REPORT

Emergency Response Plan

Self-Contained Camp Storage and Operations, and Herbicide Application, at Camp Farewell, Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Northwest Territories

Submitted to:

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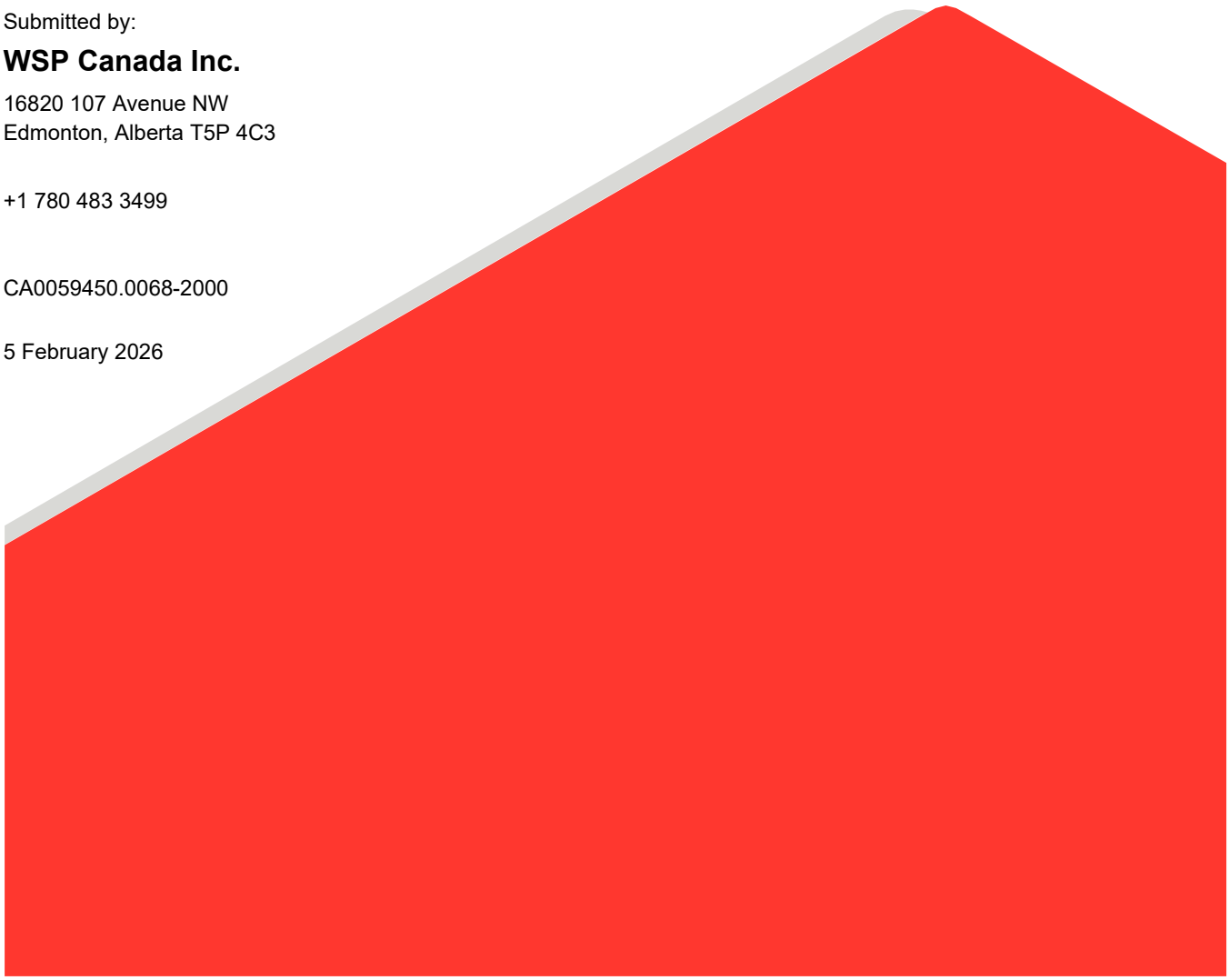

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Version and Review History

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A	26 January 2026	Issued as Draft	Lovelle Navos 4 December 2025	Stephanie Villeneuve 12 December 2025	Tammara Grendus 16 January 2026	n/a	Angelica Lanuzo 3 February 2026	Julia Krizan 16 January 2026
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) has prepared this Emergency Response Plan (ERP) on behalf of Shell Canada Limited (Shell) for Camp Farewell (the Site). 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 temporary storage and operation of a self-contained camp, and herbicide application for scentless chamomile (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), at the Site (the Project). For completeness, the Plan includes the aviation fuel cache (Jet-A1) and environmental sampling activities also approved under Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) File [04/25-06] and permitted by the Canadian Wildlife Service (MM-NR-2026-NT-001).

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 Site (through the Site Superintendent) and all personnel will have access to paper and digital copies.

1.2 Location and Description

The Site is at 69°12’32.6’’N latitude and 135°06’04.57’’W longitude on the northeastern bank of the Middle Channel of the Mackenzie Delta, Northwest Territories (NWT). The Site is approximately 125 kilometres (km) northwest of Inuvik and encompasses a land area of approximately 14 hectares (ha) (35 acres [ac]) within the Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary (KIBS). The location of the Site is presented in Figure 1 (Appendix A).

The Site was constructed in 1970 to 1971 and was operated as a staging and storage location to support Shell’s Mackenzie Delta drilling program. The Site consisted of camp buildings for worker habitation, fuel storage (above ground storage tanks), burn pits, a sewage lagoon and storage areas for various materials and equipment. Decommissioning of the Site, environmental site assessments and staged soil remediation was completed between 2008 and 2019.

1.3 Project Summary

The purpose of the Project is to provide temporary storage and operation of a self-contained camp, and herbicide application for scentless chamomile, at the Site. The storage and operation of the self-contained camp is in support of assessment work at the former Shell wellsites in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region ([ISR] (Environmental Impact Screening Committee [EISC] Files [05/24-01], [09/24-01] and [10/24-04]).

The proposed 2025 to 2028 activities may include the following:

- The existing gravel pad at the Site may be used for temporary summer storage of the self-contained camp (with capacity for up to approximately 55 people) and associated equipment (e.g., grader, dozer etc.). The camp may be moved to the Site and transported on the existing gravel access for secure storage on the existing gravel pad. The mobilization of the camp to the Site for storage may occur prior to spring break up, and may be demobilized following fall freeze up, using ice roads constructed for assessment work at the former Shell wellsites in the ISR. Alternatively, mobilization to the Site may occur by barge after spring break-up and prior to fall freeze up. All tanks will be emptied prior to temporary on-site storage and the tank contents will be transported off site and disposed of appropriately. Camp trailers to be temporarily stored at the Site include sleepers, kitchens, bathroom facilities, recreational rooms, generator buildings, emptied freshwater tanks and an emptied combined sewage and grey water tank. After summer storage, the self-contained camp

may be transported from the temporary storage location at the Site to a river ice location to support further assessment work at the former Shell wellsites in the ISR. Temporary storage of the self-contained camp may continue annually during the summers of 2026 to 2028.

- The self-contained camp may be operated from the existing gravel pad at the Site to support seasonal investigation and remediation programs. Camp trailers to be operated at the Site include sleepers, kitchens, bathroom facilities, recreational rooms and generator buildings. The camp will be powered and heated using diesel generators, which will have an associated fuel tank (approximately 10,000 litres (L), with secondary containment and/or drip tray). Fuel will be supplied to the generator fuel tanks via a fuel truck that will mobilize to and from Inuvik to re-fuel as needed and stored in camp diesel and gasoline storage and refuelling area (Figure 1). Water will be supplied as required via water truck from Inuvik to either a heated water tank adjacent to the camp or stored in the water truck or obtained from the Mackenzie River. An approximately 40,000 L heated combined sewage and grey water tank, also adjacent to the camp, will be emptied as required using a vacuum sewage truck. The sewage and grey water will be disposed of at an approved facility (e.g., the Inuvik sewage lagoon). Operation of the self-contained camp may continue annually during the winters of 2025/2026 to 2027/2028 and summers of 2026 to 2028 to support seasonal investigation and remediation programs.
- If operated during the summer, to provide accommodation for up to approximately 25 people completing summer field work, a small portion of the self-contained camp may be established in June and closed for the season in September. The self-contained camp will be closed during the spring break up and fall freeze up, with all tanks emptied and contents transported off site and disposed of appropriately. Transportation between Camp Farewell and the former wellsites during the summer will be via boat and the existing access from the river to the Site and/or helicopter.
- If operated during the winter, to provide accommodation for up to approximately 55 people working at the former Shell wellsites in the ISR, the self-contained camp may be established in December or January (pending the construction of ice roads and load limits) and closed for the season in late April. The self-contained camp will be closed during the spring break up and fall freeze up, with all tanks emptied and contents transported off site and disposed of appropriately. Transportation between Camp Farewell and the former Shell wellsites during the winter will be via ice roads constructed on the river ice (approved under EISC Files [05/24-01], [05/24-01], [07/24-06], [09/24-01] and [10/24-04]) and the existing access from the river to the Site. No new overland access would be required.
- In June 2025, wide-spread presence of scentless chamomile (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) was observed at the Site. Since 2005, the Government of the Northwest Territories has identified this species as Alien (i.e., a species that has been introduced as a result of human activities outside their native range). To reduce the risk of spreading this alien species through continued work at the Site, targeted treatment measures will be implemented. In addition to manual removal and appropriate disposal of the uprooted scentless chamomile plants, disinfection of helicopter skids, tools, work boots and other clothing, the area on the gravel pad (where most of the plants were observed) will be subject to targeted Milestone™ Herbicide applications and potential mechanical mowing in the spring of 2026. Trained and qualified personnel will complete the targeted manual herbicide application and/or site wide mowing prior to the scentless chamomile flowering window and as access to the Site allows. These mitigation measures may be repeated in the spring of 2027 and 2028, as needed.

Activities approved under EISC File [04/25-06] include the following:

- Aviation fuel cache (Jet-A1) at the Site for the summers of 2025 and 2028, using a double walled 35,000 L fuel tank that includes pump housing in an enclosed cabinet with secondary containment. The fuel cache is established on the existing gravel pad, a minimum of 100 metres (m) from the high-water mark of the nearest waterbody on flat, stable terrain, away from slopes leading to waterbodies (Figure 1, Appendix A).
- Environmental soil sampling during the summer of 2025 was completed by advancing approximately 80 shallow boreholes to an approximate depth of 0.5 metres below ground surface (mbgs) using hand tools (i.e, hand auger and shovel), on the existing gravel pad and some areas directly adjacent to it. Potential follow up environmental sampling programs using hand tools may occur in the summers of 2026, 2027 and 2028. Soil samples will be collected from the boreholes and select soil samples submitted for laboratory analysis of petroleum hydrocarbons (PHC). Completed hand auger boreholes will be refilled with either the original material or with bentonite and/or sand.

1.4 Project Contacts

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1.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Shell is responsible for the overall content and assignment of responsibilities of this ERP. Shell's contractors are responsible for the implementation of this ERP and are expected to adhere to it. All personnel working on the Project, including Shell employees, contractors and consultants, will be made aware of this ERP.

2.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this ERP is to:

- 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.

2.1 Emergency Event

An emergency is any event that requires an immediate response to avert damage or threats, such as:

- Threats to the health and safety of our employees and/or our sub-contractors and visitors to the Site.
- Threats to or damage of the environment.
- Damage of the property or equipment.
- Threats to the reputation of our company and client.

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

3.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Site Superintendent

The WSP Site Superintendent ensure that all personnel know and understand their responsibilities in the event of an emergency, as outlined within this plan. They establish the muster points on the Sites. The role and responsibilities of the WSP Site Superintendent includes, but is not limited to the following:

- They are the primary contact for all personnel to report on-site emergencies. They will immediately assess the emergency and ensure that all emergency response procedures are followed according to the ERP.
- They will ensure all personnel are made aware of the emergency and will ensure when an injury has occurred that the injured party receives immediate and appropriate care required for their injury.
- They will communicate all incidents as soon as possible to the WSP Project Manager (PM).
- They will liaise with off-site emergency responders to arrange for off-site medical assistance, if required.
- They will lead the investigation process of all incidents.

- They will lead planned emergency response drills and debrief sessions.

They will ensure this plan is updated as appropriate and any changes are communicated to on-site personnel.

3.2 Site Medic

The Site Medic (first aid attendant as per the NWT Occupational Health and Safety Regulations) is responsible for inspecting and maintaining first aid equipment and supplies and ensuring adequate number of first aid kits for the number of personnel present at the Site. The Site Medic will provide injury/illness response and immediate care for an injured/ill worker. The Site Medic will assess and determine if an injured/ill person can be safely treated on site or requires emergency evacuation (vehicle, boat or helicopter) from the Site. The Site Medic and Site Superintendent will coordinate emergency response actions with off-site medical facilities if necessary. The Site Medic will document all injuries and illnesses in a confidential first aid log which will be kept on site and initiate care management. Complete Alcohol and Drugs testing will be performed by an approved laboratory in the NWT prior to Project commencement.

3.3 Medical Evacuation

The primary mode of access to the Site is by vehicle along the proposed ice road (winter) and by boat along the river or by helicopter (summer). If the injured worker can be safely transported within the capability of the Site Medic's training, the worker will be mobilized by ice road (winter) or by boat/helicopter (summer) to Inuvik, where they will be met by local emergency services or transported directly to the Inuvik Regional Hospital, based on the assessment completed by the Site Medic, the type and condition of the injury, and availability of an ambulance. If an emergency requires medical evacuation, an assessment of evacuating the injured worker by emergency transport vehicle will be made between the local emergency services with the support of the Site Medic and the Site Superintendent. All high-risk work will stop if the Site Medic is transporting injured worker off site or is off site for another reason.

3.4 On-Site Personnel

All personnel are expected to promptly report all incidents and fit for duty concerns to the Site Superintendent 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 should be disclosed to the Site Superintendent prior to starting work such as allergies including stinging insects, prescription medication, fatigue, etc.

4.0 SITE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION

During the Project execution, workers will travel along the proposed ice road (winter) or along the river or by helicopter (summer). Due to the remote nature of the work, the workers will be required to check-in with a designated contact person at two-hour intervals using hand-held radios, GPS-based two-way communication device or by satellite phone. Helicopter transportation during the summer stage of the Project will include frequent communications between the pilots and air traffic control in Inuvik. Emergency response related to any helicopter incident is covered under the ERP of the helicopter service provider

Prior to departing on the ice road or river, each person carrying a GPS- based two-way communication device must test the device and confirm the communication loop by sending a text to all their designated contacts.

In the event of an emergency (medical and non-medical), the actions initiated by workers shall 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 (in the text below).

Two-way radios will be used as the primary source of communication while at the Site between crew members. Satellite phones will be the primary source for external communication as there is no cell reception at the Site. Additionally, there will be a backup satellite phone and satellite-based emergency communication devices (inReach, Starlink). All injuries, illnesses and other incidents (e.g., near misses) will be reported to the Site Superintendent as soon as possible.

All injuries and incidents will be documented and investigated as soon as practical. Investigations will be led by the Site Superintendent. The Shell Program Manager must be notified by the WSP PM of all incidents following the matrix below (Table A). Details on site-specific emergencies and associated responses are provided in Section 7.

Table A: On-Site Incident Communication and Reporting Matrix

Incident type	Monday to Friday	Weekends and Holidays

■ Near Miss
■ Security (theft, trespassing, vandalism)
■ Environmental release (does not meet regulatory compliance)
■ Property/Equipment Damage
■ Injury No Treatment
■ Injury First Aid
	■ Site Superintendent calls WSP PM
	■ WSP PM informs WSP Project Director (PD) and WSP Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Advisor
	■ WSP PM calls Shell PM to report
	  ▪ If no response, leave a voicemail and follow up with an email
	  ▪ Follow-up with call to Shell PM
		■ Site Superintendent calls WSP PM
		  ▪ If no response, leave voicemail and follow up with email, cc WSP HSSE Advisor and WSP PD
		  ▪ Call WSP PD
		■ WSP PM/PD to call Shell PM to report
		  ▪ If no response, leave voicemail and follow up with email
		  ▪ Follow-up with call to Shell PM
		■ WSP PM/PD to ensure incident notification escalates the following business day

■ Loss Medical Treatment
■ Environmental Spill (regulatory non-compliance)
■ Discharge of Firearm
■ Missing Person
■ Fire/Explosion
■ Site Evacuation
	■ Site Superintendent calls WSP PM
	■ WSP PM informs WSP PD and WSP HSSE Advisor
	■ WSP PM calls Shell PM to report
	  ▪ If no response, leave a voicemail and follow up with an email and subsequent call on the following day
	  ▪ Follow-up with call to Shell PM	

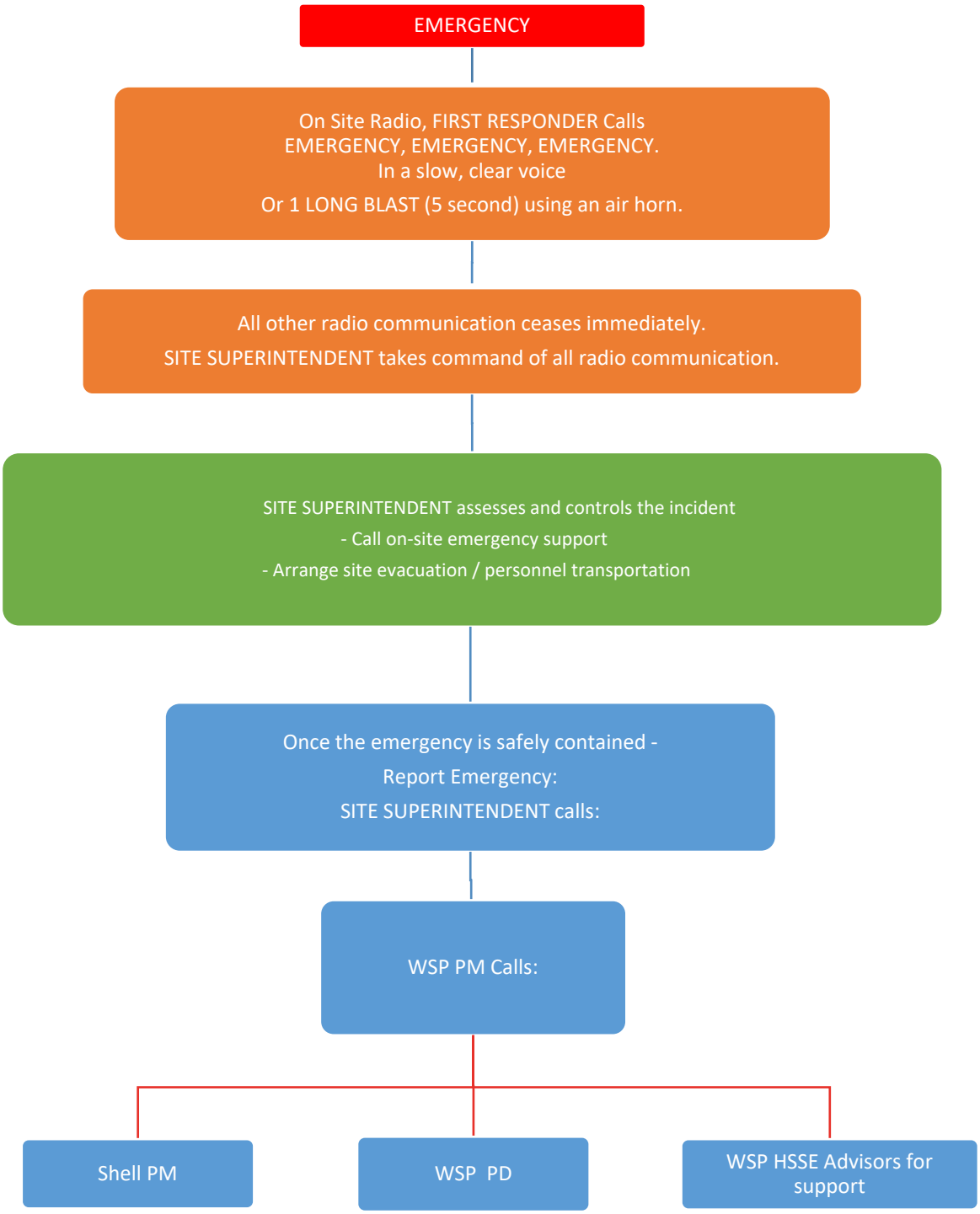


Figure A: Emergency Notification and Communication Flowchart

4.1 Emergency Contact List

Table B provides a list of key emergency contacts. Information of the Site location is provided in Section 1.2 and in Appendix A. Section 7 provides details on Site-specific emergencies and associated responses.

Table B: Emergency Contact List

Emergency Contacts		Number
Emergency – health safety, property		**911**
Inuvik Regional Hospital		(867) 777-8000
Inuvik Public Health Centre		(867) 777-7246
Inuvik RCMP		(867) 777-1111
Inuvik Fire – Emergency Line		(867) 777-2222
Inuvik Fire – General Inquiries		(867) 777-8611
Aklavik Health Centre		(867) 978-2516
Tuktoyaktuk Health Centre		(867) 977-2321
Canadian Coast Guard Search and Rescue (24 hr)[a]		(800) 267-7270
Canadian Coast Guard Central and Arctic Regional Headquarters		(855) 209-1976 or *16 on a cell phone
NWT 24-Hour Spill Report Line		(867) 920-8130
Environment and Climate Change – Regional Office		(867) 678-8091 ext. 53661
Wildlife Emergencies (24 hr)		(867) 678-0289
To Report a Wildfire (24 hr)		(877) 698-3473 (1-877-NWT-FIRE)
Work Care (consultation for work related injuries/illnesses for WSP)		(833) 977-8001
NWT WSCC Incident & Injury Reporting Line		(800) 661-0792
Poison Control Centre		(800) 332-1414
WSP Emergency Contacts	**Name**	**Number**
Site Superintendent	Ryan Megraw Dave Funk	Cell: (613) 318-9107 Cell: (365) 440-3676 Sat. Phone: TBD – assigned in field inReach: TBD – assigned in field
Site HSSE Representative	Derek Bauchman Daniel Kempling	Cell: (250) 863-7682 Cell: (236) 638-2094 Sat. Phone: TBD – assigned in field inReach: TBD – assigned in field
Site Project Coordinator	Anha Nubaira Ann Mertil	Cell: (604) 354-8049 Cell: (604) 214-1616 Sat. Phone: TBD – assigned in field inReach: TBD – assigned in field
Project Manager	Adam Pfitzenmaier Virgina Anderson Tammara Grendus	Cell: (250) 859-4734 Cell: (250) 469-4795 Cell: (587) 892-9976
Project Director	Patrick Kalita	Cell: (780) 239-1420
HSSE Advisor	Darren Nippers	Cell: (403) 472-0425

Global Shell Safety Support	Darren Nippers	Cell: (403) 472-0425
Human Resources	Stephanie Ozowa	Office: (403) 466-6555
Shell Emergency Contacts	**Name**	**Number**
Program Manager	Kyle Thompson	Office: (403) 691-3174 Cell: (403) 801-6438
Subcontractor Emergency Contacts	**Name**	**Number**
E.G.T Manager	Douglas Saunders	Cell: (867) 678-0045
Northwind Industries Manager	Kurt Wainman	Cell: (867) 678-0777

Notes:
a) Canadian Coast Guard Search and Rescue is connected with the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre Trenton and share Communication and Traffic Services radio systems.
b) Note that a final version of the ERP will be submitted prior to mobilization.
TBD – to be determined and assigned prior to commencement of fieldwork

4.2 Muster Points

On-site Muster points will be established at the start of work each field season at the Site.

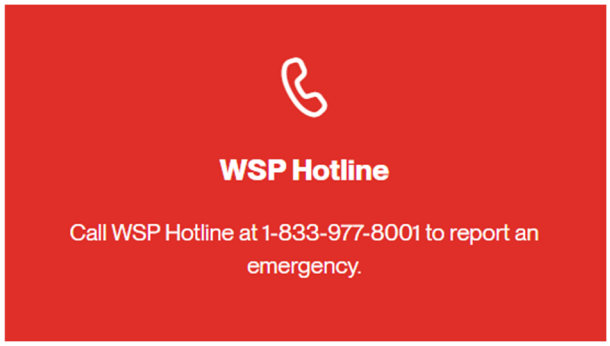
4.3 WSP Emergency and Crisis Management Team

A crisis, triggering the activation of the WSP Emergency and Crisis Management Team (ECMT), is any event or circumstance which 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 sub consultants and contractors;
- the properties/assets of our company; and
- the reputation to WSP and Shell.

4.3.1 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 (IPs), prevent further injuries or death, and protect the environment that is endangered because 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 Site Superintendent will place the call to the WSP PD who will activate the WSP ECMT.



Once activated, the WSP ECMT will:

- **Report:** advise the CMT as appropriate.
- **Assess:** evaluate the impact and severity of the situation and determine the crisis level.
- **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.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.2.1 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 Emergency Response Plan (ERP) or within specific team (Legal, IT, Ethics and Compliance).

4.3.2.2 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

4.3.2.3 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 HSSEQ.

Call WSP Hotline to report:

1-833-(WSP) 977-8001

5.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS

A First Aid Risk Assessment is completed for each field season as required by the NWT Occupational Health and Safety Regulations to determine the following requirements:

- first aid attendants (can be either a holder of a valid: first aid qualification; licence or approval as an emergency medical technician or; licence, certificate or qualification that is equivalent or superior to first two options);
- supplies and equipment; and
- facilities and transportation required to render prompt and appropriate on-site first aid and/or transportation for injured workers to the nearest appropriate medical facility or hospital.

As per the NWT Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, each field season is categorized with respect to the type of injuries that could occur at the work site (low, medium, high risk).

As per Part 5 of the NWT Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, the Project must meet minimum requirements pertaining to first aid for the Site. The WSP PM will reference Schedule D and Schedule H of the regulations to determine the minimum first aid requirements for each field season.

5.1 Training Requirements

All personnel will receive an orientation on this ERP by the Site Superintendent or designate prior to starting work. All first aid trained personnel will possess a valid first aid training certificate. All site personnel will be trained in the use of fire extinguishers and spill response equipment.

5.2 First Aid Stations

A first aid room is identified and established in the self-contained camp. The Site Medic is responsible for operating and maintaining the first aid room and equipment. Additional Type 2 first aid kits will be made available in select on-site vehicles. Vehicles with first aid kits will be marked with signage and will be communicated to all personnel during the orientation. The first aid kits 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 H of the NWT Occupational Health and Safety Regulations.

In addition to the minimum requirements of Schedule H, each first aid kit location will also have an eye wash station. One automated external defibrillator (AED) will be available for the duration of the project. The primary

location of the AED will be in the first aid room. First aid kits will be inspected weekly, and equipment (AED) tested monthly.

6.0 GENERAL SITE EVACUATION

In the event of a site-wide emergency, the first responder (first person responding to the event) will communicate the nature of the emergency via radio. The process is shown in Figure B (and described in the text below).

Upon the order to muster, the following actions will be taken.

- All personnel will stop working, shut down and secure equipment.
- All personnel will muster at the Muster Point.
- The Site Superintendent will confirm all personnel are present.
- The Site Superintendent will determine if evacuation from Site or shelter in place is required.
- The Site Superintendent 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 to Inuvik by truck (winter) or boat/helicopter (summer), if deemed necessary.

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

Upon the order to evacuate, the following actions will be taken.

- Each crew will confirm the order with the Site Superintendent via in person or radio communication.
- All personnel will stop working, shut off (if safe to do so) and leave equipment in place.
- Move to the Project Muster Point.

  Confirm with the Site Superintendent when all crew members are accounted for; and follow instructions from the Site Superintendent for safe evacuation from the Site.

  Visitors will be ushered by designated site personnel to the Muster Point.

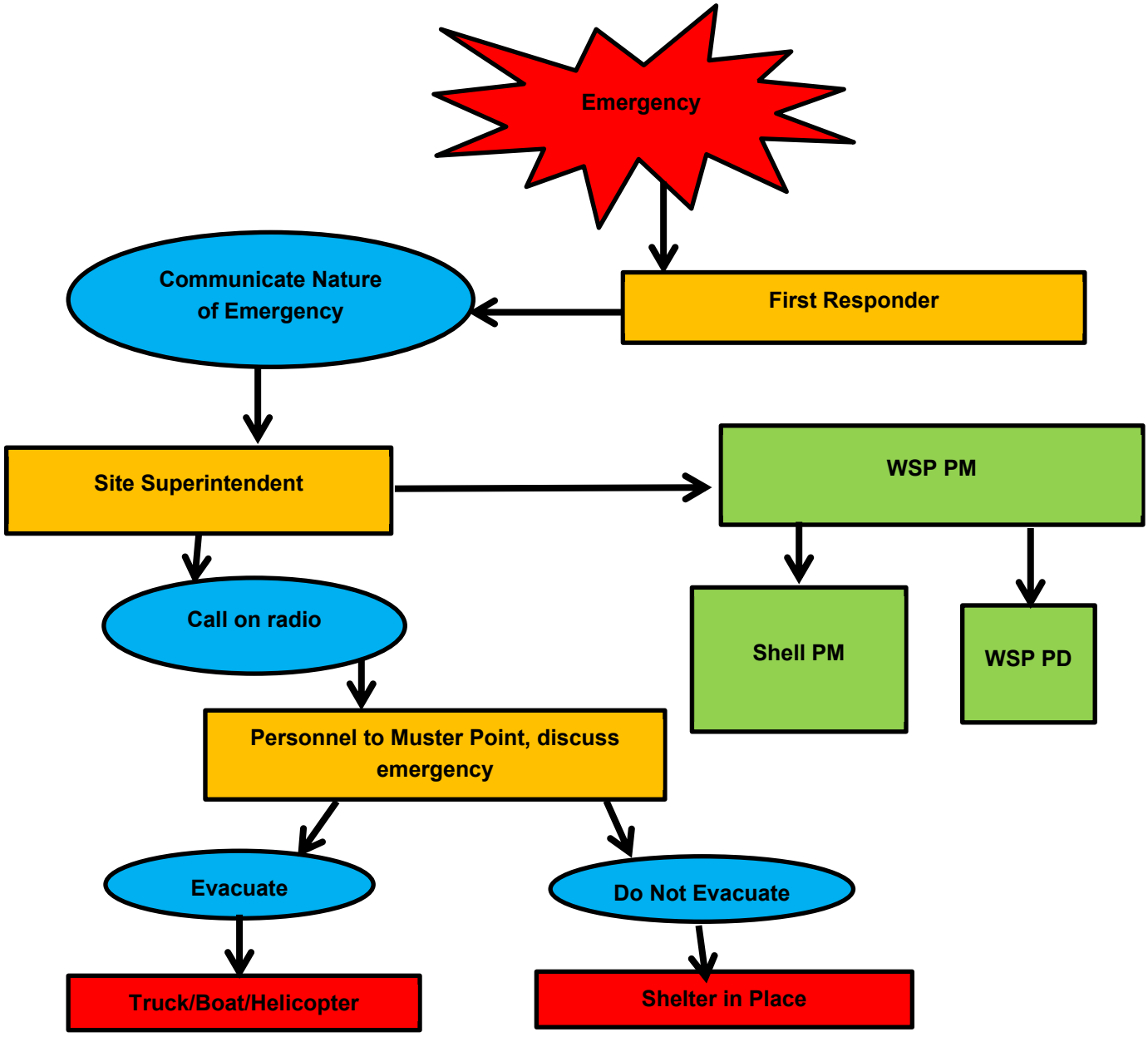


Figure B: General Site Evacuation Flowchart

7.0 SITE SPECIFIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The emergency situations with the greatest likelihood of occurring at or near the 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 Site Superintendent, in consultation with the Site Medic, other first aid attendants and Subcontractor Site Superintendent, if present, to assess conditions on a regular basis and adjust the ERP as new situations are identified. Any changes and/or additions made to this ERP must be communicated to the WSP PM.

7.1 Fire or Explosion

In the event of fire, the first responder will attempt to put out a fire using a fire extinguisher and/or a portable water pump or other firefighting equipment if safe to do so; if not, radio for help.

To report a fire in progress:

- Remain calm.
- Sound the alarm/Call “FIRE, FIRE, FIRE” on a radio.
- Evacuate endangered personnel to Muster Point.

Using a fire extinguisher:

- Before deciding to use a fire extinguisher to fight a fire:
  - Be sure that the fire is small and not spreading.
  - You have the correct type of fire extinguisher for what is burning.
  - 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.

Using a portable water pump:

- Before deciding to use a portable water pump to fight a fire:
  - Be sure that the fire is small and not spreading.
  - Water is the correct substance for what is burning.
  - Stand several feet from the fire.
- Portable water pump will have a hose with a fish screen and be staged in a manner that will allow the hose to be unrolled into the river or nearby surface water pond to quickly provide water to a fire.

As per Table C, the Inuvik Fire Department and 1-877-NWT-FIRE will be contacted for fire response coordination for any fires that cannot be managed with the resources available on the Site.

7.2 First Aid and Medical Assistance

All work related (occupational) and personal illness (small cuts, lacerations, sprains, strains etc.) shall be reported immediately to the Site Superintendent and documented following the injury loss reporting process. The IP’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 Site Superintendent 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 shown in Figure C (and described in the text below).

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

- The first responder makes call out on the radio in a calm clear voice "MEDICAL, MEDICAL, MEDICAL".
- All work on site stops immediately. All crews stand down and maintain radio silence.
- Site Superintendent or alternate takes immediate and sole control of the emergency via radio.
- Site Medic responds immediately, mobilizes first aid equipment and responds to the IP.
- On-site workers will assist with IP(s) carry/move/transport in case it is required.
- Site Medic and Site Superintendent will determine the best option for transporting the IP to the hospital/health centre.
- Site Superintendent or Site Medic to call health centre and determine the appropriate transportation method based on the condition of the IP(s) when assistance beyond on-site capabilities is required.
- Site Superintendent or designated crew member will accompany an IP to the hospital/health centre.

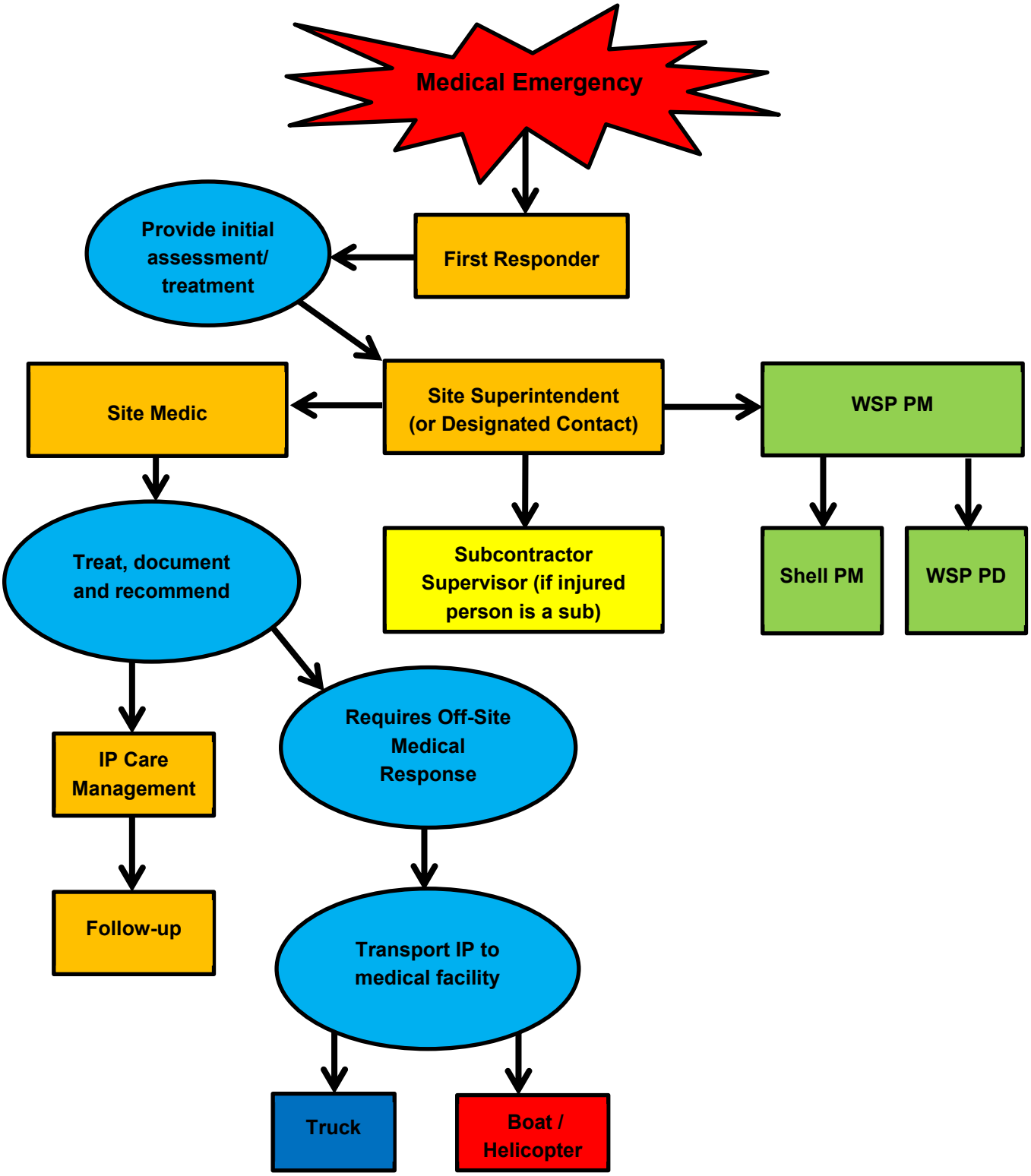


Figure C: Medical Event Flowchart

7.3 Missing Crew Member

All personnel will be accounted for at the start and end of the workday and key check-in times. If a worker goes missing, a thorough search of the Site and camp will be conducted immediately. If the person cannot be safely located, the Site Superintendent will make an emergency call to the RCMP and report a missing person.

7.4 Ice Breakthrough

The time of greatest risk to personnel breaking through ice is during the ice road construction phases. Ice road construction is carried out by work crews and not persons working as individuals; therefore, reporting and rescue efforts can be carried out in a timely manner. Pre-construction crew will carry emergency tents with heating capabilities. Depending on location, heated, mobile shelter areas such as vehicles may be available along the route. Standard road construction methods include adequate separation of vehicles to avoid multiple personnel and equipment breaking through the same area.

If an ice breakthrough occurs, persons witnessing a breakthrough will immediately contact the Site Superintendent, if unavailable, contact the RCMP using the Emergency Contact List provided in Table C. Witnesses will provide as much information as possible based on the circumstances at the time of the event. For example:

- location of the breakthrough.
- number of people involved in the breakthrough.
- type of vehicle involved in the breakthrough.
- Description of the water body where the breakthrough has occurred:
  - approximate depth of the water.
  - ice conditions around the breakthrough; and
- additional information such as whether the breakthrough occurred:
  - In the middle of the road or along the snowbank/windrow; and
  - during an initial crossing of people or equipment.
- Any information with respect to ice road conditions (including vehicle restrictions on ice cover) will be conveyed to emergency services by the WSP Site Superintendent r.

There are several considerations to be made during the on-site management of an ice breakthrough event. Prior to deploying onto an ice road for either construction or operational purposes, all personnel will be briefed on the following (details are reviewed as part of orientation and review of safe working procedures).

- Effects of Cold Water on Humans
- Ice Breakthrough Self-Rescue
- Ice Breakthrough Worker Rescue
- Vehicle Ice Breakthrough Rescue

- If the vehicle is hung up or floating; and
- If vehicle cab is submerged.

7.5 Environmental Release / Spill Response Procedure

If there is an environmental release, take the following steps, as depicted in Figure D (in the text below, also described in the Release/Spill Contingency Plan).

- Stop working.
- Ensure safety of all personnel in the work area.
- Identify the material released.
- Contain the release (using spill kits), stop the flow and control hazards by eliminating all ignition sources, define safety parameters by setting up cones and barricades if needed.
- Report release to Site Superintendent. The Site Superintendent will report the release, status, and any injuries to the WSP PM.
- Monitor the air at the perimeter of the flagged off area, as necessary.
- Clean up the released material to the extent possible. Waste and cleanup materials will be removed from the Site at the earliest opportunity and disposed of appropriately (in accordance with the Waste Management Plan).
- Assess and remediate any suspected residual impacts.
- Create a GPS waypoint of release location.
- The Site Superintendent documents the release. Gathers 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 release occurred (water, land air), record size (amount released, area effected) and equipment involved.
- The WSP PM will report to Shell PM and, if reporting thresholds are exceeded, to the NWT 24-Hour Spill Report Line.

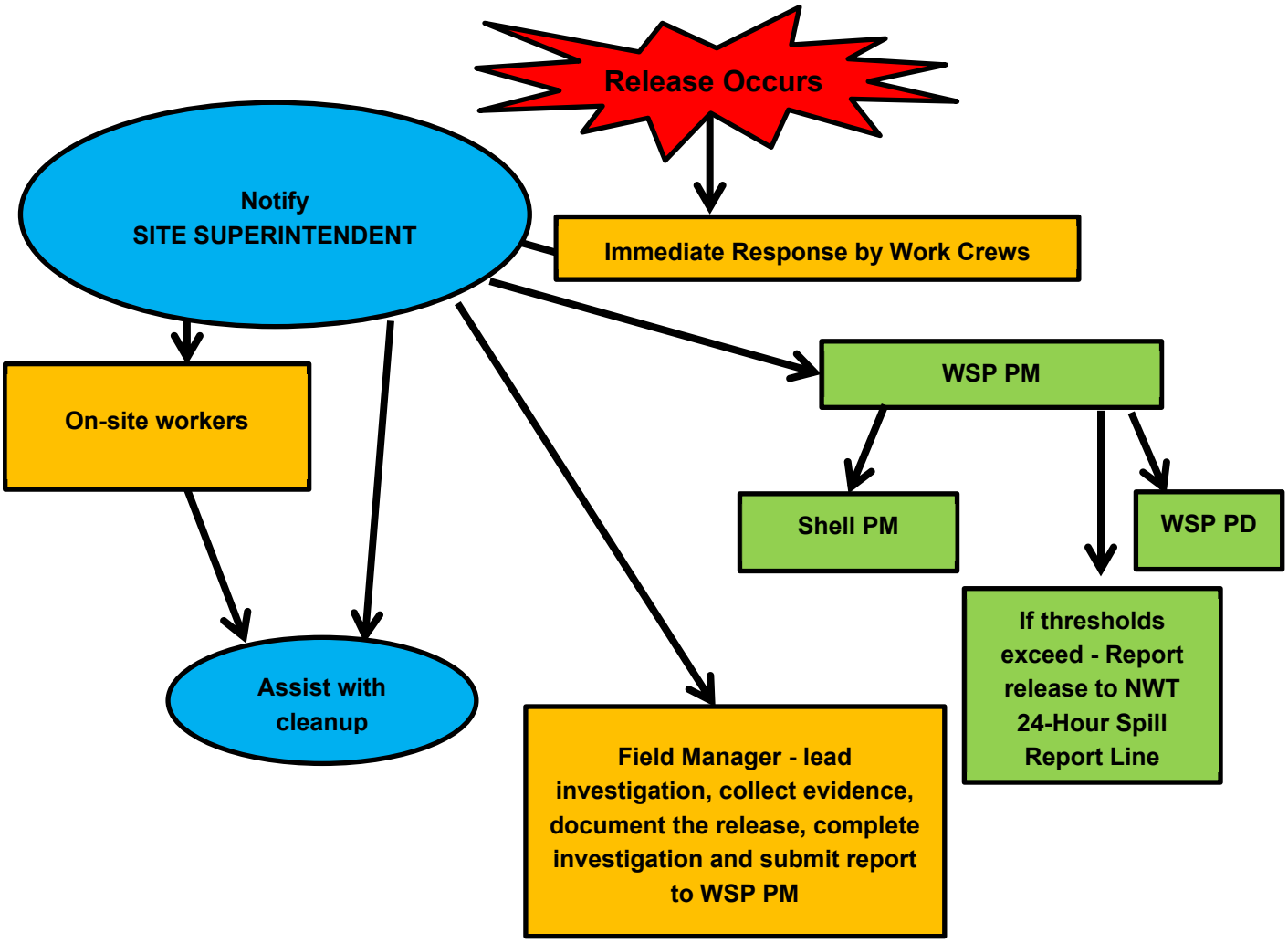


Figure D: Environmental Release/ Spill Response Flowchart

7.6 Communication System Interruptions

The main method of communication on the 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. During weather events, effectiveness of communication systems to be verified hourly. Defective or broken radios are to be taken out of service, tagged and replaced. Satellite phones, inReach and Starlink devices necessary for external communication will be tested before work starts on site and service verified each day. Should all communication systems fail, this would result in the immediate stoppage of work until communication services are restored.

7.7 Severe Weather

Weather in the region can change very drastically in a short amount of time. When working during periods where rapid weather changes or inclement weather may be expected, make sure that workers are appropriately

equipped with winter or rain gear, warm clothing and a change of clothing as appropriate. All travel-related decisions will be made in consultation with the Site Superintendent.

- The Site Superintendent or designate alternate will obtain frequent weather updates, including Geostorm weather that may affect communications, throughout the workday and communicate changes so that crews may be prepared to modify or suspend work when bad weather doesn't allow it to be completed safely or communication systems could be affected by weather.
- During weather events, effectiveness of communication systems to be verified hourly.
- High winds are common for the region; conditions will be assessed by the Site Superintendent.
- If forecasted bad weather requires the evacuation of workers from the work area, the Site Superintendent will coordinate the safe mobilization of the field crew back to safety.
- If weather in the area may prevent emergency evacuation of an IP, the Site Superintendent, with the consultation of the subcontractor and the project management team may decide to suspend high risk work activities until the weather passes.

The Site Superintendent will communicate weather and potential evacuation status with the crew and, considering the weather forecast, including Geostorm weather, 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 work site.

7.8 Wildlife Encounter

If wildlife is observed, report sighting immediately to the Inuvialuit Wildlife Monitors so they can determine threat level and response. The Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan describes all responses to wildlife and will be implemented throughout the entire Project.

All bear conflicts are to be reported to the local Environment and Climate Change office. Report situations that may put public safety at risk to the Government of the Northwest Territories – Department of Environment and Climate Change Wildlife Emergency Phone line: (867) 678-0289.

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

7.9 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, the key responses include the following actions.

- Remain calm.
- Monitor your 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 yourself from the situation immediately.
- If the situation escalates, call for help using radio or verbally.
- Contact the Site Superintendent when safe to do so and file an incident report.

The Site Superintendent 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.

8.0 HOSPITAL ADDRESS

The closest full-service hospital is the Inuvik Regional Hospital (Table C). Transportation from the Site to the hospital will be completed via proposed ice road (winter) and by boat along the river or by helicopter (summer) unless otherwise initiated by emergency services.

Table C: Hospital Information

Hospital Name	Address	Phone	Level of Care Available
Inuvik Regional Hospital	285-289 Mackenzie Road, Inuvik, NT	867-777-8000	ER 24/7 / Full Care

9.0 STATEMENT OF LIMITATIONS

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) has prepared this document in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the engineering and science professions currently practising under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this document. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

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APPENDIX A

Figure

-15040000

Thermistor-601

Thermistor-600

MACKENZIE RIVER

BOAT AND BARGE LANDING AREA

-15040000

LEGEND

- BOAT AND BARGE LANDING AREA
- THERMISTOR
- SITE BOUNDARY
- KENDALL ISLAND BIRD SANCTUARY
- APPROXIMATE GENERATOR BUILDING STORAGE LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE SELF CONTAINED CAMP STORAGE LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE SEWAGE TANK STORAGE LOCATION (EMPTY)
- AVIATION (JET A1) FUEL CACHE
- HELICOPTER LANDING AND REFUELING AREA

Feature	Easting	Northing	UTM Zone
Aviation (Jet A1) Fuel Cache	495995.22	7677815.60	8
Helicopter Landing and Refueling Area	495990.48	7677779.82	8
Approximate Self Contained Camp Location	496058.46	7677743.91	8
Approximate Sewage Tank Location (Empty)	496086.92	7677707.89	8
Approximate Generator Building Location	496076.68	7677690.49	8
Boat and Barge Landing Area	496029.11	7677505.44	8

0 50 100

1:2,250 METRES

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECT AREA IMAGERY: AERIAL IMAGERY SUPPLIED BY LIDAR SERVICES INTERNATIONAL AND COLLECTED ON JUN 19, 2023.
2. PROJECTION: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 8N, TRANSVERSE MERCATOR

CLIENT
SHELL CANADA LIMITED

PROJECT
CAMP FAREWELL
INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TITLE
SITE LOCATION PLAN

CONSULTANT
wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-01-26
DESIGNED	S.VILLENEUVE
PREPARED	C.MEDINA
REVIEWED	J.KRIZAN
APPROVED	T.GRENDUS

PROJECT NO.	PHASE - TASK	REV.	FIGURE
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