



New

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Thursday, March 20, 2025

from 2025-07-31 to 2025-08-22

F.K. Warren Ltd.

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ᖃᓕᓗᓂᓂᓐ: Hapag-Lloyd Cruises small expedition style cruise vessel Hanseatic Nature will be making an Arctic cruise in 2025. The purpose of this proposed development is the carriage of passengers and crew members to landing sites in Nunavut. The company Hapag-Lloyd Cruises is a high-class cruise operator that wants to offer to its passenger's unique nature and culture experiences and to make them ambassadors for the Arctic. Hapag-Lloyd Cruises has extensive experience in operating ships in remote areas and polar waters for more than 20 years. The expedition cruise of m/v Hanseatic Nature includes an experienced Bridge Team and Expedition Team including lecturers, such as biologists, geologists, ethnologists and historians, who offering daily lectures to the passengers. Hapag Lloyd vessels have been previously screened, most recently in 2023. No operational changes have occurred since this screening.

▷Δ&ΠΔ: Le petit navire de croisière de style expédition Hanseatic Nature de Hapag-Lloyd Cruises effectuera une croisière dans l'Arctique en 2025. L'objectif de ce projet d'aménagement est le transport de passagers et de membres d'équipage vers des sites d'atterrissage au Nunavut. La compagnie Hapag-Lloyd Cruises est un croisiériste haut de gamme qui souhaite offrir à ses passagers des expériences uniques en matière de nature et de culture et en faire des ambassadeurs de l'Arctique. Hapag-Lloyd Cruises possède une vaste expérience dans l'exploitation de navires dans des zones reculées et des eaux polaires depuis plus de 20 ans. La croisière d'expédition du m/v Hanseatic Nature comprend une équipe de passerelle expérimentée et une équipe d'expédition comprenant des conférenciers, tels que des biologistes, des géologues, des ethnologues et des historiens, qui offrent des conférences quotidiennes aux passagers. Les navires Hapag Lloyd ont déjà fait l'objet d'un contrôle, le plus récemment en 2023. Aucun changement opérationnel n'est intervenu depuis cet examen.

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Inuinnaqtun: Hapag-Lloyd Umiaryuakkut mikiyut umiaryuakkut umiat Hanseatic Nature-kut umiaryuakkut 2025-miPijutauniga uuma atulirimayauyuup pivalianiga akhaluutauyut uhiqtut havaktulu ilauyt nunanik nunat Nunavumi. Tamna havakvinga Hapag-Lloyd Cruises quulitqamik-iliharvingmi umiaryuakkut aulapkaia tunihiyumayut tingmiyunun aalangayumik idjuhanik uvalu pitquhikkut atuqhimayamingnik uvalu kivgaqtuqlugit Ukiuqtaqtumi. Hapag-Lloyd Cruises-kut havakpakhimajuq aulapkaikkut umiani ungahiktuni nunani nanulu imarni avatquhimajunik 20nik ukiunik. Tamna auladjutikhangit umiaryuunganik m/v Hanseatic Manituremi ilauyt ayuittiagiikhimayut Ikaakvikharnik Iligiiktunik Auladjutikharnik Iligiiktunik ilauyt uqaqtuyunik, taimaitunik baisiliqiyiingit, nunaliquiyit, nunaliquiyit, nunaliquiyit, nunaliquiyitlu, taima aituihimaanginaqtun ubluq tamaat uqaqtuyukharnik tingmiyunun. Hapag Lloyd umiat hivuagut ihivriuqtauhimajut, qanikkut 2023-mi. Aulangitun allanguqtrutikharnik aulangitun talvanga ihivriudjutikharnik.

## Personnel

Personnel on site: 400

Days on site: 16

Total Person days: 6400

Operations Phase: from 2025-07-31 to 2025-08-22

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62,000000, -79,833336	Activities		Inuktitut as Pujjunaq, is an uninhabited island located in Hudson Bay, off Quebec's Ungava Peninsula. Covering an area of approximately 3,180 square kilometers, it ranks as Canada's 28th largest island. In 1613, English explorer Sir Thomas Button named the island after Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Mansell.	evidence indicates that Mansel Island was inhabited by the Dorset culture, a Paleo-Eskimo population that preceded the Inuit. In the early 1930s, the Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post at Swaffield Harbour on the island's northern coast. However, this post was short-lived, operating from 1930 to 1932.	
Walrus Island, 67,833300, -108,700000	Tourism Activities	Crown	Located within the Arctic Archipelago in the Kitikmeot Region, this uninhabited island lies in Kiluhigtuq, formerly known as Bathurst Inlet. While specific historical records about this island are limited, its name suggests a historical presence of walruses in the area. WIKIPEDIA	Archaeological evidence indicates that the Sadlermiut people were once active on the island, suggesting it played a role in their subsistence and culture	Coral Harbour
Chesterfield Inlet, 63,340800, -90,706100	Tourism Activities	Crown	Chesterfield Inlet, known as Igluligaarjuk in Inuktitut meaning place with few houses, is the oldest permanent settlement in Nunavut, Canada. For thousands of years, the area has been inhabited by Inuit groups, including the Aivilingmiut and Qaernermiut. Chesterfield Inlet served as a significant gathering place for Inuit seal hunters during the late spring and early summer months.	Chesterfield Inlet is rich in archaeological significance, offering insights into the region's ancient Inuit cultures.	Arviat
Marble Island, 62,674206, -91,111916	Tourism Activities	Crown	Marble Island, located in western Hudson Bay within Nunavut's Kivalliq Region, holds a rich and multifaceted history that intertwines Inuit culture, European exploration, and whaling endeavors.	Marble Island, located in western Hudson Bay within Nunavut's Kivalliq Region, holds significant archaeological importance, reflecting centuries of Inuit habitation and interaction with European explorers.	Rankin Inlet
Rankin Inlet, 62,811390, -92,115840	Tourism Activities	Crown	Rankin Inlet, known as Kangiqitiniq in Inuktitut, meaning deep bay, is a	Archaeological evidence indicates that the area was	Rankin Inlet

			significant Inuit community. It serves as the regional center for the Kivalliq Region and is the second-largest settlement in Nunavut after Iqaluit.	inhabited around 1200 CE by the Thule people, renowned bowhead whale hunters. By the late 18th century, the Kivallirmiut (Caribou Inuit) had settled in the region, engaging in caribou hunting and fishing Arctic char along the coast, including the Meliadine and Diana rivers.	
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ᐃᓪᓕᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ	Chesterfield Inlet Economic Development Officer	Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet	2025-02-19
ᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗᓂᓪᓗ	Kathryn Misheralak, Economic Development Officer	Hamlet of Rankin Inlet	2025-02-13

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## Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Activity	Length of Use
Water	Hanseatic Nature - Cruise Vessel - 138m long	

### Project accomodation types

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Zodiacs	17	15ft	Transport passengers from vessel to provide scenic cruising along shoreline.Vessel carries 17 zodiacs, however they will not all be employed at the same time for this cruise.
Cruise Vessel - Hanseatic Nature	1	139m long, 15651 gross registered tonnes	Transport and accommodations for passengers and crew

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▷ <sup>c</sup> ∪ CĬ <sup>sb</sup> ◁ <sup>sb</sup> C▷ <sup>sb</sup> ◁ <sup>sb</sup> ▷ <sup>sb</sup>	◻ <sup>sb</sup> ΔΓ <sup>sb</sup> C◻ <sup>c</sup> C <sup>c</sup> ◁ <sup>sb</sup> ◁ <sup>c</sup>	⊔ <sup>c</sup> ΔΓ <sup>sb</sup> C◻ <sup>c</sup> C <sup>c</sup> ◁ <sup>sb</sup> ◁ <sup>c</sup>
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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

## 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.

## Impacts

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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													

$$(P = \langle b \rangle \dot{\cup} \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{P}^c, N = \langle b \rangle \dot{\cup} \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{P}^c \cap \mathcal{P}^c, M = \langle b \rangle \dot{\cup} \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{P}^c \cap \mathcal{P}^c, U = \langle b \rangle \dot{\cup} \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{P}^c \cap \mathcal{P}^c)$$

1	point	Iscluit	63.740440	68.531670
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1	point	Iqaluit, 63,749440, -68,521670
2	point	Lower Savage Islands, 61,819168, -65,710335
3	point	Diana Island, 60,983299, -69,966698
4	point	Cape Wolstenholme, 62,580555, -77,509720
5	point	Mansel Island, 62,000000, -79,833336
6	point	Walrus Island, 67,833300, -108,700000
7	point	Chesterfield Inlet, 63,340800, -90,706100
8	point	Marble Island, 62,674206, -91,111916
9	point	Rankin Inlet, 62,811390, -92,115840

