



Mackenzie Valley Land
& Water Board

File _____

APR 03 2014

Application # MND01300017

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Procore Drilling LTD.
28067B Mackenzie Highway
Hay river, Northwest Territories, XOE 0R4

Darrell Dean - President

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ATT: Jen Potten

from Darrell

ProCore Drilling

Generic Spill Contingency Plan

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**Pro Core Drilling
Hay River, NT
Generic Spill Contingency Plan**

Company Name: Pro Core Drilling
Address: 28067 B Mackenzie Highway
Hay River, NT
X0E 0R4
Ph: 867-874-3907

Effective date: January 2014

Darrell Dean & Adam Desrosiers are responsible for emergency response for any spills that involves any of Pro Core Drilling's equipment and operations. Supervisors will initiate control on/off site projects they are in charge of.

The emergency response plan is activated by phoning one of the above during working or after hours.

Initial Contact List: area code (867)

<u>Pro Core Drilling</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>After Hours</u>
Darrell Dean	874-3907	875-8601
Adam Desrosiers		876-1625

Outside Agencies:

NWT Environmental	920-8130
24 hour spill report line	873-6924

Dangerous Good – Spill, accidents/incidents:

CAUTEC 24hr. emergency guidance (613) 996-6666

Emergency Resources:

Local Resources:

	<u>Office</u>	<u>After Hours</u>
Hospital	874-7000	Same
RCMP	874-1111	Same
Fire Dept.	874-2222	Same
NWT Power Corp.	874-5200	1-800-661-0855

Response Organization:

Spill or release identified by staff or public	
Assess personal safety and safety of others. Barricade area affected.	
Identify Product	
Notify supervisor, management or safety (via 2 way radio. In vehicles or office, if no phone or cell communication is available) If the above are not available notify office admin, operators, and labour crew.	
Minor Spill (under guideline levels)	Major Spill (over guideline levels)
Protect yourself (PPE). Stop the spill if safely possible	Protect yourself (PPE). Stop the spill if safely possible
Ensure spill does not flow towards water sources. Establish berm if required. Place spill absorbents.	Ensure spill does not flow towards water sources. Establish berm if required. Place spill absorbents.
Keep track of small spills in company files for records and inspector reference.	Ensure area is barricaded
Recover as much hydrocarbons/contaminates as possible and keep area contained until clean up is completed.	Notify NWT 24-hr spill line at Ph. 867-926-8130. Supervisor or safety will make the call and forward report
Notify office during regular office hours. Investigation will commence.	Recover as much hydrocarbons/contaminates as possible and keep area contained until clean up is completed.
Keep track of spills in company files	

Potential environmental impacts of spill

Overall for the hazardous material discussed below impacts are lower during the winter as snow is a natural sorbent and ice forms a barrier limiting or eliminating soil contamination, thus spills can be more readily recovered when identified and reported.

Gasoline

Environmental impacts: Gasoline may be harmful to wildlife and public. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Gasoline is quick to volatilize. Spills are to be barricaded and cleaned up immediately.

Diesel fuel

Environmental impacts: Diesel may be harmful to wildlife and public. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Diesel burns slowly and thus risk to the environment is reduced during recovery as burn can be readily contained compared with volatile fuel.

Procedures for initial action:

- Ensure safety of all personal
- Assess spill hazards and risk
- Remove all sources of ignition
- Stop spill if safely possible e.g. shut off pump, replace cap, tip drum upward, patch leaking hole. Use the contents of the nearest spill kit to aid in stopping the spill if safe to do so. Tyvek suits and chemical gloves are located in the office and should be worn immediately if there is any risk of being in contact with hydrocarbons.
- No matter what the volume is, notify supervisor, safety or office administrator via 2 way radio.
- Contain the spill – use the contents of the spill kit to place sorbent material on the spill, or use shovel to dig dike to contain spill. Methods will vary depending on the nature of the spill.

Procedures for containing and controlling a spill (e.g. on land, water, snow. Etc.)

- Initiate spill containment by first determining what will be affected by the spill.
- Assess speed and direction of spill and cause of movement (wind, slope, puddles of water)
- Determine best location for containing spill
- Have a contingency plan ready in case spill worsens beyond control or if the weather or topography impedes containment.
- Keep a log of all information received during the incident
- If on any water sources (pond, lake, river) Drill a hole downstream if ice thickness permits it safe (15cm min) and place absorbents in the hole for monitoring.

Specific spill containment methods for land, ice, and snow are outlined below.

1) Containment of spill on land:

Spills on land include on rock, gravel, soil and/or vegetation. It is important to note that soil is a natural sorbent, thus spills on soil are generally less serious than spills on water as contained soil can be more easily recovered. Generally spills on land occur during the late spring, summer or early fall when snow is at a minimal.

Dykes

Dykes can be created using soil surrounding a spill on land. These dykes are constructed around the perimeter or down slope of the spill. A dyke needs to be built up to a size that will ensure containment of the maximum quantity of fuel that may reach it. A plastic tarp can be placed on and at the base of the dyke such that fuel can pool up and subsequently be removed with sorbent material or by pumping into barrels or tank. If the spill is migrating very slowly a dyke may not be necessary and sorbents can be used to soak up fuels before they migrate away from the source of the spill.

Trenches

Trenches can be dug out to contain spills as long as the top layer of soil is thawed. Shovels, pick axes, loader, dozer or hoe can be used depending on the size of trench required. It is recommended that the trench be dug to the bed rock or permafrost, which will then provide containment layer for the spilled liquid. Liquid can then be recovered using a pump or sorbent materials.

2) Containment of spills on ice:

Spills on ice are generally the easiest spills to contain due to the predominantly impermeable nature of the ice. For small spills, sorbent materials are used to soak up spilled liquid. Remaining contaminated ice/slush can be scraped and shovelled into plastic bag or barrel. However, all possible attempts should be made to prevent spills from entering ice covered waters as no easy method exists for containment and recovery of spills if they seep under ice.

Dykes

Dykes can be used to contain fuel spills on ice. By collecting surrounding snow, compacting it and molding it to form a dyke down slope of the spill, a barrier is created thus helping to contain the spill. If the quantity of spill is fairly large, a plastic tarp or ploy can be placed over the dyke such that the spill pools at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel can then be pumped into barrels or collected with sorbent material.

Trenches

For significant spills on ice, trenches can be cut into the ice surrounding and/or down slope of the spill such that fuel is allowed to pool in the trench. It can then be removed via pump into barrels, collected with sorbent materials, or mixed with snow and shovelled into barrels or bags.

Burning

Burning should only be considered if the other approaches are not feasible, and is only to be undertaken with the permission of the INAC or lead agency inspector.

3) Containment of spills on snow:

Snow is a natural sorbent, thus as with spills on soil, spilled fuel can be more easily recovered. Generally, small spill on snow can be easily cleaned up by raking and shovelling the contaminated snow into plastic bags or empty barrels.

Dykes

Dykes can be used to contain fuel spills on snow. By compacting snow down slope from the spill, and mounding it to form a dyke, a barrier or berm is created thus helping to contain the spill. If the quantity of spill is fairly large, a plastic tarp can be placed over the dyke such that the spill pools at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel/snow mixture can then be shovelled into barrels or bags, or collected with sorbent materials.

Procedure for transferring, storage, and managing spill related wastes

In most cases, spill cleanups are initiated at the far end of the spill and contained moving towards the center of the spill. Sorbent socks and pads are generally used for small spill clean up. A vacuum truck or pump with attached fuel transfer hose can suction spills from leaking containers or large accumulations on land or ice, and direct these larger quantities into empty drums. Hand tools such as cans, shovels, and rakes are also very effective for small spills or hard to reach areas. Heavy equipment can be used if deemed necessary, available on site and can be initiated upon notice of spill.

Used sorbent materials are to be placed in plastic bags for future disposal. All materials mentioned in this section are available in the spill kits located on site. Following clean up, any tools or equipment used will be properly washed and decontaminated, or replaced if this is not possible.

For most of the containment procedures outlined, spilled petroleum products and materials used for containment will be placed into empty waste oil containers and sealed for proper disposal at an approved disposal facility.

Procedures for restoring affected areas:

Once a spill of reportable size has been contained, Rowe's Construction will consult with INAC or lead agency Inspector assigned to the file to determine the level of cleanup required. The Inspector may require a site specific study to ensure appropriate clean up levels are met. Criteria that may be considered include natural biodegradation of oil, replacement of soil and renegotiation.

Resource Inventory

Spill kits are located on site (size varies) and reviewed with crew members regularly. Personal Protective Equipment is located in office. Heavy Equipment, shovels, rakes, poly are located on site.

Contents of spill kits, but not limited to:

20L pail:

- 15 hydrocarbon absorbent pads
- 2 absorbent socks (3" x 48")
- 1 plug and dyke (10oz jar)
- 3 heavy duty yellow disposal bags (33"x35"x6mil)
- 2 pair of nitrile gloves
- 2 pairs of plastic safety goggles
- 1 spill clean-up instruction sheet

220L/205L mobile facility spill response kit

- 100 hydrocarbon absorbent pads
- 10 absorbent socks (3"x 48")
- 1 plug in dyke (1lb.jar)
- 8 heavy duty disposal plastic bags (33"x45"x 6mil)
- 2 pair of nitrile gloves
- 1 spill cleanup instructions
- Neoprene storm drain cover (36"x36"x1/8")

Additional Hydrocarbon and Waterbase spill pads available. Additional 10lbs granular spill bags.

Earth moving equipment:

- Dozer
- Loader (small and large)
- Back hoe (small and large)
- Vacuum truck
- Body Jobs
- Picker
- Fuel Transfer body job trucks

Spill Reporting Requirements:

The NWT Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations Require that if a spill occurs it must immediately be reported to the NWT 24 hour spill report line (depending on quantity, location and type spilled) by calling (867) 920-8130. Only one call is required, since the 24 hour spill report line will inform all government agencies, and they will decide among themselves which will be the lead agency for that particular incident. Call 24hr spill line if you're unsure of reporting requirements.

The report information requirements are contained in the following table.

- 1) Date and time of spill: _____

- 2) Location of spill: _____

- 3) Direction Spill is moving: _____

- 4) Name and phone # of contact person close to spill: _____

- 5) Type and quantity of spill: _____

- 6) Cause of spill: _____

- 7) Has the spill been stopped: _____

- 8) Extent of contaminated area: _____

9) Action taken to contain, recover, clean up, and dispose of contaminant: Name, address of person reporting spill: _____

10) Name of person in charge, management or control of products at time of spill: _____

11) Is assistance required? If so what? _____

12) Hazard to person or property or environment- Fire, Drinking water. Threat to fish or wildlife: _____

13) Comments and/or Recommendations: _____

14) Reported to and date: _____

A formal Incident/Accident Investigation will have to be filled out and submitted to management within 24hrs.

Rowe's Construction Generic Spill Contingency Plan

Mike Rowe Jr.
HSE Director
August 8th, 2011

24hr - Spill Report



Canada

NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OL, GASOLINE, DIESEL OIL AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE

TEL: (867) 420-0150

FAX: (867) 478-0804

EMAIL: spill@gnr.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH - DAY - YEAR	REPORT TIME	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT OR		REPORT NUMBER
			<input type="checkbox"/> UPDATE # _____ TO THIS ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT		
B	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH - DAY - YEAR		OCCURRENCE TIME		
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		WATER LICENSE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACEMENT OF INCIDENT AND DIRECTION FROM BASED LOCATION		REGION		
			<input type="checkbox"/> RWT <input type="checkbox"/> HANBUT <input type="checkbox"/> ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR OCEAN		
E	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	DIGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS	DIGREES	MINUTES
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 EQUIPMENT	
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
	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT	POSITION	EMPLOYER	ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION	ALTERNATE TELEPHONE
REPORT LINE USE ONLY					
N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED	REPORT LINE NUMBER
		STATION OPERATOR		TELEPHONE, NT	(867) 420-0150
LEAD AGENCY <input type="checkbox"/> RC <input type="checkbox"/> OCB <input type="checkbox"/> RWT <input type="checkbox"/> SN <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> PAC <input type="checkbox"/> NBR <input type="checkbox"/> OYC			SEVERANCE <input type="checkbox"/> MINOR <input type="checkbox"/> MAJOR <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		FILE STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED
AGENCY	CONTACT NAME	CONTACT TIME	REMARKS		
LEAD AGENCY					
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY					
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY					
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY					