

ELGIN MINING INC.

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

ULU OPERATIONS
Ulu Exploration Project

NUNAVUT, CANADA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	PREAMBLE	2
2.0	GENERAL.....	3
2.1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.2.	ULU BACKGROUND	3
2.3.	PURPOSE.....	3
2.4.	ELGIN MINING CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	4
3.0	REPORTING PROCEDURES.....	5
3.1.	INITIAL REPORTING/ACTION.....	5
3.2.	INTERNAL REPORTING	5
3.3.	EXTERNAL REPORTING.....	5
3.4.	RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION	9
3.5.	RESPONSE TEAM ROLE.....	10
4.0	SITE INFORMATION	13
4.1.	GENERAL	13
4.2.	SITE COMPONENTS (OPERATIONS)	13
5.0	OPERATIONS SYSTEM – COMPONENT MALFUNCTION PREVENTION.....	19
5.1.	SEWAGE LINE	19
5.2.	FRESHWATER PUMP AND DISTRIBUTION	19
5.3.	FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES.....	19
6.0	SYSTEM MALFUNCTION – RESPONSE INFORMATION.....	20
6.1.	SEWAGE SYSTEM.....	20
6.2.	PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS - RESPONSE INFORMATION	20
7.0	SPILL RESPONSE RESOURCES.....	24
7.1.	RESPONSE EQUIPMENT.....	24
7.2.	RESPONSE TEAM.....	24
7.3.	TRAINING AND EXERCISES.....	24
8.0	COMPONENT AND PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL PRODUCT – DETAILED RESPONSE PLANS	26
9.0	APPENDIX 1	38
10.0	APPENDIX 2.....	41

1.0 PREAMBLE

This Spill Contingency Plan has been compiled with respect to the requirements within Water License NWB1 ULU0008, Part E, Item 1 which was reassigned to MMG Resources. The previous requirement for a Spill Contingency Plan was waived upon Echo Bay Mines Ltd's suspension of activities at the site. An annual review of the Plan takes place and revisions are usually submitted as necessary with the annual report.

The Ulu Exploration Project Spill Contingency Plan, upon approval by the Board, is to be distributed to all appropriate contacts on the distribution list (Sec. 2.4) and will be used in addition to the Ulu Project Emergency Procedures Policy Manual upon resuming exploration activities at the site.

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

2.0 GENERAL

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This Spill Contingency Plan provides a plan of action for reasonably foreseeable spill events at the Ulu Project site, considering the nature of the fuels and other hazardous materials that will be handled during operations. The plan defines the responsibilities of key response personnel and outlines the procedures for responding to spill in a way that will act to minimize potential health and safety hazards, environmental damage and remediation costs. The plan has been prepared to provide ready access to all the information needed in dealing with a spill.

It is Elgin Mining Inc. policy to comply with all existing laws and regulations to help ensure the protection of the environment, to provide such protection of the environment as is technically feasible, to cooperate with other groups working on protection of the environment and to keep employees, government officials , all shareholders and the public informed.

Personnel will be instructed on the plan upon arrival in camp. Instruction will also be given on how to properly manipulate and store fuel and other hazardous substances and on the location of emergency equipment. A more graphical representation of this plan will be posted in common camp areas.

2.2. ULU BACKGROUND

Echo Bay Mines Ltd. purchased the Ulu site lease from BHP in 1995 with plans to develop the property into a satellite mine for additional mill feed to the Lupin mill. An underground development, diamond drilling and bulk sample program was initiated in 1996 to provide infill geological information. Wolfden Resources Inc. subsequently purchased the Ulu Project from Kinross Gold Corporation in February 2004, with Zinifex purchasing Wolfden in 2007. In June 2008, Zinifex merged with Oxiana Limited to form OZ Minerals. The assets of OZ Minerals were then purchased by China Minmetals resulting in OZ Minerals becoming MMG Resources Inc. ("MMG"). MMG subsequently sold the ULU exploration project to Elgin Mining Inc. in July 2011.

The Ulu Project is situated in Nunavut, with the underground exploration site at 100E 58' W longitude and 66E 54' N latitude. The site is located in the treeless arctic tundra where rock and glacial features dominate the landscape. Located about 12 km north of the Hood River and 150 km north of the Lupin Mine, the site is accessible year round only by aircraft. Bulk items are brought in by aircraft. The area is characterized by severe winter climate and mild summers with an overall temperature range of -50E to +30E Celsius. Permafrost in this area typically extends to several hundred metres.

2.3. PURPOSE

This Spill Contingency Plan is designed to provide the necessary background information and plans of action in the event of a failure at the facility or an incident within the Ulu Exploration Project resulting in a spill of fluids (fuel, oil, sewage line) or of explosives. It is intended to outline the means for responding to failures and material spills within these systems in a way that will minimize potential health hazards, environmental damage and clean up costs.

The objectives of the Plan are to:

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

This site plan is limited to the Ulu Exploration Project and is not intended to cover, but may assist, the response action plans for winter road transportation between Ulu and High Lake.

2.4. ELGIN MINING CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Our aim is to achieve a high standard of care for the natural environment in all of the activities in which we engage. We undertake to minimize our impact on the environment by:

- Conducting our operations in compliance with all relevant environmental regulations, licenses and legislation as a minimum condition.
- Identifying, monitoring and managing environmental risks arising from our operations.
- Seeking continuous improvement in environmental performance, production processes, waste management and the use of resources.
- Providing appropriate training and awareness for all employees on environmental issues
- Communicating regularly with employees about our aim and about individual responsibilities.
- Informing our customers and suppliers of our aim and of their responsibilities in relation to our business.
- Communicating with shareholders, the community and governments about our environmental performance, and to contribute to the development of laws and regulations which may affect our business.

3.0 REPORTING PROCEDURES

3.1. INITIAL REPORTING/ACTION

Upon encountering a failure within a disposal system (sewage or mine sump) or a petroleum/chemical spill, every Elgin Mining employee/contractor is responsible for **immediately reporting** the situation to their supervisor, or if unavailable, report directly to the Project Manager. A telephone listing of department management is included in Appendix I.

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

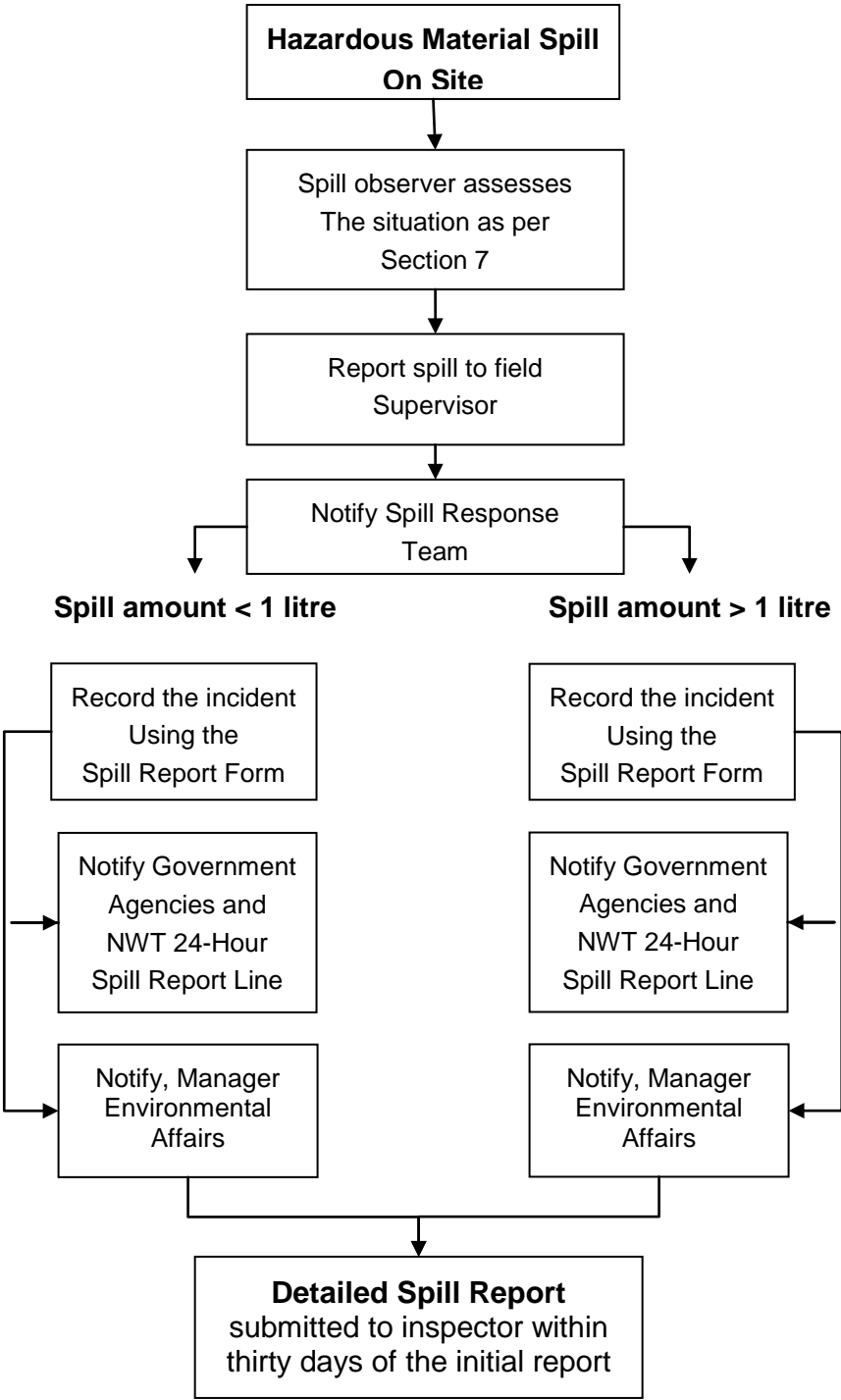
3.2. INTERNAL REPORTING

Once the incident has been reported to the supervisor and an assessment has been made, the spill reporting will be handled as an incident by the Project Manager. Upon proper notification of the personnel in the "Response Team Flowsheet" (Figure 1), remedial action can commence in accordance with the corresponding response plan. The immediate reporting of the spill to the **24 HOUR SPILL HOTLINE (867) 920-8130** (fax 867-873-6924) will be carried out by either the Project Manager, or if unavailable, the appropriate Department Head or designate at the Ulu Exploration Project.

3.3. EXTERNAL REPORTING

The Project Manager (or designate), upon receiving a report, will immediately notify the Response Team. The Manager, Environmental Affairs (or designate), upon receiving a report, will follow through with the "Response Team Flow sheet" (Figure 1) and its first line of authority.

FIGURE 1: RESPONSE TEAM FLOW SHEET



The Response Team shall then:

- Proceed to the failure/spill location and assess the situation;
- **DO NOT TAKE ANY UNNECESSARY RISKS;**
- make arrangements for first-aid and removal of injured personnel;
- co-ordinate equipment support and mobilize to location;
- liaison with Emergency Response personnel regarding containment, clean up and disposal procedures.
- when an unauthorized discharge of waste occurs or where there is a reasonable likelihood of a spill, **REGARDLESS OF QUANTITY**, fill out as complete as possible, a formal Spill Report Form (Figure 2) and contact the **24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE immediately at (867) 920-8130 and the WATER RESOURCES INSPECTOR IN IQALUIT at (867) 975-4298**, giving notification of the spill.
- A copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are available in the mine shop near the entrance to the arctic corridor(hallway). The MSDS is reviewed and updated on a regular basis.
- retain the original and deliver one copy to:
 - President – Patrick Downey
 - Project Manager – Vivian Park
 - Environmental Manager – TBA

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

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

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

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





OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		REPORT TIME		<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR <input type="checkbox"/> UPDATE # _____ TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT		REPORT NUMBER _____	
B	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		OCCURRENCE TIME					
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)			WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)				
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM NAMED LOCATION			REGION <input type="checkbox"/> NWT <input type="checkbox"/> NUNAVUT <input type="checkbox"/> ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR OCEAN				
E	LATITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS			LONGITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS				
F	RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR VESSEL NAME		RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION					
G	ANY CONTRACTOR INVOLVED		CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION					
H	PRODUCT SPILLED		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES			U.N. NUMBER		
	SECOND PRODUCT SPILLED (IF APPLICABLE)		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES			U.N. NUMBER		
I	SPILL SOURCE		SPILL CAUSE			AREA OF CONTAMINATION IN SQUARE METRES		
J	FACTORS AFFECTING SPILL OR RECOVERY		DESCRIBE ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED			HAZARDS TO PERSONS, PROPERTY OR EQUIPMENT		
K	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, ACTIONS PROPOSED OR TAKEN TO CONTAIN, RECOVER OR DISPOSE OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND CONTAMINATED MATERIALS							
L	REPORTED TO SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER		LOCATION CALLING FROM		TELEPHONE	
M	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT	POSITION	EMPLOYER		ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION		ALTERNATE TELEPHONE	
REPORT LINE USE ONLY								
N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION STATION OPERATOR	EMPLOYER		LOCATION CALLED YELLOWKNIFE, NT		REPORT LINE NUMBER (867) 920-8130	
LEAD AGENCY <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> CCG <input type="checkbox"/> GNWT <input type="checkbox"/> GN <input type="checkbox"/> ILA <input type="checkbox"/> INAC <input type="checkbox"/> NEB <input type="checkbox"/> TC			SIGNIFICANCE <input type="checkbox"/> MINOR <input type="checkbox"/> MAJOR <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN			FILE STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED		
AGENCY		CONTACT NAME		CONTACT TIME		REMARKS		
LEAD AGENCY								
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY								
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY								
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY								

3.4. RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION

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

3.4.1. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (DURING SUSPENDED PROGRAM)

Through the Company's Policies and the Emergency Procedures Manual, ensure that the Plan is properly distributed to those supervisory personnel most likely to encounter a spill or unauthorized release during normal operations. Ensure that all personnel are adequately trained in the safe working procedures and have access to the proper personal protection for handling hazardous material spills PRIOR TO an incident occurring. Ensure that all equipment is properly designed and maintained, and is available for an emergency situation to minimize the risk during response. All Media Relations should be carried out by the Chief Executive Officer or his designate.

ALTERNATE; Project Manager, or other as designated from time to time.

3.4.2. PROJECT MANAGER

Responsible for ensuring that adequate precautions are taken during normal operations in association with the planned exploration program. Provide all necessary personnel and equipment to contain, mitigate and clean-up the spill as required. If additional supplies are required, initiate the relocation of the "Emergency Spill Response Trailer" (ESRT) to the spill location for immediate access. The ESRT is located next to the fuel tank farms at Camp 3. The alternate spill response kit is in the sea container located north of the Ulu fuel tank farm.

ALTERNATE; Building & Maintenance Supervisor, Senior Geologist, or other as designated from time to time.

3.4.3. SAFETY OFFICER

Provide technical support and advice on personnel safety during control and clean-up operations. Ensure all safety practices are in place and that the activity is performed according to standard safety procedures. Ensure through regular training programs that all personnel involved in the response are capable of dealing with the identified spills as provided in the contingency manual. As well, that they are fully aware of their responsibilities in preserving the health, safety and the environment with regard to equipment/ component failures and spills. In the event of a petroleum spill, mobilize the Fire Crew to stand-by as there may also be a need for controlled burning.

ALTERNATE; Project Manager, Building & Maintenance Supervisor, Senior Engineer, Senior Geologist, or other as designated from time to time.

3.4.4. ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR

Through evaluating the initial report and assessing the magnitude/potential impacts of the incident, the Environmental Coordinator will:

- provide direction and technical advice on the containment, clean-up and disposal procedures activated through the Plan
- Liaise with Company Management and Government Agencies.
- Submit the spill report via the 24 hour Emergency Spill Line and follow-up with the formal written "Detailed Spill Report".

ALTERNATE; In the absence of environmental staff, spill reporting shall be the responsibility of the Project Manager (or alternate) responsible for initial spill discovery and response.

3.5. RESPONSE TEAM ROLE

Following consultation between the Project Manager, Building and Maintenance Supervisor and other necessary Ulu personnel; the role of the Team(s) upon arrival at a failure, petroleum or chemical spill are as follows:

- a) assemble the necessary personnel and equipment required to contain the spill; The Emergency Spill Response Trailer is located next to the fuel tank farms at Camp 3 (Figure 3). The alternate spill response kit is in the sea container located east of the Ulu fuel tank farm (Figure 4).
- b) proceed to the scene with the Response Team and co-ordinate the overall containment/clean up and/or repairs;
- c) assess the possibilities of any danger to life, property or equipment;
- d) determine if any product is escaping;
- e) take necessary action required to stop/reduce/contain any further product from escaping;
- f) attempt to determine the extent of the damage and if it extends beyond an original containment area;
- g) if contained within a berm (fuel/oil), pump out that which is recoverable, then remove and replace the soil within the berm (contaminated soil to be removed to the disposal site and burned);
- h) if outside the berm (fuel/oil) attempt to determine whether the cause is from overflow or a damaged berm/liner. Should the cause be a damaged liner, repair or replace it;
- i) determine whether it would be safe to burn off the spilled fuel or would the surrounding soil have to be removed to a disposal area and burned. Any burning requires prior approval from regulatory authorities.
- j) if chemical, determine extent of spill, whether any material is still escaping and the containment necessary.
- k) all contaminated materials are to be removed and disposed of according to individual response plans, or as directed by appropriate regulatory personnel.

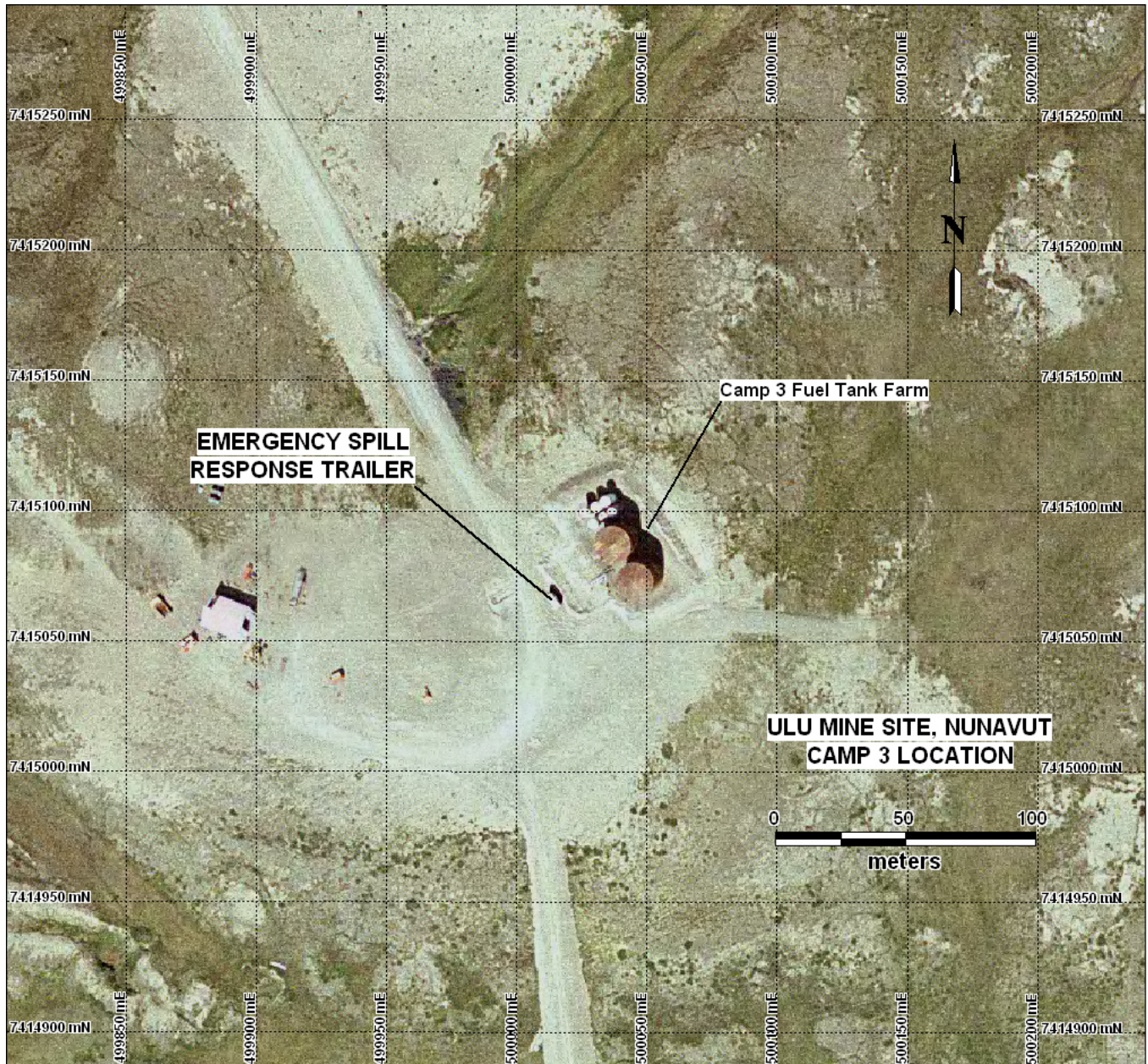


Figure 3. Emergency Spill Response Trailer Location – Camp 3

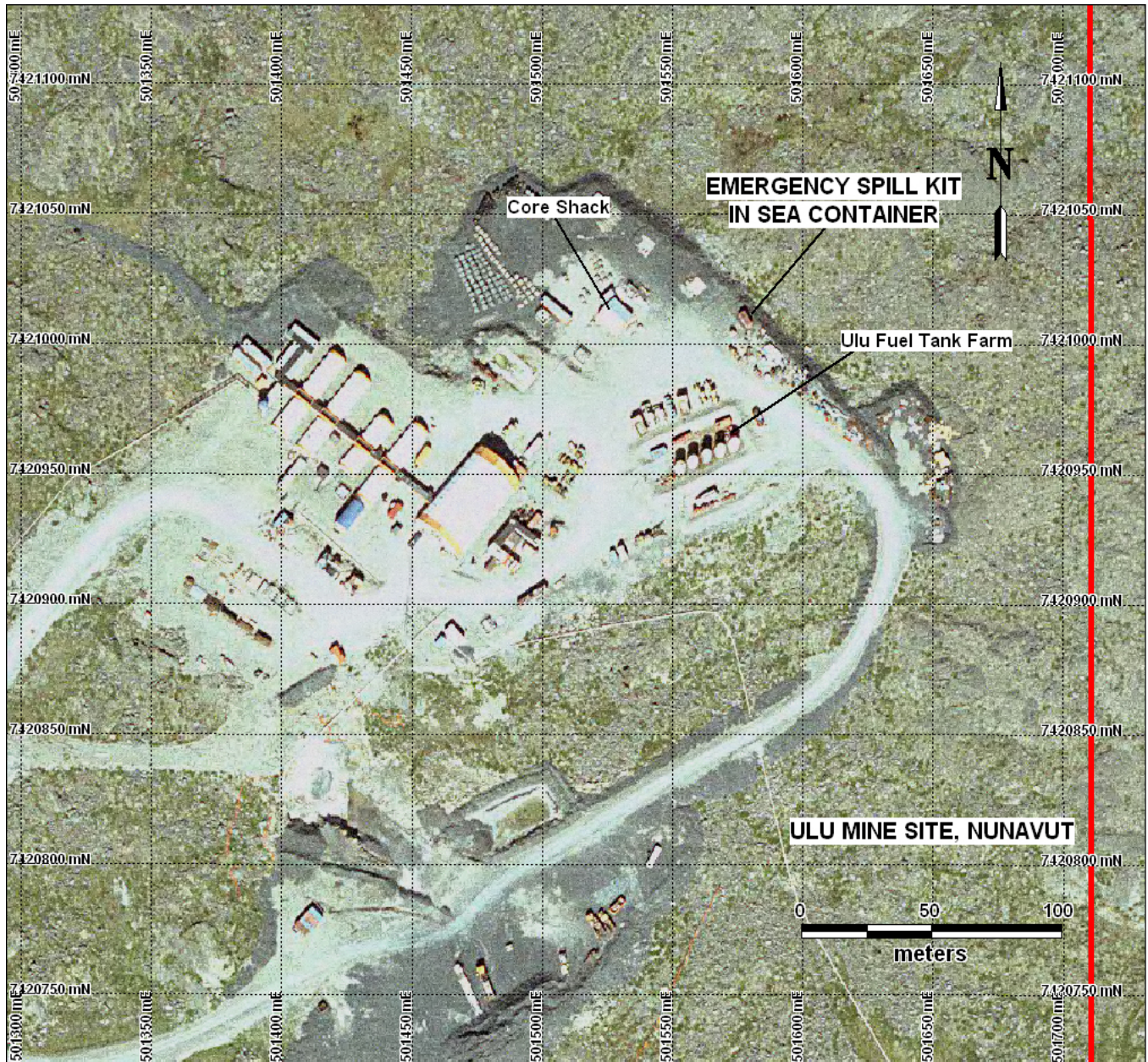


Figure 4. Emergency Spill Kit Location – Ulu Mine Site

4.0 SITE INFORMATION

4.1. GENERAL

Echo Bay Mines Ltd. purchased the Ulu site lease from BHP in 1995 with plans to develop the property into a satellite mine for additional mill feed to the Lupin mill. An underground development, diamond drilling and bulk sample program was initiated in 1996 to provide infill geological information. Echo Bay temporarily shut down the Ulu Project site in September 1997. Wolfden Resources Inc. purchased the Ulu Project in February 2004. Wolfden was then purchased by Zinifex in 2007.

The Ulu Project is situated in Nunavut, with the underground exploration site at 100° 58' W longitude and 66° 54' N latitude (Figure 5). The site is located in the treeless arctic tundra where rock and glacial features dominate the landscape. Located about 12 km north of the Hood River and 150 km north of the Lupin Mine, the site is accessible year round only by aircraft. Bulk items were brought on site via winter road and during exploration activity; day to day supplies are flown to the camp. The area is characterized by severe winter climate and mild summers with an overall temperature range of -50°E to +30°E Celsius. Permafrost in this area typically extends to several hundred metres.

The Ulu Project site is completely self-contained with the exception of the transportation requirements for materials/supplies and workforce mobilization. There are two main location areas; the Ulu Camp which houses the residential complex consisting of Weatherhaven accommodations, kitchen and recreation area, the ore storage pad and, Camp 3, which is comprised of a maintenance shop and fuel tank farm.

4.2. SITE COMPONENTS (OPERATIONS)

The site components are limited to the Project camp, maintenance shop and fuel storage. Additional components include the water supply pipeline, the sewage treatment plant and associated piping as well as the ore storage pad.

4.2.1. ORE STORAGE

There is a specifically designed pad so that ore from underground could be brought to the surface and stored on the above ground constructed pad. This pad is designed to store approximately one years production. Runoff from the storage pad during the spring melt and summer precipitation events would be captured in lined catchment areas to contain the water for testing prior to release. A lined sump is also located at the entrance to the mine workings (portal). This sump was initially constructed for recycling drill water during portal and ramp development but is available for containment and storage of excess water if encountered during exploration. However, Elgin Mining are not preparing to access any of the underground development or mine ore so this ore storage pad and pond system will not be utilized.

4.2.2. SEWAGE

All camp wastes (kitchen and sleeping quarters) are collected and treated with a small Rotating Biological Contractor treatment plant. Effluent is then transported via a 550 metre, insulated two inch pipeline to East Lake (Figure 6).

Future proposed plans include a small containment dyke to be constructed at East Lake to provide additional retention.

FIGURE 5 Ulu Site Location Map

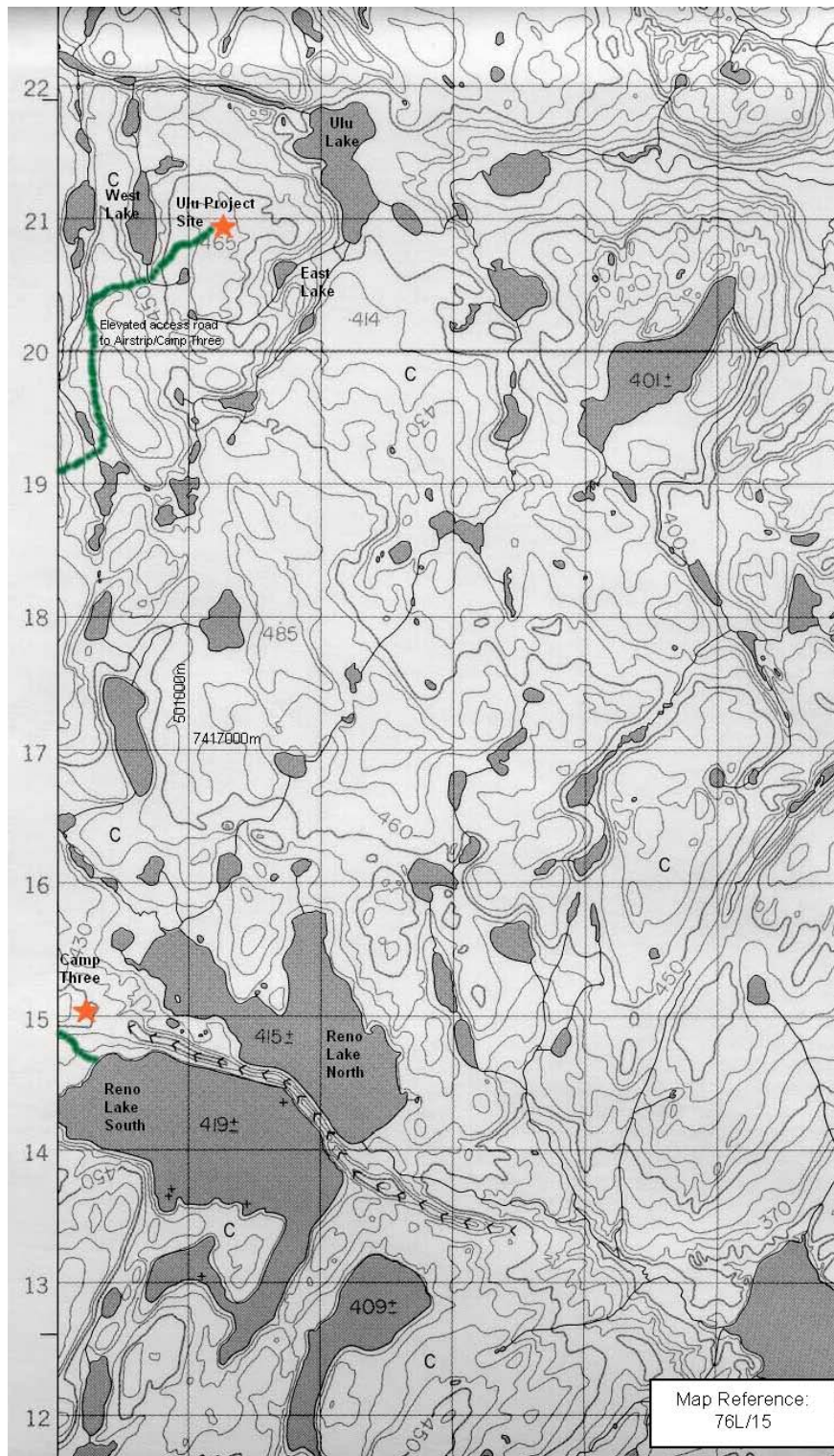
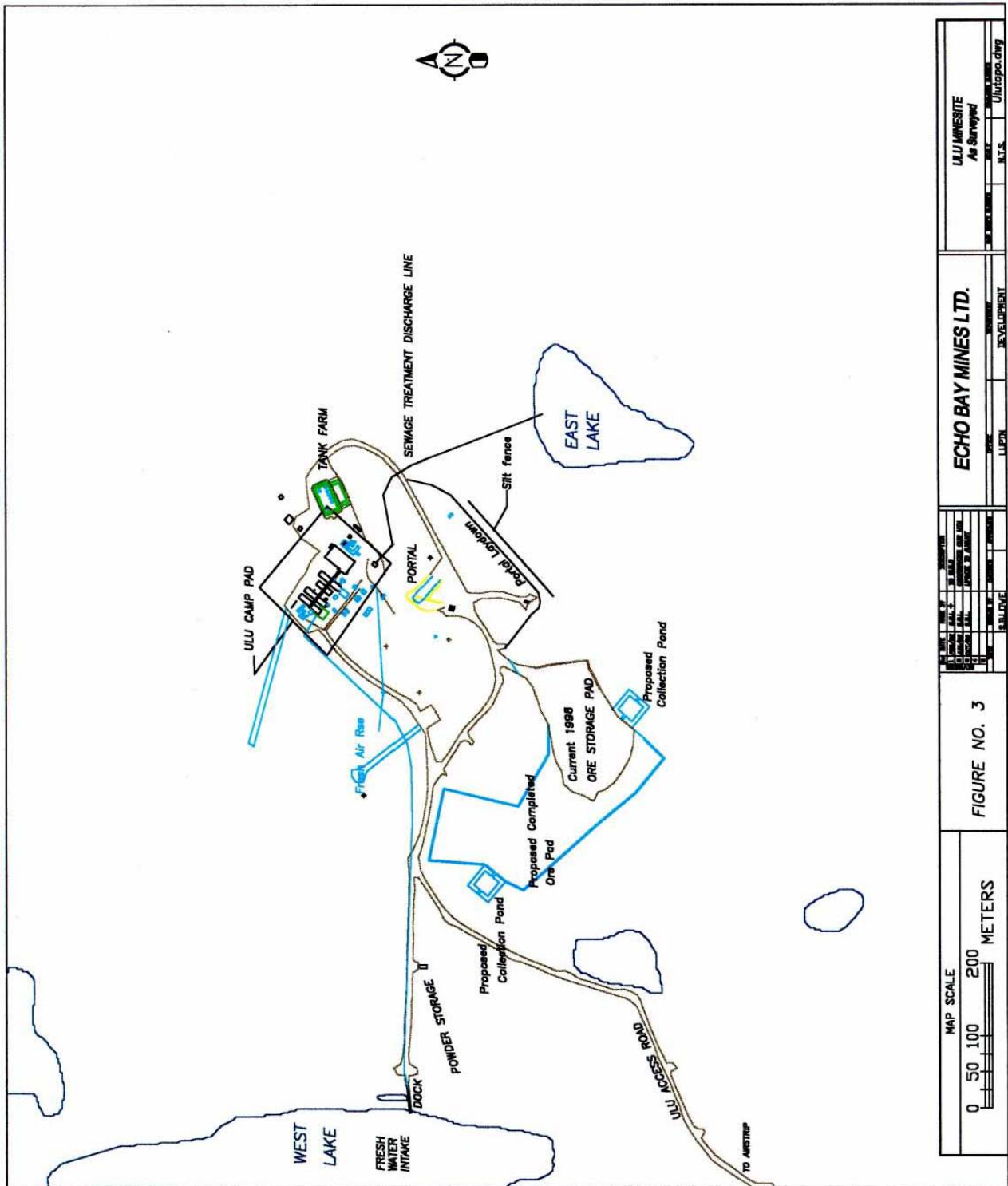


FIGURE 6 Sewage and Water Supply



4.2.3. WATER SOURCE/SUPPLY

All camp water is obtained from a nearby lake, referred to as West Lake. Water is supplied to the camp via an insulated two inch pipeline approximately 680 metres in length and powered by a seven horsepower submersible electric pump installed on a floating dock. Two storage tanks are present at the site; a 27,000 litre tank for general water use and a 63,000 litre tank for fire water storage. Water consumption for the camp is expected to be less than 50 m³/day.

4.2.4. STORAGE FACILITIES (CONSUMABLE)

All consumables are transported to the site via aircraft and stored for use during the next operational year. The items of concern here are the petroleum products (diesel fuel, gasoline, lubricants) and chemicals (explosives) that are stored in above ground facilities.

These may contribute some risk with regard to the protection of water quality within the project site area.

4.2.5. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Fuel storage for the Ulu Project is through two individual tank farms. All bulk storage for petroleum products at the Project Site have been provided with secondary containment in the form of constructed tank farm facilities incorporating an impermeable liner and berm as well as off-loading apron. This provides protection against any spillage entering the ground and potentially contaminating the water supplies. The impoundment volume of each facility is sufficient to accommodate 110% volume of the largest single tank volume that is contained.

The tank farm at Camp 3 or main staging area, consists of two 350,000 usg tanks and six 14,000 usg tanks. At the Ulu site, fuel is stored in five 14,000 usg tanks. Both tank farms store P40 and P50 grade fuels. Fuel is stored in the remote tank farm at Camp 3 until required at the Ulu camp at which time it is transferred via tanker.

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

Please refer to the attached Materials Inventory for general location of all materials and storage facilities

4.2.6. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

The major chemical product used at the Ulu Project was an explosive (Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil also know as ANFO). The main storage facility is located at Camp 3 with day use storage at the Ulu Project underground access. However, all explosives were removed from site during the suspension of the exploration activities and Elgin Mining do not plan to transport or store ANFO at site.

4.2.7. RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The Ulu Exploration Project is located in the treeless arctic tundra of Nunavut. The site is located on a glacially modified bedrock outcrop. The terrain is rugged, consisting of exposed bedrock, usually modified by frost action in to blocky, angular boulders, relocated bedrock boulders and occasional glacial erratics. The dominant plant species in these areas was found to be dwarf birch, labrador tea and heather. Two lakes of significance flank the Ulu Project site locally known as West Lake and Ulu Lake. A smaller, shallow body of water referred to as East Lake is immediately adjacent to the site. Sedge tundra occurs along the shorelines of lakes in the vicinity. Drainage from the lakes in the Ulu area follow a flow pattern to

Ulu Lake through to Ulu Creek, then into the Frayed Knots River which eventually flows into the Hood River.

Located approximately 7km to the southwest and approximately 5km north of the Hood River is the Ulu Camp 3, which is used for fuel storage and additional heavy equipment. The terrain is not nearly as rugged and hosts smoother topographical glacial features including several eskers and rolling moraines. Considerable more till cover is present and the vegetation cover is respectively more diverse.

Due to the isolated location of the exploration project along with the air only access, the potential impacts to public access areas are minimal.

Environmentally sensitive areas, in addition to the surrounding tundra include; the East Lake drainage area which will collect all site drainage from the camp including the camp sewage treatment plant effluent, mine portal (sump discharge if needed) and the ore storage pad; West Lake and its close proximity to the access road and Reno Lakes with their relationship to Camp 3 and its fuel and explosives storage. All drainage within the Ulu Project area is within the Hood River watershed. Boulder filled channels at the outlets of the lakes provide for mainly subsurface drainage to the Hood River system after spring freshet.

The larger lakes in the Ulu Project study area are regarded as having fish habitat to some extent. No aquatic biological inventories were carried out at East Lake due to its small size and isolated position which precluded the existence of fish. Potential sources of contaminants in these areas include general runoff from the site facilities (which may include petroleum products) and dust generation from vehicle traffic on nearby roads. Potential vehicle incidents along the access road between the main camp and Camp 3 also need to be considered as a source of contaminants.

5.0 OPERATIONS SYSTEM – COMPONENT MALFUNCTION PREVENTION

Note that the Ulu site is currently in care and maintenance, with no regular activities occurring on site. If the camp is brought back on line and activities are planned for extended periods of time, the following checks will be carried out by the Project Manager or designate:

5.1. SEWAGE LINE

- Visual inspection of the package sewage treatment plant.
- Visual inspection of the pipeline and heat trace checks at locations along the pipeline.
- Visual inspection of the pump (lift) station at the main camp.

5.2. FRESHWATER PUMP AND DISTRIBUTION

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

5.3. FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES

- Visual inspection of the bulk fuel storage facilities at both the main camp and at Camp 3. General condition of the two sites, along with fuel transfer record keeping is essential. Fuel lines, valves and transfer aprons are to be checked on a weekly basis. Status of fuel transport vehicles is to be included in the inspections.

6.0 SYSTEM MALFUNCTION – RESPONSE INFORMATION

The Sewage system and the fuel storage facilities are the main components of concern with regard to ongoing activities and in discussing failures and system malfunctions.

6.1. SEWAGE SYSTEM

The sewage system is operated at the main camp and consists of a modular Rotating Biological Contactor with effluent discharge to the East Lake basin. The system is checked on a regular basis, however, should a failure occur all overflow/releases would report directly to East Lake basin. Problems with the collection system and piping would be a little more widespread as the camp area has been maintained quite level with a few small depressions and appropriate grading for miscellaneous collection.

Release from East Lake occurs naturally and flows toward Ulu Lake. The majority of flow after spring melt is considered to take place among the boulders in the outflow channel and below surface. Tentative plans during final construction include the addition of a containment berm to provide an additional barrier prior to reaching Ulu Lake.

If a failure should result along the heat traced two (2) inch pipeline between the camp and East Lake, a shutdown of the system would be required and repairs undertaken. The effluent in the sump, if mixed with mine water would be analyzed prior to discharge to the environment, and only upon NWB approval.

Appropriate response team action would have repairs completed to the satisfaction of the supervisor in charge and effluent returning directly to East Lake.

6.2. PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS - RESPONSE INFORMATION

6.2.1. GENERAL

The petroleum and chemical products used at the Ulu Exploration Project that exist in significant amounts to be concerned with in this Plan, are summarized in Table 1 located within the Appendix I. This table indicates the petroleum/chemical product name, storage location and normal storage container packaging or storage volume utilized.

There are two standard operational procedures where possible spill scenarios may be encountered involving petroleum/chemical products.

These are during:

- receiving/offloading procedures whereby fuel is pumped from tanker trucks to site storage facilities and chemical supplies are removed from transport trucks to their respective storage locations.
- normal daily operations whereby fuel is pumped from the main tank farm at Camp 3 to the vehicle which refuels the Ulu Camp satellite tanks and when explosives are transported from the storage facilities at Camp 3 to the day storage area at the Ulu Camp.

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

6.2.2. SPILL CONTAINMENT, RECOVERY AND DISPOSAL

The potential exists for spills of petroleum products used at the Ulu Exploration Project. A spill would be in the form of a liquid as in petroleum products.

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

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

6.2.3. CONTAINMENT

On Land

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

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

During warmer months, containment dykes may be constructed from *sand or gravel* if these materials are available in an unfrozen form. Again, for smaller spills, the dykes can be fashioned manually with shovels where for larger spills, trucks or other heavy equipment (front-end loaders) will normally be required to transport and handle sand and gravel.

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

On Snow

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

On Ice

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

On Open Water

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

Recovery

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

Any remaining material may be absorbed by use of a variety of natural and commercially available products. Synthetic products such as 3M Brand, Conweb and others are easier to use and more efficient than natural products.

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

Disposal

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

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

The most efficient means of igniting diesel oil for in-situ combustion is with a large size portable propane torch. Other highly flammable products such as gasoline or alcohol, or combustible products, such as wood may also be used to promote ignition of the spilled product. Spilled oil should be ignited where it has pooled naturally or been contained by dykes, trenches or depressions. Oil which has collected in slots in river ice may also be disposed of by in-situ combustion if sufficient holes are drilled in the ice. Once holes are drilled, the oil which collects in the holes may be ignited.

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

Spilled chemical products should be recovered and reused wherever possible. All materials unable to be used are currently collected and incinerated.

6.2.4. OTHER CONCERNS

Fire

In the event that the accident/incident is in combination with a fire, extinguishing the fire may be required prior to initiating efforts to stop the spillage. In order to control the resulting runoff (in cases where water is used), and the subsequent spreading of the spilled material, any indication of slope away from the area of the spill should be dyked for containment.

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

Camp 3 Fuel Tank Farm

In the event of any emergency at the tank farms relating to fire, flooding, spills, etc; any electrical power in the area shall be shut off as quickly as possible to minimize further damage. The “Emergency Spill Response Trailer” is located immediately adjacent to the Camp 3 fuel tank farm (Figure 3).

7.0 SPILL RESPONSE RESOURCES

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

7.1. RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

All equipment is stored in such a manner as to be readily available on short notice. The Project Manager would immediately respond to a reported spill site by notifying his on duty equipment operators to move equipment and material necessary to provide control and cleanup measures at the reported spill. Additional operations personnel are available through the mine department if the need arises.

The equipment to be used would consist of a Cat 966D Loader, 2 CAT 769 Heavy Hauler Trucks, a D8N Dozer and a CAT 14G Grader. A current list of equipment at the Ulu Project Site is available in Appendix I.

Emergency spill containment and recovery materials and supplies are available for immediate mobilization at any time. These materials are in the designated sea container labeled Emergency Spill Kit located immediately east of the core shack at the Ulu project site (Figure 4) as well as the "Emergency Spill Response Trailer" located next to the fuel tank farm at Camp 3 (Figure 3). These kits contain a

supply of absorbent pads, floor-dry absorbent, pumps, hoses, couplings and miscellaneous parts for recovery equipment. These kits are designed for a minimum spill capacity of 190 liters.

7.2. RESPONSE TEAM

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

The designate/next-in-line authority shall be contacted if management is off site and unavailable. A telephone listing of Ulu Exploration Project contact personnel is included in Appendix I.

7.3. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

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

All personnel dealing with equipment that would be involved in cleaning up any spills related to the Spill Contingency Plan have extensive experience as heavy equipment operators and, therefore, further training in this area is not seen to be applicable. The daily work routine followed by the surface heavy equipment operators, involves much of the same type of work as would be required when dealing with a dyke failure or a minewater line break. Roadway construction (materials hauling, grading) and snow removal/clearing are all part of day to day activities.

Training with regard to hazardous materials handling will be carried out as required and in conjunction with Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

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

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

The question of a simulation exercise should be scrutinized because it is our belief that during a simulated exercise, there could be damage caused to the fragile tundra which may result in extensive long term effects. There may be a need in the future for pumping/transfer of sump water to other holding areas or to the environment which could be done in conjunction with training exercises. Currently, pumping is not required nor seen to be an issue in the near future.

8.0 COMPONENT AND PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL PRODUCT – DETAILED RESPONSE PLANS

The following section contains the response plans for the major system components of the mine site and petroleum/chemical products stored and used at the Ulu Project. Additional details related to Ulu's sewage disposal facility can be found in the report titled "Ulu Advanced Exploration Project - Sewage Treatment and Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Operation and Maintenance Plan".

System Components

- Sewage Disposal Facility

Petroleum/Chemical Products

- Diesel Fuel
- Gasoline and Aviation Fuel
- Lubricating and Hydraulic Oils
- Ethylene Glycol Antifreeze

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT: SEWAGE SYSTEMS

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

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

RESOURCES INSPECTOR (867) 975-4298 INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

- Notify the Project Manager or designate immediately via radio, phone or in person and initiate the response team. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- If necessary, direct the initiation of shut down procedures for the pumping system in order to **STOP** the flow of sewage through to the environment (East Lake);
If the failure is piping related, the sewage discharge will be shut down. Provisions, if in place may provide an alternative/temporary disposal to the mine portal sump for storage.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

the sewage stream from the site contains grey water from all sources (mill and mine dries, all accommodation shower facilities, kitchen and all washroom facilities on site.

- there are no chemicals used in the process;
due to the nature of the source, health risks are associated with bacterial infections and disease that may be transmitted through exposure.

ACTION FOR FIRE

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

RECOVERY

- **Ground contamination;** any sewage material that has escaped from the pipeline or containment areas onto surrounding tundra shall be removed, where possible and disposed of within the designated area for burial of sewage sludge;
- If required, esker material and/or crushed wasted rock shall be used to fill any depressions left after excavation of the spill material.
- Solutions, where contained shall be pumped back into the sewage treatment system or sampled and released if suitable;
- **Water contamination;** these areas are difficult to mitigate as movement of contaminated material (and water) may continue long after the initial incident;

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT: SEWAGE SYSTEMS

local authorities should be contacted regarding advice for cleanup or additional work to be carried out. DIAND
 – Water Resources or Env. Can. Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans.

DISPOSAL

- contaminated materials are to be disposed of within the designated sewage sludge disposal area.

PROPERTIES

- the exploration site sewage system contains a mixture of camp waters which include camp dries, accommodation washroom facilities and the kitchen.
- water accounts for greater than 90% of the component which is used during day to day activities; the remainder is organic solids which are treated within the package facility.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

solution only mildly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms due to the low dissolved oxygen that may occur due to biological loading;

- effluents could contain minor amounts of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphate components) that may promote plant growth in downstream water bodies.

–

CONTAINERS

- N/A

SUPPLIER

- N/A

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT: DIESEL FUEL

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

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

RESOURCES INSPECTOR (867) 975-4298

- Notify the Project Manager or designate immediately via radio, phone or in person and initiate the response team. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** the flow of diesel fuel if possible;
- ELIMINATE open flame ignition sources;
- CONTAIN flow of oil by dyking, barricading or blocking flow by any means available. Use earthmoving equipment if nearby;
- if flow has reached flowing natural stream, mobilize team to deploy river boom, skimmer and sorbent booms.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

- low toxicity by ingestion, mildly irritating to eyes
- combustible, low fire hazard;
- avoid contact with oxidizing materials

ACTION FOR FIRE

use CO₂, dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog), although water may spread the fire;

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

RECOVERY

Recovered soils from contaminated fuel can be soaked up by sand and peat moss or snow if available, or by synthetic sorbents such as 3M Brand, Graboil or Conwed;

- if necessary, contaminated soil should be excavated;
- diesel fuel entering the ground can be recovered by digging sumps or trenches; diesel fuel on a water surface should be recovered by skimmers and sorbent booms (See Section on Recovery of Oil Spills).
-
-

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT: DIESEL FUEL

DISPOSAL

- incineration under controlled conditions; obtain prior approval.
- burial at an approved site.

PROPERTIES

chemical composition: mixture of hydrocarbons in the range C₉ to C₁₈; clear to yellow, bright oily

- liquid with hydrocarbon odour;
- not soluble, floats on water.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

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

CONTAINERS

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

SUPPLIER

- As per annual tendering. (eg: Petro-Canada)
- SEE MSDS, LOCATED IN THE SHOP, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT: GASOLINE/AVIATION FUEL

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

**24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (867) 920-8130 INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE
WATER RESOURCES INSPECTOR (867) 975-4298**

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

HAZARDS

EXTREME FIRE HAZARD (Jet A, MODERATE), highly flammable;
forms explosive mixture with air; is heavier than air and can migrate considerable distances to sources of ignition and flashback;

- easily ignited by flame or spark;
- avoid contact with oxidizing materials (eg. Lead Nitrate, acids);
- moderately toxic by ingestion, highly toxic if aspirated.
- Note: Jet B contains a small amount of Benzene which is a suspect human carcinogen.

–

ACTION FOR FIRE

use CO₂, dry chemical, foam or water spray (fog), although water may spread the fire;
use jet streams to wash away burning gasoline;

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

–

RECOVERY

- unburned gasoline can be soaked up by sand and peat moss and snow when available, or by synthetic sorbents such as 3M Brand, Graboil or Conwed;

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT: GASOLINE/AVIATION FUEL

- if necessary, contaminated soil should be excavated;
- gasoline entering the ground can be recovered by digging sumps or trenches.

DISPOSAL

evaporation;

- incineration under controlled conditions; obtain prior approval. burial at an approved site.
-
-

PROPERTIES

chemical composition: mixture of hydrocarbons; Gasoline C4-C12, Jet B C6-C14 and Jet A C9-C16

- light green, clear, amber coloured liquids;
- volatile;
- not soluble, floats on water
-
-

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

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

CONTAINERS

Gasoline is transported by tanker trucks and pumped into a storage tank in the satellite tank farm. Drum

- shipping and storage of various grade fuels is in limited quantities.

SUPPLIERS

- As per annual tendering. (eg. Petro-Canada)
- SEE MSDS, LOCATED IN THE SHOP, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT: LUBRICATING/HYDRAULIC OILS

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

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

WATER RESOURCES INSPECTOR (867) 975-4298

- Notify the Project Manager or designate immediately via radio, phone or in person and initiate the response team. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above;
- **STOP** the flow of oil if possible;
- ELIMINATE open flame ignition sources;
- CONTAIN flow of oil by dyking, barricading or blocking flow by any means available. Use earthmoving equipment if nearby;
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

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

ACTION FOR FIRE

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

RECOVERY

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

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT: LUBRICATING/HYDRAULIC OILS

DISPOSAL

incineration under controlled conditions, prior approval required; burial at an approved site.

- ship to licensed waste reclaiming facility

–

PROPERTIES

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

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

–

CONTAINERS

–

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

SUPPLIER

- As per annual tendering.
- SEE MSDS, LOCATED IN THE SHOP, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT:ETHYLENE GLYCOL/ANTIFREEZE

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

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

WATER RESOURCES INSPECTOR (867) 975-4298

- Notify the Project Manager or designate immediately via radio, phone or in person and initiate the response team. **Spill reported via 24 hour emergency spill line**, above; **STOP** the flow of Antifreeze at source if possible;
- ELIMINATE open flame ignition sources;
- CONTAIN flow of liquid by dyking, barricading or blocking flow by any means available;
- **PREVENT** antifreeze from entering any flowing streams.
- A detailed spill report shall be submitted as per Section 2.3

HAZARDS

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

ACTION FOR FIRE

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

RECOVERY

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

DISPOSAL

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

PROPERTIES

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

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN	SECTION: ACTION PLANS
Ulu Exploration Project	SUBJECT:ETHYLENE GLYCOL/ANTIFREEZE

ENVIRONMENTAL THREAT

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

CONTAINERS

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

SUPPLIER

- DOW Chemical of Canada Ltd., Van Waters & Rogers Ltd.
- SEE MSDS, LOCATED IN THE SHOP, FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

REFERENCES

- Contingency Plan, Ulu Exploration Project, Nunavut, Echo Bay Mines Ltd., October 2001
- Guidelines For Spill Contingency Planning Northwest Territories Water Board, 1987
- Contingency Planning And Spill Reporting In The NWT A Guide To The New Regulations; unauthorized, GNWT
- Guidelines For The Preparation of Hazardous Material Spill Contingency Plans; Environmental Protection, W&N Region, Report No. CP(EP) ENR90-91-4 March 1990
- Oil And Toxic Material Spill Contingency Plan Echo Bay Mines Ltd., 1984, updated annually
- Contingency Plan; Echo Bay Mines Ltd. December, 2000; Revised - Awaiting approval
- Polaris Operations Contingency Plan; Cominco Ltd, Polaris , N.W.T.; June 1994
- Guidelines For Preparing Spill Contingency Plans For Winter Road Operations In The Northwest Territories; E. Paquin, GNWT; D. Stendahl, NAP/INAC; D. Tilden, EPS/DOE; October 1983
- The Environmental Protection Act of The Northwest Territories; Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, Registered July 22, 1993 S BHP EkatiTM Diamond Mine Spill and General Contingency Plan, 1999.

9.0 APPENDIX 1

Contact Information

TELEPHONE LISTINGS

<u>ULU MINE, NUNAVUT</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
--------------------------	------------------

Manager, Environmental Affairs, Elgin Mining Inc. TBA	(604) 682-3366
--	----------------

Exploration Manager, Elgin Mining Inc. Vivian Park	(604) 682-3366
---	----------------

Camp Manager, TBA	(604) 682-3366
-------------------	----------------

It shall be the responsibility of the Manager, Environmental Affairs or his designate to notify:

CEO, Elgin Mining Mr. Patrick Downey	(604) 682-3366
---	----------------

TELEPHONE LISTING

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	TELEPHONE	FACSIMILE
24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (Yellowknife)	(867)920-8130	(867)873-6924
INAC Water Resources Inspector (Iqaluit)	(867) 975-4289	
NUNAVUT WATER BOARD	(867) 360-6338	(867) 360-6369
GOVERNMENT NWT – Department of Renewable Resources		
Environmental Protection, Yellow	(867) 920-6476	(867) 873-0221
Harvey Gaukel; Hazmat Specialist	(867) 873-7645	(867) 873-0221
Wildlife Management Division		
Wildlife Biologist	(867) 920-6190	(867) 873-0293
GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT		
Environmental Protection, Iqaluit	(867) 975-5910	(867) 975-5980
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA		
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada-Land Use and Water Use		
Regulatory Approvals, Water Resources	(867) 669-2650	(867) 669-2716
Land Use; Reg. Manager, Land	(867) 669-2763	(867) 669-2731
Nunavut District Office; Iqaluit (Water)	(867) 979-4407	(867) 979-6445
Andrew Kein, Water Resources Inspector, Iqaluit	(867) 975-4289	
Environment Canada		
Environment Canada, Iqaluit	(867) 975-4644	
24-hour emergency pager	(867) 920-5131	
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	(867) 979-8007	(867) 979-8039
OTHERS		
Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kugluktuk	(867) 982-3310	(867) 982-3311
Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Assoc.	(867) 982-4908	(867) 982-4047

10.0 APPENDIX 2

Tables

TABLE 1

**PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INVENTORY
MAJOR COMPONENTS**

**ELGIN MINING INC.
ULU EXPLORATION PROJECT, NUNAVUT**

Fuel Type	Units	No. of containers	Capacity
Diesel *		13	2 – 1,325,000 liter (350,000 gal) tanks
P-40	200,000 liters		11 – 53,000 liter
P-50	50,000 liters		(14,000 gal) tanks

* Dip test performed October 2005

TABLE 2

**HEAVY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY
ELGIN MINING INC.
ULU EXPLORATION PROJECT, NUNAVUT**

Type & Number	Size & Ground Pressure	Proposed Use
2 water trucks	5 ton chassis Empty 3.07 PSI Loaded 13.25 PSI	Watering pads and roads
4 pick-up trucks	Ford F350 Empty 17.69 PSI Loaded 35.38 PSI	Supervision, moving people & moving light freight
1 Tractor & low boy		Moving equipment & freight
1 Picker truck	Five ton	Installing culverts & handling light freight
1 Bulldozers	1-Cat D8N 14.6 PSI	Piling, leveling sand & sand loading ore later
3 Rock trucks	3-Cat 769C Empty-124 PSI Loaded-356 PSI	Hauling sand & later ore
2 Graders	1-Cat 14G 26.11 PSI 1-Cat 120G	Grading roads, pads, airstrip and later winter road
1 Loader/Forklift	Cat 966D 25.18 PSI	Freight handling & loading trucks
1 Commander	Loaded 9.0 PSI	Moving freight
1 Flat bed	Ford 3 ton	Moving freight
1 Bus	48 passenger	Moving passengers & freight
1 Lube & fuel truck	5 ton chassis Empty 3.07 PSI Loaded 13.25 PSI	Fueling rolling stock
1 Backhoe	Cat 311	Miscellaneous digging
1 Rubber tired dozer	Cat 824C	Pushing sand and waste
1 Road packer	Cat	Packing roads and pads
2 Loaders	Cat 988D Cat 930	Moving & loading sand & waste
1 Forklift	JCB	Moving freight
1 Tractor	Kubota	Moving people and freight
3 Jumbo drills	Atlas Copco twin-boom Tamrock twin-boom Tamrock single-boom	Drilling underground
1 Scissor lift	Getman	High work underground
4 Scooptrams	1 Wagner 3.5 cu. yd. 1 Wagner 2.0 cu. yd. 1 Elphinstone 7.5 cu. yd. 1 Wagner 7.5 cu. yd.	Mucking underground
2 Underground trucks	1 Wagner 44 ton 1 JDT 26 ton	Moving muck from underground

TABLE 2

SPILL CONTAINMENT / RECOVERY MATERIALS ELGIN MINING INC. ULU EXPLORATION PROJECT, NUNAVUT

Spill containment/recovery materials at the Ulu Project are available at two locations; the sea container located north of the core shack at the mine site and the "Emergency Spill Response Trailer" at Camp 3.

The sea container has one Pigmalion Environmental Services mobile responder kit that has an absorption capacity of 190 liters. This kit includes:

- 6 blue socks, (3 in x 4 ft)
- 6 blue socks, (3 in x 12 ft)
- 50 pads, (17 in x 19 in)
- 10 pillows, small (9 in x 9 in)
- 3 disposal bags with ties
- 1 cardboard warning/spill sign
- 2 safety goggles, pair
- 2 protective gloves, pair
- 1 literature package (MSDS, Instructions)

The "Emergency Spill Response Trailer" contains the following inventory and has an absorption capacity in excess of 200 liters:

- 1 PES mobile responder kit (as above)
- 3 Shovels;
- 2 Roll Poly; 4mL, 500 ft.;
- 1 Crate of floordry; (50) 20kg bags;
- 4 Booms, 11 ft.;
- 1 Pump; 2" Honda;
- 1 Safety approved 2 gallon gas container;
- 2 20 ft. 2" hoses;

10 45 gallon drums (no lids) for collection of contaminated materials (several lidded 45 gallon containers are available on site if contaminated liquid is required to be transferred from the non-lidded containers);

- 1 100 ft. rope;
- 2 Fire extinguishers;
- 1 4 lb sledge;
- 1 Box, dust masks

In addition to the above, Elgin Mining Inc. maintains a supply of the smaller items such as floordry, absorbent pads, shovels, and dust masks are available if required.

REFERENCES

- Contingency Plan, Ulu Exploration Project, Nunavut, Echo Bay Mines Ltd., October 2001
- Guidelines For Spill Contingency Planning Northwest Territories Water Board, 1987
- Contingency Planning And Spill Reporting In The NWT A Guide To The New Regulations; unauthorized, GNWT
- Guidelines For The Preparation of Hazardous Material Spill Contingency Plans; Environmental Protection, W&N Region, Report No. CP(EP) ENR90-91-4 March 1990
- Oil And Toxic Material Spill Contingency Plan Echo Bay Mines Ltd., 1984, updated annually
- Contingency Plan; Echo Bay Mines Ltd. December, 2000; Revised - Awaiting approval
- Polaris Operations Contingency Plan; Cominco Ltd, Polaris , N.W.T.; June 1994
- Guidelines For Preparing Spill Contingency Plans For Winter Road Operations In The Northwest Territories; E. Paquin, GNWT; D. Stendahl, NAP/INAC; D. Tilden, EPS/DOE; October 1983
- The Environmental Protection Act of The Northwest Territories; Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, Registered July 22, 1993 S BHP EkatiTM Diamond Mine Spill and General Contingency Plan, 1999.