



CANADIAN  
NORTH  
RESOURCES INC.

# Ferguson Lake Project

## Spill Contingency Plan, 2021

August 2021

Project No.: 0598256

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August 2021

# Ferguson Lake Project

## Spill Contingency Plan, 2021

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Ferguson Lake Project (the Project) held by Canadian North Resources Inc. (CNRI) is located within the Kivalliq region of southern Nunavut Territory, 240 km west of Rankin Inlet and 160 km south-southwest of Baker Lake. Ferguson Lake, central to the large property area, is midway between Yathkyed and Qamanirjuaq lakes. The property consists of 10 contiguous mining leases comprising an area of 11,456 hectares (23,935 acres). The mining leases cover the Ni-Cu-Co-Pd-Pt Ferguson Lake Deposit and are located predominately on Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) surface rights owned lands (RI-24 and RI-27).

The purpose of this report is to provide a Spill Contingency Plan as required by the Northwest Territories-Nunavut Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations under the *Environmental Protection Act*, and as required under Part H of Water Licence 2BE-FER1318. This Spill Contingency Plan will be posted in the office, living quarters, and drill shack(s) and will be distributed to supervisory personnel for distribution to staff and the drilling contractor. Figure 1-1 shows a map of the site, including the locations of fuel and waste storage areas and spill response equipment.

All of the employees from companies working on behalf of CNRI, whether permanent or casual, and program contractors, are required to be trained in CNRI policies and procedures including this Spill Contingency Plan prior to engaging in work at the Ferguson Lake work site.

CNRI's head office is located in Mississauga, Canada:

John Spiteri  
299 Courtneypark Drive East  
Mississauga, Ontario, L5T 2T6  
Phone: (905) 565-5968  
Cell: (905) 931-1335





Figure 1-1: Ferguson Lake Project, Site Map



## 2. PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

The following Commercial, Land Use and Right of Way permits, enabling work, water use, and travel to be conducted on the mining leases, claims, and Prospecting Permit areas, are issued by the KIA, Nunavut Water Board (NWB), and by Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC):

- KVCL305H27 Commercial Licence issued by KIA; expires 2022-07-22
- KVCA08Q17 Quarry Permit issued by KIA; expires 2021-09-11
- KVRW06F09 Right of Way Permit issued by KIA; expires 2021-10-17
- 2BE-FER1318 TYPE "B" Water Licence issued by NWB; expires 2023-12-11
- N2013X0023 Winter Road Permit issued by CIRNAC; expires 2022-03-17
- LVL117B05 Prospecting License on IOLs issued by KIA
- 13740 Prospecting License on Crown Lands issued by CIRNAC

### 3. CAMP FACILITIES

#### 3.1 Site Description

The camp site and core storage area are located near the southwest shore of Ferguson Lake (Figure 1-1). The site is situated on a low ridge at an elevation between 120 m and 130 m and is within a level area of low bedrock outcrops, sand, and gravel. The nearest water body is a small pond about 300 m south of the camp site. This pond drains to another pond and eventually south to Ferguson Lake.

The airstrip is located approximately 200 m southwest of the camp, a site selected in coordination with the Kivalliq Inuit Association (Figure 1-1). The airstrip was designed to accommodate aircraft adequate to support future exploration work (i.e., Twin Otter, Dash 8, and DHC-5 Buffalo sized aircraft). The airstrip is gravel surface airstrip of approximately 800 m x 25 m with an aircraft apron to accommodate maintenance equipment storage, and cargo storage.

#### 3.2 Camp Description

The camp configuration is a 55-person portable camp with integrated facilities for sleeping, cooking, eating, recreation and washing. In addition, there are separate buildings for water and waste treatment, a core storage, snowmobile shed, wooden shop, office, safety shack, storage sheds, weather havens, and pump sheds. All buildings are located within the one hectare square of the camp.

On-site amenities include direct dial satellite phone, high speed internet uplinks, and satellite television. When the camp is operating there is a full time helicopter, and a certified First Aid Attendant as required by the Northwest Territories-Nunavut Occupational Health and Safety Regulations.

PACTO style toilets accommodate the needs of a 55-person camp.

#### 3.3 Personnel Training

The obligations and responsibilities of the Spill Contingency Plan awareness, maintenance and preparedness begin with the arrival of CNRI employees and contractors. Particularly in the case of new arrivals; supervisors provide an orientation to acquaint worksite staff with Company policies, procedures, and health and safety issues.

This orientation includes, but is not limited to:

- location of all fuels and fuel products;
- location of Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) information;
- location of spill kits and fuel spill equipment;
- instruction on the use of spill kits;
- instruction on the use of spill equipment; and
- instruction on the clean-up and disposal of fuel products contained in a potential fuel spill.

Staff are required to familiarize themselves with the Spill Contingency Plan and their respective assigned roles. All site personnel are trained in the areas of Environmental awareness, site safety, and basic first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Petroleum handling and spill response personnel are trained in WHMIS and are required to have first aid and CPR. All drill foremen, drill supervisors, and project management personnel are required to hold either Supervisor Level I or Level II certificates from

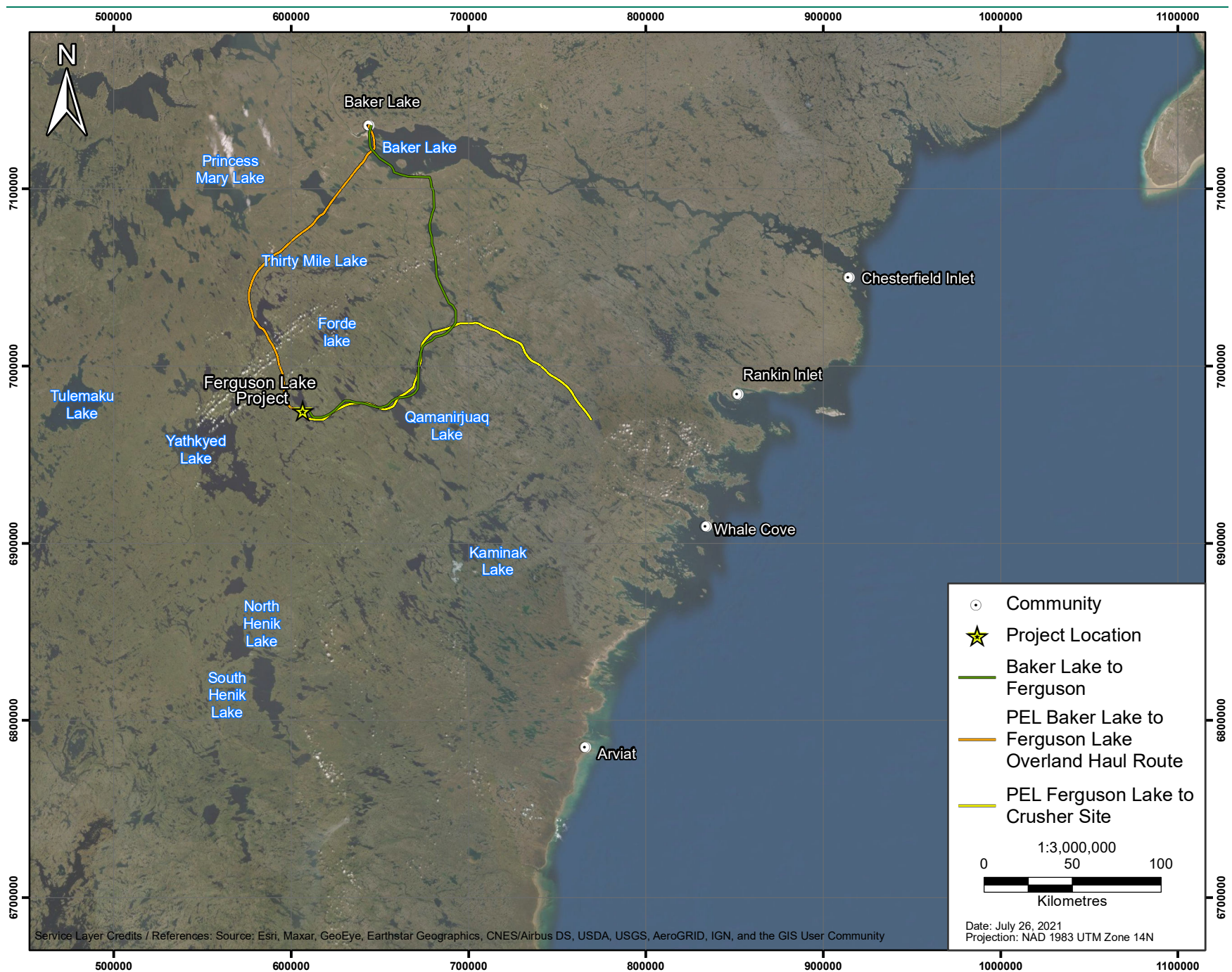


the Worker's Safety and Compensation Commission (WSCC) as set out under the Northwest Territories-Nunavut Mine Health and Safety Regulations.

### **3.4 Camp Operation Period, Summer 2021 to Winter 2022**

The 2021 exploration program will commence with the re-opening of the camp in June for repair and maintenance of buildings and equipment. Diamond drilling will begin in August dependent upon time constraints, caribou migration activity, and weather. All activities will be under the management of CNRI. The maximum number of personnel planned at any one time in 2021 will be less than 20 persons. It is anticipated that the camp will be a permanent camp with the possibility to support more people if the project restarts year round diamond drilling exploration and ultimately expansion in the development and production phases.

There are plans for an overland site visit of the Ferguson Lake site during the winter of 2021-2022 to deliver fuel to the camp and the removal of waste materials in containers using extended permits N2013X0023 and KVRW06F09. A continuation of the diamond drilling program is also being considered during the winter of 2021-2022. Figure 3.4-1 shows the winter route from the Ferguson Camp to Baker Lake. All overland transport activity will be completed by Peter's Expediting Ltd. (PEL) in Baker Lake and includes the carrying of a full spill kit and technician(s) trained in using the equipment (Figure 3.4-1).



**Figure 3.4-1 Winter Routes from Ferguson Camp to Baker Lake and Crusher Site**



## 4. FUEL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCT TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

### 4.1 Fuel Types

The types of fuel and lubricants that will be stored on the camp site will consist of P-50 diesel motive, JET-B, Gasoline, propane and an assortment of hydraulic oils and motor oils. The P-50 diesel motive will be used for heating purposes and the powering of generators, pumps, and other related heavy equipment. The JET-B will be used for the purposes of helicopter refuelling and also for heating purposes. Gasoline will be used for purposes of re-fuelling snowmobiles. The propane will be used for heating and cooking purposes. Oils and lubricants will be used on the heavy equipment.

### 4.2 Fuel Transportation

Transportation of the fuel will be via aircraft as well as overland via the Right of Way on Challengers.

### 4.3 Fuel Storage and Quantities

A fuel cache is located in a lined embankment along the same ridge as the camp. The fuel containment area consists of a bermed working area lined with an impermeable membrane and covered with a layer of sand and gravel to provide secondary containment as required by Land Use Regulations, the Nunavut Waters Act, and the Terms and Conditions provided in Land Use Licences and Water Licences. The fuel cache storage is situated 500 m southeast of the camp living quarters and is greater than 100 m from the high water mark of any waterbodies. Contact water in the fuel containment area that does not meet discharge criteria for hydrocarbons oil-water pads are on-site to extract hydrocarbons from the water and/or can be treated with a charcoal oil water separator prior to being pumped out of the area. Fuel storage meets the requirements of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment guidance document *Environment Code of Practice of Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products*.

The Jet-B, Jet-A, P-50, and gasoline are all stored in 205 litre barrels located within the bermed fuel cache, whereas the oils and lubricants will be stored on-site in Sea-Cans (Table 4.3-1). The propane is located in a separate enclosure a further 100 m to the south east along the ridge (Table 4.3-1).

All fuel drums are factory sealed, and any drums that have broken seals are used for purposes other than for re-fuelling of aircraft. All drums will be inspected daily by CNRI personnel for container and bung soundness. All rubber seals prior to re-filling are replaced. Any drum(s) noted to be leaking will immediately have all product transferred to a new drum(s). The drums will be crushed and hauled out at a later date.

To encourage progressive reclamation no more than 20% of the fuel drums will be empty at any one time. Any empties that are deemed not worthy of holding fuel are back hauled to landfill sites by M&T Enterprises and/or flown out in the summer months by plane to Rankin Inlet and/or Baker Lake.

During exploration, a cache of Jet-B will be stored in an appropriate containment system according to regulations near the helipad for the purposes of Helicopter re-fuelling. All drums are sealed and clearly marked. These drums will be inspected daily by the pilot, who has been trained in company fuel-handling, and spills-prevention procedures; a full-size spill kit will be present proximal to the helipad area.

Spill kits will be available at all fuelling sites.

**Table 4.3-1: Quantities of Fuel and Oil Presently Stored at Site**

Fuel Type	Container Type	Container Capacity	Total Volume Stored On-site
P-50	Barrels	205 L	12,500 L
Gasoline	Barrels	205 L	820 L
Jet-B	Barrels	205 L (sealed)	20,500 L
Jet-A	Barrels	205 L (sealed)	13,115 L
Propane	Pressurized Tanks	100 lb Tanks	21,000 lbs
Oil	Barrels	205 L	1,025 L
Lubricants	Plastic Containers	10 L	100 L

#### 4.4 Transport and Storage of Waste

In an effort to reduce waste, recycling occurs where possible. Waste products are separated to facilitate incineration. Used oil, waste fuel, absorbent materials, oily or greasy rags, and equipment servicing wastes are incinerated on-site as any storage and/or transportation of these combustible materials is deemed too dangerous by current contract carriers. Notably, used oil and fuel is currently utilized in oil-burning stoves for heating purposes. Used oil and fuel, absorbent materials, oily or greasy rags, and equipment servicing wastes are not discharged into the environment. Any requirement established by the Chief Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) with regard to used oil and waste derived fuel will be followed as per the Used Oil and Waste Fuel Management Regulations.

In the event that removal is deemed necessary, contaminated waste will be transported overland or by chartered fixed-wing aircraft from Ferguson Lake to Rankin Inlet or Baker Lake. Wastes that are transported to Rankin Inlet or Baker Lake are in the form of ash, collected and enclosed in sealed barrels, and are disposed of at the Rankin Inlet or Baker Lake Landfill. In the event that CNRI has to transport hazardous waste off-site, the waste will be transported through either Rankin Inlet or Baker Lake, Nunavut or Thompson, Manitoba to an approved facility in southern Canada to receive appropriate treatment.



## 5. SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The general steps to follow in response to a spill are as follows:

1. Ensure the safety of all persons at all times.
2. Find and identify the spill substance and its source, and, if possible, stop the process or shut off the source.
3. Inform the immediate supervisor or his/her designate at once, so that he/she may take appropriate action. (Appropriate action includes the notification of a government official, if required.)
4. Contain the spill or environmental hazard, as per its nature, and as per the advice of the Spill Line and Environmental Advisers, as required.
5. Implement any necessary cleanup or remedial action.

### 5.1 Spill Reporting and Notification

1. Immediately notify the Project Manager and/or Project Manager Exploration at Ferguson Lake worksite of any spill. They will then notify the Response Coordinator (Nuna Logistics Supervisor) and activate the approved Spill Contingency Plan.
2. For any spill near or into a water body, or a spill in excess of the minimum reportable quantities defined in the Northwest Territories-Nunavut Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, the Response Coordinator or his/her designate contacts the 24-Hour Spill Report Line and the Inspector, as follows:

#### **24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE**

**Phone: (867) 920-8130**

**Fax: (867) 873-6924**

#### **INSPECTOR**

**(867) 975-4295**

3. A "Spill Report Form" (Appendix A) is filled out as completely as possible before or after contacting the 24-Hour Spill Line, making sure that the information contained within the form is legible to recipients. The instructions for completing the Nunavut Spill Report Form are provided in Appendix A.
4. Within 30 days of the spill, the Response Coordinator or his/her designate submits a detailed report to the Inspector, including the amount and type of spilled product, the GPS location of the spill, and the measures taken to contain and clean up the spill site.

### 5.2 Spill Response Roles and Responsibilities

Following is a list of personnel trained to respond to spill incidents, and their respective responsibilities. A complete contact list is provided in Appendix B.

#### **Trevor Boyd – Project Manager – 2021**

##### *Responsibilities*

- Assume authority over the spill scene and personnel involved.
- Activate the Spill Contingency Plan.
- Notify the Nuna Logistics Supervisor who will assume the role of Response Coordinator.
- Report, or direct Response Coordinator to report, the spill to the 24-Hour Spill Report Line (867) 920-8130.

## Alternate Project Manager – 2021

### *Responsibility*

- Perform response duties of Project Manager, in his absence.

### **ERM Consultants Canada Ltd. – Environmental Advisors**

ERM phone: (604) 689-9460 (Vancouver)  
ERM fax (604) 687-4277 (Vancouver)  
Contact François Landry

### *Responsibilities*

- Provides expert advice on environmental/logistical cleanup requirements.
- May provide assistance in developing any required testing or monitoring program, or in activating an existing program; may recommend preventive measures.

## 5.3 Taking Action

### **5.3.1 Before the Fact: Preventive Measures**

The following actions illustrate the approach of CNRI to environmental care. In addition, they minimize the potential for spills during fuel handling, transfer or storage:

1. Fuel transfer hoses with camlock mechanisms are to be used.
2. Carefully monitor fuel content in the receiving vessel during transfer.
3. Clean up drips and minor spills immediately.
4. Inspect drums, tanks and hoses daily for leaks or potential to leak.
5. Plastic Drip pans are to be used at all fuel transfer sites where fuel is transferred.
6. Blue absorbent matting is to be used under any stationary machinery (e.g., generator-sets and drill engines)
7. Train personnel, especially those who will be operators, in proper fuel-handling and spill response procedures.

### **5.3.2 After the Fact: Mitigation Measures**

1. The first steps to take when a spill occurs are as follows:
  - a. Ensure your own safety and that of others around you, beginning with those nearest to the scene.
  - b. Control danger to human life, if necessary.
  - c. Identify the source of the spill.
  - d. Notify the Project Manager, as soon as is practical; he in turn notifies the Response Coordinator.
  - e. Assess whether or not the spill can readily be stopped.
  - f. Contain or stop the spill at the source, if possible, by following these actions:
    - i. If filling is in progress, STOP AT ONCE.
    - ii. Close or shut off valves.



- iii. Place plastic sheeting at the foot of the tank or barrel to prevent seepage into the ground or runoff of fuel.
2. The secondary steps to take are as follows:
  - a. Determine status of the spill event.
  - b. If not reported under 1(d), report incident and steps taken to the Project Manager.
  - c. If necessary, pump fuel from a damaged and/or leaking tank or drum into a refuge container.
  - d. Notify the 24-hour Spill Report Line, and receive further instructions from the appropriate contact agencies listed in Appendix B (e.g., disposal of contaminated soil or ice/snow in sealed containers for removal from site, etc.).
  - e. Complete and fax a copy of the Spill Report.
  - f. Notify permitting authorities and the Lands Manager.
  - g. If possible, resume cleanup and containment.

### 5.3.3 *Fuel Spills on Land*

“Land” may be defined as soil, gravel, sand, rock and vegetation. The specific steps to be taken for the containment, clean up, reporting, and disposal of a contaminant in the case of a spill on land are described in this section.

#### **Procedure for Spills on Rock**

For hydrocarbon spills on rock outcrops, boulder fields, etc.:

1. Response Coordinator or his/her designate obtains plastic tarp(s) and absorbent sheeting on-site.
2. A berm of peat, native soil, or snow is constructed down slope of the seepage or spill.
3. The tarp is placed in such a way that the fuel can pool for collection and removal (i.e., at the foot of the berm). If there is a large volume of spilled product, pump the liquid into spare empty drums for sealing and disposal later off-site.
4. Absorbent matting is placed on the rock to soak up spilled oil, petrol, etc.
5. Saturated matting is disposed of in an empty drum, which is then labelled and sealed. Alternatively, the matting may be wrung out into the empty drum(s).
6. The labeled and sealed drums are backhauled offsite (via transport detailed in Section 4.4) to an approved facility in southern Canada to receive appropriate treatment.
7. Depending on the nature and volume of the spill, the 24-Hour Spill Line may be contacted after Step 4 or after Step 5.

#### **Procedure for Spills on Land**

1. Response Coordinator or his/her designate obtains plastic tarp(s), absorbent matting, and any other necessary spill containment equipment, pump, hoses, etc.
2. A berm of peat, native soil or snow is constructed down slope of the seepage or spill.
3. The tarp is placed in such a way that the fuel can pool for collection and removal (e.g., at the foot of the berm). If there is a large volume of spilled product, pump the liquid into spare drums, and dispose of product by transporting to a solid-waste disposal facility.

4. Petroleum-product sheening on vegetation may be controlled by applying a thin dusting of Spagh-Zorb or other ultra-dry absorbent to the groundcover.
5. Contact the 24-Hour Spill Line.
6. Depending on the nature and volume of the spill, Response Coordinator or his/her designate implements the spill action plan.
7. Place contaminated soil, etc. in empty drums, seal and ship from site to an approved waste disposal facility. Be sure to prepare a waste manifest to accompany this material when shipping.

#### **5.3.4 Fuel Spills on Water**

The specific steps to be taken for the containment, clean up, reporting, and disposal of a contaminant in the case of a spill on water are described in this section.

1. If the spill is small, deploy hydrophobic (water repellent) absorbent pads (blue matting) on water. Hydrophobic pads readily absorb hydrocarbons. Alternatively, an ultra-dry absorbent designed for use on water-based spills may be deployed.
2. If the spill is larger, prepare several empty drums to act as refuge containers for the spill.
3. Deploy containment booms on the water surface to “fence in” the spill area gradually and to prevent it from spreading. Keep in mind that environmental factors such as high winds and wave action can adversely affect attempts at spill cleanup.
4. Absorbent booms then can be deployed to encircle and then absorb any hydrocarbon spillage that may have escaped the containment boom.
5. Once a boom has been secured, a skimmer may be brought on-scene to aid in capture of the hydrocarbon; once captured, the product should be pumped to the empty fuel drums and held for disposal.
6. As soon as possible either during or after the incident, contact the 24-Hour Spill Line. (This will ensure government agencies are informed.)
7. If the spill is sufficiently large, and cannot be contained by rapid action of personnel present, contact the 24-Hour Spill Line for assistance.

#### **5.3.5 Fuel Spills on Snow and Ice**

By its nature, snow is an absorbent, and fuel spilled on snow is collected with relative ease, e.g., by shovel in the case of small-range spills. The specific steps to be taken for the containment, clean up, reporting, and disposal of a contaminant in the case of a spill on snow or ice are described in this section.

##### **Procedure for Spills on Snow**

1. Assess the nature of the spill. Necessary equipment might include shovels, plastic tarp(s), and empty drums.
2. Shovel or scrape contaminated snow and deposit in empty refuge drums. If the spill is more extensive, build peat-bale berms or compacted-snow berms with plastic over top around the affected area.
3. Either during or immediately after the incident, notify the 24-Hour Spill Line.
4. Place contaminated snow in drums, seal and transport off-site to approved waste disposal facilities. Be sure to prepare a waste manifest to accompany this material when shipping.

### Procedure for Spills on Ice

Before work or travel can occur on an ice surface, the ice has to be the required thickness according to safety standards (Tables 5.3-1 and Table 5.3-2). For any work occurring on the ice; spills are handled in similar fashion as those on snow. However, as ice presents the potential danger of immediate access to water, care must be taken to respond quickly to such spills. Should fuel seep or flow through cracks or breaks in the ice, despite all precautions, assistance should be sought immediately.

1. Construct a compacted-snow berm around the edge of the spill area.
2. Although hard ice will retard or prevent fuel entry to the receiving waters below, all contaminated snow and ice, as well as objects embedded in the ice (such as gravel) must be scraped from the ice surface and disposed of in an appropriate manner.
3. Contact the 24-Hour Spill Line.
4. Place contaminated ice in drums, seal and transport off-site to approved waste disposal facilities. Be sure to prepare a waste manifest to accompany this material when shipping.
5. Where fuel or oil has escaped to the receiving waters, also contact the 24-Hour Spill Line for assistance.

Table 5.3-2 presents a numerical summary of the Transport Canada (1974) required fresh water ice thickness versus aircraft load from the AK-68-14-001 standard.

**Table 5.3-1: Guide to Required Ice Thickness**

	Weight	Ice Thickness
Ice Strength for Travel	242,500 lb. (121 t)	50 inches (127 cm)
	154,000 lb. (77 t)	40 inches (102 cm)
	100,000 lb. (50 t)	32 inches (81 cm)
	55,000 lb. (28 t)	25 inches (64 cm)
	22,000 lb. (11 t)	15 inches (38 cm)
	17,600 lb. (9 t)	14 inches (36 cm)
	7,700 lb. (4 t)	10 inches (25 cm)
Ice Strength for Stationary Loads	242,500 lb. (121 t)	90 inches (229 cm)
	154,000 lb. (77 t)	70 inches (178 cm)
	100,000 lb. (50 t)	60 inches (152 cm)
	55,000 lb. (28 t)	43 inches (109 cm)
	22,000 lb. (11 t)	30 inches (76 cm)
	17,600 lb. (9 t)	24 inches (61 cm)
	7,700 lb. (4 t)	18 inches (46 cm)

*Expressed in inches and centimetres.*

*Weights and ice thickness measures rounded to nearest whole.*



**Table 5.3-2: Required Ice Thickness for Typical Aircraft Weights AK-68-14-001 Transport Canada Standard**

Weight – lb/kg	Weight - kN	Required Fresh-Water Ice Thickness (m/in)
10,000/4,545	44.5	0.33/13
30,000/13,640	133.5	0.58/23
67,000/30,400	300.0	0.90/35.5
135,000/61,360	600.0	1.27/50
800,000/364,000	3,570.0	3.20/126

Source: *Winter Operations Report 1995/96, Kennecott/Aber, Lac de Gras, by 669107 Alberta Ltd.*

### 5.3.6 Chemical Spills

The specific steps to be taken for the containment, clean up, reporting, and disposal of a chemical spill are described in this section.

1. Assess the hazard of the spilled material. Members of the camp emergency-response team who might be susceptible in certain situations, (such as asthmatics, where fumes or airborne particles are evident), should be replaced with alternates.
2. Assemble the necessary safety equipment before response, (e.g., latex or other protective gloves, goggles or safety glasses, masks or breathers, etc.).
3. Apply absorbent matting to soak up liquids.
4. Place plastic sheeting over solid chemicals, such as dusts or powders, to prevent their disbursement by wind, or investigation by birds or other mammals.
5. Neutralize acids or caustics. Place spilled material and contaminated cleanup supplies in an empty refuge drum and seal for disposal to an approved waste disposal facility. Be sure to prepare a waste manifest to accompany this material when shipping.
6. Contact the 24-Hour Spill Line. Receive instructions on disposal methods and designated locations from the appropriate contact agencies listed in Appendix B.

## 6. SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

Equipment available to aid in spill response and remediation includes:

1. Spill Kits will be placed in appropriate areas around the camp. Figures 6-1a and 6-1b document the contents of the spill kits and Table 6-1 documents the general response inventory that will be available on-site.
2. A helicopter can be dispatched to a drill site from the camp area within minutes.
3. Spill-response equipment is available from Rankin Inlet, 1.5 hours away by air, and or from Thompson, 4 hours away by air. Miscellaneous equipment at the camp area (Table 6-1) will also be made available for spill response and cleanup, including hand tools, shovels (earth and snow), fire extinguishers, fuel transfer pumps, water pumps, miscellaneous hoses and fittings.
4. Personnel including first aid attendant and clean-up crews are available for immediate dispatch from the Ferguson Lake camp site.

**Table 6-1: General Response Inventory – Ferguson Lake Camp**

General Response Inventory Items
Fire extinguishers (valid/recharged) in each structure
Water pump and spare, hoses and fittings
Hammers, assorted sizes
Shovels and picks assorted sizes
Assorted 10 L plastic pails
Ice auger (gas-powered) c/w extensions
Plastic garbage bags (boxes of 100 each)
Plastic tarps – assorted sizes
Extra bundles of absorbents
Fuel-transfer pumps

Drill Shack – Spill Kit Drums – 2

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL LTD.**

**SPILL RESPONSE KIT  
UNIVERSAL SORBENTS  
Replenishment Order Form**

It is prudent to ensure your spill response capabilities are always at operational levels. We recommend that after any incident, you **replenish your spill kit immediately**. The items & quantity of each in your original kit are marked on the left margin. Please

Your Kit	Absorbents	Order Qty.
100 15" x 18" sheets	Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Universal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
6 Small pillows 8" x 18"	Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Universal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
2 Large pillows 18" x 18"	Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Universal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
5 3" x 8' Socks	Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Universal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
2 3" x 4' Socks	Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Universal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
Roll 15" x 150'	Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Universal <input type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
5" x 10' Oil Boom		
8" x 10' Oil Boom		
1 Plug Pattie (Instant Leak Stop)		
Acid Neutralizer 1 kg. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 kg. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Alkali Neutralizer 1 kg. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 kg. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Oil Gator (microbial absorbent)		
1 1 bag granular absorbent (Multi-zorb)		

**Equipment & Personal Protection**

1 Drain Covers: Neoprene ☒ Sand-Filled ☐ PND ☐

Telescopic handle with ☐ Squeegee ☐ Broom ☐

Telescopic Shovel ☐

2 Disposal Bags ☐

Barrier Tape - 300' roll ☐

Pop-up Pool: 20 Gal. ☐ 66 Gal. ☐ 100 Gal. ☐ 150 Gal. ☐

1 Gloves: Nitrile ☒ Disposable ☐

1 Chemical Splash Goggles ☐

1 Disposable Poly-Coated Overalls ☐

1 Disposable Respirator ☐

Half Face Respirator & Cartridges ☐

*Call for any items you require that are not on this list!*

To order contact your local distributor  
or fax this form to (604) 241-0995 [www.spilldepot.com](http://www.spilldepot.com)

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL LTD.**

**SRU-L SPILL RESPONSE UNIT  
Replenishment Order Form**

It is prudent to ensure your spill response capabilities are always at operational levels. We recommend that after any incident, you **replenish your spill kit immediately**. The items & quantity of each in your original kit are marked on the left margin. Please replenish your kit as necessary!

Your Kit	Absorbents	Order Qty.
300 15"x18" sheets	Oil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal <input type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
8 Small pillows 8" x 18"	Oil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal <input type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
12 Large pillows 18" x 18"	Oil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal <input type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
8 3" x 8' Socks	Oil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal <input type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
8 3" x 4' Socks	Oil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universal <input type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
Roll 3/8" x 38" x 144'	Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Universal <input type="checkbox"/> Hazmat <input type="checkbox"/>	
5" x 10' Oil Boom		
8" x 10' Oil Boom		
2 Plug Pattie (Instant Leak Stop), 10LB Granular	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Acid Neutralizer 1 kg. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 kg. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Alkali Neutralizer 1 kg. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 kg. <input type="checkbox"/>		
Oil Gator (microbial absorbent)		
1 1 bag granular absorbent - 25 lb		

**Equipment & Personal Protection**

2 Drain Covers: Neoprene ☒ Sand-Filled ☐ PND ☐

Telescopic handle with ☐ Squeegee ☐ Broom ☐

1 Telescopic Shovel ☐

20 Disposal Bags ☐

1 Barrier Tape - 300' roll ☐

Pop-up Pool: 20 Gal. ☐ 66 Gal. ☐ 100 Gal. ☐ 150 Gal. ☐

2 Gloves: Nitrile ☒ Disposable ☐

2 Chemical Splash Goggles ☐

2 Disposable Poly-Coated Overalls ☐

Disposable Respirator ☐

Half Face Respirator & Cartridges ☐


*Call for any items you require that are not on this list!*

To order contact your local distributor  
or fax this form to (604) 241-0995 [www.spilldepot.com](http://www.spilldepot.com)

Figure 6-1a: Contents of Spill Kits - Campsite – Ferguson Lake



*Fuel Storage Area – Transfer Stations – Movable Spill Kits – 6*



A FRIEND TO THE ENVIRONMENT

**M.E.P. ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS LTD.**

68 PARAMOUNT ROAD  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA R2X 2W3  
Phone 204-632-4118  
Fax 204-632-5809

SK-Major Midwest 30S.wpd

Emergency After Hours call 204-946-2054

## MAJOR DRILLING GROUP 30S OIL SELECT SPILL KIT

- 1 02U0510, 30 GAL POLY DOT APPROVED CONTAINER WITH QUICKLOK RING.
- 1 WB510SN, OIL SELECT WHITE ADSORBANT BOOM 5" X 10'.
- 1 SP19, OIL SELECT WHITE SPLIT ROLL 3/8" X 19" X 144'.
- 10 12SWP100H, OIL SELECT ADSORBENT PADS 17" X 19" X 3/8".
- 2 02TB3648L, DISPOSAL BAGS WITH TIES.
- 1 SET OF SPILL PROCEDURES AND INSTRUCTIONS.
- 1 LIST OF CONTENTS.

### SPILL PROCEDURE & INSTRUCTIONS

- Encircle spill with adsorbent boom.
- Toss adsorbent pads onto spill.
- Retrieve pads, wring out into disposal bag and re-use if necessary.
- Place contaminated pads in disposal bag when done with them.
- Remove boom from around spill and place in disposal bag.
- Call your environmental officer for disposal instructions.

( WITHOUT PREJUDICE )  
( NO LIABILITY )

**Figure 6-1b: Contents of Spill Kits – 2012 Drill Site - Campsite – Ferguson Lake**

## **APPENDIX A      NUNAVUT SPILL REPORT FORM AND GUIDELINES TO REPORTING A SPILL**



Canada

# NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE

TEL: (867) 920-8130

FAX: (867) 873-6924

EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		REPORT TIME		<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR <input type="checkbox"/> UPDATE # _____ TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT	REPORT NUMBER _____
	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		OCCURRENCE TIME			
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)			WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM NAMED LOCATION				REGION <input type="checkbox"/> NWT <input type="checkbox"/> NUNAVUT <input type="checkbox"/> ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR OCEAN	
E	LATITUDE DEGREES                      MINUTES                      SECONDS			LONGITUDE DEGREES                      MINUTES                      SECONDS		
F	RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR VESSEL NAME		RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION			
G	ANY CONTRACTOR INVOLVED		CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION			
H	PRODUCT SPILLED		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES		U.N. NUMBER	
	SECOND PRODUCT SPILLED (IF APPLICABLE)		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES		U.N. NUMBER	
I	SPILL SOURCE		SPILL CAUSE		AREA OF CONTAMINATION IN SQUARE METRES	
J	FACTORS AFFECTING SPILL OR RECOVERY		DESCRIBE ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED		HAZARDS TO PERSONS, PROPERTY OR ENVIRONMENT	
K	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, ACTIONS PROPOSED OR TAKEN TO CONTAIN, RECOVER OR DISPOSE OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND CONTAMINATED MATERIALS					
L	REPORTED TO SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLING FROM	TELEPHONE	
M	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT	POSITION	EMPLOYER	ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION	ALTERNATE TELEPHONE	

## REPORT LINE USE ONLY

N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED	REPORT LINE NUMBER
		STATION OPERATOR		YELLOWKNIFE, NT	(867) 920-8130
LEAD AGENCY <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> CCG <input type="checkbox"/> GNWT <input type="checkbox"/> GN <input type="checkbox"/> ILA <input type="checkbox"/> INAC <input type="checkbox"/> NEB <input type="checkbox"/> TC			SIGNIFICANCE <input type="checkbox"/> MINOR <input type="checkbox"/> MAJOR <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		FILE STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED
AGENCY		CONTACT NAME	CONTACT TIME	REMARKS	
LEAD AGENCY					
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY					
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY					
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY					



## Instructions for Completing the NT-NU Spill Report Form

This form can be filled out electronically and faxed to the spill line at 867-873-6924. Commencing on January 2, 2007, the form can also be e-mailed as an attachment to [spills@gov.nt.ca](mailto:spills@gov.nt.ca). Until further notice, please verify receipt of e-mail transmissions with a follow-up telephone call. Spills can still be phoned in by calling collect at 867-920-8130.

<b>A. Report Date/Time</b>	The actual date and time that the spill was reported to the spill line. If the spill is phoned in, the Spill Line will fill this out. <b>Please do not fill in the Report Number;</b> the spill line will assign a number after the spill is reported.
<b>B. Occurrence Date/Time</b>	Indicate, to the best of your knowledge, the exact date and time that the spill occurred. Not to be confused with the report date and time (see above).
<b>C. Land Use Permit Number /Water Licence Number</b>	This only needs to be filled in if the activity has been licenced by the Nunavut Water Board and/or if a Land Use Permit has been issued. Applies primarily to mines and mineral exploration sites.
<b>D. Geographic Place Name</b>	In most cases, this will be the name of the city or town in which the spill occurred. For remote locations – outside of human habitations – identify the most prominent geographic feature, such as a lake or mountain and/or the distance and direction from the nearest population center. <b>You must include the geographic coordinates</b> (Refer to Section E).
<b>E. Geographic Coordinates</b>	This only needs to be filled out if the spill occurred outside of an established community such as a mine site. Please note that the location should be stated in degrees, minutes and seconds of Latitude and Longitude.
<b>F. Responsible Party Or Vessel Name</b>	This is the person who was in management/control/ownership of the substance at the time that it was spilled. In the case of a spill from a ship/vessel, include the name of the ship/vessel. Please include full address, telephone number and e-mail. Use box K if there is insufficient space. <b>Please note that, the owner of the spilled substance is ultimately responsible for any spills of that substance, regardless of who may have actually caused the spill.</b>
<b>G. Contractor involved?</b>	Were there any other parties/contractors involved? An example would be a construction company who is undertaking work on behalf of the owner of the spilled substance and who may have contributed to, or directly caused the spill and/or is responding to the spill.
<b>H. Product Spilled</b>	Identify the product spilled; most commonly, it is gasoline, diesel fuel or sewage. For other substances, avoid trade names. Wherever possible, use the chemical name of the substance and further, identify the product using the four digit UN number (eg: UN1203 for gasoline; UN1202 for diesel fuel; UN1863 for Jet A & B)
<b>I. Spill Source</b>	Identify the source of the spill: truck, ship, home heating fuel tank and, if known, the cause (eg: fuel tank overflow, leaking tank; ship ran aground; traffic accident, vandalism, storm, etc.). Provide an estimate of the extent of the contaminated/impacted area (eg: 10 m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>J. Factors Affecting Spill</b>	Any factors which might make it difficult to clean up the spill: rough terrain, bad weather, remote location, lack of equipment. Do you require advice and/or assistance with the cleanup operation? Identify any hazards to persons, property or equipment: for example, a gasoline spill beside a daycare centre would pose a safety hazard to children. Use box K if there is insufficient space.
<b>K. Additional Information</b>	Provide any additional, pertinent details about the spill, such as any peculiar/unique hazards associated with the spilled material. State what action is being taken towards cleaning up the spill; disposal of spilled material; notification of affected parties. If necessary, append additional sheets to the spill report. Number the pages in the same format found in the lower right hand corner of the spill form: eg. "Page 1 of 2", "Page 2 of 2" etc. <b>Please number the pages to ensure that recipients can be certain that they received all pertinent documents.</b> If only the spill report form was filled out, number the form as "Page 1 of 1".
<b>L. Reported to Spill Line by</b>	Include your full name, employer, contact number and the location from which you are reporting the spill. Use box K if there is insufficient space.
<b>M. Alternate Contact</b>	Identify any alternate contacts. This information assists regulatory agencies to obtain additional information if they cannot reach the individual who reported the spill.
<b>N. Report Line Use Only</b>	<b>Leave Blank.</b> This box is for the Spill Line's use only.

# **CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND SPILL REPORTING IN NUNAVUT**

**A Guide to the New Regulations**

# CONTINGENCY PLANNING

The *Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations* for Nunavut include the requirement for a contingency plan to be prepared and filed for facilities where petroleum, chemicals and other contaminants are stored. This guide has been developed to assist individuals or companies in preparing a contingency plan. They explain the requirements under the regulations, as well as suggesting supplementary information which may enhance any plan.

To assist you in using this guide it is important to note two things. First, as with any legislation, it is important to read the regulations in respect of the *Environmental Protection Act* (EPA). If a definition is not in the regulations, refer to the act. Second, the act and regulations will, by policy, be enforced on Commissioner's Land by Government of Nunavut employees familiar with the legislation. There is no intention to duplicate the requirements of other regulatory agencies.

## What is a contingency plan?

A contingency plan, also called an emergency response plan or a spill response plan, is a set of procedures to be followed to minimize the effects of an abnormal event, such as a spill. It is important to note that the plan is not something you read after the fact. It serves as a guide or reminder of the steps to take during your response and identifies personnel and their responsibilities. To be effective, the information in the plan must be material with which you are already familiar. You do not want to be reading your plan for the first time during an emergency.

## Why have one?

An emergency, such as a spill, is often a stressful situation. Under such conditions, important steps of response can be overlooked or forgotten. Following a plan helps to ensure all necessary concerns are addressed, i.e. life is protected, injuries are minimized, resources are used effectively, environmental impact is kept to a minimum and essential reporting is completed.

## Who is required to file a plan?

Under the *Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations*, any person storing contaminants in an underground facility with a capacity equal to or greater than 4000 litres or kilograms, or any person storing contaminants in an aboveground storage facility with a capacity equal to or greater than 20,000 litres or kilograms, is required to file a plan. Although these quantities represent the minimum requirements for filing a plan, we recommend anyone who stores any quantity of contaminants prepare a plan.

The Chief Environmental Protection Officer may require a plan be submitted for a facility which does not meet the above requirements or may exempt a person from the requirements. These regulations are not intended to require a person who is already required to submit a contingency plan to another regulatory authority to also submit their plan to the Chief Environmental Protection Officer.



## **When must a plan be filed?**

Owners of existing facilities have one year after the regulations are proclaimed within which to file a plan. Owners of new facilities must file a plan before the facility is used. It is a requirement to review and update the plan annually and to file the changes. The most common types of amendments include telephone numbers, named response personnel, equipment available, contaminants stored and handles, and emergency services available. The Chief Environmental Protection Officer will review all filed plans and amendments and may require changes. This review does not constitute a guarantee that the plan is adequate not provide a defence to liability imposed under the EPA.

## **Who should prepare the plan?**

The best person to prepare the plan is you, the person who will use the plan. Who knows your facility and the surrounding area better than you or your employees? The references at the end of the guidelines include several sources of information which can assist you in developing a simple and effective plan.

## **What is in the plan?**

The regulations require the following information be included in a contingency plan:

### **“(a) the name and address of the person in charge, management or control;”**

This is the on-site person responsible for managing the facility. When a spill occurs or is likely to occur, Section 5.1 of the *Environmental Protection Act* describes who is responsible for doing what. Included is the person in charge, management or control of the contaminant. It is likely that the person will be initially responsible for clean up activities. This section could also define the scope of the authority and responsibility designated to this person. Should this person have limited authority, the procedure to activate the higher levels of response should be indicated.

### **“(b) the name and address of the employer if the person described in paragraph (a) where applicable;”**

this is the person or company ultimately responsible for the facility, usually the owner.

### **“(c) a description of the facility including the location, size and storage capacity;”**

All responders must be familiar with the facility and its' contents. This is particularly important if persons unfamiliar with the facility are to assist in the planning or undertaking of the clean-up. The description could include a map and / or diagrams.

**“(d) a description of the type and amount of contaminants normally stored on the site;”**

This section would include the chemical name(s) and the volumes or weights of the contaminants. Volumes or weights would be the maximum amount of contaminant that may be on-site at anytime. This information is vital, ensuring safety of on-scene response personnel.

**“(e) the steps to be taken to report, contain, clean up and dispose of a contaminant in the case of a spill;”**

**Reporting** is the notification of all parties involved. This can include internal as well as external reporting procedures. A copy of the spill report form can be included. As well, a description of a public reporting procedure used to alert anyone who may be affected by the spill is required.

**Clean up** is the removal of the contaminant from the environment. You should consider the possible scenarios or spill incidents that occur at your facility including a worst case scenario, and describe how you would address those situations. A detailed description of actual containment and cleanup techniques or methods may or may not be included. Remember this is not a training manual. Your methods should already be familiar to your employees.

**Disposal** is treatment if the contaminant such that it is no longer a threat to the environment. Contingency plans must contain appropriate disposal procedures for the materials stored at the facility. Plans may include locations of disposal sites approved to accept wastes, means of storage prior to disposal and other approvals required. As the disposal techniques can be complex, the disposal of any contaminated soil or water must be authorized by the regulatory agency investigating the incident. However, the regulator is there to ensure clean up and disposal occurs, not to tell you what to do. Your disposal techniques should already be identified in your plan.

**“(f) a site map;”**

This map is intended to illustrate the facilities relationship to other areas which may be affected by a spill. The map should be to scale and be large enough to include the location of your facility, nearby buildings or facilities, roads, culverts, catch basins, drainage patterns and any nearby bodies of water which could be impacted by a spill or topographic features which would affect access and response.

**“(g) the name, job title and 24 hour telephone number for the persons responsible for activating the contingency plan;”**

This ensures the employee discovering the spill can activate a response and provides a 24 hour point of contact for the authority investigating the spill.

**“(h) a description of the training provided to employees to respond to a spill;”**

A sound training program is necessary when dealing with an emergency situation. The description can include a syllabus or brief outline of any training, whether it be on-the-job or formal courses. Fundamentals should include knowledge and use of any response equipment that may be used as well as knowledge of the hazards from the products that may be encountered. The training should provide for rapid and competent response consistent with company policies and procedures.

**“(i) the means by which the contingency plan is activated;”**

This section should outline internal company procedures to activate appropriate response equipment and personnel.

**“(j) an inventory and the location of response and clean-up equipment available to implement the plan;”**

This includes your equipment as well as any to be used by another person responding to the spill on your behalf. It is imperative, for your protection, that written agreements be made with others who will respond to your spills. This is a commitment made by them to act on your behalf. Another company with a response capability will not necessarily respond on anyone's behalf at anytime of the day or night.

**“(k) the date the contingency plan was prepared;”**

The following types of information, although not required, will enhance the effectiveness of the plan.

A listing of local contractors or clean-up specialists who may be called upon to assist in responding to spills.

A listing of emergency numbers such as fire, ambulance and police. Also include local health emergency numbers.

Material Safety Data Sheets for each product or contaminant stored at your facility.

We also suggest sending a copy of your plan to your local emergency response agency such as the fire department.

Holders of contingency plans should conduct simulation exercises to test the plan's effectiveness. This kind of assessment can be conducted in stages on various parts of the plan or on full-scale. Realism is critical to good assessment. Practice gives people confidence and can go a long way toward ensuring a more successful response in an actual emergency. Exercises should be noted in the plan.

For questions or clarification of the regulations or the guide contact:

Environmental Protection Service  
Department of Sustainable Development  
P.O. Box 1000, Station 1195  
Iqaluit, Nunavut, X0A 0H0  
Phone: (867) 975-5900  
Fax: (867) 979-5981

Contingency plans are to be submitted to the above address.

## SPILL REPORTING

The *Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations* for Nunavut include the requirement to report spills of contaminants in excess of specified quantities. The minimum reportable quantities in Schedule B are listed by type of contaminant. For consistency, descriptions of the different types of contaminants comes from the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* (TDG). Contaminants not described in the TDG Act are usually in "Other contaminants". An example is lube oil.

There may be times when the volume of spilled material is close to the reportable quantity or you are not sure if the spilled material is classified as a contaminant. If in doubt as to whether or not a spill should be reported, it is recommended to report the incident.

As noted in clause 11(2) of the regulations, you cannot delay the reporting of a spill because you do not have all of the required information.

Remember, the Act required you to clean up **any** spill and to notify any member of the public who may be affected by the incident, regardless if the spill is reportable or not.

## REFERENCES

1. Canadian Standards Association, *Emergency Planning for Industry*. CAN/CSA-Z731-M91, CSA, Rexdale, Ontario, 1991
2. Northwest Territories Water Board, *Guidelines for Contingency Planning*. Yellowknife, NWT, 1987
3. Environmental Protection Service, Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Government of Nunavut, *Spill Contaminant and Clean-up Course*. Yellowknife, NWT, 1991
4. Tilden, D.C., and H.E. Westermann, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Material Spill Contingency Plans*. Environment Canada, Yellowknife, NWT, 1990



If you would like to be placed on a mailing list to receive guideline amendments or for public consultation on Environmental Protection Service legislation please fill this out and mail or fax to:

Environmental Protection Service  
Department of Sustainable Development  
P.O. Box 1000, Station 1195  
Iqaluit, Nunavut, X0A 0H0  
Fax: (867) 979-5981

Users of this guide are encouraged to report any errors, misspellings, etc. contained within, to EPS at the above address

**Mailing List for Environmental Protection Service Information**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone / Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX B      CONTACT LIST

## Appendix B: Contact List

### Contact Telephone Numbers

Emergency Spill Hotline <a href="https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/documents/spill-response">https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/documents/spill-response</a>	(867) 920-8130 (ph) (867) 873-6924 (fax)
CIRNAC Water Use License Inspector	(867) 975-4295 (ph)
Canadian North Resources and Development Corp. Mississauga Head Office Attn: Yun Feng Ma or Judy Pun Toronto Office	(905) 565-5968 (ph) (416) 617-1611 (cell)
Workers Safety and Compensation Commission Incident and Injury Reporting	(800) 661-0792 (ph) (867) 867-0262 (fax)
Trevor Boyd Project Manager Exploration	(416) 489 1624 (ph) (416) 919 9017 (cell)
Nuna Logistics (Camp Management and Site Supervisor) Dave Clarke	(780) 408 5338 (office)
RCMP (Rankin Inlet)	(867) 645 0123 (ph) EMG 867 793 1111 (867) 645 2568 (fax)
Baker Lake Health Centre	(867) 793 2816
Kivalliq Inuit Association (Rankin Inlet)	(867) 645 5732 (ph) (867) 645 3855 (fax)
CIRNAC Resource Management (Rankin Inlet)	(867) 975 4537 (ph)
Nunavut Ministry of Environment (Rankin Inlet)	(867) 645 8083 (ph)
Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Environmental Enforcement	(867) 669 4730 (ph)
ECCC National Environmental Emergencies Centre	1-866-283-2333 (ph)
Nunavut Planning Commission	(867) 983 4625 (ph) (867) 983 4626 (fax)
Nunavut Impact Review Board	(867) 983 4600 (ph)

Nunavut Water Board	(867) 360 6338 (ph) (867) 360 6369 (fax)
ERM Consultants Canada Ltd.	(416) 646 3608 (ph) (416) 642 1269 (fax)
Sarliaq Holdings Ltd. (Rankin Inlet) Transport and Expediting Contractor	(867) 645 2653 (ph) (867) 645 2659 (fax)
Custom Helicopters (Manitoba)	(204) 338 7953 (ph)