















Clyde River	Community members	Community	2013-11-27
ፍጥረት	Council members; organization representatives; community members	Hamlet Council ; HTO/CLARC ; Community	2013-11-19
ፌዴራል	Government and Non government organizations representatives; community members	Government departments ; Non government organizations ; Community	2013-12-02
ግብረሰብ	community members	Community meeting	2013-11-22
ግብረሰብ	HTO/CLARC representatives	HTO/CLARC	2013-11-23
ግብረሰብ ግብረሰብ	Hamlet representatives; community members	Hamlet ; community	2013-11-20
ግብረሰብ ግብረሰብ	HTA/CLARC representatives ; community members (teenagers )	HTA/CLARC ; community	2013-11-21
ግብረሰብ ግብረሰብ	Hamlet/HTO/CLARC representatives ; community members	Hamlet/HTO/CLARC ; community	2013-11-25



## Project accomodation types

ጠቅላይ<sup>56</sup>





# **Additional Information**

**SECTION A1: Project Info**

**SECTION A2: Allweather Road**

**SECTION A3: Winter Road**

**SECTION B1: Project Info**

**SECTION B2: Exploration Activity**

**SECTION B3: Geosciences**

**SECTION B4: Drilling**

**SECTION B5: Stripping**

**SECTION B6: Underground Activity**

**SECTION B7: Waste Rock**

**SECTION B8: Stockpiles**

**SECTION B9: Mine Development**

**SECTION B10: Geology**

**SECTION B11: Mine**

**SECTION B12: Mill**

**SECTION C1: Pits**

**SECTION D1: Facility**

**SECTION D2: Facility Construction**

**SECTION D3: Facility Operation**

**SECTION D4: Vessel Use**

**SECTION E1: Offshore Survey**

**SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey**





aggregate exploration and development are prohibited. • Prohibitions on land use without authorization. • Ocean dumping restrictions. • Commercial uses, including shipping and fishing, must be ecologically sustainable; may be prohibited in fully protected zones. • Inuit harvesting rights are not affected. • Joint Inuit-Canada management through Aulattiqatigiit Board ensuring Inuit involvement in decisions in area management. Impacts: Section 6 of the SEA addresses changes to the legislative and regulatory framework (S6.1 and Appendix 1) and policy and management tools (S6.2 and Appendix 1) that will occur with the establishment of the NMCA. Section 6.3 covers how vessel transits, tourism, commercial shipping, commercial fisheries and other activities such as Government operations, energy projects, research, underwater communication cables, etc., may be affected. NMCA statutory tools and management direction will work to match the ecological resilience of areas within the NMCA with compatible activities. This will support the continuation of activities in the long term without compromising the structure and function of ecosystems, providing an overall positive benefit. The prohibition of hydrocarbon, mineral and aggregate exploration and development will limit those opportunities for economic development within Tallurutiup Imanga but given the existing prohibitions on oil and gas activities in Canada's Arctic marine areas, long term prohibitions are considered a positive impact. The potential negative impacts of individual projects taking place within the area will be assessed through NuPPAA processes. Mitigation (details may be found in SEA section 6 and TINMCA IIBA): The proposed boundaries of the NMCA went through a number of changes; the final negotiated boundaries exclude areas where the mandate and objectives were considered to be too restrictive such as areas immediately adjacent to the communities of Resolute, Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay, and the Milne and Nanisivik port areas. The NMCA does not extend as far as Clyde River, leaving the potential for some oil and gas activity in that area should the moratorium be lifted. Potential impacts to Inuit with the establishment of a NMCA have been addressed through the negotiation of the Tallurutiup Imanga IIBA. The creation of a joint Inuit-Canada management board, the Aulattiqatigiit Board, is a key requirement to ensure that Inuit, with the use of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, are actively involved in the management of Tallurutiup Imanga (Article 5 of the IIBA details the Aulattiqatigiit Board responsibilities). As identified in section 6.3 of the SEA, a zoning framework will be developed to identify the purpose and objectives of each zone and allowable uses to avoid compromising ecological and cultural sustainability. The IIBA also identifies requirements relating to specific activities such as the development of commercial fisheries (Article 16), research (Article 13) and marine shipping management collaboration (Article 10). Mitigation for projects and activities with potential negative impacts will be determined through the NuPPAA reviews and in alignment with NMCA purpose and objectives. Benefits (SEA section 7 and IIBA): The IIBA also identifies key benefits that the NMCA will bring to the adjacent communities in addition to the joint management structure. These include business and employment opportunities for Inuit (IIBA Articles 14 and 15), development of an Inuit Stewardship Program (IIBA Article 9), and construction of supporting infrastructure in the NMCA communities. Over 7 years \$54,830,000 is being invested for the benefits identified in the IIBA.

## **Cumulative Effects**

The anticipated long-term environmental and socio-economic outcomes resulting from the establishment of TINMCA will provide a net benefit. The legislative and regulatory framework, policy and management tools, and governance structure will provide an effective, multi-layered approach for achieving ecosystem and socio-economic benefits and mitigating potential impacts. Establishment of TINMCA will have no significant adverse effects on the ecosystem or Inuit harvesting activities; it will have no significant adverse socio-economic effects and will enhance and protect the existing and future well-being of Inuit. The IIBA addresses all matters connected with the NMCA that could have a detrimental impact on Inuit or that could reasonably confer a benefit on Inuit.



