SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN
YATH PROPERTY
GENERATION URANIUM INC.

Effective Date: August 1, 2024

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1. Introduction

This Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) applies specifically to the Generation Uranium Inc. Yath Property and is in effect as of August 1, 2024. A copy of this SCP will be kept in the office at site and at the head office in Vancouver. Copies of this SCP may be obtained from Generation Uranium Inc.

Generation Uranium Inc. endeavors to take every reasonable precaution toward ensuring the protection and conservation of the natural environment, and the safety and health of all employees, contractors, and the public from any potential harmful effects of materials and operations on the Project.

1.1. Corporate Details

Generation Uranium Inc.
6th Floor- 905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1L6
Tel: 604.773.0992
https://generationuranium.com/

1.2. Purpose and Scope

This Spill Contingency Plan provides response procedures in the event of a spill and includes procedures for proper storage and handling of fuels and other hazardous materials. The plan is designed to provide clear on-site instructions for responding to a spill while ensuring the safety of all personnel. This document provides detailed information about the equipment and contingencies in place on the project and the preventative measures outlined to promote safe handling of potentially hazardous materials. It details procedures that aim to minimize environmental impacts of spills and outline spill reporting protocols to comply with government regulations.

This SCP should be used in conjunction with other Property plans and Best Management Practices (BMP). Other plans at the Yath Property include:

- Waste Management Plan (WMP)
- Medical Evacuation Plan (MEP)
- Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan (EWMP)
- Fuel Management Plan (FMP)
- Abandonment and Restoration Plan (ARP)
- Radiation Hazard Control Plan (RHCP)

1.3. Project Description

The Yath Property (the Property or the Project), owned and operated by Generation Uranium Inc. (Generation Uranium or the Company), is located 350 kilometres west of Kangiqtiniq (Rankin Inlet) and 230 kilometres southwest of Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake), in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The Project comprises 9 mineral claims and encompasses 14085.4 hectares of Crown Land on NTS map sheets 65 J/10

and 65 J/11. The Property extends north, south, east and west between latitudes 62°32' and 62°40' North and longitudes 98°36' and 99°12' West or Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 6935036mN to 6947575mN and 490334mE to 520419mE, North American Datum (NAD 83, Zone 14).

Activities at the Property will include general exploration activities (geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling, ground and airborne geophysical surveys) and drilling. Drillhole locations are still to be determined, but locations will be submitted to NWB and CIRNAC for approval prior to any ground disturbance.

A 10-to-15-person seasonal exploration camp with a fuel cache will be established to support the exploration and drilling programs. The location of the camp is still to be determined, but suitable locations will be submitted to NWB and CIRNAC for approval prior to establishment.

Exploration activities are anticipated to be conducted annually from January to September. In-person consultation visits will be conducted annually, prior to the commencement of operations, to discuss the proposed exploration program, any concerns the KIA, Hamlets, HTO's, and community members may have and to incorporate any available Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit traditional knowledge.

2. Hazardous Materials On-Site

The following section details the products which are anticipated to be the most commonly used hazardous materials at the Project. The list is subject to change based on product replacements, etc. Any changes will be reflected in future revisions of this plan. Examples of the Safety Data Sheets/Material Safety Data Sheets (SDS/MSDS) for these products are included within this plan and can be found in Appendix IV.

All hazardous materials will be clearly labelled in accordance with the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) and other applicable legislation. Labels will include, but not limited to, the type of fuel, safe handling procedures, reference to Material Safety Data Sheets, company name, and the date of delivery to site. Signs with the same information, along with SDS/MSDS for each fuel type will be posted at each hazardous material storage or transfer site.

The SPC Project Field Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a detailed fuel and hazardous material inventory and is responsible for overseeing the maintenance and monitoring of all fuel and hazardous material caches.

2.1. Fuel

A main fuel cache will be established proximal to the camp, primarily to store diesel and jet fuel, with smaller quantities of gasoline and propane. Chemicals and other hazardous materials will either be stored in the SPC camp fuel cache or in another site next to the fuel cache. See Table 1.1 for the type and quantities of fuel that will be stored in the fuel cache.

Small amounts (2-3 drums each) of diesel and gasoline may be stored at the active drill sites as needed for drilling. Small remote fuel caches (< 4,000 L or 19 drums) may be established temporarily to support the other exploration activities. Within 10 days of establishment of any fuel cache CIRNAC will be provided with the coordinates.

All fuel stored on the Project will be contained in secondary containment, such as Instaberms, manufactured by Raymac Industries in British Columbia. Drums of fuel will be stored in neat, orderly rows and will be inspected daily when the Project is active. All secondary containment berms are to be equipped with Rain Drain hydrocarbon filters for water drainage and Spilfyter RailMat, a 3-ply hydrocarbon absorbent fabric. A spill kit will be located at each fuel cache. Empty drums will be removed from the site regularly during Project activities and returned to Aviation Fuel Enterprises in Baker Lake.

Please refer to the Yath Fuel Management Plan for additional information.

Table 1 Maximum Amount of Fuel to be Stored at the Camp Fuel Cache

Material	Container	Maximum in cache
Diesel	205 L Drum	250 Drums
Jet Fuel (Jet A or Jet B)	205 L Drum	245 Drums
Gasoline	205 L Drum	5 Drum
Propane	100 lb Cylinder	20 Cylinders

2.2. Other Hazardous Materials

Other hazardous materials which may be present at the Yath Project include but are not limited to chemicals for cleaning, motor oil, drilling additives, antifreeze and batteries. The table below outlines some of the proposed products, quantity and storage locations that may be used at the Yath Project. All hazardous materials will be stored in their original containers within the designated area in the hazardous materials cache. Personnel may refer to Appendix IV to familiarize themselves with examples of the types of hazardous materials that may be present at the Yath Project, they're risks, and proper handling procedures.

Additional information regarding the disposal of these materials can be found in the Generation Uranium Yath Project Waste Management Plan.

Table 2 Potential Hazardous Materials Present at Yath Project

Product	Quantity on Site	Location
Chain oil	Limited quantity	Generator Shed
Antifreeze	Limited quantity	Generator Shed
Motor Oil	Limited quantity	Generator Shed
Snowmobile Motor Oil	Limited quantity	Generator Shed
Hydraulic Fluid	<100L	Drill Shack
Moly Grease	Limited quantity	Drill Shack
Portland Cement	<500 lbs	Drill Shack
Tool Joint Compound	Limited quantity	Drill Shack
Drill Rod Grease	<100L	Drill Shack
Gear Lubricant	<100L	Drill Shack
Poly-Drill	Limited quantity	Drill Shack
Drill Grease	<10L	Drill Shack
Fuel System Treatment Fuel Oil	<1L	Drill Shack

3. Risk Assessment

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

3.1. Potential Spill Hazards

- Containers, such as 205 L steel drums, have the potential to leak or rupture due to mishandling,
- Older or refilled drums are more prone to leaking around the bungs if the seals are not properly maintained,
- Water and spills may collect in the secondary containment and overflow.
- Motorized equipment may experience fuel or oil leaks as a result of malfunctions, impacts, lack of maintenance, improper storage, or faulty operation.
- Leaks or spills may occur during fuel transfer due to over-fueling, improper fueling procedure, or faulty equipment.

3.2. Potential Environmental Impacts

All hazardous materials pose a threat to the environment if spilled. Overall, spills in winter are usually lower impact as snow is a natural sorbent and ice forms a barrier against soil or water contamination. The following list outlines potential environmental impacts of hazardous materials stored on site:

- Gasoline, Diesel and Jet fuel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Gasoline volatizes quickly and can be explosive and a fire hazard in the event of a spill.

- Diesel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Diesel volatizes comparatively slowly but represents a fire hazard in the event of a spill.
- Jet fuel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Jet fuel volatizes relatively quickly and represents a fire hazard in the event of a spill.
- Propane is highly volatile. In the event of a leak, it represents an extreme explosive hazard.
- Oils and greases may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. They are not readily biodegradable; their volatility is low, and they have the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment.

4. Preventative Measures

The following actions illustrate a proactive approach to environmental stewardship. In addition, these actions minimize the potential for spills during fuel storage, handling and transfer and will prevent any chemicals, petroleum products or wastes from entering any water bodies.

4.1. Petroleum and Chemical Product Storage and Inventory

Remote fuel caches will be stored in accordance with approved methods of storage of drummed product. Inspections of the fuel caches will be conducted during each visit. There will be a spill kit at each fuel cache location.

Fuel and Chemical Storage

- All fuels and other hazardous materials will be stored in secondary containment ("berms").
- All secondary containments will be capable of holding 110 percent of the volume of the largest fuel reservoir that is housed within the secondary containment.
- All secondary containment will be of sufficient height and depth to hold any potential spill or failure.
- Secondary containment berms will be made of material (Arctic Grade) that is sufficiently durable to withstand Nunavut's climate and the natural terrain.
- Secondary containment berms will be equipped with hydrocarbon filtration systems (rain drains) to safely remove water that is collected inside the berms.
- Secondary containment berms will be inspected daily during operations.
- Within the secondary containment berms fuel drums will be stored in rows on their sides with bungs facing at the 3:00 and 9:00 position.
- All drums, tanks and hoses will be regularly inspected for leaks.
- Propane cylinders will be stored standing up and away from any potential sources of ignition.
- Propane cylinders will be equipped with a pressure release valve that opens to prevent a buildup of excessive internal pressure.
- Drummed fuel used for heating tents will be placed in secondary containment.
- All fuel storage sites will be located a **minimum** of 31 metres from the normal high-water mark of

any water body and will be inspected regularly.

- Spill Kits will be placed and will be easily identifiable with clear signage at each fuel storage site.
- "NO SMOKING" signs will be erected at each fuel storage area.
- Smoking, open flame and any potential sources of ignition are prohibited within 31 metres of any fuel storage site.
- Empty fuel drums will be removed from site regularly.
- Batteries will be protected from damage by fastening them into the space designed for them and stored safely within appropriate secondary containment when not in use.

Hazardous materials that may be located on the Yath Property include small amounts of hydrochloric acid, cleaners, batteries, electronics, fluorescent light bulbs/tubes, motor oil and hydraulic oil. Materials will be stored in their original containers.

4.2. Petroleum Product Transfer

Manual and automatic pumps are used for the transfer of all petroleum products. Smoking, sparks, or open flames are **prohibited** in fuel storage and fueling areas at all times.

A spill kit will always be stored in areas of storage and re-fueling. Refueling and storage of drums will always be completed within secondary containment berms or drip trays.

Preventative mitigation measures include:

Handling and Transfer

- Fuel transfer hoses with cam lock mechanisms to prevent leakage are used.
- Fuel absorbent pads are placed appropriately to protect from drips and spills.
- Personnel will carefully monitor fuel content in the receiving vessel during transfer and always have absorbent pads available while transferring fuel.
- Any drips or leakages are cleaned immediately.
- All operating personnel will be trained in proper fuel handling and spill response procedures.
- Smoking, open flames and any potential sources of ignition are prohibited within 31 metres of any fuel storage site and fuel transfer locations.
- "NO SMOKING" signs will be erected at each fuel transfer area.
- Equipment maintenance and servicing will be conducted in designated areas. Equipment will be underlain by absorbent pads and spill trays for lubricant changes.
- Funnels will be used to reduce the potential for spillage.
- Waste oils and fluids will be collected in sealed 20 litre pails and will be labelled appropriately and stored in secondary containment berms.
- Empty fuel drums will be removed from site regularly.
- All other transfers will be completed within designated areas within in secondary containment. When secondary containment is not practical (e.g. adding hydraulic oil to the helicopter), absorbent pads will be used to protect from drips and spills.

4.3. Spill Kit Equipment

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

1 – 360 litre/79 gallon polyethylene over-pack drum
4 – Oil sorbent booms (5" X 10')
100 – Oil sorbent sheets (16.5" X 20" X 3/8")
1 – Drain cover (36" X 36" X 1/16")
1 – Caution tape (3" X 500')
1 – 1 lb. plugging compound
2 – Pairs Nitrile gloves
2 – Pairs Safety goggles
2 – Pairs Tyvek coveralls
1 – Instruction booklet
10 – Printed disposable bags (24" X 48")
1 – Shovel

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

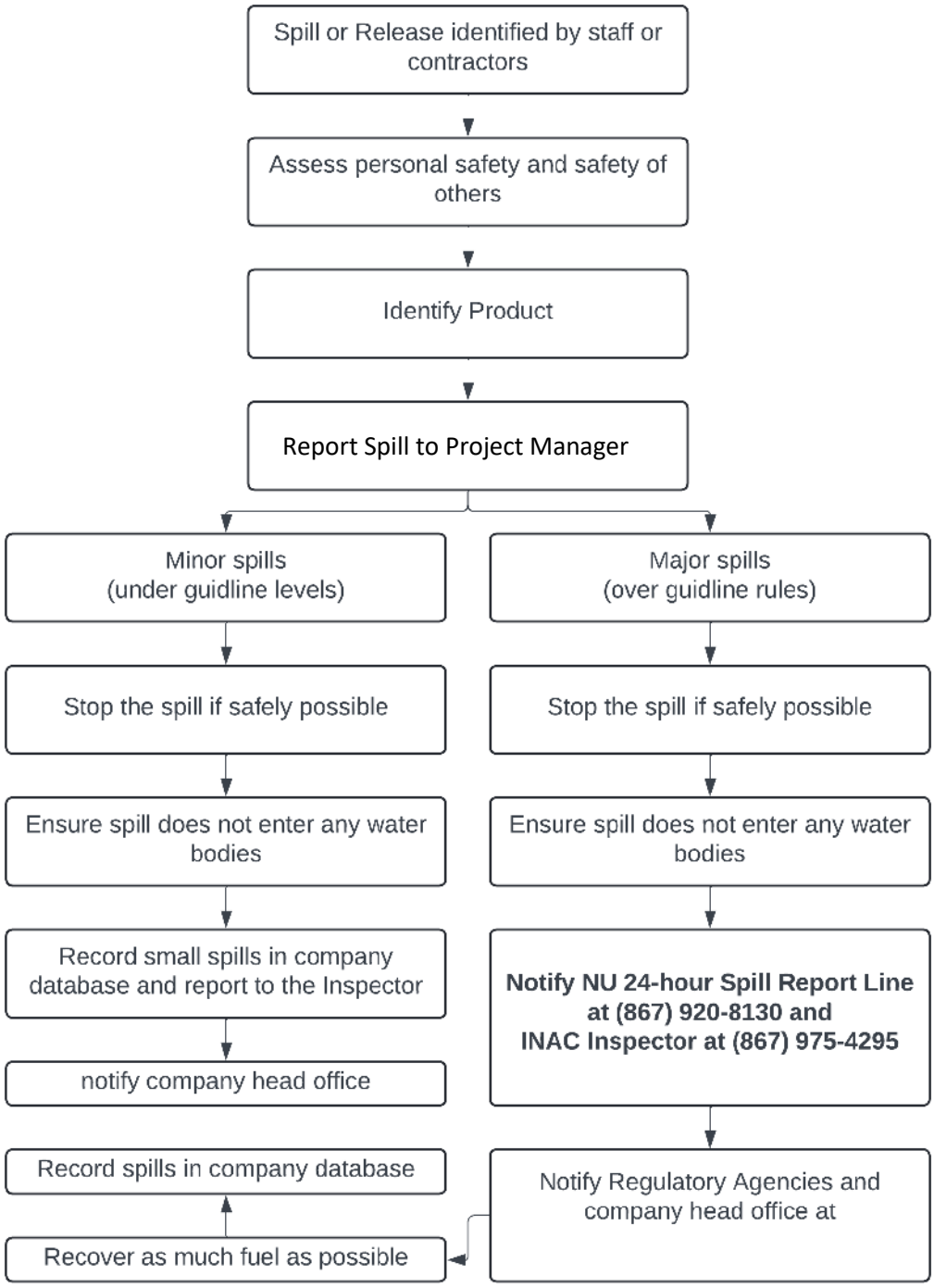
In addition, at least one empty fuel drum will be located at each fuel cache in the event of damaged or leaking drums. Extra absorbent pads will be kept with the helicopter, drill and any area where re-fueling, transferring and/or handling is done.

5. Response Organization

In the case of any spill or other environmental emergency, it is necessary to react in the most immediate, safe, and environmentally responsible manner. No spill or incident is so minor that it can be ignored and every spill that meets the guideline threshold must be reported. Communication is essential when located in a remote area. A summary of available communication equipment is provided in section 3.4.

The following flow chart depicts spill response organization, as well as the chain of command for responding to a spill or release.

Corporate Phone Number:



5.1. Basic Steps - Spill Procedure

In the case of any spill or other environmental emergency, it is necessary to react in the most immediate, safe, and environmentally responsible manner. No spill or incident is so minor that it can be ignored, and every spill must be reported.

The basic steps of the response plan are as follows:

1. *Ensure* the safety of all persons at all times.
2. *Identify* and find the spill substance and its source, and, if possible, stop the process or shut off the source.
3. *Inform* the Project Manager or his/her designate at once, so that he/she may take the appropriate actions. Appropriate action includes the notification of the spill to the 24-hour Spill Line and CIRNAC Water Resource Officer. A copy of the Spill Report form can be found in Appendix II.
4. *Contain* the spill or environmental hazard, as per its nature, and as per the advice of the Spill Line and the CIRNAC Water Resource Officer as required.
5. *Implement* any necessary cleanup and/or remedial action.

5.2. Basic Steps - Chain of Command

1. *Immediately* notify and report to the 24-Hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130, the CIRNAC Water Resources Inspector in Nunavut at (867) 975-4295, Environment Canada personnel at 867-766-3737, Kivalliq Inuit Association Land Inspector at (867) 645-2800.
2. ***A Spill Report Form (Appendix II)*** is filled out as completely as possible before or after contacting the 24-Hour Spill Line. A copy of the guidelines for completing the spill report form can be found in Appendix III.
3. Notify Derrick Strickland, P. Geo at (604) 773-0992.

5.3. Spill Response/Reporting Contact Information

CONTACT	TELEPHONE NUMBER
24 Hour Spill Report Line	(867) 920-8130
Derrick Strickland, P. Geo, Generation Uranium Inc.	(604) 773-0992
CIRNAC Water Resource Officer, Rankin Inlet or CIRNAC Resource Management Officer, Rankin Inlet	(867) 645-2830 (867) 645-2831
Government of Nunavut-Department of Environment	(867) 975-7700 (Iqaluit)
Environmental Protection, GN	(867) 975-7729
Kivalliq Inuit Association	(867) 645-5725
Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Iqaluit)	(867) 979-8000
RCMP	(867) 793-0123 (Baker Lake)
Baker Lake Health Centre	(867) 793-2816
Discovery Mining Services	(867) 920-4600

CONTACT	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nunavut Water Board	(867) 360-6338
Fisheries & Oceans Canada Habitat Impact Assessment Biologist	(867) 979-8007

The Project Manager will be available 24 hours a day at camp at **TBD** during operations.

5.4. Communications

Communication is essential when using isolated camps with aircraft support. Crew members must be taught how to use all of the communication equipment in camp. Three types of communication will be used at Camp: Infosat digital satellite data / phone link, Iridium satellite phones, and hand-held VHF radios. The worker should ensure that they know how to operate all three communication systems as well how to summon assistance on each different piece of equipment in the event of an emergency. A summary of communication equipment procedures is below.

To use the Infosat satellite phone: (Digital data / phone link - base camp system)

- Dial as for a regular push button telephone.

To use an Iridium satellite phone:

- Press power button to turn unit.
- Unfold antenna and allow it to stand vertically.
- Ascertain 3 to 5 bar signal strength.
- Dial as for a regular push button telephone using the prefix “+”.
- Press send.

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

- Dial 011 before the 12-digit phone number.

Handheld VHF radio: (personal communication with appropriate frequencies)

- Channels will be established and designated during field operations.
- Press transmit button on side of unit to talk.
- Remove pressure from transmit button to receive.

6. Action Plan

6.1. Potential Spill Hazards

Following is a list of potential spill hazard souces:

- Drummed product: Leaks or ruptures may occur. This includes drums of Jet A, Diesel, Gasoline, Waste Fuel, and Waste Oil.
- Fuel cylinders: Propane, leaks may occur at the valves. All cylinders are secured at all times. Full fuel cylinders are always stored in the upright position.

- Wheeled vehicles and equipment, aircraft (fixed and rotary wing), snowmobiles, generators, pumps. Incidents involving leaking or dripping fuels and oils may occur due to malfunctions, impact damage, and lack of regular maintenance, improper storage, or faulty operation.

Regular inspection and maintenance in accordance with recognized and accepted standard practices at all camps and fuel caches, reduces risks associated with the categories listed above. Fuel caches will be inspected regularly during operations.

Spill response training is provided to all personnel with particular attention to those personnel who handle fuels and other petroleum products. This training will include a presentation, review of spill kit contents and their use and reporting.

Spill Kits will be located at all camps, fuel caches and drill shacks. A description of contents is listed in Section 3.3.

6.2. Initial Action Procedures

1. First steps to take when a spill occurs:

    a) Ensure your own safety and that of others around you, beginning with those nearest to the scene.
    b) Control danger to human and aquatic life.
    c) Identify the source of the spill.
    d) Notify your supervisor, request assistance if needed.
    e) Assess whether or not the spill can be readily stopped.
    f) Contain or stop the spill at the source.

2. Secondary steps to take:

    a) Determine status of the spill event.
    b) If necessary, pump fuel from a damaged and/or leaking tank or drum into a refuge container.
    c) Notify the 24-hour Spill Report Line and receive further instructions from the appropriate contact agencies listed in *Section 5.3.* (Disposal of contaminated soil or ice/snow in sealed containers for removal from site, etc.).
    d) Complete and Fax a copy of the Spill Report Form *(Appendix I).*
    e) Notify permitting authorities.
    f) If possible, resume cleanup and containment.

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

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

On Land

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

On Muskeg

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

On Water

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

On Ice and Snow

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

Storage and Transfer

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

Disposal

Any contaminated material will be shipped from site to an appropriate and approved facility. The DOE monitors the movement of hazardous wastes from generators, carriers to receivers, through a tracking document (Waste Manifest). A Waste Manifest will accompany all movements. Generation Uranium Inc. will be applying for a Nunavut Waste Generator Number and registering with the DOE.

Bioremediation

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

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

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

6.4. Spill Response Actions – Propane

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

On Land

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Water

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Ice and Snow

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

General

- It is not possible to contain vapours when released.

- Water spray can be used to knock down vapours if there is no chance of ignition. Small fires can be extinguished with dry chemical of CO_2.
- Personnel should withdraw immediately from area unless a small leak is stopped immediately after it has been detected.
- If tanks are damaged, gas should be allowed to disperse, and no recovery attempt should be made. Personnel should avoid touching release point on containers since frost forms very rapidly.
- Keep away from tank ends.

Storage and Transfer

It is not possible to contain vapours when released.

6.5. Spill Response Actions – Chemical Spills

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

6.6. Spill Response Actions – Loss of External Load

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

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

7. Training

All employees and contractors are required to be familiar with the Yath Property Spill Contingency Plan and will also be trained for initial spill response methods.

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

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

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Maps & Figures

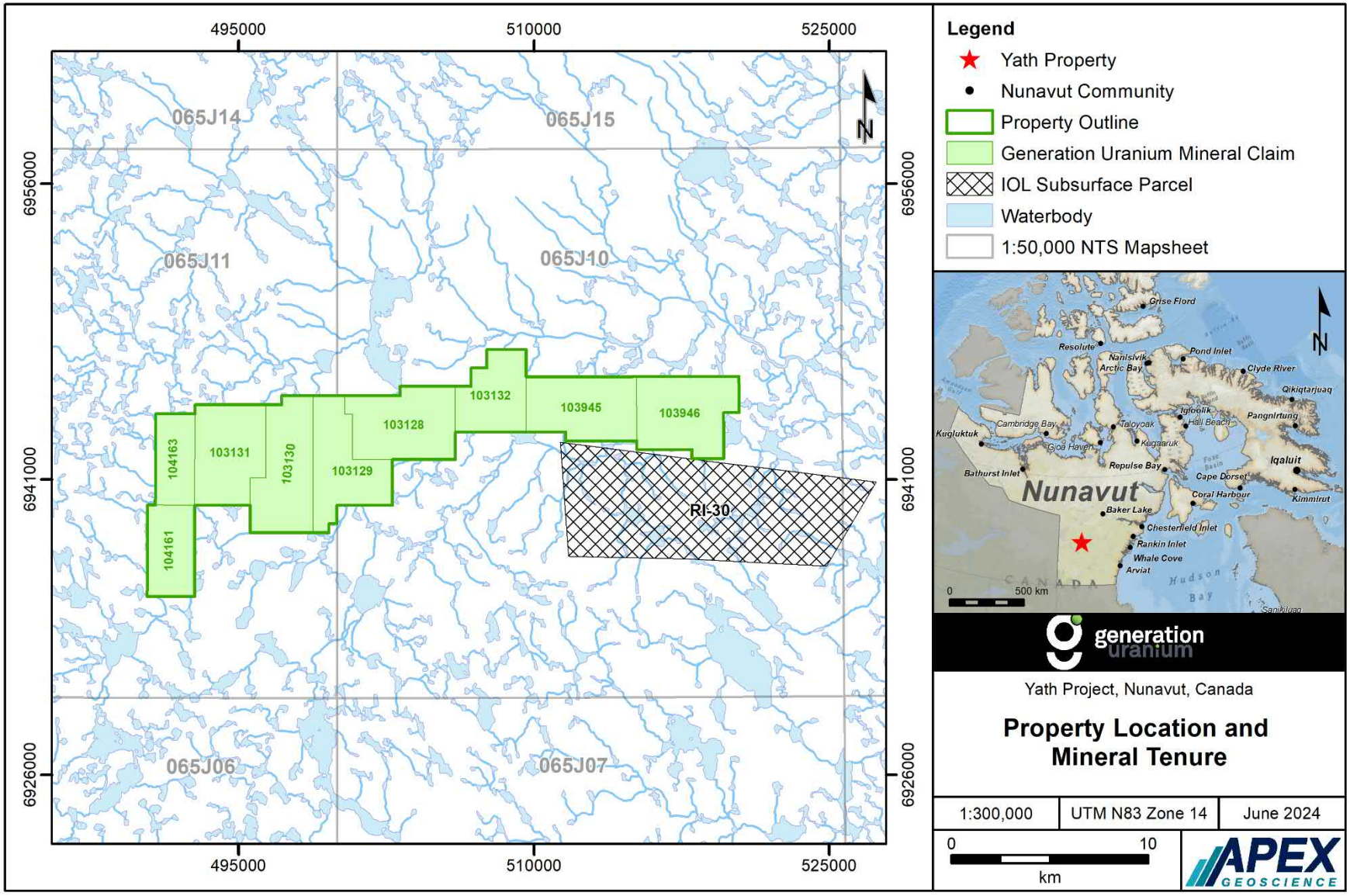


Figure 1: Yath Property Location and Mineral Tenure

Appendix II

Nunavut 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 ☐ UPDATE # _____ TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT	REPORT NUMBER ____-____
B	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 ☐ 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 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 STATION OPERATOR	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED YELLOWKNIFE, NT	REPORT LINE NUMBER (867) 920-8130

LEAD AGENCY ☐ EC ☐ CCG ☐ 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			

Appendix III

Instructions for Completing the NU Spill Report Form

Instructions for Completing the NT-NU Spill Report Form

This form can be filled out electronically and 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 to the spill line. Forms can also be printed and faxed to the spill line at 867-873-6924. 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 environment: 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**.