

October 11, 2001

File: 0171-095 CAM-2 3.6

VIA FACSIMILE 867-360-6369

Ms. Rita Becker
Licensing Administrator
Nunavut Water Board
P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, NU X0B 1J0

Dear Ms. Becker:

RE: Summary Report as per NWB Licence No. NWB5GLA0101

From 1955 to 1993, the Distant Early Warning – DEW Line – system provided radar surveillance of the polar approaches to North America using a chain of 42 radar stations. As the North American Air Defence System was upgraded, some of the DEW Line sites were upgraded or dismantled. The Gladman Point DEW Line Site, designated CAM-2, has been converted to a North Warning System (NWS) Short Range Radar (SRR) site and demolition of obsolete DEW Line facilities and general reclamation of the site is planned for 2003 to 2004.

Prior to all DEW Line clean up (DLCU) activities, a detailed site investigation is undertaken to provide information to be used in the reclamation design. The site investigation at CAM-2 occurred from July 9 to August 10. Over this period, soil, water and structural material samples were collected. Inventories were taken of the building and facilities on site. Identification of surface debris was recorded. Geophysical, topographic and location surveys were performed. Potential sources of granular material required for the clean up activities were identified, as were potential locations for site disposal facilities, storage areas, construction camp, etc. required for clean up activities.

The existing airstrip was used to access the site and the existing roads were utilized for vehicular traffic on site. A temporary camp was set up by Kitnuna Projects Inc. at the site to facilitate the site investigation activities. The camp was located on the Airstrip apron, immediately north of the Hangar.

Major equipment used at the site included ATVs, trailers, mini-excavator, satellite phones, radios and laboratory equipment.

A bear deterrent system, for wildlife management during the site investigation, was employed for the duration of the site investigation. It was comprised of a high voltage double wire fence around the perimeter of the camp. Bear monitors from nearby communities were employed during the site investigation.

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Water was obtained from the Water Supply Lake for all domestic use by the camp; there were no industrial uses of water during the site investigation. The water from the lake was pumped into a water tank on an ATV trailer using a portable pump and then transferred to a water tank at the camp.

All wastewater/greywater from camp operations was discharged to a greywater pit and buried more than 30 metres from natural drainage courses. Sewage was buried on site 100 metres from camp and temporary facilities and more than 100 metres away from natural drainage courses and water bodies. No water was returned to the source.

Domestic garbage was incinerated on site and residual waste was buried with the sewage. All excess fuels, empty fuel barrels, camp facilities and other equipment were removed from the site. Laboratory wastes were containerized and stored in the Hangar for disposal during the DEW Line site clean up. Upon completion of the investigation work, all excavated test pits were backfilled.

No spills or releases occurred at Cam-2.

The results of the site investigation will not be compiled until February 2002. When the results are received, they will be forwarded to the Nunavut Water Board.

The site is scheduled to start construction/clean up in 2003, with completion anticipated in 2004.

We trust the above information is consistent with the reporting requirements as stated Licence No: NWB5GLA0101. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact the undersigned or Graham Emmerson at (403) 270-9200.

Sincerely,

UMA ENGINEERING LTD.

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Environmental Scientist
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EMS:elt

cc: Suzanne Belanger-Fontaine, DCC
Graham Emmerson/Michelle Rurka/Ken Skaftfeld, UMA