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APPENDIX H: FUEL BLADDERS, LAND TREATMENT AREA

Comaplex employs 6 fuel bladders with instaberm secondary containment in semi-permanent and temporary installations at its Meliadine West site. Figure A1 and Table A1 show the locations and capacities of the fuel bladders.

Appendix A: Table A1

BLADDERS			Secondary
Location	Installation	Capacity (l)	Containment
Operations Pad	Semi-permanent	113,400	Instaberm within waste rock berm
Operations Pad	Semi-permanent	113,400	Instaberm within waste rock berm
Main Fuel Farm	Temporary	113,400	Instaberm
Main Fuel Farm	Temporary	113,400	Instaberm
Main Fuel Farm	Temporary	113,400	Instaberm
Main Fuel Farm	Temporary	37,800	Instaberm
		604,800	Total Bladder Capacity (litres)

FUEL VAULTS			
Main Fuel Farm	11 - 50,000 litre	550000	Double Walled Fuel Vaults
Camp P-50	3 - 50,000 litre	150000	Double Walled Fuel Vaults
Camp Jet A	3 - 50,000 litre	150000	Double Walled Fuel Vaults
		850000	Total Fuel Vault Capacity (litres)
		1,454,800	Total Bulk Fuel Capacity

The bladders are used to augment capacity supplied by the 17 - 50,000 litre double-walled fuel vaults. Product information for the bladders, instaberms and water filtration "rain-drain" attachments are included in this appendix. Two of the bladders are deployed on the Operations Pad (Figure A1, Plate A1) and are supported by waste rock berms from the bulk sample operations. Sufficient space is available to deploy the remaining bladders around the bulk fuel facility (Figure A1, Plate A1). These bladders are only operational at peak fuel capacity during spring fueling operations. As spare capacity becomes available in the fuel vaults, the bladders are emptied and placed in storage. The maximum time the Main Fuel Farm bladders would be deployed would be about 2 months.

The bladders are manufactured by Raymac Environmental Services Inc. (Vancouver, BC) and were developed to store high aromatic fuels in extreme environments. The fabric is 45 oz double offset urethane coated nylon fabric (see attached product information).

The berms that surround the instaberms and fueling station liners on the Operations Pad are shown on Figures A1 and Plate A1. The berms consist of crushed waste rock and form a buttress strengthening the walls of the instaberms. The liners are buried to a depth of about 30 centimeters for the fueling stations.

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Land Treatment Area

An area of the Operations Pad (Figure A1) has been dedicated to the land farming of petroleum impacted soils. About 70 m3 of such soils were excavated in the installation of lined fueling station at the Main Bulk Fuel Facility (Plate A1 – 1A, 1B). The soils were placed on a liner and spread to an average depth of about 45 cm (see Plate A2 below). The soils and entrained boulders are turned weekly to allow efficient remediation. Analyses of the soils will be submitted by end summer 2008 and the results forwarded to the NWB and KIA. The soils will meet the standards listed in the **Canada-Wide Standards for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil (CCME – 2001, rev. 2008)** before they are removed from the Operations Pad.

Plate 1B: Hydrocarbon impacted soils on Operations Pad – July 2008