FCSAP Engagement Session – May 4, 2023

Northern Contaminated Sites Program
Objectives

• Provide an overview of the Northern Contaminated Sites Program and its Funding Programs
  • Background
  • Objectives and goals
  • Partnerships and Initiatives

• Provide a Regional Overview of FCSAP Contaminated Sites
  • Nunavut
  • Yukon
  • Northwest Territories
Northern Contaminated Sites Program

• Through the Northern Contaminated Sites Program, the Department is responsible for the management of contaminated sites in the North representing an estimated $6.3 billion in environmental liabilities.

• Most of these sites originate from private sector mineral exploration and development activity and were abandoned to the federal government when their owners became insolvent.

• The sites became the responsibility of the Department as owner of last resort in the territories.

• The objectives of the Program is to reduce risks to human health and the environment, decrease federal liabilities, and maximize socio-economic benefits for Indigenous Peoples and Northerners.

• The Program works closely with Public Services and Procurement Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Indigenous partners, territorial governments, and the private sector to manage its sites.
Northern Abandoned Mines Reclamation Program and Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan

• The Northern Contaminated Sites Program receives funding from two sources:
  • *Special Purpose Allotment*: Northern Abandoned Mines Reclamation Program (NAMRP) – $9.1 billion over 15 years; and
  • Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) - $188 million for the Department over five years.

• The “Big 8” projects to be managed under NAMRP are the following: Faro, United Keno Hill, Mount Nansen, Ketza River, and Clinton Creek mines in Yukon; and, Giant, Cantung and Great Bear Lake group of mines in the Northwest Territories. The program allows the Department to better address the unique scale, duration and complexities of these projects.

• Funding for the Department’s other 100+ Northern contaminated sites will continue to come from FCSAP, a horizontal initiative led by Environment and Climate Change Canada and Treasury Board Secretariat.

For more information related to Giant Mine project please visit the following web page: [Giant Mine Remediation Project (rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca)](http://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca)
Total and CIRNAC Total Sites by Territory

Total Federal Contaminated Sites: 24,013
Total CIRNAC Contaminated Sites N60: 1,003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Sites in Territory</th>
<th>CIRNAC Sites in Territory</th>
<th>CIRNAC Liabilities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>$3.1 B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suspected</td>
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<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td></td>
<td>595</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>$3.1 B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suspected</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Active</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>319</td>
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<td>Suspected</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Active</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
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<td>242</td>
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Legal Framework – Why We Are Involved

• Legal authority
  
  • *Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Act* provides a mandate for the North and responsibility to administer public real property and public lands in the territories.
  
  • *Territorial Lands Act and Federal Real Property and Federal Immovables Act* provides the authority to manage federal lands.

• Devolution Agreements
  
  • Legal obligations under the Yukon and Northwest Territories Devolution Agreements. Nunavut Devolution Agreement currently being negotiated.
  
  • General principle is that Canada is responsible for costs of cleaning up contamination that occurred prior to devolution.

• Modern treaties and Self-Government Agreements
  
  • Legal obligation to consult and deliver socio-economic benefits to local Indigenous communities, including training and employment opportunities.

• Legislative and regulatory requirements
  
  • As responsible operator or owner, the federal government must comply with environmental legislation and regulations.
Core Activities Related to Contaminated Sites

- Investigation and assessment of suspected contaminated sites.
- Care and maintenance of sites during or in advance of remediation.
- Development of remediation or risk management plans.
- Securing regulatory approvals for remediation activities.
- Implementation of remediation.
- Long-term monitoring and adaptive management of remediated sites and permanent infrastructure.
- Intergovernmental relationships with territorial partners.
- Management of insolvencies and re-commercialization of abandoned mines.
- Throughout the process – Consultation and engagement with Indigenous communities.
Stakeholders and Partnerships

• The Program has built strong relationships with territorial governments, Indigenous partners, and other stakeholders.

• Indigenous communities are engaged throughout the life of a project to inform the selection and implementation of remedial options.
Strategic Initiatives

- The Program manages active mining insolvencies and leads commercialization discussions with potential investors.

- Some sites have remaining resources or exploration potential of interest to the private sector, which can reduce federal liabilities.

- The Program also participates in negotiations with the Government of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut on matters related to post-devolution and Nunavut Devolution, respectively.
# FCSAP Site Successes to Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Remediated and Closed Sites</th>
<th>Sites in Long-term Monitoring</th>
<th>Expenditures since 2005-06</th>
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<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>$377.2 M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yukon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$21.8 M</td>
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<td>Nunavut</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>$571.5 M</td>
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Nunavut Project Portfolio - 2023-2024

Assessment Work/Remediation Planning
- Speers Lake
- Sherwood

Permitting and contracting
- Pelly Lake
- Cape Krusenstern
- PIN-C Bernard Harbour

Remediation Implementation
- Otter and Montgomery Lakes (demob only)
- Coral Harbour
- Cape Isachsen
- Kristoffer Bay
- Playfair Point
- Pioneer Island

Long Term Monitoring (LTM) and Operation, Surveillance and Monitoring (OMS)
- FOX-C
- North Rankin Nickel Mine
- Jericho

Other works
- Reconnaissance of oil and gas sites
- Phase 1 and 2 ESA on 9 suspected sites
- IMI funding
Nunavut Regulatory Process and Regional Work

• Assessment work usually doesn’t require set up of camps, and as such does not trigger Nunavut Planning Commission’s (NPC) conformity determination process

• Archaeological Impact Assessments are usually done during detailed site assessments and require permitting from the Government of Nunavut Culture and Heritage
  – The process requires the archaeologist applying for the permit to reach out to affected communities to advise of the upcoming work.

• Remediation work is considered a Project
  – Remediation Project must go through NPC, Nunavut Impact Review Board, and Nunavut Water Board review and licensing processes.
  – Public review and commenting can be done through all these processes.

• Remediation work also requires Land Use Permits, through CIRNAC Lands Administration, and the appropriate Regional Inuit Association if work or access on Indigenous Owned Land is required.
Yukon

Map of sites

🌟 Arctic Gold and Silver Mine Site

🌟 Venus Mill and Tailings Site

🌟 Chooutla Residential School

Former Chooutla school

Current stage of the site
Yukon Project Portfolio - 2023-2024

Remediation Planning
- Arctic Gold and Silver Mine Site
- Venus Mill and Tailings Site
- Chooutla Residential School
Yukon Regulatory Process and Regional Work

- CIRNAC Yukon Region has 3 FCSAP projects, all are located within the Traditional Territory of the self-governing Carcross/Tagish First Nation (C/TFN).

- C/TFN has designated their development corporation, the Carcross Tagish Energy Corporation (CTEC), as the lead to coordinate efforts with CIRNAC.

- Current activities include monitoring of the AGS and Venus sites and development of a Governance Agreement between CIRNAC and C/TFN.

- Upcoming activities include finalizing site characterization and conceptual site model, and updating the Human Health Risk Assessment that will then be used to engage with the First Nation.

- As part of developing remediation plans projects are assessed through a process administered by the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB). YESAB is an independent arms-length body, responsible for the assessment responsibilities of the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act (YESAA) legislation and regulations.

- Apart from the 3 FCSAP Projects, CIRNAC Yukon Region has 5 Northern Abandoned Mine Remediation Program (NAMRP) projects.

- CIRNAC Yukon Region is also responsible for other sites identified in the Yukon Devolution Transfer Agreement (DTA).
Northwest Territories

Contaminated & Remediated Sites in the Northwest Territories

INSET A

INSET B

INSET C

Inuvialuit Settlement Region
1. BCR-C - Turusuk (Inuvik) Inc.
2. Horton River EAR
3. Johnson Point
4. Area 62 Exploration Camp
5. Allakson Point EAR D
6. Grand Chief Mines Camp
7. Kitikmeot Bay
8. Kuusju Mines
9. Kuusju Mines
10. Shearline Exploration
11. Victoria Island
12. Westmain Mining Co. Camp

Sahtu Settlement Area
13. Great Bear Lake Outlier Camp
14. Bear Portage
15. Contact Lake Mine
16. Contact Lake Mine Portage
17. Ill Gyorsuk Mine
18. Mystery Island
19. Sermilik Bay
20. Silver Bear - Nenaq
21. Torfa - North Mine
22. Torfa - South Mine
23. Silver Bear - Southwood
24. Carol Trail (24 sites)
25. Fort Rafael
26. Glidden Bay
27. June Lake

Wek'eezhii Resource Management Area

Areas with ongoing negotiations

Map notes: (1) Conveyance and Restitution Agreement with Nighthawk Gold Corp; (2) Meyhi based on maps and bounds description in Treaty Agreement.
Northwest Territories Project Portfolio - 2023-2024

Remediation Planning
- Thompson Lundmark
- Pine Point Rail Bed
- Rocher River
- Stark Lake

Remediation Implementation
- O’Connor Lake Mine
- Rayrock Mine

Adaptive Management (Pre-LTM)
- Bullmooose-Ruth (7 sites) – Remediated 2018

Long Term Monitoring (LTM)
- Tundra Mine
- Gordon Lake (9 sites)
- Great Slave Lake (4 sites)
- Colomac Mine
- Port Radium Mine

Other sites in portfolio do not require monitoring in 2023-24
Northwest Territories Regulatory Process and Regional Work

• Regulatory:
  
  • CARD remediation activities usually require a preliminary screening and land use permit through the various Land and Water Boards across the NWT. More complex projects that require extensive water use or waste disposal may also require a water licence. Engagement is completed prior to applications, but there is also public review/input opportunities throughout these processes and the associated plans required for approval.

  • Projects may also require archeological permits, quarrying permits, access agreements, Species at Risk Act permits, wildlife permits etc. Sites with radiological elements like Rayrock Mine also require permits from the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC).

  • A Waste Sites Management Committee was created under the NWT Lands and Resources Devolution Agreement and includes all of the signatories of the agreement. It provides an opportunity for parties to review, discuss, consider, and provide advice and recommendations to Canada regarding Waste Sites/Contaminated Sites

• Regional Work:

• CARD’s 2023-24 portfolio includes 10 projects made up of 53 sites (60% of the NWT portfolio).
Key Contacts

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Northwest Territories

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