Spill Contingency Management Plan

Angilak Property

ATHA Energy Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiaries

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1. Introduction

This Spill Contingency Management Plan (SCMP) applies specifically to the Angilak Property (the Property or the Project) operated by ATHA Energy Corp. (ATHA) through its wholly owned subsidiaries. This Plan shall be in effect from the date of issue of applicable land use licenses until the expiry of such licenses.

All employees and contractors working on the Property are to be aware of and follow this Plan. A copy of this SCMP will be posted in the office on the Project. In addition, this Plan is available digitally on ATHA's internal network. The Project Manager can be contacted for a copy of this SCMP. The purpose of the SCMP is to provide response procedures in the event of a spill and detail the procedures for proper storage, handling, transportation and disposal of fuels, hazardous materials and hazardous waste.

The Angilak Property hosts a remote, early-stage uranium exploration project covering both Crown land and Inuit Owned Land in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The Property is located at an approximate latitude 62° 31' North and longitude 98° 49' West or Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 508596mE and 6933106mN, North American Datum (NAD 83, Zone 14). Additionally, the Property is approximately 225 kilometres south-southwest of Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) and 350 kilometres west of Kangiqtiniq (Rankin Inlet). Authorizations for the use of land and water for the purpose of exploration have been granted by the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and the Nunavut Water Board (NWB). ATHA's proposed exploration programs are of limited scope and will be operated seasonally due to weather limitations. Further information on potential exploration activities undertaken at the Angilak Property can be found in the Non-Technical Summary.

2. Hazardous Materials On-site

2.1. Fuel Inventory

A main fuel cache has been established at the Nutaaq Camp; fuel is stored in both drums and 125,000L fuel bladders. Small amounts (2-3 drums each) of diesel and gasoline are stored at the active drill sites as needed for drilling. A remote fuel cache (including both 125,000L bladders and drums) may be established at the temporary camp to support other exploration activities.

2.2. Chemicals

Chemicals to be used on site may include household-strength cleaning supplies such as Javex, ammonia-based sprays, wash soaps, hand sanitizer, degreasers, etc. In addition, limited miscellaneous items such as insect repellent in aerosols will be available.

2.3. Lead-Acid Batteries

Lead-acid batteries are present on the drill rigs and on any other internal combustion engines in camp. In addition, a small number of lead-acid batteries may be needed for other portable items. Secondary containment measures are not contemplated given the small number of batteries in storage. At no time will any batteries be disposed of in the garbage.

2.4. Radioactive Materials

Due to the nature of uranium exploration, mineralized (radioactive) drill cuttings and core may be generated during operations. Please refer to the Radiation Hazard Control Plan for more information regarding the handling of radioactive materials on-site.

2.5. Other Hazardous Materials

Table 1 outlines other hazardous materials that may be used and stored on the Angilak Property.

Table 1. Other Hazardous Materials Used in Mineral Exploration Activities

Product	Quantity	Storage Location
Chain oil	Limited quantity	Generator Shed
Antifreeze	Limited quantity	Generator Shed
Calcium Chloride – CaCl2	Limited quantity	Quanset
Motor Oil	Limited quantity	Generator Shed
Snowmobile Motor Oil	Limited quantity	Generator Shed
Hydraulic Fluid	<100L	Drill Shack
Moly Grease	Limited quantity	Drill Shack
Portland Cement	<500 lbs	Drill Shack
Tool Joint Compound	Limited quantity	Drill Shack
Drill Rod Grease	<100L	Drill Shack
Gear Lubricant	<100L	Drill Shack
Poly-Drill	Limited quantity	Drill Shack
Drill Grease	<10L	Drill Shack
Fuel Line Treatment Oil	<1L	Drill Shack

An average of approximately 40 L of motor, hydraulic and gear oils will be maintained at the drill site. The products will be supplied in 1 L or 20 L plastic containers. This inventory will be maintained during operations and resupplied as needed. These products will be used as crankcase oils in the diesel engines that power the electrical generators, diesel engines on the drill rigs and gasoline engines in small equipment such as portable electrical generators and water pumps.

Diamond drills may require the use of drill additives depending on rock conditions. All drill additives will be non-toxic and biodegradable, whenever possible. When drilling is underway, the required drilling muds, additives, oils and lubricants will be stored in their original containers within a bermed fly basket, once drilling has been completed, these containers will be flown back to camp for proper storage. The empty plastic containers will be gathered, put into a lidded, marked drum, ready for backhauling off site. The drill additives will be utilized according to the manufacturer's guidelines and the operating procedures of the drill contractor.

As much as possible, drilling will utilize hot water, but if required $CaCl_2$ will be used as an antifreeze. To ensure drill fluids cannot directly flow into a water body, all drill cuttings will be captured, put through a

centrifuge, classified into benign or mineralized cuttings and disposed of in an appropriate natural depression located at a distance of at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any adjacent water body. All hazardous materials, including $CaCl_2$, will be stored in secondary containment. Storage, use and transport will follow the recommendations of the Safety Data Sheets.

2.6. Hazardous Waste

At the Angilak Property, hazardous waste is recognized as a contaminant or dangerous good that is no longer used for its original purpose, and is therefore intended for treatment, disposal or storage (Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste, 2010). Hazardous waste often requires specific management measures to ensure the health and safety of the workers and environment. Table 2 details the different types of hazardous waste that may be generated during exploration activities on the Angilak Property.

Table 2. Potential Hazardous Wastes Generated at Angilak

Waste Type	Source
Contaminated or Expired Fuel – Arctic Diesel; Jet Fuel; Gasoline	Operation of generators (diesel), flying helicopters (jet fuel), and operating other motorized equipment (gasoline)
Used Oil and Lubricants	Operation of motorized equipment including drills
Used Hydraulic Fluid	Operation of motorized equipment including drills
Used antifreeze	Operation of radiators on internal combustion engines
Solvents	Cleaning
Used rags and sorbents	Cleaning waste, spill clean up
Contaminated Soil	Product of spills
Contaminated Snow and Ice	Product of spills
Drilling Fluids	Additives and antifreeze
Used Batteries	Electronics such as GPS, computers, satellite phones, combustion engines
Empty Aerosol Cans	Various chemicals
Fluorescent Bulbs and Tubes	Illumination
Radioactive – Mineralized Drill Cuttings	Product of drilling within mineralization zone

3. Risk Assessment

ATHA recognizes that there are a number of risks associated with the use, storage, transfer and disposal of hazardous materials. The following summarizes several potential risks that may be present at the Angilak Project.

3.1. Potential Spill Hazards

- Containers, such as 205 L steel drums and 125,000L fuel bladders, have the potential to leak or rupture due to mishandling.

- Older or refilled drums and bladders are more prone to leaking around the bungs if the seals are not properly maintained.
- Water and spills may collect in the secondary containment and overflow.
- Propane leaks may occur at the valves if not secured or stored in an upright position.
- Motorized equipment may experience fuel or oil leaks as a result of malfunctions, impacts, lack of maintenance, improper storage or faulty operation.
- Leaks or spills may occur during fuel transfer due to over-fueling, improper fueling procedure or faulty filling equipment.

3.2. Potential Environmental Impacts

All hazardous materials pose a threat to the environment if spilled. The following list outlines potential environmental impacts of hazardous materials stored on site:

- Gasoline may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Gasoline volatizes quickly and can be explosive and a fire hazard in the event of a spill.
- Diesel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Diesel volatizes comparatively slowly but represents a fire hazard in the event of a spill.
- Jet fuel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Jet fuel volatizes relatively quickly and represents a fire hazard in the event of a spill.
- Propane may be harmful to wildlife and the surrounding environment. Propane is highly volatile. In the event of a spill, it represents an extremely explosive hazard.
- Drilling additives and $CaCl_2$ may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life.
- Oil and grease may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. They are not readily biodegradable; their volatility is low and they have the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment.

4. General Practices

Communication is essential when using isolated camps with aircraft support. Crew members must be taught how to use all the communication equipment in camp. There are three types of communication used at the Angilak Project: Starlink digital satellite data with applications used to make phone calls, Iridium satellite phones and hand-held VHF radios.

Material handling and spill response training is provided to all personnel, with particular attention to those personnel who handle fuels and other petroleum products.

Regular and thorough inspections and maintenance of all equipment and storage sites/containers act as preventative measures to reduce the risks associated with the potential spill hazards as outlined in Section 3. The training and inspection standards for the Angilak Project are detailed below.

Despite best efforts, preventative measures can fail and spills may occur. Spill Kits will be located at all camps, fuel caches and drill shacks. A description of the contents in a standard spill kit is listed in Section 4.4.

ATHA understands the failure of a full fuel bladder (125,000L) has a large potential for environmental damage. In addition to secondary containment with the capacity to contain such a leak, ATHA will maintain empty fuel bladders on site to be fully prepared to transfer the fuel in the event of such catastrophic failure.

4.1. Communications

All workers should ensure that they know how to operate all three communication systems as well how to summon assistance on each different piece of equipment in the event of an emergency. A summary of communication equipment procedures is given below.

To use the **Starlink** digital satellite data connection:

- Ensure that your cell phone has a suitable phone application installed to make a phone call.

To use an **Iridium satellite phone**:

- Press power button to turn unit.
- Unfold antenna and allow it to stand vertically, be sure to outside any building.
- Ascertain 3 to 5 bar signal strength once satellite phone has secured a link.
- Dial as for a regular push button telephone using the prefix “+1”.
- Press send.

To call an Iridium satellite phone from a land line or cell phone:

- Follow the satellite phone’s service provider procedure as indicated on the Medical Evacuation Plan back page.

Handheld VHF radio: (personal communication with appropriate channels preprogrammed)

- Channels will be established and designated during field operations.
- Ensure that you know when to use the Repeater channel once away from camp to call for assistance.
- Press transmit button on side of unit to talk.
- Remove pressure from transmit button to receive.

4.2. Training

All employees and contractors of ATHA will be trained in internal policies, management plans, standard operating procedures and made familiar with the Terms and Conditions of the Project’s licences and permits. Every person arriving at the Angilak Property will undergo an orientation session which includes information on health, safety, and environmental responsibilities and stewardship.

All employees and contractors will be familiar with this Spill Contingency Management Plan and its containment procedures, all spill response resources at hand, and will also be trained for initial spill response methods. Involvement of other employees may be required, from time to time. Annual refreshers will be conducted to review the procedures within this plan.

Site and job-specific training will be provided to all personnel who are required to handle waste materials. ATHA will have an Emergency Medical Technician on site while drilling or a Level 3 First Aid Attendant present during other activities. The Camp Manager is required to oversee the handling of hazardous wastes and must have a valid First Aid and WHMIS certificates. On-site management is responsible for the transportation of hazardous wastes and will have Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) certification. All employees and contractors will receive training in the use, storage, transportation and disposal of fuel, hazardous materials and hazardous waste as per this SCMP.

Personnel responsible for operating or maintaining the incinerator will receive hands on training to ensure the equipment is operated safely and efficiently in accordance with applicable regulations and guidelines.

4.3. Monitoring and Inspection

The Project Supervisor is responsible for supervising the monitoring and inspection program and keeping a detailed inventory of all hazardous wastes on site.

Inspections of the storage areas housing hazardous materials and hazardous waste will be conducted weekly to ensure the hazardous waste inventory is up to date, secondary containment is in place and in good condition and spill kits are fully stocked. Secondary containment berms will be inspected for signs of punctures, failures, leaks, etc. Berms, bladders and drums will be inspected for proper storage, leaking bungs, cracks, and punctures. Any issues noted will be rectified immediately. The Camp Manager will be responsible for daily inspections of the fuel berms and the monitoring, tracking, and recording of fuel inventories while operations are active. Daily monitoring of the hazardous waste storage area and the contained wastes will include an assessment of the condition of waste receptacles and storage containers, checking for any damaged or leaking containers or berms, and ensuring that waste is collected and stored in the correct containers and safely placed in the storage area. Any leaks or spills will be treated as outlined in this SCMP.

4.4. Resource Inventory

4.4.1. Spill Kits

Complete spill kits are kept on hand at all camp fuel transfer sites and at each drill shack. Spill kits contain:

1 – 360 litre/79 gallon polyethylene over-pack drum
4 – Oil sorbent booms (5” X 10’)
100 – Oil sorbent sheets (16.5” X 20” X 3/8”)
1 – Drain cover (36” X 36” X 1/16”)
1 – Caution tape (3” X 500’)
1 – 1 lb. plugging compound
2 – Pairs Nitrile gloves

2 – Pairs Safety goggles
2 – Pairs Tyvek coveralls
1 – Instruction booklet
10 – Printed disposable bags (24" X 48")
1 – Shovel

A minimum of 30 containment bags (megabags) (1m^3 each) will be kept on site to ensure adequate containment of any material (e.g., soil or snow) that requires removal due to a spill.

In addition, at least one empty fuel drum will be located at each fuel cache in the event of damaged or leaking drums. Extra absorbent pads will be kept with the helicopter, drill and any area where re-fueling, transferring and/or handling is done.

4.4.2. Fire Extinguishers

Appropriate fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment will be strategically located near any hazardous materials are used, stored or transferred, including at drill site and in vehicles.

4.5. Bladder Management

ATHA will meet regulatory requirements outlined in the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) published the standard: CAN/CSA-B837-14 - Collapsible Fabric Storage Tanks (bladders) and Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations (SOR/2008-197). Installation will be completed by trained and certified professionals. Fuel bladders and associated engineered secondary containment berms with 110 percent volume capacity, will be subject to thorough daily inspections to ensure that any concerns are caught in a timely manner. Fuel volume reconciliation logs and visual inspections of mechanical components will be daily. In addition to 110 percent volume capacity secondary containment, empty bladders will be maintained on site to be available in the unlikely event of a leak in a full fuel bladder. In that unlikely case, fuel will be transferred into the spare bladder. Empty fuel barrels will also be maintained on site as backup containment in the event of failure.

5. Hazardous Material Protocols

5.1. Storage and Secondary Containment

- All fuels and other hazardous materials will be stored in secondary containment ("berms").
- A spill kit will always be stored in areas of hazardous material storage.
- All secondary containment will be capable of holding 110 percent of the volume of the largest fuel reservoir that is housed within the secondary containment.
- All secondary containment will be of sufficient height and depth to hold any potential spill or failure.
- Secondary containment berms will be made of material (Arctic Grade) that is sufficiently durable to withstand Nunavut's climate and the natural terrain.
- Secondary containment berms will be equipped with hydrocarbon filtration systems (rain drains) to safely remove water that is collected inside the berms. Berms without covers will be replaced

with covered berms to keep rain and snow out.

- Secondary containment berms will be inspected daily during operations.
- Within the secondary containment berms fuel, drums will be stored in rows on their sides with bungs facing at the 3:00 and 9:00 position.
- All bladders, drums, tanks and hoses will be regularly inspected for deterioration, corrosion and leaks.
- Propane cylinders will be stored and secured upright in certified containers and away from any potential sources of ignition.
- Propane cylinders will be equipped with a pressure release valve that opens to prevent a buildup of excessive internal pressure.
- All fuel storage sites will be located a **minimum** of 31 metres from the normal high-water mark of any water body and will be inspected regularly.
- Spill Kits will be placed and will be easily identifiable with clear signage at each fuel storage site.
- Smoking, open flame and any potential sources of ignition are prohibited within 100 metres of any fuel storage site.
- "NO SMOKING" signs will be erected at each fuel storage area.
- Empty fuel drums will be removed from site regularly.

Other hazardous materials that may be located on the Angilak Property, as outlined in Section 2, are often used in limited quantities. Such materials will be stored in their original containers. Products such as motor oil and hydraulic oil typically come in 4 litre jugs or 20 litre pails and stored in a drip tray with a spill kit nearby. All batteries will be protected from damage by fastening them into the space designed for them when used with various power equipment and stored safely when not in use.

The protocols for handling hazardous waste can be found in Section 6. For more information regarding the handling of radioactive materials, refer to the *Radiation Hazard Control Plan.*

5.2. Handling, Transfer and Transportation

5.2.1. Handling

All personnel responsible for the handling and use of hazardous materials will be familiar with the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS). Personnel are expected to review the Safety Data Sheets in Appendix IV prior to commencing field work to familiarize themselves with the types of materials present on the Property. **Appendix IV is not an accurate, updated or exhaustive list of the materials present on the Property and should not be relied upon in the event of an emergency.** An up-to-date record of all safety data sheets will be available to staff on-site for use in the event of an emergency.

All hazardous materials, including drummed fuel, will be clearly labelled in accordance with WHMIS and other applicable legislation. Labels will include, but are not limited to, the type of material, safe handling procedures, reference to SDS/MSDS, company name, and the date of delivery to site. Signs with the same information, along with SDS/MSDS for each material type will be posted at each storage or transfer site. Additionally, "No Smoking" signs will be posted at all locations where hazardous materials are stored or transferred.

5.2.2. Transfer and Transportation

The following list outlines the expectations for the transfer of hazardous materials, including refueling:

- Manual and automatic pumps are used for the transfer of all petroleum products.
- Smoking, sparks, open flames or any potential source of ignition are **prohibited** in fueling areas at all times.
- "NO SMOKING" signs will be erected at each fueling area.
- A spill kit will always be stored in areas of re-fueling.
- All transfers, including refueling, will be completed within designated areas within secondary containment or drip trays, whenever possible. When secondary containment is not practical (e.g. adding hydraulic oil to the helicopter), absorbent pads will be used to catch drips and spills.
- Fuel transfer hoses with cam lock mechanisms will be used to prevent leakage.
- Personnel will carefully monitor fuel content in the receiving vessel during transfer and always have absorbent pads available while transferring fuel.
- Fuel absorbent pads will be placed appropriately to protect from drips and spills.
- Any drips or leakages will be cleaned immediately.
- All operating personnel will be trained in proper handling and spill response procedures.
- Equipment maintenance and servicing will be conducted in designated areas. Equipment will be underlain by absorbent pads and spill trays for lubricant changes.
- Funnels will be used where appropriate to reduce the potential for spillage.
- For any solid products, the bags will be opened directly over the intended use tanks into which the product will be placed.

Drilling contractor will have their own spill response procedures and the Project Manager will review all policies and procedures to ensure they align. Fuel and other hazardous materials will be brought to site by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft, and then slung by helicopter from camp, as required. Prior to transport to site, all fuel drums, bladders, tanks or other containers will be inspected to identify any defects (i.e. torn, punctured, missing, or twisted gaskets, punctures, etc.). A second inspection will be performed upon arrival at the camp, fuel cache or drill site. Regulations outlined in the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, and other relevant legislation, will be observed at all times during transport.

6. Hazardous Waste

All hazardous wastes will be placed in sealed containers and stored within "Arctic Insta-Berms", or similar, for secondary containment until they can be backhauled for recycling or disposal. A hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the main fuel cache.

6.1. Contaminated or Expired Fuels

Contaminated or expired fuels should remain clearly labeled and tightly sealed in their original containers within the fuel storage area. These fuels will be moved to the hazardous waste storage area for backhaul to a registered hazardous waste receiver.

6.2. Used Oil and Lubricants

Waste oils and lubricants, from vehicles, generators, pumps, or other equipment will be collected and stored in labeled 205 L steel drums and backhauled to a registered hazardous waste receiver.

6.3. Used Hydraulic Fluid

Whenever possible, hydraulic fluids will be filtered and reprocessed for reuse. Hydraulic fluid that cannot be reprocessed will be sealed in labeled 205 L steel drums and stored in the hazardous waste storage area until the product can be backhauled to a registered hazardous waste receiver.

6.4. Solvents

Whenever possible, non-toxic alternatives will be used in place of petroleum-based solvents. Excess or waste solvents will be packaged in clearly labeled, original, tightly sealed containers, or manufactured containers designed for solvent transport. Waste solvents will be stored in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled to a registered hazardous waste receiver.

6.5. Used Rags and Sorbents

Used rags and sorbents will be placed in clearly labeled, tightly sealed containers, such as 205 L steel drums and stored in the hazardous waste storage area until disposal or backhaul is possible. Granular sorbent will be stored in drums and backhauled to a registered hazardous waste receiver.

6.6. Contaminated Soil, Snow, and Ice

Any contaminated soil, snow, or ice will be cleaned up immediately in accordance with this SCMP. All contaminated soil, snow, and ice will be sealed in 205 L steel drums and stored in the hazardous waste storage area to await backhaul to a registered hazardous waste receiver. If appropriate, bioremediation may be undertaken.

6.7. Empty Hazardous Material Containers and Drums

Empty hazardous material containers will be stored in a designated area and returned to the supplier. Drums may alternatively be drained, air dried, backhauled to a recycling facility. Any residual fuels drained will be consolidated into drums and backhauled to a registered hazardous waste receiver.

6.8. Used Batteries

Generation of waste batteries will be reduced by properly maintaining batteries to prolong life and by replacing non-rechargeable batteries with rechargeable alternatives whenever possible. Even with proper maintenance, all batteries will eventually deteriorate and reach the end of their useful life. Waste batteries will be handled to avoid spillage of corrosive materials and the release of metals into the environment. Specific containers will be set up in the office, common spaces and drill sites to collect dry cell batteries. The batteries will be placed in appropriate shipping containers and backhauled to an off-site recycling facility.

Waste lead-acid batteries and rechargeable batteries will be temporarily stored in a 205 L plastic drum, within the hazardous waste storage area. These types of batteries can only be stored in this manner in

quantities of 1000 kg or less and for periods of less than 180 days. All waste lead acid and rechargeable batteries will be backhauled from site as necessary to conform to regulations.

6.9. Empty Aerosol Cans

Use of aerosol cans at the Property will be limited. Whenever possible, alternatives, such as spray bottles, will be used in place of aerosol cans. Any waste aerosol cans will be collected in specific containers around camp and at drill sites. It is also important to sort the aerosol cans out of combustible garbage to prevent explosions in the incinerator. The cans will be stored in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled for disposal.

6.10. Fluorescent Bulbs and Tubes

Waste fluorescent bulbs and tubes will be packaged in their original (or equivalent) containers and stored in a watertight enclosure in the hazardous waste storage area until backhauled to a hazardous waste recycling or disposal company. Fluorescent bulbs and tubes are considered hazardous waste if broken and should be handled accordingly.

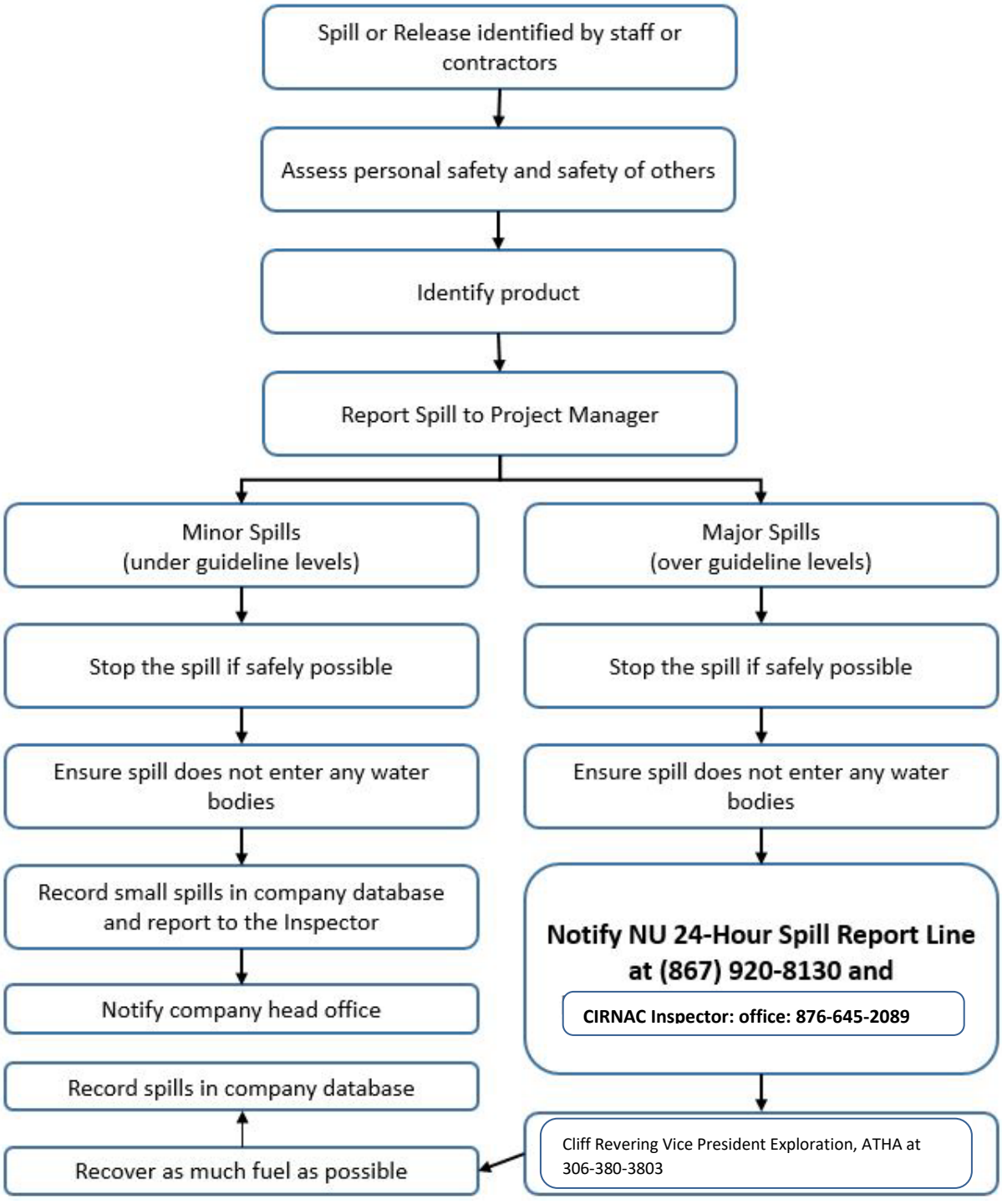
6.11. Radioactive Material

Radioactive (mineralized) drill cuttings that have been collected during exploration activities will be stored in sealed 205 L drum, temporarily staged on a flat, dry, outcropping ridge on the east side of the Lac 50 Main Zone drill area (UTM coordinates 519615 mE, 6939955 mN, NAD 83 Zone 14). Further information on radioactive material management can be found in the *Radioactive Hazard Control Plan*.

7. Response Organization

In the case of any spill or other environmental emergency, it is necessary to react in the most immediate, safe and environmentally responsible manner. No spill or incident is so minor that it can be ignored and every spill that meets the guideline threshold must be reported. Communication is essential when located in a remote area. A summary of available communication equipment is provided in Section 4.1.

The following flow chart depicts spill response organization, as well as the chain of command for responding to a spill or release. A copy is provided in Appendix II to print and post on-site.


Spill or Release identified by staff or contractors
Assess personal safety and safety of others
Identify product
Report Spill to Project Manager
Minor Spills (under guideline levels)
Major Spills (over guideline levels)
Stop the spill if safely possible
Stop the spill if safely possible
Ensure spill does not enter any water bodies
Ensure spill does not enter any water bodies
Record small spills in company database and report to the Inspector
Notify NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line at (867) 920-8130 and
CIRNAC Inspector: office: 876-645-2089
Notify company head office
Record spills in company database
Cliff Revering Vice President Exploration, ATHA at 306-380-3803
Recover as much fuel as possible

7.1. Basic Steps - Spill Procedure

The basic steps of the response plan are as follows:

1. ***Assess*** safety hazards and risks.
2. **Ensure** the safety of all persons at all times.
3. **Identify** the spilled substance and its source.
4. **Eliminate** ignition source(s), if safe to do so.
5. **Stop** the flow of the spill (shut off valve, stand up drum, etc.), if safe to do so.
6. **Contain** the spill or environmental hazard, if safe to do so.
7. **Inform** the Project Field Supervisor.
8. **Request** assistance (if required).
9. **Implement** any necessary cleanup/remedial action.
10. **Photograph** if and where possible, during and after cleanup.
11. **Report** to the Spill Line as soon as possible.

7.2. Basic Steps - Chain of Command

1. **Angilak Project Field Supervisor(s)**
2. **NT/NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line** at 867-920-8130 (Fax: 867-873-6924).
    a. Before or after contacting the 24-Hour Spill Report Line, a Spill Report Form (Appendix III) is to be filled out.
3. **Any other agencies** as instructed by the NT/NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line
4. **KIA** at 867-645-5734, if on IOL.
5. **Cliff Revering**, Vice President Exploration, ATHA at 306-380-3803.

Additional Contact information that may be needed in the event of a spill is available in Appendix I.

8. Containment Procedures

The following sections describe the appropriate containment procedure according to the spill substance involved. Each section outlines the following, where applicable:

- Applicable substances
- Appropriate landform-dependent response actions
- Storage and transfer of the spill
- Disposal of contaminated materials or bioremediation

8.1. Spill Response Actions – Diesel Fuel, Jet Fuel, Hydraulic Oil & Lubrication Oil

Take action only if safety permits – stop the source flow if safe to do so and eliminate all ignition sources. **Never smoke** when dealing with these types of spills.

On Land

- Build a containment berm using soil material or snow down slope of the seepage or spill.
- Place a plastic tarp at the foot of the berm to allow the fuel to pool for collection and removal. If there is a large volume of spilled product, pump the liquid into empty drums for sealing and disposal.
- Remove the spill by using absorbent pads or excavating the soil, gravel or snow. Remove spill splashed on vegetation using particulate absorbent material.
- Contact regulatory agencies for approval before commencing removal of any soil, gravel, or vegetation. Contaminated soil and saturated material will be placed in empty drums or containment bags and shipped from the site for proper disposal.

On Muskeg

- Do not deploy personnel and equipment on marsh or vegetation.
- Remove pooled hydrocarbon with sorbent pads and/or skimmer.
- Flush with low pressure water to herd hydrocarbon to collection point. Burn only in localized areas, e.g., trenches, piles or windrows. Do not burn if root systems can be damaged (low water table). Minimize damage caused by equipment and excavation.

On Water

- Deploy hydrophobic (water repellent) absorbent pads on the water to capture small spills. Hydrophobic pads readily absorb hydrocarbons. Alternatively, an ultra-dry absorbent designed for use on water based spills may be deployed.
- For larger spills, prepare several empty drums to act as refuge containers for the spill.
- Contain spill as close to release point as possible.
- Use containment boom to capture spill for recovery and to prevent the spill for spreading. Use absorbent pads to capture small spills.
- Use skimmer for larger spills. Once captured, the product should be pumped to the empty fuel drums and prepared for proper disposal.

On Ice and Snow

- Build a containment berm around spill using snow.
- Remove spill using absorbent pads or particulate sorbent material.
- The contaminated ice and snow must be scraped and shovelled into plastic buckets with lids, 205 litre drums, and/or containment bags.

Storage and Transfer

All contaminated water, ice, snow, soil, and clean up supplies will be temporarily stored in closed, labelled containers. All containers will be stored in a well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials.

Disposal

Any contaminated material will be shipped from site to an appropriate and approved facility. The DOE monitors the movement of hazardous wastes from generators, carriers to receivers, through a tracking document (Waste Manifest). A Waste Manifest will accompany all movements.

Bioremediation

At the advice, discretion and approval of land use inspectors and the permitting agencies, bioremediation or land farming may be implemented to treat certain contaminated soils temporarily contained in sealed drums on the property. Bioremediation is performed in the upper soil zone or in biotreatment cells. Contaminated soils, sediments, or sludges are incorporated into the existing soil surface and periodically turned over or tilled to aerate the mixture.

This technique has been successfully used for years in the management and disposal of oily sludge and other petroleum refinery wastes. In situ systems have been used to treat near surface soil contamination for hydrocarbons. The equipment employed in land farming is typical of that used in agricultural operations. These land farming activities cultivate and enhance microbial degradation of hazardous compounds.

Land treatment of petroleum products has been successfully utilized at numerous contaminated sites. It has been demonstrated that gasoline, jet fuel, and heating oil are extensively degraded when affected soils were treated with fertilizer, lime, and simulated tilling.

8.2. Spill Response Actions – Propane

Take action only if safety permits – stop the source flow if safe to do so and eliminate all ignition sources. **Never smoke** when dealing with these types of spills.

On Land

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Water

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Ice and Snow

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

General

- It is not possible to contain vapours when released.
- Water spray can be used to knock down vapours if there is no chance of ignition. Small fires can be extinguished with dry chemical or CO_2.
- Personnel should withdraw immediately from area unless a small leak is stopped immediately after it has been detected.
- If tanks are damaged, gas should be allowed to disperse, and no recovery attempt should be made. Personnel should avoid touching release point on containers since frost forms very rapidly.
- Keep away from tank ends.

Storage and Transfer

It is not possible to contain vapours when released.

8.3. Spill Response Actions – Chemical Spills

- Assess the hazard of the spilled material. REFER TO THE SDS SHEETS.
- Assemble the necessary safety equipment before response.
- Apply absorbents to soak up liquids.
- Place plastic sheeting over solid chemicals, such as dusts and powders, to prevent their disbursement by wind or investigation by birds or other mammals.
- Neutralize acids or caustics. Place spilled material and contaminated cleanup supplies in an empty refuge drum and seal for disposal.
- Contact the 24-Hour Spill Line.

8.4. Spill Response Actions – Loss of External Load

The loss of external loads of fuel, oil or chemicals from aircraft may result in the failure of the container that held the product. Immediate response is required.

- Mark the loss target with GPS coordinates and relay to the base of operations immediately. Include the quantity and type of load lost.
- Note whether the load was dropped onto soil, rocks, water or snow and from what height. Determine if the container failed.
- Base of operations will contact the 24-Hour Spill Line.
- Administer appropriate procedure for Spills on Land, Water, Ice or Snow.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Spill Response Contact Information

Appendix II: Spill Response Procedure Poster

Appendix III: NU Spill Report Form and Instructions

Appendix IV: Safety Data Sheets

Appendix V: Fuel Bladder Design, Layout and Specifications