

Schedule A – Description of Work

1 Permitting – Class 1 archaeological permit application will be made after the contract has been awarded. As of 2025 permits will be issued by Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT) in conjunction with the Department of Culture and Heritage. Permit applications are due by January 31 2025.

2 Fieldwork Execution Plan – The scope of this assessment is the Kuugaluk reservoir (about 10,000 ha) and the upper reservoir (about 20 km upstream, roughly the same area). The assessment of the road to the dam (and its associated aggregate sources) will take place at a later date. Contractor will carry out the two assessments by camping on the South McKeand River, rather than using helicopters because at 500 m asl, Kuugaluk will often be in the clouds for extended periods and unreachable by helicopter. (In 2023 no helicopters were available in this region, because they were fighting fires in the South.) By camping on the river, the Contractor will be able to work every day—regardless of flying conditions.

This fieldwork execution plan will require camping equipment, most of which will be provided by the crew (i.e., tents, sleeping bags, kitchen, and personal computers, shortwave radio etc.). However, NNC will have to supply: helicopter/float plane time; two Zodiac boats with 20 HP motors; two ATVs; a Star link internet connection; two portable generators; fuel and engine oil; satellite phone, etc.

The crew will first camp at the dam-sites and will subsequently relocate camp upstream at regular intervals, allowing for survey of each tributary valley, and the upper river.

The survey method will be pedestrian survey; a Class 1 permit does not allow for excavation or artifact collection.

3 Health and Safety Plan – The Contractor has a WSCC account, so all Inuit field crew will be covered in case of injury or accident. The Contractor will also have a satellite phone so that they could call for help at any time from any location. with the Contractor will have access to two boats, so if there are mechanical problems, the field crew at least could return to camp to await repairs, and, meantime, keep working with the one remaining boat. In addition, the Contractor will have access to an ATV for the use of the archaeologist and the wildlife monitor. The safety role of ATVs lies in their potential for transporting an injured person off the land to the boat. An ATV will also allow the wildlife monitor to scout around for bear tracks and to reach various lookouts.

4 Archaeology Field Program – The Contractor intends to have an all-Inuit crew, so that the entire field process can be explained by them to other interested Inuit in the region. The Contractor will have a shortwave radio so that the crew can describe our work and progress to the wider community on a daily basis. (Shortwave radio is a traditional means of communication.)

The crew will systematically inspect the entire extent of each reservoir from the present-day waterline to the elevation, where the new shoreline will be established. The crew will spread out to search for archaeological features and artifacts. When located, coordinates of each site feature will be taken with a GPS, and photographs will be taken from various angles.

Descriptions will be provided and Borden numbers assigned. The Inuit crew will have an opportunity to provide their own interpretation of the features. They can also supply a name to each site. Sites will be mapped in detail.

5 Reporting – The principal deliverables to NNC will be GPS coordinates and maps of individual sites and overall site distribution will be provided to NNC for planning purposes. A report summarizing the project with lots of photographs—but no coordinates or site location maps—will also be provided to NNC for general distribution. The formal permit report will only be provided to the Nunavut Culture and Heritage Department, and the IHT.

6 Community Engagement – Community engagement is a project priority. to the Contractor will provide a plain speech description of the project that NNC can translate and distribute in the region. Before the fieldwork begins, the Contractor proposes to meet with interested groups in Iqaluit, including: hunter trappers association; council, schools, historical society; CBC North, etc. This way nobody can say they never heard of the project or had no opportunity to comment. This will be done in close collaboration with NNC and will require written consent from NNC prior to any public engagement on the project.

During the survey the Contractor proposes that daily progress reports could be made (informally) in Inuktitut over shortwave radio—a medium that is still popular with elders and hunters. Near the end of the field period, the Contractor recommends having a “show and tell” where elders and other interested Inuit can be transported to Kuugaluk, where they can be feasted and given a tour of any notable or significant archaeological sites. The Contractor maintains that this kind of meeting on the land would be of immense value to the Inuit community because the summary archaeological report will be difficult to understand for those not used to reading expert reports.

Finally, the Contractor proposes to make themselves available after the fieldwork, to address any interested groups or individuals. Any and all public and/or community engagement on this Project will be done in close collaboration with NNC and will require written consent from NNC prior to any engagement taking place.