

iqakut tapkua havaktauyaaqtut Havaaghanin unguvaqtauniaqtut ubluq tamaat. Iqakut havaktauyaaqtut Havaamin ilauyut iqakut. Hiniktarvikhaittuq. Turaangania Havaktaujukhami qajangnaittumik pijarnikkut igitlugillu taja iqqakut pidjutittaaqtuq qajangnarhittaaqtumik. Piniaruknaqhiyut Avatimut Pilaqutingit unalu Mighiyuumiutingit Qanuriliurutingit Huradjaat huradjaat (ukuallu nuutirninga qupanuat aadlatqiingitlu qayangnautiqaqtuq) nunaqaqtut haniani Havauhikhaq nayugangit tadjakaffuk pingittut atuqluni hanianit nayugangit nipiquqtuyuuq inungnullu hulilukaarutingit. Mitigation qanuriliurutit ilaqarniaqtut pittaililugit hugadjaat huradjaat humi tautuktaukpata ikiliyuumiqlugu qayangnautit hulaqutit; halikaptakkut pihimaniaqtut ikiniqhanik tingmidjutikhamik 1.1 kilaamitanik tingmitilugit Kuugaarjuk (McConnell Kuugaq) Tingmiat Tingmiat; halikaaptakkut piniaqtait tamaita ihuaqtut maliqatqujauhijumajut tingmilutik qajangnaittumik un'ngahikhimajukhat tingmianit, tariukkut qupanuat, imaalu hinaani imaqarviit. Maliqajakhangit piniaqtait ajuqhautigilimaittut huradjanut, takugumik nanuit qajangnaqhittaaqtut inungnut pulaarlutik siksinit (6) Havaakhanut najugainnik. Maliqatqujauhijumajut ilauhungujut aturnikhanik ihuaqtumik niqikhanut tutquumaviannik imaalu ahikkuurutikhanik. Niqit tutquqtaulimaitut Havaaghat nayugait unuami uvalu iqakut unguvaqtauniaqtut ubluq tamaat. Nunalaani uumayunik munagidjutikharnik havaktitauniaqtun talvanga Hamilaatkunin Arviatmi piqaqtunik hiqututunik taima auladjutikharnik nanurnik akuktauniaqtun. Nunallaani Katimadjutit uvalu Ilaunikkut: Nivvialik Nayugainun Munaqhiyut Katimayit (Nivvialik APMC) ilauhimayuuq haffumunga Havaaghamun. Aulahimaaqtumik tuhaqtidjutit katimaqatigiyaat Mr. Guy Alikut, Ikhivautalik nivvialik APMC hamanga 2017min. Inungmik nunallaani miitirniq katimavaktun Arviani Anguhiqijitkut Katimajiinni ukuallu Haamlatkut Arviani february 27, 2024 ihivriurnikkut avatikkut qaujiharinnik hulidjutinik qanurittaakhainniklu uqautigilugillu hivunikhat najugani halummarhinikkut iqqakuniknullu pijarninik. Inungnun kangiqhidjutikkut katimadjutit katimayut nunallaani katimayut Hamlanga Arviani uvani Iidjiruvia 27, 2024. Nunamingni nunallaani ilauyut ilauniaqtut uvani Havaaghami. Nunalaani nunalaani kivgaktiuyuuq, nunalaani uumayunik munagidjutikharnik nunalaani malikhautikharnik havaktitauniaqtun talvanga Hamilaatkunin Arviatmi ikayuutikharnik Havaaqhangit. Havaktighaqhiuqtut nunamingni nunallaani ilauyut havaklugit atuqtauyut nunamingni aktilaangit havaatigut, uvalu ilihaidjutit uvalu ayuittatik pivallianikkut piyakhanik. Ilaumatigiingnikkut nunallaat uvalu katimayit kangiqhipkaqtauniaqtut Havaaghanik iniqtiqlutik titiraqhimayunik titiraqhimayunik, malikhugit iniqtigutait. Hivuniqmi Ihumaliurut Uumani Hapummiutihimayuuq Nayuganga: ihuaqtuq uumannga Havauhikhaq halummaqtiriama humi ittut piyuuq tingmianik naunaiyainiq igluqpangani. Piqagituqlu avatauyumik havakvikmik nahuriyauyuuq kiguani atulirumayuuq inikhamik halumaqtirijutinik iqaguurutiniklu ahivaqnginik.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 7

Days on site: 14

Total Person days: 98

Operations Phase: from 2024-08-23 to 2024-10-18

Operations Phase: from 2024-08-23 to 2024-10-18

Closure Phase: from 2024-08-23 to 2024-10-18

Post-Closure Phase: from 2024-08-23 to 2024-10-18

					coast of Hudson Bay. Located within McConnell Migratory Bird Sanctuary.
South Viewing Tower - Site Cleanup/Waste Removal	Site Cleanup/Remediation	Crown	The South Viewing Tower was established as a component of the bird research facility. The tower is not currently safe to use (disrepair).	None	The south viewing tower is located approximately 37 kilometres (km) south of the Hamlet of Arviat in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut on the west coast of Hudson Bay. Located within McConnell Migratory Bird Sanctuary.
Thid Viewing Tower - Site Cleanup/Waste Removal	Site Cleanup/Remediation	Crown	The Third Viewing Tower was established as a component of the bird research facility. The tower is not currently safe to use (disrepair).	None	The third viewing tower is located approximately 38 kilometres (km) south of the Hamlet of Arviat in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut on the west coast of Hudson Bay. Located within McConnell Migratory Bird Sanctuary.
West Viewing Tower - Site Cleanup/Waste Removal	Site Cleanup/Remediation	Crown	The West Viewing Tower was established as a component of the bird research facility. The tower is not currently safe to use (disrepair).	N/A	The West Viewing Tower is located approximately 30 kilometres (km) south of the Hamlet of Arviat in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut on the west coast of Hudson Bay. Located within McConnell Migratory

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ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓪᓗ	Guy Alikut	Nivvialik Area Co-management Committee	2024-02-26
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓪᓗ	Alex Ishalook	Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization	2024-02-27
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓪᓗ	Shane Ubluriak	Nivvialik Area Co-management Committee	2024-02-27
ᓄᓇᓕᓂᓪᓗ	Hamlet Council	Hamlet of Arviat - Hamlet Council	2024-02-27

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ᑕᐃᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑕᐃᑦᑭᑦ	MM-NR-2023-NU-010 Amend Migratory Bird Sanctuary Permit issued under section 9 of the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1036 made pursuant to section 12 of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994, S.C. 1994, c.22	Active	2024-05-14	2024-12-31
ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑕᐃᑦᑭᑦ ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑕᐃᑦᑭᑦ	Certificate of Exemption No. K VX23N04	Active	2023-06-28	2024-12-01
Government of Nunavut, Department of Culture, Language, Elders, and Youth	Class 2 Nunavut Territory Archaeologist Permit No. 2024-68A	Active	2024-06-21	2024-10-31

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	ᐃᑦᑭᑦᑕᐃᑦᑭᑦ	Length of Use
Air	helicopter between Arviat and McConnell Migratory Bird Sanctuary	

Project accommodation types

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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

No landfills or dumps were historically constructed at the Site or will be constructed as part of the proposed site

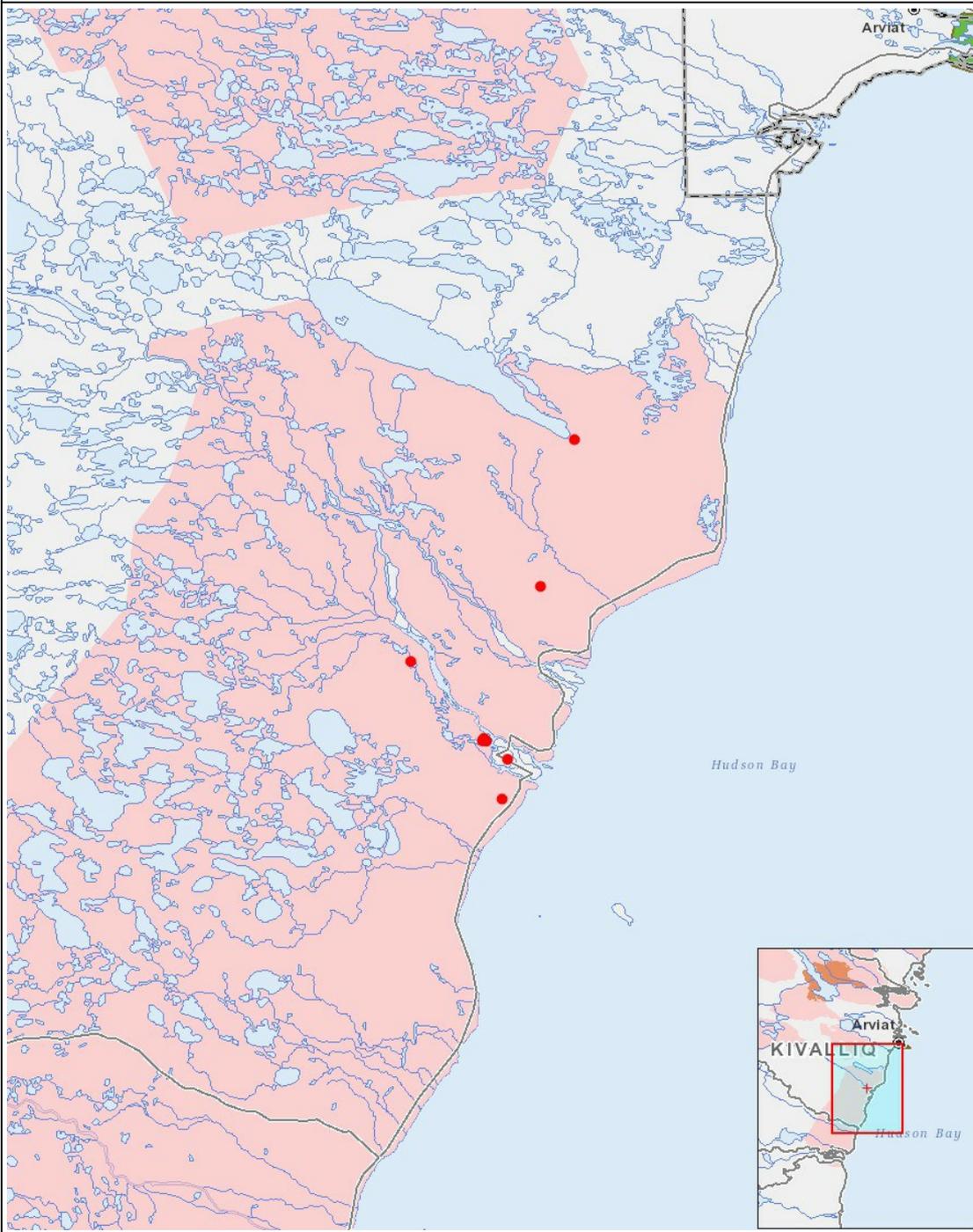
2006). The active layer above permafrost was observed to be between 0.10 m bgs to 1.4 m bgs and consisted of silt, sand, gravel, and cobbles. The Site is located within a zone of continuous permafrost. Shallow melt water was observed at the Site within the active zone/layer above the impermeable permafrost layer. The active layer is essentially referring to the zone between ground surface and the impermeable permafrost layer in which ice forms and thaws seasonally. The shallow melt water present within the active layer is not commonly referred to as groundwater, as typically used in southern regions; however, is sometimes referred to as supra-permafrost water. The active layer water at the Site is expected to be mainly recharged through atmospheric precipitation, snow melt, and ground ice melt. The Site is situated within a complex of coastal marsh areas and plains. There are numerous freshwater surface water bodies consisting of shallow ponds and lakes located across the inland plains within the McConnell MBS site boundary. The main freshwater surface water feature within the McConnell MBS is the McConnell River, which runs through the McConnell MBS from further inland to the northwest. The McConnell River is fed by outlets from inland freshwater lakes as well as numerous ponds, streams and tributaries. The McConnell River generally flows to the southeast through the McConnell MBS before draining into the Hudson Bay. As such, the regional surface water is generally anticipated to drain to the east and southeast towards the Hudson Bay. The Base Camp is situated on a delta as the McConnell River transitions into the Hudson Bay. The Base Camp is situated on a roughly triangular formation of land that is encompassed by surface water on two sides with plains and coastal marsh lands extending to the south. The McConnell River is located approximately 40 m east and an unnamed stream flowing into the McConnell River is located approximately 50 m west of the Base Camp. The Base Camp Site is relatively flat; however, does slope slightly towards surface water features along both the east and west sides of the Base Camp Site. Local surface water drainage is anticipated to flow towards the McConnell River to the east and the unnamed stream to the west (i.e., tributary to the McConnell River). Potential heritage sites will be demarcated by Project Archaeologists to ensure they are not disturbed for sites identified within proximity of where the site cleanup activities will occur. Predicted future climate trends are not anticipated to have an impact on the site cleanup strategy.

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Terrestrial vegetation is present at the Site (moss, grass, shrubs, forb). Soil invertebrates and aerial insects are assumed to be present at the Site. Terrestrial vegetation is present at the Site (including moss, grass, shrub, forb). Soil invertebrates and aerial insects are assumed to be present at the Site. Herbivorous terrestrial mammals have been observed at the Site (e.g., snow hare and barren ground caribou). Small herbivores are a prey item for carnivorous mammals and birds. Terrestrial mammals whose diet is composed primarily of insects (e.g., arctic shrew) could be present at the Site. Carnivorous terrestrial mammals have been observed at the Site (e.g., arctic fox, polar bear, wolf and may be exposed to COPCs in mammals and soil. Small herbivores are a prey item for carnivorous mammals and birds. Omnivorous terrestrial mammals may be present at the Site (e.g., grizzly bear). Herbivorous and omnivorous terrestrial birds are assumed to be present at the Site (e.g., Rock Ptarmigan). Small herbivores and omnivores are a prey item for carnivorous mammals and birds. Insectivorous terrestrial birds whose diet is composed primarily of insects in the summer months and vegetation in the winter months are assumed to be present at the Site (e.g., Lapland longspur, barn swallow). Small insectivores and omnivores are a prey item for carnivorous mammals and birds. Terrestrial birds that are largely carnivorous are assumed to be present at the Site (e.g., Peregrine Falcon), based on range maps and habitat. Aquatic vegetation and other aquatic primary producers (e.g., phytoplankton, periphyton, submerged macrophytes) are assumed to be present in freshwater surface waterbodies within the Site. Freshwater pelagic invertebrates are assumed to be present in freshwater surface waterbodies within the Site. Benthic invertebrates are assumed to be present in freshwater surface waterbodies within the Site. Fish (e.g., Northern pike, Whitefish and Lake trout) are assumed to be present within suitable freshwater bodies at the Site. Herbivorous aquatic birds have been observed at the Site (e.g., snow geese). Small herbivores are a prey item for carnivorous mammals and birds. Insectivorous aquatic birds are assumed to be present at the Site and may be exposed to COPCs. The Site is located within the range of the Red-necked Phalarope which consumes aquatic invertebrates. Therefore, it is possible that aquatic birds that primarily consume aquatic insects may reside or spend time at the Site. Omnivorous and piscivorous aquatic birds are assumed to be present at the Site. A total of 13 Species at Risk were identified as having the potential to be present within or near the Site based on overlapping ranges and/or historical observations (i.e., barren-ground caribou, grizzly bear, polar bear, wolverine, Harris's sparrow, Horned grebe, Ivory gull, Peregrine falcon, Red knot (rufa), Red-necked phalarope, Ross's gull, Rusty blackbird, Short-eared owl). Although Polar Bear have been identified within the Site, no surrogate VEC for the ecological risk assessment was identified because they largely consume marine prey items (e.g., seals) not associated with the Site.

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The Site is not accessible by road. The Site could be accessed by ATV/snowmobile, depending on seasonal conditions but is approximately 35 km south of Arviat and there are several river crossings that would be required. Potentially edible and/or plants considered valuable by local people have been identified during previous site visits (e.g., Labrador Tea and Cloudberry plants). The former bird research facility has not been in use since the 1980s and is in a state of disrepair and is currently a physical hazard that needs to be cleaned up. The Site would primarily be accessed by Hunters and Trappers moving through the area to access hunting and trapping areas



List of Project Geometries

- 1 point Former ECCC/CWS Base Camp - Site Cleanup/Waste Removal
- 2 point West Viewing Tower - Site Cleanup/Waste Removal
- 3 point Remote Drum Cache 2 - Site Cleanup/Waste Removal
- 4 point Remote Drum Cache 1 - Site Cleanup/Waste Removal
- 5 point South Viewing Tower - Site Cleanup/Waste Removal
- 6 point Thid Viewing Tower - Site Cleanup/Waste Removal

