



NIRB Uuktuutinga Ihivriughikhamut #125581

Building Demolition and Temporary Camp at Eureka High Arctic Weather Station (HAWS), Amendment and Renewal of Water Licence and Extension of Quarry Permit

Uuktuutinga Qanurittuq: New

Havaap Qanurittunia: Site Cleanup/Remediation

Uuktuutinga Ublua: 2/16/2021 7:14:24 PM

Period of operation: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01

Piumayaat Angirutinga: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01

Havauhikhaq Ikayuqtinga: Jean-Philippe Cloutier-Dussault
Environment and Climate Change Canada
160 Chemin Tour-de-l'Isle
Montreal Quebec H3C4G8
Canada
Hivayautit Nampanga:: 514-283-4045, Kayumiktukkut Nampanga::

QANURITTUT

Tukihiannaqtunik havaariyaumayumik uqauhiuyun

Qablunaatitut: Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) is proposing to decommission surplus infrastructure at the Eureka High Arctic Weather Station (HAWS). The HAWS is located on the north side of Slidre Fjord, at the northwestern tip of Fosheim Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, Nunavut. The closest community to HAWS is the Hamlet of Grise Fiord. The project includes the demolition of various structures and infrastructure, the building of a temporary camp to house the workers needed for the demolition, an amendment/extension of the existing water license as well as an extension of the existing quarry permit. **Building Demolition** The Building Demolition includes the demolition of various structures and infrastructure, including the Former Main Complex, Red Quonset, Building 12, Abandoned Reefer, Carpentry/Plumbing Shop, Former Plumbing Building water storage tank (building burnt down in 2019), original Quonset/Storage Shed, Storage Shed, Greenhouse, Old Transient Barracks, former Bunk House and abandoned electrical poles. These buildings and infrastructure are no longer used due to them being abandoned, obsolete, old and/or in disrepair. It is anticipated that all clean, uncontaminated wood waste will be burned on site and all remaining non-hazardous building demolition waste will be stored and disposed on site in a non-hazardous disposal facility. Hazardous waste will be appropriately packed and shipped offsite. The timing of the Building Demolition is scheduled to take place from July 2021 to October 2024. The following plans will be prepared prior to construction start: Environmental Protection Plan, Health and Safety Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Erosion, Sediment and Drainage Control Plan, Spill Contingency Plan, Fire Safety Plan, Worker Orientation Seminar, Building Deconstruction/Decontamination Plan, and Waste Management Plan. The Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan that has been developed for Eureka HAWS (SLR, 2018) will also be followed by all onsite personnel. **Temporary Camp** A Temporary Camp for approximately twenty staff will be required for this project. This camp will be installed in a way that will minimize impacts to the environment and will be removed upon completion of the Building Demolition work. Camp facilities will include power generators, fuel storage facilities, garbage disposal containers, heating and cooling units, and necessary appliances and furniture. **Amendment/Extension of Water Licence** As part of this project, an Amendment and Extension of the current Water Licence No. 8B-EUR1621 (Water Licence) is required. An amendment is requested to include water and waste activities associated with the Building Demolition and Temporary Camp. The Water Licence is due to expire August 10, 2021 and so also requires an extension so that current operational water and waste activities can continue at Eureka HAWS. **Extension of Quarry Permit** Quarrying Permit 2018QP0001 is due to expire on June 17, 2021 and requires an extension so that current quarrying activities can continue at Eureka HAWS.

Uiviititut: Environnement et Changement climatique Canada (ECCC) propose de démanteler l'infrastructure excédentaire de la station météorologique de l'Extrême-Arctique (SMEA) Eureka. La SMEA est située sur le côté nord du fjord Slidre, à l'extrémité nord-ouest de la péninsule de Fosheim, sur l'île d'Ellesmere, au Nunavut. La communauté la plus proche de la SMEA est le hameau de Grise Fiord. Le projet comprend la démolition de diverses structures et de divers éléments d'infrastructure, la construction d'un camp temporaire pour loger les ouvriers nécessaires à la démolition, une modification ou une prolongation du permis d'utilisation des eaux existant ainsi qu'une prolongation du permis d'exploitation de carrières existant. **Démolition de bâtiments** La démolition de bâtiments comprend la démolition de diverses structures et de divers éléments d'infrastructure, dont l'ancien complexe principal, la hutte Quonset rouge, le bâtiment 12, le conteneur réfrigéré abandonné, l'atelier de menuiserie/plomberie, le réservoir d'eau de l'ancien bâtiment de plomberie (le bâtiment est passé au feu en 2019), la hutte Quonset ou remise d'entreposage originale, la remise d'entreposage, la serre, l'ancienne caserne transitoire, les anciens baraquements et les poteaux électriques abandonnés. Ces bâtiments et éléments d'infrastructure ne sont plus utilisés parce qu'ils sont abandonnés, obsolètes, anciens ou en mauvais état. On prévoit que tous les déchets de bois propres et non contaminés seront brûlés sur place et que tous les déchets de démolition de bâtiment non dangereux restants seront entreposés et éliminés sur place dans une installation d'élimination des déchets non dangereux. Les déchets dangereux seront emballés de façon appropriée et expédiés hors site. La démolition des bâtiments devrait avoir lieu entre juillet 2021 et octobre 2024. Les plans suivants seront préparés avant le début de la construction : plan de protection de l'environnement, plan de santé et de sécurité, plan d'intervention en cas d'urgence, plan de drainage, de lutte contre l'érosion et de contrôle des sédiments, plan d'urgence en cas de déversement, plan de sécurité incendie, séminaire d'encadrement des travailleurs, plan de déconstruction et de décontamination des bâtiments et plan de gestion des déchets. Le Plan de gestion de la faune et de l'habitat de la faune qui a été élaboré pour la SMEA Eureka (Exigences en matière de niveaux de services, 2018) sera également suivi par tout le personnel sur place. **Camp temporaire** Un camp temporaire pour environ une vingtaine d'employés sera requis pour ce projet. Ce camp sera installé de façon à réduire au minimum l'incidence sur l'environnement et sera enlevé à la fin des travaux de démolition des bâtiments. Les installations du camp comprendront des générateurs, des installations de stockage de carburant, des contenants à ordures, des unités de chauffage et de refroidissement, ainsi que les appareils et les meubles nécessaires. **Modification ou extension du permis d'exploitation des**

Inuktitut:

Inuinnaqtun:

Nunat Avataita unalu Hilaup Aallannguqpallianinga Kanata (ECCC) tukhiutijaat ahivaijumajangit amiakkungit havarjuanganit uvani Eureka Qulvahiktumi Ukiuqtaqtuq Hilaup Havagvia (HAWS). Una taidjuhia HAWS najugaa uvaniittuq tununnganarmi haniraanit haffumani Slidre Fjord, uvani tununngana uataani nuvuani haffumani Fosheim Kangiqhua, Ellesmere Qikiqtaq, Nunavut. Qanitqijaujuq nunalingni uvunga HAWS hamnaujuq Haamalangit Ausuittuq. Una havaaq ilagijaat ahivaijaijut aallatqiit ahigqungit igluqpaqjuangit, iglut ukiiviugaluq havaktunut ahivaijaijunut,

ihuaqhiijaujut/ilaaqtuijut tadjat atuqtangit imaup laisiat uuminngalu ilaaqtuihimajuq atuqtaujuq huli ujaraqtarvik atiliuqtakhat. Iglu Ahivaijainiq/Una Iglu Ahivaijainiq ilagijaujuq ahivaijajut ahicqungit igluliuqpagjuangit, ilagijaat Atuqhimagaluaqtangit Katimaviat, Aupajaaqtuq Igluqpak, Iglu 12, Ikhinnaqtauhimajuq Umiajuq Tulagvigaluanga, Hannavik/Tuqhualiqijit Hannavik imautiqarvik (iglu ikulahimagaluaqtuq 2019 mi), nanminiraluanga Havigalit Iglu/Tutquumavik, Tutquumavik, Nauviliurvik, Utuqqak Itiqtirvik, Hiniktarviugaluq unalu ahicquit alrujaqarvik nappaqhimajut. Tahapkuat igluqpait igluliuqhimajut atuqtauhiutut ikhinnaqhimagamik, utuqqarningit, utuqqat unalu/hanajaulaiqtut. Una ihumagijaujut tamaat halummaqtakhaat, hururningit qijuit hulukuit ikulaniaqtangit najurvingmi tamaat amiakkungillu hivuuranaittut igluit ahivaijajut iqqarningit tutquqtaulutik uvani hivuuranaittumut iqqakuuqarvik. Hivuuranaqtut iqqakuut ihuaqpiaqtumik ihuaqhiiauniaqtut agjaqtaulugillu ahinut. Ikaarningit Iglu Ahivaijajut havaktaujukhaq aullaqtilihaarniaqtut uvannat Taaqhivalirvia 2021 uvannat Tattiarnaqtuq 2024 mut. Hamna uplanguaijaqhimajut hannaijariiqhimajuq hanajauniaqtinnatik aullaqtirvia: Nuna Avatingit Hapummivikhangit Upalungaijaut; Aanniaqtailinirnut unalu Hivuuranaittutingit Upalungaijaut; Qilanaaqtukkut Kiuvikhangit Upalungaijaut; Autpalliajut, Hiurarnut unalu Imaiqaqhimajut Munarijakhaat Upalungaijaut; Ikulahimajut Qajagijarniq Upalungaijaut; Havaktunut Ilitturvikhangit Katimajut; Iglu Ahivaijainiq/Huruqtittailiniq Upalungaijaut, unalu Iqqaqhimajut Munarijakhanut Upalungaijaut. Una Uumajut unalu Uumajut Nunami Najuqpaktangit Munarijakhaat Upalungaijaut hannaijaqhimajuq haffumani Eureka HAWS (SLR, 2018) munarijaujukhat tamainnut najurvingni havaktit. Najullaktut Ukiivik/Najullaktut Ukiivik qaffiujungnaqhiut qulit malruk havaktit havaarijaujukhaq. Una ukiivik iliraijukhaq humiliqaak naiglinahuaqtakhaat ihuiluutauningit nunat avatingnut ahivaqtauniaqturlu iniqhimagumik Iglunut Ahivaijajut havaaq. Ukiivik havagvit ilagijaat alrujaqtuqtunut januviitat, uqhurjuangit tutquumavingit, iqqakuurvik qattait, uunaqutikhanut niklaqhiivikhangit, unalu parnautikhangit ingilrutikhat unalu ihuaqutikhangit. Ihuaqhiijaujuq/Ilaaqtuihimajut haffumani Imarnut Laisikhaq/Ilagijaujut havaaq, una Ihuaqhihimajuq unalu Ilaaqtuihimajuq haffumani tadjamut Imaq Laisikhaq Naahautaa 8B-EUR1621 (Imaup Laisikhaq) kiugialik. Una ihuaqhiijaujukhaq kiugiaqtaqtuq ilagijakhaat imaq unalu iqqaqtakhaq hulidjuhiit ilagijaujut Iglunut Ahivaijajut unalu Najullaktangit Ukiivik. Una Imaq Laisikhaq umiktukhaujuq uvani Niqiliqivik 10, 2021 mi taamnaluk kiugiaqqaqhuniluk ilaaqtuijukhaq tadjat aulattittinirnut imaq unalu iqqaqhimajut hulidjuhiit aulajakhaunngittuq uvani Eureka HAWS. Ilaaqtuijukhaq Ujaraqtarvik Atiliuqtakhaq/Ujaraqtarvik Atiliuqtakhat 2018QP0001 umingniaqtuq uvani Imaruqtirvia 17, 2021 mi kiugiaqqaqhuniluk ilaaqtuijakhaq hamna tadjat atuqhimajangit ujaraqtarvik hulijakhangit havaktaugiami uvani Eureka HAWS.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 20

Days on site: 429

Total Person days: 8580

Operations Phase: from 2021-07-01 to 2023-10-31

Operations Phase: from 2021-07-01 to 2024-10-31

Post-Closure Phase: from to

Hulilukaarutit

Inigiya	Hulilukaarut Qanurittuq	Nunannga Qanurittaakhaanik	Initurlinga qanuritpa	Initurlinga utuqqarnitat unaluuniit Ingilraaqnitat Uyarannguqtut akhuurninnga	Qanitqiyauyuq qanitqiamut nunallaat kitulluuniit ahiruqtaliyainnit nuna
Building Demolition	Site Cleanup/Remediation	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	The Eureka High Arctic Weather Station (HAWS) is located on the north side of Slidre Fjord, at the northwestern tip of Fosheim Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, NU. Since 1947, Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has owned and managed the overall operations and maintenance of the site under Land Reserve #1021. The total area of the Project is approximately 2.23 hectares. There are presently 15 primary buildings and other facilities at the HAWS. The Eureka runway is located 1.5 km northeast of	The area is disturbed and contains no known sites of archaeological/paleontological value.	The closest community is the hamlet of Grise Fjord, which has a population of approximately 130(as of the 2011 census), and it is located approximately 400 km south of Eureka, at the southern tip of Ellesmere Island. This Inuit community is the northernmost community in Canada (ParksCanada, 2009b; Statistics Canada, 2012a).The Key Bird Habitat Site – Fosheim Peninsula overlaps the site. The Napaqtulik/Napurtulik Proposed Territorial Park is approximately 50km west of the site.
Temporary Camp Location Options	Camp	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	The Eureka High Arctic Weather Station (HAWS) is located on the north side of Slidre Fjord, at the northwestern tip of Fosheim Peninsula,	An archaeological assessment will be completed for all potentially impacted areas that haven't been previously assessed. Archaeological assessments will be conducted in	The closest community is the hamlet of Grise Fjord, which has a population of approximately 130(as of the 2011 census), and it is located approximately 400 km south of Eureka, at the southern tip of Ellesmere Island. This Inuit community is the

			<p>Ellesmere Island, NU. Since 1947, Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has owned and managed the overall operations and maintenance of the site under Land Reserve #1021. The total area of the Project is approximately 2.23 hectares. There are presently 15 primary buildings and other facilities at the HAWS. The Eureka runway is located 1.5 km northeast of</p>	<p>spring 2021 in conjunction with other investigations. If any archaeological areas of significance are identified, they will be protected through fencing and an applied setback. A permit to conduct the archaeological assessment will be requested from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada prior to March 31st, 20</p>	<p>northernmost community in Canada (ParksCanada, 2009b; Statistics Canada, 2012a). The Key Bird Habitat Site – Fosheim Peninsula overlaps the site. The Napaqtulik/Napurtulik Proposed Territorial Park is approximately 50km west of the site.</p>
Fuel Tank Storage Location Options	Fuel and chemical storage	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	<p>The Eureka High Arctic Weather Station (HAWS) is located on the north side of Slidre Fjord, at the northwestern tip of Fosheim Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, NU. Since 1947, Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has owned and managed the overall operations and maintenance of the site under Land Reserve #1021. The total area of the Project is approximately 2.23 hectares.</p>	<p>An archaeological assessment will be completed for all potentially impacted areas that haven't been previously assessed. Archaeological assessments will be conducted in spring 2021 in conjunction with other investigations. If any archaeological areas of significance are identified, they will be protected through fencing and an applied setback. A permit to conduct the archaeological assessment will be requested from Crown-Indigenous Relations and</p>	<p>The closest community is the hamlet of Grise Fjord, which has a population of approximately 130(as of the 2011 census), and it is located approximately 400 km south of Eureka, at the southern tip of Ellesmere Island. This Inuit community is the northernmost community in Canada (ParksCanada, 2009b; Statistics Canada, 2012a). The Key Bird Habitat Site – Fosheim Peninsula overlaps the site. The Napaqtulik/Napurtulik Proposed Territorial Park is approximately 50km west of the site.</p>

			There are presently 15 primary buildings and other facilities at the HAWS. The Eureka runway is located 1.5 km northeast of	Northern Affairs Canada prior to March 31st, 20	
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Nunaliin Ilauyun, Aviktuqhimayuniitunullu Ikayuuhiarunguyun

Nunauyuq	Atia	Timiuyuq	Upluani Uqaqatigiyaungmata
Ausuittuq	Hamlet of Grise Fiord Administrative Officer	Municipal Office of the Hamlet	2021-01-19
Ausuittuq	Members of the Hunters & Trappers Organization	Iviq Hunters & Trappers Organization	2021-01-19

Angiuttauvaktunik

Naunaiqlugu nunanga talvani havauhikhaq ittuq:

North Baffin

Angiuttauvaktunik

Munariniqmut Ayuittiaqtuq	Angirutinga Qanurittuq	Tadja Qanurittaakhaanik	Ublua Tuniyauyuq/Uuktuqtuq	Umikvikhaa Ublua
Nunaqaqqaahimayuliriyikkut Ukiuqtaqtumi Pivallianiq Kaanata	Land Use Permit/Permit/License Number: N2017N0017	Active	2017-07-04	2022-07-03
Nunaqaqqaahimayuliriyikkut Ukiuqtaqtumi Pivallianiq Kaanata	Land Use Permit (Amended)/Permit/License Number: N2017N0017	Active	2018-06-18	2022-07-03
Nunaqaqqaahimayuliriyikkut Ukiuqtaqtumi Pivallianiq Kaanata	Quarry Permit: 2018QP0001	Active	2018-06-18	2021-06-17
Nunaqaqqaahimayuliriyikkut Ukiuqtaqtumi Pivallianiq Kaanata	Quarry Permit: 2020QP0002	Active	2020-02-27	2023-02-26
Nunavut Imaligiyyit Katimayit	Water License (Type B)8BC-EUR1621 (2016) and Amendment No. 1 (2018)	Active	2016-08-11	2021-08-10

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa	Length of Use
Air	Transportation to site will be through the use of chartered aircraft for personnel, food and smaller supplies. Any work/project activities and travel will follow all Territorial, Federal and ECCC Departmental requirements and guidelines regarding COVID 19.	
Water	Transportation to site will be through the use of sealift for equipment and larger supplies. Any work/project activities and travel will follow all Territorial, Federal and ECCC Departmental requirements and guidelines regarding COVID 19.	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Alaanut,

Ihuaqutivaluin Atuqtauyukhan

Hanalrutit atuqtaunahuat (ukuallu ikuutat, pampiutainnik, tingmitinik, akhaluutinik, hunaluuniit)

Hanalrutit Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut	Aktikkulaanga – Qanurittullu	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Pick Up Truck	tbd	various	Crew Transportation
Excavator	tbd	various	Removal and transportation of demolition debris
Dump Truck	tbd	various	Transportation of demolition debris
Bulldozer	tbd	various	Removal and transportation of debris
Small Loader	tbd	various	Excavate demolition material
Till Handler	tbd	various	Removal of demolition material
Bobcat	tbd	various	Transportation of demolition debris
Generator	tbd	various	Temporary camp operations
ATV	tbd	various	Crew Transportation
Side by Sides	tbd	various	Crew Transportation
Tractor and Trailer	tbd	various	Movement of equipment

Qanurittuq Urhuqyuaq unalu Qayangnaqtut Hunavaluit Aturninnga

Qanurittuq urhuqyuaq hunavaluit aturninnga:	Urhuqyuaq Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut qattaryut	Qattaryuk Aktikkulaanga	Atauttimut Qaffiuyut	Ilanga	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Gasoline	fuel	7	200	1400	Liters	Fuel for equipment
Diesel	fuel	3	60000	180000	Liters	Temporary Camp Use
Gasoline	fuel	52	5000	260000	Liters	Demolition equipment

Imaqmik Aturninnga

Ubluq qanuraaluk (m3)	Aturumayain imavaluin utiqittagaani qanuq	Atulirumayain imavaluin utiqittagani humi
0	Pumping from Station Creek	Station Creek

Iqqakuq

Ikkakunik Munakgiyauyunik

Havaulikhaq Hulilukaarut	Qanurittuq Iqqakut	Ihumagiyauyuq Qanuraaluktut Atuqtait	Qanuq Iqqakuurniarmangaa	Halummaqtirarnirutikhan piyutin
Site Cleanup/Remediation	Ikulalaaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	282m3	Disposed on-site in non-hazardous waste facility	Should hazardous waste be attached, it will be removed and disposed of appropriately.
Site Cleanup/Remediation	Ikulalaaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	1 m3	Disposed off-site at appropriate facility	Hazardous waste will be containerized and shipped off-site
Camp	Ikulalaaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	tbd	food and paper waste to be incinerated on site within existing facility	n/a
Camp	Qimarivyaktuq imaq	tbd	Within existing treatment facility	n/a
Site Cleanup/Remediation	Hivuuranaqtun iqakuuvaluin	84m3	Disposed off-site at appropriate facility	Hazardous waste will be containerized and shipped off-site
Site Cleanup/Remediation	Hivuuranaqtun iqakuuvaluin	95m3	Disposed off-site at appropriate facility	Hazardous waste will be containerized and shipped off-site
Site Cleanup/Remediation	Hivuuranaqtun iqakuuvaluin	<3m3	<3m3	Hazardous waste will be containerized and shipped off-site
Site Cleanup/Remediation	Hivuuranaqtun iqakuuvaluin	5.5m3	Disposed off-site at appropriate facility	Hazardous waste will be containerized and shipped off-site
Site Cleanup/Remediation	Hivuuranaqtun iqakuuvaluin	12 Tonnes	Stored on site for future use	Not stated
Site Cleanup/Remediation	Ikulalimanngittun iqqakuuvaluin	920m3	Disposed on-site in non-hazardous waste facility	Should hazardous waste be attached, it will be removed and disposed of appropriately.
Camp	Ikulalimanngittun iqqakuuvaluin	tbd	Non-hazardous solid waste will be disposed on-site in non- hazardous waste facility	n/a

Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhautingit:

Impacts: • Temporary increase in ambient air concentrations of dust and greenhouse gas emissions. • Potential temporary increase in ambient noise. • Potential to affect the soil. • Potential to affect the hydrology and water and sediment quality of the site. • Increase sediment transport during the summer construction period. • Fugitive dust may suppress plant growth. • The potential to affect nesting birds. Mitigation: • Conduct regular maintenance and keep equipment in good operating condition. Appropriate exhaust emissions controls utilized. Travel distances optimized. • Work completed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Plan and applicable regulations and standards. • Refueling to occur in designated areas. • Effective sediment and erosion control measures installed prior to work start to prevent entry of sediment into watercourses and waterbodies. • Basic petroleum spill clean-up equipment kept on-site. Barriers to prevent contaminated material from entering surface waters. • Water pulling from Station Creek to be conducted during the freshet period. • Vehicles to remain on pre-established roads/trails. • The Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan will be followed. • Station protocols followed for the control and disposal of food and refuse to ensure that local wildlife is not attracted to the site. • Training of temporary workers to avoid contact with all wildlife and their and to report sightings to a supervisor immediately. Movements of workers restricted to ensure nesting sites are not disturbed. •

In the event that SARA listed birds or mammals are located in the area, construction crews will be prepared to modify, or delay, activity that might harm the protected species.

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

It is anticipated that all clean, uncontaminated wood waste will be burned on site and all remaining non-hazardous building demolition waste will be stored and disposed on site in a non-hazardous disposal facility. Hazardous waste (polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs], mercury, household hazardous waste, etc.) will be appropriately containerized and shipped offsite. The non-hazardous disposal facility is currently in the design stage with details to be submitted in early 2021 as part of a separate application.

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

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Avatingalluanga

Physical Environment Eureka is located on Ellesmere Island, Nunavut, which is the northernmost island in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. The Arctic Ocean surrounds the Archipelago to the north and west, with Greenland to the east and the Canadian mainland to the south. Eureka itself is on the western side of Fosheim Peninsula in northern Ellesmere Island. Eureka is located on the north side of Slidre Fjord and surrounded to the northeast and northwest by ridges that rise about 600 m above mean sea level. Eureka's climate is typical for the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. Eureka experiences a long, dark winter and a short, intense summer with continuous daylight. The winter conditions promote a strong surface-based temperature inversion. The transition to summer occurs with a rapid warming and the breakdown of the Arctic winter vortex.

Atmospheric Environment In an effort to characterize the existing air quality and noise environment within the Project area, a monitoring program was completed in August 2015. Details and results of the monitoring program as well as a description of climate and meteorology in the Project area are provided in the following sections. The weather station at Eureka (WMO ID no. 71917; latitude 79.98°N, longitude 85.93°W) has been operated by the Meteorological Service of Canada since 1947. The hourly surface observation record begins on 1 January 1953 at 01:00 LST (06:00 UTC) and observations are recorded at an altitude of 10.4 m above mean sea level. Upper-air observation data from radiosondes are available starting in 1961. Lesins et al. (2010) provide a comprehensive summary of weather observations made at Eureka from 1953 to 2007, which is briefly discussed in the following sections. Lesins et al. (2010) define the winter months as the three coldest months of the year (January, February, and March) and summer as the three warmest months (June, July, and August). Somewhat unconventionally, autumn is defined to comprise the period of September to December, which is based on the fact that the stable winter boundary layer is not fully formed until January. Spring comprises the rapidly warming months of April and May. Over the 54 year record, the average temperature at Eureka is -19.1°C, with the highest and lowest observed temperatures of 20.0°C and -54.6°C recorded 22 July 2007 and 15 February 1979, respectively. Trends in temperature across the entire observing record can be summarized as follows:

- A cooling trend from the early 1950s to early 1970s;
- A warming period from the early 1970s to early 1980s;
- A brief cooling period in the mid-1980s; and
- A warming trend up to the present day.

Eureka is typified by a polar desert climate. Annual precipitation averages only 79.1 mm per year, with the majority (60.3 mm on average) falling as snow in the autumn and winter months. Rain is typically confined to the months of July and August, where rainfall events can be intense. The maximum recorded daily precipitation events observed at Eureka in July and August were 20.8 mm (27 July 1997) and 41.7 mm (17 August 1953), respectively. Surface wind speeds at Eureka are greatest in the summer months, averaging about 17 km/h across the period from 1954 to 2007. Wind speeds in autumn, winter and spring are reduced, ranging between approximately 8 and 11 km/h over the same period. Lesins et al. (2010), however, note that the observations show a weakening trend of approximately -0.6 km/h per decade over the period from 1954 to 2007, which persists despite the slight weakening of the surface-based temperature inversion over the same period. Surface winds are primarily out of the west in the late spring and summer (May to August), switching to the east and southeast for the remainder of the year. Although variable, Lesins et al. (2010) note that there has been no significant change in upper air wind speeds at the 500 mb level. Air Quality Spot measurements of ambient dust were made at seven

pre-defined monitoring locations under existing conditions. The seven monitoring locations are summarized below:

- NM-1 – West of the main station
- NM-2 – South end of the main station at the sealift unloading location
- NM-3 – Northwest of the powerhouse within the main station
- NM-4 – North of the existing sewage lagoon within the main station
- NM-5 – North end of the main station at the dead line
- NM-6 – North of the west end of the runway at the DND facilities
- NM-7 – South of the west end of the runway at Fort Eureka

Ambient particulate matter (PM) data was collected using a DustTrak dust monitor (model DRX8533) in August 2015. Calibration of the dust monitor was completed in the field at test conditions before and after each measurement campaign with a zero filter. Calibration was valid during the period of monitoring. Spot measurements of ambient dust (i.e., particulate) levels were completed through multiple 1-minute DustTrak logs at each monitoring location at various observation periods. Levels of total PM, as well as PM less than 10 and 2.5 microns (μm) in diameter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) were measured. The dust monitoring data are summarized in Table 4.3 for total PM, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. At the time of monitoring, construction of the new multipurpose building project was underway. The ongoing activity included clearing and excavation of the footprint for the building foundation. For the purposes of establishing ambient particulate levels in the project area, the minimum recorded particulate levels are considered to represent the true ambient dust levels and the maximum recorded particulate levels are considered to represent the ambient dust levels as influenced by the ongoing project work and other operations within the Project area. Based on the monitoring results, NM-5 would be most reflective of true background and indicative of a remote wilderness environment where particulate levels are low and influenced by wind-induced dust. The monitoring data shows that levels of PM_{2.5} are high in comparison to total PM, which suggests that the PM is primarily influenced by the exhaust of passing vehicles. The fact that the lowest monitored levels of PM were observed at the monitoring location farthest from an adjacent roadway (i.e., NM-5) supports this conclusion. A comparison of the maximum monitored levels in close proximity to the ongoing activity at NM-3 to the maximum monitored levels at NM-5 shows that the effects of ongoing activity are limited to within 300 metres. If activity level is similar for future project work, local effects are expected to be kept within 300 to 500 metres. A review of an air quality effects assessment submitted to the NIRB for a nearby project (Mary River Project, Baffin Island) was completed to characterize ambient air quality in a similar environment. The Mary River Project is located approximately 1,000 km south of the HAWS in a comparable setting. The assessment of background air quality for the Mary River Project described in Air Quality Baseline Study, Baffin Iron Mines Corporation, Mary River Project (RWDI Air Inc., December 2008) measured total PM concentrations of 3.0 to 7.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which “represent low, pristine levels that can be viewed as typical of remote Arctic areas”. Similarly, PM₁₀ concentrations of 1.5 to 3.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ were measured. PM_{2.5} measurements were not performed for the Air Quality Baseline Study, Baffin Iron Mines Corporation, Mary River Project (RWDI Air Inc., December 2008) because “based on experience in such pristine environments, where particulate matter levels are low”. In summary, the ambient particulate levels observed at NM-5 are comparable to the particulate levels identified during the literature search, which are pristine and typical of remote Arctic areas.

Noise level data was collected using a Quest SoundPro DL-2-1/1 sound level meter in August 2015. Calibration of the sound level meter was completed in the field at test conditions before and after each measurement campaign with the QC-10 acoustic calibrator. Calibration was valid during the period of monitoring. Spot measurements of ambient sound levels were completed by observing and recording the minimum and maximum slow response A-weighted sound levels within 5-minute observation periods. For the purposes of establishing ambient noise levels in the project area, the minimum recorded sound levels are considered to represent the true ambient sound levels and the maximum recorded sound level is considered to represent the ambient sound levels as influenced by the ongoing project work and other operations within the project area. The noise monitoring data are summarized in Table 4.4. The true ambient data are indicative of a remote wilderness environment where noise levels are relatively low and are strongly influenced by sounds of nature and wind-induced noise effects. A review of a noise effects assessment submitted to the NIRB for the Mary River Project was completed to identify noise levels in a similar environment. The assessment of ambient noise for the Mary River Project described in Noise Baseline Study, Baffin Iron Mines Corporation, Mary River Project (RWDI Air Inc., November 2008) concluded that “average 24-hour sound exposure ranged from 25 to 30 dBA, depending on location”. The baseline monitoring locations most comparable to the HAWS environment (i.e., in close proximity to Arctic Ocean waterway inlets) had baseline monitoring results of 29 and 30 dBA. In summary, the minimum uninfluenced ambient sound levels observed in the HAWS area (i.e., natural sounds of nature at NM-2, NM-5, NM-6 and NM-7) are comparable to the sound levels identified during the literature search. With consideration of the above information, a conservative approach to establishing background sound levels was applied. An existing noise level of 35 dBA was selected for 24-hour sound levels and applied as the background value for assessing the relevance of potential changes in sound levels as a result of Project Improvement activities at the HAWS.

Geology The HAWS is situated in the Eureka Hills Ecoregion, within the Northern Arctic Ecozone. The topography in the area is rolling and ridged, and reaches altitudes of no greater than 1000 m above sea level. Underlying strata include Mesozoic and Tertiary sandstone and shale, which have large trenches cut out of them. The trenches form the sinuous, curving drainage that is apparent in the area (Phase I ESA - PWGSC, 2007). The geology of the HAWS site was observed by Columbia/Franz (2010) to be composed of silty clay, with some gravel and cobble. Hydrogeology Hydrogeologic information was obtained from Columbia/Franz (2010). Regionally, sinuous drainage formed by carving of the underlying sandstone is apparent, as well as within the study area. Water has formed gullies and seasonal creeks that drain into the Slidre Fjord of the Fosheim Peninsula, and subsequently into the Eureka Sound and Arctic Ocean. The main natural source of surface fresh water at the HAWS is Station Creek, which is seasonally flowing. It flows in early June on the west side of the main facilities at the HAWS, from north to south. Flow from the creek discharges into the salt water of Slidre Fjord and ultimately into Eureka Sound and the Arctic Ocean. The HAWS is in an area of continuous permafrost. In high, dry locations the active layer is at approximately 0.60 metres below surface and in wet, low areas permafrost is located at approximately 0.80 metres below surface. On south-facing slopes, the active layer can reach a depth of approximately

1.2 metres. The water reservoir is the source of domestic water, which is also located on the west side of the main facilities. The reservoir is replenished yearly by the seasonal pumping of Station Creek. A sewage lagoon is located at the south end of the site's facilities on the shore of Slidre Fjord (Columbia/Franz, 2010). Soils Negligible chemical weathering and plant action in the arctic environment contribute to poor soil profile development. Thus, soils at the HAWS are composed mostly of sand/gravel fill, underlain by silty, sandy clays – mainly sands, silts, and clays. Specifically, these soils are composed of lithosols and regosols of the Rawmark Great Soil Group, and are typically 18% sands, 47% silts, and 35% clays. Soils include Regosolic Static Cryosols and Orthic Turbic Cryosols over top of colluvial, alluvial and marine deposits (Phase I ESA - PWGSC, 2007).

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inuuhimayunut Avatinga

Vegetation Communities and Species The site is in ecodistrict 21, situated within the Eureka Hills ecoregion of the Northern Arctic ecozone. The ecoregion includes Axel Heiberg and Ellesmere Islands. General descriptions of plant communities include low-growing herbs and shrubs such as purple saxifrage, *Dryas* spp., arctic willow, sedge and arctic poppy. The extreme environmental conditions have a significant impact on the ecological recovery of vegetation at disturbed sites at Eureka. Low light levels, extremely low ambient temperatures and lack of moisture and nutrients limit plant productivity. While a precipitation value of 50-150 mm per year has been used for HAWS assessments (PWGSC 2007), the climate conditions listed by Agriculture Canada for the ecodistrict indicates average precipitation at the lower end of this range. Average total precipitation for the ecodistrict is 68 mm/year, 53 mm of which is snow. Due to evaporation of moisture during summer months, the area experiences a deficit of 361 mm of moisture annually. There are only 16 effective growing days annually (days above 5°C adjusted for day length) in the area around Eureka. The area has >90% continuous permafrost, with <20% ground ice. Changes to vegetation are expected in the High Arctic terrestrial ecosystem as a result of warming ambient temperatures. Long-term monitoring programs were established in Quttinirpaaq National Park in 1990 using several measures of environmental change (Broll et al. 2003). Changes recorded between 1990 and 2002 include warming soil temperatures, with an increase in the depth of the active layer. Changes in permafrost caused changes in the hydrological conditions and soil moisture. A review of climate changes in the Canadian Arctic indicate that the ambient temperature has increased 1.5 to 3°C between 1953 and 2007, while precipitation has increased by roughly 10% (Stein et al. 2013). If these trends continue, the plant community will undergo changes in species and numbers in response to the changing environment.

Wildlife Communities and Species The HAWS has been in place since 1947; however, there are no rigorous surveys of the animal community in the area, the species abundance, or other measures of species presence. While some ecological information is available for many species based on studies conducted in the Arctic, further south of Eureka, important site specific data, such as the numbers of nesting sites for breeding birds, or the density of small mammal species, are not available. For example, the number of ground nesting breeding birds during the summers would allow some estimation of the impacts of disturbed ground from borrow sites or new construction. The Arctic Biodiversity Assessment (CAFF, 2013) estimated that the High Arctic portion of the Canadian Archipelago has a very low biodiversity, with roughly 10 resident mammalian species. Wildlife sightings are recorded weekly at the HAWS and provide some site specific information on wildlife species in the area and potential interactions with workers on site. The most common sightings are for muskox, arctic hare and wolves, with many sightings within the boundary of the site. Waterfowl, including red-necked loons, have been observed on the Fjord but their nesting sites relative to the station are unknown. Polar bears have been observed in the area but at some distance from the HAWS. Some data are available from breeding bird surveys at other sites in the High Arctic. Pattie (1977) reported the numbers of regular and occasional breeding birds on Devon Island, a High Arctic ecosystem roughly 500 km to the south of Eureka. Most of the bird species were shorebirds, seabirds and colonial waterfowl. The dominant terrestrial birds that were present every year of the survey were the rock ptarmigan, the Lapland longspur and the snow bunting, with the raven and snowy owl less common. Pattie reported a density of 40 birds per km² in July 1972 at Sildre Fjord, with 12 species of birds, equivalent to other high Arctic sites. These results corresponded with a survey reported by Nettleship and Maher (1973) at Hazen Lake, roughly 300 km to the northeast of Eureka. Trefry et al. (2010) reported several years of breeding bird survey results from the east coast of Ellesmere Island. Snow buntings, Lapland longspur and Baird's sandpiper were the most abundant species. The density of snow buntings was 1.0 to 1.5 pairs per km², while the Lapland longspur reached 1.5 to 2.0 pairs per km². These results were used to include the snow bunting as a representative songbird in the selection of Valued Ecosystem Components in the current assessment. Parks Canada has conducted periodic surveys of wildlife on north Ellesmere Island to establish wildlife presence and numbers before the establishment of Quttinirpaaq National Park. Data for 1989 to 1997, 2002 and 2008 were obtained in spreadsheet form from J. Chisholm, Nunavut Field Unit, Parks Canada, Iqaluit. No detailed methods were included in the data, although most transects were flown with two observers in small aircraft in early to mid-June. The 1989 to 1997 data set included a number of marine species, including ringed seal, bearded seal and walrus, however the marine transects extended far north of Ellesmere Island and are not relevant for Eureka. The surveys indicated that the dominant terrestrial mammal is the muskox, with several dozen in the area at any time. Peary caribou are also present although their numbers were consistently low. The number of arctic hare is variable with only 10 reported annually for the 10 year span from 1989 to 1997, yet over 3500 in 2008. The arctic hare was often observed in groups of 20-30 animals. Dominant birds include the gyrfalcon and the snowy owl. Snow geese are also reported in fairly large numbers. The attached EIA provides a summary of species reported to be present in the area, as well as the associated Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and/or SARA status.

Aquatic Environment The HAWS is located in an extreme climate with long, very cold winters and short, cool summers. The field

season for the completion of construction activities is, understandably, extremely short. It consists of (at most) July, August and the beginning of September. Outside these months, the ground is frozen and there is no water flowing in the water bodies in the Project location area. Remus Creek and West Remus Creek, and the portions in which the Project will be taking place, are temporary, ephemeral watercourses, which are only filled with water during the spring freshet period. Hydrology assessments have been previously conducted at the HAWS for Station Creek and Black Top Creek and some historical data is available. Generally, flow within all watercourses at the site begins in mid June (around June 15) and ends in late August or Early September. Based on a desktop review and on discussions with station staff regarding local conditions and observations relating to fish and fish habitat at Station Creek, and aquatic species and mammal observations during their time at the HAWS site (Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) conducted in 2016 and 2018 (Arcadis)), no species listed under the Species at Risk Act (SARA) or assessed under COSEWIC have been identified within the Project area. Furthermore, no species have been identified under the Nunavut Wildlife Act.

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inungit-maniliurutingit Avatinga

While Eureka has no permanent residents, a number of research and operational staff rotate through the HAWS facility. The closest Inuit community is the hamlet of Grise Fjord, located 400 km south of Eureka at the southern end of Ellesmere Island. Pre-contact History There are hundreds of archaeological sites located on Ellesmere Island, the majority of which are concentrated in Quttinirpaaq National Park, located approximately 225 km to the north east of Eureka. About 285 archaeological sites have been documented in the national park (Parks Canada, 2009b). Archaeological evidence unearthed in Quttinirpaaq National Park has revealed that the park and the surrounding region have been occupied by humans for centuries. People have resided on Ellesmere Island for thousands of years, beginning with the arrival of the Paleo-Eskimos of the Independence I culture (approximately 2000 – 4000 B.C.). They were named after the Independence Fjord in northern Greenland, where the first evidence of these people was identified by the Danish archaeologist Count Eigel Knuth. These Paleo-Eskimos arrived after crossing the Bering Strait from Siberia. Artifacts such as tent rings and stone tools were discovered. In addition, remains of their campsites found in the national park, characterized by box-shaped hearths, reveal that they were few in number and that they were present in the area for only about 300 – 400 years. In these hearths, they burned willow, grasses, driftwood, and muskox bones. They were resilient people who hunted muskox and caribou, using whatever material they could find to produce heat during the long, dark arctic winters. They lived in aboveground tents year-round, which were most likely covered in muskox hide (Parks Canada, 2009a; Rast, 2015). For many centuries after the existence of the Paleo-Eskimos, no evidence has been found in the national park to suggest human occupation. Approximately 3000 years ago, a second wave of Paleo-Eskimo people of the Independence II culture migrated across the arctic islands and reached Quttinirpaaq (1000 – 500 B.C.). The Dorset people later arrived and remained on the island until approximately 1000 years ago (A.D. 800 – 1000). The Thule people followed (A.D. 1600 – 1850) and became skillful hunters of whales and other marine mammals. The Thule culture survived elsewhere in the arctic. However, Ellesmere Island and Quttinirpaaq was abandoned by the Thule as the climate became colder and harsher, leading up to the Little Ice Age. The Thule are the ancestors of the modern Inuit (Parks Canada, 2009a). In addition to these relics, those of historic Inuit/Inughuit cultures and of exploratory, scientific, and government activities of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have also been unearthed (Parks Canada, 2009b). It has been mentioned that a Thule tent ring had been sighted in an area located approximately 10 km from the EC reserve at Eureka, during discussions with the HAWS station manager during the site visit which took place in August 2015. Post Contact History Northern Ellesmere Island was first visited by Europeans in 1875, when the British Arctic Expedition sailed through the Nares Strait and established wintering quarters for the HMS Discovery off Lady Franklin Bay, in the sheltered harbour. The HMS Alert, the sister ship to Discovery, wintered 160 km to the north on the shore of the Arctic Ocean. The harbour is now known as Discovery Harbour. Sledging parties departed from the ships in the spring of 1876 to explore the northern terrain. The expedition was forced to return to England later in 1876 due to the explorers' becoming ill with scurvy (Parks Canada, 2009b). The United States Army's Lady Franklin Bay Expedition arrived at the same site in 1881, under the leadership of Lieutenant Adolphus Greely, for one of two expeditions staged by the United States in contribution to the International Polar Year (an undertaking by twelve countries in an effort to establish scientific stations in regions bordering the North Pole). The US expedition established a station that they named Fort Conger. When supply ships failed to reach the group in 1882 and 1883, they retreated and became stranded on Pim Island, located on Ellesmere Island's eastern coast. Only seven out of the 26 men survived. In 1899, Robert Peary, and American explorer, arrived at the abandoned Fort Conger, in hopes of using the Fort as a base station to reach the North Pole. This expedition was accompanied by Inughuit guides from northwestern Greenland. Aboriginal traditional knowledge including the use of fur and local food, allowed the expedition to better cope with the harsh conditions. Combining the traditional knowledge and European technology, the base camp structures at Fort Conger were modified so as to function well in the cold arctic climate. Peary operated expeditions in 1900-01, 1905-06, and 1908-09 from the refurbished Fort Conger. The fort later provided shelter to American, Norwegian, Danish, and British/Canadian expeditions in 1915, 1920, 1921, and 1935. The Fort Conger is presently a significant archaeological resource, and it has been designated as Classified Federal Heritage Buildings protected by Quttinirpaaq National Park as important cultural resources (Parks Canada, 2009a). Communities The closest community is the hamlet of Grise Fjord, which has a population of approximately 130 (as of the 2011 census), and it is located approximately 400 km south of Eureka, at the southern tip of Ellesmere Island. This Inuit community is the northernmost community in Canada (Parks Canada, 2009b; Statistics Canada, 2012a). Other communities on Ellesmere Island consist of transient communities conducting scientific research, including universities and government agencies, which is a major activity in the national park region,

and in Eureka. The Polar Continental Shelf Project (PCSP) (Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)), based in Resolute Bay, provides logistical support for these activities (Parks Canada, 2009b). The residents of Ellesmere Island include the year-round permanent residents of Grise Fjord, the military and civilian personnel associated with Canadian Forces Station, Alert (located approximately 480 km northeast of Eureka and 45 km northeast of the national park), the summer base of operations for the Canadian Department of National Defence at Eureka, the personnel working at the weather station at Eureka, and Parks Canada.

Miscellaneous Project Information

The following plans will be prepared prior to construction start: Environmental Protection Plan, Health and Safety Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Erosion, Sediment and Drainage Control Plan, Spill Contingency Plan, Fire Safety Plan, Worker Orientation Seminar, Building Deconstruction/Decontamination Plan, and Waste Management Plan. The Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan that has been developed for Eureka HAWS (SLR, 2018) will also be followed by all onsite personnel. This plan is attached to this application.

Naunaiyainiq ukuninnga Ayurhauingit unalu Piumayaat Iikiliyuumiutinahuarutit

Air quality Interactions: Demolition activities have the potential to temporarily increase ambient air concentrations of dust (i.e., particulate) and greenhouse gas emissions. **Effects:** During demolition, there will be an increase in local airborne particulate (dust) and tailpipe (fuel combustion) emissions from heavy-duty construction equipment operation and construction activities. The tailpipe emissions will include greenhouse gas emissions and therefore have the potential to contribute to climate change. **Mitigation:** •Optimize fuel consumption and minimize dust production resulting from vehicle/equipment travel: Employ standard operating procedures for equipment/machinery and ensure that regular maintenance is performed in accordance with good engineering practices or as recommended by suppliers such that the equipment is kept in good operating condition. Other activity-specific mitigation measures will include the use of appropriate exhaust emissions controls such as catalytic converters and diesel particulate filters to mitigate fuel combustion emissions from heavy equipment and vehicles. Additionally, the number of equipment/vehicle movements and travel distances will be optimized to reduce fuel consumption and minimize dust and greenhouse gas emissions. Lowering vehicle speeds on unpaved road surfaces, applying water as well as implementing good road maintenance practices will minimize the potential for road dust emissions. Demolition work will be completed by methods that minimize dust generation from operations, in accordance with the Environmental Protection Plan. •Reduce dust resulting from demolition activities: Execute work using methods to minimize raising dust from decontamination operations. Implement and maintain dust and particulate control measures as determined necessary by applicable regulations and standards during demolition work and in accordance with applicable authorities. The use of oil for dust control is prohibited. Prevent dust from spreading to beyond the immediate work area. Departmental Representative or designate may stop work at any time when Contractor's control of dusts and particulates is inadequate for worker exposure relative to indoor conditions, or when air quality monitoring indicates that release of fugitive dusts and particulates into the work area equals or exceeds specified levels. If Contractor's dust and particulate control is not sufficient for controlling dusts and particulates into atmosphere, stop work. Contractor must discuss procedures that Contractor proposes to resolve problem. Make all necessary changes to operations prior to resuming work that may cause release of dusts or particulates. Prevent sandblasting and other extraneous materials from contaminating air beyond application area, by providing temporary enclosures. Cover or wet down dry materials and rubbish to prevent blowing dust and debris. Provide dust control for temporary roads. **Noise Interactions:** Demolition activities have the potential to temporarily increase ambient noise. **Effects:** During demolition clean up, there will be an increase in noise emissions from heavy-duty construction equipment operation and construction activities. These effects are typical of a construction site, localized, and of a temporary nature. The physiological and ecological impacts of noise on wildlife needs to be considered, acutely loud noises can cause hearing loss in wildlife. Behavior patterns of wildlife may differ from their natural suite of behaviors. **Mitigation:** •The Project will employ standard operating procedures for equipment/machinery and ensure that regular maintenance is performed. As well, personnel will adhere to conditions outlined in all permits, authorizations and/or approvals. **Sediment and soil quality Interactions:** Demolition activities have the potential to affect the soil include removal of buildings, infrastructure, material handling (loading and dumping); and the refueling of vehicles/equipment. **Effects:** During demolition soil quality is most likely affected as a result of fuel spills and leaks from equipment refueling efforts or otherwise, and from compounds located inside the structures materials. Conduct a complete on-site evaluation of the area to determine exact measures to be taken to protect permafrost. **Mitigation:** •Prevention of fuel spills/leaks: Refueling of vehicles and equipment to occur in designated areas following all applicable regulations. •Sediment, erosion and drainage control: Effective sediment and erosion control measures will be installed prior to starting work to prevent entry of sediment into watercourses and waterbodies. These measures will be inspected daily and repaired if damaged by construction, precipitation or snowmelt. Sufficient supplies for erosion, sediment and drainage control will be available on site to keep in compliance with federal and territorial fisheries and environmental protection legislation. **Aquatic environment Interactions:** Demolition activities have the potential to affect the hydrology and water and sediment quality of the site. These activities include, removal of buildings, infrastructure, material handling (loading and dumping); and the refueling of vehicles/equipment. **Effects:** surface water contamination could potentially occur due to leaks/spills that may occur during the re-fuelling of vehicles

and construction machinery on site. Debris from demolition efforts may end up into the hydrological system. Mitigation: •Suitable erosion and sediment suppression measures will be implemented to prevent sediment from entering Black Top Creek, Station Creek or other water bodies. Erosion control structures (temporary matting, geotextile silt control filter (curtains) fabric, etc.) are to be used. Vehicles/machinery are to be checked for leakage of lubricants or fuel and are maintained in good working order. Re-fueling should occur in designated areas only. Basic petroleum spill clean-up equipment will be kept on-site. Barriers will be required during extraction of contaminated soils to prevent material from entering surface water, Station Creek or the reservoir.

Aquatic Community Interactions: The demolition work does not involve direct disturbance of the water bodies, Work projects are isolated from the water bodies, although movement of heavy equipment may increase sediment transport during the summer construction period. Effects: Concerns about sediment loading in nearby water bodies are important to address. Mitigation: •Best practice is to mirror aquatic environment mitigations. Should water pulling from Station Creek be required during the demolition period the most appropriate time of year to do so would be during the freshet period.

Vegetation Communities and Species Interactions: Physical damage to vegetation during construction and changes in the soil surface layer, leading to potential soil and permafrost erosion, changes in surface water hydrology and thermokarst. Fugitive dust may also suppress plant growth within a zone around construction zones. Effects: The damage to the vegetation will be equal to the footprint of the demolition, storage and the dust footprint. Mitigation: •Due to the extreme conditions at Eureka, construction will be conducted during the brief summer months. Damage can be reduced by covering the ground, possibly using matting, prior to construction to reduce physical disruption of the soil. Fugitive dust can be suppressed at its source. Additionally, vehicles will remain on pre-established roads/trails. Workers are to be advised of sensitivity of environment and limits of equipment travel will be determined.

Wildlife Communities and Species Interactions: Demolition activities will occur during the summer, the time that nesting and denning occur for many bird and mammal species. For birds and mammals, the interactions include behavioral changes such as avoidance and/or attraction to the site and changes in the dominant species in areas adjacent to the site. Effects: Effects are unlikely as demolition activities will keep to areas of existing building and established roads. However, minimization of impacts is important as the area in general as the potential for sensitive species migration. Mitigation: •The Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management Plan (SLR, 2018) will be followed. •Temporary workers will be informed of station protocols for the control and disposal of food and refuse to ensure that local wildlife is not attracted to the site. •Temporary workers involved with demolition activities will trained to avoid contact with all wildlife and their nests (particularly with species at risk) and to report sightings to a central authority (i.e., supervisors) immediately. Movements of workers in off-hours should also be restricted to ensure nesting sites and denning areas are not disturbed. •In the event that SARA listed birds or mammals are located in the area, construction crews will be prepared to modify, or delay, activity that might harm the protected species. For example, if nests with eggs are located for a protected species, activity in the area might be delayed until after hatching.

Tamatkiumayunik Ihuikgutivaktunik

There are no adverse residual project effects to be considered in a cumulative effects assessment. That there are no identified adverse residual project effects is not surprising for a construction project such as this, where the works and activities are very limited in geographic extent and time.

Impacts

Ilitariyauniq Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhautingit

[illegible]

(P = Nakuuyuq, N = Nakuungittut unalu mikhilimaittuq, M = Nakuungittut unalu mikhittaaqtuq, U = Naluyauyuq)

Havaariyauyukhamut Nayugaa



List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	Fuel Tank Storage Location Options
2	polygon	Temporary Camp Location Options
3	polygon	Building Demolition