



## HOPE BAY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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| Document No: | HB-HSLP-ERP  |
| Version No:  | 1.1          |
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# Hope Bay Mining Ltd

## A Newmont Gold Project



Hope Bay Mining Ltd  
Suit 300-889 Harbourside Drive  
North Vancouver, BC V7P 3S1  
Revised - September 2009

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|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Author:      | Steve Henchel | To Be Reviewed: | August 2009    |
| Approved by: | James White   | Print Date:     | September 2008 |

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This plan has been developed and compiled by the Loss Prevention Department. It contains practical rules, procedures and allocation of responsibilities for a better planning of emergency response and control.

The Emergency Response Plan is to be provided to all internal areas of management and contractors. Compliance with the relevant provisions of the Emergency Response Plan during an emergency will facilitate information flow and provide support and assistance. The Emergency Response Plan will be reviewed following any incident when it was necessary to implement the Plan, to determine if the planned response procedures were adequate or require revision.

To familiarize all employees with the contents of this Emergency Plan, it is essential for the supervisors to review the Emergency Plan together with their employees:

1. When they are new or when they have been transferred to a new area.
2. When their duties and the responsibilities assigned to them within the Department have been changed or modified.
3. When they are assigned to a specific duty within this Plan.

### Top Risk Exposures:

1. **ISOLATED & CAPTIVE**
2. **SEVERE WEATHER & COLD**
3. **DARKNESS VS DAYLIGHT(WINTER)**
4. **AIRCRAFT FIXED WING**
5. **AIRCRAFT - HELICOPTER**
6. **REMOTE WORK SITES**
7. **WORKING ON FROZEN LAKES**
8. **LARGE HYDROCARBON STORAGE**
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## 2 COMMUNICATIONS

### Incident Notification

#### EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION / INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

##### EMPLOYEE / BYSTANDER

##### **Emergency Communications**

1. Radio Ch 1 / Code 1, Code 1, Code 1 - I have an Emergency
2. Phone - Call Logistics/Security @ affected Camp / Region
3. Report significant details of the incident:

##### **Provide the following information:**

1. Your name, area and company
2. Location of the Emergency
3. Description of the Emergency
4. Number of injured persons if any and their health condition
5. Telephone or radio number you are calling from

##### **6. Notify your Supervisor**

- DO NOT CALL the local media to report the emergency
- DO NOT CALL the family or friends of the persons involved in the emergency (Management will take charge of making such calls)
- DO NOT CALL the government agencies (Management will take charge of making such calls)

##### SUPERVISOR

##### **On Scene Commander (OSC), Senior Area Supervisor present at the scene:**

1. Confirms/Determines the Level of Emergency: Level 1 GREEN/2 YELLOW/3 RED/Obvious Fatality BLACK
2. Informs Logistics/Security of the resources needed at the scene
3. Directs the on-scene activities
4. Initiates the following dispatches for the appropriate response:
  - Medical: Medical Response Technicians (MRT's)
  - Fire: Fire Rescue Hazmat Techs, FRHT's
  - Rescue / HAZMAT: Fire Rescue Hazmat Techs, FRHT's
  - Area Health and Safety Manager or on-call Health and Safety representative.
5. Contacts the manager at the next higher level to report the Level of Emergency and response needs.

##### MANAGER

##### **Incident Commander (IC), Senior Manager at the region or camp:**

1. Confirms or Determines the Level of Emergency & assumes command at pre-designated Incident Command Post, (ICP) at affected camp.
2. Responsible for the overall management of an emergency.
3. Evaluates the emergency and determines whether the Site Response Team, (SRT), is activated per the **Rapid Response Severity Matrix** or whether Standard Operating Procedures will suffice.

##### LOGISTICS

##### **Logistics / Communications Center:**

1. Confirms or Determines the Level of Emergency
2. Logistics personnel act as communications/dispatch during incident
3. Activate & dispatch Emergency Response Teams & Appropriate Resources if not already activated.

**Initiate Incident Report & Communications Log** – See SRT Manual pg 60/61

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## Initial Radio and Task Procedures

### **INITIAL RADIO AND TASK PROCEDURES WHEN AN EMERGENCY IS DECLARED**

#### **When a Code one is called in your region:**

- Channel one is reserved for Emergency Incident Reporting, Management &/or High Priority Communications during Incidents Only
- All employees monitor Channel one, (using your scan feature), to stay apprised of the incident and listen for updates, but do not transmit on Channel One unless you have a Priority Message
- Cease High Risk Task activities in the initial stages of any reported emergency until a status can be determined by Management
- Communications may be done with brevity on regular assigned channels to ask or receive instructions, or updates from your immediate supervisor
- Prolonged work interruptions will be at the discretion of the immediate Supervisor

## Hope Bay Radio Communications

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

## **3 COMMUNICATION FAILURE**

There are several conceivable situations that could result in the loss of telephone communications from the mine. They include:

- The Service Provider may be shut down for maintenance
- Severe weather
- Power failure

Communications may therefore fail when they are most needed, i.e. in an emergency situation. Even if this is not the case, efficient operation of the mine is severely compromised without communications and

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a delay in notifying the relevant persons/agencies (Electrical Supervisor, ITS Department, etc) further exacerbates the problem.

Alternate Communication Plan:

- Mobile Satellite phones
- Mobile and Portable Radio

## Doris Camp Key Phone Contacts

| <b><u>DORIS CAMP - EMERGENCY</u></b>       |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| <b>Emergency Services</b>                  | 604-759-4700       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4707       |
| <b>Security</b>                            | 604-759-4704       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4687       |
| <b>Medic - Office</b>                      | 604-759-4693       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4706       |
| <b>HSLP</b>                                | 604-759-4694       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4702       |
| <b>Environment</b>                         | 604-759-4714       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4710       |
| <b>Emergency Satellite Phone</b>           | 011-8816-3158-8729 |
| <b><u>DORIS CAMP - ADMINISTRATION</u></b>  |                    |
| <b>Site Manager</b>                        | 604-759-4708       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4691       |
| <b>Construction Manager</b>                | 604-759-4711       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4712       |
| <b>HSLP</b>                                | 604-759-4694       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4683       |
| <b>Environment</b>                         | 604-759-4714       |
| <b>ESR</b>                                 | 604-759-4698       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4710       |
| <b>Geology</b>                             | 604-759-4709       |
| Night                                      | 604-759-4692       |
| <b>Board Room</b>                          | 604-759-4705       |
| <b><u>BOSTON CAMP - ADMINISTRATION</u></b> |                    |
| <b>BBE Logistics</b>                       | 604-759-2335       |
| <b>Site Supervisor</b>                     | 604-759-2338       |
| <b>Geology</b>                             | 604 759 2334       |
| <b>Medic Office</b>                        | 604 759 2336       |

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## Site Coordinates

| Coordinates                            |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <b>Doris Camp</b>                      | LAT 68 08 20 / LONG 106 36 35 |
| <b>Doris Air Traffic Control Tower</b> | LAT 68 10 51 / LONG 106 37 20 |
| <b>Rob Bay</b>                         | LAT 68 10 51 / LONG 106 37 20 |
| <b>Boston Camp</b>                     | LAT 67 39 41 / LONG 106 23 04 |
| <b>Windy Camp</b>                      | LAT 68 03 44 / LONG 106 36 50 |

## 4 EMERGENCIES

Emergency is an undesired event that generates real or potential danger/risks, at Newmont North American Operations (on site or off site), that directly affect:

- The people: the health and welfare of Newmont employees, the health and welfare of members of the general public
- The property
- The process
- The environment
- The reputation of Newmont

An event need not be directly related to Newmont operations to adversely affect Newmont's reputation. Public, media and/or government perceptions about our industry and its products can have a long-term impact. All major occurrences of the type described below, regardless of cause, therefore constitute an emergency.

### General Level of Emergencies

HBML incident reporting policy requires that all levels of emergencies be reported to area Supervisor, site Manager & HSLP Representative (or designate); the urgency shall depend on the severity of the situation.

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

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**The highest severity rating for any individual risk factor determines the overall severity rating of the emergency.**

## 5 NEWMONT RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEM

### Introduction

The Newmont Rapid Response is designed to begin developing at the time an incident occurs and continues until the requirement for management and operations no longer exists. The structure of the NRR can be established and expanded depending upon the changing conditions of the incident.

Newmont Corporation has a management system called "Rapid Response". Management is given training and a structured process to provide guidance in the event of an incident, which may have the potential to seriously damage the Company.

Rapid Response achieves this by:

- Providing appropriate support to an affected site and/or region in its technical response to an incident.
- Minimizing the impact on the Company by considering environmental, strategic, legal, financial and public image aspects of the incident.
- Ensuring communications are being carried out in accordance with legal and ethical requirements.
- Identifying actions which need to be taken on a broader scale than cannot be envisioned by those involved in overcoming the immediate hazards.

### Site Response Team (SRT) Organization

The SRT is commanded by a Leader, who is the Site Manager, there is a list of alternates in case the Manager is not available. SRT is placed on alert in case of Medium Level Emergency. During a High Level Emergency all the activities will be lead, by the SRT Leader.

### Responsibility of the Site Response Team

The Site Response Team (SRT) is responsible for the overall management of the emergency situation. This includes all the human resources, equipment, material and supplies, communication, production and decisions at the site. The SRT, should it be necessary, will have external support divisions.

### Rapid Response Severity Matrix

All Rapid Response events are considered against the following matrix. It provides a description of the types and/or outcomes of Rapid Response events, the measurement of severity and the teams that would usually be involved.

The highest severity rating for any individual risk factor determines the overall severity rating of the incident or issue.

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## **RAPID RESPONSE SEVERITY MATRIX**

|   | Low   | Medium  | High  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Response by Outcome                         | SRT   | SRT & RRT   | SRT, RRT & CRT  |
| Personal injury                             | Injury involving hospitalization  | Single fatality or multiple injuries  | Multiple fatalities   |
| Missing personnel                           | One or more people not accounted for  | One or more people confirmed missing  | One or more people confirmed missing >24hrs                           |
| Terrorism, Kidnap, Extortion, Sabotage      | Threats to individuals or structures from known individual or organization      | Confirmed threats without actions   | Escalated threats or actions involving harm and/or significant damage |
| Environmental                               | Low level incident, site contained, requiring regulatory reporting              | Incident resulting in offsite contamination and regulatory reporting            | Significant incident which has across company implications            |
| Production loss                             | Reduction of >25% normal capacity for a period of up to one month               | Total loss of production or >25% loss for more than one month                   | Total loss of production for more than one month                      |
| Technical difficulty                        | Inability to operate at design capacity due to known problem                    | Inability to operate at design capacity due to unknown problems                 | Continued operating problems >3 months                                |
| Major contractor, supplier or partner issue | No disruption to supply or activities   | Supply or services disrupted with threat to production                          | Joint venture partner in crisis                                       |
| Financial issue                             | Site accounting issue with ability to resolve                                   | Cashflow or accounting issues involving multiple sites or no resolution on site | Cashflow or accounting issues requiring public disclosure             |
| Community / NGO action                      | No immediate likelihood of media interest                                       | Community threat or use of media for publicity                                  | Likelihood of national media attention                                |
| Media coverage                              | No company response warranted   | Response required to local or state media article                               | Response required to nationwide media attention                       |
| Regulatory authority action                 | Action relating to site incident or issue                                       | Action which has implications across multiple sites                             | Action with company wide implications                                 |
| Government action                           | No loss of control  | Newmont controlling with higher than normal government interest                 | Threat of government interference with operations                     |
| Civil Unrest                                | Local disruption with no imminent threat to site                                | Local disruption with possibility of affecting operations                       | Civil unrest or hostile threat from change in government              |
| Labor Unrest                                | Local disruption affecting operations/production                                | Disruption which has implications across multiple sites                         | Disruption with company wide implications                             |
| Loss of Senior Personnel                    | Accident/illness adversely affecting normal operational management capabilities | Accident/illness affecting normal regional management capabilities              | Accident/illness affecting Newmont corporate management capabilities  |
| Other Criminal Acts                         | Illegal act which threatens to cause local disruption                           | Illegal act which threatens to cause national/international disruption          | Illegal act which threatens Newmont's corporate governance reputation |
| Business / publicity opportunity            | Low level discussions without commitments                                       | Formal discussion or prepared statement required                                | Opportunity has company wide implications                             |

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## NEWMONT RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEM

The diagram illustrates the Rapid Response Structure, organized into four horizontal layers with a central command structure at the bottom.

- Top Layer (Red):**
  - Senior Leadership Team (Brown box)
  - First Flight Team FFT (Brown box)
  - Corporate Response Team CRT (Denver) (Red box)
  - CRT (Red text in a white box)
- Second Layer (Green):**
  - Hope Bay RRT North Vancouver (Green box)
  - RRT (Green text in a white box)
- Third Layer (Yellow):**
  - Site Command Staff (SCS) (Yellow box)
  - Site Response Team SRT Hope Bay / Yellowknife (Yellow box)
  - SRT (Yellow text in a white box)
- Bottom Layer (White/Green):**
  - Incident Command (IC) (White box with green border)
  - On Scene Command (OSC) (White box with green border)
  - Supervisor (Green box)

**Central Command Structure (Pyramid):**

- Manager / Manager/Rep** (Brown box)
- Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC)** (Red box)

**OSC Detail Grid:**

|         |       |            |          |           |
|---------|-------|------------|----------|-----------|
| Captain | Medic | Operations | Security | Logistics |
| FRHT    | MRT   | ORT        | SERT     | AST       |
| FRHT    | MRT   | ORT        | SERT     | AST       |

## Corporate Response Team (CRT)

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

### First Flight Team (FFT)

The CRT may establish a First Flight Team (FFT). The primary role of a FFT is to travel to an affected Site or Region and provide direct assistance including adopting relief SRT and/or RRT positions if required. *Note: Once mobilized, FFT members report directly to the Site or Region Rapid Response Team Leader at the affected location.*

## Region Response Team (RRT)

Based in each Regional head office, the primary role of the RRT is to ensure the well being of people involved in, or affected by, a Newmont incident or issue. This is achieved by providing shelter, support and advice to any operational response and carrying out strategic planning to get Region operations back to normal as quickly as possible whilst liaising with the Newmont CRT. *Note: Some Regions may not have sufficient personnel available to establish a "full" RRT. In this case pre-identified Site personnel may be required to assist the RRT.*

## Site Response Team (SRT)

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

**Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC):**

Direct the field response activities, managing the available resources provided by the On-Scene Commander.

Plan and prepare the strategies for an effective field response / Manage the response personnel in the field, and request the necessary resources to carry out an effective work

**Emergency Response Team, (ERTC), Captain:** The ERTC directs action in the emergency, initiates appropriate action to minimize the effects of injury at the accident scene and care for those injured.

**Emergency Response Team:** Performing fire, rescue and medical first responders for incidents on the Hope Bay Site.

**Emergency Response Technicians** (see sec. 4 for responsibilities )

FRHT Fire Rescue Hazmat Technician / MRT Medical Response Technician / ORT Operations Response Technician / SRT Security Response Technician / Air Support Technician

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## 6 GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

### **THE MOST SENIOR MANAGER OR EMPLOYEE AVAILABLE AT THE EMERGENCY SCENE WILL ASSUME ON SCENE COMMAND**

Regardless of who assumes the role of On Scene Commander, every Supervisor, or Manager has the responsibility for the safety of their personnel during the emergency.

#### **Supervisors - On Scene Commander (OSC)**

The responsibilities of line Supervisors are as follows:

1. Designate a person to go to a highly visible area and guide emergency vehicles to the emergency area.
2. Prevent further loss by sectioning off the area and/or evacuating any unnecessary personnel.
3. Ensure the safe and orderly evacuation of personnel if an evacuation is called.
4. During an evacuation, Supervisors are responsible for ensuring their areas are cleared of workers. This may be done by using a "Warden" system which is where an individual is assigned to be the last person out of an area and verifies that all people are out, and turns off power, equipment etc. Another way to verify that an area is cleared is to take a head count of personnel at the assembly point. Supervisors will report to their immediate Manager and convey any new information regarding the personnel, including any missing personnel and/or any individuals that normally work elsewhere.
5. The Department Manager will be responsible for verifying that all areas are cleared of personnel. Personnel to be accounted for include employees, contractors, delivery personnel, temporary workers, and visitors under their supervision.
6. The senior employee(s) at each assembly point should communicate with one another to determine the location of any missing personnel.
7. If missing personnel are assumed to be inside the evacuated facility/area, the most senior employee at the assembly point should contact the Emergency Response Team Captain, or On Scene Commander, immediately. The Response Team will conduct a search and rescue operation.
8. Make sure that shutdown procedures for your area are completed.
9. Control the employees at your assembly point until notice is given to either return to your work area or proceed with site wide evacuation.

#### **General Responsibilities of All Employees:**

The following are general responsibilities for all employees to follow in the event of an emergency (a person's specific roles and responsibilities may differ):

1. Notify the supervisor of the emergency situation.
2. Report the emergency as described in Section two of this plan.
3. Provide help until the appropriate response team(s) arrives. Never place yourself or others in danger, especially during fires, or chemical emergencies.
4. If an alarm is sounded or you are instructed to do so, evacuate the area to designated assembly points and stay there until you are instructed to leave.

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| Approved by: | James White   | Print Date:     | September 2008 |



## HOPE BAY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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5. If an evacuation takes place, follow the directions. Make sure you and any visitors you are responsible for are accounted for by your supervisor.
6. If you are responsible to perform shutdown procedures, know your responsibilities and perform them accordingly.
7. If responders are already at the scene of an emergency, do not go to the scene to watch or offer assistance unless you are personally called to the scene.

### **Site Manager:**

The overall management of an emergency & assumes the Role of Incident Commander (IC). In his absence a manager representative or designate must assume this role at the pre-designated Incident Command Post (ICP)

The Site Manager shall evaluate the incident per the Rapid Response Severity Matrix and determine whether the entire Site Response Team is to be activated or what roles are required

### **General Foreman/Supervisors:**

Check his area of responsibility. If the emergency has arisen in his area or will affect his area he will remain there and report to the Site Manager and assist with the coordination of emergency response efforts as per

When the appropriate Manager is not on site the Foreman/supervisor or his designate will assume responsibility for their department, manage the area and provide support to the rescue efforts.

### **Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Manager:**

Liaise with the Rapid Response Teams, HSLP representatives, Emergency Response Teams and relevant personnel. Coordinate assistance from outside organizations if required and disseminates warnings and information as required.

### **Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Representative:**

Liaise with HSLP Manager, Site Response Team (SRT), Emergency Response Teams and relevant personnel. Coordinate assistance for the incident & disseminates warnings and information as required.

### **Environment & Social Responsibility Representatives:**

Liaise with HSLP Manager/representatives, Site Response Team (SRT), Emergency Response Teams and relevant personnel. Coordinate assistance for the incident & disseminates environmental warnings and information as required.

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### **Security:**

Provide crowd control at the scene of the emergency, secure and guard the scene of the accident as directed by management. Security will also restrict access to the emergency scene or the mine site and make calls to outside agencies as directed by management.

## **7 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS**

### **Basic/Primary Emergency Response Team/Technician, (PERT & BERT)**

Each Site/Region has an Emergency Response Team, (ERT), basic structured emergency response, which will be categorized by its capability based on the level of training and equipment capabilities;

### **Fire Rescue and Hazmat Technicians (FRHT)**

#### **BERT:**

- Basic Firefighting - Exterior / Defensive firefighting capabilities
- Basic rescue/response
- Basic Hazmat/Spill control
- Basic medical assistance/first aid – will be under the direction of the Camp Medic for medical emergencies
- Emergency extraction, (from drill sites for example), to the medic station at each camp will be the one of the main training elements in the beginning

#### **PERT: (Once trained)**

- Offensive/Interior/exterior firefighting capabilities. \*\*to level of training\*\*
- Advanced rescue - (vehicle extrication/rope/water rescue etc.) \*\*to level of training\*\*
- Hazmat technicians \*\*to level of training\*\*
- Advanced first aid / ITLS

The PERT will be located at Doris as it has the largest life & property risks. The BERT's, located at Windy and Boston regions. In the event that a site BERT requires a more advanced/technical Emergency Response or aid they will request the PERT to respond.

Anytime an Emergency Incident is called anywhere at Hope Bay the PERT will be alerted and on stand by to respond timely.

### **Emergency Services Coordinator:**

1. The Emergency Services Coordinator, ESC or his designate must be contactable at all times, both during office hours and after hours.
2. During office hours, the ERC must be in close proximity to a radio, pager, phone or telephone.
3. Direct the Emergency operations as needed.
4. The ERC will insure that inspections of emergency equipment will take place at a minimum of a quarterly basis.

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### **Emergency Response Team Captain, (ERTC):**

1. The ERTC directs action in the emergency, initiates appropriate action to minimize the effects of injury at the accident scene and care for those injured.
2. The ERTC Captains report directly to the Emergency Response Coordinator or his designate in an emergency.
3. Where at all possible, seek the ESC's approval prior to commencing any interventions that could endanger either Emergency Response Team Members or other personnel.
4. The Team Captain has the right to refuse any tasks he considers are an unacceptable risk to the team.
5. Direct the field response activities, managing the available resources provided by the On-Scene Commander.
6. Plan and prepare the strategies for an effective field response.
7. Keep an effective and constant communication with the Emergency Response Coordinator &/or On-Scene Commander, informing him about the progress of the emergency.
8. Manage the response personnel in the field, and request the necessary resources to carry out an effective work.

### **Primary Emergency Response Technician (PERT):**

1. PERT's consist of Fire Rescue Hazmat Technicians, (FRHT), who responds to fires, injuries, initial response to chemical spills, vehicle accidents, rescues, etc to control the emergency situation & may assist other teams such as Medical, Security, Environmental, and External Relations.
2. Work under the direction and authority of the ERTC & responds to all on-site emergencies and reports to off-site emergencies when approved by the Health Safety & Loss Prevention Manager

### **Fire Rescue Hazmat Technician (FRHT)**

FRHT's may have different levels of training; from basic to advanced fire, rescue and spill response training and are responsible for:

1. Basic Firefighting - Exterior / Defensive firefighting capabilities
2. Basic rescue/response
3. Basic Hazmat/Spill control
4. Basic medical assistance/first aid – will be under the direction of the Camp Medic for medical emergencies
5. Emergency extraction, (from drill sites for example), to the medic station at each camp will be the one of the main training elements in the beginning
6. Offensive/Interior/exterior firefighting capabilities. \*\*to level of training\*\*
7. Advanced rescue - (vehicle extrication/rope/water rescue etc.) \*\*to level of training\*\*
8. Hazmat technicians \*\*to level of training\*\*
9. Advanced first aid / ITLS

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### **Medic (MED)**

- The Medic responds to all Medical Emergencies on-site and reports to off-site emergencies when approved by the Health Safety & Loss Prevention Manager.
- Acts as Medical Officer in the event of a Disaster

### **Medical Response Technician (MRT):**

- The MRT's work under the direction and authority of the site Medic.
- MRT'S skill levels may vary from Basic First Aid to EMR/EMT to EMT-P

### **Operation Response Technician (ORT):**

- The ORT's work under the direction and authority of the site OSC, operating specialized equipment i.e Pumper trucks/foam applications, heavy equipment, cranes, skid steers, loaders, dozers etc. to assist with the operations of the incident.

### **Security / Security Response Technician (SRT):**

- Provide crowd control at the scene of the emergency, secure and guard the scene of the accident as directed by management.
- Security will also restrict access to the emergency scene or the mine site.
- The SRT's work under the direction and authority of the site Security Advisor

### **Logistics (COMO)**

- Logistics act as dispatch/communications officers (COMO) & air traffic control

### **Air Support Technicians (AST):**

- Flight Engineers act as Air Support Technicians, (AST), provide aircraft support functions as directed by Incident Command

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## **Low Risk Surface Emergency Response (Routine)**

Routine Emergency Responses are generally "Routine Site Responses" by routine/regular means, in or on surface vehicles; Fire Truck, Ambulance, Medical Treatment Units, (MTU's), or other surface vehicles on routinely travelled roadways, which fall under site routine travel standards.

## **High Risk & Remote Emergency Response - (Non-Routine i.e. Drill Sites)**

Non-Routine Emergency Responses are generally responses beyond regular and routinely travelled roadways/travel ways etc. and fall under our site Non-Routine High Risk Travels standards.

Primarily preservation of life is the highest priority; therefore this section will primarily address Medical First Response & Extraction of the injured.

In the event of fire emergencies at remote sites, evacuation of personnel from danger is priority. However, if personnel are trapped by fire, the Fire Rescue Hazmat Technicians, (FRHT) must be dispatched as a priority first response to perform rescue.

As per section 4.13 of the Emergency Response Plan, (ERP), Emergency Responders will assemble with the necessary equipment at the camps Remote Equipment Staging Area, (RESA), and await instruction by Incident Command/management as to transportation details. See Appendix 1

### **Types of extractions:**

1. Foot Extraction
2. Surface Vehicle Extraction
3. Air Extraction
4. Combination of the above

### **Extraction Team (Non-Routine Responses)**

Depending on the emergency declared, severity and circumstances site management will assess the call information and determine;

1. Type of Incident – Aircraft Incident (AI) / Surface Vehicle Accident (SVA) / Fire / Rescue / Injury
2. Severity of Incident
3. Type of Response
4. Method (if non-routine)
5. Personnel Required
6. Route (if non-routine)

The team members will gather the required equipment, assemble at the appropriate Remote Equipment Staging Area, (RESA) and await instructions from management.

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### **Non-Routine Surface Responses / Remote Surface Responses**

Management will determine and provide the appropriate type of vehicle or equipment for surface responses for each season & condition.

### **Aircraft Response - Helicopter**

When Helicopters are to be used for emergency responses, the cut out on the lower Doris road, between the Helicopter Port (Matrix Camp) and the main camp, will be the designated Emergency Helipad.

### **Helicopter Responses, Status Red/Yellow**

If management determines that a patient or situation deems a rapid first response/intervention, (i.e. a seriously or critically injury personnel, where Advanced Life Support is required as soon as possible or a wildlife emergency where rapid intervention is required), personnel will respond in the nearest available Helicopter with the essential equipment and resources required.

In the incidence of a serious injury as stated above, the first Helicopter will respond with the appropriate personnel/rescuers/responders. A second helicopter will report to the Helicopter Base Station/Port and reconfigure for patient transport, (stretcher configuration), and respond to the incident.

### **Helicopter Responses, Status Green**

In the event of a status green injury (minor to moderate), and at the discretion of the immediate supervisor, the next available Helicopter will respond to the location of the injured person and transport the patient back to the main camp for assessment/treatment by the medic.

### **Site Services Responsibilities (Nuna)**

When an emergency is called; fire, rescue or otherwise and initial information may indicate that equipment specific to Nuna Contracting may be needed or helpful, the Nuna Superintendent will direct his operators to begin to ready &/or respond equipment to aid in the emergency situation as requested or at his discretion.

The following Emergency situations dictating immediate response from Nuna:

Report of:

1. Fires  
Nuna will respond immediately as a part of the initial response the Tanker Truck to all reported fires. The on Scene Commander may cancel the response of the Tanker Truck if it will not be required.
2. Surface Vehicle Accidents

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If vehicle is reported to be on fire, Nuna will respond the Tanker Truck as stated in 7 .1.3 and if Indicated equipment with implements such as forks or cranes should be responded to aid in rescue or as requested by the on scene commander.

### **Hazardous Material Incidents and Spills**

Nuna will respond the Tanker truck to all yellow and red level surface spills or releases or as directed by the on scene commander. As well the appropriate heavy equipment shall also respond as requested by the on Scene Commander

## **8 GENERAL EVACUATION**

Below are the basic responsibilities of all employees with regard to an emergency evacuation:

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

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**where you are, giving him/her also the name of your supervisor. Do not try to return to your customary work area if he doesn't ask you to do so.**

- Those people who know of lost personnel should immediately inform their supervisor about this.
- The work groups whose supervisor is not present in the assembly area must report to the most senior employee available.
- Do not re-enter the evacuated area or return to the scene of emergency to look for or offer aid, unless the Leader of the SRT specifically requests your presence.

## **ASSEMBLY POINTS IN CASE OF EMERGENCIES**

The Assembly Points are designed to be used by personnel during an evacuation due to an emergency. In case of bad weather (storm, earthquake), buses will be sent to the evacuation zone to avoid exposure of the evacuees to the inclemency of the weather.

### **Generally an Assembly Point is defined as an area that is:**

- A minimum of 15 meters distance from the affected facility
- Located against the wind and uphill

## **Evacuation Assembly Points**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| DORIS MAIN CAMP– A Wing                            | EMERGENCY EXIT ON SOUTH SIDE                        |
| DORIS MAIN CAMP – B Wing                           | EMERGENCY EXIT ON SOUTH SIDE                        |
| DORIS MAIN CAMP – C Wing                           | EMERGENCY EXIT ON SOUTH SIDE                        |
| DORIS MAIN CAMP – Recreation Wing                  | EMERGENCY EXIT NORTH SIDE                           |
| DORIS MAIN CAMP – Kitchen                          | EMERGENCY EXIT / RECEIVING DOCK NORTH SIDE          |
| DORIS MAIN CAMP – Admin Wing                       | EXIT NORTH SIDE                                     |
| DORIS MAIN CAMP - Mine Dry / Security/Medic Office | EXIT NORTH SIDE                                     |
| GENERAL CAMP EVACUTION PICK UP POINT               | EMRGENCY RESPONSE BUILDING SOUTH WEST CORNER OF PAD |
| HELI PADS  | MAIN PARKING AREA SOUTH SIDE                        |
| ROB NUNA SHOPS                                     | KING LAND SHOP / ALTERNATE MAIN INCINERATOR AREA    |
| ROB BAY JETTY                                      | KING LAND SHOP / ALTERNATE MAIN INCINERATOR AREA    |
| ROD BAY BULK FUEL FARM                             | KING LAND SHOP / ALTERNATE MAIN INCINERATOR AREA    |
| AIRSTRIP   | NORTH PARKING PAD                                   |
| DRILL SHOP LAYDOWN (STRIP MALL)                    | MAIN ROAD WAY                                       |
| CRUSHER  | CRUSHER ENTRANCE                                    |
| ROCK QUARRY  | QUARRY ENTRANCE                                     |
| BURN PAD   | CRUSHER ENTRANCE                                    |

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### **Location of BLS Litters / First Aid Equipment**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| DORIS CAMP  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ MEDIC OFFICE</li> <li>➤ BBE WARHEOUSE</li> <li>➤ EMERGENCY SERVICES TENT</li> </ul> |
| ROBERTS BAY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ NUNA TRUCK SHOP</li> <li>➤ SPILL RESPONSE CONTAINER AT THE JETTY</li> </ul>         |

### **Accounting for Personnel - Headcount**

Should the supervisor not be present, the most senior employee or the supervisors shall be responsible for counting the personnel under their charge. This is done by performing two critical activities:

- Ensuring that all the personnel leave their work area during the evacuation.
- When they have reached the designated Assembly Point , perform a meticulous headcount of the employees and of all those people who were within the work area at the time of the emergency (for example, employees, contractors, visitors, etc.) as well as knowing the physical location of the personnel who work in the area but are absent.
- Once the head count has been completed, the supervisor should report to their immediate supervisor and convey any discrepancies in personnel, including any missing personnel and/or any individuals that normally work elsewhere. The use of a daily head count form should greatly assist with the accounting of personnel during emergency situations.
- In turn, each supervisor will report to their immediate supervisor until personnel information reaches the senior management person for each department at the assembly area. The senior management person for each department will account for all departmental personnel. This accounting should include all employees, contractors, delivery personnel, temporaries, and visitors under their supervision.
- Departmental management at each assembly area should communicate with each other to determine the location of any missing personnel. If personnel are suspected to be inside an evacuated facility, the Incident Commander and Emergency Response Team Captain should be contacted immediately. All supervisors shall keep their groups together at their respective assembly areas until the Incident Commander gives further instructions.

### **Search and Rescue**

If a building has been evacuated, personnel should not reenter the building to perform search and rescue or to perform additional shutdown procedures until the all clear signal is given, or unless you are directed to do so by the Incident Commander.

Members of the Emergency Response team are allowed to reenter an area that has been evacuated to perform search and rescue before the all-clear signal is given. Search and rescue is the responsibilities of the Emergency Response Team and will be conducted in accordance with their standard operating guidelines, however the teams may request help from the Area Supervisor or their designee for the search and rescue because of their knowledge of the area.

Note: There will be no search and rescue undertaken unless an adequate backup team(s) is ready and standing by.

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### **Quarry Evacuation**

Notification to evacuate the will be made through radios and may only be authorized by the supervisor. Instructions will be given for the operations personnel in charge of vehicles to move to the Assembly Points that have been determined to pose no danger.

The personnel who do not have any vehicle or do not have access to one (such as operators of drills, blasting equipment, etc.) will be picked up by light vehicles. It is very important that these workers wait at the designated Assembly Point safely outside the emergency area.

### **Protection on Site**

Some situations may imply retaining the personnel within the mine (for example, a White Out/Severe weather out, earthquake, damages on the roadway, Aircraft travel suspended, terrorist actions etc.). These situations require additional considerations:

- Adequate protection and lodging measures for the personnel who stay at the work site.
- Adequate supply of food and water for the personnel who stay at the work site.
- Re-supplying of consumables.
- Coordination for an emergency evacuation of ill and injured people.
- Communication with family members and friends.
- The Leader of the SRT will designate a person responsible.

### **Site Evacuation**

In the unfortunate event that a site or multiple sites have to be completely evacuated due to an emergency situation, the following considerations should be taken into account:

- The SRT Commander must determine the final location of the evacuees, including the return of foreigners and national employees to their places of origin.
- 
- Transportation for the personnel must be coordinated. Depending on the severity of the emergency, local, national and international transportation might be required.
- 
- The headcount should match the number of workers who entered the site/sites, so as to make sure that all employees have been evacuated.

### **Closure of Operations**

Should the circumstances require it, the SRT Leader will order Superintendents the closure of the site operations.

For this purpose, the people in charge of the closure will take special care to prevent the following from occurring during or after the closure:

- Fires

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- Spills of material and/or hazardous chemical
- Explosions

To this end, they must take special care in deactivating the general and specific switches and valves, among other necessary measures.

### **End of the Emergency and Return to Work**

The evacuated area must be left free of dangers. The response team members will conduct a thorough investigation of the evacuated facilities. If there was a fire or if damage is foreseen in the structures, the area must be inspected by Maintenance and Health Safety & Loss Prevention personnel, who will determine whether it is safe to occupy it.

Once the area has been declared to be safe, the On Scene Commander will notify the SRT Leader of this circumstance so that he/she proceeds to stop the emergency signal.

The On Scene Commander will transmit the order to stop the emergency signal through all channels. Transmission will include a description of the evacuated areas with the key phrase:  
**"all clear"/you can return to the area".**

**This message must be repeated for three consecutive times.**

The employees may return to their work once the transmission of the end of the emergency has concluded.

A debriefing will be completed at the end of all emergencies. The debriefing session will be documented on the attached form. Debriefings need to address what was completed correctly and what improvements are needed. The Emergency Response Plan will be reviewed and, if necessary, updated.

## **9 AIR MEDICAL EVACUTAIION**

### **Emergency Air Medical Evacuation**

Emergency Air Medevacs are required when a patient's status is Red or Yellow, (Critical or Serious Condition). All Emergency Air Medevacs will transport to Stanton Hospital, Yellowknife unless instructed otherwise by Medical Control.

### **Criteria for Using Site Aircraft**

**"Load & Go"** - If the site Medic deems the patient is a "Load & Go", where Rapid Surgical or Advanced Medical intervention is needed as soon as possible for the patient to survive, the site plane may be utilized for immediate Air Medical Evacuation off site utilizing the site Medic and Medical Response Technicians, (MRT's), as medical flight crew. **(See appendix 1 Emergency Medevac Patient Criteria)**

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**Flight Weather Outage** - If an Emergency Air Medvac is required during a "Flight Weather Outage" Site Aircraft may be utilized in this circumstance utilizing the site Medic and Medical Response Technicians, (MRT's), as medical flight crew.

### **Air Medical Services**

If an Emergency Air Medevac is requested by the Medic, Logistics will first contact Medflight, Cambridge Bay, second Stanton Medical Travel Hotline, to initiate an a Medivac as per Appendix 3 Emergency Air Medivac Algorithm.

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

### **Non-Emergency Air Medical Evacuation – Advanced Life Support & Basic Life Support**

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

### **Non-Emergency Air Medical Evacuation for Offsite Medical Evaluation**

In the event an employee needs additional offsite non-Emergency Medical Care or Services they will be transported via regular scheduled commercial air service off site.

### **Non-Medical Escort**

In the event that an employee is in need of Offsite Medical Evaluation or Services & does not require a medical practitioners care, but requires assistance, the employee may be sent with the permission of the site Medic and employees immediate Supervisor under the care of a designate person. ***(i.e During regular flight service to Hope Bay the employee may be sent with assistance from a fellow employee or supervisor on the return flight to Yellowknife or Cambridge Bay. The employee may need assistance due to trouble walking from minor injuries to extremities or due to the side effects of mild analgesics or other meds administered for moderate pain, like dental problems for example).***

### **Unescorted**

In the event that an employee is in need of Offsite Medical Evaluation or Services & does not require a medical practitioners care or assistance the employee may be sent with the permission of the Site medic & the employees Supervisor. ***(i.e During regular flight service to Hope Bay the employee may be sent on the return flight to Yellowknife or Cambridge Bay).***

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

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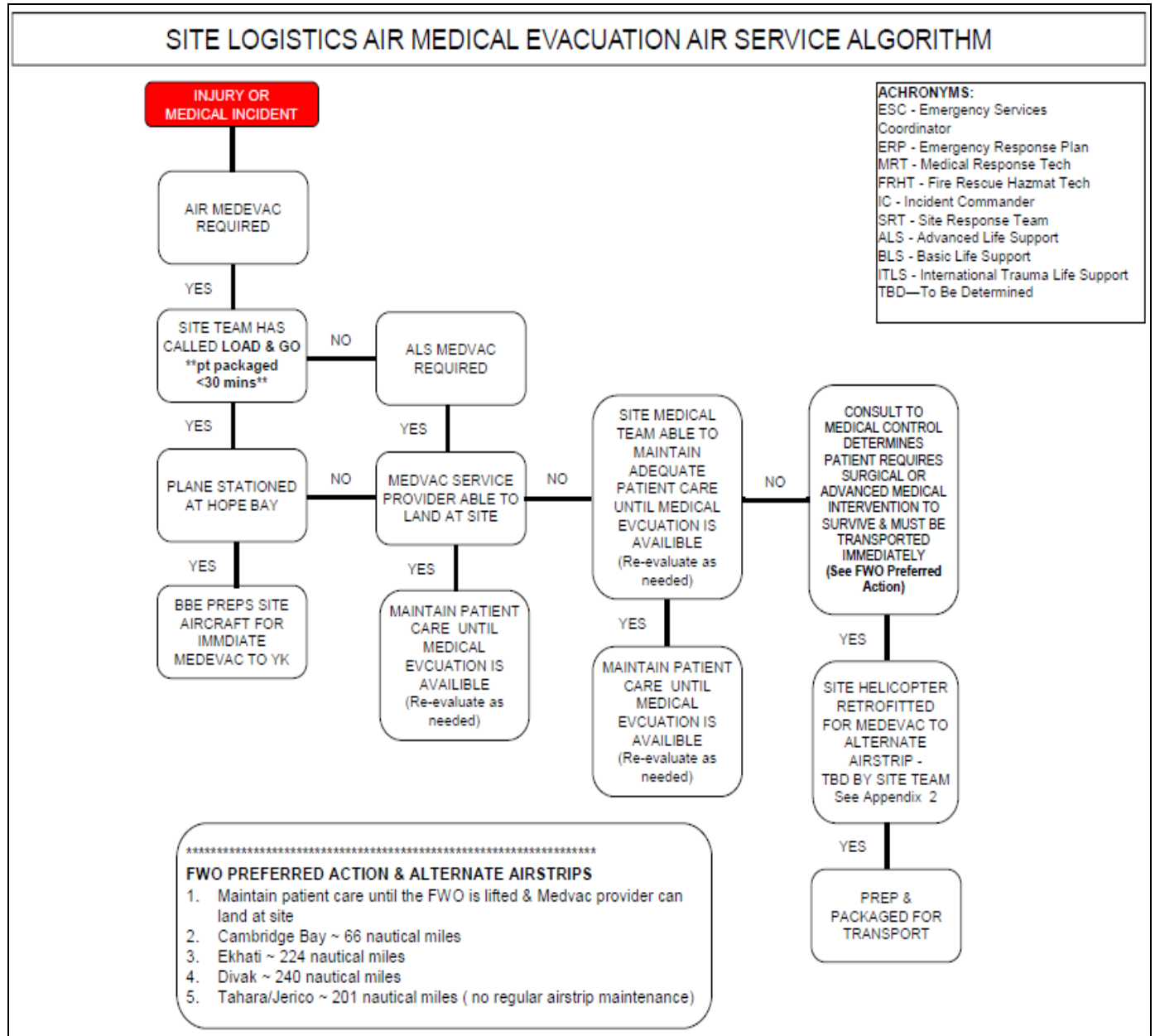


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## AIR MEDICAL EVACUTATION ALGORITHMS

### For Logistics Personnel



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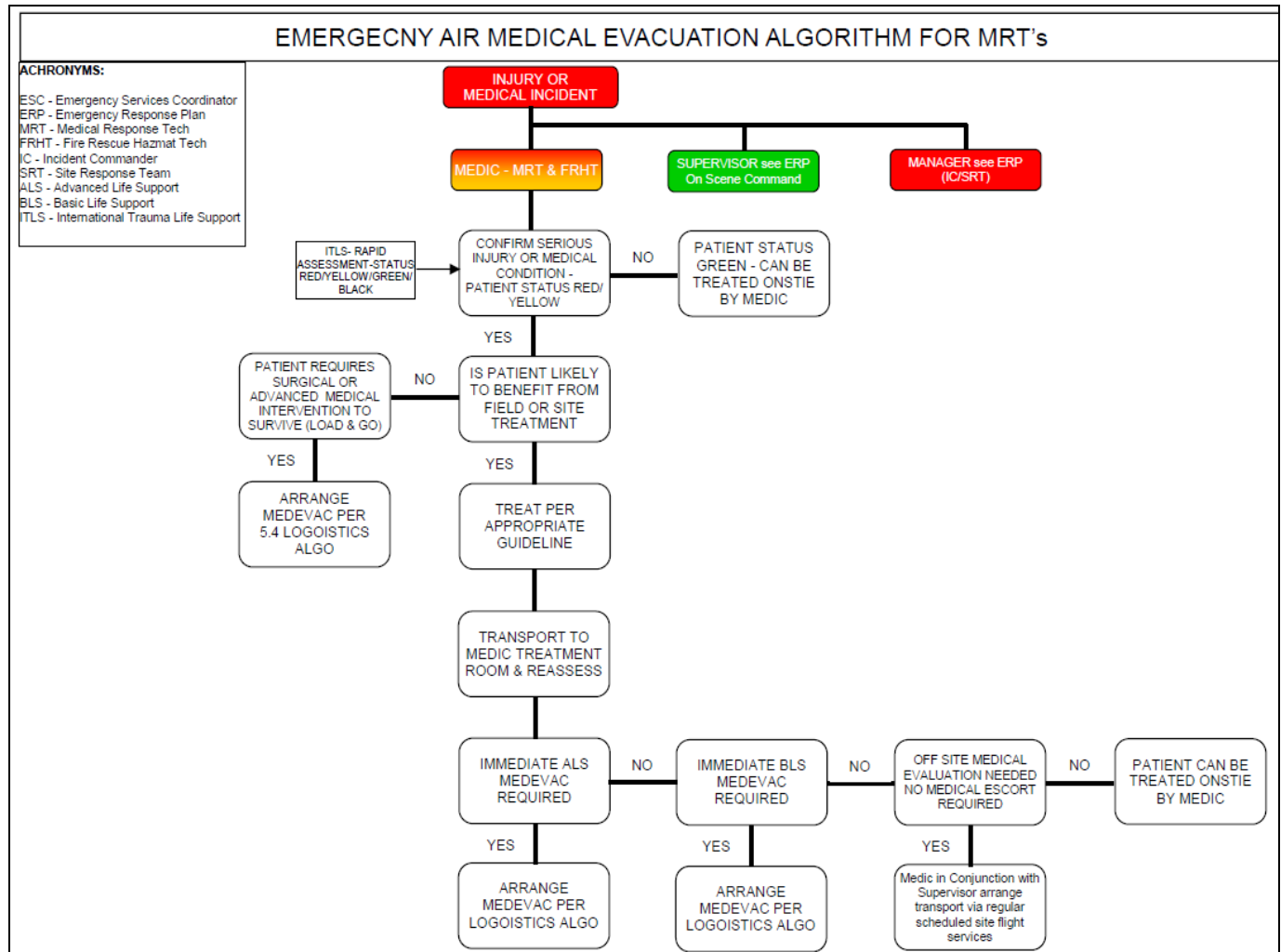
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## Medics, MRT's & Supervisors



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## Air Medevac Service Providers in order of priority to be contacted

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | <b>Med Flight Adlair (Cambridge Bay)</b><br><b>Cambridge Bay Health Center</b><br><b>Fax</b><br><b>Adlair (Cambridge Bay)</b>                   | 866 983 2569 or 867 983 2247<br>867 983 4500<br>867 983 4509 fax<br>1-867-983-2569<br>1-867-983-2247 (hanger) |
| 2 | <b>Stanton Hospital (Emergency Dept)</b><br><b>Stanton 24 hour Medevac Hot Line</b><br><b>Stanton Hospital (General Inquires)</b><br><b>Fax</b> | 867 669 4100<br>867 669 4115<br>867 669 4111<br>867 669 4171 fax  |
| 3 | <b>Canadian Forces Helicopter – Contact</b><br><b>RCMP</b>  | 867 983 0123  |

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

|   |                              |   |                                       |
|---|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | <b>Cambridge Bay Airport</b> | <b>867 983 2434</b>   | <b>69° 6'23.10"N / 105° 7'21.29"W</b> |
| 2 | <b>Tahara</b>                | <b>780 644 9158</b><br><b>(site) 780 644 9120 or</b><br><b>9119</b> | <b>65°59'50.83"N / 111°28'30.59"W</b> |
| 3 | <b>Diavak</b>                | <b>T 867-766-5426</b><br><b>F 867-766-5454</b>                      | <b>64°29'48.13"N / 110°17'43.83"W</b> |
| 4 | <b>Ekahti</b>                | <b>T (1 867) 880 2200</b><br><b>F (1 867) 880 4602</b>              | <b>64°44'2.74"N / 110°35'23.54"W</b>  |

## Air Strip Coordinates

| <b>DORIS STRIP</b><br><b>Permanent Gravel Strip</b>                    | <b>BOSTON AIRSTRIP</b><br><b>Permanent Gravel Strip</b>                     | <b>WINDY CAMP</b><br><b>Only: Ice Strip</b>                                | <b>Winter</b> |
|--|---|--|---------------|
| Latitude: 68°-09'-50"<br>Longitude: 106°-36'-51"<br>Specs: 3100' x 75' | Latitude: 67° - 39' - 41"<br>Longitude: 106°-23'-04"<br>Length: 1300' x 66' | Latitude: 68° - 03' 44"<br>Longitude: 106°-36'-50"<br>Summer: Helipad Only |               |

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## 10 PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS - CAMP OUTBREAK

### **Emergency Level Low (Status Green):**

Single infection isolated, contact controlled and contained

### **Emergency Level Medium (Status Yellow):**

Multiple infections, isolated, contact controlled and contained

### **Emergency Level High (Status Red):**

Multiple infections, isolation and contact compromised with consistent symptomatic rate of spread

**(Note: Bolded FAQ** references pertain to Newmont's Global Pandemic Plan)

### **Management of a Possible Case of H1N1 Influenza**

#### **What is the definition of a possible case of Swine influenza H1N1?**

Any individual presenting with fever (temperature  $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) **AND** one or more of the following symptoms:

Patients with uncomplicated disease due to confirmed novel influenza A (H1N1) virus infection have experienced:

- Fever / chills / headache,
- upper respiratory tract symptoms (cough, sore throat, rhinorrhea, shortness of breath),
- muscle and body aches
- fatigue, vomiting, or diarrhea.
- In New York City, 95% of patients with novel influenza A (H1N1) met the case definition for influenza-like illness (subjective fever plus cough and/or sore throat)

**AND** one or more of the following exposures **in a country where Swine influenza H1N1 has been reported active**, during the 14 days before the onset of symptoms:

- Contact (within 1 m) with live or dead domestic livestock, (Swine).
- Exposure to settings in which domestic swine were confined or had been confined in the previous 6 weeks.
- Unprotected contact (within touching or speaking distance) with a person for whom the diagnosis of influenza A/H5N1 is confirmed or being considered.
- Unprotected contact (within touching or speaking distance, 1 m) with a person with an unexplained acute respiratory illness that later resulted in severe pneumonia or death.
- Occupational exposure.

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## **Antivirals**

Antivirals are drugs used for the prevention and early treatment of influenza.

Two antivirals that appear to be effective in treating this illness are:

- oseltamivir (Tamiflu)
- zanamivir (Relenza)

## **Infected Person Suspected / Confirmed - Isolate & Quarantine**

The caregiver / supervisor take infection control precautions and actions:

1. If possible care giver dawn PPE – mask/safety glasses/gown
  2. Infected person dawn PPE - mask/safety glasses/gown
  3. Escort infected person to the isolation room (a self contained suite room)
    - a. Isolation for single or sporadic cases are self contained suite rooms, C wing
- Staff who are attending to the ill person should wear the identified Personal Protective Equipment (mask/safety glasses/gown/rubber gloves)
  - Minimize movement in and out of the isolation room
  - Contact International SOS / designated doctor immediately for further advice. Arrangements will be made to collect the person and take them for further care

## **Care and Contact Management**

- The exact flow of management cannot be entirely described as it will depend on the location of the person, refer to **(FAQ 9.5: Contact tracing)**
- Each case needs to be dealt with individually.

## **The objectives are:**

- To keep the person isolated
- If antivirals are available, they should be started as soon as possible, under the guidance of a doctor
- If the patient is at **Risk of Complications:**

Groups at higher risk for seasonal influenza complications include:

  - Children less than 5 years old;
  - Persons aged 65 years or older;
  - Children and adolescents (less than 18 years) who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy and who might be at risk for experiencing Reye syndrome after influenza virus infection;
  - Pregnant women;

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- Adults and children who have chronic pulmonary, cardiovascular, hepatic, hematological, neurologic, neuromuscular, or metabolic disorders;
  - Adults and children who have immunosuppressant (including immunosuppressant caused by medications or by HIV);
  - Residents of nursing homes and other chronic-care facilities
- Or begins to show signs of complications the patient need to be Medevaced as quickly as possible to expert medical care, whilst complying with national procedures and minimizing exposures of others while that is being arranged.
- Identify those who might be at risk from contact with the possible case, and ensure they receive appropriate medical advice and treatment (see **FAQ 9.5: Contact Tracing**).

### **Camp Outbreak / Multiple Cases**

In the event of multiple cases of suspected H1N1 Isolation will escalate from:

- single suite rooms in C wing
- to quarantining of the entire C wing
- to half of A or B wing to fire separation
- to entire A or B wing and so on if indicated

Assess the severity as per the Newmont Pandemic Plan and the Newmont Rapid Response matrix. Active the Rapid Response as required.

Contact International SOS / designated doctor immediately for further advice and the Newmont Global Pandemic Team

At the desecration of management regular operations may cease and personnel deemed to have not been in contact with the infected and who are non-essential personnel may be evacuated off site.

### **Post Infection / infected person has left the premises**

Any area or surface that the person has been in contact with should be cleaned (**see FAQ 7.4: Cleaning premises – cleaning staff**).

- Keep those areas free of people for four hours if possible.
- Open windows and air the room/s as much as possible.
- Ensure that those who need to be notified have been informed.
- Continue with contact tracing procedures.
- Anyone who is considered a "close contact" of the possible case should be isolated away stay away from work for 7 days, and monitor their health for that period. If antivirals are available, they should be started under the guidance of a doctor. (**See FAQ 9.4: Advice for contacts**).

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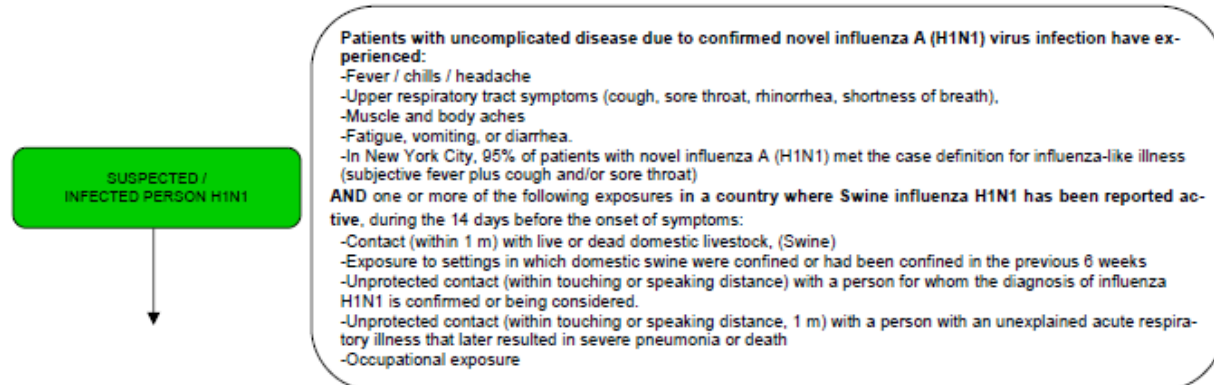


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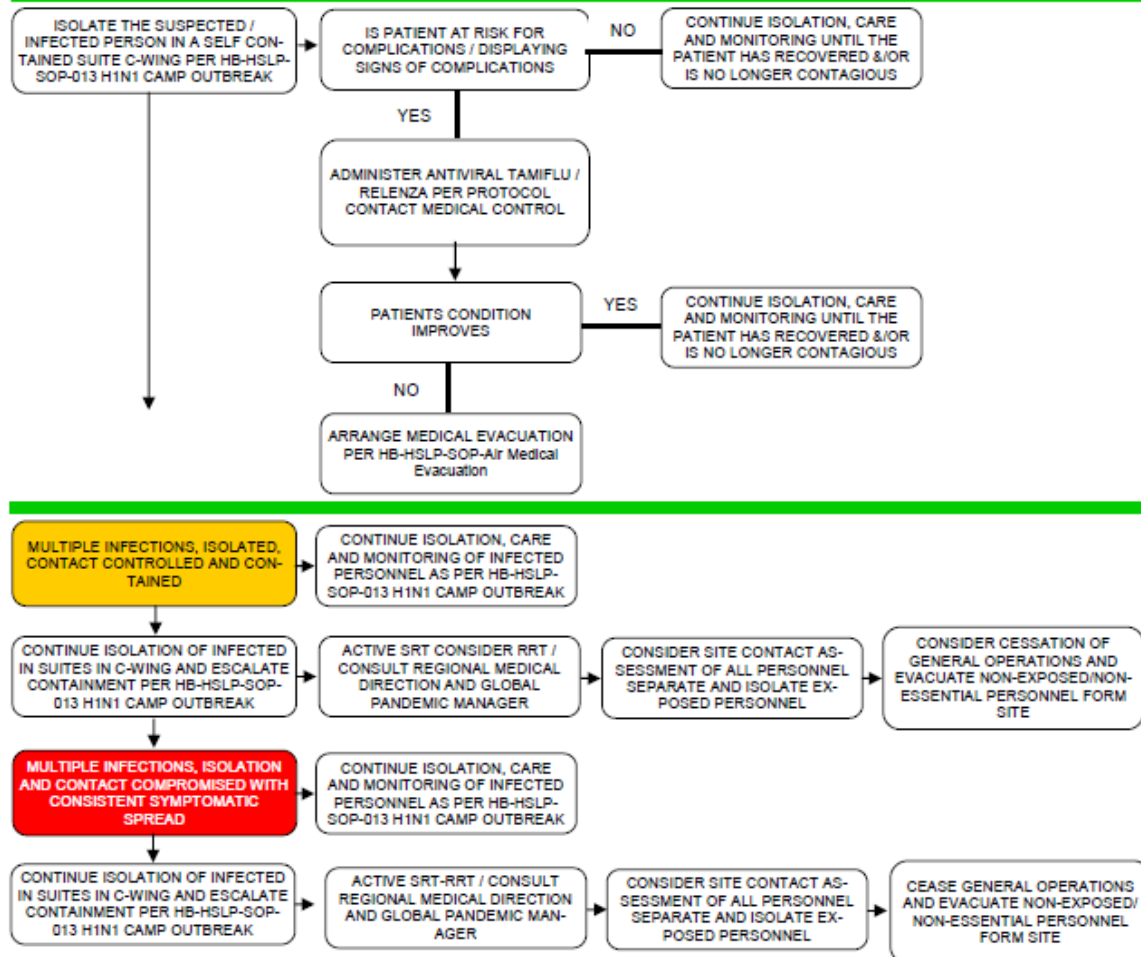
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## H1N1 Camp Outbreak Algorithm

### H1N1 - Refer to HB-HSLP-SOP-013-H1N1 CAMP OUTBREAK



### Suggested Treatment Regime. Site medic refer to company protocol, unless advised by Newmont Global Medical Director



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## Newmont Pandemic Contacts

| NEWMONT REGIONAL Intl.SOS CONTACTS           |                                     |                                |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| GLOBAL MEDICAL DIRECTOR                      |                                     | GLOBAL ACCOUNT MANAGER         |
| myles.neri@internationalsos.com              | Barry Nel                           | barry.nel@internationalsos.com |
| (61) 419 628 111                             | Telephone                           | (1) 510 356 7999               |
| NEWMONT CORPORATE HEALTH ADVISOR (INTL. SOS) |                                     |                                |
| dave.knight@absamail.co.za<br>21 780 1563    |                                     | Telephone (27)                 |
| NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA & CANADA               |                                     |                                |
| Medical                                      | Myles Druckman -MD                  |                                |
| E-Mail                                       | myles.druckman@internationalsos.com |                                |
| Telephone                                    | (1) 310 828 2081                    |                                |
| Operations                                   | N/A                                 |                                |
| E-Mail                                       | N/A                                 |                                |
| Telephone                                    | N/A                                 |                                |
| Sales  | Larry Head                          |                                |
| E-Mail                                       | larry.head@internationalsos.com     |                                |
| Telephone                                    | 18059879091                         |                                |

## 11 SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)

### All Employees

To report immediately any persons who can not be accounted for and is or potentially could be a missing person.

### AUTHORITY

(Person or agency with responsibility) has the authority and the responsibility for search and rescue within (areas) where (agency) has jurisdiction.

Search and rescue operations in (jurisdiction) are conducted pursuant to (site or provincial code that establishes legal responsibility for search and rescue)

All search and rescue incidents are potentially law enforcement incidents and therefore may require immediate law enforcement intervention.

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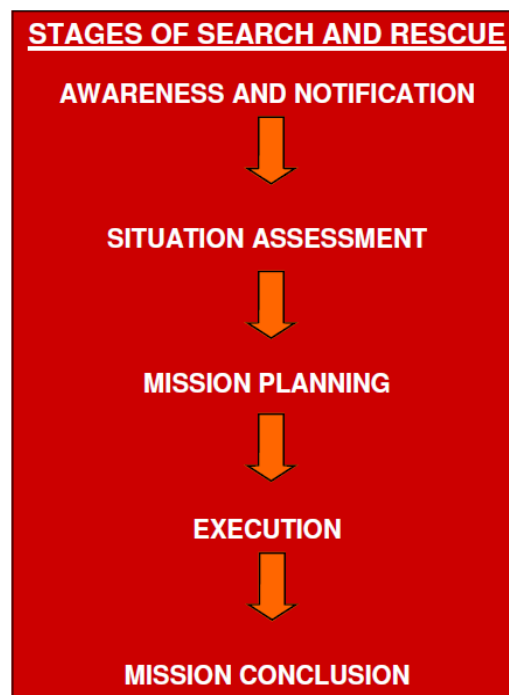
### EMERGENT AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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There may be specific incidents where agencies and organizations outside of (jurisdiction) have a responsibility to prosecute SAR events that may cross jurisdictional lines and include (jurisdiction). Examples are:

- Military aircraft incidents
- Missions for missing or overdue aircraft, or for an activated Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT), or Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB)
- EMS helicopter operations, et al.
- Search incidents along the borders of (jurisdiction), including various rivers.



## **PERSONNEL UNACCOUNTED FOR, OVERDUE OR COMMUNICATION LOST**

### **First Notice Potential Missing- Level 1 low (Green)**

#### **Criteria:**

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

#### **Action First Notice Phase:**

1. Supervisor will continue to try to raise personnel on the radio or sat phone

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

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

#### **Criteria:**

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

#### **Action Second Notice Phase:**

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

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

Personnel are confirmed to be missing or unaccounted for.

#### **Criteria:**

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

#### **Action Missing Person Notice Phase:**

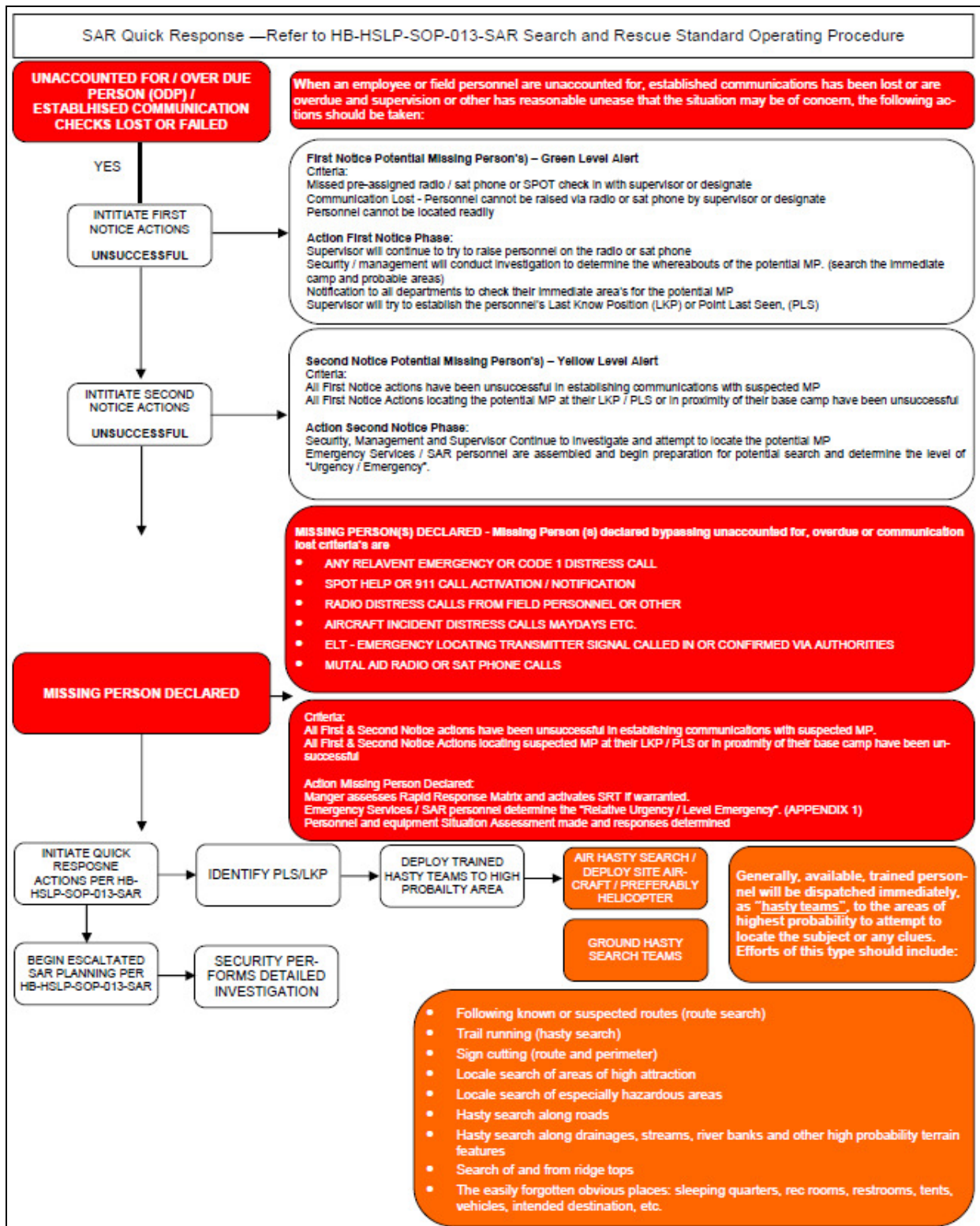
1. Manager assesses Rapid Response Matrix and activates SRT if warranted
2. Emergency Services / SAR personnel determine the level of "Urgency / Emergency".
3. Personnel Situation Assessment made and responses determined

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## RELATIVE URGENCY GUIDE

| RELATIVE URGENCY   |  |                 |  |
|--|--|-----------------|--|
| The following guide will help determine the relative urgency of the situation. The lower the priority factor, the more urgent the situation. |  |                 |  |
| If any single category is rated 1, the search would require an emergency response.   |  |                 |  |
| Subject Profile  |  | Priority Factor |  |
| Number of Subjects   |  |                 |  |
| One (alone)  |  | 1-2             |  |
| More than one, but separation suspected  |  | 2-3             |  |
| More than one likely together  |  | 3               |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |
| Age  |  |                 |  |
| Very young / old   |  | 1               |  |
| Other  |  | 2-4             |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |
| Circumstances  |  |                 |  |
| At risk for any reason   |  | 1               |  |
| Credible information, low risk   |  | 2               |  |
| Questionable information   |  | 3               |  |
| High probability not in the area   |  | 4               |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |
| Subject Experience Profile   |  |                 |  |
| Not experienced, does not know the area  |  | 1               |  |
| Not experienced, knows the area  |  | 2               |  |
| Experienced, does not know the area  |  | 3               |  |
| Experienced, knows the area  |  | 4               |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |
| Medical Condition  |  |                 |  |
| Know or suspected illness or injury  |  | 1               |  |
| Healthy  |  | 2-3             |  |
| Known fatality   |  | 4               |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |
| Subject Profile  |  | Priority Factor |  |
| Physical Condition   |  |                 |  |
| Unfit  |  | 1               |  |
| Fit  |  | 2               |  |
| Very fit   |  | 3               |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |
| Clothing   |  |                 |  |
| Inadequate   |  | 1               |  |
| Adequate   |  | 2               |  |
| Very good  |  | 3               |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |
| Weather  |  |                 |  |
| Existing hazardous weather   |  | 1               |  |
| Predicted hazardous weather (8 hours or less)  |  | 1-2             |  |
| Predicted hazardous weather (more than 8 hours)  |  | 2-3             |  |
| No hazardous weather predicted   |  | 3               |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |
| Terrain and Hazards  |  |                 |  |
| Known hazardous terrain or other hazards   |  | 1               |  |
| Few or no hazards  |  | 2-3             |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |
| Equipment Profile  |  |                 |  |
| Inadequate for the environment   |  | 1               |  |
| Questionable for the environment   |  | 1-2             |  |
| Adequate for the environment   |  | 3               |  |
| Total  |  |                 |  |

## 12 FIRE

### Emergency Level Low (Status Green):

Small fire restricted to an area, with no damage or disruption of operations. No personal injuries. I.E. a Fire involving a single minor injury or isolated situation I.E. a piece of equipment or small structure on fire, with no hazard of spreading & no people trapped.

### Emergency Level Medium (Status Yellow):

Moderate fire with minimal damage and/or disruption of operations. Minor injuries. I.E. This is more serious involving an injured person or a person potentially trapped needing rescue. A vehicle or structure fire impinging on another significant exposure or a vehicle / equipment fire inside of a building.

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### **Emergency Level High (Status Red):**

Significant fire in terms of personal injuries, damage, or disruption of operations and/or disturbance to the environment. This constitutes the most serious event / disaster involving 2 or more injured people.

I.E. Large scale fire, (structure fully involved), spreading to other buildings or a catastrophic event; underground explosion/ fire, an aircraft crash with 2 or more passengers and where routine emergency operations would themselves be extremely dangerous.

### **ACTION CHECKLIST**

**NOTE:** Specific fire plans exist which define the response in case of an emergency. Area personnel should become familiar with these specific fire response plans as they complement the actions outlined here.

### **Reporting and extinguishing a small fire:**

The site is equipped with hand-held fire extinguishers and fire hydrants for occupant first-response use on small fires. The initial response should be as follows:

1. Warn occupants in the immediate fire area.
2. Activate a fire alarm if one is nearby.
3. Attempt to extinguish the fire if safe to do so.
4. Notify the Emergency Response Team Leader via the appropriate radio channel.

### **Other Actions:**

- Relevant Supervisor is responsible for making sure that their area is evacuated.
- In office or camp, affected people should assemble immediately at a designated Assembly Point and stay there until further instructed.
- The first person to arrive at the assembly point is to enter their name on the control sheet and ensure that as people arrive, they enter their names as well. This list is to be passed over to the appropriate Manager for cross checking as soon as possible.

### **EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (ERT):**

- Responds to the emergency with the relevant equipment.
- If on scene before Security, informs them about the situation and guide them to the place.
- Isolates the area and evacuates as many people as possible.

### **SECURITY**

- Informs External Affairs, Emergency Response and Security immediately upon notification of an incident. If the incident does not involve community members, Human Resources are notified, and report to the scene.

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- Records all events communicated regarding the emergency situation.

### **Assembly Points - General:**

- All camps: sign-posted assembly areas.
- All offices: car park areas.
- Vehicles should be removed from access routes in and out of the affected area to allow easy passage of fire fighting and other emergency vehicles.
- Additional emergency personnel, equipment, and/or vehicles should be requested, as appropriate. Security shall be assigned to control access to the affected area.

### **Tips on Extinguishing a Fire**

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

### **Equipment Fires:**

Manually activated fire suppression systems are installed on all large pieces of mobile equipment. Operators shall attempt to extinguish any fire immediately without exposing themselves to risk or injury. Equipment should be turned off, with keys removed, and brake(s) set.

If immediate evacuation of mobile equipment is necessary, quickly set brakes, shut down, and ensure fire suppression is activated during dismount if at all possible.

Notify your area supervisor by phone or radio. The area supervisor shall notify the HSLP Department.

Upon notification of a fire, the water truck operator shall immediately travel to the fire area. The area supervisor shall be responsible for summoning the help needed to extinguish the fire. All personnel not assigned to specific jobs must keep clear of the area.

Equipment on which there has been a fire or a suspected fire shall not be operated until an investigation has been conducted by both the supervisor and the Maintenance department.

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All fires and suspected fires must be reported to the area supervisor. It is the supervisor's responsibility to investigate the fire and report to the HSLP Department and the Maintenance department on all equipment fires.

### **Wild Land / Tundra Fires:**

This section covers range fires on mine property. Rangeland fires are by their nature dangerous and unpredictable events that should be treated with great respect.

Other than the obvious, threats arise from heat effects, smoke inhalation and oxygen deprivation. Any range fire on mine property should be immediately reported to the area Supervisor. The area supervisor shall be responsible for summoning the help needed to extinguish the fire if necessary.

All responses to the fire will be coordinated by the Area Supervisor.

The HSLP Manager or his designee shall notify all landowners in the vicinity who might be affected by the fire.

The Site Manager should be notified of any major fire, or a fire that threatens life or mine property.

The main aim in responding to a Rangeland Fire is to:

- Report it to the to Region Logistics/Security dispatch
- Evaluate the danger to personnel and infrastructure.
- Continual monitoring of the fire for direction, speed, size, smoke, etc.
- Allocation of resources as needed.
- Evacuate to a safe place accounting for all persons on site.
- Help with fire in area as situation warrants and as directed by site management

### **LPG TANK FIRE PROCEDURE:**

Rupture and subsequent fire at the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Tanks is an event, which is unlikely to occur, but would have catastrophic consequences.

**The main aim in responding to an incident is to extract injured personnel, cool the tanks on fire to slow their disintegration and evacuate all personnel a safe distance.**

The first priority is to be directed towards saving lives, regardless of whether company property is at risk.

After all injured persons have been treated and evacuated as quickly as possible efforts may be directed towards preserving company property.

At the discretion of Management tasking may be directed towards extinguishing the fire and restoring the accident site to its normal working condition, only after all risks to personnel have been negated.

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### **Explosives Fire:**

If a vehicle or structure containing explosives is on fire, clear the area immediately. Report the emergency as described in the front of this book. Secure the scene to keep all people out of the area. Do not under any circumstances fight an explosives fire; allow it to burn itself out.

### **FIRE - ON-SCENE COMMANDER'S DUTIES**

1. Make initial assessment of severity of fire.
2. Call out additional Emergency Response Teams, if necessary.
3. If medical assistance is required, refer to the Injury/Accident Emergency section.
4. Advise the Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Personnel and Management

### **FIRE - CAPTAINS DUTIES**

1. Evacuate affected personnel out of area and order them to go to the Assembly Point.
2. IF IN THE PIT – PIT EVACUATION
3. Direct the Emergency Response Team to fire area and support their needs.
4. Assess situation and advise Area Manager
5. Account for your personnel at the Assembly Point

### **FIRE - ERT TEAM'S DUTIES**

1. Respond in appropriate manner following all Hope Bay Emergency protocols, procedures and practices.
2. Evaluate the scene for fire properties and respond accordingly.
3. Coordinate with the OSC so that he knows the fire fighting tactics being used and can provide needed assistance to the ERT Team Leader
4. Respond to the OSC's directions as necessary; however, do not relinquish the responsibility to technically combat the fire in a proper manner.

## **13 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS**

### **Emergency Level Low (Status Green):**

Minor spill of a small amount of hazardous chemicals and materials. No personal injuries, danger, or threat to the environment. Not released to a water body. Example: spills which are less than 40L involving hazardous chemical or material components and do not contain hazardous chemicals. Local response teams and equipment/materials can contain the spill.

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### **Emergency Level Medium (Status Yellow):**

Spill of any kind of hazardous material or chemical, which produces minor or moderate personal injury, property damage or harm to the environment, and is released into a body of water. For example: A spill greater than 40L. The spill can be contained and controlled solely by site resources. A medium level response may need to be up-graded to a high if conditions change.

### **Emergency Level High (Status Red):**

Spill of any kind, which produces serious injury, property damage or harm to the environment and is released into a stream or water course. The spill cannot be contained and controlled with site resources. Any spills that occur during transportation or storage.

#### **Notes:**

If there are any inquiries from the media, they are to be referred to and handled by External Affairs and the General Manager.

The intent of the emergency spill response plan is to provide essential information and the protocol to follow in the event of a hydrocarbon or chemical spillage.

Any leak, spill, or release outside containment areas must be reported to the Environmental Department immediately. All external notification and reporting shall be conducted by the environmental department:

A spill report must be completed for every release. The form is available electronically on the intranet.

Uncontrollable spills must be reported to Environmental and HSLP:

For further details, refer to the Environmental Spill Procedure

For any Response to Emergencies involving the suspected presence of Biological Hazards (e.g., Anthrax), response procedures shall be in accordance with the ERT procedure dealing with Biological Hazard Emergencies.

Uncontrollable spills must be reported to Environmental and HSLP:

**HSLP On-Call Site Phone 604 759 4694 / Night 604 759 4702  
ESR On-Call Site Phone: 604 759 4714 / Night 604 759 4710**

Containment and cleanup activities shall only be performed as directed by HSLP and/or Environmental personnel.

When handling chemicals, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for that

### **HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SPILL - SUPERVISOR'S DUTIES**

1. Immediately notify the On-Call Environmental Department Representative and the Logistics/Security Control Center (SCC).

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2. If safe to do so, try to identify what the chemical is.
3. If people are in imminent danger, evacuate the area immediately.
4. If a plume of gas is involved
  - If safe eliminate the source.
  - Determine the type and volume of material discharged
  - Notify personnel in the immediate area and those in areas which could be impacted
  - Evacuate the area in a manner perpendicular to the wind direction, or up-wind.
5. If a fire, explosion or environmental danger exists, verify that the Emergency Response Teams have been notified.
6. If safe to do so, isolate the source of the spill if possible, e.g. shut off valves, contain the spill, etc.
7. Contact the other supervisors on shift and make them aware of the situation and hazards.
8. Assist in the evacuation of the site, barricading, traffic control and site security.
9. Notify the Emergency Management Team Leader of situation.
10. Conduct investigation together with the Loss Prevention Supervisor and Environmental Representative and prepare report.

**Note:** For further details, refer to the Environmental Spill Procedure at portal MA-PA-001.

#### **HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SPILL - AREA MANAGER/ON SCENE COMMANDER'S DUTIES**

1. Manage overall response with the Environmental Representative
2. Convene the Emergency Response Team, if required.
3. If the spill is reportable, contact the relevant authorities.
4. Notify the Site Response Team of the situation.
5. Security shall be assigned to control access to the affected area.
6. If a plume of gas is involved, ensure that measures have been taken to
  - Eliminate the source
  - Determine the volume of material discharged
  - Notify personnel in the immediate area and those in areas which could be impacted
  - Evacuate the area in a manner perpendicular to the wind direction.

**Note:** For further details, refer to the Environmental Spill Procedure at portal MA-PA-001.

#### **HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SPILL - ENVIRONMENTAL / LOSS PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE'S DUTIES**

1. Proceed to spill area and assess situation. If possible, identify material and coordinate response efforts. Take reasonable measures to prevent fires, explosion and release from becoming a major incident.
2. Instruct responders as to the proper personal protection equipment to wear for the specific hazards associated with the spill.
3. Protect personnel and stabilize or control the situation: attend to injuries, extinguish fires,

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co-ordinate Emergency Response Team efforts and conduct an evacuation if necessary.

4. Assume the role of ERT Leader for non-minor spill and releases.
5. Contain or mitigate the hazards: stop the spill discharge, clean up the spill area.
6. Handle, contain and dispose of all contaminated material in a proper manner, according to instructions of MYSRL's environmental experts. (If waste is the responsibility of MYSRL, then all waste will be handled at the mine).

**Note:** For further details, refer to the Environmental Spill Procedure at portal MA-PA-001.

## **HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SPILL - EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM'S AND TEAM LEADER'S DUTIES**

1. In response to a spill, the Emergency Response Team Leader will direct the Emergency Response Team so that this provides initial response and spill (land) containment efforts. Due to the nature of the Hazardous Chemical Spills and Releases, the Environmental Department will assume command of the emergency response for spills, and the ERT and Team leader will function under the direct supervision of Environmental personnel, for all actions other than the initial containment efforts.
2. The Senior Environmental Personnel at the scene will act as technical advisor for minor spills, however they will assume direct responsibility for guiding the response team efforts in any "non-minor" spills or releases.
3. For more serious situations, the following hierarchy in ascending order will be followed to perform the duties of the On-Scene Commander: senior supervisor present, Loss Control Advisor, Superintendent Environmental Compliance, Senior Manager Operations. In addition, for spills greater than 8,000 liters, a Medium Alert Level will be called, and the Incident Management Team and Crisis Management Team will be notified. The Emergency Response Plan (Confidential and Controlled Document) may be activated.
4. The ERT supports the Environmental personnel and takes their guidance when responding to chemical spills or releases.
5. Following spill response, the ERT personnel will follow decontamination procedures as indicated in the Emergency response procedure dealing with Biological Hazard Emergencies or follow the directions given by the Environmental personnel for chemical spills or releases.
6. For Biological Hazard Emergencies the ERT team will assume responsibility reporting directly to the On-Scene-Commander. The response will be in accordance with the Emergency response procedure dealing with biological hazard emergencies.

**Note: For Detailed Spill Response See Attachments 1 & 2**

| GENERAL SPILL RESPONSE  |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. SAFETY AND DETECTION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assess safety situation to yourself and others.</li> <li>➤ If you cannot identify the substance, evacuate immediately and follow step 4.</li> <li>➤ If there is a risk of fire or explosion, evacuate immediately and follow step 4.</li> <li>➤ Shut off ignition source(s) if safe to do so.</li> </ul> |

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| 2. TRACE SOURCE            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Put on appropriate PPE.</li> <li>➤ Trace the source of the spill.</li> <li>➤ Determine if spill is continuing.</li> </ul>  |
| 3. 3. STOP or CONTROL      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Stop or control the leakage by shutting valves, plugging holes, moving mobile equipment – only if it is safe to do so.</li> </ul>  |
| 4. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Activate the ERT via channel 1</li> <li>➤ Contact the On Call Environmental Personnel per the Environmental Internal Spill Reporting SOP.</li> <li>➤ Contact Loss Control Personnel per the call out sheet.</li> <li>➤ Contact site personnel per the call out sheet.</li> </ul>   |
| 5. SECURE AREA             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Divert traffic and people away from the immediate area. Evacuate if necessary.</li> </ul>  |
| 6. CONTAIN                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Contain the leakage using temporary berms, booms etc.</li> </ul>   |
| 7. RECOVER PRODUCT         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Recover any free liquid into purpose built containers if possible.</li> <li>➤ Recover absorbent booms etc.</li> </ul>  |
| 8. CLEAN UP                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Clean-up the spill by pumping, absorbing, chemically treating.</li> <li>➤ DO NOT SPREAD OR DILUTE SPILLS WITH DEGREASERS, DETERGENTS OR WATER.</li> </ul>  |
| 9. DISPOSE                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Dispose of the spilt product as directed by the environmental department representative.</li> <li>➤ Contaminated soil should be removed to an appropriate area (e.g. Hydrocarbon contaminated soil can be remediated).</li> </ul>  |
| 10. CONFIRM CLEAN UP       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Clean-up all obvious contamination as directed by the environmental department representative; if contaminated area is indistinct (due to moisture, rain, etc) collect samples for analysis.</li> <li>➤ All cyanide contaminated soil <math>\geq .2</math> PPM WAD must be excavated or treated in place. Complete a Material Release Clean-Up Report and submit it to the</li> <li>➤ Environmental Department within 24 hours of completion.</li> <li>➤ Monitor the spill site to validate clean up and impact on the environment.</li> </ul> |
| 11. REPLACE USED EQUIPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Any equipment or materials consumed in the clean up operation should be replaced as soon as possible.</li> </ul>   |

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| 12. MONITOR | ➤ Monitor the spill site to validate clean up and impact on the environment. |

## 14 INJURIES OR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

### **Emergency Level Low (Status Green):**

Minor injury (first aid level) during routine operations with safety policies and practices fully implemented.

**\*\*Patient Triage: Green is a stable patient\*\***

### **Emergency Level Medium (Status Yellow):**

Single seriously injured person or multiple minors occurring outside of routine operations with safety policies and practices fully implemented.

**\*\*Patient Triage: Yellow is an unstable injured patient\*\***

### **Emergency Level High (Status Red):**

Multiple seriously injured people or at least one fatality.

**\*\*Patient Triage: Red is a Critically injured person\*\***

**\*\*Patient Triage: Black Obvious Fatality\*\***

### **INJURY OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY – FIRST ON - SCENE PERSON'S DUTIES**

1. Quickly assess the situation determining the number of injured persons, the severity of injuries and what resources may be required to deal with the emergency situation.
2. Call the Site Logistics/Security number. The dispatcher will dispatch the Emergency Response, Health, Safety, Loss Prevention and Medical Response teams to the accident scene.
3. Give the dispatcher the following information:
  - Your name
  - The location of the accident
  - The number of injured persons & Status Green/Yellow/Red/Black
  - The nature of the injuries
  - The best route to be used to approach the accident location (if the normal

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route is blocked)

4. The dispatcher will contact the Emergency Response team of the affected area.
5. Do not move the injured unless they are in imminent danger.
6. Stop passing vehicles/people and request assistance where required.
7. If there are Multiple Casualties begin triage per MCI Section

### **INJURY OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY – ON SCENE COMMANDER’S DUTIES**

1. Assess the accident scene.
2. Contact the Site Response Team to apprise them of the situation, notify them of what additional resources may be required, and update the information whenever the situation changes or additional information becomes available.
3. Have someone present assist you with the communications and recording of information & times. (Assign a Log Keeper)
4. Preserve evidence.
5. Get the names of eyewitnesses and others who may have relevant information.

### **INJURIES OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY - SUPERVISOR’S DUTIES**

1. Ensure that the Area Manager has been notified.
2. If safe to do so, go to scene of emergency and assist with casualty management until Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Supervisor &/or Emergency Response Team arrives.
3. Supervise safety of Medical Unit and other medical professionals.
4. Control access to and preserve the emergency scene.
5. Note and record all details of the incident as soon as possible.
6. Prepare a report of the incident

### **INJURIES OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY ERT/MRT**

1. Respond to the scene as directed by the OSC or Security/Logistics dispatcher
2. Apply appropriate care following ERT SOP’S/STP’s/Medical Protocols
3. The ERT Captain or Medic will keep the OSC informed of needs
4. Provide medical assistance and/or evacuate the patients(s) safely and quickly

## **15 FATALITIES**

Personal injuries that result in fatalities require special action due to local law and conditions. If the injured party is clearly and definitely deceased, the remains are not to be moved until authorization is received from the RCMP or the Medical Examiner. Hope Bay Mining Legal Department or designate is responsible for notifying the Medical Examiner.

Due to the nature of fatalities, special emphasis shall be placed on investigating the accident, determining the causes and taking the necessary steps to prevent any reoccurrence. All fatalities will be investigated by a Special Investigation Team made up of:

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1. The General Manager Operations or his designate.
2. The Department Manager
3. The Superintendent of the Area Affected.
4. The Health, Safety, Loss Prevention Representative
5. The employee's supervisor
6. Others, as determined by the General Manager/HSLP and as circumstances require, e.g. technical advisors

### **WORK RELATED FATALITY –HEALTH, SAFETY & LOSS PREVENTION'S DUTIES**

1. Ensure that the scene is properly preserved, documented and evidence collected.
2. Health, Safety & Loss Prevention will initiate legal reporting, to all agencies that have authorization in the case. In dealing with Local Police, the actual responsibility for contacting the police lies with the HSLP Representative. HSLP Representative will follow up to ensure that appropriate notifications have taken place.
3. HSLP will inform Hope Bay Mining's Senior Management and Corporate HSLP personnel.
4. The Health, Safety & Loss Prevention and other necessary management personnel will conduct a briefing session, if possible, with representatives from the local authorities prior to their inspection of the accident scene.
5. The Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Representative will serve as a member of the Investigation Team.
6. After all investigations have been completed, the Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Representative will prepare a final report of the accident in writing to the Operations/General Manager, Area Managers, and the Area Superintendent. He will also include copies to be sent to the local authorities after approval by the HSLP Manager.
7. No information will be given to any other source or agency without authorization from the Operations General Manager.
8. The Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Representative will return the accident site to its operational condition as soon as possible, being consistent with the requirements of the law.

### **WORK RELATED FATALITY - SECURITY'S DUTIES**

1. The Site Security or Security Response Technician, (SRT), shall prevent bystanders from approaching the accident scene.
2. Secure the accident scene and keep a log of persons entering and leaving, and the time of their visits. Maintain the accident scene secure until told to release it back to operations.
3. After receiving permission from the local authority, the Site Security Advisor or Security Response Technician, (SRT), shall, in the presence of a witness, impound and catalog the personal effects of the deceased and forward them to the Operations Manager for delivery to the deceased's family.
4. The Site Security Advisor is responsible for contacting the Local Police to ensure they visit the scene and release the victim's body.

### **WORK RELATED FATALITY – MEDICAL TECHNICIANS DUTIES**

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1. Contact the Medical Control Physician to coordinate the issuance of Death and other Certificates as needed.
2. Ensure that the body(s) is properly managed from the time of the emergency until delivered at the final resting-place.
3. Coordinate transportation of the victim(s) body to the off-site location for internment.

## **WORK RELATED FATALITY - FOREMEN/SUPERVISOR'S DUTIES**

1. The Foreman/Supervisor ensures to order the barricading of the area surrounding the accident scene to guarantee evidence is preserved.
2. The Foreman/Supervisor ensures that the Health, Safety & Loss Prevention personnel is notified immediately.
3. The Foreman/Supervisor shall notify promptly the following people:
4. His immediate Supervisor
5. The Area Superintendent
6. The Foreman will confine the information to the facts of the accident, having made positive identification of the deceased. Radio discussions of the accident will be minimized and names will not be broadcast.
7. The Foreman will preserve the accident scene and all physical information until relieved of this responsibility by the Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Representative, or employee he designated, or the Area Superintendent. Accident site visits will be limited to only necessary emergency response personnel, security personnel and managers, as required.
8. The supervisor is responsible for completing a preliminary report of the accident. The Investigation Team will complete and distribute the final report as appropriate.

## **WORK RELATED FATALITY - AREA SUPERINTENDENT'S DUTIES**

1. The Area Superintendent will advise promptly the facts of the fatality to the General Manager.
2. The Area Superintendent will stand ready to act as required or directed by the General Manager.
3. The Area Superintendent will serve as a member of the Special Investigation Team.

## **WORK RELATED FATALITY - GENERAL MANAGER OPERATIONS' DUTIES**

1. The Human Resources Manager will notify the family of the deceased, as appropriate, as promptly as circumstances allow.
2. The General Manager or his designate will be notified of the fatality by the Health, Safety and Loss Prevention Representative. The Medical Personnel or HSLP as well as Police representatives will accompany the body home.
3. Medical or HSLP personnel will be responsible for arranging transportation of bodies off site.
4. Once the emergency is under control, the General Manager will visit the accident scene to assist in the investigation.

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## 16 UNSCHEDULED EXPLOSIONS

### **Emergency Level Low (Status Green):**

Explosion causing no personal injuries or property damage.

### **Emergency Level Medium (Status Yellow):**

Explosion which causes enough damage to temporarily disrupt operations. No serious injuries or property damage.

### **Emergency Level High (Status Red):**

A serious explosion, in terms of injuries, damage, or disruption of operations.

## **ACTION CHECKLIST**

### **UNSCHEDULED EXPLOSION – FIRST ON-SCENE PERSON'S DUTIES**

1. Call the relevant supervisor, report the situation, and follow their instructions.
2. Assess the situation. Evacuate the affected area. Move to a safe vantage position. Do not endanger yourself or other rescuers.
3. Stop all operations in the area until it is safe to resume.
4. If there is anyone injured, follow the procedures herein for Injuries / Medical Accidents.
5. If there is anyone in need of rescue, identify the need for ERT.
6. Remain at the safe vantage position until relieved by the Supervisor and authorized to leave.
7. Ensure that the Area Manager is informed of the emergency via radio or telephone.

### **UNSCHEDULED EXPLOSION - SUPERVISOR/FOREMAN'S DUTIES**

1. In the event of an unplanned detonation, ensure that the area is evacuated and secured. DO NOT ENTER the area except to rescue an injured person and then only if safe to re-enter (If possible, efforts should be made to get the Emergency Response Team to the scene.)
2. Proceed to a safe vantage position. Confirm the assessment of the situation with the First on Scene Person.
3. If there is any chance of continuing risk, consider giving the order for a partial or full evacuation of the site.
4. Co-ordinate the immediate emergency response from the safe vantage position.
5. Together with the Area Manager, decide on the Level of Emergency (LOE) warranted by the situation. Be prepared to change this if the situation escalates or diminishes in severity.
6. Establish controls on all roads leading to the area.
7. Prepare access to the scene for emergency services vehicles when it is safe for them to enter the area, and direct them to the scene. Ensure that the following personnel have been notified: Operations Manager, Drill and Blast Superintendent, Production Superintendent, Health, Safety and Loss Prevention Manager, Drill and Blast General Foreman and the

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Production General Foreman.

8. See that the ERT is supported in their immediate response requirements.
9. Summon other specialists to the scene as required by the circumstances.
10. Notify other supervisors on duty.
11. With the On Scene Commander, decide if additional off-site emergency services are required.
12. When the situation is stabilized, assist the Manager with the investigation of the emergency.
13. Ensure the area is secured.

### **UNSCHEDULED EXPLOSION - OSC'S DUTIES**

1. Proceed to the scene of the emergency, if it is safe to do so, for an initial assessment.
2. Consider secondary explosions, toxic gases, and structural collapses.
3. Co-ordinate the response of various on-site specialists such as medical, fire, environmental, rescue teams, etc.
4. Advise the Site Response Team with details of the emergency, the immediate response taken, and if any risks remain.
5. When the situation has stabilized, conduct an investigation of the causes, effects and response to the explosion, and prepare a written report.
6. Security shall be assigned to control access to the affected area.

### **UNSCHEDULED EXPLOSION ERT'S AND LEADER'S DUTIES**

1. Respond promptly to any notification by the Logistics/Security dispatch of an unscheduled explosion.
2. Call the OSC to identify the type and scope of the problem and identify his needs.
3. Carry out search and rescue/recover as needed under the direction of the OSC.

## **17 SURFACE VEHICLE ACCIDENT (LIGHT AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT)**

### **Emergency Level Low (Status Green):**

Vehicle accident with no injured.

### **Emergency Level Medium (Status Yellow):**

Single injured person or significant property damage.

### **Emergency Level High (Status Red):**

Multiple injured people or at least one fatality.

**Notes:** If there are injuries, refer to section "Injuries or Medical Emergency" in this procedures manual

### **First Responder Tips:**

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## **On Arrival - RAPID SCENE ASSESSMENT**

- Any hazards to self 1<sup>st</sup> if so, do not approach until hazard can safely be mitigated
- Mechanism of Injury
- # of Patients
- Need for Back Up

## **Approaching the Injured / MENTAL STATUS to report to responders**

- ("Hey! Are you OK"?)
- Evaluate mental status using;
- Alert To Voice Y/N
- Responds To Painful Stimuli Y/N
- Unresponsive To Voice / Pain

Obtain a chief complaint, if possible

## **VEHICLE ACCIDENT - FIRST ON-SCENE PERSON'S DUTIES**

1. Call on Radio Channel 1 Code 1 x3 & report the accident.
2. Contact your Supervisor and report the situation and any injuries.
3. Provide first aid/CPR if you are able; if not, find someone who is.
4. Care for injured until help arrives.
5. Do not move the victims except to prevent further injury.
6. Do not move the vehicle until preliminary facts of the investigation have been established, unless absolutely necessary.

## **VEHICLE ACCIDENT - ON SCENE COMMANDER'S DUTIES**

1. Assess situation and co-ordinate overall response.
2. Ensure vehicles are rendered safe and stabilized prior to attending to victims.
3. Do not move the injured except to prevent further injury.
4. Do not move the vehicle until preliminary facts of the investigation have been established, unless absolutely necessary.
5. Advise local police if required.
6. Advise Site Response Team if required.
7. Security shall be assigned to control access to the affected area and route traffic.
8. If there is a possibility of a spill (oil/fuel/chemicals), report it immediately to the Environmental department.

## **VEHICLE ACCIDENT – HEALTH, SAFETY & LOSS PREVENTION AREA'S DUTIES**

1. If not already done, contact the Area Manager/On-Scene Commander.
2. Go to the accident scene and provide care to the injured.
3. Ensure an investigation is completed in accordance with our Accident Investigation Program.
4. Ensure that the appropriate Safety and Health Manager is contacted who will in turn contact appropriate senior management as needed

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## **VEHICLE ACCIDENT FHRT/MRT**

1. Respond to the scene as directed by the OSC or Security/Logistics dispatcher
2. Apply appropriate care following FHRT SOP'S/STP's/Medical Protocols
3. The FHRT Captain or Medic will keep the OSC informed of needs
4. Provide medical assistance and/or evacuate the patients(s) safely and quickly

**If fatalities are involved, refer to the Fatalities Section.**

## **18 EARTHQUAKE, LAND SLIDE, LAND SUBSIDENCE**

### **Emergency Level Low (Status Green):**

Moderate earthquake/landslide/land subsidence, which causes no damage.

### **Emergency Level Medium (Status Yellow):**

Moderate or large earthquake/landslide/land subsidence that causes minor damage, but no injury.

### **Emergency Level High (Status Red):**

Moderate or large earthquake/landslide/land subsidence which causes serious injury or damage.

In the event of an earthquake/landslide/land subsidence, the Management, the Civil Construction Superintendent and Senior Geotechnical Engineer shall be contacted. All earthquake/landslide/land subsidence that can be felt by humans should be considered serious and reported to the Site Management Personnel, and the Senior Geotechnical Engineer.

The Site Management, the Civil Construction Superintendent and the Senior Geotechnical Engineer will coordinate their resources to inspect critical structures as quickly as possible without endangering human lives. The Mine Management/Superintendent and the Civil Construction Superintendent will monitor the inspection results and advise the On-Scene Commander or Area Manager of existing conditions and advise actions to be taken, if required.

**Note:** Personal Actions during and immediately after an earthquake:

1. Remain calm. earthquake/landslide/land subsidence, immediately " Duck, Cover and Hold". Get under a sturdy desk, table or doorway. Hold on to something so you can stay under cover while things are shaking. Move away from windows and avoid falling debris, such as light fixtures, heavy objects on office shelves, computers, etc.
2. If in a building, do not attempt to leave the floor. Do not use elevators or stairways.
3. After the initial earthquake, if in a building, wait for instructions to evacuate.

**Meanwhile:**

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4. Move to an area of relative security on the same floor and be prepared for aftershocks.
5. If qualified, provide care to injured people with first aid/CPR, as appropriate. Do not move the injured people unless they are in danger remaining where they are.
6. Extinguish any small fires.
7. If you smell gas, open windows and turn off gas valves (being careful not to cause any sparks). Do not use matches, cigarette lighters, candles, or electrical switches. If it is safe to do so, turn off electrical power at the source and unplug phones. Do not use flashlights, battery-operated radios, or anything electrical, unless the item is safe to use in hazardous situations.
8. If you do not smell gas, hang up all phones, and do not use them except to report emergencies. Rely on flashlights, if necessary. Turn on a battery-operated am/fm radio.
9. Avoid areas where the building may be damaged. Wait in a safe place for instructions. You could be there for several hours. Expect fire alarms and other protection systems to activate. Flush toilets to determine if sewer lines are intact before using them.

#### **EARTHQUAKE/LAND SLIDE/LAND SUBSIDENCE- EMERGENCY RESPONSE and HSLP TEAM'S DUTIES**

1. After the earthquake/landslide/land subsidence, Area Leaders will wait for instructions from the On-Scene Commander or Area Manager. Do not evacuate the area unless there is fire or smoke.
2. If the earthquake/landslide/land subsidence was serious, the security, fire and medical response teams may be delayed for long periods of time because of blocked roads, communications failures, and/or an overload of requests for their services. Administer first aid to any injured until trained medical professionals can attend them or transport them to a hospital for treatment.
3. If appropriate, the Emergency Response Team Leaders will direct building occupants to congregate in a safe location near the emergency exits for a possible evacuation.
4. Because of the risk of falling debris outside buildings, no one should evacuate the building until the Area Manager or Emergency Team Leader gives instructions to do so.
5. Try to account for all employees, visitors, etc. who are thought to have been in the building at the time of the earthquake.
6. The Area Manager and On-Scene Commander will have authority for the response to an earthquake/landslide/land subsidence.
7. Requests for assistance should be made to the Area Manager or by phoning the local emergency response personnel.
8. The company may need to assist with alternate transportation for the employees to get home.
9. Determine the impact of the earthquake/landslide/land subsidence on the employees & residences.
10. The Health Safety & Loss Prevention personnel will be dispatched with Management personnel to assess general hazards along roads, power lines, piping etc. Once the damage is assessed, they will report back to the HSLP Manager or his designate. The HSLP manager or designate will then report to the On-Scene-Commander and line management all relevant issues.
11. Assist with their needs as appropriate.

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## 19 SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS, NATURAL DISASTERS

### **Emergency Level Low:**

A weather event causing no injuries or damage, little or no disruption of operations.

### **Emergency Level Medium:**

A weather event or natural disaster that causes property damage or temporarily disrupt operations. No serious injuries or property damage.

### **Emergency Level High:**

A serious weather event or natural disaster, in terms of injuries, damage, or disruption of operations.

In severe weather, seismic, or other natural disaster situations, the supervisor will keep personnel away from high risk areas created by the condition.

Examples are:

- High winds or earth movement/permafrost subsidence - Stay away from power lines, high walls, and embankments that may be affected.
- Extreme precipitation (heavy snow or rain fall) - Keep personnel and equipment out of possible voids & high drift zones or flood areas in the case of heavy rain
- Heavy snow - Maintain accessibility for personnel and emergency equipment
- Lightning - Keep personnel out of non-protected elevated areas and other high-risk situations.

The most predominant risk exposure in the Arctic is extreme cold/cold exposure & limited visibility due to various weather conditions. Frequently and most dangerously is when the two conditions combine; extreme cold with limited or no visibility making foot, vehicle or aircraft travel impossible, potentially leaving personnel stranded or captive to their work site for long periods of time.

In the event of any severe weather conditions or other natural disaster situations, the Shift Supervisor should notify the Department Head and/or Site Manager for instructions. Ultimately the supervisor is responsible for maintaining the safety and welfare of his crew.

The supervisors of each department will take steps to notify off-shift personnel of changes in schedules, duration of closure, and other pertinent information, as instructed by the Department Head.

Process components (lakes, leach pads and ponds, power lines, etc.) should be evaluated by the supervisor with appropriate action taken.

NOTE: Specific procedures exist which define the policy & response in case of severe weather. Area personnel should become familiar with these specific procedures & response plans as they complement the actions outlined here.

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## **Arctic weather conditions**

### **White Out**

Whiteouts are not the same thing as blizzards that obscure visibility. Real whiteouts occur mostly in the Arctic and Antarctic during the spring, when snow is still deep on the ground and there is lots of daylight and surprisingly calm weather and excellent visibility. Polar whiteouts occur when rays of sunlight are bounced in all directions between bright white clouds, especially a thin layer of overcast and bright snow or ice. Clean snow and ice reflects nearly 85% of incoming light. Falling snowflakes, suspended fog droplets or ice particles in the air would make conditions even worse.

In a true whiteout, neither shadows, nearby objects, landmarks, nor clouds are discernable. All sense of direction, depth perception and even of balance may be lost. Land and sky seem to blend, and the horizon disappears into a white nothingness. Someone said you feel you are drowning in milk or it's like being inside a Ping-Pong ball. Whiteouts can trick pilots into believing that down is up, while travelers can be tricked into believing that far is near

### **Blizzard**

Blizzard is a weather condition characterized by low temperatures and strong winds bearing large amounts of dry snow particles, which can reduce visibility to only a few meters. Storm systems powerful enough to cause blizzards usually form when the jet stream dips far to the south, allowing cold air from the north to clash with warm air from the south. In a severe blizzard the temperature can fall near or below minus 3 degrees with winds exceeding 40 km an hour and visibility reduced to less than 1 kilometer.

### **Freezing rain**

Freezing rain occurs when rain droplets fall into an above freezing layer of atmosphere and then into a shallow layer of cold air near the earth's surface. Upon striking a cold object, these super cooled droplets form a thin layer of ice. Lower elevations are more vulnerable to damaging accumulation of ice since cold air naturally settles into them. Freezing rain has the potential to cause hazardous weather conditions for travelers. Rain can freeze on any object it contacts, that is below freezing I.E. rocks, aircraft, walkways ETC.

### **Fog**

Fog is simply a cloud that touches the ground. A cloud is composed of millions of tiny, liquid water droplets. In order for fog to form, there has to be the presence of a moist air mass, a cooling process, and light winds. Fog is usually associated with fair and calm weather, but the reduced visibility may cause closing of the airports and other travel headaches. Meteorologists report thick fog when the visibility is less than one kilometre.

### **Snowsqualls**

Snowsqualls or lake effect snow is the result of cold air blowing over a relatively warm body of water. As the air moves over the water it picks up heat and moisture. When it gets to the colder land it is

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forced to drop this moisture in the form of snow. The squalls can carry strong winds and produce significant accumulations of snow, reducing visibility and making roads slippery. Snowsqualls are typically much localized phenomena. In Ontario, snowsqualls are likely from November to January.

### **Costal Fog**

Fog will be expected to form near the shore line, and may cause reduced visibility on/near the shore.

### **Weather Outage**

This includes but is not limited to; severe snow storms white outs, fog, heavy rain, high winds or any weather related condition where aircraft travel is suspended to or from the Hope Bay Region thus making medical evacuation or emergency response to a remote work site impossible in an emergency situation. Therefore during weather outages all high risk activity must stop and only low risk essential site services may continue.

In the event that a weather outage extend beyond 24hrs or radio communication is lost, where remote crews are taking refuge, the Site Management will coordinate a means to retrieve the remote crews using qualified rescuers & equipment to do so safely.

## **20 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT**

### **Encounter**

To unexpectedly meet or to come upon a Bear/Wildlife

### **General Sighting of Bears/Wildlife**

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

### **Green Bear/Wildlife Alert**

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

### **Yellow Bear/Wildlife Alert**

Bear or Wildlife sighted <500 meters of human activity, property or processes where an encounter, near miss, incident or injury to person or animal may be possible and where preventative actions must be taken if the animal demonstrates abnormal behaviour or the animals trajectory is destined for human activity, property or processes.

### **Red Bear Wildlife/Alert**

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

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## HOPE BAY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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# Bear Response

June 28, 2009

Announce bear sightings as “Bear Alert” on Channel 1

### General Sighting

If the bear is more than 1 km away:

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

### Green Bear Sighting

If the bear is 500 m to 1 km away:

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

### Yellow Bear Sighting

If the Bear is 250 m to 500 m away:

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

### Red Bear Sighting

If the Bear is within 250 m:

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

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## **WILDLIFE NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATIONS**

All wildlife announcements and updates will be broadcast on radio Channel One. All site radios will be programmed to scan channel one during bear activity seasons. All Wildlife broadcasts will identify the animals and include:

- Location
- Behaviour
- Trajectory
- Nearest personnel, property or process to the sighted animal(s)

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

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

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

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

## **WILDLIFE RESPONSE MEASURES**

### **General Sighting of Bears/Wildlife**

Bear or Wildlife sighted >1 km, (>1000 meters) of human activity, property or processes are defined as "General Sightings".

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

Workers on the ground or helicopters in the vicinity to monitor animal's trajectory non-invasively. Follow-up notifications to be issued if the sighting changes to an Alert status.

Wildlife sighting documentation (Sighting Card) should be completed and forwarded to the Environmental Department.

### **Green Bear/Wildlife Alert**

Bear or Wildlife sighted <1 km, (<1000 meters) of human activity, property or processes. A general notice will be broadcast as per the communications guideline, Section 5.0

A green bear alert will be issued over channel one.

Workers on the ground or helicopters in the vicinity are to monitor animal's trajectory non-

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invasively; follow-up notifications to be issued if the sighting changes to a higher Alert status. Workers in the affected area should be prepared for escalation to a yellow alert status by having a safe area in the immediate vicinity to proceed to without delay.

Wildlife sighting documentation (Sighting Card) should be completed and forwarded to the Environmental Department.

### **Yellow Bear/Wildlife Alert**

Bear or Wildlife sighted <500 meters of human activity, property or processes where an encounter, near miss, incident or injury to person or animal may be possible and where preventative actions must be taken if the animal demonstrates abnormal behaviour or the animals trajectory is destined for human activity, property or processes;

First actions are Avoidance / Distancing measures by moving personnel, property or process out of proximity of the animal &/or its predicated trajectory. A yellow bear alert will be issued over channel one.

### **Avoidance**

Avoidance may be achieved by planning work to avoid known wildlife inhabitancies, populations or area's when possible.

(ie when the Arctic Char are running and in season for the Bears to hunt, we may want to plan not to sample or work in known grizzly fishing area's / or Musk Ox may gather to calve in known area's, we may plan to avoid drilling operations during calving)

### **Distancing**

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

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

Second action if Avoidance or Distancing are not possible then preparation for Wildlife Deterrence measures must be actioned. This will include preparation and possible mobilization of helicopters for deterrence response. A trained Wildlife Responder should be on board the helicopter where possible.

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

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

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## HOPE BAY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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### **Red Bear Wildlife/Alert**

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

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

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

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

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

Depending on the outcome of the red bear alert, either a Wildlife Sighting or Incident Report will be generated.

### **Wildlife Emergency Response (Call "Code 1" X 3 – "Bear or Wildlife Emergency")**

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

Emergency response is activated as per section 23 of the Emergency Response Plan.

Wildlife emergencies require an incident investigation and report.

### **WILDLIFE DETERRENCE MEASURES**

When a yellow bear or higher alert is issued, deterrence actions may be warranted. Prior to implementing any deterrence measures ensure the bear has a clear avenue of escape, and all workers have vacated the area. No firearms should be discharged in a work area until all work personnel are removed or are safely inside structures.

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

### **Noise Deterrents**

Wildlife Responders may use noise deterrents such as air horns, vehicle horns, bear bangers or screamers to attempt to discourage the animal from the area. Utilize noise deterrents in a manner

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that does not drive the bear toward you. Warning shots may be fired by those responders qualified and authorized for firearms handling.

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

### **Physical Contact /Explosive non-Lethal Deterrents**

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

### **Helicopter Deterrence**

It is illegal to harass wildlife with aircraft, however for safety reasons it is sometimes necessary to employ a helicopter to "push" a bear from a work area.

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

The pilot, in the absence of a member of the Wildlife Response Team, must log details of the incident and communicate this information to site management and ESR. An example of the incident log is attached to this procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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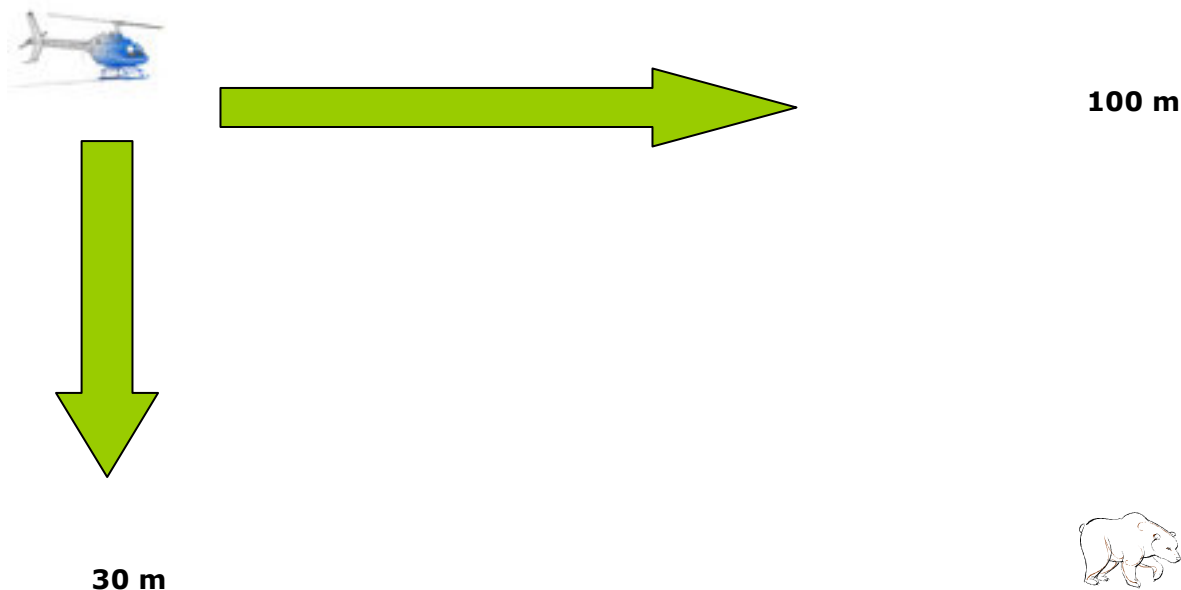
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### Pushing a Bear Using a Helicopter



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

Once the Wildlife Response Team member is satisfied that the bear is moving away, he will direct the pilot to stop pursuing the bear even if they are within the 10min / 3km zone. He will direct the pilot to take the helicopter up to an altitude where they can continue to monitor the bear to ensure that it is not returning.

Once satisfied that the bear presents no further risk, the helicopter will return to camp.

A full account of the occurrence is to be reported through the completion of an Incident Report.

### WILDLIFE SIGHTING AND INCIDENT REPORTING

Proper recordkeeping is critical to effectively managing wildlife issues before they arise.

Wildlife Sighting Cards are available outside the dining room and Incident investigation and Reports are to be completed by the appropriate supervisor. ESR must maintain a record of all sightings, alerts and deterrence actions for regulatory reporting purposes.

### GENERAL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

#### Animal Harassment

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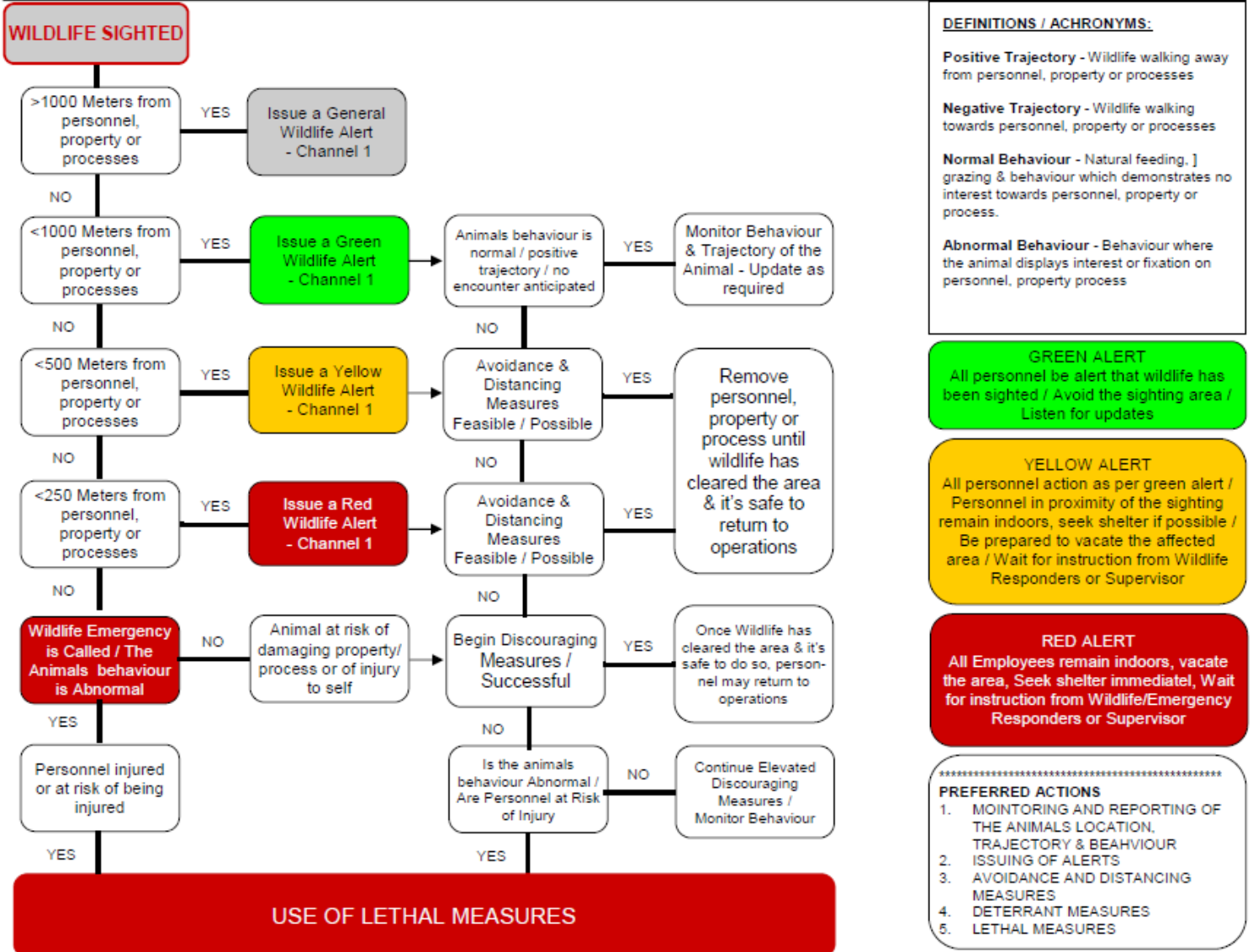


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Purposely seeking out to disturb, annoy, interfere, interact with or an intentional action or behaviour towards an animal, which has the potential to or causes injury or incident to the animal as a result of those intentional actions or behaviours. An employee whom is found to be responsible for harassment of an animal is subject to disciplinary actions up to and including dismissal.

## HB-HSLP-SOP-013 Bear, Wildlife Sightings, Alerts and Management



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### **Identification of Animals**

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

### **RECORDS**

- Wildlife Sightings Cards
- Incident Investigations
- Wildlife Deterrence Log Sheet - Helicopters

## **21 AIRCRAFT INCIDENTS**

### **Emergency Level Low (Status Green):**

Incident restricted to an aircraft or small area, with minor injury &/or damage, resolved by site resources.

### **Emergency Level Medium (Status Yellow):**

Incident involving an aircraft with multiple minor injuries or a single seriously injured person, can be controlled by site Emergency Resources. The SRT must be initiated.

### **Emergency Level High (Status Red):**

Incident involving an aircraft with multiple seriously injured people or a fatality. SRT is initiated & external support services are required.

**Notes:** If there are injuries or Fire, refer to section "Injuries or Medical Emergency" & "Fire Emergencies" in this procedures manual

### **Civil Aviation Contingency Operations (CACO)**

Civil Aviation Contingency Operations (CACO) Division, has national responsibilities for coordination of operational response, contingency planning, exercises and training. CACO is the Civil Aviation focal point for all emergency preparedness activities.

### **Our 24/7 Emergency Numbers (toll free) are:**

Voice: 1-877-992-6853  
Fax: 1-866-993-7768

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## **Roles and Responsibilities**

This Section is a guide to Aircraft Incidents, specific SOP's / STP's include:

- Missing Aircraft
- Overdue Aircraft
- Aircraft fire emergencies,
- Airstrip Medical emergencies,
- Dangerous goods occurrences,
- Airstrip Building fires and natural disasters
- Aircraft crash emergencies land
- Aircraft crash/ ditching into water

## **AIRCRAFT EMERGENCIES GENERAL**

### **FIRST RESPONDERS**

#### **Immediately**

1. Call on Radio Channel 1 Code 1 x3 & report the accident.
  2. Contact your Supervisor and report the situation and any injuries.
  3. NOTIFY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM per incident notification
  4. SURVEY the scene for obvious hazards (Fire, Fuel, Explosion Instability, etc.)
  5. RESCUE survivors. If safe to do so, enter wreckage from UPWIND SIDE
  6. MOVE walking wounded to a safe place (appropriate triage area)
  7. PROTECT the environment from further damage (fuel or foam runoff, etc)
  8. CONTROL additional property damage
  9. PRESERVE the site as intact as possible for investigators
  10. DO NOT MOVE anything not necessary for rescue or damage control
- *As Soon As Time Permits*
  - IF MASS CASUALTY INCIDENT (MCI) INITIATE SRT, NOTIFY RCMP IMMEDIATELY to activate EMO/DND/SAR for Mass Medical Evacuation & assistance.
  - SET UP TRIAGE AREA FOR WOUNDED/ categorize to the best of your ability until Emergency Response Teams arrives
  - Area/Category: (use color ribbons or tags to identify Area/Injured)
    - Green – Stable walking wounded / Alert
    - Yellow – Unstable / Not Alert
    - Red – Critical / Unconscious
    - Black – Obviously Deceased (cover deceased)
  - SEARCH for additional victims, parts or wreckage along the flight path
  - GUARD the wreckage
  - IDENTIFY witnesses for later interview
  - REPORT the incident immediately to the site Management
  - DIAGRAM take official departmental photographs

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### **First Responder Safety Guide**

Like any disaster, an aircraft accident may require actions that do not fall into a predictable pattern. When in doubt, take the course of action your own experience, training and judgment dictate in order to minimize the risk to victims and rescue personnel. If survivors are in the wrecked aircraft and rescue appears feasible, remember:

#### **STAY CLEAR FROM FRONT AND REAR OF EXTERNALLY CARRIED TANKS OR PODS.**

These may contain propellants or fuel which maybe hazardous.

#### **SAFEST APPROACH TO THE CRASH IS GENERALLY FROM UPWIND, TO THE SIDE OF THE AIRCRAFT FUSELAGE.**

#### **ACCESS HATCHES, RESCUE POINTS, AIRCRAFT EXITS.**

Location of escape hatches, doors, and exits from all aircraft are indicated by markings on the outside of the aircraft. On jet aircraft a Red Rescue Arrow will indicate the rescue points. Instructions are usually stenciled at this arrow for the jettisoning of canopies or hatches.

#### **DO NOT MOVE VICTIMS EXCEPT AS NEEDED TO PROTECT THEM FROM FIRE OR OTHER INJURY UNTIL EMERGENCY MEDICAL PERSONNEL ARRIVE.**

If there is no medical assistance nearby, ensure the ERT/MRT is notified to respond to the scene. Have MRT's or other trained personnel prepare injured for transport. Notify the receiving hospital of the number of inbound patients and apparent nature of injuries.

#### **AVOID DISTURBING THE WRECKAGE.**

Except as necessary for rescue, do not disturb the wreckage. An intact site is necessary for the crash investigation team.

#### **KEEP BYSTANDERS AND UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL AWAY. NO SMOKING.**

### **First Responders Tips on Extinguishing an Aircraft Fire**

Aircraft fire can be very dangerous. Preferably trained Emergency Response Personnel should only be attacking these fires.

If it is possible to extinguish the fire safely:

- Always approach a fire from the upwind direction (with the wind at your back).
- Stand 2 - 3 meters from fire when attempting to extinguish it (3 - 4 meters if dealing with flammable liquids).
- Use dry chem. Ext. foam or fuel binding agents for fire fighting or to mitigate raw unburned fuel.
- Locate an escape route before attempting to extinguish fire
- Keep your back to your escape route.
- Stay as low as you can when approaching the fire.
- Direct discharge at the base of flames closest to you & sweep the flames away leaving a thick blanket of product.

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- Sweep flames off burning surface, moving discharge nozzle from side to side and from the leading edge of the flames to the rear
- Stop applying the agent when the flames go out. You'll need the residual agent to extinguish the fire again if the fuel re-ignites off of a hot surface. Slowly back away. Never turn your back on an extinguished fire, it may re-ignite.

If you are the first to arrive at a wreckage scene, you may find no one there.

### **Several possibilities exist:**

Occupants may have may have been thrown clear, or may have survived and gone off in search of help.

#### **You should:**

- Call in the emergency for backup help. Do not enter the wreckage alone. You may become injured or trapped, engulfed in flames or caught in an explosion.
- Look around the crash path. Call out for survivors. They may not see you.
- Listen carefully for signs of life: Faint cries, groans, tapping or scratching.
- Survivors may be scattered over a very wide area, particularly if it was a large aircraft. If there is sign of in-flight disintegration, you will need help in conducting a wide-area search.
- Survivors may be concealed in the wreckage itself, or scattered along many miles of the final flight path. Check voids in the wreckage, in ravines, in trees and in ponds or lakes along the final flight path and all around the wreckage.
- BE CAREFUL of sharp, jagged metal, compressed gas cylinders, fuel or other liquids.

### **Assembly Points Airstrips - General:**

1. Airstrip: sign-posted assembly areas.
  2. Control Tower: car park areas.
- Vehicles should be removed from access routes in and out of the affected area to allow easy passage of fire fighting and other emergency vehicles.
  - Additional emergency personnel, equipment, and/or vehicles should be requested, as appropriate. Security/Supervisor shall be assigned to control access to the affected area.

### **Tips on Reporting the Accident**

(Do Not Delay Reporting Because Some Information is Unknown)

Initiate Site Emergency Response/SRT incident notification as per the Incident Notification Section. Try to report the following additional information to the SRT

- Report that an aircraft has crashed.
- Give as accurate a geographical location as you can, and tell how to reach the crash site. If coordinates are not known, describe in terms of landmarks, distances from towns, terrain features:\_\_\_\_\_

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- Identify the aircraft if possible:
- Any numbers or letters painted on the tail: \_\_\_\_\_
- Any other numbers from the nose: \_\_\_\_\_
- Type of aircraft (Passenger, cargo, helicopter) or model if known: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### **Additional Information to Report**

- What happened? \_\_\_\_\_
- Number of people who parachuted from the aircraft: \_\_\_\_\_
- Number of victims at crash site: \_\_\_\_\_
- Any injuries of people on the ground? \_\_\_\_\_
- Medical help needed from the military or other? \_\_\_\_\_
- Fire Fighting or Rescue help needed from the military or other? \_\_\_\_\_
- Fatalities or Injuries (Confirmed or Unconfirmed): \_\_\_\_\_
- Who is the On Scene Commander? \_\_\_\_\_
- Summary of damage to private property or civilian injuries: \_\_\_\_\_
- Nearest suitable helicopter landing area: A flat open field, clear of poles, wires and ETC: \_\_\_\_\_
- Any other information you think is of immediate value: \_\_\_\_\_
- Initiate Multiple Casualty Incident Protocol per MCI's Section.

### **Preserving the Accident Site**

#### **WHO IS ADMITTED TO THE SCENE**

Crash & fire rescue teams, medical examiners, local health, environmental or safety officials and accredited news personnel.

The on-scene incident commander makes the decision until the arrival of an incident command team.

Each and every piece of the aircraft, its location, and its exact position is important to investigators in determining the sequence of events, causes of the accident, and injuries involved.

The lives and safety of people on future flights and on the ground depend on a rapid and accurate determination of the accident cause. Lessons learned from each accident are used to prevent future aircraft accidents, and to improve aircraft and equipment design, and training of aircrews.

Nothing should be disturbed, other than that necessary to rescue survivors.

If there are fatalities, the bodies should not be disturbed or moved until the military medical examiner makes a positive identification, since the location of bodies may help determine significant facts about the accident.

No aircraft part--not even a small fragment--should be moved or disturbed at all. The team of accident investigators needs to see everything just as it came to rest. The condition of light bulb filaments, watch dials, pointers on gauges, positions of switches and levers, condition of fluids, and

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scrapes and scratches can hold the clue to accidents. These clues are easy to destroy even by well-meaning responders. Touch or move nothing unless it is necessary to rescue a survivor.

Even marks on the ground are important clues. As such, the movement of people and equipment at the scene must be kept to the minimum needed to rescue survivors and control the spread of fire, environmental impact, or other property damage. Basic rule: Once the last survivor has been removed, withdraw all personnel to the security cordon and await the arrival of the response team.

Souvenir hunters are often a serious problem. Unauthorized removal of crash debris is a violation of numerous federal and provincial laws. Crash debris from an aircraft is still the property of the Air Carrier and passengers. In addition, aircraft are often equipped with other dangerous items.

Only trained experts should approach or handle these items. The crash response team which comes to the scene will include specialists able to deal with every aspect of the crash: Identification and removal of human remains, safe collection and disposal of hazardous materials, site security, and accident investigation.

### **Witnesses**

Witnesses are extremely important in helping solve the cause of the accident. Names and addresses of all witnesses should be taken for subsequent interview by accident investigators. Likewise, anyone with film or video tape of the accident should be requested to furnish it to the accident investigation team. If possible, local law enforcement officials should take voluntary custody of this evidence as soon as they learn of its existence.

### **As soon as possible, record the following:**

1. Time of the accident: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Witnesses' names, addresses and phone numbers: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Weather conditions at time of accident: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Direction aircraft was headed, and what did it appear to be doing: \_\_\_\_\_
5. What drew your attention to the aircraft? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Was the aircraft on fire in flight? \_\_\_\_\_
7. If so, what was the color and direction of the flames? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Was there an explosion in the air prior to the crash? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What sounds did you hear before and after the crash (Engine sound, bangs or pops, etc.)? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Did you see any parachutes, people or other objects fall from the aircraft? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Who was first person to arrive at the wreckage? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Do you know if anyone removed anything from the wreckage scene? If so, who did it and what did they take? \_\_\_\_\_

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13. Impact angle of the aircraft and position of bodies and survivors in the wreckage:\_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Specific emergency SOP's exist or are to be developed which define the response in case of an emergency. Area personnel should become familiar with these specific emergency response plans as they complement the actions outlined here.

### **EXTINGUISHING A SMALL AIRCRAFT FIRE**

The Airstrip is equipped with 100lb, wheeled & hand-held fire extinguishers for employees working at that location for first-response use on small fires. The initial response should be as follows:

1. Warn &/or evacuate personnel in the immediate involved aircraft/fire area.
2. Activate a fire alarm/horn if one is nearby.
3. Attempt to extinguish the fire if safe to do so.
4. Notify the Emergency Response Team via the appropriate radio channel or phone

### **Other Actions**

- Relevant Supervisor is responsible for making sure that their area is evacuated.
- People not involved or effected by the incident should assemble immediately at a designated Assembly Point and stay there until further instructed.
- The first person to arrive at the assembly point is to enter their name on the control sheet and ensure that as people arrive, they enter their names as well. This list is to be passed over to the appropriate Manager for cross checking as soon as possible.

### **RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **FIRST ON - SCENE PERSON'S DUTIES**

1. Quickly assess the situation determining the number of injured persons, the severity of injuries and what resources may be required to deal with the emergency situation.
2. Call the Site Logistics/Security number. The dispatcher will dispatch the Emergency Response, Health, Safety, Loss Prevention and Medical Response teams to the accident scene.
3. Give the dispatcher the following information:
4. Your name
5. The location of the accident
6. The number of injured persons & Status Green/Yellow/Red/Black
7. The nature of the injuries
8. The best route to be used to approach the accident location (if the normal route is blocked)
9. The dispatcher will contact the Emergency Response team of the affected area.
10. Do not move the injured unless they are in imminent danger.
11. Stop passing vehicles/people and request assistance where required.
12. If there are Multiple Casualties begin triage per MCI Section

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### **ON SCENE COMMANDER'S DUTIES**

1. Make initial assessment of severity of incident.
2. Call out additional Emergency Response Teams, if necessary.
3. If medical assistance is required, refer to the Injury/Accident Emergency section.
4. If Multiple Casualty Incident (MCI) initiate MCI management as per the MCI Section
5. Advise the Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Personnel and Management
6. Have someone present assist you with the communications and recording of information.  
(Assign a Log Keeper)
7. Preserve evidence.
8. Get the names of eyewitnesses and others who may have relevant information.

### **SUPERVISOR'S DUTIES**

1. Ensure that the Area Manager has been notified.
2. If safe to do so, go to scene of emergency and assist with casualty management until Health, Safety & Loss Prevention Supervisor &/or Emergency Response Team arrives.
3. Supervise safety of Responders and other professionals.
4. Control access to and preserve the emergency scene.
5. Note and record all details of the incident as soon as possible.
6. Prepare a report of the incident

### **FRHT - CAPTAINS DUTIES**

1. Evacuate affected personnel out of area and order them to go to the Assembly Point.
2. Direct the Emergency Response Team to fire area and support their needs.
3. Assess situation and advise Area Manager
4. Account for your personnel at all times

### **FIRE - ERT TEAM'S DUTIES**

1. Respond in appropriate manner following all Hope Bay Emergency protocols, procedures and practices.
2. Performs fire suppression, rescue and maintains fire / explosion watch
3. Isolates the area and evacuates as many people as possible.
4. Evaluate the scene for fire properties and respond accordingly.
5. Coordinate with the OSC so that he knows the fire fighting tactics being used and can provide needed assistance to the ERT Team Leader
6. Respond to the OSC's directions as necessary; however, do not relinquish the responsibility to technically combat the fire in a proper manner.
7. If on scene before Security, informs them about the situation and guide them to the place

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### **Fire Fighting Guide**

Fire and explosion are always possible at a crash scene.

Fuel sources include residual aircraft fuel, cargo and structural materials, as well as materials on the ground. Ignition sources include hot metal, electrical systems, flares and other pyrotechnic devices. Oxygen sources include high pressure cylinders and ambient air.

Other potential hazards include exploding oxygen bottles, nitrogen or CO2 tanks, liquid oxygen containers, exotic fuels, ejection seats, canopy and hatch jettison systems, high pressure tires and struts, magnesium components, and hazardous cargo.

- EVACUATION. The crash may also be a HAZMAT incident. Evacuate not only for fire protection, but also for HAZMAT protection if indicated. As always, keep the personnel calm: Panic can be much more hazardous
- FIRE ATTACK. Use foam, high-pressure water fog, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical powder to attack aviation gasoline and jet fuel fires.

### **Firefighter precautions are**

- Wear full protective gear, masks and SCBA for fire attack. Remain upwind.
- Declare HAZMAT Level 2 incident unless otherwise indicated
- Avoid all physical contact with debris and immediately evacuate the plume area
- Withdraw and take cover if fuel tanks/system are engulfed in sustained fire
- Establish decontamination STP's for firefighters, survivors and other personnel in the area Searching the Wreckage.

### **SECURITY**

- Informs External Affairs, Emergency Response and Security immediately upon notification of an incident. If the incident does not involve community members, Human Resources are notified, and report to the scene.
- Records all events communicated regarding the emergency situation.
- Aids in fact finding, evidence preservation & witness statements

## **22 NAUTICAL/MARINE EMERGENCIES**

### **Emergency Level Low (Status Green):**

Nautical accident with no fire or injuries, - minor spill or damage.

### **Emergency Level Medium (Status Yellow):**

Single injured person, small fire, damage or spill which can be handled by site resources.

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### **Emergency Level High (Status Red):**

Multiple injured people, a fatality major fire, damage or spill,

**Notes:** If there are injuries, refer to section "Injuries or Medical Emergency" in this procedures manual

### **First Responder Tips for accident/injured/:**

#### **On Arrival RAPID SCENE ASSESSMENT**

- Any hazards to self 1st if so, do not approach until hazard can safely be mitigated
- Mechanism of Injury
- # of Patients
- Need for Back Up

#### **Approaching the Injured / MENTAL STATUS to report to responders**

- ("Hey! Are you OK"?)
- Evaluate mental status using;
- Alert To Voice Y/N
- Responds To Painful Stimuli Y/N
- Unresponsive To Voice / Pain

Obtain a chief complaint, if possible

#### **NAUTICAL ACCIDENT - FIRST ON-SCENE PERSON'S DUTIES**

1. Call on Radio Channel 1 Code 1 x3 & report the accident.
2. Contact your Supervisor and report the situation and any injuries.
3. Provide first aid/CPR if you are able; if not, find someone who is.
4. If on fire, extinguish fire if safe to do so.
5. Care for injured until help arrives.
6. Do not move the victims except to prevent further injury.
7. Do not move the vehicle until preliminary facts of the investigation have been established, unless absolutely necessary.

#### **NAUTICAL ACCIDENT - ON SCENE COMMANDER'S DUTIES**

1. Assess situation and co-ordinate overall response.
2. Ensure vehicles are rendered safe and stabilized prior to attending to victims.
3. Do not move the injured except to prevent further injury.
4. Do not move the vessel until preliminary facts of the investigation have been established, unless absolutely necessary.
5. Advise Site Response Team if required.

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6. Security shall be assigned to control access to the affected area and route traffic.
7. If there is a possibility of a spill (oil/fuel/chemicals), report it immediately to the Environmental department.

### **NAUTICAL ACCIDENT – HEALTH, SAFETY & LOSS PREVENTION AREA’S DUTIES**

1. If not already done, contact the Area Manager/On-Scene Commander.
2. Go to the accident scene and provide care to the injured.
3. Ensure an investigation is completed in accordance with our Accident Investigation Program.
4. Ensure that the appropriate Safety and Health Manager is contacted who will in turn contact appropriate senior management as needed

### **NAUTICAL ACCIDENT FHRT/MRT**

1. Respond to the scene as directed by the OSC or Security/Logistics dispatcher
2. Apply appropriate care following FHRT SOP’S/STP’s/Medical Protocols
3. The FHRT Captain or Medic will keep the OSC informed of needs
4. Provide medical assistance and/or evacuate the patients(s) safely and quickly

If fatalities are involved, refer to the Fatalities Section.

## **23 MULTIPLE CASUALTY INCIDENTS**

### **A Multiple Casualty Incident (MCI)**

An MCI is defined as one in which the number of people deceased &/or injured in a single incident is large enough to strain or overwhelm the resources of the immediate providers.

### **RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **FIRST ON - SCENE PERSON’S DUTIES**

1. Quickly assess the situation determining the number of injured persons, the severity of injuries and what resources may be required to deal with the emergency situation.
2. Call the Site Logistics/Security number. The dispatcher will dispatch the Emergency Response, Health, Safety, Loss Prevention and Medical Response teams to the accident scene.
3. Give the dispatcher the following information:
4. Your name
5. The location of the accident
6. The number of injured persons & Status Green/Yellow/Red/Black
7. The nature of the injuries
8. The best route to be used to approach the accident location (if the normal route is blocked)
9. The dispatcher will contact the Emergency Response team of the affected area.
10. Do not move the injured unless they are in imminent danger.

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11. Stop passing vehicles/people and request assistance where required.
12. If there are Multiple Casualties begin triage per the basic rules of Triage

### **ON SCENE COMMANDER'S DUTIES**

#### **\*Supervisors, Superintendents, Managers\***

THE MOST SENIOR R MANAGER AVAILABLE AT THE EMERGENCY SCENE WILL ASSUME ON SCENE COMMANDER

Regardless of who assumes the role of On Scene Commander, every Supervisor, Superintendent or Manager has the responsibility for the safety of their personnel during the emergency. The responsibilities of line managers are as follows:

1. Designate a person to go to a highly visible area and guide emergency vehicles to the emergency area.
2. Prevent further loss by sectioning off the area and/or evacuating any unnecessary personnel & ensure the safe and orderly evacuation of personnel if an evacuation is called as per Section 3.
3. Assign "Triage Officers", senior employees or highest trained to begin triage of the wounded.
4. Triage officers will tag all wounded Red/Yellow/Green/Black and report finding to supervisor & Medical Officer, (the Medic once on scene assumes command as Medical Officer of the treatment area).
5. Supervisor also begins to set up a treatment area as per the rules of triage & assigns employees as required as transfer teams to move casualties who are safe to be moved to the appropriately colored triage area. (Note: Walking wounded or green patients can assist with initial care)
6. The Manager will be responsible for initiating the SRT/Rapid Response System
7. ERT Captain & FRHT will initially perform emergency operations, search & rescue to make certain the scene is safe/secure & assist with Medic & MRT's in patient care & transfer.

### **MCI EMERGENCY - SUPERVISOR'S DUTIES**

1. Ensure that the Area Manager has been notified.
2. If safe to do so, go to scene of emergency and assist with casualty management
3. Supervise safety of FRHT/MRT Units and other personnel.
4. Control access to and preserve the emergency scene.
5. Assume role as morgue manager, control and document access to morgue area
6. Note and record all details of the incident as soon as possible.
7. Prepare a report of the incident

### **MCI MRT**

1. Respond to the scene as directed by the OSC or Security/Logistics dispatcher
2. MEDIC assume command of treatment/triage area as Medical Officer

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3. Initiates MCI Protocol & appropriate care following MCI SOP's
4. The ERT Captain or Medic will keep the OSC informed of needs
5. Provide medical assistance and/or evacuate the patients(s) safely and quickly

### **MCI FRHT**

1. Respond to the scene as directed by the OSC or Security/Logistics dispatcher
2. Performs fire/rescue operations as needed
3. Once scene is declared safe FRHT Captain assumes command of transfer teams, (FRHT) moving wounded to the appropriate treatment area per MCI Protocol/SOP
4. The ERT Captain will keep the OSC informed of needs & provide medical assistance and/or evacuate the patients(s) safely and quickly.

### **MCI SECURITY**

1. Respond to the scene as directed by the OSC or Security Control Center/Logistics dispatcher
2. Security & SRT's will maintain scene security, evidence preservation & begin identifying witnesses for statements. Security will also assist with patient care and transport as required.

### **MCI ORT**

1. Operations and ORT assist where needed to meet the demands of the incident.
2. Operate Mobile Transfer Units, (MTU's), evacuating the wounded to Helipads/Airstrips/Camps

### **MCI AST**

1. AST's/Air support as directed by Incident Command

## **24 DISASTERS**

### **Disaster**

A Disaster is a catastrophic event that overwhelms the resources of the site emergency response personnel and resources.

### **A Multiple Casualty Incident (MCI)**

An MCI is defined as one in which the number of people deceased or injured in a single incident is large enough to strain or overwhelm the resources of the immediate providers.

In the event of either of the above situations, immediately identify the disaster or MCI so all personnel may begin disaster roles and responsibilities.

### **Disaster Response & The Rapid Response Site Response Team – command staff**

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In the event that a Disaster or MCI is called by the site Manager or Emergency Services Coordinator the Site Response Team (SRT) is automatically fully activated in it's entirety, all SRT assigned stakeholders assemble at the Doris Main Complex **SRT Operation Center, (SRTOC)**

### **Site Response Team Operations Center (SRTOC)**

The Site Response Team Operations Center, to be established at the Doris Main Complex, is the assembly point for the SRT. When an incident requires activation of the SRT, the members of the SRT shall assemble at the SRTOC. The SRTOC is used for all Doris incidents &/or any high level incidents for the others regions.

If the Doris Complex location is compromised or inappropriate to manage the disaster, which may include activities such as the allocation of available on-site resources (personnel and equipment), and external reporting of the incident/accident to government agencies, the SRTOC will be moved to an alternate location decided by the Site Response Team Members.

Once established, the SRTOC will manage the emergency and undertake the following functions:

Ensure the site Newmont Rapid Response System & all actions there of have been properly implemented as per the Newmont Rapid Response System & the Site Response Team Manual

## **25 BOMB THREAT**

### **Emergency Level Low (Green):**

Threat without specifics, such as type of bomb, location, detonation time, or a demand of any kind. Assessed as no danger. No evacuation or search warranted.

### **Emergency Level Medium (Yellow):**

Threat involves some specifics, as the above, but assessed as of little danger. Evacuation, but no search warranted.

### **Emergency Level High (Red):**

Threat involves specifics, as the above, and is assessed as credible. Evacuation and search is warranted.

### **Notes:**

1. Specific response to Bomb Threats will be conducted in accordance with Internal Security Department's Standard Task Procedures, (STP).
2. Unwarranted evacuations after a bomb threat will often cause a series of disruptive additional threats. The vast majority of such threats are only intended to disrupt operations.
3. If there are any inquiries from the media, follow SOP for "Incidents – Media".

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## **BOMB THREAT – DUTIES OF PERSON RECEIVING THREAT**

1. Immediately report any bomb threat to the Area Manager and the Security Control Center/Logistics.
2. If the threat is written, put the letter and envelope in a plastic cover before copying, faxing or further handling, then refer to the bomb threat handling section of the Procedure document.
3. If the threat was phoned in, or otherwise verbally delivered, have the person taking the call write down exactly what was said and any other information about the call which might help identify the caller or the location from which the call was made (background noises, tone of voice, etc.) referring to the Bomb Threat Data Sheet. (Record call if possible & \*69 to get a call back #)
4. If the threat is written, protect the letter by placing it and the accompanying envelope in a plastic cover or larger envelope and immediately notify the Site Security Advisor.

## **BOMB THREAT - ON-SCENE COMMANDER'S DUTIES**

1. Notify Internal Security and consider advice from the RCMP (see fast facts - Phone #).
2. Assess the situation and decide the following:
  - If a full or partial evacuation, or none at all, is warranted.
  - If a search is warranted and can be safely done.
  - When it is safe to reoccupy the site or office.
3. In making these decisions, the On-Scene Commander should consider if there are labour negotiations going on at the time, if any employees have recently been terminated or disciplined, and if there has been a history of similar threats in the past.
4. Make sure everyone is accounted for at the designated assembly point for that area.

## **BOMB THREAT - ERT DUTIES**

1. The ERT will respond with an ambulance, (if available) and appropriate rescue and fire fighting equipment. These units will stand-by at the Incident Staging area where the On-Scene Commander (OSC) is located, at least 300 meters from the suspect device or location of threat.
2. In the event of a detonation, the OSC responsibilities will shift from Security to the ERT Leader and when deemed safe to do so, normal Emergency Response procedures will be carried out.
3. The ERT will provide the required fire/rescue/medical/search and recovery services and any other services as needed, following normal emergency STP's.
4. The ERT does not participate in securing the bomb unless it is safe to do so & a STP for bomb handling is developed.

## **BOMB THREAT - GENERAL DUTIES**

1. The Security Operators or Logistics person in the Communications Center are responsible for carrying out the notification and dispatch procedures.

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2. The Security Personnel closest to the location of the incident is responsible for the initial action, backed up by members of the ERT and other emergency services.
3. The most senior Security person or Manager, who is on call, must proceed to the bomb location and act as the On-Scene Commander.

## **BOMB THREAT - GENERAL GUIDELINES PROCEDURES**

### **Threat recipient:**

- Make every effort to remain calm and relaxed.
- Record the call, if recording equipment is available.
- If a recording cannot be made, try to transfer the caller to the emergency number where a recording can be made.
- If unsuccessful, follow the guidelines in the Bomb Threat Information Sheet to obtain as much information as possible from the person making the threat.
- If the threat is in written form, put the letter and envelope in a plastic cover and refrain from unnecessary handling.
- Inform the Security advisor and Area Manager immediately after receiving the threat and wait for further instructions.
- If the caller indicates that the bomb is in the building that you are occupying, immediately start the evacuation process, taking the notes made during the threat call with you.

### **Observer of item suspected as a Bomb:**

- Do not touch the device.
- Inform the Area manager as well as the Security Advisor
- Start the orderly evacuation of the immediate area.

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## 26 LABOR/CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND DISTRAUGHT PERSONS

**\*\*CALL SUPERVISOR / SECURITY / LOGISTICS IMMEDIATELY \*\***

### **Alert Level low (Green) On Scene Commanders Duties Reside:**

- At the Hope Bay site with the Senior Manager present
  - At Cambridge Bay the Community Relations Manager or Senior Manager present if HBML personnel are involved
  - Contractors Management if any contractors involved
  - Contact the local RCMP if local persons are involved
1. A distraught person is causing a non-violent disturbance, with no threats against persons or property; the person is a HBML/contractor worker or community member.
  2. Individuals are beginning to congregate or credible reports indicate that a demonstration may take place.
  3. No disruption of operations other than nuisance level.
  4. Minor criminal acts such as entry/trespassing, verbal assaults, threats etc. exist.
  5. No National or International implications
  6. No publicity involved nor likely.
  7. Can be totally handled at the local level

### **Alert Level Medium (Yellow): (On-Scene-Commander Duties to be Transferred to Security unless otherwise indicated by SRT Leader)**

1. A distraught person causing trouble cannot be persuaded to leave an area; threats against property or persons have been made.
2. Serious criminal acts have taken place (such as actual violence against people, damage to property) or disruption to processes beyond nuisance levels are taking place or are imminent, etc.
3. Refusals to leave HBML property after reasonable negotiations with OSC/Community Relations Manager, Contracts, etc. have taken place.
4. Medium sized demonstrations, i.e. approximately 10 to 100 persons.
5. Publicity involved or likely will be.
6. Implications at National level.
7. Potential for violence likely.
8. Can be handled at local level (may require RCMP's intervention).

### **Alert Level High (Red): (On-Scene-Commander duties fulfilled by Security or RCMP unless otherwise indicated by SRT Leader)**

1. Distraught individual(s) becomes violent with associated life threatening or significant damage to property and actions against the processes.
2. Large-scale violent demonstrations (e.g. more than approximately 25 people) jeopardizing

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the security of HBML personnel and property.

3. Requires, or will likely require, security assistance by outside authorities.
4. Sustained disruption of operations.
5. Significant publicity already or likely.
6. National and International implications

### **ACTION CHECKLIST**

#### **EMPLOYEES:**

- Stay away from any commotion and report the disturbance to your Supervisor of the Security Control Center/Logistics, who will then contact the Emergency Response Team/Security Personnel in the area.
- Do not try to resist physically, nor be a hero.
- Talk calmly to the individual/s and avoid conflict. Do not act aggressively.
- Do not try to remove the person or people from the premises.
- If the individual(s) leaves the area, take note of their movements & try to keep them in sight at all times

#### **FIRST LINE SUPERVISOR ON THE SCENE:**

- Observe the facts, assess the situation, and get employees away from any immediate danger.
- Take whatever steps can safely be taken to reduce or eliminate the risks to people, property or processes without putting anyone in danger.
- If there is a confrontation, try to defuse the situation or disengage from the confrontation.
- Contact Security, explain the situation and request their immediate response.

#### **COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (On-Scene-Commander for low level emergencies involving community personnel)**

- If the event takes place offsite, contact the General Manager to confirm actions desired, i.e. respond or not to respond.
- Acts as On Scene Commander (OSC) for low level events involving community members.
- Guides those involved to a location and time where the issues can be dealt with calmly and logically.
- Keeps Security and other Emergency Response Teams apprised of possible needs during the emergency.
- Illegal activity must cease before HBML will discuss issues. If there is a refusal, the emergency moves to a moderate level and a senior Manager/Security or RCMP takes over as OSC from External Affairs, with this as an on-scene advisor to Security/RCMP.
- Participates in making the assessment regarding a change in alert level.

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## **SECURITY**

**(On Scene Commander for Medium and High level Emergencies unless otherwise indicated by SRT Leader): Only Senior Security Personnel/Security Advisor or RCMP will fulfill this responsibility.**

- The Security Control Center/Logistics immediately notifies External Affairs to respond to the scene immediately if the event involves community members.
- If not already done, removes people, equipment, and protects processes that are at risk due to the disturbance.
- Keeps the SRT Leader and other people apprised of the situation and events and provides them with enough facts to enable them to determine the alert level and respond appropriately.
- Deploys personnel to seal off access to location of disturbance.
- Decides if additional on-site emergency services are required and coordinates.
- Liaises with Community relations representative immediately if not already done. If the emergency involves community members, External Affairs takes on the role of OSC for low level emergencies; Security takes control at moderate and high level emergencies. If the emergency involves strictly HBML personnel, Human Resources/Senior Manager is contacted and they act as OSC for low-level emergencies. They will be joined by contractors, if contractors are involved.
- Secures scene while discussions take place.
- Uses force only when strictly necessary and to an extent proportional to the threat. Does not violate the rights of individuals to freely associate and peacefully assemble.
- If the event moves from low to medium level, the OSC duties will be transferred to the highest level Security personnel/RCMP
- During medium and high-level emergencies, the OSC warns those involved to leave property or RCMP will be called (The SRT Leader will be kept informed of events on an ongoing basis and approve action requesting external authorities to respond to the scene.)
- When RCMP arrive, they assume the OSC responsibility with Security acting in support.

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM:**

- If on scene prior to Security, make sure that Security have been notified. Tell them whether the rioter/individual is armed, how many people are involved in the situation, and if anyone is injured.
- If on scene prior to Security, advise and direct them to the exact location.
- Isolate the site and evacuate as many people as possible.
- Wait for help to arrive.
- Position to a staging area where the ERT will be safe, while being able to respond promptly

## **SECURITY/LOGISTICS CONTROL CENTER:**

- Inform External Affairs, Emergency Response Coordinator and Security immediately upon notification of a Civil Disturbance or Distraught Person Event. If the event does not involve community people, a HBML personnel, a HBML Manger / Community Relations Manager are notified and they shall report to the scene.
- Record all events communicated through the Security/Logistics regarding the situation

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## **PRE-EVENT INFORMATION**

- People receiving information regarding a potential civil disturbance shall pass this information directly and immediately (same working shift or sooner), to the manager of the area potentially affected by the disturbance and the Security Manager or his designate.
- The Security Manager, upon receiving this information, shall prepare contingency plans in direct consultation with the Area Manager potentially affected as well as with External Affairs personnel.
- The Security Manager will brief his immediate supervisor as well as the site General Manager of any potential medium or high-level emergency situations.

## **27 POST-INCIDENT OPERATIONS**

Procedures for activities after incidents are designed to assess and document actions, restore capabilities, address problems, and improve future results.

### **Post-Incident Analysis / Post Mortem**

A method to identify lessons learned and potential corrective actions following response to an emergency incident: incidents to be reviewed/analyzed, participants and roles, format for gathering information, format for conducting analyses, standardized action plan, mechanism for reporting results.

### **Post-Incident Recovery**

Activities designed to restore the department's response capability after an incident, including consideration of staffing assignments, equipment replacement, and cost recovery.

### **Incident Record Keeping and Reporting**

Completion of standard incident documentation, preparation and submission of special incident reports, incident review process, incident follow-up procedures.

### **Injury/Exposure Reporting and Investigation**

Accident and injury reports, exposure reports, death reports, maintenance of the health data base system, identification of injury/exposure trends and problems, liaison with the community's health care system, member notification and testing, confidentiality of personal health records, exposure/injury follow up.

### **Critical Incident Stress Debriefing, (CISD) / Critical Incident Stress Management, (CISM)**

#### **a) Stress Management for MCI Responders**

The continued health and well being of a HBML response force is absolutely vital. It may take months or years before the impact of a major disaster shows its full impact on our first responders.

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Experience has shown that everyone involved in the response effort should participate in critical incident stress debriefing. This includes ERT, MRT, fire, rescue, incident command, volunteer support teams, chaplains, public service crews, managers and dispatch center personnel. If in doubt, include.

Senior members of each department must personally set the tone for their agency and lead by example by attending debriefing themselves and firmly insisting that their subordinates do likewise. This is often a true test of leadership.

Some sources of help in setting up the programs:  
The Canadian Red Cross. Contact your local chapter.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Association or Foundation.  
If you are unable to find local help, please contact DERA at (970) 532-3362

**b) Stress Management:**

Some people will find responding to disasters quite stressful. Others will find it extremely stressful. Often, emergency workers work for long hours without adequate rest. In the event of a major disaster, it will be necessary for a Site Response Team to arrange a debriefing. The debriefing will allow for open discussion of the feelings, frustrations and anxieties experienced by response personnel.

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## 28 TRAINING AND DRILLS

This Plan can only be useful if a Training Program is instituted which involves the following companies and institutions. Initially, training will be focused based on and around Hope Bays Equipment and Personnel's capabilities.

### EXTENT OF SUPPORT OF THOSE RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES

#### Private Sector

##### Hope Bay Mining

Hope Bay Mining personnel are responsible for the initial, technical and specialized response, as well as for the process for the evaluation of damages and needs and the Emergency Response Team.

##### Contractors

Present their Emergency Plan and Training Program, and develop them. Hope Bay Mining will approve the Plan and Program. The Contractor brigades have to conduct drills with Hope Bay Mining brigades.

##### Carriers

Present their own Emergency Plan and Training Program, and develop them. Hope Bay Mining will approve the Plan and Program. The transportation contractors must provide the vehicles and drivers, who must be trained to be able to offer initial support with respect to Hazardous Materials.

##### Suppliers

In the event of an accident involving their goods, they have the obligation to offer support and assistance to the Emergency Response Team; and therefore, they must have knowledge of the Emergency Plan.

#### Public Sector

##### ➤ **Police Force / Fire Corps / Department of National Defence**

Considering that these institutions have the responsibility to respond to incidents involving Hazardous Materials, it must be considered that may or may not currently have training on this subject within their Training Program.

### ANNUAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The main goal of the program is to prepare personnel in general and the members of the Emergency Response Team (Officers and Emergency Response Team personnel) of Hope Bay Mining, to be able to act efficiently, speedily and safely during an incident.

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## 1. Training for Managers and Officers (Incident Command)

The Incident Command & Rapid Response course basis is the organized conduction, in the least possible time, of a response to an emergency and/or natural disaster, as well as the rehabilitation process.

During the development of this course, international methods currently used will be established. These deal with resource management, cost definition, risk identification and Incident Command management (Emergency Organization) during the impact and the Newmont Rapid Response Program.

## 2. Courses for Carriers

All carriers and drivers of vehicles carrying Hazardous Materials are obliged to attend and pass the Hazardous Material Training courses as set out by the Transportation department, maintaining an annual certification through a Training Program.

### **DEFINITION OF THE COURSES OF THE ANNUAL TRAINING PROGRAM**

Each of the courses described must have a purpose, performance objectives and training objectives. In this way, it will be possible to evaluate the training program, the subjects and student learning (training objective).

Once committed group is identified, they will be trained to a minimum 1001-1002 Firefighter level and as day to day operations at Hope Bay involve Aircraft travel and support, Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting, (ARFF), Training will also be a priority.

| <b><u>MEDICAL MRT</u></b>   | <b><u>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</u></b>        |
|---|--|
| Basic First Aid Training Includes Level 1 2 3                                 | NFPA 472 Hazmat Professional Responder   |
| First Responder Emergency Medical Responder                                   | -Dangerous Goods Awareness               |
| Emergency Medical Technician  | -Dangerous Goods, First Responder        |
| ITLS Basic  | -Dangerous Goods, First Responder        |
| ITLS Advanced   | -Dangerous Goods Responder - Technician  |
|   |  |
| <b><u>FIRE RESCUE</u></b>   | <b><u>SPECIALTY</u></b>                  |
| Fire Extinguisher   | Emq Rapid Response                       |
| Fire Caddy  | NFPA 1006 Rescue Technician Professional |
| Entry Level Firefighting (ELF)  |  |
| NFPA 1081 Industrial Firefighting   | <b><u>SECURITY</u></b>                   |
| NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter Professional   | TBA                                      |
| NFPA 1002 Fire Department Vehicle Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications |  |
| NFPA 1003 Airport Firefighter Professional                                    |  |

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## **MONTHLY TRAINING**

The Emergency Services Coordinator or designate will provide one major training session per month. I.E. Water Rescue, Rope Rescue, Entry Level Firefighting (ELFF)

- Medics & Fire Captains will provide weekly one hour training sessions at each site/camp as follows:
- Medics will be responsible for one hour medical training sessions per week, & Fire Captains will be responsible for one hour fire, rescue or hazmat training session per week.

## **DRILL/SCENARIO PROGRAM**

For the Training Program to be successful and in order to ensure an adequate response and an adequate revision of this Plan, it is necessary to establish a Drill Program. Health, Safety & Loss Prevention, Environmental and any other operational areas involved will take part in the drills.

### **Unannounced Drills**

An unannounced drill must be conducted each year, with the actual mobilization of equipment and resources, according to the planning of a real time simulation, and a convoy traveling on any part of the route.

- LEVEL A Once every year / Involving the Emergency Response Team (ERT)
- LEVEL B Once every two years / Involving the ERT and Activating the Site Response Team

### **For Hazardous Materials Transportation:**

- Regular verification of operational conditions, including the vehicle's freight, transport on route and unloading at Hope Bay, as well as an inspection of the vehicles and their respective safety equipment (in six annual visits).
- Through inspection visits, the entire route must be covered, all the way to Hope Bay, in order to observe the conditions of the road, signs, public safety and other factors related to accident prevention and loss control. These activities will result in a report supported by photographs.
- Carry out simulations of accidents on route involving Hazardous Materials consisting of different substances (to be done three times per year).

## **29 POST INCIDENT / EMERGENCY WASTE MANAGEMENT**

After controlling the emergency and ensuring that there are no risks in the emergency scene, the emergency wastes will be managed and properly disposed of as follows:

1. The area where the emergency occurred is responsible for the proper management and disposal of the waste generated in the emergency scene.
2. Waste must be controlled and disposed of as soon as possible to avoid other emergencies or

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environmental impacts (due to rain or wind action).

3. In general, after emergency, non-hazardous materials will produce non-hazardous waste (common trash), while hazardous materials will produce hazardous waste.
4. Non-hazardous waste (common trash) must be disposed of in the green waste bins or transported to the industrial landfill for significant volumes, after coordinating with the environmental specialist.
5. Hazardous waste must be taken to the central waste station for its proper off-site disposal.

**Refer to the related procedures at the Nevada Environmental portal:**

- Management of non-hazardous waste
- (Common trash)
- Management of hazardous waste
- Management of construction waste
- Management of plastic waste, geomembrane and others
- Management of electronic waste"
- Management of scrap

Should there be any doubt about the disposal of some waste, please contact the area's Environmental Specialist

### 30 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN MANAGEMENT

In order to evaluate and keep the Emergency Plan current, regular audits will be established, to be conducted with the assistance of consultants. Develop a new plan each year, reflecting updates of all information gathered on the field as well as the results of the simulations.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM REVISION HISTORY**

| Date | Rev. # | Revision | Originator |
|------|--------|----------|------------|
|      |        |          |            |
|      |        |          |            |
|      |        |          |            |

## 31 LIST OF APPENDIXES

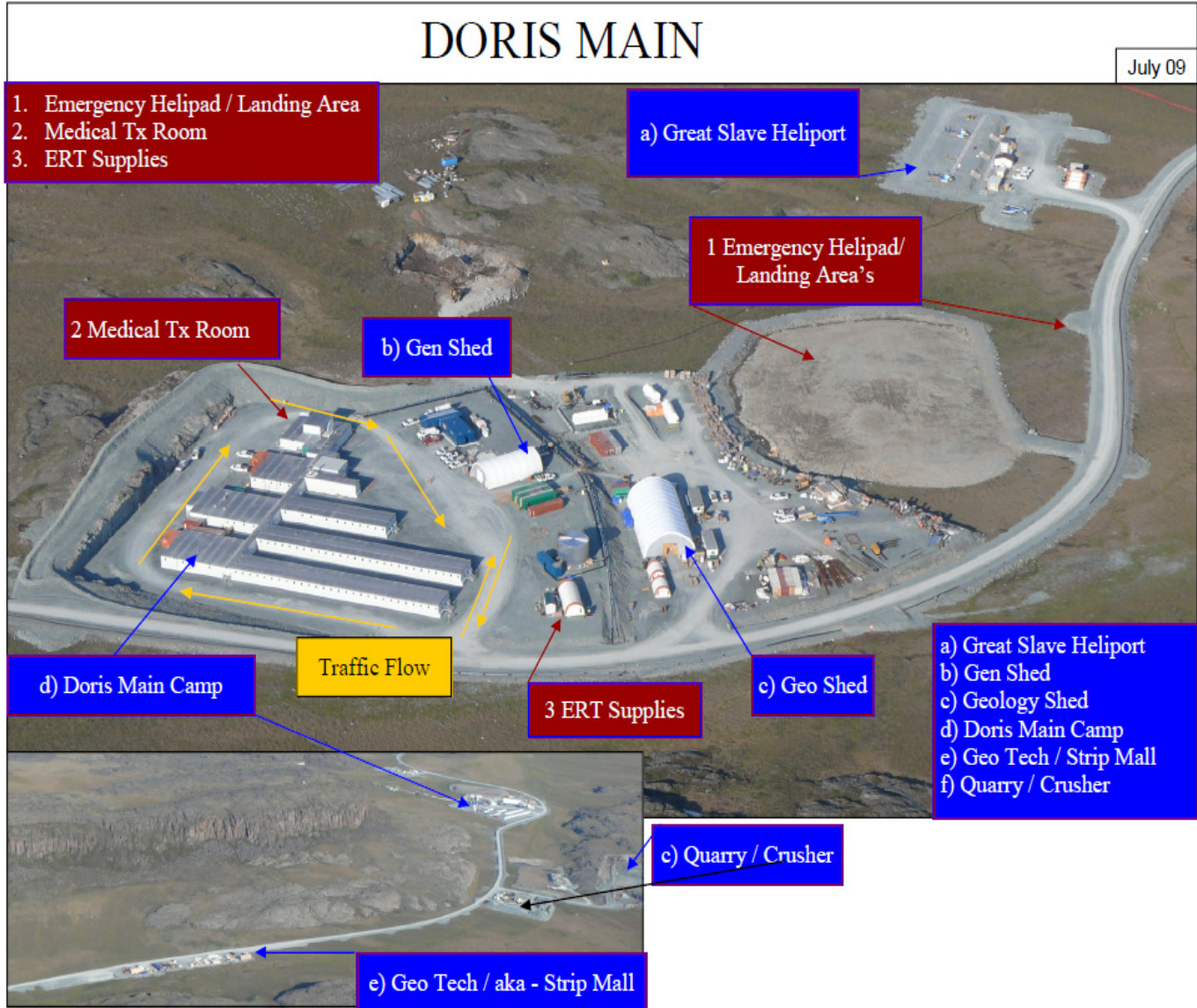
|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | DORIS MAIN                   |
| 2 | ROB BAY                      |
| 3 | DORIS AIRSRTIP               |
| 4 | BOSTON CAMP                  |
| 5 | DORIS NORTH                  |
| 6 | WINDY CAMP                   |
| 7 | EMERGENCY UTILITIES SHUTDOWN |
| 8 | ABBREVIATIONS                |

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# HOPE BAY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

## 1 DORIS MAIN

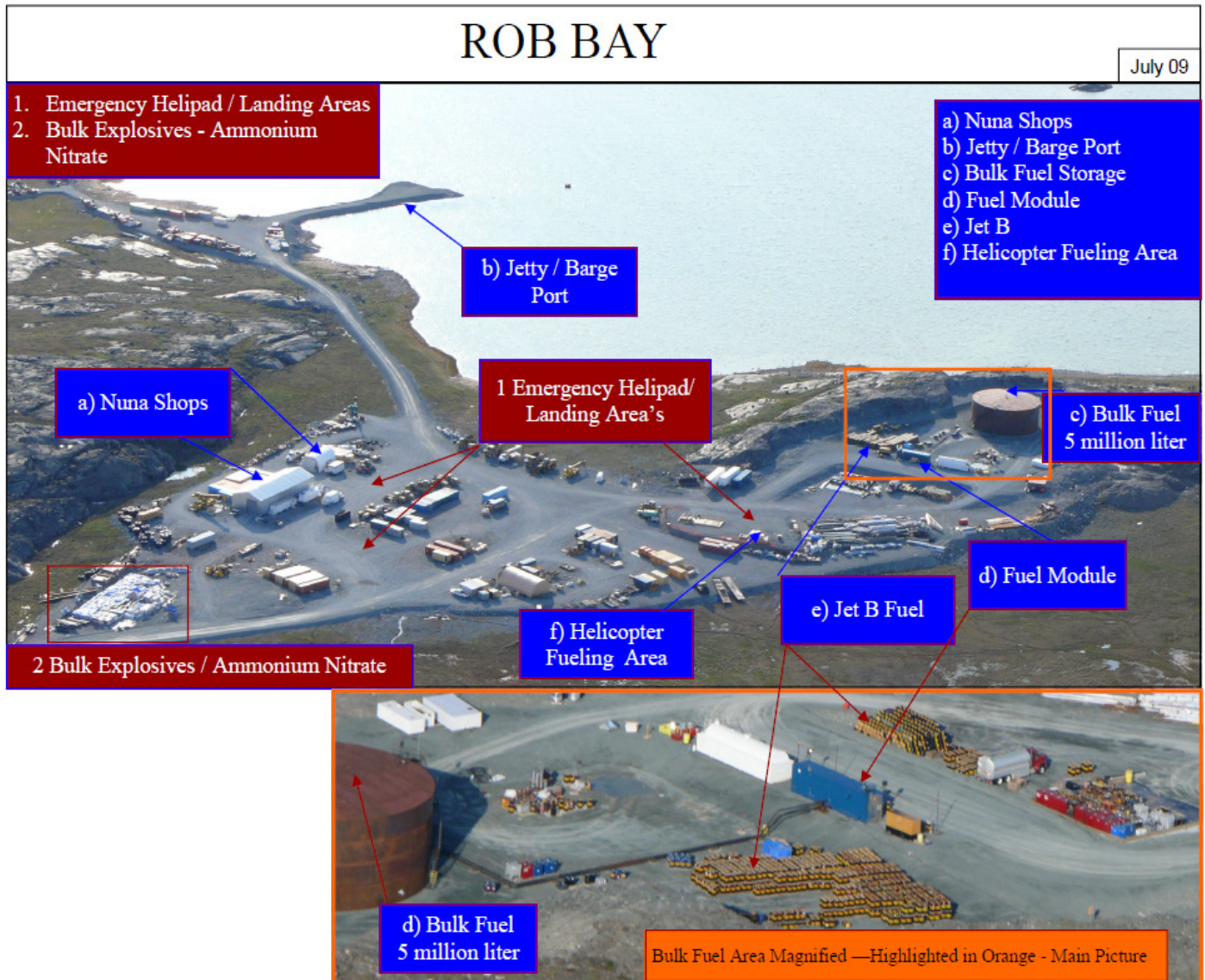


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## 2 ROBERTS BAY

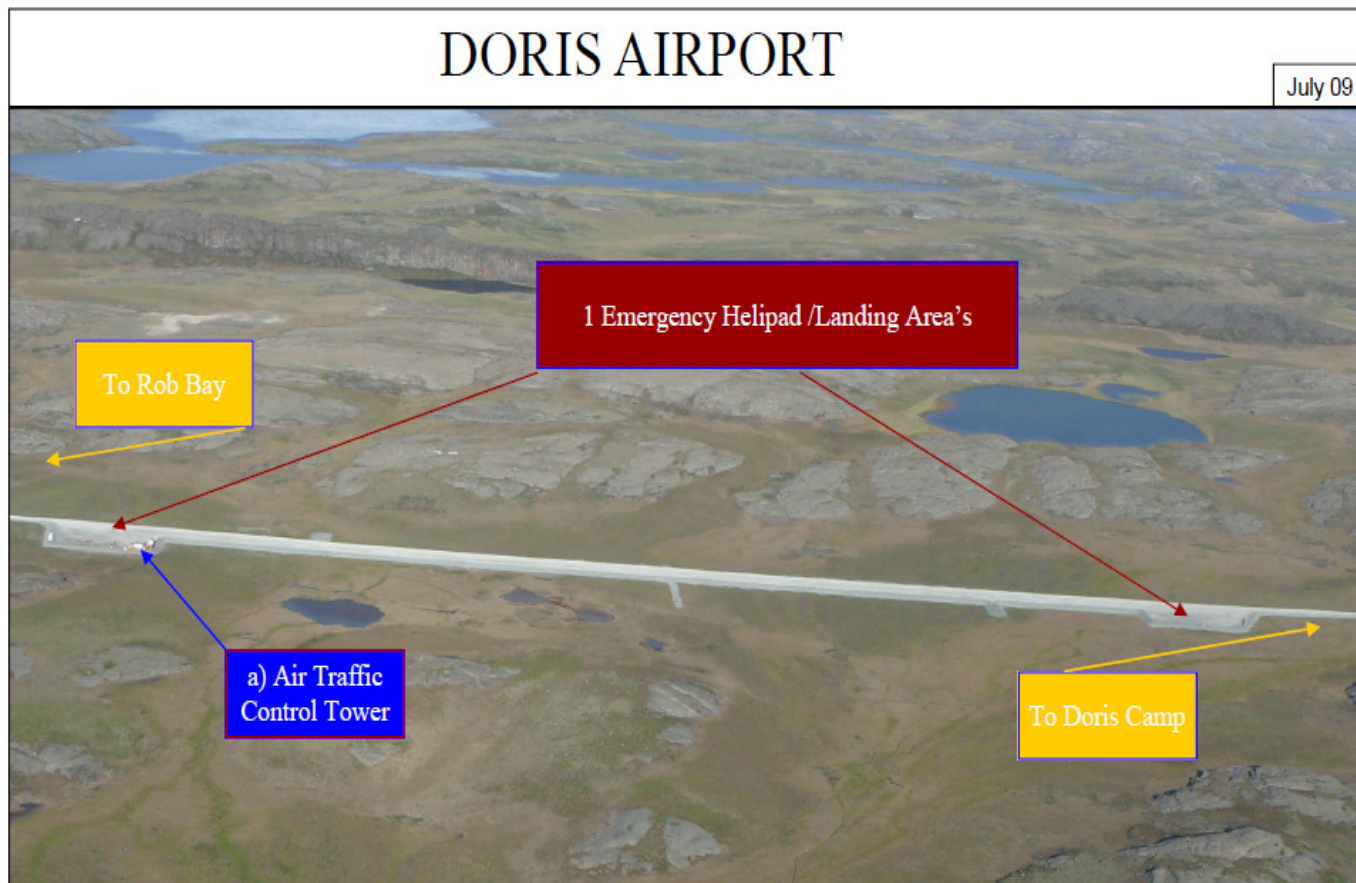




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## 3 DORIS AIRPORT



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## 4 DORIS AIRPORT



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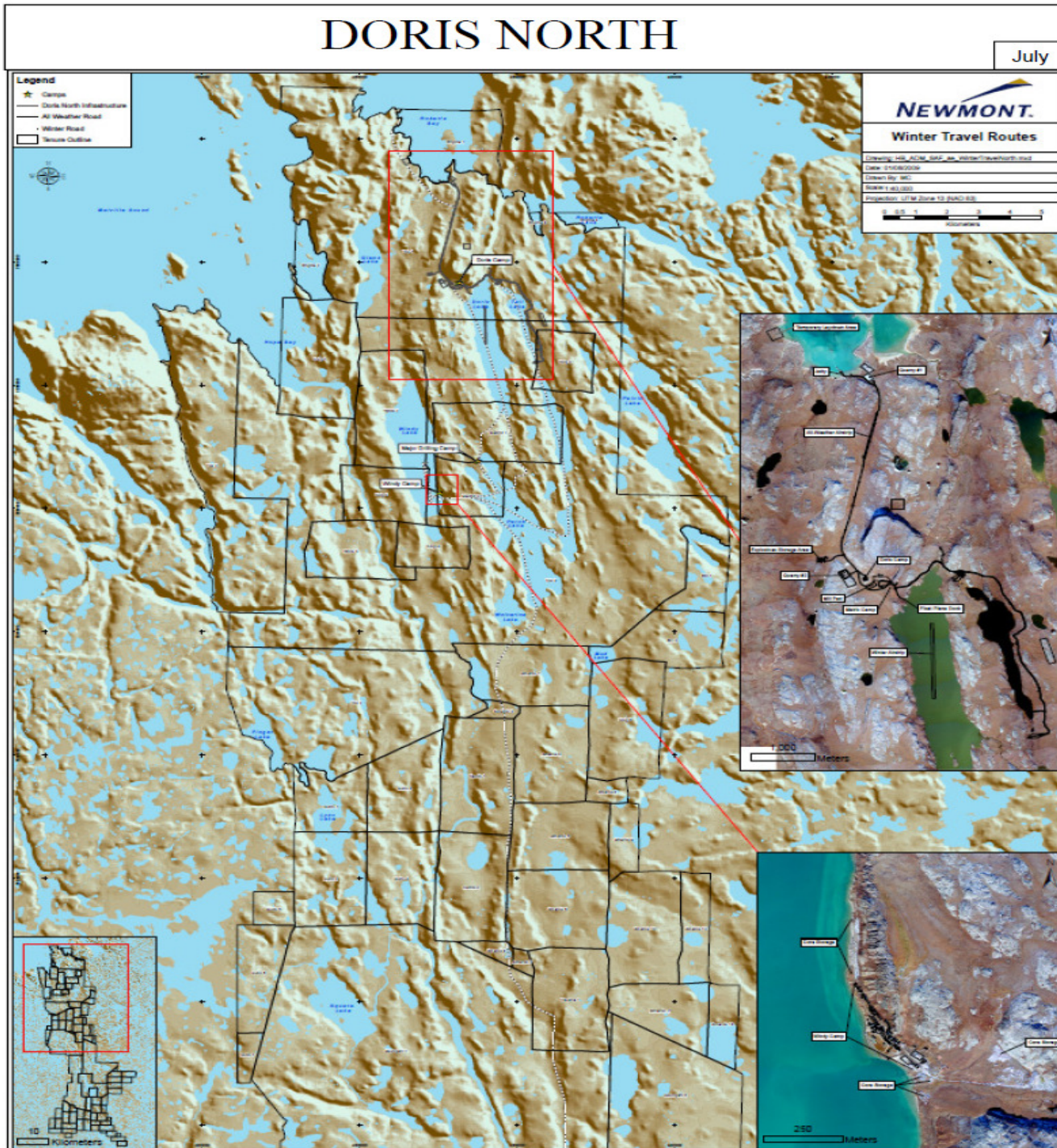




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## 5 DORIS NORTH



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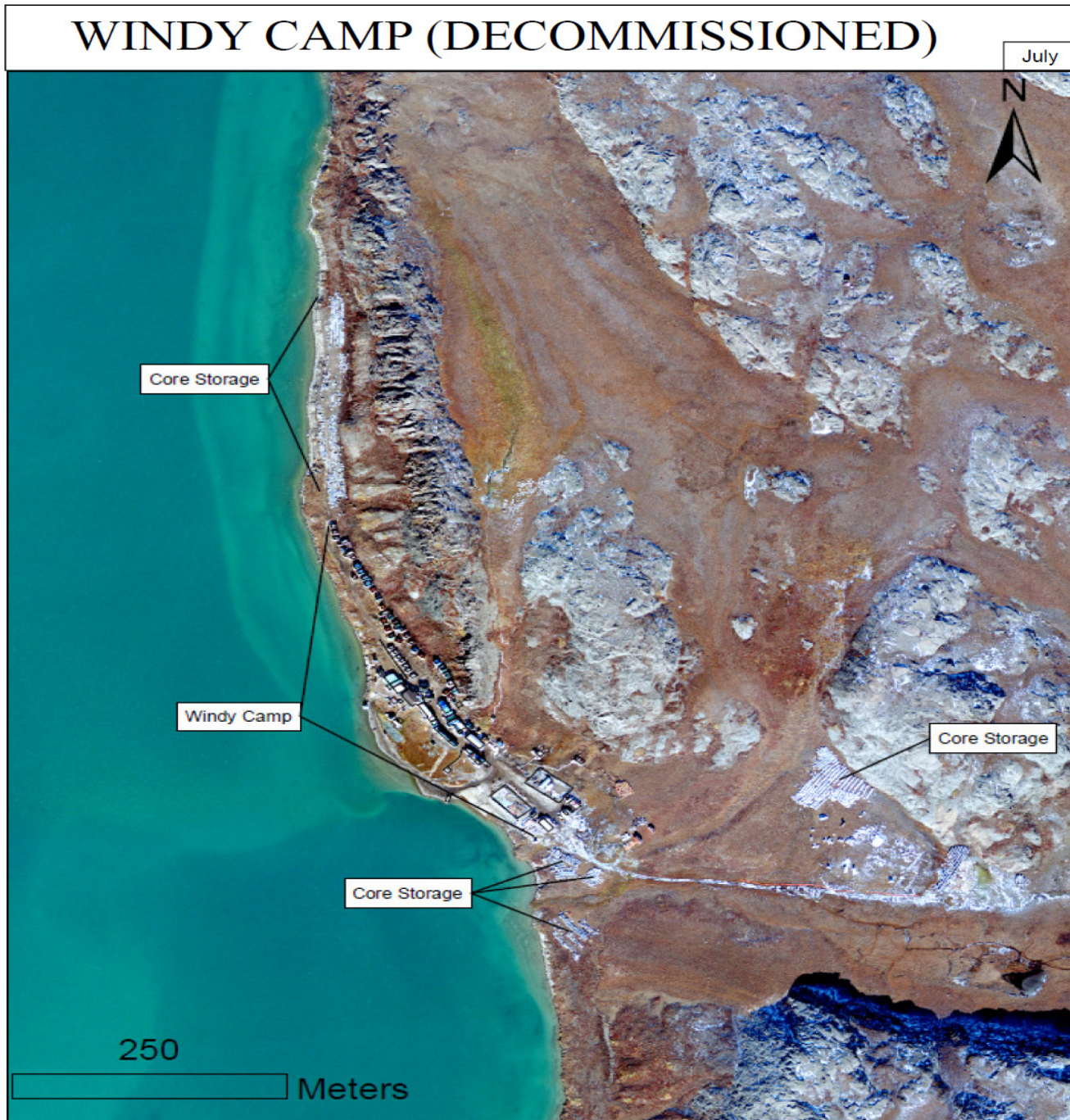




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### 6 WINDY CAMP



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## **7 EMERGENCY UTILITIES SHUTDOWN**

**The utilities that will be considered under emergency shutdown are:**

- Propane
- Process water
- Fire water
- Compressed air systems
- Electrical

The shutdown of these utilities in catastrophic events remains the responsibility of the mine/process facility maintenance personnel in conjunction with the Emergency Response Team Utility Emergency Shutdown. The following are utilities in each Department and the personnel who disconnect under the direction of the incident commander or area supervisor.

| <u>LOCATION</u>         | <u>POWER</u>        | <u>PROPANE GAS</u>        | <u>WATER</u>               | <u>WHO</u>                  |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| DORIS SITE              | GENERATOR SHED      | N/A                       | MAIN PUMP HOUSE DORIS LAKE | CAMP SERVICES SUPERVISOR    |
| DORIS MAIN COMPLEX      | MMC ROOM            | N/A                       | WATER TX ROOM              | CAMP MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR |
| BBE WARHOUSE / CORESHED | UTILITY ROOM        | N/A                       | N/A                        | AREA SUPERVIORS             |
| AIRSTRIP                | GENERATOR SHED      | N/A                       | N/A                        | AREA SUPERVISOR             |
| NUNA TRUCK SHOPS        | SHOP GENERATOR ROOM | N/A                       | N/A                        | AREA SUPERVISOR             |
| BULK FUEL FARM          | ADJACENT GENRATOR   | BULK FUEL MAIN VALVE FEED | N/A                        | AREA SUPERVISOR             |

Area personnel are trained in the lock-out of electrical utilities and will retain this responsibility. In catastrophic situations, electrical/maintenance personnel, in conjunction with the ERT, will assume responsibility for all main property and main building disconnects. The master power substations, MCC rooms and the emergency power require the skills and knowledge of electrical personnel.

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## 9 Definitions & Abbreviations

|             |                                      |             |   |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| <b>PERT</b> | Primary Emergency Response Tech/Team | <b>SUP</b>  | Supervisor                                |
| <b>PPE</b>  | Personal Protective Equipment        | <b>TBD</b>  | To Be Determined                          |
| <b>SECT</b> | Security Response Technicians        | <b>AE</b>   | Aircraft Engineer                         |
| <b>SUP</b>  | Supervisor                           | <b>TL</b>   | Team Leader                               |
| <b>TBD</b>  | To Be Determined                     | <b>ERC</b>  | External Relations Coordinator            |
| <b>AE</b>   | Aircraft Engineer                    | <b>PSC</b>  | People Strategy Coordinator               |
| <b>AST</b>  | Air Support Technician               | <b>CSC</b>  | Commercial Services Coordinator           |
| <b>BERT</b> | Basic Emergency Response Tech/Team   | <b>CCRC</b> | Communications & Control Room Coordinator |
| <b>CISD</b> | Critical Incident Stress Debrief     | <b>RRC</b>  | Rapid Response Coordinator                |
| <b>EMT</b>  | Emergency Management Team            | <b>LK</b>   | Log Keeper                                |
| <b>ERC</b>  | Emergency Response Coordinator       | <b>SP</b>   | Spokesperson                              |
| <b>ERT</b>  | Emergency Response Team              | <b>SA</b>   | Safety Adviser                            |
| <b>FRHT</b> | Fire/Rescue/Hazmat/Technician        | <b>EA</b>   | Environmental Adviser                     |
| <b>HBML</b> | Hope Bay Mining Limited              | <b>RC</b>   | Recovery Coordinator                      |
| <b>ICP</b>  | Incident Command Center              | <b>CA</b>   | Community Adviser                         |
| <b>LOG</b>  | Logistics                            | <b>ESC</b>  | Emergency Services Coordinator            |
| <b>MED</b>  | Medical                              | <b>OC</b>   | Operations Coordinator                    |
| <b>MRT</b>  | Medical Response Technician          | <b>SA</b>   | Security Adviser                          |
| <b>OPS</b>  | Operations                           | <b>EC</b>   | Exploration Coordinator                   |
| <b>ORT</b>  | Operations Response Technician       | <b>SRT</b>  | Site Response Team                        |
| <b>OSC</b>  | On Scene Commander                   | <b>RRT</b>  | Regional Response Team                    |
| <b>PERT</b> | Primary Emergency Response Tech/Team | <b>CRT</b>  | Corporate Response Team                   |
| <b>PPE</b>  | Personal Protective Equipment        | <b>FFT</b>  | First Flight Team                         |
| <b>SERT</b> | Security Response Technicians        | <b>SCR</b>  | Site Control Room                         |

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