

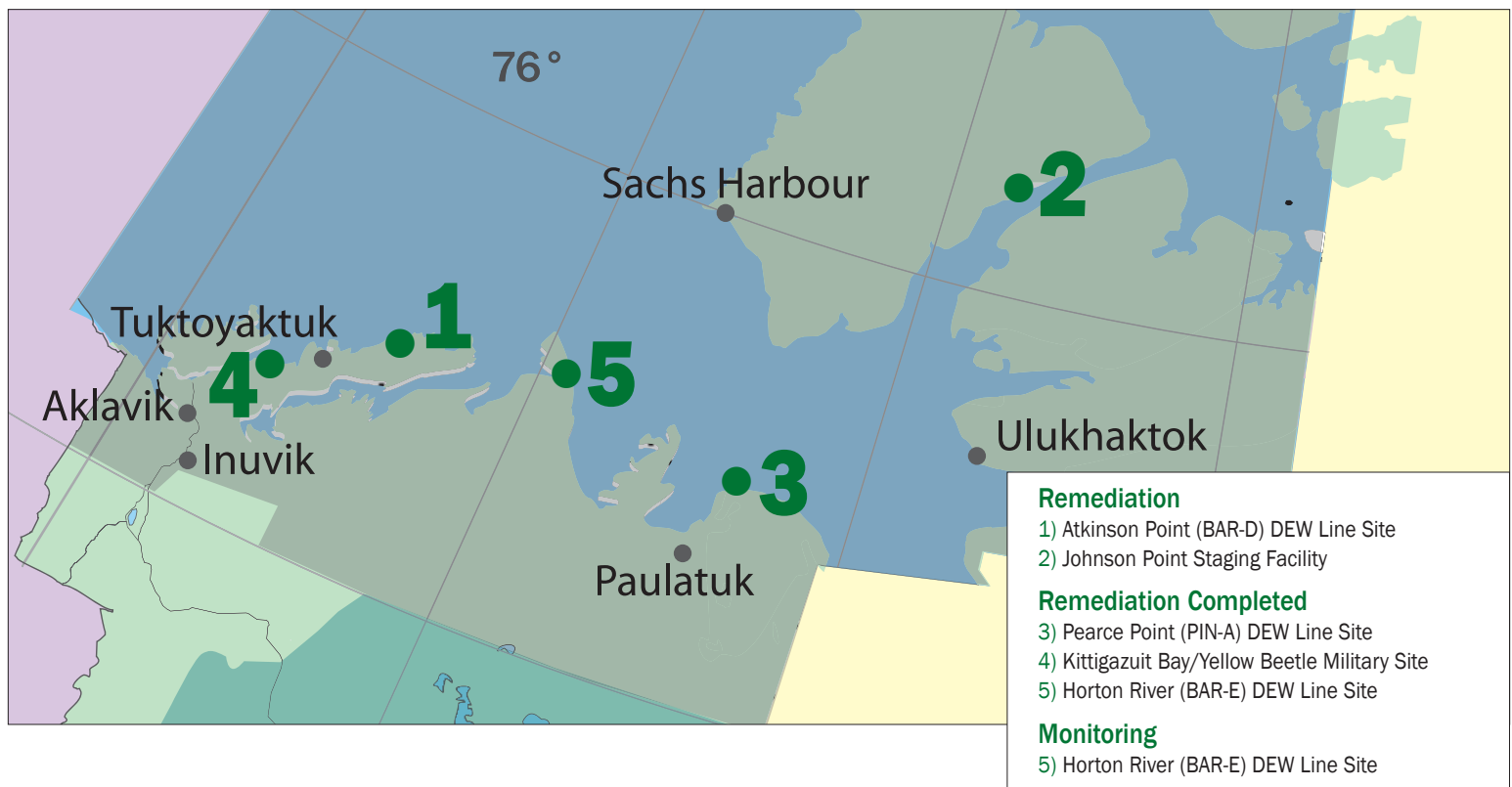


What's HAPPENING in the ISR?

INAC's Contaminants and Remediation Directorate (CARD) is currently managing over 20 contaminated sites in the NWT, at various stages of remediation. Many of these sites became the Government of Canada's responsibility after private owners relinquished their properties according to the legislation of the day, or when companies went bankrupt. The properties then reverted to the Crown, and as representative of the Crown, INAC became custodian of these properties and related remediation activities.

A number of contaminated sites have been identified for further investigation and potential remediation in the ISR region, and identification and assessment is ongoing.

Inuvialuit Settlement Region Sites



Atkinson Point Remediation



Atkinson Point, otherwise known as BAR-D, was an Intermediate Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line site located approximately 80 kilometres northeast of Tuktoyaktuk by McKinley Bay. This military radar site was constructed in 1957 and operated until 1963. The land reverted to INAC in 1965 and has since seen varied use, for activities such as research, industrial operations and reindeer herding.

The site is traditionally used as a stop over point for hunters going to Baillie Island or to open water to hunt seal, belugas or polar bears, or to hunt on land for geese and caribou.

After completing both initial and detailed environmental site assessments to

determine the type and volume of contaminants present, a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) was developed for this site. INAC developed the plan with a team of technical experts in consultation with Tuktoyaktuk community groups, the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC), and various government regulatory agencies.

Regulatory permits and licences were obtained, and the work was tendered competitively while ensuring Inuvialuit benefits. E. Gruben's Transport (EGT) was awarded the contract and committed to 80% Inuvialuit labour content and 95% Inuvialuit content for contracting (sub and prime contractors).

Community Involvement



Community Site Visit, 2007.

Community members from Tuktoyaktuk have been involved from the outset and were essential to the success of the project. A community liaison was hired part-time to make sure that community concerns were addressed. Other involvement included participation in a traditional knowledge survey, developing and evaluating remedial options, and attending annual community meetings and site visits to see the progress being made.

Remediation Schedule



Hydrocarbon remediation.

Mar/April 2007

Mobilized to site by winter road

June 2007

Camp set up and remediation work began. Summer site work included:

- Hazardous waste collected and placed in containers

- Buildings/tanks demolished

- Surface and shallow subsurface debris collected

- PCB-contaminated soil excavated and placed in containers

- Remediation of hydrocarbon-contaminated soils through a mechanical aeration process called "alluving"

September 2007

Camp shut down for the season

March 2008

Planned demobilization by winter road

All waste will be removed from site and disposed of at the appropriate licensed facility.

Johnson Point Remediation

The Johnson Point site is an abandoned oil and gas exploration support and staging area located approximately 270 km northeast of Sachs Harbour on Banks Island, along the Prince of Wales Strait, in the Northwest Territories. The site was used by several exploration companies from the early 1960s until the early 1980s, when responsibility for the facilities reverted to the Crown. It continues to be used as a base for mineral exploration, a fuel cache location and an alternate airstrip for traveling further north.

The area surrounding Johnson Point, including the Prince of Wales Strait, has been used by residents of Sachs Harbour and Ulukhaktok throughout their history. They have traveled and hunted in this area and continue to visit the area to hunt muskox, Peary caribou, polar bears, and several species of seals. There is also arctic char habitat close to the site.

Contaminants on the site include hydrocarbon in soils, waste oil and other liquid wastes. Several buildings on the site contain asbestos, PCB and/or lead-based paints. General debris and waste metal scattered around the area could also pose a safety risk to people or wildlife.

Assessment Work



Sediment and water sampling, August 2007.

An initial assessment was completed in 2005 with a follow-up detailed Phase III environmental site assessment (ESA) in 2006. This included a hazardous materials inventory, delineation of hydrocarbon-impacted soils, geotechnical and geophysical surveys, and surface water and groundwater sampling. Additional sediment and water sampling took place in August 2007.

Remedial Action Plan

A remedial action plan for the site was developed in 2007, through extensive consultation with the Inuvialuit. The general plan is to treat contaminated soils on site, and collect and remove all hazardous and non-hazardous waste from site.

Next Steps

Depending on the procurement timelines, current plans are to move equipment to site in 2008, with most of the remediation work taking place in 2009. This will include demolition of the fuel tank farm, treating the soil and consolidating non-hazardous and hazardous waste for off-site disposal.



Waste Fuel Incineration

Approximately 100,000L of waste fuel from various fuel storage tanks and barrels was incinerated in 2006. The tanks were cleaned, and the barrels were cleaned and crushed, and are ready for removal.

Community Involvement



Community site visit, August 2007.

Community members from Sachs Harbour helped to initiate this project and have been involved through all of the project phases to date. This included participation in a traditional knowledge/community survey, community meetings, remedial options development and selection, and annual community site visits. In 2007, INAC also hosted a community meeting and a site visit by members from Ulukhaktok.

Completed Remediation Work

Since beginning remediation work in the ISR, INAC has completed a number of site remediation projects. The following sites have been remediated.

- Pearce Point
- Horton River
- Kittigazuit Military Site

Horton River is being monitored, as a landfill was constructed on site.

Have you seen a suspected contaminated site?

For more information on contaminated sites in the ISR, or to report a suspected contaminated site, contact us at 867 669 2416

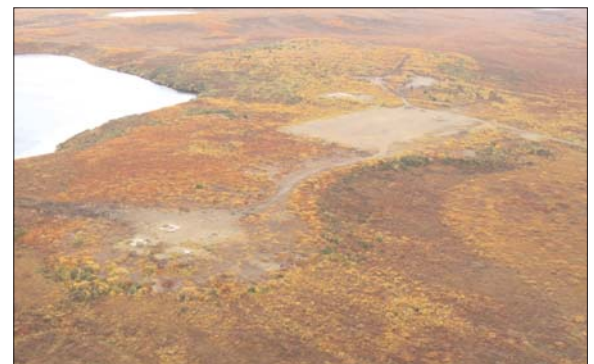
Featured Site

Kittigazuit Military Site

The Kittigazuit Military site, located near Kittigazuit Bay, between Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk, was used as a long-range navigation site (LORAN) by the military. It was a significant LORAN site in the northern region, built in 1947 and operated from 1948 to 1950. The station was named "Yellow Beetle". After the LORAN project was shut down, the site was used as a waste metal depot by INAC.

Contaminants at the site included DDT and metal contaminated soils, hydrocarbon contaminated soils, and asbestos waste associated with the buildings. There was a lot of debris on site, including unidentified barrels, decaying buildings and equipment.

Full remediation on site was completed by 2005. The work was jointly inspected and signed off as remediated to the satisfaction of the Inuvialuit. The next step will involve removing the site from the Annex "R" list under the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*.



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