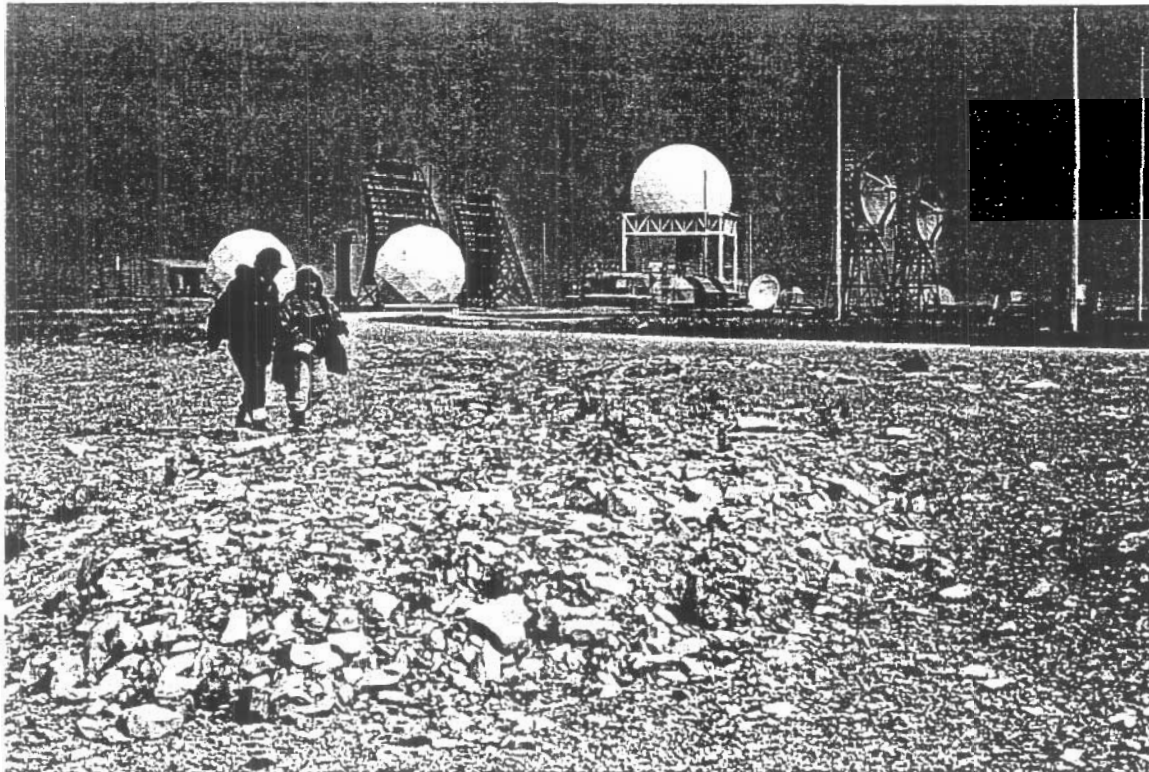


Appendix IV
Community Consultation

DEW Line Site

PHN-3, CAN-3 and CAN-5

NTI Technical Representative Report to NTI



Submitted to:

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Cambridge Bay, NT

Submitted by:

Vista Engineering
Yellowknife, NT

October, 2000

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13 March, 2001

Alan Maghagak
Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Box 1041
Cambridge Bay, NT
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Dear Mr. Maghagak:

We are please to present five (5) copies of the report entitled DEW Line Site PIN-3, CAM-3 and CAM-5 – NTL Technical Representative Report to NTL.

The report summarizes the local concerns and knowledge recorded during the 2000 site assessments of the PIN-3, CAM-3 and CAM-5 DEW line sites.

If there are any questions with regard to this report, please contact myself at (250) 359-5096.

Sincerely,

Sheila Street

Dist.

Tanya Schultz, UMA Edmonton
Philippe Simon, LDS Montreal
Wayne Ingham, ESG
Pete Quinn, DLCU (2)
Hamlet of Kuggaruk
Hamlet of Kugluktuk
Hamlet of Taloyoak

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Executive Summary

In 1998 Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) and the Department of National Defence DEW Line Cleanup (DND) signed a Cooperation Agreement for the clean up of the fifteen DEW Line Sites under the jurisdiction of DND, located within the Nunavut Settlement Area.

A part of the agreement recognises the process for pre-construction site investigations, which are generally conducted two years prior to the cleanup of a specific DEW Line site. Representatives of DND undertake the investigations with the objective of delineating known contaminated areas and verifying overall site conditions. In addition, representatives of NTI collect traditional and local knowledge during the site investigation. This information is incorporated into a risk management approach to developing cleanup specifications for a site.

The pre-construction site investigations for PIN-3, Lady Franklin Point, CAM-3 Shepherd Bay and CAM-5 MacKar Inlet were conducted during July and August of 2000. The Environmental Sciences Group (ESG) of Kingston and UMA Engineering (UMA) of Edmonton completed the investigations on behalf of DND.

Vista Engineering visited the sites during the investigation on behalf of NTI and documented local knowledge from the communities closest and generally most affected by the clean up. The communities were Kugluktuk, Taloyoak and Pelly Bay respectively. Information was collected during community meetings that were called in each community. A local representative, acting on behalf of NTI, accompanied Vista Engineering during each site investigation.

The following summarizes the information obtained:

PIN-3

The main issue of concern to Kugluktuk residents was the welfare of the wildlife in the vicinity of the PIN-3 site since the January 2000 module train fire. Based on the information collected during the community consultation it was found that the local residents use the PIN-3 site area as a stop over enroute to their preferred hunting area. Harvesting of avifauna, terrestrial and aquatic organisms does takes place at the site, but it was agreed among the local people who attended the meeting that the PIN-3 site is generally not the final destination for locals.

CAM-3

The residents of Taloyoak that attended the meeting expressed some concern with the risk of the CAM-3 site catching fire as the PIN-3 site had in January 2000. Travellers passing through to preferred hunting grounds often visit the site. Many residents expressed gratitude toward the DEW line employees who assisted local people during emergencies on the land. Although fishing and hunting does take place in Shepherd Bay, the site is generally not a destination for local people.

CAM-5

The CAM-5 site is very isolated and rarely visited by Iglolik, Hall Beach or Kuggaruk residents. The site is usually iced in and is therefore rarely accessible by water and the overland journey is reportedly arduous. The site appears to have a high abundance of wildlife including caribou, polar bear, seal, narwhal, and wolves. In addition, the adjacent Bagnell Lake is reportedly abundant in fresh water fish and the north end of the lake is nesting ground for geese.

Introduction

The NTI/DND Cooperation Agreement

In 1998 Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) and the Department of National Defence DEW Line Cleanup (DND) signed a Cooperation Agreement for the clean up of the fifteen DEW Line Sites under the jurisdiction of DND, located within the Nunavut Settlement Area.

A part of the agreement recognises the process for pre-construction site investigations, which are generally conducted two years prior to the cleanup of a specific DEW Line site. Representatives of DND undertake the investigations with the objective of delineating known contaminated areas and verifying overall site conditions. In addition, representatives of NTI collect traditional and local knowledge during the site investigation. This information is incorporated into a risk management approach to developing cleanup specifications for a site.

In addition, the Cooperation Agreement outlines provisions for the establishment of an Environmental Working Group (EWG), made up of two DND and two NTI technical representatives. The working group was formed to address technical and environmental issues such as hydrocarbon contamination and landfill closure at the DEW Line Sites located within the Nunavut Territory.

Pre-Construction Site Investigations

A thorough environmental investigation is undertaken at a specific DEW Line site approximately two years prior to the cleanup of the site. The Environmental Sciences Group (ESG) of Kingston, Ontario and UMA Engineering of Edmonton Alberta have been retained by DND to carry out the site investigations. The specific objectives of the site investigation are as follows:

- To define vertical and lateral extent of identified soil contamination
- To investigate suspected contaminated areas
- To locate and delineate hydrocarbon and fuel contaminated areas
- To investigate each landfill on site in order to identify the environmental risk associated with landfill
- To determine contaminants in building material
- To complete a site inventory
- To define existing landfill extents
- To investigate potential locations for landfill expansions and new landfills

In addition, two NTI representatives are on site during the investigation; a technical representative who is also a member of the EWG and a local representative who is

selected based on their familiarity with the site. The local representative is usually a resident of the community most affected by the site cleanup and had worked at the site during operating years.

Prior to the site investigation, the NTI representatives conduct a community consultation to address local concerns and to document traditional and local knowledge of the DEW line site. This information is essential to proper risk management of the existing landfills, hydrocarbon contaminated areas and site debirs. The information provides insight into the frequency and nature of use of the site by people and by wildlife and allows for the evaluation of receptor sensitivity.

The results of the pre-construction investigation are examined by the members of the EWG to ensure that both parties represented are satisfied with the prescribed site remediation and the final construction specifications.

Scope of Report

Vista Engineering, acting as the NTI Technical Representative and EWG member, prepared this document to present the following:

- Summary of previously undocumented technical concerns and observations of the PIN-3, CAM-3 and CAM-5 sites.
- Summary of local concerns and observations of the PIN-3, CAM-3 and CAM-5 sites including knowledge acquired pertinent to the risk evaluation of each landfill and hydrocarbon contaminated area.
- Summary of the issues raised during the community consultations in Kugluktuk, Taloyoak and Kuggaruk.

This report does not constitute an environmental assessment. Observations stated herein were made during a brief site visit and an intrusive investigation was not undertaken. This document is intended as a supplemental document to the site investigation undertaken by DND. Official results of the site investigation are published by ESG and UMA.

CAM-3, Shepard Bay

Site Location and History

The CAM-3, Shepard Bay DEW Line site is located on the southwest side of Boothia Peninsula about 10 km north of Shepard Bay in the Nunavut Territory. The site is now an NWS unmanned short-range radar station.

The CAM-3 Site Delineation

In July of 2000, the Environmental Sciences Group, UMA Engineering Limited and EBA Engineering conducted the site investigation. NTI representatives were on site from July 24 to July 26 to observe the site investigation. Alex and Alice Aleekke were the NTI local representative acting for the community of Taloyoak.

Mr. and Mrs. Aleekke had both lived at the site while it was in operation and Alex worked as a heavy equipment operator during the 1960's. The couple lived in wall tents that were set up by the United States Air Force (USAF) for Inuit accommodation. Later, the two were moved to a duplex that was on site, but has since been demolished.

NTI Site Observations and Concerns

Landfills

There are at least five confirmed landfill areas at CAM-3. The results of leachate tests for these landfills are to be presented in the ESG report to be released in 2001. One area that was previously classified as a borrow area was surveyed and found to be buried material. Conversely, the area that was originally considered the North Landfill Area is now classified as a debris area. In addition, a new dump was found at the beach area where debris was buried in the beach gravels.

Snowy owls were observed nesting approximately 250 metres from the toe of the USAF/NWS landfill.

Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil

The results of the hydrocarbon contamination studies will be released in the ESG report during the spring of 2001. As to be expected, hydrocarbon contaminated soil was found at the fuel storage areas and as surface staining in various locations.

Other Observations

- Dismantled satellite dishes were disposed of in the Existing Station Area Landfill and are only partially buried. There was some concern expressed by ESG field personnel that these dishes may contain detectable contaminants.

- Mr. Aleekke recalled the storage of a fuel bladder on the south side of the module train. There is no surface evidence of hydrocarbon contamination at the past storage location. ESG field personnel were informed of this possibility and agreed to investigate the area for hydrocarbon contamination.
- Gjoa Haven residents reportedly use the fishing hut on the beach.

Community Consultation and Local Knowledge Collection

On August 2nd, 2000 a meeting was held in Taloyoak by the NTI representatives to address the local concerns and to collect traditional knowledge related to the site and the site usage. Approximately twenty community residents attended many of who were elders.

During the meeting, the following information and concerns were recorded:

- A resident refer to the PIN-3 fire incident and wished for the modules train at CAM-3 to be torn down soon to eliminate the potential for similar disaster at the CAM-3 site.
- The same resident was also concerned about the potential for the CAM-3 site to be targeted during an international war setting. His concern was for the health and welfare of people living near the military radar sites.
- The CAM-3 site has been used a number of times by people who have been stranded on the land. The telephone, which is accessible at all times, is greatly appreciated by the local people although some feel that a warm retreat would be appreciated during times of need.
- The general consensus was that the CAM-3 site should be cleaned-up so that wildlife is not at risk and so that the standing radar dishes are not a physical hazard. It was generally accepted by those in attendance that the site provides comfort in knowing that there is a safe location to go to in an emergency.
- Some concern was raised over the proximity of the beach POL site to the ocean, specifically if a spill incident was to occur.
- Local visits to the site are periodic based on emergency need. Rangers visit the site on a regular basis as site security.
- Most residents travel near to the site enroute to Murchison River to hunt and fish. Their drinking water is obtained from melting snow. Some residents pass near to the site enroute to a popular soap stone quarry area.
- Residents suggested that Gjoa Haven residents are more likely to fish near the CAM-3 site.

- It is reported that whales do not reside near the site, but seal are harvested in the area.
- There is a major caribou migration near the site every year. Residents are concerned about caribou eating contaminated vegetation.
- Mention was made of salvaging a building and using it as a stop-over and emergency shelter during trips on the land.
- Drinking water is generally not obtained from the site.
- No sedentary organisms are harvested in the area.
- The area has a long history of residence for the ancestors. Many tent rings and caches are located at the beach. Meeting attendees expressed concern for the preservation of these finds.

Closure

The CAM-3 issues of concern will be discussed among the DEW line Clean-up Environmental Working Group. Conclusions will be presented in the EWG Progress Reports.

Meeting Notes

Question: What are the white bags in the picture of the liner?

Answer (Phil Warren of DCC):

Sandbags hold down the liner so that the wind does not blow them away.

Question: What is at the bottom of the landfill?

The landfill keys into the permafrost layer so that the landfill remains frozen.

Question: Will any of the buildings remain at the site?

Answer (Andrew Passalis of UMA Engineering):

Only the buildings that are not used by the North Warning System will be taken down.

The only building to be removed will be the cold storage building north of the module train. Old communication dishes will be removed, as well as one communication billboard. North Warning will keep one billboard for navigation.

One community member expressed his appreciation for the fact that buildings will be remaining on site since the community uses them as navigational aids and shelter in emergencies.

Question: How often will the soil in the landfarm be turned over and will you clean up the debris?

Answer (Andrew Passalis):

Soil in the landfill is turned every ten days, and nutrients are added. We keep testing the soil until the results indicate that levels of contamination fall below criteria. We are expecting to be finished by 2007. Treated soil is spread out and then clean soil is placed over the top for added protection. Much of the land will be useable again.

Question: At the beginning of the presentation you mentioned a training program. Do you have any details?

Answer (James Eetoolook of NTI):

NTI will train people for DEW Line Clean Up work, but the skills learned will transfer to work other than DLCU, for instance to other work supported by DIAND. We are hoping that all the people being trained will be hired. Training will take place in Cambridge Bay.

Question: How much work will be available?

Answer (Phil Warren):

There will be a lot of work coming up in the future. Next year there will not be as much since it is a mobilization year. But the following year will be very busy. Qualified people will have a very good chance of getting work.

Appendix A

