

APPENDIX II: Contingency Plans

General

The following generic contingency plans present the prescribed course of action to be followed in the case of unanticipated events during the due diligence work at FOX-2. This could include fuel or chemical spills, potentially dangerous wildlife encounters, and the discovery of heritage resources. The plans will enable persons in a particular contingency situation to maximize the effectiveness of the environmental protection response and meet all regulatory requirements for reporting to the appropriate authorities.

The spill contingency plan for the site will be posted during the work program. The following information will be included:

- A description of pre-emergency planning;
- Personnel roles, lines of authority and communication;
- Emergency alerting and response procedures;
- Evacuation routes and procedures, safe distances and places of refuge;
- Emergency phone numbers;
- Directions/methods of getting to the nearest medical facility;
- Emergency decontamination procedures;
- Emergency medical treatment and first aid;
- Emergency equipment and materials;
- Emergency protective equipment;
- Procedures for reporting incidents, and;
- Spill response and containment plans for all materials that could potentially be spilled.

Fuel and Hazardous Material Spills

The objective of the fuel-related contingency plan is to protect the environment and human health by minimizing the impacts of spill events through clear and concise instructions to all personnel.

A variety of fuels (diesel, gasoline, and lubricating oils) may be used during the due diligence work at FOX-2. As fuels are stored and transferred in 205 litre barrels or smaller capacity, any spill quantity would be small.

The most common pollution incidents would likely involve spills of diesel or gasoline onto land resulting from: human error during transfer, rupture of barrels from deterioration or damage, seepage from fittings or valves, or equipment failure. Daily checking of equipment and preventative maintenance should also identify damage to the fuel system and reduce the risk of spills or leaks.

In the event of a spill, protection of human health and safety is paramount. Contamination of personnel involved in clean up is a real possibility as is contamination of the surrounding workplace and environment.

An individual discovering a spill shall:

- Identify the spilled material if possible, and take all safety precautions before approaching it. Warn people in the immediate vicinity and evacuate the area if necessary.
- Isolate and eliminate all ignition sources.
- Provide materials and equipment necessary for adequate response to fuel spills, such as excavators for creating earthen dykes and hydrocarbon absorbent booms.
- Wear protective clothing as required for handling spills.
- Attempt to immediately stop the leakage and contain the spill, if safe to do so.
- Make every effort to contain the spill by dyking with earth or other barriers on land and containment booms on water.
- Report to the Engineer the spill location, type of material, volume and extent, status of spill, and prevailing weather conditions.
- Follow all applicable federal/territorial regulations and guidelines for the disposal of spill materials.
- Notify appropriate government agencies using the contact list. Report spills immediately to the 24 Hour Spill Report Line.
- Document all events and actions taken. Include information required by applicable regulations and guidelines.

Wildlife Encounter

Bears are a potential hazard to workers at all times and the situation can be aggravated by the presence of any substance that a bear perceives to be food. A dedicated wildlife monitor is to be employed at all times during the work program. All workers are to be familiar with bear deterrent procedures and the GNWT "Safety in Bear Country" manual. A reference copy of this document will be available on-site.

Operators of vehicles and equipment shall make every effort to avoid encounters with large mammals. Congregations of animals near food or garbage are a potential problem which can be overcome by proper disposal of food wastes. Concentrations of scavenging animals such as wolves, foxes and bears, increase the risk of diseases, particularly rabies, and danger to personnel. The following precautions and actions are to be taken at each site:

- Coordinate procedures for handling wildlife problems and incidents with the regional Nunavut Wildlife Office. The killing of wildlife for any reasons at variance with the Wildlife Act and Regulations is an offence.
- Use vehicles, noisemakers and, if necessary, a firearm to frighten the bear away from the site.
- Shoot the bear only if the bear returns repeatedly, refuses to leave or directly threatens human life. Killing is considered a last resort and, if at all possible, contact the appropriate Wildlife Officer and alert them to the problem. If a bear is to be shot, assign the task only to a person familiar with and competent with the camp firearm. Wounded or otherwise aggravated bears can be extremely dangerous.
- Report the death of a bear to the Engineer and the appropriate Wildlife Officer who will issue instructions as to disposal of the carcass and the formal reporting procedures to be followed.
- Due to the possibility of rabies, shoot the human and retain the carcass intact pending instruction from the Wildlife Officer before any drastic action is taken. If possible, notify the nearest medical facility for treatment of animal in health.

Heritage Resources

All site personnel are prohibited from knowingly disturbing any archaeological or other heritage site or collecting any artefacts. Removing artefacts is a criminal offence.

In the event of finding heritage resources:

- Do not remove and artefacts or other associated objects from the site unless their integrity is threatened in any way.
- Mark the site's visible boundaries and avoid the area.
- Document the discovery.
- Report the discovery of the site to the Engineer and appropriate regulatory agency.

In the event of discovery of human remains:

- Advise the PMO of the discovery and they will contact the nearest detachment of the RCMP. The RCMP will make the decision as to whether the territorial coroner or archaeological department should be contacted.
- Halt all activities around the area of discovery. Until determined otherwise, the remains should be treated as evidence in a criminal investigation. If the remains are found in the bucket of heavy equipment, the bucket should not be emptied, as physical evidence may be destroyed.
- Secure the area and designate it as out of bounds to all personnel. Depending on the weather conditions, the human remains should be provided with non-intrusive protection such as a cloth or canvas tarp (non-plastic preferred).
- Prepare a report documenting the discovery.

Key Contact List

Resource	Location	Phone No.
24 Hour Spill Line	Nunavut	867-979-4405
Iqaluit Fire Department	Nunavut	867-979-4422
Environment Canada, Environmental Protection and Enforcement Branch	Craig Broome – Head of Enforcement (Yellowknife)	867-669-4730
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	Stephen Traynor – Director of Operations (Iqaluit)	867-975-4546
Renewable Resources Officer Stations – Baffin Region	Iqaluit	867-979-5017
	Hall Beach	867-928-8819
GN Environmental Protection	Iqaluit; contact Earle Baddalo	867-975-5910
Department of National Defence through the contracting agency Defence Construction Canada	Environmental Officer – Scott Hamilton	613-998-4583
	Deputy Project Manager – Scott Munn	613-990-9641
	Project Manager – Lt. Col. Daniel Paquet	613-998-9523