



GRAYS BAY ROAD AND PORT PROJECT

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

EARLY PERMITTING/IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE

WKR MP 04

Version 1.1

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Akokli Construction	Logistics, Field Program Management Peter Cullinane	British Columbia	250-9775264
NT-NU Spill Centre	24 hour Spill Report Line	Yellowknife	867-920-8130
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	Lands Administrator Tannis Bolt	Kugluktuk	867-982-3310
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	Inspector James Bolt	Kugluktuk	343 597-9472
	Lands Administration, Engineer	Iqaluit	867-975-4283
Nunavut Water Board		Gjoa Haven	867-360-6338
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	General	Yellowknife	867-669-4900
National Environmental Emergencies Centre (NEEC)			866-283-2333
Stanton Territorial Hospital		Yellowknife	867-767-9200
RCMP		Kugluktuk	867-982-0123 867-982-1111
WSCC	Mines Inspector	Yellowknife	800-661-0792
	General	Yellowknife	867-669-4418
KBL Environmental	24 hr Emergency Response	Yellowknife	855-354-5263
Medivac (Keewatin Air)	OCC	Winnipeg	800-913-4352 204-784-6568
Air Tindi	OCC	Yellowknife	867-669-8218
Acasta Heliflight	OCC	Yellowknife	867-873-3306

Summary

This *Spill Contingency Plan* describes how people are trained and what needs to be done to respond safely to a spill of fuel or other hazardous material at West Kitikmeot Resources Corp.'s field work sites.

Revision Table

Version	Author/Reviewer	Notes	Date	Sent To
1.0	SHC	Internal. First draft sent to WKR	September 26, 2024	WKR
1.1	SHC	Revised format, minor edits throughout	October 15, 2024	WKR

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Abbreviations

FIBC	Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers
KIA	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
km.....	kilometer
NT	Northwest Territories
NU.....	Nunavut
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
The Company	West Kitikmeot Resources Corp
The Plan	Spill Contingency Plan
The Project	Grays Bay Road and Port Project
TDG.....	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Inventory System
WKR	West Kitikmeot Resources Corp



Glossary

Environment Manager	Designated WRK staff, responsible for Implementation of this Plan
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	A not-for-profit designated Inuit organization with community-elected leadership representing Inuit of the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. Their goal is to support Kitikmeot Inuit, providing them with more educational, employment, and business opportunities (KIA 2024).
Kitikmeot Region	The most western region of the Nunavut territory. It consists of the southern and eastern parts of Victoria Island with the adjacent part of the mainland and includes five permanent communities of: Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Kugaaruk, Kugluktuk and Taloyoak.
Spill	A release of a substance that is likely to pose imminent harm to the environment or human health, or meets or exceeds reportable amounts.
The Program	Field studies occurring concurrent with and in support of Project impact assessment, and early permitting

1 Introduction

West Kitikmeot Resources Corp. (WKR; the Company) is an Inuit-owned, Inuit-led company, based in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut. WKR is primarily focused on the advancement of the Grays Bay Road and Port Project (the Project). The Company's largest shareholder is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA).

The Project is proposed as multi-user, multi-use transportation infrastructure to be located on a combination of Inuit Owned Land and Crown land in the Kitikmeot Region of western Nunavut. Subject to approval, the Project would result in the establishment of the first deep-water port in the Canadian Central Arctic at Grays Bay, as well as a 230 kilometre (km) all-season access road between Grays Bay and Jericho station near Contwoyto Lake. The Project will connect to the already approved Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road (TCWR). The multi-user, multi-use Project would allow for the establishment of shared infrastructure with many potential users including the federal and territorial governments, communities, community members, resource companies, and defence agencies.

In support of advancing the design of the Project and of assessing impacts of the Project on the biophysical and socio-economic environment, WKR commenced field studies in July 2024. These studies are a continuation of, or are supplemental to, baseline studies screened and undertaken historically. This includes collecting biophysical environmental data, maintaining existing and installing new scientific instrumentation required to support environmental data collection, and undertaking design-related studies. These studies occur concurrent with Project impact assessment and early permitting, referred to here as the Program.

1.1 Purpose

A spill is a release of a substance that is likely to pose imminent harm to the environment or human health, or meets or exceeds the amounts listed in Appendix A. Spills may occur at a variety of worksites, including the fuel caches and drill sites. Regardless of the type or quantity of material involved, all worksites must implement measures to reduce the potential for spills and have an action plan for responding to spills.

This *Spill Contingency Plan* (the Plan) describes methods for preventing and responding to spills at Program work sites and considers the guidance provided in the documents listed in Table 1.1, which may be updated from time to time.

Table 1.1 Related Project documents and authorizations

Document	Authority
<i>Mine Health and Safety Act (1994) and Regulations (1995)</i>	Government of Nunavut
<i>Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations (1993)</i>	Government of Nunavut
<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act (1999)</i>	Government of Canada
<i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (1992)</i>	Government of Canada
<i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (2012)</i>	Government of Canada
<i>Hazardous Products Act (1985)</i>	Government of Canada
<i>Canada Labour Code (1985)</i>	Government of Canada
<i>Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulation (1986)</i>	Government of Canada
<i>Territorial Lands Act (1985) and Land Use Regulations (2016)</i>	Government of Canada
Contingency Planning and Spill Reporting in Nunavut: A guide to the new regulations	Government of Nunavut
Screening Decision	Nunavut Impact Review Board
Water Licence	Nunavut Water Board
Land Use Licence	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Land Use Permit	Government of Canada

1.2 Scope

This Plan applies to activities occurring in the field during the early permitting/impact assessment phase of the Project, including baseline field studies on land, in freshwater and in the marine environment, and geotechnical drilling, predominantly in the port area.

1.3 Plan Management

This Plan is reviewed annually at minimum by the Environment Manager or designate and revised as needed to reflect the terms and conditions of Program authorizations, outcomes of ongoing engagement, acquisition of Inuit Knowledge, and needs of both community members and WKR.

This Plan is effective upon approval, is valid throughout the early permitting/impact assessment phase of the Project, and may be updated from time to time.

A copy of this Plan is maintained on the corporate server in a manner such that it is accessible to workers. A copy is also maintained in any field office locations.

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

WKR is responsible for implementation of this Plan. Table 1.2 outlines how to connect with the WKR team.

All workers, including staff, contractors, suppliers and visitors, are required to implement this Plan as it pertains to their field activities, including:

- Taking all necessary steps to minimize the chance of spills when working with chemicals, hydrocarbons, or regulated materials;
- Cooperating fully with your supervisor and/or WKR management to implement a spill prevention program in your work area;
- Responding to spills for which you are responsible or discover, and for which you have the requisite training and equipment; and
- Reporting all spills, no matter how small or seemingly insignificant, to your supervisor or WKR management in a timely manner.

Managers and field supervisors have a responsibility to ensure that workers have been trained in WKR spill response expectations and procedures. Additional field supervisor and manager responsibilities include:

- Ensuring site-specific and material-specific training is provided to all teams and workers;
- Ensuring there are appropriate and sufficient spill response supplies in work areas for the hazard characteristics and quantities of materials stored or handled;
- Providing assistance in response to spills including the coordination of additional response personnel or equipment, and related reporting as needed;
- Maintaining records regarding inspections, personnel training, emergency equipment testing and spill kit maintenance; and
- Contacting appropriate government agencies and emergency services where appropriate.

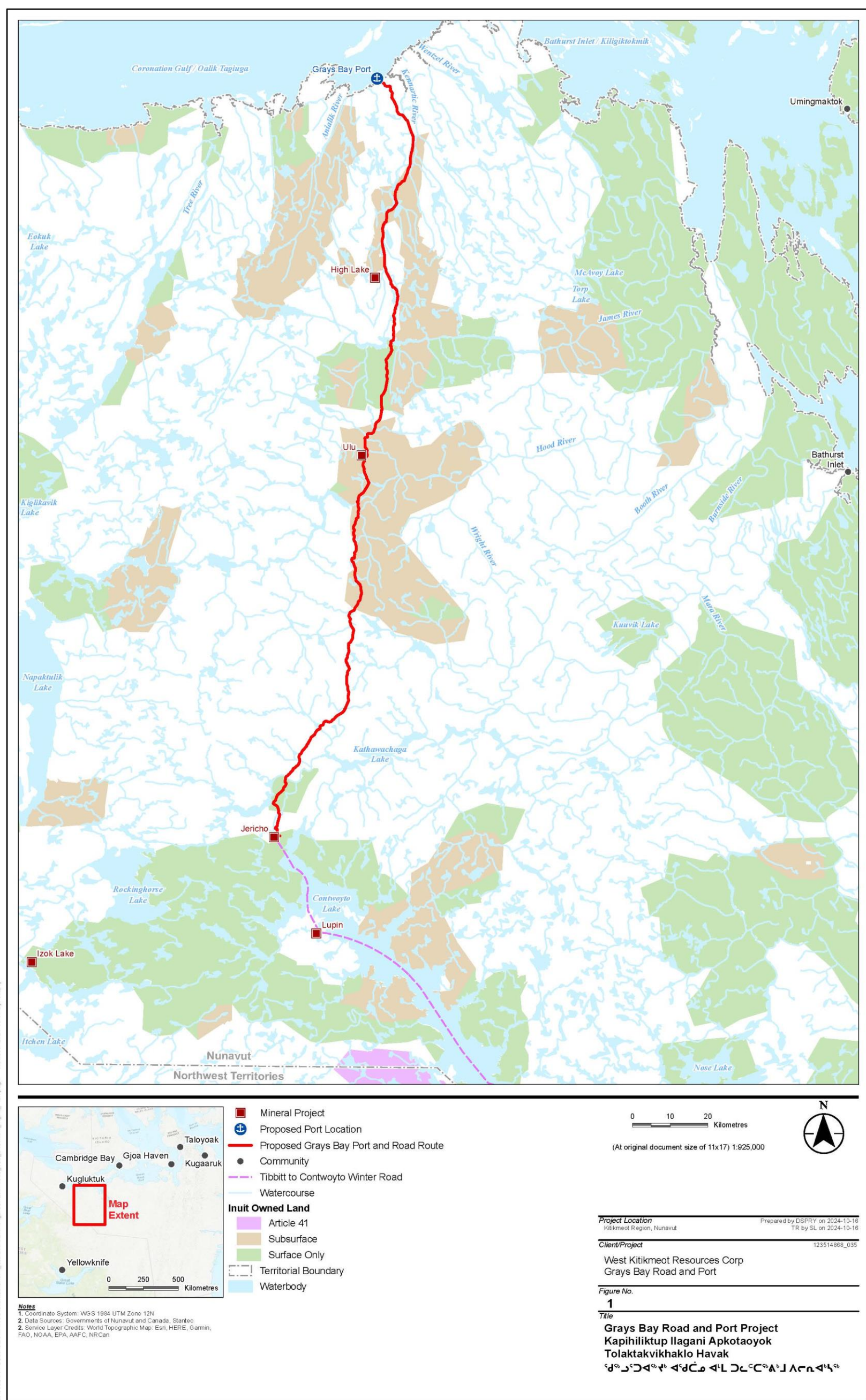
The **Environmental Manager** is responsible for overall implementation of this Plan. Specific duties include verifying that adequate communication and training occur, that adequate procedures are developed for spill prevention and response; allocating adequate resources and retaining competent personnel to carry out the work; ensuring adequate and timely reporting occurs; directing and reviewing incident investigations and related corrective action planning; implementing an assurance program to verify contractor compliance to this Plan.

Table 1.2 Proponent Contacts and Information

Item	Detail
Project Name	Grays Bay Road and Port Project
Proponent	West Kitikmeot Resources Corp.
Address	Head office: P.O. Box 6, 30B Mitik Street, Cambridge Bay, NU XOB OCO Project office: Suite 2110, 500 4 Ave SW, Calgary, AB T2P 2V6
Responsible Executive	Elliot Holland, Chief Operating Officer eholland@westkit.ca 867.446.0309
Principal Contact	Gavin Law, Environment Manager & Engagement Lead glaw@westkit.ca 403.837.5677
Website	www.westkit.ca

1.5 Site Description

As shown in Figure 1.1, the Project is entirely located within the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. Project. The northern extent of the Project area at the proposed port site and road terminus is located approximately 180 km east of Kugluktuk, NU at 505441.56 E / 7521154.57 N, while the southern extent of the Project area and proposed road terminus is located at the Jericho Mine site, approximately 400 km northeast of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (NT) at 479617.47 E/ 7319795.35 N. Main points of access include Kugluktuk, NU, Cambridge Bay, NU and Yellowknife, NT, as well as existing regional mineral project camps site, when operational. The Project Area is primarily accessed by helicopter, with most areas also accessible by fixed wing aircraft, boat or snowmobile.



2 Spill Prevention

Successful spill prevention is largely based on safe storage and handling of materials and maintaining a known inventory of materials located within suitable containment.

2.1 Product Inventory

Table 2.1 outlines an approximate maximum inventory of products and volumes maintained among WKR's temporary caches, which may change in location over time. Volumes may vary by cache and activity. The Inspector is apprised of changes in current cache status.

2.2 Material Storage and Inspection

The materials listed in Table 2.1, along with their associated dispensing pumps and hoses, are stored in suitable containment. Other considerations for proper material storage include the following:

- Storing materials >31 m above the ordinary high water mark of any watercourse.
- Inspecting material storage areas periodically when on site or in accordance with permit and licence requirements, for capacity, ventilation, stability, organization, cleanliness and leak detection.
- Documenting all inspections, results and corrective actions taken.
- Properly labelling storage containers and areas in accordance with the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information Management System (WHMIS).
- Identifying material storage areas with appropriate signage.
- Maintaining storage area capacity such a that it is safely accessible.
- Storing gas cylinders securely in an upright position.
- Storing drums for immediate use in an upright position, and cached drums on their sides with bungs visible and in the 9 o'clock and/or 3 o'clock positions, to the extent possible.
- Maintain one additional empty drum for every twenty drums cached for fuel transfer in case a leak is detected.

Table 2.1 Petroleum and chemical products typically stored on site

Material	Amount	Typical Container	Location	Storage
Diesel	Up to 61,500 L (300 drums)	205 L drums, or equivalent	Drills Fuel cache	Secondary containment
Gasoline	Up to 30,750 L (150 drums)	205 L drums, or containers such as jerry cans	Drills Fuel cache	Secondary containment
Aviation fuel	Up to 51,500 L (300 drums)	205 L drums	Fuel cache	Secondary containment
Propane	Up to 5,000 lbs (50 cylinders)	100 lb cylinders	Drills	Secured upright in designated area
Various lubricants, greases and coolants	Up to 180 gal (36 pails)	5 gal pails	Drills	Designated area
Waste oil and related products (filters, rags)	Various	205 L drums, lined mega bags or similar	Staged at drill site for backhaul	Designated area
Salt	Up to 25,000 lbs (500 bags)	50 lb bags	Drills	Designated area
Drill additives	Up to 180 gal (36 pails)	5 gal pails	Drills	Designated area
Spent spill response materials	Various	205 L drums or lined mega bags	Staged at drill for backhaul	Designated area
Hazardous waste for backhaul and offsite disposal	Various	205 L drums, lined mega bags, or other TDG-approved container	Staged at drill site for backhaul	Designated area

2.3 Material Handling and Disposal

Fuel is transferred within secondary containment using a pump. Fuel caches are replenished throughout the season or annually as needed. Considerations for proper material handling include:

- Conducting refueling and equipment repair in a designated area, >31 m above the ordinary high water mark of any watercourse, within suitable containment or utilizing a drip tray, where possible¹;
- Using equipment or seek assistance when transporting heavy or awkward containers;
- Using funnels and spill containment trays when pouring or transferring chemicals from one container to another; and
- Utilizing proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when handling hazardous materials.

Material disposal is limited to the disposal of spent spill response materials. Should a spill and related cleanup occur, spent response materials will be handled in accordance with the *Waste Management Plan*.

3 Spill Response

A spill response will vary depending upon the situation, the material spilled and location of the spill. As materials on site that pose the highest spill risk due to their volume and handling frequency are all petroleum products, the response procedures outlined in this document are considered to apply under most spill scenarios.

¹ Site-specific procedures for safe refueling during marine drilling are developed with the drilling contractor.

As illustrated in Appendix B, in all spill responses, the following steps should be taken to ensure worker safety and environmental protection are maintained:

- Ensure your own safety and the safety of your coworkers by:
 - Stopping what you are doing;
 - Staying clear of the spill;
 - Warning others nearby,
 - Shutting down nearby equipment;
 - If required, assist injured or contaminated persons;
- Assess the situation. Notify and report, as needed:
 - **Emergency:** if the spill poses a significant risk to persons, property or the environment, call for help and contact your supervisor or the Environment Manager immediately;
 - **Non-emergency:** proceed with appropriate spill response;
- Consult the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for exposure risk;
- Put on appropriate PPE (gloves, safety glasses, apron, footwear);
- Contain the spill as outlined in the following sections;
- Label and store containers of waste and spent spill response materials;
- Conduct spill reporting;
- Where required, participate in incident investigations and follow-up measures.

Off-site resources may also be deployed in response to a spill. Depending on the spill location, Yellowknife is the closest major centre with adequate response capacity; it is accessible by air. Should off-site resources be needed to support a spill response, KBL Environmental Ltd. provides 24 hr emergency response support (based in Yellowknife); contact information for KBL Environmental Ltd. can be found in the Emergency Contact Information in this Plan.

3.1 Spills to Land

In the event of a flowing fluid spill to the ground surface or tundra:

- Trench or ditch to intercept or contain fluid where feasible or construct a berm or barrier downslope of the spill.
- Recover free product through manual or mechanical means including shovels, heavy equipment (where available) and pumps;
- Absorb petroleum residue with synthetic sorbent socks, pillows, pads or granular materials;
- Mechanically recover contaminated rock, soil and vegetation using a shovel;
- Backfill any excavated areas with available overburden or other suitable materials.

If dry chemicals or other materials are spilled to the ground surface or tundra, the product is cleaned up immediately with a shovel or otherwise manually, as needed, with any recovered materials reused to the greatest extent possible, and/or otherwise disposed of suitably.

Should any recoverable amounts of drill cuttings be deposited to the tundra in the vicinity of the drill, cuttings are collected and deposited in the drill sump, to the extent possible without disturbing the tundra, and/or to the satisfaction of the Inspector(s).

3.2 Spills to Snow

In the event of a spill to snow:

- If flowing fluid, construct an ice berm or barrier downslope of the spill by compacting snow and spraying with water (if conditions permit);
- Compact snow around the perimeter of the spill area;
- Clear channels in the snow, to allow free product to collect in a low point, in one area if possible;
- Recover free product through manual or mechanical means including shovels and pumps;
- Absorb petroleum residue with synthetic sorbent socks, pillows, pads or granular materials;
- Mechanically recover all contaminated snow and ice.

If dry chemicals or other materials are spilled, the product is cleaned up immediately with a shovel, or otherwise manually, as needed, with any recovered materials reused to the greatest extent possible, and/or otherwise disposed of suitably.

Should any recoverable amounts of drill cuttings be deposited to the snow in the vicinity of the drill, cuttings are collected and deposited in the drill sump, to the extent possible without disturbing the tundra, and/or to the satisfaction of the Inspector(s).

3.3 Spills to Ice

In the event of a spill of a fluid, dry materials or drill cuttings to ice, follow procedures for a spill to snow.

In the event that materials penetrate and are under the ice:

- Drill holes through ice using ice auger to locate fuel/petroleum product;
- Once detected, cut slots in the ice using chain saws and remove ice blocks to allow light non-aqueous phase liquids to collect in openings in the ice;
- Recover free product through manual or mechanical means including scoops or pumps, or, if approved, combust in situ;
- Absorb petroleum residue with synthetic sorbent socks, pillows or pads.

3.4 Spills to Water

In the event of a fluid spill to water:

- Monitor the movement of the spilled materials from a helicopter;
- Deploy and secure booms around the perimeter of the spilled material;
- Absorb petroleum residue with synthetic sorbent socks, pillows or pads;
- Recover free product by floating absorbent socks, pillows or pads on the water surface, deploying a skimmer, or, if approved, combust in situ or apply chemical dispersants.

3.5 Spill Kits

Spill kits on site may vary based on location and supplier. Contents of typical small and large kits are presented below. Large spill kits are located at each fuel cache, refueling area and drills, while small spill kits are deployed as needed.

A typical small (68 L) spill kit may contain the following:

- 50 oil sorbent pads;
- 4 small pillows;
- 2 large pillows;
- 4-4 inch socks;
- 1 plug patty (instant leak-stop);
- 1 pair of nitrile gloves;
- 1 pair of splash goggles; and
- 1 disposable respirator.

A typical large (220 L) spill kit may contain the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| • 100 oil sorbent pads; | • 10 large bags with ties for temporary use; |
| • 6 small pillows; | • 2 large tarps; |
| • 2 large pillows; | • 1 collapsible shovel; |
| • 2 3"x4' socks; | • 1 roll duct tape; |
| • 5 3"x8' socks; | • 1 utility knife; |
| • 2 4' socks; | • 2 spill kit labels; |
| • 1 25 lb bag granular; | • 1 copy of the Plan; |
| • 2 pair splash goggles; | • 1 231 L overpack drum; |
| • 2 poly coated Tyvek suits; | • 1 checklist of required items |
| • 2 disposable respirators; | |

Spill kits include enough Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC)-type bags (suitable for transporting contaminated materials by helicopter) to be able to address the largest possible spill volume (i.e., combined spill of multiple barrels) being stored or transported at one time.

Spill kits are inspected at the start of each field season and following each spill response to ensure contents are sufficient.

Additional spill response materials are stored in the field program office and include:

- Trash pump;
- 38"x144' rolls absorbent matting;
- 16"x20" enviro matting;
- Booms;
- Large tarps;
- Shovels;
- Pick axes;
- Rakes.

4 Restoration

Restoration of areas affected by a spill varies depending on the receiving environment, seasonality and the nature and extent of the spill. Restoration of spill-affected areas is planned and undertaken in consultation with the Inspector, external agencies and the other interested parties as required and appropriate.

4.1 Potential Impacts

The Program occurs adjacent to marine and freshwater areas, which are fish-bearing watercourses. The Program area is used for cultural practices and traditional land uses including hunting, fishing, trapping, travel and spiritual practices. Depending on where a spill occurs, it may remain fairly local if spilled to land or, if spilled to water, it may flow downstream into other freshwater or marine environments.

Should there be a spill to land or water, information is communicated directly to appropriate authorities.

5 Reporting and Documentation

5.1 Safety Data Sheet

SDS are maintained at the drill and the field program office. The SDS are reviewed annually at the start of the field program to ensure that appropriate and current SDS are available. SDS for typical materials found on site are included in Appendix C.

5.2 Spill Reporting

Spill reporting is a key component of the spill response efforts. Once it is safe to do so, the first responder collects the following info:

- Date and time of spill;
- Location of spill (geo-referenced);
- Direction the spill is moving;
- Name of contact person at location of spill, and phone number where applicable;
- Material and quantity spilled;
- Cause of spill;
- Whether spill is contained or stopped;
- Action taken to contain, recover, clean-up and dispose of spilled material

All spills and unplanned releases are reported to the field supervisor, and externally where required. In the event of a reportable spill, and once it is safe to do so, the field crew lead or designate will initiate notification of the following, with internal reporting occurring as soon as practical and external initial reporting within 24 hours:

- Operations Manager;
- 24-hour spill report line (phone or email);
- Inspector(s).

Following initial notification, the field supervisor completes the Spill Reporting Form (Appendix D) and submits it to the Inspector(s) within seven calendar days of the incident.

A detailed follow-up report is submitted to the Inspector(s) within 30 days of the incident.

6 Training

All workers handling materials are trained in WHMIS procedures and participate in a site orientation upon arrival, which outlines onsite hazards and roles and responsibilities regarding material handling, storage and spill response. Spill kit contents and deployment are periodically reviewed at site safety meetings. Additional training occurs following a reportable incident and upon renewal of any equipment. An emergency response drill may be conducted; advance notice of a mock spill exercise is provided to applicable authorities.

7 References

Canada Labour Code. R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2

Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulation. 1986. SOR/86-304

Canadian Environmental Protection Act. S.C. 1999, c.33

Hazardous Products Act. R.S.C., 1985, C. H-3

Mine Health and Safety Act. SNWT (Nu) 1994, c25

Mine Health and Safety Regulations NWT Reg (Nu) 125-95

Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations. R-068-93

Territorial Lands Act. R.S.C.. 1985, c. T-7

Territorial Land Use Regulations. SOR/2016 R-32, s.1.

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act. (TDGA). S.C. 1992, c.34

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations. SOR/2012-245

Government of Nunavut. (no publication date). Contingency Planning and Spill Reporting in Nunavut: A guide to the new regulations.

Appendix A. Reportable Spill Volumes

Unplanned releases of the materials listed below will immediately be reported to the 24 Hour Spill Report Line, Yellowknife, Tel: 867-920-8130 (Email: spills@gov.nt.ca; Fax: 867-873-6924) or using the Spill Report.

Description of Contaminant	Amount Spilled	TDG Class
Explosives	Any amount	1.0
Compressed gas (toxic/corrosive)	Any amount	2.3/2.4
Infectious substances	Any amount	6.2
Dangerous wastes	≥ 5 L or 5 kg	9.3
Radioactive materials	Any amount	7.0
Compressed gas (Flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 L	2.1
Compressed gas (Non-corrosive, non-flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 L	2.2
Flammable liquid	≥ 100 L	3.1/3.2/3.3
Flammable solid	≥ 25 kg	4.1 4.2
Substances liable to spontaneous combustion	≥ 25 kg	4.1 4.2
Water reactant substances	≥ 25 kg	4.3
Oxidizing substances	≥ 50 L or 50 kg	5.1
Organic peroxides	≥ 1 L or 1 kg	5.2
Environmentally hazardous	≥ 1 L or 1 kg	9.2
Poisonous substances	≥ 5 L or 5 kg	6.1
Corrosive substances	≥ 5 L or 5 kg	8.0
Miscellaneous products or substances excluding PCB mixtures	≥ 50 L or 50 kg	9.1
PCB mixtures of 5 or more parts per million	≥ 0.5 L or 0.5 kg	9.1
Other contaminants	≥ 100 L or 100 kg	None
Reported releases or potential releases of any size that: Are near or in an open water body; Are near or in a designated sensitive environment or habitat; Pose an imminent threat to human health or safety; or Pose an imminent threat to a listed species at risk or its critical habitat	Any amount	None



Appendix B. Spill Response Procedure

To be provided prior to the start of field work



Appendix C. Safety Data Sheets

To be provided prior to the start of field work



Appendix D. Spill Report Form

Form is also available online at:

http://www.gov.nu.ca/sites/default/files/NT%20NU%20Spill%20Report%20Form_0.pdf



NT-NU SPILL REPORT

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE

FAX: (867) 873-6924

EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

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