



EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Version 2013-01

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MAY 2013

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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 at a production rate of approximately 10 million tonnes per year (Mt/y) ore, an average strip ratio (amount of waste: amount of ore) of 1.45:1.0 and gold extraction using a three stage crushing process, heap leaching, and a carbon adsorption, desorption, and recovery system over a 10 year mine life.

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2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of the Emergency Response 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.

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3 DEFINITIONS

Emergency: an event, or imminent event, outside the scope of normal operations that requires prompt coordination of resources to protect the health, safety, or welfare, or to limit damage to property and the environment, and may include but is not limited to any occurrence meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Any “serious injury” or “serious accident”
- 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
- Loss of life

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

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

Emergency Response Team Captain: individual who leads the Emergency Response Team

Incident: an occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that 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.

Incident Management Team: members of the site management team who will work with the Incident Commander to manage the emergency response.

Incident Command Post: the field location at or in the immediate vicinity of the incident site at which the primary and direct tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed.

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 IC 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 activities normally takes place.

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 effect.

Mutual Aid Agreement: written agreement among two or more public or private organizations or operations to provide emergency-related assistance to each other (by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner).

Serious Accident means:

- 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 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).

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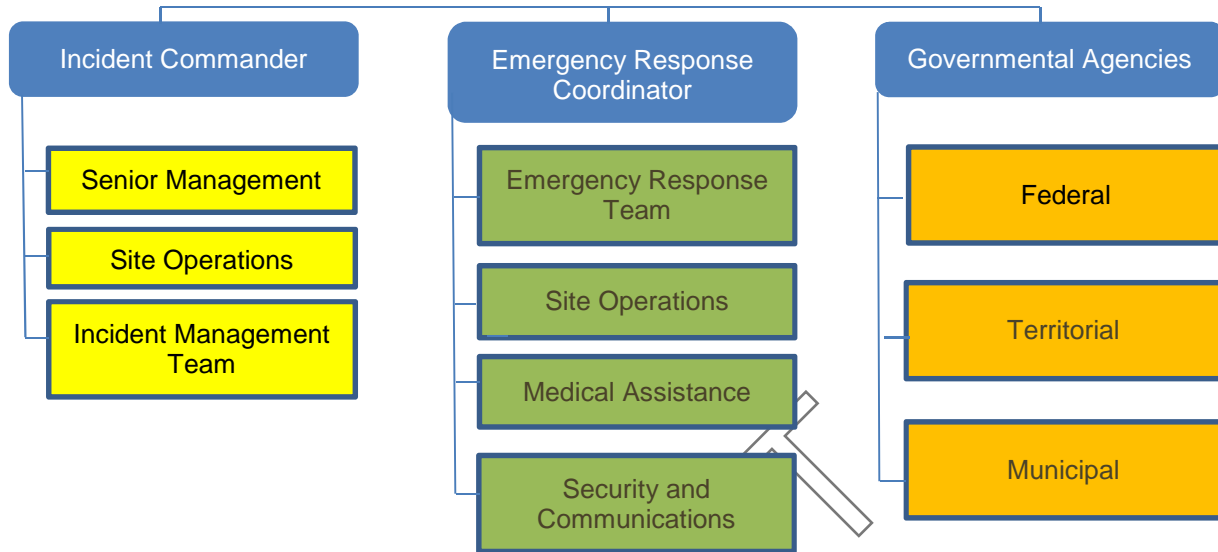
4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY

Appendix A provides Emergency Response Procedures for the following 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

The Project/Mine Manager is the primary decision-maker for assessing and responding to incidents at the Eagle Gold Project. The incident response organizational structure is depicted below. The Incident Commander or designate will assume responsibility for each incident in consultation with senior management, the Emergency Response Coordinator, and relevant Governmental Agencies.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



The Emergency Response Organizational Chart for responding to each particular type of emergency is consistent with SGC's overall organizational framework, and is discussed further in each respective section.

Each incident will require the initiation 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 Vancouver office.

The Incident Commander (IC) will immediately notify relevant Governmental Agencies if the incident has the potential to adversely impact people or the environment. Should the incident be in or near a community, the local administration will be contacted. The IC will take control of the immediate area surrounding the incident until the "All Clear" has been given or until the appropriate Governmental Agency arrives.

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.

As part of the response, individual members of the Incident Management Team will be assigned various roles, including communication and record keeping.

Each SGC position/person identified within these procedures will ensure that, in their absence, an appropriate designate has been identified and that the designate will assume their specific responsibilities with regard to this plan (Appendix B).

Section 4: Organization and Responsibility

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.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

| Title | Responsibilities |
|--|--|
| Project/Mine Manager | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activate the Incident Control Center. ▪ Notify Governmental Agencies and Incident Management Team. ▪ Provide direction on incident response. ▪ Keep communication with Incident Command Post. |
| The Manager, Health, Safety and Compliance (Emergency Response Plan Coordinator) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report to the Incident Control Center. ▪ Organize additional resources, if required. ▪ Liaise with the Emergency Response Team. ▪ Initiate post-incident debriefing. |
| Area Supervisor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate "Code 1" (if not already done). ▪ Assess the incident scene and conduct initial scene control. ▪ Ensure that personnel in the area evacuated to a designated muster point and accounted for. ▪ Contact Incident Control Center. ▪ Assist the Emergency Response Team if required. |
| Medical Responder | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide medical response if required. ▪ Contact outside medical resources if required. |
| Emergency Response Team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report to Check-in Point ▪ Follow instructions and commands issued by Team Captain and/or Emergency Response Plan Coordinator. |

5 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 Emergency Response Plan ("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. The Manager, Health, Safety and Compliance is appointed as the Emergency Response Coordinator and 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.

6 MINE RESCUE EQUIPMENT

Currently, SGC has made provision for the following infrastructure on site:

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

Table 6-1 details the emergency equipment that will be available on site and where it is stored. This table will be expanded upon as the project develops.

Table 6-1: Emergency Equipment and Equipment Locations

| Emergency Equipment | Location | Use is Authorized By: |
|---|--|---|
| Mobile Medical Treatment Mobile Medical Treatment Unit (MMTU) 4 x 4 Truck with Stretchers | Eagle Gold Administration Offices | Site Manager /Camp Coordinator First Aid Attendant |
| Automatic External Defibrillator Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) Use when CPR is required | 1 x MMTU 1 x Arctic Corridor F/A Station | Site Manager /Camp Coordinator First Aid Attendant |
| Oxygen Airway Adjuncts (OPA) | 1 x F/A Jump Kit 2 x F/A Room | Site Manager /Camp Coordinator 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 F/A Station | Site Manager /Camp Coordinator First Aid Attendant |
| Splints Vacuum Splints – Extremity breaks | 1 x F/A Jump Kit 1 x F/A Room | Site Manager /Camp Coordinator First Aid Attendant |

| Emergency Equipment | Location | Use is Authorized By: |
|--|---|---|
| Wound Management Burn Dressings Sterile Water Bandages & Dressings | 1 x F/A Jump Kit 1 x F/A Room First Aid Room | Site Manager /Camp Coordinator First Aid Attendant Site Manager/Camp Coordinator First Aid Attendant |
| EPI Pens Anaphylactic Shock / Allergies | 1 x F/A Jump Kit 1 x F/A Room 2 x Dining Room | Site Manager /Camp Coordinator First Aid Attendant |

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7 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) will be comprised of a number of Eagle Gold project personnel with different roles and responsibilities. SGC will ensure that at least 4 trained personnel holding certificates of competence in Surface Mine Rescue valid in the Yukon or other similar certification, will be present at site at all times.

If the Eagle Gold Project workforce increases to a point where more than 100 employees are required to be on site, additional recruitment will be undertaken to enhance the current team and meet legislative requirements.

The SGC Project Manager shall ensure that a list of names and location of all Mine Rescue Personnel is created and posted in a conspicuous location for quick reference. This list will be updated weekly and as per shift rotations to ensure the mine rescue personnel are on site and available for a rescue operation.

7.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes the general roles and responsibilities for the Emergency Response Team members. If a serious incident occurs on site, the ERT and other mine personnel members have responsibilities to fulfill as described below.

7.1.1 Project/Mine Manager

When an incident occurs on site, the Project/Mine Manager will be responsible for implementing the Emergency Response Plan. During an incident, the Project/Mine Manager will take on the role as the Incident Commander (IC). When the Project/Mine Manager is off site, a designate will be appointed.

7.1.2 Incident Commander

The Incident Commander (IC) is a senior company official on site familiar with site emergency response procedures and daily operations. The IC will report directly to Senior Management on the response operation and direct the Incident Management Team.

7.1.3 Emergency Response Coordinator

The Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) will have mine rescue experience and will be stationed at the designated Incident Control Center (ICC).

The Emergency Response Coordinator will liaise with Emergency Response Team and report to the Incident Commander and acts on his/her orders or advice. They will also be in a position to inform the Incident Commander of all relevant data and give instructions on the actions and work to be undertaken.

7.1.4 Team Captain

The Team Captain leads and directs the emergency response team members and is responsible for discipline, general safety and the work that the team performs. The Team Captain reports to the Incident Control Center and is under his/her direction. SGC will ensure that the Team Captain is knowledgeable in all facets of mine rescue theory and procedures so that he/she can make correct and timely decisions as circumstances dictate. SGC will further ensure that the Team Captain is a natural leader, using each team member's individual or group skills to the fullest to ensure the safety of the team.

7.1.5 Vice-Captain

The Vice-Captain will have similar qualifications to that of the Team Captain. The Vice Captain's main responsibility is to watch over the team and warn the Team Captain if any team member shows any signs of distress. He/she will make close checks of team members during rest breaks and assists the Team Captain with routine duties. The Vice-Captain will be kept informed of the Team Captain's findings, the actions taken and the work still to do. The Vice-Captain will have the skills and the knowledge to step into the role of Team Captain if required.

7.1.6 Team Members

Team Members will be fully trained in such duties as: Firefighting, First Aid, WHMIS, Vehicle Extrication, Hazardous Materials Handling and Technical Rope Rescue. As Emergency Response Teams are assembled, consideration will be given to the special skills that may be required.

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8 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 support itself if there are limited 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 8.1).

Table 8.1: Mutual Aid Partners – Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs)

| Agency | Name | Contact Info. | Other |
|---------------------------------|------|---------------|-------|
| Alexco Resource Corp | TBD | TBD | |
| Capstone Resources - Minto Mine | TBD | TBD | |

The template of Mutual Aid Agreement is as follows.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

Parties

Party One, StrataGold Corporation. with an office at Suite 102, 4149 4th Avenue, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 1J1

-and-

Party Two, Minto Mines

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) Part One
 - (i) Site contact:
 - (ii) 24-hour contact:
 - (b) Part 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
Per: _____
Date: _____

Party Two
Per.: _____
Date: _____

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9 TRAINING

SGC will provide continual training for Emergency Response Team members. This training will focus on the Eagle Project site and will cover but not be limited to:

- Standard 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.

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APPENDIX A
Emergency Response Procedures

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Initial Response – “Code 1”

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 site.

SCOPE

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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 activities normally takes place.

Incident Management Team: members of the site management team who will work with the Incident Commander to manage the emergency response.

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;
- internal bleeding;

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- 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 Eagle Gold Project will use 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, Incident Management Team) 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 Response Team and/or Medical Responder.

In the event of an injury, the first aid certified worker in the area should be alerted to the incident and respond directly to the scene.

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 Response/Medical Responder 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 Response/Medical Responder.
5. The Emergency Response/Medical Responder will have Security initiate a page for the Emergency Response Team (ERT) as well as the on-site Incident Management Team.
6. The Emergency Response Coordinator or designate will respond to the scene and conduct an initial assessment and assume command of the scene until the arrival of the ERT. The Emergency Response Coordinator will assign responsibility to the Emergency Response Team Captain upon his/her arrival. Transfer of command includes a detailed verbal report of the incident and activities conducted and underway.
7. The Emergency Response Coordinator or designate will report to the Incident Control Center.
8. The Medical Responder will, depending on medical emergency involved, prepare or respond directly to the scene.

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9. Only the Incident Commander or Emergency Response Coordinator or designate can initiate an “All Clear” for all individuals to return to regular work

Site Security Roles & Responsibilities

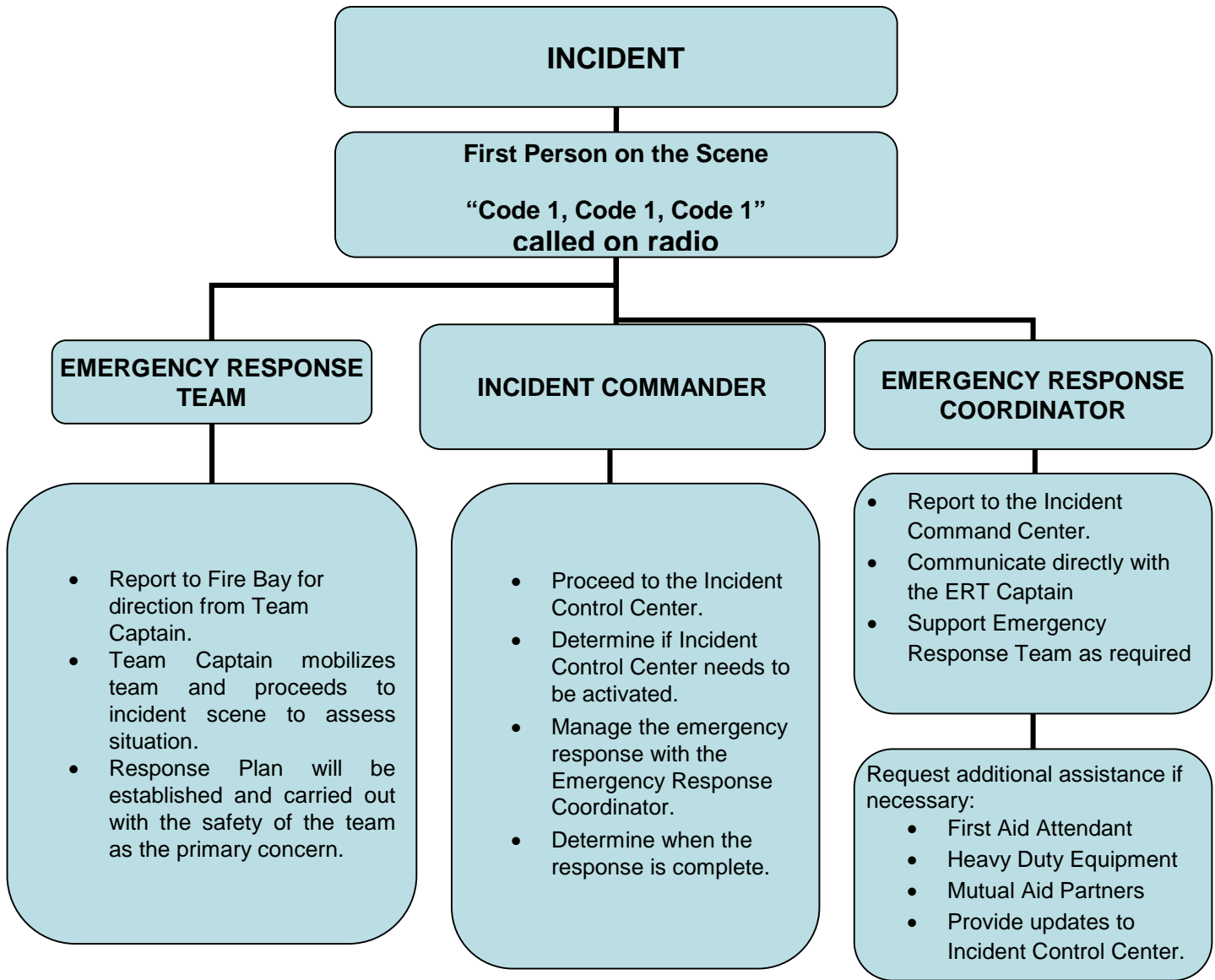
1. When a “Code 1” is called, listen for the response to the “Code 1” on channel 1.
2. Once the Emergency Response/Medical Responder has confirmed the details of the “Code 1”, they will initiate a page to the ERT pagers and call “Code 1, Code 1, Code 1”.
3. If no reply is heard from the Emergency Response/Medical Responder, 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 Response/Medical Responder.
4. Confirm that all individuals at ancillary buildings are aware and have moved to the lunchrooms.
5. Confirm on all channels that the “Code 1” has been heard by calling “Code 1” a second time.
6. 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.
7. The Incident Commander and/or Emergency Response Coordinator will take responsibility for clearing the “Code 1” on all channels

Figure 1 - Initial Incident Response Flowchart

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



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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| 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 |
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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Medical Injuries (Serious and Non-Serious)

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 site.

SCOPE

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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 activities normally takes place.

Incident Management Team: members of the site management team who will work with the Incident Commander to manage the emergency response

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

PROCEDURE

The on-site Medical Responder (MR) 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.

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

Serious Injury

Upon a serious injury, the supervisor or 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 report to check-in point and attend the scene with the Medical Responder utilizing the Emergency Transportation Vehicle, and the Incident Control Center will be activated.

The supervisor or 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 Medical Responder will evaluate the patient's condition and act accordingly. Once the patient is stabilized, the Medical Responder 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 Doctor and/or the MR, the MR will contact YEMS dispatch at 867 667-3333 and provide patient history and assessment findings. Yukon EMS dispatch will determine in consultation with the MR the appropriate transfer method.

If the patient is not able to be moved from the initial scene due to his/her condition, the MR 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 ambulance.

Once the patient is transferred to the site clinic, the Incident Commander will give an "All Clear". Work activities will resume and the Incident Control Center will disband.

Non-Serious Injury

Upon a non-serious injury, the supervisor or 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 first aid and contact the onsite Medical Responder by phone or radio, providing details on the injury and the condition of the patient.

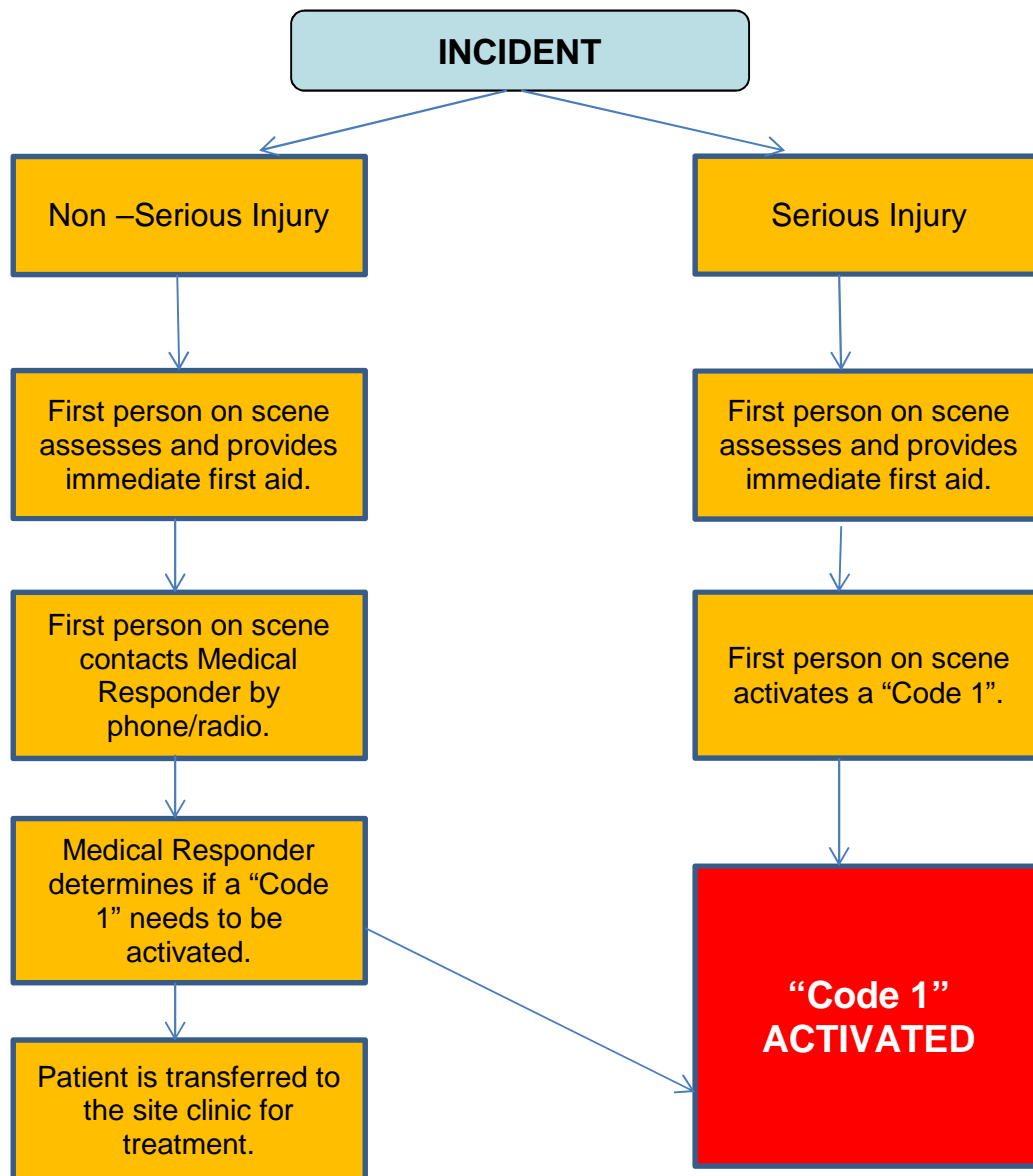
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The Medical Responder, based on the information provided, will determine if a “Code 1” needs to be initiated or if the patient will be transported to the clinic by the emergency transportation vehicle or other method.

Medical Injuries Flowchart



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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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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Serious Accident

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 site.

SCOPE

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

Incident: an unwanted event which, in different circumstances, could have resulted in harm to people, damage to property or loss to a process.

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 during the response.

Incident Management Team: members of the site management team who will work with the Incident Commander to manage the emergency response.

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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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 supervisor or 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) and the Incident Management Team will contact the appropriate responders.

All work in the impacted area will be stopped immediately 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.

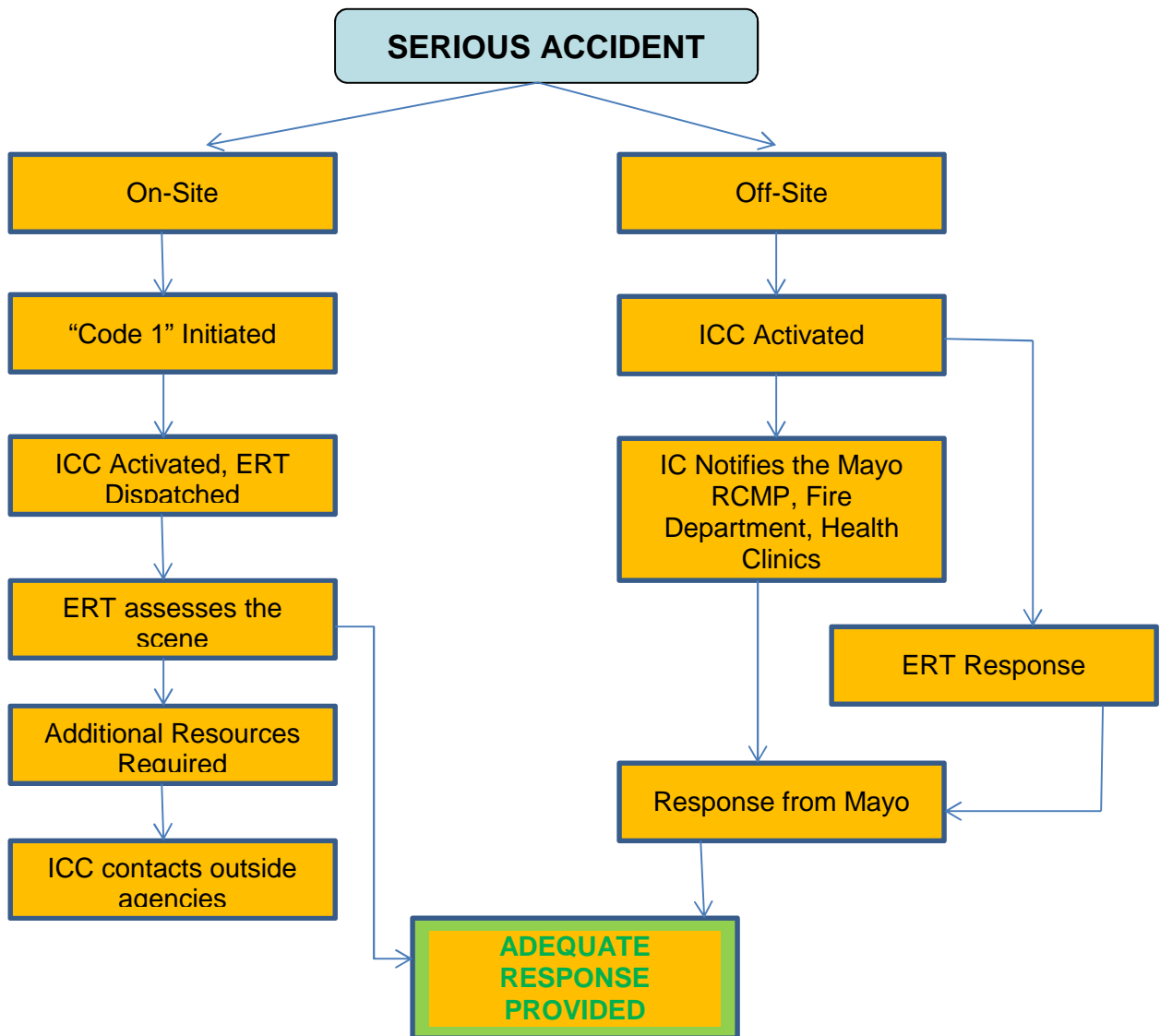
Once the Emergency Response Team has completed their response and the Incident Commander has issued an “All Clear”, the Manager, Health, Safety and Compliance will initiate an investigation and ensure that the work site is safe before work resumes.

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Serious Accident Response Flowchart



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| 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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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Medical Evacuation

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 site.

SCOPE

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

PROCEDURE

Medical emergencies include complications from medical conditions, work injuries or other unforeseen events. Having trained staff and effective emergency response procedures will reduce the impact of a medical emergency on the individual and the company.

The onsite Medical Responder (MR) 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 MR, the MR will contact YEMS at 867-667-3333 and provide patient history and assessment findings. YEMS dispatch will determine in consultation with the MR the appropriate transfer method.

It is reasonable to assume that the time between a call to the EMS 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 MR on site must develop a care strategy for the patient in the interim.

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 VIT employee at the first available time (if the mine access roads are open to traffic). The MR 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.

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Urgent (Ground Transportation)

The MR 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 emergency transportation vehicle with the MR providing care (only if there is sufficient emergency medical responders on site).
- 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.
- will be transferred to the receiving health care facility initially by the on-site emergency transportation vehicle. The ambulance may be dispatched from Mayo and would meet the emergency transportation vehicle 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 MR 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 emergency transportation vehicle 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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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Fatality

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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

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 (IC) 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 activities normally takes place.

Incident Management Team: members of the site management team who will work with the Incident Commander to manage the emergency response.

PROCEDURE

A fatality on site from an accident or disease is a tragedy. One of the most important things VIT can do is to prevent this from happening. If a fatality does occur, VIT 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 arrives.
2. The individual shall not put themselves at risk, but secure the scene as much as possible.
3. The Incident Control Center (ICC) and the Incident Management Team will be activated.
4. The Medical Responder (MR) will proceed to the scene.
5. Once a fatality has been confirmed by the MR, the Incident Commander (IC) will issue a directive to shut down external communication systems.
6. The Incident Management Team (IMT) will contact the RCMP, Coroner and other relevant authorities.
7. Once the scene has been secured and the body transferred to the clinic, work will resume and "All Clear" will be issued.

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8. Upon arrival of the authorities, the IMT will work cooperatively to ensure that the next of kin is notified.
9. The IMT will develop an external and internal communications plan which will include a notification to all individuals on site.
10. Arrangements will be made to transfer the body to the appropriate location.
11. 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.
12. Grief counselors will be brought to site to assist individuals.

REVISION HISTORY

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Fire

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| 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 site.

SCOPE

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

DEFINITIONS

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

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

Incident Management Team: members of the site management team who will work with the Incident Commander to manage the emergency response.

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 IC 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 activities 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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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 winter 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 Emergency Transportation Vehicle. The Medical Responder 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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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 the Area Supervisor or designate.

The Medical Responder (MR) 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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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Forest Fire

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 Eagle Gold Project site.

SCOPE

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

DEFINITION

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 (IC) 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 during the response.

Incident Management Team: members of the site management team who will work with the Incident Commander to manage the emergency response.

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 Project/Mine Manager or designate will immediately report it to the YTG, "**Report Wildfire Line**" at **1-888-798-FIRE (3473)**.

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| 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 Project/Mine Manager or designate 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 will 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 Medical Responder 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 unknown period, and the health of individuals is jeopardized, the Incident Commander will initiate a site evacuation.

REVISION HISTORY

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Epidemic

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 site.

SCOPE

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

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.

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 Medical Responder (MR) will be the first person, in most cases, who detects 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 outbreak.

When an individual is placed in isolation, the MR 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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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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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Extreme Weather Conditions

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 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.

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 activities 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 Project/Mine Manager will be advised by the Manager, Health, Safety & Compliance or designate when severe weather is forecasted.

When temperatures exceed -45 degrees Celsius, 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 Project/Mine Manager 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 |
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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 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.

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 activities normally takes place.

Incident Management Team: members of the site management team who will work with the Incident Commander to manage the emergency response.

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 property. 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) and, if working alone, will be adhering to the "Working Alone" Procedure.

When an individual is overdue and cannot be located or contacted, the supervisor must notify the Manager, Health, Safety and Compliance (HSC) or designate immediately. The supervisor and the Manager HSC or designate will assess and determine the level of response required. The Project/Mine Manager will be notified.

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.

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

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 (hazardous, etc).

In addition, consideration will be given to:

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

Additionally, the Medical Responder 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 Management Team will develop an internal and external communications plan, including a notification to individual's family.

REVISION HISTORY

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Major Power Failure

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 site.

SCOPE

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

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 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 side-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 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.

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Should the power failure not be immediately repairable, and there is a risk to the safety and health of individuals on site, an evacuation off site will commence.

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, an evacuation off site will commence

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.

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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 site.

SCOPE

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

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

Natural disasters include a number of serious and potentially fatal events, including but not limited to earthquakes and landslides.

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 under doorway frames or 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.

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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.);
- 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 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 HD 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.

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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

REVISION HISTORY

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Bear Encounters

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 site.

SCOPE

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

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 at orientation.

1. Deterrents

The Project Manager and/or Camp Manager 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. 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.

2. Reporting

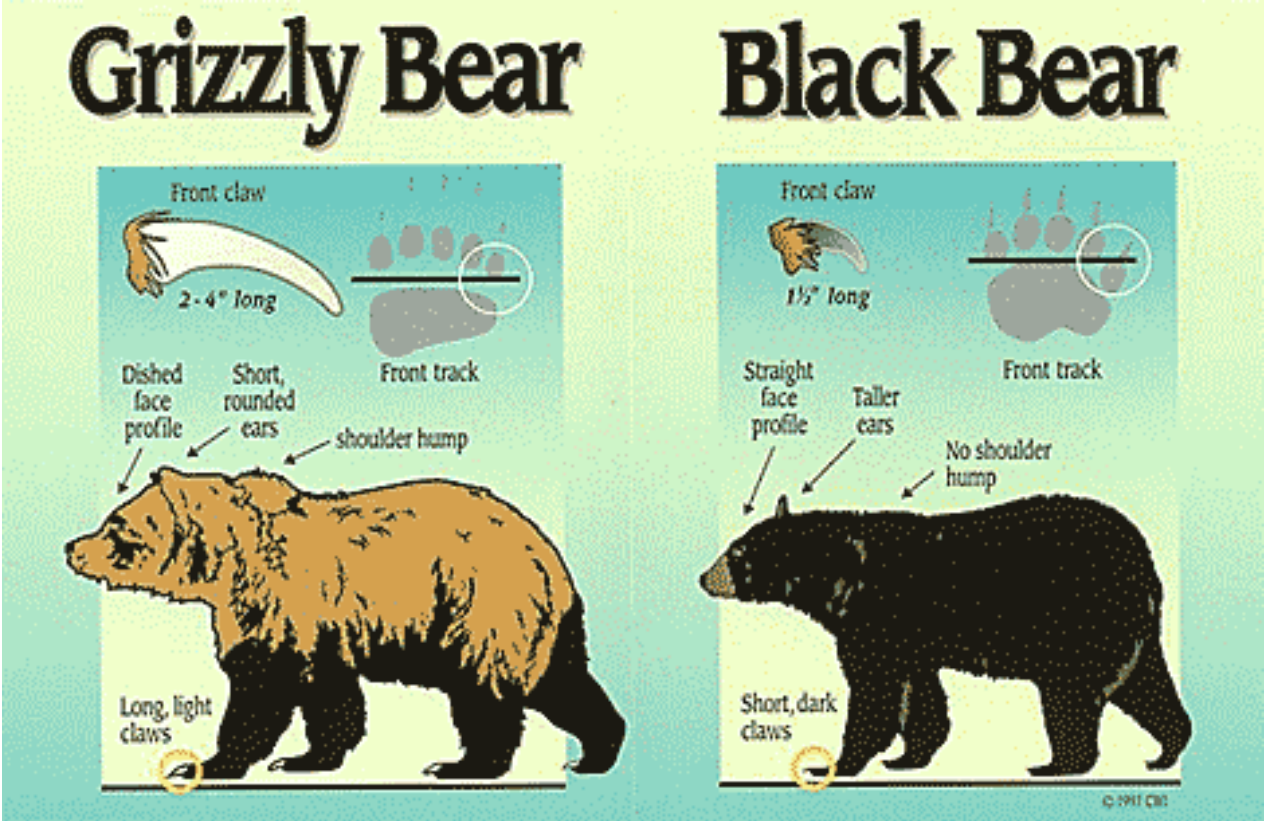
All bear sightings must be reported to the General Manager or designate as soon as practicable; the General Manager or designate will inform all personnel in camp of the sighting at the end of the shift or as dictated by the location of the bear. If a bear is in the confines of camp the General Manager or designate 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 light colored. | 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.
- If working remotely, ensure that the Site 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.

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:

- 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.

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- **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:

- 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.

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- 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 |
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APPENDIX B
List of Designates

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Appendix B – List of Designates

| Position (Incident Management Team) | Designate | Alternate |
|--|--|---|
| Incident Commander | Project/Mine Manager | Site Manager |
| Member | Superintendent, Procurement and Contract | Senior Buyer |
| Human Resources and Communications | Manager. Mine Support Services | HR Coordinator |
| Member | Site Manager | Camp Coordinator |
| Emergency Response Coordinator | Manager, Health, Safety and Compliance | Safety Coordinator |
| Member | Manager, Environment and Compliance | Environmental Coordinator |
| Member | Mining Manager | Mining Superintendent |
| Member | Chief Mining Engineer | Senior Engineer |
| Member | Process Plant Manager | Process Plant Superintendent |
| Member | Process Plant Maintenance Superintendent | Process Plant Maintenance General Foreman |
| Member | Mining Maintenance Superintendent | Mining Maintenance General Foreman |
| Communication Support | IT Manager | Desk Top Technician |
| Member | Process Plant Superintendent | Process Plant General Foreman |
| Record Keeper | Mine Manager Administrative Assistant | Process Plant Administrative Assistance |
| Member | Security Team Leader | Security Officer |

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APPENDIX C
Incident Management Response Contact
List

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Appendix C – Internal Contact List

| Name | Office | Home (other) | Cell |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|
| BALAPANOV, Almaz Manager, Health Safety and Compliance | 867-393-4653 ext. 108 | 867-333-9114 | 867-333-9114 |
| | abalapanov@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| GUNN, Mike Site Manager | 778-372-2758 ext. 2002 | 867-456-2008 | 867-334-2659 |
| | mgunn@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| KACZMAREK, Andrew Chief Operating Officer | 604-696-6607 ext. 6607 | 604-539-1591 | 604-340-5145 |
| | akaczmarek@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| ARYCHUK, Kelly VP, Mine Support Services | 604-696-6604 | 867-920-2991 | 604-355-9667 |
| | karychuk@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| RYGERSBERG, Hans Project Manager | 604-682-5122 | 604-356-0693 | 604-356-0693 |
| | hrygersberg@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| MCCONNELL, John President & CEO | 867-393-4653 ext. 112 | | 867-332-4589 |
| | john.mccconnell@jcmccconnell.com | | |
| HOBBIS, Lenora Executive Affairs Manager | 604-696-6610 | | 778-837-6334 |
| | lhobbis@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| COYLE, Hugh Lands Manager | 604-696-6600 | | 604-317-0247 |
| | hcoyle@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| GOODSELL, Todd Manager, Permitting and Environmental Compliance | 867-393-4653 ext. 101 | | 867-334-2655 |
| | tgoodsell@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| MCDONALD, Shelly Whitehorse Office Administrator | 867-393-4653 ext. 100 | | |
| | smcdonald@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| LACASSE, Ben Manager, IT | 867-393-4653 ext. 110 | | 867-336-0266 |
| | blacasse@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| KUIKKA, Helena Geologist | 778-372-2758 | | 778-773-1644 |
| | hkuikka@vitgoldcorp.com | | |
| RENDALL, Marty CFO | 416-866-8800 ext.224 | | 416-277-2428 |
| | mrendall@vitgoldcorp.com | | |

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APPENDIX D
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 |
| Wirefeed 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 |