

















# **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**



species of special concern, are known to use the coastal areas and sea ice for hunting and denning. Aquatic life in the region's freshwater systems includes Arctic char, which is a crucial species for both ecological balance and local subsistence fishing. These fish have specific spawning and migration patterns, typically moving between freshwater and marine environments. Marine species include various fish and invertebrates, which form the basis of the Arctic marine food web.

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The project area is extremely remote, with no nearby permanent settlements. The nearest community, Grise Fiord, is approximately 500 km away on the southern coast of Ellesmere Island. Due to this distance, direct interactions with local communities are minimal, but the broader environmental stewardship and subsistence activities in the region are still relevant. Even in remote areas, there could be archaeological and culturally significant sites, such as ancient hunting camps or temporary shelters used by Inuit during their historical migrations. The surface and bedrock geology of the area may include important palaeontological sites with fossils that offer insights into the ancient environments and climatic conditions of the High Arctic. While, to our knowledge, no current subsistence activities take place directly in the study area due to its remoteness, understanding the broader patterns of subsistence harvesting in the High Arctic is essential. Communities like Grise Fiord rely on hunting, fishing, and gathering in regions where access is feasible. Tourism in the High Arctic is limited but includes eco-tourism and adventure tourism, focusing on the unique landscapes and wildlife. The study area may be of interest to scientific expeditions and specialized tourism. Local residents may engage in guiding operations, particularly for scientific or adventurous expeditions visiting remote parts of the High Arctic. Traffic patterns in the region are sparse and consist mainly of small aircraft, boats, and snowmobiles, used primarily for scientific research and occasional tourism. The remoteness of the study area means that it experiences minimal traffic. Human health in the broader region includes considerations of physical, social, psychological, and spiritual well-being, particularly for the Inuit communities. These aspects are closely tied to the environment, traditional lifestyles, and access to natural resources. The preservation of traditional knowledge and practices is vital, even in areas not directly used by local communities.

### Miscellaneous Project Information

See attached documents

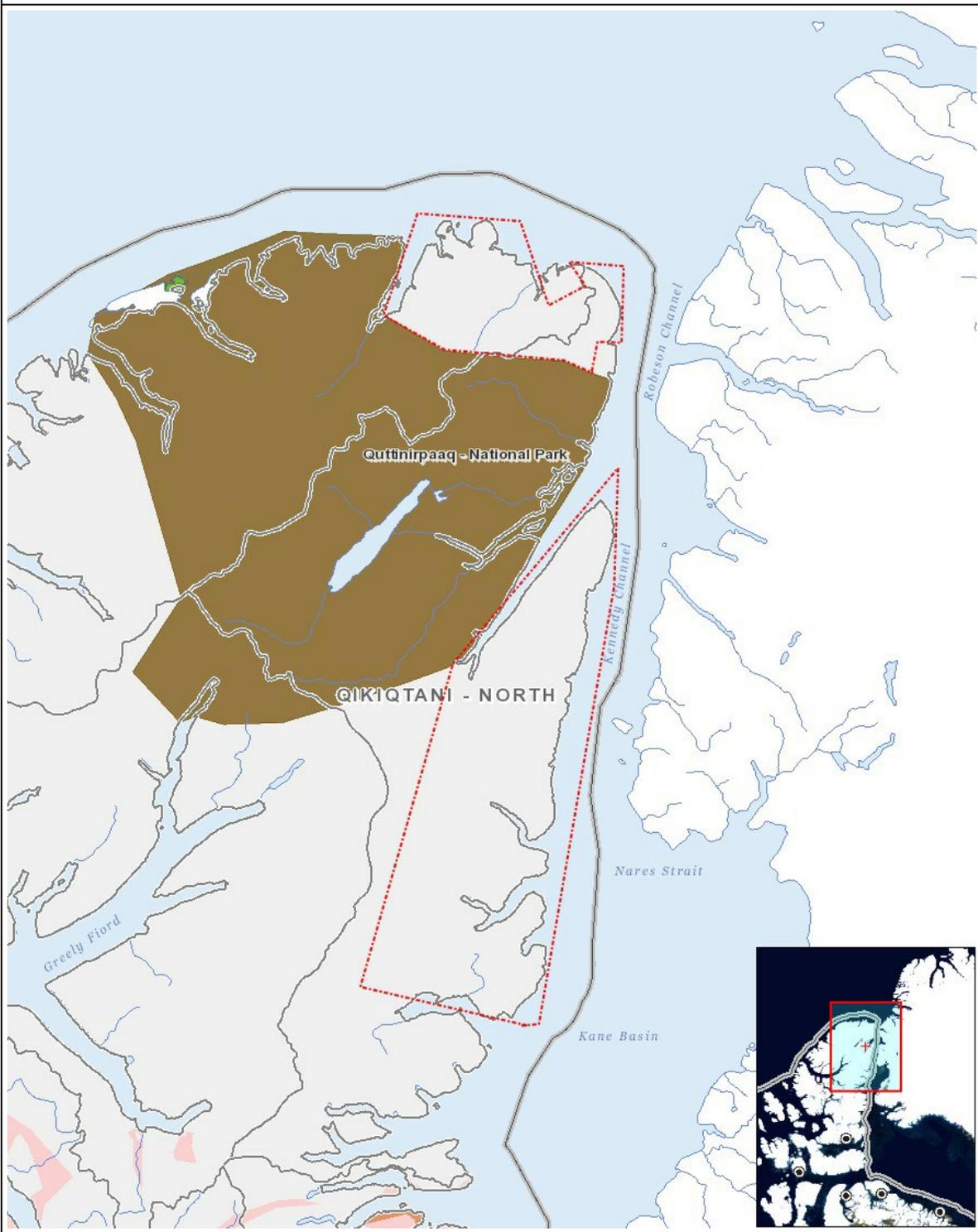
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The project involves collecting small samples of rocks, shrubs, driftwood, sediments, and animal remains. This activity may cause minor disturbances to vegetation and soil. Mitigation measures include avoiding sensitive areas and minimizing the footprint of the sampling activities. Any waste produced during fieldwork could negatively impact the pristine environment. Leave no trace principles will be strictly followed, with all waste carried out of the field. The project aims to improve understanding of the High Arctic environment, providing positive benefits through enhanced scientific knowledge. Data will be shared with local communities to support regional planning and conservation efforts. Direct impact on human health should be minimal due to the remote location. However, the project will respect and consider the overall well-being of local communities, including any indirect effects through environmental changes. The project will respect culturally significant sites and involve local communities in identifying areas of concern to protect cultural heritage. The remote location and the nature of the project activities mean that transboundary effects are unlikely. The project is small-scale and localized, with minimal potential for broader environmental impacts extending beyond the immediate area. Listed as endangered under the SARA, Peary caribou are present in the region. The project will avoid critical habitats and minimize disturbance through careful planning and scheduling. Listed as a species of special concern, polar bears use coastal areas and sea ice for hunting and denning. The project will avoid known denning areas and minimize human presence in key habitats. Specific measures include scheduling fieldwork outside sensitive periods, avoiding critical habitats, and consulting with wildlife experts to ensure minimal impact. Monitoring will involve regular assessments of wildlife presence and behavior, with adjustments made as necessary. Critical habitats, denning areas, and culturally significant sites will be mapped and avoided. Strict leave no trace principles will be followed, ensuring all waste is removed from the field and properly disposed of. Ongoing consultation with local communities will ensure that their concerns are addressed, and traditional knowledge is integrated into project planning and execution. Regular monitoring of environmental conditions and wildlife will be conducted, with adaptive management practices implemented to mitigate unforeseen impacts.

## **Cumulative Effects**

In the High Arctic region near Quttinirpaaq National Park, the project's activities, like sample collection, may cause minor disturbances to vegetation and wildlife habitats. These impacts interact with past and ongoing research efforts, potentially cumulatively affecting soil integrity, wildlife behavior, and local ecosystems over time. Coordination among projects, strict adherence to minimalistic practices, and robust environmental monitoring are essential to mitigate these cumulative impacts. Engaging stakeholders will also be vital in ensuring the sustainability of the Arctic environment.





List of Project Geometries

1	polyline	Northern tip of Ellesmere
2	polyline	Coast of Ellesmere