# APPENDIX A: Executive Summary (Inuktitut)

# ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓕᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᐸᓚᐅᒪᔪᖅ

ᕿᑎᓕᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐃᔾᔪᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓐᓄᐊᐳᓴᑎᑦ (ᕿᑎᓕᒃ) ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑕᐅᓕᕆᔨᒪᓐᓇᓕᐅᕐᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᑎᒃᓄᓄᓕᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓵᓕᑎᒃ ᐱᓐᓴᔪᐊᓐᓂᐅ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒥ ᐊᓄᐅᑦᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑲᓵᓕᕆᓂᖏᓕᑦ ᓄᓕᓕᒥᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᒃ CAM-F ᐅᓇᓵᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᓐᓂᐅᓂᓐᓂ ᑭᖑᓂᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᔪᒥ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᑎᒃᓄᓄᓕᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ CAM-F-ᒧᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓄᐅᑦᔪᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑲᓵᓕᕆᓂᖏᓕᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓯᒪᔾᔨᓂᖅᓂᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᔪᖅ ᐱᓴᓰᖅᑕᐅᓕᐅᕐᖅᑐᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓂ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᑎᒃᓄᓄᓕᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓕᕆᓂᖏᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᐅᑎᑕᐅᓕᕆᓂᖏᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔨᑐᑎᒃᓄᓄᓕᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇ

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖅᑯᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖁᒥᑦᕈᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ 2010-Γ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᓕᓵᓴᐋᑎᒥᑦ, ᑭᖅᓱᓯᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᑭᑦ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᓂᑎᒃᖅ ᐊᓯᕈᑦᑐᐊᖅᓯᒪᓯᑎᓇᔪ ᑭᖑᑦᓂᖅᐸᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᑦᓂᐊᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᓯ 2009-Γ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᑦᑕᖅᓱᒃ ᐊᐅᑦᓭᑎᐊᖅᑐᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᓴᐋᑎᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᐃᓐᓇ ᐃᓂᑎᒃᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕈᑕᐅᓇᓂ ᐊᖏᑎᖅᓴᓇᓕᑦ. ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᓯᓂᕐᑦ, ᑭᖅᓱᓯᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑯᑦᓂᑦ ᐃᒧᒃ:

1. ᐃᓴᐸᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓵᔪᓴᒥᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᐅᔨᓴᐅᑐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᑦᓂᐊᓴᐸᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᑭᓂᓕᐃᑦ ᐸᑎᓕᐃᑦ ᐃᓴᐸᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᕆᐃᒪᒃᑲ ᑭᓯᓕᓄᓯᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐅᖅᖁᓄᖅᓯᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᔪᓂᐃᑦᑐᓂ ᐊᔪᓂᐃᑦᑐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᓂᐃᐅᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᑐᑦᓂᐊᓂᐅᓴᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑲᑐᕆᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐅᓇᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔪᑯᐊ ᑭᓯᓕᐃᑦ;

2. ᓄᑦᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᑎᑎᒃ ᓇᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦᓴᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᐸᑦᓂᐊᕐᓕᒪᑦ MW0601-ᒧᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓱᓕᓂᑐᖅ ᐅᓇᓕᐊᓇᖅᖁᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᔪᓂᐃᑦᑐᓂᐸ; ᐊᒻᒪ

3. ᖁᐅᔪᑲᓴᐃᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐳᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᐊᓂᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᓴᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑦᑎᓂᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᖅᑕᐅᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᑦᓂᖅᒥ ᐃᓂᖅᓱᓂᖅᑐᖅᑎᖅᐸᑦ.

ᒋᖅᓇ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓂᐅᕐᑦ ᓇᐃᓭᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᖅᑲᓂᒪᖅᑕᐅᔫᑲᐅᕐᖅ ᐃᓕᑎᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓂᐅᕐᑎᑐᓂᑕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᐃᒪᓕᑲᖅᓯᐃᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᓴᓄᑦ 9.0-Γ.

## APPENDIX B: Executive Summary (English)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Franz Environmental Inc. (FRANZ) was retained by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) to conduct the third year of long-term monitoring activities at the former CAM-F Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line site at Sarcpa Lake, Nunavut as prescribed by INAC's CAM-F Sarcpa Lake Long-Term Monitoring Plan. This project was completed under INAC standing offer number 01-09-6038, call-up number 02, file number 1632-11/01-09-6038.

The CAM-F Sarcpa Lake site is located on the Melville Peninsula in the Baffin Region of Nunavut, 110 km southwest of Igloolik and 85 km west of Hall Beach. The site was constructed in 1957 as an intermediate (i.e., between main stations) DEW line site and operated as such until 1963. It was used as a scientific research station between 1977 and 1988.

An environmental remediation project was conducted at the site between 2005 and 2008. Activities included the demolition and disposal of buildings, structures and other debris, as well as the cleanup of hazardous materials. A secure soil disposal facility (SSDF) and non-hazardous waste landfill (NHWL) were constructed during remediation to contain some of the demolished materials and excavated soils. These structures remain present at the site.

FRANZ conducted the field activities for the third year of the CAM-F long-term monitoring program on September 7 and 8, 2010, while based in the nearby community of Igloolik.

Physical observations from the 2010 field activities suggest that there has been little significant change over the last three years at the CAM-F DEW Line site and that both the SSDF and the NHWL are performing as designed and are containing the enclosed waste. Temperature data suggest that the SSDF is reaching equilibrium, and that the active layer is no longer penetrating to the depth of the contaminated material.

In addition to physical and temperature observations, FRANZ collected soil and groundwater samples to assess the performance of the SSDF. Analytical results for soil samples collected in the vicinity of the SSDF satisfy guidelines for contaminants of potential concern at the site. Concentrations of contaminants of concern in groundwater samples are below the acceptable maximum when compared with historical results.

As a result of the physical and thermal observations and analytical results of the 2010 field program, FRANZ believes that the site is little changed from the last monitoring event, in August 2009, that its facilities continue to operate as designed and that the site poses no imminent threat to the natural environment. Based on field observations, FRANZ recommends that:

1. a soil sample collection be added to the monitoring program for one of the seepage points on the SSDF should seepage persist or new signs of landfill deterioration appear near any of these points;
2. a new lock be brought for the monitoring well MW0601, near the NHWL; and
3. the desiccant cartridges inside the thermistor data loggers be replaced during the next site visit.

This executive summary should be read in conjunction with the main report and is subject to the same limitations described in Section 9.0.