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Contaminated Sites Management Program

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Canada



Outline

- What is CSMP
- Why do we do it
- The CSMP
- How do we address Contaminated Sites (FCSAP)
- Funding
- Priority Ranking
- Moving Forward



Treasury Board Definition

A site at which substances occur at concentrations above background levels and pose or are likely to pose and immediate or long-term hazard to human health or the environment or exceed levels specified in policies and regulations.





The CSMP

(Contaminated Sites Management Program)

- A national program to provide funding to for the ***identification, assessment and remediation*** of contaminated sites on reserve lands for which INAC has accepted responsibility or liability.





Why Address Contaminated Sites

- Contaminated sites can have negative impacts soils, surface water and groundwater.
- The CSMP was implemented to help reduce the risk of these sites impacting human health and/or the environment.
- Reduce and prevent increases to federal financial liability.



The CSMP

(Contaminated Sites Management Plan)

- In the 1990's the Environmental Issues Inventories were completed on over 800 inhabited reserves across Canada.
 - Created an inventory of contaminated sites
 - Currently there are just over 200 sites on reserve in Alberta, of which approx 40 have been closed.
- In 2005 the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) was implemented to help address contaminated sites.



FCSAP

(Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan)

- \$3.5 billion cost-shared 15-year program
- Established in 2005 to support federal departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations
- Long-term management of higher risk HISTORICALLY (pre 1998) contaminated sites for which they are responsible.
 - FCSAP has been the main source of funding for the CSMP for the last 5 years.
 - National multi-departmental program governed by Environment Canada and the Treasury Board Secretariat.
 - EC, HC and DFO provide program guidance and technical expertise.



The FCSAP Process

10 Step Process

1. Identify Potential Site
2. Phase I Assessment
3. Phase II Assessment
4. NCSCS Classification \$\$ - All

5. Phase III Assessment \$\$ - Class I & On-going Class II Only
6. Update NCSCS Classification
7. Develop Remediation Plan
8. Implement Remediation Plan
9. Confirmatory Sampling and Final Reporting
10. Long Term Monitoring



The FCSAP Process

- **Assessment projects:**
 - Identify suspected sites, determine if there is contamination and identify the nature and extent of the contamination (Steps 1 to 5 of the 10-step process) – also commonly referred to as environmental site assessments (ESAs) Phase I through to Phase III.
- **Remediation/risk management projects (R/RM):**
 - where various alternatives for addressing contaminated sites are developed and reviewed. Then a final option/approach is chosen to reduce the risk to human health and the environment (Steps 7 to 10 of the 10-step process).



The NCSCS

(National classification system for contaminated sites)

- Used to determine the level of potential risk that a site poses to human health and/or the environment.
- Considers type and concentration of contamination, migration potential and pathways and proximity to receptors.
- The higher the score the higher the risk.



B. Potential for migration of COPCs in surface water

a. Presence of containment		
No containment		5
Partial containment		3
Full containment		0.5
Do Not Know		3
b. Distance to Surface Water		
0 to <100 m		3
100 - 300 m		2
>300 m		0.5
Do Not Know		2
c. Topography		
Contaminants above ground level and slope is steep		2
Contaminants at or below ground level and slope is steep		1.5
Contaminants above ground level and slope is intermediate		1.5
Contaminants at or below ground level and slope is intermediate		1
Contaminants above ground level and slope is flat		0.5
Contaminants at or below ground level and slope is flat		0
Do Not Know		1
d. Run-off potential		
High (rainfall run-off score > 0.6)		1
Moderate (0.4 < rainfall run-off score <0.6)		0.6
Low (0.2 < rainfall run-off score <0.4)		0.4
Very Low (0 < rainfall run-off score < 0.2)		0.2
None (rainfall run-off score = 0)		0
Do Not Know		0.4



Determining Funding

1. FCSAP Eligibility

- On federal land and/or where a federal department has responsibility/liability
- Phase I and II Assessments
- Class 1 and on-going Class 2 remediation projects.



2. INAC National Priority Ranking System (NPRS)



How is Priority Determined (NPRS)

- Projects will be funded on a priority basis, using the NPRS.
- National Priority Ranking System (NPRS)
 - Considers the NCSCS Score, if there is potential or documented risks to human health and/or the environment, and current land use.
 - Also considers other factors such as legal obligations (e.g. TLE, violations, etc.) and impacts to potential economic development and infrastructure projects.



Moving Forward

- Several Assessments have been completed with TSAG support. Many are Class 2 sites that will be addressed as funding becomes available.
- One major Class 1 site has been partially remediated and is to be completed in 2011/12.
- We will continue to identify, assess and remediate sites as funding is available.



Questions?

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