

Spill Contingency Plan

LAND USE PERMIT MV2022XXXX

Applicant: Digaa Enterprises Ltd. (Digaa)

Version 1.0

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Project 1311-3

Prepared for:

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Forest Management Specialists

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
List of Figures.....	i
List of Tables.....	i
Acronyms and Definitions	ii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 LUP Application	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Contact Information	2
1.3 Project Location.....	2
2 Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting	3
2.1 Fuel and Hazardous Materials	3
2.1.1 Storing Fuel and Hazardous Materials	3
2.1.2 Methods of Fuel Transfer	4
2.1.3 Handling Fuel and Hazardous Materials	4
3 Spill Response Organization	5
3.1 Description of Facilities and Equipment	5
3.2 Contaminants	5
3.3 Training.....	6
4 Spill Response Action Plan.....	7
4.1 Spill Response Procedures.....	7
4.2 Reporting a Spill.....	9
4.3 Clean-up	10
4.4 Disposal	10
4.5 Emergency Contacts for a Spill	10
5 References.....	11
Appendix 1 Spill Report Form.....	1

List of Figures

Figure 1-1	Overview map of operations.....	3
Figure 4-1	Spill Response Flowchart.....	7

List of Tables

Table 3-1	Spill Kit Contents	5
Table 3-2	List of Contaminants Stored	6
Table 3-3	List of Product Types and Potential Discharge Events.....	6
Table 4-1	Spill Containment Methods.....	8
Table 4-2	Reportable spill quantities	9
Table 4-3	Internal Contact List for a Spill	10
Table 4-4	External Contact List for a Spill.....	10

Acronyms and Definitions

ASHL	Annual Sustainable Harvest Level
ATA	Annual Timber Allocation
FMA	Forest Management Agreement
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

1 Introduction

In accordance with the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act and subject to regulations, terms and conditions, a Land Use Permit (LUP) MV2015W0018 was granted to Digaa by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) on December 3, 2015, for a period of five years. As there were no operations during the five year period, Digaa applied for and received a two year extension to the permit in 2020.

Digaa is now applying for a LUP renewal and resubmitting the Spill Contingency Plan. It is substantially the same as Digaa's previous plan that the MVLWB Board approved under the previous LUP.

1.1 LUP APPLICATION

The Land Use Permit (LUP) application is a key component to this submission of a Five-Year Timber Harvest Plan (THP) (2022-2026) required for the Fort Providence FMA. This application was developed using various guidelines provided by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB), Indigenous and Northern Development Canada (INDC), the Government of NWT (GNWT), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) and the GNWT Department of Lands (LANDS). This document provides a Summary of Operations including a description of the planning process and details of proposed forest operation. This document is 1 of 7 as part of the application, with the others listed below and accompanying the application:

- 1 of 7: Five Year Timber Harvest Plan
- 2 of 7: Camp Plan
- 3 of 7: Waste Management Plan
- 4 of 7: Spill Contingency Plan
- 5 of 7: Forest Fire Suppression and Prevention Plan
- 6 of 7: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan
- 7 of 7: Engagement Plan and Engagement Record

Since large scale timber harvesting applications are new to the NWT, many aspects of forest management are included in this application for context only. Forest management is regulated by the Forest Management Act and its regulations. This legislation is administered through the ENR's Forest Management Division.

This LUP application addresses plans to access timber harvesting areas (i.e., blocks) with respect to road building, maintenance and reclamation.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) is intent on supporting the development of a forest industry that creates economic investment opportunities, provides long-term employment to local communities and enhances environmental stewardship and sustainability of regional forests.

A pellet manufacturing facility at Enterprise, proposed under a separate Land Use Permit, will require a steady annual supply biomass from forests within the Deh Cho and South Slave Regions.

On October 24, 2014, Digaa Enterprises Ltd. (Digaa), a business partnership between the Deh Gah Got'ie First Nation and the Fort Providence Métis Council, established a 25-year Forest Management Agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories to enable development of a forest biomass industry in the region. It is anticipated that the opportunities for the pellet facility will create long-term viable business opportunities for the community of Fort Providence in the forestry sector of renewable natural resources.

The Minister of Environment and Natural Resources sets an Annual Sustainable Harvest Level (ASHL) for the FMA area by considering social, biological and economic aspects of the area and overall objectives for the NWT. In support of this ASHL, the recent draft 25-Year Strategic Forest Management Plan for the Fort Providence FMA area (GNWT 2015) provides summaries of analyses conducted to examine timber harvest rates with various non-timber constraints applied over a 300 year planning horizon.

The ASHL for the Fort Providence FMA is currently set at 102,680 m³/yr. Section 8.1 of the FMA sets Digaa's the annual timber allocation (ATA) at 85% of the ASHL, or 87,200 m³/year; apportioned 64,900 m³/year (74%) coniferous and 22,300 (26%) deciduous timber. With new information and/or expansion of the FMA area boundary, the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources may increase this Annual Timber Allocation to 100,000 m³/yr.

1.2 CONTACT INFORMATION

The applicant for this LUP is:

Digaa Enterprises Ltd.
Bob Head, Manager
Box 269 Fort Providence
Northwest Territories, X0E 0L0
867-699-3411; bobhead@northwestel.net

Digaa is a business partnership between the Deh Gah Got'ie First Nation and the Fort Providence Métis Council.

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION

This Land Use Permit allows Digaa to access timber stands and harvest logs under their FMA. The FMA timber harvest area generally borders upon the Redknife River to the west, Great Slave Lake to the east, Kakisa Lake to the south and just beyond Mills Lake to the north (see Figure 1-1). Digaa's operations include a temporary camp currently planned near 204 km along the Mackenzie Highway (117°46'15"W; 61°8'31"N).

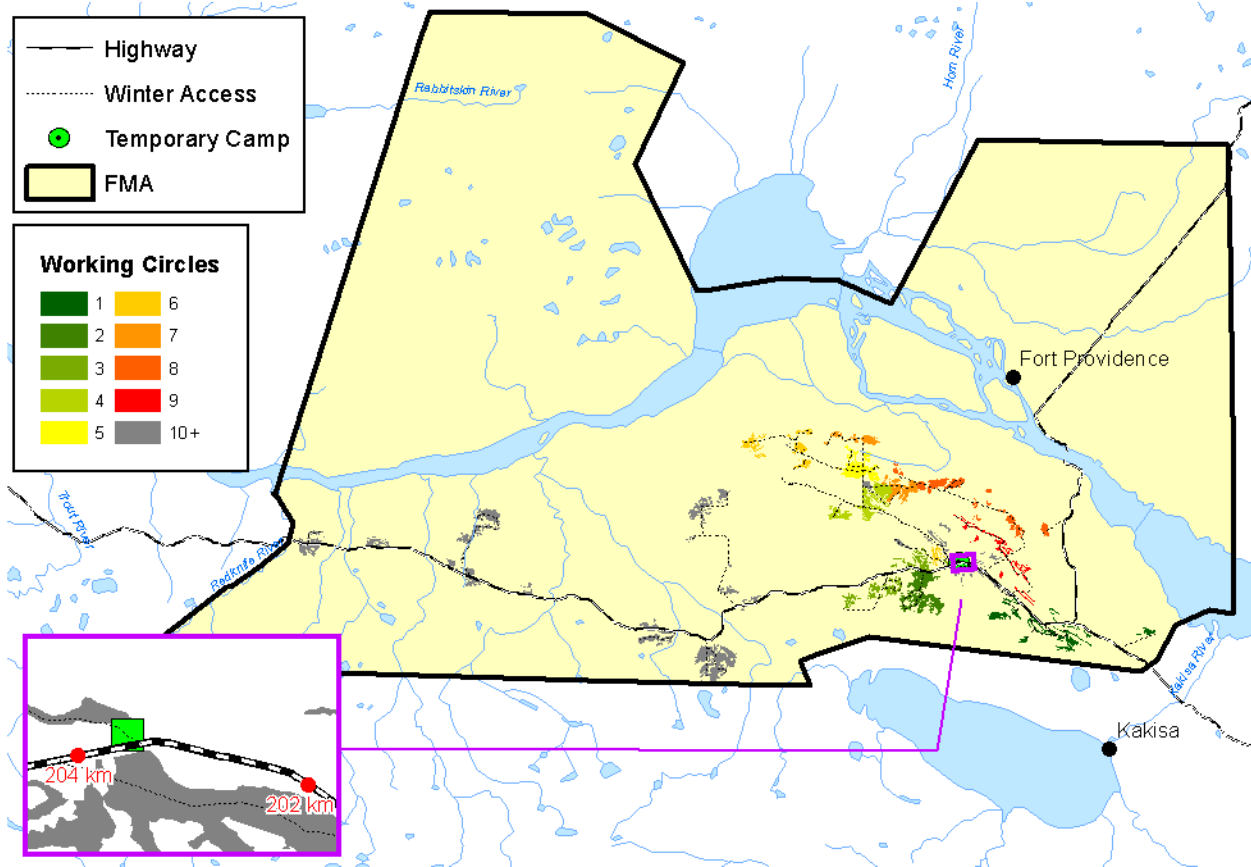


Figure 1-1 Overview map of operations

2 Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting

This section outlines the preparation measures and response actions for potential spills of any size. It also identifies key response personnel and their roles in the event of a spill, as well as the equipment and other resources available to respond. These procedures, adopted from Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning (INDC 2007) aim to ensure that we can adequately respond to these events to minimize potential effects on health and safety and the environment.

2.1 FUEL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The following procedures aim to reduce the risk of contaminating soil and groundwater due to spills and leaks of hazardous materials and petroleum products from storage tank systems. Some of the best practices for storing and handling fuel and hazardous materials are outlined below.

2.1.1 STORING FUEL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This section describes the facilities and equipment required for timber harvest operations.

Location

- a) Store fuel and hazardous materials on land at least 100m above the high-water mark and separate incompatible materials.
- b) Locate fuel caches on flat, stable terrain or in a natural depression, away from slopes leading to water bodies.
- c) Store fuel drums on their side with bungs at 3 and 9 o'clock positions and raise them above the ground surface if stored longer than six months.
- d) Space multiple fuel drums in rows to facilitate inspections and mark all drums with the operator's name.
- e) Position filling and dispensing mechanisms on top of tanks to reduce the chance of spillage.
- f) Post a map that identifies storage locations and their contents.

Secondary containment

- a) Install secondary containment (e.g., double-walled fuel tanks or engineered berm structures) for stationary fuel containers with a capacity greater than 230 L.
- b) Design structures to be impermeable with a capacity of at least 10% greater than the largest fuel container within it.
- c) Locate valves and fittings for tanks within the secondary containment.
- d) Elevate fuel drums used for heating on stands and place drip trays under the fittings and valves.

Empty Containers

- a) Replace caps on empty containers.
- b) Remove empty containers and unused fuel from the camp and properly dispose these when the operation is complete.

2.1.2 METHODS OF FUEL TRANSFER

- a) Transfer fuel between equipment using an electric GPI nozzle pump with automatic shut off, hooked directly to mobile equipment or the slip-on tank secured on pick-ups. Spill kits are available with all equipment and tanks.
- b) Supervise all transfer operations at all times in the event of an automatic shut-off failure.

2.1.3 HANDLING FUEL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- a) Handle fuel and hazardous materials with care to avoid spills; pay particular attention during fuel transfer.
- b) Stock fuel transfer areas with adequate spill-response supplies (section 3.1).
- c) Keep fuel drums sealed to prevent fuel from leaking.
- d) Place a hazmat/drip tray under all equipment that may be parked for two hours or more (i.e., sufficiently diapered).

- e) Remove snow and water from secondary containment areas and drip trays. First check that the snow and water is not contaminated.
- f) Routinely inspect storage containers, containment areas, drip trays, valves and conveyance lines for leaks and punctures; maintain an inspection record and note occurrences of and responses to leaks or spills.

3 Spill Response Organization

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

When road building or timber harvesting activities are in progress, bulk fuel may be stored at specified areas of the camp facilities to a maximum of 45,000 litres. Double-walled skid tanks, portable slip-on tanks in pick-up trucks and top-fed mechanisms are preferred fuel storage and extraction systems.

Standard spill kits (see Table 3-1) for responding to and cleaning up spills are available on site or with equipment. Contractors will keep standard spill kits on site at refueling areas, fuel storage areas and with operational equipment.

Table 3-1 Spill Kit Contents

Spill Kit	Personal Protective Equipment	Absorbent Material	Other
20L Pail	2 pair of nitrile gloves 2 pair plastic safety goggles	15 hydrocarbon pads 2 absorbent socks (3"x48")	1 plug and dyke 3 heavy duty disposal bags 1 spill clean-up instruction sheet
220L/205L Mobile Facility	2 pair of nitrile gloves 2 pair plastic safety goggles	100 hydrocarbon pads 10 absorbent socks (3"x48")	1 plug and dyke (1 lb jar) 8 heavy duty disposal bags 1 spill clean-up instruction sheet Neoprene storm drain cover
Water Response Kit	2 pair of nitrile gloves 2 pair plastic safety goggles	100 hydrocarbon pads 10 absorbent socks (3"x48") 8 linkable booms (5" x 10') 50 oil only mats (16" x 20")	8 disposal bags

Additional supplies that may be available and can assist in a spill response include: Tyvek coveralls, caution tape, caution fence, rebar, rubber boots, gloves, respirators, shovels, rakes, floor dry, disposal bags, rolls of poly, portable radios, flaggers, traffic control signage and heavy equipment (including earth moving equipment).

3.2 CONTAMINANTS

Table 3-2 lists the type and amount of contaminants that may be stored at the locations described above.

Table 3-2 List of Contaminants Stored

Product Type	Storage Containers	Normally On-site	Maximum On-site	Storage Location
Diesel	15,000L Enviro Tank &/or 5,000L Skid Tank	15,000L	45,000L	Fuel Storage Area
	450L Slip-on Tank	900L (2 trucks)	1,800L (6 trucks)	Pick-up Truck
Gasoline	205L Drum &/or 20L Jerry Can	205L	205L	Fuel Storage Area
Hydraulic, Lubricating Oils and Grease	20L Pails	400L (20 pails)	800L (40 pails)	Fuel Storage Area
Antifreeze	4L Jugs	40L (10 jugs)	80L (20 jugs)	Fuel Storage Area
Propane	45kg cylinders	90 kg (2 cylinders)	270 kg (6 cylinders)	Fuel Storage Area

Note: Road building/harvesting contractors are not yet in place but this list reflects the expected type and amount of contaminants.

Potential discharge events associated with each product type are described in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 List of Product Types and Potential Discharge Events

Product Type	Description	Potential Discharge Event
Fuel and Lubricants	All petroleum based fuel solutions (diesel, gasoline, oils, aviation fuel, propane)	1. Spillage during transportation 2. Over-pumping of fuel 3. Leak in pumping system or machinery
Glycol	Antifreeze	4. Leak from drum or tank 5. Punctured drum or tank (inside/outside containment) 6. Everything leaking/punctured (very unlikely)

3.3 TRAINING

The Contractor is responsible for providing qualified supervisors to train site workers for spill contingency and reporting. These procedures are reviewed with all site workers during on-site orientation sessions periodically scheduled to ensure employees understand commitments and necessary precautions related to storing, handling and transporting petroleum products, and other hazardous substances, as well as the steps to be undertaken to in the event of a spill. All site workers are shown where the spill equipment is stored and are trained in using this equipment for responding to spills.

4 Spill Response Action Plan

4.1 SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The flow chart depicted in Figure 4-1 describes the basic process for responding to a spill event:

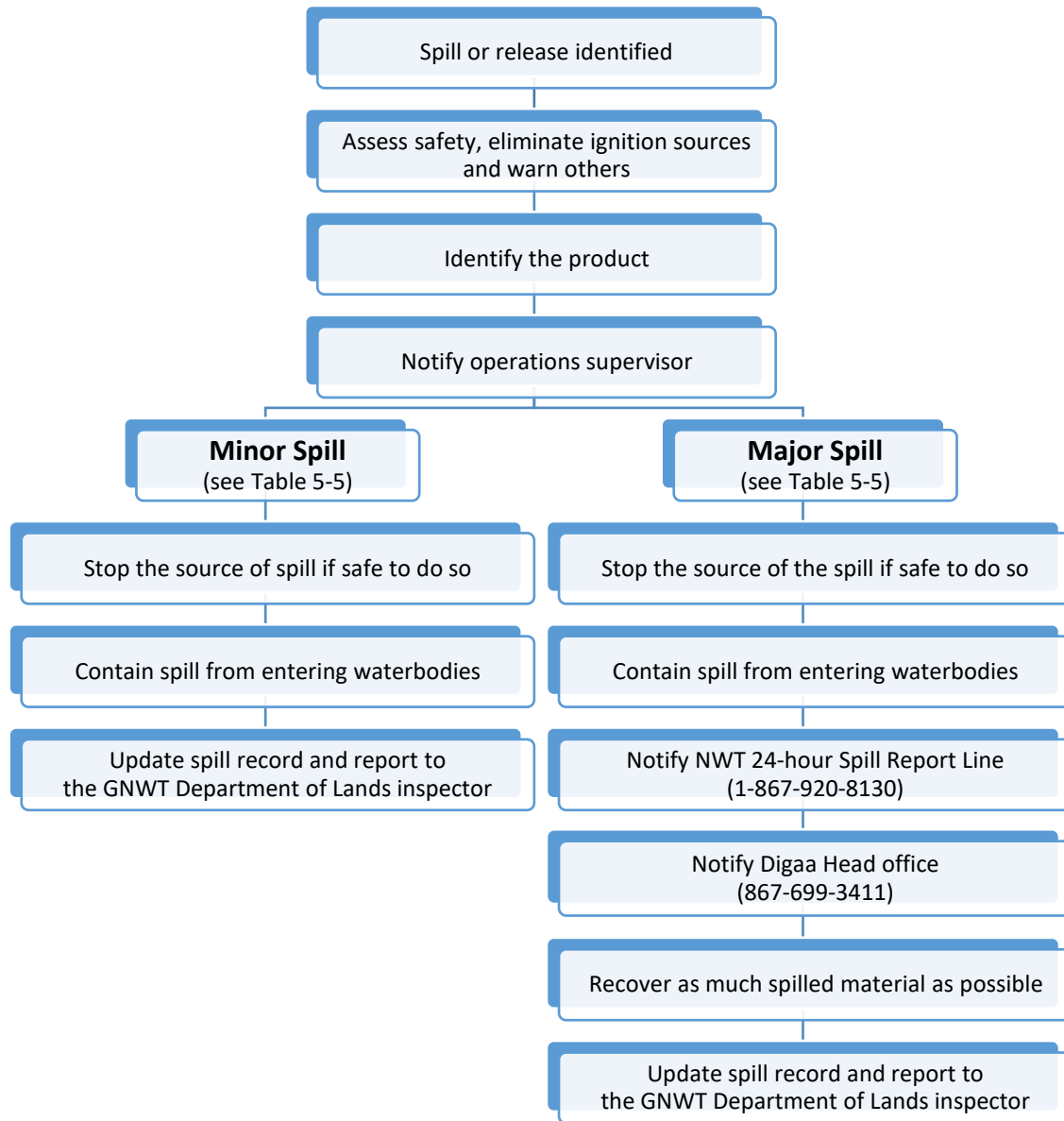


Figure 4-1 Spill Response Flowchart

Apply the following procedures for containing and controlling a spill:

- a) determine what will be affected by the spill;
- b) assess speed and direction of spill and cause of movement (wind, slope, puddle of water);
- c) determine best location for containing spill;

- d) develop a contingency plan in case the spill worsens beyond control or the weather or topography impedes containment;
- e) keep a log of all information received and actions taken during the incident; and
- f) if on a water source (i.e., pond, lake, river), drill a hole downstream if ice thickness permits it safe (15cm min) and place absorbents in the hole for monitoring.

Road construction and harvesting will generally be conducted during frozen ground conditions. In the event of a spill containment and cleanup is more straightforward and effective during the winter. Specific methods for spill management are described in Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1 Spill Containment Methods

Type	Technique	Description
Land	Containment	Spills to land involve rock, gravel, soil and/or vegetation and are generally less serious than spills on water since contaminated soil can be more easily recovered. While soil is a natural sorbent, different types of soils react differently to hazardous materials and all spills to land have the potential to impact ground water, water bodies or water courses. Generally, spills on land occur during the late spring, summer or early fall when snow loading is minimal. Spills to land should be dealt with promptly to prevent offsite migration and ensure that remediation meets applicable soil quality guidelines.
	Dykes	Dykes can be created using the soil surrounding a spill. These dykes are constructed around the perimeter or downslope of the spill. A dyke needs to be built to a size that contains the maximum quantity of fuel that might reach it. A plastic tarp can be placed at the base of the dyke so that fuel can pool up and be subsequently removed with sorbent material or pumped into barrels or a tank. If the spill migrates 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	Dig trenches to contain spills as long as the top layer of soil is thawed. Shovels pick axes, or heavy equipment can be used to dig trenches, depending on the size of trench required. It is recommended that the trench be dug to the bedrock or permafrost to provide a containment layer. Liquid can then be recovered using a pump or sorbent materials.
Ice	Containment	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. Any remaining contaminated ice/slush can be scraped and shovelled into plastic bags or barrels. Nevertheless, all possible attempts should be made to prevent spills from entering ice-covered waters as no easy method exists to contain and recover spilled material if it seeps under ice.
	Dykes	Dykes can be used to contain fuel spills on ice. Create a barrier or berm to contain the spill by mounding and compacting snow downslope from the spill. If the spill is fairly large, place a plastic tarp so that the spill can pool at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel/snow mixture can then be shovelled into barrels or bags, or collected using sorbent materials.
	Trenches	For significant spills on ice, trenches can be cut into the ice surrounding and/or downslope of the spill so that fuel can pool in the trench. It can then be pumped into barrels, collected with sorbent materials, or mixed with snow and shovelled into barrels or bags.
	Burning	In-situ burning is not an approved method of spill containment. Burning should only be considered if other approaches are not feasible in an emergency situation with an imminent threat to people, property and the environment. Burning can only be undertaken with the approval of the GNWT Department of Lands Inspector.
Snow	Containment	As a natural sorbent, spilled material on snow can be recovered. Generally, a 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. Create a barrier or berm by mounding and compacting snow down slope from the spill, thus helping to contain the spill. If the quantity of spill is fairly large, place a plastic tarp so that the spill can pool at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel/snow mixture can then be shovelled into barrels or bags, or collected using sorbent materials.

Water	Containment	Spills on water such as rivers, streams or lakes, are the most serious types of spills as they are difficult to contain and can negatively impact water quality and aquatic life. Only attempt to contain and remove spills after vapours have dissipated. Use containment booms to concentrate spills and recover fuel floating on the water surface. Clean up the contained slick using a skimmer and dispose of sorbent pads into plastic bags or empty barrels.
	Barriers/Weirs	In some situations barriers or weirs made of netting, fence material or plywood can be installed across the width of a stream (angled to the current) with sorbent material placed at the base to absorb spilled fuel. Once it is saturated, replace and dispose of the sorbent material into plastic bags or empty barrels.

Credit: Rowe's Construction – General Spill Contingency Plan

4.2 REPORTING A SPILL

A spill is immediately reportable when a released substance is likely to be an imminent environmental or human health hazard or meets or exceeds the volumes outlined in Table 4-2. For consistency, the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) classes were used to itemize substance types. Contaminants not described as a TDG are usually included as “Other contaminants” (e.g., lube oil).

Table 4-2 Reportable spill quantities

TDG Class	Substance	Major Spill Quantities* – Report Immediately
2.1	Compressed gas (flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 L
2.2	Compressed gas (non-corrosive, non-flammable)	
3.1	Flammable liquids	>100 L
3.2		
3.3		
4.1	Flammable solids	>25 kg
4.2	Spontaneously combustible solids	
4.3		
5.1	Oxidizing substances	>50 L or 50 kg
9.2	Miscellaneous products or substances excluding PCB mixtures	
6.1	Poisonous substances	>5 L or 5 kg
8	Corrosive substances	
9.3	Dangerous wastes	
None	Other contaminants (e.g., crude oil, drilling fluid, produced water, waste or spent chemicals, used or waste oil, vehicle fluids, waste water, etc.)	>100 L or 100 kg

**Note: spill quantities less than those identified are considered minor spills; if unknown, treat as a major spill*

Anyone who identifies a major spill shall immediately contact – even if all the required information is not available - the **24-Hour Spill Report Line by calling (867) 920-8130**. This service will inform all government agencies and determine which agency will lead the response for each incident. The requirement to report includes incidents when the volume of spilled material is close to the reportable quantity or when there is uncertainty whether the spilled material is classified as a contaminant.

In addition, all releases of harmful substances, regardless of quantity, must be reported to the 24-Hour Spill Report Line if the release is near or into a water body, is near or into a designated sensitive environment or sensitive wildlife habitat, poses imminent threat to human health or safety, poses imminent threat to a listed species at risk or its critical habitat, or is uncontrollable.

4.3 CLEAN-UP

Clean-up is the removal of the contaminant from the environment. Regardless of the size of the spill, clean-up any spill and notify any member of the public who may be affected by the incident.

In most cases, spill cleanups are initiated at the far end of the spill and contained moving towards the center of the spill. Use sorbent socks and pads for small spill clean-ups. 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. If necessary, heavy equipment available on site can be initiated upon notice of spill.

4.4 DISPOSAL

Disposal is treatment of the contaminant such that it is no longer a threat to the environment. Used sorbent materials are 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 the registered disposal facility in Hay River. Digaa's hazardous waste generator number is NTG00581.

4.5 EMERGENCY CONTACTS FOR A SPILL

Table 4-3 lists the individuals in charge of preparedness, management and control of emergency response procedures for these operations.

Table 4-3 Internal Contact List for a Spill

Role	Organization/Location	Contact	Office	Cell
On-Site Supervisors	Contractor (TBD)	TBD		
Manager	Digaa	Bob Head	867-699-3411	867-446-3878

Table 4-4 lists the external contacts for responding to a spill.

Table 4-4 External Contact List for a Spill

Agency	Contact	Location
24-Hour Spill Report Line	867-920-8130	Yellowknife, NT
	867-920-5131 (24-hour pager)	
Canadian Transport Emergency Centre 24 hour emergency guidance	613-996-6666	Ottawa, ON
GNWT Department of Lands inspector	867-872-2555	Fort Smith, NT
	867-874-6995	Hay River, NT
Government of NWT; Environmental ENR Division	867-873-7564	Yellowknife, NT
	867-699-3002	Fort Providence, NT
	867-875-5550	Hay River, NT
	867-394-4596	Fort Resolution, NT
	867-872-6400	Fort Smith, NT
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board	867-699-3002	Fort Providence, NT
	867-669-0506	Yellowknife, NT

Environment Canada National Environmental Emergencies Centre (NEEC)	819-997-2800	Gatineau, PQ
Environment Canada - Environmental Enforcement	780-499-2432 (24 hour duty officer)	Edmonton, AB
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	867-669-4900	Yellowknife, NT
RCMP	867-874-1111	Hay River, NT
Fire Department	867-874-2222	Hay River, NT
Hospital	867-874-7000	Hay River, NT
Midnight Petroleum 24-hour	867-874-2201	Hay River, NT
NWT Power Corporation	867-874-5200 / 1-800-661-0855	Hay River, NT
Great Slave Helicopter (day light hours)	867-695-2326	Fort Simpson, NT

5 References

- Government of the Northwest Territories. 1998. Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste in the NWT. 23p. Accessed July 27, 2015:
http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/default/files/guidelines/general_management.pdf
- Government of the Northwest Territories. 2003. Used Oil and Waste Fuel Management Regulations - Plain Language Guide. Department of Environment and Natural Resources. 13p. Accessed September 9, 2015:
https://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/guidelines/used_oil_guide.pdf
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https://www.lands.gov.nt.ca/sites/lands/files/resources/nlug_camps_2015_english_16_sept_2015.pdf
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https://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/resources/128-hazardous_waste-interactive_web.pdf
- Government of the Northwest Territories. Environment and Natural Resources. 2003. Used Oil and Waste Fuel Management Regulations - Plain Language Guide. 13p. Accessed September 9, 2015:
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https://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/guidelines_for_spill_contingency_planning_2007.pdf

Appendix 1 **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 • Email: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	Report Date: MM DD YY	Report Time:	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Spill Report OR <input type="checkbox"/> Update # _____ to the Original Spill Report	Report Number:	
	Occurrence Date: MM DD YY	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 Jurisdiction or Ocean		
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: <input type="checkbox"/> Potential Spill	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:	Employer:	Location Called:	Report Line Number:
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:	
Lead Agency:					
First Support Agency:					
Second Support Agency:					
Third Support Agency:					
Remarks:					