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## HANSEATIC INSPIRATION - Expedition Canadian Arctic and North Greenland 2023

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Period of operation: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01

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**Personnel**

Personnel on site: 400

Days on site: 17

Total Person days: 6800

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



			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 territory of Nunavut.	.	Grise Fjord
Hans Island / 80.82991723962213, -65.94641724549683	Tourism Activities	Crown	Hans Island is a small, uninhabited island located in the Nares	While the island itself may not have significant	.

			Strait between Greenland and Canada.	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 members of the Queen Elizabeth Islands of the Canadian Arctic islands in the Qikiqtaaluk Region of Nunavut, Canada	.	Resolute
Cape Hawes/ 76.31322395591869, -88.79153267620826	Tourism Activities	Crown	Cape Hawes is located in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. While	Studies in the area have revealed ancient hunting sites,	Grise Fjord

			specific archaeological sites associated with Cape Hawes might not be documented, the region as a whole has seen archaeological exploration.	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.	
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 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.	The archaeological sites in Grise Fjord provide insights into the adaptation strategies and subsistence practices of early indigenous populations in the Arctic. Additionally, research has focused on understanding the historical	Grise Fjord











# **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**



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](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.





14 point Stenkul Fjord / 77.40439761179799, -83.81541489195517

15 point Grise Fjord