UPDATED SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

May, 2014

Greyhound Project

Claims K01191 – K01200…….Map sheet NTS 66A/09

Lat: 64^0 38’ N Long: 96^0 19’ W

PwP*consulting*
Geolgical Consultant
To Aura Silver Resources Inc.
57 Main Street N, Suite 206 Brampton, ON L6X 1S9
(905) 456-5436, (fax) 456-7180 cell: (416) 705-3421
pwpconsulting@bellnet.ca

Aura Silver Resources Spill Contingency Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aura Silver Inc. has prepared this spill contingency plan for drilling and exploration activities being undertaken on its Greyhound Project in the Whitehills Lake of Nunavut.

Company:	Aura Silver Resources Inc.
Project:	Greyhound Project, Whitehills Lake, NU
Company Address:	1128 Clapp Lane, Manotick, On. KYM 1A3
Telephone:	613-692-7704
Email:	jmcneice@bellnet.ca
Attention:	John McNeice, CFO

Effective Date of spill contingency plan: May - June, 2014

Distribution List:

Robert Boaz	Chief Executive Officer, Aura Silver
John McNeice	Chief Financial Officer, Aura Silver
Allain Vachon	VP, Exploration for Aura Silver
Denis Vaillancourt	Field Manager (representing Agnico Eagle)

The plan will be distributed to all field contract personnel prior to commencement of field operations.

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this plan is to outline response actions for potential spills of any size, including a worst case scenario for Aura Silvers exploration sites between Half Way Hills and Whitehills Lake. The plan identifies key response personnel and their roles and responsibilities in the event of a spill, as well as the equipment and other resources available to respond to a spill. It details spill response procedures that will minimize potential health and safety hazards, environmental damage, and clean-up efforts. The plan has been prepared to ensure quick access to all the information required in responding to a spill.

1.2 Environmental Policy

Aura Silver is committed to the concept of sustainable development and the protection of the environment and human health. The Company's environmental; health and safety policy is to:

- protect employees, the public and the environment
- comply with all applicable legislation, regulations, and authorizations
- work proactively with federal, territorial and Aboriginal governments, other relevant organizations, and the general public, on all aspects of environmental protection
- anticipate future spill control requirements and make provision for them
- keep contractors, inspectors, Land and Water Boards, appropriate governments (Aboriginal, Federal and Territorial) and the public informed of any changes at the site or with project activities.

The Environmental Policy will be presented to all staff during an on-site orientation session. The Policy includes detailed information on the Spill Contingency Plan to ensure that all employees and contractors are knowledgeable about the plan and aware of the locations of the plan on the site at the Greyhound project and in the head office in Manotick, ON. During the orientation meeting, training sessions will be scheduled to ensure contractors have an understanding of the steps to be undertaken in the event of a spill. All contractors will be shown where spill kits are stored, will be made aware of their contents and will be trained in using spill equipment and responding to spills. The Company is committed to keeping personnel up to date on the latest technologies and spill response methods.

1.3 Project Description

The Company is exploring for precious metals in the Greyhound area of Nunavut about 50 kilometres north of Baker Lake. The proposed work program will comprise core drilling to test geochemical, structural and airborne EM targets that occur on the Company's mineral claims. It is planned to conduct one or more test of up to 5 targets. One or more angled holes will be drilled to a depth of approximately 50-150 metres on each of the targeted sites. This will comprise drilling of between 5 to 15 holes. Core size will be NQ (approximately 4.5 cm or two inches in diameter). It is expected that this work will take about four to six weeks. If the initial phase of work is successful in delineating a mineralized intersection, a follow-up drill program may be carried out. It is possible that the follow up work could be done in the Fall of 2014 once assays have been interpreted from the spring Phase of drilling. All holes are on land-based targets. Expected time to complete the follow up work, if carried out, would be an additional 4 weeks.

Crews for the drilling will be based at the Meadowbank Mine Site about 50 kilometres north of the area of proposed drilling. Crews will be transferred daily to and from the drill sites either by road or by helicopter. **There is no field camp proposed for this phase of exploration.**

1.4 Site description

The drill area is located from 40-50 kilometres north of Baker Lake and centered at Lat: 64^0 38' N, Long: 96^0 19' W. (Map sheet NTS 66A/09). The hamlet of Baker Lake is the closest community thus the only people immediately affected by a potential spill would be contractors to the Company.

1.5 List of Hazardous Materials on-site

There will be one fuel storage area at each drill site at the time of drilling of that site, and will be used for storing diesel fuel for the drill, jet B and possibly propane for heating the water line. Small amounts of other petroleum products such as oils and lubricants will be stored at each drill site to aid in operations of the drill. Table 1 presents a list of hazardous materials on-site, the type of storage container, the average and maximum quantities stored and their storage location. Material Safety Data Sheets for each hazardous material are attached in the Appendicies.

Table 1: List of hazardous materials stored on-site

Material	Storage at Drill Site	Maximum On-site	Storage Location and Uses
Diesel Fuel	1-2 drum	450-900 L (10 drums)	One fuel storage area – at drill. Fuel will be used to heat the drill shack with an oil stove
Jet B Fuel	1-3 drums	450- 1,350 L	Jet B will be stored at the in-use drill site to use for moving the drill to the next site. All empties will be brought back to the Meadowbank Mine site.
Propane	1-3, 45 kg cylinders	45 – 135 kg	Potentially used for coil stoves to heat water line for drill.
Gasoline	20 litre jerry cans	20 - 60 litres	Potentially for skidoo travel ? if work is done while the ground is frozen and snow covered

Waste oil will be stored in empty 20 litre containers at the fuel storage area at the drill, and carried out by helicopter for off-site disposal at an appropriate waste facility at the Meadowbank Mine. It is expected that production of waste petroleum products will be relatively limited.

Other hazardous materials may be on-site in very small quantities. These may include lubricants, oil and grease for maintenance of motorized equipment, drill rods, and general cleaning products for drill parts.

Motorized equipment on site includes a drill rig and associated water pumps, a portable generator and a fuel transfer hose with pump.

1.6 Existing Preventative Measures

Aura Silver believes that planning for an emergency situation is imperative due to the nature of the materials stored on site as well as the remoteness of the drill sites. Along with the preventative measures outlined below, adequate training of staff and contractors will be paramount.

All hazardous materials to the site will arrive by helicopter, as needed, throughout the duration of the work. They will be unloaded by pilots, Company and/or the drill contractor and carefully moved to the designated fuel storage area at each drill site. Protective personnel gear such as steel toe boots, hard hats and safety glasses will be worn while unloading hazardous materials.

The storage areas for diesel fuel, jet B fuel, gasoline will be bermed with 100% containment and lined with a plastic liner. All containers will be inspected daily for leaks. A drill site will be continuously occupied by licensed personnel and not abandoned until completion of the hole and cleanup of the entire site. Work will occur on a 24-hour basis.

Spill kits will be located at the drill site (see Section 4.1.1 for details on spill kit contents). Appropriately sized fuel transfer hoses with pumps will be used when refueling the helicopter, to avoid any leaks/drips onto the tundra.

The drill manager will conduct daily visual inspections to check for leaks or damage to the fuel storage containers, as well as for stained or discoloured snow and soils around the fuel storage areas and adjacent motorized equipment. For example, lids and caps will be checked for tight seals. A checklist will be used to ensure no areas have been missed and results of the inspections are recorded in the company database. Regular maintenance and oil checks of all motorized equipment will be undertaken to avoid preventable leaks. All drill personnel will be highly trained in northern conditions with numerous years of experience while drilling at the Meadowbank Mine sits.

1.7 Additional Copies

A copy of the Spill Contingency Plan will be kept on-site at all times. A copy is also held at the Company's main office/headquarters in Manotick, Ontario and with the Land and Water Board. Additional copies of the plan can be obtained by contacting the Company directly.

1.8 Process for Staff Response to Media and Public Inquiries

The Company has established procedures for dealing with media and public inquiries. All inquiries are to be directed to the CFO at the headquarters office in Manotick. If the CFO is not available, there will be another staff member available to act in this position. If a reporter or member of the public arrives at the site unexpectedly, the official in charge of responding to their questions will be the Project Geologist/Field Manager. Prior to responding to their questions, the manager will make every effort possible to contact the CFO to discuss the situation.

The manager will always keep the CFO informed of any news or updates of potential interest to the media or general public, such that the Company is prepared to deal with inquiries any time.

If a spill has occurred and a NU Spill Report needs to be filled out, the information will be available for the public to view upon request by contacting the NU Spill Line or by viewing the Hazardous Materials Spills Database online.

2.0 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

An immediately reportable spill is defined as a release of a substance that is likely to be an imminent environmental or human health hazard or meets or exceeds the volumes outlined in the Appendices. It must be reported to the NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line. Any spills less than these quantities do not need to be reported immediately to the spill reporting line. Rather, these minor spills will be tracked and documented by the company and submitted to the appropriate authority either immediately upon request or at a pre-determined reporting interval. If there is any doubt that the quantity spilled exceeds reportable levels, the spill will be reported to the NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line.

Emergency satellite phones will be located in the drill site and to an established office at the Meadowbank Mine by the drilling contractor. In the event of a spill involving danger to human life these phones will be used to contact emergency response personnel at the Meadowbank Mine site. In addition, contractors will carry two-way radios for communication with the camp manager and other staff on site.

Following reporting of the spill to the field manager, he/she will report spills to the NU 24-Hour Spill Line as necessary. The field manager will also inform the head office for tracking spills in company databases and notify the head office in the event of media inquiries. The 24-hour emergency head office number of the Company is 613- 692-7704.

3.0 ACTION PLAN

3.1 Potential spill sizes and sources for each hazardous material on site

On the following page, Table 2 provides a list of potential discharge events, with associated discharge volumes and directions, for the primary hazardous materials stored on site. The most likely discharge volume is indicated and the spill cleanup procedures will focus on spills of this quantity. A worst case scenario is also presented. Specific discharge rates are not indicated for each fuel type as these would vary from a few minutes to several hours, based on the source of leak or puncture.

Waste oil, stored in an empty 20 liter pail, could potentially leak. The quantity of waste oil would be quite limited as it will be shipped out by helicopter immediately. The risk of a spill from a waste oil pail impacting the environment is very low as the waste oil pail will be stored in at the fuel storage area close to the drill site.

3.2 Potential environmental impacts of spill (including worst case scenario)

Overall for all hazardous materials discussed below, impacts are lower during winter as snow is a natural sorbent and ice forms a barrier limiting or eliminating soil or water contamination, thus spills can be more readily recovered.

3.2.1 Jet B Fuel

Environmental impacts: Jet B fuel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Jet B fuel volatizes relatively quickly. Runoff into water bodies must be avoided.

Worst case scenario: A fuel drum were to be punctured or opened and contents seeped into surrounding soil and through the subsoil into water bodies. This could cause illness or death to aquatic life and indirectly affect wildlife feeding from the land and water.

3.2.2 Diesel Fuel

Environmental impacts: Diesel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Diesel burns slowly and thus risk to the environment is reduced during recovery as burn can be more readily contained compared with volatile fuels. Runoff into water bodies must be avoided.

Worst case scenario: A fuel drum were punctured and contents seeped into surrounding soil and through the subsoil into water bodies. This could cause illness or death to aquatic life, indirectly affecting wildlife feeding from the land and water.

Table 2: List of hazardous materials, potential discharge events, potential discharge volumes (worst case scenario in brackets) and direction of potential discharge

Material (sources)	Potential Discharge Event	Discharge Volume (worst case)	Direction of Potential Discharge
Diesel Fuel (drill rig,)	Over pumping of fuel from drum into equipment. Leakage from drill rig/equipment. Minor leaking fuel drum in/outside fuel storage area. Large puncture, fast leaking drum in/outside fuel storage area. All drums punctured and leaking at once (very unlikely).	Likely under 200 L, one drum (maximum)	At drill site or fuel storage area near drill site on flat ground with potential underground seepage.
Jet B Fuel (helicopter)	Overfilling of aircraft. Leak from drum or hose while filling aircraft. Minor leaking fuel drum in or outside of fuel storage area. Large puncture, fast leaking drum in or outside of fuel storage area. All drums punctured and leaking at once (very unlikely)	Likely under 200L, one drum	At fuel storage area near drill site with potential under ground seepage.
Propane (water heaters for drill)	Minor leaking cylinder in or outside of fuel storage area. Large puncture, fast leaking cylinder in or outside of fuel storage area. All cylinders punctured and leaking at once (very unlikely)	Likely under 45 kg or one cylinder	No environmental danger as propane will be dispersed into the air.
Gasoline (portable generator)	Leak or puncture of 20 litre jerry can	Likely 20L (contents of one jerry can)	At fuel storage area near drill site with localized potential of underground seepage.

3.2.3 Propane

Environmental impacts: propane may be harmful only to the immediately surrounding environment. Propane is extremely volatile and is the most flammable material stored on site, thus immediate impacts to the surrounding environment are a concern.

Worst case scenario: A cylinder were to be punctured or failed and contents leaked into the surrounding environment (air) and ignited leading to an explosion. This could have an environmental impact in the immediate surroundings. Safety during emergency response to a propane spill is of the utmost concern.

3.2.4 Gasoline

Environmental impacts: gasoline may be harmful to wildlife and to aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Gasoline is quick to volatize. Runoff into water bodies must be avoided. Worst case scenario: a 20 litre container was punctured or spilled and contents seeped into water body or soil. This could cause localized illness or death to aquatic life and indirectly affect wildlife feeding from the land and water.

3.3 Procedures

3.3.1 Procedures for Initial Action

- Ensure safety of all personnel.
- Assess spill hazards and risks.
- Remove all sources of ignition.
- Stop the spill if safely possible e.g. shut off pump, replace cap, tip drum upward, patch leaking hole. Use the contents of the nearest spill kit to aid in stopping the spill if it is safe to do so. Tyvek suits and chemical master gloves are located in the spill kit and will be worn immediately if there is any risk of being in contact with fuel.
- No matter what the volume is, notify field manager via two way radio.
- Contain the spill – use contents of spill kits to place sorbent materials on the spill, or use shovel to dig dike to contain spill. Methods will vary depending on the nature of the spill. See Section 3.3.3 for more details.

3.3.2 Procedures for spill reporting

Report spill immediately to camp manager, who will determine if spill is to be reported to the NU 24-Hour Spill Line. (867) 920-8130 (fax) 873-6924.

Each spill kit, will have copies of the NU Spill Report form to be filled out (see Appendix B-1). Fill out and fax or email the Spill Report to the staff of the NU 24-Hour spill line. Also fax or email the report to the head office.

NU 24-Hour Spill Line Phone: (867) 920-8130, fax: (867)-873-6924
NU 24-Hour Spill Line Email: spills@gov.nt.ca
Aura Silver Head Office Phone: 613-692-7704, fax: (613) 692-3234

3.3.3 Procedures for containing and controlling spills (on land, water, snow)

- Initiate spill containment by first determining what will be affected by the spill.
- Assess speed and direction of spill and cause of movement (water, wind and slope).
- Determine best location for containing spill, avoiding any water bodies.
- Have a contingency plan ready in case spill worsens beyond control or if the weather or topography impedes containment.

1) Containment of Spills on Land

Spills on land include spills on rock, gravel, soil and/or vegetation. It is important to note that soil is a natural sorbent, thus spills on soil are generally less serious then spills on water as contaminated soil can be more easily recovered. Generally spills on land occur during the summer or fall when snow cover is at a minimum. It is important that all measures be undertaken to avoid spills reaching open water bodies.

Dykes
Dykes can be created using soil surrounding a spill on land. These dykes are constructed around the perimeter or down slope of the spilled fuel. A dyke needs to be built up to a size that will ensure containment of the maximum quantity of fuel that may reach it. A plastic tarp can be placed on and at the base of the dyke such that fuel can pool up and subsequently be removed with sorbent materials or by pump into barrels or bags. If the spill is migrating very slowly a dyke may not be necessary and sorbents can be used to soak up fuels before they migrate away from the source of the spill.

Trenches
Trenches can be dug out to contain spills as long as the top layer of soil is thawed. Shovels and pick axes can be used depending on the size of trench required. It is recommended that the trench be dug to the bedrock or permafrost, which will then provide containment layer for the spilled fuel. Fuel can then be recovered using a pump or sorbent materials.

2) Containment of spills on water

Spills on water such as rivers, streams or lakes are the most serious types of spills as they can negatively impact water quality and aquatic life. All measures need to be undertaken to contain spills on open water.

Booms

Booms are commonly used to recover fuel floating on the surface of lakes or slow moving streams. They are released from the shore of a water body to create a circle around the spill. If the spill is away from the shoreline a boat may be needed to reach the spill, then the boom can be set out. More than one boom may be used at once. Booms may also be used in streams and should be set out at an angle to the current. Booms are designed to float and have sorbent materials built into them to absorb fuels at the edge of the boom. Fuel contained within the circle of the boom will need to be recovered using sorbent materials or pumps and placed into barrels or bags for disposal.

Weirs

Weirs can be used to contain spills in streams and to prevent further migration downstream. Plywood or other materials found on site can be placed into and across the width of the stream, such that water can still flow under the weir. Spilled fuel will float on the water surface and be contained at the foot of the weir. It can then be removed using sorbents, booms or pumps and placed into barrels or plastic bags.

Barriers

In some situations barriers made of netting or fence material can be installed across a stream, and sorbent materials placed at the base to absorb spilled fuel. Sorbents will need to be replaced as soon as they are saturated. Water will be allowed to flow through. This is very similar to the weir option discussed above.

Note that in some cases, it may be appropriate to burn fuel or to let volatile fuels such as gasoline evaporate after containment on the water surface. This will only be undertaken in consultation with, and after approval from the INAC or lead agency Inspector.

3) Containment of spills on ice

Spills on ice are generally the easiest spills to contain due to the predominantly impermeable nature of the ice. For small spills, sorbent materials are used to soak up spilled fuel. Remaining contaminated ice/slush can be scraped and shoveled into a plastic bag or barrel. However, all possible attempts should be made to prevent spills from entering ice covered waters as no easy method exists for containment and recovery of spills if they seep under ice.

Dykes

Dykes can be used to contain fuel spills on ice. By collecting surrounding snow, compacting it and mounding it to form a dyke down slope of the spill, a barrier is created thus helping to contain the spill. If the quantity of spill is fairly large, a plastic tarp can be placed over the dyke such that the spill pools at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel can then be pumped into barrels or collected with sorbent materials.

Trenches

For significant spills on ice, trenches can be cut into the ice surrounding and/or down slope of the spill such that fuel is allowed to pool in the trench. It can then be removed via pump into barrels, collected with sorbent materials, or mixed with snow and shoveled into barrels or bags.

Burning

Burning will only be considered if other approaches are not feasible, and will only be undertaken with the permission of the INAC or lead agency Inspector.

4) Containment of Spills on Snow

Snow is a natural sorbent, thus as with spills on soil, spilled fuel can be more easily recovered. Generally, small spills on snow can be easily cleaned up by raking and shovelling the contaminated snow into plastic bags or empty barrels, and storing these at an approved location.

Dykes

Dykes can be used to contain fuel spills on snow. By compacting snow down slope from the spill, and mounding it to form a dyke, a barrier or berm is created thus helping to contain the spill. If the quantity of spill is fairly large, a plastic tarp can be placed over the dyke such that the spill pools at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel/snow mixture can then be shovelled into barrels or bags, or collected with sorbent materials.

5) Worst Case Scenarios

Dealing with spilled fuel which exceeds the freeboard of a dyke or barrier would present a possible worst case scenario for Aura Silver. To contain the overflow, a trench or collection pit would have to be created downstream of the spill to contain the overflow. Another worst case scenario would be an excessive spill on water may be difficult to contain with the booms present at the site. In this case, an emergency response mobile unit would have to be called in to deal with the spill using appropriate equipment.

3.3.4 Procedures for transferring, storing and managing spill related waste

In most cases, spill cleanups are initiated at the far end of the spill and contained moving toward the centre of the spill. Sorbent socks and pads are generally used for small spill clean

ups. A pump with attached fuel transfer hose can suction spills from leaking containers or large accumulations on land or ice, and direct these larger quantities into empty drums. Hand tools such as cans, shovels, and rakes are also very effective for small spills or hard to reach areas.

Used sorbent materials are to be placed in plastic bags for future disposal. All materials mentioned in this section are available in the spill kits located at the fuel storage areas. Following clean up, any tools or equipment used will be properly washed and decontaminated, or replaced if this is not possible.

For most of the containment procedures outlined in Section 3.3.3, spilled petroleum products and materials used for containment will be placed into empty fuel containers and sealed for proper disposal at an approved disposal facility.

3.3.5 Procedures for restoring affected areas

Once a spill of reportable size has been contained, Aura Silver will consult with INAC or lead agency Inspector assigned to the file to determine the level of cleanup required. The Inspector may require a site specific study to ensure appropriate clean up levels are met. Criteria that may be considered include natural biodegradation of oil, replacement of soil and revegetation.

4.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY

4.1 On-site resources

Spill kits are located near the camp at the fuel storage area near the helicopter pad and at the fuel storage area at the first drill site. The contents are described below. Also, additional equipment as shown below will be kept at each of these sites.

4.1.1 Contents of spill kits

4 tyvek splash suits
4 pairs of chemical master gloves
10 large bags with ties for temporary use
2 oil only booms (5” x 10’)
50 oil only mats (16” x 20”)
5 sorbent socks
10 sorbent pads
2 large tarps
1 roll duct tape
1 utility knife
1 field notebook and pencil
1 rake
1 pick axe

3 aluminum scoop shovels
1 instruction binder

4.2 Off-site resources

Baker Lake is within a half-hour driving distance along an all weather road to the center of the drilling area. Aura Silver will maintain helicopter support throughout the exploration program.

5.0 TRAINING PROGRAM

5.1 Outline

The contractor training program was developed by Aura Silver and will be conducted and disseminated by the field manager. The following are key steps in the program:

- all individuals entering the site are required to participate in an orientation session, during this session, all locations of the spill plan and spill kits are provided on a map in hard copy

- an overview of the plan is provided by the field manager leading the orientation session

- specific training sessions, including mock spill exercises, are scheduled for individuals directly involved in handling hazardous materials to ensure they know all steps to be undertaken in handling these materials, as well as the steps involved in the event of a spill, including the proper use of spill kits

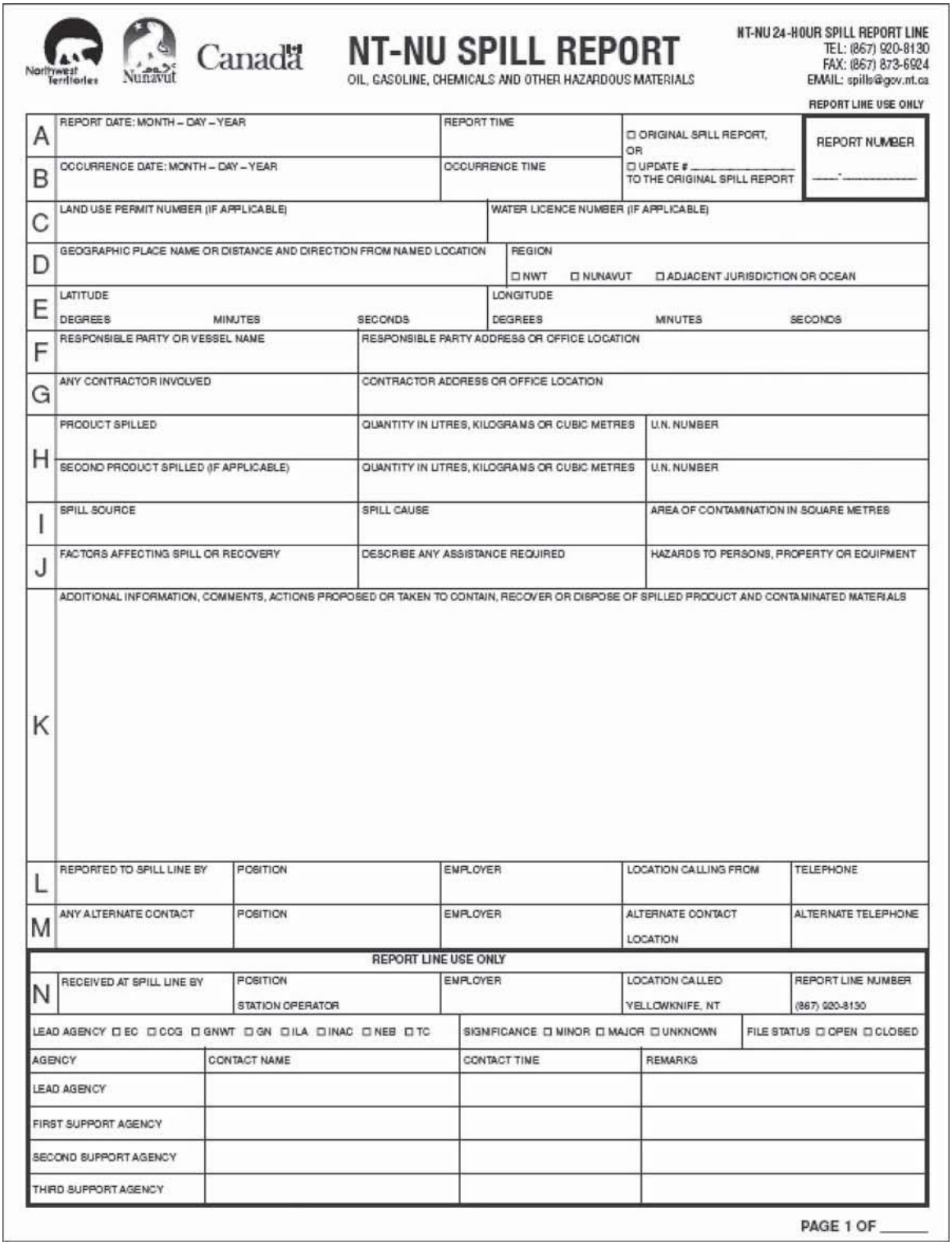
- all contractors will be required to have their basic first aid training, as well as WHMIS training for the drill crews, before working on the site

- A Level II supervisor will be on-site throughout the program and will have transport of dangerous goods training.

5.2 Training Schedule and update

A spreadsheet will be kept by the field manager indicating the training undertaken, and expiry dates of specific training (e.g. first aid).

NT-NU Spill Report Form



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	☐ ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR	REPORT NUMBER
B	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR	OCCURRENCE TIME	☐ UPDATE # _____ TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT	--
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)	WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM NAMED LOCATION	REGION ☐ NWT ☐ NUNAVUT ☐ 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 EQUIPMENT	
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 STATION OPERATOR	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED YELLOWKNIFE, NT	REPORT LINE NUMBER (867) 920-8130

LEAD AGENCY ☐ EC ☐ COG ☐ GNWT ☐ GN ☐ ILA ☐ INAC ☐ NEB ☐ TC	SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MINOR ☐ MAJOR ☐ UNKNOWN	FILE STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ CLOSED

AGENCY	CONTACT NAME	CONTACT TIME	REMARKS
LEAD AGENCY			
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY			
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY			
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY			

PAGE 1 OF _____

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. 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.

A. Report Date/Time	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. **Please do not fill in the Report Number**: the spill line will assign a number after the spill is reported.
B. Occurrence Date/Time	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).
C. Land Use Permit Number /Water Licence Number	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.
D. Geographic Place Name	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. **You must include the geographic coordinates** (Refer to Section E).
E. Geographic Coordinates	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.
F. Responsible Party Or Vessel Name	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. **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.**
G. Contractor involved?	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.
H. Product Spilled	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)
I. Spill Source	Identify the source of the spill: truck, ship, home heating fuel tank and, if known, the cause (eg: fuel tank overfill, leaking tank; ship ran aground; traffic accident, vandalism, storm, etc.). Provide an estimate of the extent of the contaminated/impacted area (eg: 10 m^2)
J. Factors Affecting Spill	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.
K. Additional Information	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. **Please number the pages to ensure that recipients can be certain that they received all pertinent documents.** If only the spill report form was filled out, number the form as "Page 1 of 1".
L. Reported to Spill Line by	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.
M. Alternate Contact	Identify any alternate contacts. This information assists regulatory agencies to obtain additional information if they cannot reach the individual who reported the spill.
N. Report Line Use Only	**Leave Blank**. This box is for the **Spill Line's use only**.

Immediately Reportable Spill Quantities

TDG Class	Substance for NWT 24 Hour Spill Line	Immediately Reportable Quantities
1 2.3 2.4 6.2 7 None	Explosives Compressed gas (toxic) Compressed gas (corrosive) Infectious substances Radioactive Unknown substance	Any amount
2.1 2.2	Compressed gas (flammable) Compressed gas (non-corrosive, non-flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 L
3.1 3.2 3.3	Flammable liquids	> 100 L
4.1 4.2 4.3	Flammable solids Spontaneously combustible solids Water reactant	> 25 kg
5.1 9.1	Oxidizing substances Miscellaneous products or substances excluding PCB mixtures	> 50 L or 50 kg
5.2 9.2	Organic peroxides Environmentally hazardous	> 1 L or 1 kg
6.1 8 9.3	Poisonous substances Corrosive substances Dangerous wastes	> 5 L or 5 kg
9.1	PCB mixtures of 5 or more ppm	> 0.5 L or 0.5 kg
None	Other contaminants (e.g. crude oil, drilling fluid, produced water, waste or spent chemicals, used or waste oil, vehicle fluids, waste water, etc.)	> 100 L or 100 kg
None	Sour natural gas (i.e. contains H2S) Sweet natural gas	Uncontrolled release or sustained flow of 10 minutes or more