



Aboriginal Affairs and
Northern Development Canada

Affaires autochtones et
Développement du Nord Canada

THE BIG PICTURE

CONTAMINATED SITES IN NUNAVUT



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
CONTAMINATED SITES IN NUNAVUT MAP	4
TAKING ACTION	6
What is found at Contaminated Sites in Nunavut	7
Other Useful Terms	7
KITIKMEOT	
Kitikmeot regional map	8
CAM-A Sturt Point	9
CAM-B Hat Island	10
CAM-C Matheson Point	11
CAM-D Simpson Lake	12
CAM-E Keith Bay	13
Chantry Inlet Lodge	14
Contwoyto Lake Weather Station	15
Hope Lake	16
PIN-B Clifton Point	17
PIN-C Bernard Harbour	18
PIN-D Ross Point	19
PIN-E Cape Peel	20
Roberts Bay/Ida Bay Mine	21
KIVALLIQ	
Kivalliq Regional Map	22
Ennadai Lake Weather Station	23
North Rankin Nickel Mine	24
QIKIQTAAALUK	
Qikiqtaaluk Regional Map	25
Akatok Island	26
BAF-5 Resolution Island	27
Bear Island	28
CAM-F Sarcpa Lake	29
Cape Christian	30
FOX-1 Rowley Island	31
FOX-A Bray Island	32
FOX-B Nadluardjuk Lake	33
FOX-C Ekalugad Fiord	34
FOX-D Kivitoo	35
FOX-E Durban Island	36
Padloping Island	37
Iqaluit Upper Base	38
Nottingham Island	39
Radio Island	40



INTRODUCTION

Development in Nunavut has involved many uses of the land over the years, including mining, mineral exploration, and military activity such as Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Stations. Over time, these activities have helped to develop our local economy by providing jobs, attracting new residents, developing communities and ensuring ongoing investment in our communities.

However, many activities in the past have resulted in contamination that has to be dealt with today, ranging from a few barrels of waste oil to DEW Line sites that are littered with debris and contaminated soil.

Currently, there are approximately 350 contaminated sites and waste sites that Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) is responsible for across Nunavut.

Using the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites, AANDC has prioritized a number of sites for action. Of these, 10 sites have been remediated, and approximately 25 sites remain on its long term plan.

Many of these sites became the responsibility of AANDC after the private owners relinquished their properties, according to the legislation of the day, or when companies went bankrupt. The property then reverted back to the Government of Canada (the Crown), and as the representative of the Crown, AANDC is now responsible for any necessary remediation-related activities.

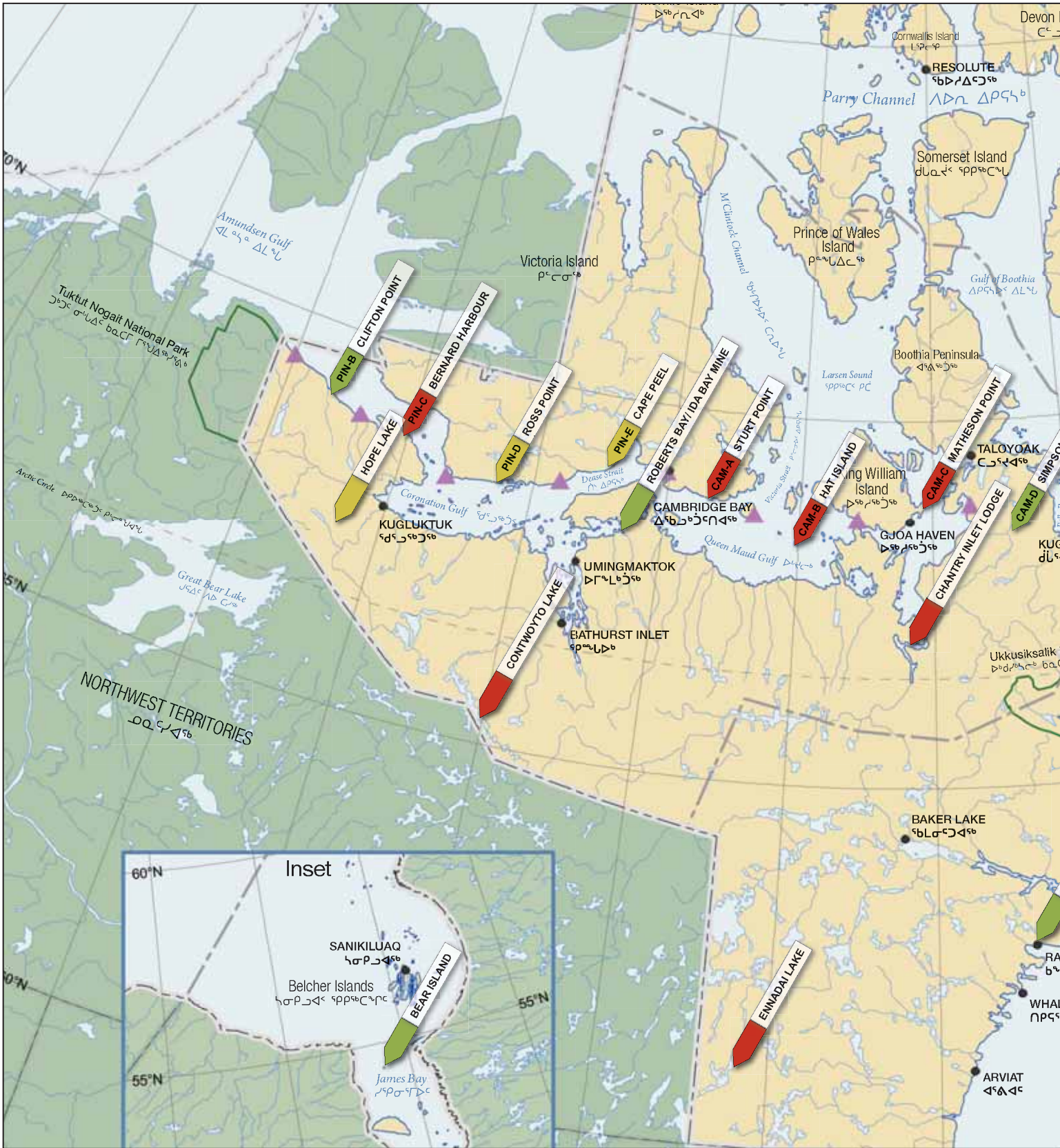
The Government of Canada recognizes these contaminated sites must be managed to protect the health and safety of Nunavummiut, to safeguard the environment and to reduce the liability associated with the sites.

To guide its efforts, AANDC created the Contaminated Sites Management Policy in 2002. Today, AANDC's Contaminated Sites Program in Iqaluit is busy overseeing the remediation of many of the most severely contaminated sites and making plans to start remediating other sites.


However, it is not enough just to clean up yesterday's messes. A suite of legislation and policies is now in place to ensure land use operations today will not result in human or environmental hazards tomorrow, including the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Mining Regulations, Territorial Land Use Regulations, and the Mine Site Reclamation Policy for Nunavut.


The Government of Canada is committed to protecting Canada's North and the people who live here. That means cleaning up contaminated sites today and making sure it does not happen again tomorrow.


CONTAMINATED SITES IN NUNAVUT MAP




Legend

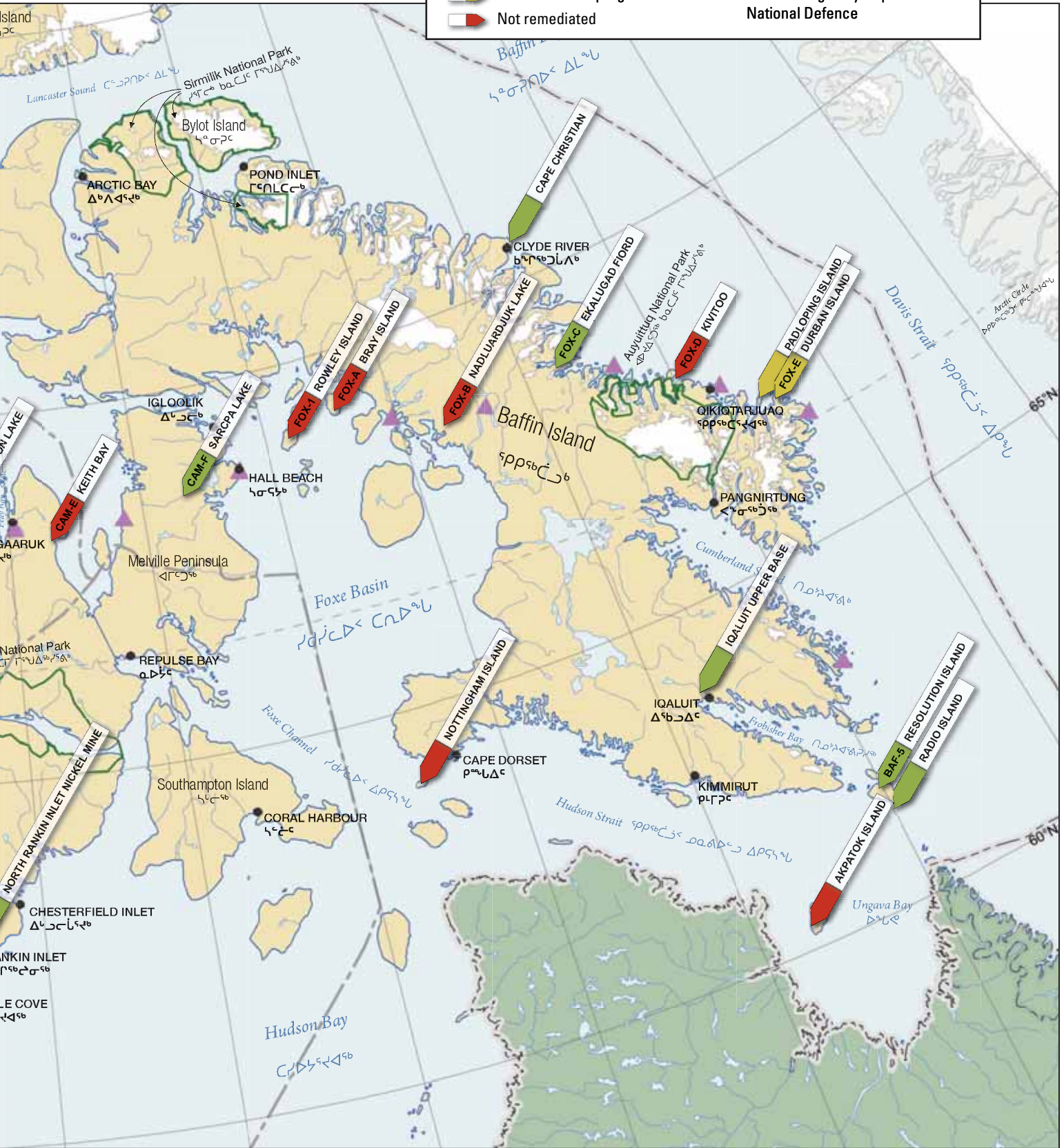
 Remediated sites

 Remediation in progress

 Not remediated

 Communities

 Sites managed by Department of National Defence



TAKING ACTION

STEPS

Once a potential contaminated site is identified, and funding has been secured, there is a clear path forward for taking action. Consulting with Nunavummiut throughout the entire process is crucial and this input is carefully considered and included in the decision-making process.

- 1 Identify Suspect Sites:** Potentially contaminated sites have been identified based on activities (past or current) on, or near the site. There are currently 350 contaminated sites identified in Nunavut. Not all of these sites require immediate remediation.
- 2 Historical Review:** Once a site has been identified for remediation, all historical information regarding the site is assembled and reviewed.
- 3 Phase 1 and Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment:** This provides a preliminary characterization of contamination and site conditions. This includes preliminary sampling to identify contaminants of concern.
- 4 Classify Contaminated Site Using the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) National Classification System for Contaminated Sites (NCSCS):** Using the information collected during the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Site Assessment, the site is scored according to the National Classification System. If it meets program funding criteria, it is added to the Contaminated Sites Program's Long Term Plan.
- 5 Phase 3 Environmental Site Assessment:** A more detailed site assessment is conducted that focuses on specific areas of concern.
- 6 Reclassify the Site Using the CCME National Classification System:** Using the information gathered in the Phase 3 assessment, a new NCSCS score may be given to the project.
- 7 Develop a Remedial Action Plan (RAP):** A plan to remediate the site is developed, and community input is sought to determine the most appropriate course of action.
- 8 Implement RAP:** This includes several phases:
 - Contracting – AANDC works with Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) to issue a contract for the remediation project. This is posted on MERX, the Government of Canada's electronic tendering site.
 - Regulatory and permitting processes – AANDC applies for all required regulatory permits.
 - Mobilization – Once the contract is awarded, the chosen contractor begins to mobilize the equipment to the site. A community consultation will take place prior to the mobilization to update local residents on the plans.
 - Remediation – The site is remediated as outlined in the RAP.
 - Demobilization – Equipment is removed from the site once the remediation is complete.
- 9 Confirmatory Sampling and Final Reporting:** Staff verifies and documents that the remediation was successfully completed. Another community consultation will take place once the remediation is complete.
- 10 Long Term Monitoring:** When necessary, AANDC implements a 25-year long-term monitoring program to ensure that remediation and long-term risk-management goals are achieved.

What is the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites?

The system used for classifying Contaminated Sites is called the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites (NCSCS). The NCSCS is a screening tool that provides scientific and technical assistance for evaluating sites according to their current impacts or potential risks to human health or the environment. All contaminated sites in AANDC's northern inventory are classified according to NCSCS and fall into the following classes:

Class 1: High Priority for Action

Class 2: Medium Priority for Action

Class 3: Low Priority for Action

Class N: Not a Priority for Action

Class I: Insufficient Information

Sites which are classified as Class 1 have been prioritized and added to the Contaminated Sites Program's Long Term Plan.

What can be found at Contaminated Sites in Nunavut?

A variety of substances and hazards are found at contaminated sites in Nunavut. Some substances are naturally occurring but have become a problem due to development activities at the site, while others were brought into the area for a specific purpose. Below is information about some significant contaminants and hazards that are commonly found at contaminated sites in Nunavut.

Asbestos: A mineral fibre frequently used as a fire-retardant insulation until the 1970s. It may be very harmful if inhaled.

Hydrocarbons: Refers to all petroleum-based products such as fuels, oil, and grease. Hydrocarbons are used for heating, power generation and operating vehicles. If not handled or stored properly, there can be leaks and spills, which may contaminate soil and water.

Lead: A heavy metal associated with paint, batteries and hydrocarbon use, such as leaded fuels.

PCBs: This stands for polychlorinated biphenyls, an oil-like substance that was brought to sites as a coolant for use in electrical equipment or mixed with paint to repel moisture. If not disposed of properly, PCBs can contaminate soil, air and water, and collect in the tissue of animals.

Physical Hazards: Abandoned facilities, such as buildings, air strips and radar workings, which decay over time and become unsafe risks.

Zinc: A heavy metal found naturally in the environment and released by human activities. Zinc is used in alloys and in the coating of other metals to help resist rust. An excess of zinc can potentially harm the environment.

Other Useful Terms

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance in the air, soil, or water that has an adverse effect on people, animals or the environment. Any chemical substance with a concentration that exceeds background levels or which is not naturally occurring in the environment.

Contaminated site: A site at which substances occur in amounts above what would be natural and pose, or will likely pose, a hazard to human health or the environment, or exceed levels specified in policies and regulations.

DEW Line: Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Stations were used in the 1950s and 1960s to communicate messages across the North and overseas. With new technology they were rendered obsolete, and some were abandoned in the 1960s. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and the Department of National Defence are responsible for remediating these sites.

Short Range Radar: Short Range Radar stations (SRRs) are unmanned stations constructed in the 1990s on a number of former DEW Line Stations.




Reclamation: The process of reconvertng disturbed land to its former or other productive uses.

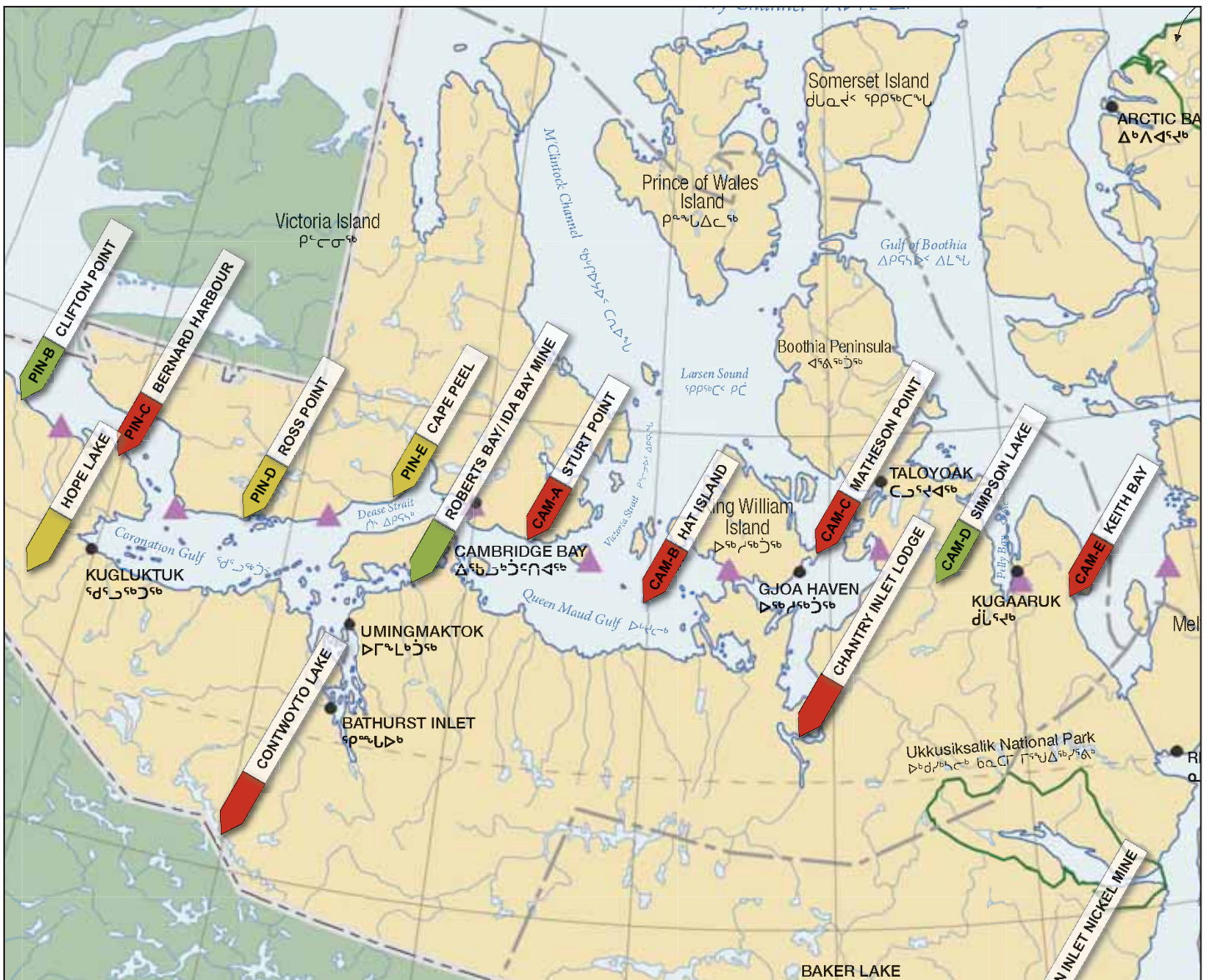
Remediation: The removal, reduction or neutralization of substances, wastes or hazardous material from a site to prevent or minimize any adverse effects on the environment or public safety.

Remedial Action Plan: A plan to remediate the site. Community input is sought in its development.

Tailings: A waste product from mining.

KITIKMEOT REGIONAL MAP

-  **Remediated**
-  **In Progress**
-  **Not Remediated**





CAM-A (Sturt Point)

Brief Overview

CAM-A is located on the south shore of Victoria Island, about 80 kilometres east of Cambridge Bay. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated there from 1956 to 1963. The facility included buildings, a radar tower, fuel storage, an airstrip, and a cargo-landing area on the beach. Buildings and equipment were removed from the site in the early 1970s, leaving only the concrete foundations. The fuel storage tanks and fuel supply pipeline were also removed at that time.

In 2010, AANDC's Contaminated Sites Program completed environmental, archaeological and geotechnical assessments of the site.

Why is this a contaminated site?

The site consists of landfills, dumps and PCB- and cadmium-contaminated soil. PCBs were also located at elevated levels around the sewage outfall area. Although all but one building has been removed, much of the debris from other buildings remains around the site.

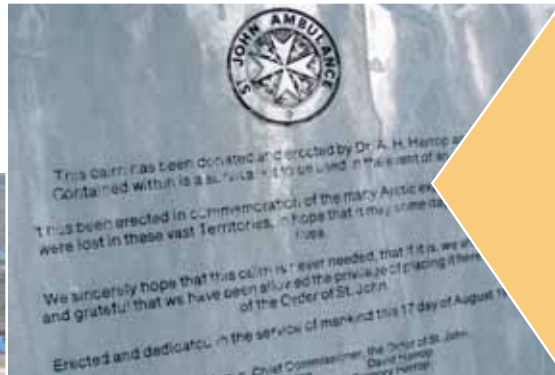
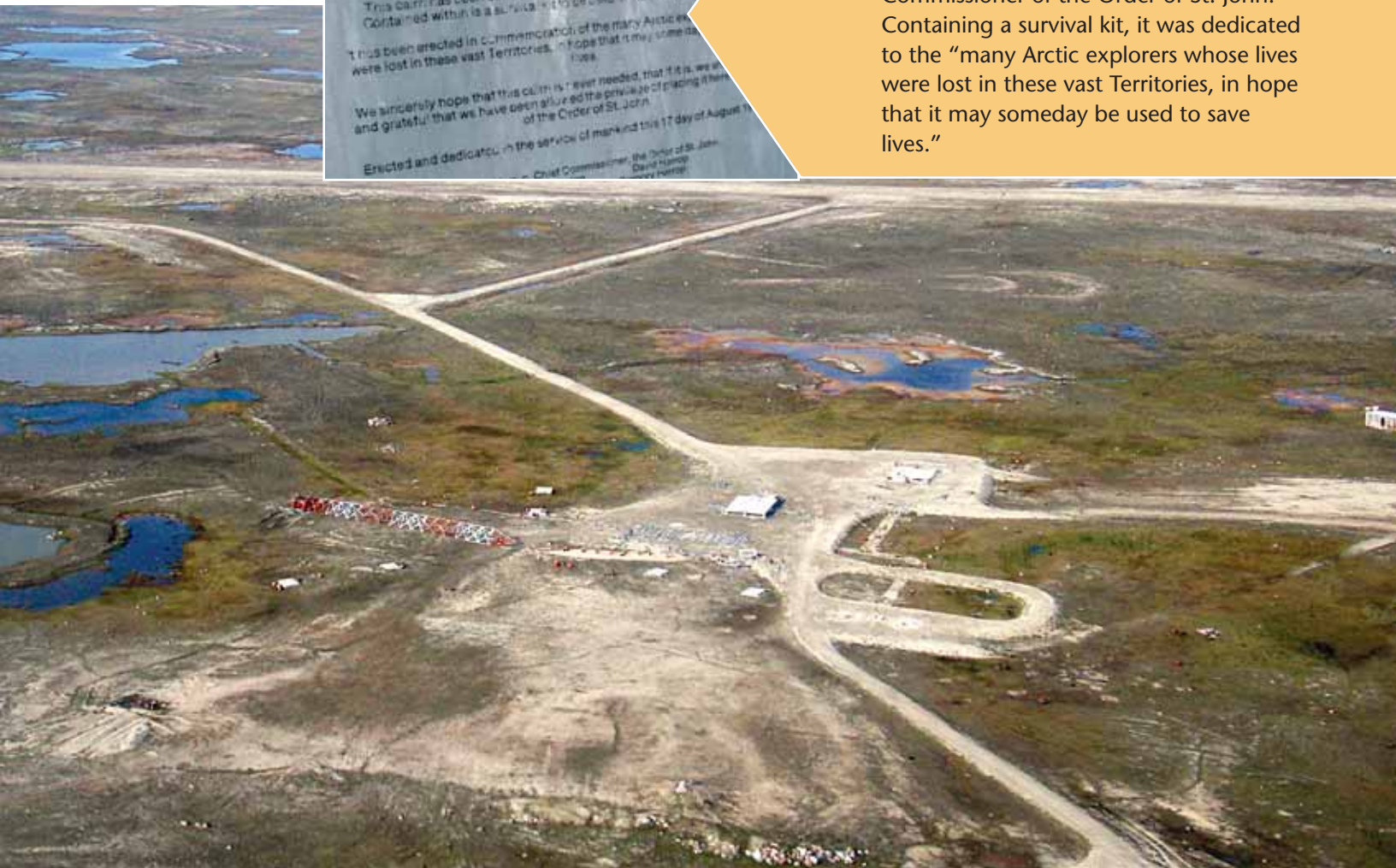
What's going on at the site?

AANDC's Contaminated Sites Program finalized the remedial action plan for this site in March 2011.

Future Plans

In 2012, AANDC and Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) will work together to issue a Request for Proposal for the remediation. Remediation is expected to begin in 2013, and be completed by 2015.

Aerial view of site.



QUICK FACT

This plaque was erected at the CAM-A site in 1976 by Dr. A.H. Harrop, the Chief Commissioner of the Order of St. John. Containing a survival kit, it was dedicated to the "many Arctic explorers whose lives were lost in these vast Territories, in hope that it may someday be used to save lives."

→ CAM-B (Hat Island)

Brief Overview

CAM-B is located on Hat Island, a small island in the Queen Maud Gulf approximately 175 kilometres southwest of Gjoa Haven and 220 kilometres southeast of Cambridge Bay. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated there from 1956 to 1963. The facilities included buildings, a radar tower, fuel storage, an airstrip, and a cargo beaching area. Most buildings were dismantled by 1990, and a Short Range Radar (SRR) Station was constructed on the foundations of this former DEW line site.

A pile of barrels at the CAM-B (Hat Island) site.



Why is this a contaminated site?

Debris litters the site along with barrels and landfills, which may contain asbestos. Soils are contaminated with PCBs, hydrocarbons, zinc and copper.

What's going on at the site?

In 2008, AANDC's Contaminated Sites Program completed a Phase 3 Environmental Site Assessment. The SRR continues to operate at the CAM-B site.

Future Plans

AANDC is working to determine future plans for this site.

Wooden debris at the CAM-B (Hat Island) site. An abandoned cabin can be seen in the distance.



CAM-C (Matheson Point)



Brief Overview

CAM-C is located two kilometres inland on the southeast coast of King William Island, about 30 kilometres northeast of Gjoa Haven. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated there from 1956 to 1963. The facilities included buildings, a radar tower, fuel storage facilities, an airstrip, and a beach landing area. When the site was abandoned in 1963, the buildings were dismantled. The only remnants of the CAM-C infrastructure are the concrete building foundations.

Why is this a contaminated site?

The soils at the site are contaminated with PCBs and lead. Debris litters the site, ranging from metal and cable debris to the radar tower which has fallen over.

What's going on at the site?

Phase 1 and Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments were conducted in 1992. An enhanced Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment was completed in August 2011. AANDC is currently finalizing the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites score for this site.

Future Plans

AANDC is working to determine future plans for this site.

A toppled antennae at the CAM-C (Matheson Point) site.



→ CAM-D (Simpson Lake)

Brief Overview

CAM-D is located approximately 120 kilometres southeast of Taloyoak, 100 kilometres east of Gjoa Haven, and 80 kilometres west of Kugaaruk. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated at the site from 1956 to 1963. It was turned over to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) in the 1970s. In 1989, the Department of National Defence constructed an automated Short Range Radar (SRR) facility adjacent to the site.

Why was this a contaminated site?

Several collapsed buildings, hazardous and non-hazardous debris (including asbestos and more than 6,000 barrels), and one large dump remained on site after closure. Areas of soil were contaminated with heavy metals, hydrocarbons, and PCBs.

Abandoned vehicles at CAM-D prior to remediation.



Remediation Complete

Remediation activities on this site were completed in September 2011, and the final demobilization of equipment is expected to be complete by September 2012. Work included:

- Excavation and management of soil containing low-level contamination in an engineered landfill;
- Excavation, packaging and shipping of soil containing high-level contamination to a southern disposal facility;
- Collection and placement of non-hazardous waste in an engineered landfill; and
- Collection, packaging and shipment of hazardous waste to a southern disposal facility.

The \$18 million remediation work and camp construction contract for the site was awarded to Kudlik Construction, an Inuit-owned firm based in Iqaluit, Nunavut.

The project maximized employment opportunities for residents of the closest communities, Kugaaruk and Gjoa Haven. As a part of the contract, Kudlik Construction committed to employment levels of 51 per cent and Inuit Content (sub-contracting and/or Prime) levels of 89 per cent.

Future Plans

Once demobilization is complete in 2012, AANDC will implement a 25-year monitoring plan for the CAM-D site to ensure remediation objectives were met.



QUICK FACT

CAM-D is home to lots of wildlife. On many occasions, herds of 10 or more caribou were spotted at the site. Wolves, foxes, and grizzly bears were also frequent visitors.

CAM-E (Keith Bay)



Brief Overview

CAM-E is located at Keith Bay on the Simpson Peninsula, approximately 60 kilometres east of Kugaaruk. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated at the site from 1956 to 1963. The facilities consisted of buildings, a radar tower, fuel storage facilities, an airstrip, and a cargo beaching area. Most of the buildings have since been removed, leaving only the foundations.

Why is this a contaminated site?

The site contains debris, barrels with unknown contents and other wastes that are not contained. Soil contaminated with PCBs can be found at several areas around the site, including the areas surround-

ing the dumps, landfills, the beach and the airstrip. There is also soil contaminated with pesticides and heavy metals such as copper, cadmium, lead, and zinc.

What's going on at the site?

Phase 1 and 2 Environmental Site Assessments were conducted in 1994. An enhanced Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment was completed in August 2011. AANDC is currently finalizing the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites score for this site.

Future Plans

AANDC is working to determine future plans for this site.

Aerial view of site.



→ Chantry Inlet Lodge

Brief Overview

The Chantry Inlet Lodge site is located about 185 kilometres south of Gjoa Haven. A commercial fishing lodge was built on the site in 1980. It was abandoned by its owners, and the lease on the land expired in 2000.

Why is this a contaminated site?

The site currently consists of nine buildings, two outhouses, 10 boats, two empty drum caches, a large empty fuel tank, a generator, two debris areas, and two burn pits. There is an estimated 35 cubic metres of fuel- and metal-contaminated soils.

These buildings, which were abandoned at the Chantry Inlet Lodge site, were once part of a commercial fishing lodge.

What's going on at this site?

The community of Gjoa Haven sent a group of 10 volunteers to the site in August 2007 to conduct a basic clean-up.

In August 2010, AANDC conducted a Phase 1 and limited Phase 2 environmental site assessment of the Chantry Inlet site. In August 2011, AANDC conducted a supplemental Phase 2 assessment, including further water sampling and analysis.

Future Plans

Pending funding, AANDC will proceed in 2012-2013 with regulatory approvals and permitting for the remediation of the site.

The site, which is located on future Inuit-owned lands, will be transferred to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association once remediation is complete, as per the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.



Contwoyto Lake Weather Station



Brief Overview

The Contwoyto Lake Weather Station site is located approximately 190 kilometres southwest of Bathurst Inlet and 330 kilometres southeast of Kugluktuk. A small camp was built and operated on the site by Pacific Western Airlines (PWA) during the construction of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Stations. In 1978, Transport Canada acquired the site to establish a telecommunications and navigational aid station. In 1984, the Coppermine Hunters and Trappers Association took over responsibility for the site buildings.

Why is this a contaminated site?

The site currently consists of the remains of five buildings (a hunting cabin, the main building, a generator building and two small radio shacks); two dump areas consisting of extensive metal debris and burn areas; an airstrip; and four fuel caches. There is an estimated 505 cubic metres of metal and hydrocarbon-impacted soil at the site, as well as non-hazardous debris.

What's going on at the site?

AANDC completed a Phase 1 and Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment in 2010. It has subsequently been designated as a Class 1 Site according to the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites.

Future Plans

AANDC will conduct a Phase 3 Environmental Site Assessment in 2012. Based on detailed assessment work, and pending funding, AANDC will begin to develop a strategy to remediate the site.

One of the buildings left at the site of the former Contwoyto Lake Weather Station.



Aerial view of site.



→ Hope Lake

Brief Overview

The Hope Lake project area encompasses a collection of five individual sites, of which Hope Lake is the largest. The sites are located approximately 55 to 75 kilometres southwest of Kugluktuk. Contamination of all sites is the result of mining exploration and related activities which began in the 1960s and continued into the 1980s.

Hope Lake is located about 75 kilometres southwest of Kugluktuk along the southern shore of Hope Lake. Two private companies conducted mining exploration activities on the site in the 1960s, but the site was abandoned before any mining activity took place.

Husky Creek is composed of two small sites near an unnamed lake located about 55 kilometres southwest of Kugluktuk. The original use of the southernmost site is unknown. The north site was used by a private company in the early 1980s as a mineral exploration camp.

Willow Creek is located about 65 kilometres southwest of Kugluktuk, and encompasses three sites around Willow Creek. The historical occupants of these sites are not known, although the areas were likely used as support camps for various exploration activities in the 1960s.

QUICK FACT

Although there was never a mine at this site, there are more than 40 fuel tanks, including eight large ones that were originally located at Nunavut Distant Early Warning Line Stations.

Why is this a contaminated site?

Hope Lake: Remnants of exploration activity include an unmaintained airstrip, a trail network, abandoned buildings, metal debris, drum caches, and fuel tanks.

Husky Creek: Items to be remediated include wood and metal debris, an industrial water pump, old equipment, and fuel and other drums.

Willow Creek: Items to be remediated include drum caches, old buildings, burn pits, and a float plane dock. Contaminants of concern include metals, hydrocarbons, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene, pesticides, PCBs, and asbestos.

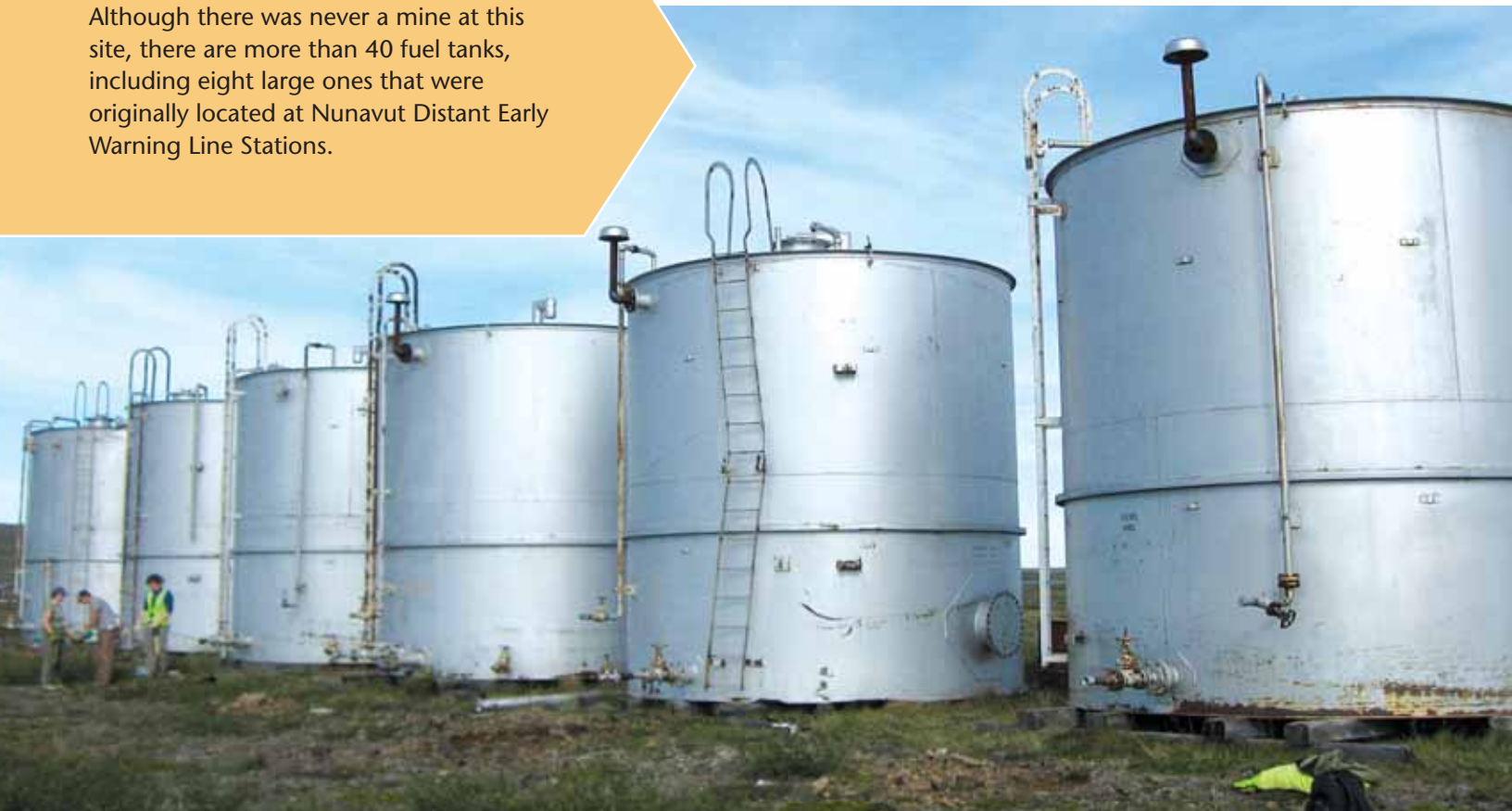
What's going on at the site?

AANDC's Contaminated Sites Program completed environmental, archaeological, and geotechnical assessments of the site in 2010. A remedial action plan was finalized in 2011 with input from the community of Kugluktuk. Potential bidders visited the site in August 2011.

Future Plans

AANDC and Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) will work together to issue a Request for Proposals for the clean-up in 2012. Remediation work is expected to begin in the fall of 2012, and be completed by summer or fall of 2014.

These oil tanks will be removed during the remediation of the Hope Lake area.



PIN-B (Clifton Point)



Brief Overview

PIN-B is located approximately 220 kilometres northwest of Kugluktuk and approximately 535 kilometres west of Cambridge Bay. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated there between 1956 and 1963.

In 1993, a preliminary site investigation was completed to identify both hazardous and non-hazardous debris and contaminated soil. A comprehensive Phase 3 Environmental Site Assessment was completed in 2007.

Why was this a contaminated site?

The site included buildings, radar towers, fuel storage facilities, and an airstrip. Several barrel storage areas, dumps, and infrastructure were left at the site. Most structures contained PCB-amended paint. Soil was contaminated by PCBs, and in certain isolated areas, with lead and copper. A number of barrels and a range of hazardous and non-hazardous debris were also abandoned at the site.

Remediation Complete

The \$10.9 million remediation contract for the site was awarded to E. Gruben's Transport Limited (EGT), an Inuvialuit-owned company, in March 2009. Remediation was completed in 2010. Work included:

- Packaging and shipment of all PCB-amended paint material to a southern disposal facility;
- Demolition and disposal of all infrastructure in a new on-site non-hazardous landfill;
- Excavation and off-site disposal of more than 350 cubic metres of contaminated soil; and
- Excavation and treatment of more than 10,000 cubic metres of soil contaminated with hydrocarbons.

Throughout the project, the contractor created approximately 30 full time seasonal positions in Nunavut, including about 25 positions for Inuit. EGT also provided Inuit firms more than 83 per cent of the project's available sub-contracts. A total of \$180,000 was invested in on-site training programs for Inuit employees.

Future Plans

AANDC has implemented a 25-year monitoring plan for PIN-B Clifton Point to ensure remediation objectives were met.

Debris, including barrels and metal piping, litter the PIN-B (Clifton Point) site before remediation.



→ PIN-C (Bernard Harbour)

Brief Overview

PIN-C is located approximately 105 kilometres north of Kugluktuk. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated at the site from 1956 to 1963. The DEW line site included a radar tower, fuel storage facilities and an airstrip.

Why is this a contaminated site?

There are soils contaminated with PCBs and copper, and there is some evidence of hydrocarbon contamination. Buildings are unsafe as they have been painted with PCB-amended paints and contain asbestos tiles and insulation. The site also contains debris, including a fallen radar antenna.

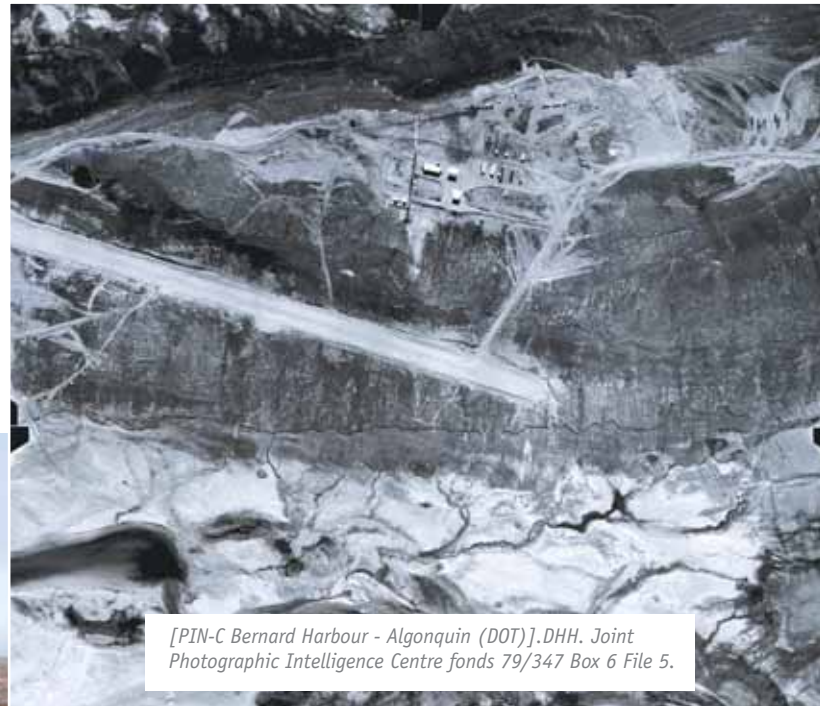
What's going on at the site?

Phase 1 and Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments were conducted in 1992. An enhanced Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment was completed in August 2011. AANDC is currently finalizing the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites score for this site.

Future Plans

AANDC is working to determine future plans for this site.

A view of the site in 1957.



Infrastructure remaining on the PIN-C (Bernard Harbour) site includes this old building and building pad.



PIN-D (Ross Point)



Brief Overview

PIN-D Ross Point is located on the south shore of Victoria Island, about 185 kilometres northeast of Kugluktuk, and 250 kilometres west of Cambridge Bay. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated there from 1956 to 1963. The facility included a radar tower, fuel storage facilities, a beach supply site and two airstrips.

Why is this a contaminated site?

The site has several dumps, barrels with unknown contents, debris areas, batteries, and soils contaminated with PCBs, chromium, lead, zinc, copper, and pesticides. Like most DEW Line sites, the buildings contain PCB-amended paints and asbestos.

What's going on at the site?

In 2010, AANDC issued a Request for Proposals for the remediation of PIN-D Ross Point and PIN-E Cape Peel, which will be remediated together due to their proximity. E. Grubens Transport Ltd., an Inuvialuit-owned company based in Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest

Territories, was the winning bidder for the \$10.8 million remediation project. Remediation work began in September 2011, and is expected to continue on the two sites until at least the fall of 2012.

E. Grubens Transport Ltd. has committed to an Inuit employment level of 75 per cent or more of the total labour hours for beneficiaries of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. The company has also committed to spending 80 per cent of the value of subcontracts with Nunavut Inuit-owned firms. Kikiak Contracting Ltd., an Inuit-owned company based in Kugluktuk, Nunavut, will be the main subcontractor. Approximately 42,500 person hours of employment will be created overall.

Future Plans:

Once the remediation is complete, AANDC will implement a 25-year monitoring program to ensure remediation objectives were met.

Aerial view of site.



→ PIN-E (Cape Peel)

Brief Overview

PIN-E Cape Peel is located on the south coast of Victoria Island, about 80 kilometres west of Cambridge Bay. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated there from 1956 to 1963. The facility included buildings, a radar tower, fuel storage facilities, a beach supply site, and two airstrips. Many of the buildings have since been removed.

Why is this a contaminated site?

There are 14 dumps at the site, as well as barrels and debris. Soil in the vicinity of the former station and fuel pipeline contains PCBs. Other soil contamination includes hydrocarbons and localized copper and lead contamination.

What's going on at the site?

In 2010, AANDC issued a Request for Proposals for the remediation of PIN-D Ross Point and PIN-E Cape Peel, which will be remediated together due to their proximity. E. Grubens Transport Ltd., an Inuvialuit-owned company based in Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories, was the winning bidder for the \$10.8 million remediation project. Remediation work began in August 2011, and is expected to continue on the two sites until at least the fall of 2012.

Future Plans:

As no landfill will be constructed at PIN-E there is no need for long-term monitoring of this site.

Aerial view of site.





Roberts Bay and Ida Bay Silver Mine

Brief Overview:

The Roberts Bay and Ida Bay sites are located approximately 115 kilometres southwest of Cambridge Bay, on mainland Nunavut. In 1964, the Roberts Mining Company began exploration of the area in search of precious metals and other minerals. Silver and gold deposits were discovered within two years, and mining began shortly after. Mining operations ceased in 1975. Further explorations were conducted around the sites in the 1980s and the 1990s.

Why was this a contaminated site?

The primary concern at both sites was the mine openings, which remained unsecured following the mines' abandonment. Various structures, including metal frames and platforms, along with other non-hazardous materials such as waste rocks and core samples, remained on-site after the sites were abandoned. Hazardous materials, including PCB-containing equipment, asbestos-containing materials, mill process chemicals, waste oil, fuel and batteries, and petroleum and metals-impacted soil, also required proper disposal. Finally, a small tailings pond required care and treatment.

Remediation Complete

AANDC completed a comprehensive site assessment program in 2005. The \$7.3 million remediation contract for the site was awarded to Quantum Murray LP in September 2007, and remediation was completed in 2010. Work at Roberts Bay and Ida Bay included:

- Demolition of old building frames;
- Disposal of non-hazardous materials within an engineered landfill;
- Capping of tailings and pond water in place using non-hazardous materials and waste rock;
- Excavation, packaging and shipment of hazardous materials and contaminated soils to a licensed southern facility; and
- Closure and landscaping of two former mine openings at Roberts Bay, and one mine opening at Ida Bay.

Over the course of the project, the contractor created the equivalent of about 30 full time positions in Nunavut, including about 21 positions for Inuit. Quantum Murray LP also provided Inuit firms more than 69 per cent of the project's available sub-contracts and hired a number of employees from adjacent communities over the three-year contract period. Approximately \$92,000 was invested in on-site training programs for Inuit employees.

Future Plans:

AANDC has implemented a 25-year monitoring plan to ensure remediation and risk management goals were met.




A worker inspects the Ida Bay site after remediation. No sign of the original Ida Bay mine opening remains.

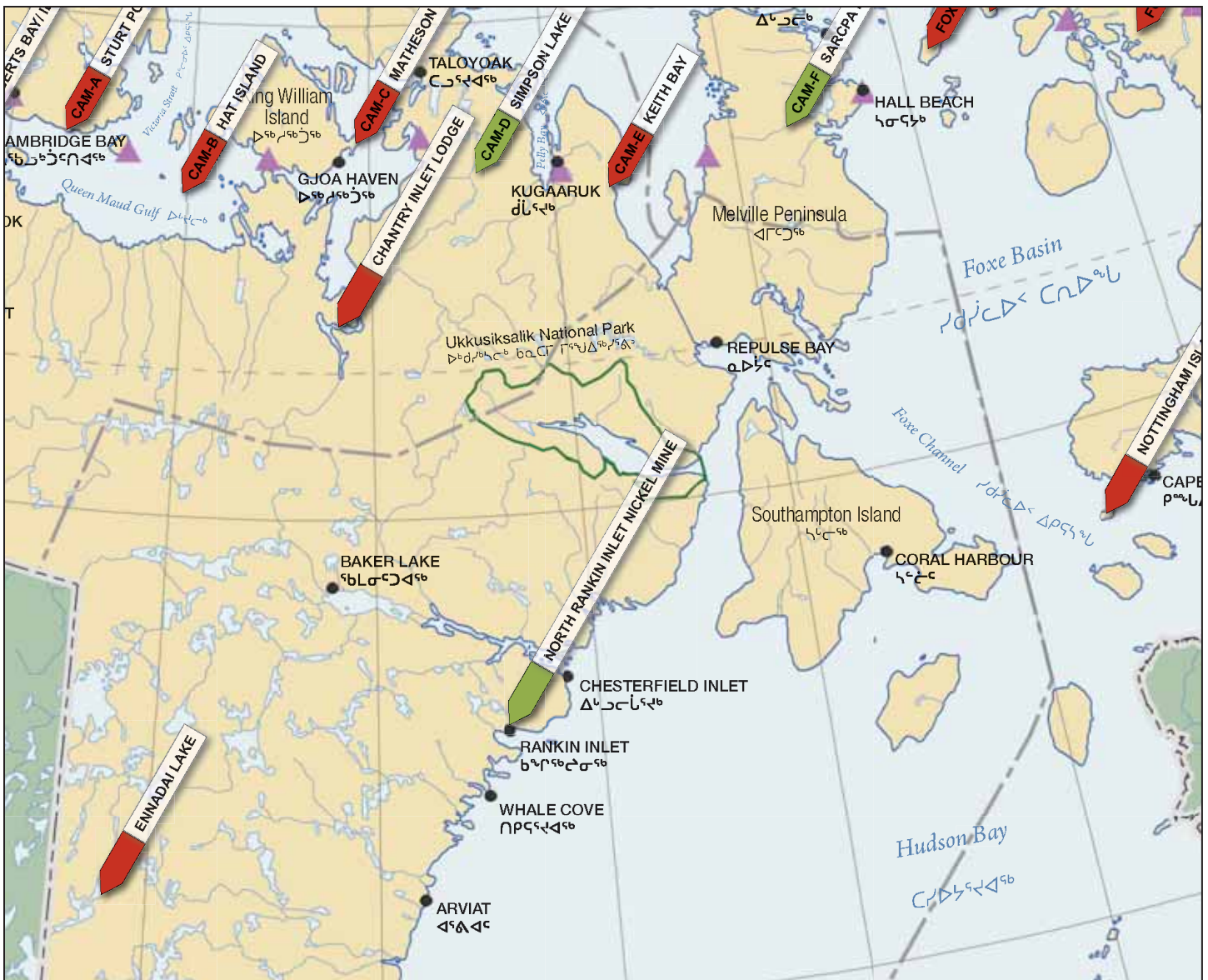
QUICK FACT

Open water season was extremely short during two of the three years of remediation at Roberts Bay and Ida Bay, limiting the access and construction period to only six weeks each year!



KIVALLIQ REGIONAL MAP

-  **Remediated**
-  **In Progress**
-  **Not Remediated**



Ennadai Lake Weather Station



Brief Overview

The Ennadai Lake Weather Station is located approximately 370 kilometres west of Arviat. A Department of National Defence (DND) signal station was constructed and operated there during the 1950s. Transport Canada then assumed ownership of the site, and constructed and operated a manned weather station there until 1979. It was then transferred to Environment Canada (EC), which now operates an unmanned Weather Station to the east of the original station.

In July 1993, two parcels of land on the site were designated Inuit Owned Land (IOL) under the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*, and were transferred to the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

Why is this a contaminated site?

Abandoned infrastructure includes a pipeline and associated bulk fuel storage, drum caches, a small landfill, and a collection of build-

ings dating from the original weather station in the 1950s. It is estimated that more than 500 cubic metres of hydrocarbon and/or metal contaminated soil is present at the site.

What's going on at this site?

AANDC's Contaminated Sites Program conducted Phase 1 and Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments of the Ennadai Lake Weather Station in July 2009.

Environment Canada (EC) currently operates an unmanned weather station at the site.

Future Plans

AANDC will conduct a detailed Environmental Site Assessment of the site in 2012, pending funding. Based on the detailed assessment work, AANDC will begin to develop a strategy to remediate the site.

Infrastructure remaining at the Ennadai Lake Weather Station.



→ North Rankin Nickel Mine

Brief Overview

The former North Rankin Nickel Mine site is located adjacent to Hudson Bay in the Municipality of Rankin Inlet. The mine began producing nickel and copper in 1957 and employed many Inuit from the region. It ceased operation in 1962 for economic reasons. The headframe, which is still pictured on the hamlet's logo, burned down in the 1970's. Other remnants of mining infrastructure are still visible.

Why was this a contaminated site?

While in operation the mine produced about 297,000 tonnes of tailings, which were stored in an unconfined bedrock basin along the shoreline. Wind transport of fine tailings dust, generation of acid runoff, and release of dissolved heavy metals into the surrounding environment were all of concern.

Remediation Complete

Reclamation of this site began in 1992 and was completed in 1994. Funding was mainly provided by the Government of Canada and the work was managed by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

During reclamation, about 100,000 cubic metres of contaminated water were treated on-site. The tailings were capped with one metre of clean fill.

In 2009, AANDC staff returned to the site to conduct additional studies. These studies indicated a small portion of the site may not have been completely covered in the 1990's.

In 2011, an additional 15,000 cubic metres of clean fill was placed to ensure the tailings are adequately covered, and new concrete covers were constructed over the main shaft and an ore pass.




Future Plans

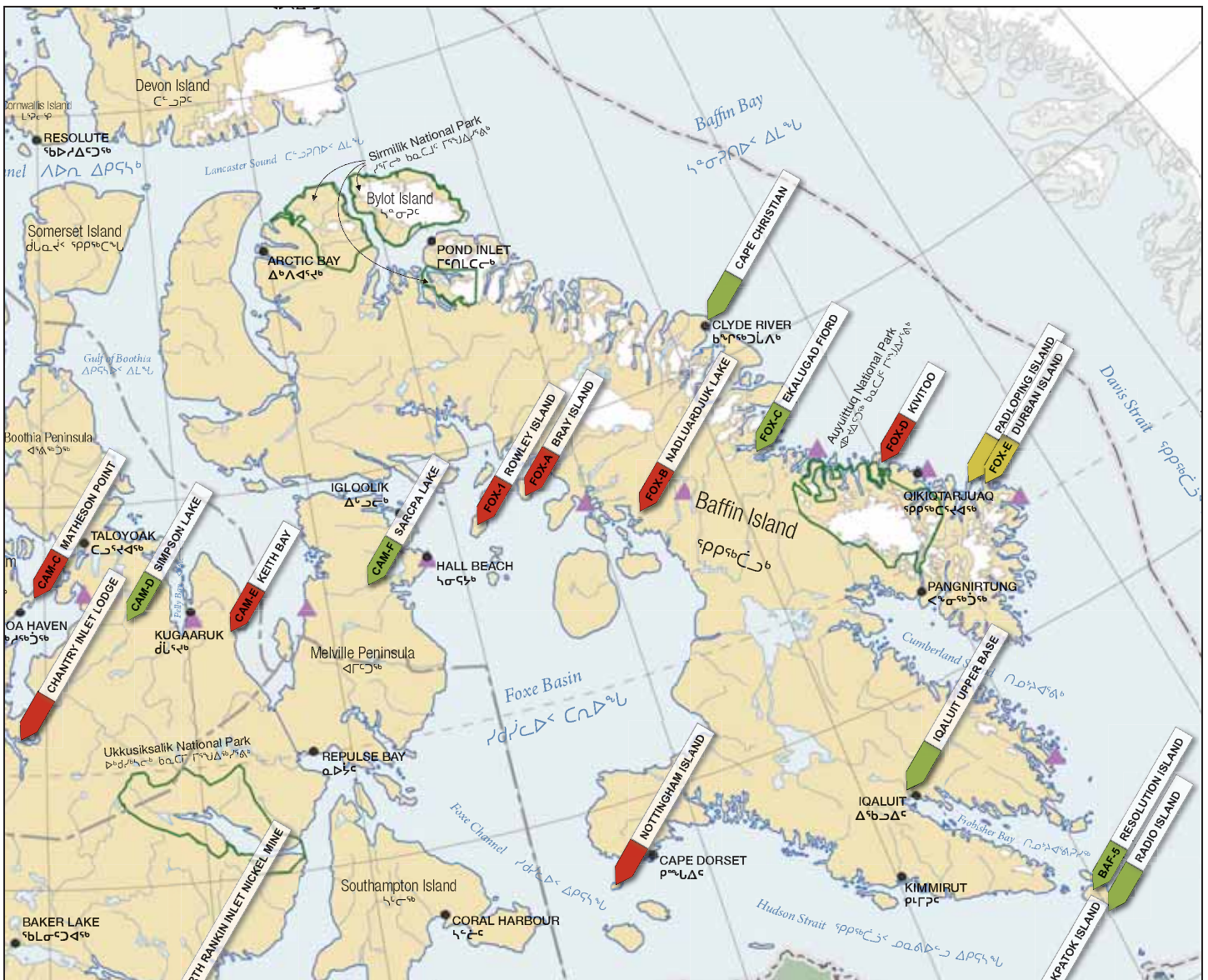
Thermistors were installed to monitor ground temperatures and changes in the permafrost to ensure freezeback of the tailings has occurred. AANDC will implement a long-term monitoring plan to ensure the remediation has been effective, including continued monitoring of the thermistors.

Additional fill was placed on a section of the former mine in August 2011 to ensure the tailings are adequately covered.



QIKIQTAAALUK REGIONAL MAP

-  **Remediated**
-  **In Progress**
-  **Not Remediated**



→ Akpatok Island

Brief Overview

In 1969, a private company established an oil and gas exploration camp on the west coast of Akpatok Island, located off the north coast of Nunavut in Ungava Bay. It was abandoned the same year, leaving behind buildings, heavy machinery, drilling rigs, fuel barrels, as well as camp consumables such as compressed gas canisters, drilling chemicals, and core racks.

Why is this a contaminated site?

Although the main building remains in reasonable condition, other buildings and materials on site have seriously deteriorated. Areas of soil are contaminated with hydrocarbons, cadmium, lead, and mercury. Hazardous wastes such as propane and acetylene compressed gas cylinders and batteries were also found on site. Bags of cement and drilling compounds have also leaked.

What's going on at the site?

A preliminary site investigation was completed in 2003, identifying both hazardous and non-hazardous debris and contaminated soil.

Future Plans:

According to the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites, Akpatok Island is considered to be a Class 2 site. There are currently no plans in place for remediation.

Wildlife monitor Sam Takkirug accompanied AANDC staff, including Contaminated Sites Project Manager Erika Solski, as they conducted field work at a number of locations around Gjoa Haven.



BAF-5 (Resolution Island)



Brief Overview

Resolution Island, known in Inuktitut as Tudjaat, is located approximately 320 kilometres southeast of Iqaluit at the mouth of Frobisher Bay. Opened in the early 1950s, Resolution Island was part of the Pinetree and Pole Vault Lines of radar stations operated by the United States (US) and Canadian military. The US military left in 1961 and the site was used by the Canadian military until 1972. Resolution Island was also used as a Long Range Navigation site by the Canadian Coast Guard until 1974. The site was turned over to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) in 1976. In the 1990s, the Department of National Defence constructed an automated Short Range Radar (SRR) facility on the site, which is still operating.

Why was this a contaminated site?

Numerous buildings and a large amount of hazardous and non-hazardous debris were left on-site when the military ceased operations. Site investigations identified eight dumps of various sizes, and large amounts of soil contaminated with elevated levels of heavy metals, hydrocarbons and PCBs.

Remediation Complete

In 1997, AANDC started remediation work in partnership with Qikiqtaaluk Corporation, an Inuit-owned development corporation, and with help from Queen's University, scientific advisors

to the project. The remediation was completed in 2007.

Work included:

- Excavation of approximately 4,000 cubic metres of PCB-contaminated soil, which was packaged and shipped south for disposal;
- Construction of three new landfills;
- Remediation of eight existing dumps;
- Demolition of 15 unsafe buildings; and
- Disposal of more than 6,000 cubic metres of scattered barrels and debris.

This project maximized employment opportunities for residents of the closest communities: Iqaluit, Kimmirut, and Pangnirtung. Over 85 percent of the workers on this project were Inuit and more than 25 percent of the time spent on site was dedicated to training.

Future Plans

AANDC continues to implement a 25-year monitoring plan for the Resolution Island site to ensure remediation objectives were met.

A bear monitor keeps watch on Resolution Island.



→ Bear Island

Brief Overview

Bear Island is located near the mouth of James Bay, approximately 160 kilometres west of Chisasibi, Quebec. Although Bear Island is located within the territory of Nunavut, it is also in an overlap area for the Nunavik Inuit Land Claims Agreement and the recently-ratified Eeyou Marine Region Land Claims Agreement.

Two Doppler Radar Stations were constructed at Bear Island in the 1950s, as part of the former Mid-Canada Line along the 55th parallel. The stations, which included radar towers, a survival shelter, a garage, an airstrip, and beaching facilities, operated until 1965. At this point they were abandoned and transferred to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada.

Why was this a contaminated site?

Areas of concern on Bear Island included two dumps, abandoned buildings, hazardous materials (such as lead acid batteries, petroleum products, PCB- and lead-amended paint and asbestos) and non-hazardous materials (such as wood and concrete building foundations, barrels, scrap metal and other debris). There were also areas of soil contaminated with hydrocarbons, PCBs, copper, cadmium, lead, zinc, and arsenic.

Remediation Complete

Detailed studies of the site were carried out in 1996, 2001, and 2007, including environmental, archaeological and geotechnical site assessments. The \$8.9 million remediation contract for this site was awarded to Biogénie, a Division of Englobe, in May 2010. The majority of the project was completed in the fall of 2010, but the final demobilization did not take place until the summer of 2011.

Remediation work included:

- Collection, packaging and shipment south of hazardous and non-hazardous materials;
- Testing, cleaning, and crushing of barrels, which were then shipped off-site; and
- Excavation and off-site disposal of some contaminated soils, and re-grading of others.

Throughout this project, Biogénie committed to a 66 per cent Nunavik Inuit/Eeyou Istchee Cree employment rate, and a 72 per cent Nunavik Inuit/Eeyou Istchee Cree-owned business subcontracting guarantee.

Future Plans

As there are no landfills or structures remaining on site, long term monitoring is not required.

A small group of elders and residents from Chisasipi visited the site after the remediation was complete. Pictured here, from left, are Matthew Chiskamish, Chief Abraham Rupert, George Snowboy Sr., Josie Sam and John E. Sam.



QUICK FACT

Bear Island definitely lived up to its name. When AANDC staff arrived to begin the Phase 3 Environmental Site Assessment they discovered seven bears on the small island, which encompasses 7.5 square kilometres.



CAM-F (Sarcpa Lake)



Brief Overview

CAM-F is located on Melville Peninsula, approximately 85 kilometres west of Hall Beach and 100 kilometres southwest of Igloolik. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station operated at the site from 1956 to 1963.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) completed a detailed assessment program in 2004. As part of this process, community consultations were undertaken in both Hall Beach and Igloolik in 2004, and representatives from each community were flown out to the site.

Why was this a contaminated site?

PCBs were the primary concern at CAM-F. They were in paints, buildings, and site debris. The soils at the site were contaminated with heavy metals and hydrocarbons.

Remediation Complete

In 2005, contracts for both the camp services and the main remediation work were awarded to Mikim Contracting (\$4.8 million)

and Biogenie SRDC (\$10.4 million), respectively. Site remediation work was completed in 2007 and demobilization took place in early 2008. Activities for this project included:

- Demolition of numerous buildings;
- Reclamation of two existing dumps;
- Construction of two new landfills;
- Excavation of more than 3,000 cubic metres of contaminated soil;
- Collection and disposal of more than 3,500 cubic metres of debris; and
- Handling of almost 100 cubic metres of PCB-amended paint material.

Throughout the project more than 60 per cent of the workers were Inuit and more than 75 per cent of the sub-contracts were awarded to Inuit firms.

Future Plans

AANDC continues to implement a 25-year monitoring plan for the Sarcpa Lake site.

Aerial view of site prior to remediation. These buildings have all been removed.



QUICK FACT

The contractor collected, cleaned, crushed and disposed of more than 10,000 barrels during this remediation.

→ Cape Christian

Brief Overview

Cape Christian is located 16 kilometres northeast of Clyde River, on Baffin Island. Established in 1954 by the United States Coast Guard (USCG) as a long-range navigation site, it was abandoned in 1974. Responsibility for Cape Christian transferred back to the Government of Canada at that time.

Why was this a contaminated site?

During the period the site was occupied by the USCG, several areas around the site were used as dumps for solid wastes and barrels. Some of the remaining buildings contained asbestos, and PCB-amended and lead paint. Soil at the site was contaminated with hydrocarbons, zinc, lead, cadmium, copper, and chromium.

Remediation Complete

In 2006, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) completed a comprehensive environmental site assessment to determine the full extent of the contamination. The \$11.1 million contract for the remediation of the Cape Christian site was awarded in August 2007 to Qikiqtaaluk Logistics Inc., an Inuit-owned firm

based in Iqaluit. The remediation was completed in 2010.

Work included:

- Excavation of several dump areas containing solid wastes and barrels;
- Demolition of buildings and fuel storage tanks;
- Decommissioning of water reservoir;
- Excavation and on-site treatment of contaminated soils, and excavation and shipment of contaminated soils to a southern disposal facility;
- Packaging and shipment of hazardous waste to a southern facility;
- Collection and placement of non-hazardous waste and processed and compressed barrels in an engineered landfill.

One building was retained at the request of the community for use as an emergency shelter.

Over the course of the project, the contractor created the equivalence of about 35 full time positions in Nunavut, including about 25 positions for Inuit. Qikiqtaaluk Logistics also provided Inuit firms more than 81 per cent of the project's available sub-contracts and hired a number of employees from Clyde River to work over the three-year contract period. Nearly \$50,000 was invested in on-site training programs for Inuit employees.

Future Plans

AANDC continues to implement a 25-year monitoring plan for this site to ensure remediation objectives were met.

Barrels and this fuel tank, left, were among the debris removed during remediation.

QUICK FACT

More than 300 people turned out to celebrate the completion of the Cape Christian remediation with a community feast in 2010.



FOX-1 (Rowley Island)



Brief Overview

Located between the Melville Peninsula and Baffin Island in the Foxe Basin, the closest communities to FOX-1 are Hall Beach and Igloolik. An Auxiliary Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated there from 1957 to 1970. The facilities consisted of buildings, fuel storage, a radar tower, and two airstrips. Between 1990 and 1994, a Short Range Radar Station (SRR) was constructed on the FOX-1 site. During SRR construction, a clean-up of the site was undertaken and most DEW line facilities were buried in an onsite landfill. Soils contaminated with high levels of PCBs were removed from the site in 1995.

Why is this a contaminated site?

PCB-, lead-, and pesticide-contaminated soil is present at several locations around the FOX-1 site. Buildings, fuel tanks, and debris also remain on the site.

What's going on at the site?

The automated SRR continues to operate at the FOX-1 site.

Phase 1 and Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments were conducted in 1994. There is currently no other activity taking place at this site.

Future Plans

According to the National Classification System for contaminated sites, FOX-1 is considered a Class 3 site. There are currently no plans in place for remediation.

A view of the site in 1957.



[FOX 1 Rowley Island - Algonquin (DOT)].DHH. Joint Photographic Intelligence Centre fonds 79/347 Box 49 File 1.

→ FOX-A (Bray Island)

Brief Overview

Located on the west side of Bray Island in the Foxe Basin, the closest communities to FOX-A are Hall Beach and Igloolik. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated at the site from 1957 to 1963. It consisted of buildings, fuel storage facilities, a radar tower, and an airstrip. Between 1990 and 1993, a Short Range Radar Station (SRR) was constructed on the FOX-A site. During SRR construction, a clean-up of the site was undertaken and most DEW line facilities were buried in an onsite landfill.

Why is this a contaminated site?

Contaminated soil containing PCBs, lead, and zinc is present at several locations around the FOX-A site. The remaining buildings, fuel tanks, and debris also require attention.

What's going on at the site?

The automated SRR continues to operate at the FOX-A site.

A Phase 3 Environmental Site Assessment was completed in 2006. There is currently no other activity taking place at this site.

Future Plans

AANDC is working to determine future plans for this site.

Aerial view of site.



FOX-B (Nadluardjuk Lake)



Brief Overview:

FOX-B is located 32 kilometres inland from the western coast of Baffin Island, and about 75 kilometres west of Dewar Lakes. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated there from 1956 to 1963, consisting of a warehouse, a garage, storage buildings, fuel storage, a radar tower, and two airstrips. Of these original buildings, only the garage still remains. An automated Short Range Radar (SRR) station was constructed on the site in 1991, at which time some modifications were also made to building foundations on the site.

Why is this a contaminated site?

One of the old dump sites at this location shows isolated areas of nickel, copper, and cobalt soil contamination. The site also contains nickel cadmium batteries, a large amount of debris, and

equipment and refrigerators which may need management to prevent the release of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC). Approximately 8,000 barrels require testing to determine disposal options.

What's going on at the site?

The automated SRR continues to operate at the FOX-B site.

Phase 1 and Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments were conducted in 1993.

Future Plans:

According to the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites, FOX-B is considered to be a Class 2 site. There are currently no plans in place for remediation.

Aerial view of site. A Department of National Defence Short Range Radar site can be seen in the upper left. The old camp can be seen in the lower right.



→ FOX-C (Ekalugad Fiord)

Brief Overview

FOX-C (Ekalugad Fiord) is located on the east coast of Baffin Island, approximately 240 kilometres north of Qikiqtarjuaq and 260 kilometres south of Clyde River. This former Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed in 1957 and abandoned in 1963.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) completed a detailed site assessment program in 2004. Throughout this process, community consultations took place in Qikiqtarjuaq and Clyde River, and a site visit was arranged for community representatives.

Why was this a contaminated site?

The site had debris from buildings, including asbestos-containing insulation and tile. Areas of soil were contaminated with hydrocarbons, PCBs, copper, chromium, lead, and zinc. PCBs were also present in the painted surfaces on some of the buildings.

Remediation complete

The \$12 million remediation contract, and a \$5.2 million camp contract, were awarded to the Inuit-owned Qikiqtaaluk Corporation in 2006, and the project was completed in 2008.

Remediation activities included:

- Removal and packaging of contaminants including asbestos, and PCBs;
- Demolition of buildings, structures, and tanks;
- Excavation of contaminated soil; and
- Removal of debris.

Inuit employment and training opportunities were a priority throughout this project. As a result, 93 per cent of the primary contractors' on-site staff were Inuit.

Future Plans

AANDC has implemented a 25-year monitoring plan for the FOX-C site to ensure remediation objectives were met.

A look at FOX-C before and after remediation.



QUICK FACT

The location of FOX-C posed some unique logistical difficulties: as there was no airstrip, a helicopter was required for all access. At one point, workers endured a stretch of 12 days without resupply flights due to weather.



FOX-D (Kivitoo)



Brief Overview

FOX-D is located on the southeastern coast of Baffin Island, 50 kilometres east of Qikiqtarjuaq. An Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station was constructed and operated there from 1957 to 1963. The upper part of the site, situated on a hilltop, included an antennae, a module train, a warehouse, a garage, and two large fuel storage tanks. Shortly before the site was closed in 1963, the module train was destroyed by fire. The lower part of the site, situated on a beach facing the Davis Strait, included fuel storage facilities, an airstrip, and a beach landing area.

Between 1963 and 1992, the site was within Auyuittuq National Park, and Parks Canada conducted partial clean-up that included dismantling and disposing of buildings.

The site currently contains the toppled antennae, building foundations, and the remains of the burned module train, fuel storage facilities, and two dumpsites. There are also a number of historical features still present at the site.

Why is this a contaminated site?

The soil at the site is contaminated with PCBs, lead, zinc, copper and cadmium. The site is littered with debris from the dumps and there are a number of remaining structures.

What's going on at the site?

Phase 1 and 2 Environmental Site Assessments were completed in 1993. An enhanced Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment was completed in August 2011. AANDC is currently finalizing the National Classification System for Contaminated Sites score for this site.

Future Plans:

AANDC is working to determine future plans for this site.

AANDC workers dig a test pit around the site of a former garage to test for petroleum hydrocarbons.



→ FOX-E (Durban Island)

Brief Overview

FOX-E is located on Durban Island in the Davis Strait. Qikiqtarjuaq, located 95 kilometres to the northwest, is the closest community. FOX-E was an Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station constructed and operated from 1956 to 1963. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) assumed responsibility for the site in 1965.

Why is this a contaminated site?

Contamination includes hazardous and non-hazardous waste, abandoned structures, and contaminated soils. Contaminants of concern include PCBs, arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, asbestos, and petroleum hydrocarbons. There are also approximately 7,000 barrels to be removed from the site.

What's going on at the site?

AANDC completed detailed environmental, archaeological, and geotechnical assessments of FOX-E and nearby Padloping Island in 2010. Following this, a remedial action plan was developed with input from the community of Qikiqtarjuaq.

Future Plans:

AANDC and Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) worked together to issue a Request for Proposal for the clean-up of both FOX-E and nearby Padloping Island. It was awarded in April 2012.

Qikiqtarjuaq elder Markosie Audlakiak, right, recounted the history of the Padloping and Durban islands to AECOM engineer Taylor Eshpeter during a community meeting.



Padloping Island



Brief Overview:

Padloping Island is located about 80 kilometres southeast of Qikiqtarjuaq, and is accessible only by sea or helicopter. Inuit settlement of the area dates back to at least 1884.

The United States Air Force constructed and operated a weather station on the island from 1943 to 1945. The station, code-named Crystal III, was operated by the Canadian Department of Transport from 1945 until 1956. The site was abandoned in 1956. Inuit residents of Padloping Island relocated to nearby Broughton Island (now Qikiqtarjuaq) between 1964 and 1968. In 1983, residents of Qikiqtarjuaq initiated a clean-up of the island which included the collection, crushing, and piling of 2,000 barrels into a central location.

A number of historical features are still present on the site, including the old hamlet site and a 20th-century Inuit graveyard. These features will be left intact during remediation.

Why is this a contaminated site?

A number of collapsed buildings remain on site, some of which may contain lead and asbestos. Soil has been contaminated with heavy metals such as lead, nickel, zinc, cadmium, and copper, as well as hydrocarbons. The site includes large pieces of abandoned equipment, a metal dump, approximately 1,200 barrels, and metal debris.

What's going on at the site?

AANDC has conducted detailed assessments of the site and developed a remedial action plan with input from the community of Qikiqtarjuaq.

Future Plans:

AANDC and Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) worked together to issue a Request for Proposal for the clean-up of both Padloping Island and nearby Durban Island. It was awarded in April 2012.

Abandoned vehicles in the Padloping Island vehicle dump.



→ Iqaluit Upper Base

Brief Overview

Iqaluit Upper Base was located just north of Iqaluit, on the outskirts of the municipality. Opened in the early 1950s, the site was part of the Government of the United States' (US) Pinetree and Pole Vault Lines. It was deserted by the US military in 1961 and abandoned by the Canadian military in 1972. The site was turned over to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) in 1976.

Why was this a contaminated site?

Areas of soil were contaminated with PCBs, lead, zinc and copper. There were also a number of asbestos-containing buildings and materials, and other debris scattered on the site.

Remediation Complete

AANDC, in partnership with the Municipality of Iqaluit, oversaw the remediation of Iqaluit Upper Base between 1995 and 1996. The majority of the work was completed by Tower Arctic Ltd.

This activity included:

- Collection of non-hazardous materials and construction of an engineered landfill on-site; and
- Packaging and shipment of hazardous materials to southern disposal facilities.

Future Plans:

AANDC has implemented a monitoring plan for the Iqaluit Upper Base site.

Debris at the Iqaluit Upper Base site prior to remediation.



Nottingham Island



Brief Overview

Nottingham Island is located about 140 kilometres southwest of Cape Dorset, and about 80 kilometres north of Ivujivik, Quebec. A Department of Transport weather station and radio transmitter station were constructed there in the 1920s. This site was decommissioned in 1970.

Why is this a contaminated site?

Thirteen abandoned structures remain on the site, along with two large empty above-ground storage tanks, a number of standing or collapsed antennae, and a large amount of debris, including fuel drums and lines, scrap metal, wood, equipment, and batteries.

What's going on at this site?

A Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment was completed in March 2011.

Future Plans:

The Contaminated Sites Program will conduct a detailed Environmental Site Assessment of the site in 2012, pending funding. Based on the detailed assessment work, AANDC will begin to develop a strategy to remediate the site.

Aerial view of site.



→ Radio Island

Brief Overview

Radio Island is located off the coast of Resolution Island approximately 340 kilometres southeast of Iqaluit at the mouth of Frobisher Bay. From 1929 to 1961, the Canadian Department of Transport operated a navigational aid and weather station at the site. Since 1961, the site has been abandoned.

Why was this a contaminated site?

This site consisted of two standing buildings, the remains of three additional buildings, two helipads, and a beacon tower. In addition, hazardous and non-hazardous debris was scattered throughout the site, and areas of soil were contaminated with heavy metals and hydrocarbons.

Remediation Complete

Environmental site assessments were completed in 1996 and 2001. The \$8.1 million remediation contract was completed by Hazco Environmental Services between 2006 and 2007.

Remediation activities for this project included:

- Collection and disposal of more than 1,700 cubic metres of soil and more than 200 cubic metres of non-hazardous waste.
- On-site treatment of 500,000 litres of water contaminated with heavy metals.

More than 60 percent of the workers during this project were Inuit and more than 80 percent of the sub-contracts were awarded to Inuit firms.

Future Plans:

As there were no landfills or other waste left on-site, long term monitoring is not required. One building was left as an emergency shelter at the community's request.

Debris like these barrels were cleaned up during the remediation of the Radio Island site.





FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more details on contaminated sites in Nunavut, please contact:

Contaminated Sites Program

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Phone: (867) 975-4500

Email: NunavutCSP@aandc-aadnc.gc.ca

Some Helpful websites

AANDC Nunavut Regional Website: www.aandc-aadnc.gc.ca/nunavut

AANDC's Northern Contaminated Sites Program: www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100035301