



MEADOWBANK GOLD PROJECT

Spill Contingency Plan
Meadowbank
Exploration camp and
sites

In Accordance with Water License 2BE-MEA0813

Revised by:

Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited – Exploration Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the Spill Contingency Plan for Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited (AEM) Meadowbank exploration camp and exploration sites, In accordance with the Meadowbank Gold Project Type B Water License No. 2BE-MEA0813 issued on June 09, 2008. The Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) designates lines of authority, responsibility, establishes proper reporting and details plans of action in the event of a spill. This plan applies to the operational phase of the mine and is applicable to all AEM employees and any contractors associated with the Meadowbank exploration project.

In case of a major spill, the Exploration division will use the Meadowbank Mine Resources. This document includes some of the mine protocols and procedures.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

As required by Water License 2BE-MEA0813, the proposed implementation schedule for this Plan revision is effective immediately (September 2012) subject to any modification proposed by the NWB as a result of the review and approval process.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

AEM - Environment Coordinator

AEM – Camp Manager

AEM – Geology Supervisor

DOCUMENT CONTROL

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Table of content

SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	1
SECTION 2 • PROJECT DESCRIPTION	2
2.1 PREVENTION AND INSPECTIONS.....	2
SECTION 3 • DEFINITIONS.....	4
3.1 WHAT IS A SPILL?.....	4
3.2 MATERIALS AND REPORTABLE SPILLS ON SITE	4
Table 2 - Spill Quantities That Must Be Reported To The NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE	5
SECTION 4 • RESPONSE ORGANIZATION	6
Figure 1: Spill/Incident Reporting Procedure.....	7
4.1 FIRST RESPONDER	8
4.2 SUPERVISOR.....	8
4.3 INCIDENT COMMANDER.....	8
4.4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM	9
4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM COORDINATOR	9
4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SUPERINTENDENT OR DESIGNATE	9
4.7 GENERAL MINE MANAGER ON DUTY	10
4.8 HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPERINTENDENT OR DESIGNATE.....	10
4.9 ON-SITE HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS	10
4.10 SPILL RESPONSE TEAM CONTACT INFORMATION.....	11
Table 3 - Internal Contacts.....	11
Table 4 - Contractor Contacts.....	11
Table 5 - External Contacts.....	13
Table 6 - External Spill Response Contractor Phone Numbers	13
SECTION 5 • ACTION PLAN	14
5.1 INITIAL ACTION	14
5.2 SPILLS ON LAND.....	15
5.3 SPILLS ON WATER.....	16
5.4 SPILLS ON SNOW AND ICE.....	17

5.5 SPILLS ON LAND WITHIN 30 METERS OF A WATER BODY	17
5.6 DISPOSAL OF SPILLED MATERIAL	18
SECTION 6 • HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORED ON SITE	19
Table 7- Materials Stored At Site During Operations	19
SECTION 7 • POTENTIAL SPILL ANALYSIS	20
SECTION 8 • RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	21
8.1 GENERAL EQUIPMENT	21
Figure 2: Spill kits location	23
SECTION 9 • TRAINING & EMERGENCY SPILL / EXERCISE	25
9.1 TRAINING	25
SECTION 10 • LIST OF ACRONYMS	26
Appendix A	27
Appendix B	29
Appendix C	31

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:	NWT/NU Spill Report Form
APPENDIX B:	General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances C.1 Compressed Gases
APPENDIX C:	General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances D.1 Flammable and Combustible Liquids

SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

The overall purpose of creating a spill contingency plan is to minimize the impacts of spills by the establishment of predetermined lines of response and plans of action. This plan has been designed to facilitate effective communication and the efficient clean-up of spills from potentially hazardous materials. These hazardous materials include:

- Hydrocarbon liquids such as diesel fuel, gasoline, hydraulic oil;
- Soluble liquids, such as glycols, acids, and paints;

More specifically the objectives of this Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) are to:

- Identify roles, responsibilities, and reporting procedures.
- Provide readily accessible emergency information to the cleanup crews, management, and government agencies.
- Comply with federal and territorial regulations and guidelines pertaining to the preparation of contingency plans and notification requirements.
- Promote the safe and effective recovery of spilled materials.
- Minimize the environmental impacts of spills to water or land.

. This plan has been prepared in accordance with the following reference documents:

- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) 2007. *Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning*.
- Government of Nunavut (GN), *Contingency Planning and Spill Reporting in Nunavut. A Guide to the New Regulations*.
- Government of Nunavut (GN) 2002, *Guideline General Management of Hazardous Wastes in Nunavut*.
- Northwest Territories Resources Wildlife and Economic Development Environmental Protection Service. 1988. *Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations*.

SECTION 2 • PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Meadowbank Gold Exploration Project, operated by Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited, is located approximately 70 km north of the Hamlet of Baker Lake in Nunavut.

Meadowbank Exploration Project components include the exploration camp and the different exploration sites.

The fuel at the Meadowbank Exploration camp site consists of one tank 75000 litres and one 10000 litres of fuel and one tank 75000 litres of Jet A.

Emergency spill response equipment (i.e. spill kits) is installed at each fuel storage location. Spill kits contain the appropriate type, size and quantity of equipment for the volume and type of product present at the storage location. Heavy equipment and light vehicles are all equipped with spill kits.

2.1 PREVENTION AND INSPECTIONS

The first step in spill response is to take actions to prevent the spill from occurring. Transport, transfer and storage of materials are performed by trained personnel using secondary containment, with well-maintained equipment and containers. Refuelling stations camp site are equipped with a lined area to contain any minor leaks or spills while refuelling. Good housekeeping practices are adopted especially in areas such as storage facilities, loading and unloading zones. Site orientations are conducted with all employees and spill prevention and response is discussed in detail. Regular worksite inspections are conducted to identify measures to minimize the risk of spills. All personnel are trained to be aware of the potential hazards associated with the fuel/chemicals with which they are assigned to work

AEM supports the following general principles for spill prevention:

- Provide up to date and accessible Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous materials
- Daily inspections fuel/chemical storage areas for leaks (including flex connectors and plumbing) and platform shifting
- Daily inspections of hazardous materials storage areas
- Train workers in the use of safe work procedures for hazardous materials, and procedures to clean up spills
- Encourage workers to take reasonable measures to prevent spills
- Keep drums/containers sealed or closed,
- Place drums/containers within a suitable form of secondary or spill containment

- Keep “overpack” or “salvage” drums nearby to contain leaking drums
- Keep storage areas secure from unauthorized access
- Segregate incompatible materials
- Ensure chemical storage areas are adequately protected from weather and physical damage
- Provide adequate spill response materials at storage areas (details of spill prevention equipment are outlined in Section 8).

SECTION 3 • DEFINITIONS

3.1 WHAT IS A SPILL?

For the purposes of this plan, a major spill is defined as an accidental release of product into the environment that has the potential for adverse impact. The emergency response team must be notified immediately of a major spill or emergency.

A minor spill is defined as any hazardous chemical spill that does not involve highly toxic, highly reactive, or explosive chemicals in a situation that is not life threatening. Furthermore, this type of spill presents a manageable physical or health hazard to personnel who, when wearing proper personal protective equipment, will not be exposed to any chemical at a level that exceeds any recognized action level or permissible exposure limit. Minor or simple spills are still to be reported to the Environment Department but they are not expected to involve emergency responders.

3.2 MATERIALS AND REPORTABLE SPILLS ON SITE

As a precaution, if there is any doubt as to whether the quantity spilled meets the minimum reportable thresholds listed in **Table 2**, the spill incident will be reported. Furthermore, AEM will maintain a detailed log of all spills of hazardous materials, including non-reportable spills. As part of AEM's overall environmental management system and in the spirit of a continuous improvement of environmental performance, procedures will be implemented to encourage all employees to communicate non-reportable spill incidents.

To ensure compliance with Section 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act* and Section 35 of the *Migratory Bird Regulations* all spills of fuel or hazardous materials, regardless of quantity into a water body (including frozen), shall be reported immediately to the NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (at 867.920.8130).

Table 2 - Spill Quantities That Must Be Reported To The NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE

Transportation Class	Type of Substance	Compulsory Reporting Amount
1	Explosives	Any amount
2.1	Compressed gas (flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity exceeding 100 L
2.2	Compressed gas (non-corrosive, non-flammable)	Any amount from containers with a capacity exceeding 100 L
2.3	Compressed gas	Any amount
2.4	Compressed gas (corrosive)	Any amount
3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Flammable liquid	100 L
4.1	Flammable solid	25 kg
4.2	Spontaneously combustible solid	25 kg
4.3	Water reactant solids	25 kg
5.1	Oxidizing substances	50 L or 50 kg
5.2	Organic peroxides	1 L or 1 kg
6.1	Poisonous substances	5 L or 5 kg
7	Radioactive substances	Any amount
8	Corrosive substances	5 L or 5 kg
9.1 (in part)	Miscellaneous substances	50 L or 50 kg
9.2	Environmentally hazardous	1 L or 1 kg
9.3	Dangerous wastes	5L or 5 kg
9.1 (in part)	PCB mixtures of 5 ppm or more	0.5 L or 0.5 kg
None	Other contaminants	100 L or 100 kg

Note: L = litre; kg = kilogram; PCB = polychlorinated biphenyls; ppm = parts per million.

SECTION 4 • RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

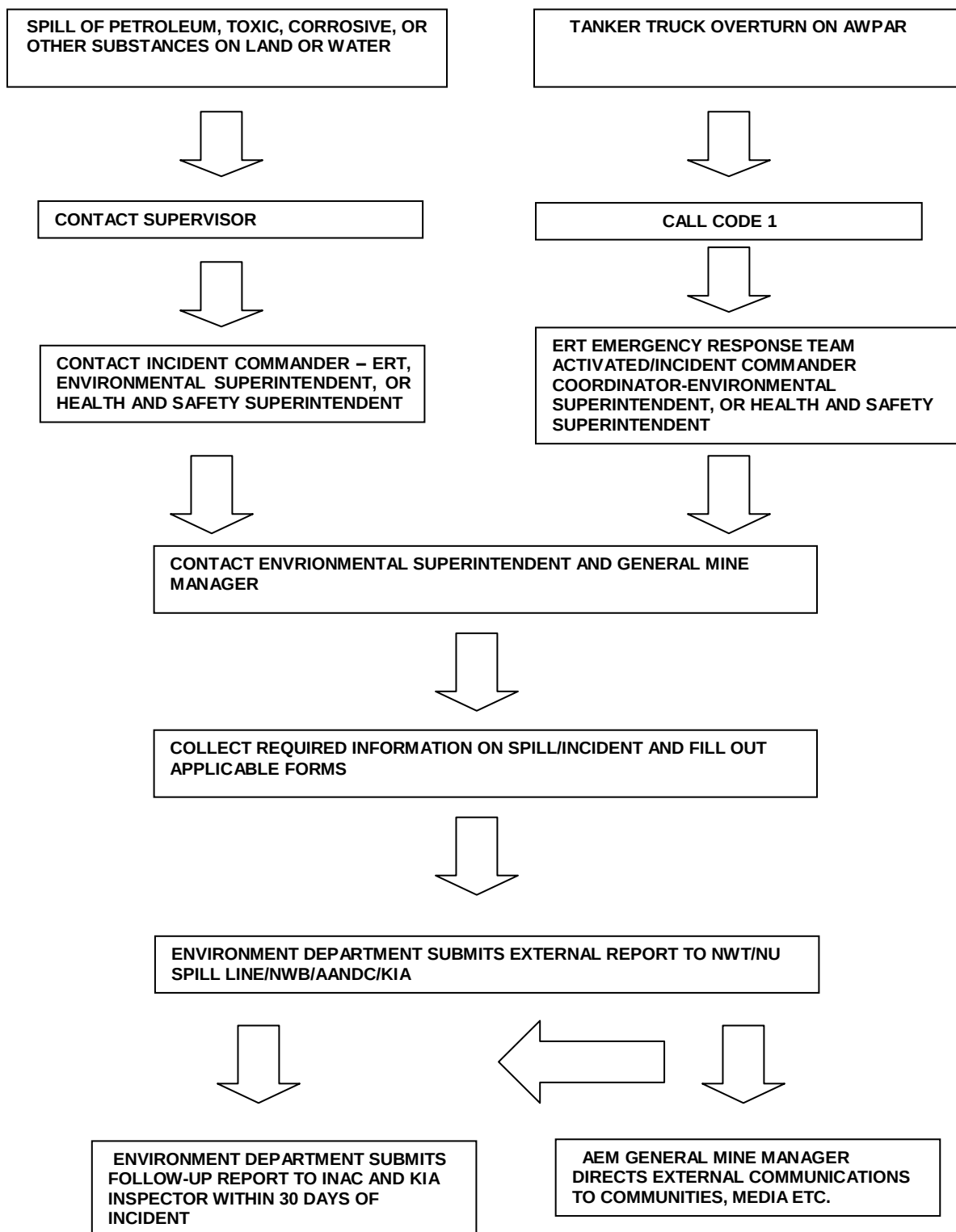
This section addresses the response organization and the responsibilities of each individual during response to an incident.

Figure 4.1 illustrates AEM's Spill Reporting Procedure in the event of a spill and Sections 4.1- 4.9 list the major responsibilities of site staff that will be participating in the emergency response management.

The first person (first responder) to notice, or come in contact with, any spill situation either initiates a Code 1 (example: in the case tanker truck overturn on AWP/AR) or reports to his/her immediate supervisor (in the case of all other spills on land or water). The supervisor is responsible to report the incident to the designated Incident Commander for a major spill or to the environment department for a minor spill. If a Code 1 is initiated, the incident commander will respond to any tanker truck overturns along AWP/AR in conjunction with the ERT. Major responsibilities such as initial coordination, spill clean-up and mobilizing the Emergency Response Team (ERT) are part of the Incident Commander's duties.

The Incident Commander will contact the Environmental Superintendent and/or General Mine Manager or alternate, who in turn will inform the VP, Environment and Sustainable Development. After all information has been collected, the Environmental Superintendent or alternate will submit a spill report and follow up spill report to the NWT/NU Spill Line, Nunavut Water Board, Kivalliq Inuit Association and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. Incidents' involving tanker truck overturns that require media communications will be the responsibility of AEM General Mine Manager or alternate.

Figure 1: Spill/Incident Reporting Procedure



4.1 FIRST RESPONDER

The person who has caused a spill or is the first to observe the spill is the first responder.

The responsibilities of the First Responder are as follows:

- In case of a tanker truck overturn, initiate a Code 1. Remain on radio to provide guidance to the ERT.
- In case of spill to land or water, contact the supervisor to report the incident.
- Identify and contain the spill, IF SAFE TO DO SO.
- Participate in spill response as a member of the clean-up crew.

4.2 SUPERVISOR

The responsibilities of the Supervisor are as follows:

- Initial assessment of the severity of the incident.
- Contacts the Incident Commander.
- Gathers facts about the spill.
- Participate in spill response as a member of the clean-up crew.

4.3 INCIDENT COMMANDER

Responsibilities of the Incident Commander are as follows:

- Assume complete authority over cleanup personnel and the spill scene, as well as assume responsibility for all mitigation efforts.
- Evaluate the initial situation and assess the magnitude of the problem.
- Activates the initial response plan.
- Alert and assemble key personnel in the response team, as deemed appropriate, to handle the situation.
- In consultation with the Environmental Superintendent or designate, develop the overall plan of action for containment and cleanup of the specific incident, as well as direct and implement the plan.
- Ensure assigned responsibilities are carried out and the activities of team members are coordinated.
- Assess the requirements for people, equipment, materials, and tools to contain the spill in light of what resources are immediately available; urgency will depend on the nature of the spill.

- In consultation with the Environmental Superintendent or designate mobilize any additional resources that may be required and arrange for the transportation of necessary personnel and/or materials to the site.

4.4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

AEM has an Emergency Response Team (ERT) that is trained and responsible for controlling the large spills as well as spills from tanker truck overturns along AWPAP, and assisting with medical and other emergencies that may occur at the camp. These team members attend regular training sessions.

4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM COORDINATOR

The responsibilities of the Emergency Response Team Coordinator (ERTC) are as follows:

- Mobilize all ERT personnel, equipment, personal protective equipment and supplies as required to the site of the spill.
- Assist Incident Commander in obtaining any additional resources not available on site.
- Ensure that appropriate PPE is worn properly.
- Assist in developing and implementing emergency response training programs and exercises.
- Ensure that all spill response personnel receive adequate training to fulfil their responsibilities as part of the ERT.

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SUPERINTENDENT OR DESIGNATE

The Environmental Superintendent or designate is responsible for implementing and maintaining the SCP. In addition, the Environmental Superintendent's or designates responsibilities in the case of a spill are to:

- Liaise with the Incident Commander.
- Provide technical advice on the anticipated environmental impacts of the spill.
- Advise on the effectiveness of various containment, recoveries, and disposal options, and suggest the most appropriate approach.
- Prepare and submit any formal reports (see Appendix A for NWT/NU Spill Report Form) to regulators and AEM management detailing the occurrence of a spill.
- Contact the Senior Vice President - Environment and Sustainable Development immediately for a major spill.
- Act as the spokesperson with regulatory and government agencies.
- If authorized by the General Mine Manager, act as a spokesperson with the public and media, as required.

- Implement a sampling protocol for the collection and analysis of samples to identify and monitor possible contaminant levels resulting from the spill.
- Ensure on-site resources for spill response and cleanup are available.
- Monitor the effectiveness of the cleanup operation and recommend further work, if necessary.
- Reviews incident occurrences and recommends preventative measures.
- Assists in implementing training and simulation requirements for spill response personnel.

4.7 GENERAL MINE MANAGER ON DUTY

The General Mine Manager / designate is required to inform team members of the detailed nature of the operations to be performed in the event of a facility malfunction causing a spill during the Operations phase. The responsibilities of the General Mine Manager/designate are as follows:

- Liaise with AEM personnel resources and keep them informed of cleanup activities.
- Assist the Incident Commander and ERT as needed, particularly in obtaining any additional resources not available onsite for spill response and cleanup.

4.8 HEALTH AND SAFETY SUPERINTENDENT OR DESIGNATE

The following are the responsibilities of the Health and Safety Superintendent or designate in conjunction with the Training Department:

- Maintain emergency and health and safety records.
- Assist in conducting emergency spill response exercises.
- Track all emergency and health and safety training that on-site staff have received, and when retraining will be required.
- Notify the Incident Commander (related to ERT) when retraining is required.
- Ensure that employees are retrained in appropriate emergency response skills, Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) training, Hazard Communication (HAZCOM), Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OHSA) training, first aid, and respirator fit-testing prior to expiry of existing training certification.
- Consult with appropriate organizations regarding retraining requirements and schedules.

4.9 ON-SITE HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

On-site medics are responsible for the following:

- Providing on-site first aid and other medical support.
- Providing additional training for ERT members.

In addition to the health care providers on site, the Baker Lake Hamlet health professionals will be called first on the scene, if required.

4.10 SPILL RESPONSE TEAM CONTACT INFORMATION

Internal contact information is contained in Table 4.2 for all AEM personnel involved in spill recovery and subsequent reporting. Table 4.3 provides contact information for AEM contractors present at the mine site. Important external contacts such as regulatory agencies and health organizations are listed in Table 4.4. Table 4.5 provides contact information for external contractors should incident warrant assistance from outside sources.

Table 3 - Internal Contacts

Title	Name	Telephone No.
Vice President, Environment and Sustainable Development	Louise Grondin	416-847-8656 Cell:819-724-2020
General Mine Manager	Dominique Girard	867.793.4610 ext.6910 Cell: 819.856.7863
Health and Safety Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent	Len Kutchaw Or Norm Ladouceur	867.793.4610 ext.6720
Emergency Response Team	Len Kutchaw/Andre Rouleau	867.793.4610 ext.6809
Environmental Superintendent	Kevin Buck	867.793.4610 ext. 6838
Environmental Coordinator Or Environmental Department	Jeffrey Pratt Or Environmental Technicians	867.793.4610 ext. 6728 Or 867.793.4610 ext. 6747
Incident Commander	Jeffrey Pratt/ Kevin Buck	867-793-4610 ext. 6728
Environment Coordinator (Exploration)	David Frenette	819-874-5980 ext 3622
On site Medics	On-site Nurses	867.793.4610 ext.6734
Site Security	On-site Security	867.793.4610 ext.6748

Table 4 - Contractor Contacts

Title	Telephone No.
Nolinor Aviation Services	Protocol Agent 867.793.4610 ext. 6808
First Air	867.446.1744
Calm Air	867.793.2873

Dyno Nobel Explosives Ltd.	867.793.4610 ext.6804
Woodward Group of Companies (Shipping)	709.896.2421 or 709.896.6569

Table 5 - External Contacts

Organization/Authority	Telephone Number	Fax Number
NT-NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line	867-920-8130 spills@gov.nt.ca	867-873-6924
Workers Safety and Compensation Commission	867-979-8637	867-979-8501
Kivalliq Inuit Association	867-645-5725	867-645-2348
Nunavut Water Board	867-360-6338	867-360-6369
AANDC Inspector	867-975-4548	867-979-6445
Environment Canada, Enforcement Branch	867-975-4644	867-975-4594
Department of Fisheries and Ocean (DFO) – Nunavut Regional Office	867-979-8000	867-979-8039
Manager, Environmental Protection, Government of Nunavut	867-975-7748	867-975-5981
Kivalliq Health Services – Baker Lake (Health Centre)	867-793-2816	867-793-2813
Baker Lake Hamlet Office	867-793-2874	
Baker Lake Fire Emergency	867-793-2900	N/A

Table 6 - External Spill Response Contractor Phone Numbers

Contractor	Telephone No.	Area of expertise
Local		
Baker Lake Contracting & Supplies	867.793.2831	General Contracting and repairs
Peter's Expediting	867.793.2703	Transportation
NWT Ltd (Arctic Fuel)	867.793.2311	Fuel Transportation

SECTION 5 • ACTION PLAN

Spills may be the result of any of the following occurrences:

- Tanks, drums or containers may develop leaks or rupture.
- Failure of equipment such as valves, piping or containment structures.
- Overfilling.
- Improper storage.
- Spills during transfer of fuel, chemicals or waste products.
- Spills resulting from accidents during transportation.

5.1 INITIAL ACTION

For all spill emergencies, it is required that priority actions be undertaken. These are:

- Respond Quickly;
- Ensure Safety; and
- Report the Spill.

5.1.1 Respond Quickly

- Identify the spilled material.
- Be alert – ensure safety of yourself and others by notifying them of the incident.
- Shut off ignition sources such as vehicles and unplug electrical equipment – NO SMOKING.
- Attend to the injured.
- Assess the severity of the spill.
- Contact the Incident Commander, identify the location and request assistance as required. Incident Commander will mobilize the Emergency Response Team if required.

The primary form of ensuring safety is by using preventative measures. All personnel who deal with chemicals must have training in first aid and safe materials handling, including the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS). In addition, regular training updates and site-specific exercises / drills are integral to preventing incidents.

5.1.2 Respond Safely

- Consult the MSDS and Product Guides for further information on the substance;
- Keep people away from spill site;
- Wear appropriate PPE such as impervious clothing, goggles, and gloves when containing the spill
- Approach spill from upwind IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO
- Assess whether the spill, leak, or system failure can be readily stopped or brought under control;
- Stop product flow or leak if possible and IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO
- Do not contain compounds (e.g gasoline, aviation fuel) if vapours might ignite – allow them to evaporate.
- Depending on the type of compound spilled and IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO, contain product using booms, berms, absorbent pads, earthen dike, trenches or improvise with materials at hand.

5.1.3 Report Spill

- Obtain all necessary information to complete the external reportable spill. External reportable spills must be reported to the NWT-NU 24 Hour Spill Line/AANDC/Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) and the Nunavut Water Board by AEM Environment Staff.
- A detailed spill report, no later than 30 days after reporting the spill, will be submitted to the AANDC Water License Inspector and the KIA Land's Inspector by AEM Environment Staff. This report will contain the amount and type of spilled product, the GPS location of the spill and the measures taken to contain, cleanup and restore the spill site.

Procedures will vary depending on the season and hazardous material lost. The MSDS must be consulted to ensure that safety procedures are followed. Response procedures specific to spills on land, water, snow and ice are presented in the following sections as general guidelines.

5.2 SPILLS ON LAND

Response to spills on land will include the general procedures detailed in the following section. The main spill control techniques involve the use of two types of barriers: dykes and trenches. Barriers should be placed down-gradient (down-slope) from the source of the spill, and as close as possible to the source of the spill. Barriers will slow the progression of the fuel and will also serve as containment to allow recovery of the fuel.

Depending on the volume spilled, the site of the spill as well as available material, a dyke may be built with soil, booms, lumber, snow, etc. A plastic liner should be placed at the foot of and over the dykes

to protect the underlying soil or other material and to facilitate recovery of the fuel. Construct dykes in such a way as to accumulate a thick layer of free product in a single area (V-shaped or U shaped).

Trenches are useful in the presence of permeable soil and when the spilled fuel is migrating below the ground surface. A plastic liner should be placed on the down-gradient edge of the trench to protect the underlying soil. Liners should not be placed at the bottom of the trench to allow water to continue flowing underneath the layer floating oil.

The use of large quantities of absorbent materials to recover important volumes of fuel should be avoided. Large volumes of free-product should be recovered, as much as possible, by using vacuums and pumps, and containerized. Mixtures of water and fuel may be processed through an oil-water separator. Absorbent sheets should be used to soak up residual fuel on water, on the ground (soil and rock), and on vegetation. Peat moss may also be sprinkled on vegetation to absorb films of petroleum products.

5.3 SPILLS ON WATER

Response to spills on water will include the general procedures provided in the following section. Various containment, diversion and recovery techniques are discussed in the following sections. The following elements must be taken into consideration when conducting response operations:

- type of water body or water course (lake, stream, river)
- water depth and surface area
- wind speed and direction
- type of shoreline
- seasonal considerations (open-water, freeze-up, break-up, frozen)

Containment of an oil slick in water will require the deployment of mobile floating booms to intercept, control, contain and concentrate (i.e., increase thickness) the floating oil. One end of the boom will be anchored to shore while the other will be towed by a boat and used to circle the oil slick and return it close to shore for recovery using a skimmer. Reducing the surface area of the slick will increase its thickness and thereby improve recovery. Mechanical recovery equipment (i.e., skimmers and oil/water separators) will be mobilized to site if required.

Measures will be taken to protect sensitive and accessible shoreline. The oil slick will be monitored to determine the direction of migration. In the absence of strong winds the oil will likely flow towards the discharge of the lake. Measures will be taken to block and concentrate the oil slick at the lake discharge using booms where it will subsequently be recovered using a portable skimmer, a vacuum, or sorbent materials.

In small slowly-flowing rivers, streams, channels, inlets or ditches, inverted weirs (i.e., siphon dams) will be used to stop and concentrate moving oil for collection while allowing water to continue to flow unimpeded. In the case of floating oil, in a stream, heading for a culvert (i.e., at a road crossing) a culvert block will be used to stop and concentrate moving oil for collection while allowing water to continue to flow unimpeded. In both cases oil will then be recovered using a portable skimmer or sorbent materials.

In the case of spills in larger rivers, with fast moving currents, diversion booming will be used to direct the oil slick ashore for recovery. Single or multiple booms (i.e., cascading) may be used for diversion. Typically, the booms are anchored across the river at an angle. The angle will depend on the current velocity. Choosing a section of a river that is both wider and shallower will make boom deployment easier. Diversion booming may also be used to direct an oil slick away from a sensitive area to be protected.

5.4 SPILLS ON SNOW AND ICE

In general, snow and ice will slow the movement of hydrocarbons. The presence of snow may also hide the oil slick and make it more difficult to follow its progression. Snow is generally a good natural sorbent, as hydrocarbons will have a tendency to be soaked up by snow through capillary action. However, the use of snow as a sorbent material will be limited as much as possible. Snow and frozen ground will also prevent hydrocarbons from migrating down into soil or at least slow the migration process. Ice will prevent seepage of fuel into the water.

Most response procedures for spills on land may be used for spills on snow and ice. The use of dykes (i.e., compacted snow berms lined with plastic sheeting) or trenches (dug in ice) will slow the progression of the fuel and will also serve as containment to allow recovery of the fuel.

Free-product will be recovered by using a vacuum, a pump, or sorbent materials. Contaminated snow and ice will be scraped up manually or using heavy equipment depending on volumes. The contaminated snow and ice will be placed in containers or within plastic lined berms on land.

5.5 SPILLS ON LAND WITHIN 30 METERS OF A WATER BODY

In case of a spill on this area a combination of the protocol to manage a spill on land and a spill on snow and ice will be used. The license amendment no 2, authorizes to drill within 30 meters of a water body, under some conditions.

- Must be during winter;
- On stable ground such as frozen tundra or bedrock;

- All sumps and fuel caches shall be located at a distance of at least 30 metres from the high water mark of any adjacent water body, an exception to this condition: while drilling, a limited quantity of fuel required to support the operation drilling, can be allowed within 30 metres. All fuel must be in a secondary containment.

5.6 DISPOSAL OF SPILLED MATERIAL

All contaminated spill pads, and booms are placed within Quatrex bags or drums and contaminated water is placed within drums for shipment to an approved disposal facility. All contaminated soil is placed in a temporary site to be treated later on.

SECTION 6 • HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORED ON SITE

For the exploration, a limited variety of petroleum products and other hazardous materials will be used. all these products are considered as potential environmental and safety hazards.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) of all materials transported, stored and used on-site will be made available at strategic locations near to where hazardous materials or toxic substances are stored or utilized. Appendices B and C provide General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances.

Table 7 identifies the predominant hazardous materials transported, stored and generated at the site.

Table 7- Materials Stored At Site During Operations

Material	Maximum amount present on site	Storage location
Acetylene	30 cylinders	Camp site
Diesel Fuel	85 000 Liters	Camp site
Ethylene Glycol	2000 Liters	Camp site
Grease	2000 Kg	Camp site
Jet Fuel	75 000 Liters	Camp site
Oil	5000 Liters	Camp site
Propane	100 cylinders	Camp site
Unleaded gas	1000 Liters	Camp site

SECTION 7 • POTENTIAL SPILL ANALYSIS

In order to prepare for emergency spill response, potential spill analysis was conducted and on various worst case scenarios. The exercise serves to identify potential risk areas, as well as to determine the fate of spilled products and their environmental effects. One potential scenario was identified for the Meadowbank Gold Project:

- Road between Baker Lake and the Meadowbank Mine Site – spill contents of a tanker truck into water body.

Scenario #1: Road Accident Tanker Truck Spill on AWP

Description of incident: Spill of the contents of a fuel tanker to the ground or water during transport from the Baker Lake to the Meadowbank Mine Site.

Potential causes: Vehicle accident, human error

Hazardous products spilled: Diesel fuel

Maximum volume spilled: 40,000 litres.

Immediate receiving medium: stream, river or lake.

Distance and direction to nearest receiving body of water: N/A

Resources to protect: streams, rivers and lakes

Estimated emergency response time: Maximum time is 90 minutes depending on location of spill (assuming truck driver is injured and cannot commence spill response procedures). Minimum time to respond to a spill on the AWP is 15 minutes.

Spill response procedures: Contain and recover oil slick downriver as described in Section 5.3, protect shorelines using sorbent booms. Collect free-product for temporary storage. Clean-up soiled shorelines. If the response crew arrives before the complete spill, seal the leak where feasible, contain and recover oil spill on ground using dykes, sumps or trenches as described in Section 5.2. Also if the truck driver is not injured, he will act as a first responder and immediately initiate the spill contingency plan as defined in Section 5 using the spill kit kept in the fuel trucks.

SECTION 8 • RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

8.1 GENERAL EQUIPMENT

This section addresses the emergency response machinery, equipment, tools and other resources that will be made available on-site for spill counter measures.

Mobile Equipment available to AEM, that will be used for spill contingency include:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| • Graders | Winch Trucks |
| • Cranes | Pickup Trucks |
| • Snowmobiles | Generator Sets |
| • Vacuum Truck | Fire Truck |
| • Loaders | Aluminum Boats |
| • Backhoe | Fuel Trucks |
| • Bulldozer | Bobcat |
| • Forklift | Haul Trucks |
| • Water Trucks | Snow Cat |
| • Excavators | |

If required, additional equipment on site will be made available to assist with spill recovery.

Temporary containment systems are also available on site and include:

- Booms
- Drums
- Tanks
- Tailings Pond
- Spill absorbent material packages/pads
- Silt fencing
- Maritime Barrier

Emergency transportation that will be used under an emergency situation are:

- Aircraft (fixed wing or helicopter)
- 4-wheel drive vehicles
- Snowmobiles
- Boats

Communication equipment on site includes radios, telephones, faxes and other wireless communication systems that will be used in the event of an emergency situation.

Spill Response kits are strategically located where required. Each department and work area is responsible for providing sufficient spill response kits in their respective work areas. The kits are kept in marked and accessible locations. The locations include all fuel storage areas, chemical storage areas and so on.

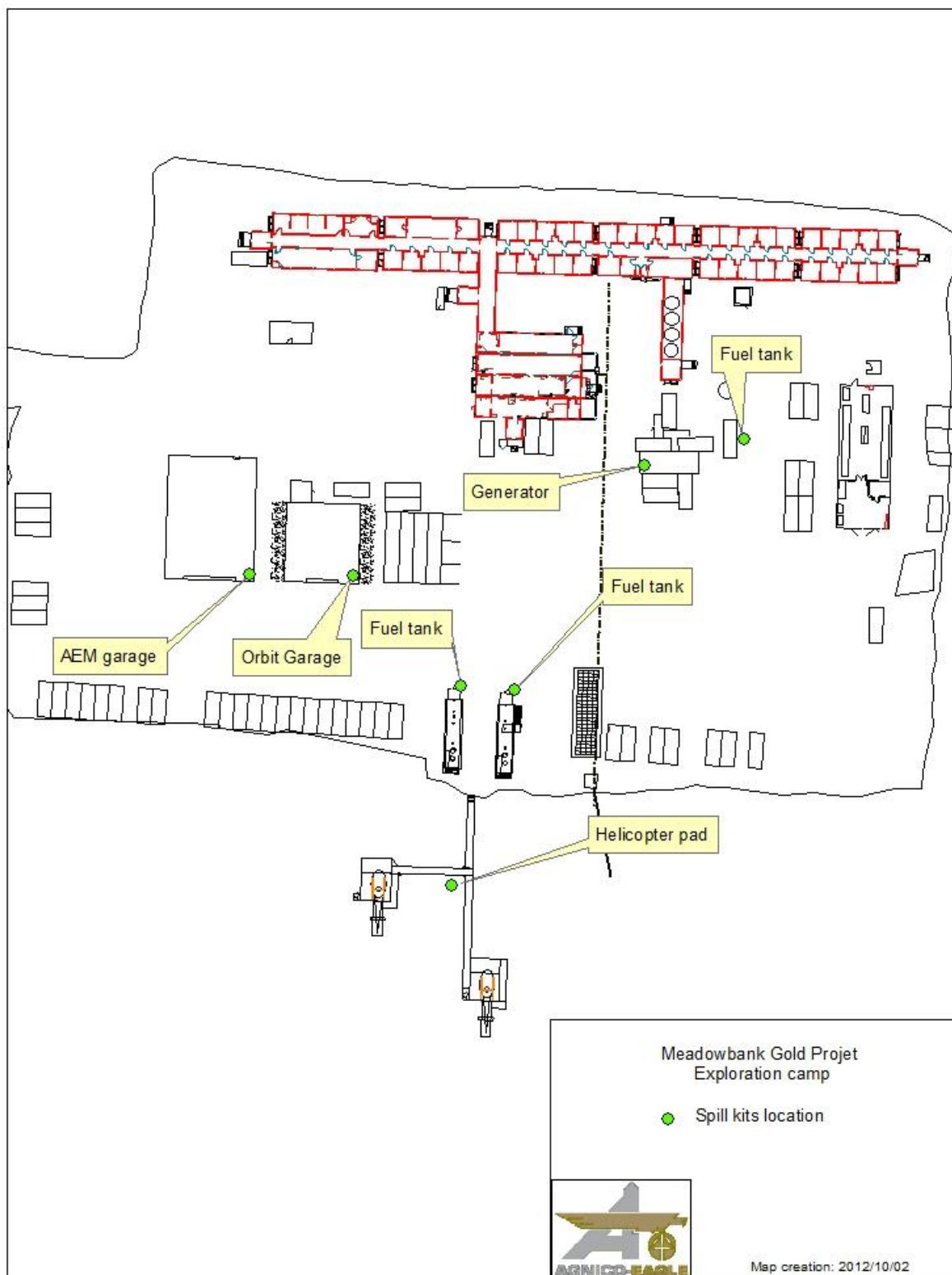
All of the mobile equipment on site (heavy equipment) contains an emergency spill kit.

An Environmental Emergency Trailer which is easily accessible and mobile is located on the mine site which contains the following items:

- Pump Elastec
- Pump accessories
- Vacuum ends
- 45 gallons top
- Tubing 2 inches diameter
- Tubing 3 or 4 inches diameter
- Diesel Fuel jerry can (place on a miniberm)
- Spill kit accessory (red box)
- Drums opener
- Wescot (to open empty drum screw)
- Empty drums
- 2 drums berm
- 4 drums berm 4x8
- Tarp 20x30
- Tarp 30x50
- oil white spill pads
- Universal boom 5x10
- Universal boom 8x10
- ABS pipe : 10' (4")
- ABS pipe : 10' (6")
- Cell U-Sorb
- Sphagsorb
- 3 Size of Wedge wood
- Plug pattie
- Quattrex bags
- Hand shovel
- Ice braker chisel
- Sledge hammer
- Rod bar (4')

If required, external resources are available in the Hamlet of Baker Lake and those contacts are found in Table 6.

Figure 2: Spill kits location



SECTION 9 • TRAINING & EMERGENCY SPILL / EXERCISE

9.1 TRAINING

9.1.1 On-site Personnel

At the mine, a designated ERT consisting of on-site personnel has been established. AEM will ensure that the ERT is trained and present at all times. All members of the team are trained and familiar with emergency and spill response resources, including their location and access, the SCP, and appropriate emergency spill response methodologies. The ERT has up to 40 members, each of whom train 8 hours per month.

The following training is included:

- A review of the spill response plan and responsibilities of the ERT members.
- The nature, status, and location of fuel and chemical storage facilities.
- The on-site and off-site spill response equipment and how to use it.
- Emergency contact lists.
- Desktop exercises of “worst case” scenarios.
- The likely causes and possible effects of spills.

Every employee at AEM receives spill and waste management training during their initial site orientation so they are able to respond to small spills and raise the alarm if a larger response is required. ERT members receive more extensive HAZMAT training and learn how to respond while wearing personal protective clothing.

The Environmental Department regularly attends tool-box sessions to provide information on spill response and reporting procedures.

SECTION 10 • LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANFO	Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil
AWPR	All Weather Private Road
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EMS	Environmental Management System
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERTC	Emergency Response Team Coordinator
GN	Government of Nunavut
HCN	Hydrogen Cyanide
HMMP	Hazardous Materials Management Plan
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
LEL	Lower Explosion Limit
AEM	Agnico-Eagle Mines Limited
MSDS	Materials Safety Data Sheets
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OHSP	Occupational Health & Safety Plan
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials

Appendix A

NWT/NU Spill Report Form

Appendix B

General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances

Compressed Gases

Compressed Gases

AEM commits to review, modify and approve as required to establish this procedure as appropriate for Meadowbank Gold Project.

The following is a general spill response procedure for compressed gases. Consult the MSDS for the specific spilled compound to determine whether deviations from the general guidance are required. AEM commits to review and test, and if necessary, modify and update this spill response procedure on an annual basis.

For a **compressed (inert and flammable) gas leak**:

- 1) IF SAFE TO DO SO and it will stop the gas leak, turn off cylinder valve.
- 2) If the leak cannot be stopped by closing the cylinder valve, and it is **an inert atmospheric gas** (e.g. nitrogen, carbon dioxide, etc) isolate and evacuate the affected area. If the leak is a **flammable gas** and the leak is outside of a ventilated building enclosure that will contain the gas, immediately activate the fire alarm system and evacuate the area/building.
- 3) Contact the On-Scene Coordinator who will assemble spill response team members and the appropriate spill response materials outside the spill area. **Obtain and read the MSDS** for the substance to determine the chemical-specific hazards and to identify any special precautions that must be taken.
- 4) If possible and safety permits, adjust leaking cylinder so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- 5) If possible and safety permits, eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area) and turn off electrical equipment.
- 6) If the spill has occurred outdoors, stay upwind and avoid low lying areas. If the spill has occurred inside a building, prevent spread of vapour throughout the building by closing doors to other rooms and hallways. If the room's air exchange system distributes air throughout the building, then it may also be necessary to have it shut-down. Allow vapours to ventilate outdoors by opening windows and doors to the exterior.
- 7) Isolate area until gas has dispersed. On-Scene Coordinator to verify safe conditions.

Appendix C

General Response Procedures for Spilled Chemical Substances

Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Flammable and Combustible Liquids

AEM commits to review, modify and approve as required to establish this procedure as appropriate for use at the Meadowbank Gold Project. The following is a general spill response procedure for flammable or combustible liquids, particularly petroleum hydrocarbon products. Consult the MSDS for the specific spilled compound to determine whether deviations from the general guidance are required.

AEM commits to review and test, and if necessary, modify and update this spill response procedure on an annual basis.

For a spill of flammable or combustible petroleum hydrocarbon product (liquid):

- 1) Isolate and evacuate the spill area.
- 2) Immediately extinguish any open flames and remove ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks in immediate area) IF SAFE TO DO SO.
- 3) Stop leak and contain spill (**see Step 9**) IF SAFE TO DO SO.
- 4) Contact the On-Scene Coordinator who will assemble ERT members if required and the appropriate spill response materials outside the spill area. **Obtain and read the MSDS** for the substance to determine the chemical-specific hazards and to identify any special precautions that must be taken.
- 5) Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Depending on the scale of the spill and properties of the spilled substance, this can include:
 - a. Gloves **as recommended by the MSDS or glove manufacturer.**
 - b. Splash goggles or face shield.
 - c. Shoe covers or rubber boots.
 - d. Lab coat or TyvekTM coveralls.
 - e. Half mask air-purifying respirator with **organic vapour or combination** cartridges, or **as otherwise recommended by the MSDS or respirator manufacturer.**
- 6) If the spill has occurred outdoors, stay upwind and avoid low lying areas. If the spill has occurred inside a building, prevent spread of vapour throughout the building by closing doors to other rooms and hallways. If the room's air exchange system distributes air throughout the building, then it may also be necessary to have it shut-down.
- 7) Ventilate (open windows/doors to outdoors) closed spaces before entering. Ensure adequate explosion-proof ventilation for clean-up. A vapour suppressing foam or water spray may be used to reduce vapours.

8) Remove all sources of ignition (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area) combustible materials (wood, paper, oil, etc.) within the spilled area.

9) Contain spill by using spill absorbent, spill pads or pillows, soil or snow to construct a dike that limits flow and prevents entry to sewer, waterways or onto ice. For spills to land, excavation of trenches/pits to capture spill flow may also be appropriate. If possible, compact soil or snow dikes, and place plastic tarps over the dike and at its foot to allow the product to pool on the plastic for easy recovery.

Note: Do not use paper towels to absorb spill as this increases the rate of evaporation and vapour concentration in the air.

Note: Do not flush with water into drainage areas or ditches as this will spread spill.

Note: Snow works well as a natural absorbent to collect and contain spilled petroleum hydrocarbons. However, its use in containing a spill will result in a water-contaminant mixture that may be more difficult to manage. It is important to scrape up the contaminated snow and ice as soon as possible.

10) Carefully cover the spill area with spill absorbent, spill pads, soil or snow, starting at the outside and working inward. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

11) Sweep up or shovel the residue using non-metallic, spark-proof tools and place the residue into a labelled, plastic, waste container (plastic pail with lid or double heavy duty plastic bags). For larger spills to land, excavate impacted absorbent material and soil, place in lined and bermed temporary storage area or directly into sealed drums/containers.

Note: The drums/containers/residues are to be stored in ventilated areas away from incompatible materials for eventual treatment at on-site landfarm (if present) or off-site disposal at a licensed disposal facility. Electrically ground all containers and transporting equipment.

Note: Larger pools of product may be pumped into empty storage tanks or drums.

12) If spill is indoors, mop the affected area using detergent and water. Dispose of this water to drums for eventual off-site disposal at a licensed disposal facility. Spills to land may require further excavation or remediation of contaminated soil until acceptable soil quality is achieved. The On-Scene Coordinator and/or Environmental Superintendent will assess this requirement.

13) For spills to water, immediately limit the area of the spill on water using absorbent pads and booms and similar materials to capture small spills on water. Deploy and slowly draw in absorbent booms to encircle and absorb the spilled product. Recover larger spills on water with floating skimmers and pumps, as required, and discharge recovered product to drums or tanks.

Note: Petroleum hydrocarbons are generally hydrophobic, and as such, do not readily dissolve in water. They typically tend to float on the water's surface. Absorbent booms are often relied on to recover hydrocarbons that escape land containment and enter water.

Note: Antifreeze sinks and mixes with water. If released to water, attempt to isolate/confine the spill by damming or diverting the spill. Pump contaminated water to tanks or drums.

14) Remove and bag personal protective equipment for cleaning, informing laundry personnel of contaminant hazards, or disposal at a licensed disposal facility. Thoroughly wash with soap potential skin contact locations after handling. Properly dispose of contaminated leather articles, (including shoes) that cannot be decontaminated.