



EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Version 2017-01

JULY 2017

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Submission History

Version Number	Version Date	Document Description and Revisions Made
2013-01	May 2013	Original submission to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in support of an application for a Quartz Mining Licence allowing for preliminary construction activities and submitted to the Yukon Water Board in support of the application to amend Type B Water Use License QZ11-013. The amendment application considered the use of water and deposit of waste associated with preliminary construction activities and included the construction and operation of the Dublin Gulch Diversion Channel.
2014-01	Apr 2014	Revisions made in support of an application to the Yukon Water Board for a Type A Water Use License for the full Construction, Operation and Closure of the Project. Version 2014-01 was also submitted to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in support of an application for a Quartz Mining Licence allowing the full Construction, Operation and Closure of the Project.
2017-01	Jul 2017	Revisions made to reflect the current site general arrangement and submitted to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in advance of Project Construction.

Version 2017-01 of the Emergency Management Plan (the Plan) for the Project has been revised in July 2017 to update Version 2014-01 submitted in August 2014. The table below is intended to identify modifications to the Plan and provide the rationale for such modifications.

Version 2017-02 Revisions

Section	Revision/Rationale
Section 1 Introduction	Revised to be consistent with optimized general arrangement and mine plan.
Figure 6-1 Location of Mine Rescue Equipment	Revised to be consistent with optimized general arrangement and mine plan.
Appendix B Emergency Response Contact List	Updated contact details.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADR.....	adsorption, desorption and recovery
AED.....	automatic external defibrillator
CPR.....	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CSA.....	Canadian Standards Association
ERC.....	Emergency Response Coordinator
ERT.....	Emergency Response Team
F/A.....	first aid
IC.....	Incident Commander
ICC.....	Incident Control Center
KED.....	Kendrick extrication device
km.....	kilometers
m.....	meters
MAA.....	Mutual Aid Agreement
MMTU.....	Mobile Medical Treatment Unit
MR.....	Medical Responder
Mt.....	megatonnes (million tonnes)
Mt/y.....	megatonnes per year
OPA.....	oropharyngeal airway
SGC.....	StrataGold Corporation
VHF.....	very high frequency
WHMIS.....	Workplace Hazardous Materials information System
YEMS.....	Yukon Emergency Medical Services
YTG.....	Yukon Territorial Government
YWCHSB.....	Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board

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1 INTRODUCTION

StrataGold Corporation (SGC), a directly held wholly owned subsidiary of Victoria Gold Corp., has proposed to construct, operate, close and reclaim a gold mine in central Yukon. The Eagle Gold Project (the Project) is located 85 km from Mayo, Yukon using existing highway and access roads. The Project will involve open pit mining and gold extraction using a three stage crushing process, heap leaching, and a carbon adsorption, desorption, and recovery system over the mine life.

2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of the Emergency Response Plan (the Plan) is to ensure that an adequate level of emergency preparedness is available for the construction and operation of the Project.

Based on an assessment undertaken to identify the type of reasonably foreseeable emergencies, a comprehensive plan has been developed. This plan provides guidance and outlines actions to be taken during a serious accident/injury or other emergencies.

This plan was developed based on the guidelines published by the Yukon Workers Compensation Health and Safety Board titled Mine Emergency Response Plan - Guidelines for the Mining Industry, December 2011.

3 DEFINITIONS

Emergency: any occurrence meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Any “serious accident” or “serious injury” as defined in the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* section 30 (1),
- Any fire requiring discharge of a fire extinguisher or use of fire suppression systems,
- Any release of Absorption Desorption Recovery (ADR) Facility process solution outside of the primary containment,
- Any release of a hazardous or controlled product where there is potential for that product to enter a waterway,
- Landslide, earthquake, avalanche, forest fire, or flooding where injury or property damage results or may result,
- Major power failure,
- Missing person,
- An alarm of unknown origin,
- Motor vehicle accident, or
- Loss of life.

Incident: an occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires an emergency response to protect life, property, or the environment. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, forest fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Injury: damage to the body caused by external force. For example this damage can cause:

- cuts
- broken bones
- burns
- wounds
- others

Medical Emergency: is an injury or illness that is acute (serious) and poses an immediate risk to a person’s life or long term health.

Serious Accident means:

- an uncontrolled explosion;

Section 3 Definitions

- collapse or upset of a crane;
- collapse or failure of a load-bearing component of a building or structure regardless of whether the building or structure is complete or under construction;
- collapse or failure of a temporary support structure;
- collapse or cave-in, of a trench, excavation wall, or stockpile;
- accidental release of a controlled product;
- brake failure on mobile equipment that causes a runaway; or
- any accident that likely would have caused serious injury but for safety precautions, rescue measures, or chance.

Serious Injury means:

- an injury that results in death;
- fracture of a major bone, including the skull, the spine, the pelvis, or the thighbone;
- amputation other than of a finger or toe;
- loss of sight of an eye;
- internal bleeding;
- full thickness (third degree) burns;
- dysfunction that results from concussion, electrical contact, lack of oxygen, or poisoning; or
- an injury that results in paralysis (permanent loss of function).

4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE POLICY

The health and safety of employees, the public, and the protection of the environment are integral to SGC's business activities. SGC is committed to undertaking emergency response planning to ensure a timely and appropriate response to incidents and complying with accepted industry Codes of Practice.

SGC Management is responsible for compliance with this Policy, ensuring that a properly trained team is in place, undertaking the planning for emergency response, and for ensuring that the Plan is effectively understood and used by all personnel. It is also SGC's Policy that in the event of an incident, the order of priority is:

- People
- Environment
- Property

The Plan will be reviewed and tested on an annual basis and may include desk-top simulations. SGC Senior Management will ensure that the Plan is updated and modified as required, and coordinate annual testing.

The Plan will be communicated as part of each individual's initial orientation to site. Copies of the Plan will be available in every department and detailed reviews will be conducted by supervisors at their departmental safety meetings on a frequent basis.

5 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY

SGC has developed this Plan utilizing components of the Incident Command System (ICS) emergency response planning and incident management organizational structure. ICS is often referred to as an “all risk system” and is intended to provide a management system which organizes the functions, tasks, and staff within the overall emergency response. Utilization of ICS enhances the ability for Project staff to integrate with other first responders and agencies which may be involved in emergency response allowing for error-free communication and clear definition of roles.

Traditional ICS organization is comprised of five functional sections: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance as shown in Figure 5-1.

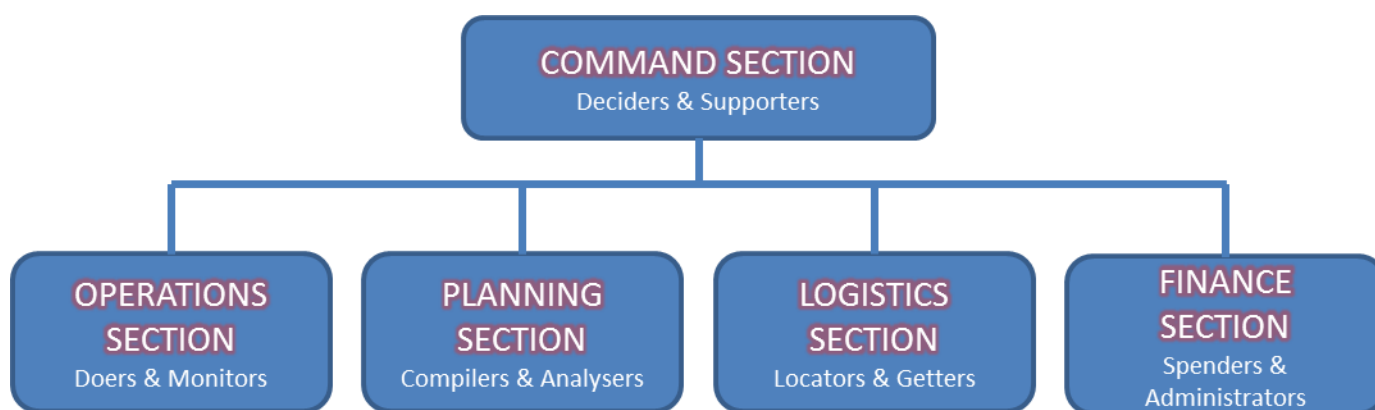


Figure 5-1: ICS Functional Sections

The emergency response guidance in this Plan places the Incident Commander in the Command Section and all other roles discussed fall within the Operations section of the ICS hierarchy. The Planning, Logistics and Finance functions associated with ICS will primarily be undertaken by SGC Senior Management during the course of normal operations.

5.1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Clearly defined roles and responsibilities are vital for effective and timely response to an emergency situation. The key roles for emergency response related to the Project are described below and depicted in Figure 5-2.

Discoverer

The Discoverer is any individual witnessing an emergency on the Project site and is responsible for initiating a Code 1 emergency response. The Discoverer will call out on their current radio channel “Code 1, Code 1, Code 1” and clearly state the nature and location of the emergency. The Discoverer will then change their radio to Channel 1 (Emergency Channel) and repeat “Code 1,

Code 1, Code 1” and the nature and location of the emergency. The Discoverer will remain on Channel 1 and await response from the Emergency Responder.

Emergency Responder

The Emergency Responder will respond to the Discoverer on Channel 1 to request confirmation of the nature and location of the emergency. Once the emergency details have been confirmed, the Emergency Responder will provide instructions to the Discoverer on the appropriate immediate response the Discoverer should undertake.

The Emergency Responder will then contact Security who will be responsible for initiating a page for the Emergency Response Team (ERT).

Security

Security is responsible for paging the ERT at the request of the Emergency Responder. If no reply to the initial Code 1 call from the Discoverer is heard from the Emergency Responder, Security will assume the role of Emergency Responder to ensure a timely response to the emergency.

Emergency Response Team

The ERT will mobilize to the scene and the first, or most senior ERT member, will conduct an initial assessment and assume command of the scene. The ERT team member who assumes control of the scene will not relinquish control of the scene until the arrival of the Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC).

Emergency Response Coordinator

The Emergency Response Coordinator will mobilize to the scene and, after being briefed on any developments, will assume control of the scene and direct the response of all personnel at the scene. After the ERC has provided direction for the response effort, which may include radioing for additional assistance from First Aid Attendants, he/she will appoint an appropriate ERT member to act as Team Captain and to assume control of the scene. The ERC will then report to the Incident Control Center (ICC) to brief the Incident Commander (IC).

First Aid Attendants

Any First Aid Attendants on the Project site that are not part of the ERT will immediately cease all activity upon hearing the Code 1 and ensure they are in a location where they can clearly hear any radio broadcasts for further assistance. If further assistance is required, they will mobilize to the scene or any other location as directed by the ERC.

If a First Aid Attendant is in the immediate area of the emergency they are to report to the scene and assist with the efforts of the Discoverer or identify themselves to the ERT as a First Aid Attendant and await further instructions.

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander will immediately report to the ICC when a Code 1 response has been initiated. The IC will be responsible for communicating the nature and extent of any emergency to SGC senior management.

Prior to the arrival of related Governmental Agencies, only the IC has the authority to order the evacuation of personnel or the authority to give the “All Clear” order, indicating that it is safe to re-enter an area or building following an evacuation.

SGC Senior Management

SGC senior management will be responsible for communication with relevant Yukon Government agencies based on information provided by the IC.

All Other Site Personnel

All site personnel that are not directly involved in emergency response efforts will cease work, unless the cessation of their work could result in an emergency situation, and will observe radio silence until an “All Clear” has been given.

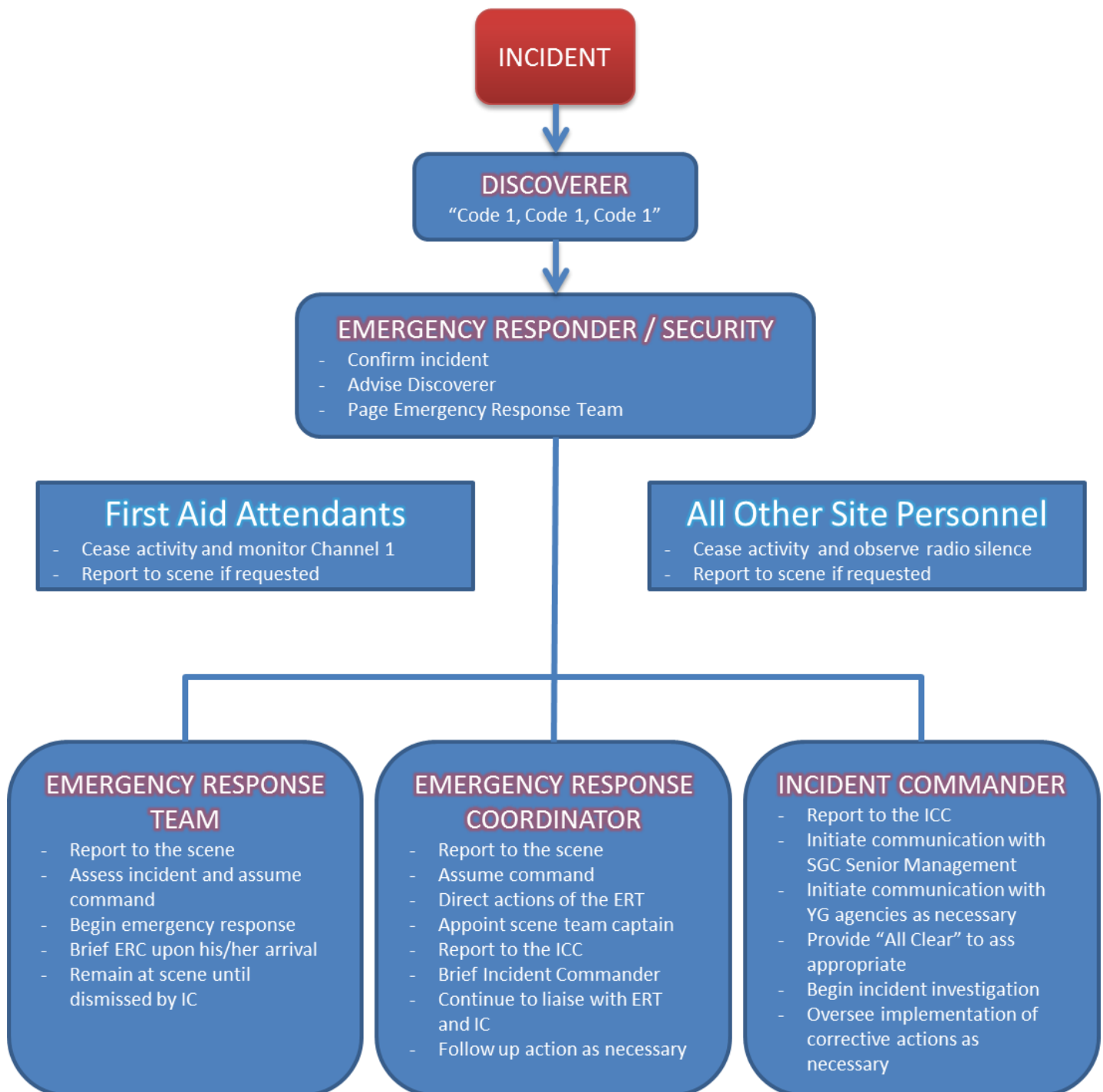


Figure 5-2: Emergency Response Organizational Chart

Each incident in which a Code 1 response has been raised will require the activation of the Incident Control Center (ICC). The ICC will be able to receive and send critical communications (telephone, VHF radio and fax) and will be operated continuously throughout the incident. The ICC is located in the Administrative Office Boardroom on site and chaired by the Incident Commander. A secondary location will be established in the SGC Vancouver office.

At the conclusion of the response, a formalized debrief will take place. In addition, an investigation will be initiated by the IC in order to identify the cause(s). Corrective and preventive actions will be undertaken to ensure similar incidents are prevented.

The response described above is to be followed when the Code 1 radio protocol is initiated. Appendix A provides Emergency Response Procedures for the following potential site emergencies:

1. Initial Emergency Response
2. Medical Injuries (Serious and Non-Serious)
3. Serious Accident
4. Medical Evacuation
5. Fatality
6. Fire
7. Forest Fire
8. Epidemic
9. Extreme Weather Conditions
10. Missing Person
11. Major Power Failure
12. Natural Disasters
13. Bear Encounters

5.2 DELEGATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project is intended to be a continuous operation with work activities being undertaken 24 hours a day for 365 days a year. Continuous operations require a planned and documented delegation of responsibilities to ensure the integrity of emergency response. The Mine Manager is ultimately responsible for ensuring that all key positions related to emergency response are staffed by competent personnel. The delegates for each of the emergency response positions will be posted in conspicuous locations around the Project site including, but not limited to, the administration building, the dining room, the corridors leading to the bunk rooms, the ICC, and at the SGC Vancouver office.

The currently approved delegates for emergency response are provided in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Emergency Response Designates

Emergency Response Position	Project Phase	Primary Personnel	Designate	Minimum Skills/Qualifications
Emergency Responder	Pre-Construction	First Aid Attendant	First Aid Attendant	Occupational First Aid Level 3 WHMIS
	Construction and Operations	ICC & First Aid dedicated First Aid Attendant	ICC & First Aid dedicated First Aid Attendant cross shift	Occupational First Aid Level 3 WHMIS
	Closure	First Aid Attendant	First Aid Attendant	Occupational First Aid Level 3 WHMIS
Security	Pre-Construction	Camp Coordinator	Site Operations	N/A
	Construction and Operations	Security Team Leader	Security Officer	N/A
	Closure	Camp Coordinator	Site Operations	N/A
Emergency Response Team	Pre-Construction	Various	Various	Occupational First Aid Level 1 WHMIS
	Construction and Operations	Various	Various	Occupational First Aid Level 1 Surface Mine Rescue WHMIS Industrial Fire Brigade Spill Response Hazardous Materials Handling
	Closure	Various	Various	Occupational First Aid Level 1 WHMIS Spill Response Hazardous Materials Handling
Emergency Response Coordinator	Pre-Construction	Various	Various	Occupational First Aid Level 3 WHMIS Industrial Fire Brigade
	Construction and Operations	Health, Safety and Compliance Manager	Safety Coordinator	Occupational First Aid Level 3 Surface Mine Rescue WHMIS Industrial Fire Brigade Spill Response Hazardous Materials Handling
	Closure	Various	Various	Occupational First Aid Level 3 WHMIS Industrial Fire Brigade
Incident Commander	Pre-Construction	Site Manager	Camp Coordinator	WHMIS
	Construction and	Mine Manager	Health, Safety and	Surface Mine Rescue

Eagle Gold Project
Emergency Response Plan

Section 5 Organization and Responsibility

Emergency Response Position	Project Phase	Primary Personnel	Designate	Minimum Skills/Qualifications
	Operations		Compliance Manager	WHMIS Industrial Fire Brigade Spill Response Hazardous Materials Handling
	Closure	Site Manager	Camp Coordinator	WHMIS Spill Response Hazardous Materials Handling

6 MINE RESCUE EQUIPMENT

The type and location of mine rescue equipment on the Project site is highly dependent on Project phase; however, mine rescue equipment required as a minimum for all active stages of the Project are the following (locations shown in Figure 6-1):

- An Emergency Transportation Vehicle (MMTU)
- A fire emergency response vehicle
- On site communication facilities with emergency response functionality
- A fully equipped first aid room
- First aid and fire extinguishing capabilities
- Helipad

Table 6-1: Emergency Equipment and Equipment Locations

Emergency Equipment	Location	Use is Authorized By:
Mobile Medical Treatment Unit 4 x 4 Truck with Stretchers	Eagle Gold Administration Offices	Incident Commander Emergency Response Coordinator ERT First Aid Attendant
Automatic External Defibrillator Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) Use when CPR is required	1 x MMTU 1 x Arctic Corridor F/A Room	Emergency Response Coordinator ERT First Aid Attendant
Oxygen Airway Adjuncts (OPA)	1 x F/A Jump Kit 2 x F/A Room	Emergency Response Coordinator ERT First Aid Attendant
Spinal Precautions Spine Boards & Head Blocks Stiff Collars, Spider Straps KED – Vehicle extrication device	1 x F/A Jump Kit 1 x F/A Room 1 x Arctic Corridor	Emergency Response Coordinator ERT First Aid Attendant
Splints Vacuum Splints – Extremity breaks	1 x F/A Jump Kit 1 x F/A Room	Emergency Response Coordinator ERT First Aid Attendant
Wound Management Burn Dressings Sterile Water Bandages & Dressings	1 x F/A Jump Kit 1 x F/A Room	Emergency Response Coordinator ERT First Aid Attendant

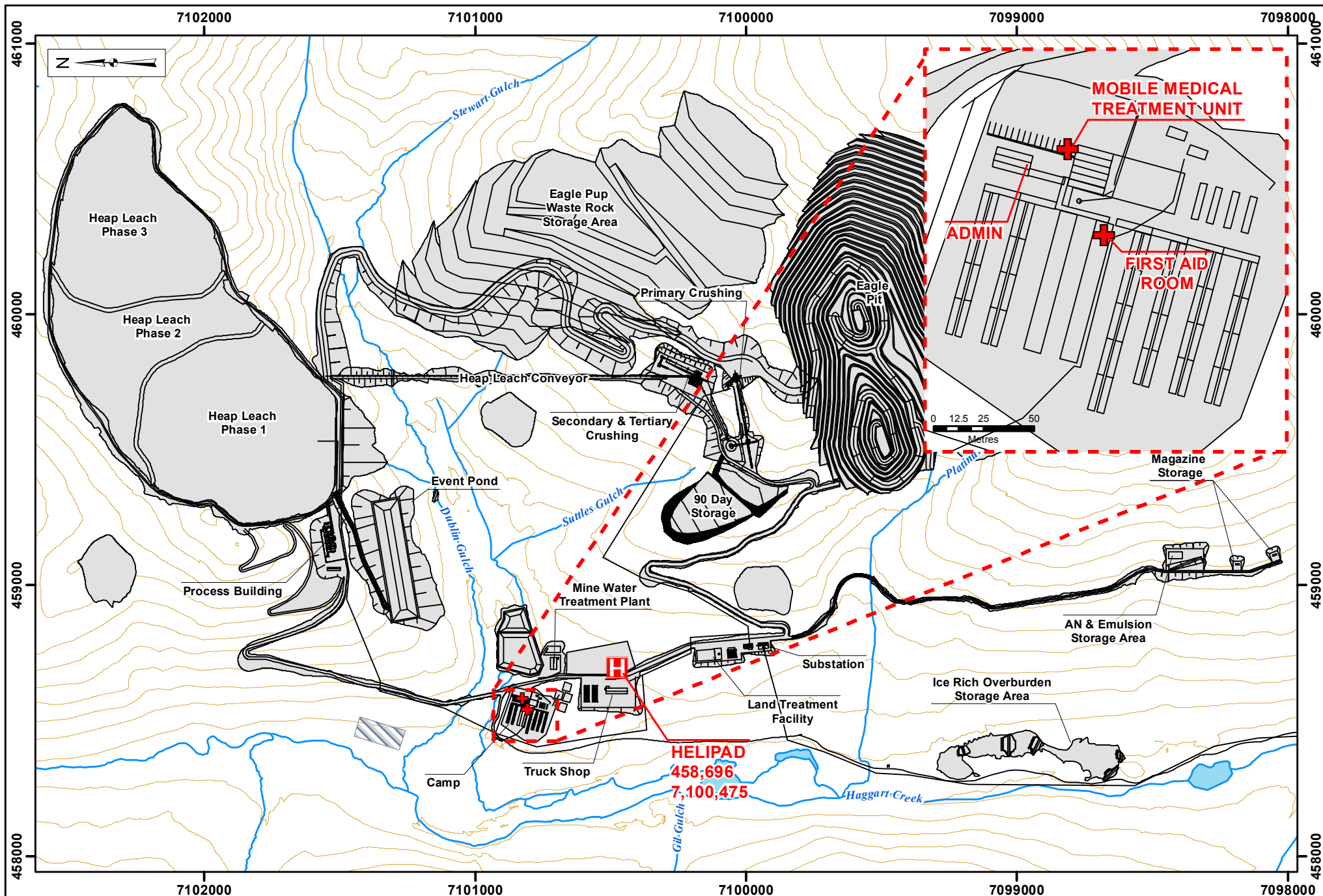
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Emergency Response Plan

Section 6 Mine Rescue Equipment

EPI Pens	1 x F/A Jump Kit	Emergency Response Coordinator
Anaphylactic Shock / Allergies	1 x F/A Room	ERT
	2 x Dining Room	First Aid Attendant

Additional mine rescue equipment will be procured and procedures developed during the life of the Project.



Legend:

- + Emergency Equipment
- H Helipad
- Facility
- Reserved Area
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Contour (25m)



Projection:

NAD 83 UTM
Zone 8N

Date:

2017/07/18

Drawn By:

HC

Figure:

6-1

**EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY**

**Location of Mine
Rescue Equipment**

7 MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

A Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) is a written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they commit to assist one another upon request by furnishing resources. These agreements are to be established before a mine development moves into the production phase and will strengthen the ability of a Mine Site to respond to an emergency situation if there are limited government sponsored resources available.

SGC has or will establish MAA's prior to implementing the production phase with other mines and agencies from the surrounding area (Table 7-1).

Table 7-1: Potential Mutual Aid Partners – Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs)

Agency	Name	Contact Info.	Other
Alexco Resource Corp	TBD	TBD	
Capstone Mining Corp.	TBD	TBD	

The template of Mutual Aid Agreement is as follows.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

Parties

Party One, StrataGold Corporation. with an office at Suite 302, 309 Strickland St, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 2J9

-and-

Party Two, Capstone Mining Corp.

Recitals

- A. A wide range of emergencies, natural and man-made, may occur and have an impact on Party One or Party Two.
- B. In the event such an emergency ("Emergency") occurs, Party One and Party Two wish to provide assistance to each other as may be required.

THEREFORE, in consideration of the following terms and conditions, Party One and Party Two agree that:

1. Party One and Party Two will provide assistance to each other in response to an Emergency ("Emergency Assistance"). However, Party One and Party Two

acknowledge and agree that this Agreement does not impose any binding obligation on either party to provide Emergency Assistance. Rather, this Agreement is a statement of the parties' intention to provide such Emergency Assistance voluntarily.

2. In this Agreement, the party requesting Emergency Assistance shall be called the "Requesting Party", and the party providing Emergency Assistance shall be called the "Providing Party".
3. Where the assistance of any of the personnel of the Providing Party is provided to the Requesting Party, such personnel shall at all times continue to be the employees of Providing Party and shall at no time and for no purpose be deemed to be employees of the Requesting Party. While responding to a request from the Requesting Party for Emergency Assistance, personnel of the Providing Party will at all times be under the control and supervision of the Requesting Party. During such time as personnel of the Providing Party are responding to a request from the Requesting Party for Emergency Assistance, such personnel shall comply with all safety regulations of the Requesting Party. It shall be the responsibility of the Requesting Party to make such safety regulations known to personnel of the Providing Party.
4. Personnel of the Providing Party who are providing Emergency Assistance under this Agreement shall be equipped by the Providing Party with working and protective equipment that is normally used by personnel of the Providing Party.
5. The parties agree that their intent is to provide Emergency Assistance when requested to do so by the other party. However, at all times and in all cases the Providing Party shall be entitled, in its sole discretion, to refuse to provide any personnel or equipment to the Requesting Party or to withdraw any or all personnel or equipment provided to the Requesting Party.
6. The Requesting Party shall reimburse the Providing Party for all of its costs and expenses incurred in providing the Emergency Assistance to the Requesting Party including, without limiting the generality of foregoing: a) salaries and wages; b) use of equipment, materials, supplies, etc.; c) transportation; and d) other additional costs. The Providing Party shall invoice the Requesting Party for all such costs and expenses. The Requesting Party shall be entitled to receive from the Providing Party written documentation supporting the invoice before providing any reimbursement.
7. The Providing Party shall keep for one (1) year all timesheets and records related to personnel or equipment provided as Emergency Assistance that may be necessary to verify the amounts invoiced under Section 6 of this Agreement.
8. The Requesting Party shall indemnify and hold harmless the Providing Party, its directors, officers, agents, employees, contractors, and persons employed by such contractors from and against all losses, damage, costs, expenses, and liability resulting from injury to or death of any person or damage to or destruction of property, arising out of the provision of Emergency Assistance by the Providing Party, whether or not such losses, damage, costs, expenses, or

liability results entirely or in part from the negligence or other fault of the Providing Party or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees, contractors, or persons employed by such contractors, except such losses, damage, costs, expenses, or liability caused by the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Providing Party's directors, officers, agents, employees, contractors, or persons employed by such contractors.

9. Request for Emergency Assistance under this Agreement shall be directed to the persons designated below:

(a) Party One

- (i) Site contact:
- (ii) 24-hour contact:

(b) Party Two

- (i) Site contact:
- (ii) 24-hour contact:

10. Either party may withdraw from this Agreement on thirty (30) days' prior written notice to the other party.

11. This Agreement is effective as of the last date of execution set out below.

Party One

Party Two

Per: _____

Per.: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

8 TRAINING

SGC will provide continual training for site personnel who will be involved in emergency response for the Project. This training will focus on emergency situations which may arise at Project site and will include, but not be limited to:

- Occupational First Aid
- Surface Mine Rescue
- Industrial Fire Brigade under NFPA 1081
- Spill Response
- Hazardous Materials Handling
- Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

Additionally, SGC will ensure that there are adequately trained personnel on site at all times with the required certification. Regular training programs will be provided to maintain and develop safety skills in the workplace.

APPENDIX A

Emergency Response Procedures

Eagle Gold Project

Emergency Response Plan

Version 2017-01

Appendix A Emergency Response Procedures

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Initial Response – “Code 1”

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-001
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 28, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to provide initial response guidelines for serious incidents at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project site.

DEFINITIONS

All Clear: indicates an incident is over and that work can resume.

Emergency Responder: individual, generally a First Aid Attendant, responsible for monitoring Channel 1 for a Code 1 emergency broadcast

Emergency Response Coordinator: individual in charge of overall response to the emergency and the Emergency Response Team.

Emergency Response Team: group of trained individuals who prepare for and respond to any incident.

First Aid Attendants: individuals certified with Level 3 Occupational Health and Safety.

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support an emergency response normally takes place.

Serious Accident:

- an uncontrolled explosion;
- collapse or upset of a crane;
- collapse or failure of a load-bearing component of a building or structure regardless of whether the building or structure is complete or under construction;
- collapse or failure of a temporary support structure;
- collapse or cave-in, of a trench, excavation wall, or stockpile;
- accidental release of a controlled product;
- brake failure on mobile equipment that causes a runaway; or
- any accident that likely would have caused serious injury but for safety precautions, rescue measures, or chance.

Serious Injury:

- injury that results in death;
- fracture of a major bone, including the skull, the spine, the pelvis, or the thighbone;
- amputation other than of a finger or toe;
- loss of sight of an eye;

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Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-001

- internal bleeding;
- third degree burns;
- dysfunction that results from concussion, electrical contact, lack of oxygen, or poisoning;
- injury that results in paralysis (permanent loss of function).

PROCEDURE

The Project uses a “Code 1” emergency response system. All individuals on site will have access to hand-held or stationary radios. In addition to the radio communication, designated individuals (Emergency Response Team, First Aid Attendants) will be equipped with the pagers. Security operations will be 24 hours a day and they will monitor radio communications and manage the paging system.

Initial “Code 1” Notification

Any individual witnessing a serious accident or injury will call out on their current radio channel “Code 1, Code 1, Code 1” and state the nature and location of the emergency. The individual immediately changes his/her radio to channel 1 (Emergency Channel) and calls out “Code1, Code 1, Code 1” and states the nature and location of the emergency. The individual remains on Channel 1 and awaits a response from the Emergency Responder and/or Security.

When a fire pull station is activated or a fire alarm goes off, Security automatically initiates a “Code 1”.

Upon hearing a “Code 1”

1. All individuals will safely stop work, all equipment is to be shut off and all vehicles will safely pull over to the side of the road. Those individuals in ancillary buildings (assay lab etc.) will report to control rooms and lunch rooms. Radio silence will be recognized until the “Code 1” has been cleared.
2. Emergency Responder/Security will respond to caller with “What is the nature and location of the Emergency” on channel 1.
3. Individual will then state their name, the nature and location of the emergency.
4. Individual will then follow all instructions given to them by Emergency Responder/Security.
5. The Emergency Responder will have Security initiate a page for the Emergency Response Team (ERT).
6. The ERT and Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) will respond to the scene and conduct an initial assessment and assume command of the scene. The ERC will assign responsibility to the ERT Captain. Transfer of command includes a detailed verbal report of the incident and activities conducted and underway.
7. The ERC will report to the Incident Control Center.
8. First Aid Attendants will, depending on medical emergency involved, prepare or respond directly to the scene.
9. Only the Incident Commander can initiate an “All Clear” for all individuals to return to regular work.

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Date: April 28, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-001

Site Security Roles & Responsibilities

1. When a "Code 1" is called, listen for the response to the "Code 1" on channel 1.
2. Once the Emergency Responder has confirmed the details of the "Code 1", Security will initiate a page to the ERT pagers and call "Code 1, Code 1, Code 1".
3. If no reply is heard from the Emergency Responder, Security is to activate the ERT pagers; announce event and location (if known), e.g.; "Code 1 –Medical emergency in kitchen", call "Code1, Code1, Code1" on radio, and then attempt to contact Emergency Responder.
4. Stand by the radio during the "Code 1" as emergency crews may use Security as a communication or other resource. Have emergency contact list ready in case external resources are required to be contacted or needed by the Incident Control Center.
5. The Incident Commander will take responsibility for clearing the "Code 1" on all channels.

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Date: April 28, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-001

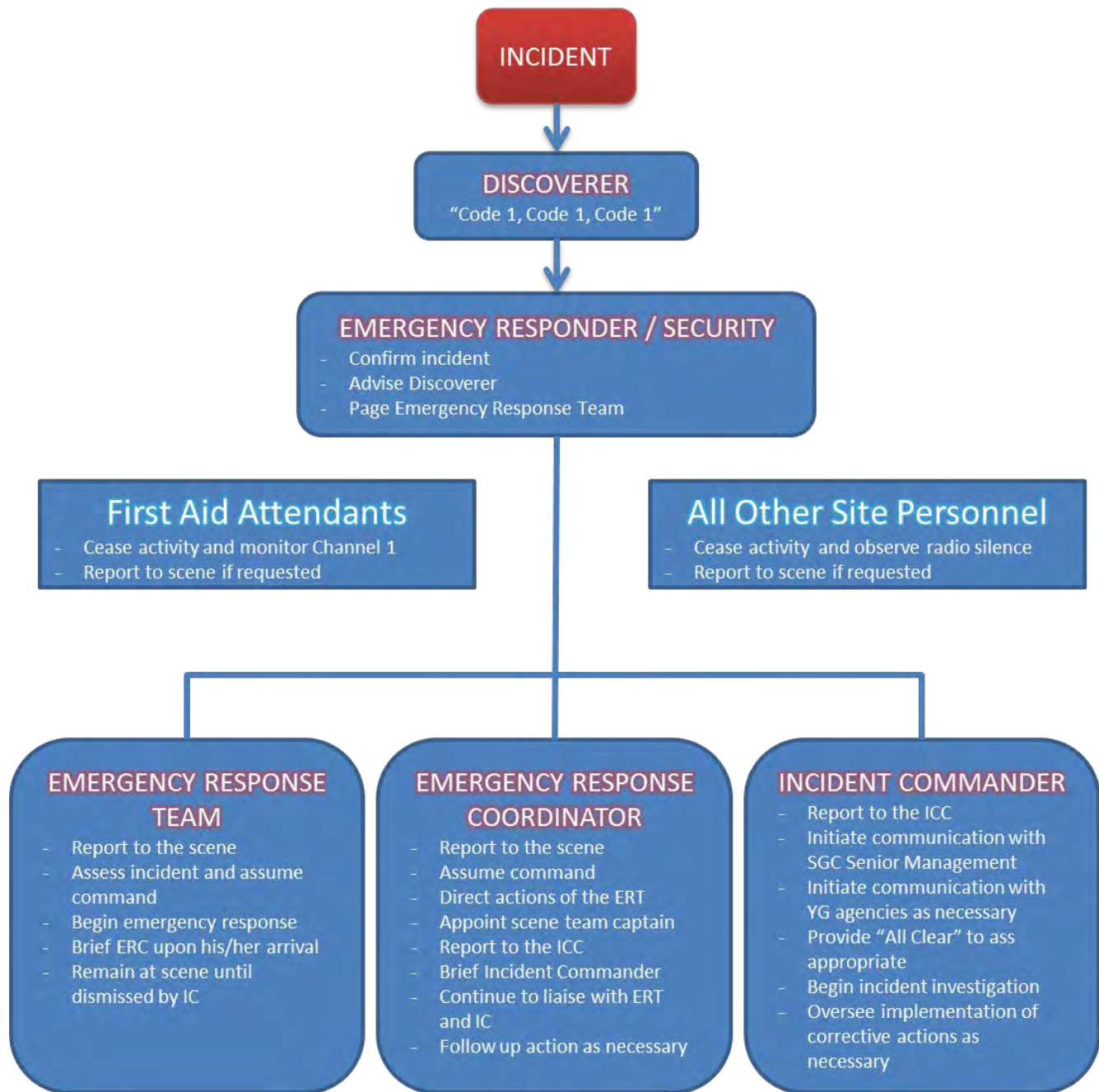


Figure 1 - Initial Incident Response Flowchart

REFERENCES

Incident Command System
 CSA Standard Z731-03: Emergency Preparedness and Response
 CSA Standard Z1600-08: Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs
 Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board Guidelines for the Mining Industry

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Date: April 28, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-001

REVISION HISTORY

Noted below is the revision history of this document.

Revision	Date	Comments
2014-01	April 2014	Revised responsibilities and nomenclature

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Date: April 28, 2013

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		EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE	
		Medical Injuries (Serious and Non-Serious)	
Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-002
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 28, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of the procedure is to outline the response required in the event of a medical injury (serious and non-serious) at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

All Clear: indicates an incident is over and that work can resume.

Emergency Responder: individual, generally a First Aid Attendant, responsible for monitoring Channel 1 for a Code 1 emergency broadcast

Emergency Response Coordinator: individual in charge of overall response to the emergency and the Emergency Response Team.

Emergency Response Team: group of trained individuals who prepare for and respond to any incident.

First Aid Attendants: individuals certified with Level 3 Occupational Health and Safety

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support an emergency response normally takes place.

SGC: StrataGold Corporation

Serious Injury: Occupational Health and Safety Act of the Yukon defines serious accident as:

- injury that results in death;
- fracture of a major bone, including the skull, the spine, the pelvis, or the thighbone;
- amputation other than of a finger or toe;
- loss of sight of an eye;
- internal bleeding;
- third degree burns;
- dysfunction that results from concussion, electrical contact, lack of oxygen, or poisoning;
- injury that results in paralysis (permanent loss of function).

YWCHSB: Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board

YEMS: Yukon Emergency Medical Services

PROCEDURE

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Date: April 28, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-002

SGC will have an established protocol with Yukon Emergency Medical Services (YEMS) as well as a Medical Doctor which will include 24 hour access to assist with patient care in serious medical emergencies.

Serious Injury

Upon a serious injury, the first person on the scene must immediately assess the scene and ensure there is no danger to themselves or others. Once the scene is safe, they should initiate a “Code 1” and then administer first aid if qualified.

Upon the “Code 1” alert, the Emergency Response Team (ERT) will attend the scene, with one ERT member utilizing the Emergency Transportation Vehicle, and the Incident Control Center will be activated.

The first person on scene will continue providing details to the ERT on the injury and the condition of the patient until their arrival.

Upon receipt of the patient, the ERT will evaluate the patient’s condition and act accordingly. Once the patient is stabilized, the ERT will determine what further actions are required, which may include a medevac to the Whitehorse Hospital or the Mayo Nursing Station (by vehicle or helicopter) for further treatment.

If medical evacuation is deemed necessary by the ERT, the Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) will contact YEMS dispatch at 867 667-3333 and provide patient history and assessment findings. YEMS dispatch will determine in consultation with the ERC the appropriate transfer method.

If the patient is not able to be moved from the initial scene due to his/her condition, the ERC in consultation with Medical Doctor will contact YEMS dispatch for assistance. This may include medical support being brought to site, including a paramedic and air transport flight nurse.

Non-critical stabilized patients that require further medical treatment and /or assessment and do not require medical attention during transfer will be taken off site by designated individual at the first available time.

Non-critical stabilized patients that require further treatment and/or assessment during transfer must be taken off site via the Mobile Medical Treatment Unit.

Once the patient is transferred to the site clinic, the Incident Commander will give an “All Clear”.

Non-Serious Injury

Upon a non-serious injury, the first person on the scene must immediately assess the scene and ensure there is no danger to themselves or others. Once the scene is safe, they should administer

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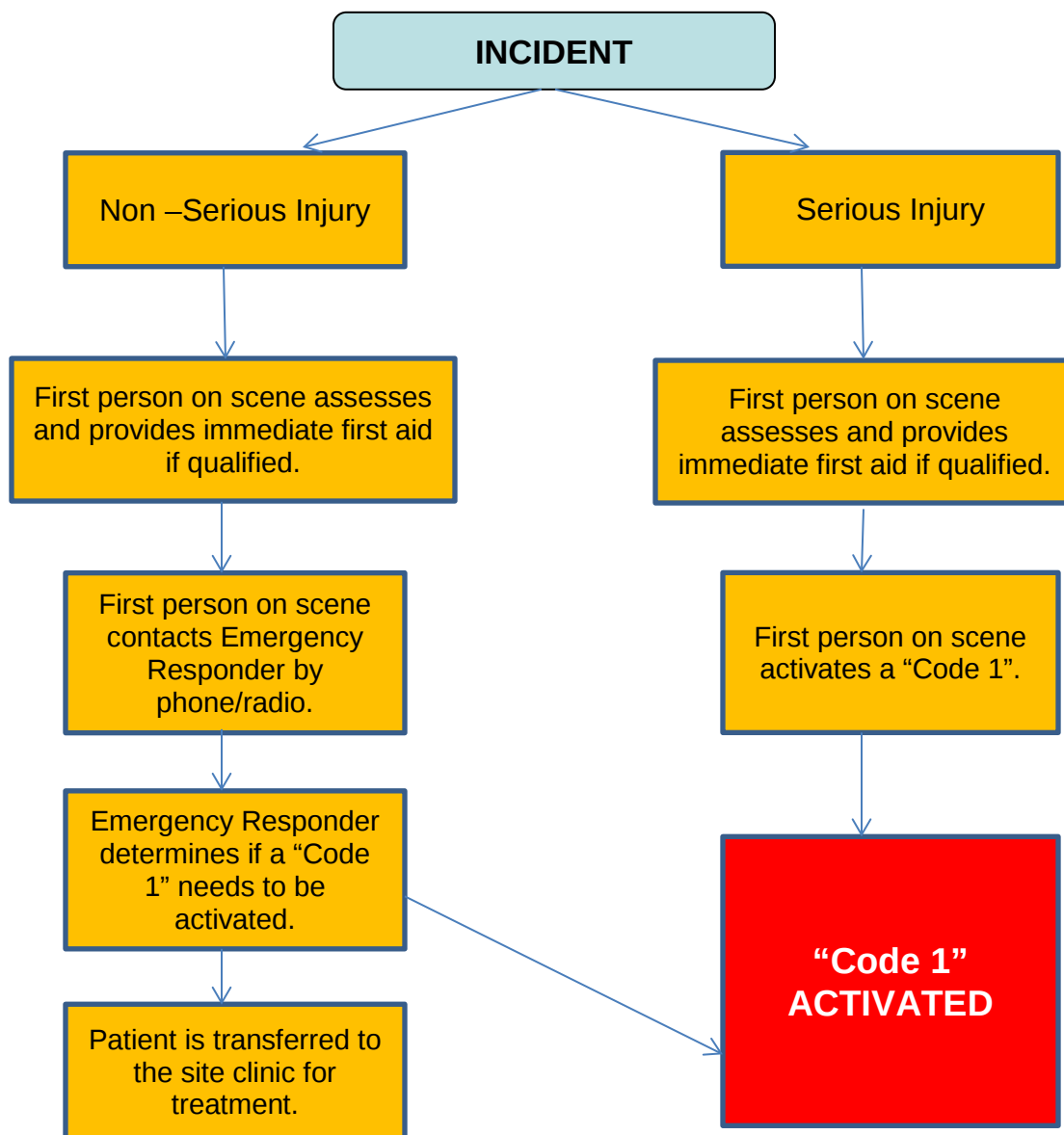
Date: April 28, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-002

first aid if qualified and contact the onsite Emergency Responder by phone or radio, providing details on the injury and the condition of the patient.

The Emergency Responder, based on the information provided, will determine if a “Code 1” needs to be initiated or if the patient will be transported to the clinic by the Mobile Medical Treatment Unit or other method.

Medical Injuries Flowchart



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Date: April 28, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-002

REFERENCES

CSA Standard Z731-03: Emergency Preparedness and Response
CSA Standard Z1600-08: Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs
Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board Guidelines for the Mining Industry

REVISION HISTORY

Noted below is the revision history of this document.

Revision	Date	Comments
2014-01	April 2014	Revised responsibilities and nomenclature

All staff members are responsible for ensuring that they are using the latest version of this document.

Date: April 28, 2013



EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Serious Accident

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-003
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 28, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of the procedure is to outline the response required in the event of serious accident at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

Accident: an unplanned incident that results in harm to people, damage to property or loss to process.

All Clear: indicates an incident is over and that work can resume.

Emergency Responder: individual, generally a First Aid Attendant, responsible for monitoring Channel 1 for a Code 1 emergency broadcast

Emergency Response Coordinator: individual in charge of overall response to the emergency and the Emergency Response Team.

Emergency Response Team: group of trained individuals who prepare for and respond to any incident.

First Aid Attendants: individuals certified with Level 3 Occupational Health and Safety

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support an emergency response normally takes place

Muster Point: a designated place/location where employees in an area are ordered to go when there is an emergency.

Serious Accident:

- uncontrolled explosion;
- failure of a safety device on a hoist, hoist mechanism, or hoist rope;
- collapse or upset of a crane;
- collapse or failure of a load-bearing component of a building or structure regardless of whether the building or structure is complete or under construction;
- collapse or failure of a temporary support structure;
- collapse or cave-in, of a trench, excavation wall, or stockpile;
- accidental release of a controlled product;
- brake failure on mobile equipment that causes a runaway.

YWCHSB: Yukon Workers Compensation Health and Safety Board

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Date: April 28, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-003

PROCEDURE

Serious accidents can occur both on and off site. Depending on the location, the sequence of response will vary and in some cases it will be a joint effort.

On-Site

Upon a serious accident on the Project site, the first person on the scene must initiate a “Code 1” as per Initial Response “Code 1” Procedure. This will include the initiation of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and activation of the Incident Control Center. The ERT will assess the seriousness of the accident and determine if additional outside resources are required. If additional outside resources are required, the Incident Commander (IC) will contact the appropriate responders.

All work will be stopped immediately, if the cessation activities will not create an emergency situation, and all employees and contractors will be required to report to their designated muster point.

If as a result of the accident there are injuries sustained, the “Medical Injuries (Serious and Non-Serious)” Procedure must be followed.

Off-Site

Upon notification of a serious accident outside of the general property footprint, the Incident Control Center will be activated. The Incident Commander (IC) will notify the Mayo Fire Department, RCMP and the Mayo Health Clinic and/or other Emergency Responders as required. Depending on the nature of the accident and the ERT’s ability to respond, they may be dispatched to the scene. When outside agencies respond to the scene, the ERT will take a secondary role.

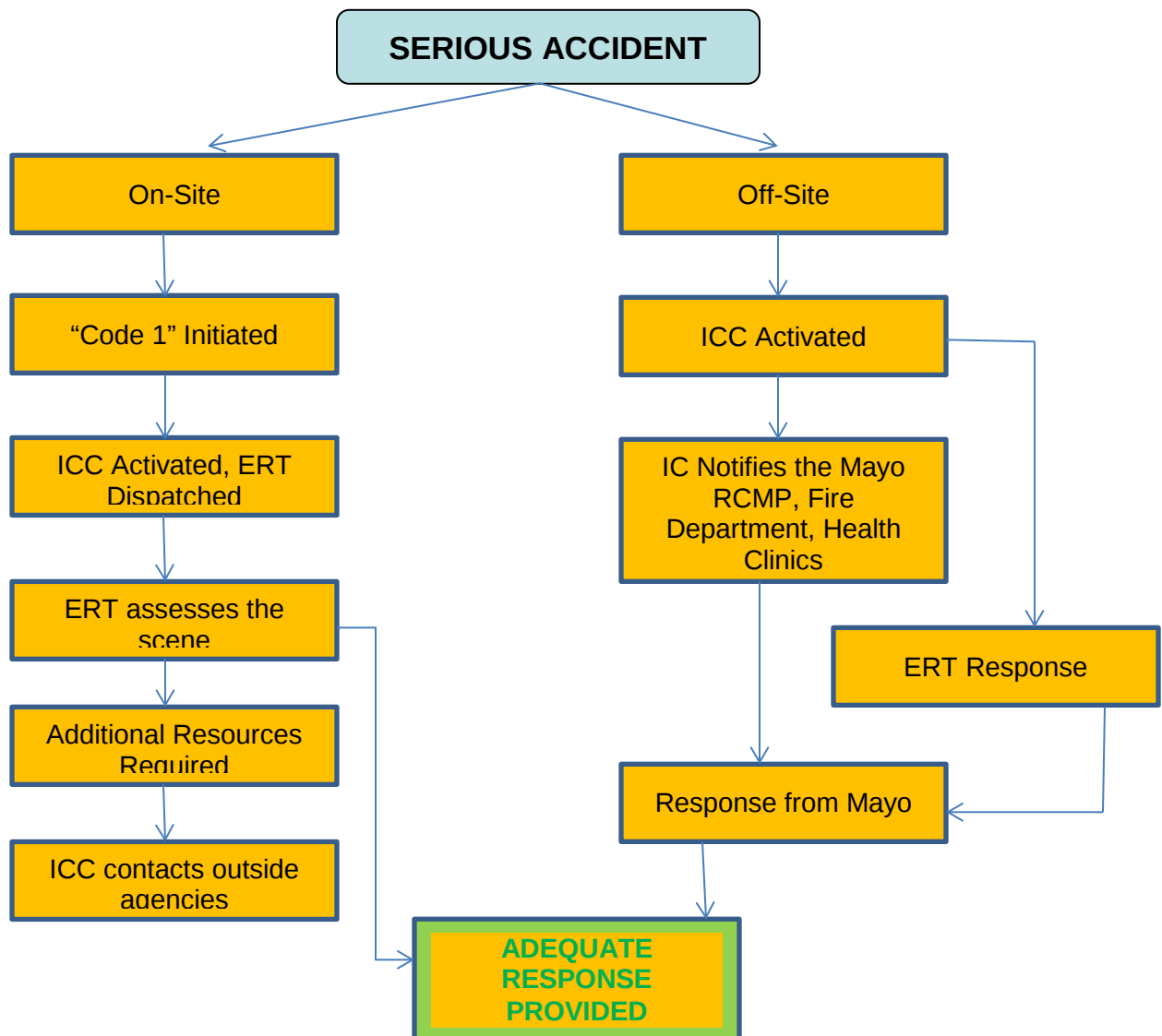
Once the ERT has completed their response and the Incident Commander has issued an “All Clear”, the Manager, Health, Safety and Compliance will initiate an investigation and ensure that the work site is safe before work resumes.

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Date: April 28, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-003

Serious Accident Response Flowchart



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Date: April 28, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-003

REFERENCES

CSA Standard Z731-03: Emergency Preparedness and Response
 CSA Standard Z1600-08: Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs
 Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board Guidelines for the Mining Industry

REVISION HISTORY

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2014-01	April 2014	Revised responsibilities and nomenclature

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Date: April 28, 2013

		EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE	
		Medical Evacuation	
Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-004
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 15, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to outline how and when medical evacuations (medevacs) will be utilized at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

All Clear: indicates an incident is over and that work can resume.

Emergency Responder: individual, generally a First Aid Attendant, responsible for monitoring Channel 1 for a Code 1 emergency broadcast

Emergency Response Coordinator: individual in charge of overall response to the emergency and the Emergency Response Team.

Emergency Response Team: group of trained individuals who prepare for and respond to any incident.

First Aid Attendants: individuals certified with Level 3 Occupational Health and Safety

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support an emergency response normally takes place.

PROCEDURE

StrataGold Senior Management will have established protocol with Yukon Emergency Medical Services (YEMS) as well as a Medical Doctor which will include 24 hour access to assist with patient care in serious medical emergencies.

If medical evacuation is deemed necessary by the Doctor and/or the Emergency Response Team (ERT)/First Aid Attendant (FAA), the Incident Commander will contact YEMS at 867-667-3333 and provide patient history and assessment findings. YEMS dispatch will determine in consultation with the Incident Commander the appropriate transfer method.

It is reasonable to assume that the time between a call to the YEMS and their arrival on site will vary depending on which transportation method is being utilized, current weather conditions and availability of the responders. Therefore, the ERT/FAA on site must develop a care strategy for the patient in the interim.

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Date: April 15, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-004

Non-Urgent (Ground Transportation)

Non-critical, stable patients that require further medical assessment and/or medical treatment but **do not** require medical attention during transfer will be taken off site by a designated StrataGold employee at the first available time (if the mine access roads are open to traffic). The Incident Commander will liaise with either YEMS to determine a receiving medical health care facility, or directly with the Mayo Health Clinic. While en route, communication shall be provided between vehicle and the site.

Urgent (Ground Transportation)

The Incident Commander will liaise with YEMS to determine a receiving medical health care facility for non-critical, stable patients that require further medical assessment and/or medical treatment and require medical attention during transfer. In consultation with YEMS, the patient:

- will be transferred to the receiving health care facility by the on-site Mobile Medical Treatment Unit with the ERT/FAA providing care; or
- will be transferred to the receiving health care facility by an ambulance. The ambulance would be dispatched either from Mayo or Whitehorse depending on the nature and urgency of the patient's condition and the level of care required; or
- will be transferred to the receiving health care facility initially by the on-site Mobile Medical Treatment Unit. The ambulance may be dispatched from Mayo and would meet the Mobile Medical Treatment Unit en route and transfer the patient, depending on the nature and urgency of the patient's condition.

Immediate (Air)

Once it has been determined by YEMS and the Incident Commander that a medical evacuation by air is required, YEMS will coordinate the evacuation ensuring that the receiving health care facility is prepared to accept the patient, and appropriate medical team is dispatched. If a helicopter is not able to land at site for any reason and the patient is being medevaced to a location other than Mayo, the alternative would be to transport the patient by Mobile Medical Treatment Unit or ambulance to Mayo where a helicopter or fixed wing aircraft could transport them to the receiving health care facility.

REFERENCES

CSA Standard Z731-03: Emergency Preparedness and Response
 CSA Standard Z1600-08: Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs
 Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board Guidelines for the Mining Industry

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Date: April 15, 2013

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		EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE	
		Fatality	
Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-005
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 29, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of the procedure is to outline the response required in the event of a fatality at the Eagle Gold Project site.

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Eagle Gold Project site.

DEFINITIONS

Emergency Response Coordinator: individual in charge of overall response to the emergency and the Emergency Response Team.

Emergency Response Team: group of trained individuals who prepare for and respond to any incident.

First Aid Attendants: individuals certified with Level 3 Occupational Health and Safety

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support an emergency response normally takes place.

PROCEDURE

A fatality on site from an accident or disease is a tragedy. One of the most important things StrataGold Corporation can do is to prevent this from happening. If a fatality does occur, StrataGold Corporation will ensure that sensitive support is provided to coworkers, family and friends.

Each circumstance will be different and the following will be used as a guideline.

1. The individual at the scene shall immediately initiate a "Code 1" and remain at the scene until the Emergency Response Team (ERT) arrives.
2. The individual shall not put themselves at risk, but secure the scene as much as possible.
3. The Incident Control Center (ICC) will be activated.
4. The Emergency Response Coordinator will proceed to the scene.
5. Once a fatality has been confirmed by the ERT, the Incident Commander (IC) will issue a directive to shut down external communication systems.
6. The IC will contact the RCMP, Coroner, YWCHSB and other relevant authorities.

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Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-005

7. If there is no further threat to the health and safety of other personnel, the area should be cordoned off to maintain the integrity of the site for further investigation and the scene should not be disturbed without the approval of the authorities.
8. Once the scene has been secured, it is the responsibility of the IC to determine if an "All Clear" can be signaled and if work can resume.
9. Upon arrival of the authorities, StrataGold Senior Management will work cooperatively to ensure that the next of kin is notified.
10. StrataGold Senior Management will develop an external and internal communications plan which will include a notification to all individuals on site.
11. Arrangements will be made to transfer the body to the appropriate location if authorized to do so by Coroner.
12. Once the tragedy has been communicated to all those on site, and there is no risk of information being released prematurely, communication systems will be reinstated.
13. Grief counselors will be brought to site to assist individuals.

REVISION HISTORY

Noted below is the revision history of this document.

Revision	Date	Comments
2014-01	April 2014	Revised responsibilities and nomenclature

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Date: April 29, 2013

		EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE	
		Fire	
Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-006
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 29, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the response required in the event of fire at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

All Clear: indicates an incident is over and that work can resume.

Emergency Responder: individual, generally a First Aid Attendant, responsible for monitoring Channel 1 for a Code 1 emergency broadcast

Emergency Response Coordinator: individual in charge of overall response to the emergency and the Emergency Response Team.

Emergency Response Team: group of trained individuals who prepare for and respond to any incident.

First Aid Attendants: individuals certified with Level 3 Occupational Health and Safety

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support an emergency response normally takes place.

Muster Point: a designated place/location where employees in an area are ordered to go when there is an emergency.

PROCEDURE

Fires can occur in any location, but a fire with serious consequences would be one involving the camp, fuel farm and chemical storage areas or tanks.

Evacuation procedures, emergency exit routes, and muster points for the relevant building, will be posted throughout the building(s). This includes each individual room in the camp.

Fire in Camp

In the event of fire in camp, ensuring safe and expedient evacuation of all individuals is critical. The camp is spacious and individuals can be spread throughout the building making it challenging to account for everyone.

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Date: April 29, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-006

Accounting for all personnel needs to be organized quickly so that any individual who may be at risk can be identified quickly and rescue efforts put forth.

The individual on scene should attempt to extinguish the fire provided there is no risk to themselves or others, and activate the nearest fire pull station, alerting all those in the area to proceed to the designated Muster point. A "Code 1" will be initiated by Security as per "Initial Response Code 1" Procedure.

Upon hearing the alarm, all individuals will immediately evacuate the main camp by the closest available exit, shouting "fire" and knocking on doors as they exit (do not wait for a response to the knocking). Outerwear suitable for the current weather conditions must be readily available in the room. Individuals will not be permitted to return to camp until an "All Clear" has been issued.

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) will attend the scene, the Incident Control Center will be activated, and all traffic on the site will stop to ensure safe and efficient travel of the emergency response vehicles.

Once the ERT has responded, they will conduct a room sweep, ensuring complete evacuation, and a head count will be taken at the Muster Station by the Camp Manager/Coordinator or designate.

As the main clinic is located in the camp facility, a secondary location for first aid will be the Mobile Medical Treatment Unit. The ERT or FAA will prepare for a possible medical emergency, including notifying the appropriate health care facility and preparing for a possible medical evacuation.

If the fire is uncontrollable and further assistance may be required, the Incident Commander may request support from the Mayo Fire Department or other agencies; however, it must be recognized that support would be at least 60-90 minutes. In this circumstance, the priority will be to ensure that the fire does not spread further.

The Incident Commander will initiate planning for site evacuation.

Fire in Other Area(s)

In the event of a fire in ancillary building(s) the individual on scene should attempt to extinguish the fire provided there is no risk to themselves or others, and activate the nearest fire pull station, alerting all those in the area to proceed to the designated Muster point. A "Code 1" will be initiated by Security as per "Initial Response Code 1" Procedure.

Upon hearing the alarm, individuals will shut down equipment, where practical and immediately evacuate the building utilizing the closest available exit, shouting "fire" and knocking on any office doors as they exit (do not wait for a response to the knocking). Individuals will not be permitted to return until an "All Clear" has been issued.

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) will attend the scene, the Incident Control Center will be activated, and all traffic on the site will stop to ensure safe and efficient travel of the emergency response vehicles.

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Date: April 29, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-006

Once the ERT has responded, they will conduct a building sweep, ensuring complete evacuation, and a head count will be taken at the Muster Station by Area Supervisors.

The ERT or FAA will prepare for possible injuries and/or medical evacuation.

If the fire is uncontrollable and further assistance may be required, the Incident Commander may request support from the Mayo Fire Department or other agencies; however, it must be recognized that support would be at least 60-90 minutes. In this circumstance, the priority will be to ensure that the fire does not spread further.

REFERENCES

CSA Standard Z731-03: Emergency Preparedness and Response
CSA Standard Z1600-08: Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs
Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board Guidelines for the Mining Industry

REVISION HISTORY

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2014-01	April 2014	Revised responsibilities and nomenclature

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Date: April 29, 2013

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Forest Fire

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-007
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 29, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the response in the event of a forest fire at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITION

All Clear: indicates an incident is over and that work can resume.

Emergency Responder: individual, generally a First Aid Attendant, responsible for monitoring Channel 1 for a Code 1 emergency broadcast

Emergency Response Coordinator: individual in charge of overall response to the emergency and the Emergency Response Team.

Emergency Response Team: group of trained individuals who prepare for and respond to any incident.

First Aid Attendants: individuals certified with Level 3 Occupational Health and Safety.

Fire Break: a gap in vegetation or other combustible material that acts as a barrier to slow or stop the progress of a fire.

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support an emergency response normally takes place.

PROCEDURE

Forest fires are usually seasonal and occur often during dry hot weather. The greatest risk is an uncontrolled forest fire within close proximity of the Project site.

There are two main areas of concern. The first is that a forest fire is headed towards the site and the second is smoke impacting the air quality at site.

The Yukon Territorial Government (YTG), Department of Community Services, Yukon Wildland Fire Management is responsible for wildfire management. This includes an extensive forest fire reporting and monitoring program. In the event, a forest fire is detected within the site vicinity the Incident Commander (IC) will immediately report it to the YTG, **“Report Wildfire Line”** at **1-888-798-FIRE (3473)**.

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Date: April 29, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-007

Immediate Fire Threat

Should there be an immediate threat to people or property as a result of forest fire, a “Code 1” will be initiated and the Incident Control Center will be activated.

In consultation with YTG Wildland Fire Management, an action plan will be developed to limit the risk including the creation of fire breaks etc., provided it is safe to do so. Should fire suppression be required, the Emergency Response Team will be dispatched and support will be requested from the YTG. It must be recognized that support would be at least 60-90 minutes.

Based on the threat of the fire, the impact to air quality or the proposed method of fire suppression (water bombers etc.), the IC may request individuals on site to muster and/or initiate an evacuation of site.

Smoke Hazard

When local smoke, as a result of a forest fire, is impacting the quality of the air or affecting visibility, activities/operations may be reduced or stopped. The IC will liaise with YTG Wildland Fire Management to ascertain the details of fire (location, proposed path, wind, magnitude) and the potential for continued hazardous smoke and visibility conditions.

During smoky conditions, the Project/Mine Manager or designate will order that ventilation systems be turned off to reduce the amount of smoke entering buildings. Outdoor activities will be reduced to critical activities only. Should individuals find it difficult to work under smoky conditions, they will be relieved of their duties, evaluated by the FAA and remain in the camp until such time conditions have improved. If their condition is serious, they will be medevaced from site.

Should the conditions be forecasted to continue for an extended period, and the health of individuals is jeopardized, the Incident Commander will initiate a site evacuation.

REVISION HISTORY

Noted below is the revision history of this document.

Revision	Date	Comments
2014-01	April 2014	Revised responsibilities and nomenclature

All staff members are responsible for ensuring that they are using the latest version of this document.

Date: April 29, 2013



EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Epidemic

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-008
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 29, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the response in the event of an epidemic outbreak at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

Epidemic: occurs when new cases of a certain disease in a human population during a given period substantially exceed what is expected based on a recent experience.

First Aid Attendants: individuals certified with Level 3 Occupational Health and Safety.

Incident Control Center: the location from which primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered during the response.

Quarantine: an area to separate and restrict the movement of persons who may have been exposed to an illness or disease from those who have not been exposed.

PROCEDURE

The First Aid Attendants (FAA) will be the first people, in most cases, who detect that an epidemic is possibly developing. When this happens, he/she will evaluate the situation, and if deemed necessary, isolate the infected person(s) from the general population.

Should there be continual new cases (1-2 per day) it will be considered an epidemic.

When an individual is placed in isolation, the FAA will ensure that all areas the patient(s) had contact with are sterilized and disinfected, and take all measures possible to limit the spread of the infection.

If there are additional cases, or the epidemic is of a medical concern such as influenza or TB, the Yukon Communicable Disease Control Center will be contacted and advised of the outbreak.

Depending on the severity, the Incident Control Center may be activated and the following guidelines will be adhered with:

1. an isolation area will be established, and a secondary area for post-acute patients;
2. an internal and external communications strategy will be developed, including providing individuals on site with details of the possible epidemic;
3. a formal process will be established for the reporting of the additional cases or symptoms;

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Date: April 29, 2013

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-008

4. strict personal hygiene practices will be enforced and those in isolation will be under quarantine;
5. additional sterilization and disinfection of all common areas;
6. discontinuance of communal food dispensing;
7. travel restrictions may be imposed;
8. additional medical resources may be brought to site or individuals medevaced to health care facility.

Once the outbreak is deemed to be stabilized (no new additional cases in 48 hour period), a thorough disinfection and sanitization of the camp will be completed.

REVISION HISTORY

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Revision	Date	Comments

All staff members are responsible for ensuring that they are using the latest version of this document.

Date: April 29, 2013

		EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE	
		Extreme Weather Conditions	
Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-009
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 29, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the response to extreme weather conditions at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

Emergency Response Coordinator: individual in charge of overall response to the emergency.

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support an emergency response normally takes place.

Muster Point: a designated place/location where employees in an area are ordered to go when there is an emergency.

PROCEDURE

Often during the winter months extreme weather can impact the health and safety of individuals. During extreme cold weather, frequent breaks are required to ensure that individuals working outdoors do not receive frostbite or become hypothermic.

The weather will be monitored on a daily basis and the Incident Commander will be advised by the Manager, Health, Safety & Compliance or designate when severe weather is forecasted.

When temperatures are below -45°C, individuals who work outside will perform critical tasks only. These will be completed in 15-30 minute segments, and there must be a warm-up shelter in the immediate area.

All individuals will receive Cold Weather Safety training during their initial orientation. This includes learning the signs and symptoms of hypothermia and frostbite. This will be reviewed on a regular basis during winter months at daily safety meetings.

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Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-009

Blizzard

In the event of a blizzard, where visibility may potentially be reduced, but not eliminated, the Project/Mine Manager will issue a “Code -1 Weather Alert” and restrict work to critical activities only. All outdoor activities may be suspended.

Should conditions be so severe that visibility is reduced to a hazardous point, all work activities will be stopped and individuals will return to the camp.

Whiteout

In the event of an impending whiteout, the Incident Commander will issue a “Code 1 – Weather Alert” and stop all activities on site and order everyone to return to the camp. Work will not re-commence until safe to do.

Should conditions be so severe and happen so quickly that some individuals cannot be transported back to the camp safely:

1. the Incident Control Center (ICC) will be initiated;
2. individuals must proceed to their designated muster point or seek shelter in the nearest facility and advise their immediate supervisor and/or the ICC, identifying themselves and their location;
3. they must remain where they are and not attempt to travel, until rescued, or directed to proceed to an alternate location by the Incident Commander.

REVISION HISTORY

Noted below is the revision history of this document.

Revision	Date	Comments

All staff members are responsible for ensuring that they are using the latest version of this document.

Date: April 29, 2013



EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Missing Person

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-010
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 29, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of the procedure is to outline the response required in the event of missing person at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

Emergency Responder: individual, generally a First Aid Attendant, responsible for monitoring Channel 1 for a Code 1 emergency broadcast

Emergency Response Coordinator: individual in charge of overall response to the emergency and the Emergency Response Team.

Emergency Response Team: group of trained individuals who prepare for and respond to any incident.

First Aid Attendants: individuals certified with Level 3 Occupational Health and Safety.

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support an emergency response normally takes place.

Missing Person: person who has disappeared and whose status as alive or dead cannot be confirmed as their location and fate is not known.

RCMP: Royal Canadian Mounted Police

PROCEDURE

The potential exists where a person may become lost on the Project. Such incidents can occur when individuals are engaged in surface exploration or in other activities in remote areas. Individuals working in remote areas will be equipped with a radio and essential safety equipment (bear spray, etc.).

When an individual is overdue and cannot be located or contacted, the supervisor must notify the Incident Commander immediately. The supervisor and the Incident Commander will assess and determine the level of response required.

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Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-010

Depending on the circumstance and the time of year, a preliminary organized search may be conducted. All individuals involved in search will be in pairs, provided appropriate communication and survival gear and instructed as to possible hazards.

Prior to a preliminary organized search, the following information will be gathered:

- missing person's last known location;
- age, weight and fitness of the missing person;
- medical conditions and restrictions of the missing person (diabetes. etc);
- any individuals who had been in contact with the missing person;
- determination whether the missing person had been working alone;
- type of work that was being undertaken.

In addition, consideration will be given to:

- wildlife in the vicinity;
- weather conditions;
- area topography.

Additionally, the First Aid Attendant will prepare for a possible medical emergency, including a medevac.

If the person is not located within 2 hours, the Incident Control Center will be activated. The Incident Commander will notify the Mayo RCMP and determine if an additional search will be conducted or to wait until assistance arrives.

The Incident Commander will develop an internal and external communications plan, including a notification to individual's family.

REVISION HISTORY

Noted below is the revision history of this document.

Revision	Date	Comments
2014-01	April 2014	Revised responsibilities and nomenclature

All staff members are responsible for ensuring that they are using the latest version of this document.

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Major Power Failure

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-011
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 29, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the response to major power failure at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

Incident Commander: the individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Control Center: the location from which primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered. The Incident Control Center may be collocated with the Incident Command Pos.

Muster Point: a designated place/location where employees in an area are ordered to go when there is an emergency.

PROCEDURE

In the event of any power failure at site, individuals within the working area will safely proceed to the nearest lunchroom or office to be accounted for by their supervisors. Individuals will remain there until the power is restored. Individuals in camp will not leave the facility but remain there until the power is restored.

The Maintenance team will respond as quickly as possible to assess the reason for the outage and activate the emergency generators. Once power is fully restored, the generators will shut off.

The emergency generators have the capability of providing basic power and supporting critical equipment, including communication systems on site.

Winter Months – Site Wide or Prolonged Failure

During winter months, if the loss of power is site-wide and predicted to be prolonged (24 hours or longer) the Incident Control Center may be activated.

Emergency generators will be utilized to maintain basic power supply for the health and safety of individuals on site and critical activities. Depending on the predicted length of the outage, the current

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weather conditions and the time of the day, work may be suspended in certain areas, and individuals returned to camp, until the power is fully restored.

Should the power failure not be immediately repairable, and there is a risk to the safety and health of individuals on site, the Incident Commander may order an evacuation of the Project site.

Summer Months – Site Wide or Prolonged Failure

During summer months, if the loss of power is site-wide and predicted to be prolonged (several days) the Incident Control Center may be activated.

Emergency generators will be utilized to maintain basic power supply for the health and safety of individuals on site and critical activities. Depending on the predicted length of the outage, the current weather conditions and the time of the day, work may be suspended or reduced in certain areas.

Should the power failure not be immediately repairable, and there is a risk to the safety and health of individuals on site, the Incident Commander may order an evacuation of the Project site.

REFERENCES

CSA Standard Z731-03: Emergency Preparedness and Response
 CSA Standard Z1600-08: Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs
 Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board Guidelines for the Mining Industry

REVISION HISTORY

Noted below is the revision history of this document.

Revision	Date	Comments

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Natural Disasters (Earthquake and Landslide)

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-012
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 29, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the response to natural disasters, including but not limited to landslide, avalanche, earthquake, or flooding at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

Incident Control Center: the location from which primary logistics and administrative functions are coordinated and administered. The Incident Control Center may be collocated with the Incident Command Post.

Natural Disasters: major adverse events resulting from natural processes of the Earth.

Muster Point: a designated place/location where employees in an area are ordered to go when there is an emergency.

PROCEDURE

Earthquake

Earthquakes are unpredictable and can occur any time. In the event of an earthquake, individuals should locate the most secure place for safety. This might be corners formed by inner main walls, or under the desk and away from the window.

After the earthquake, if possible the individual should leave the building, staying clear of the building and overhead power lines to avoid falling debris and electrical shock. Individuals should report to the main camp as quickly as possible for a head count, provided that it is safe to do so. If the main camp is unsafe or inaccessible, the individual should try to contact the Incident Control Center by radio or phone.

As soon as possible a "Code 1" and the Incident Control Center will be activated and the Emergency Response Team dispatched to rescue individuals and assess damages.

Depending on the extent of damage, the Incident Commander may request additional assistance (Mayo Fire Department, Yukon Emergency Medical Services, Whitehorse General Hospital).

The Incident Commander will:

- initiate tests to determine the functionality of communication systems;
- assess the potential for secondary effects (fires, spills, etc.);

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- seek feedback from all areas regarding injuries and property damage;
- assess the need for evacuation of casualties;
- assess the condition of access roads.

Once all emergencies have been mitigated, a thorough check of all buildings, equipment and infrastructure will be conducted to ensure that they are safe and that no further danger exists to people or the environment.

Landslides

Landslides can occur at a number of locations on the road to the Project Site, and within the Project Site, including the pit. The results of landslide and mudslide can be similar. Each could occur after a period of heavy rain, or during the spring melt season.

In the event of a landslide, a “Code 1” will be initiated and the Incident Control Center activated. Individuals in the impacted area will be required to report to their designated muster point where a head count will be taken by the supervisor. Any unaccounted for individuals will be reported to the Incident Control Center.

The Emergency Response Team will respond to the scene and assess the damage and proceed with rescue operations if safe to do so.

Depending on the extent of damage, the Incident Commander may request additional assistance (Mayo Fire Department, Yukon Emergency Medical Services, Whitehorse General Hospital, Mayo Heavy Equipment Contractors).

The Incident Commander will:

- assess the potential for secondary effects (fires, spills, etc);
- seek feedback from all areas regarding injuries and property damage;
- assess the condition of access roads.

Once all emergencies have been mitigated, a thorough check of the area will be conducted to ensure that there is no further danger to people or the environment.

REFERENCES

Incident Command System
 CSA Standard Z731-03: Emergency Preparedness and Response
 CSA Standard Z1600-08: Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs
 Yukon Workers’ Compensation Health and Safety Board Guidelines for the Mining Industry

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Bear Encounters

Department:	Mine Support Services	Document No.:	VGC-MSS-HSC-ERP-013
Section:	Health, Safety and Compliance	Revision:	
Prepared by:	Almaz Balapanov	Effective Date:	April 29, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the response in the event of a bear encounter at the Eagle Gold Project (the Project).

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees including independent contractors working at the Project.

DEFINITIONS

Bear Encounter: includes interactions of aggressive, unusual or erratic behavior; vehicle collisions and near misses; damage of equipment by wildlife; and injured or dead bears.

Bear Observation: when bear is observed without incident and is further than 1 km from the camp perimeter, and more than 100 m from any area of human activity.

PROCEDURES

The Project is located in bear country. Viewing a video presentation on bear awareness is mandatory for all new employees and contractors as well as visitors at general safety orientation.

1. Deterrents

A Mine Support Services team member will ensure that approved bear spray is made available to each person working in the field and other devices such as bear bangers, air horns and bear bells may also be provided. The Mine Support Services Department will also complete annual inspections of deterrent supplies to ensure that their efficacy has not been compromised. All personnel in the field will keep the bear deterrent in an accessible place and be prepared to use it as required, in accordance with all manufacturers' instructions. All personnel will be trained in the proper use of deterrents during general safety orientation.

2. Reporting

All bear sightings must be reported to the Health and Safety Manager as soon as practicable; the Health and Safety Department will inform all personnel in camp of the sighting at the end of the shift or as dictated by the location of the bear. If a bear is in the confines of camp the Health and Safety Manager will, from a safe location, immediately inform all personnel on site via radio, as well as notify the local Conservation Officer.

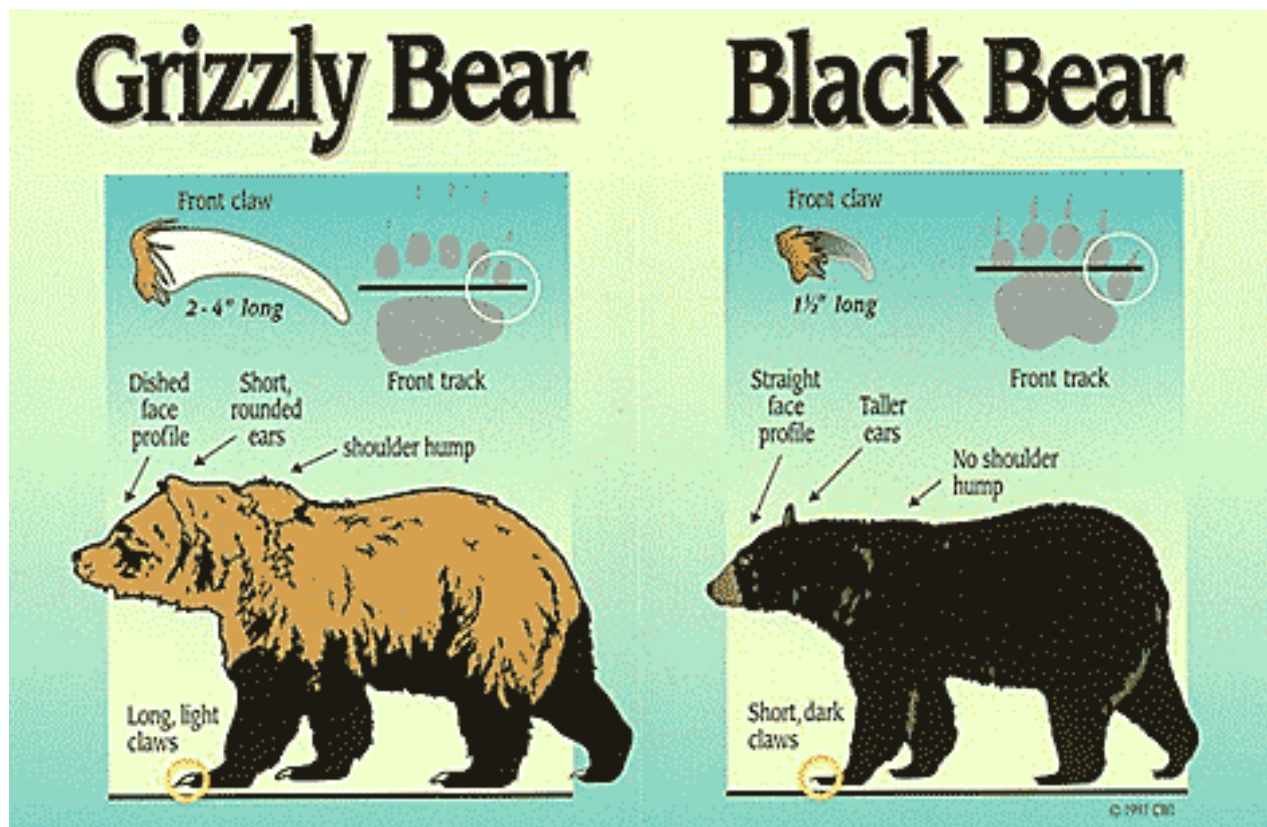
3. Bear Identification

An understanding of the appearance, tendencies and nature of the black and grizzly bears is essential to avoiding and/or dealing with bear encounters.

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	Grizzly Bear	Black Bear
Color	Varies from black to blond and often they have medium to dark brown legs, hump and underbelly with light tipped fur on the upper body and head.	Can include black, brown, blond, cinnamon and rust.
Weight – Male	Average weight is approximately 500 pounds but may weigh in excess of 800 pounds	Average between 100 – 300 pounds but may weigh in excess of 400 pounds.
Weight – Female	Average weight is 350 pounds	Females are usually smaller than males.
Height	On all fours approximately 1.0 – 1.2m at the shoulder. When standing upright approximately 1.8 to 2.1m.	On all fours approximately 1.0m at the shoulder. When standing upright approximately 1.5m.
Distinguishing Characteristics	Distinctive shoulder hump. Rump is lower than shoulder hump. A dished in profile between the eyes and the end of the snout. Ears are rounded and proportionally small. Front claws are 5-10cm long and	Does not have a shoulder hump. Rump is higher than front shoulders. Face profile is straight with a long muzzle. Ears may be long and prominent. Front claws are less than 5cm long and dark colored. Claw marks do not always show in tracks

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4. Bear Habits & Behaviors

Both grizzly and black bears are omnivores and their diet consists of berries, roots, grasses, fish, carrion, insects, small mammals, and larger mammals such as moose. The season distribution of grizzly and black bears is driven by food availability and they will move between different types of habitat throughout the year to take advantage of different food sources as they become available. Bears usually hibernate during the winter months, entering their dens in November and emerging in April or May.

5. Avoiding Encounters

Bears are often encountered by chance but may also be encountered because the bear is attracted to your activity. They are curious and will investigate a strange object, smell or noise. They also have a constant drive to find food when they are not hibernating. Following some basic procedures and knowing how to recognize signs of bear activity can minimize the chances of encountering a bear. The following guidelines are recommended when working in bear country:

- Conduct field work in pairs and stay alert at all times. Where possible, alternate responsibilities so that one person is paying attention to the surroundings.
- Always carry radios.
- If working remotely, ensure that the Project Manager is aware of your location in the field and where you will be going.
- If approaching a site by helicopter, assess the surrounding area from the air before landing.
- Never approach a bear.
- Never feed a bear.
- Carry a deterrent such as bear spray and keep it readily available.
- Keep camp areas free of garbage and food.
- Dispose of food waste in bear-proof containers.
- Food waste storage area shall all times be electrically fenced.
- No food is permitted outside of the kitchen area.
- Ensure proper storage of hydrocarbon materials.
- Report all tracks around the camp and/or work area.

6. Bear Encounter Procedure

A bear that is curious may stand on its hind legs to better pick up your scent. A standing bear may swing its head from side to side sniffing to try and establish what the scent is.

A bear that feel threatened may exhibit the following behaviors:

- huffing, puffing, hissing or growling
- looking directly at you with lowered head or ears back
- jaw clicking or popping
- slapping the ground with its feet
- charging ahead several meters stopping suddenly or veering sideways

If you encounter a bear:

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- stop moving and stay calm
- do not crouch down or play dead too soon
- **If the bear is not aware of you**, retreat slowly and give the bear plenty of space. Re-direct your travel with a wide detour around the bear quietly downwind to avoid detection. If you must continue and detour is not possible, back off a short distance, and give the bear time to leave the area.
- **If the bear is aware of you**, try to stand upwind to help it identify your scent as human. Talk in low tones and slowly wave your arms. Do not make direct eye contact. Bears will often give ground to you once they identify you as a human.
- If the situation permits, back away slowly or detour around the bear keeping a close eye on its movements. Try to remain upwind and keep talking calmly.
- Always leave a bear an open avenue of escape.
- Do not run from a bear unless you are sure you can reach a safe place before the bear catches up to you. Running may cause the bear to chase you, and a bear will always be faster than you are.
- Never come between a bear and its cubs.
- If circumstance permits, and you are not in close range, try to scare the bear away by making loud noises.
- In a close encounter, stand still and assess the situation. Do not shout or make sudden movements which might provoke the bear. Avoid direct eye contact.
- Back away slowly.
- If the bear is within 30 m or closer, it is usually best to stand your ground and be prepared to use your bear spray.
- Use bear spray - bears will often bluff charge before actually attacking. This bluff is designed to allow you to back down before a real charge takes place. In the event that a bear does not back down, and has not yet made physical contact, use bear spray. Only use bear spray as a last resort. It is usually only effective within 5 m. If the bear is aggressive and charges with intent to attack, discharge your bear spray at the closest range possible and empty the canister into the eyes and snout of the bear.

If making contact with the bear seems unavoidable there are two main courses of action available to you: playing dead and fighting back.

If you are being attacked by a grizzly that is NOT treating you as prey:

- If using one, keep your backpack or thick jacket on for added protection.
- Fall to the ground and play dead.
- The best position is to lie on your side in a fetal position.
- Remain motionless as long as possible.
- Before moving after an attack, make sure that the bear has left the area.

If a grizzly has shown signs of stalking or it may continue to bite long after you have assumed a defensive posture, they are actively feeding on you. Fight back vigorously.

If you are attacked by a black bear fight back immediately. Do not play dead. The following tactics have proven to be successful:

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- If using one, keep your backpack or thick jacket on for added protection.
- Try to look as large as possible by holding up a jacket or clothing.
- Jump up and down and wave your arms.
- Make as much noise as possible.
- Defend yourself in any way you can and with any weapon available (large rock, logs, crowbar, wrench, etc.).

REVISION HISTORY

Noted below is the revision history of this document.

Revision	Date	Comments

All staff members are responsible for ensuring that they are using the latest version of this document.

Date: April 29, 2013

APPENDIX B

Emergency Response Contact List

Eagle Gold Project

Emergency Response Plan

Version 2017-01

Appendix B Emergency Response Contact List

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Appendix B – Internal Contact List

Name	Office	Home (other)	Cell
Mike Gunn Site Manager	778-372-2758 ext. 2002	867-456-2008	867-334-2659
	mgunn@vitgoldcorp.com		
Tony George VP Project Execution	604-696-6618		778-386-3772
	tgeorge@vitgoldcorp.com		
Mark Ayranto Executive VP	604-682-5122		778-888-4010
	mayranto@vitgoldcorp.com		
John McConnell President & CEO	867-393-4653 ext. 112		867-332-4589
	john.mcconnell@jcmccconnell.com		
Stephen Wilbur Senior Scientist	604-682-5122		604-790-4598
	swilbur@vitgoldcorp.com		
Hugh Coyle Lands and Permitting Manager	604-696-6600		604-349-6469
	hcoyle@vitgoldcorp.com		
Justine Knox	604-696-6604		
	jknox@vitgoldcorp.com		
Helena Kuikka Geologist	778-372-2758		778-773-1644
	hkuikka@vitgoldcorp.com		
Marty Rendall CFO	416-866-8800 ext.224		416-277-2428
	mrendall@vitgoldcorp.com		

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APPENDIX C

External Emergency Contacts

Eagle Gold Project

Emergency Response Plan

Version 2017-01

Appendix C External Emergency Contacts

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Appendix D – External Emergency Contacts

Health Care Providers	Contact Number
Mayo Nursing Station	867-996-4444
Whitehorse Regional Hospital	867-393-8700
Emergency Responders	Contact Number
Mayo, Fire and Ambulance	867-996-2222
RCMP, Mayo	867-996-5555
Yukon EMS, Dispatch	867-667-3333
Poisonous Substance Ingestion	867-633-8477
YTG Contacts	Contact Number
Yukon Dept. of Conservation	867-667-5317
Yukon Dept. of Fish & Game	867-393-6722
Yukon Spill Report Center	867-667-7244
Yukon Energy (Mayo)	867-996-2387
Yukon Energy (afterhours)	1-800-676-2843
Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board	867-667-5450
Yukon Occupational Health and Safety Mine Inspector	1-800-661-0443
Yukon Coroner's Office	867-667-5317
Helicopter Service Providers	Contact Number
Heli Dynamics Helicopters	867-668-3536
TransNorth Helicopters	867-668-2177
Fireweed Helicopters	867-668-5888
Capital Helicopters	867-668-6200
Fixed Wing Service Providers	Contact Number
Alcan Air	867-668-2107
Air North	867-668-2228
Amber Airways	867-667-2846
Alpine Aviation	867-668-7725