# DRAFT RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES FOR THE STORAGE AND HANDLING OF PETROLEUM AND ALLIED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ON FEDERAL CROWN LANDS IN NUNAVUT

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**Nunavut Regional Office**

**Indian and Northern Affairs Canada**

## 1. Introduction and Background

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is responsible for issuing land use permits and granting land tenure for crown lands in the Territory of Nunavut. In exercising this responsibility, the department works to ensure, through inspection, that the use of these lands complies with authorizing instruments and applicable laws and regulations.

An important role of the department is to ensure that the use of federal lands in the territory does not result in undue harm to the environment. For this reason, the careful storage, transfer, and handling of petroleum and allied petroleum products is a critical consideration for the department in granting approvals for the use of crown lands in Nunavut. Federal land use inspectors regularly attend remote sites that have been issued land use permits to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions imposed on various proponents.

There exist a number of laws, regulations, and policies governing the use of petroleum and allied petroleum products in Canada and in Nunavut, including requirements specific to federal Crown lands. This document does not replace or override these instruments. Rather it is a general guide designed to assist land users to make decisions regarding fuel management and land use on federal lands in Nunavut.

Moreover, in Nunavut, water use and the deposition of waste is authorized by the Nunavut Water Board. Water Resources Officers of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada inspect land use sites to ensure that land users are working in compliance with their water licences. Licences issued by the Nunavut Water Board may set conditions for fuel storage and handling, and the storage and handling of allied petroleum products. These best practices do not in anyway replace or supersede the decisions of, or the terms of licences issued by, the Nunavut Water Board.

*Why These Best Practices?*

Errors and faults in fuel storage and handling represent one of the most common environmental problems encountered during inspections on the use of federal Crown lands in Nunavut. Leaks, spills, and releases of fuel and petroleum products can have environmental, health, and economic impacts. Even small amounts of fuel can cause offensive odours, contaminate surface and sub-surface soils, render drinking water non-potable, and affect animals, vegetation and aquatic biota. Spilled fuel may also accumulate in depressions above or under the surface of the land causing risk of inadvertent combustion or explosion. Adherence to these best practices, and to applicable legislation and policy, will help to reduce or avoid negative environmental

impacts arising from fuel use and storage on federal lands in Nunavut. Land users are required to remediate any hydrocarbon related contamination and should consider the high costs associated with this when developing their site fuel management plans.

*The Role of the Applicant*
Nunavut's system of co-management of the land and its resources is based on a proponent-driven model of application, review, and approval. Prospective users of federal Crown lands must submit an application for land use which is reviewed by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and then shared with the Nunavut Impact Review Board for screening and comment. Fuel management is an important part of any application for land management. It is expect that applications for the use of federal Crown lands will include comprehensive fuel storage and management plans providing details on the applicant's intentions for fuel storage, fuel use, fuel management, spill response, and contingency planning. The department will expect applicants to adhere to the commitments they make in this plan.

## 2. Petroleum and Petroleum Allied Products

The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment defines petroleum products as a single product with at least 70 percent hydrocarbons by volume refined from crude oil, with or without additives, that is used, or could be used, as a fuel, a lubricant, or a power transmitter. Petroleum products would include such things as:

- Gasoline;
- Diesel fuel;
- Aviation fuel;
- Kerosene;
- Naptha;
- Lubricating oil;
- Fuel oil;
- Engine oil; and
- Used oil.

According to the Council, allied petroleum products are a mixture of hydrocarbons other than a petroleum product that may be water miscible (can be mixed with water) and have a density greater than water. They include such things as:

- Thinners and solvents and some paints;
- Solvents and chemicals like benzene and toluene;
- Isopropanol;
- Methanol; and
- Ethylene Glycol.

Used, or waste, products are also included in these definitions.

## 3. Types of Storage

On federal lands in Nunavut, above-ground fuel storage is the most common method of storage employed by land users. There are a number of methods and products for above-ground fuel storage. They range in size and complexity from jerry cans and stove fuel canisters, to drums and barrels, to large, double-walled steel fuel tanks and tank farms. Many petroleum and allied-petroleum products are stored in ready-to-use containers of varying sizes. Vehicles and fuel burning equipment also contain quantities of lubricants and fuel.

Each type of fuel storage requires appropriate care and attention in its use in order to avoid environmental contamination. Moreover, fuel storage on federal Crown land, as well as fuel use and disposal more generally, are governed by a number of laws and regulations. Land users must be mindful of the importance of environmental protection in all fuel storage and fuel management activities.

Nunavut is one of few jurisdictions in Canada where collapsible, fabric-based fuel storage products and systems, or 'fuel bladders', are used for high-volume fuel storage and fuel transfer. The use of these systems presents unique technical challenges as well as increased risk of environmental contamination.

While the use of fuel bladders on federal Crown land in Nunavut is not specifically prohibited, applications for land use must explicitly indicate the intention to use fuel bladders plus include a written commitment to adhere to all manufacturers' specifications and guidelines for the installation and use of fuel bladders, including manufacturers' recommendations. In addition, land users must be prepared to accept conditions, particularly relating to location, protection, and secondary containment. Also, in some cases, fuel bladders may not be appropriate for the terrain of a camp or an activity.

Potential Crown land users should be advised that, depending on the licence application submitted and the decisions of the Nunavut Water Board, water licences issued by the Water Board may not permit the use of fuel bladders or may include conditions that either explicitly or implicitly limit their use.

## 4. Responsibility

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is committed to the regular inspection of land use permits and leases and water licences in Nunavut

Land users are responsible for all contamination that may arise from the use of fuels or allied-petroleum products during land use activities. The costs of remediation of hydrocarbon contamination in Nunavut can be very high. Land users should be aware that theses costs are the responsibility of the land user. The department expects and appreciates compliance with all permits and licenses.

All fuel spills must be contained immediately, cleaned-up, and reported to the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Spill Line. A complete report must be filed with the inspector within 30 days. Waste generated during spill clean-up shall be packaged, stored, and disposed of accordance with all applicable laws, licenses, permits, and guidelines.

## 5. Nunavut's Co-Management System

The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement and associated legislation establishes a system of co-management for Nunavut's lands, waters, and resources based on the creation of boards with members nominated by the Inuit and government. In addition, prospective land uses may fall on Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) and land use permits and leases must be obtained from the applicable Designated Inuit Organization. Permits and leases for land use in Nunavut must be screened by the Nunavut Impact Review Board. This screening involves a consultation with stakeholders in a variety of roles and capacities across the territory.

Upon screening, the Nunavut Impact Review Board may recommend measures for the mitigation of environmental impacts that exceed the standards usually imposed by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada for land use permissions. The department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada incorporates the conditions recommended by the Nunavut Impact and Review Board into its land use authorizations. These conditions may be additional, or in excess of, the basic expectations described below.

The Nunavut Water Board must approve all water use and waste disposal in Nunavut. In issuing water use permissions and licences, the Nunavut Water Board has the latitude and mandate to impose conditions on fuel storage and management. Under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement and Nunavut waters legislation, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada must enforce water licences issued by the Board. The role of departmental water resource officers is to ensure that licensees are complying with the terms and conditions of their water licences.

## 6. Storage Containers

Fuel storage containers used on federal Crown lands in Nunavut must comply with all federal and territorial laws, regulations, and guidelines. In addition, the department requires that all fuel storage containers are used in accordance with manufacturers' specifications.

*General Considerations*

Fuel and petroleum products are used and stored in a wide variety of containers. The department generally requires the following as conditions of federal land use permits:

- Fuel storage containers shall not be placed within 31 metres of the normal high water mark of any water body or at a distance sufficiently far from a water body as to avoid the direct or indirect contamination of water;
- Fuel storage caches or large containers shall be placed in natural depression on a level surface;

- Fuel storage containers shall be installed and used only in adherence with the manufacturer's specifications and applicable laws, regulations, or guidelines;
- All storage containers and piping shall be maintained in a manner that prevents corrosion that is detrimental to the integrity of the container or the piping;
- Fuel and other petroleum products and chemicals shall be stored and transferred in such a manner as to prevent all spillage into a watercourse or onto the surrounding land;
- An approved fuels and hazardous materials spill emergency plan must be in place and a copy posted on-site and easily accessible in the event of a spill;
- Land use sites shall have appropriate spill containment kits readily available for use in the event of a spill;
- Fuel storage caches or large fuel storage containers shall be protected from vehicle traffic by physical impact barriers;
- Large fuel caches and containers which may be accessible to the public should also be gated and locked to avoid the risk of spills due to unauthorized transfer;
- All fuel caches should be expected daily for spills, leaks, or potential leaks; and
- The fuel storage area shall be clearly identified and delineated with safety markers which will remain visible even if the storage area becomes buried in snow.

*45 Gallon / 205 Litre Drums*

Steel fuel drums are a common method of fuel handling and storage in Nunavut. They are portable, durable, and can be easily stored. Some of the problems encountered during land use and water inspections in Nunavut relating to the use of steel fuel drums include:

- Long-term, multi-season storage of drums;
- Displacement of partially full drums during the off-season due to wind or snow-loading, leading to spills or leaks;
- Corrosion of drums and subsequent leakage of contents;
- Leakage from drums with worn-out seals or re-filled drums with worn seals;
- Horizontal storage of drums in ways that can lead to a higher risk of spill or leakage;
- Abandonment of empty drums, and partly filled drums, at camps and sites; and
- Lack of appropriate secondary containment.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada works diligently with its clients to ensure that fuel drums are utilized in a manner that protects the environment. In addition to the requirements of applicable federal and territorial laws, standards, regulations, and guidelines, land users generally would be required as conditions of land use permits to:

- Empty and partially-empty fuel drums will be gathered and removed from land use sites annually;
- The contents of corroded drums will be transferred or disposed of and the corroded drums will be stored safely until they can be removed from the land use site;
- Precautionary and protective measures be implemented to avoid collisions with drums by equipment or vehicles;
- Drums with excessively worn seals will not be used for fuel storage and will be removed from land use sites annually;

- Additional provisions for secondary containment will be applied to fuel caches using re-filled drums given the inherent weakness of re-sealed bungs;
- Drums will be organized and stored in a safe manner, shall be placed on reasonably flat ground, and drums stored horizontally will be stored with the bungs at 3 and 9 o'clock;
- For long-term storage (ie: greater than six months), it is strongly recommended that drummed fuel be stored on pallets to prevent rusting;
- All drums should be situated in a manner that allows easy access, such that individual drums can be inspected for leaks and if required, removed or pumped dry; and
- All drums will be labelled visibly (so that it can be read at a distance) with the owner's name, the date of delivery to the site, and the product they contain.

*Collapsible Fabric Fuel Storage / Fuel Bladders*

Nunavut is among the only jurisdictions in Canada where fuel bladders are used with relative frequency on federal Crown lands. However, they also present unique technical challenges and must be managed effectively in order to ensure that their use does not present a risk to the environment.

Environment Canada is preparing a draft guideline of requirements for collapsible fabric fuel storage tanks (fuel bladders) used on federal Crown lands. This guideline provides guidance on construction, handling, and use of these fuel storage systems. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada will require that all installation, use, and removal of fuel bladders on federal Crown lands in Nunavut comply with this guideline as well as with all manufacturers' specifications and instructions.

Some of the problems encountered with the use of fuel bladders observed during field inspections of land use and water use on federal Crown lands in Nunavut include:

- Fuel bladders stored on uneven or sloping ground or on inappropriate terrain;
- Fuel bladders stored with insufficient secondary containment or secondary containment that has been compromised;
- Over-filled fuel bladders or bladders not maintained according to manufacturer's specifications;
- Fuel seepage through fuel bladder vents;
- Fuel seepage or spills due to snow loading; and
- Failure of bladder seams

The department will generally apply the following as conditions (and may apply additional conditions based on the land use site and activity) in its land use authorizations with respect to the use of fuel bladders:

- All fuel bladders, and their use, will comply with the Environment Canada Draft Guidelines for Collapsible Fabric Storage Tanks;
- All fuel bladders will be used in strict adherence with manufacturers' specifications, instructions, and requirements;
- All fuel bladders must be stored within appropriate secondary containment (see secondary containment below);

- All fuel bladders will be stored on even ground, and where possible, in a natural depression;
- All fuel bladders will be cleared of snow or other debris with sufficient frequency to the avoid snow-loading or the accumulation of excess weight on the bladders;
- Protective obstacles will be placed around fuel bladders to protect them from possible impacts from vehicles or equipment; and
- All fuel bladders will be labelled visibly (so that it can be read at a distance) with the owner's name, the date of delivery to the site, and the product they contain.

*Double-Walled Steel Storage Tanks*
Environment Canada has set standards for the use of steel storage tanks on federal Crown lands through its Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations issued June 12, 2008. All use of fuel storage tanks on federal Crown lands in Nunavut will be expected to comply fully with these regulations.

## 7. Fuel Transfer and Fuel Spills

Fuel transfer is one of the primary causes of hydrocarbon contamination encountered during inspections of federal Crown land use in Nunavut. The department expects land users to undertake all reasonable measures to ensure that fuel transfer does not result in spills or contamination. Moreover, in the event of a spill, land users are required to report the spill immediately and undertake clean-up. The department will generally apply the following as conditions of land use permits issued in Nunavut.

- All fuel transfer shall comply with applicable federal and territorial laws, regulations, and guidelines.
- Fuel and other petroleum products and chemicals shall be stored and transferred in such a manner as to prevent all spillage into a watercourse or onto the surrounding land.
- All petroleum and allied petroleum products containers shall be closed or sealed after use.
- All containers will be filled in such a way as to avoid over-filling and to provide sufficient space for expansion of the product.
- All fuel spills must be contained immediately, cleaned-up, and reported to the spill line (see Annex C). A complete report must be filed with the inspector within 30 days. Waste generated during spill clean-up shall be packaged, stored, and disposed of appropriately.
- A fuels and hazardous materials spill emergency plan must be in place and a copy of it posted on-site and easily accessible in the event of a spill. Land use sites shall have appropriate spill containment kits readily available for use in the event of a spill.
- Fuel transfer shall be conducted in an area that is equipped with secondary containment. Drip pans are only appropriate secondary containment for small-scale fuel transfer.
- Vehicles must be maintained and operated in a manner designed to prevent spills of fuel or oil.

- Fuel transfer and the dispensing of fuel shall be done using pumping equipment and/or approved nozzles and hoses in order to avoid inadvertent spills.
- All staff involved in the handling or transfer of fuels should be trained and aware of proper fuel handling procedures and should regularly scan the area adjacent to fuel handling and storage sites for evidence of possible leaks or spills.

## 8. Secondary Containment

Secondary containment is used to protect the environment from widespread or severe impact arising from a failure, spill, or leak in fuel storage or fuel handling. Secondary containment structures are impermeable to petroleum and allied petroleum products and come in many forms. Due to the remoteness of most land use on federal Crown lands in Nunavut, and because of risks associated with the harsh arctic climate, the department encourages all users of federal Crown lands in the territory to consider secondary containment as part of a sound fuel management plan.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada will require that all fuel bladders are placed within suitable secondary containment capable of accommodating a complete failure of the fabric storage system and capable of withstanding the territory's harsh climate and the rigours of hard use in an industrial context.

Additional and/or applicable requirements for secondary containment are contained in legislation, regulations, and guidelines. The department will generally require, as conditions of land use permits, the following.

- Secondary containment structures will be composed of, or lined with, materials impervious to petroleum products.
- Secondary containment structures will be capable of holding 110 percent of the volume of the largest fuel reservoir, or 110 percent of the combined volume of all interconnected reservoirs, placed within the containment structure.
- Secondary containment structures will be of sufficient height/depth to not be breached by the wave arising from a major fuel container failure.
- Secondary containment structures will be sufficiently durable to withstand the rigours of Nunavut's harsh climate and the demands of hard industrial use on rocky and broken land in Nunavut.
- Dyked secondary containment structures must comply with all applicable federal and territorial laws, regulations, and guidelines. This includes the use of geomembranes, which should not be seamed in the field if possible.
- Woven polyethylene tarpaulins will not be accepted as part of a secondary containment system.
- For large secondary containment structures, oil/water separators may be required.
- Secondary containment should be cleared of snow and/or water regularly using equipment and methods recommended by the manufacturer.
- Secondary containment should be inspected daily for punctures or potential failure and should be tested for leaks regularly.

- While secondary containment is preferred for all fuel storage, it will be required for all fuel caches and containers exceeding 4,000 litres in size. This includes barrel caches.
- All secondary containment structures shall be installed and used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and directions.

Secondary containment is an effective safeguard in the prevention of potential environmental impact arising from the storage and handling of fuels. It is also a low-cost measure that can avoid the high costs of remediation after an inadvertent release of fuel or petroleum products. For this reason, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada strongly recommends the use of secondary containment for all fuel storage and handling.

## 9. Used or Waste Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products

The storage, transfer, and destruction of used or waste petroleum and allied petroleum products is governed by both federal and territorial legislation, regulations, and guidelines. Land users should be aware of, and comply with, all requirements that apply to the management of used and waste petroleum products and allied petroleum products.

## APPENDIX A: SAMPLE LAND USE PERMIT OR LAND LEASE REQUIREMENTS FOR FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSFER

### 31 (1) (k) - Petroleum Fuel Storage

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| 11.1 | The Permittee shall report in writing to a Land Use Inspector the location and quantity of all petroleum fuel caches within ten (10) days after the establishment. | REPORT FUEL LOCATION |
| | **Rationale:** The intent of this condition is to inform the Land Use Inspector of the location of all fuel caches so that inspections can be conducted when the land use operation has been completed to ensure the site is restored and all fuel containers have been removed. The Land Use Inspector may want to conduct interim inspections of fuel caches adjacent to streams frequented by fish or upstream from bird colonies. | |
| 11.2 | The Permittee shall not place any petroleum fuel storage containers within thirty one (31) metres of the normal high water mark of any stream. | FUEL BY STREAM |
| | **Rationale:** This condition applies to petroleum fuel caches where the Permittee is not required to construct dykes around the fuel containers. The fuel containers would consist primarily of barrels and kegs. The fuel caches would be of a temporary nature in most instances, no more than one year. | |
| 11.3 | The Permittee shall locate mobile fuel facilities on land when stationary for any period of time exceeding twelve (12) hours. | FUEL ON LAND |
| | **Rationale:** This condition applies only to mobile fuel facilities unless stored for any period of time, and this relates to Fisheries concern about getting fuel into water, and applies mainly in seismic situations. | |
| 11.4 | The Permittee shall not allow petroleum products to spread to surrounding lands or into water bodies. | FUEL CONTAINMENT |
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| | **Rationale:** This condition applies to all land use operations where petroleum fuel is used. The intent is that spilled or leaked petroleum fuel, if allowed to spread to surrounding lands or into bodies of water, could harm vegetation, create a fire hazard, or be detrimental to fish and other aquatic life, if the volume is large enough. | |
| 11.5 | The Permittee shall have one extra fuel storage container on site equal to, or greater than, the size of the largest fuel container. | FUEL EXTRA CONTAINER |
| | **Rationale:** This condition will apply to fuel caches where the quantity of fuel exceeds 10,000 gallons (44,803 litres) in any one tank and the fuel cache is located in a critical wildlife area or upstream from a community water supply. This condition will be used with discretion and probably applies in most cases with bladders. | |
| 11.6 | The Permittee shall construct a dyke around each stationary fuel container or group of stationary fuel containers where any one container has a capacity exceeding 4,000 litres. | DYKE FUEL CONTAINERS |
| | **Rationale:** This condition will apply to all land use operations having fuel storage facilities established for less than three years. The condition specifically requires only dyking, but does not require an impermeable dyke, that is a separate condition. The intent of this condition is to protect vegetation, fish and other aquatic life from being harmed by fuel spills. There are NWT fire ordinances which require this as well. | |
| 11.7 | The Permittee shall line the dyke and area enclosed by the dyke with a type of plastic film liner approved by the Engineer. | LINE DYKE |
| | **Rationale:** This condition will be used along with the condition requiring that the dyked area be impermeable. It simply requires that a plastic film liner be installed. A committee chaired by the Environmental Protection Service called the Technical Sub-Committee on Petroleum dyking has evaluated and reported on different type of liners which are acceptable for the north. | |

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| 11.8 | The volume of the dyked area shall be 10% greater than the capacity of the largest fuel container placed therein. | CAPACITY |
| | **Rationale:** The condition ensures that the dyke area is large enough to contain all of the fuel that may be spilled from any one container in addition to some room left over for displaced volume by the container. | |
| 11.9 | The Permittee shall ensure that the dyke and the area enclosed by the dyke shall be impermeable to petroleum products at all times | IMPERMEABLE DYKE |
| | **Rationale:** The intent of this condition is that dykes must be impermeable to spilled petroleum if the petroleum is to be contained effectively. It does not specify how the dykes are to be maintained impermeable. Therefore, this condition would normally be used with other conditions requiring dyking and requiring lining of the dyke. Other methods of constructing impermeable dykes may be acceptable, depending on the situation. These include grouting with bentonite, cement or some other impervious material. Clay or snow/ice dykes may also be impervious under some situations. | |
| 11.10 | The Permittee shall:<br><br>a) examine all fuel storage containers for leaks a minimum of once every ____ days.<br><br>(b) repair all leaks immediately. | CHECK FOR LEAKS |
| | **Rationale:** The frequency of checks would be designated by the Land Use Inspector on the basis of quantity of fuel, type of container, location, etc. | |
| 11.11 | The Permittee shall maintain a watchman at the site at all times when fuel is stored on site. | WATCHMAN |
| | **Rationale:** This would apply to sites accessible to the public where large quantities of fuel are stored. An alternative may be to use locks or fence the storage areas. | |

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| 11.12 | The Permittee may not use collapsible fuel storage systems (fuel bladders) where site conditions are not appropriate. | FUEL BLADDER USE CONTINGENT ON SITE CONDITIONS |
| | **Rationale:** Bladders may not be used where a suitable base cannot be constructed. Also, bladders are known to rupture more frequently than fuel tanks; therefore, in critical areas of fish and wildlife habitat, bladders should not be used. | |
| 11.13 | The Permittee shall not use collapsible fuel storage systems (fuel bladders) to transport fuel where site conditions are not appropriate. | FUEL BLADDER USE CONTINGENT ON SITE CONDITIONS |
| | **Rationale:** Transporting of fuel in this case applies to trucks, not aircraft. This is a special condition. There are some advantages to using bladders over tanks. | |
| 11.14 | The Permittee shall mark all stationary petroleum products storage facilities with flags, posts or similar devices so that they are at all times plainly visible to local vehicle travel. | MARK FUEL LOCATION |
| | **Rationale:** This condition applies to most stationary petroleum fuel caches, particularly where bladders are used. It can also apply to fuel caches where barrels or kegs are used and the aggregate total volume of the stored fuel is 892.8 gallons (4,000 Litres) or more. The intent of the condition is to mark the fuel caches so they are visible to equipment operators so that they won't run their machinery over the fuel containers, especially in tundra and barren regions. | |
| 11.15 | The Permittee shall seal all container outlets except the outlet currently in use. | SEAL OUTLET |
| | **Rationale:** The intent of this condition is to prevent leakage of petroleum fuel from valves, nozzles or other orifices on fuel containers from which fuel is not being used, particularly where fuel caches are unattended. This is to prevent leakage of gasses that could be a hazard to wildlife or vegetation. Leaking combustible gasses could be a fire | |

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| | hazard if adjacent to forest and vegetation during fire season. Cylinders and tanks not currently in use should be stored in an upright position. | |
| 11.16 | The Permittee shall mark all fuel containers with the Permittee's name. | MARK CONTAINERS |
| | **Rationale:** This condition applies to heavy use area where more than one Permittee will be carrying out operations in an area, particularly where Permittees use a common stockpile site. The intent of marking containers is so the Land Use Inspector can identify the owner(s) of any containers left after the operations cease. | |

# APPENDIX A: EXAMPLES OF APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

## General

Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tanks Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products, 2003 - CCME

National Fire Code 1995

Storage Tanks Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations 2008
Territorial Lands Act 1985
Territorial Lands Regulations
Territorial Land Use Regulations

Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act 2002

Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act 1985

Canadian Environmental Protection Act

Fisheries Act

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations

Mine Site Reclamation Policy for Nunavut

## Site Specific

Canada National Parks Act 2000
Canada Wildlife Act 1985
Migratory Birds Convention Act 1994

## Shipping

Canada Shipping Act (storage in barges)
Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act

## Territorial Acts and Regulations

Environmental Protection Act
Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations

**Environmental Guidelines**

A Guide to the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations

Environmental Guideline for Contaminated Site Remediation

Environmental Guideline for Industrial Projects on Commissioner's Lands

Environmental Guideline for Industrial Waste Discharge

Environmental Guideline for Management of Hazardous Wastes

Illustrated Homeowner's Guide to Heating Oil Tank Inspections