possible, the reagents were ordered in bulk containers to decrease handling, reduce costs and minimize risk associated with spillage. There are numerous other chemicals/reagents that were used on a regular basis at Lupin. Due to the small quantities involved, they are not considered within this document under the detailed response plans. They are however, tracked through the Loss Control Department with regard to incidents, and information is available through the WHMIS system and MSDS stations on all aspects of health, safety and environmental risk associated with the products.

A product listing is provided in Appendix I for general information. These products may not all be currently on site as order quantity was minimal and use was short term. The MSD sheets are available for all products, however due to the quantity, only those discussed within this plan are included within the Appendix I.

FIGURE 4 - TYPICAL TAILINGS DAM

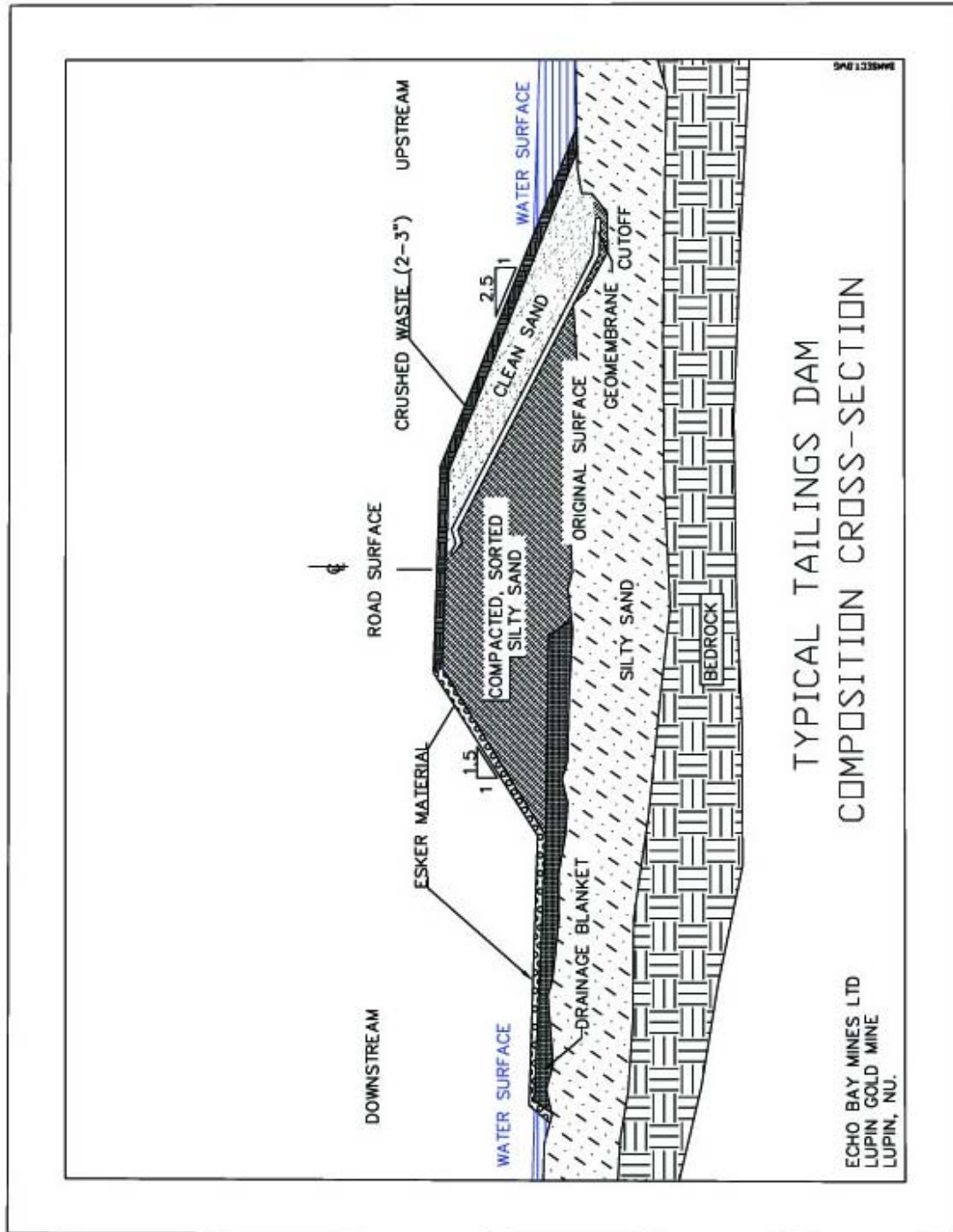


FIGURE 5 – SEWAGE

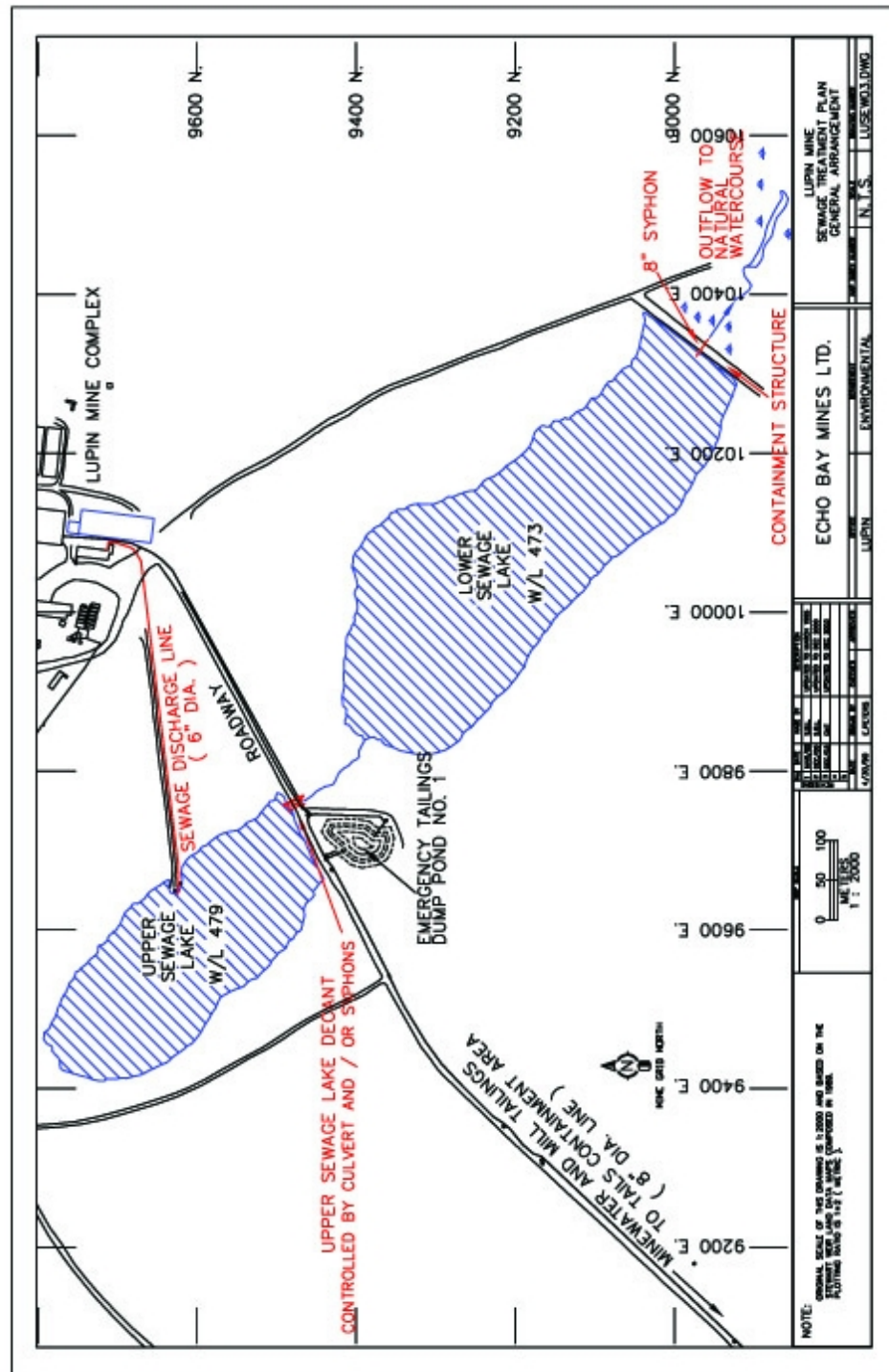
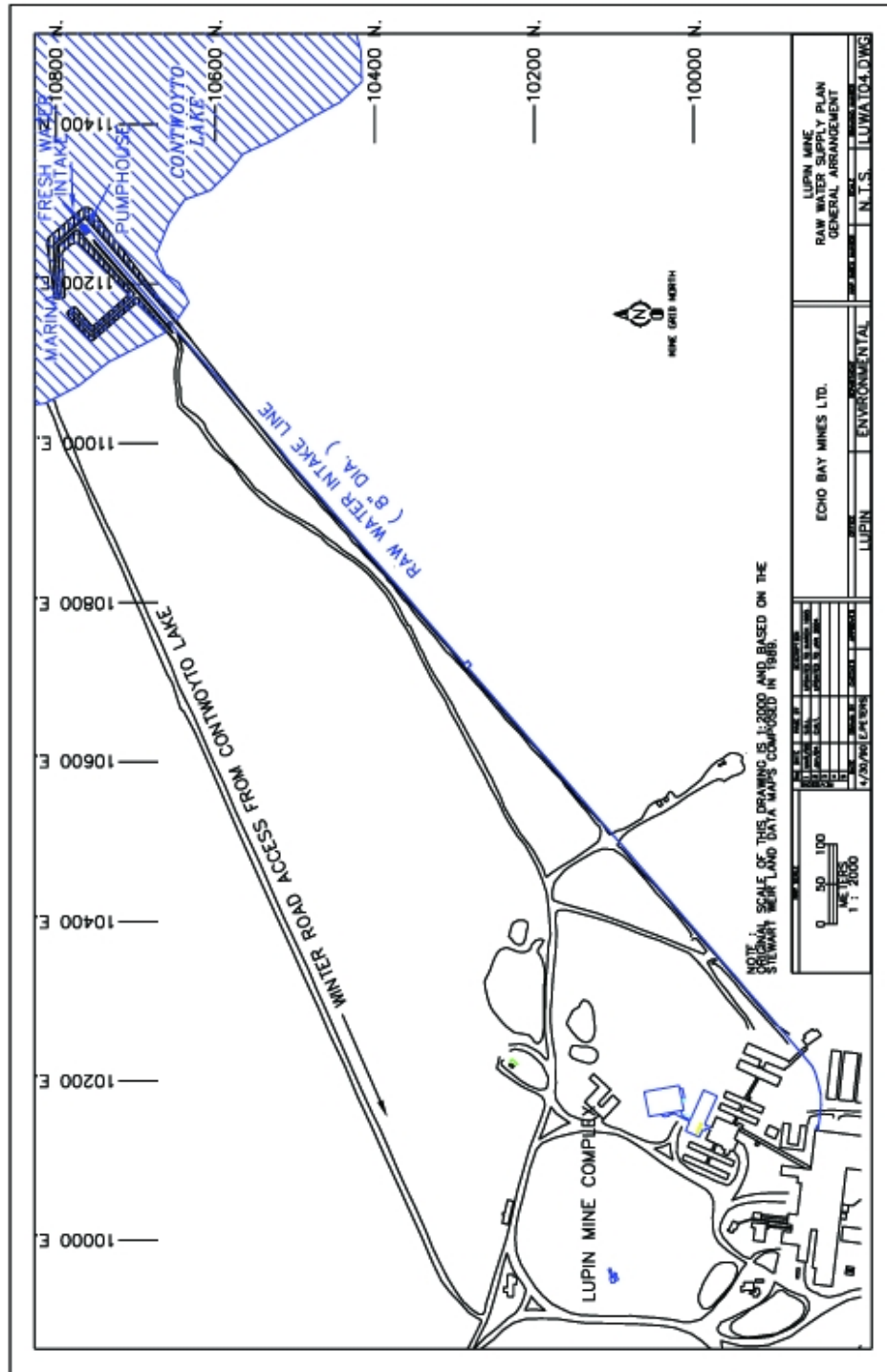


FIGURE 6 - WATER SUPPLY



3.4 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The Lupin mine is located in the barren land tundra of Nunavut. Typical surrounding terrain is that of glacial till overburden and a thin organic layer with a generous amount of low-lying vegetation. Bedrock outcrops and areas of frost shattering exist along with boulder fields. Due to the isolated location of the mine and air access only (with the exception of the winter road haul season), the potential impacts to public access areas are minimal.

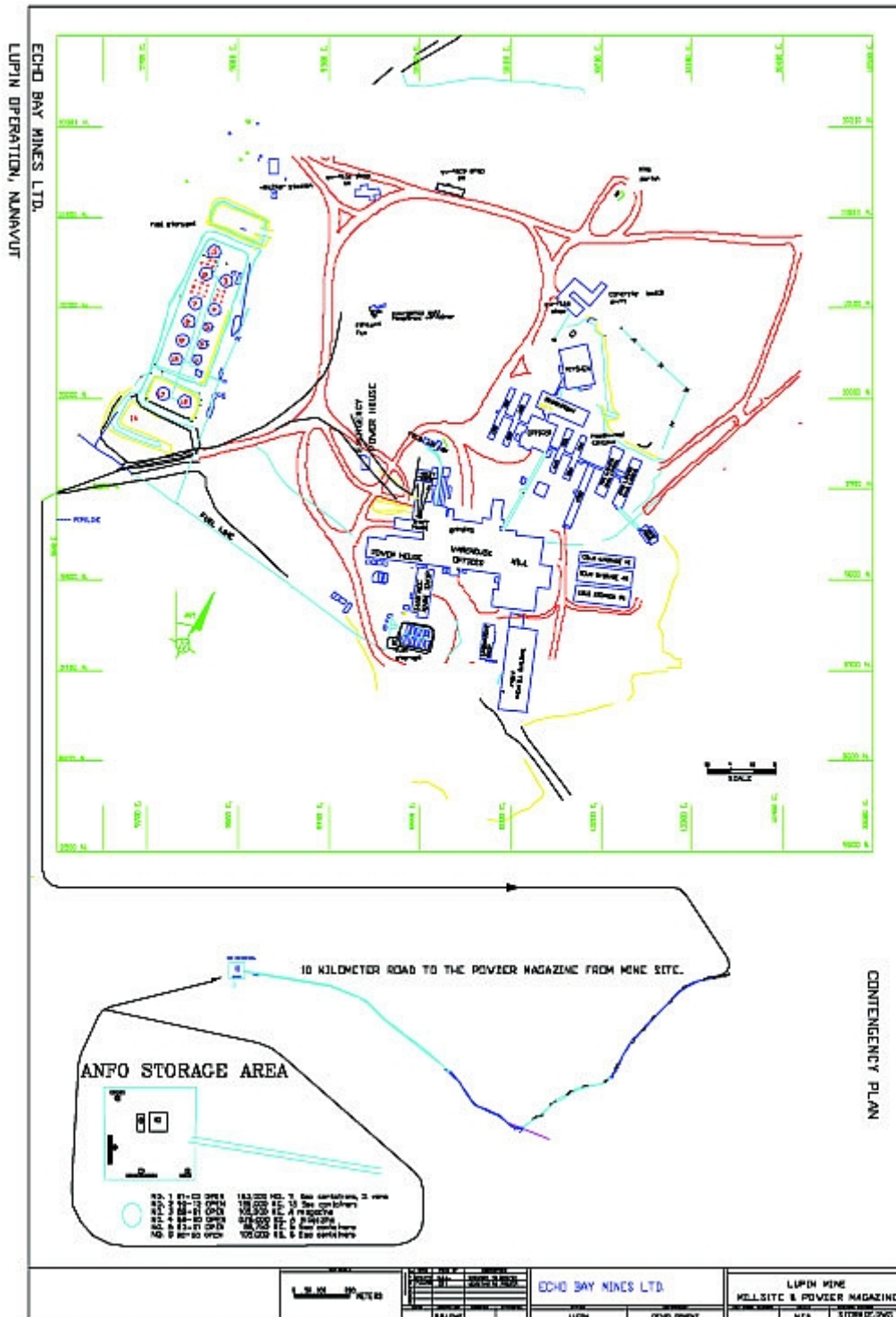
Environmentally sensitive areas, in addition to the surrounding tundra include; the limited extent of the west shore of Contwoyto Lake where the mine is located, the potential for runoff from the site to the lake, drainage from the sewage lakes system which will enter Contwoyto Lake, the six-kilometre tailings line route and accompanying tundra and the tailings containment area which, in the event of an unplanned release, would discharge to either the west or south drainage basins of Contwoyto Lake.

Most of the larger lakes in the Lupin area are regarded as having fish habitat to some extent. Contwoyto Lake is the largest body of water in the area, containing the greatest water and fisheries resource. Possible sources of contamination of this area include general runoff from the site facilities (chemical and petroleum storage areas, winter road access). The tailings line, mine water, backfill and sewage disposal pipelines are all located on the south end of the complex, therefore, any spills from these facilities would have reported to the sewage lakes drainage basin. Boot Lake, located N.E. of the site was the original water supply during construction and is known to be a seasonal fisheries habitat. This area has a potential to be affected in the event of a major petroleum spill from the fuel tank farm.

Along the tailings line route several smaller lakes exist with only one larger lake having a known fish habitat. Punkin Lake, located approximately 1.5 km from the site, is situated in a gentle sloping terrain which receives runoff from an approximately 4-5 km² area which includes the location of the No.2 Dump station and the tailings line to the north and south (approx. 2km).

There are several small lakes in the immediate vicinity of the TCA that could have been affected by potential spills from the impoundment. These include Norma Lake, Lori Lake, Long Lake and Boomerang Lake, all of which are considered to be valuable fisheries habitat. These areas would have been directly related to the potential for spills to occur at the following dam locations; dam 6, 5, 4 and 3 respectively. Dams 3, 5 and 6 are currently considered as being inactive, as contained tailings have been covered with esker material and there are no longer tailings line deposition points in this area.

Figure 7 GENERAL SITE PLAN - LUPIN MINE STORAGE FACILITIES



4.0 OPERATIONS SYSTEM - COMPONENT MALFUNCTION PREVENTION

As a regular daily inspection, the following checks are carried out by the Care and Maintenance crew under the supervision of the Loss Control Manager or the Reclamation Manager:

Tailings Line

- Visual inspection of the tailings line;
- Inspection of the emergency dump station buildings including piping, valves, doors, heaters (when in use) and lights.
- Inspection of the vacuum breaker stations including piping, valves, doors, heaters (when in use) and lights.
- Inspection of the discharge point for ice build up.

Sewage Line

- Visual inspection of the pipeline and heat trace checks at locations along the pipeline.

Freshwater Pumphouse

- Building heater check; ambient room temperature.
- Inline heater check; discharge water temperature.
- Pump temperature.
- Doors and general condition.

Engineered Facilities

On a weekly basis, during operation or the summer months, the engineered facilities at the tailings containment area are checked for general condition, erosion and existence of any seepage. The divider dam at the sewage facility is checked for water elevation.

Any immediate concerns from the inspections are brought to the attention of the Loss Control Manager or Reclamation Manager or other designated personnel for timely action. Records of the daily and weekly inspections are retained on file and are available for review upon the request of the Inspector.

An annual inspection of the TCA is carried out during ice free, open water conditions by a registered geotechnical engineer. As required by the Water Licence, the annual report is forwarded to the Nunavut Water Board within 60 days of the inspection.

5.0 SYSTEM MALFUNCTION - RESPONSE INFORMATION

The tailings line and main deposition areas were of utmost concern when operating however, due to being under care & maintenance, this concern has been mitigated.

5.1 TAILINGS LINE

Two types of release from the tailings line were possible when operating:

1. A controlled release, as a result of an intentional dump of the tailings line into permanent dump stations along the line, i.e. during mill shutdown or power loss. The concern here was the unexpected overfilling of these holding stations after repeated use.
2. An uncontrolled release, as a result of freezing, material failure or erosion and line blockage or any combination, which may have resulted in an unauthorized discharge to the environment.

With operations currently shut down, these occurrences are no longer possible.

5.1.1 CONTROLLED RELEASE

Two (2) emergency dump stations are located at strategic points along the length of the tailings line (see Figure 8). These are designed to contain tailings that have drained from the line in the event of a shut-down or loss in line pressure. Dump pond No. 1 and No. 2 have a holding capacity of approximately 12,000 and 22,000 cubic meters respectively. The tailings line volume that would flow to each dump pond (on each occurrence) is approximately 440 and 534 cubic meters respectively. Both ponds are pumped out every year, usually in July and August, with the contents directed back into the tails line for deposition into the tailings impoundment area.

Solids that have accumulated within the ponds are removed, if required, during the summer and transported to the TCA for disposal.

5.1.2 UNCONTROLLED RELEASE

In the event of a line break or malfunction along the tailings line system, a loss in line pressure would result in the shut-down of the milling process and deployment of the appropriate Reporting/Response team.

The remaining contents within the tailings line would report to the emergency dump stations, however in the case of a line break, some amount of tailings could be deposited in the area of the break. Figure 9 shows the route of the tailings line from the mill to the TCA. Immediate action to reduce and minimize the impacts to water resources in the area would be required. Containment and prevention of material migrating from the original area of spill were priorities.

FIGURE 8
TAILINGS LINE DUMP STATIONS

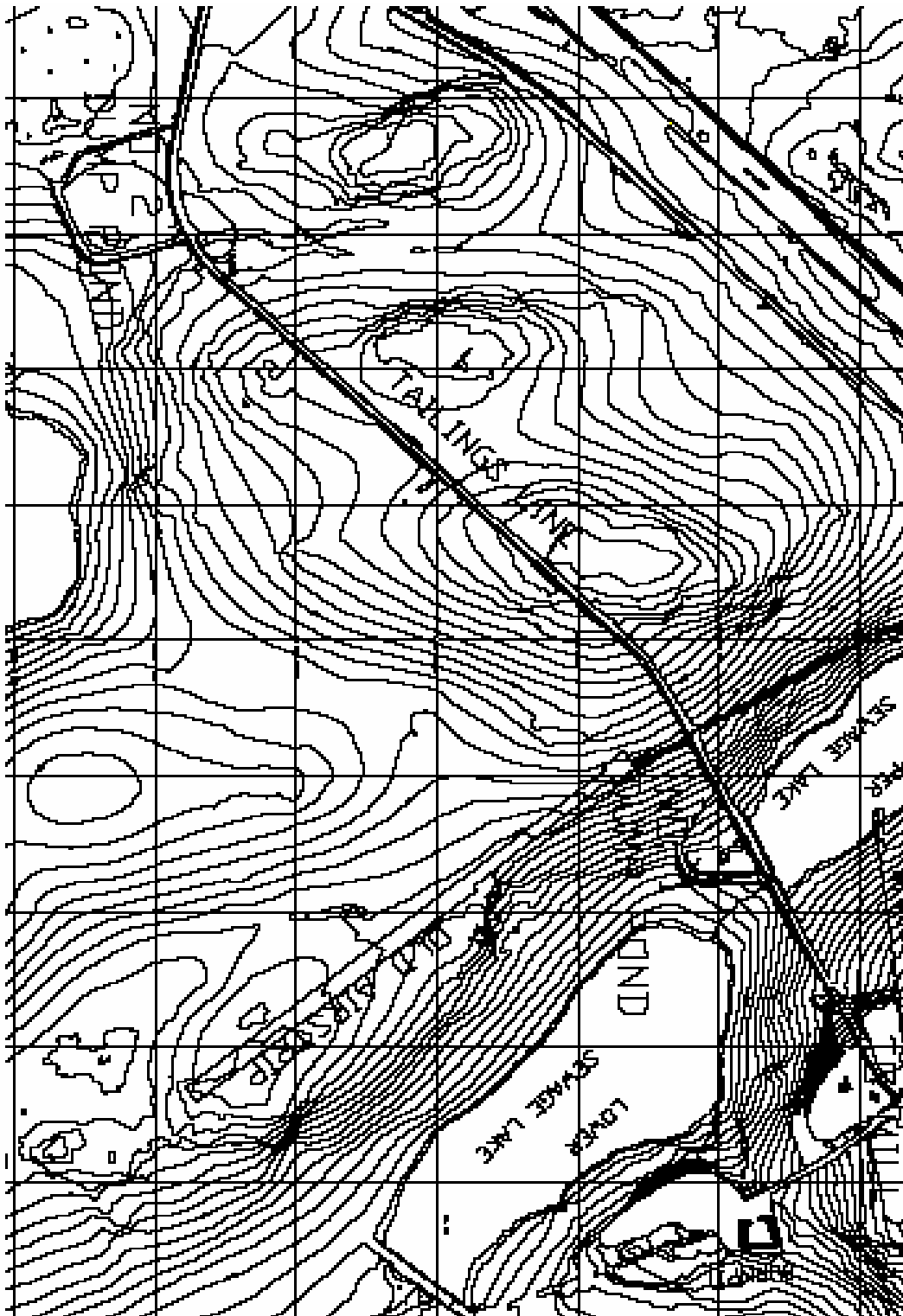
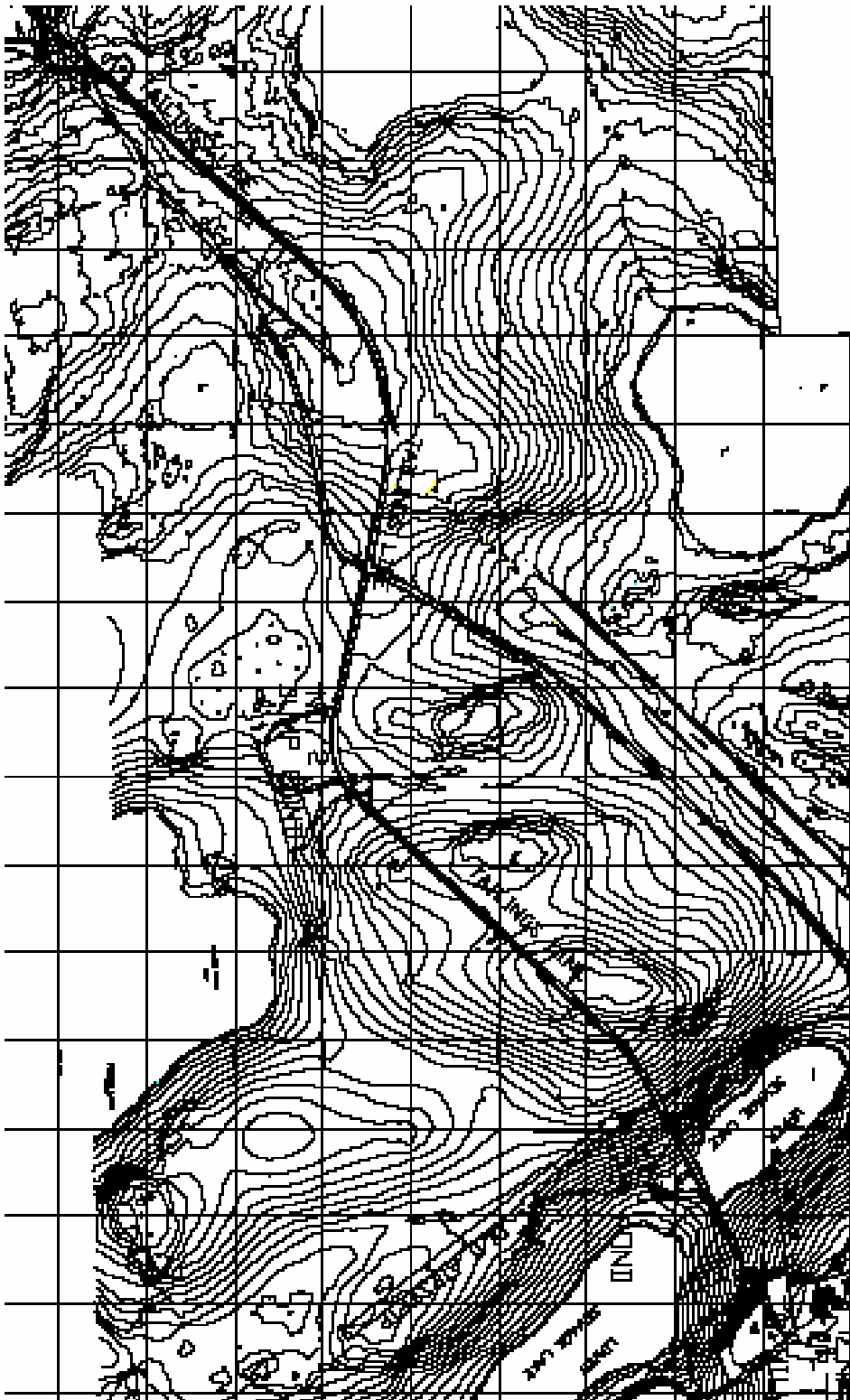


FIGURE 9
TAILINGS LINE ROUTE



Ground Contamination - Any tailings material that escaped from the pipeline and was deposited on the surrounding ground would be removed and disposed of at the Tailings Containment. Esker material and/or crushed waste rock would be used to re-contour the area to original ground elevation.

Water Contamination - Any tailings material that escaped from the system to a water body would be left in place and the local authority contacted for further advice on the cleanup. Further environmental damage may result as a consequence of recovery operations.

5.2 TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT

5.2.1 POND No.2

In the TCA, the integrity of the perimeter dams is of main concern. Because of the low water level presently maintained in the two main ponds, only two (2) of the dams (Dam1a and Dam 2) of Pond No. 2 have water against their upstream surfaces. This situation will be relieved in the future, as decanting operations (through syphons) are planned for 2005 and 2006, which will reduce the amount of impounded water in the Ponds.

Water contained in Pond No. 2 is of discharge quality. However, if seepage or a dam breach should occur, the water shall be contained where possible by construction of catchment basins and the liquid returned to the tailings pond. Timely action will minimize potential impacts to surrounding water quality. Repairs to the structure will conform to a standard acceptable to management and engineering practice (Figure 10 shows the location of the external and internal TCA Dams).

5.2.2 POND No.1

Water contained in Pond No.1 is of a quality generally requiring treatment of some form (arsenic removal or pH adjustment) prior to discharge. With the current configuration of the Pond, the dividing J-DAM is the structure of concern. In the event of a failure of this structure, water would report to Pond No.2 and be contained. Treatment of Pond No.2 would then be considered prior to eventual discharge.

If seepage or a dam breach were to occur, repairs to the structure will take place to an engineering standard acceptable to management.

5.2.3 SOLIDS CONTAINMENT CELLS

Water contained in the Cells No. 3, 4 and 5 is unsuitable for discharge and is of tailings line quality. In the event of a failure or seepage, the release shall be contained where possible to minimize potential impacts on receiving water bodies. This would be accomplished by the construction of catchment basins and the liquid returned to the tailings cell. Dam No.4 is now the only perimeter dam that could be affected by water from Cells 3 and 4, and is of main concern with regard to seepage outside of the

containment area. Seepage from Cell 5 would report to Pond No. 2. Solids that have escaped and are contained within the catchment area would be removed and disposed of within another tailings cell. Repairs to the structure would take place to an engineering standard acceptable by management.

5.3 SEWAGE SYSTEM

The sewage system is contained by two (2) low dams and natural relief. The system operates as a “closed system” from October to June (i.e. no discharge of effluent from the lakes). Camp discharge enters the upper lake.

Any seepage from the upper lake would report to the lower lake and be addressed to prevent any structural damage to the dam itself. Seepage from the lower lake would be contained by construction of a catchment basin and, if water quality did not meet license limits, the solution would be pumped back into the lower lake.

If a failure should result along the heat traced six (6) inch pipeline between the camp and the upper lake, an alternate disposal location would be initiated. Two options are readily available with minor modifications to the systems. They are:

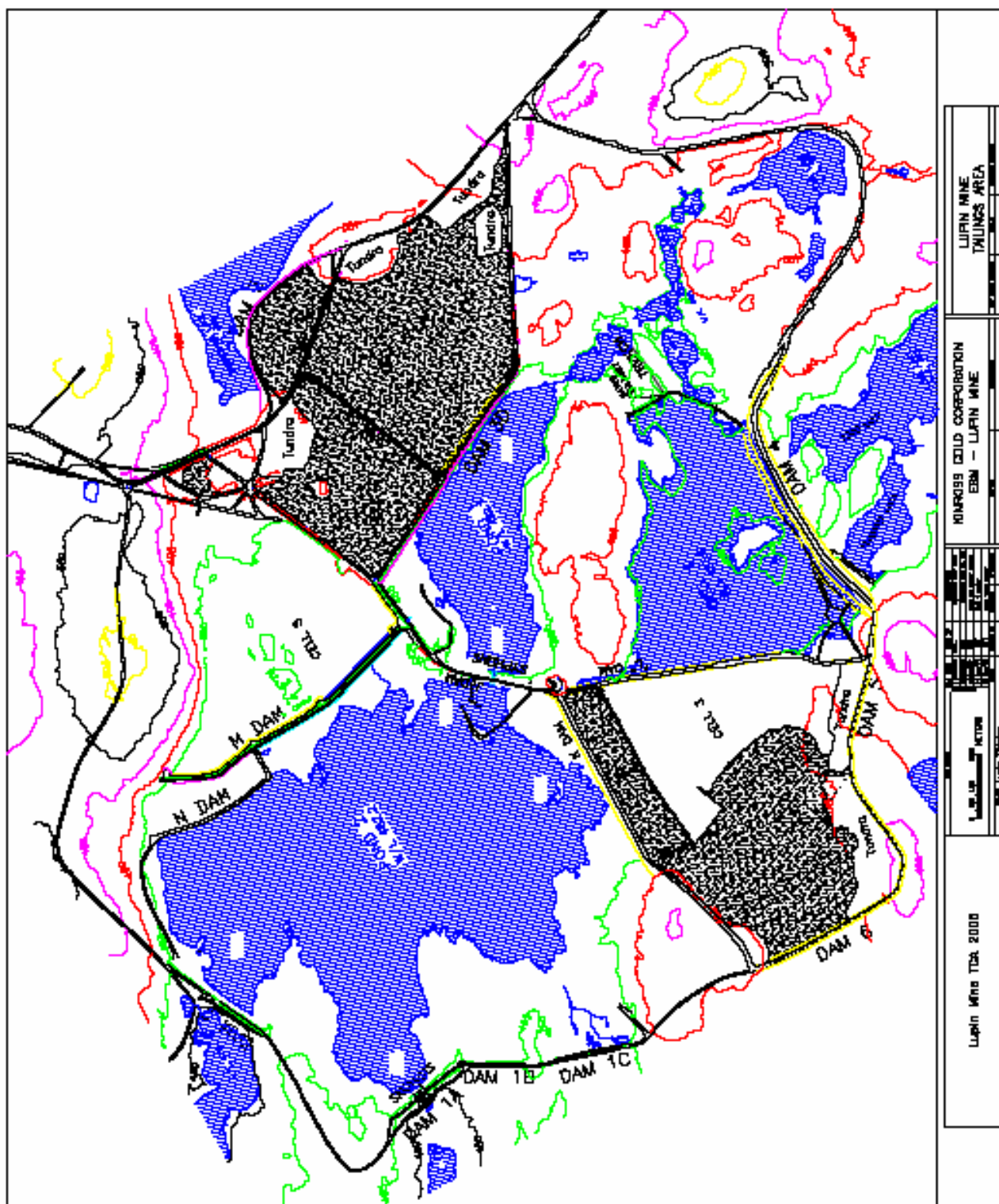
- re-route the sewage line within the mill complex to discharge into the tailings box and be pumped to the tailings impoundment; and
- for the short term, re-route the sewage line within the mill complex to connect up with the old mine water discharge line and pump to the second (lower) sewage lake.

Appropriate response team action would have repairs completed to the satisfaction of management and the system returned to the upper lake within a reasonable time frame.

5.4 PASTE BACKFILL

The Paste Backfill high pressure pipeline that serviced the underground operations is no longer in service, due to the cessation of mining operations, and is not a concern for future spills.

FIGURE 10
DAM LOCATIONS – TAILINGS CONTAINMENT AREA



5.5 MINE WATER

Due to cessation of mine operations, mine dewatering activities are greatly reduced and, as such, the probability of a spill is greatly reduced.

The mine is dewatered on an intermittent basis from the 250 metre level sump via a six inch line and fed into the mill tailings disposal line. Failure of the mill tailings disposal line has been discussed in Section 5.1.

Until late 2003, all mine water was discharged via a separate mine water pipeline into the lower sewage pond. This practice has now been changed so that all mine water is fed into the mill tailings discharge line. Mine water is no longer discharged into the sewage ponds. All mine water discharge lines are now fully contained within the mine and mill buildings. If a spill of mine water should occur within the headframe area, the water would flow by gravity back down the shaft. If a mine water leak should occur in the pipeline as it passes through the mill, any spill would drain into the mill sumps.

If a mine water spill should occur, the faulty component(s) would be identified and repaired/replaced where necessary. Any spilled material collecting in the mill sumps would be cleaned up and disposed of at the TCA.

6.0 PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS - RESPONSE INFORMATION

6.1 GENERAL

The petroleum and chemical products used at the Lupin Mine that exist in significant quantities and which are of concern within this Plan are summarized in Table 1 located in Appendix I. This table indicates the petroleum/chemical product name, storage location and normal storage container packaging or storage volume utilized. Additional chemicals are included in the listing to alert the site personnel to possible combination hazards that may be present during winter road/receiving, storage operations. In addition to the product quantities referred to as stock-on-hand, the quantities of product expected to be on-hand after winter road re-supply and product backhauls are also listed. This list would then indicate the maximum quantity of a product to be on site at any one time. Because of the suspension of mining and milling operations, many of the reagents were returned to the manufacturer on the 2005 winter road.

There are two standard operational procedures where possible spill scenarios may be encountered. These apply during:

- 1) receiving/offloading procedures during winter road re-supply whereby fuel is pumped from tanker trucks to site storage facilities, and shipping/loading of surplus inventories of chemical supplies onto transport trucks; and
- 2) normal daily operations whereby fuel is pumped from the main tank farm to the vehicle refuelling/powerhouse satellite tanks and mill reagents are transported from the cold storage facilities for shipment.

During the winter road re-supply period there may be times when Lupin Mine personnel will be called upon to assist in a winter road spill recovery. The Site Supervisor and lead hands are familiar with procedures followed by the Winter Road Transportation and Operations contractor and are available to provide assistance, generally for the upper portion of the winter road on Contwoyto Lake. Material and supplies for these types of spill recovery plans (i.e.: overturned tanker) are available, in the "Emergency Spill Response" sea container for easy transport on the road.

The measures outlined in the response plans intend to minimize the potential impact to water and land following a petroleum/chemical spill. Keeping in mind that the immediate action is to preserve health and limit environmental damage, the plans deal with the procedures/methods of spill containment, termination, remedial measures and clean-up of spills related to those products used at the mine.

6.2 SPILL CONTAINMENT, RECOVERY AND DISPOSAL

The potential exists for spills of petroleum products and various chemicals used at the Lupin Mine. A spill may be in the form of a liquid as in petroleum products, or in the form of a solid as in the ANFO or Cyanide that was used on a regular basis. A liquid chemical spill is likely to occur only in the mill reagent mix area where control measures are in place to reduce the risk of a spill migrating outside of the building. A liquid chemical spill could also result if a dry chemical contacts water once the spill has taken place.

The spill of either form may occur in one or a combination of the following areas; on land, snow, ice or in the water. Various proven practical methods of containment and recovery are well documented for use in northern climates and are summarized below. For additional technical information, one should consult the Environment Canada Report EPS 9/SP/2, December 1986.

The first initial response is to prevent any direct health risk to response personnel. Persons not directly associated with the clean-up operations are to be directed to leave the immediate area. The area will be isolated and limited to traffic as directed by the response team personnel.

6.2.1 CONTAINMENT

On Land

The potential for spills to occur on land is the highest of the four areas due to the transferring of materials off the winter road transport as well as movement year-round from storage locations to areas of use. During the winter road re-supply, the greatest amount of material is moved in a short period of time and therefore the snow and ice factor also plays an important role.

Petroleum products spilling onto frozen snow covered ground may be contained by the construction of **snow dykes**. For fast initial containment of smaller spills the dykes can be built manually with shovels. Larger spills may require the use of heavy equipment such as graders and bulldozers.

The impermeability of dykes may be ensured by lining with a polyethylene plastic liner, plastic tarpaulin or similar synthetic material. Alternatively, in freezing temperatures, water may be sprayed or poured over the dykes to further enhance the barrier to the spilled material. This method assumes that water is available or may be accessed from the spill site. Synthetically lined dykes are more effective than just snow or snow and ice-lined dykes.

During warmer months, containment dykes may be constructed from **sand or gravel** if these materials are available in an unfrozen form. Again, for smaller spills, the dykes can be fashioned manually with shovels where for larger spills, trucks or other heavy

equipment (front-end loaders) will normally be required to transport and handle sand and gravel.

Trenching or ditching can be used as a method for containing and/or intercepting the flow of liquid spills on land. Ice, snow, loose sand, gravel and surface layers of organic material can usually be scraped or dug away until the underlying frozen substrate is reached. This can be effective in re-directing flow or simple containment prior to pumping or absorbing the spilled material. Trenching in solid frozen ground or rocky substrate is normally neither practical nor possible.

The spillage of solid materials on land is much simpler to contain and recover. During the winter months, spilled material is generally self-contained due to its nature. Some precaution with regard to wind-blown dispersion may be required with lighter materials (lime). In these cases, a **layer of snow** placed on top of the spilled material will suffice until removal to appropriate disposal is arranged. In summer months, minor **containment berms** will be required when there is moisture present or precipitation is occurring or is likely to occur.

On Snow

Containment on snow is readily achieved and is very effective due to its absorbent quality. Liquid spills (petroleum) will become immobile within the snow pack and easily removed for transport for recovery or disposal. Use the snow to its advantage in construction of snow dykes/dams. Whenever possible, the snow pack should be left in place to avoid contaminating the underlying substrate.

On Ice

Spills that occur on ice, from either direct spillage or migration to the ice, are greatly affected by the strength of the ice. If the spill does not penetrate the ice, and the ice is safe to work on, then the methods of containment are similar to that on land. Where the spill has penetrated the ice, the situation should be handled similar to that on open water. If, as in petroleum spills, the material floats, then every effort should focus on the recovery of the material using pumping/suction methods, and absorbents.

On Open Water

A spill occurring on or into open water is very difficult to contain and every effort should be made to prevent the material from entering the water. If in the case of petroleum products, the material floats, then immediate deployment of surface booms should take place to control the spread of material. Pumping is the method of choice for removal of contained material.

6.2.2 RECOVERY

Spilled petroleum products contained within a dyked or trenched area should be recovered by pumping into a standby tanker, portable storage tank or drums dependent on volume involved, or use of an independent vacuum truck. Pump and suction hoses should be screened to prevent snow, ice or debris from clogging the line or pump.

Any remaining material may be absorbed by use of a variety of natural and commercially available products, such as 3M brand Conweb and Phase III brand Oil Sponge.

The availability of shovels, rakes and pitchforks are invaluable in any spill clean-up and recovery operation. The use of heavy equipment for larger spill situations such as front-end loaders and haul trucks, make the removal of material easier. It also ensures that all materials, including absorbent sand, snow etc. have been removed from the site.

6.2.3 DISPOSAL

Petroleum products such as oil that has been recovered by pumping into portable tanks, drums or a standby tanker can often be reclaimed and reused. Water and debris can be separated from the pure fuel by gravimetric means in a tank. In this manner disposal can be minimized and financial losses reduced.

In-situ combustion may be used as a final means of disposal after every effort has been made to remove the spilled fuel/oil etc. Approval for burning of petroleum products must be obtained prior to combustion. Burning should never be carried out on land where combustible organics are present and the oil has migrated into the soil. Removal is the method of choice in this case.

The most efficient means of igniting diesel oil for in-situ combustion is with a large size portable propane torch. Other highly flammable products such as gasoline or alcohol, or combustible products, such as wood may also be used to promote ignition of the spilled product. Spilled oil should be ignited where it has pooled naturally or been contained by dykes, trenches or depressions. Oil which has collected in slots in river ice may also be disposed of by in-situ combustion if sufficient holes are drilled in the ice (but not through to the water). Once holes are drilled, the oil which collects in the holes may be ignited.

Liquid oil wastes (which cannot be reclaimed), oil contaminated snow and debris and oil residues left after in-situ combustion will be picked up and disposed of at a land disposal site approved by government authorities. Currently, hydrocarbon contaminated materials are removed to either the incinerator or the burn area of the site landfill for ignition. Disposal at local municipal dumps may be an alternative if required. In this case GNWT would be consulted.

In their technical review of the 2000 Contingency Plan, Environment Canada commented that bioremediation should be considered as an option for the treatment of contaminated soils. They suggested that a lined pit could be constructed at the landfill and ammonium

nitrate already at site could be used as the fertilizer, and the heavy equipment used for mixing and aerating. The problem with this suggestion is that the ammonium nitrate on site is purchased pre-mixed with fuel oil, thereby making the explosive ANFO (ammonium nitrate fuel oil), which is the main blasting agent used at the mine. Lupin does not manufacture this explosive on site, as some other mines do, and so does not have a ready supply of the fertilizer needed for bioremediation. A product which Lupin has had success with is the Phase III brand “Oil Sponge”. This is a bio-remedial absorbent composed of cotton linters, pecan pith, nutrients and microbial cultures.

Spilled chemical products should be recovered and reused wherever possible. Materials unable to be used can be disposed of in unreclaimed tailings cells in the TCA. Contaminated Waste disposal sites previously utilized and located within the Tailings Containment Area (Figure 10) will not be used due to those cells being full to capacity with tailings solids.

6.2.4 OTHER CONCERNS

Fire

In the event that the accident/incident is in combination with a fire, extinguishing the fire may be required prior to initiating efforts to stop the spillage.

In order to control the resulting runoff (in cases where water is used), and the subsequent spreading of the spilled material, any indication of slope away from the area of the spill should be dyked for containment.

Petroleum and chemical fires have the potential to generate toxic fumes under poor combustion conditions. Approaching and dealing with any fire from upwind is recommended as well as caution with regard to breathing the vapours generated from the fire. The Lupin Fire Department crews are well trained and have access to the proper Personal Protective Equipment.

In the case where **ANFO** is the material involved the following action should be taken;

1. rope off the area and control entry;
2. evacuate the area and do not attempt to fight the fire;
3. the ANFO, or any resulting solution (fire in winter on snow or ice) must not be allowed access to bodies of water, especially flowing streams/rivers; and
4. fires involving small quantities of ANFO may be fought using water, however if the fire is not a hazard to persons or the surrounding environment, it is generally accepted to allow the material to burn off, then initiate clean-up measures.

Main Fuel Tank Farm

In the event of any emergency at the tank farms relating to fire, flooding, spills, etc; all electrical power shall be shut off as quickly as possible within the tank farm area to minimize further damage. The procedure can be initiated through the powerhouse and

electrical departments.

7.0 SPILL RESPONSE RESOURCES

A wide variety of spill control/recovery equipment and materials exists at the site for dealing with emergency spills of petroleum products and chemical reagents. Heavy construction equipment is also available for use on demand.

7.1 RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

All equipment is stored in such a manner as to be readily available on short notice. Surface crews would immediately respond to a reported spill site by moving equipment and material necessary to provide control and clean-up measures at the reported spill. Additional operations personnel are available if the need arose.

The equipment to be used would consist of a Volvo 20t haul truck, two Komatsu WA250 loaders, CAT 14H grader, CAT 966 loader, Komatsu D85 dozer, 5 light vehicles and a rubber tired backhoe. A current list of Echo Bay Mines Ltd. equipment at the Lupin Mine is available in Appendix I, Table 2. This list will be updated and forwarded to the NWB as required. Contractor-owned heavy mobile equipment (loaders, dozers) is also available during the summer months, but not available during winter months.

Emergency spill containment and recovery materials and supplies are available for immediate mobilization at any time. Table 3 lists the materials inventory for the "Emergency Spill Response" van, available to be located at a spill site. The on-site warehouse maintains a supply of absorbent pads, floor dry absorbent, hoses, couplings and miscellaneous parts for recovery equipment. The van container, centrally located near the fuel receiving area of the tank farm, is indicated on Figure No.7, "General Site Plan - Storage Facilities".

7.2 RESPONSE TEAM

Authorization for deployment of personnel, containment, clean-up and recovery equipment are as per the Fig. 1 "Response Team Flowsheet" organizational chart.

The designate/next-in-line authority shall be contacted if management is off site and unavailable.

A current telephone listing of Lupin contact personnel is included in Appendix I.

7.3 TRAINING AND EXERCISES

All response team staff will maintain familiarity with the continually updated Contingency Plan by scheduling periodic reviews. For the designated personnel this is completed in conjunction with the review of the site's Emergency Procedures Manual.

All personnel dealing with equipment that would be involved in cleaning up any spills related to the Contingency Plan already have extensive experience as heavy equipment

operators and, therefore, further training in this area is not seen to be applicable. The daily work routine followed by the surface heavy equipment operators, involves much of the same type of work as would be required when dealing with a dam break or a tailings line spill. Roadway construction (materials hauling, grading) and snow removal/clearing are all part of day to day activities.

Training with regard to hazardous materials handling is carried out in conjunction with annual Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR) training for all surface department employees (those running equipment and their supervisors) as well as the warehouse employees for handling materials. In addition, the Lupin fire crew is trained to handle the hazardous materials used at the site in relation to potential fires. This crew is currently not directly involved with the response, but is available if the need arises.

Workplace Hazardous Material Information System (WHMIS) training is provided to all new employees as well as in the form of annual refresher courses for current employees. Core WHMIS along with job specific training is covered in these programs. Information, through WHMIS, is available at each department for "specifics" of that department. As well, master stations are in place which carry the MSDS's for the entire site.

Environmental Awareness Program sessions are held which deal with employee environmental responsibility and spill reporting. Initial orientation prior to beginning employment at Lupin also includes the importance of environmental awareness.

The question of a simulation exercise should be scrutinized because it is our belief that during a simulated exercise, there could be damage caused to the fragile tundra which may result in extensive long term effects. It is suggested that the annual procedure of cleaning out the tailings line dump ponds be considered as a simulation exercise, as the equipment used is similar to that required for spill response. This will have minimal potential to damage the local environment.

8.0 COMPONENT AND PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL PRODUCT - DETAILED RESPONSE PLANS

The following section contains the Response Plans for the major System Components of the mine site and Petroleum/chemical products stored and used at the Lupin Operation.

System Components

- a) Mill Tailings Line
- b) Mill Tailings Containment (Retaining Dams)
- c) Sewage Disposal Facility
- d) Paste Backfill
- e) Mine water

Petroleum/Chemical Products

- f) Diesel Fuel
- g) Gasoline and Aviation Fuel
- h) Lubricating and Hydraulic Oils
- i) Ethylene Glycol Antifreeze
- j) Sodium Cyanide
- k) Hydrated Lime
- l) ANFO Explosives
- m) Lead Nitrate
- n) Ferric Sulphate

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT: MILL TAILINGS LINE 1 of 2</p>

In the event of a **TAILINGS LINE** break or malfunction the following action plan is to be initiated.

24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- Notify Loss Control Manager (or designate) immediately via radio, phone or in person; response team action initiated.
- The maintenance leadhand will direct the initiation of shut down procedures in order to **STOP** the flow through the tailings line;
- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall inform **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- The flow shall be **CONTAINED** by dyking, barricading or blocking flow by any means available. This can include snow, sand or other available materials (geotex liner) in order to construct retaining structures. Use earth-moving equipment if nearby;
- If flow has reached a flowing natural stream, mobilize team to contain it from entering stream. Contact should be made with DIAND Water Resources and Environment Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans for further direction.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- the mill tailings line may contain chemical residues used in the process, even though the process has been suspended, and must be handled appropriately. The major chemical additive involved is sodium cyanide and is present in concentrations generally in the range of 200-300 mg/L. Because of this, solutions are slightly toxic by ingestion or aspiration; drying of skin can result on prolonged contact due to the presence of alkaline materials (lime and sodium cyanide); and
- avoid contact with acids, which would lower pH and liberate gaseous HCN.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- Non-flammable; and
- use dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog), although water may spread the contaminant.

RECOVERY

- **Ground contamination;** any material that has escaped form the tailings pipeline or dump station containment areas onto surrounding tundra shall be removed and disposed of at the tailings containment area;
- If required, esker material and/or crushed wasted rock shall be used to fill any depressions left after excavation of the spill material.
- **Water contamination;** these areas are difficult to mitigate as movement of contaminated material (and water) may continue long after initial incident; and
- Local authorities should be contacted regarding advice for cleanup or additional work to be carried out.

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SUBJECT: MILL TAILINGS LINE 2 of 2</p>

DISPOSAL

- Contaminated materials are to be disposed of at the Tailings Containment in the most recently active or unreclaimed tailings cell.

PROPERTIES

- The mill tailings contained a mixture of mill reagents and finely ground rock which has had the precious metal content removed. Reagents used included sodium cyanide, lime, lead nitrate, zinc metal and flocculent;
- Appearance was dark grey solids suspended in a clear water base solution;

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- Solution may be mildly harmful to fish, other aquatic organisms and wildlife;
- May be mildly harmful to waterfowl;
- Solids portion known to generate acid through oxidation processes if left exposed to weathering and open environment.

CONTAINERS

- N/A

SUPPLIER

- N/A

NOTE TAILINGS CELLS ARE CURRENTLY BEING RECLAIMED. DEPOSITION OF TAILINGS IN THE CELLS IS NO LONGER TAKING PLACE.

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: TAILINGS CONTAINMENT 1 of 2

In the event of an **TAILINGS CONTAINMENT ENGINEERING FAILURE (DAMS)** the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- Notify Loss Control Manager (or designate) immediately via radio, phone or in person;
- The response team action shall be initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line,** above;
- Any of the tailings containment area "Cells" can be dewatered to Pond No.1 in the event flow cannot be controlled at the failure site.
- If the tailings solution approaches a flowing natural stream, mobilize team to contain tailings solution from entering stream. Contact should be made with DIAND Water Resources and Environment Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans for further direction.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- The mill tailings line contained chemicals used in the process and must be handled with these taken into account. The material would have been diluted with raw water during the care & maintenance period and should not be a hazard. Samples will be taken to check this assumption.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- Non-flammable
- use, dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog), although water may spread the contaminant;

RECOVERY

- **Ground contamination;** any tailings solids that have escaped from the containment areas onto surrounding tundra shall be removed and disposed of at the tailings containment area;
- Solutions, where contained shall be pumped back into the tailings containment area;
- If required, esker material and/or crushed wasted rock shall be used to fill any depressions left after excavation of the spill material.
- **Water contamination;** these areas are difficult to mitigate as movement of contaminated material (and water) may continue long after initial incident;
- local authorities should be contacted regarding advice for cleanup or additional work to be carried out.

DISPOSAL

- contaminated materials are to be disposed of at the Tailings Containment in the unreclaimed tailings cell or solutions pumped directly to Pond No.1.

PROPERTIES

- the mill tailings contained a mixture of mill reagents and finely ground rock which has had the precious metal content removed. Reagents used included sodium cyanide, lime, lead nitrate, zinc metal and flocculent;
- appearance is of dark grey solids suspended in a clear water base solution;

<p>CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p>LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: TAILINGS CONTAINMENT 2 of 2

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- solution might be mildly harmful to fish, other aquatic organisms and wildlife;
- might be mildly harmful to waterfowl;
- solids portion known to generate acid through oxidation processes if left exposed to weathering and open environment.

CONTAINERS

- N/A

SUPPLIER

- N/A

NOTE TAILINGS CELLS ARE CURRENTLY BEING RECLAIMED. DEPOSITION OF TAILINGS IN THE CELLS IS NO LONGER TAKING PLACE.

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: SEWAGE SYSTEM 1 of 2

In the event of a **SEWAGE SYSTEM FAILURE (PIPELINE/DAMS)** the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- Notify Loss Control Manager (or designate) immediately via radio, phone or in person;
- If necessary, direct the initiation of shut down procedures for the pumping system in order to **STOP** the flow of sewage through to the sewage lakes containment area;
- The response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- If the failure is piping related, the sewage discharge will be redirected within the mill to either the tailings pumpbox (pump to TCA) or connected up with the old mine water line to discharge to the second sewage lake. Both these options will be temporary until repairs are complete.
- If the failure is dam structure related, the sewage flow will be redirected to the TCA. Seepage from the second sewage lake will be contained within a constructed catchment basin, checked for water quality and pumped back to the containment if water quality is not consistent with License requirements. Seepage from the first sewage lake to the second lake will be monitored for water quality during repair activities.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- the sewage stream from the site contains grey water from all sources (mill and mine dries, all accommodation & shower facilities, kitchen and all washroom facilities on site.
- there are no chemicals used in the process;
- due to the nature of the source, health risks are associated with bacterial infections and disease that may be transmitted through exposure.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- Non-flammable
- use CO₂, dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog), although water may spread the contaminant;
- use water to cool other flammable materials;

RECOVERY

- **Ground contamination;** any sewage material that has escaped from the pipeline or containment areas onto surrounding tundra shall be removed, where possible and disposed of within the sewage lake or buried with esker if necessary;
- If required, esker material and/or crushed wasted rock shall be used to fill any depressions left after excavation of the spill material.
- Solutions, where contained shall be pumped back into the sewage lakes containment;
- **Water contamination;** these areas are difficult to mitigate as movement of contaminated material (and water) may continue long after the initial incident;
- Local authorities should be contacted regarding advice for cleanup or additional work to be carried out. DIAND Water Resources or Env. Can. Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans.

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: SEWAGE SYSTEM 2 of 2

DISPOSAL

- contaminated materials are to be disposed of within the sewage lakes containment system or at the Tailings Containment in the most recently active or unreclaimed tailings cell.

PROPERTIES

- the mine site sewage system contains a mixture of camp waters (excluding those of the mill process and the mine dewatering). These include camp dries, accommodation washroom facilities and kitchen.
- water accounts for greater than 90% of the component which is used during day to day activities; the remainder is organic solids which readily settle in the disposal system.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- solution only mildly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms due to the low dissolved oxygen that may occur at certain times of the year;
- effluents could contain minor amounts of nutrients (nitrogen components) that may promote plant growth in downstream water bodies.

CONTAINERS

- N/A

SUPPLIER

- N/A

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: MINEWATER LINE</p>

The MINE WATER LINE is now completely contained within the headframe and mill buildings. Mine Water is no longer discharged into the sewage ponds. All spills of Mine Water would be confined to the headframe and mill areas, and spilled water would flow by gravity into the shaft or into the mill sumps.

In the event of a **MINE WATER PIPELINE FAILURE** the following action plan is to be initiated.

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident via radio, phone or in person and the response team action initiated.
- If necessary, direct the initiation of shut down procedures for the mine water pumping system in order to **STOP** the flow of mine water;
- If the failure is piping related, the mine water discharge will be collected in the mill sumps and redirected to either the tailings pump box (pump to TCA) or milling circuit.

HAZARDS

- the mine water stream from underground contains water from all mining activities and a small amount of infiltration water.
- due to the nature of activities underground (explosives use), there is ammonia contained in the water from dissolution at active mining areas. Recirculation of water underground for reduced volume usage had increased the concentration of ammonia (and other minor contaminants) over time.
- While in care and maintenance, mine water will only be pumped to surface periodically, depending on natural inflow.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- Non-flammable
- use CO₂, dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog), although water may spread the contaminant;
- use water to cool other flammable materials;

RECOVERY

- Solutions, where contained shall be pumped to the tailings sump;

DISPOSAL

- Any contaminated materials are to be disposed of within the Tailings Containment in the most recently active or unreclaimed tailings cell.

PROPERTIES

- the mine site mine water contains a mixture of many naturally occurring elements from the ground being developed. As a result, various metals are present (nickel, iron, copper, zinc, arsenic) in very low concentrations giving the water a high conductivity from the dissolved solids. The pH is neutral at 7-7.5.

<p>CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p>LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: MINEWATER LINE

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- the solution may be toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms due to the low dissolved oxygen that may occur and considerable dissolved solids present;
- effluents could contain minor amounts of nutrients (nitrogen components) that may promote plant growth in downstream water bodies. Ammonia is present from residual blasting agents.

CONTAINERS

- N/A

SUPPLIER

- N/A

CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
LUPIN MINE	SUBJECT: DIESEL FUEL 1 of 2

In the event of a **DIESEL FUEL** spill or where there is reasonable likelihood of a spill occurring, the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident and the response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** the flow of diesel fuel if possible;
- **ELIMINATE** open flame ignition sources;
- **CONTAIN** flow of oil by dyking, barricading or blocking flow by any means available. Use earth-moving equipment if nearby;
- if flow has reached flowing natural stream, mobilize team to deploy river boom, skimmer and absorbent booms.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- slightly toxic by ingestion, highly toxic if aspirated, drying of skin on contact;
- flammable, treat as combustible.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- use CO₂, dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog), although water may spread the fire;
- use fog streams to protect rescue team and trapped people;
- use water to cool surface of tanks;
- divert the diesel fuel to an open area and let it burn off under control;
- if the fire is put out before all diesel fuel is consumed, beware of re-ignition;
- where diesel fuel is running downhill, try to contain it as quickly as possible;
- rubber tires are almost impossible to extinguish after involvement with a fire. Have vehicles with burning tires removed from the danger area.

RECOVERY

- Recovered soils from contaminated fuel can be soaked up by sand and peat moss or snow if available, by natural products such as Phase III Oil Sponge, or by synthetic absorbents such as 3M Brand, Graboil or Conwed;
- if necessary, contaminated soil should be excavated;
- diesel fuel entering the ground can be recovered by digging sumps or trenches;
- diesel fuel on a water surface should be recovered by skimmers and absorbent booms (See Section on Recovery of Oil Spills).

DISPOSAL

- incineration under controlled conditions; obtain prior approval.
- landfarm and bioremediate at an approved site.

<p>CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p>LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: DIESEL FUEL 2 of 2

PROPERTIES

- chemical composition: mixture of hydrocarbons in the range C₉ to C₁₈;
- clear to yellow, bright oily liquid with hydrocarbon odour;
- not soluble, floats on water.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- moderately toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms;
- harmful to waterfowl;
- may create unsightly film on water.

CONTAINERS

- transported by tanker truck and transferred to various storage tanks in the tank farm. See inventory in Appendix I.

SUPPLIER

- As per annual tendering. (eg: Petro-Canada)
- SEE ATTACHED MSDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: GASOLINE/ AVIATION FUEL</p>

In the event of a **GASOLINE OR AVIATION FUEL** spill or where there is reasonable likelihood of a spill occurring, the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130
INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident and the response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** the flow of gasoline or aviation fuel if possible;
- **ELIMINATE** all possible sources of **IGNITION**, eg. extinguish cigarettes, shut off motors (from a remote location if surrounded by vapours);
- **EVACUATE** personnel from danger area;
- **CAREFULLY CONSIDER** the hazards and merits of trying to contain the spill. Contain only if safe to do so, and obvious benefit of containment is apparent (ie. contain if flowing towards a creek or water body). Otherwise leave gasoline to spread and evaporate. Do not attempt to contain a gasoline spill on water. Allow it to spread and evaporate;
- if spilled in an enclosed area, **VENTILATE** vapours.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- **EXTREME FIRE HAZARD** (Jet A, MODERATE), highly flammable;
- forms explosive mixture with air; is heavier than air and can migrate considerable distances to sources of ignition and flashback;
- easily ignited by flame or spark;
- avoid contact with oxidizing materials (eg. Lead Nitrate, acids);
- moderately toxic by ingestion, highly toxic if aspirated.
- Note: Jet B contains a small amount of Benzene which is a suspect human carcinogen.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- use CO₂, dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog), although water may spread the fire;
- use jet streams to wash away burning gasoline;
- use fog streams to protect rescue team and trapped people;
- use water to cool surface of tanks;
- divert the gasoline to an open area and let it burn off under control;
- if the fire is put out before all gasoline is consumed, beware of re-ignition;
- where gasoline is running downhill, try to contain it at the bottom prior to reaching lakes or streams;
- rubber tires are almost impossible to extinguish after involvement with a fire. Have vehicles with burning tires removed from the danger area.

RECOVERY

- unburned gasoline can be soaked up by sand and peat moss and snow when available, or by synthetic absorbents such as 3M Brand, Graboil or Conwed;
- if necessary, contaminated soil should be excavated;
- gasoline entering the ground can be recovered by digging sumps or trenches.

DISPOSAL

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: GASOLINE/ AVIATION FUEL</p>

- evaporation;
- incineration under controlled conditions; obtain prior approval.
- landfarm and bioremediate at an approved site.

PROPERTIES

- chemical composition: mixture of hydrocarbons; Gasoline C₄-C₁₂, Jet B C₆-C₁₄ and Jet A C₉-C₁₆
- light green, clear, amber coloured liquids;
- volatile;
- not soluble, floats on water

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- moderately toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms;
- may create unsightly film on water.

CONTAINERS

- Gasoline is transported by tanker trucks and pumped into a storage tank in the satellite tank farm. Bulk shipping via tanker truck of Aviation fuel (Jet A) occurs with tank storage at the main tank farm. Drum shipping and storage is in limited quantities.

SUPPLIERS

- As per annual tendering. (eg. Petro-Canada)
- SEE ATTACHED MSDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p>CONTINGENCY MANUAL</p> <p>LUPIN OPERATION</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: LUBRICATING/HYDRAULIC OILS</p> <p>1 of 2</p>

In the event of a **LUBRICATING OIL OR HYDRAULIC OIL** spill or where there is reasonable likelihood of a spill occurring, the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident and the response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** the flow of oil if possible;
- **ELIMINATE** open flame ignition sources;
- **CONTAIN** flow of oil by dyking, barricading or blocking flow by any means available. Use earth-moving equipment if nearby;
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- low toxicity by ingestion, mildly irritating to eyes
- combustible, low fire hazard;
- avoid contact with oxidizing materials (eg. Lead Nitrate, acids).

ACTION FOR FIRE

- use CO₂, dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog), although water may spread the fire;
- use fog streams to protect rescue team and trapped people;
- use water to cool surface fire exposed containers;
- divert the oil to an open area and let it burn off under control;
- if the fire is put out before all oil is consumed, beware of re-ignition;
- rubber tires are almost impossible to extinguish after involvement with a fire. Have vehicles with burning tires removed from the danger area.

RECOVERY

- after containment, recover as much oil as possible by pumping into drums;
- residual oil may be burned in-situ, upon approval;
- remaining unburned oil can be soaked up by sand, peat moss and snow when available, or by synthetic absorbents such as 3M Brand, Graboil or Conwed;
- if necessary, contaminated soil should be excavated;
- oil on a water surface should be recovered by skimmers and absorbent booms.

DISPOSAL

- incineration under controlled conditions, prior approval required;
- burial at an approved site.
- ship to licensed waste reclaiming facility

<p>CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p>LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	<p>SUBJECT: LUBRICATING/ HYDRAULIC OILS</p> <p>2 of 2</p>

PROPERTIES

- chemical composition: mixture of hydrocarbons and conventional industrial oil additives; C₂₀-C₆₆
- generally viscous liquids, light to dark amber colours;
- not soluble, floats on water.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- moderately toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms;
- harmful to waterfowl;
- may create unsightly film on water and shorelines.

CONTAINERS

- transported and stored in steel drums or cubes (these are self-contained units with an 8 drum capacity).

SUPPLIER

- As per annual tendering.
- SEE ATTACHED MSDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: ETHYLENE GLYCOL - ANTIFREEZE 1 of 2</p>

In the event of an **ANTIFREEZE (GLYCOL)** spill or where there is reasonable likelihood of a spill occurring, the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident and the response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** the flow of Antifreeze at source if possible;
- **ELIMINATE** open flame ignition sources;
- **CONTAIN** flow of liquid by dyking, barricading or blocking flow by any means available;
- **PREVENT** antifreeze from entering any flowing streams.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- inhalation of mist may cause irritation of nose, throat and headache;
- moderately toxic by ingestion, can be fatal;
- avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents
- flammable, decomposition products include carbon dioxide and/or carbon monoxide.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- use alcohol type or all purpose foam for large fires; CO₂, dry chemical or water spray (fog) for small fires. Do not force solid streams into the burning liquid.

RECOVERY

- ethylene glycol antifreeze can be soaked up by peat moss or snow when available, or by synthetic absorbents such as Hazorb;
- small spills may be washed with copious amounts of water for dilution;
- access to spilled or recovered ethylene glycol by mammals should be prevented.

DISPOSAL

- only incinerate in a furnace under controlled conditions where approved by appropriate federal, provincial and local regulations;
- burial at an approved site.

PROPERTIES

- chemical composition: 96% ethylene glycol (CH₂OHCH₂OH)
- 4% water and rust inhibitors
- clear, syrupy liquid normally contains a dye for identification in water sources;
- 100% soluble in water;
- flammable.

<p>CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p>LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: ETHYLENE GLYCOL - ANTIFREEZE 2 of 2

ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT

- low to moderate toxicity for fish and other aquatic organisms;
- attractive smell and taste to some mammals, and toxic by ingestion.

CONTAINERS

- transported and stored in steel drums or cubes (which are a self-contained unit with an 8 drum capacity).

SUPPLIER

- DOW Chemical of Canada Ltd., Van Waters & Rogers Ltd.
- SEE ATTACHED MSDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: SODIUM CYANIDE - NaCN

In the event of a **CYANIDE** spill (of solid or solution) or where there is reasonable likelihood of a spill occurring, the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130
INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident and the response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **Dupont Emergency Response Centre; 24 hour access - (613) 348-3616, Maitland, ON.**
- Evacuate any non-essential personnel;
- **ALERT** the Health Services Registered Nurse as to the nature of the emergency;
- **TEST** for the presence of hydrocyanic acid (HCN) gas;
- **DO NOT ENTER** an area containing sodium cyanide (NaCN) dust or HCN gas without self-contained breathing apparatus. In the winter solid NaCN may be difficult to visually detect because of its white appearance;
- **STOP** spill at source if possible;
- **PREVENT** solid NaCN from contacting acid, acid salts or water as it will liberate HCN gas;
- if sodium cyanide does contact water, **CONTAIN** solution to as small an area as possible. Consider dyking with sand or snow;
- if HCH gas is being produced, **WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND BREATHING APPARATUS, VENTILATE and ADD HYDRATED LIME** to slow the reaction;
- **ISOLATE** area of spill, preferably by roping off affected area and posting appropriate hazard signs.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- extremely toxic (rapidly fatal) by ingestion or inhalation (of gas or dust); **Prompt Treatment** is essential in cases of cyanide poisoning;
- corrosive to skin, due to strong alkalinity;
- liberates highly toxic, flammable HCN gas if sodium cyanide comes in contact with water, any acid or acid salts;
- contact with carbon dioxide (CO₂) produces HCN gas in lesser, but possibly dangerous quantities. **DO NOT USE CO₂ EXTINGUISHERS;**
- HCN gas can be absorbed through the skin;
- being very alkaline, NaCN may cause burns to the eyes or open skin abrasions;
- avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents (ie: Lead Nitrate).
- **ALWAYS HAVE CYANIDE ANTIDOTE KITS ON HAND**

ACTION FOR FIRE

- sodium cyanide is not flammable and will not support combustion, and will not be destroyed in an ordinary fire involving combustible materials such as paper and wood.
- **DO NOT USE CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) extinguishers** to fight a fire involving Sodium Cyanide; this may produce toxic HCN gas if moisture is present for the reaction;
- if water must be used to fight a fire involving sodium cyanide, limit the amounts to that which is necessary and treat runoff as though it was a spill of sodium cyanide solution.
- Do not allow runoff to reach a flowing stream or river, contain and dispose of properly.

RECOVERY

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: SODIUM CYANIDE - NaCN

- spills of sodium cyanide on dry surfaces can be shoveled into containers. Crews should wear dust masks while shoveling or sweeping up spills. Beware of contacting the skin with solid NaCN because it can be readily absorbed (enhanced with moisture; sweating);
- spills of solid sodium cyanide on wet surfaces or exposed to rain should be shoveled into waterproof containers as soon as possible to minimize the quantity of sodium cyanide being dissolved. Affected area should be sprayed with solution of calcium hypochlorite to neutralize the cyanide, avoiding the formation of HCN gas as this gas is highly toxic. Personnel so employed shall be required to utilize a self-contained breathing apparatus;
- sodium cyanide, as a solid or in solution, must not be allowed access to any flowing stream, as its recovery from such a stream outside the plant site area is virtually impossible. Inside the mill, solution spills of concentrated cyanide solution are pumped back into the mixing system. Spills outside this area will be directed to the main floor sumps which are pumped back into the mill circuit.
- soil contaminated with sodium cyanide should be excavated if any affected groundwater threatens to travel to an adjacent flowing stream;
- solutions of sodium cyanide which are not recovered can be neutralized by addition of lime and a dilute solution of calcium hypochlorite;
- Absorbents may be used to contain and recover spilled solutions.

DISPOSAL

- solid sodium cyanide, all sodium cyanide solutions recovered from the spills, and soil containing sodium cyanide can be disposed of at the Contaminated Materials Disposal location in the tailings pond.

PROPERTIES

- chemical formula NaCN;
- white solid, briquettes or granular;
- very soluble in water, 37 WT % at 20 C;
- aqueous solution is strongly alkaline and decomposes rapidly;
- solid sodium cyanide absorbs moisture from the air, and tends toward a liquid state.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

- much more toxic to fish and other forms of aquatic life than terrestrial life; concentrations considerably less than 1 mg/l are of concern;
- contain and prevent from entering natural water course

CONTAINERS

- transported and stored in 1360 kg steel FloBins.

SUPPLIER

- Dupont
- SEE ATTACHED MSDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NOTE

CYANIDE IS NO LONGER IN USE AT LUPIN, ALTHOUGH A MINOR SUPPLY IS STILL ON SITE. ALL CYANIDE WILL BE REMOVED FROM SITE ON THE 2006 WINTER ROAD.

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: LIME - Ca(OH)_2 CaO 1 of 2</p>

In the event of a **LIME** spill (of solid or solution) or where there is reasonable likelihood of a spill occurring, the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident and the response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** spill of lime/lime slurry at source if possible;
- **PREVENT** hydrated lime from contacting water;
- use proper PPE for respiratory protection and body (coveralls, face shield, rubber gloves) when dust is anticipated as a hazard;
- if lime does contact water, **CONTAIN** solution to as small an area as possible.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- dry chemical prone to dusting
- skin irritant and mild burns - alkaline; dusts and mists may cause irritation of eyes, mouth, nose throat and possibly lungs;
- unslaked lime (CaO) reacts with water to form hydrated lime, releasing heat.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- no special precautions;
- use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fires.

RECOVERY

- spills of hydrated lime on dry surfaces can simply be shovelled into containers and re-used if appropriate;
- spills of lime on wet surfaces or exposed to rain should be shovelled into waterproof containers as soon as possible to minimize the quantity of lime being dissolved;
- pump liquids into containers and use sorbents to contain and recover spilled solutions.

DISPOSAL

- hydrated lime recovered from a spill may be used in the mill if it is of acceptable quality;
- solid lime and all lime solutions (where use is inappropriate) should be disposed of in the mill tailings sump, or directly to the tailings pond.

PROPERTIES

- chemical formula Ca(OH)_2 ;
- unslaked lime (pebble lime, CaO) also used which is not hydrated, therefore reacts with water to form slaked lime
- white or white/grey solid, crystalline powder, odorless;
- strong alkaline;
- slightly soluble in water, less than 1%.

<p>CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p>LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: LIME - Ca(OH)_2 CaO 2 of 2

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- toxic to fish and other aquatic life at higher concentrations in the order of 50 mg/l and greater.

CONTAINERS

- transported and stored in lined paper bags (25kg) which are palletized and double stretch wrapped (54 bags/pallet);
- also available in 1.4 tonne tote bag.

SUPPLIER

- Continental Lime
- SEE ATTACHED MSDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on Both Ca(OH)_2 and CaO

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: AMMONIUM NITRATE/FUEL OIL; ANFO</p>

In the event of an **AMMONIUM NITRATE/FUEL OIL (ANFO)** spill or where there is reasonable likelihood of a spill occurring, the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130
INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident and the response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** the spill of ANFO at the source if possible;
- evacuate all non-essential personnel from the area and ensure the health and safety of those remaining;
- **ELIMINATE** all possible sources of ignition;
- **PREVENT** ANFO from contacting water;
- if ANFO does contact water, **CONTAIN** solution to as small an area as possible. Consider dyking with sand or snow to minimize travel;
- **ISOLATE** area of spill preferably by roping off affected area.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- may explode under confinement or high temperatures and friction;
- avoid contact with strong oxidizers (ie: Lead Nitrate)
- flammable;
- combustion products are toxic and may include hydrocarbons, oxides of carbon and nitrogen;
- low toxicity.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- for fires involving large quantities of ANFO, evacuate and **Do Not Attempt** to fight fires;
- for fires involving small quantities of unconfined ANFO, use large amounts of water to extinguish, control runoff;
- ANFO may detonate in fire, under severe impact or confinement.

RECOVERY

- spills of ANFO on dry surfaces can simply be shoveled into containers;
- spills of ANFO on wet surfaces or exposed to rain should be shoveled into waterproof containers as soon as possible to minimize the quantity of ammonium nitrate being dissolved;
- ANFO, or a resulting ammonium nitrate solution, **must not be allowed** access to any flowing stream;
- absorbents such as peat moss, Conwed or Graboil should be used to recover any oil emanating from the ANFO spill; snow may be used during the winter months under freezing conditions.
- soil heavily contaminated with ammonium nitrate should be excavated for incineration if any affected groundwater threatens to travel to an adjacent flowing stream.

DISPOSAL

- ANFO recovered from a spill may be used in the mine;

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: AMMONIUM NITRATE/FUEL OIL; ANFO</p>

- ammonium nitrate solutions and soil containing ammonium nitrate should be disposed of within the mill tailings system or directly in the most recently active or unreclaimed tailings cell;
- absorbents used to recover the oil may be incinerated under controlled conditions or buried at an approved site;
- ANFO can be disposed of by detonation or incineration under knowledgeable supervision.

PROPERTIES

- comprised of 94% prilled ammonium nitrate (NH_4NO_3) and 6% No.2 fuel oil, trade name: Amex II
- small porous pellets coated with oil, may be dyed with bright colours (yellow), odour of fuel oil;
- ammonium nitrate is Very Soluble in water; the oil is not soluble and will float;
- strong oxidizing agent;
- flammable.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- ammonium nitrate is moderately toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms at low concentrations. Toxicity increases with increased pH and temperature of the water.
- being very water soluble, the ammonium nitrate in the ANFO can readily dissolve and enter the natural surface or ground water streams.

CONTAINERS

- ANFO is transported and stored in 25 kg polyethylene bags at the main explosives magazine.

SUPPLIER

- Explosives Limited (Calgary, Alberta)
- CIL
- SEE ATTACHED MSDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: LEAD NITRATE - Pb(NO₃)₂</p>

In the event of a **LEAD NITRATE** spill or where there is reasonable likelihood of a spill occurring, the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident and the response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** spill of Lead Nitrate solid/solution at source if possible;
- **PREVENT** solid lead nitrate from contacting water, to facilitate clean-up;
- use proper PPE for respiratory protection and body (coveralls, face shield, rubber gloves) when dust is anticipated as a hazard;
- if lead nitrate does contact water, **CONTAIN** solution to as small an area as possible;
- **Do Not Allow** material to reach water sources.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- stable, promotes combustion of inflammables and easily oxidizable materials; - will liberate toxic oxides of nitrogen during decomposition;
- material contains lead which is a cumulative poison, avoid dust inhalation/ingestion;
- avoid skin contact, resulting in irritation and lead absorption;
- avoid high temperatures;
- lead and lead compounds are listed as a possible carcinogen;

ACTION FOR FIRE

- promotes combustion of inflammables;
- under decomposition releases toxic oxides of nitrogen;
- use flooding amounts of water to extinguish the fire.

RECOVERY

- spills of lead nitrate on dry surfaces can be shoveled into containers;
- spills on wet surfaces or exposed to rain should be shoveled into waterproof containers as soon as possible to minimize the quantity of material being dissolved;
- collected liquids should be pumped into containers for disposal, and use absorbents to contain and recover residual spilled solutions.

DISPOSAL

- lead nitrate solid and solutions (where use is inappropriate) should be disposed of in the mill tailings sump, or directly to the most recently active or unreclaimed cell of the tailings cell (contaminated material disposal).

PROPERTIES

- chemical formula Pb(NO₃)₂; soluble in water;

<p>CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p>LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: LEAD NITRATE - Pb(NO ₃) ₂

- solid white semi-transparent, crystalline powder, odorless.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- possibly toxic to fish and other aquatic systems through accumulation in the ecosystem and may become hazardous to man through this route.
- containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain residues and should be disposed of accordingly in approved disposal sites. (NOT LANDFILLED).

CONTAINERS

- shipped/transported and stored 25 kg plastic lined metal pails which are palletized and double stretch wrapped. Also available in plastic lined 1.4 tonne tote bag.

SUPPLIER

- Van Waters & Rogers
- SEE ATTACHED MSDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NOTE: ALL STOCK OF LEAD NITRATE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM SITE. SPILLS OF THIS MATERIAL ARE NO LONGER A CONCERN.

<p style="text-align: center;">CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUPIN MINE</p>	<p>SECTION: ACTION PLANS</p>
	<p>SUBJECT: Ferric Sulphate $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$</p>

In the event of a **FERRIC SULPHATE** spill (either solid or liquid) or where there is reasonable likelihood of a spill occurring, the following action plan is to be initiated.

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130

INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- The Loss Control Manager or designate shall be informed of the incident and the response team action initiated. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** spill of ferric sulphate solid/solution at source if possible;
- **PREVENT** solid ferric sulphate from contacting water, to facilitate clean-up;
- if working in a confined area, ventilate and use proper PPE for respiratory protection and body (full facepiece/respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus, coveralls, rubber gloves) as dusts and mist will be a hazard;
- if ferric sulphate does contact water, **CONTAIN** solution to as small an area as possible by dyking with sand or other non-reactive material and slowly neutralize with lime;
- **Do Not Allow** material to reach water sources.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- stable, reacts with lime and other basic materials to form iron salts;
- corrosive to mild steel, copper alloys, galvanized steel, paints, enamels and concrete
- high temp. (+600° C) decomposition releases toxic iron oxide and sulphur trioxide;
- **Do Not Get in Eyes**, on skin and clothing, wash thoroughly after handling; contact with the mists can severely damage the eyes to the extent of permanent injury;
- dusts will lead to the same hazards when allowed to contact moist areas such as eyes, nose, throat and lungs; contact with skin/sweating can have the same affect.

ACTION FOR FIRE

- this material is non-combustible;
- requires self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing;
- use extinguishing media compatible with the surrounding combustible materials.

RECOVERY

- spills of ferric sulphate on dry surfaces can be shoveled into containers;
- spills on wet surfaces or exposed to rain should be shoveled into waterproof containers as soon as possible to minimize the quantity of material being dissolved;
- collected liquids should be pumped into containers for disposal; use sorbents to contain and recover residual spilled solutions.

DISPOSAL

- ferric sulphate recovered from a spill may be used as per tailings treatment requirements if of acceptable quality (has not been wetted);
- ferric sulphate solid and solutions (where use is inappropriate) should be disposed of directly to the most recently active or unreclaimed tailings cell (contaminated material disposal).

<p>CONTINGENCY PLAN</p> <p>LUPIN MINE</p>	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
	SUBJECT: Ferric Sulphate Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃

PROPERTIES

- chemical formula Fe₂(SO₄)₃; soluble in water approximately 55% weight;
- may contain up to 3% sulphuric acid;
- dry powder is reddish brown, liquid is clear red, odourless.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- possibly toxic to fish and other aquatic systems through accumulation in the ecosystem and may become hazardous to man through this route.
- containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain residues and should be disposed of accordingly in approved disposal sites. (NOT LANDFILLED).

CONTAINERS

- shipped/transported in 1 ton, plastic lined tote bags; store in cool, dry well ventilated area.

SUPPLIER

- Van Waters & Rogers
- SEE ATTACHED MSDS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

TELEPHONE LISTING**LUPIN MINE, NUNAVUT**

24 Hour Emergency

Powerhouse

(Paging for fire crew and mine rescue)

Bus. Extension 8129

Loss Control Manager

Mr. Wayne Grudzinski

Bus. (780) 890-8779

Reclamation Manager

Mr. Mike Tansey

Bus. (780) 890-8797

Weather Station

Bus. (780) 890-8764

It shall be the responsibility of the Loss Control Manager or his designate to notify:

Kinross - VP & General Manager, Reclamation Operations

Mr. Bill Goodhard

Bus. (775) 823-8525

Kinross – Senior VP, Health, Safety and Environmental Affairs

Mr. Rick Baker

Bus. (775) 823-8531

REVISED June 30, 2005

APPENDIX I

TELEPHONE LISTING

<u>GOVERNMENT AGENCIES</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>FACSIMILE</u>
24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE GNWT - Dept. of Renewable Resources	(867) 920-8130	(867) 873-6924
NUNAVUT WATER BOARD	(867) 360-6338	(867) 360-6369
GOVERNMENT NWT - Department of Renewable Resources		
Environmental Protection Division		
Mr. Ken Hall; Manager Env. Prot.	(867) 920-6476	(867) 873-0221
Mr. Harvey Gaukel; Hazmat Specialist	(867) 873-7654	
Wildlife Management Division		
Wildlife Biologist	(867) 920-6190	(867) 873-0293
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA		
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Land Use and Water Use		
Regulatory Approvals, Water Resources	(867) 669-2650	(867) 669-2716
Land Use; Reg. Manager, Land	(867) 669-2763	(867) 669-2731
NUNAVUT District Office; Iqaluit (Water)	(867) 979-4407	(867) 979-6445
Environment Canada Environmental Protection Branch	(867) 669-4728	(867) 873-8185
DFO Fisheries Habitat Biologist (Iqaluit)	(867) 979-8007	(867) 979-8039
OTHERS		
Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kugluktuk	(867) 982-3310	(867) 982-3311
Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Assoc.	(867) 982-4908	(867) 982-4047

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APPENDIX I

ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATIONSLupin

Lupin can be contacted by:

Weather Station:

Telephone	(780) 890-8764
Fax	(780) 890-8813
H.F.Radio	4765.0 or 4441.0 MHz

Winter Road Camps & Vehicles:

Radio	LAD-1 154.100 MHz
CB	Channel 19
Lac de Gras	(780) 988-0683
Lockhart Lake	(780) 988-2946
Dome Lake	(780) 988-1516

Winter Road Operations (Nuna)

Safety Manager	(780) 408-2898
Operations Manager (Pat McHale)	(780) 434-9434

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Dupont	(905) 821-5660
EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE (24 HOUR)	1-800-387-2122

Chemtrec	1-800-424-9300
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Absorbents

Conweb & Oil Snare Canadian Industries Ltd .	(780) 465-0221
Alberta Oil Spill Consultants (Booms, absorbents, skimmers)	(780) 451-0585

APPENDIX I

PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INVENTORY MAJOR COMPONENTS

PRODUCT	QUANTITY (31-May-05)	STORAGE UNITS	# OF UNITS SOH (WRRS)	STORAGE LOCATION
P40 FUEL	839,817 ImpGal	350,000 ImpGal 360,000 ImpGal	9 2	Main Tank Farm Main Tank Farm
P50 FUEL	515,369 ImpGal	187,000 ImpGal 18,000 ImpGal	3 3	Main Tank Farm Main Tank Farm
GASOLINE	1,585 ImpGal	5,000 ImpGal	2	Satellite Tank Farm
JET A	170,058 ImpGal	360,000 ImpGal	1	Main Tank Farm
RALUBE 40	16,000 L	1,600 L Cubes	10 cubes	Main Tank Farm
W30 LUBE OIL	94,165 L	1,600 L, Cubes & Bulk	24 cubes + bulk	Main Tank Farm
CYANIDE	5.4 mt	1.36 Tonne Bin	4 bins	Mill CN lockup
LIME (PEBBLE)	0 mt	1.4 Tonne Bag		
HYDRATED LIME	157.8 mt	25 kg Bag	6313 bags	Cold Storage 2
LEAD NITRATE	0 mt	1. tonne bag		
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	0 L	20 L Jug		
ZINC DUST	2633.2kg	45.4 kg Pail	58 pails	Cold Storage 2
FERRIC SULPHATE	66 mt	1 tonne Bag (various)	66 bags	As Treatment Plant
ANFO (AMEX)	81 mt	25 kg Bag	3250 bags	Main Magazine
PORTLAND TYPE 10	916 mt	1.8 tonne Bag	509 bags	Cement Storage Bldg
Magnafrac 25 x 300	18.5 mt	25 kg Case	738 cases	Main Magazine
SODIUM NITRATE	1681kg	22.7 kg Bag	74 bags	Cold Storage 2
SODA ASH	1140 kg	22.8 kg Bag	50 bags	Cold Storage 2
SILICA	613 kg	22.7 kg Bag	27 bags	Refinery
BORAX	863 kg	22.7 kg Bag	38 bags	Cold Storage 2
FLUORSPAR	409 kg	22.7 kg Bag	18 bags	Cold Storage 2
FLOCCULANT	500 kg	25 kg Bag	20 bags	Cold Storage 2
BATTERY ACID	400 L	20 L Container	28 ea	Cold Storage 2
NITRIC ACID	0 L	2.25 L BOTTLES		
MURIACTIC	485 IG	5 GAL. PAILS	97 pails	Cold Storage 2

TABLE 1

APPENDIX I

**HEAVY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
ECHO BAY MINES LTD.
LUPIN MINE, NUNAVUT**

No.	Description
2	Komatsu WA250 Loader
2	Cat 966G Wheel Loader
1	Cat 14H Grader
1	Grove Crane
2	Volvo Haul Truck (20t)
1	Ford 9000 Truck
1	Flat Deck Truck
2	Euclid Haul Truck (22t)
1	D85 Komatsu Dozer
5	Pickup Truck

TABLE 2

APPENDIX I

SPILL CONTAINMENT/RECOVERY MATERIALS

Spill containment/recovery materials located at Lupin within the "Emergency Spill Response Van" container, centrally located adjacent to the fuel tank farm receiving station (see Fig. 7) contains the following inventory:

- 3 Shovels;
- 2 Roll Poly; 4mL, 500 ft.;
- 1 Crate of floordry; (50) 20kg bags;
- 4 booms, 11 ft.;
- 1 Pump; 2" Honda;
- 2 Safety approved 2 gallon gas container;
- 2 20 ft. 2" hoses;
- 10 45 gallon drums (no lids) for collection of contaminated materials;
- 1 100 ft. rope;
- 2 fire extinguishers;
- 1 4 lb sledge;
- 1 Box, dust masks
- 1 Chainsaw
- 1 Gas ice auger

In addition to the above, the on-site Lupin warehouse maintains a supply of the smaller items such as floordry, absorbent pads, shovels, dust masks. If additional equipment is required during a clean-up procedure warehouse issues are readily available.

TABLE 3

ADDITIONAL NWT SPILL FORM

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

- Guidelines For Contingency Planning
Northwest Territories Water Board, 1987
- Contingency Planning And Spill Reporting In The NWT
A Guide To The New Regulations; unauthored, GNWT
- Guidelines For The Preparation of Hazardous Material Spill Contingency Plans;
Environmental Protection, W&N Region, Report No. CP(EP) ENR90-91-4
March 1990
- Oil And Toxic Material Spill Contingency Plan
Echo Bay Mines Ltd., 1984, updated annually
- Contingency Plan; Echo Bay Mines Ltd.
February 2004, Updated annually
- Polaris Operations Contingency Plan;
Cominco Ltd, Polaris , N.W.T.; June 1994
- Guidelines For Preparing Spill Contingency Plans For Winter Road Operations In The
Northwest Territories; E. Paquin, GNWT; D. Stendahl, NAP/INAC; D. Tilden, EPS/DOE;
October 1983
- The Environmental Protection Act of The Northwest Territories; Spill Contingency Planning
and Reporting Regulations, Registered July 22, 1993
- BHP EkatiTM Diamond Mine Spill and General Contingency Plan, 1999.

APPENDIX II

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

SITE PRODUCT LISTING