

Personnel

Personnel on site: 400

Days on site: 17

Total Person days: 6800

Operations Phase: from 2023-08-08 to 2023-09-04

Activities

Location	Activity Type	Land Status	Site history	Site archaeological or paleontological value	Proximity to the nearest communities and any protected areas
Pond Inlet	Tourism Activities	Municipal	named in Inuktitut after an unknown ancient person presumed to be buried here is the largest community in Northern Baffin Island with mountains visible from all sides, is called the Jewel of the North. conveniently close to both Tamaarvik Territorial Park and Sirmilik National Park. 'Mittimatalik' is also home to the renowned Tununiq Arsarniit Theatre Group.	-The entire region around Pond Inlet is scattered with archaeological sites of ancient Dorset and Thule peoples (the ancestors of modern Inuit people) from over 1,000 years ago.	Pond Inlet
Buchan Gulf / 71.811202945789, -74.51485351378837	Tourism Activities	Crown	Located in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Buchan Gulf is an area of significant archaeological interest	Archaeological research in this region has revealed traces of prehistoric Inuit cultures, including ancient hunting campsites, tool fragments, and remains of dwellings. These archaeological findings provide insights into the hunting and subsistence strategies employed by early indigenous populations in the region.	
Dundas Harbour / 74.53100243422496, -82.2539268997204	Tourism Activities	Crown	An outpost was established at the harbour in August 1924 as part of a government presence intended to curb foreign whaling and other activity. The Hudson's Bay Company leased the outpost in 1933. returned to the mainland 13 years later. Dundas Harbour was	-Only the ruins of a few buildings remain, along with one of the northernmost cemeteries in Canada.[7] houses made of sod and whale ribs, qajaq (kayak) stands, even ingenious polar bear traps fashioned out of stone.	Pond Inlet

			populated again in the late 1940s to maintain a patrol presence, but it was closed again in 1951 due to ice difficulties.		
Fram Fjord / 76.41389539401031, -89.76215952344964	Tourism Activities	Crown	Fram Fjord in Nunavut, Canada, is an archaeologically significant area that has revealed evidence of ancient human habitation and the Thule culture.	The Qajartalik site within the fjord has provided researchers with insights into Thule communities through the discovery of dwelling structures, tools made from stone, bone, and antler, and evidence of trade networks. These findings contribute to our understanding of Thule subsistence strategies, social organization, and technological advancements. Ongoing archaeological research in Fram Fjord continues to uncover new information about the region's prehistoric cultures and their interactions.	Grise Fjord
Starnes Fjord / 76.668456417301, -82.43466201117198	Tourism Activities	Crown	Starnes Fjord is situated on the eastern coast of Baffin Island	While there might not be specific archaeological sites named after the fjord, the broader region has been subject to archaeological investigations. These studies have revealed evidence of ancient hunting and fishing practices, as well as evidence of human habitation spanning several thousand years	Grise Fjord
Pim Island / 78.74558774006786, -73.60803645136345	Tourism Activities	Crown	Pim Island is located off the eastern coast of Ellesmere Island, part of the Qikiqtaaluk Region of the Canadian	.	Grise Fjord

			territory of Nunavut.		
Hans Island / 80.82991723962213, -65.94641724549683	Tourism Activities	Crown	Hans Island is a small, uninhabited island located in the Nares Strait between Greenland and Canada.	While the island itself may not have significant archaeological sites, the surrounding region has witnessed various Inuit and Norse cultural interactions. Archaeologists have discovered evidence of Norse presence in Greenland, including Viking settlements and artifacts, shedding light on the historical connections between Norse explorers and indigenous Inuit populations.	.
Croker Bay / 74.70361651918769, -83.14956475613525	Tourism Activities	Crown	Home to the Croker Bay Glacier	An actively caving glacier often litters Croker Bay with numerous icebergs	Pond Inlet
Radstock Bay / 74.66243168982075, -90.81125228903238	Tourism Activities	Crown	(Caswall Tower) - towering limestone cliffs that rise over 300m from the sea to a flat plateau above.	-About 30 archaeological sites, including 3 old Inuit houses and 10 to 15 tent-rings are known to exist in the area south of Caswall Tower.	Resolute
Beechey Island / 74.73680793756577, -90.96348468677027	Tourism Activities	Crown	Beechey Island is best known for containing three graves of Franklin expedition members, which were first discovered in 1850 by searchers for the lost Franklin expedition	-five archaeological sites on Beechey Island and nearby Devon Island (the Franklin wintering camp of 1845–46, Northumberland House, the Devon Island site at Cape Riley, two message cairns, and the HMS Breadalbane National Historic Site) were designated as the Beechey Island Sites National Historic Site of Canada.[6]	Resolute
Helena Island / 76.7186687691792, -100.90463681392198	Tourism Activities	Crown	Helena Island is one of the uninhabited	.	Resolute

			members of the Queen Elizabeth Islands of the Canadian Arctic islands in the Qikiqtaaluk Region of Nunavut, Canada		
Cape Hawes/ 76.31322395591869, -88.79153267620826	Tourism Activities	Crown	Cape Hawes is located in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. While specific archaeological sites associated with Cape Hawes might not be documented, the region as a whole has seen archaeological exploration.	Studies in the area have revealed ancient hunting sites, stone structures, and remnants of dwellings related to the Inuit cultures that thrived in the region. These findings contribute to our understanding of the indigenous populations' resource utilization and social organization.	Grise Fjord
Eureka / 79.9903508731604, -85.65541703604126	Tourism Activities	Crown	Eureka is a research base located on Ellesmere Island in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. While not primarily known for its archaeological sites, the surrounding region has archaeological significance.	Investigations have uncovered remnants of Thule culture, including winter dwellings and food storage pits. Additionally, explorations have yielded artifacts and features associated with the historic presence of European whalers and explorers.	Grise Fjord
Stenkul Fjord / 77.40439761179799, -83.81541489195517	Tourism Activities	Crown	Surprise Fjord in Nunavut, Canada, has yielded significant archaeological findings, shedding light on ancient Inuit cultures	Remnants of tools, hunting implements, and dwellings have been discovered, offering insights into the subsistence strategies and cultural practices of early indigenous populations. These archaeological sites provide valuable information about the social organization, technological advancements, and environmental adaptations of the ancient inhabitants.	Grise Fjord
Grise Fjord	Tourism Activities	Crown	: located in Canada's Arctic	The archaeological sites in Grise Fjord	Grise Fjord

		<p>Archipelago on Ellesmere Island, has been the subject of archaeological investigations. These studies have uncovered evidence of ancient Inuit cultures, including tool fragments, hunting implements, and traces of dwellings.</p>	<p>provide insights into the adaptation strategies and subsistence practices of early indigenous populations in the Arctic. Additionally, research has focused on understanding the historical interactions between different Inuit groups and the impacts of European contact.</p>	
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Community Involvement & Regional Benefits

Community	Name	Organization	Date Contacted
Pond Inlet	Coreen Green	Hamlet of Pond Inlet	2023-04-30
Grise Fiord	Marty Kuluguqtuq	Hamlet of Grise Fjord	2023-05-29

Authorizations

Indicate the areas in which the project is located:

North Baffin

Authorizations

Regulatory Authority	Authorization Description	Current Status	Date Issued / Applied	Expiry Date
Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment	Wildlife Observation License	Not Yet Applied		
Government of Nunavut, Community Government and Transportation	Outfitter's License	Applied, Decision Pending		
Government of Nunavut, Department of Culture, Language, Elders, and Youth	Archaeological Permit	Applied, Decision Pending		
Qikiqtani Inuit Association	Permission to call IOL (Croker Bay)	Not Yet Applied		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Proposed Use	Length of Use
Water	Hanseatic Inspiration - Cruise Vessel - 138m long	

Project accomodation types

Other,

Material Use

Equipment to be used (including drills, pumps, aircraft, vehicles, etc)

Equipment Type	Quantity	Size - Dimensions	Proposed Use
Cruise Vessel - Hanseatic Inspiration	1	138m	Transportation and accommodations for crew and passengers
Zodiacs	17	15ft	Transport passengers from vessel to provide scenic cruising along shoreline. Vessel carries 17 zodiacs, however they will not all be employed at the same time for this cruise.

Detail Fuel and Hazardous Material Use

Detail fuel material use:	Fuel Type	Number of containers	Container Capacity	Total Amount	Units	Proposed Use
Gasoline	fuel	17	25	425	Liters	Fuel for zodiacs. Maximum one container per zodiac

Water Consumption

Daily amount (m3)	Proposed water retrieval methods	Proposed water retrieval location
0		N/A

Waste

Waste Management

Project Activity	Type of Waste	Projected Amount Generated	Method of Disposal	Additional treatment procedures
Tourism Activities	Combustible wastes	2-3 m3 / day	Normally separated and incinerated by an IMO type approved incinerator (or removed for recycling or disposal ashore in certified ports); however there is NO incineration while in the NWA	.
Tourism Activities	Greywater	TBA	No discharges while in the NWA; elsewhere discharged at sea when more than 4nm from nearest land and min speed of 6 knots/ or to shore approved facilities as available// Integrated treatment via biological and chemicals processes type approved by IMO (Canada is party to it)	.
Tourism Activities	Hazardous	TBA - around 1.0 m3/day	Separated and removed for recycling or disposal at certified reception port	.
Tourism Activities	Non-Combustible wastes	TBA	No discharges while in the NWA; elsewhere food passed through a macerator (<25mm) and disposed to sea as per MARPOL V and Polar Code at min 12 nm from nearest land or from areas of ice concentrations exceeding 1/10	.
Tourism Activities	Sewage (human waste)	TBA - around 100 m3/day	No discharges while in the NWA; elsewhere discharged at sea when more than 4nm from nearest land and min speed of 6 knots/ or to shore approved facilities as available// Integrated treatment via biological and chemicals processes type approved by IMO (Canada is party to it)	.

Environmental Impacts:

Please see attached document.

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

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

Description of Existing Environment: Physical Environment

The Canadian Arctic Archipelago comprises of 94 major and 36,469 minor islands, covering a vast area of 1.4 million square kilometers in Northern Canada's North Atlantic Ocean. Nunavut and Northwest Territories form the majority of this region, which is separated from the mainland and each other by the Northwest Passage, the largest high Arctic land area worldwide. The terrain is mostly tundra, with the exception of mountainous areas, and Canada's glacial ice is mostly located in the highlands. The archipelago experiences cold winters, averaging between -20°C and -35°C, and mild summers, with temperatures ranging from 10°C to 25°C, with a wide range of plant and animal life, including various land and marine mammals, insects, and birds. The islands also have a range of plant species, such as mosses, liverworts, and lichens.

Description of Existing Environment: Biological Environment

During the expedition through Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and Yukon, there are various endangered species in both marine and land environments that the vessel could potentially encounter. The Species at Risk Act (SARA) aims to protect species from extinction and has identified several species in Northern Canada as endangered, such as Barren-ground Caribou (NWT), Beluga Whale (Nvt), Caribou (Nvt), Eskimo Curlew (NWT, Nvt, YT), Gypsy Cuckoo Bumble Bee (NWT, YT), Ivory Gull (NWT), Little Brown Myotis (NWT, YT), Northern Myotis (NWT, YT), Red Knot (NWT), Ross's Gull (Nvt), and Whooping Crane (NWT).

Description of Existing Environment: Socio-economic Environment

During the transit of the Northwest Passage, passengers aboard the ship will have the chance to participate in a variety of activities both on and off the vessel. The proposed off-ship activities for the expedition include cultural performances, community visits, hiking, excursions on Zodiac boats, Hapag Discovery Excursions, and opportunities for viewing and photographing nature and wildlife. These stops are anticipated to last from 5 to 8 hours. To ensure the safety of all individuals, briefings on proper conduct for shore excursions will be given to guests before departing the ship, taking into account Arctic weather conditions and respectful behavior when observing wildlife. The onboard Discovery Team will consider the advice of local communities, applicable permit conditions, guidelines and regulations, including those established by AECO for visits to remote communities, and historical and cultural sites. During all wildlife viewings and encounters, the team will follow the guidelines established by AECO and Canadian Wildlife Services (CWS), and any recommendations from local HTA/HTC will also be taken into consideration. Community visits are planned to Pond Inlet, and Grise Fjord. We are looking forward to working with the communities to develop a program that allows the passengers to learn about the culture in a respectful and engaging manner. Passenger landing fees are paid to the Hamlet to ensure there is a fiscal benefit to the community. While the federal covid regulations have been dropped, we will adhere to any/all covid protocols requested by the communities. Appropriate archaeological permits have been applied for, and the onboard archaeologist will ensure all procedures are respected.

Miscellaneous Project Information

Identification of Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Please see attached document. Minimization and mitigation measures include following established standard operating procedures and education, which are viewed as being the key factors toward ensuring that crew, expedition staff and guests are educated and briefed appropriately. Staff and Guest Briefings will include pre-landing briefings on wildlife sensitivities and potential hazards, proper wildlife viewing techniques and safety and operational practices. While the HANSEATIC NATURE will take necessary measures to limit their impact on all species within the surrounding environment, extra precautions will be taken for the species listed above. It is important to note that the proposed activity may cause disturbances to the flora and fauna. However, Hapag Lloyd Cruises believes that with proper procedures and attention to detail, any potential impacts caused by the HANSEATIC NATURE can be minimized. Ship's command and the Expedition Leader are aware of Species at Risk to ensure that activities do not impact these species. Environment and Climate Change Canada's "Environment Assessment Best Practice Guide for Wildlife at Risk in Canada" (http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/policies/EA%20Best%20Practices%202004.pdf) provides information on what is required when Wildlife at Risk, including Species at Risk, are encountered or affected by the Project.

Cumulative Effects

The concept of Cumulative Environmental Impacts refers to the combined effects of all activities, past and present, without considering which parties are responsible for each individual impact. Hapag Lloyd Cruises has implemented all necessary measures to minimize potential negative impacts on the environment. However, achieving a net zero effect is practically unfeasible, and any activities conducted in the Arctic will inevitably have some degree of contribution to the cumulative environmental impact. Nonetheless, HANSEATIC NATURE's proposed activities are expected to result in only minimal contributions to the cumulative impact.

Impacts

Identification of Environmental Impacts

	PHYSICAL																BIOLOGICAL										SOCIO-ECONOMIC			
	Designated environmental areas	Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health								
Construction																														
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Operation																														
Tourism Activities	M	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	M	M	M	M		P	-	-	-	-								
Decommissioning																														
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								

(P = Positive, N = Negative and non-mitigatable, M = Negative and mitigatable, U = Unknown)

Project Location



List of Project Geometries

1	point	Pond Inlet
2	point	Buchan Gulf / 71.811202945789, -74.51485351378837
3	point	Dundas Harbour / 74.53100243422496, -82.2539268997204
4	point	Fram Fjord / 76.41389539401031, -89.76215952344964
5	point	Starnes Fjord / 76.668456417301, -82.43466201117198
6	point	Pim Island / 78.74558774006786, -73.60803645136345
7	point	Hans Island / 80.82991723962213, -65.94641724549683
8	point	Croker Bay / 74.70361651918769, -83.14956475613525
9	point	Radstock Bay / 74.66243168982075, -90.81125228903238
10	point	Beechey Island / 74.73680793756577, -90.96348468677027

- 11 point Helena Island / 76.7186687691792, -100.90463681392198
- 12 point Cape Hawes/ 76.31322395591869, -88.79153267620826
- 13 point Eureka / 79.9903508731604, -85.65541703604126
- 14 point Stenkul Fjord / 77.40439761179799, -83.81541489195517
- 15 point Grise Fjord