



## **NIRB Application for Screening #125647 Cultural Resource Inventory Project**

**Application Type:** New  
**Project Type:** Other  
**Application Date:** 1/6/2022 11:36:03 AM  
**Period of operation:** from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01  
**Proposed Authorization:** from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01  
**Project Proponent:** Emily Keyes  
Know History  
384 Bank Street, Suite 300  
Ottawa Ontario K2P 1Y4  
Canada  
Phone Number:: 613-700-8677, Fax Number::





## Activities

Location	Activity Type	Land Status	Site history	Site archaeological or paleontological value	Proximity to the nearest communities and any protected areas
Approximate camp site location at Qaqsauqtuuq (East Bay) MBS. Site is near ECCC Mainland Camp.	Camp	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	ECCC Mainland Camp	N/A	Approximate camp site is within Qaqsauqtuuq (East Bay) Migratory Bird Sanctuary, near the established ECCC Mainland Camp, approximately 75km from Coral Harbour.
Approximate camp site location at Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) MBS	Camp	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	N/A	N/A	Approximate camp site is within Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) Migratory Bird Sanctuary, approximately 130km from Coral Harbour.
Approximate camp site location at Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) MBS	Other	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	N/A	N/A	Approximate filming site is within Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) Migratory Bird Sanctuary, approximately 130km from Coral Harbour.
Approximate camp site location at Qaqsauqtuuq (East Bay) MBS. Site is near ECCC Mainland Camp.	Other	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	N/A	N/A	Approximate filming site is within Qaqsauqtuuq (East Bay) Migratory Bird Sanctuary, near the established ECCC Mainland Camp, approximately 75km from Coral Harbour.

## Community Involvement & Regional Benefits

Community	Name	Organization	Date Contacted
Coral Harbour	Jean-Francois Dufour	Irniurviit ACMC and ECCC	2020-07-22
Coral Harbour	Ron Ningeongan	Kivalliq Inuit Association	2021-06-05
Coral Harbour	Bridget Pingwartok	Hamlet of Coral Harbour	2021-12-08
Coral Harbour	N/A	Aiviit HTO	2021-12-08

## Authorizations

Indicate the areas in which the project is located:

Kivalliq

### Authorizations

Regulatory Authority	Authorization Description	Current Status	Date Issued / Applied	Expiry Date
Hamlets and Municipalities	A letter requesting support for the project was sent to the Hamlet of Coral Harbour. Bridget Pingwartok has forwarded the request to the SAO and ASAO.	Applied, Decision Pending		
Canadian Wildlife Service	MBS permit application was submitted to Alannah Kataluk Primeau on 2022-01-06. Decision pending.	Applied, Decision Pending		
Hunters and Trappers Associations/Organizations	A letter requesting support for the project was sent to the Aiviit Hunters and Trappers Association. No response has been received at this time.	Applied, Decision Pending		

### Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Proposed Use	Length of Use
Air	For Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) MBS, the team will hire either a boat or an aircraft to access the sanctuary. We estimate air travel may take 1 hour (return).	
Water	For Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) MBS, the team will hire either a boat or an aircraft to access the sanctuary. Travel by boat may take 16 hours (return).	
Land	The project team plans to visit Qaqsauqtuuq (East Bay) MBS using ATVs. We anticipate the trip to take approximately 12 hours (return). The team may travel on the land while in the MBS by foot or ATV. Travel by ATV will not exceed more than 3 hours per person.	

### Project accommodation types

Temporary Camp

## Material Use

Equipment to be used (including drills, pumps, aircraft, vehicles, etc)

Equipment Type	Quantity	Size - Dimensions	Proposed Use
Video camera and accessories	4	5.24x7.0x6.7 inches	Video cameras and accessories (lenses, microphones, batteries, tripods) will be used to record interviews with knowledge holders.
Maps and accessories	10	24x36 inches	Maps and accessories (pencils, pens, stickers) will be used to record areas of importance with local knowledge holders.
Boat	3	n/a	Boats may be hired to transport the team to Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) Migratory Bird Sanctuary. The boats will be rented from a local outfitter. The exact dimensions are not available at this time.
Tent	6	90L x 66W x 46H inches	Accommodation for overnight stays.
Aircraft	1	n/a	An airplane or helicopter may be hired to transport the team to Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) Migratory Bird Sanctuary. The aircraft will be rented from a local outfitter. The exact dimensions are not available at this time.
ATV	7	59x34.5x40 inches	Transportation to/from and in Qqsauqtuuq (East Bay) Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

### Detail Fuel and Hazardous Material Use

Detail fuel material use:	Fuel Type	Number of containers	Container Capacity	Total Amount	Units	Proposed Use
Gasoline	fuel	10	25	250	Liters	Gasoline will be used to fuel ATVs for trip to Qqsauqtuuq (East Bay) Migratory Bird Sanctuary.
Gasoline	fuel	6	4	24	Liters	A case of Coleman Naphtha fuel will be brought for cooking.
Aviation fuel	fuel	0	0	0	Liters	For the trip to Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) MBS, fuel will be supplied by the local outfitter who provides this

						transportation.
Gasoline	fuel	0	0	0	Liters	For the trip to Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) MBS, gasoline for the boats will be supplied by the local outfitter who provides this transportation.

### Water Consumption

Daily amount (m3)	Proposed water retrieval methods	Proposed water retrieval location
0	Bucket.	Water will be retrieved from a lake or moving river and boiled when needed.

# Waste

## Waste Management

Project Activity	Type of Waste	Projected Amount Generated	Method of Disposal	Additional treatment procedures
Other	Sewage (human waste)	128g/person/day of fresh feces	Buried in a waste pit away from water bodies	N/A
Other	Sewage (human waste)	1,000 milliliters of urine/person/day	Buried in a waste pit away from water bodies	N/A
Other	Sewage (human waste)	Daily waste for up to 10 participants	Any and all food waste will be collected and taken out of the area at the end of the trip	N/A

### Environmental Impacts:

Impacts on wildlife are expected to be minimal. However, some wildlife may be disturbed by the project team's arrival, movement, and camp activity in the sanctuary. The team will include an experienced local guide. They will be knowledgeable on how to avoid and prevent wildlife disturbance. The rest of the project team will follow their guidance. Additionally, the team will be instructed to avoid any interactions with wildlife, including all known nesting, breeding, moulting, calving, and denning areas. They will be trained to identify these areas and maintain a safe distance from them. The project team will not feed or attempt to attract wildlife.

# **Additional Information**

**SECTION A1: Project Info**

**SECTION A2: Allweather Road**

**SECTION A3: Winter Road**

**SECTION B1: Project Info**

**SECTION B2: Exploration Activity**

**SECTION B3: Geosciences**

**SECTION B4: Drilling**

**SECTION B5: Stripping**

**SECTION B6: Underground Activity**

**SECTION B7: Waste Rock**

**SECTION B8: Stockpiles**

**SECTION B9: Mine Development**

**SECTION B10: Geology**

**SECTION B11: Mine**

**SECTION B12: Mill**

**SECTION C1: Pits**

**SECTION D1: Facility**

**SECTION D2: Facility Construction**

**SECTION D3: Facility Operation**

**SECTION D4: Vessel Use**

**SECTION E1: Offshore Survey**

**SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey**

**SECTION E3: Vessel Use**

## **SECTION F1: Site Cleanup**

## **SECTION G1: Well Authorization**

## **SECTION G2: Onland Exploration**

## **SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration**

## **SECTION G4: Rig**

## **SECTION H1: Vessel Use**

## **SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea**

## **SECTION I1: Municipal Development**

### **Description of Existing Environment: Physical Environment**

The Ikkattuaq MBS is within the drainage basin of Ikkattuaq kuunga, and includes the delta, estuary, the adjacent tidal flats in the Bay of God's Mercy, and surrounding lowland areas. The grassy islands of the delta provide abundant nesting sites for a diversity of bird species, including waterfowl, shorebirds, and several other species of coastal and inland waterbirds. The sedge lowlands provide important feeding and molting habitats for geese.

(<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-bird-sanctuaries/locations/harry-gibbons/management-plan.html>) The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS encompasses approximately 1,124 km<sup>2</sup> of terrestrial and marine areas on Southampton Island, Nunavut. The eastern boundary of the sanctuary is the junction of East Bay and Foxe Channel. The boundary extends approximately 60 km inland and includes the flat sedge meadows and raised beach ridges surrounding East Bay. ([https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2021/eccc/CW66-689-2020-eng.pdf](https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2021/eccc/CW66-689-2020-eng.pdf))

### **Description of Existing Environment: Biological Environment**

Ikkattuaq MBS: The sanctuary supports breeding habitats for nationally significant populations (defined as greater than 1%) of lesser snow goose (*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*) and Atlantic brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*). Over fifty species of birds have been recorded in or near the MBS, but the presence of more is very likely. Thirteen species at risk (listed under the federal Species at Risk Act or assessed by the COSEWIC) occur or have the potential to occur within the MBS. The Ikkattuaq MBS also serves as year-round and seasonal habitat for nineteen species of marine and terrestrial mammals. (<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/migratory-bird-sanctuaries/locations/harry-gibbons/management-plan.html>) Qaqsauqtuuq MBS: The sanctuary supports breeding habitats for nationally significant populations (defined as greater than 1%) of lesser snow goose (*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*), Atlantic brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*), and common eider (*Somateria mollissima borealis*). Over ninety species of birds have been recorded, including nine species at risk (listed under the federal Species at Risk Act or assessed by the COSEWIC). The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS also serves as year-round or seasonal habitat for thirteen mammal and fish species at risk. ([https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2021/eccc/CW66-689-2020-eng.pdf](https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2021/eccc/CW66-689-2020-eng.pdf))

### **Description of Existing Environment: Socio-economic Environment**

The proposed project sites are approximately 75 km (Qaqsauqtuuq MBS) and 130 km (Ikkattuaq MBS) away from Salliq (Coral Harbour), the nearest community. The population of the community is estimated to be approximately 973 people, and approximately half of the population is over 18 years old (July 2020). As of 2016, the majority of the community population lives in private households of approximately 4 residents. Inuktitut is spoken by the majority of the population. There are three churches in the community. The Coral Harbour Airport serves as the main transportation hub for travel to and from Southampton Island. Calm Air is the only airline that operates regular flights to/from the island. All flights to the island come via Nunavut. Travel around the island is primarily through ATV, snowmobiles, truck, or foot (depending on the season). No public transit is available. The community has a health centre. Recently, the health centre has been involved in the COVID-19 vaccinations. In 2011, the Community Wellness Planning Committee of Coral Harbour published a report (in partnership with the Nunavut Community Wellness Project, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., and other supporters). The report identified three main focus areas over the next decade, including nutrition (in particular, concerns surrounding obesity, prenatal care, and proper nutrition); youth engagement (ensuring they have

places to go with planned and structured activities, more youth programming, the addressing of sexuality issues and safe sex etc.), and addiction and mental health. The project activities will be occurring within Qaqsauqtuuq MBS and Ikkattuaq MBS. The Government of Nunavut's Department of Culture and Heritage has documented archaeological sites in the sanctuaries. In consultation with the community, the project team has identified sites of cultural importance. Neither of the proposed camp sites are within close proximity to these sites. When in the sanctuaries, the project team may film interviews around these sites. The team will maintain a safe distance from these sites and adhere to Government of Nunavut, ECCC, and cultural protocols. The project team is unaware of any palaeontological discoveries within the sanctuaries. They will adhere to the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations as required. The project team has documented land and resource use in the sanctuaries during community consultation, including their importance to Inuit. The project team may visit some of these specific areas when in the sanctuaries. Areas documented include harvesting sites for polar bears, foxes, and bird eggs. The team is also aware of tourism and guiding operators and will be taking advantage of these in the organization of the trip to hire local guides.

### **Miscellaneous Project Information**

N/A

### **Identification of Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures**

Impacts on wildlife are expected to be minimal. However, some wildlife may be disturbed by the project team's arrival, movement, and camp activity in the sanctuary. The team will include an experienced local guide. They will be knowledgeable on how to avoid and prevent wildlife disturbance. The rest of the project team will follow their guidance. Additionally, the team will be instructed to avoid any interactions with wildlife, including all known nesting, breeding, moulting, calving, and denning areas. They will be trained to identify these areas and maintain a safe distance from them. The project team will not feed or attempt to attract wildlife.

### **Cumulative Effects**

Impacts from this project may include the disturbance of wildlife by the team's arrival, movement, and camp activity. Cumulative impacts may include the migration of wildlife from travel routes and campsite areas (identified in the project map). This may result in the requirement for harvesters to change their harvesting areas and practices. The project team will include a local guide, who will provide instruction on how best to avoid disturbing wildlife and habitat.

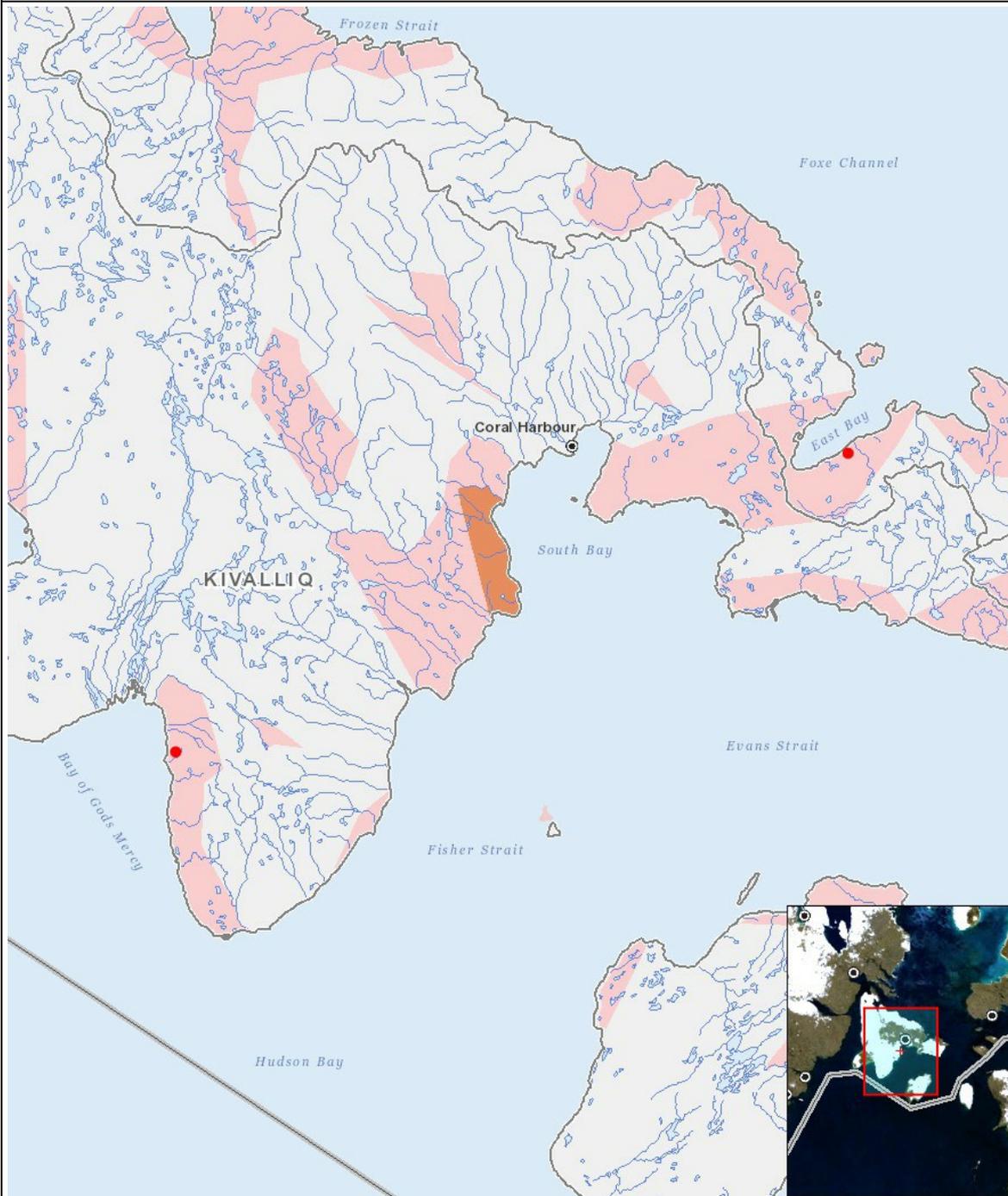
# Impacts

## Identification of Environmental Impacts

	<b>PHYSICAL</b>		Designated environmental areas		Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	<b>BIOLOGICAL</b>		Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC</b>		Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health		
<b>Construction</b>																															
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<b>Operation</b>																															
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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<b>Decommissioning</b>																															
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(P = Positive, N = Negative and non-mitigatable, M = Negative and mitigatable, U = Unknown)

## Project Location



## List of Project Geometries

- 1 point Approximate camp site location at Ikkattuaq (Harry Gibbons) MBS
- 2 point Approximate camp site location at Qaqsauqtuuq (East Bay) MBS. Site is near ECCC Mainland Camp.