



# Fieldwork Induction

The background of the slide shows a fieldworker in an orange safety vest and a hard hat, kneeling on a dirt mound. In the distance, a helicopter is visible against a cloudy sky.

# Fieldwork Induction – Plan

- 1. Introduction**
2. Worker Responsibilities
3. Project Location
4. Protective Equipment
5. Training Required
6. Fieldwork Procedures
7. Use of Vehicles
8. Emergency Measures
9. Communication
10. Review and Certificate

# Introduction

- The objective of this induction is to inform Midland's employees and contractors of the Company Health-Safety and environment policies.
- The only way to do something **is to do it safely.**
- Every worker has the right to refuse to perform a task if he considers that it poses a potential danger to him, to others or to the environment.
- The **PREVENTION** reflex is always the best way to make work safer.

# Introduction

## FIVE-POINT SECURITY SYSTEM

1. Check the entrance and the route to get to the workplace.
2. Ensure the good workplace condition and equipment.
3. Make sure employees (including yourself) are working properly.
4. Perform a security act.
5. Make sure employees (including yourself) and contractors are always working properly.

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# Responsibilities

## Midland's employees and contractors

- Take necessary measures to **protect** its own health and safety and of other workers and refuse to carry out any activity that could endanger health and safety at work.
- **Collaborate** with the employer in compliance with all procedures, policies, government legislation and EHS safe practices.
- Immediately **report** any accident, incident or unsafe condition and take the necessary corrective measures.
- Work with co-workers and supervisor to eliminate unsafe practices or plans and reduce the risks of EHS.
- **Set a good example** for all co-workers by helping new employees and visitors to recognize the potential dangers of an activity and by educating them on topics of special interest, safe procedures, policies and practices.

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# Project Location





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# Protective Equipment

- At all times, wearing personal safety equipment specific to each task is mandatory.
- There is no exception; **ZERO tolerance.**



# Protective Equipment

## Eye Protection (Safety glasses )

- ✓ When sawing, splitting or breaking rock.
- ✓ At the drill.
- ✓ On a mining site (except where permitted).
- ✓ When working above the eyes.
- ✓ When handling hazardous materials.
- ✓ When traveling in dense forest.
- ✓ UV Protection.
- ✓ Any situation that represents a danger to the eyes.



# Protective Equipment

## Head Protection (Safety Hat)

- ✓ At the drill.
- ✓ On a mining site (except where permitted).
- ✓ When there is a risk of falling objects.
- ✓ In a trench or near a trench.



# Protective Equipment

## Ear Protection ( earmuffs, plugs )

- ✓ When sawing, splitting or breaking rock.
- ✓ At the drill.
- ✓ Place with noise >85 decibels (shouting at 1 meter).



# Protective Equipment

## Feet Protection (Safety boots)

- ✓ When sawing, splitting or breaking rock.
- ✓ At the drill.
- ✓ On a mining site (except where permitted).
- ✓ When there is a risk of falling objects.
- ✓ In a trench or near a trench.
- ✓ In the core shack.



# Protective Equipment

## Hands Protection (work gloves, rubber gloves)

- ✓ When handling core boxes.
- ✓ When using a rock-saw.
- ✓ When handling hazardous chemicals.
- ✓ When handling heavy or sharp objects (spindle, blades etc.).



## Respiratory Protection (filter mask)

- ✓ When sawing, splitting or breaking rock.
- ✓ Any situation where there is excess dust in the air

# Protective Equipment

## Equipment required when operating a chain saw

- ✓ Safety helmet with ear covers.
- ✓ Visor.
- ✓ Protective pants for sawyers.
- ✓ Security Boots.
- ✓ Gloves with cuffs.





# Protective Equipment

## Equipment required when driving an ATV or Snowmobile

**Note: Only authorized persons by the senior geologist can use an ATV or a snowmobile.**

- ✓ Safety helmet with visor (motorcycle or snowmobile helmet).
- ✓ Eye protection.
- ✓ Safety boots.
- ✓ Gloves.



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# Training Required

## Mandatory Training

- Fieldwork induction.
- First Aid.
- Insect bites / allergies (EpiPen) and heat stroke (local CLSC).
- Valid driver's license.

## Additional Training Available and Recommended

- Forest survival, GPS.
- First aid in isolated regions (Sirius).
- ATV, Snowmobile driving.
- Driving on ice
- Etc ... Etc ... Etc ...



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# Fieldwork Procedures

## Never work alone in the following situations:

- Initial recognition for a drilling site.
- Implementation of a survey.
- Logging of an access road and drilling site.
- Geological mapping in isolated sector.
- Sampling work in isolated areas.

## Fill out the form “ Field Procedures ” before leaving:

- Indicate the planned landing point (vehicle).
- Notify of any schedule changes.
- Check the required and compulsory equipment to bring (EPP, GPS, etc.).
- Bring reliable means of communication (cell phone, satellite).
- Report regularly at the office, during and when you leave.

# Fieldwork Procedures

## Use of Drugs / Alcohol

- It is **strictly forbidden** to use drugs and / or alcohol during working hours. The offending worker will be immediately expelled from the work site.

## Firearms

- It is **strictly forbidden** to have in one's possession or use a firearm on our work sites. The offending worker will be immediately expelled from the site.

## Cell Phones

- It is **strictly forbidden** to use a telephone while driving a vehicle at work. You must be in a safe place before answering or making a call.

# Fieldwork Procedures

## Misguidance and Survival

### Prevent and preparation

- Always bring a **compass and a GPS** in good condition as well as a **map of the area**.
- Always **let someone know** where you plan to work. Provide a map of the location and fixed call times and commit to it.
- Keep in mind the landmarks and be aware of the relative location of the region's roads.
- Carry enough equipment in case you are not immediately rescued (see suggestions for survival kits).
- **Always wear a watch** (with an alarm preferable to remind you of call times).
- If you change your plans, leave a message in the truck window or call the assigned contact person.

# Fieldwork Procedures

## Misguidance and Survival

### Procedures to follow if you are lost or disoriented

- **Do not panic!!!** Your greatest resource is your intelligence; don't move or do anything without it! Be aware that panic will gradually replace reasonable anxiety.
- Sit down and **calmly** assess your situation.
- Find a place where you will be easily found by a rescue team (eg clearing, hilltop, along a surveyed grid line). Then do not move from this place so that the rescue teams can find you.
- Build a shelter if necessary.
- Learn to make signals with a mirror, smoke or a flare - don't start a forest fire!
- When you start walking aimlessly or blindly, stop because you are on the verge of panic.





## Weather, outdoor environment and clothing

### General

#### Always keep track of the forecast weather conditions

- Dress appropriately (always have warm, dry, light and waterproof clothing).
- Dress according to the outside environment and not according to the inside of the vehicle.
- **Always wear a hat** - in winter is to keep your body warm and in summer to protect yourself from the sun.
- **Beware of heat stroke**, exhaustion, dehydration and sunburn when working in hot weather conditions.
- Beware of frostbite, dehydration, hypothermia and burns from the wind when working in cold weather conditions.
- Avoid traveling in unfavorable weather conditions (eg snowstorms, ice storms, etc.). **The senior geologist could cancel the day in the event of extreme heat or cold as well as in bad weather conditions.**



## Weather, outdoor environment and clothing

### Lightning

Lightning poses its own risks. An electric shock can cause respiratory arrest which can lead to death.

- During an electrical storm, avoid standing in a location prone to lightning, such as near a large, isolated tree, in open space, or on the crest of a mountain.
- Go to a **safe place** before the storm arrives (eg vehicle).
- Go immediately to shore if you are in a boat.
- Stay inside the vehicle if wires have fallen and touch the vehicle.

# Fieldwork Procedures

## Weather, outdoor environment and clothing

### Safety measures in hot weather

- Although heat is more of a concern in the global south countries, we still experience very hot summer days in Canada that quickly get hot in deforested areas.

### Risks

- **Heat exhaustion** – when there is an insufficient supply of blood to the brain and vital organs. Symptoms are manifested by difficult breathing, fatigue, rapid pulse, nausea and headache.
- **Heat stroke (sunstroke)** – a real medical emergency that can be fatal if left untreated. It is caused by several hours of heat work and continuous sweating. The process of regulating body heat is out of whack, and body temperature rises to the point of causing brain damage and death. Symptoms manifest as confusion, lack of coordination, loss of consciousness and lack of sweat.
- **Dehydration** – when the body removes more water than it absorbs. Symptoms include thirst, dry tongue, discomfort, fatigue, nausea, lack of urine, cold, pale sweaty skin and a rapid pulse.

## Weather, outdoor environment and clothing

### Prevention and preparation

- Drink lots of water in hot weather (1 glass of water every 20 minutes).
- Avoid coffee.
- Wear a hat.
- Work slowly and take more breaks.
- Avoid the hottest period by working early in the morning.
- Bring enough water for the day.
- Carry water purification tablets in the survival kit.



# Fieldwork Procedures

## Wild animals (bears, mooses, foxes, lynx etc.)

### Prevention

- Be alert and **avoid surprising animals**. Having in your possession an object that **makes noise** and using it if necessary (bell, whistle, etc.).
- Avoid perfumed cosmetic products.
- Never touch a dead animal.
- Report any animals that appear to be problematic to the local authorities without delay.
- Treat wild animals with respect.
- Do not sit directly on the floor as much as possible.
- Avoid going on the field during hunting season (October).
- *See the Video to find out how to react to bears.*



# Fieldwork Procedures

## Hammers

### Risks

- Eye injuries from shards of rock or metal.
- Hammer head coming off the handle.
- Hit yourself with the hammer.

### Prevention and preparation

- **Always wear safety glasses** when breaking rocks.
- Do not use the hammer as a rock chisel.
- Check that the hammer head is securely attached to the handle.
- Make sure there are no obstacles that could deflect the hammer.
- Wear gloves to avoid splinters.
- Make sure others are placed in a safe place before using your hammer.

## Handling drill core

### Risks

- Back injuries.
- Collapse of core shelves.
- Rock dust.
- Slips and falls.
- Eye and hand injuries.

## Handling drill core

### Prevention and preparation

- Lift the weight with your legs, not your back.
- Check your feet stability.
- Be careful near the core shelves and always check their stability.
- Rules for safe lifting::
  - Have stable feet;
  - Have a good grip;
  - Bend the knees;
  - Lift while keeping your back straight;
  - Keep the load close to the body;
  - Avoid twisting movements.



# Fieldwork Procedures

## Handling drill core

### Prevention and preparation

- Wear appropriate protective equipment when handling cores (boots with steel toe, work gloves, helmet: if above the head).
- Check the condition of the rock saw, ventilation, drainage and general workspace.
- Use a stable platform for cores on the upper floors.
- Perform warm-up exercises for 10-15 minutes before moving a large number of boxes of cores.

## Trenching

### Risks

- Collapse of the trench.
- Fall in the trench.

### Prevention and preparation

- Do not go down in a trench that seems dangerous.
- Do not go down in a trench more than 1.2 meters deep:
  - Except in solid rock with 1-meter lateral
- Do not go down in a trench with unstable walls.
- Do not go down in a trench if no one monitor.

A background image showing a worker in an orange safety vest kneeling on a dirt mound, with a helicopter in the sky above.

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# Use of Vehicles

## Driving road vehicles

### General

- All vehicles must be in good mechanical condition, be appropriately equipped, suitable for the work to be performed and be driven by a mature and competent person at all times.
- Drivers must be trained and fully familiar with vehicles operation and maintenance.
- Before going to the field, check the entire vehicle - tires (including the spare tire), safety equipment, winch, tools, jack.
- Vehicles must carry the safety items required for work and the general conditions. Broken, worn or missing items must be replaced. Vehicles with faulty steering or brakes or leaking exhaust systems should be repaired immediately.

# Use of Vehicles

## Driving road vehicles

### General

- Each vehicle must contain safety equipment: spare tire (s), jack, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, towing chain, roll bar, tire lever, shovel, snow shovel, cables , additional oil and windshield washer.
- Drivers must be aware of the dangers that exist and that can occur (flooded roads, unsafe bridges and culverts, other drivers).
- Vehicles must have a sufficient number of seats and seat belts to contain the maximum number of passengers allowed.
- Do not carry passengers in the back box of a pickup truck.
- The improper or inappropriate use of vehicles will not be tolerated and may constitute a cause of dismissal.
- Be at least 21 years old.

# Use of Vehicles

## Driving road vehicles

### General

- Each vehicle must have a route log which must be kept up to date.
- Do not refuel an off-road vehicle when transporting it in the body of a coated vehicle.
- Each vehicle must have a route log which must be kept up to date.
- Do not refuel an off-road vehicle when transporting it in the back of a coated vehicle.

### Procedures for Safe Driving

- When you feel sleepy, stop and take a 15-20 minute nap, you should never continue driving while you are falling asleep.
- Avoid driving after sunset.
- Always fasten seatbelt , even on secondary roads.
- Obey speed limits and road signs.
- Adjust speed according to road conditions.

# Use of Vehicles

## Driving road vehicles

### General

### Safe driving procedures

- Keep a sufficient distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front.
- Give up the right of way if necessary, do not insist on passing through.
- Maintain the vehicle.
- Learn to control slippage.
- Do not use the vehicle during bad weather conditions (heavy rain, thunderstorms, snow, ice, fog).
- Special attention in forest roads (hills and curves):
  - Slow down, honk and keep straight.

# Use of Vehicles

## Driving road vehicles

### Driving practice for 4WD vehicles

#### General

- Review the manufacturer's procedures.
- Before leaving, check that the 4X4 system is working properly and use it if necessary.
- Have a copy of this section of the field manual in all vehicles.
- More traction but NO MORE BRAKING.
- Easy to lose control over ice, mud...
- Check the strength of old bridges and culverts before crossing



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# Emergency Measures

## Emergency measures in the event of an accident

- Assess the situation and ensure your own safety and of others.
- Get help if you need it.
- Stop or control the problem if possible.
- Immediately call an ambulance or Medivac (medical evacuation service) if necessary.
- Administer first aid if needed.
- Inform the supervisor (foreman, project geologist, first geologist, etc.) of the accident as soon as possible.
- If the accident is serious (hospitalization required), notify the government's health and safety authorities and the local police as soon as possible.
- Complete and submit the accident / incident investigation form.

# Emergency Measures

## Emergency measures in the event of a vehicle accident

- Assess the situation and ensure your own safety and of others. \*
- If there are injuries or if the damage is more than \$ 1,000, call the police and call the company contact.
- Call an ambulance if necessary.
- Administer first aid if needed.
- Inform the supervisor of the accident as soon as possible.
- Complete and submit the accident / incident investigation form.

# Emergency Measures

## Emergency measures in the event of a forest fire

- Assess the situation and ensure your own safety and of others.
- If it is safe to do so, return to camp as soon as possible.
- Organize the evacuation of the camp if necessary.
- Immediately call an ambulance or Medivac (medical evacuation service) if necessary.
- Administer first aid if needed.
- Notify the local forest fire center open 24 hours a day.
- Inform the supervisor (foreman, project geologist, senior geologist, etc.) and the logging company as soon as possible.



# Emergency Measures

## Emergency measures in the event of a spill

- Assess the situation, ensure your own safety and of others, and then safely stop the spill or leak if possible.
- Take immediate action to minimize the effect of the spill (e.g. containment).
- Report the spill to the supervisor as soon as possible. If the supervisor cannot be reached, contact the next contact on the phone list. If no one is available, contact government environmental officials.
- Take notes on the spill:
  - When the spill occurred;
  - Who were contacted and when;
  - Measures taken to contain the spill.
- What to report:
  - When and where the spill occurred;
  - When it was discovered and by whom;
  - The product spilled, the amount spilled and how far the spill will extend;
  - If the spill has been stopped and contained;
  - Name and telephone number.
- Complete and submit the environmental accident / incident investigation report.
- Give only the facts; do not speculate or consider hearsay as fact.



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## In case of:

1. Critical Incident (CI)
2. Lost Time Incident (LTI)
3. High Potential Risks Incident (HPRI)
4. Restricted Work Incident (RWI)

## Contact (as soon as possible)

Gino Roger 450-420-5977

or

Mario Masson 819-763-1507

## Emergency Numbers:

- Emergency 9-1-1
- Anti-Poison 1-800-463-5060
- Health-Info 819-762-8144
- Police SQ 310-4141
- SOPFEU 1-800-463-3389
- Environment 819-763-3333



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# Review (True or false)

1. Every worker has the right to refuse to perform a task if he considers that it poses a potential danger to him, to others or to the environment.
2. Wearing safety glasses is not mandatory when breaking rocks.
3. Anyone wearing their PPE will be allowed to use a chainsaw.
4. Outside the city, it is allowed to work alone during sampling and mapping work.
5. If a person is lost in the forest, you must remain calm, do not panic and find a safe, clear place where it will be easy to find them.
6. To prevent heat stroke, it is recommended that you drink the equivalent of a glass of water an hour.
7. In order not to disturb wild animals, we must avoid making noise when we are traveling.
8. When driving in a vehicle on secondary roads, it is not necessary to fasten the seat belt.
9. If someone is missing, you must notify the supervisor before you go on a search.
10. Each worker is responsible for collaborating with the employer in accordance with all EHS procedures, policies, laws and safety practices.

# Certification

I certify that I attended and understood the content of this induction.

Employee: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Induction's instructor:

Induction's date:

