

# Environmental Guideline for Industrial Waste Discharges into Municipal Solid Waste and Sewage Treatment Facilities



Department of Environment  
Government of Nunavut

## **GUIDELINE: INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGES**

Original: January 2002

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This Guideline has been prepared by the Department of Environment's Environmental Protection Division and approved by the Minister of Environment under the authority of Section 2.2 of the *Environmental Protection Act*.

This Guideline is not an official statement of the law and is provided for guidance only. Its intent is to increase the awareness and understanding of the risks, hazards and best management practices associated with industrial waste. This Guideline does not replace the need for the owner or person in charge, management or control of industrial waste to comply with all applicable legislation and to consult with Nunavut's Department of Environment, other regulatory authorities and qualified persons with expertise in the management of this waste.

Copies of this Guideline are available upon request from:

Department of Environment  
Government of Nunavut

P.O. Box 1000, Station 1360, Iqaluit, NU, X0A 0H0

Electronic version of the Guideline is available at <http://env.gov.nu.ca/programareas/environmentprotection>

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Bottom – John Tyman. "Inuit: People of the Arctic"

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## Introduction

Waste is produced by a wide variety of industrial, commercial and institutional operations in Nunavut. Much of this waste can be safely disposed of in landfills (i.e. food and packaging waste) and sewage treatment facilities (i.e. toilet waste) operated and maintained by local municipal governments. These municipal facilities may not however, accept all types of waste because of their design (i.e. the absence of groundwater collection and treatment at landfills) or because the introduction of contaminants may be harmful to bacteria that decompose the waste. The disposal of hazardous waste may also make it difficult for municipalities to comply with the terms and conditions contained in water licenses issued to them by the Nunavut Water Board.

The *Environmental Guideline for Industrial Waste Discharges into Municipal Solid Waste and Sewage Treatment Facilities* (the Guideline) provides guidance on the local management and disposal of waste from industrial, commercial and institutional operations. Specifically, it establishes limits on the type of waste that can be disposed of into municipal waste management facilities. It does not establish limits on discharges from facilities licensed through the Nunavut Water Board. The Guideline is not an official statement of the law. For further information and guidance, the owner or person in charge, management or control of industrial waste is encouraged to review all applicable legislation and consult the Department of Environment, other regulatory agencies or qualified persons with expertise in the management of waste.

The *Environmental Protection Act* enables the Government of Nunavut to implement measures to preserve, protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment. Section 2.2 of the *Act* provides the Minister with authority to develop, coordinate, and administer the Guideline.

### 1.1 Definitions

<i>Commissioner's Land</i>	Lands that have been transferred by Order-in-Council to the Government of Nunavut. This includes roadways and land subject to block land transfers. Most Commissioner's Land is located within municipalities.
<i>Composite Sample</i>	A collection of three or more individual samples of equal volume, equal weight or sized proportionally to the flow of the liquid being sampled that are taken at regular intervals over a period of time.
<i>Contaminant</i>	Any noise, heat, vibration or substance and includes such other substance as the Minister may prescribe that, where discharged into the environment, (a) endangers the health, safety or welfare of persons, (b) interferes or is likely to interfere with normal enjoyment of life or property, (c) endangers the health of animal life, or (d) causes or is likely to cause damage to plant life or to property.
<i>Dangerous Good</i>	Any product, substance or organism included by its nature or by the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations</i> in any of the classes listed in the Schedule provided in the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act</i> .

<i>Environment</i>	The components of the Earth and includes (a) air, land and water, (b) all layers of the atmosphere, (c) all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms, and (d) the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) above.
<i>Hazardous Waste</i>	A contaminant that is a dangerous good and is no longer wanted or is unusable for its original intended purpose and is intended for storage, recycling, treatment or disposal.
<i>Industrial Operation</i>	An operation involved in the manufacturing, processing or provision of goods and services, including commercial and institutional operations.
<i>Landfilling</i>	The intentional depositing or placement of waste in or on land for the purposes of disposal.
<i>Leachate</i>	Effluent containing contaminants that is produced by water or other liquids flowing or percolating through a waste.
<i>Minister</i>	The Minister of Environment of the Government of Nunavut.
<i>Non-Point Source Discharge</i>	A non-specific or diffuse source of effluent entering the environment including run-off from an industrial compound or storage yard.
<i>Process Effluent</i>	Water mixed with treated or untreated waste that is discharged from an industrial operation.
<i>Process Residuals</i>	Solid, semi-solid or sludge waste resulting from an industrial operation.
<i>Qualified Person</i>	A person who has an appropriate level of knowledge and experience in all relevant aspects of waste management.
<i>Responsible Party</i>	The owner or person in charge, management or control of the waste.
<i>Sewage Treatment System</i>	A system for the collecting, conveying, pumping, treating and disposing of blackwater (water containing fecal matter and urine waste) and greywater (water drained from sinks, showers, kitchens and laundry facilities).
<i>Solid Waste</i>	Unwanted solid materials discarded from a household (i.e. single or multiple residential dwellings, other similar permanent or temporary dwellings), institutional (i.e. schools, government facilities, hospitals and health centres), commercial (i.e. stores, restaurants) or industrial (i.e. mineral, oil and gas exploration and development) facility. For clarity, solid waste does not include biomedical waste, hazardous waste or sewage sludge.

<i>Standard Methods</i>	A procedure set out in <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation, current at the date of testing.
<i>Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure</i>	A testing procedure designed to determine the mobility of both organic and inorganic parameters in solid, semi-solid and sludge waste. The procedure is determined by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Test Method 1311 and is intended to simulate the characteristics a waste may exhibit when disposed of in a landfill.

## **1.2 Roles and Responsibilities**

### **1.2.1 Department of Environment**

The Environmental Protection Division is the key environmental agency responsible for ensuring parties properly manage industrial waste and will provide advice and guidance on its management. Authority is derived from the *Environmental Protection Act*, which prohibits the discharge of contaminants to the environment and enables the Minister to undertake actions to ensure appropriate management measures are in place. Although programs and services are applied primarily to activities taking place on Commissioner's and municipal lands and to Government of Nunavut undertakings, the *Environmental Protection Act* may be applied to the whole of the territory where other controlling legislation, standards and guidelines do not exist. A complete listing of relevant legislation and guidelines can be obtained by contacting the Department of Environment or by visiting the web site at:

<http://env.gov.nu.ca/programareas/environmentprotection>.

### **1.2.2 Generators of Industrial Waste**

Industrial waste must be properly and safely managed from the time it is produced to its final disposal – or in other words from cradle to grave. The owner or person in charge, management or control of the industrial waste is known as the responsible party. The responsible party must determine the nature of the waste, including whether it is hazardous or non-hazardous, before the waste can be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill or sewage treatment facility. If the waste exceeds the criteria established in the Guideline, the waste must be managed as a hazardous waste. Further information on the management of hazardous waste in Nunavut, including generator, carrier and receiver responsibilities, can be obtained by referring to the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste* or specific guidelines that have been developed for the major types of waste.

Contractors may manage industrial waste on behalf of the responsible party. However, the responsible party remains liable for ensuring the method of management complies with all applicable statutes, regulations, standards, guidelines and local by-laws. If the contractor does not comply with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act* and is charged with a violation while managing the waste, the responsible party may also be charged.

### **1.2.3 Other Regulatory Agencies**

Other regulatory agencies may have to be consulted regarding the management of industrial waste as other environmental or public and worker health and safety issues may also need to be considered.

#### **Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission**

The Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission is responsible for promoting and regulating worker and workplace health and safety in Nunavut. The Commission derives its authority from the *Workers' Compensation Act* and *Safety Act* which require an employer to maintain a safe workplace and ensure the safety and well being of workers.

#### **Department of Community and Government Services**

The Department of Community and Government Services is responsible under the *Commissioners' Lands Act* for the issuance of land leases, reserves, licenses and permits on Commissioner's Lands. The Department, in cooperation with communities, is also responsible for the planning and funding of municipal solid waste landfills and sewage treatment facilities in most Nunavut communities.

#### **Department of Health and Social Services**

Activities related to the management of industrial waste may have an impact on public health. The Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health and Regional Environmental Health Officers should be consulted regarding legislated requirements under the *Public Health Act*.

#### **Department of Economic Development and Transportation**

The Motor Vehicles Division is responsible for ensuring the safe transport of hazardous waste and other dangerous goods by road through administration of the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act*. The Department is also responsible under the *Motor Vehicles Act* for driver licensing and various other vehicle and road safety matters.

#### **Environment Canada**

Environment Canada is responsible for administering the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* and for regulating the interprovincial and international movement of hazardous waste under the *Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations* and *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*. Environment Canada is also responsible for administering the pollution prevention provisions of the federal *Fisheries Act*.

#### **Indian and Northern Affairs Canada**

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada is responsible under the *Territorial Lands Act* and *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act* for the management of federal lands and waters in Nunavut, including the impact industrial waste may have on the quality of these lands and waters.



### **Local Municipal Governments**

The role of municipal governments is important in the proper local management of industrial waste. Under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, municipalities are entitled to control their own municipal solid waste and sewage treatment facilities. Unwanted waste may be deposited into municipal waste facilities only with the consent of the local government. The local fire department may also be called upon if a fire or other public safety issue is identified.

### **Co-management Boards and Agencies**

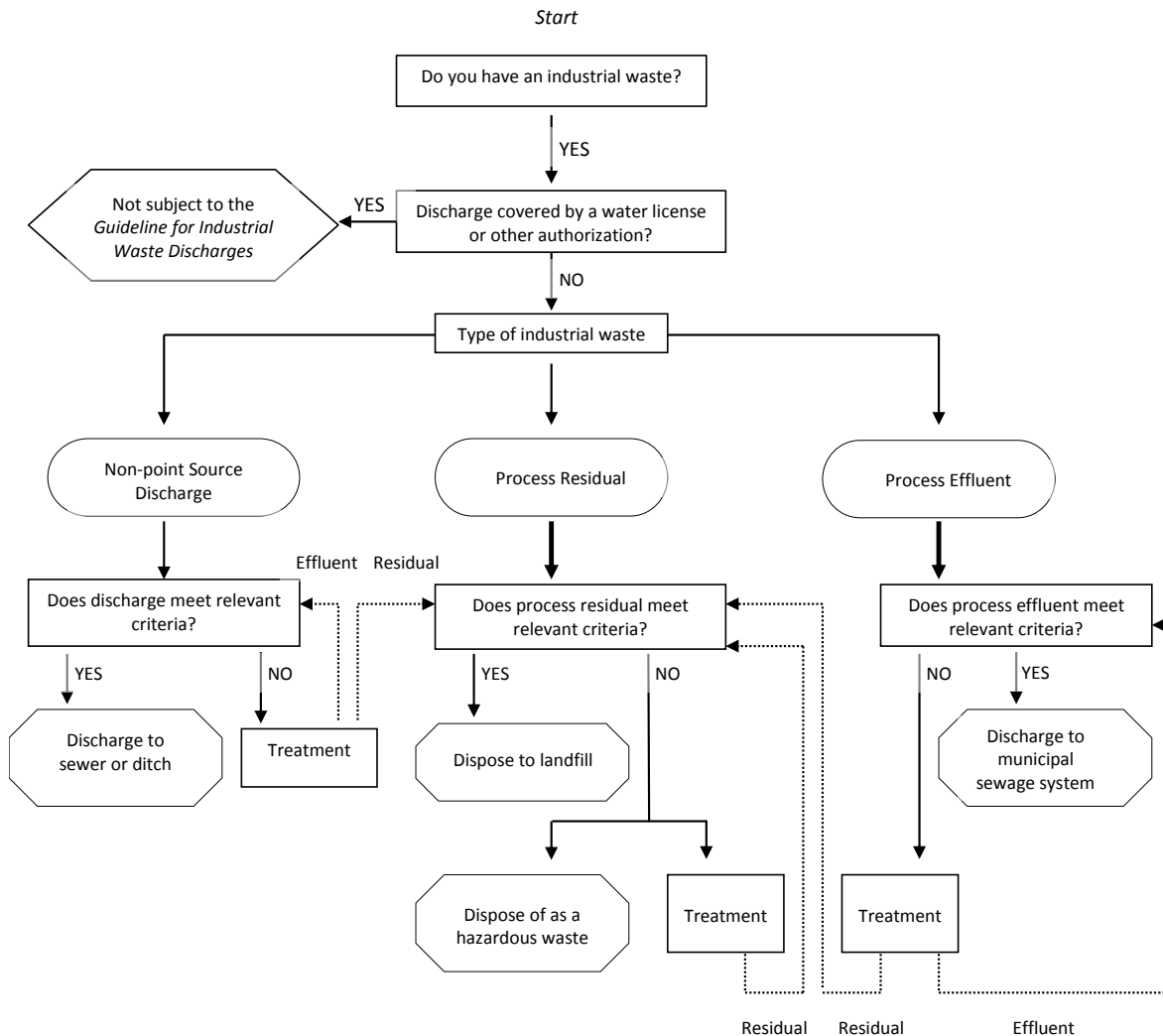
Co-management boards and agencies established under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement have broad authority for land use planning, impact assessment and the administration of land and water. Activities involving the management and disposal of industrial waste may be controlled through the setting of terms and conditions in plans, permits and licenses issued by the Nunavut Water Board and other co-management boards and agencies.

## Waste Management

Proper waste management simply makes good sense. Minimizing or eliminating the generation of hazardous and other industrial waste helps to reduce the hazards and costs associated with its handling, storage, transport, recycling, treatment and disposal. It also reduces the impacts waste could have on the environment, human and worker health and safety and reduces the global emission of greenhouse gases by minimizing the use of raw materials.

Once an industrial waste is created, the generator is responsible for its safe management from cradle-to-grave. Waste generators can prevent pollution and reduce costs by implementing proper waste reduction, reuse and recycling programs through changes to operational procedures, maintenance practices and raw material use. Treating and disposing of waste should be considered only when reuse and recycling options are not available or practical.

The following flowchart illustrates the decision process for managing industrial waste for treatment and disposal.



Sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 do not apply to industrial wastes where a regulation or guideline governing that waste already exists, or where the waste is subject to an existing water license, land use permit, land lease or other authorization. A complete listing of guidelines can be obtained by contacting the Department of Environment or by visiting the web site at:

<http://env.gov.nu.ca/programareas/environmentprotection>.

Should a generator request a variance to any of the requirements established below, an assessment describing the anticipated effects of disposing the waste into a municipal sewage treatment system or landfill must be provided to the Nunavut Department of Environment and local municipal government. The assessment must indicate that a level of environmental protection equivalent to complying with the Guideline is being provided.

## **2.1 Process Effluent**

Process effluent is water mixed with treated or untreated waste discharged from an industrial operation. For the purpose of the Guideline, process effluent does not include toilet waste and liquid from showers, baths, sinks and kitchens unless the liquid contains a contaminant that is not usually associated with that source (i.e. used antifreeze poured down a drain).

Process effluent that meets all the criteria established in Column 1 of Table 1 may be discharged to a municipal sewage treatment system with the consent of the local municipal government. Effluent that exceeds one or more of the criteria is a hazardous waste and either requires treatment to comply with the criteria or must be managed in accordance with the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste*. Any residuals or sludge from the treatment of process effluent is subject to the standards established for process residuals – refer to Section 2.2.

All sampling, sample handling and chemical testing of process effluent must be consistent with accepted practices. Where a sample is required to determine the characteristics of the effluent, the sample must be a composite sample. Composite samples are obtained by combining three or more individual grab samples of equal volume, equal weight or sized proportionally to the flow of the liquid being sampled taken at regular intervals over a period of time, normally 24 hours. This ensures the collected liquid is representative of the process effluent. Chemical testing should be conducted by laboratories that have been formally recognized as competent to perform the specified tests by the Canadian Association of Environmental Analytical Laboratories (CAEAL)<sup>1</sup>. Chemical parameters should be tested using the appropriate analytical method as contained in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* or other recognized testing methods (i.e. Canadian General Standards Board). Generators may use their knowledge of the effluent to reduce the number of parameters tested.

Generators wanting to discharge process effluent on commissioner's Land other than to a municipal sewage treatment system must first contact the Nunavut Department of Environment and local municipal government.

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<sup>1</sup> CAEAL is a non-profit organization dedicated to raising the level of competency, consistency, capability and communication within environmental testing laboratories in Canada. Members of CAEAL voluntarily participate in programs of proficiency testing and accreditation.

**Table 1. Criteria for Process Effluents, Process Residuals and Non-Point Source Discharges**

Substance	Criteria (mg/L)		
	Column 1 Process Effluent	Column 2 Process Residuals <sup>a</sup>	Column 3 Non-Point Source Discharge
Aluminum	50	NC	1
Ammonia	NC	NC	10
Arsenic	1	2.5	1
Barium	5	100	1
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BCOD)	500	NC	15
Cadmium	2	0.5	0.1
Carbon Tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)	NC	0.5	NC
Chlorides	1500	NC	NC
Chlorine	NC	NC	1
Chromium	5	5	0.1
Copper	5	NC	1
Cyanide	2	NC	0.1
Fluoride	10	NC	2
Iron	50	NC	1
Lead	5	5	0.05
Mercury	0.1	0.1	0.0006
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	NC	200	NC
Nickel	5	NC	1
Non-aqueous Phase Liquids	NC	NC	Non-Visible Sheen
Oil and Grease	150	NC	15
pH Range	6.5 to 10.5	NC	6.0 to 10.5
Phenolic Compounds	1	NC	0.02
Phosphorous	100	NC	1
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	NC	50 <sup>b</sup>	NC
Polychlorinated Dibenzo Dioxins and Furans	NC	0.0000015 I-TEQ <sup>c</sup>	NC
Selenium	NC	1	NC
Silver	5	5	0.1
Sulphates	1500	NC	NC
Sulphides	2	NC	NC
Suspended Solids	600	NC	15
Tetrachloroethylene	NC	3	NC
Tin	5	NC	1
Trihalomethanes (Total)	NC	10	NC
Uranium	NC	10	NC
Vinyl Chloride	NC	0.2	NC
Zinc	5	500	0.5

NC No criteria has been adopted for this substance

a. Refer to the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations - Schedule 6* for criteria regulating other process residuals.

b. Based on concentration by mass.

c. International Toxicity Equivalents.

## 2.2 Process Residuals

A process residual is any solid, semi-solid or sludge waste produced from an operation that is involved in the manufacturing, processing or provision of goods and services, including commercial and institutional operations.

Process residuals that meet the criteria established in Column 2 of Table 1 may be disposed of in a municipal landfill with the consent of the local municipal government. Process residuals that exceed one or more of the criteria are considered to be a hazardous waste and either requires treatment or management in accordance with the *Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste*. The treatment of process residuals may result in a significantly different waste. Any liquid or solid waste resulting from the treatment of a process residual is subject to the criteria established in Column 1 and 2 of Table 1 to determine whether it is suitable for disposal in the local sewage treatment facility or landfill.

The recommended leachate testing procedure for process residuals is Method 1311 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) as described in the United States Environmental Protection Agency Regulation 40CFR261. This testing method is designed to determine the acceptability of landfilling process residuals by simulating leaching characteristics the waste may exhibit when disposed of. Any leachate extract collected must then be tested using the appropriate analytical method contained in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*. All testing procedures should be undertaken by a CAEAL recognized laboratory. Knowledge of the industrial process may reduce the number of parameters needed to be tested.

Nunavut's Department of Environment should be contacted by the generator if an alternative leaching procedure or chemical test is proposed.

## 2.3 Non-Point Source Discharges

A non-point source discharge is the release of wastewater from a diffuse source, such as run-off from an industrial compound or storage yard to an adjacent property, drainage ditch, stream or waterbody. Where a non-point source discharge is already covered by a water license issued by the Nunavut Water Board, the effluent criteria established through the license are to be complied with. The criteria established in Column 3 of Table 1 apply only where no license, permit or authorization has previously been issued for the discharge.

A non-point source discharge that meets the criteria established in Column 3 of Table 1 may be discharged directly to the environment with the consent of the local municipal government. Where one or more of the criteria are exceeded, the discharge must immediately be stopped, the discharge reported to the Nunavut/NWT 24-Hour Spill Report Line at (867) 920-8130, and the run-off contained for treatment and disposal. Any collected run-off may be disposed of in the local sewage treatment system where the criteria established in Column 1 of Table 1 are met, and with the consent of the local municipal government.

All sampling, handling and chemical testing of run-off must be consistent with accepted practices. Composite samples should be obtained where possible and chemical testing procedures undertaken by a CAEAL recognized laboratory.

## Conclusion

Industrial, commercial and institutional operations in Nunavut produce a wide variety of wastes that require disposal. Much of this waste can be safely disposed of in landfills (i.e. food and packaging waste) and sewage treatment facilities (i.e. toilet waste) while others are hazardous and require treatment prior to disposal. The *Environmental Guideline for Industrial Waste Discharges into Municipal Solid Waste and Sewage Treatment Facilities* establishes limits on industrial waste that can be disposed of into municipal waste facilities in Nunavut.

Familiarity with the Guideline does not replace the need for the owner or person in charge, management or control of an industrial waste to comply with all applicable federal and territorial legislation and municipal by-laws. The management of these wastes may also be controlled through permits and licenses issued by Nunavut's co-management boards, the Nunavut Water Board, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and other regulatory agencies. These permits and licenses must be complied with at all times.

For additional information on the management of industrial waste, or to obtain a listing of available guidelines, go to the Department of Environment web site or contact the Department at:

Environmental Protection Division  
Department of Environment  
Government of Nunavut  
Inuksugait Plaza, P.O. Box 1000, Station 1360  
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

Telephone: (867) 975-7729

Fax: (867) 975-7739

Email: [EnvironmentalProtection@gov.nu.ca](mailto:EnvironmentalProtection@gov.nu.ca)

Website: <http://env.gov.nu.ca/programareas/environmentprotection>

## References

American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Environment Federation. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Latest Edition.  
<http://www.standardmethods.org/>

Government of Alberta, Department of Environment. Alberta User Guide for Waste Managers.  
<http://www.environment.gov.ab.ca/info/library/7423.pdf>

Government of Canada, Department of Justice. *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*.  
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/lcpe-cepa/eng/regulations/detailReg.cfm?intReg=84>

Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment. Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste. 2010.  
<http://env.gov.nu.ca/node/82#Guideline Documents>

Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment. Environmental Guideline for Industrial Waste Discharge in Nunavut. 2002.

Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Municipal and Community Affairs. Guidelines for the Planning, Design, Operations and Maintenance of Modified Solid Waste Sites in the Northwest Territories. 2003.  
[http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/live/documents/content/solidwaste\\_guidelines.pdf](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/live/documents/content/solidwaste_guidelines.pdf)

United States Environmental Protection Agency. Method 1311 – Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure.  
<http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/pdfs/1311.pdf>





## **APPENDICES**



## **APPENDIX 1 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT**

The following are excerpts from the *Environmental Protection Act*

1. "Contaminant" means any noise, heat, vibration or substance and includes such other substance as the Minister may prescribe that, where discharged into the environment,
  - (a) endangers the health, safety or welfare of persons,
  - (b) interferes or is likely to interfere with normal enjoyment of life or property,
  - (c) endangers the health of animal life, or
  - (d) causes or is likely to cause damage to plant life or to property;

"Discharge" includes, but not so as to limit the meaning, any pumping, pouring, throwing, dumping, emitting, burning, spraying, spreading, leaking, spilling, or escaping;

"Environment" means the components of the Earth and includes

- (a) air, land and water,
- (b) all layers of the atmosphere,
- (c) all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms, and
- (d) the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c).

"Inspector" means a person appointed under subsection 3(2) and includes the Chief Environmental Protection Officer.

- 2.2 The Minister may
  - (a) establish, operate and maintain stations to monitor the quality of the environment in the Territories;
  - (b) conduct research studies, conferences and training programs relating to contaminants and to the preservation, protection or enhancement of the environment;
  - (c) develop, co-ordinate and administer policies, standards, guidelines and codes of practice relating to the preservation, protection or enhancement of the environment;
  - (d) collect, publish and distribute information relating to contaminants and to the preservation, protection or enhancement of the environment:
3. (1) The Minister shall appoint a Chief Environmental Protection Officer who shall administer and enforce this Act and the regulations.  
  
(2) The Chief Environmental Protection Officer may appoint inspectors and shall specify in the appointment the powers that may be exercised and the duties that may be performed by the inspector under this Act and regulations.
5. (1) Subject to subsection (3), no person shall discharge or permit the discharge of a contaminant into the environment.  
  
(3) Subsection (1) does not apply where the person who discharged the contaminant or permitted the discharge of the contaminant establishes that
  - (a) the discharge is authorized by this Act or the regulations or by an order issued under this Act or the regulations;
  - (b) the contaminant has been used solely for domestic purposes and was discharged from within a dwelling house;
  - (c) the contaminant was discharged from the exhaust system of a vehicle;
  - (d) the discharge of the contaminant resulted from the burning of leaves, foliage, wood, crops or stubble for domestic or agricultural purposes;

- (e) the discharge of the contaminant resulted from burning for land clearing or land grading;
- (f) the discharge of the contaminant resulted from a fire set by a public official for habitat management of silviculture purposes;
- (g) the contaminant was discharged for the purposes of combating a forest fire;
- (h) the contaminant is a soil particle or grit discharged in the course of agriculture or horticulture; or
- (i) the contaminant is a pesticide classified and labelled as "domestic" under the *Pest Control Products Regulations* (Canada).

(4) The exceptions set out in subsection (3) do not apply where a person discharges a contaminant that the inspector has reasonable grounds to believe is not usually associated with a discharge from the excepted activity.

- 5.1. Where a discharge of a contaminant into the environment in contravention of this Act or the regulations or the provisions of a permit or license issued under this Act or the regulations occurs or a reasonable likelihood of such a discharge exists, every person causing or contributing to the discharge or increasing the likelihood of such a discharge, and the owner or the person in charge, management or control of the contaminant before its discharge or likely discharge, shall immediately:
- (a) subject to any regulations, report the discharge or likely discharge to the person or office designated by the regulations;
  - (b) take all reasonable measures consistent with public safety to stop the discharge, repair any damage caused by the discharge and prevent or eliminate any danger to life, health, property or the environment that results or may be reasonably expected to result from the discharge or likely discharge; and
  - (c) make a reasonable effort to notify every member of the public who may be adversely affected by the discharge or likely discharge.
6. (1) Where an inspector believes on reasonable grounds that a discharge of a contaminant in contravention of this Act or the regulations or a provision of a permit or license issued under this Act or the regulations has occurred or is occurring, the inspector may issue an order requiring any person causing or contributing to the discharge or the owner or the person in charge, management or control of the contaminant to stop the discharge by the date named in the order.
7. (1) Notwithstanding section 6, where a person discharges or permits the discharge of a contaminant into the environment, an inspector may order that person to repair or remedy any injury or damage to the environment that results from the discharge.
- (2) Where a person fails or neglects to repair or remedy any injury or damage to the environment in accordance with an order made under subsection (1) or where immediate remedial measures are required to protect the environment, the Chief Environmental Protection Officer may cause to be carried out the measures that he or she considers necessary to repair or remedy an injury or damage to the environment that results from any discharge.

## **APPENDIX 2 – GOVERNMENT AND OTHER CONTACTS**

### **Government of Nunavut**

Environmental Protection Division  
Department of Environment  
Inuksugait Plaza  
P.O. Box 1000, Station 1360  
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0  
Telephone: (867) 975-7729 Fax: (867) 975-7739

Motor Vehicles Division  
Department of Economic Development and  
Transportation  
P.O. Box 10  
Gjoa Haven, Nunavut X0B 1J0  
Telephone: (867) 360-4615 Fax: (867) 360-4619

Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission  
P.O. Box 669  
Baron Building/1091  
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0  
Telephone: 1-877-404-4407 (toll free)  
Fax: 1-866-979-8501

Department of Community and Government  
Services (all Divisions)  
P.O. Box 1000, Station 700  
4th Floor, W.G. Brown Building  
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0  
Telephone: (867) 975-5400 Fax: (867) 975-5305

Office of Chief Medical Health Officer of Health  
Department of Health and Social Services  
P.O. Box 1000, Station 1000  
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0  
Telephone: (867) 975-5774 Fax: (867) 975-5755

### **Government of Canada**

Indian and Northern Affairs – Nunavut Region  
P.O. Box 2200  
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0  
Telephone: (867) 975-4500 Fax: (867) 975-4560

Environment Canada (NWT and Nunavut)  
5019 52nd Street  
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Telephone: (867) 669-4730 Fax: (867) 873-8185

Department of Transport – Road, Rail, Marine, Air  
P.O. Box 8550  
344 Edmonton Street  
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### **Other Contacts**

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