### BACKGROUND

From 1955 to 1993, the Distant Early Warning System - the DEW Line - provided radar surveillance of the northern approaches to the North American continent. 21 sites (6 in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and 15 in the Nunavut Settlement Area) were decommissioned in the 1960's, are now the responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND).

In March 1985, Canada and the United States agreed to modernize the North American Air Defence System by closing the remaining 21 DND DEW sites and building the North Warning System (NWS). The FOX-5 DEW Line site has been upgraded to a NWS Short Range Radar (SRR) Site.

## 2. PROJECT LOCATION

FOX-5 (67° 33' N, 63° 49' W) is located in the Baffin District of Nunavut. The site is near the eastern edge of Broughton Island, a small island off the East Coast of the Cumberland Peninsula area of north-eastern Baffin Island.

The upper site is situated on a high point overlooking Davis Strait and is connected by a 9 km road to the community of Qitiktarjuaq (formerly Broughton Island), which is on the western shore of the island. The lower site is located at a beaching area Southwest of the community.

# 3. PROJECT SCHEDULE

The clean up of the FOX-5 Broughton Island DEW Line site is scheduled from 2001 to 2003. Clean up activities will begin in 2001, once the contractor has mobilized to the site and set up camp. The expected duration of annual clean up activities on site will be from July to October. During the winter months, work will cease and equipment and facilities on site will be winterized. Completion of the clean up and demobilization of the contractor's facilities and equipment is anticipated for September/October 2003.

# 4. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

### 4.1 Demolition of Facilities

All DEW facilities not required for NWS SRR operations will be demolished to top of concrete foundations, sorted into non-hazardous and hazardous components and treated as described in Sections 4.4 and 4.5.

## 4.2 Development of Borrow Sources

Granular fill is required for closure of landfills, development of new landfills, upgrading of the access road to the main site from the airstrip, backfilling contaminated soil areas and general site grading purposes.

## 4.3 Landfill Development

To facilitate the disposal of contaminated soil, non-hazardous wastes and demolition/site debris, new engineered landfills will be constructed. A non-hazardous landfill will include demolition debris and scattered debris collected during the site clean up. A Tier II soil Disposal Facility will be developed for the disposal of Tier II contaminated soil.

## 4.4 Disposal of Site Debris

All materials will be sorted into hazardous and non-hazardous debris. Hazardous materials will be shipped off-site for disposal; non-hazardous materials will be placed in an on-site landfill. Creosote treated timbers will be wrapped in plastic and asbestos will be double bagged and disposed of in the non-hazardous landfill. PCB painted materials will be segregated and disposed of separately.

## 4.5 Disposal of Contaminated Soils

Soils contaminated with metals and hydrocarbons will be removed from the site. There is the potential for the presence of soils exceeding limits specified in the *Chlorobiphenyl Regulations* (i.e., 50 ppm) exists on-site (called CEPA soil). Quantities will be determined through confirmatory testing.

Estimates of contaminated soil quantities are as follows:

Type	Quantity (m3)	Disposal
Tier I	665	Non-hazardous landfill
Tier II	1850	Tier II disposal facility
Type A Hydrocarbon	235	Non-hazardous landfill
Type B Hydrocarbon	1800	On-site treatment
Tier I/Type A	1900	Non-hazardous landfill
Tier II/Type A	205	Tier II disposal facility
Tier II/Type B	800	Tier II disposal facility

### 4.6 Landfill Closure

Two landfills requiring closure were identified. Closure typically includes, but is not limited to the following: excavation of contaminated soils, removal of surface debris, placement of a granular cover, and regrading of the area.

# 4.7 General Site Grading

Areas disturbed during the clean up of the site including landfill areas, excavated soil areas, borrow areas, demolition areas and contractor camp and storage areas will be regraded as part of the final decommissioning of the site.

### 5. CONTRACTOR SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Sewage from the camp will be handled with, at minimum, primary treatment (settling tank) and discharged to ground surface. Sewage treatment and disposal will be in accordance with

the Land Use Permit. Domestic waste is to be disposed (as is, or incinerated as specified by the Land Use Permit) in a landfill on-site, located within the DND boundary. Vehicle traffic to work areas is to be supported by the existing access roads that traverse the site. Labour and equipment requirements are anticipated to include a workforce of 35 - 45 personnel, 20 pieces of heavy construction equipment and 6 support vehicles.

### 6. ABANDONMENT AND DECOMMISSIONING

The contract documents for the DEW Line Clean Up Project will require that the contractor clean up and remediate the area disturbed by construction activities including borrow pits and quarries. Following the completion of the clean up, all vehicles and equipment, remaining fuel, supplies, personnel, and the construction camp are to be removed from the site by the contractor.

## 7. SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

Typically, labour required for the clean up includes heavy equipment operators and general labourers, as well as environmental and engineering specialists. Other employment opportunities include cleaning and cooking staff and transportation personnel. Minimum Inuit employment requirements are developed for each DLCU project and the contractor is required to adhere to these employment standards.

Benefits from the clean up will be felt primarily by the community of Qitiktarjuak. During the clean up there will likely be increased employment and business opportunities for members of the community. As the contract for the clean up of FOX-5 has not been awarded, the requirements of the community are not confirmed. It is likely that a self-sufficient temporary construction camp will be established at the site to accommodate contractor and other personnel.

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