NOTICE OF INTENT

BBMD 6, 7 & 8 CLAIM GROUP
BIG BUG MINING DISTRICT
T11 1/2N R1E Section 33
T11N R1E Section 5
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

Submission to:

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
344 S. Cortez Street
Prescott, Arizona 86303

Prepared and Presented by:

BIG BUG MINING DISTRICT, LLC
P.O. Box 1238
Mayer, Arizona 86333

March 2018

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SIGNATURE PAGE

This Notice of Intent (NOI) has been prepared for the exclusive use of the Big Bug Mining District, LLC (BBMD) for prospecting and exploration of the BBMD 6, 7 & 8 Claim Group located T11 1/2N R1E Section 33 and T11N R1E Section 5 within the Big Bug Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona. BBMD can offer no assurances and assumes no responsibility for site conditions or activities outside of this NOI. It should be understood by all parties that BBMD has relied on the accuracy of documents, oral information, and other materials, services, and information provided by state or federal sources, United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other associated parties. Any subsequent modification, revision or verification of the NOI must be provided in writing by BBMD.

Date:_____

_____
BBMD Representative

Big Bug Mining District, LLC
P.O. Box 1238
Mayer, Arizona 86333
Telephone: 928-710-4405
Email: bigbugminingdistrict@gmail.com

NOTICE OF INTENT
CLAIM GROUP

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Notice of Intent (NOI) has been prepared for the United States Forest Service (USFS). This document is related to the intended prospecting club activities for the BBMD 6, 7, & 8 Claim Group (Figure 1) by Big Bug Mining District, LLC. (BBMD). The BBMD is a prospecting club founded in Mayer, Arizona.

The BBMD prospecting is within unpatented mining claims. During the course of the prospecting by BBMD, BBMD will be removing and recycling encountered, non-native materials. Since BBMD will be extracting heavy metals from the sediment, BBMD will be improving the environmental condition of the area. BBMD removal of heavy metals, such as, arsenic and lead bearing minerals, BBMD will be reducing the any potential threat to human health and the environment, thereby exceeding the environmental requirements of both state and federal agencies.

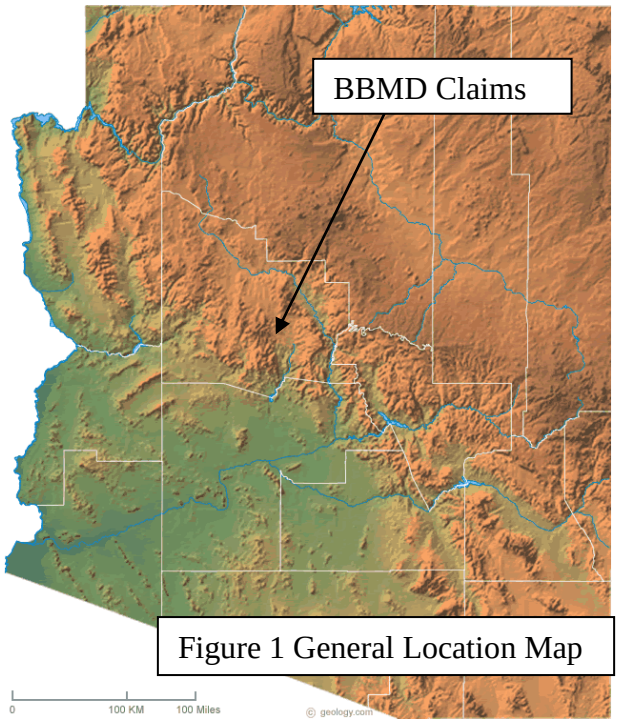


Figure 1 General Location Map

Regional History

The area of the BBMD Claim block is known as the Big Bug Mining District. Mining in this area may have started with the Spanish in late 1700's, but the first reported exploration and mining was in the 1850's. Minor reports of gold, silver and copper production from the area are suggested to have started in 1867.

The influx of post-Civil War of the late 1860's continued the exploration and mining, mainly of the placer deposits. In the early 1870's, the placer deposits were followed into the mountains, where the first lode deposits were located and mined. Records of mining in the area before 1914 are sparse, but extensive data can be found for patented mining claims in the surrounding area. After Arizona became a state in 1912, the Arizona Mine Inspector and state surveyor made their first surveys of the area in 1914.

From the Mine Inspector files (Arizona Geological Survey Online Document Repository [AGS-ODR] and the archives of Arizona State University (ASU), mining of both placer and lode claims continued through the 1960's. The lode production was from narrow vein structures running northeast to southwest with near vertical dips. The reported production for the area was for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold.

2.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of the BBMD NOI is for prospecting and teaching members of the BBMD how to use metal detectors and other tools to locate and generally try to identify areas of mineral values contained within the locally derived naturally occurring rocks and sediments from the BBMD Claim Group, located within Big Bug Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona. The BBMD Claim Group are unpatented mining claims.

Operational Character

1. The land of the subject claims are open for mineral entry under the Mining Law of 1872 (30 USC 21-54) and does not conflict with, wholly or in part, with active mining claims held by different individuals.
2. The BBMD prospecting will be conducted under the Mineral Resource Assessment (MRA) of the Geology, Energy, and Mineral (GEM) land use guidelines (BLM Manual H-3890-1, 3021, 3031, 3060, 3070 & 3891) for surface mining (43 CFR 3710, 3802, 3809, 3841, 3842 & 3844) for a mineral discovery under the Mining Law of 1872 (30 USC 21-54). Additionally, this work will provide additional Mineral-in-Character of the claim portion as provided by Southern Pacific Co., 71 ID 224 (1964).
3. The subject activities will not construct any dams, diversion or other obstructions to the flow within any gulch, wash or creek.
4. Reclamation will be ongoing, where any excavation will be filled in to return the gulch, wash, or creek to the natural geometry. If the sediment excavated has been screened, the fines will be placed into the bottom of the excavation and the remaining coarser material placed over the fines to the natural grade of the area.
5. No trees or shrubs will be removed or undermined.
6. No riparian vegetation will be disturbed. For each inch of diameter of the main stock, one (1) foot radius of will be located as a buffer from the site activity.
7. Grass and sedge clumps with greater than 6-inch base will not be removed or disturbed.
8. Each vehicle will have a long handled shovel, first aid kit and at least a 2.5 pound fire extinguisher.
9. All power equipment will be equipped with an approved spark arrestor during operation within USFS lands.
10. All equipment will be washed prior to entry onto USFS lands to remove potential sources of weed seeds and propagules. All equipment will be cleaned before leaving the area.
11. All pumps, hoses and dredges will be drained, cleaned and inspected to remove any visible plant and animal debris to prevent potential contamination of waters.
12. Any trash and debris generated or encountered will be removed from the USFS lands and properly disposed of.
13. No chemicals will be used by BBMD members.
14. Fuel for any of the sluice or dredge operations will be kept in the vehicles within approved containers for transport. No containers will be left onsite.
15. Any governmental marker within the claim area will be flagged so that it will be avoided. A buffer around each marker found will be at least 5 feet.

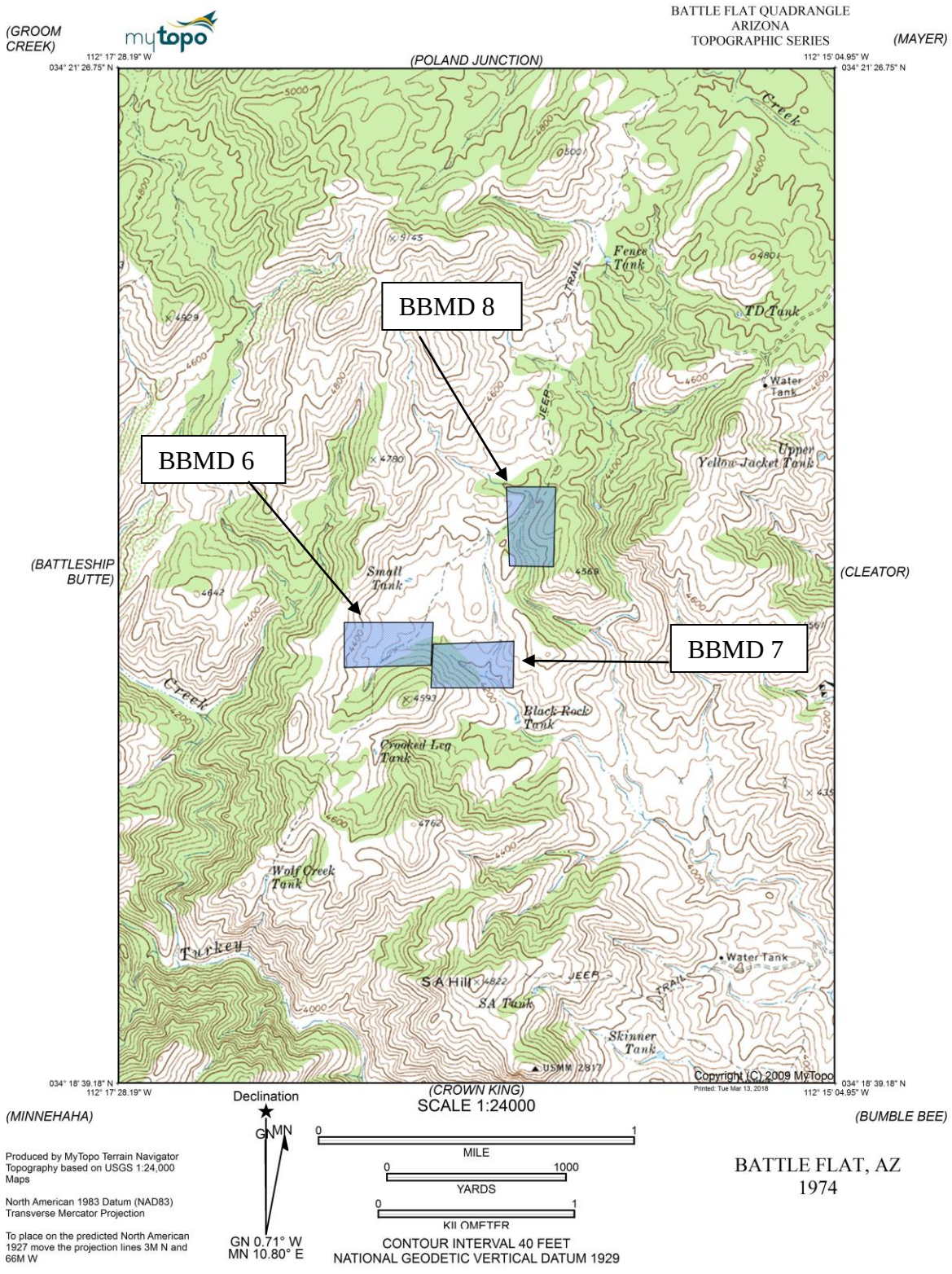
16. Any known or unknown archeological or historical site encountered will be marked, photographed, location recorded by GPS (WGS84 datum) and reported to the District Ranger's Office. Offsets of 20 feet will be marked to protect the area from any potential activity.
17. Since BBMD will be extracting heavy metals from the sediment, BBMD will be improving the environmental condition of the area. BBMD removal of heavy metals, such as, arsenic and lead bearing minerals, BBMD will be reducing the any potential threat to human health and the environment, thereby exceeding the environmental requirements of both state and federal agencies.
18. The onsite prospecting are planned to be mainly on weekends with occasional weekday visits, depending on the weather.

3.0 CLAIM DESCRIPTION

The BBMD Claim Group covers approximately 60 acres. The specific claim AMC numbers are AMC 443155, AMC446008 and AMC6009. These claims are located in T11 1/2N R1E Section 33 and T11N R1E Section 5 within Yavapai County, Arizona (Figure 2). These area has not been surveyed and the township, range and section descriptions are based on the General Land Office – Master Title Plats for the region.

Access to the claim area from Mayer, Arizona is by Antelope Creek Road to Ranch Road. Approximately 0.29 miles at the intersection turn left onto Forest Road 93. Travel 1.3 miles to Triangle M Ranch Road. Travel 0.5 miles to near the entrance to the Ranch, there is fence line gate on the left which is the beginning of Forest 9215A. Travel Forest Road 9215A Road for approximately 3 miles to the BBMD Claim Group.

The general elevation changes from north to south are 4280 feet above mean sea level (asl) to 4380 feet asl. The only identified vegetation that requires management within the claims and the planned evaluation areas are mesquite bushes (trunks greater than 2-inch diameter). No plant removal is intended for any of the work by the BBMD.


BATTLE FLAT QUADRANGLE
ARIZONA
TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES
(GROOM CREEK)
(POLAND JUNCTION)
(MAYER)
(BATTLESHIP BUTTE)
(CLEATOR)
(MINNEHAHA)
(CROWN KING)
(BUMBLE BEE)
112° 17' 28.19" W
034° 21' 26.75" N
112° 15' 04.95" W
034° 21' 26.75" N
034° 18' 39.18" N
112° 17' 28.19" W
034° 18' 39.18" N
112° 15' 04.95" W
BBMD 8
BBMD 6
BBMD 7
Fence Tank
TD Tank
Water Tank
Upper Yellow Jacket Tank
Small Tank
Black Rock Tank
Crooked Leg Tank
Wolf Creek Tank
Turkey
SA Hill
SA Tank
Skinner Tank
TRAIL
JEEP
Creek
Copyright (C) 2009 MyTopo
Printed: Tue Mar 13, 2018
Declination
GN MN
GN 0.71° W
MN 10.80° E
SCALE 1:24000
MILE
YARDS
KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM 1929
Produced by MyTopo Terrain Navigator
Topography based on USGS 1:24,000 Maps
North American 1983 Datum (NAD83)
Transverse Mercator Projection
To place on the predicted North American 1927 move the projection lines 3M N and 66M W
BATTLE FLAT, AZ
1974

4.0 OWNERSHIP

1) These claims are owned by:

Big Bug Mining District, LLC
P.O. Box 1238
Mayer, Arizona 86333

5.0 GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

Geologic Description

The BBMD Claim Group is located within the eastern edge of the Bradshaw Mountains. The claim group has two described geologic units exposed within or near the claims: Crazy Basin Tonalite/Granodiorite and the Yavapai Schist. See Figure 3.

I. Exposed Rock Units

Crazy Basin Tonalite/ Granodiorite

The exposed geologic unit at and around the claim area is the Crazy Basin Tonalite/ Granodiorite (CBT) of the early Proterozoic (1.4 to 1.7 billion years). This GCT grades from a diorite to a granodiorite, but is mainly a tonalite.

Intruded into the CBT is a series of small Breccia Pipes (BP) and dikes of unknown age. These BPs ranges in size from 0.01 to 0.6 kilometers (km) in rough diameter and most show some form hydrothermal alteration. Most of these BPs are reported to be associated with copper and gold mineralization. The granodiorite within the alteration zones have conversions up to 60% sericite.

Yavapai Schist

The most of the claim area consists of early Proterozoic Metavolcanics/Metasediments that are reported to have been derived from various volcanic island chain flows and tuffs, deposited into a shallow sea. Additional ocean sediments were deposited between the volcanic units and consisted of limestone, limey shales, and shales. All of these sediments are metamorphosed to low temperature greenschist to upper amphibolites. These metamorphic rocks are generally classified as the Yavapai Group (1,600 to 1,800 million years old), with four major subdivisions.

The Yavapai Group has been folded, overturned, and complexly faulted by at least three different major tectonic events. In general, the Yavapai Group from Jerome, Arizona through Stanton, Arizona (approximately 55 miles) is a sequence that has been tightly folded into steeply-plunging folds and rotated to near vertical positions.

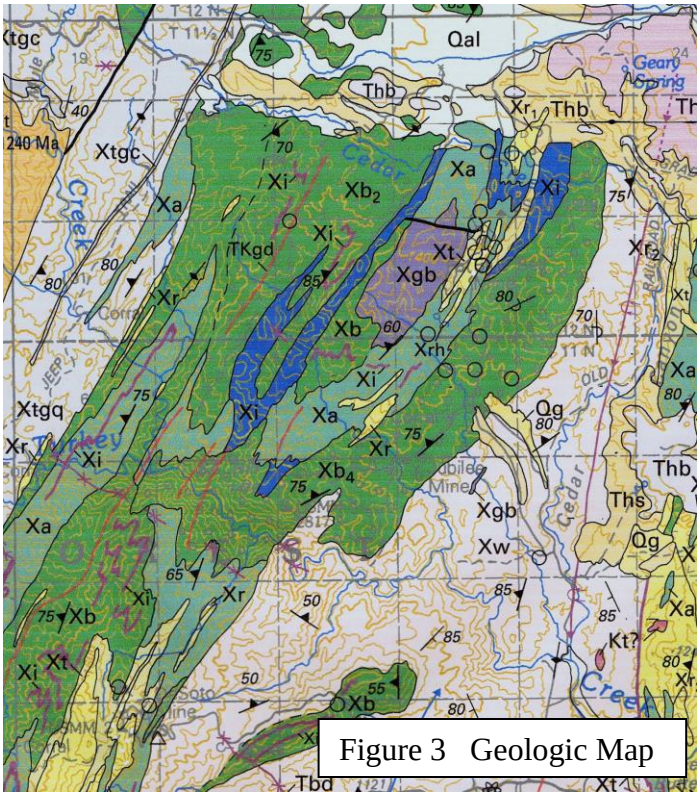


Figure 3 Geologic Map

The Yavapai Group is significant for mineral deposits in the form of volcanic massive sulfides (VMS). These deposits are mainly for copper, zinc, and lead with gold and silver. The work by USGS published in 2008, DeWitt, greatly improved the overall geologic understanding of the region and the age relationships, but did not address any of the features that are the subject of the potential ore bearing structures related to the claim area. Discussions on the ore deposits of the region were published in the 1970s by C.A. Anderson and Ed Dewitt in a series of articles and in 1978 by Phillip Anderson, where the deposits have been described as Syngenetic Massive Sulfide (SMS) deposits or as they are referred to today as VMS deposits.

II. High Energy Alluvial Deposits

Creek/Gulch Alluvium

The subject of the prospecting area is the creek/gulch alluvium (sediment) in the modern washes/creeks/gulches. This alluvium is a coarse, sandy/silty gravel (0.5-inch to 1-foot clasts). These are high energy alluvial deposits that are annually subject to flash flooding events.

Hydrologic Description

I. Surface Water Flow

From the published 100-year flood maps of the region, a 100 year flood for the area could be 2-inches of rain over a 24-hour period, mainly during the Monsoon season. Seasonal flows are usually less than 2 days per event.

II. Groundwater Flow

Groundwater in this area is controlled by alluvial sediments and weathered/fractured bedrock. Most of the mines in the area, which have depths greater than 100 feet below the adjacent gulches, have seasonal water in the tunnels. The groundwater is not reported to be used near this area.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES

General Description

The purpose of the BBMD NOI is for prospecting and teaching members of the BBMD how to use metal detectors and other tools to locate and generally try to identify areas of mineral values contained within the locally derived naturally occurring rocks and sediments from the BBMD Claim Group. The onsite prospecting are planned to be mainly on weekends with occasional weekday visits, depending on the weather.

Since BBMD will be extracting heavy metals from the sediment, BBMD will be improving the environmental condition of the area. BBMD removal of heavy metals, such as, arsenic and lead bearing minerals, BBMD will be reducing the any potential threat to human health and the environment, thereby exceeding the environmental requirements of both state and federal agencies.

Site Safety

Prospecting can involve contact with various physical hazards. The following list presents a summary of areas that will be reviewed prior to initiation of field activities.

- Observe site boundaries/access
- Observe site conditions
- Evaluate potential hazards including personal safety
- Evaluate anticipated hazards
- Identify restrictions to field activities

Biological Hazards

The potential biological hazards that may be encountered during site work are:

*** Poisonous Snakes**

Poisonous snakes, primarily the rattlesnake, may be encountered during site work. The rattlesnake has a series of dark and light bands near the tail just before the rattles which are different from the rest of the body.

Rattlesnake bite signs and symptoms of envenomation include:

Fang marks
Metallic or rubbery taste in mouth
Tingling of the tongue or numbness
Swelling within 10 minutes of bite
Nausea, weakness and temperature change
Discoloration within 3 to 6 hours.

Rattlesnake precautions include:

Avoid walking in areas known to be populated with snakes.
Avoid traveling on foot at night.
Avoid traveling off trails or paths in grassy or brush laden areas.
Do not climb into rocky areas without visual inspection for snakes.
Be alert when moving debris as snakes seek shelter in shaded areas.
Wear high top boots and long pants when walking in grassy areas.
If a snake is encountered, look around, there may be others, then turn around and walk away on the same path traveled.

Rattlesnake bite first aid procedures are:

Summon emergency medical help immediately.
Stay calm and remain motionless if possible.
Position victim so that bite is kept below heart level if possible.
Do not use ice, cold packs, sprays, alcohol or any drugs.
Do not use tight tourniquet, apply light constricting band above bite (be able to insert finger under band) and do not release band, unless too tight from swelling.
Do not make incision across bite to suck out venom unless help is at least a few hours away.
Do not wait to see if symptoms develop; seek medical attention ASAP!

- **Poisonous Spiders**

Poisonous spiders, such as the black widow spider or the brown recluse spider, may be encountered during site work. Spiders are usually found in dark, cool, protected areas and such areas should be inspected prior to placing hands or feet in these areas. Poisonous spiders are commonly found in woodpiles, sheds, basements, garages, and privies. The primary species of black widow spider encountered has a glossy black appearance with an orange-red hourglass shape on the underside of the body.

<u>Black Widow Spider</u>

Black widow spider bite signs and symptoms are:

Initial pain followed by dull, occasionally numbing pain in affected extremity.
Pain and cramps in one or several of the large body muscles.
Abdominal pain and cramping.
Sweating, increased salivation, anxiety, weakness, headache, and dizziness.
Severe cases can result in uncontrollable muscle spasms, coma, and respiratory failure.

Black widow spider bite first aid procedures are to wash wound, apply a cold pack and get medical care (e.g., muscle relaxants; antivenin.)

Brown Recluse Spider

The brown recluse spider is also known as the "violin or fiddle back" spider and is light brown in color with a darker brown violin-like marking on the top of the body. The brown recluse spider is non-aggressive, and most bites occur when the spider is trapped in clothing being put on, stepped on, and when areas where the spider resides are disturbed.

Brown recluse spider bite signs and symptoms are:

Localized burning sensation within 2-8 hours with itching and redness.
Small blanched area around immediate bite area appears.
Reddened area enlarges and becomes purple during subsequent 1-8 hours.
Fever, malaise, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, and some cases have resulted in death.

Brown recluse spider bite first aid procedures are to wash wound, apply cold pack and seek immediate medical care.

- **Scorpions**

Scorpions live in the dry regions of the southwestern United States and Mexico with many poisonous scorpions found in Mexico but only one species found in the southwestern United States (Centruroides scorpion) that has a fatal venom. Scorpions are most active at night and live under rocks, logs, bark of certain trees, and often seek shelter in sleeping bags, boots, and clothing left out overnight. Scorpions are non-aggressive and sting only if disturbed. The Centruroides scorpion is a small, narrow, brownish-yellow scorpion with a long slender body and thin pincers that reaches a maximum size of 2 inches.

Scorpion stings can cause health effects such as:

Localized persistent pain.
Minimal swelling, numbness, and tingling.
Hyperexcitability/hypersensitivity to touch, pressure, heat and cold.
Weakness, blurring vision, increased salivation and respiration.
Muscle twitching, convulsions, paralysis, and respiratory failure.

Poisonous scorpion precautions include:

Keep alert when moving rocks, wood, and debris.
Check areas before placing hands by faucet or other water source.

Scorpion bite first aid procedures are to remain motionless, wash wound, apply a cold pack, and get medical care.

- **Rodents**

Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome is a serious, often deadly, respiratory disease that has been found mostly in rural areas of the western United States. The disease is caused by a

hantavirus that is carried by rodents and passed on to humans through infected rodent urine, saliva, or droppings.

The deer mouse is the primary carrier of the virus that causes hantavirus pulmonary syndrome. This type of rodent is found throughout the United States, except in the Southeast and East Coast. In the Southeast, the cotton rat is known to carry hantavirus. A deer mouse is 4-9 inches long from head to tip of tail. It is pale gray to reddish brown; has white fur on its belly, feet, and underside of the tail; and has oversized ears. A mouse nest (burrow) is usually a pile of material under which the mouse lives. This pile can contain many different materials, such as twigs, insulation, styrofoam, and grass.

Hantavirus is spread from wild rodents to people. The virus gets in the air as mist from urine and saliva or dust from feces. Breathing in the virus is the most common way of becoming infected, however, infection can also occur by touching the mouth or nose after handling contaminated materials. A rodent=s bite can also spread the virus.

Hantavirus is not spread from person to person. Infection will not occur from being near a person who has hantavirus pulmonary syndrome. The virus, which is able to survive in the environment (e.g., contaminated dirt and dust), can be killed by most household disinfectants, such as bleach or alcohol.

Symptoms of hantavirus pulmonary syndrome usually appear within two weeks of infection but can appear as early as three days to as late as six weeks after infection. First symptoms are general and flu-like: fever (101-104EF); headache; abdominal, joint and lower back pain; sometimes nausea and vomiting. However, the primary symptom of this disease is difficulty in breathing, which is caused by fluid build-up in the lungs and quickly progresses to an inability to breathe.

Precautionary measures to avoid exposure to hantavirus include:

Avoid and/or be cautious when working near wood piles, inside sheds or other known deer mouse habitats.

Wear protective clothing (e.g., disposable coveralls, gloves, boots or booties) and respirator (air-purifying respirator with HEPA filter).

Permits

The following discussion presents the permits that could have been required by various agencies for this NOI:

1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Permit (SWPPP)

ADEQ is currently the lead agency for issuing these permits. Under the 2015 changes to the SWPPP requirements, an SWPPP is not needed since no chemicals will be used or stored within the work areas. In addition, ADEQ has classified this kind of prospecting as a sand and gravel excavation that is under 300 cubic yards per day (cy/d), which falls under the requirements for this kind of permit.

2. BMP

BBMD will meet the BMP's for this kind of work by removing any equipment from the prospecting areas within the floodplain, before rain storms and have any processing area above the apparent floodplain. Also, as stated previously, BBMD will not be storing any regulated or hazardous wastes. Any solid wastes generated will be removed at the end of each day.

3. Groundwater Use

No groundwater will be obtained from the prospecting area.

4. USACE Permits

The intended prospecting will have disturbances of less than 0.5 cubic yards at a time with continued reclamation as the prospecting proceeds. As such, this disturbance area is under the requirements of a 44, 401 or a 404 and under the 2017 revisions to the Water of the United States (WOUS). The USACE is reviewing if a NWP 18 could be required for these prospecting activities (Michael Langley, Senior Project Manager, Los Angles District).

5. Arizona Department of Water Resource Permits

Since BBMD will not be using any well, there are no permit requirements from ADWR. No other permits will be required from ADWR since there will be no drilling, nor exploration 100 feet below grade.

6. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Permits

The land disturbance will be under 0.01 acres at any given time, BBMD will not be using any chemicals on the site, and BBMD will not have any single extended length of time doing the prospecting. BBMD does not meet any of the regulatory requirements for a permit for dust, hazardous materials, and hazardous or solid wastes.

From discussions with the ADEQ regarding the need for an Aquifer Protection Permit (APP), BBMD would not need one, since there will not be any chemicals used, limited to less than 0.1 acre disturbance without reclamation and limited field work timeframes.

ADEQ is currently the lead agency for issuing these permits. Under the 2015 changes to the SWPPP requirements, an SWPPP is not needed since no chemical will be used or stored within the work areas. In addition, ADEQ has classified this kind of project as a sand and gravel excavation that is under 300 cy/d.

7. Arizona State Mine Inspection

ASMI does not require a permit for prospecting.

8. Historic Sites and Previous Disturbances

BBMD is not planning to use or disturb any apparent historic areas. If any historical elements are found the USFS will be notified. Any known or unknown archeological or

historical site(s) encountered will be marked, photographed, location recorded by GPS (WGS84 datum) and reported to the District Ranger's Office. Offsets of 20 feet will marked to protect the area from any potential activity.

Since BBMD will be extracting heavy metals from the sediment, BBMD will be improving the environmental condition of the area. BBMD removal of heavy metals, such as, arsenic and lead bearing minerals, BBMD will be reducing the any potential threat to human health and the environment, thereby exceeding the environmental requirements of both state and federal agencies.

Prospecting Activities

For each of the prospecting areas, the following will be conducted:

A. Survey of Area

Before the start in any area, the area will be surveyed and a biological and hazard assessment will be conducted. These assessments will address the following:

I. Biological Assessment

The biological assessment will be conducted on each of the project areas to reduce any potential impact to the naturally occurring, native plants and animals.

a. Flora Assessment

No plants are known to be of concern within the prospecting area.

b. Fauna Assessment

The fauna of concern is the desert tortoise. At the start of each day of work, the area will be walked and any desert tortoise found will be taken to an area within the claims and released. No other animals are expected to be of concern.

II. Hazard Assessment

At the start of each day, the project will be evaluated for potential hazards. These hazards can be divided into two separate areas: physical and biological.

a. Physical Assessment

Usual operational safety issues, there are physical hazards associated with placer mining that need to be reviewed daily. These hazards fall into the following areas: excavation cut banks, boulder handling, and general equipment use.

b. Biological Assessment

There are two different types of biological hazards common to this area and prospecting in general, which are human body impacts from heat and cold, and biological agents, such as rattlesnakes.

B. General Description of the Prospecting Operations

The prospecting activities will be typical of any placer sediment operations. In general, sediment will be screened with a metal detector. If something is indicated, then the sediment will be separate out by panning or if sufficient apparent volume, the sediment could be processed by sluicing. The heavy minerals in the sediments will be collected for further offsite processing. The oversized materials will be separated and stockpiled for reclamation of the prospecting area. The area will then re-contoured to the approximate contour of the natural ground and the oversized materials placed in a similar manner to that of the surrounding land surface.

Since BBMD will be extracting heavy metals from the sediment, BBMD will be improving the environmental condition of the area. BBMD removal of heavy metals, such as, arsenic and lead bearing minerals, BBMD will be reducing the any potential threat to human health and the environment, thereby exceeding the environmental requirements of both state and federal agencies.

If a sluice is utilized, the sluice will generally be set-up to be operated with household water carried in 5-gallons containers. Due to the regional nature of the area, containment of the water is critical for recycling and reuse. Sediment from the sluice will be collected and used for reclamation.

7.0 BBMD MININIG KEY PERSONNEL

There are four (4) key BBMD personnel and these are:

Dale Bennett
(928)460-9390
dcbennett_99@yahoo.com

Curt Bork
(660)342-3485
macgyver51@live.com

Tim Hayden
(928)710-4405
tahoe737@yahoo.com

Owen Wildman
(928)533-3013
owen@thecoffeegram.com

8.0 REFERENCES

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mines.az.gov (Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources)
mapserver.co.yavapai.az.us (Yavapai County Assessor Parcel Maps)
usgs.gov (United States Geological Survey)

9.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency/contingency plans are established to address possible site emergencies. For major emergency events (e.g., large fires, gas line leaks) personnel will be immediately evacuated from the affected area to the nearest paved road entry. All site personnel are required to immediately notify and report to 911 immediately in the event of any type of site emergency.

Site and Emergency Communications

Emergency personnel will be contacted by using 9-1-1.

In case of site evacuation, personnel shall assemble at the closest evacuation assembly point: nearest paved road entry.

Emergency Supplies

Emergency supplies will be immediately available at the site and will include:

First aid kit
Emergency eyewash supplies
Supply of clean water
Fire extinguisher.

Emergency Hospital and Route Information

The nearest emergency room is Yavapai Regional Medical Center – East Campus to most of the claim areas. It is located at 7700 E. Florentine Road, Prescott Valley, Arizona.
Contact 911 or 928-445-2700

Response to Heat Stress Incident

In the event of a heat stress illness, the following procedures will be implemented:

Heat Exhaustion

If victim is pale, has faintness, cramps, and is actively sweating (not merely wet from previous sweat), then move the victim to a cool place as soon as possible.

Remove as much clothing as possible, allow victim to take in electrolyte replacement fluids and monitor the victim for shock and further symptoms of failure to cool down.

Heat Stroke

If the victim has dry, flushed skin, a loss of consciousness, dilated pupils, or muscular twitching, then cool the victim as rapidly as possible.

Remove outer clothing; place victim under ice cold water, cold packs, or cold towels immediately; and fan air across victim to assist in evaporative cooling.

Decontaminate the victim and call emergency services for assistance.

Police/Fire/Ambulance 911
USDOT National Response Center .....(800) 424-8802
Chemtrec (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) .....(800) 424-9300
Yavapai Regional Medical Center-East Campus.....911: 928-445-2700

Location of <u>On-site</u> Emergency Care: First Aid Kit in the on-site vehicle(s)

<u>Emergency Hospital Name</u>:

Yavapai Regional Medical Center – East Campus
7700 E. Florentine Road
Prescott Valley, Arizona 86314
928-445-2700

Directions to Emergency Hospital:

1) **Exit site and travel to HWY 69**
2) **Take HWY 69 North to Windsong Drive and turn right**
3) **Turn left onto Florentine Road**