

The CAM-1 DEW Line site is located on the east central side of Jenny Lind Island in the Queen Maud Gulf in Nunavut, approximately 140 km southeast of the community of Cambridge Bay (Ikaluktutiak). The site consists of a beach area on Jenny Lind Bay and airstrip and station areas, approximately 0.3 km and 2.8 km inland, respectively. The station area contains the module train, garage, warehouse and ancillary buildings and structures, and the airstrip area contains an airstrip and air terminal building. The beach area contains a POL (petroleum, oil and lubricant) tank farm and two landing areas.

The CAM-1 site was constructed in the 1950's as part of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, which provided radar surveillance of the northern approaches to the North American continent. There were 42 sites located in Canada. Of those 42 sites, 21 were closed in the 1960's and are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. In March 1985, Canada and the United States agreed to modernize the North American Air Defence System by closing the remaining 21 DEW Line sites under the Department of National Defence control by the early 1990's, and build the North Warning System (NWS).

In 1992, the DEW Line Clean Up Protocol was developed by the Environmental Sciences Group (ESG) of the Royal Military College of Canada and reviewed and approved by federal and territorial environmental officials. The protocol includes procedures for dealing with contaminated soil, waste oil, landfills, wastewater, debris and hazardous materials as is used to guide the clean up of each site. In 1998, the Environmental Provisions of the Cooperation Agreement between DND and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), which included the DEW Line Clean up Protocol, were implemented to provide the approach necessary to restore the sites to an environmentally safe condition and prevent the migration of contaminants into the Arctic food chain.

The purpose of the proposed project activities is to provide remedy for previous activities that occurred as a result of the operation of the former DEW Line site. Specifically, clean up activities are to prevent the release of physical debris and/or contaminants into the environment, including the adjacent marine environment. During the construction phase of the clean up, existing facilities no longer required for the operation of the NWS will be demolished. The demolition wastes will be segregated into hazardous and non-hazardous materials and disposed of appropriately. Contaminated soils identified during the previous field investigations will be excavated and properly disposed of in on-site engineered landfills or at off-site facilities. Scattered surface debris and partially buried debris on the site will also be collected and disposed of. A Non-hazardous waste landfill will be constructed to contain the non-hazardous contaminated soil and demolition waste generated during the clean up. A Tier II Soil Disposal Facility will be constructed to contain Tier II contaminated soils excavated from the site. The existing landfills within the site will be remediated, as required. Disturbed areas will be physically restored to a stable condition shaped to match the existing terrain. Lastly, a monitoring program will be carried out after the clean up has been completed.

CAM-1 underwent a detailed site investigation in 2002, and is scheduled for clean up beginning in 2007 as part of the DLCU Project, with completion expected in 2010. The contractor will mobilize to the site in August 2007 and set up a temporary construction camp. The expected duration of annual clean up activities on site will generally be from mid-June to early October. During the winter months, work will cease and equipment and facilities on site will be winterized. 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 October 2010, typically in conjunction with the annual sea-lift. Long term monitoring of the landfills will begin upon completion of clean up (2011) and will continue for a 25-year period. After 25 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.

- Set-up of cleanup camp and equipment storage.
- 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.
- Domestic wastes to be incinerated and disposed of in the new Non-hazardous Waste Landfill.
- Demobilization of cleanup camp following end of project.
- Labour and equipment requirements are anticipated to include approximately 40-60 personnel, 20 pieces of heavy construction equipment and 5 support vehicles.
- Duration of work is anticipated to be approximately 4 months, not including winter shutdown period, over a period of four years.

The contract documents for the DLCU Project will 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 site 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.

Typically, labour required for the clean up includes heavy equipment operators and general labourers, as well as environmental and engineering specialists. Other opportunities include cleaning and cooking staff and transportation. During the clean up there will likely be increased employment and business opportunities for members nearby communities. As the contract for the clean up of CAM-1 has not been awarded, the requirements of the communities are not confirmed. It is likely that a temporary self-sufficient construction camp will be established at the site to accommodate the contractor and other personnel.