





aulalikhauqsilik. Uqsungituq Qangaliujuq hulqiititik, nipilangit uhangituk aulautuq. Hulqiit aulatiqut uqsungituqtuq ublut ajuk, aqluqtuk aularluqti. Igguqtuq aviangit zodiac-it, atuqtaqluq ilauhuq ilangit naluk. Ublut uquutiqtuq ililuk uighuqtipa uryuuk, nipilangit ilauqtiq umiuk, uqarhuqtuq atungiq. Uigaqtuq atuliqtiqarvik AECO-p akaliqtuq. Qauqtuq kalik aingitjalit, Auliaqnuk Candaangit Kuraqtuq nipilangit qingaqa так. Uigaqtuq asiq налуы, alliqi guquuqtuq qingaqa qaujimavik katanirijit, aamma Ukiuqtaqtumi Nuvuklulik aulavik.

**Personnel**

Personnel on site: 650

Days on site: 28

Total Person days: 18200

Operations Phase: from 2025-08-14 to 2025-09-10



				May and diving at the site in September.	
Coningham Bay/71.750000, -96.750000	Tourism Activities	Crown	Bay located in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut offering serene and untouched rugged tundra landscapes and pristine wilderness.	Although, there isn't much information about the archeological value of Coningham Bay, the landscape offers, magnificent glaciers, stunning icy fjords and wildlife.	Clyde River
Fort Ross/72.009400, -94.235600	Tourism Activities	Crown	an abandoned former trading post on Somerset Island. Founded in 1937, it was the last trading post to be established by the Hudson's Bay Company. It was operational for only eleven years, being abandoned in 1948, as severe ice conditions in the surrounding waters made the site hard to reach and economically unviable. Only two of the four buildings remain: the post manager's house and the store. The store building was recently [when?] refurbished and strengthened, and is still used as a shelter by	Fort Ross has significant archeological value due to its historical connection to early European exploration, established in the early 19th century as a trading post for the fur trade, specifically to hunt sea otters and establish trade.	Clyde River
Prince Leopold Island/74.04137926018969, -90.01179867182081	Tourism Activities	Crown	Ornithological field research began on the island in the 1950s, and an Environment Canada research station was established on the island in 1975. Research has been conducted on the island almost every year since then, for varying lengths of time during summer. Home to the Prince Leopold Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary The island is significant as a summer habitat and breeding ground for large populations of several arctic bird species	-Evidence of Inuit habitation in the form of house pits and bones from bowhead whales and other marine mammals is present on the north and southeast spits of the island.	Pond Inlet
Beechey Island/74.7116469037098, -91.84428725931377	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	Resolute

				of Canada.[6]	
Croker Bay/ 74.70932712417796, -83.23879845869571	Tourism Activities	Crown	Croker Bay was the first charted by explorers during the 19th century, a period of intense exploration in the Arctic as explorers sought a northwest passage through the Arctic Archipelago. The Bay was named after Sir John Croker, a British admiral and secretary to the Admiralty during the time of Arctic exploration.	Home to the Croker Bay Glacier. An actively caving glacier often litters Croker Bay with numerous icebergs	Grise Fjord
Dundas Harbour/74.56427322273325, -82.40252239139554	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 populated again in the late 1940s to maintain a patrol presence, but it was closed again in 1951 due to ice difficulties.	-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.	Grise Fjord
Pond Inlet/72.74253985811761, -78.02027916195748	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
Qikiqtarjuaq/67.57496340820819, -63.93845551514222	Tourism Activities	Municipal	Qikiqtarjuaq received the name Broughton Island in 1818 by Royal Navy explorer John Ross. Ross opened up the west shore of Baffin Island to European whalers who had already been hunting the nearby Greenland area.	Seasonal visits by whalers to the Qikiqtarjuaq area began in July 1824 and continued for a century. Northern access point for Auyuittuq National Park	Qikiqtarjuaq
Isabella Bay/69.67993682687366, -67.6545191797306	Tourism Activities	Crown	Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area was designated in 2010 and is the largest NWA in Canada measuring over 336,000 hectares. The Inuktitut word 'Ninginganiq' translates roughly as 'the place where fog sits'. It provides an important	-Isabella Bay has evidence of prehistoric Inuit habitation, particularly from the Thule culture which thrived in the Arctic around 1000CE to 1600CE. The area provides important insights into subsistence practices,	Pangnirtung

		marine habitat, creating ideal conditions for bowhead whales. Up to 100 bowheads have been recorded at one time in Isabella Bay, making this the single largest known concentration for this species anywhere in Canada.	tools, and living conditions of these early Arctic peoples.
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ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ	Angela Gerbrandt	CEDO Hamlet	2025-01-15
ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ	Janet King	Hamlet Office	2025-02-06
ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ	Art and Daisy	Hamlet	2025-01-22
ᓄᓇᓂᓄᓐ	Dylan Mablick	Hamlet Office	2025-02-05







## **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**

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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.

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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).

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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, 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 Excursion 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). Community visits are planned. 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.

**Miscellaneous Project Information**

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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. Roald Amundsen 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, we believe that with proper procedures and attention to detail, any potential impacts caused by the Roald Amundsen 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.

**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. M/V Roald Amundsen 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, Roald Amundsen's proposed activities are expected to result in only minimal contributions to the cumulative impact.





