













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.
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**Project accomodation types**

Temporary Camp







# **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**

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The Ikkattuaq MBS is within the drainage basin of Ikkattuap 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))

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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))

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