



et du Nord Canada

CAM-D (Simpson Lake) Monitoring Plan



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Site Location

The CAM-D (Simpson Lake) site is located approximately 100 km east of Gjoa Haven, 80 km west of Kugaaruk and 120km southeast of Taloyoak (68° 35'N, 91° 57' W) in the middle of the Boothia Peninsula (see Figure 1 and Appendix A).

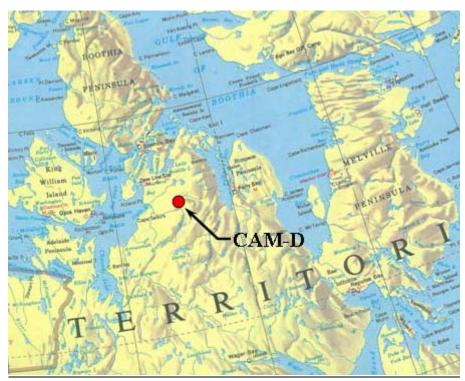


Figure 1: CAM-D (Simpson Lake) site location

1.2 Background

CAM-D (Simpson Lake) was constructed as an intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line site in 1957 by the Department of National Defence (DND). The station was taken out of service in 1963, and in 1965 responsibility for the site was assumed by INAC. The CAM-D (Simpson Lake) site consisted of a module train, warehouse, garage, Inuit house, POL tanks, Quonset huts, storage pads, a radar tower and a 750 m airstrip. The main station buildings are located on Ross Hills at an elevation of 370 m. The terrain is composed of rolling grassy hills cut by rock outcrops. At the time of the 1994 site assessment, only the garage and the POL pump house were standing with all other buildings removed, demolished or collapsed. One POL tank had been removed along with the concrete foundation and berm. The Doppler antenna was downed. Several electrical cabinets (most components removed) were near the garage area. Along the road to the airstrip there were several collapsed shacks. At the edge of the airstrip there remains a grader, truck, crane and some small shacks. The airstrip was reported to be in

good condition in 1994. Southeast of the garage were abandoned vehicles and a stack of approximately 5000 barrels (northeast of the garage there is a stack of an additional 1000 barrels). One very large main dump was identified with heavy equipment, barrels (over 2000) and debris.

Between 1992 and 1995 the Department of National Defence (DND) constructed an unmanned Short Range Radar (SRR) facility approximately 1 km east of the former the CAM-D site. Facilities associated with the SRR facility include a technical services building with an emergency shelter, diesel tanks, helipad, communication domes, an old shack and the construction camp accommodation module.

A total of approximately 371 m³ of soils with concentrations of metals, Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCB), Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) and Poly-Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), which exceed the Abandoned Military Site Remediation Protocol¹, were identified at the site. The Tier I contaminated soil will be placed as intermediate fill in the non-hazardous landfill and the Tier II contaminated soil will be shipped off site for disposal. Co-contamination of soils is evident in most impacted areas. Approximately 3,074 m³ of hydrocarbon impacted soil will be treated on site, with the method of treatment proposed by the successful Contractor.

A total of 58 m³ of hazardous materials have been identified at the site. Hazardous materials identified at the site include batteries, lead, asbestos and PCB amended paint. Approximately 40 m³ of the hazardous materials was observed to be painted with PCB/lead amended paint. All hazardous materials will be shipped off site for disposal.

A total of 745 m³ of non-hazardous waste have been identified at the site. There are approximately 9,000 empty barrels located throughout the site. The crushed volume of these barrels has been included in the calculation of the volume of non-hazardous debris. In addition 15 full or partially full barrels containing various types of products were identified. These drums will be sampled as part of the remediation activities. All non-hazardous waste will be placed in the newly constructed non-hazardous waste landfill.

Five dumps or debris areas were identified at the CAM-D site as follows:

- 1. The Main Dump is located north of the station within a shallow depression in the bedrock. Debris within this dump consists of heavy equipment, domestic waste and approximately 2500 barrels.
- 2. The POL Area Dump is located north of the station and consists of two distinct piles of barrels. Approximately 245 barrels were identified in this area.
- 3. The Vehicle Dump is located southeast of the station and includes various pieces of heavy equipment and vehicles as well as empty barrels (8), assorted metal debris, and a battery.
- 4. The Large Barrel Dump is located east of the station and consists of approximately 5100 empty barrels.
- 5. The Pallet Line Area is located northeast of the station and consists of approximately 688 barrels and other miscellaneous waste.

¹ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Abandoned Military Sites Remediation Protocol - March, 2005



Water samples were taken from Simpson Lake and the old Water Lake and no elevated contaminants of concern were found. Sediment samples within Simpson Lake were also taken and no elevated contaminants were found.

The Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment, completed by Jacques Whitford in 2006, did not identify any health risks associated with on-site exposure to the various chemicals of potential concern. However, an increased risk to ecological receptors was identified and a Remedial Action Plan has been developed to address these concerns.

The overall objectives for the CAM-D (Simpson Lake) remediation project are:

- To minimize environmental impacts to humans and wildlife at the site;
- To ensure the project is completed complying with all legal obligations;
- To ensure the project is undertaken in accordance with all Federal and/or Departmental policies:
- To increase public perception and attitude toward remediation activities;
- To promote the social and economic benefits of the project for Inuit; and
- To reduce liabilities to the Crown.

2.0 Monitoring Plan

As dictated by the Nunavut Water Board Licence 1BR-SIM0813, the following monitoring activities will take place:

Monitoring	Description	Parameters	Frequency	Plan
Station ID				
SIM-1	Water Usage	Volume	Daily	Water will be tracked
				daily, as specified in
				the remediation
				Contract
SIM-2	Sewage	Volume and	Daily	Samples will be taken
	Discharge	Water Quality		prior to discharge
SIM-3	Waste Handling	Water Quality	As Necessary	Samples will be taken
	Facility			prior to discharge
SIM-4	Non-hazardous	Water Quality	As Necessary	Samples will be taken
	Waste Facility			prior to discharge

In addition, the monitoring of the natural environment and post-closure condition of the site will be undertaken, as described in the following sections.

2.1 Natural Environment Monitoring

Natural environment data has been collected during the environmental assessment and as well as during community meetings. In addition, the information will also be collected during the remediation of the site, expected to occur in 2010 and 2011, and during monitoring of the Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill. This data includes local and

traditional knowledge of the site and will serve as a reference for post construction monitoring. The purpose of collecting this new data is not to find correlations with the landfill monitoring data but rather to provide anecdotal data related to the presence of wildlife and changes over time. The information to be gathered is included in the Visual Monitoring Checklist (see Appendix C).

The data to be collected during the site visit will include:

- -Wildlife sightings (species, number, gender, juveniles);
- -Other evidence of recent presence of wildlife (droppings, tracks, feathers/fur, carcass remains, etc.)
- -Wildlife activity (summering/nesting/denning, migratory/passing through);
- -Qualitative assessment of relative numbers versus previous years (more, same, less); and
- -Revegetation of disturbed areas versus previous years (more, same, less).

Information regarding visits made to the site by local people may also be collected through consultations with local community members and/or local Hunter and Trapper Associations (HTOs) and/or the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA). The type of information that may be collected includes:

- -Wildlife sightings;
- -Use by people for traditional activities;
- -Season(s);
- -Activities (hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, other harvesting);
- -Relative frequency versus previous years (more, same, less);
- -Wildlife species present (sightings or evidence);
- -Wildlife presence versus previous years (more, same, less);
- -Health of wildlife observed or harvested (good, average, poor); and
- -Relative health of wildlife versus previous years (better, same, worse).

2.2 Post Construction Monitoring

Construction of the Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill at CAM-D (Simpson Lake) will commence in the spring of 2010 and be closed in the fall of 2011 (see Appendix B for the location of the Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill). The Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill was designed to contain non-hazardous materials only. It will be constructed on native ground, with all organic matter removed, and consists of four perimeter berms constructed of granular material. The non-hazardous waste will be placed in the landfill in layers consisting of 0.5 metre lifts of waste covered by 0.15 metres of granular fill. Once all the waste has been placed a final cover consisting of a minimum of 1.0 metres of granular fill will be used to cap the Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill (see Appendix B for detailed design drawings).

The Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill at CAM-D (Simpson Lake) will contain the following material:

- -F3 and F4 fraction hydrocarbon contaminated soil;
- -Non-hazardous demolition debris, such as timbers, plywood, and sheet metal;
- -Non-hazardous site debris, such as scrap metal and wood;



- -Non-hazardous debris/soil excavated from landfills:
- -Creosote timbers:
- -Double-bagged asbestos; and
- -Tier I contaminated soil (Lead concentration between 200 and 500ppm and PCB concentrations between 1 and 5 ppm).

Water

Samples will be taken from the four (4) monitoring wells installed around the Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill. These samples will be analysed and the results will be compared to those collected from background samples. The parameters that will be analyzed include:

- -Petroleum Hydrocarbons;
- -Total and Dissolved Metals;
- -Major Ions, Hardness, Total Dissolved Solids, Total Suspended Solids;
- -pH, Conductivity; and
- -Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Visual

This activity will check the physical integrity of the Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill and look for evidence of erosion, ponding, frost action, settlement and lateral movement through the use of a Visual Monitoring Checlist (see Appendix C). Photographs will be taken to document the condition of the Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill and substantiate the recorded observations

Soil (as necessary)

Soil sampling will be limited to locations where seepage or staining has been identified as part of the visual inspection. When required, soil samples will be collected over the interval of 0 to 0.15 metres and 0.35 to 0.50 metres depth. The parameters that will be analysed include:

- -Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);
- -Petroleum Hydrocarbons; and
- -Arsenic, Cadmium, Cobalt, Chromium, Lead, Nickel, and Zinc.

2.3 Monitoring Schedule

The post construction monitoring frequency will follow the schedule identified in the INAC Abandoned Military Sites Remediation Protocol². The three phases recommended by the protocol are:

- Phase I: years 1, 3 and 5;
- Phase II: years 7, 10, 15 and 25 (if required); and
- Phase III: beyond year 25 (if required).

Monitoring at the CAM-D (Simpson Lake) site is anticipated to begin in 2012. Phase I monitoring will take place in years 2012, 2014 and 2016. Each of the four monitoring

² Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Abandoned Military Sites Remediation Protocol - March, 2009

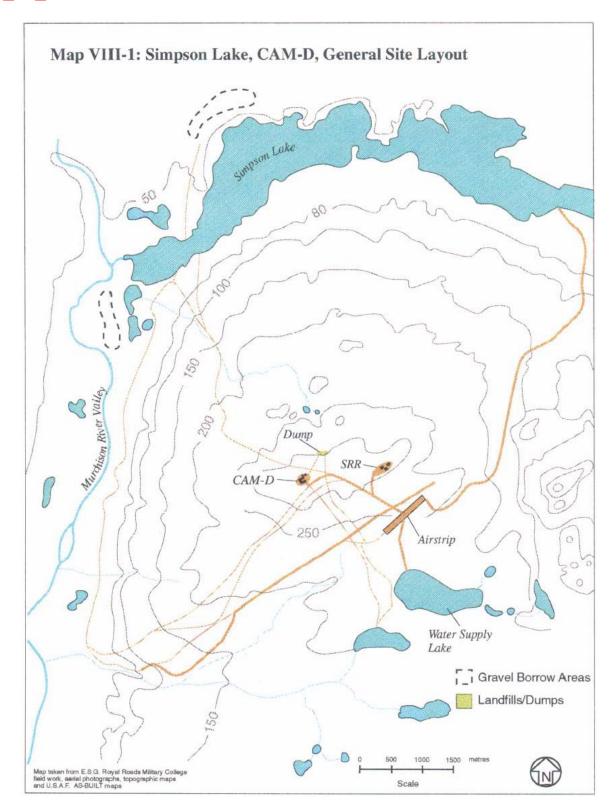
events discussed above (i.e. natural environment, water, visual and soil) will be conducted during each of the three site visits. The visits will be carried out during the summer months of June, July, August or September. An evaluation of Phase I monitoring data would be carried out at the end of the 2016 program to confirm whether or not additional monitoring is required. If additional monitoring (Phase II) is required, it will be carried out during the years 2018, 2021, 2026 and 2036. At the completion of the 25 year monitoring program a review will take place and the need for continued monitoring will be assessed.

3.0 Quality Assurance / Quality Control Measures

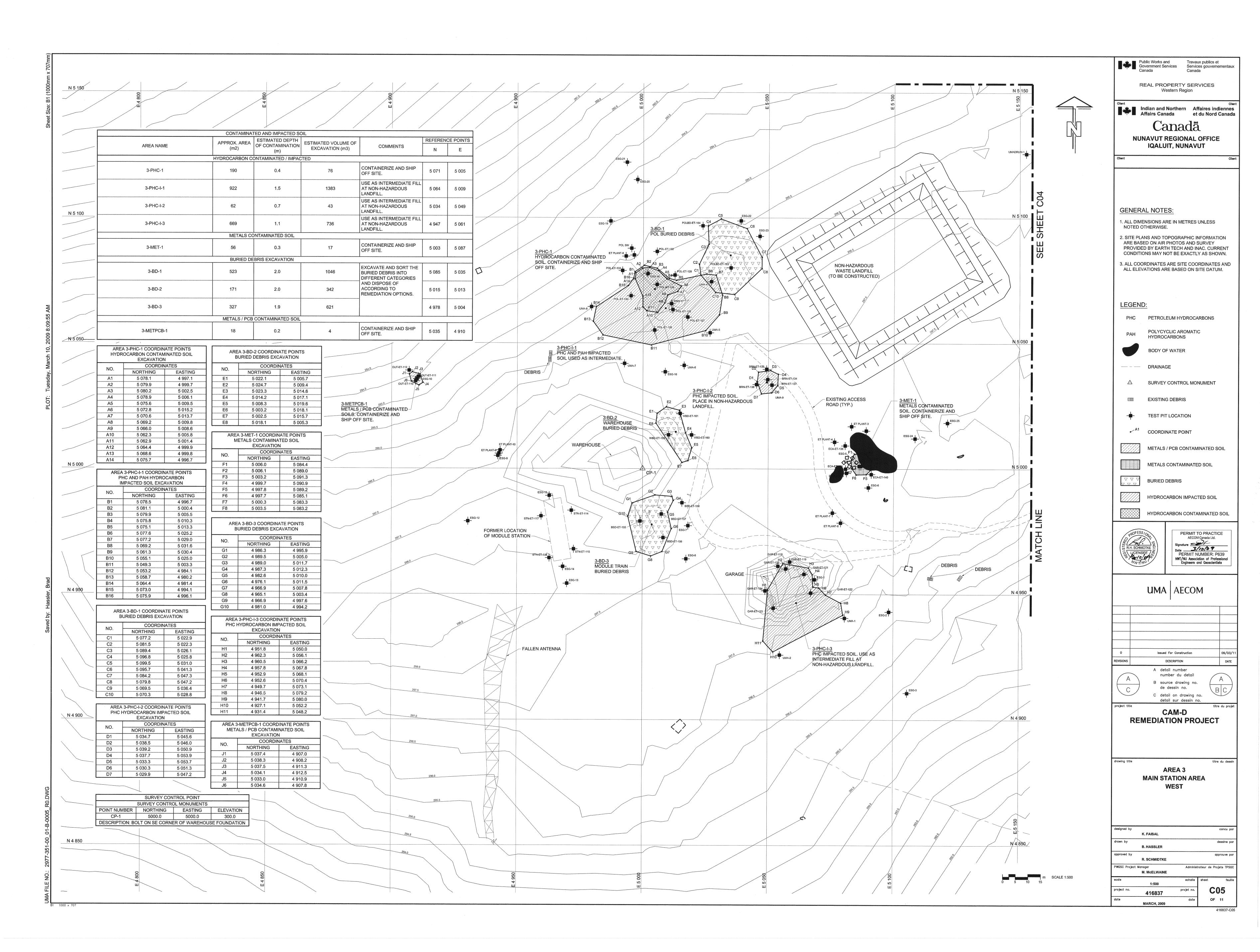
All sampling, sample preservation and analyses will be conducted in accordance with methods prescribed in the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater". All analysis will be performed in a Canadian Association of Environmental Analytical Laboratories (CAEAL) Accredited Laboratory.

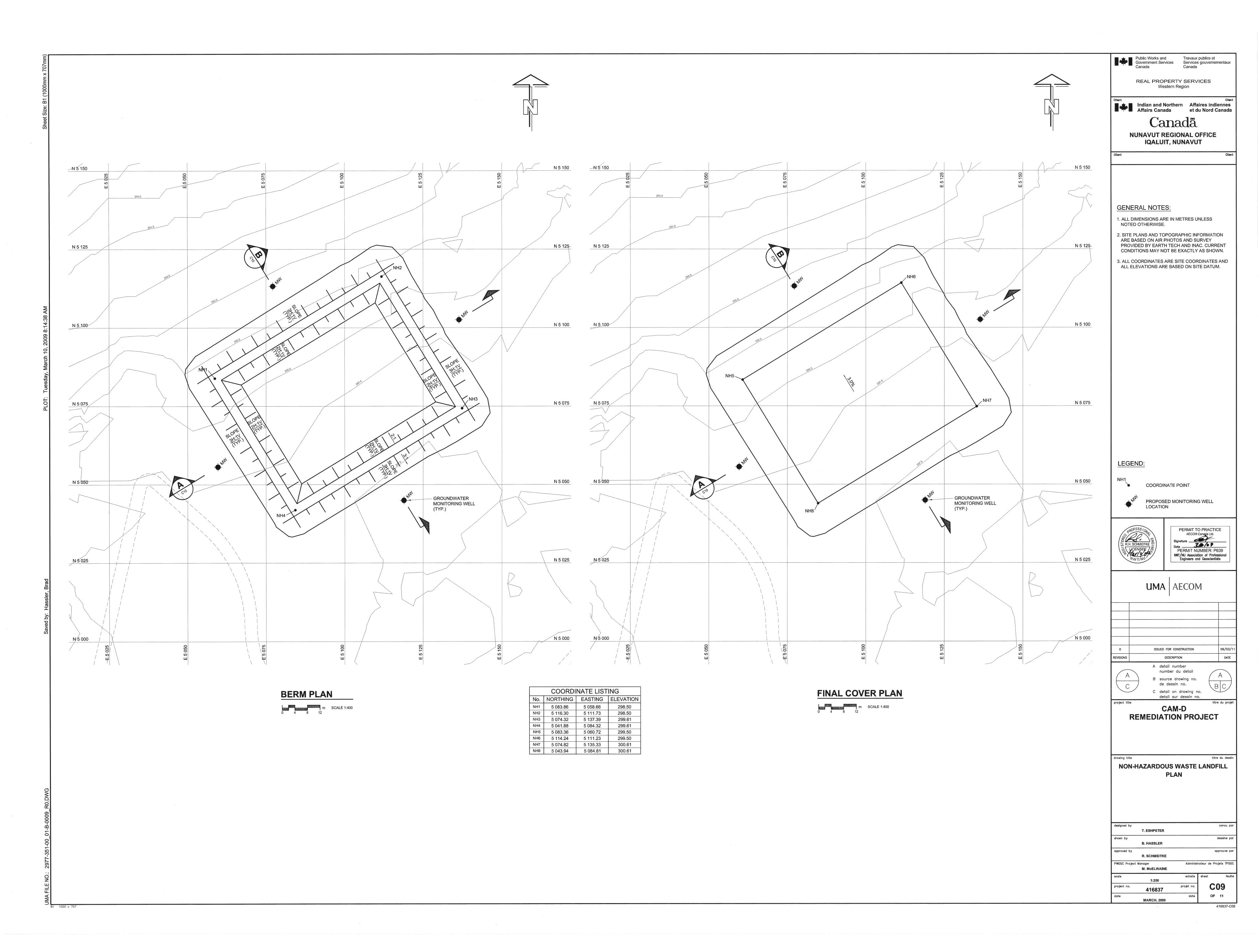
Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) will be consistent with CAEAL regulations and guidelines. At least 20% of samples will be taken and analyzed in duplicate and all appropriate QA/QC data will be generated and reported.

APPENDIX A: CAM-D (Simpson Lake) Site Layout



APPENDIX B: Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill Location and Design Drawings







APPENDIX C: Visual Monitoring Checklist

	Date:								
	Site:								
Note	Response	Extent	Description						
	Yes/No	Provide information as applicable (i.e. length/width/depth/type)	Features of note, photographic reference with scale, point of view anddirection						
	Natural Environmental Monitoring								
Wildlife Sightings									
Evidence of Wildlife									
Wildlife Activity									
Relative Number									
Evidence of Revegetation									
Landfi	Il Location:								
Post-Closure Landfill Monitoring									
Evidence of Settlement									
Evidence of Erosion									
Evidence of Frost Action									
Animal Burrows									
Vegetation Present									
Vegetation Stresses									
Staining Present									
Seepage Points									
Exposed Debris									
Condition of Instruments									
Other Features									