PROTECTING OUR ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT



NUNATTA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC.

Nunavut Wate Board

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April 10 2011

Nunatta Environmental Services Inc is an Inuit owned company which was incorporated in Nunavut in 1999 to provide environmental services. Nunatta- has its head office and a land farm and equipment in the west end of Iqaluit.

Nunatta's main work to date has been cleanup of fuel/heating oil spills that occur throughout the year. The company has also worked at cleanup of DEW line sites and for mining companies and government departments.

Nunatta has a landfarm consisting of 4 containment cells to hold contaminated soil and water and prevent it from leaching into the soils and waters until the clean up of the soil is completed.

Contaminated snow, water and soils are delivered to the land farm where the soils are first screened to remove large rocks and other debris.

The soils are then sampled and sent to a laboratory for testing. We then start cleaning the soil, by adding tiny enzymes and bacteria. These tiny living things actually grow by eating the hydrocarbons, turning them into harmless substances. Adding fertilizer makes this breakdown of the soil happen even faster. At the land farm, the soil is also exposed to the air by being shaped into windrows. Nunatta also adds air to the contaminated soil by putting it through a screening plant and cultivating the soil as the weather permits.

Once the soil is clean, then it can be removed from the landfarm and be used for construction or in a garden.

There is another use for the contaminated soil: clean rocks and stones can be used to fill in rough terrain at the land farm or anywhere else. And once they are cleaned, rocks are crushed to be used as gravel for roads.

The snows and waters collected at the spill sites are dumped into the containment cells to keep the soil moist: this helps the bacteria and enzymes which are eating the hydrocarbons. Any extra leftover water is tested in a lab and cleaned to the required standards using modified clay and or activated Carbon.

Nunatta hires local labour, especially Inuit, for all our jobs. Nunatta also employs Arctic College students studying the environment and gets students involved in our projects wherever possible.

We value Inuit employees because they know and care for the fragile Arctic environment. Nunatta also trains most of its equipment operators and owns and maintains the equipment used on the land farm.

In case the landfarm is closed in future – although the owners have no intention of doing so – a plan and a fund has been created to cover the costs of returning the land to its original condition as required by the law.

If there are any questions or you require additional information feel free to contact us. Sincerely,

Pitseolak Shoo

President, Nunatta Environmental Services Inc.



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NUNATTA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC.

SYSTEM DEPOSITION ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

May 25, 2011

Response to Inspector's Report - p. 10 Water Licence Renewal Application

On May 31, 2010, Nunatta Environmental Services General Manager Jim Wilson attended a meeting with Inspectors from INAC: Mr. Andrew Keim; and Environment Canada: Curtis Didham and Fisheries and Oceans: Ian Rumbolt and as a result of concerns about the handling of surface waters collected and stored in a new, unused cell constructed in Nunatta's land farm in Iqaluit's Industrial lands in the summer of 2004 as an overflow cell.

These waters were put through a carbon filtering system and pumped from the cell into the environment. This action was viewed by a City of Iqaluit employee who was concerned that Nunatta did not have a decanting permit and might be trying to discharge contaminated waters off site. He asked to speak to Nunatta's General Manager, Jim Wilson, and asked to see what paper work we had to permit decanting of waters. When none could be produced, he approached the above authorities, who visited the land farm and reviewed with the General Manager the proper procedures to be used when handling waters.

The officials of INAC and Environment Canada outlined the need for testing of the waters in the containment cell, prior to pumping to see what levels of hydrocarbons the water might contain and thereby allow Nunatta to determine what volumes could be handled before filtering vessels exceeded their limits.

Another procedure discussed at the meeting was the testing of the post pumped waters as they exited the carbon filtering vessels to confirm the carbon absorption levels had not been exceeded. It was explained that the proper procedure is to pump a predetermined amount of contained waters and check the discharge. This will allow Nunatta to determine when carbon filters must be replaced.

It was also explained that a decanting permit is required to discharge waters into the Environment. This information was very useful to the General Manager in understanding the correct procedures to follow in future.

A follow up email was also sent July 10 by Curtis Didham to confirm the proper procedure for dealing with surface waters. Nunatta's General Manager is now well aware of the appropriate rules and regulations and also has established useful contacts with key officials in the relevant regulatory authorities. The incident was also reported to Nunatta's Board of Directors, who have made it clear to the General Manager that it is our corporate goal to not only meet but exceed standards for dealing with water as required by the Nunavut Water Board and appropriate regulatory authorities.

Pitseolak Shoo, President

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Nunavut Water Board

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