



**Magino Project
Environmental Impact Statement
Technical Support Document 20-3
Conceptual Emergency Response and Spill
Prevention / Contingency Plan**

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SECTION 1.0 – FOREWORD

The conceptual Emergency Response and Spill Prevention / Contingency (ERSPC Plan) is presented in support of the Magino Project EIS. It is a draft document which will be completed once all authorizations are obtained.

In accordance with Ontario Regulation 224/07 - Spill Prevention and Contingency Plans, Prodigy will develop and implement a comprehensive ERSPC for the Magino Project prior to the site preparation activities.

The following guidance documents will be used for the preparation of the ERSPC:

- Guidelines for Implementing Spill Prevention and Contingency Plans Regulatory Requirements (O. Reg. 224/07), May 2007;
- Emergency Response Planning for Surface Mines, Work Safe North, 2010;
- Guidelines for Industry Emergency Response Plans, website:
<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/spills-environmental-emergencies/planning-prevention-response/industry-emergency-response-plans>
- Report a Spill (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/report-spill>)

1.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Emergency events or situations are characterized by immediate threat to life, health, safety, environment, or property. The emergency response plan is designed to address these situations using the following principles:

- Ensure safety and well-being of personnel, the environment, and property;
- Identify evacuation route and muster station locations;
- Ensure effective communication between personnel and the emergency team;
- Ensure that procedures exist to respond, intervene, stop, or limit the emergency situations;
- Initiate response procedure and follow-up programs for emergencies;
- The Company is committed to provide insurance coverage as required or as deemed appropriate; and
- Ensure when occurrences are investigated, root cause determination and mitigating measures are implemented to prevent re-occurrence.

The information contained in this document has been prepared to act as a guide only and may require some additional responses, depending on the circumstances of the individual emergency.

SECTION 2.0 – MAGINO PROJECT QUICK REFERENCE LIST

To be completed before mobilizing on site.

SECTION 3.0 – GENERAL

3.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE ERSPC

- Preservation of life;
- Protection of the health and safety of employees, emergency responders and the public;
- Compliance with Ontario legislation (O Reg. 854 Sections 854, 41; O Reg. 213 Sections 17, 18 264);
- Demonstration of “due diligence” in prevention of accidents; and
- Control of losses to people, equipment, materials and the environment.

3.2 PURPOSE

- Identify potential emergency situations that can arise during the construction and operation phases of the Magino Project; and
- Establish a framework for responding effectively and efficiently to such an event/situation.

3.3 SCOPE OF THE ERSPC

The emergency response procedures and the personnel and department responsibilities presented in this Plan apply to any emergencies involving human and ecological health, health and safety, environmental and reputation that may develop at the Project site, or, when travelling to/from the Project site to the nearest communities.

3.4 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER MANAGEMENT PLANS

Other management plans that support this Emergency Response and Spill Prevention/Contingency Plan include:

- Health and Safety Management Plan;
- Hazardous Material Management Plan;
- Waste Management Plan; and
- Explosives Management Plan.

3.5 UPDATE OF THE ERSPC

The ERSPC will be updated as required following management reviews, drills, incident investigations, regulatory changes, or other Project-related changes.

SECTION 4.0 – GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS FOR ERSPC

Crisis Management Team	Senior Management Team based in Corporate Office responsible for coordination and support of the site response and communication with external stakeholders during a crisis or emergency.
<i>Code 1</i>	A “Code 1” announcement signifies that an emergency exists, requiring activation of the Emergency Response and Spill Contingency Plan
Emergency	A sudden, urgent, usually unexpected occurrence or occasion requiring immediate action
Emergency Response Command Centre	ERCC - designated location where the Emergency Response Team members gather and coordinate the response to emergency situations
Emergency Response Coordinator	The Emergency Response Coordinator is the Site Operations Manager or his designate. He / She has the overall responsibility, control and coordination of the emergency response. Prodigy Operations Manager or designate
Emergency Response Management Team	Supporting Prodigy Department Heads or designates such as Safety, Environment, Exploration etc.
Incident Commander	The Incident Commander is the mine rescue/emergency response team supervisor or his designate. He / She is responsible for the management of incident activities at the site of the emergency and is in direct control of response.
Emergency Response Resources	Personnel from internal disciplines, such as health & safety environment, security, maintenance, and site services.
Incident	An unplanned event that can or does result in ill health, injury, property damage or loss, adverse environmental impact, or business interruption.
Muster Station	A designated gathering area for identifying and recording all occupants/evacuees present during an emergency and ensuring their safety until the emergency has ended.
Muster Station Coordinator	A designated individual appointed to identify and record all occupants/evacuees present in the Muster Station during an emergency and communicating any discrepancies to the Emergency Response Coordinator

ACRONYMS

CMT	Crisis Management Team
EPCM	Engineering, Procurement, Construction Management
ER	Emergency Response
ERCC	Emergency Response Command Centre
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
ERMT	Emergency Response Management Team
ERP	Emergency Response and Spill Contingency Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
IC	Incident Commander

SECTION 5.0 – EMERGENCY PERSONNEL CONTACT INFORMATION

Table 1: Emergency Personnel Contact Information

Role	Primary	First Back Up	Secondary Back-Up
Emergency Response Coordinator			
Primary Phone:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Alternate Phone:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Email:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Incident Commander	Shift Emergency Response Supervisor	Safety Superintendent	
Primary Phone:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Alternate Phone:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Email:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Environmental Superintendent			
Primary Phone:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Alternate Phone:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Email:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Safety Superintendent			
Primary Phone:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Alternate Phone:	TBD	TBD	TBD
Email:	TBD	TBD	TBD

Note: Contact information will be updated prior to Site Development work. It will be provided to all relevant stakeholders.

SECTION 6.0 – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 MAGINO SITE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Figure 1: Magino Site Organizational Chart

(To be completed prior to site mobilization)

6.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The initial stage of any emergency is critical. An effective and timely response is essential to prevent an emergency from escalating to a higher level. Therefore, all personnel must be fully aware of their individual duties and responsibilities as they are presented in this plan.

Personnel identified as having key roles in effective emergency response include the Emergency Response Supervisor, Emergency Response Team, the Emergency Response Coordinator, Security personnel, ER Management Team and trained medical response professionals.

Specific responsibilities and duties inherent to personnel involved in emergency response are outlined below.

6.2.1 Incident Commander/Emergency Response Supervisor

The Emergency Response Supervisor (ER Supervisor or Incident Commander) is the site lead administrator for the ERT, responsible for ensuring the necessary emergency response equipment and adequate level of training for ERT members. The ER Supervisor directs the ERT at the scene as ERT Leader. In the absence of the ER Supervisor, a senior team member will be designated as ERT Leader. The following duties are performed by the ER Supervisor/ERT Leader.

6.2.1.1 Duties during an emergency

Upon being notified of an emergency, the Emergency Response Team Supervisor will:

- Immediately report to the Emergency Response Room and brief team members;
- Report to the scene of the emergency;
- Take charge of the scene;
- Evaluate the details of the emergency as presented by the first person on-scene. Assess the immediate situation, confirm the level of emergency and notify the ER Coordinator;
- Maintain contact with the ERCC and provide support in coordination of the response;
- Request internal/external resources as required;
- Advise ERT on aspects of internal/external support as they are received; and
- Obtain results of muster station head counts and direct the team accordingly to ensure full evacuation.

6.2.1.2 Duties Post Emergency

Account for all MRT members:

- Announce the 'all clear' to ER Coordinator when the emergency has ended;
- Inform external resources that the emergency has ended (if external resources were mobilized during the emergency);
- Lead the emergency debriefing session;
- Ensure that all ERT equipment is returned to original order and/or replaced to ensure future rapid response;
- Develop a written log of events indicating instructions given, action taken and outcomes achieved;
- Assist with ongoing investigation; and
- Prepare a written report on response activities.

6.2.2 Emergency Response Coordinator – (ERC)

The ERC, or a designate if absent, will be the Operations Manager.

6.2.2.1 Duties during an Emergency

- The Site Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) will ensure coordination of ERT support systems from the ERCC;
- Upon being notified of a Level II or III emergency by the Incident Commander, the ER Coordinator will initiate activities in the ERCC and assess the situation based on current information from the Incident Commander;
- Activate the ERCC system and escalate according to severity of incident;
- The ER Coordinator will coordinate all activities in the ERCC. In the event the ER Coordinator leaves the ERCC, the ER Coordinator will designate an individual to coordinate the ERCC, notifying the Incident Commander and Security;
- Ensure that the appropriate area manager/s has been notified;
- Provide internal notification as applicable based on the level of emergency;
- Notify the Crisis Management Team representative for level two or three emergencies;
- Provide instruction to ensure that appropriate External Resources are notified;
- Receive information from the Incident Commander and ensure appropriate resources are made available; and
- Ensure ERP Log Keeper remains in the ERCC for the duration of the emergency, and maintain a log of all events, actions and outcomes in ER System.

6.2.2.2 Duties Post Emergency

- Notify Corporate Response Team of the "all clear";
- Ensure the coordination and establishment of an emergency debriefing session;
- Review ERCC incident log and post response incident report;
- Post incident debrief with Incident Commander;
- Provide necessary information to Public Relations for a media statement release if required;
- Complete a report on the events surrounding the incident;
- Coordinate collection of all incident notes, reports, statements and log of events; and
- End the event in the ER System.

6.2.3 Security

Security personnel or their designate are key in an emergency response in that they will receive

an initial notification of an emergency and provide first communications to essential personnel.

6.2.3.1 Duties during an Emergency

- Receive initial emergency call and document vital information used to plan response;
- All logged information will be given to the ER Coordinator;
- Provide appropriate notification of the ER team members, ER Coordinator and medical response personnel;
- If evacuation is necessary, notify all campsite personnel of emergency evacuation;
- If safe to do so enhance evacuation by sweeping through dorm wings knocking on doors, if smoke, fire or other hazards are identified immediately confirm location to Incident Commander and retreat to safe area;
- For accommodations emergencies, ensure that all evacuated personnel are directed to the muster station;
- Security will report muster and evacuation status to the Incident Commander and await further instruction;
- Provide traffic and crowd control at scene as directed by the Incident Commander.
- Assist in controlling access to the emergency area;
- Maintain open radio communication (via radio or telephone intercom system);
- Keep a written record of events throughout incident;
- Assist in the coordination of support and internal services as directed by the ER Coordinator; and
- Document all actions, decisions and communications.

6.2.3.2 Duties Post Emergency

- Relay notification of 'all clear' order when directed by Incident Commander;
- Provide a summary of all documentation to the Incident Commander and ER Coordinator;
- Maintain Security of the scene as directed by the ER Coordinator or Incident Commander;
- Direct all off-site inquiries regarding the emergency to the ER Coordinator or designate; and
- Participate in a debriefing session for the emergency response.

6.2.4 Department Heads – (Emergency Response Management Team)

6.2.4.1 Duties during an Emergency

- For Level II and III emergencies contact the ER Coordinator and report to the ERCC;
- Work closely with the ER Coordinator to determine appropriate response strategy for their respective work area;
- If acting Operations Manager, carry out role of ER Coordinator;
- Provide support for the requirement of additional supplies and resources as requested by the ER Coordinator;
- Contact departmental resources via radio as required during the emergency response;
- Confirm that effective evacuation of the work area occurred; and
- Confirm that the shift supervisor has contacted the Incident Commander.

6.2.4.2 Duties Post Emergency

- Participate in an emergency debriefing session;

- Ensure that the incident investigation is recorded in the corporate internal incident reporting system;
- Review recommendations from the accident/incident investigation; and
- Ensure follow up on remedial action to prevent or mitigate possibility of reoccurrence of emergency.

6.2.5 Front-Line Supervisors

6.2.5.1 Duties during an Emergency

- Ensure evacuation or stand down of their work area;
- Assist to ensure accountability of evacuees at muster station;
- Activate pre-investigate alarms if in work structure without harm to self, activate “Code 1” if necessary;
- Report to Incident Commander (Ch. 1) and identify self and location, acting as a direct resource to the Incident Commander;
- Ensure restricted access allowing only authorized personnel; and
- Direct the isolation, de-energizing and lock-out of systems if required.

6.2.5.2 Duties Post Emergency

- Confirm that work area is safe to return to after an “all clear” has been called by the Incident Commander;
- Ensure that area of incident is secure until all investigations are completed by SH&E department;
- Participate in an emergency debriefing session; and
- Ensure that the incident investigation is completed and recorded in Prodigy internal incident reporting system.

6.2.6 Environment Superintendent

6.2.6.1 Duties during Emergency

- For Level II and III emergencies contact the ER Coordinator and report to the ERCC;
- At the order of the ER Coordinator, notify the required external agencies;
- Provide support for the requirement of additional supplies and resources as requested by the ER Coordinator;
- Contact departmental resources via radio as required during the emergency response; and
- Document all actions and decisions.

6.2.6.2 Duties Post-Emergency

- Participate in post-emergency debriefing;
- Assist in the accident/incident investigation process;
- Complete Government Agencies notification process; and
- Ensure that all involved departments complete reporting process.

6.2.7 Safety Coordinator

6.2.7.1 Duties during Emergency

- For Level II and III emergencies contact the ER Coordinator;
- Respond to the scene and make direct contact with the Incident Commander;
- Establish perimeters around the area of the emergency and direct appropriate resource personnel responsible for traffic flow;
- Assist with identifying and assessment of potential hazards of the ERT response and notify the Incident Commander;
- Ensure appropriate personal protective equipment for involved non ERT personnel; and
- Note pertinent information that may be relative to the investigation.

6.2.7.2 Duties Post-Emergency

- Secure the area with red "DANGER" tape and sufficient tags. Post guards if necessary;
- Participate in post-emergency debriefing; and
- Assist in the accident/incident investigation and complete report.

6.2.8 Emergency Medical Personnel

- Respond to all Code 1's as directed by the Incident Commander;
- Responsible for all decisions of medical-related situations on site;
- Act as team leader to the ERT during medical emergencies;
- Responsible for assessing, administering and delegating emergency medical care;
- Advise the Incident Commander of the number and condition of ill/injured personnel;
- Advise the ER Coordinator of off-site resources required and liaise with such agencies;
- Maintain a log of events, actions and outcomes; and
- Participate in an emergency debriefing session.

6.2.9 Environmental Coordinator

In the event of an environmental incident involving accidental release of a hazardous substance, the Environmental Coordinator shall liaise with the Incident Commander to direct environmental response efforts once the scene has been assessed by the Incident Commander and all medical and/or fire emergencies are under control.

The Environmental Coordinator will:

- Proceed immediately to the scene of the incident;
- Initiate external environmental emergency response resources as required;
- Coordinate internal resources during spill clean-up;
- Request additional resources through the Incident Commander as necessary;
- Secure the area with red "DANGER" tape and sufficient tags. Post guards if necessary;
- Participate in post-emergency debriefing;
- Maintain contact with regulatory bodies as required; and
- Maintain a log of events, actions, and outcomes.

6.2.10 Muster Captain

During evacuation of any area that is designated to evacuate the Trainer will assume the role of Muster Captain. The Muster Captain will:

6.2.10.1 Duties during Emergency

- Ensure up to date Muster List is in place daily;
- Coordinate a head count to ensure that all campsite personnel have mustered to the appropriate muster station;
- Direct evacuees to designated areas;
- Distribute crew lists to department supervisors;
- Receive, log then relay missing person's name, room number, or work area to security;
- Log time of events at muster station; and
- Communicate with security on channel 3.

6.2.10.2 Duties Post-Emergency

- Notify evacuees once the "all clear" has been called to return to work or accommodations;
- Return completed muster list to Incident Commander; and
- Confirm security replaces muster list.

6.2.11 Employees

Employees perform an integral part of emergency response because often they are the first to witness an incident and provide initial reporting that an emergency has occurred.

Any person involved in, or witnessing an incident should follow the emergency notification procedure and immediately initiate a required emergency response. Duties include:

- As first person on the scene and after notifying that an incident has occurred, attempt to provide as much information as possible to assist in the initial response (e.g. type of incident, number of people injured and location);
- Assess and attempt to control the scene only as can be done without causing self-harm or harm to others;
- Upon hearing a site fire alarm, proceed to the designated muster area and await instruction from security personnel; and
- Cooperate with instruction and assist only when requested.

6.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING

Training programs designed to ensure the continued competence in proper emergency response skills, and competence in conducting the procedures established by this plan on a continuing basis.

6.3.1 Responsibility

Development and implementation of emergency response training is the responsibility of the emergency response supervisor with the assistance and input from all departments.

6.3.2 Emergency Response Training

The Emergency Response Team will participate in training and emergency response exercises to ensure that all members are trained in equipment use and emergency response methods. The Emergency Response Team members will also be trained in emergency identification and currently accepted response action techniques. The course content is to be based on identified task requirements and specialised hazards that may be associated with emergency situations. Basic requirements for training individuals for emergency response include the following:

Key Personnel training requirements:

- Emergency chain-of-command;
- Evacuation procedures;
- Worker health and safety during emergency interventions;
- Fire safety and response;
- Hazardous Material Safe-Handling;
- Water based rescue;
- High angle rescue;
- Search and Rescue (SAR);
- Communication methods and signals;
- Emergency equipment and use;
- Offsite support and use;
- First Aid;
- Surface Mine Rescue; and
- Spills.

ERC and Department training requirements:

- Emergency response plan execution training.

Heads of Department training requirements:

- Emergency chain-of-command.

Employees will undergo formal safety and emergency response training. The training will identify site-specific hazards and hazards associated with the project in general. The training will also review standard operating procedures, use of personal protective equipment, signalling an emergency, evacuation routes and muster locations, reporting and notification protocol, and other general safety procedures.

6.3.3 Spill Response Training

Members of the Emergency Response Team receive frequent training regarding a variety of incident scenarios and response techniques applicable at the Magino site. This training includes response to fire, explosive or toxic incidents, including spill of materials that could result in these conditions.

As part of site orientation and ongoing awareness training, all site personnel are informed that any spill of fuel or other hazardous liquids or solids, whatever the extent, has to be reported to their immediate supervisor.

6.3.4 Drills and Exercises

While drills and exercises can be used for training purposes, their primary function for this plan is to provide the means of testing the adequacy of the plan and the level of readiness of response personnel.

The Emergency Response Supervisor is responsible for coordinating the development of and assisting in conducting drills and exercises. The following types of drills and exercises are to be used:

- Tabletop Exercises involve presenting to key emergency personnel a simulated emergency in an informal setting to elicit constructive discussion as the participants examine and resolve problems based on the plan;
- Functional Drills are practical exercises designed to test the capability of personnel to perform a specific function (i.e. communications, first aid, and rescue); and
- Full-Scale Exercises are intended to evaluate the operational capability of the Company's emergency organization and the adequacy of this plan.

6.3.4.1 Drill Frequency

Table-top exercises are to be conducted after initial implementation of this plan and after any major revisions of this plan or changes to key personnel.

Functional drills for various emergency aspects are to be conducted at least annually with both shift rotations and this includes Emergency Response Team drills (i.e. mine rescue, etc.).

6.3.4.2 Preparation

Preparations for a drill or exercise will vary depending on the type and scope involved, however the planning should include:

- Planning, reviewing and identifying possible problem areas;
- Establishing objectives;
- Identifying resources to be involved including personnel;
- Developing exercise scenarios, a major sequence of events list, and expected action checklists; and
- Assigning and training controllers and evacuators.

The scenarios used will be realistic and based upon current operating conditions. The primary event (fire, spill, etc.) is to be determined based on the objective of the exercise, and in accordance with regulatory requirements.

A sequence of major events list is to be developed to help simulate an actual emergency incident. Generally, conditions for exercises should simulate, as closely as possible, actual emergency situations.

6.3.4.3 Debrief

The correct responses for each major event should be determined to assist with controllers and evaluators in subsequent debriefs and critiques. Results of drills and exercises are to be reviewed by the participants, evaluators and the Emergency Response Coordinator personnel to identify problem areas such as deficiencies in the plan, training, personnel or equipment. Debriefing will commence immediately after the incident has been resolved.

The Emergency Response Coordinator will prepare a report including details of his debrief and submit it to the Managers of Health, Safety & Environment. The Safety and/or Environmental Superintendent will compile an overall report which will include the following:

- A summary of the exercise, including a review of the purpose, objectives and scenario used;
- A summary of the major discrepancies/deficiencies;
- Recommendations and corrective measures; and

- A proposed schedule for the completion of these corrective measures.

These reports and recommendations will then be evaluated by the Corporate Health, Safety, and Environment Managers for a decision on the merits of all recommendations.

6.3.4.4 Communication Training

The types of communications for which members of the team will participate include the following:

- Formal written correspondence and meetings with stakeholders;
- Site visits by community representatives;
- Design, construction and planning meetings;
- Field inspections and monitoring reports disseminated by the Health Safety and Environment Departments;
- Electronic communications;
- Tailgate/toolbox meetings;
- Formal written correspondence and meetings with government regulatory bodies; and
- Formal environmental awareness training.

Communications will be appropriately recorded and filed for future reference. Where appropriate, copies of communications are forwarded to the ER Coordinator and Vice President, Sustainable Development, Health, Safety & Environment.

6.3.5 Record keeping and Documentation Related to Training

All training and testing is documented by the HS&E and Training Department. Frequency of training is established by The Emergency Response (ER) Coordinator.

Training content is to be reviewed annually by The Emergency Response Coordinator and modified as necessary to ensure that training adequately reflects changes in hazards and conditions, and complies with license and regulatory requirements.

6.4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE FACILITIES, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

To ensure an effective response to emergency situations, adequate quantities and types of supplies and equipment are to be maintained on site for use by the Emergency Response Coordinator and others.

Responsibility for maintaining project, supplies and equipment in a ready state and for determining the adequacy of equipment is assigned to the Emergency Response Supervisor.

An inspection of specific emergency equipment is performed regularly by the Emergency Response Supervisor in accordance with a designated schedule and the records of these inspections will be kept on file at the Emergency Response Coordinator Center.

Life support equipment (i.e. self-contained breathing apparatus) is to be tested in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to ensure its reliability, and records of all tests are to be maintained by The Emergency Response Supervisor.

All items with a limited shelf life or items such as sterile first aid supplies should be replaced as required, this would also relate to items expended during an emergency or exercise. Damaged or

spoiled items should be immediately replaced.

A list of vendors capable of providing immediate emergency re-supply of items expended during sustained operations is to be maintained by emergency response supervisor and shall be responsible for stocking the Control Centre with all required equipment, including:

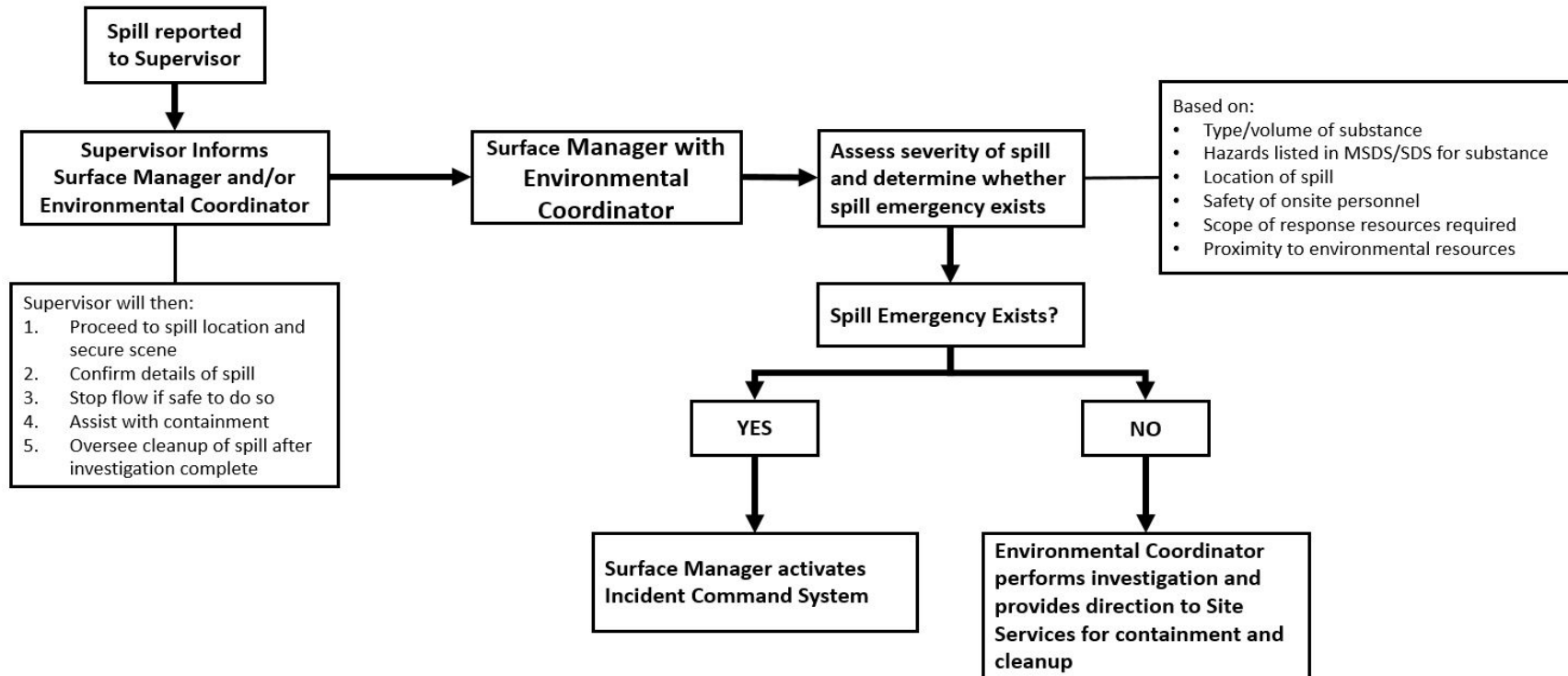
- Stationery;
- Telephone connections;
- Whiteboards; and
- PC connections.

6.5 SPILL RESPONSE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

A spill does not necessarily translate into an emergency. Refer to Section 5 for Emergency Level definition and Spill Level Classification.

All spills must be reported to Prodigy Management.

Figure 2: Spill Response Organizational Structure



SECTION 7.0 – GENERAL RESPONSE TO EMERGENCIES

7.1 LEVELS OF EMERGENCY

Site Operations has adopted a classification system that includes three levels of emergencies. Each level of emergency requires varying degrees of response, effort and support. The impact on normal business operations will also differ as will the requirements for investigation and reporting. The three levels are outlined in the following sections. Similarly, for spills there are three response levels for spills based on the size and nature of the spill. This is also outlined below.

7.1.1 Level I (Low):

A Level I incident is defined as an incident where any or all of the following has occurred:

- Minor personal injury.
- Minor accidental release of a deleterious substance with:
 - No threat to public safety; and/or
 - Negligible environmental impact
- No impact on reputation.
- Report to government after the fact.

7.1.2 Level II (Medium):

A Level II emergency is defined as an incident where any or all of the following has occurred:

- Potential modified work or lost time injury.
- Major accidental release of a deleterious substance with:
 - Some threat to public safety; and/or
 - Moderate environmental impact.
- Minor fire.
- Local impact on reputation.
- Local/regional media interest/coverage.
- Government involvement.
- Activation of ERCC required by Emergency Response Coordinator.

7.1.3 Level III: (High)

A Level III emergency is defined as an incident where any or all of the following has occurred:

- Uncontrolled hazard which:
 - Jeopardizes project personnel safety; and/or
 - Jeopardizes public safety; and/or
 - Significant environmental impacts.
- Major Fire or uncontrolled explosion.
- Negative impact on reputation.
- National/international media.
- Activation of ERCC required by Emergency Response Coordinator.

7.2 SPILL LEVEL CLASSIFICATION

Figure 3: Spill Level Classification

<i>SPILL RESPONSE LEVELS</i>			
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
Explosives	< 100 kg	100 - 500 kg	> 500 kg
Diesel	< 1000 L	1,000 L to 10,000 L	> 10,000 L
Other Hydrocarbon	< 1000 L	1,000 L to 10,000 L	> 10,000 L
Hazardous Materials	< 1000 L	1,000 L to 10,000 L	> 10,000 L

7.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMAND CENTRE

The Emergency Response Command Centre (ERCC) functions to provide a place for the coordination and direction of mitigation response efforts during an emergency. The Project Site Office complex will be the primary ERCC. An alternate ERCC location will be identified once the facility is constructed. This alternate location will have a copy of this plan and associated equipment available for use. As each person enters the ERCC to carry out ER duties, they must sign the attendance form (Appendix D).

The ERCC will be established for an emergency as deemed necessary by the ER Coordinator. The ERMT personnel will assemble at the ERCC. The primary and alternate ERCC shall be equipped with suitable communications equipment including telephone, radio communication, and teleconferencing.

7.4 ERCC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The ERCC will have all the necessary tools for organizing response to an emergency including: dispatching internal/external emergency services, directing strategic deployment of emergency resources and equipment, monitoring response efforts and establishing critical communications with the Corporate Office.

The ERCC shall contain:

- The most current version of the ERP;
- Log book;
- Emergency site maps and plans;
- Site resources equipment list;
- Emergency contact information;
- Communications recording forms;
- ERCC attendance forms;
- 2-way radio communication (base station or handheld);
- Satellite Phone System;
- Backup VOIP phone system; and
- Network Connections.

7.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

The Emergency Response Team will be structured from a worker volunteer base at site. With different work schedules, it will be necessary to have enough team members to maintain sufficient numbers of responders at site at all times.

Recruitment of volunteer ERT members will be an informal process through general solicitation of interest. However, to build an adequate level of team competency, solicitations will indicate a preference for volunteers that have had previous exposure to mine rescue and/or training in some aspect of emergency response.

7.6 EQUIPMENT AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Equipment required to prevent or minimize the effects of an emergency are identified during detailed project design and provided at the Project facilities. A list of available Personal Protective Equipment, clean up material, medical supply, etc. is also provided when specific project requirements are identified.

To prevent spills and to provide adequate response in case of spill events, Prodigy maintains the appropriate type and quantity of response equipment and materials onsite. The company will also put in place reasonable security measures.

Spill kits are strategically placed primarily in areas of fuel handling to facilitate immediate first response in the event of a hydrocarbon release to land. Appendix C provides a list of the different spill kits and their contents (as purchased) that are available onsite. Appendix C also indicates their relative locations on site.

Over the course of operations, when materials in spill kits have been utilized, replacement materials may differ from that originally present in kits. Substituted spill kit materials will be of sufficient quality and quantity as appropriate to their locations and potential use.

In addition to the spill response material, a variety of mobile heavy equipment including excavators, front end loaders, bull-dozers and haul trucks will be available to aid in spill response and recovery efforts.

7.7 COMMUNICATION

Effective communication systems are critical to the success of emergency responses. Personnel involved, from first person on scene to the ER Coordinator, rely on the ability to quickly relay accurate information.

Communications available at the Project site during an emergency are listed below.

- Hand-held radio communication;
- Telephone;
- Satellite Phone;
- Alarm systems; and
- Internet.

7.7.1 Hand-Held Radio Communication

During an emergency, the primary communications link between all emergency response personnel is through radio communication. ERT members will be issued radios. Additionally, other individuals involved in emergency response will also carry hand-held radios as part of their regular work requirement.

During an emergency, radio communications should be kept to a minimum. If radio silence is requested on other channels, Security personnel, upon receiving instruction by the ER Coordinator or Incident Commander, will announce this. This ensures open and free communications among personnel involved in the actual response. For example, if resources have to be requested on any channel other than the designated emergency channel, then this request will be unaffected by other unnecessary conversation.

Additionally, only authorized persons are permitted to release the following information:

- Names of third parties who may have been involved in the incident;
- Identification of fatalities or injured personnel;
- Cause of the incident and liability; and
- Statements that may infer negligence.

Channel 1 and Channel 2 have been designated as Emergency Response Channels. Channel 1 is designed to be used to announce an emergency by any employee and is also used by ER Team and other personnel involved in assisting the coordination of the response. Emergency Channel 2 is a private ER Team channel that is accessible only by ERT members, Security and Medical personnel.

During an emergency, other site radio channels may be used to:

- Locate ER personnel;
- Obtain additional internal resources;
- Notify of Emergency;
- Evacuation of employees from work areas; and
- Maintain communications with aircraft/ vessels.

7.7.2 Telephone Communication

During an emergency, telephone communications will be used to:

- Notify internal personnel and resources; and
- Notify external personnel and resources.

To supplement radio communications, the site telephone system may be used to alert site personnel during an emergency response.

Communication links with Corporate Office may also be required during some emergency situations. Constant communications links will be established by telephone where offsite assistance is required.

7.7.3 Communication during Emergency

During emergency, the Emergency Command Centre will be contacted immediately. Information will be transmitted from the Emergency Command Centre to other project facilities. The Emergency Command Centre will be manned 24 hours a day by onsite personnel and will be equipped to handle all radio and telecommunications in the case of an emergency. Project facilities will be equipped with a phone system that will be capable of wide range communication when required. In the event of an emergency, there will be prompt notification of appropriate individuals including the Operations Manager, the Corporate Crisis Management Center, the Emergency Response Management Team and the Emergency Response Team.

7.7.4 Communication with the Public

Only Senior Management authorized in the Crisis Management Plan shall provide external communication to the public during emergencies.

Residents, community leaders, other stakeholders, and non-governmental agencies will be contacted as appropriate. The designated officer(s) will coordinate dissemination of information to the media whenever necessary. Provision will also be made to inform family members of those involved in an emergency, if warranted.

7.8 GENERAL EVACUATION PROCEDURES

All employees will be instructed about emergency evacuation procedures during site orientation. Muster location maps showing evacuation routes will be posted at conspicuous places at the site including working areas, facilities and notice boards. A muster list will be prepared and posted with the muster map (see Appendix A). The list will provide information about emergency signals, instruction for operating emergency alarm systems, and the responsibilities of personnel. The list will be updated periodically to address current emergency response needs.

In an emergency, employees will proceed to the primary muster area for a head count. They will stay at this location, at the discretion of the Muster Station Coordinator, until told to move to a secondary muster, or another location, or be evacuated.

SECTION 8.0 – RESPONSE ACTIONS TO EMERGENCIES

For an emergency response to occur, notification has to reach the Emergency Response Team. This initial notification should occur quickly and provide essential information. Most often, the First Person On-Scene is the individual that provides this information.

An individual involved in, or witnessing, as First Person On-Scene, shall make every effort to quickly initiate the emergency “Code 1” notification procedure. Appendix E contains the Emergency Response Plan Activation Flowchart.

Security, upon hearing/receiving the initial call shall record as much information as possible to ensure the proper notification is given to the Emergency Response Team.

8.1 INITIAL RESPONSE

Project personnel working at a site or at a facility may be the first to encounter an emergency and will be expected to initiate a response action. In such an emergency, general response procedures will be followed before any other activities. The general procedures include the following:

- Avoid danger to yourself, others, and the environment;
- Communicate with individuals in the vicinity of the emergency to preliminarily assess their condition;
- Assess the size and severity of the emergency (i.e. minor or major emergency);
- Initiate Emergency Response notification in the event of a Level II or Level III incident;
- Prevent further health or environmental effects, loss of material or damage to equipment, if this can be done safely; and
- Ensure the safety of personnel and evacuate to a temporary safe location, if necessary.

8.2 RESPONSE ACTION

Response actions are considered briefly for the following potential general emergency situations:

- Necessities of life;
- Personnel Issues;
- Natural environment-related Issues; and
- Operational incidents.

A **Level I incident** could be an emergency that does not interrupt site operations, is not life-threatening, and does not result in any environmental impact. In the event of a minor incident, onsite resources will be required to remedy the situation. Evacuation or offsite resources will not be necessary, and response can be coordinated by area management. Level 1 incident shall be communicated and described in the Incident Reporting Protocol.

A **Level II or Level III incident** is an emergency that requires an interruption to site operations. The incident may be life-threatening and could involve substantial environmental or property damage. Such an emergency may require offsite resources for an effective response. Serious injuries or environmental spills will be assessed by the Emergency Response Coordinator in consultation with the ER Management Team. A decision will be made whether on- or offsite resources will be needed to remedy the situation.

In the event that multiple incidents occur simultaneously at the same location, their cumulative effects will be exponentially greater than the effect of any singular incident or emergency. Prodigy will be prepared to handle minor incidents, or a combination of a major and a minor incident, with effective response plans and training in place. The site will be equipped with adequate spill response equipment and trained teams. In the event of multiple major incidents at the same location, severity will be assessed by the ER Coordinator and if necessary offsite resources will be called in for an effective response.

8.3 END OF EMERGENCY

Activation of the ERT occurs when an emergency has been declared through the announcement of a Code 1, as indicated in the emergency response activation procedure. However, declaring a stand-down and denoting the end of an emergency is left to the discretion of the Incident Commander/ER Supervisor, in consultation with the ER Coordinator. In determining when an emergency has ended consideration will be given for the following:

- Stability of the affected area;
- Requirement for further action by the ERT or assisting external resources; and
- Potential risk of further injury or damage to people, property or the environment.

Through detailed assessment of the emergency response efforts, the area affected, and affected people and/or property the ER Coordinator and Incident Commander may determine that there are no existing circumstances that present potential risk for further injury or property damage if the normal course of activities resumes.

8.4 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

The detailed management and response to emergencies and potential critical incidents is identified in Section 4 and response to spill incidents in Section 7. Each of these detailed responses includes the following information:

- The main “threats” associated with the incident;
- How the incident may be reported (aside from emergency telephone/ radio call);
- Alarms or methods to alert persons of an emergency;
- The management response required (i.e. who should be notified, what action should be taken);
- Any special instructions; and
- Possible contacts for specialist advice.

These should be used as a guide only and are not “all inclusive”. That is, there may be additional response steps or the steps may be in a different order of execution, depending on the circumstances of the individual emergency.

8.5 PERSONNEL ISSUES

8.5.1 Medical Emergencies

The Company is committed to having an on-site medical facility staffed by a registered nurse or certified paramedic to attend to any injury that workers might experience on-site, and is further committed to providing medi-vac services as may be required from the Mine Site.

8.5.1.1 Serious Injury

In the event of an incident involving personal injury, the degree of treatment and response will depend on the severity of the occurrence. However, in the event of an emergency involving personal injury, the following general actions will be initiated.

- Assessment of the emergency. Ensure personal safety and the safety of people near the emergency location;
- Identify yourself to the injured person(s) and attempt first aid only if safe to do so;
- Activate a Code 1, stating your Name, Nature and Location of the incident;
- Obtain names of all witnesses to the incident and any pertinent information required for investigation purposes; and
- All material and equipment involved in the incident is to remain untouched until cleared for use by the Incident Commander or Safety Superintendent.

In the event of medical or related emergencies, any person who discovers someone injured will implement initial response (see Section 3.1), and identify back-up assistance. Preferably the dedicated onsite medical professionals or the Emergency Response team will respond.

The onsite medical professionals will implement their protocols to address medical emergencies, providing further care, coordinating uninjured personnel to assist in the response, and arranging transfer to other health care facilities in adjacent hamlets as necessary.

If the victim(s) will require facilities and services beyond that which can be given onsite, the victim(s) could be evacuated from site to receive further medical treatment. The ER Coordinator or designate will make the necessary arrangements as directed by the onsite medical professional. Information required to initiate a medical evacuation will include: name, location and contact information of caller and patient; family or relative information, patient's medical information; and, receiving hospital information.

8.5.1.2 Fatality

In case of a fatal incident, the following procedures will be carried out:

- Assessment of the emergency. Ensure personal safety and the safety of people near the emergency location;
- Shut down/turn off any equipment/machinery that may cause additional safety hazard;
- The first person on-scene activates a Code 1, stating your Name, Nature and Location of the incident;
- Once identified as a scene of a fatal accident/incident, the ERT will secure all material and equipment involved at the scene to preserve evidence until required investigations are complete and cleared by all regulatory agencies;
- External services such as the local OPP detachment and the hospital shall be contacted as required by the ER Coordinator;
- The ER Coordinator will be responsible for subsequent communication to the Corporate Office;
- Any reporting to the public or media regarding Emergency Response events or actions will be made directly by, or on authority, of the Corporate Office;
- Notification to next-of-kin shall be conducted under the direction of the Corporate Office; and

- Only the OPP is permitted to release the victim's name. This shall be done only after the employee's next-of-kin have been notified.

In the event of a fatality at a work site, the Company will exercise discretion for, offer counselling to, and consult with family and/or community members as well as meet all regulatory requirements for notification and scene preservation. Critical incident stress management services will be organized.

8.6 EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS

Extreme weather conditions nearly year-round are possible during any month of the year. They include:

- Extreme storm events causing closure of site access by roads (snow storm, ice storm, heavy rains causing wash out, or high winds);
- Foggy conditions reducing visibility;
- Flooding events;
- Forest fires; and
- Extreme cold in winter and extreme heat in summer.

Extreme weather conditions, by necessity, require the Project to develop health and safety plans tailored to these conditions. These extreme weather conditions will be considered emergencies when prolonged and affecting the safety of employees, equipment or facilities.

When prolonged extreme weather conditions such as cold or poor visibility present health and safety concerns, risk will be assessed and activities will be curtailed or modified, as appropriate. If heavy fog conditions, or smoky conditions (forest fires) persist, communications with the ER Coordinator or designate might be necessary to decide the course of action and whether travel or rescue is necessary. Work activities that are affected by severe winds, such as work at height, will be curtailed as appropriate.

Individuals travelling by vehicle between neighbouring communities and the Project site during the months of October and May are required to follow the directives providing the regional traffic advisory services.

8.7 OPERATIONAL INCIDENTS

All incidents, regardless of damage or injury, will be investigated and root cause determined so control measures might be instituted to prevent reoccurrence.

8.7.1 Slope and Stability Failures

Incidents relating to ground instability could involve:

- Open pit wall;
- Mine rock stockpiles slopes;
- Ore stockpiles slopes;
- TMF embankment; and
- Haul road and service roads embankment.

Slope stability failures could lead to injuries or damage to equipment or facilities. There will be a focus on incorporating geo-technical knowledge, adequate design and quality installation into all

project facilities.

The Company will carry out regular inspection of the critical embankment structures and slopes of the TMF and the MRMF and haulage roads. If a qualified professional believes there is a risk of geotechnical failure, proactive preventative measures will be taken to address the problem and ensure geotechnical stability of the area in question. In such emergencies, the ER Coordinator or designate will be notified so that necessary response action can be implemented.

A qualified professional will inspect the suspected area of failure and will ensure that the area is properly secured and isolated. The incident will be documented and appropriate mitigation and preventative programs developed to limit or minimize subsequent incidents and risks. In the event of an incident, pre-existing preventative measures will be reevaluated and updated/adjusted to ensure similar incidents do not occur in the future.

8.7.2 Pipeline Failures and Spills

A tailings spill resulting from a failure of the pipeline is not likely to cause serious harm to personnel or to the receiving environment. However, such a leak may lead to slope instability. Therefore, it is imperative that immediate action be taken once a pipeline leak has been detected.

The ore processing plant is constructed on a concrete containment pad designed to contain spills and overflows occurring within the plant. Material that is lost to the catchment pad is washed to sump pumps and recycled in the milling process.

From the mill, the tailings are pumped to the TMF, and TMF decant water is recycled. Failure of either of these pipelines will result in erosion and wash out. Such a spill can result in slope instability. Security/operation personnel will conduct visual inspections of the pipeline once per 12 hour-shift. Any leakage of the pipeline will be reported immediately to the shift supervisor.

Failure of the pipeline may also be identified by workers observing the line during their regular work duties. Anyone observing a leak in a pipeline must immediately call Security Personnel, who will in turn notify the Process Plant Control Room. The Process Plant Control Room operator will then contact the Process Plant Shift Supervisor on duty who will then take corrective action.

8.7.3 Catastrophic Failure of the TMF Embankment

Historical evidence indicates that tailing dam failure develops over long periods of time and evidence of an impending dam failure can be detected long before it occurs. During operation, the TMF is subject of regular inspections by competent geotechnical engineers. Anomalies in the embankment structures are identified and remedial action is carried out under a planned work program.

Should a catastrophic failure occur resulting from prolonged overtopping, excessive seepage through the foundation, or inflows through the embankment, activities on the Project site will be immediately stopped. All efforts of the ERT will focus on safety of people or workers near the dam break. Once the ERT is satisfied that there is no loss of life or severe injuries, efforts will focus on stopping access to the downstream path of the spill. Remedial action will be directed from the Corporate Office.

8.7.4 Fire and Explosions

A fire or explosion emergency is “any uncontained fire that requires an on-site response greater than an individual using a hand-held portable extinguisher”. All fires in critical areas where compressed gas, fuels, lubricants or explosives are in proximity are to be classified as an emergency.

In providing initial response to a fire/explosion emergency, the cause of the fire and remedial action necessary must be immediately identified and controlled by on-site personnel to prevent escalation of the hazard level, including the possibility of further injury and/or damage to the environment, structures or equipment.

In the event of a fire or explosion, the emergency response will involve:

- Assessing the situation and determining emergency response needs;
- Directing and ensuring evacuation, and accounting for all personnel;
- Identifying the requirement for additional internal resources such as heavy equipment, water truck, or others;
- Securing area to prevent unauthorized access and to protect equipment, facilities and records; and
- Taking other actions as required to control the emergency.

The site office complex at the Project will be located in critical support infrastructure and the most frequently occupied building at the project site. It is equipped with a fire alarm system including automatic smoke and heat detectors, fire hoses and manual fire pull stations. The fire alarm system is connected directly to a panel in the weather haven. Upon activation of a fire alarm, security personnel shall adhere to the following procedures presented in chronological order:

- Activate the full fire alarm for the office complex to activate the evacuation and muster of accommodations personnel;
- Call a Code 1 to alert the Emergency Response Team and medical response personnel via radio channel 1 & 2 that an alarm has sounded;
- Verify from the annunciator panel, the location of the alarm, and provide that information to the Emergency Response Team;
- Announce the fire emergency on all radio channels to all personnel;
- Assist with evacuation if necessary;
- Contact the muster station to ensure the roll call is being conducted;
- Inform Incident Commander of persons not accounted for at Muster Station and when all employees have been accounted for;
- Once the “all clear” has been issued by the Incident Commander, relay the message to the muster station; and
- Reset the local alarm panel at the scene of the alarm.

Upon receiving the ‘Code 1’ announcement from Security personnel, the Incident Commander shall:

- Determine the nature of the alarm at the activation location. Identify any signs of smoke or fire.

If there is no sign of fire or smoke:

- Check the smoke detectors and heat detectors to determine which one was activated.
- Activated smoke detectors will be indicated by a red light. Activated heat detectors will be dropped down from the mounting base;
- Report the location of the activated detector to Security personnel; and
- Silence the local alarm panel once the area is deemed safe to reoccupy.

If there are signs of fire or smoke:

- Immediately notify Security, who will in turn notify the ER Coordinator; and
- Ensure back-up resources are available as required by the Incident Commander.

Any scheduled burning onsite, such as incineration, will follow regulatory requirements and control procedures. Fire extinguishers will be stationed at work areas including shops, fuel farms and dispensing areas, kitchens, incinerators, generators, etc. Personnel will be evacuated from a site if a fire cannot be immediately controlled or if it may impact necessities of life or personnel issues. Trained onsite personnel will respond to fires using onsite equipment and notify regulatory authorities as needed. All on-site personnel will be trained in the use of fire extinguishers.

8.7.5 Vehicle and Equipment Incidents

Potential for vehicle incidents at the project site exist with activities such as:

- Passenger vehicle movement carrying people and freight throughout the Project site;
- Ore and mine rock haul from the open pit to the mill site or to the MRMF;
- Ore/waste load-haul-dump operations; and
- Heavy equipment travel and transport on access roads throughout the project site.

The potential risk of vehicle incident varies with diverse circumstances. These conditions may include:

- Road conditions (including dust, loose roadbed or unstable road shoulders, ice or snow cover);
- Mechanical failure in vehicle systems; and/or
- Operator error in judgment.

Where vehicle upset presents risk of injury and an environmental spill, preservation of life and health will be the priority.

In case of an incident involving vehicle and operator, the following steps will be taken after the emergency notification procedure has been initiated including:

- MRT will secure the scene;
- Assess the situation and determine if the vehicle is stable;
- If fuels are apparent (signs of leaks or odor), eliminate any ignition sources by turning off engines;
- If the vehicle is stable, determine if personnel can be immediately extricated from the vehicle without injury or immediate first aid;
- If the vehicle is unstable, the ERT must secure it with blocking for stability if required;

- If medical condition is unknown or serious, the ERT will extricate the individual under the direction and assistance of site medical personnel;
- Attempt to secure any leak or spill of hazardous substance that may be leaking from the vehicle (internal storage systems or cargo) and contain any spilled substance if possible; and
- Once the vehicle has been stabilized (may be under the direction of designated maintenance personnel) and person(s) extricated, begin spill recovery of accidentally released substances.

Incidents involving vehicles and other equipment will be reported to a supervisor as soon as possible to initiate the Emergency Response Plan. If a fuel spill has occurred, the Emergency and Spill Plan (see Section 7) will be initiated.

8.7.6 Explosives

An Explosives Management Plan is developed for the Project to address responses to incidents that may arise from transporting, handling and use, and storage of explosives and explosive components onsite.

8.7.7 Fuel Spills

A Spill Response Plan is developed specifically to address fuel and other hazardous materials land-based spills, releases or discharges at the Mine Site (refer to Section 7 of this document).

8.8 BOMB THREAT

A bomb threat is always considered an emergency and cannot be regarded as false until proven to be so. During operation, there will be a requirement to store large amounts of petroleum products, explosives, and hazardous chemicals. Any bomb threat will be considered real until gathered information confirms otherwise. If a bomb threat is received, primary responsibility for further action and investigation will rest with the OPP. Until OPP officers are available to offer on-site support, site personnel will strictly follow the following procedures.

8.8.1 Threat Received

When receiving a bomb threat, the person in receipt of the initial call or notification should adhere to the following protocol:

- Listen;
- Be calm and courteous;
- Do not interrupt the caller;
- Concentrate on recording the exact wording of the message; and
- Obtain as much information as possible.

8.8.2 When Caller Hangs Up

- Report all details of threat to immediate Supervisor; and
- Unless ordered to evacuate immediately, provide as many details as possible that may aid in further determining the origin/realism of the threat.

8.8.3 Roles and Responsibilities during Bomb Threat

Responsibilities during receipt of a bomb threat will focus on securing the safety of workers and minimizing potential damage to infrastructure. The conduct of site search and surveillance shall be the responsibility of the OPP and their supporting resources that have been highly trained in responses of this nature. Prior to site arrival of external resources, the primary action plan for the site will focus on minimizing risk of injury to site workers and damage to existing infrastructure including:

- Notify all site personnel to cease activity and report to the muster station. If the location of the bomb threat is known, immediately remove all personnel from the area;
- Secure fuel systems, equipment and other infrastructure that may have the potential to cause additional safety hazards; and
- Maintain contact with the OPP, providing period updates of site status. Ensure all instruction from the OPP are communicated and followed.

8.9 MULTIPLE EMERGENCIES

Multiple emergencies can occur either by coincidence or by one incident leading to or causing another. In the case of multiple emergencies, the guiding principles (Section 1.1) provide direction for appropriate response action. The Emergency Response Team will anticipate potential multiple incidents that could occur due to the occurrence of an emergency and be prepared to take actions as may be required. Sufficient resources will be available to address the potential for multiple emergencies. The Emergency Response Coordinator assisted by the ER Management Team will coordinate response actions.

SECTION 9.0 – SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A spill is defined as the discharge of a hazardous product out of its containment and into the environment. Potential hazards to humans, vegetation, water resources, fish and wildlife vary in severity, depending on several factors including nature of the material, quantity spilled, location and season. Diesel is the main product that may be spilled and therefore spill response procedures focus on this hazardous material. Other chemicals that may be spilled include explosives, reagents, anti-freeze and small quantities of lubricants and oils.

All site personnel are trained on the procedures to be followed to report a spill and initiate spill response. The first person to notice a spill takes the following steps:

1. Immediately warn other personnel working near the spill area;
2. Evacuate the area if the health and safety of personnel is threatened;
3. In the absence of danger, and before the spill response team arrives at the scene, take any safe and reasonable measure to stop, contain and identify the nature of the spill; and
4. Notify the Environmental Supervisor, who will initiate the spill response operations.

All spill response interventions carried out by the spill response team follow these general

procedures:

Source Control – Reduce or stop the flow of product without endangering anyone. This could involve very simple actions such as turning off a pump, closing a valve, or sealing a puncture hole with almost anything handy (e.g., a rag, piece of wood, tape), raising a leaky or discharging hose to a level higher than the product level inside the tank, or transferring fuel from leaking containers.

Control of Free Product – Prevent or limit the spread of the spilled material. Accumulate or concentrate spilled product in an area to facilitate recovery. Barriers positioned down-gradient of the spill will slow or stop the progression of the spill. Barriers can consist of absorbent booms, dykes, berms, or trenches (dug in the ground or the ice).

Protection – Evaluate the potential dangers of the spill in order to protect sensitive ecosystems and natural resources. Block or divert the spilled material away from sensitive receptors. This can also be achieved by using various types of barriers.

Clean up the Spill – Recover and containerize as much free product as possible. Recover and containerize/treat contaminated soil, water, and snow. Pressure-wash contaminated bedrock surfaces, shorelines, or ice and recover as much oily water as possible for containerization and/or treatment.

Report the Spill – Provide basic information such as date and time of the spill, type and amount of product discharged, photographic records, location and approximate size of the spill, actions already taken to stop and contain the spill, meteorological conditions and any perceived threat to human health or the environment. Reporting requirement forms are presented in Appendix D.

Response procedures specific to spills on land, water, snow and ice are presented in the following section. Procedures vary depending on the season. Spill response operations, techniques, equipment and materials are further detailed in the spill response training course manual.

9.1 FIRST RESPONDER

During the site orientation, every employee is informed that he/she is potentially a First Responder to any spill or unanticipated discharge event. Training provides a brief explanation of the actions expected of every First Responder and where to find the First Responder SOP (flow chart) which is included in the site spill kits. Spill response plans are also located in accessible locations on site.

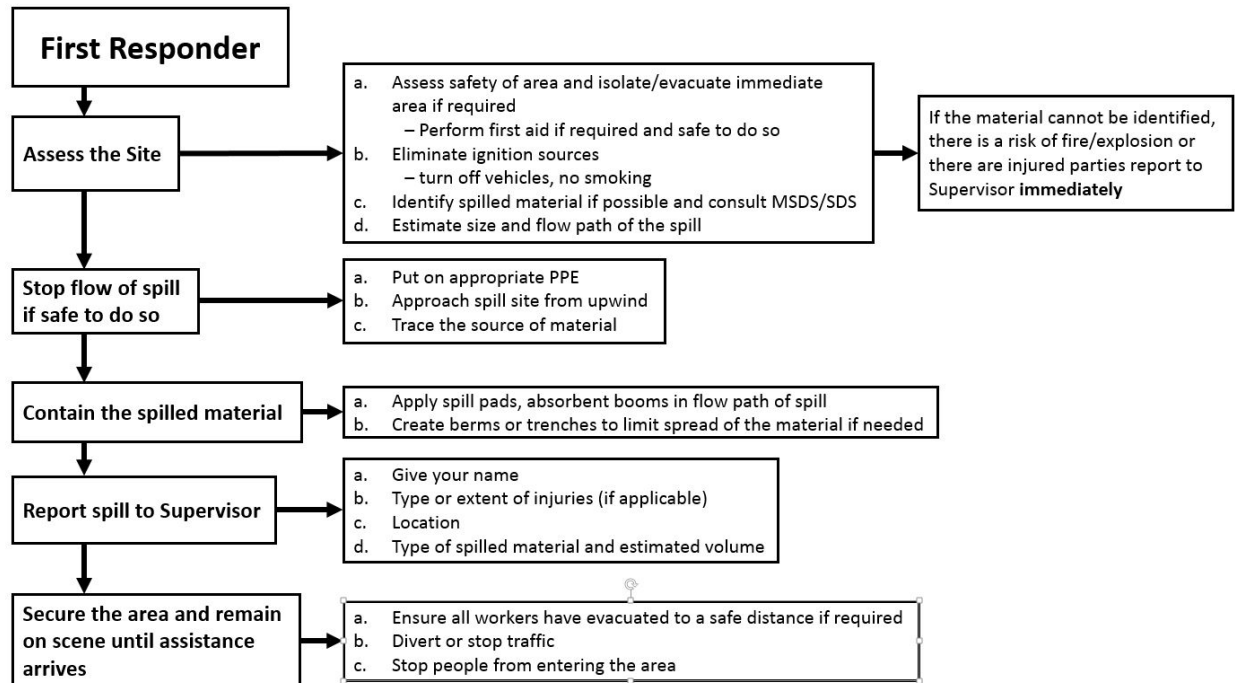
Supervisors provide task-specific training to workers using chemicals onsite which includes appropriate handling, storage, disposal, and where to find guidance on spill response for these chemicals. Workers are provided with information on spill response requirements and the locations of spill kits in their immediate work area. Spill response techniques are reviewed in departmental safety meetings by the Environmental Coordinator on a regular basis and lessons learned from spill investigations are communicated to all workers as corrective actions are developed.

More detailed training is provided to workers involved in fuel offloading activities, through specialty consultants if required. The instructional sessions include site safety, materials properties and strategies as well as tactics for containment and recovery in-facility, on land (brief) and on water spills. This training also includes the performance of practical mock spill response

exercises in years of fuel offload, including deployment of spill response equipment under typical operating conditions.

When someone on site sees an unanticipated discharge or spill, he or she is immediately designated as the First Responder and, as such, shall complete the following actions:

Figure 4: First Response Chain of Action for Spill



9.2 SPILLS RESPONSE

Response to spills will include the general procedures previously detailed. 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 slow the progression of the spill and, also serve as containment to allow recovery of the spill.

Depending on the site, the volume spilled and material available, 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 spill. 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 of floating oil (if applicable).

The use of large quantities of absorbent materials to recover important volumes of spilled fluids should be avoided. Large volumes of free-product should be recovered and containerized, as much as possible, by using vacuums and pumps appropriate to the material. 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.

9.2.1 Spills on Snow and Ice

In general, snow and ice will slow the movement of hydrocarbons. The presence of snow may also hide the diesel fuel slick and make it more difficult to follow its progression. Snow is generally a good natural sorbent, as hydrocarbons tend to be soaked up by snow through capillary action.

However, the use of snow as absorbent material is to be limited as much as possible. Snow and frozen ground also prevent hydrocarbons from migrating down into soil or at least slow the migration process. Ice prevents seepage of fuel into the water.

Response to spills on snow and ice includes the general procedures previously detailed. 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) slow the progression of the fuel and serve as containment to allow recovery of the fuel.

Free-product is recovered by using a vacuum, a pump, or sorbent materials. Contaminated snow and ice is scraped up manually or using heavy equipment depending on volumes. The contaminated snow and ice is placed in containers or within lined berms on land. The contaminated water and product will be treated on site utilizing available oily water treatment systems. Free phase product that is recovered will be utilized as a source of fuel on site if possible or shipped offsite for processing.

9.3 DISPOSAL OF SPILLED MATERIAL

Plastic ore sacks, steel drums, or other appropriate containers as approved by the Environmental Supervisor are used to contain and transport contaminated soil for treatment. Depending on the nature of the spilled contaminant, the soil may be treated for remediation at the on-site land farm adjacent to the processing plant (hydrocarbon based spills). Contaminated soil resulting from the spill of hazardous chemicals will be treated as hazardous waste and shipped to a licensed facility for treatment and disposal (refer to Waste Management Plan). Temporary storage of contaminated materials is within lined berms. Used sorbent material is burned in the site incinerators.

9.4 SPILL INVESTIGATION, DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

Spill reporting will comply with the requirements of O.Reg. 675/98 - Classification and Exemption of Spills and Reporting of Discharges.

9.4.1 Spill Investigation

The Environmental Coordinator is responsible for investigating and documenting the cause of all spills that occur at the site. This investigation will be aimed at determining the root cause of a spill and identifying corrective actions that will reduce the risk of a repeat incident. The Site Safety Representative and Surface Manager may participate in the investigation and assist in developing corrective actions. Any corrective actions that are identified will be implemented immediately,

recorded into the Environmental Incident Register, and communicated with all personnel at the site through email communications and/or discussions at departmental safety meetings.

9.4.2 Internal Reporting

An Incident Event notification will be sent within 24 hours of the spill event by the Environmental Coordinator to environmental personnel and Supervisors working at the site. This notification will provide a brief description of the spill, consequences of the spill, root cause of the event (if identified) and a brief description of the response including containment and cleanup actions.

The Environmental Coordinator will also complete an Environment and Compliance Incident Report that will be distributed to environmental personnel and Supervisors working at the site. This report will provide a detailed description of the incident, root causes, immediate response actions taken and any corrective/preventative actions that were identified during the investigation.

All details of the spill investigation and implementation of corrective/preventative actions will be documented in the Environmental Incident Register by the Environmental Coordinator.

9.4.3 External Reporting Requirements

The Environmental Coordinator is responsible for preparing all documentation for external spill reporting requirements as prescribed by O.Reg. 675/98.

The Environmental Coordinator will communicate with the VP Sustainability during the incident to determine additional notifications to be submitted to regulatory agencies during the event.

The Environmental Coordinator will submit a detailed written spill report to the appropriate regulatory agencies. This report will include a description of the spill location, type and quantity of spilled material, associated causes that led to the incident, details of actions taken to remediate affected areas and potential effects of the spill, measures undertaken to reduce the potential for a reoccurrence of a similar incident, results of monitoring activities undertaken and details of any further actions required. Other applicable details such as the names of agencies on the scene, persons or agencies advised concerning the spill, a chronological sequence of events including internal/external notifications, and lessons learned from events leading up to the spill and the response actions taken may be included in this report. Additional follow-up engagement may occur as deemed appropriate by the VP Sustainability and based on the specific spill and stakeholder input.

SECTION 10.0 – SPILL SCENARIOS

As the Project moves forward to the Site Preparation phase, the ERSPC Plan will be updated and finalized. To prepare for emergency spill response, potential spill analysis will be conducted on various worst-case scenarios. The exercise will serve to identify potential risk areas, as well as to help determine the fate of spilled products and their environmental effects. Listed below are some potential spill scenarios.

10.1 FUEL SPILLS

Fuel represents the greatest volume of hazardous material used and transported on site. The site plan indicates the location of the main fuel depot. However, during site preparation and construction, it is expected that Contractors will organize their own resupply of fuel and use

temporary storage tanks at several locations on the site. The Magino Construction Environmental Protection Plan (CEPP) provides guidance to contractors for the use of day of temporary tanks as well as refueling procedures in the field.

10.1.1 Scenario 1: Main Fuel Storage Tank Spill

The tank farm is located near the maintenance facility, inside an impermeable secondary containment structure (lined and bermed containment area). The construction is compliant with building codes and best practices for tank farm facilities. The low point of the containment area is fitted with a sump and pumping system for capture/disposal of runoff in this secondary containment area. The same pumping system is used to recover large spills, should they occur. The secondary containment will be designed to a capacity to contain the complete volume of the tank.

Table 2: Fuel Spill Scenario 1 – Main Fuel Storage Tank Spill Scenario

Description of Incident	Rupture or spill from 2ML tank into containment area
Potential Causes	Tank or associated equipment failure. This may include failure resulting from human error, mechanical failure, inadequate maintenance, geotechnical issues, sabotage, etc.
Product Spilled	Diesel
Maximum Volume Spilled	2ML
Estimated Time to Spill Entire Volume	1 hour
Immediate Receiving Medium	Lined containment area
Most Probable Direction of Spill Migration	The fuel will flow into the sump of the containment area.
Distance and Direction to Closest Body of Water	N/A
Resources to Protect	Must ensure fuel does not breach/overtop containment
Estimated Emergency Spill Response Time	20 mins
Spill Response Procedures	The lined containment will be inspected to ensure that it is safely containing the spill; if not it will be reinforced with temporary berms. The spill will be collected via a vacuum truck and deposited in a suitable site – either an intact fuel tank or, if necessary, shipped off site to a treatment facility.

Due to the capacities of the secondary containment, fuel spills outside the containment area is unlikely to occur. Detailed procedures (site wide application) and work instructions (task specific) are in place.

10.1.2 Scenario 2: Day Tank/Temporary Storage Area Spill

Stand-alone day storage facilities, whether temporary (construction period) or permanent (mine pit), will be double-walled iso-tanks. The iso-tanks will be contained in a restricted area to avoid collision from vehicles and placed such that they should not be damaged as a result of works.

Detailed procedures (site-wide application) and work instructions (task-specific) are in place, along with the Construction Environmental Protection Plan (CEPP) to deal with refuelling

operations. The most likely source of spills is during refuelling or refilling of the day tanks with fuel. Only personnel trained in proper refuelling will have access to these tanks. The fuel transfer operation will be halted whenever a leak is detected; all dispensing will be done with auto shut off fuel dispensers; and drip trays will be utilized during all fuel transfers. The iso tanks are robust Nature of the Day Tanks and their built in secondary containment, and the use of proper refuelling techniques and drip trays, fuel spills are unlikely to occur. If a spill does occur, a spill kit, containing adequate supplies given the volume of the tank it accompanies, will be available nearby. Given the volume of these tanks, and access to readily available spill cleanup materials and trained personnel, it is anticipated that staff will be able to identify, contain and mitigate any potential spills in an effective and time sensitive manner. The table below details the most severe incident that could occur.

Table 3: Fuel Spill Scenario 2 – Day / Temporary Tank

Description of Incident	Puncture or rupture of Iso-tank
Potential Causes	Equipment failure due to faulty manufacturing or collision with mobile equipment.
Product Spilled	Diesel fuel.
Maximum Volume Spilled	10,000L
Estimated Time to Spill Entire Volume	10 mins
Immediate Receiving Medium	Soil or surrounding environment. It is important to note that no iso-tank will be located within 100m of a water body.
Most Probable Direction of Spill Migration	Iso-tanks will be utilized around the project. So the direction of spill migration will depend on the specific location. That said iso tanks will be placed on relatively flat laydown areas, where the potential flow of spills will be more readily managed.
Distance and Direction to Closest Body of Water	Varies
Resources to Protect	Varies
Estimated Emergency Spill Response Time	15mins
Spill Response Procedures	In the event that both walls of an iso-tank are ruptured and a spill occurs the spill response team will be immediately notified. Personnel in the immediate area will act as first responders making every effort to plug the puncture point. Temporary berms, ditches, trenches and sumps will be set up downstream of the spill. The downstream wall of trenches will be lined with plastic material to ensure that exposed soil does not come in contact with the fuel. Absorbent material will be utilized where required. Once the spill has been contained it will be sucked up by a vacuum truck and brought to an appropriate storage/treatment facility. If necessary, contaminated soil will be removed and brought to the landfarm for treatment. New, uncontaminated soil will be laid down in the exposed area.

10.1.3 Scenario 3: Tanker Truck Vehicle Accident

A road accident involving the fuel delivery truck is a likely scenario.

Table 4: Fuel Spill Scenario 3 – Tanker Truck Spill

Description of Incident	Spill of the contents of a tanker truck or fuel re-supply truck to ground or stream. Spill occurs in an isolated area along the Goudreau Road or site roads
Potential Causes	Human error, vehicle mechanical failure, traffic accident, poor weather or visibility.
Product Spilled	Diesel
Maximum Volume Spilled	20 000 to 50 000 L (content of a tanker truck) This would require the rupture of the tanker.
Estimated Time to Spill Entire Volume	Spillage can be limited depending on severity of incident/accident 10 minutes to 48 hours – depending on severity of rupture or piping/valving associated with the tanker truck.
Immediate Receiving Medium	Soil, streams, lakes
Most Probable Direction of Spill Migration	Varies with specific location of spill
Distance and Direction to Closest Body of Water	Distance between Dubreuilville and the site is 16 km
Resources to Protect	Streams or lakes along Goudreau Road
Estimated Emergency Spill Response Time	60 minutes after spill is reported to site personnel (assuming worst case scenario where the truck driver is injured and cannot commence spill response procedures).
Spill Response Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contain and recover diesel slick downriver as described in Section 7, and protect shorelines using sorbent booms. Collect free-product for temporary storage. Clean-up soiled shorelines. If the response crew arrives before the spill is complete, seal the leak where feasible, and contain and recover oil spill on ground using dykes and trenches and spill berms. 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 7 using the spill kit kept in the fuel trucks. 2. Once the treatment is achieved, the content of the reservoir is normally pumped by a vacuum truck to be discharged elsewhere at a treatment facility

10.2 EXPLOSIVES

Prodigy will have a contract with a supplier who will produce ANFO or other blasting agents such as emulsion when required at an off-site location. The supplier will deliver the emulsion to the site, load the blast holes with the blasting agent; and Prodigy will load the blast hole with accessories (detonator, non-el, etc.) according to Prodigy's design. Prodigy will tie the shot in on the surface and initiate the blast according to Prodigy safety procedures. Accessories will be stored on site in magazines provided by the supplier.

10.2.1 Explosive Scenario 1: Spill of Emulsion

Emulsion materials are acutely toxic to aquatic life. Release of emulsions to receiving water could have adverse impacts on aquatic life and fish. Therefore, emulsion material is stored either in the form of pre-paged explosives in an explosives magazine, or at the emulsion plant where spills can be contained 100% within the confines of the building. Spills in confined areas are cleaned by employees licensed to handle explosives. Clean-up materials will be segregated in an appropriate area; incompatible materials will not be stored together, pursuant to MSDS and WSCC

regulations.

When and if a spill occurs, a spill report will be filled by the explosives contractor and Environmental Supervisor. If a spill exceeds the threshold for reportable quantities, notification will be made under the applicable Ontario spill reporting regulations.

10.2.2 Explosives Scenario 2: Spill of Pre-packaged Emulsion during Transport

Given the precautions taken in the design of the storage facilities and the suitability of containers used for storage and transport, major spills are most likely to be caused by traffic accidents involving the pre-packaged explosives transport truck. If such an accident occurs, explosive material will be recovered by employees licensed to handle explosives, and the contaminated material will be handled as disposed of in a designated area before they can be shipped on site.

Table 5: Explosives Spill Scenario 2 – Spill of Pre-packaged Emulsion during Transport

Description of Incident	Emulsion transport truck rolls over or collides with another vehicle or object. Transport container as well as pre-packaged explosives.
Potential Causes	Collision, poor driving conditions or visibility, equipment error, operator error.
Product Spilled	AN emulsion
Maximum Volume Spilled	10,000 L
Estimated Time to Spill Entire Volume	Instantaneous
Immediate Receiving Medium	Depending on the location either on land or in a water body.
Most Probable Direction of Spill Migration	Depending on location
Distance and Direction to Closest Body of Water	Depending on location
Resources to Protect	Nearby water bodies
Estimated Emergency Spill Response Time	15min – 60mins
Spill Response Procedures	<p>a) In the event that a spill occurs on land the emergency response team will be contacted immediately. If the driver is unharmed he will act as the spill response first responder. All spilled prills will be contained, with the use of berms if required (though unlikely). Once the spill has been contained thee emulsion will be cleaned up be a trained crew and transported and stored in a dedicated contained location until they can be shipped off site.</p> <p>b) In the event that a spill occurs in water the emergency response team will be contacted immediately. Booms and other spill control devices will be deployed downstream and emulsions will be collected and removed from the water body. Recovered material will be stored in a dedicated containment area before it can be shipped off site.</p>

10.2.3 Explosives Scenario 3: Spill of Emulsion during Blast Hole Loading

Emulsion spills are unlikely to occur during blast hole loading given the nature of emulsion explosives. Pre-packaged explosives are in self-contained tubes that are simply dropped into the

hole. Emulsion from the emulsion plant will be pumped into blast holes via a hose. Given the hydrophobic nature of emulsion explosives a spillage is unlikely to be absorbed into a waterway and will be able to quickly and easily be mitigated by the trained personnel filling the blast holes.

Table 6: Explosives Spill Scenario 3 – Spill Emulsion during Blast Hole Loading

Description of Incident	Emulsion spilled whilst loading pre-packaged emulsion in blast holes.
Potential Causes	Faulty packaging, operator error.
Product Spilled	AN emulsion
Maximum Volume Spilled	<10kg
Estimated Time to Spill Entire Volume	Instantaneous
Immediate Receiving Medium	Land
Most Probable Direction of Spill Migration	No expected to migrate
Distance and Direction to Closest Body of Water	Depending on location
Resources to Protect	Nearby water bodies
Estimated Emergency Spill Response Time	5 minutes
Spill Response Procedures	In the event that a spill occurs on land the blasting technician will respond. The spilled emulsion will immediately be cleaned up and stored in a dedicated contaminated explosives area until it can be shipped off site.

10.3 OTHER SPILL SCENARIOS

10.3.1 Spills of Lubricants

Lubricants and machinery oils will be used on site throughout the course of construction and operations. Lubricants and oils can contaminate waterways and soils if exposed to the environment. The risk of a lubricant or oil spill on site is expected to be minimal. All Lubricants and oils will be handled by trained staff following proper procedures and guidelines. Lubricants will be stored and transported in small quantities and in the event of a spill, appropriate spill response equipment and procedures will be readily available.

The most likely spill scenario to occur with regards to lubricants and oils is a puncture of an individual storage unit during transport. Lubricants and oils will be stored in 1m by 1 m units within a sea can container. When Lubricants or oils are required a single unit will be removed from the container by forklift. If the container is punctured by the forklift a maximum spill volume of 1,000 litres could potentially occur. The likelihood of this occurring is minimal as all equipment operators will be trained in proper lubricant and oil transfer procedures, in addition to this, if a container is punctured the operator will see the puncture immediately and will be able to take steps to contain the spill and implement mitigation procedures.

Table 7: Spills of Lubricants Scenario

Description of Incident	Lubricant or oil container is punctured by a forklift during transport
Potential Causes	Operator error. Equipment failure.
Product Spilled	Lubricant or oil.
Maximum Volume Spilled	1,000 L

Estimated Time to Spill Entire Volume	5 minutes
Immediate Receiving Medium	Land
Most Probable Direction of Spill Migration	Depends on area
Distance and Direction to Closest Body of Water	Depends on area
Resources to Protect	Any nearby water bodies.
Estimated Emergency Spill Response Time	>5 minutes
Spill Response Procedures	If the forklift driver is not injured, he will act as a first responder and immediately initiate the spill contingency plan as defined in Section 6, utilizing the spill kit kept in the vicinity. The spill will be contained with use of temporary berms and ditches until it can be vacuumed up and transported to the oily water treatment plant or an appropriate storage facility. Any contaminated soil will be removed and processed in the contaminated soil treatment area (e.g., landfarm)

10.3.2 Spill during Equipment Rollover

It is possible that the equipment carrying a lubricant or oil container could rollover or have a collision causing a spill of the entire 1 m³ container. Should this occur it will be managed the same way as detailed above. The event of a rollover is unlikely given the safe driving procedures, speed limits, road signage and training procedures in place. In addition to this all lubricant and oil containers will be securely fastened inside the vehicle in which they are being transferred, thereby making a spill unlikely.

Table 8: Spills during Equipment Rollover Scenario

Description of Incident	Spill during equipment rollover
Potential Causes	Operator error. Equipment failure. Poor visibility or adverse weather. Collision.
Product Spilled	Lubricant or oil.
Maximum Volume Spilled	1,000 L
Estimated Time to Spill Entire Volume	instantaneous
Immediate Receiving Medium	Land
Most Probable Direction of Spill Migration	Depends on area
Distance and Direction to Closest Body of Water	Depends on area
Resources to Protect	Any nearby water bodies.
Estimated Emergency Spill Response Time	15mins-60mins
Spill Response Procedures	<p>If the driver is not injured, he will act as a first responder and immediately initiate the spill contingency plan as defined in section 6 utilizing the spill kit kept in the vicinity. The spill will be contained with the use of temporary berms and ditches until it can be vacuumed up and transported to the oily water treatment plant or an appropriate storage facility. Any contaminated soil will be removed and processed in the contaminated soil treatment area (e.g., landfarm)</p> <p>In the event a spill occurs in a water body the lubricants and oils will be contained and recovered downriver as described in Section 7, with shorelines protected using sorbent</p>

	booms. All free-product will be collected for temporary storage and soiled shorelines cleaned-up. If the forklift driver is not injured, he will act as a first responder and immediately initiate the spill contingency plan as defined in Section 7 utilizing the spill kit kept in the vicinity. Once the spill is contained the content of the reservoir will be pumped up by a vacuum truck and discharged to the oily water treatment plant.
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10.3.3 Spills during Transfer

It is possible that a minor spill will occur during the transfer of lubricants or oil to equipment. This will most likely be the result of equipment failure such as the pump or hoses, or operator error.

As proper maintenance procedure will be in place to reduce the chance of equipment malfunctions, along with proper training procedures, it is unlikely that a spill will occur in this event. In addition to this, a drip tray will be utilized in all oil and lubricant transfers in the field. In the event of a spill it will be managed the same way as detailed in Section 7.

Table 9: Spills during Transfer Scenario

Description of Incident	Spill during transfer
Potential Causes	Operator error. Pump failure. Hose failure.
Product Spilled	Lubricant or oil.
Maximum Volume Spilled	1,000 L
Estimated Time to Spill Entire Volume	5m - 15mins
Immediate Receiving Medium	Land
Most Probable Direction of Spill Migration	Depends on location
Distance and Direction to Closest Body of Water	Depends on location
Resources to Protect	Nearby water bodies.
Estimated Emergency Spill Response Time	5mins-15mins
Spill Response Procedures	<p>If this spill occurs in a building it will be contained as all buildings are fully lined and no contaminants will be able reach the natural environment. The spill will be cleaned up by qualified personnel and disposed of as hazardous material.</p> <p>If a spill occurs during transfer all transfer activities will be halted immediately and cleanup of the spill with the available spill kit will commence. The spill will be contained using berms, ditches, sumps and booms where necessary. The downstream wall of trenches will be lined with plastic material to ensure unexposed soil does not come in contact with the lubricant. Absorbent material will be utilized where required. Once the spill has been contained it will be sucked up by a vacuum truck and brought to an appropriate storage/treatment facility. If necessary contaminated soil will be removed and brought to the landfarm for treatment. New soil will be laid down in the exposed area.</p>

APPENDIX A – SITE LAYOUT MAPS AND DRAWINGS

APPENDIX B – EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

APPENDIX C – SPILL KIT CONTENT AND LOCATIONS

TYPICAL SPILL RESPONSE KITS

Kit No./Details	Kit Quantity	Contents	Quantity
<p>1 20 GALLON LAB PACK Absorbs up to 18 Gallons Lab Pack Container</p>		<p>Sorbent Pads (19" x 17" x 3/8") Sorbent Socks (3" x 4ft) Sorbent Pillows Nitrile Gloves (pair) Disposal Bag Epoxy Putty</p>	<p>20 5 4 2 3 1</p>
<p>2 PORTABLE RESPONSE KIT Absorbs up to 65 Gallons Durable Yellow Rollout Container 2 convenient sizes - 64 Gallon 96 Gallon</p>		<p>Sorbent Pads (19" x 17" x 3/8") Sorbent Socks (3" x 4ft) Xsorb (6 quart) Hand broom/dust pan Nitrile Gloves (pair) Disposal Bag Disposable Coveralls Drain Cover Splash resistant goggles</p>	<p>150 6 1 1 2 4 2 2 2</p>
<p>3 SPILL CHEST Absorbs up to 170 Gallons Heavy duty plastic Yellow Container Can be moved with a forklift</p>		<p>Sorbent Pads (19" x 17" x 3/8") Sorbent Socks (3" x 4ft) Sorbent Booms (5" x 10ft) Sorbent Pillows (15" x 9ft) Sorbent Roll (38" x 144ft) Nitrile Gloves (pair) Disposal Bag Epoxy Putty Barricade Tape (roll)</p>	<p>100 8 4 16 1 2 4 1 1</p>
<p>4 HEAVY DUTY DRUM KIT Absorbs up to 75 Gallons Heavy duty plastic Yellow Container Drum sizes include 65 & 94 US Gallons, or an economy 45 gallon steel drum</p>		<p>Sorbent Pads (19" x 17" x 3/8") Sorbent Booms (5" x 10ft) Xsorb (6 quart) Nitrile Gloves (pair) Disposal Bag Disposable Coveralls Drain Cover Splash resistant goggles</p>	<p>100 4 1 2 4 2 1 2</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">5 EXTRA LARGE DRUM KIT Absorbs up to 120 Gallons Heavy duty plastic Yellow Container</p>		<p>Sorbent Pads (19" x 17" x 3/8") Sorbent Socks (4ft) Sorbent Socks (8ft) Sorbent Pillows (large) Sorbent Pillows (small) Plug Putty Drain Cover Disposal Bag (roll) Disposable Coveralls Barrier Tape (roll) Granular Absorbent (12.5kg)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">300 8 8 12 8 2 7 1 2 1 1</p>
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LOCATION MAP FOR SPILL KITS

APPENDIX D – REPORTING REQUIREMENT FORM - ATTENDANCE

APPENDIX E – EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN ACTIVATION FLOWCHART

MAGINO PROJECT EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVATION

