APPENDIX 2
CLYDE RIVER HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION

APPENDIX 2

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN

PILITAK ENTERPRISES LTD ᐱᓕᑕᒃ ᐃᖃᐃᓯᕐᒃᓱᐊᑦ ᓕᒥᑦ

Submittals

No. :	14
Rev. :	01
Date :	July 7, 2022

Project : **CLYDE RIVER HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION**
DFO ETO-025-222050
Project No. : 2022-034

Subject : **Spill Response Plan -revision 1**

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204-229-6375

Speciality :	Environment	**Submitted for :**	Révision
Specification section :	01 35 43	**Revision required by :**	**July 17, 2022**
Drawing reference :	NA	**Color choice required :**	
Submited as :	As specified	**Total Page incl. cover :**	**79**

Subcontractor or supplier : NA ##
###
##

Manufacturer : NA

Description : Spill Response Plan -revision 1

Supplier No : NA NA

Comments :

Revised and submitted by :

REVIEWED BY CONTRACTOR
PILITAK ENTERPRISES LTD
NAME: François Bourassa
DATE: Jul 07, 2022

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Review by the consultant or the client :

Shop Drawing Review

This review is intended to assist the contractor in complying with the requirements of the Contract Documents and does not relieve him of his responsibilities under the contract.

- [ ] reviewed
- [ ] revise and resubmit
- [x] reviewed as noted
- [ ] not required for review

Dallas Dalzell
PER
CBCL LIMITED
200235.00 — PROJECT
07/21/2022 — DATE

Update emergency numbers in section 4.2 once confirmed.

PILITAK ENTERPRISES LTD

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SPILL PREVENTION & RESPONSE PLAN

Clyde River Harbour Development

DFO ET025-222050/A

Submitted to:

Public Services and Procurement Canada

Revision: July 2022

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1: Safety Data Sheets
2: NT-NU Spill Report Form

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to present the spill response and spill prevention plan in detail for the construction project of the new harbour in Clyde River, Nunavut. Clyde River, which is located within the Qikiqtaaluk Region, in the North Baffin region.

The construction project was awarded to Pilitak Enterprises Ltd (PEL) in May 2022 by Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) for the Department of Fisheries and Ocean (DFO). At the end of August 2022, heavy equipment, camp facilities and material and will be delivered by sealift to Clyde River. The project consists mainly of the construction of two large breakwaters, a fixed wharf structure, two lines of float wharf modules, a retrofit of the existing sealift ramp and the improvements of the uplands. The new marine infrastructure will be constructed during the summers of 2023, 2024 and 2025 while preparation work will be carried out during the fall of 2022.

This spill response and prevention plan for this project includes the description, the safe storage, the handling of the various consumables to be used (diesel, jet fuel, gasoline and lubricants) as well as the procedures to be taken in case of any spill within the different environments. This plan is in effect from June 2022 and will be updated accordingly, as needed.

2. CONSUMMABLES ON SITE

This section describes the consumables to be used on-site. Only a brief explanation of the products is presented here. For a more in-depth, complete description, refer to the safety data sheets found in Appendix 1.

2.1 DIESEL FUEL / JET FUEL

Typical Physical and Chemical Properties:

- Appearance: Clear, yellow, or red
- Flashpoint: 40°C (diesel), -25°C (jet)
- Odour: Petroleum
- Pour point: -50°C to -6°C
- Solubility: Insoluble
- Viscosity: Not viscous
- Vapour: Will sink to ground levels
- Specific gravity: Floats on water (0.8 to 0.9)

Safety Measures/Warnings:

- Vapours are heavier than air and form easily at high temperatures
- Empty containers can contain explosive vapours
- Toxic gases form upon combustion
- Eye contact causes irritation
- Material can accumulate static charges
- Inhalation of vapours can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, vomiting, and unconsciousness

Personal Protection:

- Always wear impervious, chemical-resistant clothing, gloves, footwear, and goggles such as Nitrile, PVC, and Viton which are suitable materials
- Do not use natural rubber or Neoprene
- Wear a full-face organic vapour cartridge respirator where oxygen is adequate; otherwise wear a positive-pressure SCBA

Precautions:

- Monitor for explosive atmosphere

- Avoid contact with strong oxidizers (e.g., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, ozone, peroxides) and eliminate ignition sources
- Restrict access and work upwind of spill

2.2 GASOLINE

Typical Physical and Chemical Properties:

- Appearance: colorless
- Flashpoint: -50 °C
- Odour: Petroleum
- Freezing point: -60°C
- Solubility: Insoluble
- Viscosity: Not viscous
- Vapour: Will sink to ground level
- Specific gravity: Floats on water (0.7-0.8)

Safety Measures/Warnings:

- Vapours form instantaneously and are heavier than air
- Empty containers can contain explosive vapours
- Vapours can travel to distant sources of ignition and flash back
- Eye contact causes irritation
- Material can accumulate static charges
- Inhalation of vapours can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, vomiting, and unconsciousness

Personal Protection:

- Always wear impervious, chemical-resistant clothing, gloves, footwear, and goggles Nitrile, PVC, and Viton are suitable materials
- Do not use natural rubber or Neoprene

Precaution:

- Monitor for explosive atmosphere
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Restrict access and work upwind of spill
- Avoid contact with strong oxidizers (e.g., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, ozone, peroxides)

2.3 HYDRAULIC OIL

The heavy equipment used for works in the water will function with a bio-hydraulic fluid (Panolin HLP Synth). Other equipment will use regular hydraulic oil (T04 10W). The procedures in case of spill remain the same.

Typical Physical and Chemical Properties:

- Appearance: Straw yellow liquid
- Flashpoint: 215°C
- Odour: Petroleum
- Pour point: -25°C
- Solubility: Generally Insoluble
- Viscosity: Medium
- Vapour: Few vapours emitted
- Specific gravity: Floats on water (0.9)

Safety Measures/Warnings:

- Vapours are heavier than air but are unlikely to form
- Toxic gases can form in fire and at high temperatures
- CO, CO2 and dense smoke are produced upon combustion
- Oil mist or vapour from hot oil can cause irritation of the eyes, nose, throat and lungs

Personal Protection:

- Always wear impervious, chemical-resistant clothing, gloves, footwear, and goggles Nitrile, PVC, and Viton are suitable materials
- Do not use natural rubber or Neoprene

Precaution:

- Avoid excessive heat, which can cause formation of vapours
- Avoid contact with strong oxidizers (e.g., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, ozone, peroxides)
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Restrict access and work upwind of spill

2.4 LUBE OIL

Typical Physical and Chemical Properties:

- Appearance: amber liquid
- Flashpoint: 190°C - 220°C
- Odour: Petroleum
- Pour point: -35°C - -40°C
- Solubility: Generally Insoluble
- Viscosity: Medium
- Vapour: Few vapours emitted
- Specific gravity: Floats on water (0.9)

Safety Measures/Warnings:

- Vapours are heavier than air but are unlikely to form
- Toxic gases can form in fire and at high temperatures
- CO, CO2 and dense smoke are produced upon combustion
- Oil mist or vapour from hot oil can cause irritation of the eyes, nose, throat and lungs

Personal Protection:

- Always wear impervious, chemical-resistant clothing, gloves, footwear, and goggles Nitrile, PVC, and Viton are suitable materials
- Do not use natural rubber or Neoprene

Precaution:

- Avoid excessive heat, which can cause formation of vapours
- Avoid contact with strong oxidizers (e.g., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, ozone, peroxides)
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Restrict access and work upwind of spill

3. STORAGE AND REFILLING

All fuel / Jet fuel and gasoline for the entire project will be supplied by Petroleum Product Division (PPD) from the tank farm facility located at the west end of the hamlet, in front of where the harbour will be constructed. The gasoline and the fuel distribution are managed by the local PPD's agent *Aqunik Enterprises.*

3.1 STORAGE

a. Diesel (motive or P-50) /jet fuel

According to what will be available from PPD, diesel or downgraded jet fuel or a blend of both products will be used for heavy equipment and for heating our camp facility.

One aboveground horizontal dyke tanks CAN/ULC S653 of a capacity of 4,633 litres will be installed at the quarry for refilling heavy equipment as a backup.

One aboveground horizontal dyke tanks CAN/ULC S653 of a capacity of 2,359 litres will be installed at the camp to feed the backup generator and the heating system.

All tanks comply with CEPA storage tank systems for petroleum products regulations and applicable territorial regulation for temporary fuel tanks. They are also registered with Environment Canada Federal Identification Registry for Storage Tank Systems.

b. Gasoline

All gasoline for the entire project will be supplied by PPD, from the exiting hamlet's gas station. Minor quantities of gasoline for small equipment and the boat's motor will be stored into 5 gallon jerricans.

c. Lubricants and antifreeze

All the lubricants and the antifreeze for the equipment will be sent in 205L drums. Lubricant and antifreeze drums are stored into a marine container located beside the maintenance garage.

3.2 REFILLING VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

a. Diesel /jet fuel

The heavy equipment and vehicles using diesel fuel (or downgraded jet fuel) will be refueled by our fuel truck having a capacity of 11,000 L. The fuel truck will be refilled directly at the tank farm as per PPD's procedures.

A 995 L capacity fuel tank will be installed at the back of a pickup truck for refilling heavy equipment when the fuel truck is not available, or the equipment's location would be too difficult to access by the fuel truck.

b. Gasoline

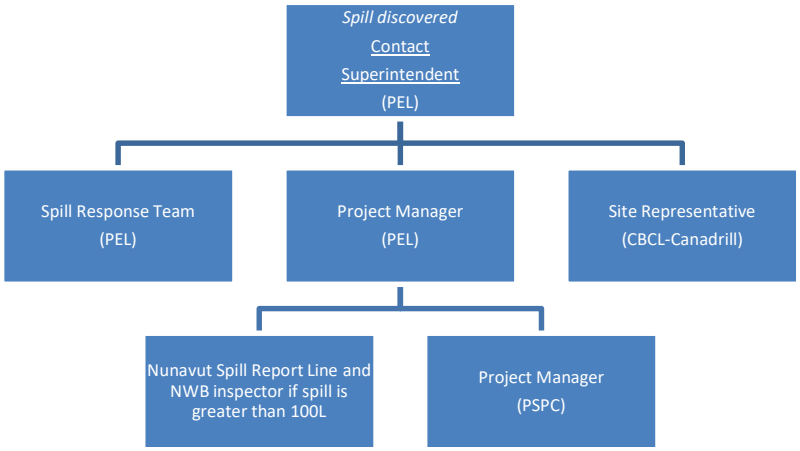
All gasoline vehicles will be refilled directly at the hamlet gas station located at the tank farm facility. The refilling is done by the gas station employees according to PPD's regulations.

4. PROCEDURES IN CASE OF SPILL

Spills have the potential to cause severe environmental damage. Workers must ensure that any spills are treated with great care, and dealt with promptly, to minimize the possibility of any of them becoming a major issue.

4.1 LINE OF COMMUNCATION

No matter the size of the spill, it must be reported as soon as possible to the site superintendent and the environment monitor who will be in charge of the spill response team. The following line of communication must be applied:



Spills of other products shall also be reported. Refer to the table "Schedule 1 – Reportable Quantities for NT–NU Spills" included in the Appendix 2 for reportable products. Diesel/oil spill on land greater than 100L must me reported to the Nunavut Spill Report Line and to the NWB inspector. Any spill near or into a water body, regardless of the quantity of releases of harmful substances, must be reported immediately to the same authorities.

4.2 EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Pilitak Enterprises Ltd	Business hours	After hours
Site superintendent	To be confirmed	

Jean-Marc Ballard, EM	To be confirmed	
François Bourassa, Project Manager	(418) 930-0850	(418) 930-0850
Site Office, Clyde River	To be confirmed	
PSPC		
Kenton Thiessen, project manager	(204) 229-6375	
Michael Steinborn	(431) 229-6375	
CBCL-Canadrill		
David Parsons, project manager	(506) 651-1812	
Jason Smith	(867) 222-0184	
Corey Heffernan	(902)293-4554	
Hamlet of Clyde River		
Philip Sanguya, Forman	(867) 924-6342	
Aqunik Enterprises (PPD local agent)		
Jonathan Palluk	(867) 924-6506	
Environment		
Nunavut Spill Report Line	(867) 920-8130.	
GN environmental protection	(867) 975-7726	
NWB Inspector	(867) 975-4284	
Environment Canada	(867) 975-4644	

4.3 SPILL RESPONSE MATERIAL

Complete emergency spill kits will be installed at every working site listed below:

- Quarry
- River crossing
- Crusher site
- Camp site
- Construction site

Each kit is made of the following items and is stored in pre-identified 45 gallon drums:

- 3 Tyveck coveralls
- 10 pairs of disposable gloves
- 1 pair of protective goggles
- 2 x 100 absorbent pad packs
- 1 x 20kg granular absorbent bag

- 4 x 10’”x 2’’ diam. floating absorbent booms
- 10 yellow storage bags
- One spade
- One broad nose shovel
- One broom
- Rags

All environmental supplies for the entire project, including a large inventory of hydrocarbon absorbents and emergency spill material, are stored in the marine container # 203387-0 located beside the site office, as indicated below.

Figure 5.3: Location of the spill response marine container

The emergency boat, which is a 26’ x 10’ pontoon equipped with a 70 HP motor, will be parked at the existing small craft harbour. A spill kit in a 205 drum will be installed on the boat for the duration of the construction season. Additional spill contingency material is located nearby the office, as described above. The spill kit installed on the boat will include the following material:

- 2 nylon rope 100’
- 1 telescoping boat hook
- 10 pairs of disposable gloves
- 1 pair of protective goggles
- 2 x 100 absorbent pad packs
- 6 absorbent socks
- 1 bag of peat moss
- 10 x 10’x 2’’ diam. floating absorbent booms

- 10 yellow storage bags
- 6 grapnel anchors

4.4 GENERAL PROCEDURES

This general procedure is to be followed in the event of a spill. Steps are listed in the order of importance; however, depending on the circumstances, conditions, and potential injuries, this order may need to be altered to meet specific needs.

1. Identify the product spilled and call for help:

Petroleum products to be used on site are arctic diesel, jet fuel, gasoline and lubricants. As soon as possible, advise the site superintendent and call for help when needed.

2. Assessment of dangers and hazards:

An immediate determination must be made about the direction of the spill's progress, whether downhill, on the ice, towards the water, or already in the water. As well, careful attention will be paid to the full nature of the incident; is this solely a surface contaminant, or are fumes an additional factor; are there any injuries current or possible.

3. Stop the flow at source:

Has the flow been stopped or is it still leaking? Is there an emergency Shut-off valve? Have holes in the container been patched? Is the container empty? PRECAUTION: ONLY ATTEMPT TO STOP THE FLOW IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO.

4. Take actions to contain the spill:

Prompt containment can reduce environmental exposure and risk. Containment measures may be land or water based. Land based measures include application of sorbents, construction of berms and diversion/collection trenches. Water based measures could include dams, dykes, and floating booms.

4.5 SPECIFIC PROCEDURES FOR DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS

4.5.1 Spill on land

- Do not flush into ditches or drainage systems.
- Block entry into waterways and contain with earth, snow or other barriers.
- Remove small spills with sorbent pads.
- On tundra, collect as much contamination as possible ensuring to the maximum, yet reasonably practicable extent, to minimize destruction of the root zone of the tundra grasses.

4.5.2 Spill in water

- Contain spill as close to release point as possible.
- Use spill containment boom to concentrate slicks for recovery.
- On small spills, use sorbent pads to pick up contained oil.
- On larger spills, use skimmer on contained slicks.

The following strategies can be used to contain spills on slow moving or calm water: Contain spills on open water immediately to restrict the size and extent of the spill. Fuel and petroleum products that float on water may be contained through the use of booms, absorbent materials, skimming, or the erection of culverts. Deploy containment booms to minimize spill area; the effectiveness of booms may be limited by wind, waves, and other factors. Use absorbent booms to slowly encircle and absorb spilled material. These absorbents are hydrophobic (they absorb hydrocarbons 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 and/or drums. Recognize that culverts permit water flow and can allow fuel to be captured and collected along the surface with absorbent materials. Use absorbent pads and similar materials to capture small spills and/or oily residue on water. Determining the best possible strategy for containment will depend on a number of factors, such as: speed of slick travel, location of possible containment sites, availability of personnel and equipment, location of sensitive areas and safety of operations. Booming with either absorbent or non-absorbent booms is another effective means of containing spills on slow-moving waters and in lakes.

4.5.3 Spill in rivers and streams

- Prevent entry into water, if possible, by building berms or trenches.
- Intercept moving slicks in quiet areas using (sorbent) booms.
- Do not use sorbent booms/pads in fast currents and turbulent water.

Effective containment using conventional booming techniques is very difficult in streams or rivers where currents exceed 0.7 knots (0.4 m/s). At these speeds, oil becomes entrained in the water flowing under the boom, resulting in significant losses. Some improvement can be achieved in waters flowing at 1-2 knots (0.5 m/s to 1 m/s), particularly if the boom is deployed at an angle of less than 90° to the direction of flow. Absorbent booms or socks can also be used to provide a barrier to floating oil. These types of booms should be checked regularly, to ensure that they do not become saturated with either water or oil, as they tend to float very low in the water or even sink and release oil downstream.

4.5.4 Spill on ice and snow

- Block entry into waterways and contain with snow or another barrier.
- Remove minor spills with sorbent pads and/or snow.
- Use ice augers and pump to recover diesel under ice.
- Slots in ice can be cut over slow moving water to contain oil.
- Recover all remaining spilled product with absorbent pads.

4.6 COLLECTION AND DISOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL AND MATERIAL

Once the source of the spill has been stopped and the spill response material have been installed and the spill secured, the cleanup operation needs to be initiated. Any contaminated soil will be removed and placed into *Quatrex 27* bulk bags. Empty *Quatrex* bulkbags are available in the environmental supply container located nearby the site office. For small spills, 2 *Quatrex* bags will be installed beside the maintenance garage, one for soil contaminated by oil and the other one for the soil contaminated with diesel/jet fuel or gasoline. Small spills or stained soil will be collected manually with a shovel, placed into a pale and transferred into one of the two storage bags located beside the maintenance garage. If a bag is getting filled, it will be closed, palletized, and labelled according to TDG for off-site / off-territory disposal into a licenced facility. For larger spills, the excavator will be used to remove the contaminated soil. For small to medium size spills, *Quatrex* bags will be loaded with contaminated soil directly beside the excavation. For larger spills, the contaminated soil will be loaded into a dump truck and transported to a temporary processing area where the it will be placed in stockpiles of less than 20 cubic meters. Each stockpile will be protected with polyethylene tarps. The location of a temporary storage area will be discussed with the hamlet. A soil sample will be collected from each of the 20 cubic meter stockpile and sent to the analytical laboratory to be tested. According to the analytical results, the soil could be disposed at the local solid waste facility as daily cover or loaded in to *Quatrex* bags for off-site / off-territory disposal into a licenced facility.

The dirty spill response material, including used PE, used absorbents and rags, will be collected and placed into an assigned bulk bags for off-site / off-territory disposal into a licenced facility. A bulk bag for dirty spill response material will be installed and identified properly beside the maintenance garage.

Any product collected from a spill will pumped into empty drum (s). A cubic meter tote tank could be used as a Oil/water separator if needed. Collected product, according to their type, could be reused for heating the maintenance garage (diesel and jet fuel only) or ship off-site off-territory disposal into a licenced facility.

4.7 REPORTING

Spills of other products shall also be reported. Refer to the table "Schedule 1 – Reportable Quantities for NT–NU Spills" included in the Appendix 2 for reportable products.

For every spill, pictures must be taken during and after the cleanup process. The GPS coordinates of the spill location must be recorded. All collected information and pictures will be used for the spill report. Spills of 100 litres and less will be recorded on the Site Spill Log, reported in the weekly report and within the annual license reporting. Any spill grater than 100 litres must be reported to the Nunavut 24-hour spill report line (see the attached from in Appendix 2). The person reporting the spill must provide as much of the following information as possible. Please note that the operators at the Hotline are NOT spill management experts. They can only relay information to the appropriate authorities/protection agencies. Reportable information includes but is not limited to the following:

- Date and time of spill;
- Direction spill is moving (or if it has stopped);
- Name and phone number of persons close to the location of the spill;
- Type of contaminant spilled and quantity spilled;
- Cause of spill;
- Whether the spill is continuing or has stopped;
- Description of the existing containment;
- Actions taken to recover, clean-up and dispose of spilled contaminant;
- Name, address and phone number of person reporting the spill;
- Name of person in charge of management or control at time of spill;

The spill report must be filled and sent to the NT-Nu spill Report email address spills@gov.nt.ca with a copy to the following individuals:

- PSPC, Kenton Thiessen: kenton.thiessen@pwgsctpsgc.gc.ca
- CBCL-Canadrill. David Parsons: davidp@cbcl.ca

5. SPILL PREVENTION

The prevention is the first and the most effective measure to avoid potential spills and it should be a priority for everyone.

5.1 SAFE STORAGE

All liquid that could be potentially spill should be stored in a way to have a double containment, as per applicable regulations. Diesel storage tank installed on site are dyke tanks CAN/ULC S653. Oil and antifreeze drums are stored into a marine container. When drums are temporary stored outside, they should be installed on wooden pallet. Liquid storage should be done at least 20 meters away from any water body. The proper product must be stored into the proper container with the applicable identification. Gas and diesel jerricans shall be stored in lockable and vented area.

5.2 SAFE HANDLING

Simple measures could help to prevent spills, especially when handling diesel and gasoline. When using the dyke tank to refuel a vehicle, the following procedure shall apply:

- Park the vehicle adequately and turn off the engine;
- Turn on the power switch to activate the fuel pump;
- Remove the nozzle from the tray and place it into the filling device of the vehicle;
- Push the handle's lever and monitor often the fuel level in the tank;
- Stay beside the handle during the entire refueling operation;
- When refueling is completed, place the nozzle slowly back in the tray to avoid fuel dropping;
- Turn-off the power

Only the authorized and trained drivers can operate the fuel truck. Any refueling activities shall be done at least 20 meters away from any water body. At the end of the working shift, the fuel truck shall be parked beside the maintenance garage.

5.3 MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

A good preventive maintenance of vehicles and equipment will help to prevent potential spills. Any signs of malfunctioning equipment, including a small liquid leak, shall be immediately reported to the head mechanic. When a small leak cannot be repaired immediately, the vehicle must be parked over a spill tray.

5.4 SAFE OPERATION OF VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT

The safe operation of the vehicles and the equipment will prevent potential incident and/or accident that can lead to a spill. The traffic control plan, including the speed limits, must be followed by everyone. Considering that we will be doing work in or nearby water, the equipment operators shall be more careful and more attentive when handling rocks or material that could damage hydraulic hoses. In the case where a oil leak is observed on any components of the equipment, work must cease immediately and the source of the leak shall be found and repaired.

6. TRAINING

6.1 SPILL RESPONSE

All employees working on the project will have to attend the worker orientation seminar. Through this seminar, the spill response plan will be reviewed and explained to everyone. The employees will be trained in the safe operation of all machinery and tools, as well as in the handling of materials to help prevent and respond to spills safely, in a timely and effective manner. The content of a spill kit will be showed to the workers and a demonstration will be done for explaining how to use the equipment. Training will also include initial spill response in the event of a spill. The spill response team will be also determined and the member list will be posted.

APPENDIX 1
CLYDE RIVER HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION

APPENDIX 1

SAFETY DATA SHEETS
Updated SDS binder will be posted at the site office

APPENDIX 2
CLYDE RIVER HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION

APPENDIX 2

NT-NU Spill Report Form

NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE
TEL: (867) 920-8130
FAX: (867) 873-6924
EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR	REPORT TIME	☐ ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR	REPORT NUMBER -
B	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR	OCCURRENCE TIME	☐ UPDATE # TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT	
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)	WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM THE NAMED LOCATION	REGION ☐ NWT ☐ NUNAVUT ☐ ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR		
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 A
Schedule 1 – Reportable Quantities for NT–NU Spills

Substance	Reportable Quantity	TDG Class
Explosives	Any amount	1.0
Compressed gas (toxic/corrosive)		2.3/2.4
Infectious substances		6.2
Sewage and wastewater (unless otherwise authorized)		6.2
Radioactive materials		7.0
Unknown substance		None
Compressed gas (Flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 L	2.1
Compressed gas (Non-corrosive, non-flammable)		2.2
Flammable liquid	≥ 100 L	3.1/3.2/3.3
Flammable solid	≥ 25 kg	4.1
Substances liable to spontaneous combustion		4.2
Water reactant substances		4.3
Oxidizing substances	≥ 50 L or 50 kg	5.1
Organic peroxides	≥ 1 L or 1 kg	5.2
Environmentally hazardous substances intended for disposal		9.0
Toxic substances	≥ 5 L or 5 kg	6.1
Corrosive substances		8.0
Miscellaneous products, substances or organisms		9.0
PCB mixtures of 5 or more parts per million	≥ 0.5 L or 0.5 kg	9.0
Other contaminants, e.g. crude oil, drilling fluid, produced water, waste or spent chemicals, used or waste oil, vehicle fluids, wastewater, etc.	≥ 100 L or 100 kg	None
Sour natural gas (i.e., contains H_2S)	Uncontrolled release or sustained flow of 10 minutes or more	None
Sweet natural gas		
Flammable liquid	≥ 20 L	3.1/3.2/3.3
Vehicle fluids	When released on a frozen water body that is being used as a working surface	None
Reported releases or potential releases of any size that: 1. Are near or in an open water body; 2. Are near or in a designated sensitive environment or habitat; 3. Pose an imminent threat to human health or safety; or 4. Pose an imminent threat to a listed species at risk or its critical habitat	Any amount	None

Note: L = litre; kg = kilogram; PCB = Polychlorinated Biphenyls; ppm = parts per million