

UNDERGROUND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

MODULE 6

Underground Emergency Response Plan

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INTRODUCTION / OBJECTIVES

INTRODUCTION:

This plan contains practical rules, procedures and allocation of responsibilities for better planning of emergency response and control.

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

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

When they are new or when they have been transferred to a new area, or

When their duties and the responsibilities assigned to them within the Department have been changed or modified (when they are assigned to a specific duty within this Plan).

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of this Emergency Response Plan are to:

- Provide an effective response to emergency situations.
- Establish responsibility levels and support coordination.
- Minimize the effect of emergencies on personnel, on the surrounding communities, and on the public.
- Minimize: injury; damage to environment; property damage; damage to equipment; and losses to process that result from emergencies.
- Ensure timely communication and cooperation with government and outside agencies.
- Provide suitable information to be conveyed to the public.
- Define the Emergency Response Team as the combination of: site personnel in the area of the emergency, personnel from other areas, Mine Rescue Team, and other off site emergency personnel as needed.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AND CALL OUT PROCESS

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS:

Immediately call the General Mine Foreman dispatch or the designated responsible person(s).

Alternative:

- **Feeder radio:** "I have an emergency." Request radio silence and establish radio contact with dispatch
- Immediately call security and security will contact all emergency services needed

Provide the following information:

- Your name, area and company
- Location of the Emergency
- Description of the Emergency
- Number of injured persons if any and their health condition
- Telephone or radio number you are calling from
- Notify your Supervisor

REMEMBER ... DO NOT HANG UP UNTIL THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN GIVEN AND REMAIN IN LINE TO MAKE FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS

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

Communications Failure:

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

They include:

- The incoming telephone line being severed
- Major snow storms, Rangeland fires, Power failure. Communications may therefore fail when they are most needed, i.e. in an emergency situation. Even if this is not the case, efficient operation of the mine is severely compromised without communications and a delay in notifying the relevant persons / agencies (Electrical Supervisor, ITS Department, etc.) further exacerbates the problem.

Alternate Communication Plan:

- Use of cell phones
- 911 dispatch and Med channel radios in site ambulances

The Security or Management will notify the Rapid Response Leader about the emergency.

EMERGENCIES / EMERGENCY LEVELS

EMERGENCY CALL CHECKLIST:

DATE: _____ **TIME:** _____

CALLER'S NAME: _____

CALLER'S CALLBACK NUMBER: _____

LOCATION & AREA OF EMERGENCY: _____

INJURIES YES / NO.

DETAILS IF YES: _____

ESCORT TO SCENE NEEDED? YES / NO

Who will meet EMS? _____

Location where EMS will be met. _____

HOW MANY RESPONDERS ON SCENE? _____

HOW MANY NEEDED? _____

RADIO FOR ADDITIONAL MINE RESCUE PERSONNEL. YES / NO

HAS HSLP BEEN NOTIFIED YES / NO.

EMERGENCIES:

An emergency is an undesired event that generates real or potential danger / risks, at any operation (on site or off site), that directly affect:

- The people: the health and welfare of employees, contractors and vendors and the health and welfare of members of the general public.
- The property
- The process
- The environment
- The reputation of your mine
- An event need not be directly related to your mine's operations to adversely affect your mine's reputation.
- Public, media and / or government perceptions about our industry and its products can have a long-term impact. All major occurrences of the type described below, regardless of cause, therefore constitute an emergency.

EMERGENCY LEVELS:

Level 1 "Low"

A "Low Level" emergency is an on-site or off-site emergency. It can be controlled by area personnel from the affected area.

Level 2 "Medium"

A "Medium Level" emergency cannot be handled by the personnel of the affected area. The Emergency Response Team is required. It does not exceed the resources of the site.

Level 3 "High"

A "High Level" incident is one which exceeds the resources available at the scene of the emergency and those available on-site. Outside help, such as government, industry and or corporate, is required.

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

RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEMS

INTRODUCTION:

The Rapid Response is designed to begin developing at the time an incident occurs and continues until the requirement for management and operations no longer exists. The structure of the System can be established and expanded depending upon the changing conditions of the incident. Management is given training and a structured process to provide guidance in the event of an incident, which may have the potential to seriously damage your mine.

Rapid Response achieves this by:

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

Site Response Team (SRT) Organization

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

Responsibility of the Site Response Team

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

RAPID RESPONSE MOBILIZATION MATRIX

✓	Response by	Low	Medium	High
	Outcome	SRT	SRT & RRT	SRT, RRT & CRT
	Personal injury	Injury involving hospitalization	Single fatality or multiple injuries	Multiple fatalities
	Missing personnel	One or more people not accounted for	One or more people confirmed missing	One or more people confirmed missing >24hrs
	Environment (Note: incidents involving mercury are always HIGH – for cyanide guidance see previous page)	Incident confirmed contained on site – regulatory notification required (see site regulatory reporting matrix)	Incident potentially resulting in offsite contamination and requiring regulatory notification	Significant incident – or incident involving mercury or cyanide – with potential implications across the company
	Community	Minor community impact requiring response / assistance from Newmont	Community impact threatening site's social license to operate	Significant community impact affecting Newmont's social license to operate across multiple sites
	Media / Reputation / NGO	Local issue with no immediate likelihood of sustained media interest (not more than 2 consecutive news cycles) or disruption to operations	Immediate or ongoing issue involving sustained media coverage (more than 2 consecutive news cycles) or adverse impacts to operations	Significant or ongoing issue attracting significant media attention (more than 3 consecutive news cycles) and disruption to operations
	Legal Issue	Threat of legal action by or against Newmont	Legal action by or against Newmont requiring formal response	Corporate response required to legal action by or against Newmont
	Technical Incident	Technical failure requiring work to halt in an area	Technical failure requiring significant remediation and evaluation of impact to production	Technical failure impacting production such that it would require revising market guidance
	Production loss	Reduction of expected capacity for a period of up to one month	Reduction of expected capacity for more than one month	Total loss of production for more than one month
	Financial issue	Site accounting / cash flow issue	Accounting / cash flow issues involving multiple sites or unable to be resolved on site	Accounting / cash flow issues requiring public disclosure
	Major contractor, supplier or partner issue	No disruption to supply or activities	Supply or services disrupted with threat to production	Joint venture partner in crisis
	Natural Disaster / Infectious Disease	Forecast Natural Disaster / threat of significant infectious disease	Natural Disaster impacting site / site affected by significant infectious disease	Natural Disaster / infectious disease affecting multiple sites
	Terrorism, Kidnap, Extortion	Unconfirmed threat against individuals or structures requiring further investigation	Confirmed threats against individuals or structures requiring intervention	Actual kidnap or extortion demand or actions involving harm and / or significant damage
	Sabotage	Sabotage < \$100,000 damage	Sabotage > \$100,000 damage	Sabotage > \$1,000,000 damage
	Regulatory authority action	Regulator action relating to site incident or issue	Regulator action with potential to impact operations and / or create financial impact	Regulator action with multi-site impact
	Government action	Additional reporting required but no loss of control over operations	Newmont still controlling but with higher than normal government engagement in operations	Government influences affecting ability to operate
	Civil Unrest	Local civil disruption with no imminent threat to site	Local civil disruption with possibility of affecting operations or workforce	Civil unrest or hostile threat with impact on operations and / or workforce
	Labor Unrest	Local labor disruption affecting operations / production for short period	Labor disruption for extended period	Long term labor disruption affecting multiple operations
	Loss of Senior Personnel	Accident / illness adversely affecting normal operational management capabilities at site	Accident / illness resulting in succession challenges with potential to adversely affect normal regional management capabilities	Accident / illness resulting in succession challenges affecting Newmont corporate management capabilities
	Loss of control of information / IT	Threat to site of information loss, IT outage or cyber attack	Threat to multiple sites of information loss, IT outage or cyber attack	Company-wide threat of information loss or disclosure, IT outage or cyber attack
	Hostile Takeover Attempt	N / A	N / A	Attempted hostile takeover by another company

RESPONSIBILITIES

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALL EMPLOYEES:

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

- Notify the supervisor of the emergency situation.
- Report the emergency as described on the first page of this plan.
- Provide help until the appropriate response team(s) arrives. Never place yourself or others in danger, especially during fires, or chemical emergencies.
- If an alarm is sounded or you are instructed to do so, evacuate the area to designated assembly points and stay there until you are instructed to leave.
- If an evacuation takes place, follow the directions. Make sure you and any visitors you are responsible for are accounted for by your supervisor.
- If you are responsible to perform shutdown procedures, know your responsibilities and perform them accordingly.
- If responders are already at the scene of an emergency, do not go to the scene to watch or offer assistance unless you are personally called to the scene.

SITE MANAGER:

The Site Manager is responsible for the overall management of an emergency and will act as Incident Commander. The Site Manager will use key personnel to achieve a satisfactory outcome to an emergency situation. The Site Manager will evaluate the emergency and determine whether local or outside resources will suffice.

GENERAL FOREMAN:

In an emergency, each General Foreman will check with his Foreman. If the emergency has arisen in his area or will affect his area they will remain there and report to the Site Manager and assist with the coordination of emergency response efforts. When the appropriate General Foreman is not on site the Foreman or his designate will assume responsibility for their department, manage the area and provide support to the management of the incident.

FOREMAN:

In an emergency, each Foreman will check his own area of responsibility. If the emergency has arisen in his area or will affect his area they will remain there and report to the General Foreman and assist with the implementation of emergency response efforts. When the appropriate Foreman is not on site the acting foreman or lead man will assume responsibility for their area, manage the area and provide support to the management of the incident.

HEALTH & SAFETY SPECIALIST:

Communicate Liaise with the Site Rapid Response Team, Health & Safety Representatives, Emergency Response Teams and relevant personnel. Coordinate assistance from outside organizations if required and disseminates warnings and information as required.

SECURITY:

Provide security for the incident scene, guard the scene of the accident, provide crowd control, and restrict access to the emergency scene or the mine site as directed by management.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE COORDINATOR:

The Emergency Response Coordinator or his designate will direct the operation of the mine rescue teams. The Emergency Response Coordinator will coordinate with the on-site Foremen and the Health & Safety Specialist.

MINE RESCUE TEAM:

The Mine Rescue Team Captains report directly to the Team Coordinator or his designate in an emergency. The Mine Rescue Team Coordinator directs action in the emergency, initiates appropriate action to minimize the effects of injury at the accident scene and care for those injured. Team Captains will coordinate all efforts with the Emergency Response Coordinator

EVACUATION PROCEDURES / GUIDELINES

PROCEDURES / GUIDELINES:

The following procedures are strictly guidelines. The seriousness and magnitude of an emergency will determine the extent of involvement, and to what extent emergency procedures will be activated. Not every emergency can be diagnosed prior to its occurrence. However, these guidelines and the training of emergency response personnel will help to prepare for and respond effectively to any emergency situation.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES:

The following are basic responsibilities of every employee regarding emergency evacuation:

- Know the location of all Emergency Exits and Evacuation Assembly Points.
- On the sounding of the alarm in your area or notification by your supervisor, immediately evacuate the building or area.
- On leaving your work station, take purses and, in cold weather, your coat. Close all doors and windows, **BUT DO NOT LOCK!** Closed doors and windows reduce the spread of smoke and flame, thereby confining the emergency and effectively increasing the time for a safe evacuation. Use good judgment and, if possible, shut vaults and secure sensitive data by locking desks and file cabinets. Leave doors open if the emergency is a bomb threat.
- * **If your office door automatically locks, TAKE YOUR KEY WITH YOU.**
- * **If the exits are blocked,** find the nearest window to escape from if possible.
- * **If all else fails, return to your room,** call for help, and wait for rescue.
- WALK, DO NOT RUN. In an emergency move quickly but do not run. Keep your self-control.
- Avoid smoke-filled hallways. If the smoke-filled hallway is the only route to a clear exit, then crawl on your hands and knees, or return to your office and escape through the window.
- Do not talk even in low whispers unless it is absolutely necessary. Several people speaking softly make it impossible to communicate emergency instructions.
- If you are disabled, bring this to the attention of your supervisor. Example, pregnancy, heart condition, lung condition, joint problems, etc. Alternate plans can then be made for getting you out of the building. If you can use the stairs, do so, descending at a rate consistent with your own ability.
- After leaving the building, proceed directly to your assigned assembly area, watching out for traffic hazards. Be certain that contact is made with your supervisor as soon as possible after reaching the assembly area. It is important to determine if anyone was left behind. Remain in the area until other instructions are given.

ACCOUNTING FOR PERSONNEL:

It is the responsibility of supervisors to account for their personnel in the event of an emergency. The supervisors accomplish this responsibility through the performance of two vital duties:

- 1** During an evacuation, the clearing of their work area of personnel.
- 2** At the designated assembly area, the conduction of a head count of their employees and any other persons (e.g., contractors, vendors, visitors, etc.) located in their work area at the time of the evacuation.

Once the head count has been completed, the supervisor should report to their immediate supervisor and convey any discrepancies in personnel, including any missing personnel and / or any individuals that normally work elsewhere. The use of a daily head count form should greatly assist with the accounting of personnel during emergency situations.

In turn, each employee will report to their immediate supervisor until personnel information reaches the senior management person for each department at the assembly area. The senior management person for each department will account for all departmental personnel. This accounting should include all employees, contractors, delivery personnel, temporaries, and visitors under their supervision.

Departmental management at each assembly area should communicate with each other to determine the location of any missing personnel. If personnel are suspected to be inside an evacuated facility, the Incident Commander and Emergency Response Team Captain should be contacted immediately. All supervisors shall keep their groups together at their respective assembly areas until the Incident Commander gives further instructions.

SEARCH AND RESCUE:

If an emergency arises at your underground operation and mine rescue is called nobody can re-enter the mine until mine rescue teams have cleared the mine.

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

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

TERMINATION OF EMERGENCY:

The area evacuated must first be determined safe. Members of the response teams will thoroughly investigate the evacuated facility. If there was a fire or structural damage is suspected, the area must be inspected by Health & Safety and Maintenance personnel to determine if the area is safe to occupy.

Once the area is determined to be safe, the response team captain will notify the Incident Commander to send out the all-clear signal.

The Incident Commander will broadcast the all-clear signal on all channels. The broadcast will include a description of the areas that were evacuated by the phrase, "is now all-clear." The broadcast should be repeated three times in succession.

Once the Incident Commander has given the all-clear signal, employees may return to their work area.

BOMB THREAT

Emergency Level Low:

Threat without specifics, such as type of bomb, location, detonation time, or a demand of any kind, assessed as low danger. No evacuation or search may be warranted.

Emergency Level Medium:

Threat involves some specifics, as above, but assessed low danger. Evacuation is required but no search may be warranted.

Emergency Level High:

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

Note: In the event that any person should receive a threat of a bomb, the following procedures shall be followed and the Rapid Response System must be initiated.

BOMB THREAT PROCEDURES:

- **Notify any persons of authority**, i.e., Manager, Supervisor, Health & Safety, Security or who, in turn, will withdraw all persons from the threatened area immediately.
- **After all persons have been moved to a safe location**, local law enforcement shall be notified by the most senior management personnel involved and their instructions shall be followed explicitly.
- **The Site Manager shall be notified and the Rapid Response initiated.**

ACTION PLAN - RECEIPT OF A BOMB THREAT:

- **Make every effort to remain calm and relaxed.**
- **Keep the caller on the line as long as possible.** Ask the caller to repeat the message. Record every word spoken by the person making the call, if possible.
- **Try to have the caller give the location or area of the bomb and the possible time of detonation.** If the caller does not indicate the location of the bomb or possible time of detonation, it may be advisable to inform the caller that the building or mining area is occupied and that detonation of the bomb could result in death or serious injury to many innocent people.
- **Pay particular attention to any strange or peculiar background noises** such as motors running, background music, type of music which might give even a remote clue to the place from which the call is being made.

- **Listen closely to the voice** (male, female, etc.), voice quality, accents and speech impediments.
- **Ask again for the specific location of the bomb.**
- **Ask again for the specific time of detonation of the bomb.**
- **Ask the following questions:**
 - 1 Where is the location of the bomb?
 - 2 What kind of bomb is it?
 - 3 Can you describe the bomb to me? What does it look like?
 - 4 What time is detonation?
 - 5 Why was the bomb planted?
 - 6 How do you know about the bomb?

ITEMS TO CONSIDER ON A BOMB THREAT CALL:

If the caller makes two (2) or more calls in succession, carefully compare each of the calls. If the language or words used are entirely different, the threat may be an “off-the-top-of-the-head” type. However, action must still be taken.

PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING BOMB THREATS:

- **Shut down all mobile and base station radio transmissions in the area** (300 feet of the affected area, if known).
- **Remove all persons from the affected area or building.** Personal items such as purses, briefcases and lunch boxes should be left inside the building.
- **Have emergency rescue crews on standby at the mine, in a safe location.**
- **Do not, under any circumstances,** touch, disturb or attempt to disarm the device.

LABOR / CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND DISTRAUGHT PERSON

EMERGENCY LEVEL LOW:

- A distraught person is causing a non-violent disturbance, no threats against persons or property; the person is a contract employee or community member.
- Individuals are beginning to congregate or credible reports indicate that a demonstration may take place.
- No disruption of operations other than nuisance level.
- Minor criminal acts such as ingress / trespassing, verbal assaults, threats etc. exist.
- No National or International implications.
- No publicity involved or likely to occur.
- Can be handled at the local level.

EMERGENCY LEVEL MEDIUM:

- A distraught person causing trouble cannot be persuaded to leave an area, threats against property or persons have been made.
- Serious criminal acts have taken place e.g. actual violence against persons, damage to property, disruption to processes beyond a nuisance levels are taking place or are imminent, etc.
- Refusals to leave property after reasonable negotiations have taken place.
- Medium sized demonstration e.g. approximately 50 to 100 persons.
- Publicity involved or likely will be.
- Implications at National level.
- Potential for violence likely.
- Cannot be handled at local (may require authority's intervention).

EMERGENCY LEVEL HIGH:

- Distraught person/s becomes violent with associated life threatening or significant harm to property and processes actions taking place.
- Large-scale e.g. more than approximately 100 person's violent demonstration putting the security of your mine personnel and property at risk.
- Requires or will likely require security assistance by outside authorities.

EMERGENCY LEVEL HIGH: (CONT.)

- Sustained disruption of operations.
- Significant publicity already or likely.
- National and International implications.

GENERAL ACTION GUIDELINES:

Supervisor On The Scene:

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

External Affairs:

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

Security:

- Immediately notifies Site Manager of the event. Provide enough facts to determine the alert level and the appropriate response.
- Secure the area.
- Remove people, equipment, and protect processes that are at risk due to the disturbance.

Security: (CONT.)

- Use force only when absolutely necessary and to an extent proportional to the threat. Do not violate the rights of individuals such as the right to exercise freedom of association and peaceful assembly.
- Acts as Incident Commander for Medium and High Level emergencies.
- If the disturbance involves strictly site personnel, Human Resources will be contacted and they will act as Incident Commander for low-level emergencies.
- Secure scene while discussions take place.
- When authorities arrive they assume control of the situation with Security acting in support.

Pre-Event Information:

Persons receiving information regarding a potential civil disturbance shall pass this information directly and immediately (same working shift or sooner), to the manager of the area potentially affected by the disturbance and to Security Manger or his designate.

UNDERGROUND FIRES / REFUGE CHAMBERS

FIRE UNDERGROUND:

REMEMBER: DO NOT PUT YOURSELF AT RISK

- Immediately call UG dispatch on radio: "I have an emergency." Request radio silence and establish radio contact with dispatch
- Immediately call security and they will contact all emergency services needed.

TELL DISPATCH

"Emergency, I have a Fire," underground at (give location).

If the fire is on fixed equipment:

- Shut down and isolate the equipment.
- Activate the suppression system if so equipped.
- If safe, attempt to put out the fire with a fire extinguisher.
- If you cannot put out the fire, put on yourself rescuer if applicable and evacuate the mine following evacuation procedures.
- Tell anyone you see along the way about the fire.

For non-equipment fires:

- If safe, attempt to put it out.
- If you cannot put out the fire, put on yourself rescuer if applicable and evacuate the mine following evacuation procedures
- Tell anyone you see along the way about the fire. Tell the person who answers:

UNDERGROUND EVACUATION PROCEDURES;

Mine Evacuation Priorities:

- 1 Primary escape
- 2 Secondary escape
- 3 Refuge Chamber

Upon smelling stench or notification of an emergency (by page phone, radios, word-of-mouth, etc.) miners must immediately stop what they are doing and contact Dispatch to determine safest access out of the Mine. Proceed to the safest and quickest escape route to the surface. Take with you any food or water and warn fellow workers along the route of travel.

If you are in smoke or feel the effects of carbon monoxide immediately don your Self Rescuer as per the training received at New Miner orientation & annually thereafter. When using mobile equipment to evacuate the mine, never block travel ways and never travel in heavy smoke. Once on the surface immediately brass out and report to the responsible person in charge. Phone calls / external communications are not permitted unless authorized. If Primary and Secondary escape routes are inaccessible proceed to nearest refuge chamber. Once at the refuge chamber notify Dispatch and wait for instructions.

REFUGE CHAMBER PROTOCOL:

- 1 Leave the outside door open.
- 2 Close the inside door.
- 3 Follow the posted instructions on the use of the “manometer”.
- 4 Open the mine air valve creating a positive pressure inside the chamber.
- 5 If the mine air is not available pressure up using the compressed air bottles following the posted charts. Designate a spokesperson.
- 6 This spokesperson will be the only one talking to the surface and will be prepared to relay the following Information:
 - Names of those in the refuge chamber
 - Condition of those in the refuge chamber
- 7 Record where and when each person smelled stench or became aware of the emergency.
- 8 When everyone is inside, seal the refuge chamber using the materials provided (clay, duct tape etc.). If someone else arrives, let them in and reseal immediately.
- 9 Once inside do not leave the refuge chamber unless instructed to do so. Conserve the food and water supply and shut off cap lamps to conserve the batteries. Await instructions from the surface.

UPON REACHING THE SURFACE:

Immediately report to the muster room and tag out. (You may receive special instructions) Assemble in the change room and remain there until released.

Phone calls / external communications are not permitted unless authorized.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT FIRES

Manually or automatic activated fire suppression systems are installed on all large pieces of mobile equipment.

Operators shall attempt to extinguish any fire immediately without exposing themselves to risk or injury. Equipment should be turned off, with keys removed, and brake(s) set. If immediate evacuation of mobile equipment is necessary, quickly set brakes, shut down, and ensure fire suppression is activated during dismount if at all possible.

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

LPG / EXPLOSIVE FIRES

LPG TANK FIRE PROCEDURE:

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

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

The first priority is to be directed towards saving lives, regardless of whether company property is at risk. After all injured persons have been treated and evacuated as quickly as possible, efforts may be directed towards preserving company property.

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

EXPLOSIVES FIRE:

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

FIRE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

All fires must be reported to the HSLP Manager. The HSLP Manager will report to the appropriate authorities. The insurance company will also be notified. Proper documentation must be kept (i.e., pictures, date, time, circumstances, etc.). Documentation is the responsibility of the area Supervisor and HSLP.

LEAKS, SPILLS, OR RELEASES

EMERGENCY LEVEL LOW

Minor release, such as a small amount of printing or office cleaning chemicals. No injuries, danger, or threat to the environment. Spills which are less than 10 gallons and do not contain hazardous chemicals and are not released to a waterway. Local teams and equipment / materials can contain the spill.

EMERGENCY LEVEL MEDIUM

A release of any kind, which produces minor or moderate injury, danger or harm to the environment and is greater than 10 gallons, or is released into a water way. The spill can be contained and controlled solely by site resources. A medium level response may need to be up-graded to a high if conditions change and may need to be up-graded.

EMERGENCY LEVEL HIGH:

Spill of any kind, which produces serious injury, danger or harm to the environment and released into waterway. The spill cannot be contained and controlled with site resources. Spills that occur during transportation to and from site. All external notification and reporting should be conducted by the environmental department.

A spill report must be completed for every release. Containment and cleanup activities shall only be performed as directed by HSLP and / or Environmental personnel. When handling chemicals, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for that particular material any injuries requiring medical attention refer to the medical emergencies section.

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

<p>1. SAFETY AND DETECTION</p>	<p>Assess safety situation to yourself and others.</p> <p>If you cannot identify the substance, evacuate immediately and follow the steps identified in “EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION” below.</p> <p>If there is a risk of fire or explosion, evacuate immediately and follow the steps identified in “EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION” below.</p> <p>Shut off ignition source(s) if safe to do so.</p>
<p>2. TRACE SOURCE</p>	<p>Put on appropriate PPE.</p> <p>Trace the source of the spill.</p> <p>Determine if spill is continuing.</p>
<p>3. STOP or CONTROL</p>	<p>Stop or control the leakage by shutting valves, plugging holes, moving mobile equipment, etc. – only if it is safe to do so.</p>
<p>4. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION</p>	<p>Contact the On Call Environmental Personnel per the Environmental Internal Spill Reporting SOP.</p> <p>Contact Loss Control Personnel per the call out sheet.</p> <p>Contact Mill or Mine personnel per the call out sheet.</p>
<p>5. SECURE AREA</p>	<p>Divert traffic and people away from the immediate area. Evacuate if necessary.</p>
<p>6. CONTAIN</p>	<p>Contain the leakage using temporary berms, booms etc</p>
<p>7. RECOVER PRODUCT</p>	<p>Recover any free liquid into purpose built containers if possible.</p> <p>Recover absorbent booms etc.</p>
<p>8. CLEAN UP</p>	<p>Clean-up the spill by pumping, absorbing, chemically treating.</p> <p>DO NOT SPREAD OR DILUTE SPILLS WITH DEGREASERS, DETERGENTS OR WATER.</p>
<p>9. DISPOSE</p>	<p>Dispose of the spilt product as directed by the environmental department representative.</p> <p>Contaminated soil should be removed to an appropriate area (eg Hydrocarbon contaminated soil can be remediated).</p>

HYDROCHLORIC ACID, AMMONIA, PROPANE / NATURAL GAS, DIESEL / GASOLINE

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Use and Location:

Hydrochloric acid is stored and is used to wash cement build up off of underground mobile equipment.

Response Procedure:

- Personnel shall wear full protective clothing / gear and SCBA (For low concentrations of HCl, use acid gas respirators).
- If the acid has breached a concrete containment, control spill with soil.
- Dilute with water and neutralize with lime.
- Control HCl vapors with water spray.
- Remove contaminated materials to the heap leach area.
- Return spilled solutions to the process circuit.

AMMONIA

Response Procedure:

- Immediately contact emergency personnel, keep unnecessary personnel away.

PROPANE / NATURAL GAS:

Response Procedure:

- Evacuate the area.
- Extinguish / remove all sources of ignition from spill area.
- Shut down source of gas supply.
- Ventilate the spill area.
- Disperse fumes with water spray.

DIESEL / GASOLINE:

Use and Location:

Diesel Used to for all underground equipment located at underground shop. Gasoline used for all surface equipment located by vent shaft.

Response Procedure:

- Extinguish / remove all sources of ignition from spill area.
- Shut down source of fuel supply.
- Use absorbent pads or other absorbent material to absorb the spill.
- Non dripping absorbent materials may be taken to the landfill.
- Oil stained soils must be taken to the bio-remediation facility.

Other Petroleum Products:

Other petroleum products such as, oils, greases and anti-freeze should be handled in the same manner as diesel and gasoline.

SITE CONTROL:

All persons not needed to help with spill remediation activities, or who are at risk, will leave the area. If the spill has breached the operation's boundary, the affected landowners will be immediately notified by the Environmental Manager. Permission for cleanup must be given by the landowner. Every effort will be made to keep wildlife and livestock out of the contaminated area if the spill would be harmful.

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES / ACCIDENTS:

EMERGENCY LEVEL LOW

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

EMERGENCY LEVEL MEDIUM

- Single serious injury.

EMERGENCY LEVEL HIGH

- Multiple serious injuries or at least one fatality.

In the event of a serious injury or illness, the first priority is the prevention of any additional injuries. All personnel responding to the scene should take precautions to prevent injury to themselves and others prior to commencing a rescue. Move the victim only if they are in grave danger.

Trained first aid personnel are scheduled on each shift and should be contacted as soon as possible to render aid and transport the injured.

Assess the accident scene:

- Secure the scene before entering
- Identify the mechanism of injury
- Assess the victim with care
- Treat / Stabilize life-threatening injuries

Notify the Area Supervisor, if unavailable then Mine Dispatch, by radio, telephone, or mine phone. If by radio or phone state the following to clear the airway:

“Emergency, Emergency, Emergency, I have a Medical Emergency”

Give the following information:

- 1 Your name
- 2 Location
- 3 Nature of injuries and number of injured persons (do not give names)
- 4 Type of help needed, i.e., gear, transportation, and personnel
- 5 # of emergency personnel already on scene
- 6 Make sure help is on the way
- 7 Do not hang up until told to do so.

The Area Supervisor is responsible for:

- Calling for the response of all emergency personnel needed, and requesting radio silence when necessary.
- Requesting no phone calls offsite, via telephone or cell phone.
- Providing unobstructed access to and from the scene for emergency personnel and equipment.
- Providing any additional support requested by emergency personnel.
- Notifying Mine Dispatch, HSLP and Management
- Radio silence must be maintained during the emergency, when requested.
- During all emergencies no phone calls are to made offsite to non-company personnel.

Do Not Call Local Media, Families or Government Agencies.

Mine Dispatch will notify the emergency response personnel and fill out the Emergency Activity Log

- The Mine Dispatcher will dispatch the Emergency Response Team. Be available to assist emergency response personnel if required.
- Fill out witness statement, first aid report or incident report as needed.
- All accidents / incidents will be investigated in accordance with North America Procedures.
- All attempts should be made to prevent injured or ill persons from leaving the property unless accompanied by at least one other individual. If the company rescue vehicle is used, a minimum of two people must accompany the injured - An EMT or first responder to render aid and one other to drive.
- If a medical emergency or accident occurs that requires patient transport to the hospital, will call Sheriff Dispatch (911) and request a rendezvous with ambulance or Access Air. The First Responder / EMT and supervisor shall make the determination as to who to call.

SUMMIT AIR AMBULANCE

LANDING ZONE / PILOT COMMUNICATIONS:

- Maintain communication with AMS using State Med Channels, if the ambulance or rescue vehicle is not equipped with Med Channel relay pertinent information through 911 Dispatch.
- Minimum clear area of 60' x 60' with a slope of less than 10 degrees
- Remove debris and unsecured items
- Alert AMS Ambulance of surrounding hazards; power lines, trees, etc.
- Assist the pilot in landing
- One emergency vehicle with flashing light adjacent to landing site
- At night, turn off headlights and spotlights just prior to landing
- Use flags to indicate wind direction
- Keep crowds back 100 ft. from helicopter at all times
- Never approach the aircraft from the rear or while the blades are in motion unless signaled to do so by the pilot
- Stay in eye contact with the pilot at all times

AIR AMBULANCE LANDING PROCEDURES

- Minimum clear area of 60' x 60' with a slope of less than 10 degrees
- Remove debris and unsecured items
- Alert Access Air Ambulance of surrounding hazards; power lines, trees, etc.
- Assist the pilot in landing
- One emergency vehicle with flashing light adjacent to landing site
- At night, turn off headlights and spotlights just prior to landing
- Use flags to indicate wind direction
- Keep crowds back 100 ft. from helicopter at all times
- Never approach the aircraft from the rear or while the blades are in motion unless signaled to do so by the pilot
- **STAY IN EYE CONTACT WITH THE PILOT AT ALL TIMES**

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS-FATALITIES

Accidents which result in fatalities require special action due to local law. If the injured party is clearly and definitely deceased, the remains are not to be moved until authorization is received from the Coroner and applicable regulatory agencies. The HSLP department has the responsibility coordinate with Security to ensure notification of the Coroner. HSLP take the lead in reporting fatalities to MSHA, and State agencies in areas where these reporting requirements exist.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

- In the event of an on-the job fatality, the following responsibilities shall apply:

THE DIRECTOR OF PEOPLE STRATEGY WILL:

- Notify the Manager of External Relations.
- File a notice of industrial accident to the appropriate State agency.
- Notify the next of kin as promptly as circumstances allow. Company officials and the coroner or his representative must make this notification.
- Ensure that crisis counseling is available for co-workers and response personnel, as soon as practical, after the accident.

THE FUNCTIONAL AREA HSLP MANAGER WILL:

- Upon notifying and receiving approval from the HSLP Regional Director (who advises the Operations Director or designate of the decision to notify) will notify the appropriate Federal and State Agencies as soon as possible.
- Coordinate the legal requirements of all local, state, and federal agencies that have jurisdiction in the case. Coordinate the gathering of all records that the government agency's request during their investigation.
- Conduct a briefing session with representatives from the State Mine Inspections, and MSHA, and County Sheriff's Department prior to their inspection of the accident site.
- Report the facts of the accident, after the investigation has been completed, in writing to the General Manager, Department Manager, Director of Health and Safety and the Director of Human Resources. Include copies to be sent to the State Mine Inspectors, MSHA, and County Sheriff's Department, after approval by the Operations Director.

Note: No information will be given to any other source or agency without authorization from Regional Director of Operations the Director.

Release the accident site as soon as possible, being consistent with the requirements of the law and governmental agencies.

THE FUNCTIONAL AREA MANAGER, AND REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS:

- Promptly advise the Executive Director of Operations for the region who will advise the Vice President of the Region of the facts of the fatality/injury and activate the Regional Rapid Response team.
- Ensure all procedures are followed.

THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR/ OR HIS/HER DESIGNEE WILL:

- Suspend work activity in and around the accident scene. Evacuate all personnel to a staging area. Barricade the area surrounding the accident scene to ensure evidence is preserved.

Note: The above step for securing the scene should also be followed in the event of any serious or major property damage (greater than \$100,000).

- Notify promptly the following:
- Emergency Response-utilizing appropriate site number.
- His or her immediate Supervisor who in turn will notify the Department Manager and the Functional Area Manager.
- A representative from the Health and Safety Department who will in turn notify the Sr. HSLP functional area Manager who will advise the Regional Director of HSLP.
- Confine the information to the facts of the accident. Radio discussions of the accident must be limited to emergency information only and names will not be broadcast.
- Preserve the accident scene and all physical evidence. Accident site visits will be limited to only necessary emergency response personnel, security personnel and appropriate management.

THE INVESTIGATION TEAM:

- Due to the nature of fatalities, special emphasis is taken to investigate the accident, determine the causes and take the necessary steps to prevent any reoccurrence. All fatalities will be investigated by a Special Investigation Team, consisting of:
- The Functional Area Manager.
- The Department Manager
- The Superintendent of the Area Affected.
- Sr. HSLP Manager and Regional Director
- Others, as determined by the Regional Director of Operations and as circumstances require, e.g. technical advisors.
- The supervisor is responsible for completing a preliminary report of the accident. The Investigation Team will complete and distribute the final report as appropriate.

THE MANAGER OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS WILL:

- Be the sole and immediate contact with the Press.
- Following the notification of next of kin, and with approval of the Executive Director of Operations, prepare and distribute a holding statement.
- Notify the Head of Corporate P.R.

THE MANAGER OF SECURITY WILL:

- Secure the Company's security gates to prevent press officials and other unauthorized people from entering the mine property.
- After receiving permission from the Director of HSLP, and in the presence of a witness, impound and catalog the personal effects of the deceased and forward them to the Director of HSLP who will provide to the Director of Human Resources for delivery to the deceased's family.
- Notify the appropriate Coroner and Police departments of the fatality.

DIRECTOR HSLP

- Notify the Global HSLP Director
- Give approval to notify external agencies
- Brief the Operations Director on the facts of the accident
- Notify the Director of Security
- Promptly notify Regional Legal Counsel

LEGAL COUNSEL WILL:

- Contact corporate legal to discuss the work related fatality.
- Contact the retained Legal MSHA consultant to advise and discuss

PREMATURE BLAST / EXPLOSION

PREMATURE BLAST OR UNPLANNED EXPLOSION:

Emergency Level Low

Explosion causing no injuries or damage.

Emergency Level Medium

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

Emergency Level High

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

In the event of a premature blast or unplanned explosion, the employee involved shall notify his Supervisor giving all known details. All equipment and materials shall be left in place. Any mobile equipment not involved must evacuate the area. The area shall then be secured for investigation. After securing the area, the Supervisor will notify the HSLP department and they will conduct an investigation as soon as possible following the incident.

In the event HSLP are unavailable, notify the first person you can according to the following list. The first person contacted will assume responsibility for contacting the others on the list.

- 1 Site Manager
- 2 Acting Site Manager
- 3 Department General Foreman

All blasting and mining equipment affected by the blast will be checked for defects and damages before being released for use.

The HSLP Manager shall report the results of the investigation to the Site Manager. If appropriate, the cause(s) of the unplanned event and corrective action taken should be relayed to all affected employees during a subsequent safety meeting.

If an injury has occurred, refer to the Medical Emergencies/Accidents Section of this manual for proper response procedures.

MSHA requires immediate reporting for the following:

- An unplanned ignition or explosion of gas or dust at a mine.
- An unplanned mine fire not extinguished within 30 minutes of discovery.
- An unplanned ignition or explosion of a blasting agent or an explosive at a mine.

HSLP management is responsible for notifying MSHA within the prescribed time limit.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

EMERGENCY LEVEL LOW

Vehicle accident with no injury.

EMERGENCY LEVEL MEDIUM

Single serious injury or significant property damage.

EMERGENCY LEVEL HIGH

Multiple serious injuries or at least one fatality.

Accidents involving personnel and motor vehicles can occur at any time or place either on the mine site or off. The main aim in responding to an incident is to establish if injury has occurred and to preserve life and render prompt and effective assistance.

The first priority is to be directed towards saving lives, regardless of whether company property is at risk. If persons are injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident refer to the medical emergencies section. After all injured persons have been treated, efforts may be directed towards preserving company property.

At the discretion of Management, tasking may be directed towards removing the vehicle and restoring the accident site to its normal working condition, only after all risks to personnel have been negated and all MSHA legal requirements have been satisfied.

Any motor vehicle accident off of the mine property must be reported to the proper authorities (State, County or City). This includes single vehicle incidents, for example: pick up and cow collisions, single vehicle rollovers, etc. For injury incidents call (911), for non-injury incidents call County dispatch and they will make sure the correct jurisdiction is notified. The applicable department head is to be notified as soon as possible.

The HSLP Department is to be notified as soon as possible.

IMPOUNDMENT/ SLOPE/ FALL OF GROUND FAILURES

EMERGENCY LEVEL LOW:

Failure causing no injuries or damage, little or no disruption of operations. Small scale bench or ground failure or impoundment leak.

EMERGENCY LEVEL MEDIUM:

Failure which causes property damage to temporarily disrupt operations. No serious injuries or property damage. Large scale bench(s) or ground fall failure or possibility of impoundment failure.

EMERGENCY LEVEL HIGH:

A serious large scale wall or ground failure or impoundment failure, in terms of injuries, damage, or disruption of operations.

SLOPE FAILURE:

If a slope failure has occurred or is imminent, remove all personnel from the area. The supervisor will take a head count to assure that all personnel in the area are accounted for. The supervisor will immediately notify the Site Manager, Mine Manager and HSLP Manager.

The situation will be analyzed by the Engineering Department and appropriate action taken. No personnel shall be allowed in the area unless working as directed to correct the problem. All corrective action taken shall be done in a safe manner.

Slope failure or potential slope failure creating an imminent danger will be reported by the HSLP Manager to MSHA and the State Bureau of Mines per their reporting requirements.

An imminent danger as defined by MSHA is "the existence of any condition or practice in a mine which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm to any worker if mine operations were to proceed in the affected area or if workers were to enter the affected area before the condition or practice was eliminated".

IMPOUNDMENT FAILURE:

If an embankment failure occurs, the supervisor will immediately notify the Site Manager, Mine Manager, Process Manager and Environmental Manager:

If an embankment failure occurs, the Division of Water Resources, and the Division of Environmental Protection will be notified by the Environmental Manager. MSHA and the State Mine Inspector, where appropriate, will be notified by the Loss Control Manager. If the embankment failure has released chemicals or other materials into the surrounding area, the response procedures listed in the Chemical Releases section must be followed.

FALL OF GROUND

Employee that notices ground fall should notify supervisor. Supervisor will inspect make necessary contact and supervisor will sign off area with hazard posted.

SEVER WEATHER CONDITIONS / NATURAL DISASTER

EMERGENCY LEVEL LOW

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

EMERGENCY LEVEL MEDIUM

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

EMERGENCY LEVEL HIGH

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

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

Examples are:

- High winds or earth movement - Stay away from power lines, highwalls, and embankments that may be affected.
- Extreme precipitation (heavy rain, snow) - Keep personnel and equipment out of possible flash flood areas.
- Heavy snow - Maintain accessibility for personnel and emergency equipment
- Lightning - Keep personnel out of non-protected elevated areas and other high-risk situations.

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

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

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

FLOODS:

Floods can be a problem and are a safety issue predominantly when crossing flooded creeks and previously dry gullies.

- Do not cross floodways if the depth of water is unknown or greater than one foot.
- If the depth is less than one foot but the water is flowing very fast, discretion must be used.
- If the depth of water is less than one foot, stop. Cross slowly in the center of the road. Engage 4 wheel drive if available.
- After traversing floodway test brakes before continuing.
- If vehicle stalls in floodway, remain inside the vehicle and call for help via the radio or cell phone if available. Wait for help to arrive.
- If another vehicle is stopped in a floodway ensure your own safety and call for help on the radio or cell phone if available. Wait for appropriate help to arrive.

EARTHQUAKES

EMERGENCY LEVEL LOW

A Magnitude which is characterized as being felt by most people; windows and doors are rattled; creaking walls and/or a sensation like a heavy truck striking a building; and vehicles are noticeably rocked. No injuries, severe property damage or disruption to operations.

EMERGENCY LEVEL MEDIUM

A Magnitude which is characterized as being felt by all people; many people are frightened and run outdoors; some windows broken; cracked plaster on building walls; unstable objects overturned; sloughing of ore on the heap; sliding or rockfalls within the pit; and disturbance of tall objects is noted. Injury or severe property damage occurs, disruption to operations.

EMERGENCY LEVEL HIGH

A Magnitude which is characterized as being felt by all people; some people are knocked off balance; create changes in the water depths of wells; considerable damage occurs in buildings; panel walls are thrown out of frames in buildings; heavy furniture is overturned; the ground cracks conspicuously; waves can be seen on the ground surface; and underground pipes are broken. Severe injuries or fatality, widespread property damage, operations severely effected or shut down.

In the event of an earthquake, there are actions to be taken during the quake and there are actions that should be done immediately following the quake. Please note that an earthquake is unpredictable and therefore, stay alert and aware of your surroundings. The following is a list of items to do in the event of an earthquake:

If You Are Inside a Building:

- Do not run for the exits. (Most people are injured in earthquakes by falling objects).
- Crouch under a heavy desk or table or stand in a doorway and brace yourself.
- Move away from windows or other objects that could break, fall or shatter.
- Expect fire alarms and sprinkler systems to activate.

If You Are Outside:

- Stay away from the collapse zone of buildings, utility poles and lines and other structures that could fall.

If You Are In a Vehicle:

- Stop the vehicle and stay inside until the shaking stops.
- Do not stop near structures or buildings that could fall

EMERGENCY UTILITIES SHUTDOWN

The utilities that will be considered under emergency shutdown are:

- Propane / Natural Gas
- Process water
- Fire water
- Compressed air systems
- Electrical

The shutdown of these utilities in catastrophic events remains the responsibility of the mine/process facility maintenance personnel in conjunction with the Mine Rescue Team.

UTILITY EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN:

The following personnel are able to shut off main supply disconnects in the utility areas if they properly trained to do so:

PROPANE / NATURAL GAS

- 1 Main tank control panels
- 2 Mine Maintenance personnel
 - Process Maintenance/Process Operations personnel
- 3 Main property distribution shut-off valves
- 4 Maintenance personnel
- 5 Process Supervisor/Operator
- 6 Main building feed valves
- 7 Mine/Process Maintenance/Process Operations personnel
 - Area Supervisor
 - Emergency Response Team members

FIRE WATER SYSTEM:

Main supply valves at water tank

(This will be done only on a management decision)

- Maintenance personnel
- Process Supervisor
- Emergency Response Team

Main Building Shutoff

- Process Maintenance/Operations personnel
- Area Supervisor
- Emergency Response Team members

PROCESS WATER SYSTEM:

Handling of hazardous materials is of prime consideration in process shutdown (i.e., pH balance for cyanide).

Main supply valves and pumps

- Process Operations personnel
- Process Maintenance personnel

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM:

Main transformers.

- Electrical personnel

Equipment and area disconnects below 500v rating.

- Area Supervisor
- Area personnel
- Mine Rescue Team members

Area personnel are trained in the lock-out of electrical utilities up to 500v and will retain this responsibility. In catastrophic situations, electrical/maintenance personnel, in conjunction with the MRT, will assume responsibility for all main property and main building disconnects.

The master power substations, MCC rooms and the emergency power require the skills and knowledge of electrical personnel.

Only trained Electrical, Maintenance or Process Operations personnel are responsible for starting emergency power.

The Mine department has portable light plants available for use. These light plants are normally located on the heavy equipment "ready line" unless they are in use in the mine area.

OFF SITE RESPONSE, TRAINING AND DRILLS:

OFF-SITE RESPONSE:

Your mine should respond to off-site medical/accident emergencies when requested to do so, subject to the availability of the proper equipment and expertise and Management approval.

The decision to respond to off-site accidents, injuries, fires and chemical or hazardous material spills, if requested, is the responsibility of the Site Manager or his designee. Should the landowner (DOT, BLM or etc.) request the help the request will be in writing and the requestor should give permission for assistance and cleanup. Response will not be given until there is certainty about legalities.

Your mine's response should be limited to "first responder" status. Professional help should be called to terminate the emergency. Emergency transportation may be provided to meet the professional service enroute if the situation warrants.

In the case of a transportation accident involving injury and a hazardous material spill, the first priority must be the safety of the employees. The decision to respond should be based on knowledge of the material spilled and the ability to help the injured without placing anyone in danger.

SUPPORT FOR RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES:

Mine Sites

- Your mine's personnel are responsible for the initial, technical and specialized response to onsite emergencies.

Area Mines

- Your mine should work with area mines in developing mutual aid agreements. Response to offsite emergencies requires management approval.

On Site Contractors

- Contractors are required to supply an Emergency Procedure Plan and Training Program to for approval.

Suppliers and Carriers

- Suppliers and Carriers are required to supply an Emergency Procedure Plan and Training Program for approval. Suppliers and Carriers responsible for transporting hazardous material must provide that vehicles and drivers meet or exceed all DOT rules and regulations regarding the transportation of hazardous material. Suppliers, carriers and governmental agencies bear the primary responsibility to respond to hazardous chemical spills of their product prior to reaching mine sites.

Public Sector

- Mines should work with Local and State Emergency Planning Committees in developing mutual aid agreements. Response to offsite emergencies requires a request from governmental agencies and management approval.

ANNUAL TRAINING PROGRAM:

This Plan can only be successful if Training Programs are instituted. The main goal of the training programs is to prepare personnel in general and the members of the Mine Rescue Team of Operations, to be able to act efficiently, speedily and safely during an incident.

TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES:

All employees should receive training on pertinent sections of their Site Emergency Response plan.

TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT:

Site and Regional Rapid Response teams should receive training quarterly in use of the Rapid Response process.

All supervisors and leadmen should receive training on the contents of their Site Emergency Response Plan.

CARRIERS AND SUPPLIERS:

Suppliers and Carriers responsible for transporting hazardous material must provide proof of required

D.O.T. training regarding the transportation of hazard material.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS TRAINING PROGRAM:

Each of the courses described must have a purpose, performance objectives and training objectives.

This way, it will be possible to evaluate the training program, the subjects and student learning (training objective).

- Course on Fire Fighting
- Course on Hazardous Materials Emergencies
- Course on Advanced First Aid
- Course on Vehicle and Equipment Rescue

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS TRAINING PROGRAM: (CONT.)

- Course on Rope Rescue
- Course on the Incidents Command
- Specialized Underground Mine Rescue Training

DRILLS PROGRAM:

For the Training Program to be successful and in order to ensure an adequate response and an adequate revision of this Plan, it is necessary to establish a Drills Program.

UNANNOUNCED DRILLS:

An unannounced drill must be conducted every six months, with the actual mobilization of equipment and resources, in a real time simulation.

FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION:

- Regular audit of operational conditions, including the vehicle's freight, transportation route and unloading at operations, as well as an inspection of the vehicles and their respective safety equipment shall be conducted every six months.
- Carry out simulations or risk assessments of accidents involving hazardous materials on public highways enroute to operations three times per year.

PROCEDURES FOR UPDATING AND REVISING THE PLAN:

In order to evaluate and keep the Emergency Plan current, regular audits should be established, to be conducted with the assistance of consultants.

Review of the plan will be conducted annually or after emergencies, reflecting updates of all information gathered on the field as well as the results of the simulations.

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