Spill Contingency Plan
Whale Cove Exploration Project
Updated April 2026

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BG GOLD
WHALE COVE

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Preamble

Whale Cove Gold Corporation (WCGC) has prepared this Spill Contingency Plan to reflect current project activities and consolidate previous revisions into a single updated document.

Document History

- May 2015 – Original Plan
- 2017–2025 – Periodic updates
- April 2026 – Consolidated update for Nunavut Water Board Water License Renewal

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Spill Contingency Plan is to provide clear procedures for the prevention, response, and reporting of spills associated with exploration activities at the Whale Cove Project in the Kivalliq Region, Nunavut.

This Plan is intended to:

- Reduce risks to human health and safety
- Increase preparedness of personnel and equipment in the event of a spill
- Prevent or reduce environmental impacts
- Provide clear, operational response procedures
- Define roles, responsibilities, and reporting requirements.

This Plan applies to all personnel and contractors working on the Project. It pertains to the handling of *contaminants*, which are defined in the Environmental Protection Act (1988) as any substance that if discharged into the environment:

- Endangers the health, safety, or welfare of persons;
- Interferes with or is likely to interfere with the normal enjoyment of life or property;
- Endangers the health of animal life; or
- Causes or is likely to cause damage to plant life or to property.

In the course of project activities, WCGC uses substances in its camp, machinery, and vehicles which could be *contaminants*. The purpose of this Plan is to address unintended releases, or spills, of contaminants to the environment. As fuel is the predominant contaminant associated with project activities, this Plan covers all fuel storage, handling, and transfer activities at camp, drill sites, and temporary fuel caches.

2.0 SITE INFORMATION

2.1 Project Area

The Whale Cove Project is found near the Hamlet of Whale Cove in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The project now consists of (a) the Whale Cove Property, which constitutes a number of Crown mineral claims covering an area of circa 974 sq. kms and (b) a further expanded area south of, but contiguous to the Whale Cove Property, which is entirely comprised of Inuit-owned land (subsurface and surface).
The project area extends from its eastern boundary approximately 9 km northwest of Whale Cove for 85 km to the west-northwest. See the attached Project Overview Map in Appendix A. All fuel storage areas, drill sites, and temporary fuel caches within the project area are subject to the requirements of this Plan.

2.2 Camp Sites

The Pistol Bay camp has been in place since 2011 at Latitude: 62°21’ 05” N Longitude: 92°45’ 20” W.

A new camp location, closer to the Vickers Deposit and the Hamlet of Whale Cove, is located at approximately Latitude: 62°20’30” N, Longitude: 92°49’48” W. This location was previously assessed through NIRB screening and is included in the current application to support expanded operations. Adjacent Fish Lake is the proposed water source for the new Vickers Camp. Camp locations are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: WCGC Camp Locations

The existing camp capacity is up to 35 personnel. WCGC has submitted an application to increase the camp capacity to up to 100 personnel, and to site a 20-person mobile camp within the project area. Access to the camps and hamlet of Whale Cove is possible on existing trails by pickup truck.

An inventory of structures, vehicles, and machinery held at the WCGC project is provided in Appendix B. It provides a non-exhaustive list of fuels and chemicals which may be stored at the project. The structures and equipment may change in the future according to WCGC's operational needs.

2.3 Drill Sites

Currently two exploration drills are operated at the WCGC property. An application has been submitted to NIRB to increase to four drills. A helicopter remains the primary mode of transportation for accessing drill sites and remote locations.

2.4 Effective Date of Plan and Revisions

This Spill Contingency Plan is effective as of April 2026 and applies to current and proposed exploration activities associated with the Whale Cove Project.

This Plan will remain in effect for the duration of project activities, until superseded by an updated Plan. It will be reviewed and updated as required to reflect operational changes and applicable regulatory requirements.

3.0 PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL STORAGE

This section describes the key potential contaminants stored by WCGC in the project area, and defines protocols for their safe storage and handling. Storage of all fuel and chemicals must meet these key requirements:

- All fuel and chemicals must be stored 31 metres above the ordinary high water mark at all times.
- Secondary containment must be provided, with a capacity of at least 110% of the volume of the original vessel.

For clarity, secondary containment means an impermeable structure, external to and separate from primary containment, which prevents unplanned spills of hazardous materials and provides a minimum capacity of 110% of the original vessel. Where multiple vessels are stored within the containment, it must provide a minimum capacity equal to the sum of the largest vessel and 10% of the aggregate volume of all other vessels located in the containment. This structure shall also provide containment and control of hoses and nozzles. Secondary containment includes storing a chemical inside a structure (tent or building) where its release to the environment would be prevented in the event of a spill. For bulk products which are stored outside (fuels), purpose-built secondary containment such as insta-berms are required.

3.1 Petroleum Products

Fuel storage areas will be located on stable ground and will utilize secondary containment systems with sufficient capacity to contain potential spills. Spill kits will be stationed at each fuel storage site. A no-smoking zone surrounding each fuel storage area will be enforced.

Berms will be maintained to prevent accumulation of contaminated water. Any accumulated water will be visually inspected prior to removal and, if contamination is suspected, will be treated and disposed of appropriately. Drainage valves will remain closed except during controlled inspection and removal procedures.

Fuels required for use in the exploration program and at the project are stored in the project camps. They are all clearly labelled as the property of WCGC (formerly Northquest Ltd.). Common fuels used by WCGC are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Fuels Commonly Used by WCGC

Fuel type	Purpose	Size
Jet A1	Helicopter use	**205 litre drums**
Diesel	Vehicles	**205 litre drums**
Gasoline	Small Engines	**205 litre drums**

Fuel Oil	Heating	**205 litre drums**
Propane	**Heating and cooking**	**100 lb tanks**

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for these and other petroleum-based products used during the drilling programs are provided in Appendix C.

Temporary remote fuel caches are located in proximity of the drilling areas. Spill kits will be located at each temporary remote fuel cache and fuel will be stored in Insta-berms for secondary containment.

After drums are used, empty drums will be crushed and backhauled to Whale Cove for shipping and disposal offsite. Fuel cache inspections will be conducted in accordance with the inspection schedule outlined in Section 4.2.

3.2 Miscellaneous Chemical Products

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 items such as insect repellent in aerosols will be available. These will all be stored in climate-controlled environments indoors to prevent freezing, in their original containers.

Various motor, hydraulic and gear oils will be maintained at the drill and camp sites. The products will be supplied in 1 L or 20 L plastic containers. 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. These products will be stored in secondary containment and sheltered from wildlife access.

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. All lead-acid batteries are stored in leak-proof secondary containment with acid-resistant lining, inspected regularly for damage or corrosion to prevent localized contamination. At no time will any batteries be disposed of in the garbage.

As much as possible, drilling will utilize hot water, but if required calcium chloride will be used as an antifreeze. Calcium chloride will be stored in dry conditions with secondary containment. Storage, use and transport will follow the recommendations of the Safety Data Sheets.

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 taken back to camp for proper storage.

4.0 RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

Potential spill risks include fuel storage failures, transfer incidents, equipment malfunctions, and transportation-related incidents. This section describes how these risks will be mitigated through proper storage, routine inspection, equipment maintenance, and trained personnel.

4.1 Responsibilities

Camp Manager

- Ensure fuel storage areas, berms, and spill kits are properly maintained
- Conduct and/or oversee routine inspections
- Maintain spill logs and inspection records
- Coordinate spill response at camp

Project Supervisor

- Determine reporting requirements
- Notify regulators as required for external reporting
- Coordinate external response resources
- Oversee cleanup and remediation

Drill Foreman / Drillers

- Inspect fuel storage and equipment at drill sites
- Maintain spill kits at drill locations
- Immediately report spills or risks

Pilots

- Inspect fuel storage during refueling operations
- Report any spills or concerns immediately

All Personnel

- Report all spills and potential spills immediately
- Follow spill response procedures

4.2 Inspections

Fuel storage areas, berms, and drums will be inspected:

- Daily during active operations
- Weekly during inactive periods

Inspections will include:

- Drum integrity and leaks
- Berm condition and capacity
- Presence of accumulated water
- Availability and condition of spill kits
- Staining under vehicles and/or fuel transfer areas

All inspections will be documented in an inspection log including:

- Date and time
- Inspector name
- Observations
- Corrective actions taken

4.3 Management of Wastes

Various waste products in solid or liquid form are generated in a camp and exploration environment. This will range from empty containers (cleaners, sprays), to off-spec product (expired and water contaminated fuels), and clean up residues (contaminated soil and spill absorbent product). Wastes will be stored in accordance with this Plan and the Waste Management Plan, until they are taken off-site for disposal. Sufficient stock of empty drums and megabags will be kept on site to allow for the storage of generated wastes.

4.4 Petroleum and Chemical Transfer Method

Fuel transfers will be supervised at all times, and only performed by personnel familiar with this Plan and the MSDS information for the product they are transferring. Fuelling will only occur at fuel storage areas, or when remote, at least 31 metres away from the ordinary high water mark on any water body. Drip trays or absorbent materials will be placed as a precaution during all transfer operations. Spill kits will be directly available at the fuel storage area, or when remote, in the area fueling is taking place. Transfer equipment will be inspected prior to use to ensure proper functioning.

5.0 RESPONDING TO SPILLS

In the event of a spill or environmental emergency, response actions will be undertaken immediately in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. All spills, regardless of size, must be cleaned up and reported internally. External reporting will be conducted in accordance with the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations.

5.1 Spill Response Priorities

The basic steps of the response plan are as follows:

1. Ensure safety of personnel
2. Identify the spilled substance and its source
3. Eliminate ignition sources, if the product is flammable or explosive
4. Stop or control the source of the spill
5. Contain the spill to prevent spread
6. Notify supervisor and initiate reporting
7. Photograph and take notes
8. Recover and clean up contaminated materials

5.2 Reporting Procedure

All spills or potential spills within the WCGC property must be immediately reported to the Project Supervisor or Camp Manager using available communication methods, including:

- Two-way radio
- Cellular phone (where coverage is available)
- Satellite phone (as required)

The Project Supervisor (or designate) is responsible for coordinating all external notifications.

Internal Reporting

Upon identification of a spill:

1. Notify the Project Supervisor or Camp Manager immediately
2. Provide details including:
    - Location
    - Estimated volume
    - Contaminant type
    - Status (active / contained)

All spills, regardless of size, will be documented in an internal spill log.

External Reporting

External reporting will be conducted by the Project Supervisor (or designate) in accordance with applicable territorial requirements.

Spills that exceed the reportable quantity, and all spills to a body of water, must be reported externally. Any member of the public who may be affected by the incident must be notified, even if the spill is below the reportable quantity. The nearby community of Whale Cove, including local users of the land, are the most likely to be affected. A list of community contacts is provided in section 5.4. Where there is uncertainty regarding environmental impact, a precautionary approach will be taken, and the spill will be reported externally.

The primary reporting contact is the Nunavut 24-Hour Spill Report Line (867-920-8130). Additional regulatory contacts will be notified as required by applicable licenses and agreements for the project.

Spill Documentation

A Spill Report Form (Appendix D) will be completed as soon as practicable following the incident and submitted to regulators as required.

5.3 Spill classification

Table 2 shows the externally reportable quantities for various contaminants. If there is a reasonable likelihood that the spill is equal to or larger than the amount in the table, it shall be reported externally. If the classification of the contaminant is unknown, the spill will be reported externally regardless of the volume.

Table 2: Reportable Spill Quantities

Contaminant	Quantity
Explosives	Any amount
Compressed gas (flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 L
Compressed gas (non-corrosive, non-flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 L
Compressed gas (toxic)	Any amount
Compressed gas (corrosive)	Any amount
Flammable liquid	100 L
Flammable solid	25 kg
Spontaneously combustible solids	25 kg
Water reactant solids	25 kg
Oxidizing substances	50 L or 50 kg
Organic peroxides	1 L or 1 kg
Poisonous substances	5 L or 5 kg
Infectious substances	Any amount
Radioactive substances	Any amount
Corrosive substances	5 L or 5 kg
Miscellaneous products or substances, excluding PCB mixtures	50 L or 50 kg
Environmentally hazardous substances	1 L or 1 kg
Dangerous wastes	5 L or 5 kg
PCB mixtures of 5 or more parts per million	0.5 L or 0.5 kg
Other contaminants	100 L or 100 kg

5.4 Emergency Contact List

Table 3: Emergency Contact List

Contact	Details
Primary Reporting Contact	
Nunavut 24-Hour Spill Report Line	(867) 920-8130; spills@gov.nt.ca
Project Contact	
Brian May, VP Exploration	(647) 549-0954
Whale Cove Gold Corp (Head Office)	(647) 527-8755
Regulatory Contact	
CIRNAC Land Use Resource Management Officer (Rankin Inlet)	(867) 645-2840
KIA Lands Department (Rankin Inlet)	(867) 645-5725
CIRNAC NU Water Resources Manager	(867) 975-4550
CIRNAC NU Lands Administration	(867) 975-4280
Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Nunavut Region	(867) 979-8000
GN Department of Environment – Pollution Control and Air Quality	(867) 975-7748
Community Contact	
Issatik Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO)	(867) 896-9944
Hamlet of Whale Cove (Office)	(867) 896-9961
Emergency Services	
Rankin Inlet Hospital	(867) 645-8300
Rankin Inlet RCMP	(867) 645-0123
Whale Cove RCMP	(867) 896-0123
Keewatin Air Ambulance	(867) 645-4455

6.0 ACTION PLANS

The following responses are recommended for fuel spills in differing environments. Depending on the location and size of the exploration program some of the equipment mentioned in the responses listed below may not be located on site but could be transported to the spill if deemed necessary. The most likely scenario for fuel spills in this type of exploration program would include leaking drums, hydraulic line malfunction and re-fueling operations. It is not anticipated that a spill of more than 205 L will occur as no container on-site will exceed this capacity.

6.1 Spills on Land (gravel, rock, soil and vegetation)

Trench or ditch to intercept or contain flow of fuel or petroleum products on land where feasible (loose sand, gravel and surface layers of organic materials are amenable to trenching/ditching; trenching in rocky substrates is typically impractical and impossible).

Construct a soil berm downslope of the spill. Use of synthetic, impervious sheeting can also be used to act as a barrier.

Where available, recover spills through manual or mechanical means including shovels, heavy equipment, and pumps.

Absorb petroleum residue with synthetic sorbent pad materials. Recover spilled and contaminated material, including soil and vegetation.

Transport contaminated material to approved disposal or recovery site. Equipment used will depend on the magnitude and location of the spill.

Land based disposal is only authorized with the approval of government authorities.

6.2 Spills on Snow

Trench or ditch to intercept or contain flow of fuel or petroleum products on snow, where feasible (ice, snow, loose sand, gravel and surface layers of organic materials are amenable to trench/ditching; trenching in solid, frozen ground or rocky substrates is typically impractical and impossible).

Compact snow around the outside perimeter of the spill area.

Construct a dike or dam out of snow, either manually with shovels or with heavy equipment such as graders or dozers where available.

If feasible, use synthetic lines to provide an impervious barrier at the spill site.

Locate the low point of the spill area and clear channels in the snow, directed away from waterways, to allow non-absorbed material to flow into the low point.

Once collected in the low area, options include shoveling spilled material into containers, picking up with mobile heavy equipment, pumping liquid into tanker trucks or using vacuum truck to pick up material

Where safe, disposal can be done through in-situ combustion with approval from government and safety consultants.

Transport contaminated material to approved disposal site. The equipment used will depend on the magnitude and location of the spill.

6.3 Spills on Ice

Contain material spill using methods described above for snow, if feasible and/or mechanical recovery with heavy equipment.

Prevent fuel/petroleum products from penetrating ice and entering watercourses. Remove contaminated material, including snow/ice as soon as possible.

Containment of fuel/petroleum products under ice surface is difficult given the thickness and winter conditions. However, if the materials get under ice, determine the area where the fuel/petroleum product is located.

Drill holes through ice using ice auger to locate fuel/petroleum product. Once detected, cut slits in the ice using chain saws and remove ice blocks.

Fuel/petroleum products collected in ice slots or holes can be picked up via suction hoses connected to portable pump, vacuum truck or standby tanker. Care should be taken to prevent the end of the suction hose clogged up by snow, ice or debris.

6.4 Spills on Water

Contain spills on open water immediately to restrict the size and extent of the spill.

Fuel/petroleum products which float on water may be contained through the use of booms, absorbent materials, skimming and the erection of culverts.

Deploy containment booms to minimize spill area, although effectiveness of booms may be limited by wind, waves and other factors.

Use sorbent booms to slowly encircle and absorb spilled material. These absorbents are hydrophobic (absorb oil and repel water).

Once booms are secured, use skimmers to draw in hydrocarbons and minimal amounts of water. Skimmed material can be pumped through hoses to empty fuel tanks/drums.

Culverts permit water flow while capturing and collecting fuel along the surface with absorbent materials.

Chemical methods including dispersants, emulsion – treating agents and shoreline cleaning will be considered.

6.5 Spills Due to Accidental Load Release

The loss of external loads of fuel, oil or chemicals from the helicopter requires an immediate response.

Obtain GPS co-ordinates of the location and contact base camp. Include quantity and type of load loss.

Base camp will contact the 24-Hour Spill Line and receive instructions on follow-up procedures.

Administer the appropriate procedure for spills on Land, Water, Snow or Ice.

NOTE:

1. **Material Safety Data Sheets** for all hazardous materials involved in this project are listed in Appendix C.

2. Precautions need to be taken to ensure safety of personnel. Also, spilled product should be confined to control burning. These include areas where the spilled material has pooled naturally or been contained via dikes, trenches, depressions or ice slots. Prior to any attempts at in-situ burning, consultation with experts and approval by government authorities are required.

3. Chemical response methods are also available and may include the use of dispersants, emulsion-treating agents, visco-elastic agents, herding agents, solidifiers, and shoreline cleaning agents.

4. Biological response methods include nutrient enrichment and natural microbe seeding.

5. Site remediation will be completed as per the advice of government authorities.

7.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY

Spill kits will be maintained at each camp and drill site. They will be inspected weekly/monthly to ensure readiness. Additional equipment will be mobilized as required depending on spill size and location.

Spill kits will contain, at a minimum:

- 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 – 1lb plugging compound
- 2 – pair Nitrile gloves
- 2 – pair Safety goggles
- 10 – disposable bags

Additional Resources Available on Site:

- Trenching/digging equipment in the form of picks and shovels.
- Pumps
- Impervious sheeting (tarps)
- Drip trays for vehicles
- Plastic bags, buckets, empty drums, and megabags for collection of contaminated material.

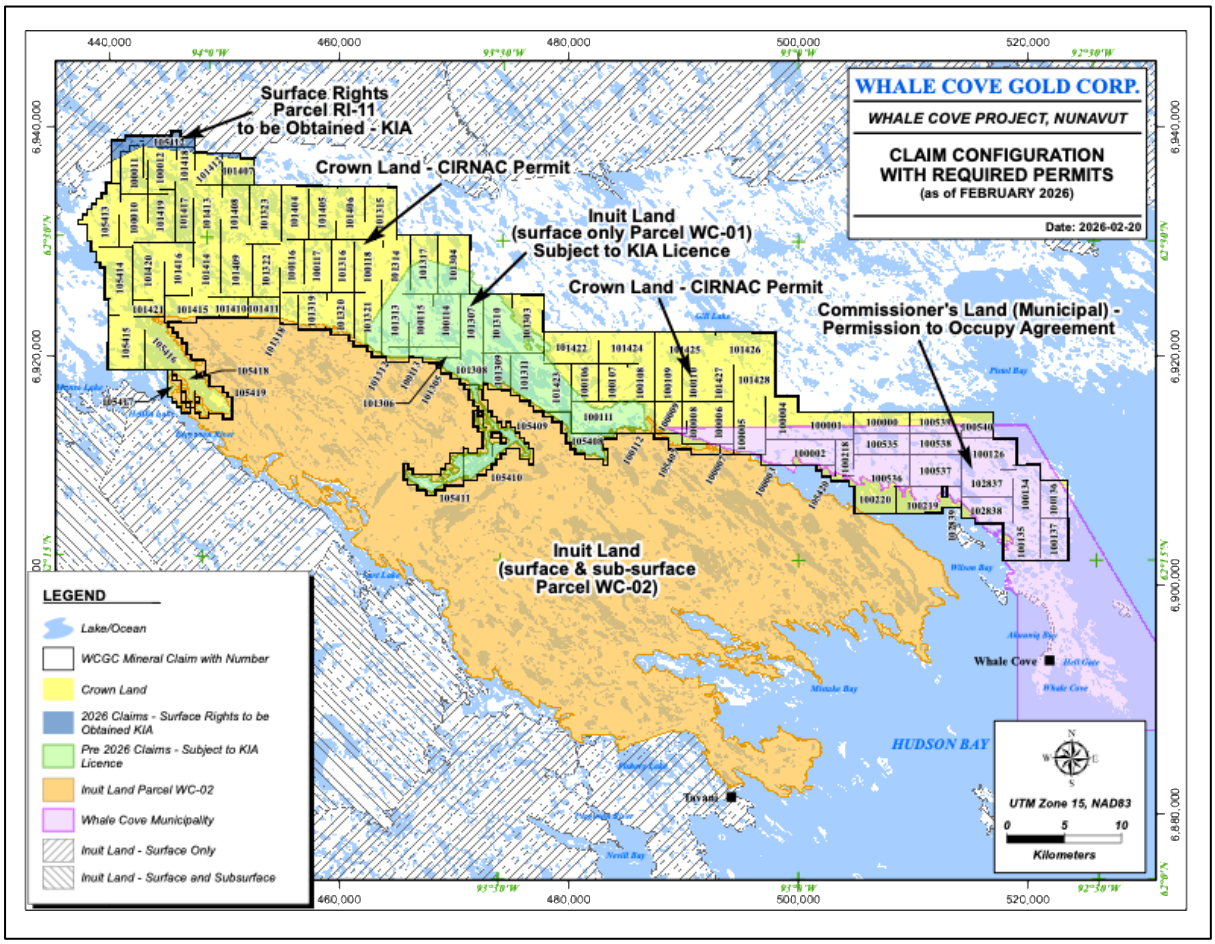
8.0 TRAINING/EXERCISE

WCGC is aware that without practice no Contingency Plan has value.

At least one practice drill will be held per season to give all employees and contractors a chance to practice emergency response skills. Each practice will be evaluated and a report prepared with the objective of learning where gaps and deficiencies exist, and in what areas more practice is required. Response criteria, communication and reporting requirements will be discussed to ensure everyone fully understands them.

Training will include spill response procedures, reporting requirements, and proper use of spill response equipment.

APPENDIX A:
PROJECT OVERVIEW MAP



This map provides a general overview of the project area, including Crown Land, Commissioner's Land, and Inuit Land. It illustrates the overall project footprint and surrounding environment. Site-specific layouts, including fuel storage locations and drill sites, are managed operationally and updated as required.

APPENDIX B: STRUCTURES, VEHICLES, AND MACHINERY AT WCGC

The following is a current, but non-exhaustive list of structures in use at the WCGC camps:

- Thirteen 14’ x 16’ Weatherhaven sleep tents heated with propane
- One 14’ x 48’ plywood kitchen heated with propane
- One 14’ x 16’ plywood shack heated with propane and used for sample shipment preparation and sample drying. Previously, this building was the core shed.
- One 16’ x 24’ plywood core shack, heated with fuel oil.
- One 16’ x 8’ extension to plywood core logging shack
- One 14’ x 16’ Weatherhaven shower/laundry facility, heated with propane, with an 8’ x 16’ extension which houses the laundry facilities, water storage tanks, water heater and water treatment system
- One 14’ x 16’ Weatherhaven core cutting tent
- One 14’ x 16’ Weatherhaven storage tent
- One 14’ x 20’ Weatherhaven office tent heated with propane
- One 8’ x 8’ plywood equipment shack
- Three plywood outhouses
- One heli-pad made of plywood framed with wooden pallets
- Two fuel caches stored in four “Insta berms” equipped with water drains
- Spill response equipment located beside fuel berms and heli-pad
- Two plywood generator shacks 8’ x 16’
- One 8’ x 8’ shed to contain electrical panels
- One 16’ x 16’ plywood dry (heated by fuel oil)
- One plywood emergency shelter (used at drill rig)
- One 12’ x 10’ plywood drill core sampling shack heated with propane

The following is a non-exhaustive list of machinery kept by WCGC:

- One 2013 Ford F250 ¾ ton pick-up Truck
  One 2025 Ford ¾ ton pick-up Truck
- One 2021 Dodge 2500 ¾ ton pick-up Truck
- Two Honda 6500 generators
- One gas portable rock saw
- Two 33.1Kva generators (main power plant and spare for camp).
- Two 50 cc Honda water pumps
- One Smart Ash portable, multipurpose batch load incinerator
- One gas-powered hydraulic barrel crusher
- One Kubota M6060 tractor
- One Sure-track trailer model ST8214TLDD
- Two Vancon Core Saws, 3hp, electric
- Two Honda 420 quads

Logan drilling keeps the following equipment associated with the WCGC project:

- Two Duralite DL 1000 drills

- One Honda 6500W generator
- Two bench 2500W suitcase generators
- One Miller stick welder
- Six 420 bean supply pumps
- One 3” Honda trash pump
- One 2” Honda trash pump

APPENDIX C: LIST OF MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)

(Copies not included herein but retained on-site)

HESS – Gasoline, All Grades
HESS – Diesel Fuel (All types)
AVJET – Jet A-1 with AIA
BIG BEAR DIAMOND DRILL ROD GREASE
550X POLYMER
G- STOP
CHEVRON Polyurane EP Grease 2 (Tube Grease)
Calcium chloride, Anhydrous

APPENDIX D: SPILL REPORT FORM

NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND
OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Government of Northwest Territories · Nunavut · Canada · Inuvialuit Land Administration

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: MM DD YY	Report Time:	☐ Original Spill Report OR ☐ Update # _____ to the Original Spill Report	**Report Number:**
B	Occurrence Date: MM DD YY	Occurrence Time:		
C	Land Use Permit Number (if applicable):		Water Licence Number (if applicable):	
D	Geographic Place Name or Distance and Direction from the Named Location:		Region: ☐ NT ☐ 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: ☐ Potential Spill	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:

Lead Agency: ☐ EC ☐ CCG/TCMSS ☐ GNWT ☐ GN ☐ ILA ☐ AANDC ☐ NEB ☐ Other: _____

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:			

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