

RETURN BIDS TO:
RETOURNER LES SOUMISSIONS À:
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Room 100-167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg
Manitoba
R3B 0T6
Bid Fax: (204) 983-0338

SOLICITATION AMENDMENT
MODIFICATION DE L'INVITATION

The referenced document is hereby revised; unless otherwise indicated, all other terms and conditions of the Solicitation remain the same.

Ce document est par la présente révisé; sauf indication contraire, les modalités de l'invitation demeurent les mêmes.

Comments - Commentaires

Vendor/Firm Name and Address
Raison sociale et adresse du
fournisseur/de l'entrepreneur

Issuing Office - Bureau de distribution
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Northern Contaminated Site Program
ATB Place North Tower
10025 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton
Alberta
T5J 1S6

Title - Sujet Frobisher Gas Wells Remediation/Aba	
Solicitation No. - N° de l'invitation EW699-151177/A	Amendment No. - N° modif. 003
Client Reference No. - N° de référence du client PWGSC EW699-151177	Date 2014-12-05
GETS Reference No. - N° de référence de SEAG PW-\$GMP-010-6280	
File No. - N° de dossier GMP-4-37136 (010)	CCC No./N° CCC - FMS No./N° VME
Solicitation Closes - L'invitation prend fin at - à 02:00 PM on - le 2014-12-15	Time Zone Fuseau horaire Central Daylight Saving Time CDT
F.O.B. - F.A.B. Plant-Usine: <input type="checkbox"/> Destination: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other-Autre: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Address Enquiries to: - Adresser toutes questions à: Tammy Kozak	Buyer Id - Id de l'acheteur gmp010
Telephone No. - N° de téléphone (204) 807-0189 ()	FAX No. - N° de FAX (204) 983-7796
Destination - of Goods, Services, and Construction: Destination - des biens, services et construction:	

Instructions: See Herein

Instructions: Voir aux présentes

Delivery Required - Livraison exigée	Delivery Offered - Livraison proposée
Vendor/Firm Name and Address Raison sociale et adresse du fournisseur/de l'entrepreneur	
Telephone No. - N° de téléphone Facsimile No. - N° de télécopieur	
Name and title of person authorized to sign on behalf of Vendor/Firm (type or print) Nom et titre de la personne autorisée à signer au nom du fournisseur/de l'entrepreneur (taper ou écrire en caractères d'imprimerie)	
Signature	Date

Solicitation No. - N° de l'invitation

EW699-151177/A

Client Ref. No. - N° de réf. du client

PWGSC EW699-151177

Amd. No. - N° de la modif.

003

File No. - N° du dossier

GMP-4-37136

Buyer ID - Id de l'acheteur

gmp010

CCC No./N° CCC - FMS No/ N° VME

See Attached Document

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

INTRODUCTION

INAC's Northern Contaminated Sites Program is executed by INAC and PWGSC. The Crown is the owner of the various sites and INAC the Project Leader throughout the life of the site projects. PWGSC supports INAC during the assessment, remediation planning and post-remediation monitoring stages and then takes on the role of Project Manager for remediation (i.e., detailed engineering, procurement and construction).

INAC has developed an EHS Management System which applies to Crown employees and Crown representatives (e.g., consultants). During the construction phase, contractors are hired to operate the sites and carry out the remediation. Prior to taking over a site, these contractors are provided by the Crown with information on known H&S risks at the site and are required to prepare a site specific H&S plan that is acceptable to the authorities having jurisdiction. The Crown also receives and has an opportunity to comment on the contractor's draft H&S Plan. During construction, the contractors follow their H&S plans and the Crown and its representatives the more stringent of the two. The Crown carries out inspections and audits to determine the extent to which requirements in the H&S plans are being followed.

Wildlife encounters are one of the most significant risks of working at remote northern sites. For this reason, INAC has developed this guide on bear safety training requirements and bear monitor qualifications which will form part of INAC's EHS MS. In addition, this guide will be used as a reference in specifying the Crown's performance expectations in tender documents, in reviewing draft contractor H&S plans, and in performing site inspections and audits.

Bear Safety Training for the Northern Contaminated Sites Program consists of two components:

- 1) **Bear Safety Training Standards** for all employees, designated individuals or contractors who participate in field activities.
- 2) **Bear Monitor Standards** for all employees, designated individuals and contractors who serve as bear monitors.

Each component applies to all phases of the Contaminated Sites Program including: Assessment, Remediation and Monitoring.

Each component must be supplemented by employee orientation to appropriate mitigation and contingency policies & procedures used to reduce the risk of bear encounters. Such policies and procedures include but are not limited to:

- Reporting of Bear Sign, Sighting and Encounters
- Bear Sighting or Encounter Procedures
- Food Waste Management Practices
- Sign Out / Sign In Procedures

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

BEAR SAFETY TRAINING STANDARDS

Purpose:

To ensure that all personnel employed or contracted by the Northern Contaminated Sites Program are adequately trained so that they may conduct their activities in a manner that is safe to both humans and bears.

Training requirements for employees are based on risk related to potential exposure to bears given the type of work being done. For some employees risk levels are minimal. Others are at far greater risk. Training content is based on risk levels.

As well the responsibility an individual has for the safety of others determines training requirements. As the levels of responsibility and exposure to bear hazards increase, so do the training requirements. Field crew leaders or supervisors responsible for the safety of their crews must have a good understanding of the hazards bears pose as well as the practices to prevent encounters. The level of responsibility and exposure to bear hazards is greatest for those tasked with the job of deterring bears from camp or work areas.

Exposure Risk Assessment

The first step to develop bear safety training requirements is to assess potential exposure to bear hazards for employees in the field during each phase of the Northern Contaminated Sites Program. Position classifications or job descriptions are considered to group those employed for the remediation phase of projects according to work environment.

Work locale, level of activity and employee numbers help to define the potential risk of encountering a bear. For example people working indoors have a low probability of encountering a bear, while a person checking water monitoring stations away from the main site is more likely to encounter a bear and need to take proper action. The bear risk pyramid that follows portrays potential exposure to bear hazards and assigns risk levels for six groupings of workers. Risk levels are considered low, moderate or high.

Crew or party leaders and site supervisors must investigate the bear situation in the area where work is planned. They must find out what type of bears are in the area and how these bears typically use the area, noting seasonal distribution and important habitat.

A history of bear—human conflicts in the area may indicate higher than average bear hazards. If so, there is a need to move some or all of the groupings further up the risk pyramid and alter training requirements or training content.

Since each worker's actions contribute to the safety of themselves and others, training requirements reflect this. Team or project leaders, site supervisors, health & safety officers and bear response team members are responsible for the safety of many others as well as themselves and therefore must receive Advanced Bear Safety training.

Groupings and Risk Levels:

Assessment of potential exposure to bear hazards according to work environment results in six groupings of employees. Each grouping is assigned a risk level that determines training requirements.

Bear Risk Pyramid



Inside Workers (Level 1):

House keeping, office staff and personnel working within secure structures are least likely to encounter bears during their duties.

Equipment Operators (Level 2):

The noise and movements of equipment can deter bears. Equipment also offers a safe refuge in the event that a bear is encountered. Operators must be cautious while servicing equipment and when approaching or leaving equipment, but the level of risk for this group is generally low.

Kitchen and Food Handling Staff (Level 3):

Improper handling, storage and disposal of food and food waste are leading causes of conflict between humans and bears. In camps where workers collect food from freezers or storage units located outside or in buildings detached from the kitchen, risks of exposure increase. For these reasons kitchen and food handling staff are assigned a higher risk level than other inside workers, level 3.

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

Small tent camps, separate from the main work areas, such as used during the assessment phase, may have kitchen staff who are the only ones in camp during the day. In these situations supervisors must recognize the increased level of risk and ensure that the training provided to this group is elevated, i.e., from level 3 to 5.

Outside Work in High Activity Areas (Level 4):

Working outside increases workers exposure to potential bear hazards. Higher levels of activity and numbers of people in the area may act as a deterrent, thus reducing the probability of exposure to a bear hazard. However over the life of a project circumstances may change, so supervisors must monitor human and bear activity levels and modify training requirements accordingly. For example, during periods of low human activity or increased bear activity training for this group may need to be elevated from level 4 to 5.

Outside Work or Recreation away from Main Activity Areas (Level 5):

People who work on the periphery of the job site or at satellite locations, such as tailings ponds, have a higher likelihood of encountering a bear than those working in high activity areas. The further a work site is from main activity areas, the greater the chance of encountering a bear.

Many of the Northern Contaminated Sites Program projects are located at former mines and DEW line locations. Road systems may connect the main site to other satellite facilities such as tailings ponds, explosive magazines or water intakes. Project personnel often use these roads for after hour recreational activities such as jogging, biking and sometimes to access fishing sites. Such recreational activities occur typically in the evening and early morning hours, the times when bears are most active. Regardless of what their regular duties may be, people who participate in such activities must be trained on how to prevent bear encounters and how to respond safely if they do meet a bear.

Remote Field Work (6):

Each phase of a Northern Contaminated Sites Program project involves field work in locations remote from the main activity areas of a project and/or communities. Workers such as environmental assessment and monitoring staff, surveyors, and communication technicians are included in this grouping.

Remote field work often requires travel by foot through bear habitat though this work may be supported by helicopters, boats or vehicles. The potential exposure to bear hazards is high; therefore this group is assigned risk level 6.

Visitors:

If visitors to a project site do not have the required level of bear safety training for their work environment, they must be accompanied by site personnel who have such a level.

Bear Safety Training Requirements

Based on assigned risk levels, employees receive increasingly comprehensive training. The assigned risk level determines minimal content and frequency of training. In cases where certain individuals have increased responsibility in terms of bear safety, risk level assigned, and hence training requirements, are increased. Table 1 outlines training requirements according to risk levels.

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

Table 1.

Assigned Risk Level	Training Program	Frequency
1,2,3,4,5,6	Site Orientation	All new arrivals and when interval between site visits is greater than 3 months (Remediation) Prior to going into remote site. (Assessment & monitoring)
3,4	Bear Awareness	All new arrivals and as changing conditions dictate
5,6	Bear Safety	Every 2 years
5,6	Firearm Safety Training	Every 2 years: Safe handling and live fire exercise including field & camp safety refresher. Annually: Review Department firearms policies, procedures and reports
Team or party leaders, supervisors and bear response team members	Advanced Bear Safety	Every 2 years.

SITE ORIENTATION:

All phases of Northern Contaminated Sites Program projects require training. Through Site Orientation every employee is informed of the following:

- types of bears in the area
- recent bear activity
- general policies and procedures in place to mitigate potential conflict with bears
- actions to be taken if a bear is sighted including reporting procedures

Delivery:

Prior to departing for site each crew leader provides the team with a brief site orientation. During the remediation phases the orientations may be given by the site supervisor or health and safety personnel.

BEAR AWARENESS:

This training supplements the Site Orientation. Groups in the moderate range of risk, including kitchen staff and workers in high activity areas, should have Bear Awareness at a minimum. If bear activity in the area results or could result in increased levels of risk, training is upgraded to Bear Safety.

Delivery:

Supervisors or designated health & safety personnel inform workers of bear safety policies and procedures specific to their work environment and job duties. Table 2 outlines which procedures employees should be familiar with.

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

Table 2. Bear Awareness

BEAR AWARENESS	Personnel			
	Kitchen Staff	Garbage Management	Incinerator Operators	Outside workers in High Activity
Operational Procedures (Examples only)				
Safe storage and handling of food				
Handling and disposal of food wastes				
Reporting bear sightings				
Responding to a bear on site				
Incinerator Operation and Maintenance				
Storage and Disposal of Incinerator Ash				

BEAR SAFETY:

All field workers and those who work or pursue recreational activities away from the main activity areas require this training as a minimum. Tables 3 & 4 outline topics addressed in Bear Safety training.

All full time employees, team leaders and supervisors working in the Remote Field Worker grouping (level 6) are required to supplement Bear Safety training with additional training that addresses field safety related to helicopter support, firearm safety and bear monitoring.

Delivery:

Training will be delivered at two levels.

Class I:

View the video, "Staying Safe in Bear Country" or "Polar Bears: A Guide to Safety" and pass a multiple choice test under the supervision of the safety officer or site supervisor.

This training method applies to those who work or pursue recreational activities away from the main site (Level 5) or students, casual employees and short term contractors working in the Remote Field Work risk level 6. When working in remote field locations, workers with Class I training must be under the direct supervision of field personnel with Class II certification.

Class II:

Comprehensive bear safety training including field safety related to helicopter support, firearm safety and bear monitoring delivered by qualified bear and firearm safety instructors.

Full time employees, team leaders and supervisors in the Remote Field Work group, risk level 6, are required to have Class II. Employees with Class II will be trained and authorized to carry a firearm. Ideally all remote field workers should be trained to Class II.

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

Table 3.

BEAR SAFETY TRAINING: BLACK AND GRIZZLY BEAR		Class I
Topic	Details	
Bear Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences between Black and Grizzly 	
Bear Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senses - powerful sense of smell Physical Traits & Abilities – strength, running, climbing and swimming Annual Life Cycle Hyperphagia 	
Bear Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curiosity Personal Space 	
Bear—Bear Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body Language and vocalizations Avoidance and tolerance Stress Displays 	
Bear—Human Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance Identifying and Understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defensive Behaviour Defensive Approaches Defensive Attacks Non-Defensive Behaviour Non Defensive Approaches Predatory Attacks 	
How to react in a bear encounter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reacting to a Defensive Bear Reacting to a Non-Defensive Bear Reacting to an Attack – Defensive vs Predatory Bear 	
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staying Alert Alerting Bears of Your Presence Attractant Management 	
Personal Detection Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trip wires Motion Sensors 	
Personal Deterrents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pepper Spray Pen Launchers Pistol Launchers Whistles and Horns 	
Supplemental Field Worker Information		Class II
Firearm Safety Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as described in Table 5 	
Employee Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check out / Check In Practices Radio communications 	
Helicopter Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drop off and pick up procedures Detection and Deterring bears 	

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

Table 4.

BEAR SAFETY TRAINING: POLAR BEAR		Class I
Topic	Details	
Bear Identification		
Bear Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carnivore • Senses - powerful sense of smell • Physical Traits & Abilities – strength, swimming, climbing and running • Importance of Ice • Annual Life Cycle • Seasonal Distribution 	
Bear Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curiosity • Body Language • Denning 	
Bear—Human Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance • Identifying and Understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Curious Behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Predatory Behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Defensive / Threatened Behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Attacks 	
How to react in a bear encounter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reacting to a Curious Bear • Reacting to a Predatory Bear • Reacting to a Defensive / Threatened Bear • Reacting to an Attack 	
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staying Alert • Alerting Bears of Your Presence • Attractant Management • Travelling and Camping Practices 	
Detection Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trip wires 	
Deterrents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pepper Spray • Pen Launchers • Pistol Launchers • Whistles and Horns 	
Supplemental Field Worker Information		Class II
Firearm Safety Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as described in Table 5 	
Employee Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check out / Check In Practices • Radio communications 	
Helicopter Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop off and pick up procedures • Detection and Deterring bears 	

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

Table 5.

FIREARM SAFETY TRAINING:	
Topic	Details
Canadian Firearms Safety Course (CFSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful completion of Canadian Firearm Safety Course
Field Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe transportation firearms in vehicles, boats, aircraft (fixed and rotary wing) and ATV's • Safe carry positions in the field • Negotiating obstacles (fallen trees, steep slopes, ice etc.) • Safe loading of firearms • Positioning of person with firearms in relation to field party members
Camp Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe storage of firearms and ammunition • Safety concerns regarding the handling and discharge of firearms in a camp setting • Bear response pre-planning (signals, crowd control, safe shooting lanes)
Familiarity with Department Firearms Policies, Procedures and Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INAC Firearm Procedures • Department owned firearm issue authority employees • Authority to transfer firearms • Department owned firearms issue authority for designated individuals • Department owned register for issue of firearm to an individual • Authority for use of personal firearms by employees / designated individuals • Ammunition usage report • Investigation and Prevention Report
Safe Handling and Live Fire Exercise	
Student to demonstrate ability to safely handle firearms in the field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe carry positions - various scenarios • Negotiating obstacles • Safe transportation of firearms – getting in and out of boat or vehicle
Live Fire Exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper sighting of firearm • Adjustment of sights • Safe loading and unloading of firearm • Firing of non-lethal rounds (12 gauge deterrents) • Firing of lethal rounds
Evaluation of Safety Attitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued carelessness with firearms or any horseplay will result in course failure.

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

ADVANCED BEAR SAFETY:

Team or party leaders, site supervisors, health & safety officers and bear response team members are required to take Advanced Bear Safety training.

Table 6.

ADVANCED BEAR SAFETY TRAINING:	
Topic	Details
Bear Safety Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completion of Bear Safety Training
Firearm Safety Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completion of Firearm Safety Training
Attractant Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food and food waste handling, storage and disposal• Safe storage of chemicals and fuels• Incinerator operating procedures
Detection Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detection system benefits and limitations
Bear Deterrents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 gauge deterrent benefits and limitations• Electric bear fencing
Bear Response Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Layout and Design• Potential problem areas and ambush sites• Wildlife Shelter opportunities• Escape routes for bears• Warning systems and crowd control• Reporting bear sightings, encounters and actions taken

Delivery:

Advanced Bear Safety training is delivered by experienced bear safety instructors well versed in bear response planning.

Table 7 summarizes training requirements based on risk levels and identifies those groups of employees who should receive each training category and the delivery method.

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

Table 7.

MINIMUM LEVELS OF BEAR SAFETY TRAINING						
Risk Level - Hazard Grouping						
Bear Safety Training Requirement	Level 1 Indoor Workers	Level 2 Equipment Operators	Level 3 Food Handling and Kitchen Staff	Level 4 Outside Work in High Activity Areas	Level 5 Outside Work or Recreation Activity away from Main Activity Areas	Level 6 Remote Filled Workers
	Supervisor or Safety Staff	Supervisor or Safety Staff	Supervisor or Safety Staff	Supervisor or Safety Staff	Supervisor or Safety Staff	Supervisor or Safety Staff
		Supervisor or Safety Staff	Supervisor or Safety Staff	Supervisor or Safety Staff		
					Supervisor or safety officer led viewing of video "Staying Safe in Bear Country" or "polar Bears: A Guide to Safety" and passing multiple choice test	Qualified Bear Safety Instructor
Orientation						Qualified Bear Safety Instructor
Bear Awareness						Qualified Firearms Safety Instructor
Bear Safety						Qualified Firearms Safety Instructor
Firearm Safety						Qualified contractor
Advanced Bear Safety						

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

BEAR MONITORS STANDARDS

When working in bear country people must be aware of their surroundings and alert to potential bear hazards to ensure personal safety and that of co-workers.

On occasion it may be prudent to use a dedicated bear monitor, for instance when workers are completely engaged and it's impractical to routinely scan their work areas for the presence of bears. When the hazard potential is high enough to require continuous monitoring of the area, a designated bear monitor would be appropriate.

The Bear Monitor is responsible for employee safety with respect to bears by taking competent action to detect and monitor bears in the area and provide timely warnings to staff of bears in the area.

Depending on the level of potential bear hazards in the vicinity, the role of bear monitor may be assigned to a member of the field team or to a designated bear monitor who solely takes on these responsibilities. In each case Risk Level 6 – Class II bear safety training is required.

Risk Level 6 – Class II qualifications include Bear Safety Training supplemented with Firearm Safety Training, Employee Responsibilities, Helicopter Support and Bear Monitoring delivered by qualified bear and firearm safety instructors. For those hired to provide bear monitoring services in project camps additional training in the monitoring and maintenance of detection and deterrent systems in place may be required.

In addition, a Possession and Acquisition Licence (PAL) is a mandatory requirement for bear monitors. A bear monitor must demonstrate safe firearm handling and shooting skills through completion of the safe handling and live fire exercise as outlined in the Safe Handling and Live Fire Exercise section of the Firearm Safety Training table 5.

Careless handling of firearms represents a greater hazard to human health than bears. It is imperative that safety rules be adhered to when firearms are stored, transported or used.

Bear monitors use a 12 gauge shotgun. It is recommended that the firearm be provided by the Northern Contaminated Sites Program. In exceptional cases bear monitors may be authorized to use their own 12 gauge shotguns. When the monitor is not being backed up by another shooter the deterrent rounds will be loaded directly into the shotguns chamber as needed and the magazine will contain only killing rounds.

Policies and procedures that formalize the above and set protocols for bear monitors should be in place prior to field season. For example, supervisors might set bear surveillance practices using Table 8 as a guide.

Site location, kinds of work being done, environmental conditions, prevalence of bears, and common sense will help supervisors determine the anticipated bear hazard levels and the level of bear monitoring required.

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

Table 8.

BEAR MONITOR LEVELS BY BEAR HAZARD LEVEL		
Anticipated Bear Hazard Level	Monitor/Guard	
Low	Party	Watch out for each other All members of the work group have a responsibility to watch for bears.
Moderate to High with good visibility.	Assigned Party Member Or Designated Bear Monitor	Bear Monitor to do a 360 degree scan of the area every 10 or 15 minutes. The frequency of the area survey is a matter of judgment to be resolved between the team leader and the Bear Monitor. However, when the bear watch is not to be continuous, use of a timer with alarm is recommended. Without an alarm, it is too easy to get caught up in one's work and forget to perform the periodic area survey.
Moderate to High with poor visibility. (Low light, poor weather or rough terrain)	Assigned Party Member Or Designated Bear Monitor	Continuous bear watch would be required during periods of poor visibility and in rugged terrain. Because it is difficult for one person to maintain vigilance for long periods of time, the bear monitoring duties may be rotated among firearms-authorized group members on a predetermined basis (one to two hour periods per person). At any given time, everyone should always know who the Bear Monitor is.
Significant	Designated Bear Monitor supported by helicopter	When personnel are working at an outdoor location under a significant bear threat, there will be at least one person per group who is designated the "Bear Monitor". This person is responsible for ensuring that the group will not be subjected to a surprise encounter with or attacks from a bear.

Monitoring work sites:

Employees working away from the main site may occasionally find themselves working in an area of high bear hazard. Normally work should be halted and workers removed until the bear hazard is no longer present. However if work can not be shut down, a qualified bear monitor

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

would be assigned to alert workers when bears are present and move people out of harms way. Only in extreme cases would bear monitors displace the bears in order for work to continue.

Monitoring Camps:

Problem encounters with bears are more likely in a camp situation than a chance encounter in the field or at work sites. When bears are active in the area, monitors may be called upon to provide bear detection services and to alert personnel of the presence of a bear on site. If necessary the bear monitor will attempt to deter the bear. Bear monitors may also advise on preventative measures within a camp, including altering camp locations or configurations as appropriate.

The Bear Monitor Job Description on the following pages outlines duties and qualifications required for such a position. Community organizations, such as HTO's & HTA's , in the vicinity of the Northern Contaminated Sites Program work locales maybe able to identify suitable candidates to INAC.

Bear Monitor Job Description

PURPOSE

The bear monitor's job is to reduce the risk of bear-human encounters so that human safety is increased and bears are not unnecessarily displaced or killed as a result of Northern Contaminant Sites Program activities.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Bear Monitor is responsible for employee safety with respect to bears by taking competent action to detect and monitor bears in the area and provide timely warnings to staff of bears in the area.

DUTIES:

Bear monitor duties include:

- accompanying field crews working in remote locations
- monitoring work sites so that personnel can work safely
- monitoring and deterring bears near camp facilities

Primary Actions:

Reconnaissance:

- Survey field work sites from a distance to ensure that it is safe for workers to enter.
- Identify high risk situations and warn workers.
- Identify safe escape routes and safe retreat sites for personnel in the event a bear appears.

Bear Watch:

- Scan / Look out for bears.
- Monitor movements of workers keeping them routinely in view.
- Alert crews to the presence of bears in the area and/or approaching the work site.
- Help people move to a safe place according to a prearranged escape plan should a bear approach a work site.
- Track bears while they remain near work sites or facilities.
- Determine when it is safe for workers to return to the site.

Deter Bears:

- Attempt to deter any bear approaching or threatening workers unable to reach safety.
- Protect crews as they escape to safe sites.
- Deter any bear approaching camp or areas of high human activity.

Defence of Life and Property:

- Kill a bear if no other method can prevent human injury or destruction of property.

Northern Contaminated Sites Program - Bear Safety Training Requirements

Other Actions:

- Report and record signs of bear activity, sightings and encounters in a Bear Log.
- Report all bear encounters to supervisor according to set protocol.
- Identify and report observed potential problem areas in and around camp and work sites to supervisor.
- Maintain firearms and deterrent launchers.
- Monitor and maintain all bear detection and deterrent systems in place on site.
- In the event that a bear is killed:
 - collect required samples (lower jaw and proof of sex),
 - preserve the hide and meat and
 - prepare these materials for shipping to the nearest wildlife office.

WORK ENVIRONMENT:

Bear monitors must be highly alert for long periods of time in a constantly changing field environment. Changes in the level of bear hazards, light conditions, weather and terrain require different levels of attention and bear monitors must act diligently in all conditions.

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS REQUIRED:

A bear monitor must have:

- Possession and Acquisition Licence
- St John's Ambulance standard first aid certificate.
- Bear Safety Training including Supplemental Field Worker Information (Table 3 or 4).
- Experience with 12 gauge shotgun and ammunition, including deterrent rounds.
- Good shooting skills and safe handling of firearms in field situations.
- Familiarity with communications systems available i.e. radios and satellite phones.

All candidates must demonstrate safe firearm handling and shooting skills through completion of the safe handling and live fire exercise as outlined in the Safe Handling and Live Fire Exercise section of the Firearm Safety Training table 5.

In addition, regional expertise and knowledge of the field area and local bear species and habitat are desirable.

The Northern Contaminated Sites Program will train suitable candidates who possess the necessary skills but have not yet had formal training in bear safety, firearm safety or communications systems.

This Amendment #003 to Solicitation #EW699-151177/A is raised to:

- Post the Site Visit and Bidders Conference agenda
- Answer bidder enquiries raised at the Bidders Conference and during the solicitation period.
- Amend Solicitation #EW699-151177/A.

1. See attached Site Visit and Bidders Conference agenda.

2. Refer to Supplemental Conditions, page 12, and:

INSERT: SC03 Liquidated Damages

1. The contractor acknowledges that:

1.1 pursuant to Annex G - Evaluation Criteria, #14 Aboriginal Subcontractor Plan, the bid criteria included in the bid solicitation and this contract included a request for commitments to carry out the work in a manner that meets the objectives of the following criteria:

1.2.1 The contractor is encouraged to utilize Aboriginal resources whenever possible in carrying out the work of the contract. This should be done in line with AANDC's Contaminated Sites Management Policy, under which one of the guiding principles is that "AANDC will incorporate economic opportunities, to the extent possible, for aboriginal people, Inuit and northerners in the management and remediation of contaminated sites;

2. The contractor acknowledges and confirms that it made the following commitments in its bid for this contract (collectively the "Aboriginal Subcontractor Plan") as contemplated in paragraph 1 above (to be completed at time of contract award):

COMMITMENT	ASSIGNED POINT VALUE	VALUE
2.1		

3. The contractor acknowledges that the "Aboriginal Subcontractor Plan":

3.1 are covenants under this contract; and

3.2 that the "Aboriginal Subcontractor Plan" represents a percentage of the initial total contract value equal to the number of points assigned to the commitment/representation at the time of evaluation and stated in paragraph 2. above in the "ASSIGNED POINTS" column.

4. Without prejudice to any other legal or equitable rights Her Majesty may have, if at any time during the contract, the Contractor breaches any or all of the "Aboriginal Subcontractor Plan", Her Majesty shall be entitled to set-off, from any contract monies owing to the Contractor, the applicable sum or sums identified per each "Aboriginal Subcontractor Plan" in paragraph 2.1.

5. The Contractor further acknowledges that:

5.1 the sum in paragraph 2.1 is a genuine pre-estimate of damages arrived at through negotiation with Her Majesty. Those negotiations considered the financial, administrative and other costs, including consequential costs, of any such breach; and

5.2 The Contractor acknowledges that it has had legal advice to the full extent deemed necessary by itself. Furthermore the Contractor acknowledges that it did not act under any duress.

3. Refer to Annex G, Evaluation Criteria, and:

DELETE: in it's entirety

INSERT:

13	Change and Scope Management Demonstrated commitment to make known and seek approval for required additional work (10) Provision of a site clerk. Demonstrate how the position will control costs, track individual's hours, manage and track equipment hours, disbursements, subcontractor costs and invoices (10) Demonstrate your plan to ensure all work required is made known to the DR, approved and invoiced in a timely manner (20)	/40
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AGENDA

Solicitation EW699-151177/A
Frobisher Gas Wells Abandonment Program
Frobisher, NT
Site Visit and Bidders' Conference
December 02, 2014

Attendees:

AANDC – Emma Pike, Sam Kennedy, Tim Morton
Stantec – Carlos Philipovsky, Ray McDonald
PWGSC – Matthew McElwaine, Tammy Kozak
Rowes Construction – Earle Dumas
Fire Creek Resources Ltd. - David Ewen, Ed Roncin
KFN – Chief Roy Fabian, Ken Norn

Note: Meeting is being recorded to assist in preparing the minutes which will be posted on Buy & Sell as a Solicitation Amendment but the tape recording will not form part of the official minutes.

1.0 Opening Remarks

1.1 Welcome and thank you for attending – ensure all participants sign in.

1.2 Logistics – washrooms, emergency exit

2.0 Introductions

2.1 Roundtable introductions – Name and company name

3.0 Project Overview

3.1 Emma Pike – AANDC will give a background and history of the project. See attached AANDC Presentation.

3.2 Matthew McElwaine will give a Basic Overview of Project

3.3 Ray MacDonald – Departmental Representative – Project Technical Requirements.

4.0 Request for Proposal Overview

4.1 Basic Overview of the Request for Proposal Document.

Both the Technical Portion and Price Proposal must be submitted on or before the solicitation closing date.

Please note: the Bid Receiving Address and Closing date is on the front page of the RFP document.

Discuss remit to address error on original document.

Reinforce that it is important to read over the documents carefully to make sure all the requirements of the RFP are met.

Reminder: all questions regarding the solicitation must be submitted in writing and directed to me.

Email is fine. My email address can be found in Amendment No. 1

Per SI04 enquiries should be received no later than 5 calendar days prior to the solicitation closing date (December 10). Enquiries received after that time may not be answered.

Reminder: that bid security as defined in GI09 must be submitted with your proposal at time of solicitation closing.

Any questions pertaining to the solicitation document.

5.0 Site Visit Fly-Over Questions will not be answered during the tour. Bidders are to save all questions for when we reconvene after the tour.

6.0 Roundtable

Bidders are welcome to forward any additional questions or improvements to me in writing. Questions must be received no later than 5 days prior to solicitation closing – December 10. Questions and answers will be reflected in the resulting amendment.

Reference GC1.14 (2008-05-12) Agreements and Amendments

The Contract constitutes the entire and sole agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter of the Contract and supersedes all previous negotiations, communications and other agreements, whether written or oral, relating to it, unless they are incorporated by reference in the Contract. There are no terms, covenants, representations, statements or conditions binding on the parties other than those contained in the Contract.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q1. What is the weight limit for the bridge?

A1. Refer to Appendix 8.

Q2. Where do we locate the "Basis of Payment Schedule?"

A2. Refer to Amendment #002 – Q1.

Q3. Where can we find the AANDC Contaminated Sites Management Policy (CSMP)?

A3. The CSMP was mentioned briefly in the AANDC presentation and can be found in detail at:
<http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100034643/1100100034644>

Q4. Reference Section 01 31 19, 1.9 Community Meetings, specify the requirements for Advertising.

A4. In terms of advertising a community meeting in Hay River, the Contractor must place an ad in the Hay River Hub and NewsNorth (both under Northern News Services Ltd (NNSL), as well as the local radio -Moose FM (they broadcast from Yellowknife and Hay River). The project team also has an email stakeholder distribution list that will be shared with the successful bidder.

Q5. Time is an issue, when do you expect to award a contract?

A5. The RFP closes December 15th. The individual technical evaluations will be performed by the evaluation team and then a consensus technical evaluation will be completed. This is estimated to take between one and two weeks. The financial evaluation will then be completed by PWGSC for those bids meeting the minimum pass mark. The financial evaluation and remainder of the contract award process will take between one and two weeks. An award is anticipated by the end of December, but the above timelines may vary dependent upon the number of bids received or if the bid price exceeds the current budget estimate etc.

Q6. What form of bond security can we submit?

A6. Refer to GI08 – R2710T General Instructions – Construction Services – Bid Security Requirements. <https://buyandsell.gc.ca/policy-and-guidelines/standard-acquisition-clauses-and-conditions-manual/5/R/R2710T/14>.

Q7. How will you ensure Contractors follow through with their Aboriginal Subcontractor Plan identified in their bid?

A7. Canada will refer to GI07 Listing of Subcontractors and Suppliers:
Notwithstanding any list of Subcontractors that the Bidder may be required to submit as part of the bid, the Bidder shall, within 48 hours of receipt of a notice to do so, submit all information requested in the said notice including the names of Subcontractors and Suppliers for the part or parts of the Work listed. Failure to do so shall result in the disqualification of its bid.
In addition, Canada will insert a Liquidated damages clause into the RFP and resulting contract.

Q8. Where can we get additional information to meet the requirement SI16 Health and Safety – Northwest Territories / Nunavut WSCC and Safety Program?

A8. Refer to <http://www.wcb.nt.ca/Pages/default.aspx>

Q9. Is the bidder responsible for site security? Is there a requirement for Site access control via ski doo or ski traffic?

A9. Yes, all elements of accessing the site are the bidder's responsibility.

Q10. In Section 33 99 99.01, sub section 2.11 there is a requirement for a Class III BOP system. Considering the significant extra cost and considering the most current measured H2S levels can you confirm the requirement for a Class III BOP?

A10. A Class II or a Class III BOP system is acceptable.

Q11. What are the safety requirements for site access and egress?

A11. There is a need for a secondary access/egress, but only for people. If the route is dragged and a snow machine can get out, then that would be sufficient. There is no need for secondary access/egress for equipment from a safety perspective. As well #7 has a low flow and the EPZ was calculated to be only 10m, so if there was a blow out, it would not last long.

Q12. In Section 33 99 99.01, sub section 2.8 there is a requirement for a centrifuge. Considering the significant extra cost and considering the amount of drilling (small drilling scope) confirm the requirement for a centrifuge?

A12. A centrifuge is NOT required

Q12. Will stumps be an issue in accessing the sites?

Q13. Confirmation of site conditions is the responsibility of the bidder/contractor.

Q14. Where can we take water from for construction of winter roads and how much can we take/use? Is there additional permitting required?

A14. With a proper fish screen, the Hay River can be used as a water source (as long as it is below the water licence trigger of 100m3/day). Water use greater than 100 m3/day for oil and gas operations requires a water licence and is the responsibility of the contractor.

Q15. A recent change to waste disposal policy indicates that Alberta will not take drilling waste from outside the province. Where can we take liquid, recoverable hydrocarbon, and non recoverable hydrocarbon drilling waste?

A15. The crown has recently confirmed that KBL Environmental and Newalta are both able to dispose of NWT hazardous waste in Alberta. Newalta is able to accept both DOW (dangerous oilfield waste) and Non-Dow waste generated within the oil and gas industry from the NWT.

Q16. Is range 3 casing a requirement or can it be optional?

A16. Range 3 casing is NOT required. Adequate casing material is at discretion of contractor and approval of Departmental Representative.

Q17. What does CARD stand for?

A17. Contaminants and Remediation Directorate – the Directorate within Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada who is funding and leading this project

Q18. Is a qualified wildlife monitor required on every separate work site? How many people are required, and is it 24/7?

A18 The number and requirements of wildlife monitors would depend on the risk and level of site activity.

Wildlife risks during winter are generally considered low due to reduced wildlife activity during the winter months. These risks are also generally reduced as the level of activity on a site increases as the noise and site activities act as a deterrent. Access construction and lease clearing may require minimal wildlife monitoring but as abandonment activities increase the monitoring requirements would generally decrease or not be required unless there are signs of problem wildlife or high wildlife activity in the area. As the weather warms up wildlife activity may increase. Summer activities do require a wildlife monitor, one per isolated working team. Regardless of the season, wildlife awareness is paramount and any significant sightings should be reported immediately to superiors and the authorities having jurisdiction. (Section 1.28.2.4 of the specifications speaks to this requirement; however the designated individual was intended for summer operations only). Reference may be made to the attached AANDC Bear Safety Training document attached as information only.

Q19. Is there any work required to the existing chain link fences?

A19 No

Q20. What if there is additional scope that is not covered under lump sum or PAW rates?

A20. If additional scope outside and in addition to the specified work is required, a change order process will be followed.

Q21. How many meters away from the water is #7 well?

A21. Confirmation of site conditions is the responsibility of the bidder/contractor.

Q22. Will the contractor be responsible for any provisions to accommodate the Departmental Representative such as a mobile office?

A22 Requirements are indicated in the specifications.

Q23. Is there an inner string in well #7?

A23 Yes

Q24 In Section 33 99 99.01, sub section 2.13 there is a requirement for an Autodriller. Considering the significant extra cost and the amount of drilling can you please confirm the requirement for an Autodriller?

A24 An Autodriller is required

Q25. Can we bid if we did not attend the site visit and fly-over?

A25. Yes. The site visit was optional.

ALL OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS REMAIN THE SAME.



Aboriginal Affairs and
Northern Development Canada

Affaires autochtones et
Développement du Nord Canada

Frobisher Sour Gas Wells – Hay River, NT



November 2014 Bidders Conference
Hay River, NT





Contaminated Sites Program

- Manages abandoned federal contaminated sites which have health and safety and/or environmental concerns.
 - mostly private sector mining, oil and gas activities and government military activity (DEW line sites).

Objectives:

- To reduce risks to human health, safety, and the environment
- To rationally prioritize and remediate contaminated sites
- To promote the social and economic benefits to aboriginal people, Inuit and other Northerners
- To develop innovative strategies
- To meet the spirit and intent of land claim agreements
- Implement a consistent, cost-effective and accountable program



Devolution- What are we left with?

Waste Sites - Ch. 6

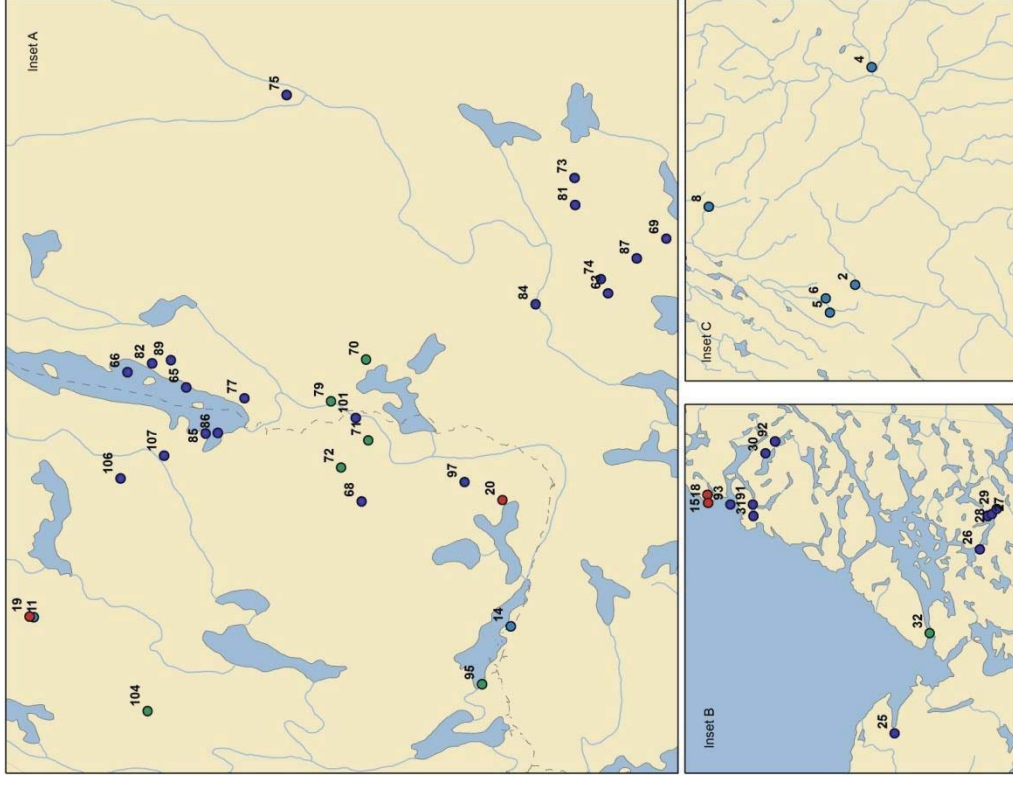
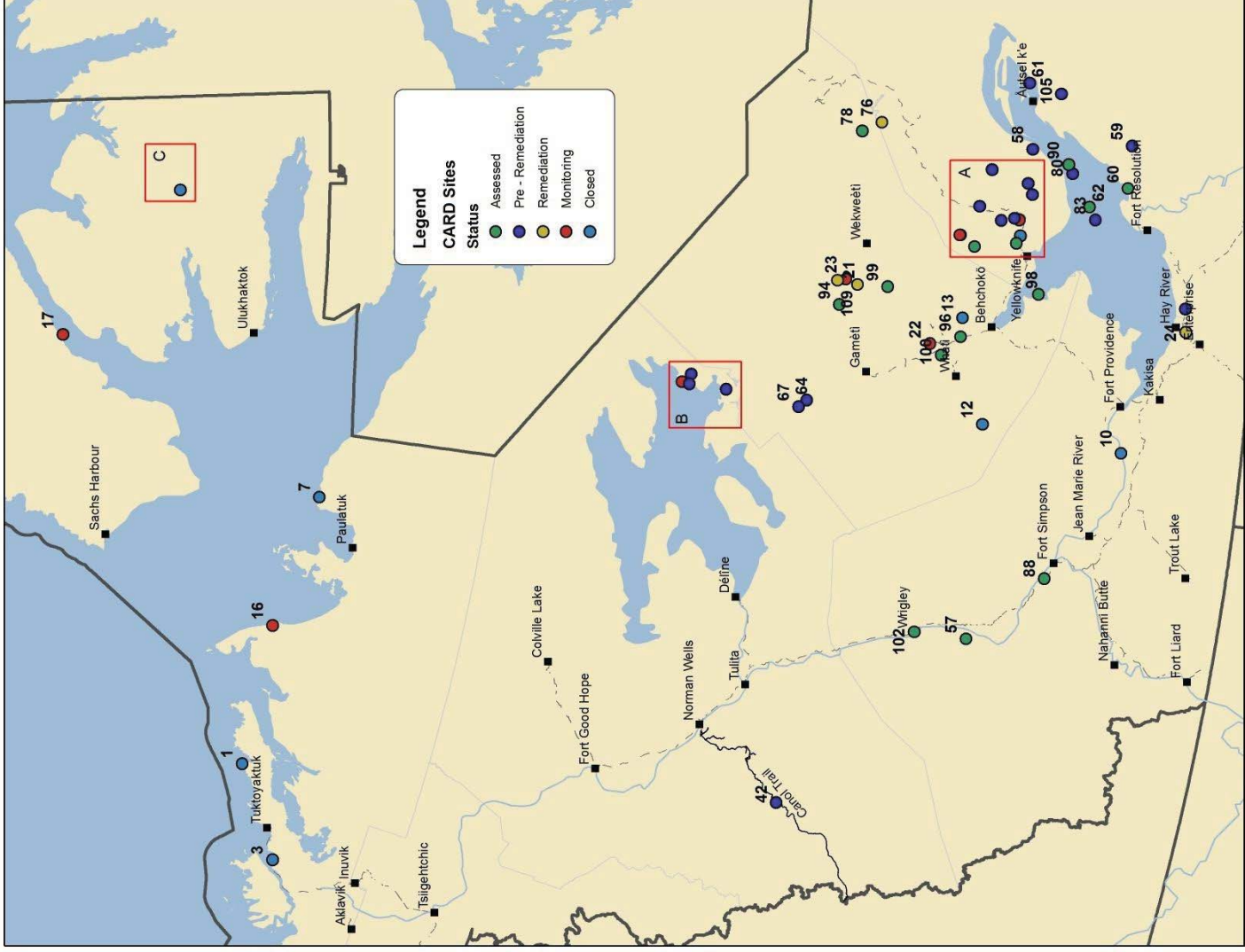
Schedule 7 – Inventory of Sites:

17 fully **remediated** sites transferred to GNWT
(Part B – released sites)

5 excepted sites – require negotiation (Part C)

~99 sites **excluded** listed in Part D – sites
requiring remediation (linked to Schedule 4
exclusions – Part 5 & 6 – sites requiring
remediation) – 67% of sites part of existing
projects

CARD Sites





FCSAP 10 Step Process Approach for Addressing Contaminated Sites

Step 1	Identify Suspect Sites	Identifies potentially contaminated sites based on activities (past or current) on or near the site (Site Reconnaissance).
Step 2	Historical Review	Assembles and reviews all historical information pertaining to the site. (Completion of a Phase I ESA)
Step 3	Initial Testing Program	Provides a preliminary characterization of contamination and site conditions. (Completion of a Phase II ESA and Screening Level Risk Assessment)
Step 4	Classify Contaminated Site Using the CCME National Classification System	Prioritizes the site for future investigations and/or remediation/risk-management actions. (Completion of NCS 1992, FCSAP score 2003 or NCSCS 2008)
Step 5	Detailed Testing Program	Focuses on specific areas of concern identified in Step 3 and provides further in-depth investigations and analysis. (Completion of a Phase III ESA delineation of Contaminants and Detailed Site Specific Risk Assessment)
Step 6	Reclassify the Site Using CCME National Classification System	Updates the ranking based on the results of the detailed investigations.
Step 7	Develop Remediation/Risk Management Strategy	Develops a site-specific plan to address contamination issues. (Development of a Remedial Action Plan)
Step 8	Implement Remediation/Risk Management Strategy	Implements the site-specific plan that addresses contamination issues.
Step 9	Confirmatory Sampling and Final Reporting	Verifies and documents the success of the remediation/risk-management strategy.
Step 10	Long-Term Monitoring	If required, ensures remediation and long-term risk-management goals are achieved.

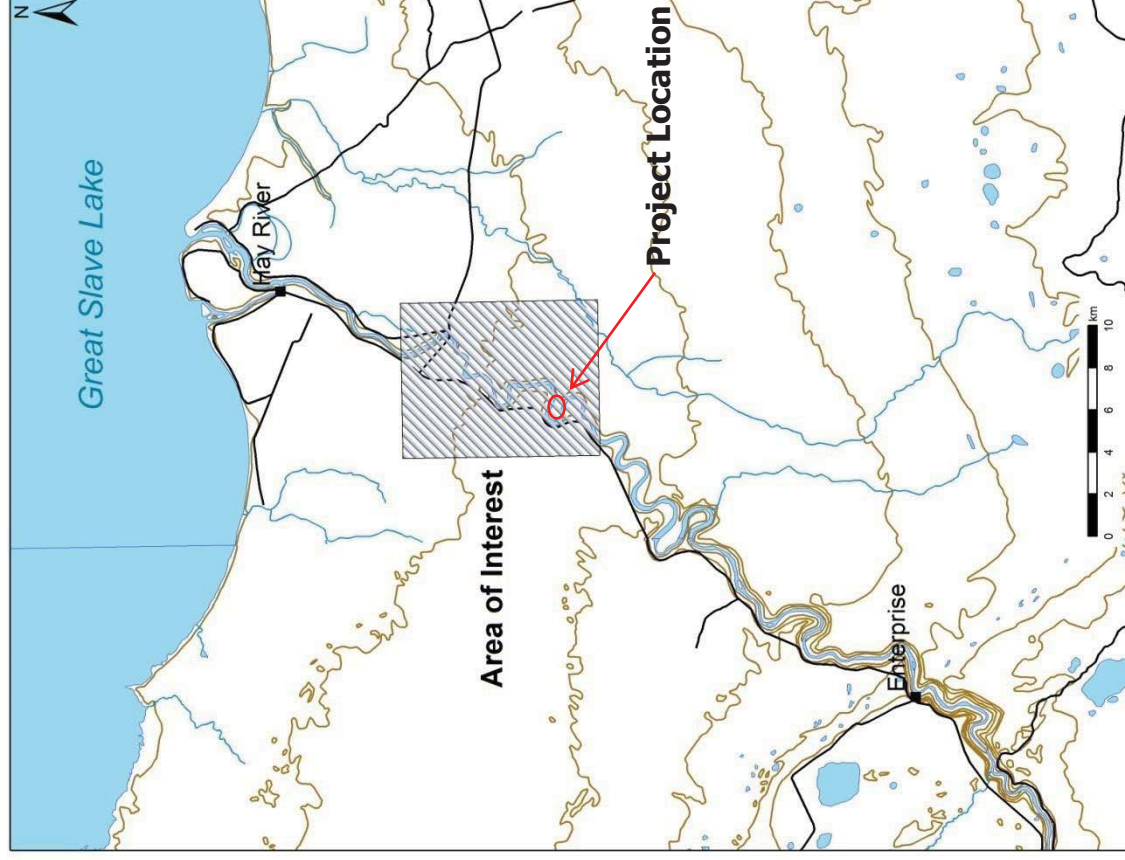
Note: The steps illustrate the complete process involved with contaminated sites. There will be instances where some of the steps may not be required.





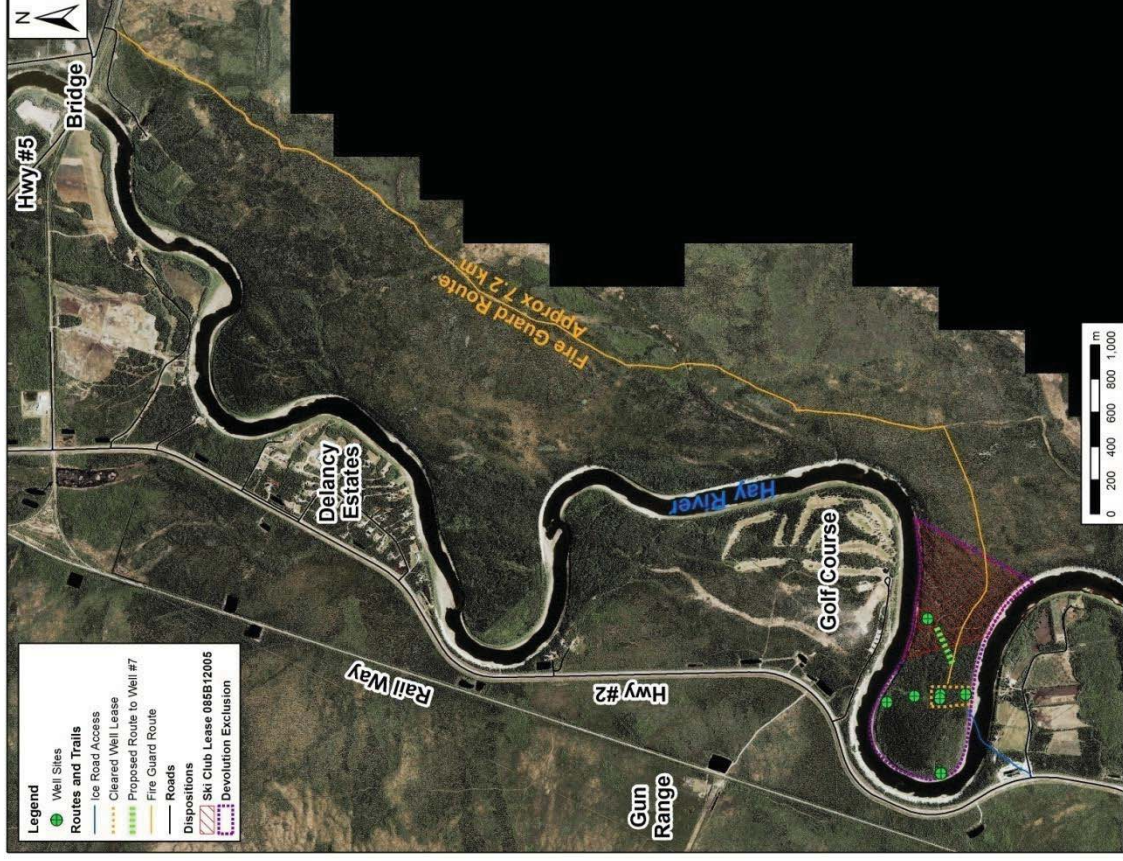
Frobisher - Site Location

- Wells are ~10 km south of Hay River, on eastern shore of the Hay River
- Site is close to local residences, in the midst of the Hay River Ski Club Trails (Well #7) and across the river from the Hay River Golf Course
- Site is within the traditional land use area of a number of aboriginal groups (KFN most interested)





Location continued...



[illegible]



Frobisher Wells – History

- 1922 & continued 1946/47 – 7 delineation wells were drilled
- 1947 – Drilling ceased and the wells abandoned due to the harmful effects of H₂S gas on the drilling crew (estimated H₂S ~ 20 to 200 ppm).
- 1970's - Well #6 was re-entered and abandoned (no documentation)
- 2004/5 – NEB/AANDC inspection confirmed 3 gas wells in the Hay River area were found to be leaking trace amounts of H₂S gas or have the potential to leak H₂S gas.





Responsibility...

- A search to find the rightful successors to the former Frobisher Exploration Company was unsuccessful.
- Wells are located on Crown Lands in the Northwest Territories where Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) is the land manager and oil & gas rights manager.
- The National Energy Board (NEB) issued a letter stating that AANDC was responsible for the appropriate abandonment of the “orphan” wells.





Work completed to date

- 2011 – Abandonment Program - Wells #4, #5 and #5b were re-entered resulting in the abandonment of Well #4. Wells #5, and #5b continued to flow low volumes of sweet gas.
- 2013 - Well #4 was cut and capped.
- 2013 & 2014 investigations found:
 - Well #7 contained 8% H₂S with a corroded well casing. An H₂S sensor was installed and an attempt at flaring resulted in a pressure bled off to zero
 - Wells #6 and #8 were found to have no pressure; gas migration tests were negative.
 - Well #1 was located and found to be properly abandoned.





Frobisher Wells – Monitoring

- Installed real time H₂S monitor to ensure public safety and address public concerns – none detected since installation





Regulatory Considerations

- Wells #5, #5b and #7 do not meet the current suspension requirements as per the Alberta EUB Directive 13.
- There are currently no NWT suspension regulations in place to address these wells. As such the wells will be abandoned according to the Alberta policies.

There are two land use jurisdictions:

1. Access to the wells is through GNWT land, and therefore enforced by local GNWT inspectors
2. The wells and ski club lease are on federal AANDC lands, and therefore enforced by AANDC inspector





Regulatory Status - MVLWB

Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board Land Use Permit is in place – MV2014X0020. Considerations:

- Must meet all LUP conditions (note March 31st breakup defined)
- Spill Contingency Plan outstanding - AANDC is currently developing a general plan for submission and approval, then can update contact list once awarded. Expect approval end of January.
- updated List of Equipment and Fuel Supply/Storage needs to be submitted (no formal approval required)
- Note: MVLWB approvals required prior to access construction, NEB approvals required prior to actual spudding





Regulatory Status - NEB

Operations Authorization – approved contingent upon additional submissions:

1. Safety Plan - in accordance with Section 8 of COGDPR. (Note: requires approval from the Chief Conservation Officer (CCO)).
2. Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) as per Section 9 of the COGDPR (Note: requires approval from the CCO), including Contingency Plan as per subsection 6(j) of the COGDPR (Note: no approval required)
3. Declaration of Owner of the equipment – fit for purpose, personnel are qualified and competent
4. Service Rig Certificates - as per section 5.12 of COGOA, including: 1) the Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors (CAODC) rig certificate(s), and (2) third party inspection certificates for any pressure vessels.

ACWs – have all been submitted and reviewed based on specs; no IRs, but approval is tied to OA approval





Frobisher Wells – Local Opportunities

CARD's goal is to incorporate and promote aboriginal involvement throughout the duration of the project where appropriate

- 2010 – CARD funded a Safety Training Program – Nearly 34 members of the KFN received 50+ individual hrs of Safety training (H2S Alive, WHMIS, First Aid, Chainsaw Operation, Ground Disturbance); 2010/2011 Remediation Job Shadow.
- 2014 – CARD funded H2S Alive training for approximately 20 KFN members, and supported an Inspection Job Shadow
- CARD encourages the recruitment and use of sub-contactors/suppliers from within the area of the contract but appreciate that due to the highly specialized nature of the work and higher level of health and safety risks associated with gas wells, employment opportunities for local labourers are limited

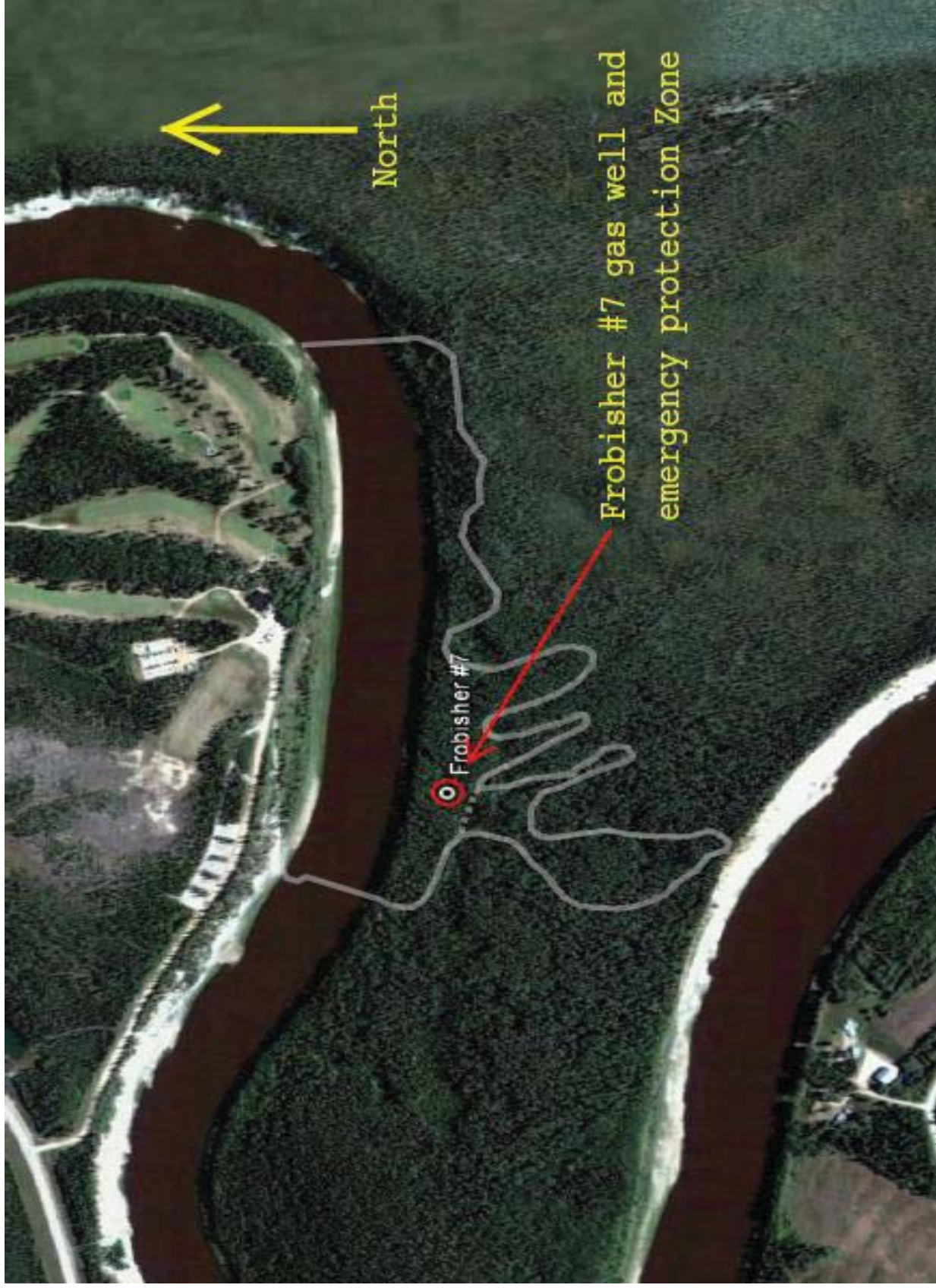




What's the tentative schedule?

- Contract Award – Dec/Jan 2014
- Community Meeting to Introduce Contractor – January/February 2014
- Regulatory approvals – January 2015
- Access Route Construction and Mobilization – February 2015
- Construction/Well Abandonment Program – February/March 2015
- Follow-Up Gas Testing to Confirm Success & Well Cut & Cap – Summer 2015
- Project Update Community Meeting – Summer 2015







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Frobisher #1





Frobisher #4





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Frobisher #5





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Frobisher #5B





Aboriginal
Northern



The picture shows cut off casing at two depths from well #5B. The casing on the left is original 114.3 mm outer casing and 88.9 mm inner casing which were below-ground. The casing on the right is from the same well but above ground and exposed to weathering. Note the reduction in thickness is totally on the outside of the casing. There is no reduction to the internal diameter. Also this well had developed a pin hole and was starting to leak H₂S when it was excavated in 2011.



Canada



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Frobisher #6





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Frobisher #7





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Frobisher #8





Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada

Highway #5 bridge

