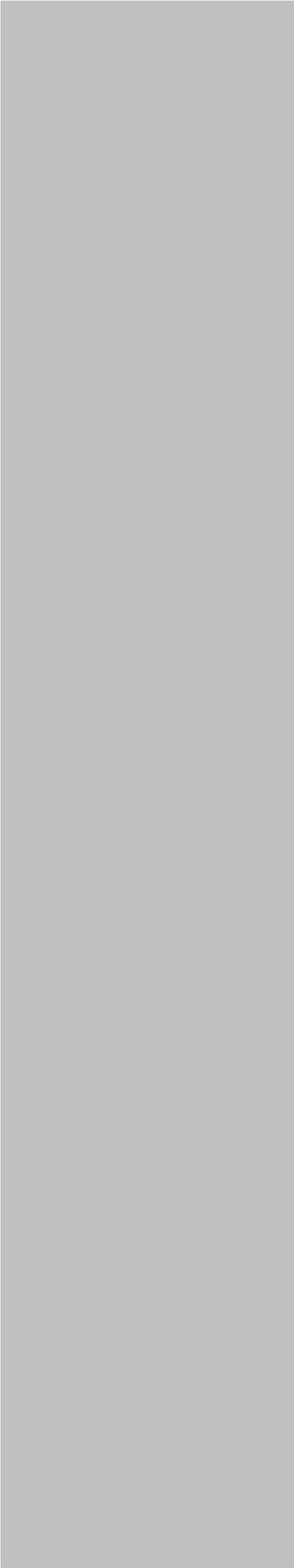


APPENDIX P: Emergency Response Plan (in revision)



Draft – Black Butte Copper Project Emergency Response Plan

Prepared for:

Montana Department of Environmental Quality

Prepared by:

Tintina Resources, Inc.

Black Butte Copper Project

17 East Main St.

PO Box 431

White Sulphur Springs, MT 59645

November 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 EMERGENCY CALL LIST AND EVACUTION PLAN	3
2.1 Emergency Notification	3
2.2 Directions to Area Hospitals	5
2.2.1 Directions to Mountain View Medical Center, White Sulphur Springs	5
2.2.2 Directions to Great Falls Benefis Hospital Emergency	5
2.2.3 Directions to Billings, Saint Vincent Hospital Emergency	6
2.3 Rally Points	6
2.4 Evacuation	6
3.0 SPILL RESPONSE PLAN	10
3.1 Types of Spills and Releases	10
3.2 General Rules for Responding to a Spill or Release.....	10
3.3 Reportable Quantities and Agency Notification	12
3.4 Exploration Decline	12
3.4.1 Surface Construction Phase (no permanent surface support facilities).....	12
3.4.2 Underground Construction Phase and Site-Wide SPCC Plan	16
4.0 FLOOD RESPONSE PLAN	19
4.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan	19
5.0 FIRE RESPONSE PLAN	21
5.1 Fire Prevention.....	21
5.2 Fire Response.....	21

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Emergency Contact Information	4
Table 2. List of Underground Equipment and Utilities for Decline Construction	16

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Location	2
Figure 2. Rally Point and Water Source locations	8
Figure 3. Project Main and Secondary Access Routes.....	9
Figure 4. Mid-Scale Site Plan Map	14
Figure 5. Portal Patio Site Plan	15

1.0 INTRODUCTION

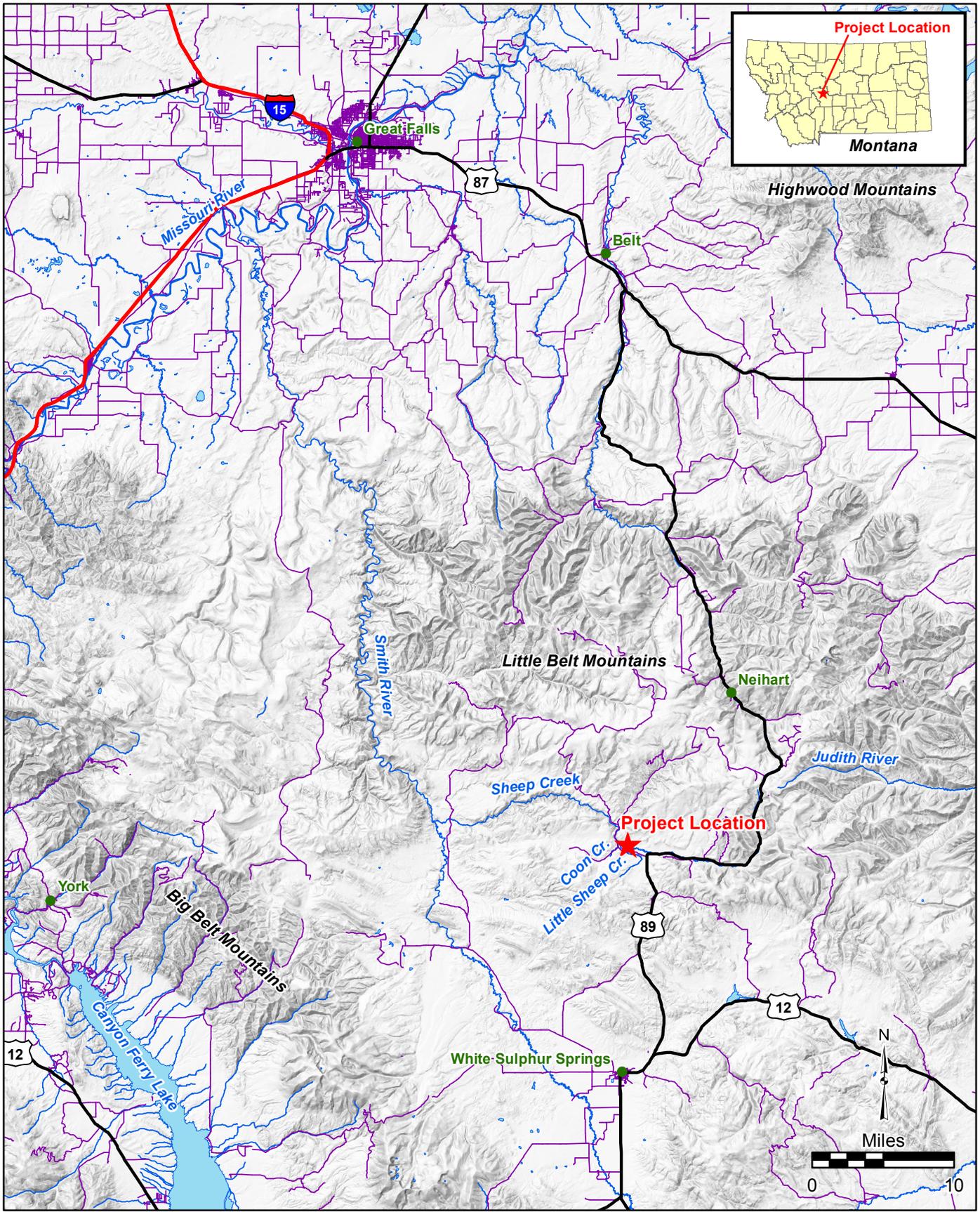
The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) is preparing an Environmental Assessment of Tintina Resources, Inc.'s (Tintina) proposal to construct an exploration decline at Tintina's Black Butte Copper Project located approximately 15 miles north of White Sulphur Springs, Montana (**Figure 1**). MDEQ has requested that Tintina provide an Emergency Response Plan for the project to address potential emergency situations that could endanger employees, the public, or the environment.

All future underground and above ground mine emergencies including fires will be responded to by appropriately trained Black Butte Copper employees and contractors, overseen by the senior on-site supervisor. In cases of emergency, these personnel and mine rescue equipment will be essential to the emergency response. The Black Butte Copper Project priority call out list will be revised and formalized upon start of work on the underground decline project at which time major contractors will be added to the list. However, a complete list of emergency contacts and Tintina employees is included below in Table 1.

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) respond with ambulance service with 24-hour emergency medical support can be dispatched from White Sulphur Springs, 15 miles to the south. Often members of the mine crew are EMT certified. A Life Flight accessible helicopter landing pad will be established at the mine site.

This document describes response procedures that would be implemented in the event of various types of emergencies.

N:\PROJECTS\Tintina Gold Resources\BlackButte_Fall2012\ArcMap\Fig1_ProjectLocation.mxd



- ★ Project Location
- City
- Interstate
- U.S. Route
- Local Road
- Stream
- Lake

TINTINA RESOURCES

Figure 1
Project Location
Black Butte Copper Project
Meagher County, Montana

2.0 EMERGENCY CALL LIST AND EVACUATION PLAN

In the event of an emergency Tintina's first priority is to ensure the safety and well-being of people and the environment. As such, the first response action to be employed during certain emergency situations may be notification of the appropriate party or parties to initiate professional emergency services. Non-life threatening or non-significant environmental emergencies may warrant notification of Tintina management who would then notify the appropriate external entities or agencies.

In some situations it may be necessary for employees to report to a designated rally point to ensure that all personnel are safe and accounted for. Evacuation may also be warranted.

The following sections describe emergency notification, rally points, and evacuation procedures.

2.1 Emergency Notification

Table 1 lists emergency contact information for professional emergency services and Tintina management. Notification priorities are as follows;

- **Fatality, life threatening, or serious injury** – Notify appropriate emergency services (i.e., fire department, ambulance, helicopter, hospital) immediately. Notify Tintina senior on-site supervisor immediately or alternatively call Tintina Managers from Table 1 in order listed until you reach someone. Tintina management will be responsible for further notifications of family members, MSHA, OSHA, or other entities as warranted.
- **Significant environmental damage or release** – Notify appropriate emergency services immediately. Notify Tintina management immediately. Tintina management will be responsible for further notifications of regulatory agencies or other entities as warranted.
- **Large Fires** - Fires that cannot be safely extinguished by mine personnel will be immediately reported to the Meagher County Fire Department and/or the U.S. Forest Service Fire Center. Tintina management will be notified as soon as possible.
- **Small Fires** - Fires that can be safely extinguished by mine personnel will be extinguished immediately and Tintina management notified as soon as possible.
- **Non-life threatening, first-aid requiring injury** – Notify appropriate emergency services if necessary to administer first aid. Notify Tintina management within 24 hours. Tintina management will be responsible for further notifications of family members, MSHA, OSHA, or other entities as warranted.
- **Minor environmental damage or release** – Notify Tintina management as soon as possible. Tintina management will be responsible for further notifications of regulatory agencies or other entities as warranted.
- **Potentially serious near-miss events** – Notify Tintina management within 24 hours.

Table 1. Emergency Contact Information			
Contact	Cell Phone	Office Phone	Location
Site/Core Shed Location	--	(406)-547-3799	Lat. 46.772944 N Long. -110.880214 W 65 Sheep Creek Road
Site/Portal Location	--	Pending	Lat. 46.772671 N Long. -110.907545 W Butte Creek Road
Off-Site Emergency Response Services			
Medical Helicopter Great Falls Life Flight Services	911	(406) 972-4000	Great Falls, MT
Fire/Ambulance Meagher County	911	(406) 547-3397	White Sulphur Springs
Hospital Mountain View Medical Center	911	(406) 547-3321	16 West Main St White Sulphur Springs, MT
Transfer Hospital- Emergency Benefis - Great Falls	911	(406) 455-5200	1101 26 th St. S Great Falls, MT
Transfer Hospital- Emergency St. Vincent - Billings	911	(406) 237-7000	1233 N. 30 th St. Billings, MT
Police Meagher County	911	(406) 547-3397	White Sulphur Springs
Sherriff John Lopp	911	(406) 547-3397	White Sulphur Springs
USFS - Fire Center	911	(406) 547-3361	Lewis and Clark NF
White Sulphur Springs Ranger District	--	(406) 547-3361	204 West Folsum White Sulphur Springs
Spill and Release of Fuel or Chemicals			
Call in the order listed until someone is reached.			
Montana Disaster and Emergency Services	--	(406) 841-3911	Helena, MT
Montana DEQ (Duty Officer)	--	406-431-0014	Helena, MT
National Response Center	--	1-800-424-8802	Washington, DC
Tintina Resources, Inc. Management			
Call in the order listed until someone is reached.			
VP Operations Bob Jacko	(509) 951-4068	(406) 547-3466	Spokane, WA
VP Exploration Jerry Zieg	(509) 279-9690	(406) 547-3466	Spokane, WA
Environmental Mgr. Allan Kirk	(406) 581-7456	(406) 581-7456	Bozeman, MT
Senior Geologist Vince Scartozzi	(509) 688-9164	(406) 547-3466	Spokane, WA
CEO Jerry Booth	(509) 979-3620	(406) 547-3466	Vancouver, BC
Public Relations Nancy Schlep	(406) 224-8180	(406) 547-3466	White Sulphur Springs, MT
Senior Field Technician Chance Matthews	(406) 403-8180	(406) 547-3466	White Sulphur Springs, MT
Administrative Assistant Alysha Wilson	(406) 853-3881	(406) 547-3466	White Sulphur Springs, MT

2.2 Directions to Area Hospitals

2.2.1 Directions to **Mountain View Medical Center, White Sulphur Springs**

Driving directions from Core Shed to Mountain view Medical Center (18.4 miles)	
1. Begin Core Shed on Sheep Creek Rd	
2. Head southeast on Co Rd 119/Sheep Creek Rd	
3. Turn right to stay on Co Rd 119/Sheep Creek Rd	0.6 mi
4. Turn right onto US-89 S	15.0 mi
5. Turn right onto US-12 W/US-89 S (signs for White Sulphur Springs)	2.8 mi
6. Destination will be on the left	
Total miles	18.4
Mountain view Medical Center 16 W Main St White Sulphur Springs, Mt (406) 547-3321	

2.2.2 Directions to **Great Falls Benefis Hospital Emergency**

Driving directions from White Sulphur Springs -Benefis Hospital Emergency, Great Falls, MT (95.7 miles)	
1. Begin White Sulphur Springs, MT – heading east on Main St	
2. Take the 1st left onto US-12 E/US-89 N/E Main St Continue to follow US-12 E/US-89 N	2.7 mi
3. Turn left onto US-89 N	71.3 mi
4. Turn left onto MT-200 W/MT-3 N/US-87 N/US-89 N	21.6 mi
5. Turn left onto 26th St S	0.1 mi
6. Destination will be on the left	
Total miles	95.7 mi
Benefis Hospital Emergency 1101 26th St S Great Falls, Mt 59405 (406) 455-5200	

2.2.3 Directions to **Billings, Saint Vincent Hospital Emergency**

Driving directions White Sulphur Springs to Billings St Vincent Hospital-Emergency Billings MT (150 miles)	
1. Begin White Sulphur Springs – heading east on Main St	
2. Continue to follow US-12 E	103.0 mi
3. Turn right onto MT-3 S	43.3 mi
4. Slight right toward N 27th St	0.2 mi
5. Continue straight onto N 27th St	1.1 mi
6. Turn right onto 12th Ave N	0.1 mi
7. Continue straight to stay on 12th Ave N	0.1 mi
8. Turn right onto N 30th St	243 ft
5. Destination will be on the right	
Total miles	150 miles
St Vincent Hospital-Emergency 1233 N 30th St Billings, Mt 59101 (406) 237-7000	

2.3 Rally Points

Certain emergency situations such as fire, explosions, flooding, bomb threats, etc will require an accurate accounting of on-site personnel to assure that they are present and accounted for prior to organizing and initiating subsequent evacuation or other response actions. Personnel in the vicinity of the mine portal and support area would be notified of the need to assemble at a predetermined rally point by an alarm system. All personnel will be required to assemble at the appropriate rally point (Figure 2) immediately upon hearing the signal alarm. Rally points and alarm signals are as follows;

- **Primary Rally Location** – parking lot south of office.
Alarm signal = air horn, three short blasts.
- **Secondary Rally location** – at junction of Butte Creek Road and access road to site
Alarm signal = air horn two short blasts followed by one long blast.
- **Underground** – stench gas warning system - most commonly used fire warning system in underground mines. It employs the injection of a stench into the ventilation system for carrying the fire warning signal to the underground miner.

Security guards will keep a count of every individual on the mine site during any given shift. Head-counts conducted at the rally point will be compared to the security counts and employee lists to ensure that all employees are accounted for.

2.4 Evacuation

In the event that the project site must be evacuated, evacuation procedures and routes would be communicated to employees assembled at the rally point described above in Section 2.2. The most likely evacuation route would be along the normal mine access route; heading west from the portal area to the intersection of the access road and Butte Creek Road (Forest Road 6492) then northeast to Sheep Creek (county) road (119) and then east to US Highway 89 (Figure 3). Total distance is about 2.5 miles.

If this evacuation route is impassable for some reason (e.g. fire or flooding) two alternate evacuation routes (conditions permitting, summer and fall) both begin by travelling west on the Butte Creek road (Forest Road 6492). The Miller Creek Access route (Figure 3) travels west from the project site on the Butte Creek Road (Forest Road 6492) for about 1.5 miles and then turn south onto Forest Road 6492-A for about 1.5 miles, then turns south again on Forest Road 831 for about 8 miles and ends up travelling east down Miller Gulch to the Junction of US Highway 89. Total distance is about 11 miles.

A second alternate route the Butte Creek Access route (Figure 3), travels west from the project site on the Butte Creek Road (Forest Road 6492) for about 14 miles and then turns south onto the Smith River Road for 5 miles, to the Junction of County Road 360, then follows County Road 360 for about 16 miles to the Junction of Highway 89 on the west end of the town of White Sulphur Springs (east down Miller Gulch) to the Junction of US 89. Total distance is about 35 miles.

N:\PROJECTS\Tintina Gold Resources\BlackButte_Fall2012\ArcMap\Fig2_AreaRallyPoints and WaterSources.mxd

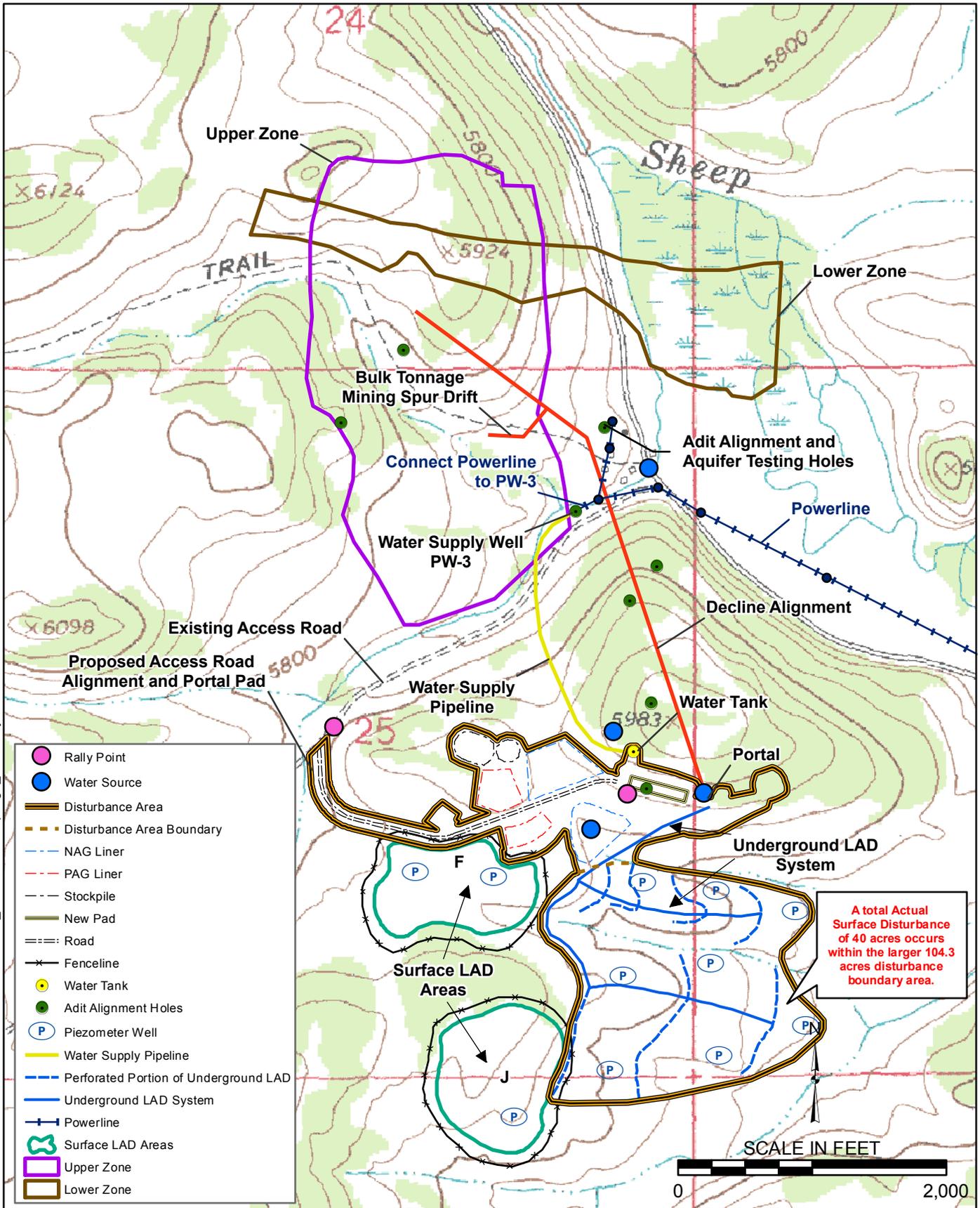
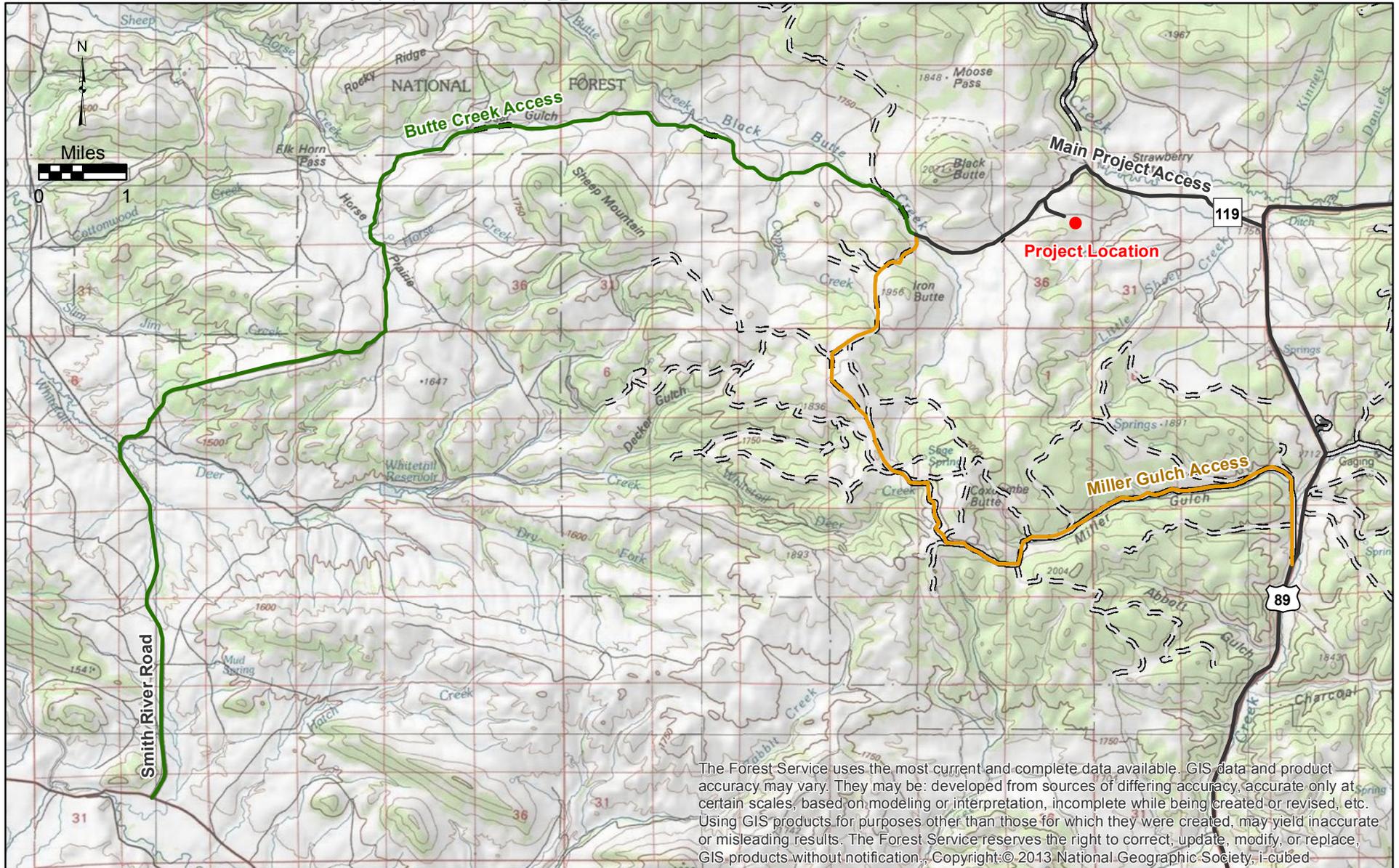


Figure 2
Area Rally Points and Water Sources
Black Butte Copper Project
Meagher County



The Forest Service uses the most current and complete data available. GIS data and product accuracy may vary. They may be: developed from sources of differing accuracy, accurate only at certain scales, based on modeling or interpretation, incomplete while being created or revised, etc. Using GIS products for purposes other than those for which they were created, may yield inaccurate or misleading results. The Forest Service reserves the right to correct, update, modify, or replace, GIS products without notification. Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc. 2013

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ● Project Location | == Paved Road |
| — Main Project Access | == Gravel Road, Suitable for Passenger Car |
| — Butte Creek Access | == Dirt Road, Suitable for Passenger Car |
| — Miller Gulch Access | == Road, Not Maintained for Passenger Car |

Figure 3
Access Routes
Black Butte Copper Project
Meagher County, Montana

3.0 SPILL RESPONSE PLAN

The purpose of this Emergency Spill Response Plan is to prevent the discharge of hydrocarbon and other chemical products to the receiving environment. The plan aims to prevent the occurrence of spills, control spills should they occur, and outline strategies for spill clean-up. The emergency spill response plan provides essential information and the protocol to follow in the event of a hydrocarbon or chemical spill. Any leak, spill, or release outside containment areas must be reported to Tintina's Environmental Manager immediately. A spill report must be completed on every release. The appropriate forms can be found in the Operations office at the site. The plan also outlines the reporting requirements after a spill has occurred.

3.1 Types of Spills and Releases

Incidents involving hydrocarbons, most notably diesel, gasoline, oil and other lubricants are some of the most common environmental incidents which occur on construction sites.

The following are general procedures for chemical spills/releases:

- **Contained spill** –
 - Inside a containment or a bermed area (none of the material has escaped)
 - Spilled substance can be identified and there is no risk of fire/explosion
- **Controlled spill**
 - Outside a contained area but spill is too small to spread off site
 - Spilled substance can be identified and there is no risk of fire/explosion
- **Uncontrolled spill**
 - Outside a contained area and surface (or underground) flow moves from the spill site. This type of spill has the potential to enter the drainage system that flows away from the mining property.

3.2 General Rules for Responding to a Spill or Release

- Containment and cleanup activities shall only be performed as directed by trained Safety and/or Environmental Personnel.
- When handling chemicals, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for that particular material. MSDS binders are located in the Operations office and Conex (Warehouse) storage area
- All persons not needed to help with spill remediation activities, or who are at risk, will leave the area.
- If the spill has breached the operations boundary, the affected landowners (Forest Service, Meagher County and surrounding private land owners) will be immediately notified by the mine General Manager. Permission for clean-up must be given by the landowner. Every effort will be made to keep wildlife and livestock out of the contaminated area if the spill would be harmful.
- Any injuries requiring medical attention refer to the medical emergencies section.

Critical steps in managing spills and releases are as follows:

- Determining the location/source of leaks,
- Identification of the leaking material,
- Assessment of personnel protection requirements,
- Stop the leak,
- Isolate and contain the spilled material,
- Management and agency notifications,
- Spill cleanup and disposal of material, and
- Investigation of the cause of the spill.

In all cases, the response procedure for a spill or release is as follows (sourced and modified only slightly from Elkhorn Goldfields Spill Prevention and Containment Plan):

- Safety and detection
 - Assess safety situation for yourself and others
 - If you cannot identify the substance, evacuate immediately and contact emergency personnel
 - If there is a risk of fire or explosion, evacuate immediately and contact emergency personnel
 - Shut off ignition source(s)
- Trace source
 - Put on appropriate PPE
 - Trace the source of the spill
 - Determine if spill is continuing
- Stop or control
 - Stop or control the leakage by shutting valves, plugging holes, constructing berms, moving mobile equipment—only if it is safe to do so
- Emergency notification
 - Contact Emergency Response Personnel
 - Contact the on-call Environmental Personnel
 - Contact Project Management
 - Contact on-site Project Supervisor
- Secure area
 - Divert traffic and people away from the immediate area; evacuate if necessary
- Contain
 - Contain the leakage using temporary berms or other response specific materials
- Recover product
 - Recover any free liquid into hazmat approved containers if possible
 - Recover absorbent pads, etc.
- Clean up
 - Clean up the spill by pumping, absorbing, chemically treating
 - Do not spread or dilute spills with degreasers, detergents or water

- Dispose of
 - Dispose of the spilled product as directed by environmental department representative
 - Contaminated soil should be removed to an appropriate area as directed by environmental department representative
- Report spill and all efforts
 - The supervisor of the scene will report the incident and the efforts of clean up and disposal using all forms and memorandum found at Operations Office and notify on-site Environmental supervisor
 - Environmental supervisor will then notify Safety personnel and the General Manager
 - Depending on the severity of the spill the General Manager will notify the outside authorities of the situation
- Replace Used Equipment
 - Any equipment or materials consumed in the clean-up operation should be replaced as soon as possible
- Monitor
 - Monitor the spill site to validate effectiveness of the clean-up and impact on the environment

3.3 Reportable Quantities and Agency Notification

Petroleum releases from regulated above ground (AST) must be reported to the DEQ within 24 hours of being detected as required by ARM 17.56.501. DEQ must be notified of releases of greater than 25 gallons of petroleum from an AST. Petroleum releases less than 25 gallons in volume must be contained and cleaned up within 24 hours. If cleanup cannot be completed within 24 hours, owners and operators must report the release to DEQ. Releases and spills of reportable quantities will be reported immediately to the state's Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) 24-hour phone number (406) 841-3911. If no one can be reached at that number, the release or spill may be reported to the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) duty officer at (406) 431-0014. Spills may also be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), at 1-800-424-8802 which is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Likely spill response actions prescribed by the SWPPP/SPCC would include the following;

3.4 Exploration Decline

The proposed exploration decline program will be conducted in two phases: a surface construction phase and an underground construction phase.

3.4.1 Surface Construction Phase (no permanent surface support facilities)

The surface construction phase of the exploration decline program will consist of the construction of access, surface excavations and site grading in preparation for the construction of decline support facilities. All construction will occur on private property. Surface construction will prepare the site access roads, portal patio, waste rock storage facilities, waste seepage collection ponds, a subsurface land application disposal system, soil stockpiles, a temporary surface explosive magazine, domestic water supply and storage facilities, and septic and drain field facilities. Construction will involve the use of heavy surface construction equipment

including a dozer, excavator, haul trucks, loader, grader compactor, water truck and construction personnel transport equipment. Hazardous materials that would be stored and used at the project site during the surface construction phase of the exploration decline (prior to initiating work underground) include diesel fuel, gasoline, lubricants, coolant, and other miscellaneous additives used to support heavy construction activities. All hazardous materials would be stored in DOT approved containers with secondary containment. All or most of these materials would eventually be stored within either the enclosed shop or wash pad-fuel storage-lube facility building and regulated under a formal SPCC Plan.

During the construction phase the largest volumes of potential pollutants would consist of diesel fuel, gasoline, and waste motor oil. During this phase, fuels would be stored in double walled above ground storage tanks in a temporary storage/containment facility constructed above the access road, off of the southwest corner of the PAG waste rock pad (Figure 4). The primary off road diesel storage would use an 800 gallon tank and a 300 gallon gasoline tank would also be located in the same area. Fuel would be delivered to the site by a licensed carrier on an as needed basis. The anticipated level of activity requires 1-3 loads of diesel per week, depending on actual amount of work conducted at the site.

Secondary containment for the tanks would consist of an excavated earthen, HDPE-lined basin with embankments approximately 24 inches tall. The containment area would be sized for 110% of the total capacity of tanks located in the storage area. The fuel storage area is routinely inspected and approved by and MSHA. Other equipment related fluids such as lubricating oil, hydraulic oil, anti-freeze and grease are stored in drums on site. These drums also are stored within lined catchment containment basins. Waste oil would also be stored in DOT approved containers in the same containment area and would be periodically removed from the site by a licensed contract hauler.

Refueling of mobile equipment used during construction would take place at the fuel storage site. Some mobile excavating and loading equipment at the construction site could be refueled from a 120 gallon diesel storage tanks mounted on a mechanical/lubricant service truck. All refueling equipment and storage tanks have automatic shut-off valves and flexible steel delivery hoses.

A small CONEX storage shed would be located within a containment area in the fuel storage/fueling area may contain a number of potential pollutants. These include smaller (five-gallon buckets and quarts) containers of lubricating oil, fuel additives, coolants and cleaning fluids. No chemicals are used in processing of ore at the site; consequently none are stored on site.

Employees will be regularly trained on the SPCC, spill response, and reporting procedures. An Emergency spill response kit will be located in Conex storage in the fueling area.

Human wastes are temporarily stored in Porta-Potties on the site. Wastes are removed weekly by an outside contractor.

3.4.2 Underground Construction Phase and Site-Wide SPCC Plan

Once the surface construction of support facilities as described above is well underway, and the excavation, grading and compaction work is complete, portal pad facilities will be constructed prior to and during the initial phases of underground excavation of the decline. The portal pad (Figures 3 and 4) will contain support facility including: decline portal, office, dry/change house, shop/warehouse and power supply building, and a fuel/oil storage and wash/lube pad building and a lay-down area. Other off-portal pad facilities include: a temporary surface explosive magazine and domestic water supply and storage.

Table lists the equipment anticipated for use and the utilities required in constructing the exploration decline and executing the underground drilling and bulk sampling programs.

Table 2. List of Underground Equipment and Utilities for Decline Construction	
Equipment	
Surface Loader	Personnel Tractor
Surface Haul Truck	Powder Truck
Pickups (2)/Crew Vans	UG Fuel/Lube Truck
UG Loader (2)	Shotcrete Boom Truck
UG Haul Trucks (2)	Fork Lift
Roof Bolter	Utilities
Jackleg Drills	Air
Jumbo Drill	Water
Core Drill Rig (2)	Electricity
Welder- portable	Vent Fans (4 – 8)
Generator - portable	Electrical pumps (3)

During the transition from surface to underground construction, as support facility buildings are completed on the portal patio, fueling, fuel and hazardous material storage areas will move from their temporary containment area described above (Section 3.4.1) into one of two 50 x 80 foot fabric covered, insulated, steel truss arch buildings, constructed on a concrete slabs on the portal patio (Figures 3 and 4).

A Shop/Warehouse and Power Supply Building (Figure 5) will house a mine shop, warehouse, and on-site power supply generators. This facility would primarily serve as a garage/shop maintenance and equipment repair area, containing equipment and bays to maintain the mobile equipment fleet. The concrete floor in the shop area would provide containment for fuel, lubricants and other shop fluids. The building would also provide warehouse space to store supplies, parts, small quantities of lubricants and other items to support the exploration decline project.

Two 545 kW on-site generator units are planned for the project and would be housed at the north end of the Shop/Warehouse building (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Generator use would be rotated between generators such that one would be the primary source of power and the second generator would provide backup power in the event the main generator power supply is disrupted. Containment would be provided for a 500 gallon “day-use” fuel tank for the

generators. Fuel would be transferred from the fuel storage area to the generator's day-use tanks as needed.

A Fuel/Oil Storage/ and Wash/Lube Pad Building (WPDSL on Error! Reference source not found.): would be constructed on a concrete slab with built in containment for fuel storage, lubricants and shop fluids. This facility would serve as a fuel and oil storage facility, contain a fueling station and lubrication bays, and would also house a wash pad for equipment. Fuel storage and fueling station would be located at the northeast end of the WPDSL building on **Error! Reference source not found.** The entire concrete pad for the building would slope to a perimeter foundation curb on the outside west end of the building. The wash pad would slope into a sediment sump at the northwest end of the building that can be cleaned with a piece of mobile equipment. The sediment sump overflows into a hydrocarbon skimming and sediment settling sump. The underflow from this sump would report to a "grey" water sump that would be pumped into a wash pad water recycle system for further cleaning prior to reuse. Wash pad sediments and oil-skimming residues would be collected and hauled off-site by a licensed hazardous waste disposal company. The fuel/lube storage area would report to a hydrocarbon containment sump which would be sized for 110% containment of the largest tank capacities located in the facility.

The project would use both diesel and bio-diesel products as well as a smaller volume of gasoline. Two large diesel storage tanks are planned for project use in the WPDSL building along with two smaller day tanks and include:

- 1- 8,000 gallon double walled tank (diesel)
- 1- 6,000 gallon double walled tank (bio-diesel)
- 1-500 gallon double walled tank (gasoline)
- 1-500 gallon day tank in shop building for diesel generators)

A fuel and lubricant truck would be used to dispense fuel to mobile equipment and a fueling station would be constructed at the fuel storage tanks and in the generator fueling area as well. The fuel station would be located on the concrete pad with spill containment to capture potential spills from fueling operations.

Various oils and anti-freeze necessary for mine operations would also be stored on the same concrete pad as the fuel tanks. A semi-van trailer or conex unit (Figure 4) would store lubricants, oils, antifreeze, and other similar material and would be placed near the fuel tanks to complete the fuel/lube station. It is estimated that there would be approximately 2,000 gallons of various oils, including storage for used oil. No fuel is expected to be stored in the underground workings during exploration activities.

Used oil would either be used on site as a fuel source for a shop heater or would be collected and hauled off-site by a licensed hazardous waste disposal company.

Prior to the use of the portal pad building fuels storage areas, a formal Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures plan (SPCC) will be prepared describing storage and handling of hazardous materials. This plan will also provide details of spill response actions that would be initiated to address releases of hazardous materials. This Emergency Response Plan will be updated to include the specific spill response actions described in the SPCC when that plan is finalized.

The SPCC will describe and contain examples of internal and agency forms for inspections and spill reporting. The SPCC will describe in detail which agencies need to be contacted to report various types of spills.

Employees will be regularly trained on the SPCC, spill response, and reporting procedures following the general guidelines presented above in section 3.2 above. Emergency spill response kits will be located in Conex storage on the portal patio (Figure 5).

4.0 FLOOD RESPONSE PLAN

The mine portal and all support facilities are located on high ground well away from any creeks or streams that could pose a potential risk of flood danger to mine workers or public visitors to the mine.

One possible scenario where flooding could threaten the safety of mine personnel is if Sheep Creek were to flood to a degree that caused travel to and from the mine using Sheep Creek Road to become unsafe. Due to the horizontal and vertical distances separating the creek from the road and the very large water storage volume represented by the Sheep Creek floodplain (wetlands) the potential for the road to be flooded is very low, would only be expected during the most severe flood event, and could likely be anticipated well in advance of unsafe travel conditions developing. During such an event, day-to day mining operations would be suspended until flooding subsided to a safe level. Maintenance/Standby level operations would continue.

Two alternate access (conditions permitting, summer and fall) roads from the project site are describe in Section 2.4 Evacuation plan above, and illustrated on Figure 3.

4.1 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Tintina is required to submit both a Notice of Intent and a Storm-Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for General Permit for Storm Water Discharge Associated with Construction Activities designed to protect state surface water from storm water related pollutants, primarily sediment. The storm water permitting program focuses on storm water discharge associated principally with construction activity and must be in place prior to any surface disturbance activities at the site. In Montana the DEQ Water Quality Bureau (WQB) administers Storm Water Permitting through the Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MPDES) Program. A draft NOI and SWPPP have been prepared by Hydrometrics, Inc. for review by Tintina and will be submitted (November 2013) to DEQ-WQB once that review is complete (early December 2013).

A SWPPP consists of three major components:

- 1) Assessing the characteristics of the site,
- 2) Identifying potential sources of pollutants such as sediment from disturbed areas, and
- 3) Identifying Best Management Practices (BMPs).

BMPs will be used to minimize or eliminate the potential for these pollutants to reach surface waters through storm water runoff.

There are four general principles that must be abided by as part of the permitting process.

- 1) There must be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants to state surface waters,
- 2) Any discharge to state surface waters must be composed entirely of storm water generated by rainfall precipitation and snowmelt,
- 3) A discharge of storm water must not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, and

- 4) Tintina must implement and maintain all BMPs and storm water management controls in accordance with the requirements of the General Permit.

Construction activities associated with the Black Butte Copper Project exploration decline involve construction of the decline as well as site-grading and support facility construction. A decline portal pad will contain support facility including: decline portal, office, dry/change house, shop/warehouse and power supply building, and a fuel/oil storage and wash/lube pad building. Other off-portal pad facilities include: a temporary surface explosive magazine, domestic water supply and storage, waste rock storage facilities, waste seepage collection ponds, a subsurface land application disposal area, soil stockpiles and access roads. All construction will occur on private property. Occupancy and reclamation agreements have been reached with the landowners. Additional future disturbances may include limited monitor well and exploration drilling.

Figure 4 from the Amendment Document for the Exploration Decline is a map that shows a very general drainage plan for the project site along with a few infiltration/settling basins as BMPs designed to deposit and trap sediment from storm water. The SWPPP submitted to the Water Quality Bureau will consist of a much more comprehensive plan integrating site facilities with drainage pathways and BMPs, will describe routing maintenance to be performed and provide for routine inspections of BMPs.

Measures to prevent off-site migration of storm water will be described in the forthcoming SWPPP. Implementation of this plan will include Best Management Practices (BMPs) for water control to prevent co-mingling of unaffected surface and groundwater with water affected by construction activities. BMPs could include the following;

- Berms and diversion ditches would be installed throughout the property to control both storm-water run-on and run-off.
 - Run-on diversions would be installed to keep run-on from entering the mine disturbance boundaries.
 - Run-off diversions would be primarily located at surface facilities and would separate contact storm water and non-contact storm water.
- Sediment (silt) fencing or other similar methods such as straw bales barriers and berms, level spreaders, check dams, sediment traps erosion blankets, wattles, slash filter rows and gravel/rip-rap surfacing would be used to control sediment from disturbed areas.
- Non-structural BMPs include surface roughening, temporary and permanent seeding, mulching, vegetative buffers, secondary containment of potential pollutants, good-site-wide housekeeping and administrative controls.
- Regular effectiveness/maintenance inspections would occur after major precipitation or other run-off events and also on a routinely scheduled basis to ensure that BMPs are functioning and properly maintained.
- Snow will be plowed off of the project access roads as required. Good drainage will be establishing along all access roads and travel surfaces before winter of each year. Particular attention will be paid during the spring snowmelt/run-off season to ensure that water is controlled along access roads and in disturbed area of the site to minimize erosion and the transport of sediment.

5.0 FIRE RESPONSE PLAN

This section of the Emergency Response Plan describes fire prevention and response actions to be followed by personnel at the Black Butte Copper Project site. In the event of a fire, the notification procedures listed in Section 2.0 will be followed. If an uncontrolled on-site fire occurs or if an emergency fire evacuation order is issued by the Lewis and Clark National Forest, by Meagher County, or by the State of Montana's Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC), the evacuation procedures described in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 will be followed.

5.1 Fire Prevention

Fire prevention will be top priority. The fire prevention plan consists of the following components to minimize the potential for fires to be ignited and/or spread at the project site.

- **Fire Watch** – 24-hour security personnel will conduct a fire watch during their shifts. Additionally, all employees will be required to report any sign of fires, including smoke columns at all times including while travelling to or from the project site.
- **Employee Awareness** – On site safety meetings will address fire prevention and safety issues related to fire prevention and will be conducted with all employees and subcontractors. Safety meetings will include identification of seasonally heightened fire risk, high fire risk activities that may occur at the site, and how to recognize fire signs and dangers. Training will also cover fire emergency communication protocols.
- **Transportation** – Sheep Creek Road, Butte Creek Road, and the portal facilities access road will be wetted at shift changes during fire season. All project and contractor vehicles used on site will carry a round pointed shovel or Pulaski, fire extinguisher, and where appropriate will be fitted with an effective spark arresting system.
- **Smoking Policy** - Smoking will only occur in designated smoking areas only. These areas will include fireproof receptacles for cigarette butts and will be in areas lacking combustible material.
- **Water Trucks** – A minimum of one water truck will be available to provide water for fire prevention during high fire risk activities (e.g. welding outdoors) during all shifts.

5.2 Fire Response

In the event that a fire does occur the first person on the scene will be authorized to extinguish the fire if it can be done safely. If this is not possible the senior supervisor on-site will be alerted to supervise fire suppression and/or support off-site emergency responders with fire suppression duties. Practical and safe initial suppression activities will be performed by trained personnel with support from water trucks and other necessary equipment. This will only occur for starter fires or small fires and conditionally with no immediate danger to employees.

The senior supervisor on-site will coordinate initial response activities until relieved of this duty by professional fire-fighters. This supervisor will track the number and location of each employee on shift and will coordinate evacuation procedures as necessary.

If a large fire occurs that cannot be immediately extinguished by the Black Butte Employees and the contractors on-site, professional firefighting services will be called in and the senior supervisor on shift will be designated to coordinate on-site fire response activities until relieved of duty by the professional responders.

Tintina will have a variety of equipment on site that could be used to support fire suppression activities. This equipment would also be made available to USFS or Meagher County fire services if needed for fire suppression in the vicinity of the project site. Fire suppression equipment used outside the project area will be by mutual agreement between the Forest Service or DNRC and Tintina Resources. Tintina Resources will provide support in fire suppression activities under the direction of the Forest Service. Equipment available for fire suppression activities includes the following;

- **Water Trucks** (1 Tintina – 3,000 gallons, firefighting capabilities, 1 Contractor – approx. 3000 gallons)
- **Cat D8 Dozer** (Contractor)
- **Fire Response Trailer**
- **Miscellaneous** - Multiple pieces of rubber tired and tracked equipment may be available on-site to lend support to firefighting activities (dozers, tracked excavators, loaders, haul trucks, grader, etc.) if needed. Most will be under direct control of a contractor.
- **Hand Tools** - All site vehicles are equipped with a shovel or Pulaski, a fire extinguisher and a first aid kit.

Various water sources area also available for fire suppression activities (Figure 2)

- **Fresh Water Tank** –The fire/fresh water tank located uphill of the portal pad facility and will remain full at all times (5,000 gallon). The tank is supplied by groundwater wells. Water pumps at the site would be operated using power provided a 475 HP generator with a second generator of the same size acting as a backup. Water trucks will be equipped for quick connection to the pumps.
- **Sheep Creek** – In the event that additional water is needed portable pumps will be available to draw water from the Sheep Creek drainage from a location near the junction of the Sheep Creek and Butte Creek roads.
- **NAG Seepage Collection Pond** –The NAG seepage collection pond has a capacity of about 5,000,000 gallons of water and lies immediately southwest of the portal pad. Pumps and lines will be in place for pumping from this pond and in addition, underground mine water pumped from the workings can be shunted through fixed lines to provide additional water to the pond. The PAG pond has an additional storage capacity of almost 2,000,000 gallons; however, the water quality in this pond may not meet groundwater standards and should be used as last resort only under emergency conditions.