

ΔCCT²LT²

[illegible]

- ክልሉን በጥቅም ላይ የዋለውን ተፈጻሚነት ያሳያል;
- የጥቅም ላይ የዋለውን ተፈጻሚነት ያሳያል; ይሁንና
- አጠቃላይ ለማስተካከል ይሁንና የፀሐይ ንጹህነት ያሳያል.

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

$\triangleright d \triangleleft \triangleright \tau^a \omega \triangleleft \tau^b \triangleright^c \wedge \tau \omega \triangleleft \tau^a \triangleright \omega^b \wedge \triangleleft \sigma^b \tau \omega \tau^a \triangleright^c.$






[illegible]

$$L^b \wedge L^{sb} \vdash 6 \triangleright d \perp^a L^c \quad 31$$

[illegible]

መፃዓተ ልዩበርቲካኑ ከባሉት ለሰራተኛ ዲክባሪ	ለሰራተኛው ልዩነት ልብ	ለሰራተኛ ክፍል
ፈንታ ለሰራተኛ - ልዩነት ልዩነት		
17EN029	Gibson MacQuoid Project	Exploration
ለሰራተኛ ልዩነት ልብ		
07EN001	Starfield Resources Airstrip & Right of Way	Exploration
06EN008	Starfield Resources Ferguson Lake Exploration	Exploration

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- በጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥያቄ ማቅረቢያ ቅጽ በጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥያቄ ማቅረቢያ ቅጽ
 ለጥቅም ላይ የዋለው የጥያቄ ማቅረቢያ ቅጽ

[illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

ፍፁሙ ለጥያቄው ምላሽ ለሰጠው ሰው ምስጋና ይቀር።

- $\Delta f_{L_2}^a \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^b$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^c \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^d$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^e \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^f$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^g \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^h$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^i \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^j$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^k \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^l$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^m \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^n$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^o \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^p$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^q \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^r$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^s \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^t$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^u \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^v$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^w \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^x$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^y \approx \Delta f_{L_2}^z$ $\Delta f_{L_2}^{\text{avg}}$

በበክረብ ሊገኝ፡

[illegible]

ልዩ ምርመራ ተደርጎ በሚገኝበት ሁኔታ ለጥያቄው ተስማሚ መሆኑን ለማረጋገጥ ለሚገባው ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ ይገባል፡፡ ለዚህም ምሳሌ ለጥያቄው ተስማሚ መሆኑን ለማረጋገጥ ለሚገባው ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ ማድረግ ይገባል፡፡

[illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

$$\triangleright \rho \triangleright^b d^c \triangleleft \mathcal{D} \triangleleft^b \mathcal{D}^c$$

19. ለሥራ ልማት ለሚፈጠሩ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ምክትል ሥራ ለማድረግ ማድረግ ይቻላል።
20. ለሥራ ልማት ለሚፈጠሩ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ምክትል ሥራ ለማድረግ ማድረግ ይቻላል።
21. ለሥራ ልማት ለሚፈጠሩ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ምክትል ሥራ ለማድረግ ማድረግ ይቻላል።
22. ለሥራ ልማት ለሚፈጠሩ ሰራተኞች ለሚሰጡት ምክትል ሥራ ለማድረግ ማድረግ ይቻላል።

ለኖብልቶር፣ ልዎታልጋ ከርህብርቃኒረረኛቤቶራቶ በበኛልቃኒረረኛቤቶራቶቶ ረቃኒረረኛ ጋለኛልቶጋ.

▷**ጥቅም**

- [illegible]

[illegible]

ᐃᑕᑲᓂᑦᑐᑕ ᐃᑦᑎᑕᑲᐃᑦᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑦᑲᐃᑦᑲᑦ ᐅᑦᓂᑦᑲ:

[illegible]

- [illegible]

ፌዴራል ልማትና የኢንቨስትመንት ድጋፍ ቢሮ

- [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]
$$\triangleright \rho \triangleright^b d^c \triangleleft^{\epsilon b} d \dot{n}^c / \triangleleft \supset n \triangleleft^c$$
[illegible]

12. የኃይማኖትና ልቦና ጥበቃ ሚኒስቴር ለጥቅምት 2019 ዓ.ም. የሚከተለውን ማጠቃለያ ሰነድ አቅርቧል፡-

ΛΓΝϷΛϷϷ ϷβϳΛϷϳϳϳ ϳϳ ϳΓϳϳϳ ΛΓΝϳϳ ϳϳϳϳϳ:

1. $\Delta^5 b \supset c \wedge \sigma^5 \neg^c \wedge^5 d \supset^5 b$ (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-14/index.html>).

ለፍጥነት

[illegible]

ᐅᑦᓂᐅᑦᓂ February 19, 2020 ᑦᓂᐅᑦᓂᐅᑦᓂ, ᓄᓇᓂᐅᑦ.

M. Kaur Kaur

$$b\Delta^{\epsilon_b} \ b\gamma^b, \ \Delta^b\gamma^b\triangleright C\triangleright b\Delta^a\Omega^{\epsilon_b}\gamma^b$$
[illegible]

Δርጉዎች ለሥራ B: መልዕክታት ማስተላለፍ

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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 ሆሊስ 24 ስራ ሰዓት 31

- 2) The permittee/proponent shall not operate any vehicle over a known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological site.
- 3) The permittee/proponent shall not remove, disturb, or displace any archaeological artifact or site, or any fossil or palaeontological site.
- 4) The permittee/proponent shall immediately contact CH at (867) 934-2046 or (867) 975-5500 should an archaeological site or specimen, or a palaeontological site or fossil, be encountered or disturbed by any land use activity.
- 5) The permittee/proponent shall immediately cease any activity that disturbs an archaeological or palaeontological site encountered during the course of a land use operation until permitted to proceed with the authorization of CH.
- 6) The permittee/proponent shall follow the direction of CH in restoring disturbed archaeological or palaeontological sites to an acceptable condition. If these conditions are attached to either a Class A or B Permit under the Territorial Lands Act Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada directions will also be followed.
- 7) The permittee/proponent shall provide all information requested by CH concerning all archaeological sites or artifacts and all palaeontological sites and fossils encountered in the course of any land use activity.
- 8) The permittee/proponent shall make best efforts to ensure that all persons working under its authority are aware of these conditions concerning archaeological sites and artifacts and palaeontological sites and fossils.
- 9) If a list of recorded archaeological and/or palaeontological sites is provided to the permittee/proponent by CH as part of the review of the land use application the permittee/proponent shall avoid the archaeological and/or palaeontological sites listed.
- 10) Should a list of recorded sites be provided to the permittee/proponent, the information is provided solely for the purpose of the proponent's land use activities as described in the land use application, and must otherwise be treated confidentially by the proponent.

As stated in Article 33 of the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada* (Nunavut Agreement):

Each land use permit referred to in Section 33.5.12 shall specify the plans and methods of archeological site protection and restoration to be followed by the permit holder, and any other conditions the Designated Agency may deem fit. [33.5.13]

Palaeontology and Archaeology

Under the *Nunavut Act*⁴, the federal government can make regulations for the protection, care and preservation of palaeontological and archaeological sites and specimens in Nunavut. Under the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*⁵, it is illegal to alter or disturb any palaeontological or archaeological site in Nunavut unless permission is first granted through the permitting process.

Definitions

As defined in the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*, the following definitions apply:

“archaeological site” means a place where an archaeological artifact is found.

“archaeological artifact” means any tangible evidence of human activity that is more than 50 years old and in respect of which an unbroken chain of possession or regular pattern of usage cannot be demonstrated, and includes a Denesuline archaeological specimen referred to in section 40.4.9 of the Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement).

“palaeontological site” means a site where a fossil is found.

“fossil” includes:

Fossil means the hardened or preserved remains or impression of previously living organisms or vegetation and includes:

- (a) natural casts;*
- (b) preserved tracks, coprolites and plant remains; and*
- (c) the preserved shells and exoskeletons of invertebrates and the preserved eggs, teeth and bones of vertebrates.*

Guidelines for Developers for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in the Nunavut Territory

(Note: Partial document only, complete document at: www.ch.gov.nu.ca/en/Archaeology.aspx)

Introduction

⁴ s. 51(1)

⁵ P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

bound by the legal requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*.

Types of Development

In general, those developments that cause concern for the safety of heritage resources will include one or more of the following kinds of surface disturbances. These categories, in combination, are comprehensive of the major kinds of developments commonly proposed in Nunavut. For any single development proposal, several kinds of these disturbances may be involved

- *Linear disturbances: including the construction of highways, roads, winter roads, transmission lines, and pipelines;*
- *Extractive disturbances: including mining, gravel removal, quarrying, and land filling;*
- *Impoundment disturbances: including dams, reservoirs, and tailings ponds;*
- *Intensive land use disturbances: including industrial, residential, commercial, recreational, and land reclamation work, and use of heritage resources as tourist developments.*
- *Mineral, oil and gas exploration: establishment of camps, temporary airstrips, access routes, well sites, or quarries all have potential for impacting heritage resources.*

Types of Studies Undertaken to Preserve Heritage Resources

Overview: An overview study of heritage resources should be conducted at the same time as the development project is being designed or its feasibility addressed. They usually lack specificity with regard to the exact location(s) and form(s) of impact and involve limited, if any, field surveys. Their main aim is to accumulate, evaluate, and synthesize the existing knowledge of the heritage of the known area of impact. The overview study provides managers with baseline data from which recommendations for future research and forecasts of potential impacts can be made. A Class I Permit is required for this type of study if field surveys are undertaken.

Reconnaissance: This is done to provide a judgmental appraisal of a region sufficient to provide the developer, the consultant, and government managers with recommendations for further development planning. This study may be implemented as a preliminary step to inventory and assessment investigations except in cases where a reconnaissance may indicate a very low or negligible heritage resource potential. Alternately, in the case of small-scale or linear developments, an inventory study may be recommended and obviate the need for a reconnaissance.

The main goal of a reconnaissance study is to provide baseline data for the verification of the presence of potential heritage resources, the determination of impacts to these

Inventory: A resource inventory is generally conducted at that stage in a project's development at which the geographical area(s) likely to sustain direct, indirect, and perceived impacts can be well defined. This requires systematic and intensive fieldwork to ascertain the effects of all possible and alternate construction components on heritage resources. All heritage sites must be recorded on Government of Nunavut Site Survey forms. Sufficient information must be amassed from field, library and archival components of the study to generate a predictive model of the heritage resource base that will:

- Assessment:** At this stage, sufficient information concerning the numbers and locations of heritage resources will be available, as well as data to predict the forms and magnitude of impacts. Assessments provide information on the size, volume, complexity and content of a heritage resource, which is used to rank the values of different sites or site types given current archaeological knowledge. As this information will shape subsequent mitigation program(s), great care is necessary during this phase.

Surveillance and monitoring: These may be required as part of the mitigation program.

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Monitoring involves identification and inspection of residual and long-term impacts of a development (i.e. shoreline stability of a reservoir); or the use of impacts to disclose the presence of heritage resources, for example, the uncovering of buried sites during the construction of a pipeline.