

**APPENDIX M**  
**Spill Contingency Plan**

# Dempster Fibre Project Spill Contingency Plan



Photo Credit: Devon Yacura, 2018

## Submitted to:

### Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

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## 1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The proposed Dempster Fibre Project (DFP) is a Yukon Government-driven project intended to provide a redundancy loop, known as a fibre ring, for 39 terrestrial-served and 36 satellite-served northern communities in BC, Yukon, NWT, and Nunavut. This loop will be completed by running an 800 km length of fibre cable along the Klondike Highway from Dawson City, YT, to the Dempster Highway junction, then north up the Dempster Highway to Inuvik, NWT. The fibre cable will connect to the recently constructed Mackenzie Valley Fibre Link (MVFL) at Inuvik. Once complete, 78% of northern communities will benefit from the redundant loop created by this Project.

The Dempster Highway extends for 735 km from the Dempster Highway junction, 40 km east of Dawson City, to Inuvik, NWT. Other than Inuvik, there are two communities along the Dempster Highway: Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic, both located in the NWT. There are two river crossings along the highway at the Peel and Mackenzie Rivers that require ferry crossings during the summer and ice road crossings during the winter. The Peel River is located at Fort McPherson and the Mackenzie River at Tsiigehtchic. The highway is located within a legally defined 60 m-wide right-of-way (ROW). Both the Yukon Government – Department of Highways and Public Works and the Government of Northwest Territories – Department of Infrastructure exercise authority over the operation and maintenance of the Dempster Highway in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, respectively.

To the extent practical, the design specifications for construction of the fibre optic cable and conduit will be installed within the highway ROW but away from the existing highway structure. In some instances, the cable may be required to be installed within the existing highway structure (prism). When this occurs, the design will aim to minimize the risk to the highway structure while taking constructability into consideration as well as life cycle cost and maintainability of the cable.

Due to the variability of conditions encountered along the Dempster Highway, a variety of construction and installation techniques will be employed to successfully install the fibre optic cable including the following:

- Conventional buried cable using heavy equipment to install the conduit and cable at a depth of between 600 mm – 1,000 mm below ground.
- Shallow direct-buried cable using cable plowing techniques in non-frozen conditions.
- Surface-laid cable in sensitive terrain and wetland areas in non-frozen and frozen conditions.
- Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) of fish-bearing streams, rivers, other waterbodies and challenging sections.
- Aerial cable installation in selected sensitive or challenging construction areas.
- Aerial cable installation along Yukon Energy Transmission Line poles for approximately 28 km adjacent to the Klondike Highway and over Australia Hill.

### 1.1 Company Name, Location and Mailing Address

Yukon Government  
Highways and Public Works  
P.O. Box 2703 (W-5)  
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6  
Main Contact: Darryl Froese – Project Manager  
Phone: (867) 667-3089  
Email: [Darryl.froese@gov.yk.ca](mailto:Darryl.froese@gov.yk.ca)

## **1.2 Effective Date of Spill Contingency Plan**

The Spill Contingency Plan will be in effect for the duration of the Project for all phases including construction, operation and maintenance. The plan will be in effect from the date of issue of the permit and will expire on the date that the permit is closed.

## **1.3 Purpose and Scope**

The purpose of this plan is to outline response actions for potential spills of any size, including a worst-case scenario for Yukon Government (YG) and their contractor(s) at the work site. The plan identifies key response personnel and their roles and responsibilities in the event of a spill, as well as the equipment and other resources available to respond to a spill. The plan also details spill response procedures that will minimize potential health and safety hazards, environmental damage, and clean-up efforts. The plan has been prepared to ensure quick access to all the information required in responding to a spill.

## **1.4 Distribution List**

This plan and the most recent revisions will be distributed to all staff and contractors working on the Project. The Plan will be presented and reviewed during a tailgate meeting prior to the start of construction. The Spill Contingency Plan will be included as part of new staff orientation activities.

## **1.5 Additional Copies**

Several copies of the plan are to be kept on site at all times. A copy is also to be held at the YG office in Whitehorse and with the Mackenzie Land and Water Board. Additional copies of the plan can be obtained by contacting YG directly at the phone number or email presented in Section 1.1.

## **1.6 List of Revisions**

Any revisions to the plan will be submitted to the Mackenzie Land and Water Board for approval and regulating agencies prior to implementing any changes.

## **1.7 Licences, Permits and Fees**

All fuels and hazardous wastes related to the construction, operation and maintenance of the DFP will be handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with this Plan and all applicable federal, territorial, and municipal laws and regulations. YG and its contractor(s) will be responsible for any required fees, licences, and permits.

## **1.8 Hazardous Materials Stored On-Site**

The construction phase will require the use of diesel and gasoline fuel for mobile equipment and camp facilities. All fuel needed for the Project will be supplied by standard fuel trucks and distributed as needed with pick-up trucks equipped with tidy tanks. Estimated fuel type and storage locations are shown in **Table 1**. A final list of fuel and storage requirements can be provided once the contractor is hired and prior to construction.

Diesel will be used for the majority of fueling. Gasoline will be used to fuel pick-up trucks and potentially for generators at the camps. Propane will be used for heating at the camps.

**Table 1 Estimated Fuel and Fuel Storage Requirements**

Fuel Type and Location	Containment Requirements (L)	Containment Type	Amount	Secondary Containment
Diesel p-50 (ULSDF): at staging areas	3,400	Double-walled fuel tank	2	Secondary tank and/or external secondary containment area
Diesel p-50 (ULSDF) at staging areas:	2,250	Double-walled fuel tank	2	Double-walled and/or external secondary containment
Diesel drums on trucks	235	Double-walled fuel tank	4	Secondary tank and/or external secondary containment area
Diesel drums at staging areas	235	New steel drums	20	Steel or polyurethane tub designed to hold 110% of the total volume and/or secondary containment area.
Gasoline (mid-grade) at staging areas	235	New steel drums	4	Steel or polyurethane tub designed to hold 110% of the total volume and/or secondary containment area.
Oils and Grease at staging areas	22	Polyurethane pail	20	Steel or polyurethane tub designed to hold 110% of the total volume stored.
Propane at camps	375	Propane Cylinder	10	n/a

### 1.9 Preventive Measures

Along with the preventative measures outlined below, adequate training of all staff and contractors is paramount. Site specific spill prevention and spill response measures are to be discussed as part of the health and safety meetings to be held at the beginning of each field day.

Spill kits will be located wherever fuel is stored or used on-site. See **Section 4** for details on spill kit contents. Portable drip trays and appropriately sized fuel transfer hoses with pumps are to be used when refueling vehicles and equipment to avoid any leaks/drips onto the land. In order to prevent spill occurrences, the following spill prevention measures and general precautions are to be employed at the various installation sites:

- Truck and equipment inspections should be performed on a regular basis (i.e., daily);
- Leak checks should be performed for motorized vehicles and other equipment on a regular basis throughout the term of the installation activities;
- Spill containment equipment should be inspected prior to use and regularly thereafter;
- Secondary containment measures should be in place at required locations;
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be worn at all times when handling hazardous materials;
- SDS should be readily available for all hazardous materials present on-site;
- Spill kits should be readily available for fuel/oil spills; and
- Inspection checklists should be prepared and followed by appropriate personnel.

## 2.0 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

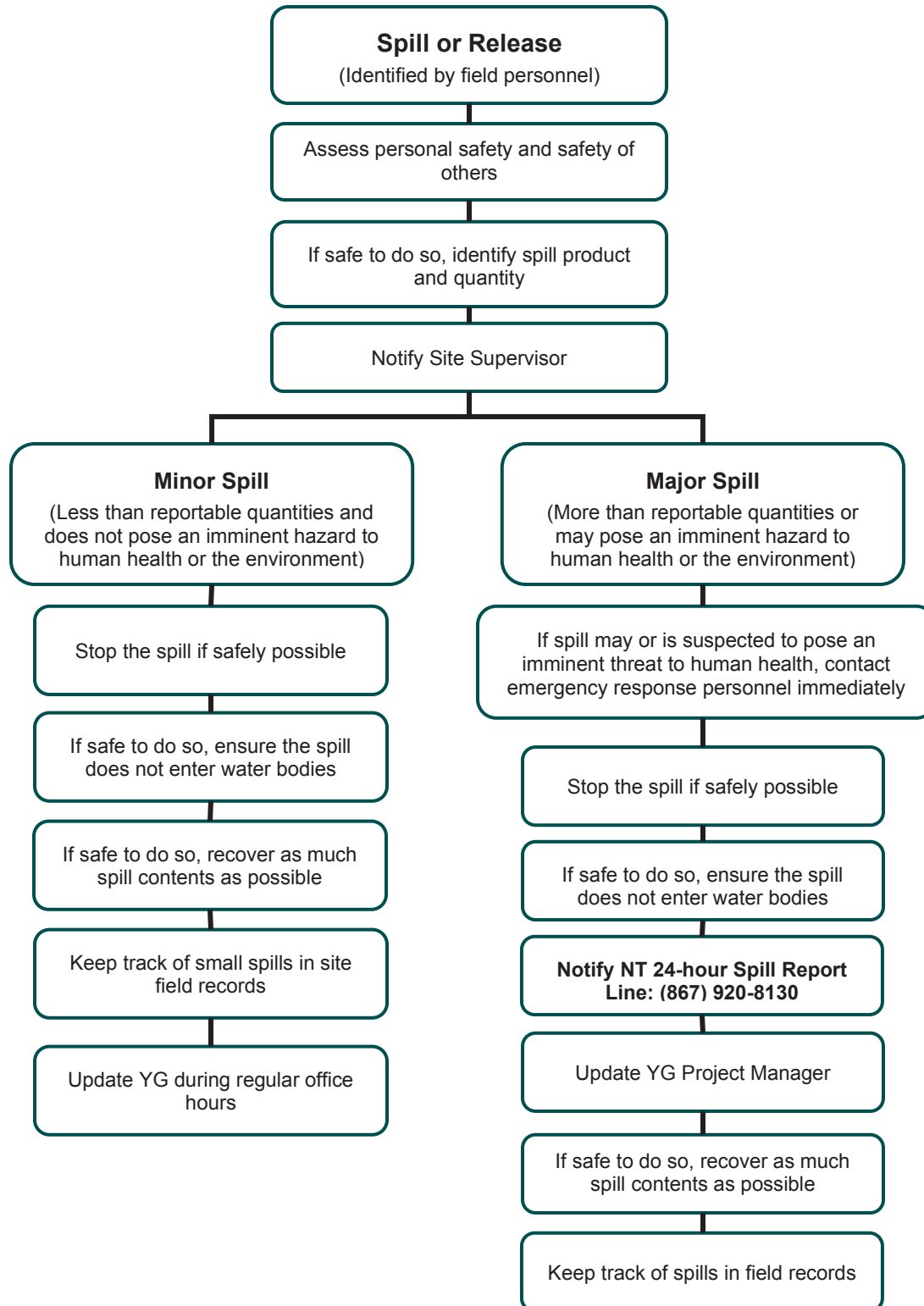
The flow chart depicted in **Figure 1** below identifies the response organization, and when applicable, their alternates, as well as the chain of command for responding to a spill or release. The duties of various response personnel are summarized, contact information is provided in **Section 4.2** (including 24-hour phone numbers).

An immediately reportable spill is defined as a release of a substance that is likely to be an imminent environmental or human health hazard or meets or exceeds the volumes outlined in **Attachment A**. It will be reported to the NT 24-Hour Spill Report Line at (867) 920-8130. Any spills less than these quantities do not need to be reported immediately to the spill reporting line. Rather, these minor spills will be tracked and documented by YG and their contractor(s) and submitted to the appropriate authority either immediately upon request or at a pre-determined reporting interval. If there is any doubt that the quantity spilled exceeds reportable levels, the spill will be reported to the NT 24-Hour Spill Report Line.

In the event of a spill involving danger to human life, satellite phones or cell phones will be used to contact emergency response personnel in Inuvik, Dawson City or Whitehorse. The spill will be immediately reported by personnel to YG, and the NT 24-hour Spill Report Line.

Reportable quantities for hazardous spills are provided in **Schedule 1** and defined on the NT Hazardous Spills Database Website: <http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/services/spills/reporting-spills>.





**Figure 1** Flow Chart of Response Organization in the Event of a Spill

### 3.0 ACTION PLAN

#### 3.1 Potential Spill Sizes and Sources for Hazardous Material On-Site

In **Table 2**, a list of potential discharge events, with associated discharge volumes and directions is presented for the primary hazardous materials stored on site. The most likely discharge volume is indicated and the spill clean up procedures will focus on spills of this quantity. A worst-case scenario is also presented. Specific discharge rates are not indicated for each fuel type as these would vary from a few minutes to several hours, based on the source of leak or puncture.

**Table 2 List of Hazardous Materials, Potential Discharge Events, Potential Discharge Volumes (worst case scenarios in brackets) and Direction of Potential Discharge**

Material (sources)	Potential Discharge Event	Discharge Volume (worst case)	Direction of Potential Discharge
Diesel Fuel (trucks, equipment)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Over pumping of fuel from fuel truck into equipment</li> <li>2) Leaking from equipment</li> <li>3) Fuel service truck accident</li> </ol>	Likely under 1 L (Maximum 43,000 L, assuming the largest available fuel service truck)	Based on local topography, it is likely that petroleum hydrocarbons discharged into the environment would pool in low lying areas in the vicinity of the refueling truck.
Gasoline (trucks, ATVs, snow machines)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Leaking from equipment</li> </ol>	Likely under 1 L (Maximum 75 L)	Based on local topography, it is likely that petroleum hydrocarbons discharged into the environment would pool in low lying areas in the vicinity of the refueling truck.
Propane (storage container)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Leaking from storage container</li> </ol>	Likely under 1 L (Maximum 375 L)	It is likely that propane will discharge into the air and should dissipate immediately.
Engine Oil (trucks and equipment)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Overfilling vehicle storage tanks.</li> <li>2) Leaking from vehicles.</li> </ol>	Likely under 1 L (Maximum 4 L)	Based on local topography, it is likely that engine oil discharged into the environment would pool in low lying areas in the vicinity of the vehicle where it leaked from.

#### 3.2 Potential Environmental Impacts of Spill

For all hazardous materials discussed below, impacts are lower during winter as snow is a natural sorbent and ice forms a barrier limiting or eliminating soil or water contamination. Spills can be more readily recovered when identified and reported.

##### 3.2.1 Diesel Fuel

Environmental impacts: Diesel may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. 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 more readily contained compared with volatile fuels. Runoff into water bodies must be avoided.

Worst case scenario: All fuel drums were punctured or open simultaneously and contents seeped into surrounding soil and water bodies. This could cause illness or death to aquatic life and indirectly affect wildlife feeding from the land and water.

### **3.2.2 Gasoline**

Environmental impacts: Gasoline may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Gasoline is quick to volatilize. Runoff into water bodies must be avoided.

Worst case scenario: All fuel drums were punctured or open simultaneously and contents seeped into surrounding soil and water bodies. This could cause illness or death to aquatic life and indirectly affect wildlife feeding from the land and water.

### **3.2.3 Propane**

Environmental impacts: None

### **3.2.4 Waste Oil and Miscellaneous Oil/Grease**

Environmental impacts: Waste oils may be harmful to wildlife and aquatic life. It is not readily biodegradable and has the potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Runoff into water bodies must be avoided.

Worst case scenario: All storage drums were punctured or open simultaneously and contents seeped into surrounding soil and water bodies. This could cause illness or death to aquatic life and indirectly affect wildlife feeding from the land and water.

## **3.3 Procedures for Initial Action**

1. Be alert and consider your personal safety first.
2. Assess the hazard to persons in the vicinity of the spill and where possible, take action to control danger to human life (ensure safety for everyone).
3. Assess the situations and make arrangements for first aid and removal of injured personnel.

## **3.4 Procedures for Containing and Controlling the Spill (e.g., on land, water, snow, etc.)**

If safe to do so, follow these steps:

1. Initiate spill containment by first determining what will be affected by the spill.
2. Assess speed and direction of spill and cause of movement (water, wind and slope).
3. Determine best location for containing spill, avoiding any waterbodies.
4. Have a contingency plan ready in case spill worsens beyond control or if the weather or topography impedes containment.

### **3.4.1.1      *Containment of Spills on Land***

Spills on land include spills 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 contaminated soil can be more easily recovered. Generally, spills on land occur during the late spring, summer or fall when snow cover is at a minimum. It is important that all measures be undertaken to avoid spills reaching open water bodies.

1. In the event of a spill, any person who found it should report this to the Site Supervisor.
2. The Site Supervisor should, upon notification, determine the source, the extent and size of the spill. The Site Supervisor is responsible to take the appropriate action and alert the necessary people.
3. Use the reporting procedures to notify the proper authorities.
4. If the area in which the spill occurred is accessible to the public or domestic pets, the contaminated area must be clearly marked or cordoned off to restrict access. Keep children and interested bystanders away from cleanup activities.
5. Protective clothing (at a minimum, rubber or latex gloves, safety goggles and rubber boots) should be worn when cleaning up a spill. (Dispose of gloves and wash rubber boots and safety goggles when leaving spill site)
6. Assess speed and direction of spill.
7. Determine best location for containing spill.
8. In all cases of liquid spills, the initial containment step is to prevent further dispersion. This is done with cut-off ditches and dyking with soil as needed around the spill utilizing mobile heavy equipment. If necessary, absorbents (e.g., Zorbal, Hazorb Pillows, peat moss, sawdust) or gelling agents (e.g., Chemgel) should be spread to prevent further spread or seepage.
9. Dykes can be created using soil surrounding a spill on land. These dykes are constructed around the perimeter or down slope of the spilled fuel. A dyke needs to be built up to a size that will ensure containment of the maximum quantity of fuel that may reach it. Fuels that pool up can be removed with sorbent materials or by pump (be sure to use a proper hose and pump rated for the specific contaminant) into barrels. 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.
10. If you cannot build a dyke, trenches can be dug out to contain spills as long as the top layer of soil is thawed. Shovels, pick axes or a loader can be used depending on the size of trench required. It is recommended that the trench be dug to the bedrock or permafrost, which will then provide containment layer for the spilled fuel. Fuel can then be recovered using a pump (be sure to use a proper hose and pump rated for the specific contaminant) or sorbent materials. Once the soil has been removed, it should be replaced with clean soil to avoid slumping.

### **3.4.1.2      *Containment of Spills on Open Water***

Spills on water such as rivers, streams or lakes are the most serious types of spills as they can negatively impact water quality and aquatic life. All measures need to be undertaken to contain spills on open water.

For spills in open water, containment procedures will vary depending on whether the material floats or sinks, and whether the water is flowing or standing.

1. In the event of a spill, any person who found it should report this to the Site Supervisor.
2. The Site Supervisor should, upon notification, determine the source, the extent and size of the spill. Therefore, the Site Supervisor is responsible to take the appropriate action and use the reporting procedures to notify the proper authorities.

3. If the area in which the spill occurred is accessible to the public or domestic pets, the contaminated area must be clearly marked or cordoned off to restrict access. Keep children and interested bystanders away from cleanup activities.
4. Protective clothing (at a minimum, rubber or latex gloves, safety goggles and rubber boots) should be worn when cleaning up a spill. (Dispose of gloves and wash rubber boots and safety goggles when leaving spill site)
5. Assess speed and direction of spill.
6. Determine best location for containing spills.
7. For floating materials, a surface boom shall be deployed. Booms are commonly used to recover fuel floating on the surface of a lake or slow-moving streams. They are released from the shore of a water body to create a circle around the spill. If the spill is away from the shoreline, a boat will need to be used to reach the spill and the boom can be set out. More than one boom may be used at once. Booms may also be used in streams and should be set out at an angle to the current. Booms are designed to float and some have sorbent materials built into them to absorb fuels at the edge of the boom. Fuel contained within the circle of the boom will need to be recovered using sorbent materials or pumps (be sure to use a proper hose and pump rated for the specific type of contaminant) and placed into barrels for disposal. If a boom cannot be installed, weirs may be constructed, especially in shallow areas.
8. Weirs can be used to contain spills in streams and to prevent further migration downstream. Plywood or other materials found on-site can be placed into and across the width of the stream, such that water can still flow under the weir. Spilled fuel will float on the water surface and be contained at the foot of the weir. It can then be removed using sorbents, booms or pumps (be sure to use a proper hose and pump rated for the specific contaminant) and placed into barrels.
9. The Site Supervisor will have to judge whether the impact of the spill will be most reduced by carrying out a containment procedure or by immediately attempting to remove any contaminant from the water. This will depend on the equipment available and how long it will take for additional equipment to arrive. Removed contaminants should be placed on an impermeable contained surface (example poly liner in a depression) or an overpack drum to prevent further seepage.

### **3.4.1.3      *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 spills on ice, containment procedures will vary depending on whether the material stays on the ice or sinks into it.

1. In the event of a spill, any person who found it should report this to the Site Supervisor.
2. The Site Supervisor should, upon notification, determine the source, the extent and size of the spill. The Site Supervisor is responsible to take the appropriate action and alert the necessary people.
3. Use the reporting procedures to notify the proper authorities.
4. If the area in which the spill occurred is accessible to the public or domestic pets, the contaminated area must be clearly marked or cordoned off to restrict access. Keep children and interested bystanders away from cleanup activities.
5. Protective clothing (at a minimum, rubber or latex gloves, safety goggles and rubber boots) should be worn when cleaning up a spill. (Dispose of gloves and wash rubber boots and safety goggles when leaving spill site)

6. Assess speed and direction of spill.
7. Determine best location for containing spill.
8. Spills on ice can be affected by the strength of the ice and the floating or sinking characteristics of the materials. The safe bearing capacity of ice must be carefully assessed.
9. If the spill does not penetrate the ice, and the ice is safe to work on, sorbent materials can be used to soak up spilled fuel. Remaining contaminated ice/slush can be scraped and shoveled into a 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.
10. If the spill penetrates the ice, dykes can be used to contain fuel spills on ice. By collecting surrounding snow, compacting it, mounding it and watering it down to form a dyke down slope of the spill, a barrier is created thus helping to contain the spill. The collected fuel can then be pumped (be sure to use a proper hose and pump rated for the specific contaminant) into barrels or collected with sorbent materials.
11. 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 (be sure to use a proper hose and pump rated for the specific contaminant) into barrels, collected with sorbent materials, or mixed with snow and shoveled into barrels.

#### **3.4.1.4      *Containment of Spills on Snow***

Snow is a natural sorbent; thus, as with spills on soil, spilled contents can be more easily recovered. Therefore, snow should be used as much as possible when it is available.

1. In the event of a spill, any person who found it should report this to the Site Supervisor.
2. The Site Supervisor should, upon notification, determine the source, the extent and size of the spill. The Site Supervisor is responsible to take the appropriate action and alert the necessary people.
3. Use the reporting procedures to notify the proper authorities.
4. If the area in which the spill occurred is accessible to the public or domestic pets, the contaminated area must be clearly marked or cordoned off to restrict access. Keep children and interested bystanders away from cleanup activities.
5. Protective clothing (at a minimum, rubber or latex gloves, safety goggles and rubber boots) should be worn when cleaning up a spill. (Dispose of gloves and wash rubber boots and safety goggles when leaving spill site)
6. Assess speed and direction of spill.
7. Determine best location for containing spill.
8. Small spills on snow can be easily cleaned up by raking and shoveling the contaminated snow into empty barrels, and storing these at an approved location.
9. Dykes can also be used to contain fuel spills on snow. By compacting snow down slope from the spill, mounding it to form a dyke and watering it down, a barrier is created thus helping to contain the spill. The collected fuel/snow mixture can then be shoveled into barrels, or collected with sorbent materials.

### **3.4.1.5 Worst Case Scenarios**

Dealing with spilled fuel which exceeds the freeboard of a dyke or barrier would present a possible worst-case scenario. To contain the overflow, a trench or collection pit would have to be created downstream of the spill to contain the overflow. Another worst-case scenario would be an excessive spill on water that may be difficult to contain with the booms present at the site. In this case, an emergency response mobile unit would need to be called in to deal with the spill using appropriate equipment.

### **3.4.1.6 Fire or Explosion**

1. In all cases, the first step is to clear people from the surrounding area. Particular care must be taken to prevent inhalation of vapors that are products of combustion.
2. When fire is associated with a spill of hazardous material, the local fire department must be the first responder to fire and explosion occurrence.
3. The fire department will take all the necessary measures to extinguish the fire.
4. If necessary, the fire department will construct dykes down slope from liquid spills, to minimize spreading of fire and contain unburned fluid. Foam, CO<sub>2</sub> or water will then be used as appropriate for the fire.

## **3.5 Procedures for Transferring, Storing, and Managing Spill-Related Wastes**

In most cases, spill cleanups are initiated at the far end of the spill and contained moving toward the source of the spill. Sorbent socks and pads are generally used for small spill clean up. A 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. Be sure to use a proper hose and pump rated for the specific fuel/contaminant. 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, and given space and time constraints.

Used sorbent materials are to be placed in barrels for future disposal; this material will be disposed of and cleaned up in accordance with the Waste Management Plan developed for this Project. All materials mentioned in this section are to be available in the spill kits that will be located at each 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 in **Section 3.4**, spilled petroleum products and materials used for containment will be placed into containers such as empty waste oil/fuel containers and sealed for proper disposal at an approved disposal facility.

## **3.6 Procedures for Restoring Affected Areas, Providing Regulators with Status Updates and Clean-up Completion**

Once a spill of reportable size has been contained, YG will consult with the appropriate regulatory authorities to determine the level of clean-up required. The regulator 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 re-vegetation.



## 4.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY

### 4.1 On-Site Resources

Spill kits are to be available at site. The proposed content of the spill kit is described below.

#### Proposed Content of Spill Kit

- 30 socks/booms (3" X 4")
- 30 pillows (2 L)
- 24 dispersal bags
- 4 pairs gloves
- 2 boxes of disposable gloves (latex ornitrile)
- 2 pairs goggles
- 2 pairs Tyvek coveralls
- 4 shovels
- 2 spill signs
- 1 waste containment drum

This response kit should be designed to contain and collect up to 200 L of spilled fuel. If larger volumes need to be accommodated, additional spill response personnel will be contacted.

### 4.2 Off-Site Resources

**Table 3 Off-Site Resource Information**

Organization	Location/Contact	Number
NWT - 24 Hour Spill Report Line	Department of Environment and Natural Resources Government of the Northwest Territories	(867) 920-8130*
Yukon Government	Darryl Froese	(867) 667-3089
Inuvik Fire Marshal Office	Emergency Number	(867) 777-2222*
Fort McPherson Fire Department	Emergency Number	(867) 952-2222
Tsiigehtchic Fire Department	Emergency Number	(867) 953-2222
RCMP	Emergency Number	(867) 777-1111
Indigenous and Northern Affairs (INAC) NWT Region	Regional Office	(867) 777-8000

\* 24-hour phone line



## 5.0 TRAINING PROGRAM

Orientation sessions will be held prior to beginning work at each site. These sessions will review:

- The location of the Spill Contingency Plan
- An overview of the Spill Contingency Plan
- The hazards of the materials stored-on site
- The location of spill kits on site, spill kit contents, and their use
- Procedure for containing spills
- Muster points
- Off-site resources

# **ATTACHMENT A**

## **Reportable Quantities for NWT Spills**

**Appendix A**  
**Schedule 1 – Reportable Quantities for NT-NU Spills**

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	<b>TDG Class</b>
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 <sub>2</sub> S)	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

**ATTACHMENT B**  
**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		<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR <input type="checkbox"/> UPDATE #	REPORT NUMBER -
	B OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		OCCURRENCE TIME			
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)			
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM THE NAMED LOCATION				REGION <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> NUNAVUT <input type="checkbox"/> ADJACENT	
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 <input type="checkbox"/> U <input type="checkbox"/> E ONLY						
N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION Station operator	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED Yellowknife, NT	REPORT LINE NUMBER (867) 920-8130	
LEAD AGENCY <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> CCG/TCMSS <input type="checkbox"/> GNWT <input type="checkbox"/> GN <input type="checkbox"/> ILA <input type="checkbox"/> AANDC <input type="checkbox"/> NEB <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____			SIGNIFICANCE <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						