

Arctic Bay Sealift Project Field Program

Environmental Management Plan

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AHJs	Authorities Having Jurisdiction
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
AISR	Aquatic Invasive Species Regulations
ATVs	All-Terrain Vehicles
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CCA	Canadian Construction Association
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CEQG	Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines
CH	Department of Culture and Heritage
CIRNAC	Crown-Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada
CMZ	Compliance Monitoring Zone
CS	Lands Division
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Services
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DoE	Department of Environment
Dynamic Ocean	Dynamic Ocean Consulting Ltd.
EBSA	Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FFHPP	Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program
GN	Government of Nunavut
HADD	Harmful Alteration Disruption or Destruction
HTA	Hunters and Trappers Association
IBA	Important Bird Area
IBKS	Inuit Bowhead Knowledge Study
IQ	Inuit Qaujimagajatuqangit
km	Kilometre
LoA	Letter of Advice
LUP	Land Use Permit
LWL	Low-Water-Line
m	Metre

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
MBCA	<i>Migratory Bird Convention Act</i>
MBS	Migratory Bird Sanctuary
MMR	Marine Mammal Regulations
NAPSR	Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations
NCRI	Nunavut Coastal Resources Inventory
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NRI	Nunavut Research Institute
NSA	Nunavut Settlement Area
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
NuPPAA	<i>Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act</i>
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
NWHS	Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study
OHWL	Ordinary High-Water Line
PoE	Pathways of Effects
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
QP	Qualified Professional
RFR	Request for Review
RNLUP	Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan
SAR	Species at Risk
SARA	Species at Risk Act
SDR	Screening Decision Report
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SERP	Spill and Emergency Response Plan
The Program	Arctic Bay Sealift Field Program
The Program	Summer Field Program 2026
The Project	Arctic Bay Sealift
TIN	Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Nunavut
VHF	Very High Frequency
Worley Canada Services Ltd	Worley Consulting
WQG	Water Quality Guidelines
WUAs	Works, Undertakings, and Activities

Disclaimer & Limitations of the Report

The information presented in this document was compiled and interpreted exclusively for the purposes of permitting the Arctic Bay Sealift Field Program (the Program). Dynamic Ocean Consulting Ltd. (Dynamic Ocean) provided this report to the Government of Nunavut (GN) Department of Transportation and Infrastructure Nunavut (TIN) solely for the purpose noted above.

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Any questions concerning the information or its interpretation should be directed to Laura Borden.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Government of Nunavut – Transportation and Infrastructure Nunavut (GN-TIN) are planning the construction of Sealift safety improvements in Arctic Bay, Nunavut. Worley Canada Services Ltd. (Worley Consulting) has been retained by the GN-TIN to support the detailed design of the Arctic Bay Sealift (the Project). Arctic Bay is located on northern Baffin Island, on the Borden Peninsula, in the Qikiqtaaluk Region of Nunavut (73° 1.885'N, 85° 85.308'W, see Figure 1-1).

Dynamic Ocean Consulting Ltd. (Dynamic Ocean) is supporting Worley Consulting on the permitting requirements for the Project. To inform the design, a field program will be undertaken in summer 2026 (the Program).

The intention of the Program, will be as below:

- Conduct geoscience (confirmed) and archaeological baseline studies (if required).
- Existing conditions or effects studies during or post-construction of the Sealift.



Legend

- Project Location
- ▭ Study Area (50 m)

Sealift Footprint

- ▭ Improved Road and New Ramp
- ▭ Laydown



0 37.5 75 150 km

1:7,680,000

Spatial Reference
GCS: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Projection: Stereographic North Pole
Map Units: Metre

Drawn: AW
Edited: CL
Approved: VBC

Arctic Bay Sealift Project

ID: 11.0003 Rev: C Figure 1-1

Project Location

1.2 Study Area

The Program Study Area will be inclusive of the potential Sealift sites (hereafter referred to as the Sealift Site Study Area), including the Project footprint and a 50 m buffer surrounding them (Figure 1-2).

The Program will support refinement of the options for the detailed design of the Project.



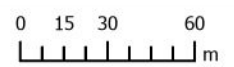
Legend

Study Area (50 m)

Sealift Footprint

Improved Road and New Ramp

Laydown



1:2,600

Spatial Reference
 GCS: GCS North American 1983 CSRS
 Datum: North American 1983 CSRS
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Map Units: Metre

Drawn: AW
 Edited: CL, IG
 Approved: VBC

Arctic Bay Sealift Project

ID: 11.0001

Rev: C

Figure 1-2

Arctic Bay Sealift Study Areas

1.3 Document Intention

This document is the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Program and has the following objectives:

- Target mandates of pertinent Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJs) and associated legislation to confirm permit approvals and relevant compliance requirements (see Section 1.4).
- Outline mitigation and monitoring measures to be implemented to minimize negative impacts to the physical, biological, and socio-economic environment associated with Program activities (see Section 5.3).
- Confirm adherence to relevant Best Management Practices (BMPs) (see Section 5.1).

The EMP is an evolving document and will be updated if any changes to compliance measures occur due to adaptive management or if additional measures are added through permit conditions.

1.4 Regulatory Compliance

A summary of compliance and permitting requirements for the Program is provided in this section and further described in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: List of Compliance Requirements for the Program

Legislation	Authority Having Jurisdiction	Permit/Approval	Program Aspect	Required	Description	Permit ID	Permit Status
Territorial Requirements							
Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act, Article 11 <i>Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act</i> (NuPPAA)	Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC)	Conformity Determination	All.	Yes.	All activities within Nunavut were assessed for conformity with approved Land Use Plans. The NPC has confirmed that the Program conforms with the applicable Land Use Plan. The Program has been referred to the NIRB, as it does not fall within the classes of exempt works or activities set out in Schedule 12-1 of the Nunavut Agreement.	150935	Issued (NPC, 2026).
<i>Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act</i> , Article 12 NuPPAA	NIRB	Screening Decision Report (SDR)	All.	Yes.	<p>The NIRB is responsible for the assessment of ecosystemic and socioeconomic impacts of projects in the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA), and for monitoring of approved projects under Article 12 of the Nunavut Agreement. The impact assessment process for Nunavut was established under the NuPPAA.</p> <p>The Program will require a screening under Nunavut Agreement Part 4 by the NIRB (Screening), which are conducted over 45 to 60 calendar days, inclusive of a 21-day consultation period.</p> <p>The NIRB application has been submitted since the NPC Conformity Determination has been issued.</p>	-	Pending Submission.
<i>Nunavut Scientists Act</i>	Nunavut Research Institute (NRI)	Research Registration	All.	Yes.	<p>Under the Scientist Act, work contracted strictly to support community infrastructure requirements, without any academic or scientific research component, do not require a Scientific Research License from the NRI.</p> <p>The NRI recommends projects to be registered with the Nunavut Research Portal to provide open access to information about work conducted in Nunavut (Isirvik, 2026).</p>	-	Pending Submission.
Schedule 2 of the Nunavut Water Regulations	Nunavut Water Board (NWB)	Water License	Withdrawal of fresh water.	No.	There will not be drilling in the Program, and therefore water withdrawal is not required.	-	Not required.
<i>Commissioner's Land Act</i> <i>Commissioner's Land Regulations</i>	GN-CS (Lands Division)	Land Use Permit (LUP)	Land-based activities on untitled municipal lands.	Yes.	The Sealift footprint (see Appendix A (Figure A-1)) is located on Untitled Municipal land, as defined in the Municipal Land Administration Policy (GN, 2023). Therefore, a LUP is expected to be required.	-	Pending Requirement Confirmation.
<i>Nunavut Act</i> <i>Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act</i> Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations (NAPSR)	GN- Department of Culture and Heritage (CH)	Class 2 Archaeologist Permit	Any activity that has the potential to interfere with areas of archaeological importance.	Dependent on location of ground interaction activities at the Sealift site (above Low-Water-Line (LWL)).	It is possible that an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) will need to be performed which will require a Class 2 Archaeologist Permit. If this is required, the AIA will be supported by a professional archaeologist recognized by the GN Territorial Archaeologist.	-	Pending Requirement Confirmation.

Legislation	Authority Having Jurisdiction	Permit/Approval	Program Aspect	Required	Description	Permit ID	Permit Status
Federal Requirements							
<i>Fisheries Act:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 34.4(1). • Section 35(1). Marine Mammal Regulations (MMR) Aquatic Invasive Species Regulations (AISR)	Fisheries and Oceans Canada – Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program (DFO-FFHPP)	Request for Review (RFR) to obtain a Letter of Advice (LoA)	Marine-based activities.	No.	A RFR is not required because it is not expected that there will be residual negative effects subsequent to the implementation of mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in this EMP. This EMP will be provided to the NIRB and other AHJs, which will outline the measures to be implemented to minimize negative environmental effects. Specific to the marine environment, this will include consideration for accidental spills.	-	Not Required.
<i>Territorial Lands Act</i> Territorial Land Use Regulations	Crown-Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) ¹	LUP	Activities with ground interaction below Ordinary High-Water Line (OHWL).	No.	Not expected to be required for the Program. Dynamic Ocean has engaged with CIRNAC on a similar program that would utilize the same equipment and were informed a LUP was not required (pers. Comm. Victoria Burdett-Coutts).	-	Not Required.

¹ The requirement for LUPs from CIRNAC will be dependent on the status of devolution.

2 Arctic Bay Sealift Project Field Program Activities Description

2.1 Intention and Activities Description

The intention of the Program is to support permitting and design requirements of the Project. The Program includes a geotechnical investigation consisting of test pits at the Sealift site. Archaeological studies may be undertaken if required. Please see Table 2-1 for a description of Program activities.

The Program is expected to be undertaken in the summer season of 2026. If additional field programs are required, this will be managed through an amendment to the NPC.

Table 2-1: Description of Activities

Activity/Survey Type	Purpose	Field Methodology	Equipment Required	Transportation Mode
Geotechnical Program				
Test pits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required to assess subsurface conditions (excavatability and material types) and to collect samples for standard geotechnical laboratory testing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test pits will be performed within the Sealift Site Study Area. Test pits will be approximately 1 m in width and be excavated to a depth upon which either refusal on hard stratum, sloughing of sidewalls or if the excavator boom reach is maximized. All test pits will be backfilled the same day with cuttings bucket compacted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An excavator with a bucket attachment will be used to dig the test pits. 	Excavator on land.
Archaeology Program				
Archaeological field study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An AIA will be conducted if required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Professional Archaeologist will be engaged, if required, to support the Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual assessment. 	On foot.

2.2 Schedule

The Program will be carried out in the 2026 open-water season and will occur over a period of two days.

2.3 Equipment

Equipment expected to be required for the Program is summarized in Table 2-2. Exact specifications of the excavator will be determined closer to the Program, but the type of excavator used is not expected to change the potential environmental effects outlined in Section 4.

Table 2-2: Equipment Requirements for the Geotechnical Program

Activity	Equipment Used	Quantity	Size & Dimensions	Proposed Use
Test pits	Excavator	1	30 to 40 ton	The excavator will be used to dig test pits.

3 Fish and Fish Habitat Existing Conditions

Existing conditions for fish, marine mammals and their habitats were assessed through desktop review and Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ).

Important IQ and desktop resources that contributed to the understanding of existing conditions are listed below:

- Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan (RNLUP) (NPC, 2023a) and Interactive Maps (NPC, 2023b).
- Nunavut Coastal Resources Inventory (NCRI) for Arctic Bay (Government of Nunavut, 2010).
- Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study (NWHS) (Priest & Usher, 2004a).
- Inuit Bowhead Knowledge Study (IBKS) (Nunavut Wildlife Management Board [NWMB, 2000b]).
- Aquatic Species at Risk (SAR) Map (DFO, 2024a).
- Non-native invasive species in Nunavut (GN & ECCC, 2022).
- Important Areas for Birds in Nunavut (ECCC, 2012).

3.1 Focal Fish and Marine Mammals

Focal marine fish, marine mammals, and marine and migratory birds were selected based on desktop study with the selection criteria as summarized below and defined in Table 3-1.

- Importance to Inuit for subsistence and food security.
- Geographic ranges, which includes the potential to occur in or near the Program.
- Representative role in food chain dynamics.

Focal species, with their species description, are listed in Appendix B (Table B-1).

Table 3-1: Arctic Species Spatial Categories and Descriptions

Category	Definition
Resident	Species that occupy in the same general area throughout the year.
Migratory	Species that predictably reside within the Arctic region for a portion of the year (seasonal, annual), most typically the open-water season. Typically triggered by local climate, food availability or for mating reasons.
Anadromous	The movement of fish between freshwater and marine environments for the purpose of feeding in one environment and spawning in the other.

3.2 Designated Species

Species at Risk (SAR) were categorized by international, federal, and territorial designations, and were selected as those having the potential to overlap within the Sealift Site Study Area for various life history stages (e.g., breeding, nursery, resident, migration, and feeding). See Appendix B (Table B-2) for a full list of species with designations that have the potential to be present during the Program.

3.2.1 Aquatic Invasive Species

The risk of introducing invasive species due to the Program is not expected. All equipment will be local to Arctic Bay.

3.3 Fish Habitat

3.3.1 Designated Habitats

Arctic Bay is in proximity to the several designated habitats; however, with the exception of Admiralty Inlet Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area (EBSA), none are within the Sealift Site Study Area. A description of the designated habitats, along with their distance and direction from Arctic Bay is provided in Table 3-2. Figures that depict their locations are provided in Appendix A (Figure A-2 and Figure A-3).

Table 3-2: Designated Areas in Proximity to Arctic Bay

Designated Area	Description	Distance and Direction	Appendix A Figure Reference
Admiralty Inlet EBSA	The Admiralty Inlet EBSA was designated primarily due to its importance as a seasonal aggregation area for the Baffin Bay population of narwhal (<i>Monodon monoceros</i>), as well as its role as a breeding colony for northern fulmar (<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>) (DFO, 2011b). Narwhal are known to aggregate in the area from July through mid-September, while northern fulmar occupy the region from April to October during the breeding season. Additional species, including bowhead whale (<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>), killer whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>), and glaucous gull (<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>), also form seasonal aggregations in the area, further contributing to its ecological significance and supporting its designation as an EBSA (DFO, 2011b).	Arctic Bay is within the Admiralty Inlet EBSA.	Figure A-2
Sirmilik National Park	Sirmilik National Park, approximately 22,000 km ² , is located on northern Baffin Island. It is comprised of three sections: Bylot Island, Oliver Sound, and Borden Peninsula. The park has been identified as supporting many species including beluga whales (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>), narwhal, polar bears (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>), and greater snow geese (<i>Anser caerulescens</i>) (Parks Canada, 2024). It is known to have a diverse and varied landscape inclusive of glaciers, mountains, plateaus, snow fields and hoodoo rock formations.	Approximately 70 km east of Arctic Bay.	Figure A-2
Baillarge Bay (Important Bird Area [IBA] NU067)	The Baillarge Bay IBA (NU067) is situated on the northern coast of Baffin Island. It is home to one of the largest colonies of northern fulmar in Canada, consisting of 50,000 to 60,000 individuals (IBA Canada, 2026a). The IBA is characterized by steep cliffs that rise as much as 610 m from the sea and extend approximately 15 km towards Elwin Inlet.	Approximately 35 km north northeast of Arctic Bay.	Figure A-3

Designated Area	Description	Distance and Direction	Appendix A Figure Reference
Northwestern Brodeur Peninsula (IBA NU065)	The Northwestern Brodeur Peninsula IBA is located on the northwestern tip of Baffin Island. There are approximately 560 ivory gulls (<i>Pagophila eburnean</i>) distributed among 10 colonies (IBA Canada, 2026b). Individual colonies range from 12 to 180 birds and fluctuate annually.	Approximately 80 km northwest of Arctic Bay.	Figure A-3
Akpaqarvik Migratory Bird Sanctuary (MBS)	The Akpaqarvik MBS (formerly known as the Prince Leopold Island MBS) is located 13 km northeast of Somerset Island. The area is protected to preserve nesting habitat for numerous species including thick-billed murre (<i>Uria lomvia</i>), northern fulmar, black-legged kittiwake (<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>) and black guillemot (<i>Cephus grille</i>) (ECCC, 2025a). The island is made of sandstone and limestone cliffs, 245 m to 265 m in height.	Approximately 180 km west of Arctic Bay.	Figure A-3
Bylot Island MBS	The Bylot Island MBS is located northwest of Baffin Island. There have been 71 species of birds identified within the sanctuary, including at least 35 breeding species and six that are permanent residents. The MBS was created for the purpose of protecting nesting ground for thick-billed murres, black-legged kittiwakes and greater snow geese. The island itself is composed of mountains, snowfields, ice fields, a glacier, pingos, and hoodoo rock formations (ECCC, 2023).	Approximately 140 km east of Arctic Bay.	Figure A-3

3.3.2 Critical Habitats

For all designated species, the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) defines critical habitat as “the habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of listed extirpated, endangered, or threatened species, and that is identified as critical habitat in a recovery strategy or action plan” (DFO, 2020; Government of Canada, 2024a). Further to this, a Critical Habitat Order provides legal protection to the critical habitats of listed species through the application of the prohibition in subsection 58(1) of SARA.

Arctic Bay is within the identified critical habitat identified for two species of seabirds, ivory gulls and red knot (*Calidris canutu, rufa* subspecies (Tierra del Fuego / Patagonia population)). See Appendix B (Table B-2) for more information.

There is no identified critical habitat for aquatic species within Arctic Bay or Admiralty Inlet.

3.3.3 Important Habitats Defined by the Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan

There are several important habitats defined in the RNLUP (NPC, 2023a) that are in proximity to Arctic Bay, including narwhal calving and bowhead calving. The RNLUP habitats are depicted in Appendix A (Figure A-4).

While there is a very low probability of encounter as the Program will be conducted in out-of-water tidal conditions, mitigation measures to protect these important habitats have been incorporated into this EMP (see Section 5.3).

4 Potential Environmental Effects

Potential negative environmental effects due to the Program are summarized in Table 4-1. There are no residual environmental effects after the implementation of environmental management as outlined in Section 5.

Table 4-1: Potential Effects Due to the Program

Effect	Section
Disturbance or Injury to Marine or Migratory Birds due to Air Noise	0
Sediment and Water Quality Degradation	4.2
Physical Damage to Marine Organisms (Crushing, Burial, or Desiccation)	4.3
Modification and Destruction of Fish Habitat	4.4
Important Marine Habitats	4.5
Waste Production and Accidental Spills	4.6
Terrestrial and Wildlife Disturbance	4.7

4.1 Disturbance or Injury to Marine or Migratory Birds Due to Air Noise

There is the potential for machine activities associated with excavating the test pits to cause disturbance to marine and migratory birds due to air noise. Nesting seasons and important habitats (see Section 3.3.1 (Table 3-2)) pertinent to marine and migratory birds are provided in Appendix A (Figure A-3).

Figure 4-1 further depicts the general nesting season for marine and migratory birds in Arctic Bay, which falls between late May to mid-August (Nesting Zone N10), and thus during the Program.

Air noise as a result of the Program is considered very localized in terms of potential effects. Although there is potential for the Program to occur within the nesting window in Arctic Bay, the spatial areas (see Figure 1-2) are not located in areas that have the potential for a high aggregation of birds. Additionally, all Program activities will occur on highly disturbed land, where existing ground conditions have already been altered by past activities. These disturbed lands are characterized by negligible vegetation cover and limited suitability for nesting and migratory birds. Any effects associated with noise or physical presence of equipment are expected to be minimal and temporary in nature.

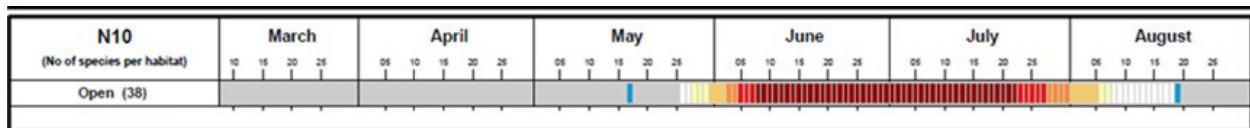


Figure 4-1: Nesting Window for Marine and Migratory Birds in Arctic Bay

Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC, 2025b)

4.2 Sediment and Water Quality Degradation

Short-term degradation of marine water quality has the potential to occur during the Program as a result of accidental spills or localized increases in turbidity where activities interact with the seabed. However, any such effects are expected to be minor and temporary. Test pits will be limited in size, resulting in a very small disturbance footprint, and will be excavated and backfilled within the same tide cycle. This rapid reinstatement will minimize the duration of sediment exposure and reduce the potential for sediment suspension or transport.

Turbidity is not anticipated to exceed the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Water Quality Guidelines (WQG) (CCME, 2002), and turbidity beyond a Compliance Monitoring Zone (CMZ, generally 30 m from source) is not expected to occur. Worley Consulting has performed environmental monitoring for several test pit studies in southern locations with open-water conditions and compliance monitoring as per CCME WQG (CCME, 2002) has never been required. Negative effects to fish and fish habitat are not expected. Sediment and water quality mitigation measures are summarized in Section 5.3.3 (Table 5-3).

A spill prevention and response procedure will be implemented to ensure the appropriate spill response equipment is on site should a spill occur (described in Section 5.3.12), and the Spill Planning and Reporting Regulations in Nunavut (Section 5.3.12.1) will be followed. The potential environmental effects associated with accidental spills are further described in Section 4.6.

4.3 Physical Damage to Marine Organisms (Crushing, Burial or Desiccation)

Physical damage to marine organisms is expected to be minimal, and direct mortality is considered unlikely. Test pit excavation will occur in out-of-water tidal conditions. Where the excavator must travel below the High-Water Line (HWL), an intertidal salvage of macroinvertebrates within the test pit area and along the access path will be conducted. Given the small footprint of the test pits and the localized nature of these activities, effects on fish, including mortality, are not anticipated.

4.4 Modification and Destruction of Fish Habitat

There will be temporary, localized modifications to the seabed during the Program, as summarized in Section 4.2. However, these disturbances are expected to be minimal and of short duration. All test pits will be excavated and backfilled within the same tide cycle, allowing for prompt restoration of pre-existing conditions and preventing any permanent alteration of fish habitat. In addition, activities are planned within previously disturbed areas where substrate and habitat features have already been altered, further reducing the potential for meaningful habitat disruption. No permanent alteration to fish habitat will occur.

4.5 Important Marine Habitats

There will be no impact to the important or designated marine habitats as described in Section 3.3.3, 3.3.1. Mitigation and monitoring measures that are described in Section 5.3 and 5.4, such as those for spill response, will be in place throughout the Program.

4.6 Waste Production and Accidental Spills

The Program waste generation will be reduced when possible and disposed of appropriately as outlined in the Waste Management mitigation measures (see Section 5.3.11 (Table 5-11)).

Refuelling is not expected to occur during the Program. While accidental spills may occur, there will be BMPs in place to minimize the potential for spills to occur. If spills do occur, there will be appropriate spill response equipment on site (see Section 5.3.12 (Table 5-12)). The Program will be in compliance with the Spill Planning and Reporting Regulations in Nunavut. Spill response measures will be designed to be implemented for the prevention and management of spills to a worst-case scenario size that could occur as a result of the Program (further described in Section 5.3.12.1).

4.7 Terrestrial and Wildlife Disturbance

Impacts to terrestrial habitats are expected to be minimal, with no direct effects to wildlife anticipated. The Program will take place within a previously disturbed, well-trafficked area, which further reduces the likelihood of interactions with wildlife. A wildlife monitor will be present during the Program, and all personnel will complete wildlife awareness training. Any waste generated will be properly managed and stored to avoid attracting wildlife.

5 Environmental Management

5.1 Guidelines and Best Management Practices

The following guidelines and BMPs are relevant to the Program.

- DFO: Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Policy statement (DFO, 2019a).
- DFO: Measures to Protect Fish and Fish Habitat (DFO, 2025b).
- DFO: Pathways of Effects (PoE) (DFO, 2024b).
- NPC: RNLUP (NPC, 2023a).
- Government of Canada: Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning (INAC, 2013).
- Government of Canada: National Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Regime (TC, 2019).

- Canadian Construction Association (CCA) 81 – 2001: A Best Practices Guide to Solid Waste Reduction (Canadian Construction Association, 2001).
- GN: Non-native and invasive species in Nunavut (GN & ECCC, 2022).
- GN: Contingency Planning and Spill Reporting in Nunavut. A Guide to the New Regulations (GN, 2022).
- GN-Department of Environment (DoE): Environmental Guideline for the General Management of Hazard Waste (GN, 1999).
- Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines (CEQG) (CCME, 2024).
- ECCC: Guidelines to Avoid Harm to Migratory Birds (ECCC, 2024).

5.2 Roles and Responsibilities

All field work will be overseen by the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor. A local helper will function as a wildlife monitor. Monitoring measures are further detailed in Section 5.4. A communication protocol (e.g. mobile phones, Very High Frequency [VHF] radio) will be established between the Worley Consulting Team, their supporting consultants and the local helpers to enable effective regulatory compliance procedures.

5.3 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures to be implemented to minimize negative effects are provided in this section. The categories of considered impacts were developed during the NIRB permitting process, and while assigned to one category, may be applicable to others. These measures, combined with AHJ approvals constitute the regulatory compliance program.

Additional measures that are required through conditions issued by NIRB and other AHJs pertinent to the Program must also be followed.

5.3.1 General

General mitigation measures that will be in place throughout the Program are detailed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: General Mitigation

ID	Mitigation Measure
G1	The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will be responsible for the implementation of measures as outlined in this EMP, and as detailed in permit conditions from pertinent AHJs.
G2	Worley Consulting shall ensure that all personnel are adequately trained prior to commencement of all activities, and shall be made aware of all operational plans, management plans and guidelines.
G3	Sufficient planning should be undertaken to ensure that all works, undertakings, and activities (WUA) are limited to ‘out-of-water’ tidal conditions.
G4	All activities will be suspended should any dead fish or wildlife (both marine and terrestrial), or any injured wildlife be observed during any works or activities in and around the marine waters. Activities may only be resumed on the recommendation of the authorizing agencies.

ID	Mitigation Measure
G5	Appropriate non-compliance and stop-work reporting will be implemented as applicable. See Sections 5.7 and 5.8.
G6	Routine inspections of equipment, including survey equipment and those used for transportation (e.g., trucks, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)), as required to ensure regulatory compliance.
G7	Worley Consulting, or as delegated to their supporting consultants, will complete all AHJ communications as summarized in Section 5.8.

5.3.2 Program Permit and Approval Compliance

Mitigation measures associated with Program permit and approval compliance are described in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Program Permit and Approval Compliance

ID	Mitigation Measure
PPAC1	All Program activities will be in compliance with applicable Acts, Regulations and BMPs (see Section 5.1). This includes permits, approvals and authorizations received after issuance of this EMP.
PPAC2	On-site personnel will maintain copies of Program permits, approvals and authorizations issued by AHJs at the site at all times.
PPAC3	A copy of each permit, license, or other authorization issued for the Program will be submitted to NPC and the NIRB as per S 137(4) of the NuPPAA. Worley Consulting will be responsible for the submission of permits.
PPAC4	Worley Consulting’s Field Supervisor will conduct a ‘tailgate’ meeting prior to the start of the Program to confirm that all personnel are aware of regulatory compliance requirements and understand their responsibilities (e.g., during spill response).
PPAC5	Worley Consulting will provide pertinent AHJs with copies of all permits issued for the Program in advance of field mobilization.

5.3.3 Sediment and Water Quality

Mitigation measures for sediment and water quality are described in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Sediment and Water Quality

ID	Mitigation Measure
SWQ1	The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will ensure that all excavating activities are conducted in ‘out-of-water’ conditions to limit the potential effects of turbidity resulting from Program activities.
SWQ2	The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will confirm that no activities performed during the Program will result in exceedances of the CCME Approved WQG outside the work area. Monitoring and compliance thresholds are outlined in Section 5.4.2.
SWQ3	There will be no deposition of any deleterious substances (e.g., fuel, chemicals, waste) into the marine environment. Should such activities occur, appropriate measures for response and reporting must be adhered to as outlined in Section 5.3.12 (Table 5-12).

5.3.4 Fish and Fish Habitat (Including Marine Mammals)

Mitigation measures for fish, fish habitat, and marine mammals are described in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Fish and Fish Habitat (Including Marine Mammals)

ID	Mitigation Measure
FMM1	Program activities will only occur in ‘out-of-water’ conditions. Equipment will not be operated ‘in-water’.
FMM2	Activities shall cease if there is risk of physical harm to a marine mammal from direct contact. Activities shall only resume once there is no longer a risk of injury to marine mammals from direct contact. Monitoring is described in Section 5.4.2.
FMM3	Measures designed to minimize disturbance to seabed sediments and benthic communities and marine wildlife when carrying out activities within the marine environment shall be implemented.

5.3.5 Wildlife and Migratory Bird Management

Mitigation measures for wildlife management are described in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5: Wildlife and Migratory Bird Management

ID	Mitigation Measure
WLMB1	A wildlife monitor will be present during the Program.
WLMB2	All Program personnel will participate in wildlife safety training, including bear safety training. This will be carried out during the site orientation.
WLMB3	Waste material will be stored in appropriately sealed bins to prevent scavenging by wildlife and feral animals, as well as to control odour.

ID	Mitigation Measure
WLMB4	All Program personnel will be instructed that the feeding of terrestrial or marine wildlife is prohibited.
WLMB5	All Program personnel will be made aware of the measures to protect wildlife and are provided with training and/or advice on how to implement these measures.
WLMB6	All phases of the Program will be carried out in a manner that protects migratory birds and avoids harming, killing or disturbing migratory birds or destroying, disturbing or taking their nests or eggs.
WLMB7	No substantial alteration, damage or destruction to any wildlife habitat will occur when conducting the Program unless otherwise authorized by the appropriate authorizing agencies.
WLMB8	If a nest containing a migratory bird or egg is discovered, disruptive activities will cease until a buffer zone is established. The distance of the buffer zone will be based on appropriate setback for the species as confirmed by a Qualified Professional (QP). The buffer zone will remain in place until the young have naturally and permanently left the vicinity of the nest.

5.3.6 Species at Risk

Mitigation measures for SAR are described in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6: Species at Risk

ID	Mitigation Measure
SAR1	If SAR are reported or observed, the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will record, document, and monitor their presence (including time, date, location, activity, and proximity to field activity) and determine potential impacts to SAR, as well as any modification to Program activities that may be required to protect SAR.
SAR2	Should SAR species be observed, reporting to pertinent AHJs will be performed as summarized in Section 5.8.

5.3.7 Local Support and Harvesting

Mitigation measures for local support and Inuit harvesting are detailed in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7: Local Support and Harvesting

ID	Mitigation Measure
LSH1	The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will consult with local residents regarding their activities in the area and solicit available IQ and information that can inform Program activities.
LSH2	The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor shall ensure that Program activities do not interfere with Inuit harvesting or traditional land use activities.

ID	Mitigation Measure
LSH3	The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor shall, to the extent possible, hire local people and access local services where possible.

5.3.8 Air Quality

Mitigation measures for air quality are described in Table 5-8.

Table 5-8: Air Quality

ID	Mitigation Measure
AQ1	There will be no unnecessary idling of equipment or vehicles.
AQ2	Machinery and equipment will be maintained in good working order to minimize emissions.

5.3.9 Communication

Mitigations outlined in Table 5-9 pertain to communication with AHJs, stakeholders, the Hamlet, the Ikajutit Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA), and community members.

Table 5-9: Communication

ID	Mitigation Measure
COM1	Appropriate communication and documentation measures will be in place for reportable incidents (Section 5.8.3), non-compliances (Section 5.8.2) and adaptive management measures implemented (Section 5.5).
COM2	Communication requirements as mandated by permit conditions to pertinent AHJs will be completed as required. Parties responsible for AHJ communications is addressed in Section 5.2.
COM3	The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will include the GN-TIN representative on communications with AHJs, stakeholders or other community groups related to Program activities.
COM4	Communication protocols will be established to provide the community timely notifications of marine activities, supported by ongoing consultation with the Hamlet, HTA and community members.

5.3.10 Fuelling and Chemical Storage

Mitigation measures for fuelling and chemical storage are described in Table 5-10. Measures are in place to minimize negative effects of fuelling and chemical storage to the marine environment. These measures have been developed using BMPs and industry standard measures to minimize or prevent spills to the marine environment.

Table 5-10: Fuel and Chemical Storage

ID	Mitigation Measure
FCS1	The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will verify the use of secondary containment, drip trays, and fuel line check valves during fuelling, if applicable. Spill kits will be readily accessible.
FCS2	Should fuel storage be required, fuel storage containers shall at a minimum be 31 m above the normal high-water mark of any natural water body.
FCS3	Procedures and methods will be in place to prevent spillage of deleterious substances or debris falling into the marine environment including measures to minimize the spread to surrounding lands or into water.
FCS4	An inspection record for equipment used that requires hydraulic, fuel, and lubrication systems will be kept.
FCS5	The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor shall ensure that wildlife deterrent systems are utilized at the time of a spill incident to avoid wildlife (terrestrial or marine) and migratory birds from being contaminated.
FCS6	All stationary petroleum products storage facilities shall be marked with flags, posts or similar devices so that they are always plainly visible.
FCS7	Routine inspection of storage areas, secondary containment, and containers for leaks, and addressing leaks or containers found in poor condition or improperly sealed. Further they will be covered to keep out rainwater and snow.

5.3.11 Waste Management

Mitigation measures for waste management are described in Table 5-11.

Table 5-11: Waste Management

ID	Mitigation Measure
WM1	Storage and handling procedures designed to prevent harm to personnel and the environment from hazardous materials, as per the Safety Data Sheets (SDS), shall be implemented. All SDS's will be kept on site.
WM2	Procedures and methods will be in place during the Program to prevent waste material from entering the environment. This will include plans on how food, food waste, and other attractants will be handled, stored, and disposed of safely to avoid attracting and habituating animals.
WM3	All garbage and debris shall be kept in a covered metal container until disposed of. All wastes shall be kept inaccessible to wildlife at all times.
WM4	All waste shall be properly sealed and transported to the appropriate disposal facilities if required. Records of disposal shall be maintained and available upon request.
WM5	Engine oils and lubricants will be stored in separate leak-proof containers.

ID	Mitigation Measure
WM6	Routine inspection of worksites, equipment, as required to ensure regulatory compliance and spill prevention.
WM7	Waste will be stored in labelled containers and appropriately segregated based on material.

5.3.12 Spill Prevention and Emergency Response

Mitigation measures for spill prevention and emergency response are provided in Table 5-12. Steps and measures to be taken in the event of an accidental spill are summarized in Section 5.3.12.1 (Spill Response Protocol). The Schedule B Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations are provided in Appendix C.

Table 5-12: Spill and Emergency Response

ID	Mitigation Measure
SERP1	Emergency response kits and spill kits will be onsite and will be appropriate to the type and amounts of hazardous materials associated with the Program. Spill kits will contain materials appropriate for the potential products to be spilled, taking into consideration the surrounding environmental conditions. The emergency response kits will include appropriate Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) such as gloves and goggles.
SERP2	All personnel will be instructed on their role and responsibility in the event of spill response requirements, in addition to the location of spill response equipment.
SERP3	Roles and responsibilities in the event of a spill will be communicated in advance of the start of the Program.
SERP4	In the event of an emergency, emergency response kits and spill kits will be on hand to manage spills of a predictable size for their operations. All personnel will be aware of the location of the spill response materials, and they will be in a location that is easily accessible in the event of a spill.
SERP5	In the event a spill occurs, spill response will be carried out as outlined in Section 5.3.12.1, and notifications to AHJ and the GN-TIN as indicated in Section 5.8.3 will be undertaken.
SERP6	A list of accidental discharges and of corrective actions taken to the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor.
SERP7	Hydraulic hoses on equipment will be in good operational condition and will be free of leaks. Drip trays will be used under heavy machinery while in operation.

5.3.12.1 Spill Response Protocol

Accidental releases of deleterious substances, such as hydrocarbons, can affect soils, freshwater fish and aquatic life, terrestrial wildlife, birds, or marine mammals or fish in the area. A Spill and Emergency Response Plan (SERP), as outlined below, will be implemented if a spill occurs during the Program:

- In the event of a spill, activities will be immediately suspended, and emergency response procedures will be initiated.

- Stop the spill or leak, where practical and safe to do so.
- Identify, if possible, the substance involved and review applicable SDS prior to attempting further mitigation. Obtain safety equipment as necessary before proceeding.
- Obtain and use spill control equipment to contain the spill.
- Contain any spill to water bodies by installing berms or aquatic containment (e.g., floating oil booms) appropriate for the type and size of spill.
- Contain the spill on land as required (e.g., spill pads).
- Contain any spill and prevent spilled liquids from moving towards waterways using absorbent materials.
- Determine if external support, such as local authorities, should be called to assist.
- Determine if the spill is reportable as per the Reportable Threshold Table².
- Divert potential runoff away from the spill area, if possible.
- Store and/or dispose of contaminated materials resulting from the spill appropriately.
- Determine the extent of the spill, volume, area affected, and equipment required to conduct remediation works.
- Plan and implement remediation works.
- Complete an incident report.

5.3.13 Reclamation

Reclamation is not required given the location that the Program is being undertaken. However, the test pit footprints will be left in the same condition they were in prior to the respective activities.

Table 5-13: Reclamation Requirements

ID	Mitigation Measure
RC1	After the Program is complete, the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will ensure the area is cleaned. This includes the refilling of all test pits, removal of all equipment, and general waste clean-up.
RC2	All equipment used to conduct the Program will be removed and transported offsite.
RC3	Any spills will be cleaned up and the area remediated prior to completion of the Program.

5.4 Monitoring Measures

Monitoring measures to be completed by Worley Consulting’s Field Supervisor to meet compliance requirements are described in this section. The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will be responsible for appropriate documentation of activities to confirm measures are tracked for reporting.

² GN-DoE Report a Spill (<https://www.gov.nt.ca/ecc/en/services/report-spill>).

5.4.1 General

Primary responsibilities of the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will be to:

- Conduct regular monitoring for the duration of the Program.
- Visual monitoring as outlined in Section 5.4.2.
- Monitor and adaptively manage work procedures as necessary to limit environmental effects.
- Monitor and document presence of SAR, as outlined in Section 5.3.6.
- Monitor large congregations of seabirds and communicate with personnel to avoid those areas while the birds are present.
- Verify that equipment in use for the Program is in good working condition.
- Verify that the required emergency response materials, including the spill kits, are on site and appropriately stocked during the Program.
- Confirm site personnel are aware of and trained in emergency procedures outlined in the SERP (Section 5.3.12).
- Confirm that mitigations outlined within Section 5.3 are strictly adhered to.
- Report any non-compliance or unplanned events as outlined in Section 5.7.
- Reporting requirements as described in Section 5.8.

5.4.2 Visual Monitoring

Visual monitoring during the Program will include:

- Monitoring for stressors on aquatic species, fish kills, any fish spawning/migration activity.
- Incidental SAR occurrences.

5.4.3 Turbidity

Turbidity plumes are not expected to occur during the Program activities that interact with the seabed due to the relatively small size of the test pit footprint and that all works will occur in out-of-water tidal conditions. The Worley Consulting Field Supervisor will visually monitor for the presence of turbidity plumes within the 30 m CMZ as per the thresholds summarized in Table 5-14 to confirm compliance with Federal CCME WQG (CCME, 1999). There is no expectation that the 30 m CMZ will be exceeded.

Table 5-14: Turbidity Thresholds

Flow State	Turbidity Threshold
Clear flow water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum increase of 8 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs) from background levels for short-term exposure (e.g., 24-hour period). • Maximum average increase of 2 NTUs from background levels for a longer-term exposure (e.g., 30-day period).
High flow or turbid water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum increase of 8 NTUs from background levels at any one time when background levels are between 8 and 80 NTUs. • Should not increase more than 10% of background levels when background is > 80 NTUs.

Source: CCME (1999)

5.5 Adaptive Management

During the Program, it may be necessary to modify methodology and address site conditions not foreseen in this EMP. Should adaptation to field conditions need to be addressed, the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor, will consult with an environmental QP for the development of updated methodology and mitigation measures. For communication measures, see Section 5.3.9 (Table 5-9).

5.6 Stop-Work

Stop-work procedures will be implemented, when necessary, based on specific conditions. A clear communication strategy must be described prior to mobilization for the Program.

5.7 Non-Compliance

In the event of a non-compliance or a potential non-compliance with this EMP and/or applicable environmental permits, the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor has the authority to suspend Program activities and/or implement adaptive management strategies (see Section 5.5) to re-instate Program compliance following consultation with an environmental QP. Non-compliances must be reported to the GN-TIN immediately. Non-compliance reporting protocols to pertinent AHJs will be determined by GN-TIN and communicated to the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor prior to the start of the Program.

5.8 Reporting

5.8.1 Regulatory Authority Annual Reporting

There are no Annual Reporting requirements for the Program.

5.8.2 Non-Compliance

All non-compliance, or potential non-compliance, will be reported to the pertinent AHJ as required.

5.8.3 Incident Reporting

Incident reporting as required to pertinent AHJ is detailed in this section. The GN-TIN and Worley Consulting must all be notified by the supporting consultants when a reportable incident (e.g. spill, mortality of an organism, impacts to SAR species) has occurred. Incident reporting must be completed within 24 hours of the occurrence.

Incident reporting will be the responsibility of the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor and will at a minimum consist of the requirements outlined in Table 5-15, with contact information provided in Table 5-16.

Table 5-15: Minimum Reporting Requirements for Reportable Incidents

Spills ¹	Observations of Injury / Mortality Marine Mammals, Marine or Migratory Birds, Wildlife, Fish, and Inclusive of SAR ²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date and time of call. • Location, date and time of spill. • Direction spill is moving. • Name and contact details for a person close to the location of the spill. • Type of contaminant and quantity spilled. • Cause of the spill. • Whether the spill is continuous or has been contained. • Evacuation procedure (if required). • Spill response actions taken prior to reporting. • Name owner or person in charge, management or control of contaminants spilled. • Assistance required for successfully containing and cleaning the spill or release. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species name. • Photograph of the individuals involved. • Location, date and time of incident. • Type of incident. • Number of individuals involved. • Condition and behaviour of the individuals involved. • Cause of injury or mortality. • Habitat condition.

Note:

1. Incident reporting will be the responsibility of the Worley Consulting Field Supervisor in the field at the time of the incident, and will at a minimum consist of the outlined information, which is taken from the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations S.11(1)
2. In the event of any potential disturbance to fish, fish habitat, SAR, migratory birds, and marine mammals during the Program, monitoring reports will be submitted to pertinent AHJs, including ECCC-Canadian Wildlife Services (CWS), DFO, and GN-DoE

Table 5-16: Authorities Having Jurisdiction Reporting Information

Authority Having Jurisdiction	Summary	Contact
GN-DoE	Currently the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations outline reporting requirements based on specific volumes. Reporting requirements for spill magnitudes of individual contaminants are provided in Schedule B of the Regulations (R-068-93) (see Appendix C).	GN-DoE 24-hour spill report line (1-867-920-8130) and through their fillable form ³ which can be submitted via email (spills@gov.nt.ca), with a copy provided in Appendix D.
	Any interactions and incidents involving the potential disturbance of SAR under GN’s lead management responsibility will be reported to GN-DoE.	environment@gov.nu.ca .
DFO-FFHPP	Any activities that have the potential to violate the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , including Harmful Alteration, Disruption or Destruction (HADD) of fish habitat, and death of fish.	DFO-FFHPP Arctic Region 24-hour reporting hotline at 1-855-777-7500.
	Any interactions and incidents involving the potential disturbance of marine mammals or SAR under DFO’s lead management responsibility will be reported to DFO-FFHPP.	1-867-979-8000.
ECCC-CWS	Any harm, destruction, or disturbance to terrestrial SAR species (plants and animals), as well as birds, nests, or eggs that are afforded protection under the <i>Migratory Bird Convention Act</i> (MBCA), will be considered reportable. Such events result in immediate notification to the CWS branch of ECCC.	Toll-free 24-hour reporting hotline at 1-800-668-6767 or through email (cwsnorht-scfnord@ec.gc.ca).
ECCC	Deposit of deleterious substances are prohibited under Section 36(3) of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , unless specifically authorized under a <i>Fisheries Act</i> Authorization or by a regulation under other federal legislation. Any deposit whether made directly into water frequented by fish or indirectly must be immediately reported to ECCC’s environmental notification system.	24-hour telephone number for the Nunavut region (Spill: 1-867-979-526, lqaNordreg@innav.gc.ca , Environmental Emergency: 1-867-920-8130) (ECCC, 2019).

³ Nunavut fillable spill report form available at: <https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/documents/nt-nu-spill-report-form-pdf>.

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Appendix A: Supporting Figures



Legend

- Study Area (50 m)
- Land Jurisdiction - Interaction**
 - Commissioner's Land
 - Municipal
- Land Jurisdiction - No Interaction**
 - Federal
 - Private
 - Untitled Municipal
- Sealift Footprint**
 - Improved Road and New Ramp
 - Laydown



1:15,000

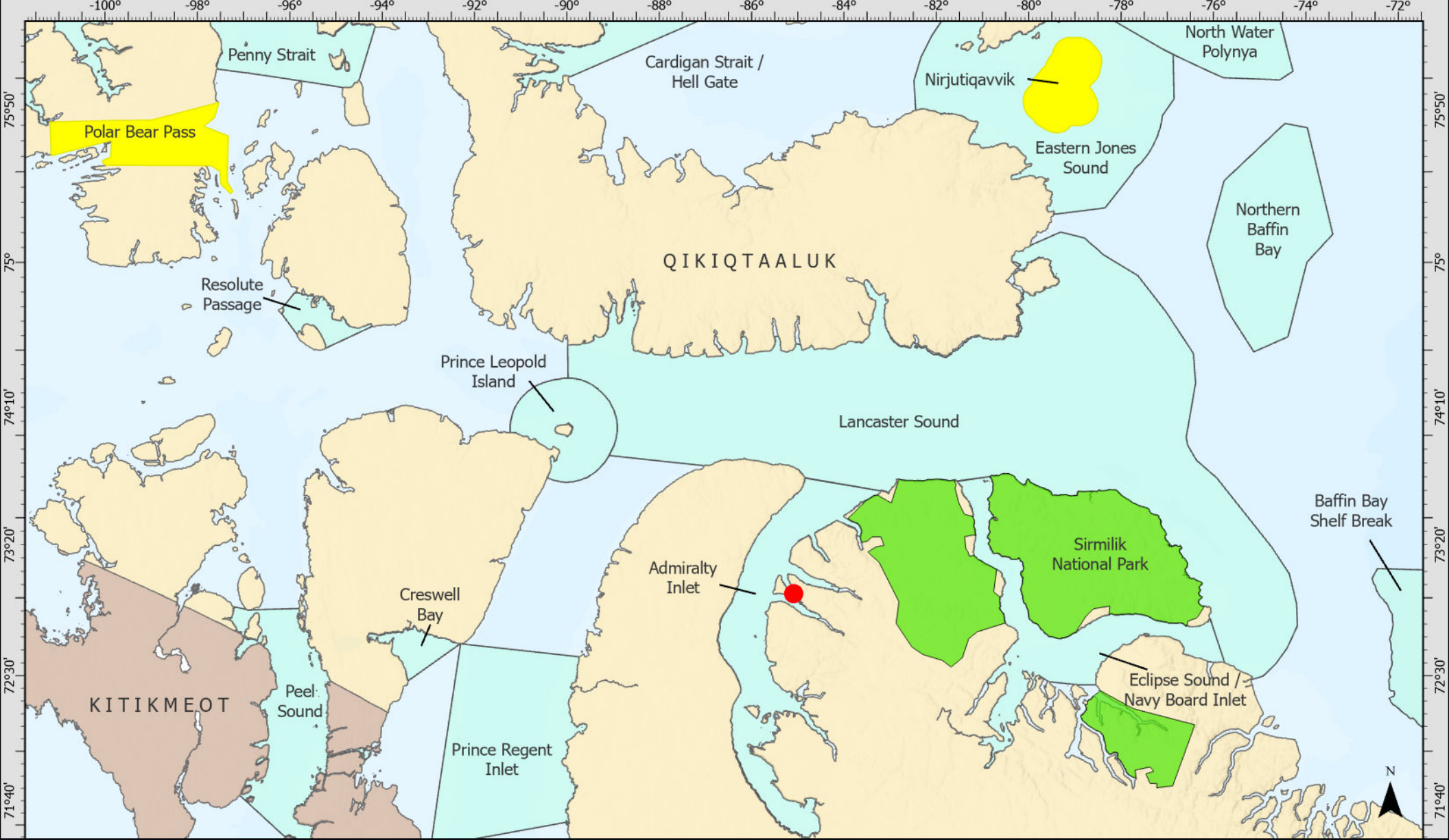
Spatial Reference
 GCS: GCS North American 1983 CSRS
 Datum: North American 1983 CSRS
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Map Units: Metre

Drawn: AW
 Edited: CL
 Approved: VBC

Arctic Bay Sealift Project

ID: 11.0002 Rev: C Figure A-1

Arctic Bay Sealift Land Based Jurisdictional Boundaries



Legend

- Arctic Bay Sealift
- Potential for Spatial Interaction
- Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area
- No Potential for Spatial Interaction
- National Park
- National Wildlife Area

Drawn: AW
 Edited: CL
 Approved: VBC

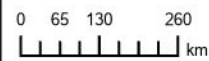
Arctic Bay Sealift Project

Figure A-2

Designated Areas in Proximity to Arctic Bay

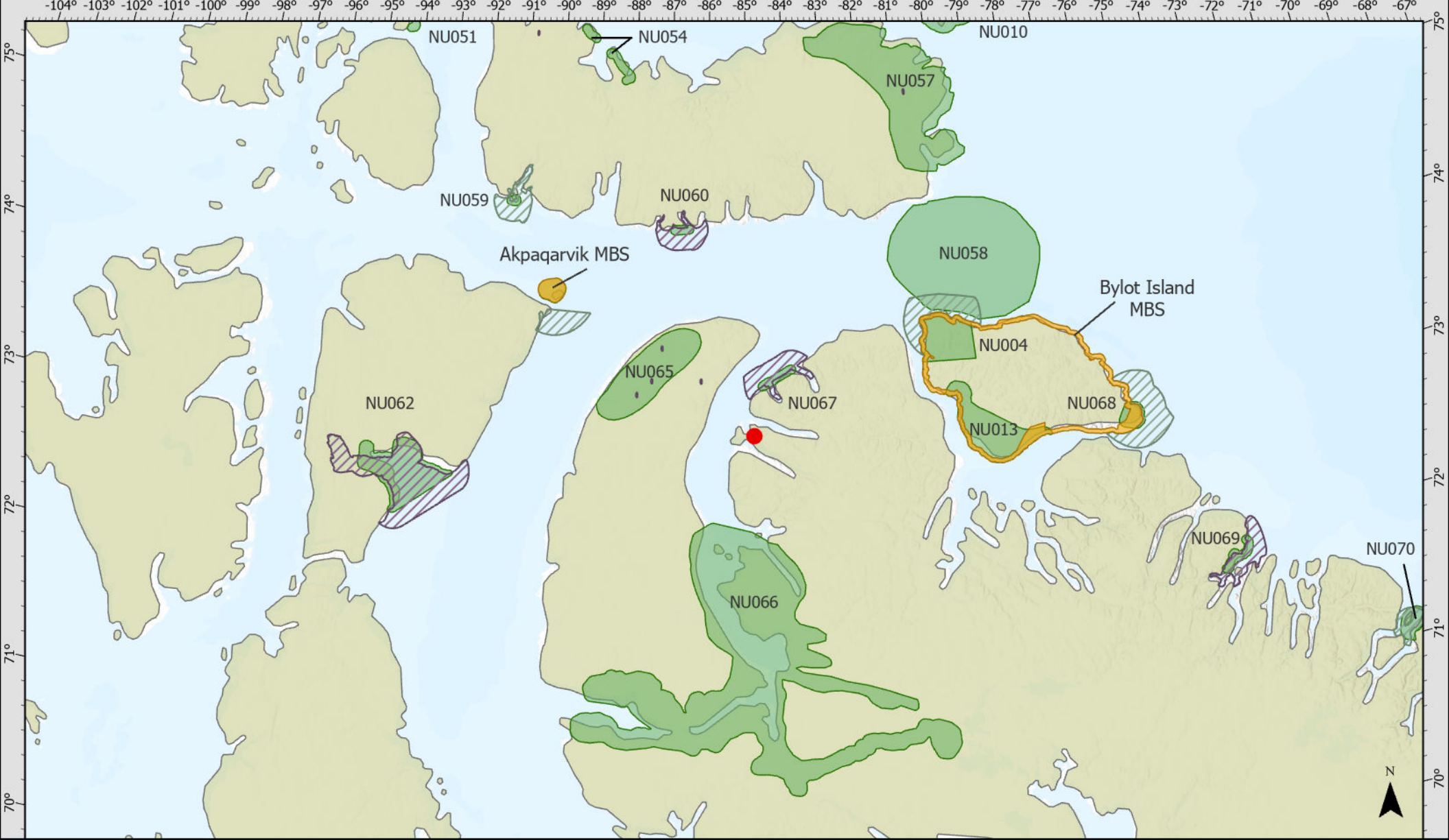


Spatial Reference
 GCS: GCS WGS 1984
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Projection: Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
 Map Units: Metre








Scale: 1:13,500,000

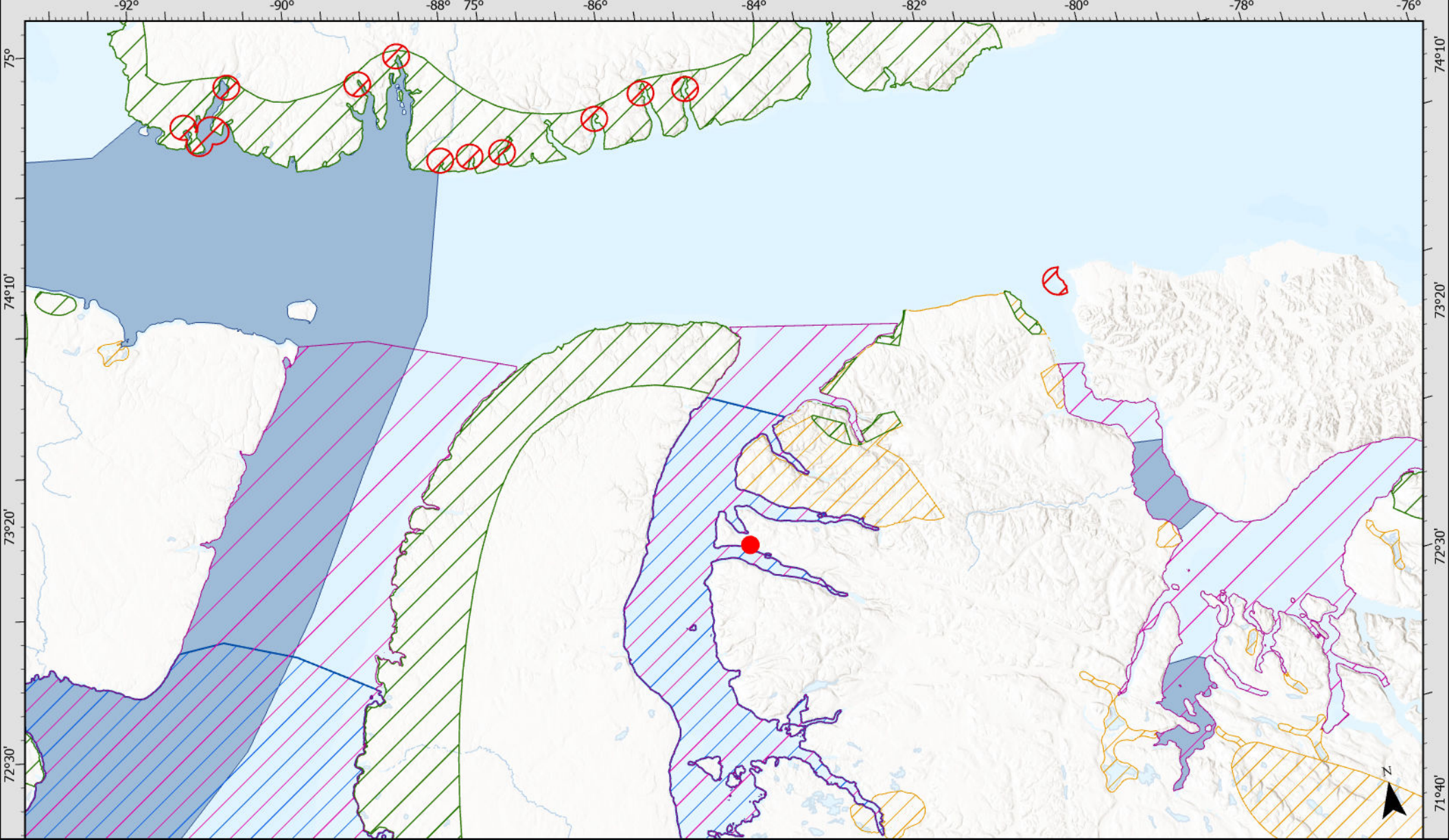




Legend

- Arctic Bay Sealift
 - Important Bird Area
 - Migratory Bird Sanctuary
-
- Key Migratory Bird Habitat Sites
- No Potential For Spatial Interaction
 - Class 1
 - Class 2
-
- Nesting Zones
- Potential For Spatial Interaction
 - N10 (Late May - Mid Aug)

Drawn: BB	Arctic Bay Sealift Project		
Edited: CL	Designated Areas and Nesting Zones for Migratory Birds		
Approved: VBC	ID: 11-0004	Rev: A	Figure A-3
	Spatial Reference GCS: GCS WGS 1984 Datum: WGS 1984 Projection: Transverse Mercator Map Units: Metre		
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> 0 20 40 80 </div> 		
	Scale: 1:4,000,000		



Legend

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Arctic Bay Sealift | Potential for Seasonal Interaction | No Potential for Spatial Interaction |
| | Narwhal Calving | Beluga Calving |
| | Bowhead Calving | Polar Bear Denning |
| | | Walrus Haulout |
| | | Caribou Calving and Post-Calving Area |

Arctic Bay Sealift Project			
Important Marine and Terrestrial Habitats Identified in the Recommended Nunavut Land Use Plan in Proximity to Arctic Bay			
Drawn: CL	ID: 11-0005		Rev: A
Edited: CL			Spatial Reference GCS: GCS North American 1983 Datum: North American 1983 Projection: Albers Map Units: Metre
Approved: VBC			0 10 20 40 km
		1:2,000,000	

Appendix B: Supporting Tables

Table B-1: Description and Occurrence of Focal Fish and Marine Mammals in Arctic Bay

Species (Common Name)	Species (Latin Name)	Species Spatial Category	Type	Seasonal Occurrence	Species Description
Fish					
Amphipod	<i>Gammarus sp.</i>	Resident	Benthic invertebrate	Year-round	Amphipods are common throughout the Arctic in both benthic and pelagic environments, with many species endemic to the Arctic. Their distribution is mainly dictated by habitat type and food resources available (Oceans North Conservation Society, 2018). It has been noted that there is an abundance of amphipods in and around the rock areas in shallow waters of the bay (Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Olayuk Nagitarvik).
Arctic char	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Anadromous	Pelagic fish	Year-round	Arctic char exists in both anadromous (referred to as sea run char by Nunavummiut) and lacustrine (land locked) forms. Anadromous (sea run) char are not considered to be common in the high Arctic, but they sometimes occur where outflows are substantial enough to ensure a return migration in August (Government of Nunavut, 2010). Likely the harvesting from mid-July through September may indicate open-water harvesting (Government of Nunavut, 2010). It has been noted through IQ that sea run Arctic char are caught occasionally in the Bay (Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Jonah Oyukuluk).
Arctic cod	<i>Boreogadus saida</i>	Migratory	Pelagic fish	Year-round	Arctic cod are a pelagic marine species believed to be the single most important species in the trophic link between plankton, and marine birds and mammals in the Arctic ecosystem (Welch <i>et al.</i> , 1992). In Arctic Bay, it has been noted that Not many people are catching them, and they are considered to possibly be too small and going through the nets (Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Jonah Oyukuluk). It is considered the main prey for narwhal and seals, they have been found in their stomach by local hunters (Government of Nunavut, 2010).
Arctic sculpin	<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i> (shorthorn) <i>Gymnocanthus tricuspis</i> (Arctic staghorn)	Resident	Bottom dwelling fish	Year-round	Shorthorn sculpin is one of the most abundant fish species found in the coastal water in the Arctic. They are a benthic species, and they mostly feed on invertebrates (Landry <i>et al.</i> , 2018). There are no commercial fisheries for Arctic sculpins in Nunavut; however, it is considered an important subsistence fishery species (Government of Nunavut, 2010; QIA, 2018c). Sculpins are present in Arctic Bay and are listed as one of the harvested species in Government of Nunavut (2010). However, they are rarely harvested for food by residents (IQ Workshop - Mishak Allurut).
Truncate soft-shell clam	<i>Mya truncata</i>	Resident	Benthic invertebrate	Year-round	The truncate soft-shell clam is an important infaunal species in the Arctic. The distribution is largely influenced by ice scour events, either by direct mechanical interference, or modification of seafloor topography (Conlan & Kvitek, 2005). The presence of clams is often associated with the presence of walrus and bearded seals as they are a major component of their diet (Government of Nunavut, 2010). While clams are present in Arctic Bay, harvesting them is rare as it requires SCUBA equipment or long poles (Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Tom Nagitarvik).
Marine Mammals					
Atlantic walrus	<i>Odobenus rosmarus ssp. rosmarus</i>	Resident	Pinniped	Summer, Fall	Walruses are year-round residents in the Arctic, though seasonal changes in distribution are noted in relation to ice cover (COSEWIC, 2006a). They require shallow, coastal, ice-free waters with significant bivalve growth as well as haul out sites close by (Lowry, 2016a) and are often seen at the mouth of Admiralty Inlet in the winter, near the edge of the ice floe (Government of Nunavut, 2010). However, in the general vicinity of Arctic Bay, "Walrus - very rare to see them in the bay" (Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Olayuk Nagitarvik).
Bearded seal	<i>Erignathus barbatus ssp. barbatus</i>	Resident	Pinniped	Summer, Fall	Bearded seals are commonly seen near drifting ice floes but also inhabit shallower waters, where they forage on crustaceans and mollusks (Government of Nunavut, 2010). Bearded seals are not always present in Arctic Bay, but when they are there, it is during ice break-up, when the ice is moving out (Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Jonah Oyukuluk).

Species (Common Name)	Species (Latin Name)	Species Spatial Category	Type	Seasonal Occurrence	Species Description
Beluga whale	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	Resident	Cetacean	Spring, Summer, Fall	Belugas are a highly important harvested species for Inuit communities who hunt them when open-water conditions allow beluga whales to come close to communities during seasonal migrations (Oceans North Conservation Society, 2018). The beluga whale diet is diverse and includes a variety of benthic and pelagic prey species including fish, squid, octopus, crustaceans, molluscs, and polychaete worms (Bluhm & Gradinger, 2008, in Vard Marine Ltd., 2016). According to IQ, if beluga whales remain in the area longer than late September, they can get stuck in ice (QIA, 2018a). Local harvester knowledge also informs that the beluga whales which have been harvested in the fall have empty stomachs (QIA, 2018a). Beluga whale harvesting is reported to occur throughout Nunavut, with harvests from Arctic Bay in May to October (Priest & Usher, 2004b).
Bowhead whale	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Resident	Cetacean	Summer, Fall	Bowhead whales feed primarily on plankton, taking in large amounts of water and straining out prey. These small organisms are rich in lipids, providing significant energy. Stomach analyses have also revealed that bowheads consume mysids, small fish, isopods, and sea cucumbers (Government of Nunavut, 2010). Arctic Bay is located within the Admiralty Inlet EBSA and contains a marine mammal migration pathway and bowhead whale feeding area (DFO, 2011a). According to elders in Arctic Bay, sightings of bowhead whales were rarer during their childhood but increased considerably from the 1960s onwards, with cow-calf pairs often spotted in the area in the summer. The whales tend to travel closer to shore in Arctic Bay when killer whales are in the area (NWMB, 2000a).
Harp seal	<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	Migratory	Pinniped	Summer, Fall	Harp seal are the most abundant pinniped in the northern hemisphere, the Northwest Atlantic population is stable at around 7.5 million animals (Kovacs, 2015). Yearly quotas are set at 400,000 however only half of this number is actually killed in Greenland and Canada combined (Kovacs, 2015). Currently, harp seals can be killed in subsistence harvests without permit by Indigenous people as well as anyone living north of 53 degrees latitude (Kovacs, 2015). IQ informs that harp seals are observed from Arctic Bay from July to September/October, and arrive each year at the same time as the narwhal (QIA, 2018a).
Hooded seal	<i>Cystophora cristata</i>	Rare Visitor	Pinniped	Summer, Fall	Hooded seal distribution is influenced by sea ice availability and they tend to move south in winter and north in summer (Campbell, 1986; Kovacs, 2016). Hooded seals are generalists and eat a diverse range of prey that includes zooplankton, benthic and pelagic fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and squid (Kovacs, 2016). Hooded seals are a harvested species in Nunavut but are not reported in the Arctic Bay harvest statistics collated by Priest and Usher (2004b). However, one hooded seal was reported harvested more recently than these previous data (IQ Workshop - Tom Nagitarvik). IQ indicates that this is a relatively rare species in Arctic Bay (IQ Workshop - Jonah Oyukuluk; IQ Workshop - Mishak Allurut; IQ Workshop - Olayuk Nagitarvik; IQ Workshop - Tom Nagitarvik).
Killer whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Visitor	Cetacean	Spring, Summer, Fall	Killer whales are a cosmopolitan species found throughout the world's oceans, and are known to be native to more than 150 countries (Reeves <i>et al.</i> , 2017). Killer whales are seen throughout the Lancaster Sound region, generally in small pods, with occasional sightings of single animals (Westdal <i>et al.</i> , 2009). Killer whales are reported in the summer in the Arctic Bay area (NWMB, 2000), with a pod of around 30 found in Admiralty Inlet (Arctic Bay Adventures, 2017). Arctic Bay residents do not harvest killer whales (Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Jonah Oyukuluk; Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Olayuk Nagitarvik; Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Tom Nagitarvik) (Mishak Allurut .pers. comm. June 2019). Orcas came into the Bay once, about six years ago, and they were there when there were no narwhal around (Arctic Bay IQ Workshop 2019 - Tom Nagitarvik).
Narwhal	<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Resident	Cetacean	Spring, Summer, Fall	Narwhal are the most northerly of all cetaceans (Ellis, 1994). Arctic Bay is located within the Admiralty Inlet EBSA, identified in part due to its importance to the summer stock of Baffin Bay narwhal (DFO, 2015) and contains a marine mammal migration pathway and is within the narwhal general range (DFO, 2011a; NPC, 2008). They are seen around Arctic Bay and Admiralty Inlet from April to October, calving, nursing and rearing their young (Arctic Bay Adventures, 2017; Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency, 2019; DFO, 2010b; Government of Nunavut, 2010). Arctic Bay hunters note that narwhal have recently been spending more time in the middle of the inlet, possibly due to increased harvesting pressure, and that they arrive later in the season when the ice is unsafe for travel (COSEWIC, 2004). However, narwhal have also been known to travel closer to shore

Species (Common Name)	Species (Latin Name)	Species Spatial Category	Type	Seasonal Occurrence	Species Description
					in Arctic Bay when killer whales are in the area (NWMB, 2000a), and killer whale predation is likely to increase as more ice-free areas become available (DFO, 2010a; Watt <i>et al.</i> , 2012). Narwhal used to occur in Arctic Bay but have not been observed in the bay for over the past decade or so (IQ Workshop - Tom Nagitarvik).
Polar bear	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Resident	Ursid/Fissiped	Year-round	Polar bears are circumpolar and can be found throughout the Arctic, with a preference for shallow, ice-covered areas of productive upwelling (Wiig <i>et al.</i> , 2015). Polar bears with cubs are present in the Arctic Bay region during the summer (Arctic Bay Adventures, 2017) and denning sites occur along the shorelines in nearby Lancaster Sound along the shores of Baffin and Devon islands (NPC, 2017). The preferred diet of polar bears consists of ringed seals, as well as bearded, harp and hooded seals, walrus, narwhal and beluga (COSEWIC, 2018a; Wiig <i>et al.</i> , 2015). Records from Arctic Bay show that polar bears have been harvested throughout the year, with records in March, June, October, November, December, and January (Priest & Usher, 2004b).
Ringed seal	<i>Pusa hispida ssp. hispida</i>	Resident	Pinniped	Year-round	Ringed seals, the most common seal in the Arctic, have a circumpolar distribution (Godwin, 1990; Kingsley, 1989). The Arctic ringed seal subspecies (<i>P. h. hispida</i>) (Lowry, 2016b) can be spotted near every community in Nunavut in the spring (Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency, 2019). IQ informs that ringed seals have been observed from Arctic Bay in all months of the year, but that there have been times when the seals have been scarce (i.e. in the 1950s and 1960s) in Admiralty Inlet – though the cause of this was unknown (QIA, 2018a). Ringed seals are harvested year round with variation in the monthly effort and numbers taken (Priest & Usher, 2004b).

Appendix C: Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations Schedule B

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND REPORTING REGULATIONS

SCHEDULE B

(Section 9)

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>TDGA Class</i>	<i>Description of Contaminant</i>	<i>Amount Spoiled</i>
1.	1	Explosives	Any amount
2.	2.1	Compressed gas (flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 l.
3.	2.2	Compressed gas (non-corrosive, non flammable)	Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100 l.
4.	2.3	Compressed gas (toxic)	Any amount
5.	2.4	Compressed gas (corrosive)	Any amount
6.	3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Flammable liquid	100 l
7.	4.1	Flammable solid	25 kg
8.	4.2	Spontaneously combustible solids	25 kg
9.	4.3	Water reactant solids	25 kg
10.	5.1	Oxidizing substances	50 l or 50 kg
11.	5.2	Organic Peroxides	1 l or 1 kg
12.	6.1	Poisonous substances	5 l or 5 kg
13.	6.2	Infectious substances	Any amount
14.	7	Radioactive	Any amount
15.	8	Corrosive substances	5 l or 5 kg
16.	9.1 (in part)	Miscellaneous products or substances, excluding PCB mixtures	50 l or 50 kg
17.	9.2	Environmentally hazardous	1 l or 1 kg
18.	9.3	Dangerous wastes	5 l or 5 kg
19.	9.1 (in part)	PCB mixtures of 5 or more parts per million	0.5 l or 0.5 kg
20.	None	Other contaminants	100 l or 100 kg

Appendix D: Spill Report Form



NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE

TEL: (867) 920-8130

FAX: (867) 873-6924

EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR		REPORT TIME		<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR <input type="checkbox"/> UPDATE # _____ TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT	REPORT NUMBER _____
	B		OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR			
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)			WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM NAMED LOCATION				REGION <input type="checkbox"/> NWT <input type="checkbox"/> NUNAVUT <input type="checkbox"/> ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR OCEAN	
E	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS	DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS
F	RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR VESSEL NAME		RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION			
G	ANY CONTRACTOR INVOLVED		CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION			
H	PRODUCT SPILLED		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES	U.N. NUMBER		
	SECOND PRODUCT SPILLED (IF APPLICABLE)		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES	U.N. NUMBER		
I	SPILL SOURCE		SPILL CAUSE	AREA OF CONTAMINATION IN SQUARE METRES		
J	FACTORS AFFECTING SPILL OR RECOVERY		DESCRIBE ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED	HAZARDS TO PERSONS, PROPERTY OR ENVIRONMENT		
K	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, ACTIONS PROPOSED OR TAKEN TO CONTAIN, RECOVER OR DISPOSE OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND CONTAMINATED MATERIALS					
L	REPORTED TO SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLING FROM	TELEPHONE	
	M	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT	POSITION	EMPLOYER	ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION	ALTERNATE TELEPHONE
REPORT LINE USE ONLY						
N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED	REPORT LINE NUMBER	
		STATION OPERATOR		YELLOWKNIFE, NT	(867) 920-8130	
LEAD AGENCY <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> CCG <input type="checkbox"/> GNWT <input type="checkbox"/> GN <input type="checkbox"/> ILA <input type="checkbox"/> INAC <input type="checkbox"/> NEB <input type="checkbox"/> TC			SIGNIFICANCE <input type="checkbox"/> MINOR <input type="checkbox"/> MAJOR <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		FILE STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED	
AGENCY		CONTACT NAME	CONTACT TIME	REMARKS		
LEAD AGENCY						
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY						
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY						
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY						