SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

CITY OF IQALUIT LANDFILL WATER TREATMENT PROGRAM

IQALUIT, NUNAVUT

REVISION 0

Iqaluit
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ

24-Hour Non-Emergency Dispatch: 867 979-5650

Operations Superintendent: 867 222-2956

November 30, 2016

O/Ref. No.: QE15-107-5

Confidential and priviledged document

Qikiqtaaluk environmental
ᕿᑭᖅᑕᐅᓗᒃ ᐊᔪᕈᓘᓚᐅᑦ

Spill Contingency Plan

City of Iqaluit Landfill Water Treatment Program

Iqaluit, Nunavut

REVISION 0

Privileged and confidential document presented to

CITY OF IQALUIT

Prepared and verified by:

Greg Johnson, P.Eng., M.Sc.A.
Project Director – Northern Projects

Approved by:

Benoît Dion, B.Sc., M.Env.
Director – Northern Projects

Qikiqtaaluk environmental
ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ

November 25, 2016

O/Ref. No.: QE15-107-5

This document can be found in: QE15-107-5_App_Water Licence Amendment_City of Iqaluit_F1_161130_kaf

PREAMBLE

This Emergency and Spill Response Plan covers the works that are related to the treatment of contaminated landfill contact water.

The Plan will be updated and revised as necessary if operations are modified or if type and quantity of waste stored changes.

Formal distribution of the Plan has been made to:

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada - Nunavut Field Operations
969 QIMUGJUK BUILDING
PO BOX 2200
IQALUIT (Nunavut) X0A 0H0
Fax: 867 979-6445

Additional copies and updates of this Plan may be obtained from:

City of Iqaluit
Att.: Matthew Hamp
PO Box 460
Iqaluit, Nunavut
X0A 0H0
Phone: (867) 979-5600

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. GENERAL

The Spill Contingency Plan (Plan) was developed to assist with implementing measures to protect the environment and minimize impacts from spill events. It provides precise instructions to guide all personnel in emergency spill response situations. The Plan outlines procedures for responding to spills, while minimizing potential health and safety hazards, environmental damage, and clean-up costs.

This Emergency and Spill Response Plan covers the work related to the treatment of contaminated landfill contact water.

The activities listed in this Plan will be located near the City of Iqaluit Landfill (hereinafter referred to as the "Site"). The following table presents the approximate location of the water treatment activities:

TABLE 1
Approximate Location of Area Impacted by the Airport Project

Coordinate	Latitude	Longitude	Description
1	63°44'0.0"	68°31'40.0"	Northeastern Corner of Site
2	63°44'0.0"	68°32'15.0	Northwestern Corner of Site
3	63°43'42.0	68°32'15.0	Southwestern Corner of Site
4	63°43'42.0	68°31'40.0	Southeastern Corner of Site

The site is bordered by Koojesse Inlet to the east of the site, Frobisher Bay to the south, and the outlet of the Sylvia Grinnell River to the west of the site. The approved discharge location is into Koojesse Inlet, and the drainage from the Site runs toward the south, into Frobisher Bay.

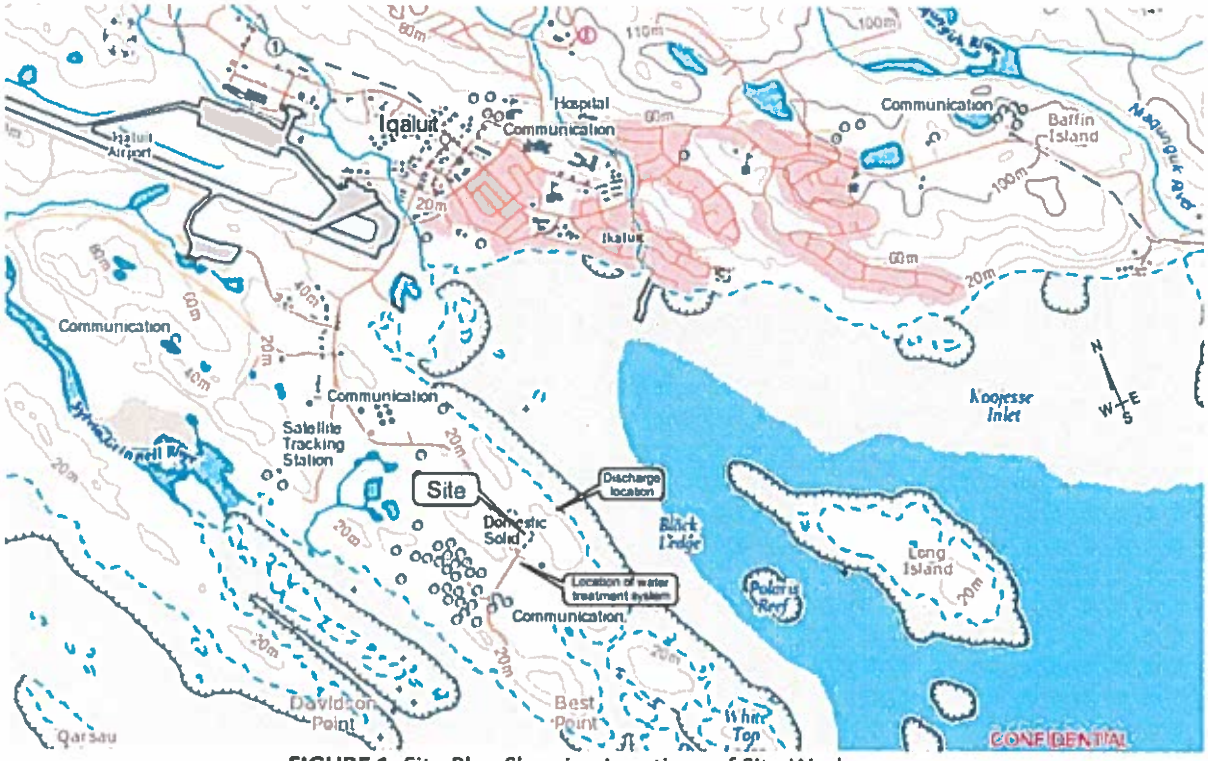

FIGURE 1: Site Plan Showing Locations of Site Works
Source: Google Maps, 2015

The Plan will be implemented to ensure that the storage and treatment of contaminated water respects all applicable federal and territorial laws, regulations and requirements. The City of Iqaluit will obtain, and comply with, all required permits, approvals and authorizations required for the operations. The following applicable Regulations and documents constitute an integral part of the Spill Contingency Plan:

- The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* controls hazardous substances from their production and/or import, their consumption, storage and/or disposal;
- The federal *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* and *Regulations* ensure the protection of public health and safety, and the environment during the handling and transport of dangerous goods. The Regulations apply to all modes of transportation, by road, by sea, and by air;
- The *Nunavut Environmental Protection Act* governs the protection of the environment from contaminants. The act defines offences and penalties as well as the powers of government inspectors;
- The *Nunavut Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations* describe requirements for spill reporting and emergency planning;
- The *Land Transportation Emergency Response Guideline for Petroleum Spills* developed by the Canadian Petroleum Products Institute outlines scope, emergency response code of practice, response time guidelines, response equipment and personnel capability requirements;

2. STORAGE OF CONTAMINATED WATER

As part of the spill emergency response plan, the City of Iqaluit is responsible for implementing, through the subcontractor responsible for the treatment of contaminated water at the landfill, the following procedures:

Contaminated water will be stored on-site in holding basins with the following maximum volumes:

- Leachate Containment Pond – 4,000,000 L;
- Retention Pond – 3,500,000 L;
- Bioreactor – 4,500,000 L.

The holding basins will be inspected weekly for signs of leaks. Any leaking water will be collected and pumped into another basin, or if there is no space back into the same basin, and the source of the leak will be determined and repaired.

3. STORAGE OF PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

As part of the spill emergency response plan, the City of Iqaluit is responsible for implementing, through the subcontractor responsible for the treatment of contaminated water at the landfill, the following procedures:

Liquid hydrocarbons will be stored at the water treatment site. Diesel generators will be used to power the treatment unit. These generators have their own storage tanks. In addition, there are 2 diesel-fired water heaters on-site; each will have its own storage tank. The storage site will be inspected daily, for signs of leaks or spills. The list of hydrocarbon products including the size and type of storage container and estimated volume to be stored at each location is listed below:

- Water Heaters:
  - Diesel Fuel – 2 reservoirs of 1,000 L each;
- Generators:
  - 25 kW generator – diesel fuel – 300 L;
  - 125 kW generator – diesel fuel – 1,000 L.

An emergency spill response kit will be installed at each of the liquid storage locations. The spill kits will be inspected and maintained during the inspection of the storage sites, if required. All spill kits will contain the appropriate type, size and quantity of equipment for the volume and type of product present at the storage location, as well as for the environment likely to be affected by a spill (i.e., soils/water). The spill kits will also include a fire extinguisher.

4. ACID, LIME AND POLYMER STORAGE

As part of the treatment program, the pH[1] of the water must be adjusted. First, the pH is raised above 8.5 using lime to cause the metals to come out of solution. Immediately following this, a polymer is added to the water to remove the suspended solids including the metals. Both the lime and the polymers are in a powder form. They are stored in a locked marine container, according to the manufacturer's instructions. They are not stored with incompatible products.

The lime is in 25 kg bags, and the maximum quantity of lime to be stored on the Site will be 6,000 kg. The polymer also comes in 25 kg bags, and the maximum quantity of polymer to be stored on-site will be 750 kg.

Any powder form of either of the lime or the polymer that is spilled will be collected using a shovel, placed in a water-tight container, and disposed of as per the manufacturer's instructions and local regulations.

In the final stage of the treatment, sulphuric acid is added to the water to lower the pH to between 7 and 7.5. The acid is shipped in a liquid form in 1000 L tote tanks. Only one tote tank is at the treatment site at any given time. The remainder of the acid is stored at Qikiqtaaluk Environmental's (QE) EWPF[2] located at 2027 Iqaluit Lane in Iqaluit.

At the Site, the acid is contained in a spill tray of sufficient capacity to hold the entire volume of the tote tank should the containment be breached. Furthermore, access to the area where the tote tank is stored is restricted by a plywood barrier with labelling indicating the danger, so as to ensure that no unauthorized and untrained personnel come in contact with the acid. Furthermore, the acid is stored in a location that, should a spill of acid occur, it will flow into the bioreactor.

The maximum quantity of acid stored on the Site is 1,000 L. The maximum quantity of acid stored at the EWPF is 3,000 L.

1 Measure of acidity or alkalinity
2 Environmental Waste Processing Facility

5. CONTAMINATED WATER

The contaminated water is stored in 2 holding basins and in the bioreactor. During normal operations, a spill from the holding basins should not occur. The only time that there is potential of a spill from the holding basins is during the transfer of water from one basin to another. To prevent spills, all hoses and pumps will be visually inspected hourly to ensure that there are no leaks or breaks in the lines. Pumping operations will be supervised by a QE Technician specialized in water treatment and spill response.

Should a spill of contaminated water be found, the water will be immediately contained, and pumps will be used to pump the spilled water into the nearest holding basin compatible with the type of water spilled. Soil testing will be performed to ensure that no residual contamination remains in the soils following the removal of the contaminated water.

6. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As part of the spill Emergency Response Plan, the City of Iqaluit and QE are responsible for implementing, through their respective management teams, the following procedures:

- Training of Site personnel in spill response procedures and the proper use of response equipment and materials;
- In the event of a spill, mobilize all available site personnel, equipment and tools, as required;
- Implement all required health and safety procedures at the site of the spill;
- Eliminate all fire hazards and potential ignition sources near the spill area;
- Control the source of the spill (i.e., reduce or stop product discharge);
- Contain the spilled product using the most appropriate methods and equipment (i.e., dykes, ditches, sorbent materials, containment booms, and other barriers);
- Evaluate the possibilities of recovering spilled materials;
- Obtain, if required, assistance from government agencies such as Environment Canada and the Government of Nunavut's Department of Environment;
- Comply with all applicable guidelines and regulations;
- Conduct a preliminary assessment of environmental impacts;
- Report the spill to the Government of Nunavut Spill Report Line, within 24 hours of the event, and submit a written spill report using the appropriate form (see below for the list of information required in the report).

Table 2 presents the management team members responsible for overseeing emergency spill response operations and their contact information.

TABLE 2
City of Iqaluit Landfill Water Treatment Program Management Contact Information

Position	Contact	Telephone Number
Incident Commander	Raphael Gagnon	514 809-0496
Back-up Incident Commander	Martin Lemay	867 222-3246
Project Manager	Olivier Simard	867 222-8194
Project Director	Greg Johnson	514 717-7604
City of Iqaluit Fire Department	Shift Supervisor	867 979-4422
City of Iqaluit Project Manager	Richard Sparham	867 979-6363, ext. 259
City of Iqaluit Back-up Contact	Matthew Hamp	867 979-5653

As part of the spill response plan, the Incident Commander is responsible for implementing the following procedures:

- Assume authority over the spill scene and personnel involved;
- Activate the Spill Response Plan;
- Evaluate the initial situation and assess the magnitude of the spill;
- Develop an overall action plan;
- Report to the Project Manager and provide recommendations on resource requirements (additional manpower, equipment, materials, etc.) to complete the clean-up effort. The responsibility of the Project Manager is to mobilize personnel and equipment to implement the clean-up.

The responsibilities of the Project Manager also include the following:

- Report the spill to NT-NU 24-hour Spill Report Line at 867 920-8130;
- Provide liaison with Management and the City of Iqaluit to keep them apprised of clean-up activities;
- Obtain additional required resources not available on-site for spill response and clean-up;
- Document the cause of the spill and effectiveness of the clean-up effort, and implement the appropriate measures to prevent a recurrence of the spill;
- Prepare and submit follow-up documentation required by appropriate regulators;
- Ensure that the spill is cleaned up and all follow-up communications and reports are filed with the GN DoE[1] and ECCC[2] offices.

The responsibilities of the Project Director include the following:

- Work with the Project Manager on regulatory follow-up, as necessary;
- Act as the spokesperson with government agencies on any significant spill events.

The responsibilities of the City of Iqlaluit Project Manager include the following:

- Act as the spokesperson with government agencies as well as the public and the media as appropriate.

Once a spill event has been reported, the Incident Commander, will establish a specific strategy for containing and controlling the spill, and to initiate the clean-up activities. The Project Manager, along with other external resources such as the Iqaluit Fire Department, may act as technical advisers prior to and during the intervention. The trained Spill Response Team will conduct all emergency spill response operations under the leadership of the Incident Commander. During the clean-up phase of the intervention, other site personnel (e.g., heavy equipment operators, labourers, etc.) may be involved in the intervention. Figure 2 presents an organizational chart of the Spill Response Team.

1 Government of Nunavut Department of Environment
2 Environment and Climate Change Canada

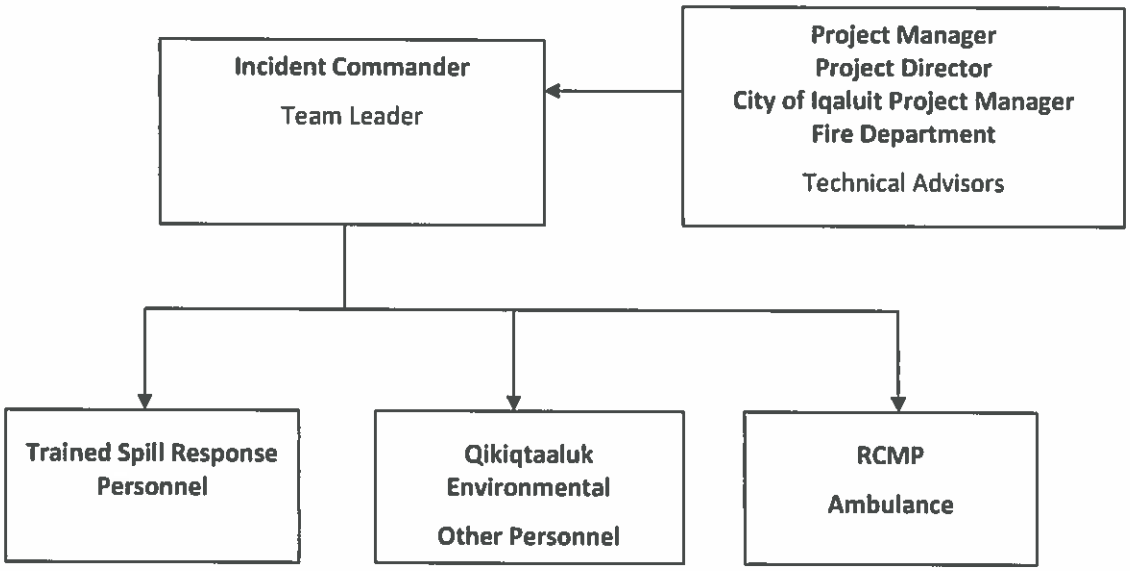

FIGURE 2: Spill Response Team Organization Chart

7. TRAINING AND DRILLS

All Site personnel will be advised that any spill of contaminated soils, whatever the extent, must be immediately reported to the Incident Commander.

The Incident Commander will select a certain number of workers to form the Spill Response Team. Crew members will be trained in emergency spill response procedures and operations. Training will include knowledge in the:

- Properties of the contaminated soils;
- Common causes of spills;
- Environmental effects of spills;
- Worker health and safety during emergency interventions;
- PPE[1] and clothing;
- Spill response procedures and techniques on land; and,
- Spill response equipment and materials.

Training will also include analysis of potential spill events that are more likely to occur during waste management operations. Spills are more likely to be caused by:

- Human error during the handling of hazardous waste containers;
- Rupture of waste containers due to accidental damage, deterioration or equipment failure.

Training will include spill response drills and classroom training.

1 Personal protective equipment

8. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

In order to prevent spills and to provide adequate response in case of spill events, the City of Iqaluit and QE will maintain the appropriate types and quantities of response equipment and materials on the Site.

To facilitate immediate first response in the event of a release on land, 2 spill kits will be strategically placed in areas of contaminated soil excavation and placement. The contents of the spill kits are detailed in Table 3.

TABLE 3
Spill Kit Contents

Description	Minimum Contents	Quantity
1 yd^3 capacity For Contaminated Soil Excavation Areas	1 yd^3 Quatrex Bag	1
	Shovel	2
	Pairs of gloves	2
45 gallon capacity	45 gallon plastic drum	3
	Sorbent pads of 15" X 19" X 12 oz	300
	Sorbent socks 3" X 48"	15
	Sorbent booms 5" x 10'	6
	Epoxy sticks	3
	Disposal bags 40" x 60" x 6 mil	9
	Pairs of nitrile gloves	6

In addition to the spill response materials listed above, a loader, excavator, bulldozer and a dump truck are available to aid with spill response and recovery efforts.

9. SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A spill is defined as the discharge of contaminated soils, or any hazardous liquid, out of its containment and into the environment. Potential hazards to humans, vegetation, and wildlife vary in severity, depending on several factors including the nature of the material, the quantity spilled, the location and the season. Hazardous liquids are the principle types of waste materials that may be spilled, and therefore spill response procedures will focus on these types of materials.

All Site personnel will be briefed on the procedures to be followed to report a spill and initiate spill response. The first person to notice a spill will take the following steps:

1. Immediately warn other personnel working near the spill area;
2. Evacuate the area if the health and safety of personnel is threatened;
3. Notify the Incident Commander, who will initiate the spill response operations;
4. In the absence of danger, and before the spill response team arrives at the scene, take any safe and reasonable measures to stop, contain and identify the nature of the spill.

All spill response interventions carried out by the spill response team will follow these general procedures:

Source Control - Reduce or stop the flow of product without endangering anyone. This may involve very simple actions such as sealing a puncture hole with almost anything handy (e.g., a rag, a piece of wood, tape, etc.);

Protection - Evaluate the potential dangers of the spill in order to protect sensitive ecosystems and natural resources. Block or divert the spilled material away from sensitive receptors. This can also be achieved by using various types of barriers;

Clean up the Spill – Recover and containerize as much soil as possible. Recover and containerize/treat contaminated soils, water, and snow;

Report the Spill - Provide basic information such as date and time of the spill, type and amount of product discharged, location and approximate size of the spill, actions already taken to stop and contain the spill, meteorological conditions and any perceived threat to human health or the environment. Reporting requirements are presented in Section 10.

Response procedures specific to spills on land and snow are presented in the following sections. Because of the nature of the contaminated soils, and because the soils will not be crossing any waterbodies, response to spills on water are not discussed in this Plan.

Procedures will vary depending on the season. Spill response operations, techniques, equipment and materials are further detailed in the spill response training course manual.

9.1 Spills on Land

Response to spills on land will include the general procedures previously detailed. The main spill control techniques involve the removal of any soils contaminated by contact with contaminated water. Barriers should be used to limit the spreading of water to reduce the impacts on the surrounding soils and flora.

9.2 Spills on Water

Response to spills on water will include the general procedures previously detailed. The main spill control techniques involve the immediate stopping of the drainage of liquid into the waterbody. Barriers should be used to prevent any liquid from flowing into a waterbody.

10. POTENTIAL SPILL ANALYSIS

In order to prepare for emergency spill response, potential spill analysis was conducted on the worst case scenario. The exercise serves to identify potential risk areas, as well as to determine the fate of spilled products and their environmental effects. The potential spill scenario identified for this activity is:

1 Spill of tote tank full of acid.

This spill scenario is analysed in detail in the following page.

➢ Scenario #1: Spill of a Full Tote Tank of Acid

Description of incident: Spill of 1,000 L of hydrochloric acid from a tote tank;

Potential causes: resulting from operation over uneven ground or while putting the tote tank in place, human error, accident;

Hazardous products spilled: Hydrochloric acid;

Maximum volume spilled: 1,000 L;

Estimated time to spill entire volume: 30 seconds;

Immediate receiving medium: Soils;

Most probable direction of contamination migration: Since the area where the operations will occur is relatively flat, the soils will remain next to the tote tank;

Distance and direction to nearest receiving body of water: Bioreactor holding basin immediately adjacent and a drainage ditch approximately 10 m north-northeast of the containment area;

Resources to protect: Drainage ditch, which is away from the Site. The drainage ditch drains into Frobisher Bay, located 270 m from the Site. It should be noted that the operations will not pass over or near the drainage ditch, and since the contamination is on the top of the soils, there is no risk of it spreading quickly;

Estimated emergency spill response time: 5 minutes after spill is noticed;

Spill response procedures: Evacuate the area and call the fire department.

Safety hazards associated with the spill event: The acid spill could result in someone being splashed with the acid, which could cause chemical burns.

Measures and procedures to prevent such events from occurring: Include regular inspections of vehicles and heavy equipment on-site; establish speed limits on the worksite and further limit speed over rough or uneven areas; proper training of heavy equipment operators; safety orientation of workers, and use of a spotter when reversing; wearing of proper acid-resistant PPE when in proximity of the acid or during movement of totes containing acid.

Scenario #2: Heating Oil Storage Tanks

The heating oil will be stored in a 1,000 L tank that will be located next to the marine container that holds the heating units.

Description of incident: 2 potential situations could occur that would cause a spill:

1. The accidental spill of fuel due to a fuel line break, or
2. The rupture of the storage tank, possibly due to a violent impact caused by a collision with a vehicle or heavy equipment;

Potential causes: Collision with the storage tank by heavy equipment or a vehicle, vandalism;

Hazardous products spilled: Petroleum, oil, lubricants, glycol;

Maximum volume spilled: In the first case, the spilled volume would be, at worst, 1,000 L, which represents the entire volume of the reservoir. In the other case, it can be assumed that the impact would occur at mid-height on the tank and, at worst, the spilled volume would not exceed ½ of the total volume (i.e., 500 L);

Estimated time to spill entire volume: In either case, the spill flow rate would be moderate to high, and it can be assumed that the entire volume would be spilled within 15 to 20 minutes;

Immediate receiving medium: Soils;

Most probable direction of contamination migration: The general direction of migration would be along the natural drainage pathway. This would cause the fuel to flow towards the bioreactor containment basin. A depression along the road between the road and the containment basin would most likely collect the fuel;

Distance and direction to nearest receiving body of water: Drainage ditch, approximately 10 m north-northeast of the containment area;

Resources to protect: Frobisher Bay, which is approximately 270 m away from the Site. It should be noted that the operations will not pass over or near the creek, and since the contamination is on the soil surface of the, there is no risk of it spreading quickly;

Estimated emergency spill response time: The spill would be communicated by the witness to the scene to the Incident Commander, or in his absence, the Back-up Incident Commander. The latter would then proceed down the chain of command and advise the appropriate persons of the immediate actions to be taken. Between 7:00 and 17:00, there should always be someone on the Site to supervise the operation of the water treatment unit;

Spill response procedures: The personnel responsibilities are outlined in previous sections of this document. The witness to the spill would be advised to try to stop the source of the spill, while waiting for assistance to arrive; his actions would be immediate. The Incident Commander would coordinate the spill response activities carried out by the containment unit. Members of this unit would be mobilized to the spill site.

Mobilization of containment equipment to the spill site can be carried out rapidly. A bucket loader can reach the Site of the spill within 15 minutes. Stockpiles of sand and gravel are also located in the vicinity, if required for berm construction. Spill response kits containing sorbent materials will be kept next to the fuel tank. Containment would be carried out by the construction of soil berms and the installation of sorbent booms. After containment, clean-up equipment can be mobilized to the Site. Excavators, loaders and dump trucks are all available as part of the project works. Should none be available, local contractors with the necessary equipment will be hired. There is a vacuum trailer unit in Iqaluit available for the collection of free product resulting from a spill;

Safety hazards associated with the spill event: These include the risk of fire. This can be minimized by preventing personnel from smoking near the spill scene. Risks to personnel (from inhalation and dermal contact) can be prevented by the proper use of PPE;

Measures and procedures to prevent such events from occurring: Include regular inspection of the fuel storage tank and containment system, and safety rules concerning the use of vehicles and heavy equipment on-site, especially in close proximity to this area (e.g., speed limits, training of heavy equipment operators, restricted area posting, worker safety orientation, etc.).

Scenario #3: Fuel Delivery

Description of incident: The fuel delivery operations (fuel truck) to supply fuel to the heating oil storage tank present some risk of spills. Any accident involving the fuel delivery truck could result in the loss of its entire volume of fuel. Such an accident could occur almost anywhere on-site, anywhere the fuel truck has access;

Potential causes: Damage to the truck, accident with another vehicle, roll-over of the truck;

Hazardous products spilled: Diesel fuel;

Maximum volume spilled: This would be the volume of the storage tank on the back of the fuel truck. The largest truck holds 18,488 L;

Estimated time to spill entire volume: Depends on nature of incident, anywhere from 10 to 15 minutes to up to an hour;

Immediate receiving medium: Soils, possibly a waterbody, depending on where the incident occurs;

Most probable direction of contamination migration: The spill will proceed downgradient from the spill location. The direction will depend on the topography of the area where the spill occurs;

Distance and direction to nearest receiving body of water: The nearest body of water is the bioreactor, approximately 20 m away. Drainage then leads to Frobisher Bay, approximately 260 m away;

Resources to protect: Any nearby waterbodies or drainage ditches, structures and minimize the area of impacted soils;

Estimated emergency spill response time: The personnel responsibilities are outlined in previous sections of this document. The witness to the spill would be advised to attempt to stop the source of the spill, while waiting for assistance to arrive; his actions would be immediate. The Contractor's Site Technical Advisor would coordinate the spill response activities carried out by the containment unit. Members of this unit would be mobilized to the spill area. It is anticipated that an initial mobilization to a spill site would take no more than 10 minutes;

Spill response procedures: Any spills would be communicated by the witness to the Incident Commander, or in his absence, the Back-up Incident Commander. The latter would then proceed down the chain of command and advise the appropriate persons of the immediate actions to be taken. Radio communication will be used at all times on the Site; as such, key team members will carry a radio with them at all times.

Mobilization of containment equipment to the spill site can be carried out rapidly. Sorbent booms may be required to contain the oil slick and prevent further spreading or migration to any discharge stream. If the construction of an oil-water separator in the discharge stream is necessary, the following equipment and materials would be required: heavy equipment (loader or excavator), sand and gravel, piping, and tarp/geomembrane. This equipment and materials could all be mobilized within 20 to 30 minutes. If the fuel reaches a discharge stream, spill response measures may need to be implemented further downstream. After containment, clean-up equipment will be mobilized to the area. Excavators, loaders and dump trucks are all available as part of the project works. Should none be available, local contractors with the necessary equipment will be hired, including a vacuum unit, if required. However, due to the size of the temporary fuel tanks used for delivery/supply, potential impacts from spills are likely to be rapidly contained;

Safety hazards associated with the spill event: These include the risk of fire. This can be minimized by preventing personnel from smoking near the spill scene. Risks to personnel (from inhalation and dermal contact) can be prevented by the proper use of PPE;

Measures and procedures to prevent such events from occurring: These include regular safety regulations regarding the use of vehicles on the Site, especially in close proximity to sensitive areas (e.g., speed limits, training of truck drivers, etc.).

11. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Quantities of hazardous substances spilled which require reporting are listed in Schedule B of the Nunavut Spill Contingency and Reporting Regulation[1]. For example, all flammable liquid (Class 3) spills of volume equal to or greater than 100 L (half a drum) require reporting.

After the initial field emergency response to the spill event, the spill will be reported to the 24-hour Spill Report Line:

24-Hour Spill Report Line

Tel. 867 920-8130

or

Fax 867 873–6924

Additionally, the spill must be reported to AANDC[2] to the following person:

Erik Allain

Manager Field Operations

Tel. 867 975-4295

Fax: 867 975-6445

Should the spill be of a nature, or in a location, that affects airport activities, the airport authorities will also be notified of the spill immediately following the notification of the Spill Report Line and AANDC.

Failure to report a spill can lead to fines. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to prepare the proper reports and transmit them to regulatory authorities. Table 4 presents an additional contact list for spill reporting.

TABLE 4
Contact List for Spill Reporting

Department	Person	E-mail	Telephone
GN DOE	Kristi Low	klowe@gov.nu.ca	867 975-7748
Fire Department (general) Fire Department (emergency)	-	-	867 979-5655 867 979-4422
Royal Canadian Mounted Police - Iqaluit	-	-	867 979-0123
Ambulance	-	-	867 979-4422

Afterwards, the spill event will be reported in writing using the standard Spill Report Form presented in Appendix A.

1 https://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/files/legislation/environmental-protection/environmental-protection.r2.pdf
2 Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

The written report will include the following information:

- Date and time of the incident;
- Location or map coordinates and direction of spill movement, if not at steady-state;
- Party responsible for the spill;
- Type and estimated volume of spilled contaminant(s);
- Specific cause of the incident;
- Status of the spill indicating if spilled materials are still moving or now at steady-state;
- Approximate surface of contaminated area;
- Factors affecting spill or recovery such as temperature, wind, etc.;
- Status on containment actions indicating whether a) naturally, b) booms, dykes or other, c) no containment has been implemented;
- Corrective action taken, or proposed, to clean, contain or dispose of spilled material;
- Whether assistance is required and in what form;
- Whether the spill poses a hazard to persons or property (i.e., fire, drinking water);
- Comments and recommendations;
- Name, position and employer of the person reporting the spill; and,
- Name, position department of the person to whom the spill is reported.