


| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
|  Organization Manual Subject: Emergency Preparedness Plan | Site: PREMIER GOLD PROJECT | | |
| | Page(s): 17 | | |
| | Date: November 28, 2014 | | |
| | Replaces: EPP Dated 3 July 2014 | | |
| | Compiled by: Klohn Crippen Berger | | |
| | Approved by: | | |
| | Site Reclamation Manager | Environmental Manager, Canadian Operations | Boliden AB General Manager, EHS |

Table of Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | GENERAL | 3 |
| 2 | PGP SITE LOCATION AND ACCESS | 3 |
| 3 | EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES | 3 |
| 3.1 | EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION..... | 4 |
| 4 | MODES AND CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE | 4 |
| 4.1 | EMERGENCY SITUATIONS | 4 |
| 4.2 | DAM FAILURE CONSEQUENCE CLASSIFICATION | 5 |
| 4.3 | POTENTIAL TSF FAILURE MODES AND CONSEQUENCES | 6 |
| 4.4 | POTENTIAL MWTP FAILURE MODES AND CONSEQUENCES | 10 |
| 5 | PREVENTATIVE AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES | 12 |
| 5.1 | EMERGENCY PROCEDURES | 12 |
| 6 | EMERGENCY REPORTING PROCEDURE | 14 |
| 6.1 | INITIAL RESPONSE PROCEDURE | 14 |
| 6.2 | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CORPORATE CRISIS TEAM | 15 |
| 6.2.1 | Chair | 16 |
| 6.2.2 | Crisis Coordinator | 16 |
| 6.2.3 | Communications Coordinator | 16 |
| 6.2.4 | Human Resources Coordinator | 16 |
| 6.2.5 | Legal Counsel | 16 |
| 6.2.6 | Finance | 17 |
| 7 | COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTORY..... | 17 |
| 7.1 | EMERGENCY CONTROL GROUP | 17 |
| 7.2 | BOLIDEN GROUP RESOURCES, SWEDEN | 17 |
| 7.3 | CORPORATE CRISIS TEAM..... | 17 |

List of Tables

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Table 4.1 | Premier Mine Dam Failure Consequence Classification (URS 2011) | 5 |
| Table 4.2 | Potential Failure Modes for the TSF Main Dam | 8 |
| Table 4.3 | URS and KCB Recommended MWTP Dam Consequence Classifications | 12 |

List of Appendices

Emergency Preparedness Plan

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Appendix EPP-A: | Corporate Notification Information Sheet |
| Appendix EPP-A.1: | Incident Protocol – Natural Disasters |
| Appendix EPP-B: | Emergency Command Centre |
| Appendix EPP-C: | Emergency Team Roles and Responsibilities |
| Appendix EPP-D: | Incident Protocol |
| Appendix EPP-E: | Key Stakeholder and Supplier Lists |
| Appendix EPP-F: | Emergency Communications Plan |
| Appendix EPP-G: | Supporting Communications Materials |
| Appendix EPP-H: | Equipment Checklist for Emergency Response |
| Appendix EPP-I: | Field Emergency Response Event Log |
| Appendix EPP-J: | Emergency Response Environmental Field Log |
| Appendix EPP-K: | Emergency Preparedness Telephone Log |
| Appendix EPP-L: | Emergency Initial Response Form |
| Appendix EPP-M: | Spills Action Plan |

1 GENERAL

This appendix provides an emergency response plan that includes mechanisms and processes for addressing potential or actual failures of structures, equipment and material stockpiles, and programs for appropriate training to workers.

Boliden is committed to achieving operational excellence in all aspects of its business. However, nothing will test the Company's capability more than our behaviour during an emergency.

In the event of an emergency, our first priority will be preserving the safety and well-being of our employees and the public.

All spills will require immediate action as necessary, with priorities of:

1. protecting lives and preventing injury;
2. protecting the environment;
3. protecting property; and
4. minimizing disruption to the business activities of Boliden and others.

This procedure is intended to provide a guide for all types of emergencies. All incidents must be reported to the Site Reclamation Manager (SRM). The Site Reclamation Manager will screen all information associated with the reported incident and make a follow-up. Depending on the magnitude of the incident, the Emergency Coordinator (EC) or his/her designate will be notified immediately. Note that minor incidents can be handled readily by staff and resources already in place at the site of the incident. Other types of emergencies beyond the capability of those at the scene are likely to be considered major and require additional resources, expertise and formal management.

2 PGP SITE LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Premier Gold Project is located approximately 20 km north of Stewart, B.C. and 2.4 km northeast of the B.C./Alaska border. Road access to the site is from Stewart, B.C. through Hyder, Alaska, via the Granduc Road. Stewart is at the very northern tip of Highway 37A, which connects to Highway 37, at Meziadin Junction, 65 km/40 mi away. The nearest transportation hub for connecting to buses, trains, and flights is Terrace, 324 km/201 mi south. Driving to Terrace takes about four hours.

3 EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Boliden's emergency management organization must be flexible in order to deal effectively with incidents of varying types and severity and allow effective response when key managers are unavailable. The emergency management organization will consist of the following elements some or all of which may be mobilized to deal with a given emergency.

3.1 EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

The Emergency Control Group (ECG) will be responsible for the onsite management of emergency situations at the mine site. The ECG will direct communications with Boliden Group Resources – Sweden. Contact information for the various response group members are included in Section 7.2.

Specialist external resources may be called to site by Boliden to assist in the management of major emergency incidents.

The Premier Gold Project workforce consists of three employees. In the event of an emergency all three employees would report to site. If more resources are required to manage a site emergency, personnel may be drawn from local contractors and engineering consultants or, if time permits, from other Boliden operations in Europe.

The ECG will consist of the members shown in Section 7.1. The group may be expanded to include additional members depending on the nature of the emergency.

In addition, Corporate Crisis Team (CCT) is available to provide counsel and support to Premier Gold in the event of an emergency, as discussed in Section 6.2, with key contacts listed in Section 7.3.

4 MODES AND CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE

4.1 EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Possible emergencies and unusual situations at the Tailings Facility and/or Mine Water Treatment Ponds may range from a potentially minor incident such as a pipeline breakage to the highly unlikely and extreme event of dam instability.

All of these situations require site personnel to first be observant and recognize a potential emergency or unusual situation, then follow an established communication procedure and finally, respond appropriately.

This manual covers only those emergencies that could potentially pose a threat to the structural integrity of the dams or result in the release of tailings or sludge materials and/or supernatant pond water into the surrounding environment. In the event of an emergency, prompt action will be taken to avoid delays which could have serious consequences. Emergencies may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- failure or suspected impending failure of the tailings dam or MWTP dam(s);
- slumping, sliding, cracking or bulging of the tailings dam or MWTP dam(s);
- rapid increase or unexplained cloudy appearance of seepage through the tailings dam or MWTP dam(s) and/or their foundations;
- formation of sinkholes on the tailings beach, tailings dam or MWTP dam;
- large earthquakes;
- extreme floods;

- failure, or impending failure, of the Long Lake Hydro Project (LLHP) dam, upstream of the mine site; and
- sabotage and other criminal activities.

Particular attention will be given to inspecting and, where necessary, repairing the facilities following unusual or extreme events. All unusual events will be reported to supervisory personnel. In an unlikely event that high seepage flows occur downstream of the tailings or MWTP dam, and particularly if seepage water is carrying soil particles from the dam or its foundation, which is an early indication of a potential "piping", i.e., internal erosion problem, it will be reported immediately and the engineering consultant notified. In the event of a failure of the LLHP dam, LLHP staff will be required to notify PGP personnel. Such a breach could potentially lead to failure of the CCDC and potential overtopping of the TSF dam and/or washout of access roads.

In the event of an emergency or unusual situation, all instrumentation in the affected area will be monitored during and/or immediately following the event either by the engineering consultant, if on-site, or by Boliden Limited site personnel. This information will be forwarded to the design engineer(s) immediately so that the situation can be assessed and any required remedial actions taken promptly.

Potential modes and consequences of failure of the TSF and MWTP dams are described in the documents listed below and summarized in the sections below. Copies of these reports are located in the PGP site office, under the responsibility of the Site Resident Manager.

- Dam Breach and Inundation Study by Golder and Associates, 2005; and
- Mine Water Treatment Pond Dam Breach and Inundation Study by Klohn Crippen Berger, 2013.

4.2 DAM FAILURE CONSEQUENCE CLASSIFICATION

The 2002 BCMEM Guidelines for Annual Review Reports require that dams used for tailings storage and related works must be classified according to consequence category (based on incremental losses) as described in the Canadian Dam Association (CDA) Dam Safety Guidelines (2007). To meet this requirement, the dams at Premier Mine have been classified by URS (2011) following the methodology set forth in the CDA (2007) guidelines. CDA (2007) defines the failure of a dam in terms of a failure of its structural integrity such that there is an "uncontrolled release of a reservoir through collapse of the dam or some part of it." URS' estimate of the dam classifications is summarized Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Premier Mine Dam Failure Consequence Classification (URS 2011)

| Structure | Incremental Losses Loss of Life* | Incremental Losses Environmental and Cultural Values* | Incremental Losses Infrastructure and Economics* | Overall Failure Consequence Classification ** |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Main Tailings Dam | Low | Very High | Significant | Very High |
| East Access Road Dam | Low | Very High | Significant | Very High |
| Monitoring Pond Dam | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Cascade Creek | Low | Low | Significant | Significant |

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|
| Deflection Berm | | | | |
| MWTP Upper Dam | Low | Very High | Low | Very High |
| MWTP Divider Dam | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| MWTP Lower Dam | Low | Significant | Low | Significant |

* The Consequence classifications are: very low, low, high, very high, and extreme.

** Represents the highest rating level in either the Loss of Life, Environmental and Cultural Values, or Infrastructure and Economics consequence categories.

Three dams (Main Tailings Dam, East Access Road Dam and MWTP Upper Dam) were rated with a “Very High” failure consequence that was governed by “Environmental and Cultural Value Incremental Losses”, which are defined as “significant loss or deterioration of critical fish or wildlife habitat” and “restoration or compensation in kind possible but impractical”.

Two dams (Cascade Creek Deflection Berm and MWTP Lower Dam) were rated with a “Significant” failure consequence. The berm failure consequence was governed by “Infrastructure and Economics” because of damage to Granduc Road or “Losses to recreational facilities, seasonal workplaces, and infrequently used transportation routes”. The dam failure consequence was governed by “Environmental and Cultural Value Incremental Losses”, which are defined as “significant loss or deterioration of important fish or wildlife habitat” and “restoration or compensation in kind highly possible”.

Two dams (Monitoring Pond Dam and MWTP Divider Dam) have “Low” failure consequences. The reason for these ratings are that the Monitoring Pond Dam stores little to no water, and a failure of the MWTP Divider Dam would cause water in the upper settling pond to flow into the larger lower settling pond. In both cases the “Incremental Losses” would be “Environmental and Cultural Values” of “minimal short-term loss” and “no long term loss”, and “Infrastructure and Economics” of “low economic losses; area contains limited infrastructure or services”.

Detailed explanations of the selected Incremental Losses consequence categories is provided in the latest dam safety review by URS (2011).

4.3 POTENTIAL TSF FAILURE MODES AND CONSEQUENCES

Dam breach mechanisms and consequences for the TSF were evaluated by Golder (2005) in the Dam Breach and Inundation Study. The following documents provide relevant updates to the consequence values included in Table 4.2:

- The consequence classification of the TSF was changed from “High” to “Very High”, and the Inflow Design Flood (IDF) was changed from 1,000-years to “2/3 between the 1,000-year and the PMF” (URS 2011).
- The consequence classification of the CCDC was changed from “Low” to “Significant”, and for dam safety reasons Boliden has agreed to design the channel to the IDF for a “Very High” consequence structure “2/3 between the 1,000-year and the PMF” (URS 2011).
- The capacity of the CCDC was evaluated and it was established that it could route the IDF flow of 355 m³/s with 0.3 m freeboard, assuming that there was no blockage of the channel (KCB 2012).

- Design of a raise of the tailings beach for closure is being undertaken by KCB. During this design, KCB identified that:
 - the TSF Main Dam might not be stable in the case that flood water levels inundate the tailings beach; and
 - the tailings beach may not be seismically stable during the design earthquake if raised more than 0.6 m due to low residual strength of liquefied underlying tailings.
- Design of an upgrade of the TSF flood management infrastructure is currently being performed by KCB and Boliden to address the flood risk to the TSF posed by potential blockage of the CCDC and instability caused by high flood levels in the TSF. Infrastructure upgrades are being considered for the CCDC, the TSF tailings beach and the TSF dam crest, and may include the TSF closure spillway.
- An updated seismic stability assessment was performed for the TSF by KCB (2014), assuming updated design ground motions based on the latest CDA guidelines (2007, with 2013 update) and changes to the closure configuration of the TSF, and it was established that static and post-seismic downstream factors of safety were both 1.5.

The potential failure mechanisms are summarized in Table 4.2 below. Where appropriate, the consequences have been updated based on the results of the studies listed above.

Table 4.2 Potential Failure Modes for the TSF Main Dam

| Potential Failure Mode | Summary of Factors | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Geotechnical | | |
| 1a Internal erosion of embankment fill via un-grouted 900 mm pipe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition is unknown at present. Reverse filter was constructed at the outlet of the CSP pipe to retain migrating particles. The loss of dam fill into voids of pipe could induce settlement and cracking in the dam which may lead to piping of embankment material. | Low |
| 1b Internal erosion via decant pipes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decant pipes have been grouted. | Very Low |
| 1c Internal erosion of dam crest during high pond water levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High permeability of dam crest could result in instability of the crest at high pond water levels. Boliden is currently evaluating alternatives to mitigate this hazard, which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising the tailings beach to maintain separation of the pond and the dam crest at high pond water levels; Installing a low-permeability liner on the upstream face of the dam; and Placing a small filter/rockfill buttress against the downstream face of the dam crest. | Medium |
| 2 Seismic deformation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under dynamic loading existing embankment Factor of Safety (F.O.S.) = 1.5. | Very Low |
| 3 Slope instability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under static condition existing embankment F.O.S. = 1.5. | Very Low |
| 4 Foundation erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundation comprised of competent, slush grouted bedrock; particle migration not associated with this type of material. | Very Low |
| Hydrotechnical | | |
| 5 Dam overtopping due to spillway blockage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spillway is designed to be self-cleaning and its capacity is not likely to be significantly affected by debris. Fuse plug provides backup spillway. Spillway can pass the 1:1,000 yr flow from CCDC and tributary areas and can pass the local-catchment IDF of “2/3 between the 1,000-year and the PMF” with at least 1.0 m freeboard at the dam. | Very Low |
| 6 Dam overtopping due to IDF and/or CCDC blockage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCDC has sufficient capacity to divert the IDF with 0.3 m freeboard and assuming no blockage of the channel due to rockfall. Boliden is currently evaluating an upgrade to the CCDC to allow it to route the IDF allowing for blockage of the channel due to rockfall. Boliden is currently evaluating upgrades to TSF flood management infrastructure including the CCDC, tailings beach and possibly the closure spillway. | Low |
| 7 Dam overtopping due to dam breach at Long Lake | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dam breach at Long Lake would lead to a spill of CCDC floodwaters into the tailings pond. The LLHP emergency spillway is designed to safely route the PMF. Depending on the size of a Long Lake dam breach, the TSF spillway capacity may be unable to handle the flow. | Low |

| Potential Failure Mode | Summary of Factors | Likelihood of Occurrence |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Dam | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fuse plug provides a backup spillway.• Main dam overtopping may occur from flood wave run-up. | |

The most likely events that could potentially result in an overtopping or dam breach of the TSF embankment are:

- Internal erosion of the dam crest at high water levels;
- failure of the LLHP; or
- blockage of the CCDC by rockfall or other debris during floods exceeding the 1,000-year return period (the closure spillway capacity is sufficient to route the 1,000-year flow from the TSF catchment as well as Cascade Creek, if the CCDC berm were to fail).

If there is a significant dam breach at Long Lake the flood volumes could greatly exceed the capacities of the CCDC and the TSF closure spillway.

Rising phreatic levels in the left bank of the CCDC, during extremely wet events, would increase the possibility of significant rockslides into the CCDC channel, which would block the flow and cause overtopping of the channel into the TSF and washout of the CCDC berm (Granduc road).

Based on case histories, a flow-slide of liquefied, saturated tailings resulting from a breach in the main embankment at Premier is not expected to come to rest in the steep portion of the valley upstream of the confluence of Cascade and Lesley Creeks. In the absence of additional flow inputs from Lesley Creek, the estimated run-out distance for the tailings flow-side is approximately 500 m downstream from the confluence of Lesley Creek and Cascade Creek, or roughly 1,300 m downstream of the TSF main dam. The fine tailings deposited within the channel would be highly susceptible to erosion and it is expected that most of the tailings that are released as a result of a breach of the main embankment would be transported downstream to the Salmon River via Cascade Creek flows. Once re-suspended, silty and clay-sized particles could remain in suspension until they reach the Portland Canal (Pacific Ocean) approximately 20 km downstream of the main embankment.

4.4 POTENTIAL MWTP FAILURE MODES AND CONSEQUENCES

KCB (2014) performed an assessment of a hypothetical dam breach of the Mine Water Treatment Ponds at the Premier Gold Project, and the potential inundation of downstream areas along Cascade Creek and Salmon River (including the town of Hyder). That assessment did not evaluate the likelihood of occurrence of the various failure modes, due to the lack of available information.

The breach scenarios considered in that study were selected based on the spillway capacities with relation to the CDA (2007) guidelines. The selected scenarios and justifications are as follows:

- **Sunny Day Failure of Upper and Lower Dams:** Sunny day failures of the Upper and Lower Dams were separately evaluated under the typical operating conditions. These two scenarios assumed that the downstream creeks and rivers are flowing at typical average annual rates. As no seismic stability analysis was available for these dams, no comment could be made on the likelihood of the occurrence of a sunny day failure under seismic conditions.
- **Rainy Day and Cascading Failure:** The Upper Dam emergency spillway was decommissioned and backfilled in 2009. All discharge from the Upper Pond now flows to the Lower Pond across the Divider Dam via the spillway. This spillway has a design capacity of

2 m³/s, equivalent to the 200-year flood, plus 6 times the average underground discharges (based on the original design). This is lower than the Upper Pond IDF flow required for a “Very High” consequence hazard classification based on the CDA Dam Safety Guidelines (2007), defined as “2/3 between the 1,000 year flood and the PMF”. The outlet spillway for the Lower Pond similarly has a design capacity of 2 m³/s. This design flow presumably assumes that discharge from the Upper Pond is routed out the now-decommissioned emergency spillway. In the case of a flood exceeding the 200-year event, the outflow from the Upper Pond could be expected to exceed the capacity of the Divider Dam spillway, leading to a rainy day failure of the Divider Dam. The resulting flood wave would likely cause overtopping of Lower Dam and could therefore result in a cascading failure of the two dams. A sunny day failure of the Divider Dam is also expected to result in an overtopping failure of the Lower Dam, due to the limited capacity of the Lower Dam spillway. This scenario was not analyzed as part of this study.

A breach of any of the dams would result in discharge into Cascade Creek, which crosses into the United States before joining Salmon River approximately 2 km downstream. Salmon River passes the town of Hyder, USA before discharging into the Portland Canal, approximately 20 km downstream of the MWTP dams.

The conclusions of the KCB (2014) study were as follows:

- Rainy day failures of the Divider Dam and Lower Dam may occur in the case of a flood exceeding the design capacity of the existing spillways, or if the spillways are blocked. A failure of the Divider Dam could result in a cascading failure of the Lower Dam.
- The flood wave resulting from a breach of the Upper Dam could affect Granduc Road at several locations between PGP and Hyder, and could potentially impact roads in the northwest and southeast corners of Hyder. A failure of the Upper Dam could result in a release of sludge and water that could have deleterious effects on water quality and aquatic habitats in the receiving streams.
- A failure of the Lower Dam could affect Granduc Road between Hyder and PGP, as well as some streets and buildings in the northwestern corner of Hyder.
- A failure of the Divider Dam would result in a cascading failure of the Lower Dam. The resulting flood wave could affect Granduc Road between Hyder and PGP, and the release of sludge and water could negatively affect water quality and aquatic habitats in the receiving streams.

Based on the results of this study, KCB recommended that the MWTP dam hazard classifications be updated as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 URS and KCB Recommended MWTP Dam Consequence Classifications

| Consequence Classification | Dam Structure | Loss of Life | Environmental and Cultural Values | Infrastructure and Economics | Overall Failure Consequence Classification |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| URS (2011) | Upper Dam | Low | Very High | Low | Very High |
| | Divider Dam | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| | Lower Dam | Low | Significant | Low | Significant |
| Recommended (KCB 2014) | Upper Dam | Low | High | Low | High |
| | Divider Dam | Low | High | Significant | High |
| | Lower Dam | Low | Significant | Significant | Significant |

5 PREVENTATIVE AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES

The objective of the EPP is to ensure timely and appropriate response to emergencies, and compliance with applicable laws, industry standards, and legal codes of practice. Effort has been made to ensure that response guidelines to possible site scenarios are included to better enable timely and appropriate actions. Emergency preparedness begins with prevention of emergency situations. This is achieved through constructing, operating and maintaining systems to high standards, and by implementing continuous monitoring and surveillance programs to identify potential issues.

5.1 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

A number of conditions can affect the performance of the TSF and MWTP. Emergencies could arise that may jeopardize the structural integrity or environmental protection afforded by the facility.

5.1.1.1 Communications

Communication of a potential or actual emergency is essential. Good communication will allow for a more complete and rapid response. If there is imminent and substantial danger to people, the environment, or property that overwhelms on-site resources, outside assistance must be summoned quickly. Communication procedures are described in Section 6 of this manual.

5.1.1.2 Actions to Prevent TSF or MWTP Dam Breach

In an unlikely event, the impoundments could fail due to a breach of the tailings or MWTP dams with ensuing flood threatening the downstream area. The dam breach could be triggered by an earthquake, by "piping" (i.e., internal erosion), or by overtopping. It is difficult to predict where a dam breach would be initiated and precisely what corrective actions would be required. Nevertheless, to assist the mine in dealing with emergencies threatening the dams, this section describes the resources available to the mine and potential course of actions that could be taken promptly to avert a dam breach. These actions could include: (1) lower the tailings pond water level; (2) arrest or retard dam internal erosion; and (3) arrest or retard dam external erosion. Section 5.1.1.3 describes the necessary actions to be taken to mitigate potential impacts on the downstream area, as the efforts to control the dam incident are underway.

Lower the Tailings Pond Water Level

In the early stage of either a "piping" or overtopping scenario, the most effective action to reduce the threat of further development of the failure mechanism is to lower as fast as practical the level of water in the tailings pond upstream of the tailings dam. Should such a scenario occur, the mine will request the Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) to declare a state of emergency, to allow Boliden to release tailings pond water into Cascade Creek.

Arrest or Retard Dam Internal Erosion

Once excess and/or murky seepage caused by internal erosion of the tailings or MWTP dam is detected, additional actions can be taken to arrest the further development of the erosion, which could lead to piping failure of the dam. If sinkholes develop, they should be immediately filled with dam fill materials compatible with the internal zoning of the dam, as shown in the design cross-section of the dam (see OMS Manual Appendix I for drawings). If the sinkholes are located upstream of the dam, efforts should be made to prevent pond water from flowing into the sinkholes. This could be accomplished by placing additional earthfill in the surrounding area to block any potential access of pond water to the sinkholes, and/or relocating tailings materials to move the tailings shoreline further away from the sinkholes.

Arrest or Retard Dam External Erosion

As the dam freeboard decreases during a major hydrologic event, additional actions can be taken to arrest external erosion of the dam. Concurrent to lowering the tailings pond level, the existing dam crest should be raised by placing additional dam fill on the crest. While raising the crest uniformly across the entire dam, additional dam fill material should be placed in local areas where signs of weakening such as slope slumps, crest deformations and cracks are discovered. However, the stability of the dam and personnel safety should be assessed prior to placement of additional dam fill.

In an event that an open channel begins to form on the dam crest, granular materials should be used to plug the channel. Materials of sufficient size and weight can be dozed into the breach from alternate sides of the channel. As the channel is gradually closed, the materials used to plug the channel should increase in size and weight to cope with the increasing flow velocity. After the channel is completely closed, additional fill material with sufficient fines should be placed upstream of the granular-fill plug in order to stop the seepage through the plug.

5.1.1.3 Actions to Mitigate Downstream Consequence

As soon as a dangerous situation is perceived to be developing, downstream communities should be notified and alerted to the fact that Boliden has an unusual situation occurring related to its tailings or sludge storage facilities. In the unlikely event that the flood storage available in the pond is being used up, while the storm is not abating and the condition of the dam is deteriorating, the conditions may warrant the notification of imminent threat of dam breach, and the restriction of access to downstream low-lying areas threatened by the dam-breach flood. By providing effective communications with agencies and downstream affected communities, the impact to the downstream area can be kept to a minimum.

5.1.1.4 Completion of Incident Report

In the event of an Unusual Occurrence or Spill, the EC should be notified by telephone or radio as soon as possible for additional instructions. Collection of samples, photographs, etc. may be required. People involved may also need to stand-by for further questioning.

All emergencies require the responsible person to ensure an Unusual Occurrence or Spill Report is filled out with all applicable information. The spill reports are usually completed by the EC who will be most closely involved in the incident. All information should be filled in. The completed form is to be submitted to the appropriate personnel as soon as possible.

6 EMERGENCY REPORTING PROCEDURE

6.1 INITIAL RESPONSE PROCEDURE

1. Any employee discovering an emergency situation shall immediately make an initial determination as to whether he/she can remedy or alleviate the situation (if it is within their capability to do so) prior to seeking additional help or notifying the ECG Coordinator.

Note: Life threatening situations must be dealt with immediately.

2. Warn ALL PERSONNEL in the area.
3. If there is no method of control, which can be readily initiated without undue risk, contact the Site Office – a Designated Reporting Station and give the following information: your name and location from which you are calling; and the nature, location and extent of the emergency.
4. The emergency shall be brought to the attention of the ECG Coordinator as soon as practicable after discovery.
5. The ECG Coordinator shall immediately investigate the emergency and obtain all of the relevant information necessary (such as MSDS's), take initial action to remedy or alleviate the situation and notify the MCO as soon as practicable with all pertinent information and inform him of the nature of the emergency and actions taken.

The minimum relevant information shall include:

- (a) a description of the emergency event;
- (b) time the emergency event was discovered;
- (c) where the emergency event occurred;
- (d) number and status of persons involved; and
- (e) remedial action implemented to alleviate the situation.

In the event of an emergency, the MCO, will advise the General Manager, EHS of the situation should he determine the situation warrants their attention of that it requires external resources or local fire, police and/or Emergency Medical Services crews or that the media or the public are inquiring the

situation. The MCO will complete the corporate notification information sheet found in Appendix EPP-A and forward it to the Crisis Coordinator of the Corporate Crisis Team as soon as possible.

Following the notification of the corporate office, as per the corporate crisis plan, certain members of the corporate team may be in contact with the Premier Gold site to offer assistance and direction and coordinate efforts in the areas of human resources, communications, legal and finance.

It is important to note that the Premier Gold Project in consultation with the Corporate Crisis Team will provide overall management of the emergency. Any actions between the Premier Gold Project and the Corporate office are to be approved beforehand by the MCO.

6. The ECG Coordinator in consultation with the MCO and GM, EHS and other Corporate Officers will make a decision to DECLARE AN EMERGENCY.
7. Once an emergency has been declared, all key personnel shall congregate at the designated command centre (Site Office).
8. The MCO shall notify the Corporate Crisis Team (Section 7.3) and will provide updates on the status of the emergency.
9. The MCO in consultation with the GM-EHS will authorize whatever corrective action is necessary.
10. The ECG Coordinator in consultation with GM-EHS shall contact the appropriate provincial and federal agencies (list of phone numbers is found in Section 7) and provide necessary information as approved. The ECG Coordinator in consultation with the required personnel, shall coordinate corrective actions with the appropriate provincial and federal agencies.

Note:

- All fuel spills must be immediately reported to an inspector or to the Environment Canada Spill Line (403-667-7244), contained and cleaned up upon discovery (See attached Telephone Lists of Government Agencies for Reporting Spills and Emergency Telephone Numbers).
 - For major spills, all reports will only be submitted by the MCO in consultation with the GM-EHS.
 - All requests for information should be directed to the MCO or his/her designate.
11. The ECG Coordinator or his/her designate will instruct Events Recorder to start a diary of events of all pertinent information for use in reporting to Senior Management and to facilitate a Post-Response assessment. The ECG Coordinator and the MCO in consultation with the GM-EHS will be responsible for reports to the provincial and federal agencies.

6.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CORPORATE CRISIS TEAM

The role of the Corporate Crisis Team (CCT) is to provide counsel and support to Premier Gold in the event of an emergency.

6.2.1 Chair

During an emergency, the Chair of the Corporate Crisis Team will:

- Keep the CEO fully informed of all developments;
- Determine the role for President and CEO (e.g. communicating with the board, major shareholders or the media);
- Determine whether to deploy a Special Crisis Team to Premier; and
- Brief other Company executives as necessary.

6.2.2 Crisis Coordinator

During an emergency, the Crisis Coordinator of the Corporate Team will:

- Ensure the Chair of the Corporate Crisis Team Crisis is notified of the emergency;
- Acts as conduit for and gathers information for the corporate team;
- Keeps the Chair of the Corporate Crisis Team closely apprised of all developments and information;
- Convenes meetings of the Corporate Crisis Team as instructed by the Chair;
- Briefs Corporate Crisis Team on developments not requiring a decision; and
- Passes information and Corporate Crisis Team decisions to the Premier Gold Project and maintains communications with them.

6.2.3 Communications Coordinator

During an emergency, the Communications Coordinator of the Corporate Team will:

- Ensure worldwide or regional media and internet monitoring services are in place and activated as required and monitors web-site for inquiries; and
- In liaison with Premier Gold review and coordinate approval of news releases and other materials.

6.2.4 Human Resources Coordinator

During an emergency, the Human Resources Coordinator of the corporate team will assist Premier with efforts to bring assistance to employees and their families.

6.2.5 Legal Counsel

During an emergency, the Legal Counsel of the corporate team will:

- Discover legal responsibilities toward a victim(s) and their family including payment of compensation;
- Provide advice on the content of all documentary records and arrange for secure storage; and

- Provide advice on ways and means of limiting the Company's potential liability in crises.

6.2.6 Finance

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) will be responsible for notifying insurer(s) of the emergency and collecting information necessary for a claim. In addition, the CFO will manage the financial component of the crisis.

7 COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTORY

7.1 EMERGENCY CONTROL GROUP

| Position | Name | Site Phone | Home/Other |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| ECG Coordinator | Rex Johnston | 250 277 4959 | |
| Alternate | Ben Stevens | 250 277 4959 | |
| Communications Coordinator | Ben Stevens | 250 277 4959 | |
| Alternate | Rex Johnston | 250 636 2206 | |
| Events Recorder | Rex Johnston | 250 277 4959 | |
| Alternate | Ben Stevens | 250 277 4959 | |

7.2 BOLIDEN GROUP RESOURCES, SWEDEN

| Position | Name | Work Phone | Home/Other |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| Project Manager, Dam Safety | Camilla Årebäck | 011 46 910 774353 | |
| EHSQ Director Boliden Mines | Pia Lindström | 011 46 910 774312 | |
| Managing Director, Canadian Operations, Americas (MCO) | Thomas Hedberg | 011 46 910 774130 | |

7.3 CORPORATE CRISIS TEAM

| Name | Position | Crisis Role | Office | Mobile |
|-------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|--------|
| Lennart Evrell | President and CEO | | 011 46 8 6101602 | |
| Henrik Östberg | Senior Vice President Corporate Responsibility | Chair | 011 46 8 6101627 | |
| Pia Lindström | EHSQ Director Boliden Mines | Vice Chair | 011 46 910 774312 | |
| Marcela Sylvander | Director Group Communications | Director | 011 46 8 6101630 | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Thomas Hedberg | Managing Director, Canadian Operations, Americas (MCO) | Crisis Coordinator | 011 46 910 774130 |  |
| Marcela Sylvander | Director Group Communications | Communications Coordinator | 011 46 8 6101630 | |
| Ann-Christin Thunehed | Director Human Resources Group | Human Resources Coordinator | 011 46 8 6101642 | |
| Eva Rydén | Director Legal Affairs Group | Legal Counsel | 011 46 8 6101631 | |
| Mikael Staffas | Chief Financial Officer | | 011 46 8 6101636 | |

APPENDICES

Emergency Preparedness Plan

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Appendix EPP-A: | Corporate Notification Information Sheet |
| Appendix EPP-A.1: | Incident Protocol – Natural Disasters |
| Appendix EPP-B: | Emergency Command Centre |
| Appendix EPP-C: | Emergency Team Roles and Responsibilities |
| Appendix EPP-D: | Incident Protocol |
| Appendix EPP-E: | Key Stakeholder and Supplier Lists |
| Appendix EPP-F: | Emergency Communications Plan |
| Appendix EPP-G: | Supporting Communications Materials |
| Appendix EPP-H: | Equipment Checklist for Emergency Response |
| Appendix EPP-I: | Field Emergency Response Event Log |
| Appendix EPP-J: | Emergency Response Environmental Field Log |
| Appendix EPP-K: | Emergency Preparedness Telephone Log |
| Appendix EPP-L: | Emergency Initial Response Form |
| Appendix EPP-M: | Spills Action Plan |

APPENDIX EPP-A: CORPORATE NOTIFICATION INFORMATION SHEET

Name/Position: _____

Operation: _____

Date/Time: _____

Emergency: _____

What happened?

Where did the incident occur?

How did the incident occur?

When did the incident occur?

Does the incident present an immediate danger to human health or the environment?

How many employees and non-employees affected?

Employees Injured _____ Unaccounted for? _____

Seriousness of the injuries?

Have employees' families been notified? Yes/no, if yes, how:

Contractor/non-employee families notified? Yes/no, if yes, how:

What is being done to assist employees' families?

What have the rest of the employees been told to do?

Current Status

Who is the senior executive in charge?

What emergency agencies have been contacted?

Has there been any contact with local/provincial/federal government officials? If yes, whom?

When will more details be available?

Business Disruption

Extent of damage to facilities?

Specific facilities and locations hardest hit?

Potential for further damage?

Have the facilities been secured?

Additional facilities at risk?

Has the operation been interrupted? Describe:

Length of time before operation is 50%, 75% and fully restored:

Community/Environmental Impact

Has the incident impacted outside our operation? _____

If so describe:

Evacuation underway? (yes/no/not yet)

Who and how many people?

Has the incident area been secured from unauthorized access?

Extent of environmental damage?

Extent of community damage?

Insurance/Liability/Preliminary costs:

News Media

Media phone calls (not yet/some/heavy)

How many reporters/television crews at site?

Which news organizations?

What information has been given out? By whom?

Who have the media contacted? (individuals, employees, contractors, etc.)

Background Information

Suspected cause – if this was an accident?

Have there been similar problems like this in the past?

Are unexpected problems hampering the recovery work?

What type of help is needed most for your organization?

EPP-A.1: INCIDENT PROTOCOL: NATURAL DISASTERS

Scope

This protocol relates to natural disasters involving Premier Gold Operations that results in a major actual or perceived environmental impact, loss of life or significant disruption to operations.

Actions

- All information to be obtained, such as:
 - Caller's name
 - Location and extension number
 - Details and LOCATION of Natural Disaster (Approx. scope of disaster, seriousness)
- Assess severity of emergency
- Start a diary of events
- Ensure proper notifications has been made as per the "Initial Response Procedure"
- SRM or designate to establish a Control Center and assign duties to:
 - Ensure no one is in any immediate danger
 - Ensure employees are accounted for in the immediate area
 - Have area roped off to ensure no access to area except those required to respond to the emergency
- If the emergency is large then the Emergency Control Group to be assembled
- Assemble Inspection Team to assess Natural Disaster area
- Brief Inspection Team before deployment to scene
- Establish communications with local communities and determine their emergency needs, if required
- Assign other duties, as required, to available personnel
- Direct Rescue Activities
- Ensure traumatized employee is sent to see a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing team member
- Evaluate action already taken
- Determine further action to be taken in order of priority
- Periodically review the actionable points outlined above
- Arrange for notification of appropriate external agencies
- Initiate "all clear" when emergency ends
- Ensure documentation of checklists, reports, messages, etc. is properly tabulated
- Conduct post-emergency meeting

APPENDIX EPP-B EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER

The Premier Gold Project's Emergency Command Center is located at the Site Office. The Center will be established and managed by the Emergency Control Group Coordinator. The following are key components and materials that are part of the center.

Location

- Command center will house or have close access to a facsimile and photocopying equipment, computers with e-mail and internet access.

Essential Documents

- Emergency Preparedness Plan

Corporate Crisis Team

- Roster of additional staff on call during and outside normal working hours

Operation site plans

- Maps of area adjacent to operations

Communications Equipment

- Telephones with external direct telephone lines into the command center and conference call capabilities

Ancillary Equipment

- Notebooks, files, paper and supply of pens/pencils.
- Lap-top or desk top computer and printer
- Flipchart and markers
- Overhead projector, slide projector and blackboard
- Television and video recorder
- Radio and recorder, and spare batteries and tapes/data storage

Security Equipment

- Secure cabinet in which to keep incident documents
- Paper shredder

Access Control

- Immediate but controlled access out of normal working hours
- Immediate access to the switchboard out of normal working hours, and the availability of instructions for use.

APPENDIX EPP-C

EMERGENCY CONTROL GROUP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. ECG COORDINATOR (Site Manager)

Pre-Incident

Will direct the development and implementation of the EPP.

Responsible for the development, implementation and maintenance of the EPP.

Distribute amendments to the EPP to members of the ECG, alternates, corporate office and other management personnel as appropriate.

Ensure that the ECG meets at least annually to maintain awareness and training as appropriate.

To prepare and maintain the Emergency Command Center in a ready state.

To arrange scheduled emergency simulation as training and evaluation exercises.

During Incident

Upon the occurrence of an emergency, the ECG Coordinator or alternate will be responsible for the overall coordination of emergency procedures.

Conduct a meeting of the ECG to:

- evaluate the extent of the emergency
- confirm composition of the ECG and appoint additional resources as necessary
- ensure EPP is being effectively implemented
- determine any further action to be taken
- Provide regular information updates to the MCO
- Determine need to involved General Manager, EHS in communications or statements to the public.
- Respond to the emergency incident.
- Act as a focal point for all information.
- Attend the emergency scene to relay information between the ECG and emergency site and maintain communications with respect to measures taken and personnel and/or equipment required.
- Liaise with Corporate Crisis Coordinator where appropriate and as per instructed by MCO and GM-EHS.

- Coordinate on-site emergency actions.
- Assign responsibilities to contractors and suppliers as required.
- Evaluate action already taken.
- Determine further action to be taken in order of priority.
- Initiate all clear when emergency over.
- Participate in post emergency debriefing.
- Ensure documentation of checklists, reports, messages, etc. is properly tabulated.

4.0 COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR

Pre-Incident

Participates in annual review of EPP and appropriate training exercises.

During Incident

- Ensure mine property is secure or arrange for the security of the areas affected.
- Assign administrator to secure access to all outside telephones and log all calls in and out by time.
- Assist the ECG Coordinator with the development of the communications plan and identify internal and external resources to assist the company in monitoring and handling its response to inquiries by the media and other key stakeholders.
- Develop and distribute all company communications within and external to the organization.
- Identify and liaise with local and regional authorities.
- Coordinate communications with affected employees and their families.
- Notify appropriate external agencies of emergency.
- Arrange for the provision of food and support for ECG.
- Liaise with Corporate Communications Coordinator as instructed by MCO.

5.0 EVENTS RECORDER

During Incident

- Immediately start a diary of events.
- Provide administrative support to ECG, specifically to the ECG Coordinator.

6.0 MANAGING DIRECTOR, CANADIAN OPERATIONS (MCO)

Pre-Incident

Will oversee the development, implementation and maintenance of the Premier EPP.

During Incident

- Upon occurrence of the emergency, the MCO will be responsible for notification to the corporate office.
- Will act as company spokesperson, if required.
- Will coordinate liaison between the operation and corporate office.
- Will act as ECG or as a resource to the Premier ECG.

APPENDIX EPP- D

INCIDENT PROTOCOL – FAILURE OF TAILINGS OR SLUDGE DAM

Scope

This protocol relates to the failure of the tailings dam or sludge dam, which results in a major actual or perceived environmental impact, loss of life or significant disruption to operations.

Actions

- All information to be obtained, such as:
 - caller's name
 - location and extension number
 - Details and Location of Dam failure (size of breach, seriousness)
- Assess severity of emergency
- Start a diary of events
- Ensure proper notifications has been made as per the "Emergency Reporting Procedure"
- Site Reclamation Manager (SRM) or his designate to establish a Control Center and assign duties to:
 - Ensure no one is in any immediate danger
 - Ensure employees accounted are for in the immediate area
 - Have area roped off to ensure no access to area except those required to respond to the emergency
- If the emergency is large then the Emergency Control Group to be assembled
- Assemble Inspection team to assess Dam Failure
- Brief Inspection Team before deployment to scene
- Establish communications with local authorities if they are to be affected
- Refer to "Emergency Preparedness Plan" for specifics on handling a dam breach
- Direct Rescue and Recovery Activities
- Appoint other duties, as required, to available personnel
- Evaluate action already taken
- Determine further action to be taken in order of priority
- Maintain liaison with Inspection Team
- Periodically review actionable points outlined above
- Arrange for notification of appropriate external agencies

- Initiate all clear when emergency ends
- Ensure documentation of checklists, reports, messages, etc. is properly tabulated.
- Conduct post-emergency meeting.

APPENDIX EPP-E: KEY STAKEHOLDER AND SUPPLIERS LIST

EPP-E.1: KEY STAKEHOLDERS

| AGENCY | Telephone No. | Fax No. | Other No. |
|---|--|--|-----------|
| Provincial Emergency Program (PEP) | | | |
| Environmental Emergency Reporting (24 hours) | 800-663-3456 | | |
| Ministry of Environment | | | |
| Smithers Regional Office Mark Love (Environmental Protection Officer) Jim Hofweber (Assistant District Manager) Terry Roberts (District Manager) | 250-847-7260 250-847-7272 250-847-7551 250-847-7383 | 250-847-7591 250-847-7591 250-847-7591 250-847-7591 | |
| Environment Canada | 604-954-4611 | 604-248-8584 | |
| Ministry of Energy and Mines Doug Flynn – District Inspector of Mines George Warnock – Manager, Geotechnical Al Hoffman – Chief Inspector of Mines | 250-847-7386 250-565-4457 250-952-0793 | 250-847-7603 250-565-4328 250-952-0491 | |
| Environment Canada, Environmental Protection Branch | | | |
| Emergency Management British Columbia Ministry of Justice | 1-800-663-3456 | | |

EPP-E.2 LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND DOWNSTREAM STAKEHOLDERS

| NAME OF STAKEHOLDER | TELEPHONE | FAX |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mayor of Stewart BC | 250 636 2251 | 250 636 2414 |
| Hyder Community Association | 250 636 9148 | 250 636 2714 |
| USDA Forest Service (Ketchikan-Misty Fiords Ranger District) Jeffrey Defreest | 907 225 2148 | 907 225 8738 |
| Local Member of Legislative Assembly | 250 387 3655 250 847 8841 | 250 387 4680 250 847 8846 |
| Local Member of Parliament | 613 993 6654 250 877 4140 | 613 993 9007 250 877 4141 |
| Local State Congressman/Senator | 907 271-5978 | 907 271-5950 |
| Long Lake Hydro Inc. c/o Regional Power OpCo, Inc. | 905 363 4200 | 905 363 4202 |

EPP-E.3 SERVICE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

| AGENCY | Telephone No. |
|---|--|
| Hospital | |
| Stewart | 250-636-2221 |
| Ambulance | |
| Stewart | 250-636-2676 (non- emergency) |
| RCMP | |
| Stewart | 250-636-2233 |
| Helicopter | |
| Quantum Helicopters Ltd., Terrace, B.C. | 250-615-0168 |
| Laboratories | |
| ALS | 604 998 0517 |
| BC Forest Service (BC Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations) | 250 387 1772 |
| GSC Pacific – Sidney Pacific Geoscience Centre | 250 363-6518 |
| Chemical Spills, Transport Canada - CANUTEC | 613-996-6666 or *666 (cellular) |
| Stewart Fire Department | 250-636-2345 250-636-9135 (non-emergency) |

EPP-E.4 ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS AND EXTERNAL SPECIALISTS

| NAME | TELEPHONE | E-Mail | FAX |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Bob Chambers, Klohn Crippen Berger (KCB) | 604 251 8438 (W) [REDACTED] | bchambers@klohn.com | |
| Andrew Hovey, KCB | 604 251 8534 (W) [REDACTED] | ahovey@klohn.com | |
| KCB Reception | 604 669 3800 (W) | reception@klohn.com | 604-251-8510 |

APPENDIX EPP-F: EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Objectives

- Help the news media and key stakeholders focus on known facts and the company's positive actions;
- Demonstrate the company as a caring and responsible organization; and
- Maintain key stakeholders and the parent company's trust and confidence in the operation's ability to effectively manage the emergency.

Communications Strategies

- Be a quick and reliable source of accurate information;
- Actively communicate with and monitor the news media and key stakeholders; and
- Be an open and responsible company.

Program Elements

- Refer all media/stakeholder inquiries to designated spokesperson;
- ECG and MCO to confirm designated spokesperson;
- Communications coordinator to notify security, employees and contractors to direct all media and stakeholder calls to the assistant of the designated spokesperson;
- Communications Coordinator to log all media and stakeholder inquiries. Under no circumstances should media calls be placed directly to spokesperson unless authorized by spokesperson; and
- All investor relations enquiries will be referred to the corporate office.

Assessment of Incident

Emergency communications coordinator to:

- Monitor local, regional and provincial media and forward all reports to the ECG and MCO;
- Monitor all non-media requests and forward all information pertaining to the emergency to the emergency response team;
- Prepare emergency communication plan.

Prepare Preliminary Media Statement

- To ensure that initial information about the incident is accurately conveyed to the media and key stakeholders, the Communications Coordinator shall draft a preliminary media statement.
- Communications Coordinator to prepare relevant background information to accompany preliminary statement and statement for employees.
- Preliminary statement and background information to be approved by the ECG.

Contact Media/Key Stakeholders

- Prior to the release of the preliminary statement, ECG Chair to contact families of those affected.
- Following approval and release of the preliminary corporate statement, spokesperson to return phone calls in media phone log as soon as possible.
- Spokesperson(s) to call/send preliminary statement to key stakeholders concurrent with release of the preliminary statement to the media. These stakeholders may include but are not limited to:
 - Elected and non-elected community leaders;
 - Government agencies; and
 - Boliden AB (the parent company) to distribute to others such as provincial and national mining associations.

Prepare News Release and Background Information

To ensure consistent messages and information are being disseminated from both Boliden Limited and the parent company, the Communications Coordinator will liaise with the corporate communications coordinator to draft a news release for approval by local and corporate crisis response leaders when there is/are:

- Multiple or serious injuries or fatalities;
- Risks to the environment;
- Risks to the community;
- Significant shut downs; and
- Significant investor issues and concerns raised by the incident.

Additionally, the Communications Coordinator will:

- Prepare appropriate background information to distribute to the media either before or concurrent with the distribution of the news release; and
- Liaise with corporate crisis communications coordinator to manage the dissemination of the news release to the media and employees simultaneously as well as use of the company's existing web-site or activate a ghost web-site.

Prepare Media Room

In the event the incident necessitates the holding of a news conference, the Communications Coordinator shall have a dedicated media room within the operation office or at a nearby off-site location.

- Contact security, reception and the assistant of the designated spokesperson to inform them of the locale for the news conference.

Debrief

- Communications coordinator to attend daily debriefing
- Coordinator to review/discuss:
 - Current media interest and focus of questions;
 - Correct erroneous information through media monitoring and internet;
 - Communication to employees;
 - Communication to parent company.

APPENDIX EPP- G: SUPPORTING COMMUNICATIONS MATERIALS

EPP-G.1 TELEPHONE MEDIA/STAKEHOLDER LOG SHEET

(Use this form to record each phone call from the news media and stakeholders)

Call received from:

Name:

Organization:

Location:

Telephone Number:

Fax Number and/or Email Address:

Message:

Other Information/Notes:

Follow up:

Time: _____

Notes on Interview:

[illegible]

APPENDIX EPP-H: EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Location:

| Item No. | Description | Check (✓) |
|----------|--|-------------|
| 1 | (1) 30-gallon garbage can | |
| 2 | (2) 2-gallon plastic buckets | |
| 3 | (1) first aid kit | |
| 4 | (2) sets of rubber gear | |
| 5 | (2) pairs of pull-on rubber boots | |
| 6 | (2) pairs of disposable coveralls | |
| 7 | (2) pairs of rubber gloves | |
| 8 | (2) open-head drums | |
| 9 | (5) gallons wash down water | |
| 10 | (2) dozen plastic sample bags | |
| 11 | (50) large plastic bags | |
| 12 | (2) square shovels | |
| 13 | (1) round shovel | |
| 14 | (1) box of disposable toxic dust and mist mass | |
| 15 | (2) pairs of chemical goggles | |
| 16 | (1) fire extinguisher | |
| 17 | (2) pairs of leather gloves | |
| 21 | (8) water sample bottles | |
| 22 | (2) rolls of duct tape | |
| 23 | (1) flashlight | |
| 24 | (1) set of road cones | |
| 25 | pH paper in 8-12 range | |
| 26 | absorbent material | |
| 27 | soda lime | |
| 28 | Heavy Equipment – (1) 966D Wheel Loader | |
| 29 | | |
| 30 | | |
| 31 | | |

| APPENDIX EPP-I: FIELD EMERGENCY RESPONSE EVENT LOG | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Date (m/d/y) | Time | Contact | Communication |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Signature: | | | |

| APPENDIX EPP-J: EMERGENCY RESPONSE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD LOG | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------|------------|--------|---------|
| Date (m/d/y) | Time | Sample Type | Parameters | Values | Initial |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| General Weather Conditions: | | | | | |
| Wind speed and directions: | | | | | |
| Temperature: | | | | | |
| Cloud cover: | | | | | |
| Precipitation: | | | | | |
| Comments: | | | | | |
| Name: _____ | | | | | |
| Signature: _____ | | | | | |

| APPENDIX EPP-K: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TELEPHONE LOG | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Name and Telephone No. | Time | Line Busy | No Answer | Preparedness |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Maintained by: _____ Date: _____ | | | | |

APPENDIX EPP-L: EMERGENCY INITIAL RESPONSE FORM

| EMERGENCY INITIAL RESPONSE FORM | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----|
| Who is Calling: | | |
| What is the Problem: | | |
| Who (is involved): | | |
| Where (are you calling from): | | |
| Location and direction if moving: | | |
| Is it Serious? | | |
| Is it Major: | Is it Minor: | |
| Is it a Spill? | Yes: | No: |
| Is there a fire Burning? | Yes: | No: |
| Do you Require Assistance: | No: | |
| If so, in What Form? | | |

EMERGENCY INITIAL RESPONSE FORM (Continued)

Other Information (Specify):

INSTRUCTIONS TO CALLER

Stay Calm
Provide Basic First Aid for Injured
If Required – Send Someone to Guide Assistance to Emergency
In Case of Fire – Warn Others, Proceed to Nearest Assembly Area
Other (Specify)

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSON TAKING THE CALL

Ensure Remainder of Emergency Initial Response Procedure is followed.

Date: _____

Time of Call: _____

AM: _____ PM: _____

NAME: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

APPENDIX EPP-M: SPILLS ACTION PLAN

| |
|--|
| SPILL REPORT |
| Report date: Date and time of spill (if known): |
| Date and time reported to management: Date and time reported to government: |
| Location and map co-ordinates (if known) and direction if moving: |
| Party responsible: |
| Product spilled and estimated quantities (provide metric volumes/weights if possible): |
| Cause and effect of spill: |
| Is spill terminated or continuing? |
| Extent of contamination: |
| Factors affecting spill or recovery (temperatures, wind, snow, ice, terrain, buildings, etc.): |

| |
|--|
| SPILL REPORT (Continued) |
| Containment (naturally, booms, dykes or other)/no containment: |
| Action (if any) taken or proposed to control, recover, clean up or dispose of spill: |
| Do you require assistance? If so, in what form? |
| Hazard to persons, property or environment (fire, drinking water, threat to fish or wildlife): |
| Agencies on site: |
| Others notified of spill: |
| Comments and/or recommendations/further action required: |