

The DYE-M Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station, Cape Dyer, is located on the easternmost point of Baffin Island at 66°40' N 61°21' W in the territory of Nunavut. The station is located about 15 km inland from the Sunneshine Fiord shore. The nearest community with an aircraft charter base and a full range of commercial and public services is Iqaluit, located about 460 km southwest of the DYE-M station. Broughton Island is about 140 km northwest. Access to DYE-M is generally limited to charter aircraft with an annual sea lift ship supplying the station in the fall.

The DYE-M station was constructed in 1956 and 1957 and was one of the larger radar sites in the Arctic. In 1993, the site was upgraded to an unmanned Long Range Radar site as part of the North Warning System (NWS). Much of the station infrastructure was no longer required. Only the structures supporting the operation of the Long Range Radar are still in use. The overall site has been broken into three areas: the Upper Site consisted of the former main radar installations and support facilities with six landfills in the area; the Lower Site was used to provide logistical support to the Upper Site and includes nine landfills; and the Middle Site was the former location of a POL pumping station.

The clean up at DYE-M started in 2004 and will be completed in 2014. The expected duration of annual clean up activities on site will generally be from mid-June to mid-September. As in previous years, it is expected that the contractor's workforce and accessory personnel will mobilize to and from the site from nearby northern communities. Completion of the clean up and demobilization of the contractor's facilities and equipment is anticipated for September 2014, typically in conjunction with the annual sea-lift. Long term monitoring of the landfills will continue upon completion of clean up (2014) and will continue for a 10-year period. After 10 years, the monitoring requirements will be re-evaluated.

The following activities will occur on-site to support the clean up work:

- Use of existing beach landing area, airstrip and roads at site for equipment transport, movement and access to work areas.
- Sewage from the camp will be handled with, at minimum, primary treatment (settling tank and lagoon) and discharged to ground surface. Sewage treatment and disposal will be in accordance with the Land Use Permit and Water Use License.
- Demobilization of cleanup camp following end of project.
- Duration of work is anticipated to be approximately 3 months.

The contract documents for the DLCU Project require the contractor to clean up and remediate the area in which their activities took place. Following the completion of clean up activities, all vehicles and equipment, remaining fuel, supplies, and construction camp are to be removed from the site by the contractor. The construction specifications provide for a percentage of the payment for mobilization/demobilization to be withheld pending a satisfactory withdrawal from the site. All work must adhere to the Environmental Protection Plan, which forms part of the contract documents.

The Department of National Defence (DND) and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) have signed the DND/NTI Agreement for the Clean Up and Restoration of the DEW Line Sites within the Nunavut Settlement Area outlining the economic provisions. The agreement includes a Minimum Inuit Content (MIC) for the clean up contract and requirements for training, specifically related to the clean up activities. Generally, the contracts for the clean up of DEW Line sites include clauses requiring the contractor to maximize Inuit involvement. Inuit involvement in the clean up will include both employment and business (contracting) opportunities, and local purchases.