

ᑭᓄᓂᑦ ᐱᓄᓂᑦ ᐱᓄᓂᑦ ᐱᓄᓂᑦ ᐱᓄᓂᑦ #126152
Roald Amundsen - Arctic Cruise 2025

ፌዴራል ጋብቻ ለሥራ ምክር ቤቶች ማረጋገጫ

▷ΔΑΝΩΣ: Le navire, MS ROALD AMUNDSEN (battant pavillon norvégien), un navire de croisière pour passagers, empruntera le passage du Nord-Ouest d'Ouest en Est dans le cadre d'un tourisme éducatif. Le navire appartient et est exploité par Hurtigruten Expeditions, basé à Tromsø, en Norvège. Hurtigruten Expeditions est l'un des principaux opérateurs mondiaux de voyages d'exploration en eaux polaires. Une croisière sera effectuée à bord du MS AMUNDSEN, débutant à Nome, en Alaska, naviguant vers l'Est à travers le passage du Nord-Ouest, et se terminant à Halifax, en Nouvelle-Écosse, Canada. Le navire accueillera jusqu'à 500 passagers et 150 membres d'équipage, dont environ 20 membres de l'équipe d'expédition. Hurtigruten est membre de l'AECO (Association des opérateurs de croisières d'expédition en Arctique) et participe au programme Nalunaiqsijit: Inuit Cruise Training Program, offert par le gouvernement du Nunavut, en accueillant des stagiaires et des guides issus du programme. Le capitaine et l'équipage ont une grande expérience de la navigation en eaux polaires et comprennent l'importance de la protection de la faune et de l'environnement. Ils respecteront toutes les directives émises. Les activités se dérouleront principalement à bord, dans le but d'offrir une expérience éducative complète. Elles comprendront des présentations pédagogiques et des observations depuis les ponts du navire. Toutes les activités suivront des procédures opérationnelles standard et seront gérées par le chef d'expédition, assisté d'une équipe d'expédition hautement qualifiée. Si des sorties en zodiacs sont organisées, elles se feront en ligne unique et à vitesse réduite. Le personnel formé sera équipé d'armes à feu, et les passagers ainsi que l'équipage recevront une formation complète sur l'observation sécurisée de la faune. Nous respecterons toutes les directives de l'AECO en matière d'observation de la faune. Nous nous conformerons également aux Lignes directrices pour l'observation des colonies d'oiseaux marins par les navires de croisière, établies par Environnement Canada et par le Service canadien de la faune. Nous respecterons les directives fédérales et locales en matière d'observation des baleines. Enfin, nous suivrons toutes les recommandations formulées par les communautés locales ainsi que par les Organisations des chasseurs et trappeurs.

[illegible]

Inuinnaqtun: Uqsungituq, MS ROALD AMUNDSEN (Nukappiani-utag), toqt Iqaluktut, nipilangit igluqaqtut Ukqiniq tuqitaaq nunarjuaqtuq Uqausiq. Uqsungituq Hurtiqkeysuk Iqaluktut Tromso, Nunavik. Hurtiqkeysuk Iqaluktut nunap uqituqtut pualiqtuq uvaqaqtigarvik. Igalak Kimoquk Nunavut Nomerup, Altaqtuq, maanga Uqausiq tuqitaaq aulima tuniujuk, aingitijjaginnag Halifax, Nova Scotia, Kanata. Umik 500 nipilangit ilakimait 150 kuuqtiqtuq, ikkumit 20 Iqaluktut Uqsungituq. Hurtiqkeysuk AECO-p nutaraqtuq (Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators Association) ublut Nalunaisijit: Inuit Cruise Training Program Nunavut uqaqaartuq interninik akaliqtuq urviujugich. Uqsungituq kuqtiqtuq aulaltuq uqakachuiq ughuk tusuligtuq qipigaluk. Uqaqtuq, uruqtuq

aulalikhauqsiluk. 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 налуй, 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

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

[illegible]

				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.	
--	--	--	---	--

ᓄᓇᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ

ᓄᓇᓕᓯᓪᓗ	ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ	ᓄᓇᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ	ᓄᓇᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ
ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ	Angela Gerbrandt	CEDO Hamlet	2025-01-15
ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ	Janet King	Hamlet Office	2025-02-06
ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ	Art and Daisy	Hamlet	2025-01-22
ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓯᓪᓗ	Dylan Mablick	Hamlet Office	2025-02-05

ረፈኝ ለጋዜጠኑ ልቦናል

உரிமையாளர் அல்லது உரிமையாளர் அமைப்புக்குரியவர்கள்:

$C\Delta^{\frac{1}{2}}J^C \wedge J^a_{\alpha} d\dot{N} \triangleleft^a r^{\epsilon b} C \triangleright r_L r^c$

[illegible]

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Transportation Name	Length of Use
Water	Roald Amundsen - Cruise Vessel - 98.4m long	

Project accomodation types

ΔP^αL,

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

$\Delta \epsilon_{\text{NGD}} C^c J^c \Delta^b J^{cb} C \Delta L^c$

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. 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 follow 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. 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.

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

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.

Impacts

$\mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1} \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathbb{A}^1_{\mathbb{A}^1}$

Physical																
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																
Biological																
Vegetation																
Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns																
Birds, including habitat and migration patterns																
Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning																
Wildlife protected areas																
Socio - Economic																
Archaeological and cultural historic sites																
Employment																
Community wellness																
Community infrastructure																
Human health																

(P = $\langle b \rangle \Delta \rho \nabla \tau^a \mathbf{e}^b \mathbf{e}^c$, N = $\langle b \rangle \nabla^a \nabla^b \langle C \rangle \tau^a \mathbf{e}^b \mathbf{e}^c$ $\langle C \rangle \nabla^a \nabla^b \langle C \rangle \tau^a \mathbf{e}^b \mathbf{e}^c$, M = $\langle b \rangle \nabla^a \nabla^b \langle C \rangle \tau^a \mathbf{e}^b \mathbf{e}^c$ $\langle C \rangle \nabla^a \nabla^b \langle C \rangle \tau^a \mathbf{e}^b \mathbf{e}^c$, U = $\langle b \rangle \nabla^a \nabla^b \langle C \rangle \tau^a \mathbf{e}^b \mathbf{e}^c$)

- | | | |
|----|-------|---|
| 1 | point | Cambridge Bay/69.12076097884967, -105.05994933454316 |
| 2 | point | Jenny Lind Island/68.71732889561032, -101.935134414204 |
| 3 | point | Gjoa Haven/68.64481684790846, -95.89609795721897 |
| 4 | point | Coningham Bay/71.750000, -96.750000 |
| 5 | point | Fort Ross/72.009400, -94.235600 |
| 6 | point | Prince Leopold Island/74.04137926018969, -90.01179867182081 |
| 7 | point | Beechey Island/74.7116469037098, -91.84428725931377 |
| 8 | point | Croker Bay/ 74.70932712417796, -83.23879845869571 |
| 9 | point | Dundas Harbour/74.56427322273325, -82.40252239139554 |
| 10 | point | Pond Inlet/72.74253985811761, -78.02027916195748 |
| 11 | point | Qikiqtarjuaq/67.57496340820819, -63.93845551514222 |
| 12 | point | Isabella Bay/69.67993682687366, -67.6545191797306 |
| 13 | point | Coburg Island/75.96443324697123, -79.06761963399951 |

