

Rock Well Petroleum

Poison Spider Field

EMERGENCY PLAN

Updated: June 1, 2006

This document is prepared pursuant to MSHA Standard 57.11053 that requires a property to review and update the Mine Escape and Evacuation Plan periodically. This plan is provided to the Secretary through his authorized representative.

This document is written to satisfy the requirement and does not necessarily explain or exhibit in detail all we have on hand.

Standard 57.11053 **Escape and evacuation plans.**

A specific escape and evacuation plan and revisions thereof suitable to the conditions and mining system of the mine and showing assigned responsibilities of all key personnel in the event of an emergency shall be developed by the operator and sent out in written form. Within 45 calendar days after promulgation of this standard a copy of the plan and revisions thereof shall be available to the Secretary or his authorized representative. Also, copies of the plan and revisions thereof shall be posted at locations convenient to all persons on the surface and underground. Such a plan shall be updated as necessary and shall be reviewed jointly by the operator and the Secretary or his authorized representative at least once every six months from the date of the last review. The plan shall include:

- Mine maps or diagrams showing directions of principal air flow, location of escape routes and locations of existing telephones, primary fans, primary fan controls, fire doors, ventilation doors and refuge chambers. Appropriate portions of such maps or diagrams shall be posted at all shaft stations and in underground shops, lunchrooms and elsewhere in working areas where persons congregate;
- Procedures to show how the miners will be notified of emergency;
- An escape plan for each working area in the mine to include instructions showing how each working area should be evacuated. Each such plan shall be posted at appropriate shaft stations and elsewhere in working areas where persons congregate;
- A fire fighting plan;
- Surface procedure to follow in an emergency, including the notification of proper authorities, preparing rescue equipment, and other equipment which may be used in rescue and recovery operations; and
- A statement of the availability of emergency communication and transportation facilities, emergency power and ventilation and location of rescue personnel and equipment.

UNDERGROUND MINE EMERGENCY PLAN INDEX

- 1. Mine Emergency Plan**
- 2. General Fire Policy**
- 3. Evacuation Procedure**
- 4. Classification and Location of Breathing Apparatus**
- 5. Underground Fire Fighting Equipment and Their Locations**
- 6. Mine Rescue Personnel**
- 7. Emergency Power**

I. UNDERGROUND MINE EMERGENCY PLAN

Since emergencies are unpredictable, it is necessary to establish procedures for handling them. The Shift Foreman or his designate is assigned full authority and responsibility for the safety and welfare of the work force on his shift. In addition the Shift Foreman or his designate is responsible for the protection of the mine, including mechanical, electrical, and surface department employees, as well as all visitors and employees of contractors.

When a fire is reported or if smoke is detected, it must be investigated at once. As soon as accurate information is available, the Shift Foreman or his designate must be notified of the exact location of the fire, its size, and type of fire and how it affects the ventilation system.

If it is necessary to evacuate the mine, the established evacuation procedure will be followed. As this is being done, the Shift Foreman or his designate will direct the evacuation and fire fighting efforts until key management personal arrive on site to relieve him/her from these duties. If required, a command center will be decided upon at this time.

An emergency logbook is to be started by the Shift Foreman or his designate. Entries will be made in the logbook recording all times, dates, locations, and personnel involved in the emergency, evacuation, and fire fighting operation.

During the initial stages of the emergency operations, all the necessary staff personnel will be organized to insure that all equipment and materials are made available when needed. This includes Mechanical, Electrical, and Operations Departments.

The Shift Foreman or his designate will establish security at the main gate and only allow authorized personnel on site.

II. GENERAL MINE FIRE POLICY—SECTION A

The General Mine Fire Policy serves as a guide to familiarize mine supervision and underground employees with the MINE FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM, including:

- The methods of evacuation to be used in the event of a mine fire.
- The procedures to be used in the event of an underground fire.
- The fire-fighting capabilities available.

When a fire occurs, prompt, definite action must be taken;

IF SMOKE IS DETECTED, IT MUST BE INVESTIGATED AT ONCE. AS SOON AS ACCURATE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE, THE SHIFT FOREMAN “or his designate” MUST BE NOTIFIED OF THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE FIRE, FURNISHED BRIEF DETAILS AS TO THE SIZE AND TYPE OF FIRE AND ITS OBSERVED EFFECT ON THE VENTILATION SYSTEM.

Most fires investigated will be minor. The most common have been caused by:

- Pump motors that have caught fire.
- Failure to extinguish sparks or molten metal resulting when cutting with an oxygen/acetylene torch.
- Electrical fires at switch boxes.
- Electrical shorts on mobile equipment

If a fire is to be safely extinguished utilizing available employees and facilities, it must be done immediately, and reported to the person in charge. If the fire cannot be extinguished with available facilities, accurate information must be immediately given to the person in charge so that properly supervised people and equipment can be sent. At all times, common sense must prevail in determining if the magnitude of the fire is too great to extinguish alone.

With all electrical fires, a qualified member of the mine electrical crew must de-energize the source of power. It is very dangerous for any person not thoroughly familiar with the mines electrical transmission system to break an electrical circuit under load; therefore, this may only be done by authorized personnel.

FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Prevention is the first and most important objective in managing fire. In addition, a procedure to be followed in the event of a fire must be utilized and planned. The greatest immediate danger of an underground fire is not from the fire itself, but from the smoke. Smoke can quickly contaminate and poison the mine ventilation system on the exhaust side of the fire and could potentially poison the mine ventilation system on the intake side of the mine.

FIRE PREVENTION

FIRE RISK ASSESSMENTS DETERMINE THE TYPE OF FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR WORK AREAS, SHOPS, ELECTRICAL SUBSTATIONS, FUEL/OIL STORAGE AND EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREAS.

Fire Prevention—Education and Training

- **When inducting newly hired employees, the importance of our FIRE PREVENTION program must be emphasized. Newly hired employees must be instructed that fires must not be built underground. The unauthorized use of fire fighting equipment will not be tolerated.**
- **Periodic discussions by safety personnel and supervision will be held to discuss fire prevention.**
- **ALL employees, regardless of work jurisdiction, are responsible for maintaining a constant vigil and correcting or reporting any potential fire hazard.**
- **SMOKING, MATCHES, LIGHTERS ARE NOT ALLOWED FROM THE SURFACE AT THE START OF THE DECLINE, TO ALL AREAS UNDERGROUND.**
- **SMOKING IS NOT ALLOWED NEAR EXPLOSIVES MAGAZINES, FUEL/OIL STORAGE AREAS, OR WHERE PROHIBITED BY POSTED SIGNS.**

Fire Prevention—Housekeeping

The maintenance of a high standard of cleanliness is the prerequisite of fire prevention. To allow an accumulation of trash and scrap is dangerous, and a regularly scheduled disposal of all debris is necessary. Blocking passageways with materials or debris creates an unnecessary obstacle and hazard, and reflects on the efficiency of the operation.

Below is a list of practices that must be observed when working at the mine. These practices provide for legal compliance as well as a minimum standard of control:

- **Lunch papers, rags and other refuse shall be placed in covered trash containers.**
- **Oily waste, rags and other materials subject to spontaneous combustion shall be placed in tightly covered metal containers until they are properly disposed of.**
- **Muck cars, or headings shall not be used for disposal of trash. Empty explosive boxes, cartons, and sacks should be left at the face and blasted with the round. DO NOT throw empty explosive containers in the dumpsters or trash cans. We do not want these containers to end up in a public landfill.**

Fire Prevention—Portal

Fire extinguishers and trashcans will be made available.

WHEN EXPLOSIVES ARE BROUGHT TO THE PORTAL THEY MUST BE DELIVERED INTO THE MINE IN A TIMELY MANNER.

ALL TRASH WILL BE STORED IN PROPER CONTAINERS WITH TIGHT FITTING LIDS. TRASH MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE MINE DAILY.

Fire Prevention—Tool rooms

Tool rooms shall be equipped with an adequate number of fire extinguishers, covered trash cans, and visible signs warning of fire hazards.

It is the responsibility of employees to eliminate any fire hazards in the tool room area. This is accomplished by keeping the tool room and vicinity neat and clean.

- Oxygen cylinders shall not be stored in proximity to oil or grease.
- Oxygen/acetylene cylinders shall be stored and secured in an upright position with the valve-protecting cap in place.
- Oil stations shall be encased with sheet metal sides or other fire barriers to protect against fire propagation.
- Sand around oil drums shall be changed when it becomes oil saturated.
- Areas around oil drums shall be kept clean.
- Drip pans shall be used under spigots of oil drums.
- Spilled grease and other lubricants shall not be allowed to accumulate where they will create fire hazards.
- “No Smoking” and “No Open Flame” signs shall be placed at all oil storage stations and oxygen/acetylene cylinders.

Fire Prevention—Shops

All shops are provided with fire extinguishers, covered trash cans, and visible warning signs. Shops shall comply with 57.4761. Shop employees are expected to know the location and proper use of fire-fighting equipment and to replace any missing equipment or installation that is not up to standards. Shop employees are responsible for keeping the shop and immediate area clean and free from potential fire hazard.

- The use of flammable solvents is prohibited for cleaning.
- Flammable spray cans must be stored in flame rated flammable storage cabinets.
- The quantity of lubricating oils and grease stored underground should be kept at a minimum consistent with the operation.
- Liquid lubricants or solvents will not be stored or used over flowing ditch water.

- The use of a burning torch or welding near flammable/combustible liquids is prohibited and in the mine if methane is detected at .5% or higher.
- Drips pans shall be placed under spigots of oil drums. Sand around oil drums shall be changed when necessary.
- Oily rags must be kept in tightly covered metal containers until they are disposed of.
- Grease pits shall be kept clean and free of grease or oil.
- All electric equipment shall be grounded.
- All maintenance shops shall be of fire-resistant construction.
- Required fire doors will be maintained to meet MSHA specifications.

Fire Prevention—Salvage Areas

The following precautions will be taken to minimize the fire hazard.

- When the water line is removed or salvaged the necessary distance, a tee with a fire/water drop shall be placed on the end of the pipe not salvaged and tested for a good flow of water. Test by opening and closing water valve and determine for adequate water supply.

Fire Prevention—Explosive Magazine Areas

- Electrical wires shall not be installed in the magazines. Permissible cap lamps will supply the necessary illumination.
- Empty explosive containers should be blasted with the round and not allowed to accumulate within 25 feet or inside the magazines.
- Magazines shall be kept clean, free of wood, scrap, paper, blasting string, etc.
- Magazines shall be labeled properly and the surface area of the magazine will be free of rubbish, grass, and any other combustibles for 25 feet in all directions.

Fire Prevention—Electrical Equipment and Installation

The greatest majority of electrical fires occur at switches, electric motors or similar installations. Support for such electrical installations must be made fire-resistant. Fire extinguishers should be placed in the vicinity of all major electrical installations. Fire extinguishers shall be positioned upwind of electrical gear. All rectifier, transformer and battery charging stations must be of fire-resistant construction.

Fire Prevention—Welding or Burning Underground

When there is to be welding or burning underground, it shall be the responsibility of the person in charge of the job to document the location, duration, and to request additional aid if necessary. It shall be the responsibility of the person in charge to provide the safest possible conditions under which burning and welding may be carried out. The person in charge shall specify the fire protection measures required for each operation and see that the regulations are consistently observed/followed.

All persons must be properly trained and qualified before using burning equipment. **All** persons engaged in the installation or repair that requires the use of welding or burning equipment underground will observe and take the following precautions to provide protection against a fire:

The area shall be checked for safe working conditions.

- All combustible material is to be removed from the immediate area. The area must be thoroughly wet down before work begins and after the work is finished. A water hose shall be available and the water valve turned on during the burning operation. In areas where there is no water line, water pails or extinguishers shall be provided and used.
- Fireguards must be maintained, if necessary.
- Monitoring for CH₄ (methane) will be done prior to and continuously while burning or welding underground.
- The oxygen/acetylene cylinders shall be free of grease, the gauges protected and the cylinders secured in an upright position during use.
- Valves on oxygen/acetylene cylinders shall be kept closed when they are not being used, even though empty. Supervision shall inspect the area upon completion of the burning or welding operation and arrange for any periodic inspection necessary for the remainder of the shift.

Burning equipment shall be safety checked before operating.

- Any dirt or grit that may have accumulated in the cylinder valve outlet must be blown out.
- The threads must not be crossed (miss-threaded) and the regulator inlet (male connector) must be firmly in place in the outlet (female connector) of the cylinder valves. The threads on the regulator nuts differ to prevent attaching the wrong regulator to the cylinder.
- A check-valve/flash arrest shall be used on each gauge to prevent a fire flashback.

- Hoses must be properly attached to the outlet nipples. Both hoses are distinctly marked to prevent miss-identification.
- Grit and dirt must not remain in the hose. Hose must be blown out before the torch is attached.
- A direct flame or electric arc should not be permitted to come into contact with any part of the compressed gas cylinder or hoses. Sparks or hot slag should not be allowed to fall upon the cylinders or hoses. Remember—acetylene gas is flammable and oxygen will greatly intensify the flame.
- Cutting heads are hot after use and should not be placed in contact with combustibles.
- Burning torches and hoses must be removed away from the immediate area of any welding being done with an electric arc.

FIRE CONTROL

Fire Control—Ventilation Doors and Bulkheads

- Doors to contain fire, smoke or gas in a drill station will be maintained to prevent uncontrolled escape of oil, gas, or fire.
- Additional ventilation control doors may be strategically located to enable areas of the mine to be isolated in an emergency.
 - * If a ventilation control door normally stands open, it must remain open unless authorization to close is given by the manager in charge of the mine or the person responsible for the mine emergency command. Changes will only be directed following the recommendation of the project engineer responsible for the vent circuit. All changes must be recorded on the appropriate maps.
- The safety department periodically will inspect all fire doors. Malfunctions identified are reported and corrected.

Fire Control—Fire Extinguishers

- All fire extinguishers shall be rated for Class A, B, & C fires at least 5lb in size.
- Extinguishers shall be maintained on all diesel equipment, welders, in shops, underground pump stations, transformer stations, mine entrances, and all company owned or leased passenger vehicles. Spare extinguishers are maintained in the mine office bullpen.
- All operators shall inspect the fire extinguisher on their equipment daily before starting to operate the equipment, ensure they are in a ready state, and make note on the operator's checklist.
- Fire extinguishers are not to be used for any other purpose than extinguishing fires.

Fire Control—Water Lines and Hoses

- Fire hoses are not to be used for any other purpose than fire fighting.
- Fire drops will be inspected, cleaned and lubricated as needed.

Fire Control—Escapeways

Emergency Ventilation Maps will be posted in underground shops, lunchrooms, and other areas where employees gather. 57.11053 (a) The map attached to the evacuation section of the “Mine Fire Procedure” designates main routes of travel, direction of principal airflow, location of fire-fighting installations and ventilation doors. Escapeway between the working level to surface shall be equipped to permit the passage of a person wearing a self-contained, oxygen-breathing apparatus. Escapeway signs will be posted on surface and underground. Escapeways will be inspected monthly to ensure they are in good condition and means of travel are properly maintained and secured.

Location of the surface escapeway will be made available to all personnel.

ASSIGNMENTS IN CASE OF FIRE

Assignments in Case of Fire—Duties of the Mine Manager or designate

- Ascertain level and location of fire.
- Order and oversee the evacuation of the mine.
- Order the introduction of the mine stench.
- Designate responsibilities according to the “Shift Foreman Check List.”
- The Shift Foreman will alert and assemble the mine rescue team.
- The Shift Foreman will make notifications as outlined on the Emergency Response Plan.

Assignments in Case of Fire—Mine Manager or designate Check List

- Notify all personnel of the location of the fire
- Initiate the activation of wintergreen (stench) into the mine ventilation
- Ensure compressor is operating
- Begin notifications as outlined on the Emergency Response Plan

RWP POISON SPIDER

Emergency Numbers

Mark See – CEO

Home: 307-673-5033

Mobile: 307-752-4667

Bus: 307-673-5777

Joe McPhie – VP Operations

Home: 307-765-2344

Mobile: 307-763-0128

Bus: 307-673-1777

Robert Ferri – VP Development

Home: 307-587-3128

Mobile: 307-272-7400

Bus: 307-673-1777

James Wieser – Safety Manager

Home: 406-633-2631

Mobile: 406-697-1993

Work: 307-765-4370

Paul Nichols – Maint. Manager

Home: 307-266-1825

Mobile: 775-340-0283

Work: 307-266-1825

Steve Monninger – Env. Manager

Home: 307-237-2195

Mobile: 406-223-0559

Work: 307-266-1825

John Hoak - COO

Home: 307-672-1713

Mobile: 406-581-7140

Bus: 307-673-1777

Steve Sandoval – Project Mgr.

Home: 307-673-1848

Mobile: 307-752-3396

Bus: 307-673-1777

Paul Carlson – Devel. Mgr.

Home: 307-673-4970

Mobile: 307-752-4546

Bus: 307-673-1777

Johnie Brake – Mining Manager

Home: 307-765-2269

Mobile: 307-763-0202

Work: 307-765-4370

Ben Thomas – Const. Manager

Home: 406-266-2710

Mobile: 406-266-2710

Work: 307-765-4370

Justus Deen – Gen. Man. Mining

Home: 406-222-9767

Mobile: 307-620-1879

Work: 307-765-4370

Local Numbers

Emergency: 911

Fire: (Casper Non-Emergency 307-235-8278)

Ambulance: 911

Police: (Casper Non-Emergency 307-235-8278)

Life Flight: 307- 577-2214

MSHA Green River: 307- 875- 6300

State Mine Inspector: 307- 362- 5222

Wyoming Gas Co.: 1- 800-799- 6427

BLM:

DEQ:

OSHA Denver, Colo. 720-264-6550 – 800-321-OSHA

EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

The Mine Manager or designate will assign the following emergency personnel:

- Emergency Log Recorder
- Evacuation Coordinator
- Surface Communication Coordinator
- Mine Rescue

Assignments in Case of Fire—Mine Manager or designate

- Conduct orderly evacuation.
- Establish contact with all personnel.
- Direct assigned employees until relieved of the responsibility.
- Direct all employees under their supervision to brass-out immediately upon reaching the surface and meet at a designated area (Dry room) for further instructions.

Assignments in Case of Fire—Emergency Log (assigned by person in charge)

The emergency log recorder will:

- Document all available information concerning the origin, nature and conduct of the emergency operation.
- Note all information provided to the person in charge and the orders given to others.
- Record the progress of the evacuation as well as the best-known information on the location of each person.
- Record orders to, and observations of, the rescue and fire fighting crews.
- Record the time workers are relieved.
- Record notices given to authorities.
- Note the arrival time of authorities.

Assignments in Case of Fire---Mine Manager or designate

- Notify Jim Wieser/Johnie Brake to activate Mine Rescue Personnel if needed and coordinate mine rescue activities.
- Extinguish or contain the mine fire where such action would influence the safe evacuation or rescue of personnel.
- When all personnel are safe, extinguish or contain the mine fire.
- Observe all procedures for safe rescue or fire fighting operations.

Assignments in Case of Fire—Mine Manager or designate

When notified of a fire which requires evacuation:

- As directed, call out Mine Rescue and Senior Management. Log all persons contacted and status.
- Record the name and number of all persons leaving the property.
- Prevent the entry of any person onto the property who does not have direct connection with the emergency in progress.
- Persons who should be allowed in the gate include:
 - * Company officials
 - * Members of the Mine Rescue crew
 - * Federal/State Mine Inspectors
 - * Company managers
 - * Anyone designated by Company officials

Assignments in Case of Fire—Shift Electrician

When notified of a fire that requires evacuation, remain in phone contact in case emergency power repairs/shutdown are needed.

Assignments in Case of Fire—Onsite Personnel

- Notify underground employees of the fire, its location and initiate the evacuation. The wintergreen (stench) will be manually released into the portal by trained personnel. (Surface Mechanics)
- Continue to announce the fire and evacuation on the mine phone until all persons are accounted for and the evacuation is complete.
- Maintain control of equipment traffic leaving the mine.
- Maintain a record of information pertaining to the evacuation or refuge of mine personnel.
- Verify operation of surface compressor.
- Monitor status of Main surface fan.

Assignments in case of fire---Surface Mechanic

Upon notification of an underground fire, the Mechanic will:

- If so instructed, release the wintergreen stench into the mine ventilation system by using the following procedure:

Release the stench manually into the mine Portal.

- If so instructed, monitor surface main fan and compressor.
- Remain in phone contact in case further assistance is needed.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE STRICTLY LIMITED TO INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEES, SUPERVISION, AND PERSONNEL WHO ARE DIRECTLY INVOLVED WITH THE EMERGENCY.

ALL SURFACE EMPLOYEES, ELECTRICIANS, ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS WILL REMAIN AT THEIR DUTY STATION UNTIL RELIEVED OR INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE BY THE PERSON IN CHARGE.

III. EVACUATION PROCEDURE

Evacuation plans are designed to get employees into fresh, uncontaminated incoming air, if possible, or provide the route of least contamination to evacuate the mine via the fresh air route. Evacuation plans are outlined for the working level or directed by appropriate supervision. Escape Maps are updated and distributed through out the mine when changes are made.

When a decision is made to evacuate all or part of the mine, the Mine Manager, or his designee, will relay instructions via the mine communication system and/or by messenger.

Introduction of the wintergreen stench into the ventilation intake is a signal that the entire mine is to be evacuated. There is to be no delay in carrying out the order to evacuate the mine. All evacuation will be done in an orderly manner. Underground personnel shall call the surface from the nearest mine phone to receive instructions as to the extent of the emergency and escape routes to take.

All air currents through the mine are to be maintained as near normal as possible until all employees are accounted for. **FANS WILL NOT BE STOPPED EXCEPT BY A DIRECT ORDER FROM THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE MINE. FANS WILL**

NOT BE REVERSED EXCEPT BY A DIRECT ORDER FROM THE PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE MINE. Fire control doors will not be blocked by equipment.

The Shift Foreman or his designee will initiate the evacuation procedure. The Shift Foreman or his designee will announce the evacuation over mine phones. This order will be repeated periodically until all mine personnel are accounted for.

IV. CLASSIFICATION AND LOCATION OF BREATHING APPARATUS

CLASSIFICATION

1. Self Rescuers

All employees, contractors and visitors to the underground are required to have training and to carry a W-65 self-rescuer attached to their safety belt at all times. It is a small apparatus that contains a chemical that will convert carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide. It will function for 1 hour in 1% CO. It must not be used for any other purpose other than to pass through contaminated air. Once in place our refuge chamber will contain 12 Draeger SCSRs, surface compressed air supply, and compressed air bottles inside the refuge chamber.

2. Draeger BG4 - 4 Hr. Oxygen Breathing Apparatus

This apparatus contains an oxygen cylinder that supplies oxygen to the wearer. The cylinder is pressurized with a 4-hr. supply of oxygen. This apparatus is self-contained and no outside air is required for operation.

(Only active members of the mine rescue teams are permitted to use the self-contained breathing apparatus.)

MINE RESCUE EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL LOCATION

**Greybull Petroleum MineSite
Greybull, Wyoming**

**Jim Wieser – Mine Rescue – Trainer/Coordinator
Work – 307-765-4370
Cell – 406-697-1993
Home – 406-633-2631**

**Johnie Brake – Trainer/Coordinator
Work- 307-765-4370
Cell – 307-763-0202
Home – 307-765-2269**

Poison Spider Environmental Assessment
Appendix C
Emergency Plan
June 2006

16 trained Mine Rescue Team Members
12 Draeger BG4 AP/CP Closed Circuit Breathing Apparatus

V MINE RESCUE PERSONNEL

John Blasey 406-749-0121 - Helmet

Johnie Brake 307-765-2269 -
Trainer/Helmet/Benchman

David Brunz 406-640-1189 - Helmet

Lee Campbell 406-328-4332 - Helmet

Greg Christensen 406-480-9717 - Helmet

Paul Nichols – 775-340-0283 - Benchman

Kass Kinghorn 406-591-6826 - Helmet

Gerald Krenning 406-668-9062 - Helmet

Jim Langston 307-765-2206 - Helmet

Russell Laubach 406-848-7283 - Helmet

Alan Longley 406-328-4721 - Helmet

Rick Sandoval 509-680-2367 - Helmet

Robert Scott 406-328-7276 - Helmet

Robb VanPelt 406-328-4214 - Helmet

Jeff Wiltse 406-848-7572 - Helmet

John Zugaza 406-328-6238 - Helmet

Jim Wieser 406-633-2631 -
Trainer/Helmet/Benchman

VI. UNDERGROUND/SURFACE FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND THEIR LOCATIONS

Handheld fire extinguishers are located on all mobile equipment, fuel storage areas, transformers, compressed gas storage, shop area, and mine office building. Water hoses are available on the mine water supply system.

VII. EMERGENCY POWER

Power is supplied to the mine by Pacific Power. In the event of normal electrical power interruption, a portable diesel generator will be used for backup.

The Basic Ventilation Pattern for the Mine Is:

The main ventilation fan is a Howden Buffalo 125hp fan located on the surface pulling return air out of the mine through 42” metal ducting. Main fan controls are located on the surface at the fan.

VIII. ESCAPE PLAN FOR EACH WORKING AREA

Primary escape way is the single tunnel being driven from the surface. Secondary escape will be from a borehole to the surface at the end of the excavation.

Refuge Chambers will be utilized during development to the secondary escape borehole to the surface.

During an emergency mine evacuation, all mine personnel “after brassing out” will report to the mine manager or his designee and remain congregated in the bullpen and main office area of the mine.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Follow spill response matrix

County	Name	Address and Phone # (307)
Natrona	Lt. Stewart Anderson	Natrona Co. EMA Hall of Justice 201 N. David, 2nd Flr. Casper, WY 82601 235-9205 Fax: 235-9252

Rock Well Petroleum, Inc. Spill Matrix						
Note: Any release that is "discharged" into an impervious secondary containment structure and that is completely contained and that can be recovered with no discharge to environmental media, may not be subject to external telephonic notification requirements (Note 1: DOT requirements and volatile characteristics of material).						
Immediately Report Spills For Any Substance Listed Below If There Is A Threat To Groundwater Or Surface Water						
If No Threat To Groundwater Or Surface Water Immediately Report Spills In Accordance With Reportable Quantities As Listed Below						
NON-DOT (NON-TRANSPORTATION) TELEPHONIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS						
Chemical	Reporting Quantity (RQ)	NRC 1-800-424-8802	SERC/WEMA (Note 1) 1-307-777-4900 (8-5) 1-307-777-4321 (24hours)	WDEQ Water Quality 1-307-777-7781 (24hours)	WOGCC 1-307-234-7147 (8-5) 1-307-472-7401 (after hrs)	LEPC County List
Natural Gas Condensate (Notes 2, 3, & 4)	10 bbls	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Antifreeze Coolant	5000# (539 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Natural Gas	Any Release	X	X	X	X	X
Lube Oil (Notes 2, 3, & 4)	10 bbls	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Used Oil (Notes 2, 3, & 4)	10 bbls	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Wastewater & Oil (Notes 2, 3, & 4)	10 bbls	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Methanol	5000# (759 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X
Ambitol	5000# (539 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Gasoline	10 bbls	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Triethylene Glycol	5000# (539 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Produced Water (Notes 2, 3, & 4)	10 bbls	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Diethanolamine	100# (11 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Gasoline - Unleaded (Notes 2, 3, & 4)	10 bbls	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Methanol-Diethylamine-Isopropanol	100# (11 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X
Butane	Any Release	X	X	X	X	X
Amine	100# (11 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
LP Gas	Any Release	X	X	X	X	X
Propane	Any Release	X	X	X	X	X
Benzene	10# (1.4 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X
Toluene	1000# (138 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X
Ethylene Glycol	5000# (539 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X
Corrosive Materials	100# (5 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X
Xylene	100# (14 gals.)	X	X	X	X	X
Water Pollution	Any Sheen	X	X	X	X	X (if released off-site)
Any Other Chemical	If Reportable Quantity - Refer to: http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/vwResourceByFilename/loI.xls?File/loI.xls					
Reportable spills require written notice to the WEMA (SERC), WDEQ, and appropriate LEPC within 7 calendar days. WOGCC would be notified if spill consisted of crude oil products, condensate, produced water, or other natural gas liquids.						
Note 1: Pursuant to Chapter 4 or Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, the following spills are reportable to the DEQ: 1) Releases of "oil" and "hazardous substances" which enter waters of the state; 2) Releases that are determined to be a threat to enter waters of the state and are considered a "hazardous substance" or an amount greater than 10 BBLs of any combination of crude oil/petroleum condensate/produced water or 25 gallons of refined crude oil products; and 3) suspected releases from regulated storage tanks. Non-reportable spill events must be contained, removed, and collected materials properly disposed.						
Note 2: Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (WOGCC) Rule Chapter 4, Section 3 requires notification to the WOGCC of all accidents (other than personal injuries and deaths) or fires of major consequence as well as spills greater than 10 BBLs of any combination of crude oil/petroleum condensate/produced water within 24 hours.						
Note 3: CERCLA petroleum exclusion from RQ reporting requirements - EPA interprets CERCLA section 101(14) to exclude crude oil and fractions of crude oil - including the hazardous substances, such as benzene, that are indigenous in those petroleum substances - from the definition of hazardous substance subject to RQ reporting requirements. The definition of hazardous substance also excludes natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquified natural gas, and synthetic gas usable for fuel. Reporting to the NRC is not required for materials under the CERCLA exemption unless a sheen is released to surface waters.						
Note 4: Wyoming Public Service Commission, Pipeline Safety (307/777-7427) must be called if a pipeline (WPSC jurisdiction) release of natural gas or fire causes property damage of \$50,000 or more, death or injury, or other DOT criteria (WPSC Procedural & Special Regulations, Rule Chapter II, Section 232). Also, telephonic notice of "damage to property of others amounting to more than \$2,000" is required for intrastate pipeline incidents from "utilities" other than Gas or Rail Carriers (intrastate common carriers are defined as "utilities" in Rule Chapter 11, Section 202).						
Note 5: Inform the Environmental Department in Casper of any spills or if there are any questions (1-307-266-1825 or 1-406-223-0559).						
DOT (TRANSPORTATION) TELEPHONIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS						
49 CFR 191 (Gas Pipeline Releases) - Any release of any toxic, corrosive or flammable gas is telephonically reportable to the NRC when death or injuries requiring hospitalization occur (Note 7), there is a fire or explosion (Note 8), there is a release to water, or in the judgement of the operator. WPSC requires telephonic notice (within 2 hours or earliest possible moment) of pipeline incidents including those incidents that result in property damage greater than \$50,000.						
Note 6: Notify OSHA Region 8 (303/844-1600) within 8 hours of an accident resulting in a death or hospitalization of 3 or more persons.						
Note 7: The local fire department must be called for any release of Natural Gas in conjunction with Pipeline Safety Requirements and for all incidents which result in fire or explosion.						