18 SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

18.1 GENERAL

The spill emergency plan was developed to assist Qikiqtaaluk Logistics Inc. in implementing measures to protect the environment and minimize impacts from spill events. It provides precise instructions that all personnel shall be familiarized with during emergency situations. This plan outlines procedures for responding to spills in a way to minimize potential health and safety hazards, environmental damage, and clean up costs.

The spill emergency plan insures that Qikiqtaaluk Logistics Inc (QL) will respect all applicable laws, regulations and requirements of federal and/or territorial authorities. QL holds all required permits, approvals and authorizations required for the project. QL will comply with those permits and approvals. QL will work in close collaboration with all regulatory authorities to ensure full compliance according to applicable federal or territorial laws, regulations and/or guidelines. The following documents shall be used as guidelines for spill containment:

- The Canadian Environmental Protection Act controls hazardous substances from their production and/or import, their consumption, storage and/or disposal. Furthermore, this act also includes procedures to handle specified levels of PCB contaminated materials, and requirements for PCB storage facilities.

- The Fisheries Act protects fish and their habitat from pollution, disturbance, or fish movement disturbances. Fisheries and Oceans Canada is responsible to review permit applications or restoration plans submitted by other agencies.

- The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations describe safety measures in the transportation of dangerous goods. The act applies to all handling of dangerous goods by any means of transport whether or not the goods originate from or are destined for any place(s) in Canada.

- The Territorial Land Use Regulations define regulatory measures to maintain appropriate environmental practices for any land use activities on territorial lands. These regulations require that land use permits be issued for such operations as the clean up work to be conducted at Clyde River and Cape Christian (use of heavy machinery, camp operation, use of explosives, construction of access roads, etc.).

- The Guidelines for Preparation of Hazardous Material Spill Contingency Plans describe parameters that should be considered in the development of hazardous material spill emergency plans. It also defines the information that should be incorporated into a comprehensive contingency plan.

- The Code of Practice for Used Oil Management defines appropriate environmental options for handling, storage, collection, recycling, transportation, reuse and/or disposal

of used oils in Canada. It gives standard procedures to handle used oil generators. It also helps regulatory authorities to formulate provincial and/or regional strategies for used oil management.

- The NWT Environmental Protection Act governs the protection of the environment from contaminants. The act defines offenses and penalties as well as the powers of environmental inspectors.

- The Code of Practice for Used Oil Management defines appropriate environmental options for handling, storage, collection, recycling, transportation, reuse and/or disposal of used oils in Canada. It gives standard procedures to handle used oil generators. It also helps regulatory authorities to formulate provincial and/or regional strategies for used oil management.

- The NWT Environmental Protection Act governs the protection of the environment from contaminants. The act defines offenses and penalties as well as the powers of environmental inspectors.

- The NWT Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations describe requirements for spill reporting and emergency planning.

- The Field Guide for Oil Spill Response in Arctic Waters developed by the Emergency Prevention Preparedness and Response, a program of the Arctic Council, describes response methods and strategies for operations and provides technical support documentation.

18.2 HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS FOUND ON SITE AND STORAGE CAPACITY

A variety of fuels and oils will be used during the Cape Christian project. The greatest volumes involved consist of Jet-B fuel. Other substances such as lubricating oils, hydraulic fluids, antifreeze, fuel additives, gasoline, and engine coolants, are used but their volumes are much less than the volume of Jet-B fuel on site. All these products are to be considered as potential environmental and safety hazards. The other large volume of liquid that could potentially have an impact on the environment is sewage waste from the camp which is stored in the on site sewage lagoon.

The following table summarizes the quantities stored on site.

Table 5: Quantities of Hazardous Liquids Stored on Site

Liquids to be used	Maximum Storage Capacity (Litres)
Sewage Waste	1,200,000
Jet-B fuel	20,500
Gen set A (exterior tank) - Jet-B fuel	4683
Gen set A (interior tank) - Jet-B fuel	1470
Gen set B (interior tank) - Jet-B fuel	1470
Tank for the Incinerator - Jet-B fuel	672
Grey tank (beside garage) - Jet-B fuel	870
Fuel Truck - Jet-B fuel	11.000
Engine oil	40
Transmission oil	10
Differential oil	5
Hydraulic oil	10

The MSDS's of all these products (except sewage waste) are found in the MSDS binder located at the site outside the door of the main office. Diesel and gasoline products were delivered to the site by marine shipment in 205-Litre drums strapped on pallets. The contents of these drums were used and the empty drums are checked to make sure they are sound. They are then used to transport fuel from the Hamlet of Clyde River (where they are refilled with gasoline and Jet-B fuel) to the Site. There are approximately 60 drums that are used for this purpose.

Once they no longer serve a purpose, all these drums will be either sent back south by marine shipping during site demobilization to the supplier to recover the deposit, or be cleaned, crushed and land filled at the Cape Christian site, if damaged.

The majority of the Jet B fuel on site is transferred from the 205 litre drums into a fuel truck on site. The truck's reservoir has a capacity of 11,000 Litres. This reservoir is used to fill up the main camp generators, the intermediate tanks installed on the back of the pickup trucks and any equipment and pickups that can easily access the truck.

The following intermediate fuel tanks will also be used on site to supply the different heavy equipment on the field:

- Two 1,140 litres (250 gal) installed in the back of Ford F250 pick up trucks.
    - These fuel tanks are filled from the fuel truck. A 12-Volt fuel pump is used to transfer the fuel from the intermediate tanks into the equipment reservoirs.

For all petroleum products stored in drums, the following storage facility is to be used:

- The drum storage will be installed at Cape Christian, at a minimum distance of 30 m from any bodies of water and, whenever practical, in a natural depression, preferably in an area of low permeability. Drum storage will also be located at distance from traffic to comply with all conditions of permits. Small berms will be constructed around the storage

area (to contain spills from accidents), spill kits (see below) will be installed in the vicinity and restricted area/no smoking area placards will be posted. The area will be graded to have a smooth gravel pad prior to placement of pallets in the storage area.

All fuel storage containers will be situated in a manner that allows easy access and removal of containers in the event of leaks or spills. Large fuel caches in excess of 20 drums will be inspected daily.

12 Volt fuel pumps (and hand pumps) are to be used for fuel transfer operations with drums of gasoline, oils and lubricants.

For all other chemicals stored at Cape Christian, the following rule will prevail:

- Chemicals will be stored in a safe and chemically-compatible manner, at a minimum of 90 feet from all bodies of water.

Sewage waste from the camp is evacuated to a sewage lagoon by gravity using plastic pipes. The sewage lagoon is an unlined bermed area constructed using soils from the surrounding area. There are some losses of the liquid waste into the soil due to percolation, and other losses due to evaporation. There are also additions to the liquid level from precipitation (rain and snow). For sanitary reasons the lagoon is located 100 metres from the camp. To minimise the impact of a leak from the landfill the sewage lagoon is also located 100 m from any water body or water course. The sewage lagoon and associated piping will be inspected daily for any signs of failure.

18.3 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As part of the spill emergency response, the Contractor is responsible of implementing, through its site superintendent or its authorized representative, the following procedures:

18.3.1 POL or Other Chemical Spill

- To communicate immediately the spill event to the GN official (immediately shall mean upon discovery).
- To authorize the use of personnel and applicable equipment to contain the spill using the most reliable method.
- To eliminate all fire hazards and potential ignition sources near the spill area.
- To implement all required safety and security procedures at the site of the spill.
- To eliminate the source of the spill or reduce the rate of discharge, if such procedures can be implemented with respect to health and safety requirements.
- To contain the spill using the most appropriate methods for the situation (dykes, ditches, sorbent materials, containment booms and other barriers).
- To evaluate the possibilities of recovering spilled chemicals.
- To mobilize all available personnel, equipment and tools, as required.
- To obtain assistance from GN (through its official), from the Hamlet and/or from

Environment Canada, if required. To consult and, if required, request assistance from the Canadian Coast Guard and/or and Fisheries and Oceans Canada if the spill affects water.
- To obtain additional assistance by hiring northern residents from local communities and/or specialized spill response firms, if required.
- To comply with all applicable guidelines and regulations.
- To assess on a preliminary basis, environmental impacts on marine, freshwater and terrestrial wildlife and on the general ecosystem and then to communicate with relevant authorities.
- To provide documentation for all events and actions.
- To report the event to the GN Spill Report Line and to prepare and submit a written spill report using the appropriate form (see below for the list of information required for such submittals).

18.3.2 Sewage Spill

- To communicate immediately the spill event to the GN official (immediately shall mean upon discovery).
- To authorize the use of personnel and applicable equipment to contain the spill using the most reliable method.
- To implement all required safety and security procedures at the site of the spill.
- To eliminate the source of the spill or reduce the rate of discharge, if such procedures can be implemented with respect to health and safety requirements.
- To contain the spill using the most appropriate methods for the situation (dykes, ditches, and other barriers).
- To evaluate the possibilities of recovering spilled sewage.
- To mobilize all available personnel, equipment and tools, as required.
- To obtain assistance from GN (through its official), from the Hamlet and/or from Environment Canada, if required. To consult and, if required, request assistance from the Canadian Coast Guard and/or and Fisheries and Oceans Canada if the spill affects water.
- To obtain additional assistance by hiring northern residents from local communities and/or specialized spill response firms, if required.
- To comply with all applicable guidelines and regulations.
- To assess on a preliminary basis, environmental impacts on marine, freshwater and terrestrial wildlife and on the general ecosystem and then to communicate with relevant authorities.
- To provide documentation for all events and actions.
- To report the event to the GN Spill Report Line and to prepare and submit a written spill report using the appropriate form (see below for the list of information required for such submittals).

18.3.3 Other Duties and Responsibilities

As part of the spill emergency response, the Site Superintendent is responsible for the

implementation of the following procedures:

- To ensure that appropriate resources required to respond and clean up the spill are made available;
- To supervise containment, clean up and restoration operations;
- To provide documentation for all events and actions, using the Spill Report Form found at the end of this section; and
- To notify relevant government authorities.

The site superintendent, acting as the incident commander, will have authority over the following department/unit, each having a specific role for the spill response operations:

Table 6: Roles of Key personnel under the site superintendent for spill response

Department/Unit	Responsibility
Fire Chief	Ensure existing conditions do not present a fire/explosion hazard
Health & Safety Officer	Ensure spill response workers are not exposed to health and safety risks
Contractor's Site Technical Advisor	Coordinate spill response methods and procedures
Medical / Rescue Unit	Provide assistance to victims (if required)
Spill Response Team Leader	Implement the containment and clean up activities
Containment Unit	Perform spill response
Clean up Unit	Conduct remediation

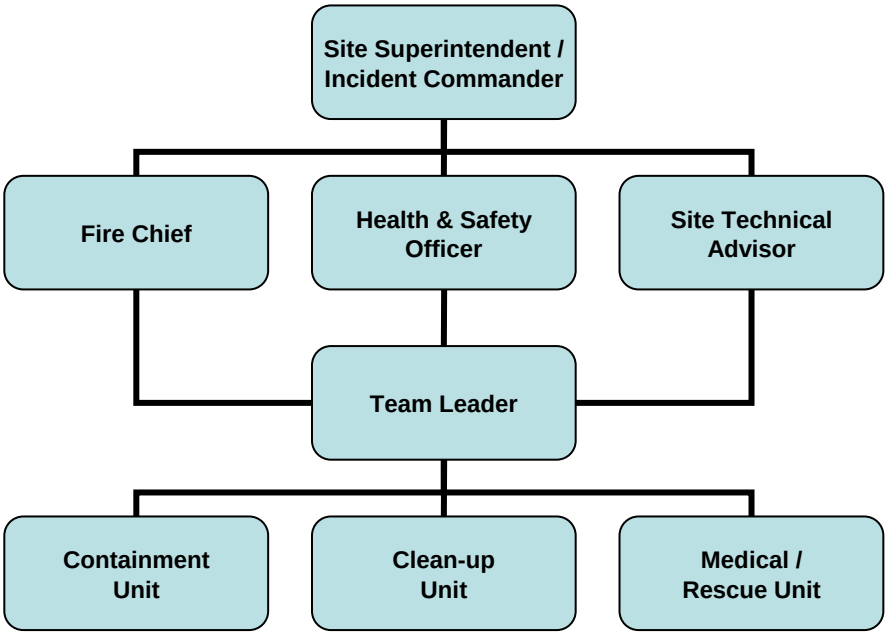
Once a spill event is reported, the site superintendent, fire chief, health & safety officer and site Technical Advisor shall meet to establish a specific strategy for containing and controlling the spill and to initiate the clean up activities. They shall delegate a person - the Spill Response Team Leader - to oversee the implementation of the strategy. Members of the Cape Christian Fire / Rescue Team, under the direction of the Spill Response Team Leader shall then coordinate the activities of the Containment and Clean up Units. Figure-2 shows a graphic representation of the emergency team and chain of command.

Otherwise, the Contractor will ensure that any selected shipment company have prepared the contingency plans (emergency response plans {ERP}) required to face spill events, and that they can comply with all applicable regulations. The shipment company will be responsible to register their ERP, if required, with the Director General of the Transport of Dangerous Goods Directorate if materials identified for transport are exceeding volumes listed on schedule XII of the TDG regulations. The ERP shall contain information on the nature of risks from dangerous goods and contact names and numbers for emergency assistance.

If during transport, a spill of hazardous materials exceeds the volumes listed in Part 9, Table I of the TDG regulations, the shipment company authorities will have to immediately notify the relevant authorities using the contact lists defined in Table II of the same regulations. The

shipment authority will also have to inform his/her employer, the owner of the transport vehicle, and the dangerous goods owner. The shipment authority's employer will then be required to submit a written report to the TDG Director General within 30 days following the spill event.

Figure 2: Emergency Response Team for a Spill Emergency – Cape Christian Project



The Contractor will ensure that the selected shipment company reports the spill events, if those occur, using the appropriate spill response line. Quantities of substances which represent "a spill" are listed in schedule B of the NWT Spill Contingency and Reporting Regulation.

If a spill occurs on water during shipment of material, the shipment company will be responsible to deploy containment booms and recover as much fuel as possible with required and available equipment.

18.4 TRAINING AND DRILLS

All personnel on site shall be informed that any spill of fuel and/or hazardous liquids or solids, whatever the extent, has to be reported immediately to the site superintendent or his authorized representative.

The site superintendent and the health and safety officer shall select a group of 4 to 6 on-site workers to be assigned to spill containment in case of emergency. These persons shall be aware of available spill containment equipment, protective clothing and containers and shall be responsible to implement procedures and coordinate other workers if required. These persons shall also be aware that defensive actions and techniques employed will depend on a variety of factors. These include, but are not limited to:

- type of pollutant;
- degree of loss;
- topography of the nearby area; and
- proximity to water.

Also, they should know that the most common pollution incident potentially occurring for this project will probably be caused by fuel, oil or other hazardous fluid spills onto land or water resulting from:

- human error during transfer operations of fuel from storage drums to day tanks;
- rupture of lines, tanks or valves from accidental damage, deterioration or equipment failure; and
- leaks from fittings or valves.

Finally, the spill containment team shall be aware that, if a spill occurs, the protection of human health and safety shall be a priority. Even if emergency procedures are attempted to rapidly clean, contain and dispose of released contaminants to minimize further environmental impact, human exposure during spill event is to be considered as a real concern and be prevented.

The Contractor site superintendent shall organize a drill with each rotating spill containment team near the beginning of each season. These drills shall mainly be used to determine the time required to mobilize equipment at the drum storage area.

18.5 MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT

In order to prevent spills and provide an appropriate response in case of spill events, the Contractor maintains on-site appropriate equipment and material required. A list of spill prevention and spill containment equipment including protective clothing is presented below. Spill kits have a capacity of 630 litres (see www.quatrex.ca - item Spill kit Q Ultra 75)

18.5.1 Spill Prevention

The materials and equipment used for spill prevention are essentially related to waste oil incineration, temporary fuel tank inspection, and temporary containment basin construction:

Quantity	Description
1	Roll of HDPE geomembrane for lining bermed areas and fuel transfer areas; and
2	Westland waste oil burner (will be at Cape Christian)

18.5.2 Spill Containment

The material and equipment available on site to be used for spill containment and emergency response including protective clothing are:

Quantity	Description
5	Containerized spill kits having 10 sorbent booms, 2 safety glasses. 2 Nitrile gloves, bails of 100 sorbent sheets
10	38" x 144' Rolls of sorbent sheets
5	100 metre long / 8 inch diameter oil sorbent booms
1	Vacuum suction hose/tank installed on a trailer
2	1 ½" x 25 ft oil hose c/w cam lock fittings
2	2" x 25 ft oil hose c/w cam lock fittings
10	Emergency eye wash station c/w saline solution
10	NWT #? First aid kit
2	Caterpillar bulldozer (D6)
2	Caterpillar excavators (320CL)
1	Caterpillar excavator (322BL)
1	Caterpillar integrated tool carrier (IT38G) c/w snow/gravel bucket, 4 ft adjustable forks, material handling arm
1	Caterpillar Wheeled Loader (950G) c/w snow/gravel bucket, 4 ft fixed forks
1	Caterpillar rock truck (D250)
2	Caterpillar rock trucks (725E)
1	Bobcat 763 skid loader
25	Fire extinguishers – need type
4	Fire extinguishers, class ABC, 20 lbs dry chemical
4	SCBA (Draeger) – Check Type
8	spade nose shovels
1	Electric fuel pump - stationary 115 V, approx. 15 USGAL/min, explosion proof switch, water sediment filter – is it still on site?
200	Leather work gloves
100	Rubber gloves
20	Nitrile gloves
15	Cartridge half mask respirator
1	Cartridge full face respirator
40	Organic vapour cartridges
120	Pre-filters and filter clips
500	Disposable dust masks
40	Rubber boots c/w steel toe and shank
40	Safety goggles

Quantity	Description
2	Case of disposable coveralls (50 per case) – need to specify sizes
100	Saranek & Tyvek suits – what's the difference between this and one above?

18.6 SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Following a spill event, specific procedures shall be implemented by the person who first noticed the emergency situation. These procedures are as follows:

- Immediately warn other personnel working near the spill area.
- Evacuate the area if health and safety are judged to be threatened.
- If not, take appropriate measures to stop, contain and identify the nature of the spill.
- Report to the Contractor's site superintendent all relevant information concerning the spill event such as the type and volume of contaminant, the location and approximate size of the spill, the actions already taken to stop and contain the spill and all other observations including the presence of wildlife and meteorological conditions.
- Notify the Nunavut Spill Reporting line using the spill report form found in section 18.9.

The spill clean up approaches shall be discussed with the GN. GN will communicate with Environment Canada. The selected methods shall be based on criteria where the impacts on human health and safety, wildlife, land, water and other environmental parameters are minimized.

To manage a spill incident, some emergency clean up guidelines shall be followed by the Contractor when applicable. These incorporate some of the material previously described and include:

- Sorbent materials will be used to contain POL spills and/or to minimize its movement.
- Appropriate protective clothing and other safety devices will be used to handle spilled materials.
- When the spill occurs on land, dykes may be constructed to limit the spill movement providing granular material is sufficiently available. Snow dikes covered with an impermeable liner may also be used if snow still remains. Otherwise, containment booms will be installed in front of the plume and secured to make sure these sorbent barriers do not get saturated.
- Any free product settled in ditches, trenches or any other ground cavities will be removed using equipment such as pumps, buckets or skimmers. Recovered fluids will be temporarily stored in appropriate containers.
- Any spill areas will be cleaned up to an extent where land, water and other disturbed environmental systems are restored and the site is left as close as possible to its original state.

18.7 POTENTIAL SPILL ANALYSIS

As part of the analysis of potential spills, their fates and effects, two potential sources of spills have been identified for the Cape Christian project. The first is the drum storage area located at

the Cape Christian site. The second consists of the fuel delivery using fuel tanks on pick-up trucks. Each of these two sources are analysed in detail in the following pages.

18.7.1 Scenario #1: Drum Storage Area

The drum storage area will consist of a levelled pad where pallets of Petroleum/Oil/Lubricant (POL) drums will be staged / stockpiled. All pallets of drums will be somewhat independent and, therefore the spillage of one drum should not affect the others.

Two potential situations could occur that would cause a spill:

1. The accidental spillage of fuel during transfer into intermediate storage tanks; or
2. The rupture of drums, possibly from a violent impact caused by the collision of a vehicle or piece of heavy equipment.

In the first case, the spilled volume would be, at worst, 45 gallons (205 litres), which represents the entire volume of one drum. In the other case, we can assume that the impact would occur at mid-height on two stacked pallets and, at worst, sixteen drums would be affected. Therefore the spilled volume should not exceed a total volume of 720 gallons (3,273 Litres).

In either case the spillage flow rate would be moderate to high and we can assume that the entire volume would be spilled within 15 to 20 minutes.

The general direction of migration would be along the natural drainage pathway. The high water mark is to be located minimum 100 metres down-gradient from the drum storage area. It is unlikely that the spilled fuel would reach any water body because the porous soil surrounding the storage area would soak up part of fuel, and also because the low slope will not allow for rapid flow of fuel, thereby providing enough time for the spill response procedures to take effect.

The spill would be communicated by the witness of the scene to the site superintendent, or in his absence, the assistant site superintendent. The latter would then go down the chain of command and advise the appropriate persons of the immediate actions to be taken. Radio communication is to be used at all times on the site and key team members will carry a radio with them at all times.

The personnel responsibilities are outlined in previous sections of this document. The witness of the spill would be advised to try to stop the source of the spill, while waiting for backup help to arrive; his actions would be immediate. The Contractor site Technical Advisor would coordinate the spill response activities carried out by the containment unit. Members of this unit would be mobilized to the spill site. The drum storage area can be reached from any other area of the site within a maximum of 25 minutes.

Mobilization of containment equipment to the spill site can be carried out rapidly. A bulldozer and bucket loader will be present in close proximity and can reach the site of the spill within a matter of minutes. A sand and gravel pit is also located in the vicinity, if required for berm construction. Spill response kits containing sorbent material will be kept next to the drum storage location. Containment would be carried out by the construction of soil berms and the

installation of sorbent booms. After containment, clean up equipment can be mobilized to the site. A list of equipment is presented in previous sections of this document.

Safety hazards associated with the spill event includes the risk of fire. This can be minimized by preventing personnel from smoking near the spill scene. Risks to personnel (from inhalation and dermal contact) can be prevented by the proper use of personnel protective equipment.

Measures and procedures to prevent such events from occurring include regular inspection of the drum storage area and containment system, and safety rules concerning the use of vehicles and heavy equipment on site, especially in close proximity of this area (e.g., speed limits, training of heavy equipment operators, restricted area posting, safety orientation of workers, etc.).

18.7.2 Scenario #2: Fuel Delivery

The fuel delivery operations (small tanks, 250 – 350 gal (1,137 – 1,591 Litres) installed on pick-up trucks) to supply fuel to heavy equipment and to carry fuel from the fuel truck to the site operating areas have some risk of spillage.

Any accident involving the fuel delivery pick-up trucks could result in the loss of its entire volume of fuel. Such an accident could occur almost anywhere on site, any place the pick-up trucks have access to.

Heavy equipment works at least 30 metres away from any body of water. Therefore the fuel delivery should not ever get closer than 30 metres from bodies of water. Any fuel spill at that distance would not rapidly reach the receptor.

Any spills would be communicated by the witness of the scene to the site superintendent, or in his absence, the assistant site superintendent. The latter would then go down the chain of command and advise the appropriate persons of the immediate actions to be taken. Radio communication will be used at all times on the site and key team members will carry a radio with them at all times.

The personnel responsibilities are outlined in previous sections of this document. The witness of the spill would be advised to try to stop the source of the spill, while waiting for backup help to arrive; his actions would be immediate. The Contractor site Technical Advisor would coordinate the spill response activities carried out by the containment unit. Members of this unit would be mobilized to the spill area. All areas at between Clyde River and Cape Christian can be reached from any other area of the site within a maximum of 25 – 45 minutes (once roads are repaired / maintained).

Mobilization of containment equipment to the spill site can be carried out rapidly. Sorbent booms may be required to contain the oil slick and prevent further spreading or migration to any discharge stream. If the construction of an oil-water separator in the discharge stream is necessary, the following equipment and materials would be required: heavy equipment (loader or excavator), sand and gravel, piping, and tarp/geomembrane. All these equipment and

materials could be mobilized within 20 to 30 minutes. If the fuel reaches the discharge stream, spill response measures may have to be implemented further down stream. After containment, clean up equipment will be mobilized to the area. A list of equipment is presented in previous sections of this document. However, due to the size of temporary fuel tanks used for delivery/supply, potential impacts from spills are likely to be rapidly contained.

Safety hazards associated with the spill event includes the risk of fire. This can be minimized by preventing personnel from smoking near the spill scene. Risks to personnel (from inhalation and dermal contact) can be prevented by the proper use of personnel protective equipment.

Measures and procedures to prevent such events from occurring include regular safety rules concerning the use of vehicles site, especially in close proximity to sensitive areas (e.g., speed limits, training of truck drivers, etc.).

18.8 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Spills will be immediately reported using the 24 Hour Spill Report Line (867) 920-8130 (NWT). Immediately shall mean upon discovery. Failure to report can lead to fines. A written spill report will then be prepared by the Contractor with the assistance of the Engineer and submitted to the GN and the Spill Report Line supervisor (see end of this section). This report will include:

- date and time of the incident;
- location or map coordinates and direction of spill movement if not at steady-state;
- party responsible for the spill;
- type and estimated quantities of spilled contaminant(s);
- specific cause of the incident;
- status of the spill indicating if spilled materials are still moving or now at steady-state;
- approximate surface of contaminated area;
- factors affecting spill or recovery such as temperature, wind, etc.;
- status on containment actions indicating whether
    - naturally;
    - booms, dykes or other, or
    - no containment has been implemented;
- corrective action taken or proposed to clean, contain or dispose spilled material;
- whether assistance is required and in what form;
- whether the spill poses a hazard to persons or property (i.e., fire, drinking water);
- comments and recommendations;
- name, position and employer of the person reporting the spill; and
- name, position department of the person to whom the spill is reported.

Apart from reporting requirements, the Contractor, through its site superintendent, may require special assistance. These could be implemented for the following reasons:

1. If assistance and coordination are required for spill response, Environment Canada (Nunavut Office) and the Department of Environment of the Government of Nunavut can be contacted at:
    a. Environment Canada (867) 975-4644

b. Environment Canada (24-hour emergencies) (867) 920-5131
c. INAC Water Resources Inspector (867) 975-4289
d. GN Department of Environment (867) 975-7700
e. GN DOE, Manager of Pollution Control (867) 975-7748

2. If medical assistance and coordination are required when injuries occurred during spill incident/spill response and/or critical incident stress is observed after an event, the Baffin Regional Hospital (general enquiries) shall be contacted at:
   a. Baffin Regional Hospital (867) 979-7300

3. Qikiqtaaluk Logistics Inc's site superintendent and/or project managers can be reached at:
   - Harry Flaherty (President QL) 867-979-8400
     867-222-1380 (24 hr)
   - Philippe Simon (project manager & Site Superintendent) 514-940-3332
     514-779-3332 (24-hr)
   - Greg Johnson(project manager & Site Superintendent) 514-940-3332
     514-717-7604 (24 hr)

18.9 SPILL REPORT FORM

The Nunavut spill report form is found on the following two pages

NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE
TEL: (867) 920-8130
FAX: (867) 873-6924
EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR	REPORT TIME	☐ ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR ☐ UPDATE #	REPORT NUMBER -
B	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR	OCCURRENCE TIME		

C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)	WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM THE NAMED LOCATION	REGION ☐ NWT ☐ NUNAVUT ☐ ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR OCEAN
E	LATITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS	LONGITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS

F	RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR VESSEL NAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION		
G	ANY CONTRACTOR INVOLVED	CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION		
H	PRODUCT SPILLED	QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES	U.N. NUMBER	
	SECOND PRODUCT SPILLED (IF APPLICABLE)	QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES	U.N. NUMBER	
I	SPILL SOURCE	SPILL CAUSE	AREA OF CONTAMINATION IN SQUARE METRES	
J	FACTORS AFFECTING SPILL OR RECOVERY	DESCRIBE ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED	HAZARDS TO PERSONS, PROPERTY OR ENVIRONMENT	
K	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, ACTIONS PROPOSED OR TAKEN TO CONTAIN, RECOVER OR DISPOSE OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND CONTAMINATED MATERIALS			

L	REPORTED TO SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLING FROM	TELEPHONE
M	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT	POSITION	EMPLOYER	ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION	ALTERNATE TELEPHONE

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION Station operator	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED Yellowknife, NT	REPORT LINE NUMBER (867) 920-8130

LEAD AGENCY ☐ EC ☐ CCG ☐ GNWT ☐ GN ☐ ILA ☐ INAC ☐ NEB ☐ TC	SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MINOR ☐ MAJOR ☐ UNKNOWN	FILE STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ CLOSED

AGENCY	CONTACT NAME	CONTACT TIME	REMARKS
LEAD AGENCY			
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY			
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY			
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY			