

כחלק מ

፳፱፻፲፱ ዓ.ም. ለጥቅምት ፳፱ ቀን

ᖃᓪᐸᐱᑦᐅᑦ: The project involves small vessel tourism visits to the areas during our Northwest Passage transit. Subject to favorable conditions and time constraints, we plan to conduct brief stops for tender operations and shore excursions, primarily for wildlife observation to enhance the visitor's experience as learning helps to understand and to protect. Each stop is anticipated to be of short duration, typically several hours.

▷ΔΑΝΩ: Please see attached file

Δο^bΠΔ^c: Please see attached file

Inuinnaqtun: I apologize, I don't have this translation as we do not go to Ahik MBS. I followed the CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE NORTHERN REGION Translation Requirements: Nunavut: Your plain-language project summary must be provided in Inuktitut and English. In addition, if your application is for a project/activity in Ahik (Queen Maud Gulf) Migratory Bird Sanctuary, your project summary must also be provided in Inuinnaqtun. Northwest Territories: N/A Yukon: N/A link: 2025_NWA-MBS-PermitApplication_InstructionSheet_NR

Personnel

Personnel on site: 15

Days on site: 10

Total Person days: 150

Operations Phase: from 2025-06-15 to 2025-09-30

Λ Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

ᐱᓯ	ᖃᓄᕈᑦ ᐱᓚᒋᔭᖅ ᓂᏗᐸᔪᖅ	ᑭᕌᑐᑦ ᓄᐳᖅᑲᑦ	ᑐኣᑎᓴነኝᑦ ᓄᐳᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᔫᑐᓴᑎᔪᑦ ᓴᓴᓴᒋᔪᖅ ᓴᖅ	ᕈᑦᓵᑦ ᓂᖅ ᐱᑎᐳᑦ ᔪᑎᔪᖅ ᕈᓇᓄᑦ ᐳᖅᑲᑦ ᓂᑲᑦ ᓂᑲᑦ ᕈᓇᑦ ᓴᓴᓴᒋᔪᖅ	ᖃᓂᑦ ᓂᖅ ᔪᖅ ᓄᐳᑦ ᓴᓴᓴᒋᔪᖅ ᔫᑐᓴᒋᔪᖅ ᓴᖅ ᓴᓴᓴᒋᔪᖅ ᓴᓴᓴᒋᔪᖅ
Intended sailing area through the NW passage	Tourism Activities	Crown	Beechey Island	Sites associated with Arctic exploration, including the wintering site of Franklin's lost expedition and a base for subsequent search expeditions	80 km approx from Resolute community

ᑭᓇᓂᐅᔪ ᐃᓕᐅᖃᓕᐅᓂᓴᓚ ᓄᓇᓂᐅᔪ ᐱᐱᔫᐅᖃᓂᐅᓂᓴᓚᓂᐅ ᐃᑲᓯᓕᐅᓯᓴᓇᖃᔫᐅ

ᓄᓇᑦᑦᑎᑦ	ᐱᑏᑦ	ᖃᑐᕐᐱᑦᖅᑎᑦᑎᑦ	ᑦᓴᓂ ᑐᕕᑦᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᓗᐱᐱᑦᑦᓂᑦ
ᖅᐅᑦᐱᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᕈᑦ	Sarah Salluviniq	Park Canada	2025-01-13
ᖅᐅᑦᐱᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᕈᑦ	Eric and Windy	Coop Resolute	2025-01-16
ᖅᐅᑦᐱᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᕈᑦ	Eric and WIndy	Coop Resolute	2025-01-24
ᐱᐅᑦᐱᑦᑐᑦ	Ragilee Attagootak	Translation to Inuktitut	2025-01-25
ᑦᑎᑎᑕᑦᓂᑦ	Darrell Makin	Park Canada	2025-01-28
ᑦᑎᑎᑕᑦᓂᑦ	Office	Mittamatalik Hunters and Trappers Association	2025-01-30

$\subset \Delta^{\text{eq}}_j \wedge J_{\text{eq}} \triangleright \dot{n} \triangleleft^{\text{eq}} r^{\text{eq}} \subset \triangleright / L \text{?}$

Project transportation types

Project accomodation types

Δρ_αℓ,

A^cd^c A^ar^ts^b A^ds^bC^dS^dH^ts^b ΔL^sbI^dN^ar^c ΔdCΔ^c, Γ^c-A^dPⁿ^c, S^bL^cI^s, M^er^d^c A^r^ar^c-A

በበፍጥነታቸው ለጥያቄው ምላሽ ለሰጡት ሰራተኛዎች ምስጋና ይገባል።

ΔL^{ᶜᵇ} ◀^{ᶜᵇ} ▶^{ᶜᵇ} ↯^{ᶜᵇ} ⋈^{ᶜᵇ}

$\triangleright^c \curvearrowright \dot{C} \dot{L}^{cb} \triangleleft^{cb} C \triangleright \sigma \triangleleft^{cb} \triangleright^{cb}$	$\mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{m}^{cb} \Delta \Gamma^{cb} C \mathfrak{b}^c C^c \sigma \triangleleft^{cb} <^c$	$\mathfrak{a} P^c \Delta \Gamma^{cb} C \mathfrak{b}^c C^c \sigma \triangleleft^{cb} <^c$
1	We will, very locally, alter the flow of seawater because we will run the reverse-osmosis water maker.	On board

$$\Delta^b C d \Gamma \Gamma \sigma \Delta^c \sigma^c$$

ΛΓΟΛΟΝΔΡΛΡΛΓ ΛΓΟΛΟΝΔΡΟΛΓ	ΨΔΔΓΨ ΔΓΔΓ	ΨΔΟΓ ΔΓΔΓ ΥΨΔΟΔΓΔΓΟΝΔ>	ΨΔ ΔΓΔΓΔΟΔΓ	ΥΛΛΨΥΟΝΥΨΔΟΔΓΔΓ
Tourism Activities	ΔΔΔ ΔΓΔΓΔΝΨΛΡΛΓ	800 liters/day	Stored in the grey water tanks on board - no discharge in protected areas	We also have a disinfection unit to treat the water before discharge in area where it is permitted: TECNICOMAR ECOMAR70 S
Tourism Activities	Other, Oily waters	10 liters/day	Stored in a dedicated tank on board - no discharge in protected areas	We have a DVZ 150 FSU-B Oil Chief IMO-type approval 330399-00 to remove the oil from the water (15ppm) before discharge in area where it is permitted
Tourism Activities	ΨΔΓΓΟΟΨ	150 l / days	Stored in the dedicated tanks on board - no discharge in protected areas	We also have a disinfection unit to treat the water before discharge in area where it is permitted: TECNICOMAR ECOMAR70 S

$\triangleleft \nabla \cap \Gamma \triangleright C \dot{\sigma}^C \supset^C \triangleleft^b \supset^{cb} C \triangleright \gamma L \gamma^C$

Potential Effects of the environment impact: - Vessel presence may temporarily disturb wildlife behavior - Possible short-term displacement of marine and bird species - Temporary changes in feeding and movement patterns Limited Impact Factors - Single annual vessel transit - Brief duration visits - Small-scale operations - Seasonal activities only Key Mitigation Strategies Operational Controls: - Maintain safe distances - Reduce speeds in sensitive areas - Follow established routes - Limited viewing duration Wildlife Protection: - Avoid breeding colonies and nesting areas - Minimize noise and light disturbance - Follow "Leave No Trace" principles - Monitor and report wildlife reactions Risk Management: - Regular monitoring and maintenance - Clear emergency procedures - Community communication - Incident reporting system Regarding socio economic impact, this is very positive: Creates jobs Provides sustainable income opportunities Cultural Benefits Preserves and promotes Inuit culture Enables cultural exchange Maintains community authenticity Strengthens cultural pride Development Opportunities as creating local business opportunities (arts, food, guiding) Provides skills development in hospitality and tourism Allows communities to share their stories

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

ᐱᓪᑦ ᐃᑲᐅᐸ ᐳᐁᐃᕐᑐᕐᑎᐅᓂᓴᓯᓚᓄᓇᐸ ᐳᐁᐃᕐᑐᓂᓴᓯᓚ

If it is allowed, we may sail in the Eclipse Sound and Navy Board. We will also have to go through the Marine Protected area in Lancaster Sound (Tallurutiup Imanga National Marine Conservation Area where, over the summer months, the Canadian Arctic is home to about 90 per cent of the world's narwhal population). If permitted, we would sail in Bylot MBS, Cape Parry MBS, Polar Bear Pass NWA, Sirmilik National Park, and Ivvavik National Park. We will be careful and avoid route of marine and terrestrial wildlife.

[illegible]

We are aware of the Cosewic data list for endangered species for Nunavut: Caribou - beluga whale - eastern red bat - eskimo curlew - grey headed chickadee - gypsy cuckoo bumble bee - hoary bat - ivory gull - little brown myotis- northern myotis - red knot rufa subspecies - ross s gull - silver-haired bat - whooping crane - We will contact the Hunter and Trapper Association for more and up-to-date-details before arriving in the respecting area regarding Wildlife management. The Arctic ecosystem is fragile and under pressure from climate change and resource development. Regarding migration routes, narwhals are showing changing migration patterns: Delaying autumn migrations by 10 days per decade, the males start migration before females with dependent young, they move from coastal waters to deeper waters for winter. Beluga whales: they migrate into shallow estuaries for breeding and navigate around shipping routes so we will be very careful. On Bylot island, the listed species under SARA are : Peregrine falcon red knot bowhead whale (eastern arctic population) polar bear. On Bylot Island, there are 15% of the snow geese population. They rest and feed in southern Quebec for a few weeks during their migration each fall and spring. It is estimated that more than 10% of the Canadian population of thick-billed murres and 25% of black-legged kittiwakes share the island's cliffs. Cape Parry MBS: At least 12 species of mammals have also been spotted in and around the Cape Parry sanctuary including bowhead whales, an endangered species, which are commonly found in Amundsen Gulf during spring and early summer. The Parry Peninsula is an important arctic fox trapping area for the residents of Paulatuk and their largest harvest of polar bears takes place off the shores of Cape Parry. SARA list: Polar bear and bowhead whale. Much of the sanctuary has less than 25% plant cover, due to the high lime (calcium carbonate) content of the soils. We will make sure we do not walk on the vegetation. In total, 23 species of birds, including 17 breeding species, have been recorded within this sanctuary. The number of thick-billed murres nesting in this sanctuary varies between 500 to 900 individuals each year. Polar Bear Pass NWA: It has large wetlands where polygon ground patterns and other rarities exist. The NWA supports at least 54 species of birds. This includes 30 breeding species, particularly waterfowl and shorebirds. Red phalarope are likely the most abundant nesting species. Brant also breeds here, but this population migrates over Greenland to winter in Ireland. Peary caribou is an endangered species under SARA as well as Polar Bear. Polar bears pass through the area in spring and summer. They do so on their way to Graham Moore Bay, to the southwest. This is an important feeding area where they find walrus and ringed seals.

ᐱᓪᓇ ᐱᓇᐅᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᐱᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓄᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓄᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓄᓇᓄᓪᓗ

On our route, there are many communities: Pond Inlet, Resolute, Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven. The only National Historic site we would go to is Beechey Island however there are many other remains as for example Qaiqsut historical Site on Bylot or the historic Inuit houses from Thule culture next to the High Arctic Exiles Monument in Resolute Bay as examples. On Bylot we may explore the Hoodoos, sandstone columns that support a capstone. It is generally between 5 and 7 m tall. The capstone protects the hoodoo from erosion, but they are delicate structures that take millions of years to form.

Miscellaneous Project Information

ᐱᓄᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓄᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓄᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓄᓇᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓄᓇᓄᓪᓗ

Potential Effects of the environment impact: - Vessel presence may temporarily disturb wildlife behavior- Possible short-term displacement of marine and bird species- Temporary changes in feeding and movement patterns. Limited Impact Factors- Single annual vessel transit- Brief duration visits- Small-scale operations- Seasonal activities only. Key Mitigation Strategies Operational Controls:- Maintain safe distances and cancel operation if needed- Reduce speeds in sensitive areas- Follow established routes- Limited viewing duration Wildlife Protection:- Avoid breeding colonies and nesting areas- Minimize noise and light disturbance- Follow Leave No Trace principles- Monitor and report wildlife reactions Risk Management:- Regular monitoring and maintenance- Clear emergency procedures- Community communication- Incident reporting system. Regarding socio economic impact, this is very positive: Creates jobs Provides sustainable income opportunities. Cultural Benefits Preserves and promotes Inuit culture-Enables cultural exchange- Maintains community authenticity-Strengthens cultural pride-Development Opportunities as creating local business opportunities (arts, food, guiding) Provides skills development in hospitality and tourism-Allows communities to share their stories

Cumulative Effects

Potential Effects of the environment impact: - Vessel presence may temporarily disturb wildlife behavior- Possible short-term displacement of marine and bird species- Temporary changes in feeding and movement patterns. Limited Impact Factors- Single annual vessel transit- Brief duration visits- Small-scale operations- Seasonal activities only. Key Mitigation Strategies Operational Controls:- Maintain safe distances and cancel operation if needed- Reduce speeds in sensitive areas- Follow established routes- Limited viewing duration Wildlife Protection:- Avoid breeding colonies and nesting areas- Minimize noise and light disturbance- Follow Leave No Trace principles- Monitor and report wildlife reactions Risk Management:- Regular monitoring and maintenance- Clear emergency procedures- Community communication- Incident reporting system. Regarding socio economic impact, this is very positive: Creates jobs Provides sustainable income opportunities. Cultural Benefits Preserves and promotes Inuit culture-Enables cultural exchange- Maintains community authenticity-Strengthens cultural pride-Development Opportunities as creating local business opportunities (arts, food, guiding) Provides skills development in hospitality and tourism-Allows communities to share their stories Cumulative Effects Direct Environmental Impacts and Mitigation : Marine Environment• Potential impacts:• Noise disturbance to marine mammals• Risk of vessel strikes with marine life• Possible fuel/oil spills• Mitigation measures:• Maintain safe distances from marine mammals• Follow established shipping lanes• Carry hydrocarbon spill response kits (SOPEP)• Regular vessel maintenance to prevent leaks• Reduced vessel speed in sensitive areas Terrestrial Environment• Potential impacts:• Disturbance to coastal wildlife• Temporary noise impacts during shore visits• Risk of introducing invasive species• Mitigation measures:• Clean all equipment before site visits• Establish designated landing areas• Follow established trails• Proper waste management protocols• Staff training on wildlife protocols Indirect Effects and Mitigation• Potential impacts:• Changes in wildlife behavior patterns• Temporary displacement of local users• Minor impacts on local fishing activities• Mitigation measures:• Coordinate with local communities for timing• Limit group sizes and frequency of visits• Respect traditional use areas• Share trip schedules with local users Cumulative Effects• Limited due to:• Low frequency • Short duration of visits (a few hours)• Small scale of operations• Seasonal nature of activities Risk Management Techniques 1. Prevention:• Regular staff training• Equipment maintenance protocols• Weather monitoring• Communication with local communities 2. Emergency Response:• Detailed emergency response plan• Communication equipment• First aid and spill response equipment• Local emergency contact list• Consultation with local Inuit communities for:• Traditional knowledge of sensitive areas• Seasonal wildlife patterns• Safe navigation routes• Cultural site identification• Weather pattern knowledge

Impacts

ᑲᓇᑲᓄᑦ ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ

		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
ᑲᓄᓐ																																											
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ																																											
Tourism Activities		M	M	M	-	M	M	M	M	M	P	M	M		M	M	M	M	M	M																							
ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ																																											
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

(P = ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ, N = ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ, M = ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ, U = ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᐸᓐᓂᓐ)

List of Project Geometries

1	polyline	Intended sailing area through the NW passage
---	----------	--