REPORT

Emergency Response Plan

Tuktoyaktuk Base Remediation, Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Northwest Territories

Submitted to:

Inuvialuit Water Board
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) was developed by WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) on behalf of Imperial Oil Resources Limited (Imperial) to support the remediation of the former Tuktoyaktuk Exploration Logistics Base Camp (Tuk Base or the Site; the Project) approximately 1.5 kilometres (km) southeast of Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories (NWT) (Figure 1). The purpose of this ERP is to: preserve the safety of the crew; minimize the effects of emergencies on environment, property, equipment and processes; and to restore normal operations as efficiently as possible during the remediation activities at the Sites.

The ERP will be effective upon its approval and will be implemented during the Project. Paper copies of this ERP will be available at the Sites (through the Site Superintendent [SS]) and all personnel will have access to paper and digital copies.

1.1 Site Location and History

The Site is at 69°25’35’’N latitude and 132°57’20’’W longitude on the Beaufort Sea coast approximately 1.5 km southeast of Tuktoyaktuk, NWT (Figures 1 and 2). The Site is on a lease (ILA85TJ079) held by Imperial from the Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA). Tuk Base began operations in 1970 and operated as a staging and storage area for oil and gas exploration in the Arctic. In 1980, decommissioning of the Site began. Between 2001 and 2013, almost all major infrastructure on site was decommissioned and removed (Advisian 2019). As of 2018, the only notable features remaining on site include two historic landfills, a sewage lagoon, north and south docks and concrete pads.

1.2 Site Description

The Site covers a land area of approximately 54 hectares and generally comprises the former Tuk Base on the Upper Terrace, transitioning down to a Lower Terrace (created by infilling the low-lying natural topography with dredged ocean sediments) and the surrounding natural tundra as shown in Figure 2.

The Site is bordered by tundra to the north and south, with the Mayogiak Inlet and Tuktoyaktuk Harbour bordering the Site to the east and west, respectively (Figure 2). The former Northern Transportation Company Limited tank farm/lease is to the north of the Imperial lease on Saviktok Point.

2.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

The Project-specific Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the planned remediation works was submitted to and approved by the Inuvialuit Water Board (IWB) in March 2019 (Advisian 2019; Golder 2019), approved in July 2019 and amended in May 2020 (Golder 2020). The RAP has been guiding the following Project tasks since 2019 and continuing until 2029.

- Surface debris (including the wood piles from the former wooden wharf) will be collected, removed and disposed of off site at an approved disposal facility.
- Hazardous material (stemming from historical operations) encountered on site will be temporarily stored, transported off site and disposed of at an approved disposal facility.
- Soil impacted with light-end petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs) will be treated on site and used as backfill.
- Soil impacted with heavy-end PHCs will be treated on site and/or disposed of off site at an approved disposal facility.

- Soils impacted with metals or polychlorinated biphenyls will be excavated and transported to an approved disposal facility.
- The Former Sewage Lagoon will be dewatered, backfilled and regraded/revegetated (as directed by the ILA).
- The North Dock will be utilized for the Project and then will either be repurposed (pending negotiations with the ILA) or demolished.
- The South Dock will be demolished.
- The concrete pads will be transported off site for reuse or appropriate disposal.
- Site access for personnel and equipment will be via barge and crew boats from the Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk during the summer field programs, and ice road during the winter field programs.
- Accommodation during the winter and summer field programs may be provided by the 802 barge camp or the Arctic Star barge camp, anchored either at the Site, or close to Tuktoyaktuk; the location of the camp may change between these two locations seasonally, depending on the number of personnel required for the Site.

After Project completion, the Site will be left in a condition that promotes long-term geotechnical stability and positive drainage in all disturbed areas. The end land use will be “parkland” as defined by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME 1999 and updates).

2.1 Contaminated Soil Excavations

Contaminated soil areas that will need to be excavated include the North and South landfills, and multiple locations throughout the former operations area at the Upper Terrace as identified through previous site investigations and outlined in the RAP (Advisian 2019). Each area will be excavated and, where possible, soil will be treated on site and used as backfill to promote positive drainage. Alternatively, soil that cannot be treated will be transported and disposed of off site at an approved, licensed facility. The disturbed areas will then be re-graded and revegetated with native species (as directed by the ILA) to match surrounding land cover. The North and South Landfills will be the largest excavations on site.

2.2 North and South Landfills

The North Landfill is north of the lease boundary and contains approximately 2,000 cubic metres (m^3) of impacted soil/debris (e.g., construction/demolition debris and general camp debris) that will be excavated, treated and/or removed and disposed of off site. The South Landfill is in the southeast portion of the Upper Terrace (Figure 2). It is considerably larger than the North Landfill and is currently (2025) estimated to contain roughly 18,000 m^3 of impacted soil/debris (e.g., drums, domestic debris, rig mats, heavy tangled cables and possible metal decking materials) that be excavated, treated and/or removed and disposed of off site. Following confirmatory soil sampling, both landfill excavations will be recontoured to promote positive drainage.

2.3 Draining and Reclamation of Former Sewage Lagoon

The Former Sewage Lagoon water will be sampled for water quality parameters to confirm there are no exceedances of applied guidelines. Upon analytical confirmation, the water will be pumped off to the land at a minimum of 30 metres (m) away from the nearest water body and 100 m away from the nearest fish-bearing waters. The remaining berms will be used as backfill to re-contour the lagoon area to integrate into the

surrounding landscape. The reclaimed lagoon area will then be re-vegetated using a combination of live staking of willows, by harvesting live stakes from the surrounding area, seeding of native species and natural revegetation as approved by the ILA to avoid the establishment of invasive species.

2.4 North and South Docks

Structural assessments of the North and South Docks were completed in 2018 (Advisian 2018) which concluded that the North Dock is in serviceable condition while the South Dock was found to be at the end of its serviceable life. The North Dock is anticipated to remain intact during the Project while the South Dock will be removed. The granular material will be excavated to restore the natural shoreline and then the dock sheet piles will be removed. A Dock Repair and Removal Monitoring Plan was developed to mitigate possible sedimentation effects during South Dock removal (submitted to the IWB in March 2019).

2.5 Concrete Pads

Two concrete pads, as well as a number of stockpiled smaller slabs, remain on site. The pads and slabs will be excavated and cut to size prior to being removed from Site for reuse or appropriate disposal.

3.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this ERP is to provide the following.

- Provide all Project staff (including subcontractors) with a list of identified potential emergencies.
- Assist the Project team in determining appropriate responses to potential emergency situations.
- Provide the Project team with established procedures and guidelines for emergency response.
- Provide the Project team with the tools needed to facilitate a quick and effective response to an emergency.
- Provide emergency response flowcharts and contact information to facilitate a quick and efficient response/evacuation, if required.

It is also designed to preserve the safety of the crew, minimize the impact of emergencies to the environment, property, equipment and processes, and to restore normal operations as efficiently as possible.

3.1 Emergency Event

An emergency is any event that requires an immediate response, and that damages or threatens:

- the health and safety of our employees and / or our sub consultants, contractors and visitors to the Site;
- the environment;
- the property or equipment; and
- the reputation of WSP and/or Imperial.

If an emergency occurs during the Project, personnel involved must take the appropriate immediate action required to protect their own personal safety, the safety of any other people involved and the preservation of the environment.

4.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES

The following sections outline the emergency response team and their responsibilities.

4.1 Site Superintendent

The SS ensures that all personnel on site know and understand their responsibilities in the event of an emergency on site as outlined within this plan. The SS establishes muster points and an emergency helicopter landing area on the Site. The roles and responsibilities of the SS include, but are not limited to, the following.

- The SS is the primary contact for all personnel to report on-site emergencies. The SS will immediately assess the emergency and ensure that all emergency response procedures are followed according to the plan.
- The SS ensures all personnel are made aware of an emergency. The SS will ensure when an injury has occurred, and that the injured party receives immediate and appropriate care required for their injury.
- The SS communicates all incidents as soon as possible to the WSP Project Manager (PM).
- The SS will liaise with the on-site emergency medical technician (EMT) to arrange for transportation for off-site medical assistance, if required.
- The SS will actively participate in the investigation process of all incidents.
- The SS will lead emergency response drills and debrief sessions.
- The SS will ensure this plan is updated as appropriate and that any changes are communicated to on-site personnel.

4.2 Emergency Medical Technician

When required due to number of people on site, the on-site EMT is expected to be readily available to respond to an injury/illness emergency. The EMT is responsible for inspecting and maintaining first aid equipment and supplies and ensuring an adequate number of first aid kits for number of personnel present at the Site. The EMT will provide injury response and immediate care for an injured/ill worker and will determine if further medical care and what level is required. The EMT will notify the SS of all injuries/illnesses reported by the crew. The EMT and the SS will assess and determine if an injured person can be safely transported to the nearest medical facility in Tuktoyaktuk, or if an emergency air vac needs to be coordinated from Site. The EMT will coordinate emergency response actions with medical facilities. The EMT will document all injuries in a first aid log which will be kept on site.

4.3 On-Site Personnel

All personnel are expected to promptly report all incidents and fit for duty concerns immediately to the SS, who will ensure the ERP is followed. Personnel are expected to know and understand how to respond in an emergency as per this ERP. All personnel must participate in planned emergency response drills. Any medical conditions that could jeopardize the health and well-being of personnel on site must be disclosed to the EMT prior to starting work, such as allergies to bees, wasps, prescription medication, fatigue, etc.

5.0 TUK BASE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION

In the event of an emergency (medical or non-medical), the actions initiated by workers should follow the procedures established in this ERP. Once all immediate actions have been taken to protect life, health and safety

of workers, the emergency notification and communication protocol will be followed. The emergency notification and communication flowchart are included in Figure A.

The project area is at the former Imperial Tuk Base Site across the bay from Tuktoyaktuk, NWT. Two-way radios will be used as the primary source of communication while on site. Cell phones will be the primary source for external communication. Additionally, there is an emergency satellite phone available for use. All injuries, illnesses and other incidents (e.g., near losses) will be reported to the SS as soon as possible. All injuries and incidents will be documented and investigated as soon as practical. Investigations will be led by the SS with support from the Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee representatives. The Imperial PM must be notified by the WSP PM of all incidents following the matrix below (Table A below). Incidents requiring immediate reporting must be communicated within two hours of occurrence.

Table A: Internal and Imperial Incident Communication and Reporting Matrix

Incident Type	Normal Business Hours (7 am to 7 pm)	Outside Normal Hours (7 pm to 7 am)

▪ Near Loss
▪ Security (theft, trespassing, vandalism)
▪ Environmental spill (does not meet regulatory compliance)
▪ Vehicle Incident
▪ Property/Equipment Damage
▪ Injury No Treatment
▪ Injury First Aid
	▪ SS calls WSP PM.
	▪ WSP PM informs WSP PD and WSP HSSE Advisor.
	▪ WSP PM calls Imperial PM to report.
	  ▪ If no response, leave a voicemail and follow up with an email.
	▪ If no response within 30 minutes from Imperial PM, WSP PM to escalate to Imperial Team Lead / Area Manager.
	▪ WSP HSSE informs Imperial SSHE.
		▪ SS calls WSP PM to report.
		  ▪ If no response, leave voicemail and follow up with email, and copy WSP HSSE Advisor and WSP PD.
		▪ SS to call Imperial PM to report.
		  ▪ If no response, leave voicemail and follow up with email.
		▪ WSP PM to ensure incident notification escalates the following morning.

▪ Loss Medical Treatment ▪ Environmental Spill (regulatory non-compliance) ▪ Discharge of Firearm ▪ Missing Person ▪ Fire/Explosion ▪ Site Evacuation	▪ SS calls WSP PM. ▪ WSP PM informs WSP PD and WSP HSSE Advisor. ▪ WSP PM calls Imperial PM to report. ▪ If no response, leave a voicemail and follow up with an email. ▪ If no response within 30 minutes from Imperial PM, WSP PM to escalate to Imperial Team Lead/Area Manager. ▪ WSP HSSE Advisor informs Imperial SSHE.	

Notes: HSSE - Health, Safety, Security, and Environment; PD – Project Director; SSHE – Safety, Security, Health, and Environment

Figure A: Emergency Notification and Communication Flowchart

5.1 Tuk Base Emergency Contact List

Tuk Base Site Location: (69°25'35"N latitude and 132°57'20"W longitude)

Table B below provides a list of key emergency contacts. Section 8.0 provides details on site-specific emergencies and associated responses.

Table B: Tuk Base Emergency Contact List

Emergency Contacts	Number
Emergency – health, safety, property	911
Tuktoyaktuk Health Services	(867) 977-2321
Inuvik Hospital	(867) 777-8000
Canadian Helicopters **when Air evacuation required from site*	(867) 777-2424
Tuktoyaktuk RCMP	(867) 977-1111
Tuktoyaktuk Fire	(867) 977-2222
Canadian Coast Guard Search and Rescue (24 hour)	1-800-267-7270
Coast Guard	(867) 777-2235 or *16 on a cell phone
NT Spill Reporting Line (24 hour)	(867) 920-8130
ECC – Regional Office	(867) 678-8091 ext. 53661
Wildlife Emergencies (24 hour)	1-867-678-0289
To Report a Wildfire (24 hour)	1-877-698-3473 (1-877-NWT-FIRE)
WSP Telehealth (to use when no on-site medic)	1-833-977-8001
NT WSCC Incident & Injury Reporting Line	1-800-661-0792
Poison Control Centre	1-800-332-1414
Alcohol and Drug Testing	In Inuvik by authorized personnel

Note: ECC – Environment and Climate Change

Table C: WSP Emergency Contact List

WSP Emergency Contacts	Name	Number
WSP SS/Site Supervisor	Todd Bonin Shane Reber	587-439-5244 (mobile) 587-726-0169 (mobile)
WSP PM	Charles Calladine Virginia Anderson Scott Mclean	604-787-3728 (mobile) 604-296-2764 250-469-4795 (mobile) 604-296-2815 604-679-5538 (mobile)
WSP Environmental PM	Franziska Hawes	604-631-9542 604-720-4603 (mobile)

WSP HSSE Advisor	Tanya Sullivan Daniel Kempling	587-701-7323 (mobile) 236-638-2094 (mobile)
WSP PD	Brian Suen	604-296-2789 604-358-5348 (mobile)
Imperial Emergency Contacts	**Name**	**Number**
PM	Pamela Gyug	403-801-9861
ES – Site Representatives	Jaime McDonald Jefferson Encomienda	403-828-6406 (mobile) 587-999-0631 (mobile)
SSHE & OIMS Advisor	Ryan Babaz	346-254-3881 (mobile)
Team Lead	Karine Belanger	403-554-3161 (mobile)
Area Manager	Melissa Wade	587-582-7222 (mobile)
Regional Manager	Scott Wybro	281-755-6568 (mobile)
Subcontractor Emergency Contacts	**Name**	**Number**
E.G.T. Site Supervisor	To be determined	To be determined
E.G.T Manager	Douglas Saunders	867-678-0045 (mobile)

5.2 Muster Points and Helicopter Landing Area

Muster Points will be both on the North Dock and on the Site (Figure B). Depending on the type and location of the emergency, one or more of the Muster Points may be used, the WSP SS will announce on the radio if one of the Muster Points is not safe (e.g., due to fire on the barge). Muster points will be communicated during the Site orientation and tailgate meetings, and may be updated during work execution.

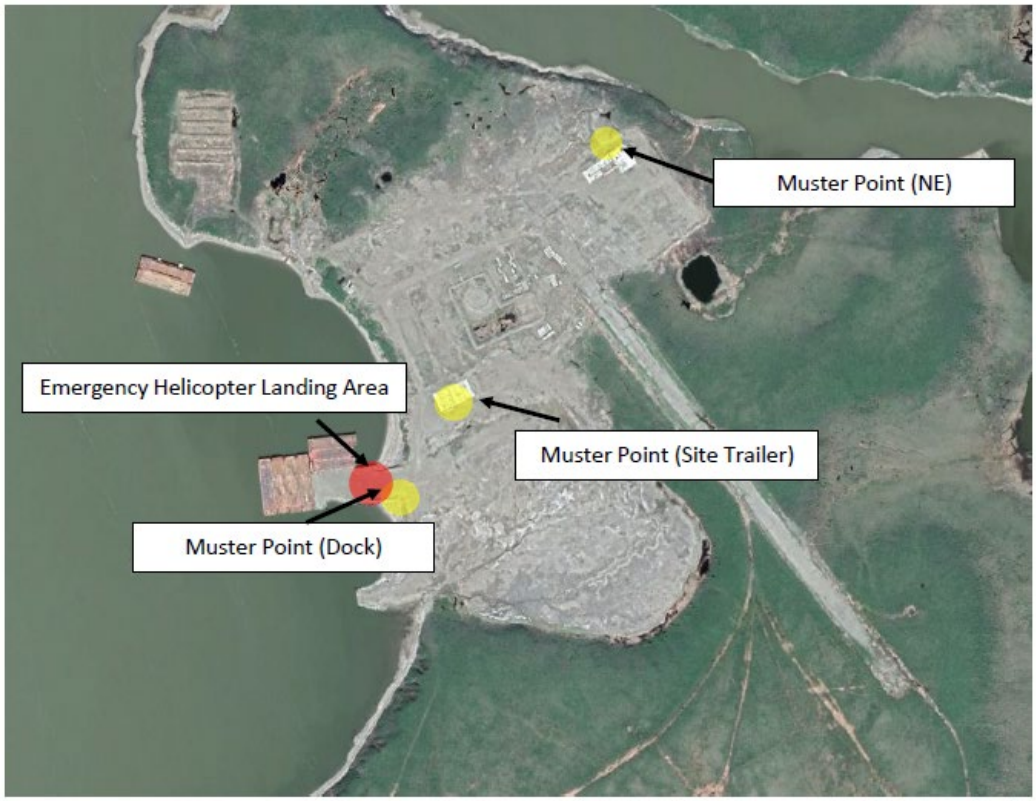

Figure B: Tuk Base Muster Points and Emergency Helicopter Landing Area

Tuk Base Project Site Helicopter landing area Coordinates:

69° 25' 29" N latitude and 132° 57' 34" W longitude

5.2.1 Emergency Muster Accountability

In the event of an emergency evacuation, all workers will proceed to the designated Muster Point without delay. A head count will be conducted by the Muster Captain, the position appointed for emergency muster accountability, to confirm all workers are accounted for. In the event that a worker or workers are unaccounted for during the head count, a search plan will be developed and carried out by the SS and delegates.

5.3 WSP Emergency and Crisis Management Team

A crisis, triggering the activation of the WSP Emergency and Crisis Management Team (ECMT), is any event or circumstance that requires an immediate response, and damages or threatens the following. The ECMT is ready to help all WSP personnel prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies or crisis that may impact:

- the health and safety of our employees or other people including subconsultants and contractors;
- the properties/assets of our company; and
- the reputation of our company.

5.3.1 Activation of WSP Emergency and Crisis Management Team

If a crisis occurs, the incident scene must not be disturbed, except so far as is necessary to attend to injured persons, prevent further injuries or death, and protect the environment that is endangered as a result of the emergency. Follow the documented emergency procedures as outlined within this ERP and report the crisis to the WSP PM. The WSP PM is responsible for activating the WSP ECMT. If the WSP PM cannot be reached, the on-site Safety Representative will place the call to the project WSP PD who will activate the WSP ECMT.

- Once activated, the WSP ECMT will:
  - **Report:** Advise the ECMT as appropriate.
  - **Assess:** Evaluate the impact and severity of the situation and determine the crisis level per the Crisis and Incident Communications Policy.
  - **Convene:** Assemble the most suitable response team for the situation.
  - **Execute:** Contain and manage the situation using all available resources to establish the following:
    - Facts: What do we know?
    - Assumptions: What do we believe?
    - Scenarios: What are best-case, worst-case and likely scenarios?
    - Target objectives: What is our current objective (e.g., obtain more information)?
    - Response options: What is the best response from the options available?
    - Implementation: What needs to be done now, by who (e.g., action plan)?
    - Stakeholders: Prioritize key stakeholders according to interest and influence.
    - Key messages: Prepare and deliver key messages for priority stakeholders.
  - **Recover:** Post-event, conduct a formal review to drive continual improvement.

5.3.2 Defining the Response Level

Incident, emergency and crisis response levels (1 to 4) are based on the scale, impact and complexity of the situation. The response levels are determined by the potential impacts, i.e., Health and Safety, Environment, Reputation, Legal and Regulatory, Financial, Corporate Operations and Project Operations.

5.3.2.1 Incident

An incident is an unplanned event that materializes into harm, damage or loss for WSP. Incidents can be managed through normal incident management processes.

A **Level 1** response is managed and resolved within the facility/project using existing resources and the local ERP or within specific team (Legal, IT, Ethics and Compliance).

5.3.2.2 Emergency

An emergency is an urgent, short-term event that requires immediate action to protect life or property. If not managed properly, it could escalate into a crisis.

A **Level 2** response involves support beyond on-site or routine business resources. It necessitates coordination through ECMT, decision-making at the senior manager or director level, and may require external resources.

Call WSP Hotline to report:

1-833-(WSP) 977-8001

5.3.2.3 Crisis

A crisis is an abnormal, unstable and complex event that threatens the strategic objectives, reputation or existence of the organization, requiring urgent attention.

A **Level 3 or 4** response is for complex disruptions triggered by widespread threat to WSP.

A **Level 4** response may include multi-country intervention and will be led by WSP Global Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality.

Call WSP Hotline to report:

1-833-(WSP) 977-8001

6.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS

The project site activities, size of work crew and distance to nearest medical facility have been assessed against the required first aid provisions as outlined in Part 5 of the NWT Occupational Health and Safety Regulations to ensure minimum requirements are met for this Project.

As per the NWT Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, the Project is categorized as high-risk in respect to the type of injuries that could occur at the work site. As per the NWT Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, the following criteria applies to this project Site (Table D below).

Table D: Minimum First Aid Requirements for the Site

Applicable Schedule	Number of Workers at the Site	Minimum First Aid Kit and First Aid Attendant Level
Schedule D: Minimum First Aid Kit Requirements: High Risk Work Sites	▪ 2 to 25 Workers at Site ▪ 26 to 50 Workers at the Site	▪ 1 small Type 3 First Aid Kit ▪ 2 small or 1 medium Type 3 First Aid Kit
Schedule H: Minimum First Aid Attendant Requirements	▪ 2 to 10 Workers at Site ▪ 11 to 20 Workers at Site ▪ 21 to 30 Workers at the Site ▪ 31 to 40 Workers at the Site	▪ 1 Advanced First Aid Attendant ▪ 2 Advanced First Aid Attendant ▪ 3 Advanced First Aid Attendant ▪ 4 Advanced First Aid Attendant Or ▪ 1 Paramedic and up to 3 Standard First Aid Attendants (up to 40 people) per the Chief Safety Officer

WSP may use a combination of an on-site EMT and First Aid Attendants to satisfy the First Aid requirements of this Project.

6.1 First Aid Stations

When on-site accommodations are in use, a first aid room is identified and established on the barge camp. First aid kits and equipment will be readily accessible, organized and protected from the elements. Trucks with first aid kits will be marked with signage and will be communicated to all personnel during site orientation. The first aid station will contain the minimum first aid requirements including: a manual, a first aid register and emergency contact numbers, and contain supplies and equipment set out in Schedule D of the NWT Occupational Health and Safety Regulations. First aid kits will be inspected weekly, and equipment (automated external defibrillator [AED]) tested monthly.

Required contents of each first aid kit:

- antiseptic, wound solution or antiseptic swabs;
- bandage – triangular, 100 centimetres (cm) folded, and safety pins;
- bandage – gauze roller, various sizes;
- bandage – adhesive strips and hypoallergenic adhesive tape;
- disposable latex or vinyl gloves;
- dressing – sterile and wrapped gauze pads and compresses, various sizes including abdominal pad size;
- dressing – self-adherent roller, various sizes;
- forceps – splinter;
- pad with shield or tape for eye;
- pocket mask with disposable one-way re-breathe valves;
- scissors – bandage; and
- soap.

Plus, additional supplies and equipment:

- bag – ice or cold water;
- bag – hot water or hot pack;
- bandage – elastic, 5 and 10 cm widths; and
- sterile burn sheet.

Plus, supplies for high hazard work:

- two blankets, stretcher, splints for upper and lower limb.

In addition to the above list, each first aid kit location will also have an eye wash station. One AED will be available for the duration of the project. The primary location of the AED will be on-board the barge camp in the first aid room. A secondary location may be determined based on the vehicle that is established as a first aid station when the barge camp is not present.

6.2 Training Requirements

All personnel working on the Project and visitors to the Site shall receive an orientation on this ERP by the SS on their first visit to Site and prior to starting work. All first aid trained personnel will hold a valid Level 1 First Aid Qualification at a minimum. All site personnel will be trained for the use of fire extinguishers and spill response equipment.

7.0 GENERAL SITE EVACUATION

The WSP SS has the authority to order a Site-wide evacuation, in the event of a catastrophic or potentially catastrophic emergency, to protect the health and safety of personnel. All personnel will be evacuated by boat to the E. Gruben's Transport Ltd. (EGT) yard in Tuktoyaktuk (Figure C below) and await further direction.

Figure C: Muster Point in EGT's Yard, Tuktoyaktuk

To initiate a Site-wide evacuation, the SS will call “evacuate, evacuate, evacuate” over the site radio.

Upon the order to evacuate, the following procedures will be in effect. The process is described in Figure D.

- Each crew will confirm the order with the SS.
- All personnel will stop working, shut down and secure equipment.
- All personnel will move to the designated evacuation point / muster station.
- The SS will confirm when all crew members are accounted for.
- Visitors will be ushered by designated site personnel to the muster station.
- All personnel will follow instructions from the SS for safe evacuation from Site.

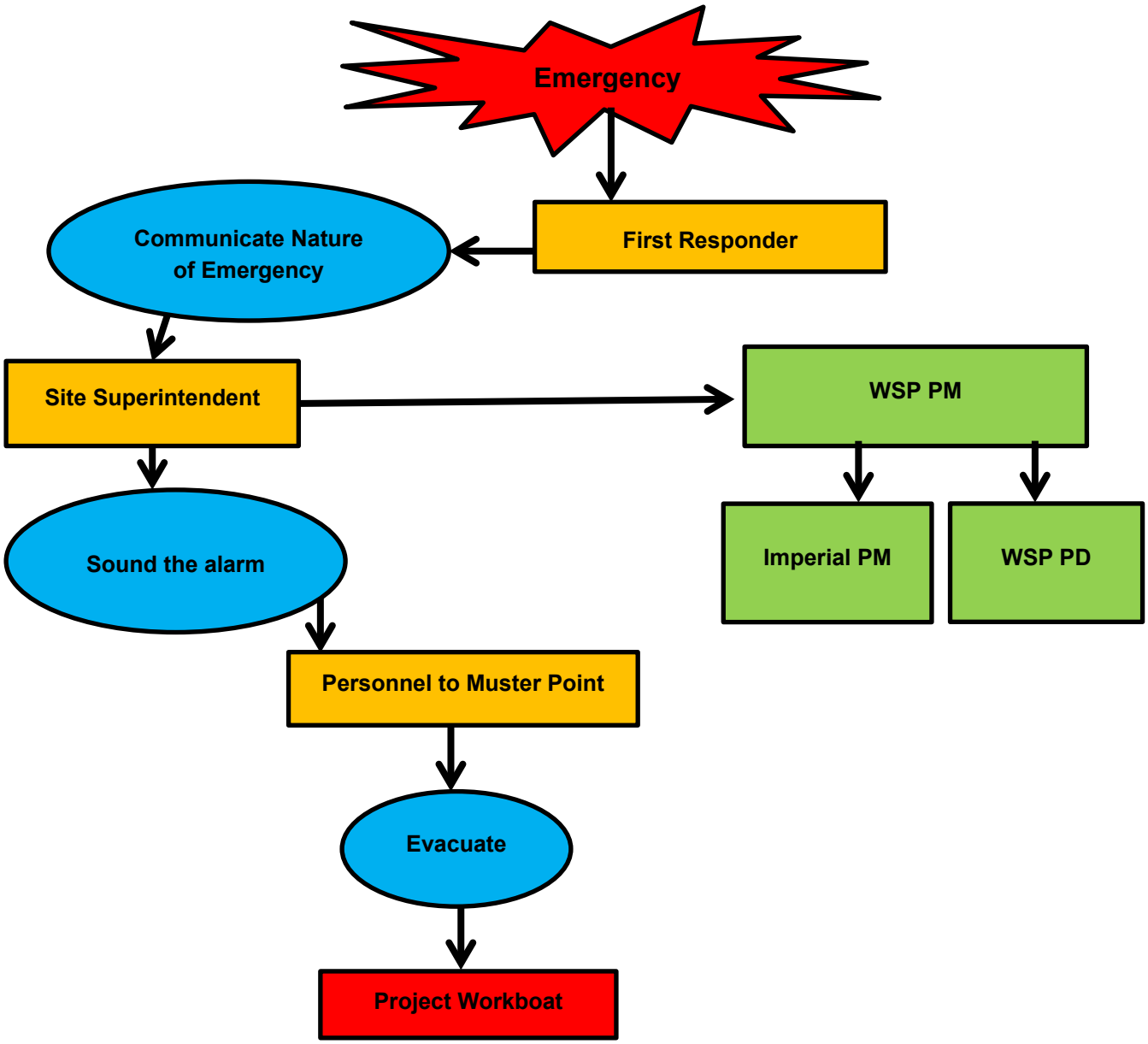

Figure D: General Site Evacuation Flowchart

8.0 SITE-SPECIFIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The emergency situations with the greatest likelihood of occurring at or near the project site have been identified and are listed in this section. In addition to the potential emergencies identified, it is recognized that emergencies are often unexpected and can arise at any time. It is the responsibility of the SS, in conjunction with the SSHE Officer and crew leads (including subcontractors), to assess conditions on a regular basis and adjust plans as new situations are identified. Any changes and/or additions made to the HSSE Plan and this ERP must be communicated to the WSP PM.

8.1 Fire or Explosion

A fire safety plan is to be posted and to include emergency procedures to be used in the case of fire; determine quantities, locations and storage methods of flammable substances present at the work site; designate individuals responsible to carry out the plan and the duties of those individuals; train designated individuals and all workers on what actions to take in the case of fire; plan and conduct fire drill; and outline how fire hazards are to be controlled.

In the event of heavy equipment fire, the equipment operator will shut down the machine safely, exit the cab, use the fire extinguisher on the machine if safe to do so, and if not safe, radio for help.

To report a fire in progress:

- Remain calm.
- Sound the alarm.
- Evacuate endangered personnel and visitors to Muster Point.

Follow these steps to use a fire extinguisher.

- Before deciding to use a fire extinguisher to fight a fire:
  - Confirm that the fire is small and not spreading.
  - Confirm you have the correct type of fire extinguisher for what is burning.
  - Stand with an exit at your back.
  - Stand several feet from the fire.
- Pull the pin (if necessary, turn the pin to break the zip tie).
- Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.
- Squeeze the handle slowly.
- Sweep from side to side.
- Drop the fire extinguisher and evacuate if the fire is spreading.

For a larger fire, the on-site water truck will be mobilized to contain the fire and put out hot spots if safe to do so. To report wildfires or out of control fires, an emergency call will be made to NWT ECC report a wildfire 24 hour hotline 1-877-NWT-FIRE / 1-877-698-3473.

8.2 First Aid and Medical Assistance

All minor injuries or illnesses (small cuts, lacerations, sprains, strains, etc.) shall be reported immediately to the EMT or designated First Aid attendant and documented following the injury loss reporting process. The injured person’s condition will be assessed, and appropriate first aid treatment will be applied if/as required. Care management begins the moment a person is injured and concludes when a worker returns to normal condition and duties.

The SS will lead care management and work with the injured worker to ensure appropriate mitigations are put in

place that allow an injured worker to recover. The injured worker's conditions will be monitored daily following the report of an injury. The process is also described in Figure E.

In the event of a serious or potentially life-threatening injury/illness:

- Call goes out on the radio in a calm clear voice "MEDIC MEDIC MEDIC".
- All work on site stops immediately. All crews stand down and maintain radio silence.
- SS or alternate takes immediate and sole control of the emergency via radio.
- Designated second responder immediately mobilizes to pick up EMT and equipment and take direction from SS.
- Wildlife Monitor and WSP designated person will make their way to the main dock and don personal flotation devices after hearing the MEDIC call to assist with injured persons carry/move/transport in case it is required.
- Transport boat operator to stand by and wait for instruction to prepare for launch.
- EMT to provide emergency medical treatment and determine the appropriate transportation method based on the condition of the affected person(s) when medical assistance beyond on-site capabilities is required.
- SS to confirm transportation via transport boat (load stretcher from the side) to designated WSP truck with canopy (F250) at the Gruben's yard/beach area.
- Seriously injured worker to be transported and SS or designated WSP employee to accompany injured worker to Tuktoyaktuk Health Services Centre or Inuvik Hospital.
- If the injured worker cannot be moved, on direction of the EMT, the SS will call Canadian Helicopters to arrange air medical evacuation at **(867) 777-2424** and provide the following details:
  - their name and location (at 69° 25' 35" N latitude and 132° 57' 20" W longitude);
  - patient information (name, age, gender);
  - brief description of events leading to the injury/illness; and
  - nature of injuries/illness.
- Helicopters will fly only under Visual Flight Rules conditions, by line of sight and visibility, meaning they will only be operational during daytime hours. All helicopters respond from Inuvik and will require approximately 50 minutes to arrive at the Site. All helicopters will have stretcher configuration capability and space for medics to provide in-flight care.
- The Coast Guard will respond to any emergency called to their attention at any time. Their response time is typically three to four hours. This will also be the backup plan in the event where Canadian Helicopters is not available during medical emergencies.

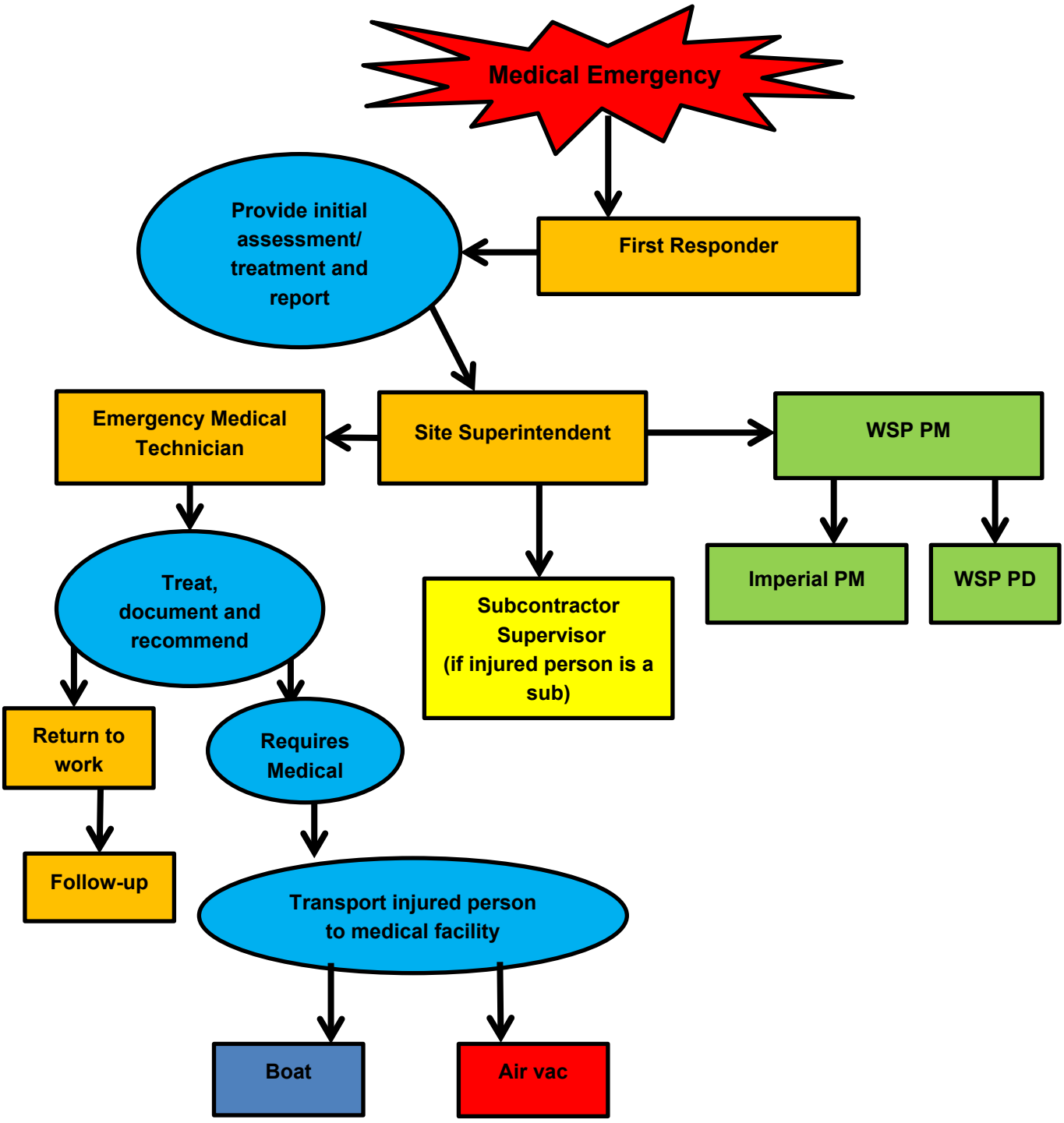

Figure E: Medical Emergency Flowchart

8.3 Person Overboard Emergency

How to respond in the event a person falls overboard from a boat.

- Remain calm.
- Affix the location and maintain visual contact of the victim's location.
- Throw a lifeline, i.e., life ring and rope.
- Sound the alarm.
- Recover the person overboard and treat them for cold stress.

Each person on board is required to wear a lifejacket while riding in a boat. A lifejacket is the best defense against cold water shock as it provides thermal protection and will keep a victim buoyant.

8.4 Missing Crew Member

If a crew member fails to check in, and their whereabouts are unknown, the following actions will be taken.

- Remain calm.
- Call the individual's cellphone.
- Sweep the camp and Site.
  - Search the barge camp.
  - Wildlife Monitor to search the perimeter of the Site.
  - WSP field technicians to drive the pickup truck to search inside the worksite.
- If not found, call the person's emergency contact to see if they've heard from them.
- If not found, call EGT in Tuktoyaktuk to begin searching for the individual.
- If not found, call the RCMP.

8.5 Environmental Spill Response Procedures

If there is an environmental release, take the following steps (also described in the Spill Contingency Plan and in Figure F).

- Stop work.
- Ensure safety of all personnel in the work area.
- Identify the material released.
- Report spill to SS and Environmental Monitor. The SS will report the spill, status and any injuries to the WSP PM.
- Contain the spill, stop the flow and control hazards by eliminating all ignition sources, define safety parameters by setting up cones and barricades if needed.

- Monitor the air at the perimeter of the flagged off area, as necessary.
- Clean up the released material to the extent possible.
- Assess and remediate any suspected residual impacts.
- Collect samples and verify effectiveness of remediation.
- The WSP PM will report to the Imperial PM and, if reporting thresholds are exceeded, to the NWT 24-Hour Spill Report Line.
- The SS will document the spill, gather photos/drawings and evidence for investigation of the incident, record time and date that it occurred, record type of chemical released, record environment that the spill occurred (water, land air), record size (amount released, area effected) and equipment involved.

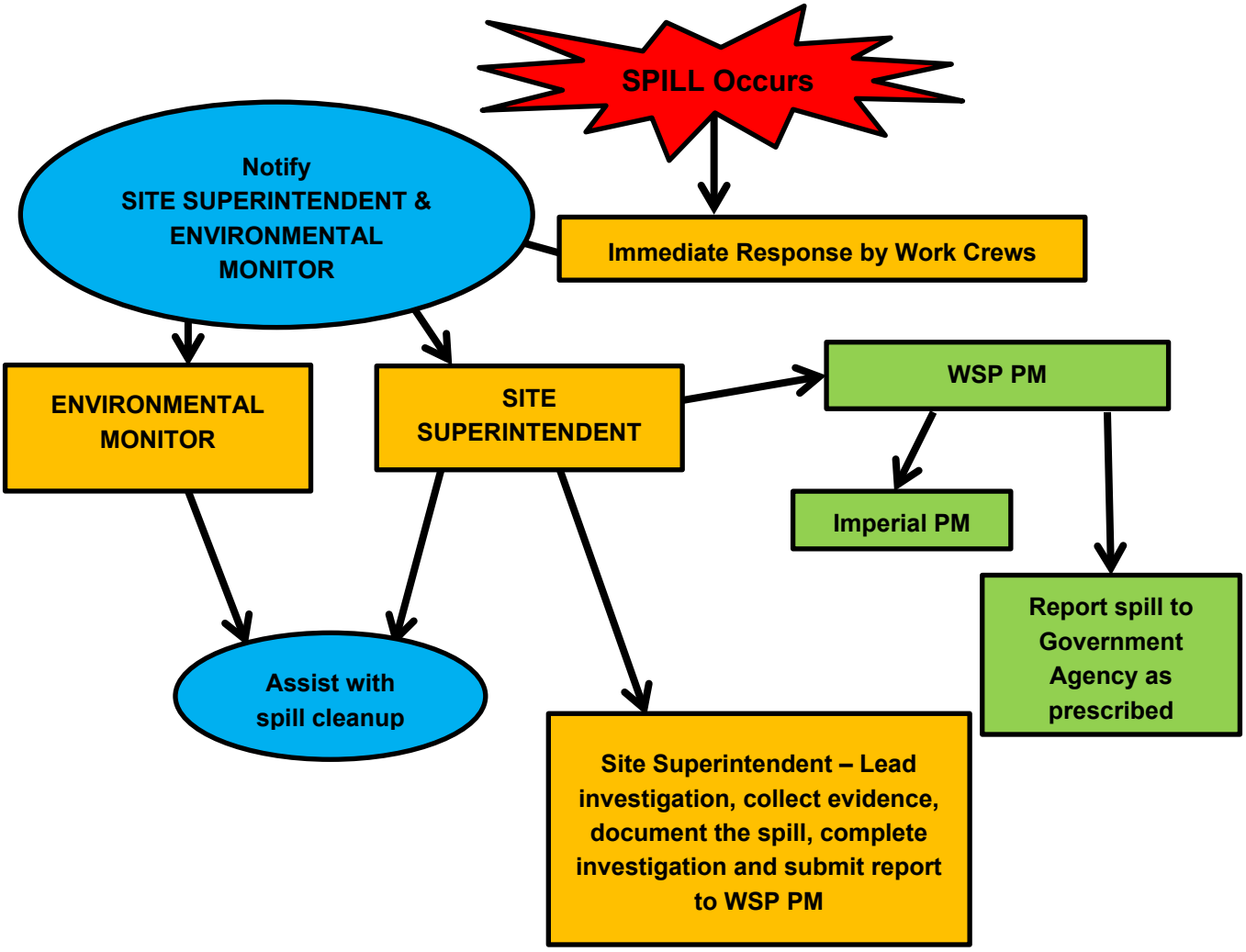

Figure F: Spill Response Flowchart

8.6 Communication System Interruptions

The main method of communication on site will be by using two-way handheld radios operating on the same channel for all crews. Interference is not expected to affect two-way radio usage at the Site. Radios are to be charged each day and communication checks to be tested each morning. Defective or broken radios are to be taken out of service and replaced. The Site is near a communication tower making cellphones a reliable method of communication to reach off-site emergency services and office project support team members. In the event cellphone reception is lost, a satellite phone on site will be the communication backup source to ensure emergency services and the office project support team can be reached. Should all communication systems fail, this results in the immediate stoppage of work until communication services are restored.

8.7 Severe Weather

Weather can change quickly, and crews should be prepared to change with the weather. When working during periods where rapid weather changes or inclement weather can be expected, make sure that crew are appropriately equipped with winter or rain gear, warm clothing and a change of clothing as appropriate.

- The SS or designate alternate will obtain frequent weather updates throughout the workday and communicate changes so that crews may be prepared to modify or suspend work when bad weather does not allow it to be completed safely.
- High winds are common for the region. When winds reach a speed of 70 kilometres per hour (km/h), travel between Tuk Base and Tuktoyaktuk by small boat is unsafe. Conditions will be assessed by the SS and sustained wind speed and wind gusts evaluated. The SS will evaluate transportation needs between the Site and Tuktoyaktuk and will make the determination on when to suspend boat use. Air evacuation by helicopter cannot be provided when wind speeds reach >60 knot (>111 km/h).
- If forecasted bad weather requires the evacuation of workers from the work area, the SS will coordinate the safe mobilization of the field crew back to safety as indicated below.
- In the event of lightning, all field work will stop and will not resume until 30 minutes has passed since the last observed lightning strike.
- If fog or other weather in the area may prevent emergency evacuation of an injured person, the SS, with the consultation of crew leaders and the project management team, may decide to suspend high risk work activities until the weather passes.

The SS will communicate weather and potential evacuation status with the crew leads and, considering the weather forecast, time of day and activities taking place (in terms of risk), one of the following decisions will be made.

- Continue work as normal.
- Suspend high hazard activities and wait for weather to improve.
- Suspend all activities and evacuate the worksite.

8.8 Wildlife Encounter

If wildlife is observed, report sighting immediately to the Wildlife Monitor so they can determine the appropriate response.

If a wildlife encounter (i.e., wildlife in close proximity to workers) occurs take the following steps.

- Stop work.
- Work crew to leave equipment and return to safety of escape vehicle.
- Return to muster point and confirm with Wildlife Monitor when safe to return to area.

All bear conflicts are to be reported to the local ECC officer. Situations that may put public safety at risk will be reported to the Government of the Northwest Territories – Department of ECC Wildlife Emergency Phone line: (867) 678-0289.

Refer to the Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (WSP 2026) for further reporting requirements once the Wildlife Monitor confirms the encounter has been appropriately managed.

8.9 Workplace Harassment and Violence

Strategies for recognizing and dealing with incidents of harassment and violence in the workplace are outlined within WSP's Harassment and Violence in the Workplace Policy. Acts of harassment and violence are defined within this policy. If personnel encounter aggressive behaviour by another individual, they are to:

- Remain calm.
- Monitor their own non-verbal cues.
- Maintain a safe distance from the aggressor and identify your escape route to safe area.
- Do not make threats or promises.
- Remove themselves from the situation immediately.
- If the situation escalates, call for help using radio or verbally.
- Contact the SS when safe to do so and file an incident report.

The SS will report the incident to the WSP PM and involve the WSP HSSE Advisor and human resources representative. The incident may be reported to the local authorities, depending on the nature of the aggressive act, and arrangements will be made to have the person(s) responsible for the aggressive act to be immediately escorted and permanently removed from the Site.

9.0 HOSPITAL ADDRESS AND MAP

The closest health centre is in Tuktoyaktuk, and the closest full-service hospital is the Inuvik Regional Hospital (Table E below).

Table E: Hospital and Health Centre Information

Hospital Name	Address	Phone	Level of Care Available
Tuktoyaktuk Health Centre (Figure G)	Beaufort Road, Tuktoyaktuk, NWT	867-977-2321	Full Care
Inuvik Regional Hospital	285-289 MacKenzie Rd, NWT	867-777-8161	ER 24/7 / Full Care

Figure G: Map from EGT Yard to Local Hospital – Tuktoyaktuk Health Centre

10.0 ALCOHOL AND DRUG TESTING FACILITY

An Alcohol and Drug (A&D) testing facility is in Inuvik, if required. If pre-access A&D testing is required, it will be completed off site at an approved facility prior to workers arriving on site.

11.0 REFERENCES

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Golder (Golder Associates Ltd.). 2019. Re: Remediation Action Plan for Tuk Base. 25 March 2019.

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WSP (WSP Canada Inc.). 2026. Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan, Tuktoyaktuk Base Remediation, Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Northwest Territories. April 2026C.

FIGURES

wsp.com