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VOLUME 1 – POPULAR SUMMARY

Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) – Meliadine Gold Project, Nunavut

REPORT

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POPULAR SUMMARY (INUKTITUT)

ᓱᕗᓪᓚᖅᐹᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖏᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᖅ ᓇᐃᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅ

ᓱᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ

ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒥᐊᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔾᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓛᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓛᖑᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕘᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᓚᒫᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᐃᓂᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᒥᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒃᑲᓂᕈᐊᕐᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᒨᓗᓯᐅᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓇᔪᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕘᒻᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦᑕ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᕗᑎᖓᓂ ᐅᕙᓂ: (http://www.nirb.ca/index.html).

ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᒨᓗᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᒃᓇᖓᓂ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ. ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᒨᓗᓯᐅᕐᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ 52,173 ha: 887 ha ᓄᓇᑖᕈᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ 51,286 ha ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖏᓐᓃᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗᑕᐅᖅ ᐋᒍᓐᓂᑯ ᒨᓗᓯᐅᕐᓂᖓ (AEM) ᐊᖏᓂᖅᑲᖅᖢᓂ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ 3,430 ha ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑳᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᕘᒻᒥ ᑐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖓᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᖅ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖓᓂᓯᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ (IOL RI-01, RI-02) ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᑐᑉ ᐊᖏᔫᑎᖏᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᑎᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᐅᑉ Hᐋᓪᓚᖓᑕ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑎᖓᓂᓯᐅᖅᖢᑎᒃ.

ᐅᑭᐅᖑᔪᑦ ᑕᑭᔫᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒃᑮᖅᓇᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥ, ᐊᐅᔭᖏᓪᓗ ᓇᐃᑑᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᓪᓕᓇᖅᖢᑎᓪᓗ. ᓯᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᖏᓂᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑎᕙᔪᑦ ᖄᖓᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖓᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ) ᓅᔭᐅᔮᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᑦ ᑭᒍᑕᖏᖅᓇᐃᓪᓗ ᐸᐅᖓᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑦ. ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᖅᐱᕋᓗᐃᑦ, ᑭᒍᑕᖏᖅᓇᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᒐᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᖢᑎᒃ. ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᒃᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐸᓪᓛᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐸᑐᐊᑉ ᐂᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ.

ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓅ ᔾᔪᑎᒋᖕᒪᑎᒃ, ᓂᕿᒋᐸᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᑯᐊᓛᕈᑎᒋᐸᓗᑎᒃ (ᑐᓐᓄᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓐᓄᕌᓕᐸᓗᓂᑎᒃ, ᓴᓇᔾᔪᑎᒋᐸᓗᓂᑎᒡᓗ ᑕᐃᑉᓯᒪᓂᑕᕐᓂᒡᓗ

ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᓕᐅᕈᑎᒋᑉᓗᓂᑎᒋᒡᓗ. ᓄᓇᒋᔭᖓ ᐊᐅᔭᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᕆᐅᕐᕕᐅᓯᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᓗᒃᑖᒻᒥ ᐊᖏᓚᖑᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᕐᕕᒋᓯᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᐱᕈᒡᕕᒋᓯᖅᑕᖓᓪᓗ. ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᑉᕕᐅᑉ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒪᖅᖁᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᕝᕕᐅᕙᒃᖢᓂ, ᐃᓛᓐᓂᒍᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔪᕐᑲᖅᐸᖕᒥᔪᖅ. ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᕐᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖅᑲᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᖢᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᕐᓂᒐᐅᕙᒃᖢᓂᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑐᓄᑦ. ᑳᔾᔨᑦ ᑭᓪᓚᕕᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒻᒥ ᐅᕐᓂᒃᓯᒪᕙᖕᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᑉᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᓴᓂᐊ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑕᓯᖅᑕᖃᖅᑐᖅ, ᑕᓯᕐᓚᒃᑕᖃᖅᖢᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑰᒃᑕᖃᖅᖢᓂ. ᑕᓯᕐᓂ, ᑰᖑᓃᓪᓗ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᒐᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᑎᐊᓐᓇᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑕᓲᑦ, ᑕᓯᕋᐃᑦ, ᑰᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ. ᓴᕝᕙᒃᓴᖅᑕᓕᒃ ᐃᒫᕐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ. ᒥᑭᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂᒡᓗ ᑕᓯᖅᑕᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᕙᒃᖢᓂ. ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᑉᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑑᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᒪᒃᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ; ᓱᓗᒃᐸᐅᒐᐃᑦ, ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᐲᑦ, ᐃᖣᕋᐃᑦ, ᐊᒥᕋᕐᓗᒃᑑᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᑎᑯᓪᐹᒃᓂᒃ ᐊᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑕᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᑉ ᑕᓯᖓ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᓯᐅᖅᕕᐅᕙᒃᖢᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᑉ ᑕᓯᖓᓂ

ᐱᓕᕆᑉᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑎᕕᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᐅᓪᕕᓐ ᑕᓯᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᓚᒃᑕᕐᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᕐᓄᑦ. ᐃᑎᕕᐊᓪᓗ ᒥᐅᓪᕕᓐ ᑕᓯᖓᓗ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑎᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᒃ. ᐃᑎᕕᐊ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓯᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖃᖅᕕᐅᑉᓗᓂ. ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᐲᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᔭᐅᓯᖅᖢᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᒐᓯᒥ ᐃᑎᕕᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᐅᓪᕕᓐ ᑕᓯᖓᓂ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᕿᓚᓗᒐᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐃᕕᕐᓂᒃ, ᓇᓄᕐᓂᑦ, ᓇᑦᑎᕐᓂᑦ, ᐅᒡᔪᖕᓂᑦ, ᖃᐃᕈᓕᖕᓂᒡᓗ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᔫᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᖃᕐᓂᕋᒐᐅᕗᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐅᖅᐸᖕᓂᕋᒐᐅᑉᓗᑎᒡᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᑭᐅᓴᖅᐸᒃᖢᑎᒃ ᐅᐱᖕᖓᒃᓴᒥ ᑲᖑᐃᑦ, ᒥᑏᑦ, ᐃᓱᖕᖕᒐᐃᑦ, ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓚᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᐅᔮᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕕᓗᐃᑦ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᖃᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅ. ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ 80%ᖑᔪᒥᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᖁᓕᑦ ᖄᖏᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᓚᖑᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᕋᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᖏᓚᖅ ᐃᓪᓗᓕᒫᕐᔪᒃ. ᒫᓐᓇᓵᖅ, ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᓗ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᖑᖅᐸᓕᐊᕗᑦ ᐃᓄᖏᑦ. ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ

ᐃᓄᒃᑕᖃᑦᑕᐅᓐᓂᓂᖅᓴᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᖏ. ᖃᒪᓂᑐᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᖃᐸᓘᓇᐅᔾᔾᒍᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ.

ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ, ᑎᓕᖕᒪᓂᐊᖅᓯᐅᑎᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᖅᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐃᓅᓂᓗᖕᓂᕐᒍᑦ. ᐅᔾᔨᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᒡᓗ ᓴᓇᓂᖅ, ᑐᔪᕐᒥᔪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᔪᑕᐅᕙᒃᐳᑦ. ᐅᔾᔨᒃᑕᕆᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓯᓂᓪᓕᖕᓂᒡᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᖃᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᒪᒃᑯᒃᑐᓄᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓕᖅᐸᑕ, ᐊᑐᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᕐᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓗᐊᕈᓐᓇᐃᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᕇᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐋᑐᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᔭᖓᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ

ᐋᑐᑎᖃᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᕐᑐᐸ ᐅᔾᔨᖕᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒨᓗᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐲᔭᕐᓗᓂᑎᒋᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᐸᓗᓈᑦ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓄᑦ ᒨᓗᖑᓕᐊᖅᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᐅᕖᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒨᓗᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᖅᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᕐᑯᕆᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᕆᔭᐅᔪᒧᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑐᖓᕕᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᖃᑎᒌᓄᓪᓗ. ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑕᐅᑐᕐᑯᕆᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᕋᒐᕆᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕘᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᕐᑯᐸᓗᒋᑦ (ᒐᕙᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖅᑲᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ) ᓄᓇᕘᒥᐅᓗᒃᑖᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑕᐅᕚᓪᓕᕐᑯᐸᓗᒍ ᐃᓅᓯᖃᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᐸ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓪᓗ

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒪᓂᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓ

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒡᒑᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᖕᒪᑕ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ. ᖃᖕᒪᒥᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐸᖅᑯᑎᑕᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᓇᖅᑯᑎᖏᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᓯᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐸᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᒨᓗᑕᖅᖄᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᐸ ᖄᖕᒪᓂ ᐅᔾᔨᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃᑕᖃᕐᓗᓂ. ᐊᕿᖕᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᒨᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᓕᖕᒪᓂᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᐸ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᒃᑕᕐᓗᓂ. ᐅᔾᔨᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ 24ᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᕐᓂᒃ, 365ᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᓗᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᑕᒦᑦ.

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᑦ (ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ) ᐊᕙᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᑭᒡᓕᓕᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒃᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑐᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᑲᐅᔮᖕᓇᕐᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᕕᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓐᓇᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑉ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᕈᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ.

ᒎᓗᒃᓴᖅ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᒫᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᑉᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕕᓂᑐᖅᑲᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᑦᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ. ᐃᓂᕕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓂᐅᑉ ᑐᑭᖓ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔮᖕᓇᖅᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ. ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓᓂᒃ. ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᓗᒃᑖᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᓂᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓇᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᑯᒥᑦ. ᐃᓚᖕᒥᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕐᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᓯᕐᓗᐊᖅ ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗ, ᓄᓇᒥᓯᐅᖅᑐᐃᓇᕋᔭᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓕᕋᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ, ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐃᑦ, ᐊᑉᖁᑎᕋᓗᐃᑦ, ᐲᔭᐅᔪᒫᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᓯᕙᒐᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒡᓘᕝᕙ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᒐᐅᒐᓂᒃᐸᑦ. ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕐᕖᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᒥᖅᑐᒐᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ.

ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

ᐱᓕᕆᑉᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᐊᖏᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ 1,700ᖑᔪᖅ.

<u>ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑉ ᑕᑭᓂᖓ:</u> ᐅᑉᓗᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᒎᓗ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᓗᒍ ᒎᓗᓯᐅᕐᕕᒃ 13ᓂᒃ ᐊᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᑉᕕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ. ᑲᔪᓯᒃᑲᓂᕋᔭᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖓᒃᑲᓐᓂᕋᔭᕐᓂᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᖕᓇᖅᓱᓂ. ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓕᖅᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒡᓘᕝᕙ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᓇᔭᐅᓇᔭᖅᓗᓂ. ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓇᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᓂᒃᐸᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᒃ ᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᖅᑐᒐᐅᓇᔭᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒑᕐᔫᑉ ᑕᓯᐊᓂᑦ.

ᐱᓐᓂᑯᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᕕᒃ: ᐅᔾᕐᑲᑦ ᓯᖁᑉᑎᒐᐅᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓱᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᒨᓗᓂᒃ ᓯᖁᑉᑎᕈᑎᓄᑦ. ᑎᐊᓐᓇ ᒨᓗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐱᓐᓂᑯᕐᓘᓯᕚᕕᒃ ᓯᖁᑉᑎᕆᕙᒡᓗᓂ ᐅᔾᕋᖕᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᒡᓚᑎᐊᒥᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒥᐅᔭᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᕐᒥᓚᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᒨᓗᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᓗᑎᒃ. ᒨᓗᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑕᐅᒪᓂᒃᐸᑦ, ᒥᑭᐋᐋᕐᓈᑦ ᐊᑐᖔᕆᓂᖁᕐᓗᐃᑦ, ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖔᕆᓂᖁᕐᓗᖕᓂᒃ. ᐃᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯ ᐱᔭᐅᒪᓂᒃᐸᑕ ᒨᓗᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓂᒪᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᑦᑕᒃᑰᒪᐅᓗᓂᓘᑉᕙ ᐊᑐᖔᕆᓂᖁᕐᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᖕᒋᓂᖕᒪᓐᓂ. ᒨᓗᒃ ᐊᓯᕙᒪᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖅᑐᐊᖅᓯᓚᒪᐅᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒪᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ.

ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ (ᐃᕐᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦ): ᐱᓕᕆᔩᕐᑲᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ 1,000ᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ 700ᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒪᓂ, ᖃᖕᒪᒥᐊᖅ 350 ᐱᓕᕆᑉᕖᖕᒥᓯᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋ: ᓯᑕᒪᐃᓕᖕᒪᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ.

1) ᓴᓇᔭᐅᒋᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒪᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ: ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑦ ᐅᔾᕋᐃᔭᐃᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓗᖕᓂᒡᓗ ᐱᔭᐅᓃᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᔾᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᑉ ᐊᑖᓄᓕᐊᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔭᓇᐊᓖᒃ ᐅᔾᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᐸᓕᐊᕐᑯᑉᓗᒍ.

2) ᐃᒡᓗᕐᐋᐊᕋᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅ: ᐅᔾᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᒨᓗᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓂᖅ ᐅᔾᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃᓴᒥ ᑲᖏᖅᑏᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᐱᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ.

3) ᐊᐅᓚᓕᖅᐸᑦ: ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔾᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᒨᓗᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᒡᓗᑎᒃ.

4) ᐊᑐᕈᖕᓇᐃᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖕᒪᓄᑦ: (ᐅᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᓄᓪᓗ): ᐱᐊᓂᒃᐸᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᒨᓗᒃᓴᓂᒡᓗ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᒪᓂᒃᐸᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᐋᐊᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᖕᓇᐃᖅᐸᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐲᔭᖅᑕᐅᕙᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᕆᓚᐅᒫᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᓕᕐᓗᓂ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᑎᐊᕐᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦ.

ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ

AEMᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᓯᒪᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑭᑐᓗᒃᑖᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂ, ᓴᓇᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂ, ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂ. ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 1995ᒥ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᒃᓴᓂᒃ, ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᐊᕐᑯᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐃᔭᕐᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᖅ.

ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᑉᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐊᖑᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᒌᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ AEM ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥ. AEMᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᐊᓚᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᑉᓗᓂᑎᒃ. ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓗᒃᑖᖓᓂ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐃᓕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ(VSECs) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᒥᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᑉᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᑎᓭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᕐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᖕᒪᖔᑕ.

(VECs, VSECs) ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑑᖑᓯᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃ ᓇᓂᒥᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᖏᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒨᑉᐸ. ᐊᑐᓕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᑉᑎᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑑᑎᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ (VECs, VSECs). ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒧᓚᐊᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᒋᑦ:

- ᓂᐱᖃᕐᓂᖓ;

- ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᕿᕿᓕᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ;
- ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ;
- ᓄᓇᒥᓱᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ;
- ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ;
- ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ;
- ᓯᑯᑉ ᐃᑉᔪᓂᖓ;
- ᐃᒻᒪᐅᑉ ᖄᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ;
- ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᑦ;
- ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᓐᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ (ᐃᓗᓕᒃ ᐱᓇᕚᑕᓐ, ᕚᐃᑐᐸᓛᖕᑕᓐ, ᓵᐸᓛᖕᑕᓐ, ᐸᓐᑎᒃ ᐃᓐᓀᑎᐳᕋᐃᑦᓴ);
- ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ;
- ᑕᓇᐅᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓ;
- ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑎᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ;
- ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ; ᐊᒻᒪ
- ᐃᓅᓯᓕᖅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᖅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅ

ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ

VSECs ᓄᓇᑉ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᐸᖑᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ. VEC ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᒃᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ: ᓂᐱᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᖅᑕᑉᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ, ᓄᓇᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ (ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐱᖕᓂᒃ, ᐃᓘᕋᕐᓂᒃ, ᓲᓗᒃᐸᐅᓚᓂᒃ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕿᓐᖏᓐᓂ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ (ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ) ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ (ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ, ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒪᕈᕐᓂᒃ). VSECs

ᐃᓚᐅᑎᕐᓯᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᖕᓂᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓰᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐸᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑭᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖅᑭᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓯᑦ ᑲᓯᓯᓂᖅᐸᓂ ᐃᓂᕿᓂᖅᐸᓂ ¬ ᒡᓗ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᓂᒃ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓯᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖑᕚᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ (ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᓗᒃᑖᖓ), ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓯᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᓗᒃᑖᕐᒥᓗ.

ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖅᑭᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓯᕐᓯᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑭᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ. ᐊᑐᐃᓇᐅᓯᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖅᑲᖅᑭᑦᑎᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᑐᕆᖑᓯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᑎᓪᓗᑭᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑕ ᓴᓗᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᑉᓗᑎᒃ:

- ᐊᖏᑎᒋᓂᖅᐸ, ᐅᖅᐸᓯᒃᑎᒋᓂᖅᐸ, ᑕᑭᓂᖅᐸᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ;
- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓯᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖅᑭᓪᓗ ᑭᒡᓕᓕᕖᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᖅᑭ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖅᑭᓪᓗ;
- ᐃᓄᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᒍ "ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᑭᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅᐸ" ᐃᕈᖅᑐᑦ;
- ᖃᖅᐸᓂᑕᐃᑦ, ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐱᖁᓂᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒥᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪ
- ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᖅᑭᑦ ᐃᓕᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᓯᑦ VEC, VSECᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒥᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᒥᐅᓯᓂᒃ.

ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᐊᓐᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ

ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᒡᕚᓘ (ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ) ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐋᑎᖃᕐᓂᕋᒐᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ. ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓃᑦ (ᑎᖕᒥᐅᕈᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓱᖅᑐᑦ) ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐋᑎᖃᕐᓂᕋᒐᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑐᒃᑐᑦ

ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᑉᑎᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖏᓪᓗ (ᓯᖁᑉᑎᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ) ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓱᒃᐸᖓᓂᖏᑕ (ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓱᒃᐸᖓᓂᖓ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒋᓕᖅᑕᖓ) ᐊᒃᑐᐃᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ (ᑕᑯᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᓂᐱ, ᓇᐃᒪᔭᐅᓂᑦ) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᑎᐊᕐᓂᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᓇᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔭᐅᓇᔭᒪᖓᑕ (ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐃᓱᓕᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔮᔭᐅᒐᓂᒃᐸᑕ) ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ (ᑐᒃᑐᑦ, ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ). ᓂᕿᑦᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᓂᕿᑦᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᒐᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᒃᓕᓂᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᒃᑐᓂᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᑎᖃᖅᑰᓂ ᐅᕙᒍᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓗᐊᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ. ᐊᓯᖑᐊᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓂᕿᑦᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕋᐃᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑕ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᓇᕈᑕᐅᔫᖓᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓱᒃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᓯᔪᓪᓗᐊᖅᑭᑎᒃ. ᐃᒃᐱᖓᖅᑐᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᒃᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒡᓗᓂ, ᓇᐃᒪᓗᓂ ᑑᓴᓗᓂᓗ. ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐃᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐃᑭᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᓇᐃᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᐱᑦ. ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᐳᕈᒪᖏᑦᑕᖏᑦ (ᐅᕐᓂᒃᕿᑕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᓱᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᖓᓪᓗᑎᒃ) ᓂᐱᖅᑯᖅᑐᔪᖃᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᐳᔫᕐᓗᒃᑕᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ, ᑎᐱᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᓴᕋᓗᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᔪᑕᐅᓯᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᓂᓗᒍᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕋᔭᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒃᓯᕈᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓷᓗᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᖃᓕᖅᐸᑦ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᐊᓚᖏᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᑦᔭᐅᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᔫᒐᓗᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕋᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ ᐃᒋᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕐᓗᐊᖕᒐᑕ ᐃᓂᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒐᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᕙᔫᓃᑦ ᐊᑦᑯᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᐲᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ 33,402 ha-ᒥᑦ

(1% ᒥᑭᑎᒋᓗᓂ CESAᒥᑦ) ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᐃᒋᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑕᙱᓂᑦ. ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓱᓚᖏᓐᓇᓱᒋᔾᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᑯᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᕐᓂᙱᓂᑦ, ᐳᔪᕐᓗᖃᕐᓂᙱᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᓴᕐᒍᐃᔭᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔾᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᖃᕈᙵᐃᕋᔾᕐᓂᙱ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ 14,412 ha ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᕗᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᐃᕗᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒍᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒍᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ 436,114 ha (ᐃᒪᖄ 3% CESA).

ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑯᑦ ᐱᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᑦ. ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᐅᓯᖅᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᙵᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ 40ᙳᔪᑦ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐸ ᑐᒃᑐᐃ ᐅᙶᓯᒃᑎᒋᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ 14 ᑭᓚᒥᑐᔅ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅ 14 ᖀᖏᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓰᓗᐊᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᑉᕐᑰᓴᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑯᑦ 2012ᒥ. ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᐸ ᓂᓪᓕᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᓱᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᕐᕕᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᐱᙶᑉᓵᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᐊᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᙱᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᙳᖅᐸᓕᐊᓕᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᙵᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᑐᕐᖃᖅ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᑐᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑎᑦᓯᕙᓕᐊᓱᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᑉᕐᑰᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᑦᑕᓕᖅᐸᑦ. AEMᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᕈᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᙳᓂᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓂᐊᑦ "ᖁᑭᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ" ᐅᔭᕋᙳᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ. AEM ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᓂᓗ "ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ, ᑎᓇᙵᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ, ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ" ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓃᓄᑦ ᑲᓐᑐᕋᒃᓯᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᙵᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓄᑦ ᖃᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ. ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᓚᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᓗᐊᓚᖏᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒐᐅᑕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᕙᐅᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ. ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᙱ, ᓄᓇᕋᐃᑦ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᓚᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑎᑎᓗᐊᓚᖏᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐃᓕᓂᙱᓂᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᑕᐃᓕᓂᙱᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᓱᖅᑐᓂᑦ. ᐊᓯᐊᙳᐸᓕᐊᓃᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᑕᓖᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᐸᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᐸᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᑐᖃᓗᐊᓚᖏᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ

ᐊᓯᐊᖑᑎᑎᓗᐊᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓂᓯᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᓂᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᑐᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ.

ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕿᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓪᓗ

ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᐅᑕᓂᖓᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᕈᑎᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᓪᓗ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕈᖕᓇᐃᖅᓂᖓ ᐊᖕᒋᓗᐊᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᓂᕈᔭᒃᓴ ᑎᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓄᓪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕈᖕᓇᐃᖅᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ 3 (ᐅᕙᓗᕙ 6%) ᐅᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ 50 ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᕙᕐᓂᐊᕈᑎᔪᖅ 2.33 ha (ᐅᕝᕙᓗᕙ 19%) ᑲᐃᖅᑐᑉ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᖕᒪᓂᒃ. ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᒃᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᒥ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᓯᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᓇᒋᑦ. ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ, ᐅᔭᕋᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᖁᓇᒋᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔪᖕᓇᕋᔭᖅᐳᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᖃᕐᕕᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ.

ᓱᓇᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᖕᒋᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖅᑲᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᓯᓇᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ. ᑕᐃᒪ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓗᐊᓚᖕᒋᑐ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓰᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᓇᒧᖕᒪᐅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓯᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᑉᓗᒥᐅᓕᖅᑐᕐᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ. ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓇᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓗᐊᖕᒋᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᓗᐊᓚᖕᒋᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓰᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕐᓂᑕᒐᐃᓐᓂᕐᓗ. ᒪᓐᓂᐅᕐᕖᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐲᔭᖅᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ, ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂ ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃᓴᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓇᕗᖅ. ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ, ᓄᓇᒥ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᓗᐊᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓗᐊᓚᖕᒋᒪᒻᒪᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᓂᕿᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓂᒃ. ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐱᑉᓗᒍ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓗᐊᓚᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐃᒥᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓ

ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒃᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᐃᒪᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᐸᓪᓗ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓱᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᐃᒥᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᓪᓗ.

ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᒥᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᑭᓱᐊᓂᑐᐊᖑᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒆᕐᔪᑉ ᑕᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᓯᕐᓄᑦ, ᑰᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒆᕐᔪᖕᒧᑦ ᑰᒃᑐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᖕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ (ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᕕᒃᓴᖅᑕᖃᕐᓂᖓᓗ) ᐃᖃᓗᒆᕐᔪᑉ ᑰᖓᓂ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᓯᐅᕐᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑑᑉ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐊᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᑯᒍ. ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᕕᒃᓴᖅᑕᖅᑲᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᐅᑉᒧ ᐃᓚᖁᑎᖓ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᑦ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂ, ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᖕᒌᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦᑕ (CCME) ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑲᒋᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ 10% ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ, ᐃᒪᖅ ᑰᒃᑎᑕᐅᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅᐃ ᓄᓇᒥᐊᒧᑦ ᑭᓱᐊ ᖃᓄᐃᑎᕐᓯᓚᖕᒋᒪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑐᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᖕᒋᓪᓗ

ᐊᓯᐊᖑᓂᖓ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᑯᒃᑕᕐᓂᖓᑕ, ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᑯᒃᑕᕐᓂᖓᑕ, ᐃᑎᓂᖓᑕᓗ, ᓂᕆᔭᒃᓴᖅᑕᖃᓂᖓᑕ, ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᑕᓗ, ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᖓᑕᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᒥ ᑕᐃᓱᒪᓂᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᓇᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᖕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓪᓗ. ᐃᖃᓗᒆᕐᔪᑉ ᑕᓯᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᓇ ᑕᓯᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᖃᕐᓂᕋᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᕕᒋᖕᒪᔾᔪᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥ ᑯᕕᕝᕕᐅᑕᐲᒫᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᓲᑦ.

ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑕ ᐊᖏᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑰᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕋᔭᖅᐳᑦ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦᓕ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᓗᐊᖕᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕋᔭᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᕐᓂᖕᒪᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᓯᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᖓᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐹᑦ, ᐃᕗᕋᐃᑦ, ᓱᓗᒃᐸᐅᒪᐃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒆᕐᔪᒃ ᑕᓯᐊᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᑕᒪᓇ

ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ. ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐃᑐᐃᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᔪᒡᓗ ᐅᐸᓗᒥᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕈᕈᓱᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕙᐅᔪᑉ ᖃᓂᑕᖓᓂ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᓯᕐᓄᑦ, ᑯᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑎᑭᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᖃᓕᖅᐸᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᒐᕐᔫᑉ ᑕᓯᐊᓄᑦ. ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒐᐅᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᐊᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓯᓇᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᒃᓚᕖᓪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᐲᑦ ᐃᓅᕋᐃᓗ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ. ᓂᕐᔫᑏᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᓗᐊᖁᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖓᑎᓗᐊᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖁᓲᖏᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑉᖁᑎᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ, AEM ᐱᓕᕆᔩᖏ ᑲᓐᑐᖃᒃᓯᒪᔪᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓪᓕᐊᖁᔭᐅᑕᕐᓂᐊᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕙᖕᒥ. ᐊᒃᑐᐃᕙᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖕ ᓇᕐᓂᖏ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓘᕐᔪᖕᒥ.

ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔫᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓗᐊᓚᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᒃᑑᑎᖃᓗᐊᓚᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖁᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᒥᒧᒡᓗ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐊᒃᑑᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᒡᓗ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ, ᐃᓄᒃᑎᒍᑦ, ᐃᓄᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕘᒧᓪᓗ. ᐱᕖᓪᓕᕈᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑎᑕᖃᕈᒫᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᕆᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᒥᐊᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒌᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑎᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᐸᓗᒋᑦ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖃᓗᐊᓚᖏᑐᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᐊᓚᖏᑦᑐᖅ (ᐃᓄᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ) ᓄᓇᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᓄᑕᐅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᓴᙱᓕᖅᑎᑦᓯᓇᔾᓇᕐᓕᐊᖅ ᐃᓕᕐᑰᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕆᓱᒃᑲᕗᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓇᔾᒪᑦ ᐊᓯᙵᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑐᕗᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᑰᓯᕆᕚᑎᒍ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔾᐅᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᕚᐅᓱᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᙵᓗᐊᕈᒋᔾᐅᙵᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᔾᖅᑰᓂ ᐊᐸᕐᑰᑎᑕᕐᑲᓕᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᕚᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᙵᓐᓄᓪᓗ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᙳᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᕙᓪᓕᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᐃᔾᓂᑰᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔮᖕᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᑎᕆᓂᒃᑰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᑰᑦ. ᑕᒪᓇ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᑎᒎᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕖᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᑉᐳᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᓪᓗ. ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓪᓗᕋᒃᓯᒪᓗᑎᒻᒧ ᐱᕐᑰᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᙵᓂᒻᒧ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ. ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᕙᙵ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓪᓗᕋᒃᓯᒪᓂᑰᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ.

ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᐅᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᑎᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᓂᕆᐅᙵᖅᑰᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᙵ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑰᓂ. ᐃᓅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᑎᕐᑲᖅᐳᖅ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᙱᑎᐊᕐᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᕐᑰᓯᒥᙶᓗ ᐊᑐᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᙶᒃ. ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔪᒋᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᙱᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᙱᑦ ᐊᕿᙶᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᓚᒌᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓕᙶᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ, ᐊᐅᓛᑦᑎᐊᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑯᐸᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒡᓗᓖᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᔪᓇᓯᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕈᑎᔭᐅᔪᑦ. ᐊᓯᐊᙳᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᕚᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᓇᒪᙱᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᐅᓂᙵᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐊᐸᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓯᕐᒥᓂᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᔪᙳᓇᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᕐᓂᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᙶᑦ, ᐃᓅᓯᙶᑦ ᓂᕆᑕᕐᓂᙶᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᙶᓂᙶᑦ. ᓇᒻᒪᙶᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓚᙵᙶᑦᑐᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓚᔪᓗᐊᙶᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᙶᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᐅᓂᙶᑦ.

ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑲᓄᐃᙶᑎᐊᕐᓂᙶᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕈᒋᔭᐅᕙᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᙵᓄᑦ. ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᓕᕐᓗᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᓯᓗᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᙱᓂᕐᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᙳᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᙵᓄᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᓐᓇᐅᙱᑐᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᔪᙱᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ.

ᑕᑯᓗᒃᑖᖅᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓃᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᔾᕿᒃᑕᕆᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᐸᑦ. ᓇᒪᖏᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᔪᑏᓪᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᓚᖖᒋᑐᖅ ᐅᔾᕿᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᐊᕿᓱᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᕿᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ. ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᓂᐊᕈᕆ.ᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᔾᖃᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᐊᓐᓄᑦ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥᒃ

ᐊᔪᖏᔪᑎᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓪᓗ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓛᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᐊᕈᕆᔭᐅᒐᖅ.

ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᕿᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕿᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ. ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᔾᔮᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖓᓂ.

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ; ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐸᒃᑲᖕᒥ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᐊᕿᓱᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᕿᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑖ ᓈᒻᒪᑦᑎᐊᕿᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕᓗ. ᑮᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᓈᒻᒪᑎᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᖅᓴᒐᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᓪᓗ.

ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐸᒃᑲᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᑕᕐᒪᖔᑖ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓯᓚᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᐱᕐᑯᖅᑐᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔪᑎᒋᔭᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᓪᓗ.

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑦ ᐅᓂᑳᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᐳᑏᖖᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᐊᓂᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᑑᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓂ. ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᖕᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦ

ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᓕᒐᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ, ᐊᑐᖁᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᕋᑐᐃᑦᑐ. ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᑎᐊᕐᑯᑉᑐᒋᑦ ᓇᒪᖏᕝᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑐᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉᑐ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑎᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕙᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂ.

ᑭᖑᓪᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ

ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐃᓕᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᑎᖕᓂᓪᓗ. ᐃᓚᐅᖅᑕᐅᑉᑐᑎᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒥᑭᓪᓕᑎᓇᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᓈᒪᖏᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ. ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖓᓗ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑎᑦᓯᓇᔭᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᓐᓄᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᑯᐸᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓈᒪᖏᕝᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᖏᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᐸ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓂ.

ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᓇᖏᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᓯᕐᑯᐸᓪᓗᒋᑦ (ᒐᕙᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᖅᑲᓗᐊᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ) ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓗᐊᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᓄᐃᖏᓂᖓᔾᔮᓂᒃ. ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᒃᓴᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖃᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ, ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓗᓂᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᖃᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᕘᒻᒥ ᓇᖏᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᖕᓇᓯᑎᐊᕐᑯᔮᕐᓗᑎᒃ.

VOLUME 1 MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT POPULAR SUMMARY (ENGLISH)

Introduction

This Plain Language Summary focuses on topics that were identified as being the most important through the consultation process and the Nunavut Impact Review Board. Readers are asked to review the full F Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) if they would like a more complete description of the Meliadine Gold Project (Project) and its potential effects (or impacts). It can be found on the Nunavut Impact Review Board (http://www.nirb.ca/index.html) public registry.

Regional Context

The Project is a proposed gold mine located north of the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut. The Meliadine property is made up of 52,173 ha: 887 ha as claims, and 51,286 ha as leases. As well, Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (AEM) has 3,430 ha of sub-surface Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) concessions. The Project is mostly on Inuit Owned Lands (IOL RI-01, RI-02) with some Project infrastructure located within the municipal boundaries of Rankin Inlet.

Winters are long and cold in the Project area, while summers are short and cool. Glaciers moving across the land have determined the landscape (or how the land looks). Shrubby species like lingonberry and bearberry, and sedge vegetation are the most common plant community types in the Project area. Traditional plants such as crowberry, blueberry, and lingonberry are collected throughout the Project area for food. Traditional plants collected for medicinal purposes include Arctic willow and Labrador tea.

Caribou are an important part of Inuit life, providing food, fuel (from caribou fat), and materials for clothing, tools and traditional crafts. The region includes the summer range and calving grounds for Canada's largest caribou herds. The Qamanirjuaq caribou herd uses the Project area, while wolves are infrequently observed and polar bears are uncommon to the area. The region is also a major breeding and nesting ground for a variety of birds. The peregrine falcon population near Rankin Inlet is the highest known breeding density in the Arctic.

The Project area has many lakes, ponds, and streams. The quality of the water in the lakes, ponds, and streams that will be affected by the Project is similar to the quality of water in the other lakes, ponds, and streams. There are some metals in the water but not very much. Small and shallow ponds are common in the region but cannot be used by fish all year. Fish in the Project area are Arctic grayling, Arctic char, lake trout, round whitefish, cisco, burbot, slimy sculpin, ninespine stickleback, and threespine stickleback. Stickleback species are the most common fish species found in the area that was sampled. Meliadine Lake is an important lake for fishing for residents of Rankin Inlet. The most common fish in Meliadine Lake were threespine stickleback followed by cisco and Arctic char.

Project related shipping will use Itivia Harbour and Melvin Bay near Rankin Inlet. The water in Itivia Harbour and Melvin Bay is shallow. Itivia harbour is used by local community members for small boat operations. Arctic char are important food for the local community and are caught during August in Itivia Harbour and Melvin Bay. People harvest beluga whales, walruses, polar bears, ringed seals, bearded seals, harp seals, and harbor seals. Several marine bird species are known to eat and/or nest in the area and egg harvesting occurs in spring for goose, eider, tern, guillemot, and gull. Locally harvested shellfish species include blue mussels.

The Kivalliq region is sparsely populated. It is part of the Inuit homeland and Inuit form over 80% of the population. Over the last 10 years, the fastest growing community in the Project area has been Whale Cove, and the slowest Chesterfield Inlet. Recently Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake have been experiencing population growth. Rankin Inlet has a lower percentage of Inuit residents, and higher incomes. More people have English as their mother tongue in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet than in other communities in the Kivalliq region.

Much of the economy in the Kivalliq region is based on subsistence hunting, trapping and fishing. Mineral exploration and mining activities as well as construction, some tourism and government services also add to the economy. Mining is likely to provide more employment and business opportunities than anything else in the next few years and for this generation of

youth. When people get jobs, they spend less time in traditional activities, and it changes family structures.

Need for and Purpose of the Project

The purpose of the Project is to mine five gold ore deposits, and to get the gold out of the ore so that it can be shipped for final refining and then sold in the world gold markets.

The Project will lend support to the vision and contribute to the goals of Inuit Beneficiaries of Nunavut as expressed by NTI and the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA). It will also contribute to the vision and goals for a more self-reliant Nunavut (i.e., with less dependence on the government) for all Nunavummiut, and to the economic vision of a more self-reliant Nunavut as a key contributor to the future economic well-being of Canada.

Project Components and Activities

Project Overview

The Project will be built near Meliadine Lake. It includes the construction of an All-weather Access Road (AWAR) from Rankin Inlet to the mine site and various components to be located in Rankin Inlet. The Project has gold deposits that will be mined using open pit mining. Deeper portions of the Tiriganiaq deposit will be mined using underground techniques. Mining and milling will take place 24 hours a day, 365 days per year.

Engineers (i.e., people who design the Project), and the environmental and social specialists worked together through the development of the Project. Parameters of the Project and the assessment of effects were conservative to make sure that all potential negative impacts were captured. As the results of the impact assessment were available, the Project development was changed to limit impacts.

When the gold-bearing ore has been removed, the Project will be closed and the Project area will be reclaimed. The intent of reclamation is to produce a final landscape that reflects the surrounding land features and land forms, and to re-establish productive use of the land and water in the area around the mine site for future generations. The mine will result in a permanent change to the landscape. Reclamation cannot totally remove the disturbance caused by the development and operation of the mine. Certain Project features, such as the

waste rock storage facilities, will become permanent parts of the future landscape. Other features, such as buildings and site roads, will be removed. It is expected that reclamation work should be completed within 3 to 4 years following closure. The flooding of open pits with water is expected to take several years.

Mining

The Project's total area of disturbance will cover an estimated 1,700 hectares.

Project Timeline: Current estimates of the gold deposits support a 13-year mine life. The property has excellent exploration potential and an extension of the mine life is possible with further exploration. Construction of the mine is expected to take 3 years and reclamation will occur over a 3 to 4 year period. It will take about 10 years to flood the open pits with water from Meliadine Lake.

Mill Process: The ore will be processed using a standard gold-milling circuit. This is how gold is normally processed. The milling process breaks the rock up into very small particles which are then rinsed with a chemical called cyanide to remove the gold. Once the gold has been removed, the small particles, which are called tailings, are sent to the TSF for storage. Any cyanide that is left over following removing the gold will be reused or destroyed prior to putting the tailings in the Tailing Storage Facility. The gold that is removed is formed into gold bars before being shipped for final refining.

Personnel: A project workforce of approximately 1,000 personnel is required for construction and 700 for operations with 350 on-site at any one time.

Project Phases: The Project has been divided into 4 phases or activity periods:

1) Pre-Development Phase – activities such as removal of rock and soil from the first open pits and development of the access to the underground mine are completed to allow mine construction activities to begin.

2) Construction Phase – construction of the mine infrastructure and facilities leading to the first production of gold. The construction will take place at the mine site and also in Rankin Inlet.

3) Operational Phase – the ongoing operation of the mine and its facilities to produce gold through to the end of the mine life.

4) Decommissioning and Reclamation (or Closure and Post-Closure) Phase – the post operational period when gold is no longer being produced and the mine and its infrastructure are being decommissioned, removed, and reclaimed to leave a final landscape that is physically and chemically stable, and productive for future generations.

Data Collection

AEM is committed to involving everyone in the Project area through public engagement and consultation during the development, construction, operation, and closure of the Project. Consultations under various owners and operators of the Project have been recorded from 1995 to the present, and have included information sessions, consultation, informed participation, and negotiation.

The Rankin Inlet – Meliadine Project Community Liaison Committee made up of people from various community groups meets with the AEM Project Management team on a regular basis to talk about all issues related to the Project. AEM has also had meetings with the Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (HTO) and the KIA's Community Lands and Resources Committee (CLARC) to talk about the Project and to work on changing the Project plan to meet issues of concern to local hunters and trappers. This consultation will continue throughout the mine life.

Traditional Land Use (TLU) data and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) were used to determine valued ecosystem components (VECs) and valued socio-economic components (VSECs) for the Project. IQ was also used to support baseline data describing the existing natural and socio-economic environments in the Project area, and to focus the assessment of potential Project effects on issues identified by elders and local communities as well as assess how important they are.

VECs and VSECs are those aspects of the natural and socio-economic environment considered to be of most importance to a particular region or community. Baseline environmental and socio-economic data were used to help determine the magnitude (or size) and significance (or importance) of potential Project effects on the VECs and VSECs. Baseline data were collected from a combination of reading research that has already taken place and completing field studies. Baseline data were collected on the following:

- noise;
- permafrost;
- vegetation;
- terrestrial wildlife;
- birds;
- groundwater and groundwater quality;
- ice thickness;
- surface water and sediment quality;
- aquatic habitat;
- lower trophic communities (includes periphyton, phytoplankton, zooplankton, benthic invertebrates);
- fish;
- marine water and sediment quality;
- marine depth soundings;
- marine biology (fish, birds and mammals); and
- socio-economics and traditional knowledge.

Impact Assessment Methods

Valued ecosystem components and VSECs are the most important properties of the environment to a particular region, community, or to society as a whole. The VECs for the assessment included noise, air quality, surface and groundwater quality, hydrology including water quantity, fish (Arctic char, lake trout, and Arctic grayling) and fish habitat, marine environment (water quality, fish and wildlife), plant populations and communities, and wildlife (birds, caribou, and wolves). The VSECs included heritage resources, employment and business opportunities, economic development, and social and cultural impacts.

The assessment of potential Project effects looked at the potential effects over time and space. It looked at the potential effects near to the Project, in a larger area around the Project (for example the caribou effects study area [CESA], which covers the entire range used by caribou), and even larger area within the region including potentially all of Nunavut.

The effects assessment was based on data and professional judgement. Available IQ and community information was also used. Key factors were considered in the determination of the environmental significance of a potential Project effect as follows:

- how big, how far and how long an effect will last;
- project strategies or mitigations to limit or avoid potential effects;
- ecological or socio-economic context/value, including the current “state of health” of ecosystems;
- historical, cultural, and archaeological significance of the geographic area likely to be affected by the Project; and
- value attached to the individual VEC or VSEC, based on consultation with potentially affected communities and relevant individuals and organizations.

Summary of Effects Assessment

Valued Ecosystem Components

Caribou and Meliadine Lake (fish and water quality) have been identified by the communities as the most important concerns related to the environment. Raptors (birds of prey) have been identified as an important concern by the Government of Nunavut.

Caribou

The loss and fragmentation (or breaking apart) of habitat, changes in where caribou go (i.e., caribou migration patterns), and sensory disturbance (i.e., sights, sounds, smells) from the Project, as well as improved access for harvesting were determined to have potential residual effects (potential effects that remain after Project mitigations have been considered) to terrestrial wildlife and wildlife habitat (i.e., caribou and wolves). Habitat fragmentation is the breaking apart of continuous habitat into smaller pieces. Habitat loss and fragmentation can reduce the number of individuals and species in an area because there are fewer places for them to live. Changes in the number of different habitats and distance between similar habitats can influence the where and how many individuals of a wildlife species by affecting the ability of animals to travel across the land. Sensory disturbance affect the physical senses such as sight, smell, and hearing. Some examples of sensory disturbance are the presence of buildings, people, lights, smells, and noise. Animals may avoid (i.e., change movement patterns or flee) areas with loud noises or dust or funny smells. This avoidance may reduce the amount of different quality habitats available for use, and change the health of animals because energy that could be used to survive or reproduce is instead used to cope with disturbance.

The Project is not expected to remove very much caribou habitat. It will mainly remove habitat where the waste rock and tailings storage facilities will be. The Project and other previous, existing and future developments like existing communities or proposed roads will remove 33,402 ha (or less than 1% of the CESA) of caribou habitat. Caribou are expected to avoid the Project because of noise, dust and other disturbances like traffic. It is expected that caribou will lose about 14,412 ha due to these Project sensory disturbances. The cumulative

sensory disturbance from previous, existing, and future developments including the Project is 436,114 ha (or approximately 3% of the CESA).

Caribou move through the Project area in some years. Results from a satellite collar program run by the Government of Nunavut show that 40 collared individuals from the Qamairjuaq caribou herd have been within 14 km of the Project in the last 14 years. A number of caribou moved through the Project area in 2012. Caribou recorded moving near the Project, moved south of the Project in the post-calving and late summer seasons, and through the Narrows region at the main mine and camp site in early winter.

Increased ease of access for traditional and non-traditional harvesting as a result of the AWAR may increase risk of mortality for caribou. AEM, in consultation with Inuit, will establish an appropriate “no shooting zone” around the mine site. AEM will also develop and enforce a “no hunting, trapping, harvesting or fishing policy” for employees and contractors while on shift and on site, to help mitigate potential effects from increased access for harvesting wildlife.

All effects to terrestrial wildlife are expected to be reversible in the long-term. Potential effects from the Project will be limited to a very small area and unlikely to be a major contributing factor to changes in caribou abundance and distribution of the caribou herds. Changes in water, soils and plants will also be so limited that the Project will not affect the health of caribou, or the health of people that eat caribou. Relative to current natural changes in population size, people should not observe a change in the availability of caribou due to effects from the Project. Therefore, the Project is not predicted to have a significant effect on caribou abundance and distribution, nor on the continued opportunity for traditional and non-traditional use of terrestrial wildlife in the region.

Birds and Bird Habitat

Habitat loss and fragmentation, and sensory disturbance from the Project were determined to potentially affect birds and bird habitat. However, the habitat lost will be very small compared to the amount of habitat available for upland and waterbirds. Direct habitat loss from the Project footprint is predicted to remove 3 (or 6%) of the 50 potential raptor nests that have

been identified in the Project area. The mine footprint is predicted to remove 2.33 ha (or approximately 19%) of steep cliff habitat. Roads in the Regional Study Area tend to be built in high elevation areas to avoid ground with high ice content. These high elevation areas are good for raptor nesting habitat. Therefore, new roads could potentially affect raptor nests. The routing of roads for future developments, not this Project, are also likely to be along rocky outcrops to avoid areas of high ice-content ground, and therefore would have potential negative cumulative effects on raptors and raptor habitat.

All potential effects to birds and bird habitat are expected to be reversible in the long-term. Therefore, the Project is not predicted to have a significant effect on bird population abundance and distribution, nor on the continued opportunity for traditional and non-traditional use of birds in the region. Potential effects from the mine will be limited to a very small area and are unlikely to be a major contributing factor to changes in the abundance and distribution of birds. While there is some raptor nest habitat being removed for roads, there is also many other suitable places for raptors to nest. Changes in water, soils and plants will also be so limited that the Project will not affect the health of birds or the health of people that eat birds. Relative to current natural changes in population size, people should not observe a change in the availability of birds due to effects from the Project.

Water quality

The people and communities are concerned about the potential effects of the Project on water quality while the mine is operating and after it closes. People want to know whether the water will be safe for fish, wildlife and human health.

Potential effects to water quality from this Project are linked only to Meliadine Lake and the lakes, streams and ponds that flow into Meliadine Lake. Potential effects to habitat quality (e.g., nutrient and metal concentrations) in Meliadine Lake are expected, but will be small based on the mine design. Water quality will change from what it is now and the concentrations of some metals and nutrients in the water will be greater than baseline conditions. However, no parameters will exceed Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) guidelines for the protection of aquatic life or drinking water, and predicted values should remain within 10% of baseline values. At Project closure, water will

not be released into the environment until it is confirmed that it is safe for fish and people that eat the fish.

Fish and Fish Habitat

Changes to where water flows, how much water flows, water levels, the amount of habitat, the quality of the water, and increased access for traditional and non-traditional users of fish were determined to have potential effects to fish and fish habitat. Only effects to Meliadine Lake are discussed here because Meliadine Lake has been identified by the community as an important place to fish, and it is the lake that treated water from the Project will be discharged into.

Increased nitrogen concentrations in the water near the discharge point for the Project are predicted to result in a shift in phytoplankton community structure, but the community structure will remain within the range of baseline conditions and phytoplankton productivity will remain unchanged.

A measurable change in the abundance and distribution of Arctic char, lake trout, and Arctic grayling is predicted in the area directly affected by the Project, which includes Meliadine Lake. This change may influence the availability of fish for harvesting for traditional and non-traditional users. The magnitude of the potential effect on fish populations is expected to be either within or just exceeding the range of existing conditions. This means people may notice a small difference in the availability of fish in the Project area.

The proposed Project will also result in improved access to lakes, ponds and streams along the AWAR, as well as to Meliadine Lake. Increased angler access may lead to overharvesting and effects to local populations of fish, particularly Arctic char and lake trout in Meliadine Lake. To reduce the potential for overharvesting along the AWAR, AEM staff and contractors will not be permitted to fish while on site. This mitigation and the ability of the regulators to implement management regulations to limit harvesting, should protect the fisheries resources in Meliadine Lake.

People fishing outside the area directly affected by the Project should not observe a change in the availability of fish. Therefore, the Project was determined not to have a significant adverse effect on the continued opportunity for traditional and non-traditional use of fish.

Valued Socio-Economic Components

The Project will contribute to the overall labour, financial, physical, human, and social resources of nearby communities, the Kivalliq region and Nunavut as a whole. Benefits will result but there will be some challenges to community infrastructure, public services, and individual, family, and community wellness. Overall, the Project is expected to have few negative effects on people, business capacity, or public infrastructure and services.

The Project is not expected to substantially affect population demographics (e.g., population size and growth), non-traditional land use or archeological resources.

The Project may contribute to the weakening of traditional culture by changing diet and use of culturally important areas. However, residual effects to the availability of wildlife for traditional harvesting are considered to be positive, as access to harvesting areas is expected to improve as a result of the AWAR, and is desired by hunters and other harvesters.

The Project will have positive effects on the economy of Nunavut and the Kivalliq region, through spending in the territory, job creation and revenues. This increase in revenue is expected to have a positive benefit on individuals, families, and communities. Money will be made through employment and in contracts to provide supplies and services. Increased spending of money earned by Project employees and contractors will spread the benefits.

Potential effects on individual, family, and community wellbeing are complex, far reaching, and unpredictable. Wellbeing is connected to effects on community economies and traditional culture. For most people in communities, health status will improve, families may have more resources and can potentially function better, and households will have more opportunities to save. These are all considered significant benefits. There will be an adjustment period during which negative effects may be expected until people learn to manage life changes such as wage income, diet and nutrition, and stresses. Negative effects on individuals are not expected to occur with such frequency that overall community wellbeing suffers.

Community level effects are expected to be positive overall, and both Inuit and non-Inuit will benefit. The most prominent potential negative effects at the individual and family level are challenges associated with the transition to the wage economy, and an increase in existing negative health and education conditions for Inuit who are unable to benefit from the Project. While these potential effects extend to the non-Inuit population, this group typically has more resources with which to cope.

In summary, impacts to socio-economics in the Project area are expected to be positive and to last until after the mine is closed. The potential positive and negative impacts to health and wellness and public safety are expected to be small and similar to existing conditions. Potential effects to employment are expected to be positive and last until after the mine is closed. Potential effects on infrastructure are expected to be positive and negative and are expected to last through the life of the mine.

Monitoring

Once the necessary permits and licences are issued and construction of the Project begins, several inspection and monitoring programs will be implemented.

Compliance inspection will check that Project components are built to approved design standards that include the required environmental controls. Compliance inspection and monitoring will be repeated throughout the life of the Project.

Follow-up monitoring activities are expected to include water sampling in and around the Project site to make sure that the predictions used to assess the effects were accurate. Follow-up monitoring will also assess the potential for success of the proposed closure and reclamation plan.

Environmental monitoring programs will include an Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program that will monitor effects long distances away from the Project as well as close to it. Additional environmental monitoring will include plant and wildlife monitoring and management, as well as air quality and noise monitoring. The scope of these programs and others will be developed in consultation with regulators and communities.

The Project's Environmental Management and Protection Plan describe the various environmental and socio-economic monitoring activities that will be completed during the life of the Project. The Plan also verifies that standard operating procedures reflect legal requirements pertaining to the Project, and that conditions set at the time of the Project's authorizations as well as requirements pertaining to the relevant laws, regulations and permits are met. The Plan will offer enough flexibility to respond to the monitoring results in a timely fashion so to reduce or eliminate potential adverse residual effects to the natural and socio-economic environments in the Project area.

Conclusions

The FEIS provides an evaluation of the potential environmental and socio-economic effects of the Project. It includes a description of the existing conditions in Project area, and of the Project design features and methods that will be used to remove or reduce potential negative effects to VECs and VSECs. Management and monitoring plans are also provided to monitor the effects assessment predictions and to provide information so that operational practices can be reviewed and updated to remove or reduce any potential negative impacts throughout the life of the Project.

Sustainable development of the Project will contribute to the economic development of Nunavut in ways that support self-reliant communities (i.e., with less dependence on the government) without hurting the long-term health of the people or the land. By making jobs, the Project will also help to make a better standard of living for the people of the region, and will support the vision and contribute to the goals of Inuit Beneficiaries of Nunavut, and for a more self-reliant Nunavut for all Nunavummiut.

Glossary / ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᖕᒥᑦ ᒎᓗᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Acoustic modeling	ᓂᐱᖅᑲᖕᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ	An estimate of area of sound influence from Project activities based on sound speed profiles, geometrical spreading, attenuation from barriers, topographic effects, and sound absorption.	ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᐱ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖕᓂᕆᔾᖏᓐᓂᙱᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᐱᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕋᓂᕆᔾᖓᑕ ᓇᑭᖕᓂᖓᓂᑦ, ᓯᐊᒪᒃᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖓᒍᑦ, ᓂᐱᒃᓵᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᓗᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐱᖅᑭᖕᓃᖅᑎᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ.
Active layer	ᓄᖅᑲᖓᙱᕐᑦᑐᖅ	The top layer of ground subject to annual thawing and freezing in areas underlain by permafrost.	ᖃᒡᓕᖅᐹᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᔾᑑᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅ ᐊᐅᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᐊᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑐᑦ ᖁᑌᓂᑦ.
Adaptive management	ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖕᓃᑦ	A systematic approach for learning from management actions and continually improving practices.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖕᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓰᓇᐅᓭᖅᑯᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖕᓂᖕᒥᒃ.
AIDS	ᐊᔅᐱ	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: The medical condition AIDS represents the terminal phase of infection with HIV. This virus progressively destroys the body's natural immunity. When an infected person's immunity finally fails, a wide variety of infections and cancers may develop. Only then does a person actually have full-blown AIDS. The majority of AIDS patients die within one to two years of diagnosis.	ᐊᔅᐱ: ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᖕᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᔅᐱᑖᕈᑕᐅᑉᐳᓂ. ᑖᒻᓇ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖕᓂᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓰᕈᐃᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ. ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑖᕆᒍᖕᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᔪᓕᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑲᓕᕈᑕᐅᑉᐳᓂ ᑳᓐᓰᑖᕈᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᓂᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᒃᐸᑦ ᐃᓄᒃ ᐊᔅᐱᑖᓕᖅᑐᓂ. ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᔅᐱᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖁᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᖕᓂᒡᓘᓃᑦ.
Air bladder	ᐃᖅᑲᓘᑉ ᐃᖅᕿᐊᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑐᖅ	An air-filled organ in fish that is used to maintain buoyancy. Also known as a swim bladder.	ᐳᐸᓚᒃᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᓘᑉ ᐃᖅᕿᐊᑕ ᐃᓗᐊᓃᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᐳᒃᑖᕈᑎᒋᓂᖕᒧᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖕᒥᔪᖅ ᓇᓗᒍᑎ.
Albedo	ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖅ ᒪᓂᕿᒥᙳᖅᑐᖅ	The amount of light reflected by a surface such as snow.	ᖃᐅᒪᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᖏᓂᖓ ᖄᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᓗᓂ ᓃᕐᓗ ᐊᐳᑕᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᑦ.
Alkalinity	ᐊᖦᑲᓕᓂᑎ	A measurement (expressed in milligrams per litre of calcium carbonate) of the capacity of water to neutralize acids. The concentration is measured based on the presence of naturally available bicarbonate, carbonate, and hydroxide ions.	ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ (ᒥᓕᒍᕌᒻᒧᐸᓗᓂ [mg] 1 ᓖᑕᒥᑦ ᑳᓯᐊᒻ ᑳᐳᓂᑦ-ᒥᑦ) ᐃᒪᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᙳᑎᕆᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᒪᔪᓂ ᐸᐃᑳᐳᓂᑦ, ᑳᐳᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ Hᐊᐃᑐᕚᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᐃᐋᓐᔅ. (ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ).
Ambient underwater noise	ᓂᐱᖅᑲᖕᓂᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇ ᐅᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖕᒥᑦ	Baseline background noise before the input of anthropogenic sound. The primary source in the marine environment is surface agitation (wind/waves).	ᑭᒻᓕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖓᕙᓯᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᓂᐱ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᙱᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᐱᖅᑲᖕᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᙵᖕᓂᐊᓭᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐱᕝᕕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖕᒥᐅᑕᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᙱᖅᑐᑦ (ᐊᓄᕆ/ᒪᖀᑦ).

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Ammonia-nitrogen	ᑎᐱᓕᒃ- ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᖅ	The overall concentration of nitrogen in both the ionized (NH_4^+) and molecular (NH_3) forms of dissolved ammonia. The ammonia concentration is reported as nitrogen, where the weight of the nitrogen is ignored in the analysis.	ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ [ᓇᐃᑐᕈᔾᔨᓐ] ᑲᓚᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᐱᖃᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᔪᓇᖅᔭᐊᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᖕᒥᒃ [ᐊᐃᐊᓇᐃᓯᒪᔪᖅ] (NH_4^+) ᐊᒻᒪ [ᒫᓕᑯᓚ] (NH_3) ᓱᖅᑲᓕᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᖑᑎᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒡᓈᓃᑦ [ᐊᒨᓂᐊ] ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᖅᓱᐃᔪᖅ ᑲᓚᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᐱᑐᔪᖅ. [ᐊᒨᓂᐊ] ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ [ᓇᐃᑐᕈᔾᔨᓐ]-ᖑᓂᖃᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ, ᐅᖅᑯᒪᐃᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᙱᓪᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ.
Amplitude	ᐊᖏᓂᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ	The maximum height of a wave, measured from the position of equilibrium.	ᐊᖏᓂᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓕᒃ, ᐆᒃᑐᖃᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᖃᓕᕌᖅᓯᑦ.
Anadromous	ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᒪᔪᓕᕌᖅᓯᑕ	Fish species that migrate up rivers from the sea to spawn in freshwater.	ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥᑦ ᑕᓯᖅᒧᑦ ᒪᔪᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓐᓃᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ.
Anoxia	[ᐋᒃᓯᔾᔨᓐ]- ᑕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	The complete depletion of dissolved oxygen in the aquatic environment.	ᓄᖑᑦᑎᐊᕌᖅᓯᑕ ᓄᖑᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ [ᐋᒃᓯᔾᔨᓐ] (ᑲᓚᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᐱᖃᙱᓪᓗᓂᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᖅ), ᐃᒪᖅᒥᑦ.
Aquifer	ᐅᔭᖅ ᒪᓂᕋᖅᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᖅᑐᖅ	An underground layer of rock or soil that contains important amounts of water.	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂᑦ ᐅᔭᖅ ᐃᑉᔪᓘᓃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᖅᑕᖃᖅᑐᑦ.
Archaeological artefact	ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᕕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ	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 (Nunavut Archaeological and Paleontological Sites Regulations 2001).	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ 50 ᐊᖅᑰᒍᑦ ᖄᖏᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᖃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᖅᑐᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᑦᑕᖅᓂᑕᓕᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐱᑐᖃᐅᓯᕝᕕᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ 2001).
Archaeological site	ᐃᑦᑕᖅᓂᑕᖃᖅᕕᒃ	A site or work within the Nunavut Settlement Area of archaeological, ethnological or historical importance, interest or significance or a place where an archaeological specimen is found, and includes explorers' cairns (Nunavut Land Claims Agreement 1993, Section 33.1.1).	ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᖅᓂᑕᓕᕆᕝᕕᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ, ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᖅᓂᑕᖅᓂᑦ ᓇᒡᕘᖅᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᑎᕝᕕᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᖃᓕᓃᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑕᖃᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᓐᓇᕝᕕᖕᓂᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑦ 1993, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ 33.1.1).
Archaeology	ᐃᑦᑕᖅᓂᑕᓕᕆᓂᖅ	The scientific study of the material remains of the cultures of historical or prehistoric peoples.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᕿᒪᒃᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᕙᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᑎᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᑲᓪᓚᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦ.
Arctic	ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ	The region above 66.5 degrees North latitude.	ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᓪᓕᖃᖅᑐᖅ 66.5 ᑎᒍᓰᔅᒥᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᒧᑦ.
Assessment endpoint	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᖓ	The key properties of the valued ecosystem component or valued socio-economic component that should be protected for their use by future human generations. General statements about what is being protected.	ᐱᖅᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᓅᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᕆᔭᙱᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᑉᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᓇᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᖕᒪᖔᑖ .
Audiogram	ᑐᓵᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ	A curve of hearing threshold as a function of frequency that describes the hearing sensitivity of an animal over its normal hearing range.	ᑐᓵᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᓵᓂᖃᖅᒪᖔᑖ ᓂᖅᔪᑎᐅᑉ ᑐᓵᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖔᑕ ᐅᖓᑖᓃᑎᑦᑐᒍ.

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Auditory masking	ᓂᐱ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓂᐱᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓃᖅᑐᖅ	When the perception of one sound (e.g., marine mammal vocalization) is inhibited by the presence of another sound.	ᓂᐱ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓂᐱᒧᑦ ᖃᓚᔭᐅᔪᖅ (ᓰᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦ ᓂᐱᖏᑦ).
Avifauna	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ	Birds.	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ.
Backfill	ᑕᑕᑎᕆᓂᖅ	To refill an excavated area.	ᑕᑕᑎᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ.
Baleen whale	ᓯᖅᑲᖅ – ᓯᖅᑳᓖᑦ – ᓰᕐᓗ ᐊᕐᕕᖅ	Whales that use plates of keratin in the mouth for straining plankton and small fishes from the water.	ᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᖃᓂᖓᓃᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᔩᑎᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᑦᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔦᑎᒋᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᑦ.
Ballast water	ᐃᒪᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᓯᙵᖕᒦᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔭᐊᓂᑦ	Water that is held in tanks and cargo holds of ships to increase stability and maneuverability during transit.	ᐃᒪᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᓯᙵᖕᒦᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔦᐊᓪᓗ ᐅᓯᙵᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔩᑎᒋᑉᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᖑᔭᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
Basal cryopeg	ᐋᓱᓪ ᑯᕋᐃᔪᐱᒃ	The layer of perennially cryotic (T<0 °C) but unfrozen ground that forms the base of permafrost. The thickness of this layer is related to the salinity of the groundwater regime which can result in depression of the freezing point several degrees below zero.	ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᓃᖏᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᖅ [ᑯᕋᔪᑎᒃ] (T<0°C) ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖁᐊᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖅ ᒪᓂᕋᖅ ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑑᑉ ᑭᒡᓕᒋᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓱᐃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ. ᑖᑉᓱᒪ ᑐᕿᓂᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᖕᓇᖅᐳᓂ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᒋᔭᐅᔫᑉ ᖃᐸᓯᐊᕐᔫᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᒍᕆᔅ ᐊᑖᓂᕈᓂ ᔫᐹᑉ.
Baseline	ᑭᒡᓕᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ	Background, existing, pre-activity, or pre-construction environmental conditions. A surveyed or predicted condition that serves as a reference point on which later surveys are coordinated or correlated.	ᓇᑭᙵᕐᓂᖓ, ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᓵᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐆᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.
Bathymetry	ᐃᑎᓂᖅ	The measurement of underwater depth.	ᐆᑐᕋᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐃᑎᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᑦ.
Benthic	ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓇᑎᐊ	Occurring at the bottom of a waterbody, e.g., benthic organisms live on or in the seafloor, or lake or river bed.	ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓇᑎᐊᓂᑦ, ᓰᕐᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᑉᔫᓃᑦ ᓇᑎᐊᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ.
Benthopelagic	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ	Fish that live and feed on or near the bottom, as well as in mid-water and near the surface of the sea.	ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕆᔪᓪᓗ ᓇᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓂᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉᓗ ᕿᑎᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᑕ ᖃᓂᑕᖓᓂᑦ.

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Best management practices	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓛᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦ	A standard way of doing things that has been developed over time based on consistently superior results to those achieved by other means. A method of quality assurance that fosters continuous improvement.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑕᖕᒐᑦᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᐸᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᕓᓪᓕᕆᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅᑐᑦ.
Bilge water	ᑕᕆᐅᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓄᑦ	Water that accumulates from seawater that may seep or flow into the vessel from various points in the structure.	ᐃᒪᖅ ᑲᑎᐸᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᒥᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖑᐊᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓄᑦ.
Bioaccumulation	[ᐸᐃᐅᐊᑰᒥᓚᓴᙵ]	The accumulation of a chemical substance in an organism such that the amount in the organism is greater than the amount lost. Bioconcentration refers to uptake from water, whereas bioaccumulation refers to uptake from both water and food.	ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ [ᑲᒥᑐᕐ] ᒥᑭᔫᑎᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᓂᑦ ᐋᑎᒋᓂᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᐸᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᐅᔾᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ. [ᐸᐃᐅᑳᓯᓐᑐᕌᓴᙵ] ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓂᖅ, [ᐸᐃᐅᐊᑰᒥᓚᓴᙵ] ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᓂᕿᓂᓪᓗ.
Bioavailable	[ᐸᐃᐅᐊᕙᐃᓚᐳ]	Available for uptake by an organism.	ᒪᓂᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.
Biochemical oxygen demand	[ᐸᐃᐅᑭᒥᑯ ᐋᒃᓯᔾᔨᓐ] ᐱᔪᒪᓂᖅ	A measure of the amount of oxygen consumed in the biological processes that break down organic matter in water. The greater the biochemical oxygen demand, the greater the degree of pollution.	ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᖓ [ᐋᒃᓯᔾᔨᓐ] ᐱᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᖁᑉᑎᕆᐸᓗᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒦᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᔭᕌᖓᑦ [ᐸᐃᐅᑭᒥᑯ ᐋᒃᓯᔾᔨᓐ] ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒪᔪᖅ, ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐳᔪᕐᔫᑎ ᓱᕋᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓲᖅ.
Biodiversity	[ᐸᐃᐅᑕᐃᕖᓯᑎ]	The number and variety of organisms found within a specified geographic region.	ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᑦ.
Biopile	[ᐸᐃᐅᐸᐃᓪ]	Means of biotreatment of a waste or hazardous substance using living organisms; contaminated soils are placed in a pile on an impervious liner for biotreatment.	ᓴᓗᒪᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᓂᑦ; ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᐸᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᑦᑎᓱᐃᑐᒧᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ.
Biota	ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᑦ	Animal and plant organisms in a particular region or habitat (i.e., marine biota).	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐃᒪᖕᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᑦ).
Birth rate	ᐃᖅᓂᐊᖑᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ	Is the ratio of the number of live births during one year to the total population, and is usually expressed as the number of births per year per 1 000.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᒡᓕᒋᔭᐅᐸᓗᓂ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᓗᒃᑖᖅᐳᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᓯᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᑎ ᐃᖅᓂᐅᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒥᑦ 1,000 ᐊᑐᖅᐳᒍ.
Borrow pit	ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᓯᐅᖅᑲᓂᒃ	A pit from which material is taken for building roads and for similar activities.	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕖᕙᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕐᖁᓯᐅᖅᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ.
Breakup	ᓲᖁᑉᑎᖅᓂᖅ	In the spring, the breaking, cracking, and shifting of ice during the transition from pack ice to open water.	ᐅᐱᕐᖔᒃᑯᑦ, ᓲᖁᑉᑎᖅᑐᖅ, ᐋᔪᕋᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Buffering capacity	ᐆᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ	The capacity of water to receive inputs of acids or bases without changing pH.	ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕆᔭᖓ ᐆᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᑦᑐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᙱᓪᓗᒍ [pH].
Bulk sampling program	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᖅ ᐲᔭᐃᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅ	Bulk sampling is the removing of large mineralized rock typically over fifty tonnes, selected to be representative of the potential orebody, in order to test mineral content and do mineral processing tests.	ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᖅ ᐲᔭᐃᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓂᖅᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ 50 ᑕᓐ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ, ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᕿᕋᔭᖅᑲᑐᐅᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᑦ, ᐆᒃᑐᕋᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᕿᕋᔭᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
Cache	ᐱᕌᕆᕝᕕᒃ	A rock hollow covered with rocks, used for storage.	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᑦ ᖃᖓᓄᐊᖅᑎᖅᓯᒪᐸᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᒪᕝᕕᒃᑐᑦ.
Cairn	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	A pile of rocks often used to store items, or to cover a burial.	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᖃᓕᕇᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᓗᕕᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᓕᑎᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
Calving	ᓄᕋᖅᑖᖅᑐᕐᓂᖅ	To give birth to a calf.	ᓄᕋᖅᑖᕐᓂᖅ.
Calving period	ᓄᕋᖅᑖᖅᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ	The time of year when caribou use calving grounds for the birth of newborn caribou. The period commences with the initiation of calving and includes some time prior to calving, i.e., congregation of cows and calves. Defined for the Qamanirjuaq herd as late May to late June.	ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖓ ᓄᕆᓇᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐅᐸᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᕆᓇᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓄᕆᓇᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᕋᐃᓪᓗ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᒪᐃ ᓄᙳᐊᓂᑦ ᔫᓐ ᓄᙳᐊᓄᑦ.
Capital investment	ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓗᒃᑖᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓂᓯᒧᑦ	The total funds invested in a business or enterprise.	ᑲᑎᓗᒃᑖᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᓂᓯᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ.
Canadian Water Quality Guidelines for the Protection of Aquatic Life	ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔾᔪᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ	Guidelines established by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment and used to assess the potential effects of the concentration of different water quality parameters upon aquatic life (e.g., fish, aquatic plants, and benthic invertebrates).	ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔾᔪᐃᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᕿᓚᒥᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐊᓛᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᓗᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ).
Cape	ᓄᕗ	A point or extension of land protruding into the water.	ᓄᕗ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓅᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ.
Carbon-in-leach	[ᑳᐸᓐ-ᐃᓐ-ᓖᑦᓯ]	Method of recovering gold from fine ground ore by simultaneous dissolution and adsorption of the precious metals onto fine carbon.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᒎᓗᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᖃᓪᓕᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᕿᕋᔭᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᖑᑎᓇᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓂᖅᓯᑎᓇᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᓴᕕᕐᓂᑦ ᑳᐸᙳᖅᑎᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
Carnivore	ᓂᕿᑏᑦ ᓂᕿᑎᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ	A mammal that eats animals.	ᓂᕿᑏᑦ ᓂᕿᑎᐅᖃᑎᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᓂᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ.

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Catchment area	ᑲᑎ<ᐸ<ᓪᓚᐊᖑᕕᒃ	When referring to a drainage basin, an extent of land where water from precipitation and melting snow or ice drains into a single point; also referred to as watershed.	ᑯᕝᕕᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕋᖕᒪᑕ, ᓄᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᓯᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᒥᒡᔪ ᐊᐳᑎᒥᒃ ᓯᑯᒥᒡᔫᓃᑦ ᑯᕝᕕᕝᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᖕᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᕝᕕᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᖕᒥᔪᖅ.
Class size	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ	The number of students a teacher is responsible for within a given school year.	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᒥᑦ.
Closed talik	ᐊᐅᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖁᐊᖅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᔾᔪᖅ ᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑐᒥᑦ	A talik occupying a depression in the permafrost table below a lake or river (also called "lake talik" and "river talik"); its temperature remains above 0ºC because of the heat storage effect of the surface water.	ᑕᓕᒃᖑᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔫᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓱᐃᑑᑉ ᖃᓂᑕᖕᒪᓂᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᑉ ᑰᑉᔫᓃᑦ ᐊᑖᓂᑦ (ᑕᐃᔾᔭᐅᖕᒥᔪᖅ "ᑕᓯᕐᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᓕᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ "ᑰᖕᒥᑦ ᑕᓕᒃ"); ᓂᒡᓚᓇᕐᖕᓂᕆᔭᖕᒐ 0ºC ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓃᖕᒋᓐᓇᐅᔭᔫᖅ ᐆᓐᓇᕐᖕᓂᖅ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᖕᒐᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᖕᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖄᖕᒐᓂᑦ.
Commissioner's Lands	ᒐᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦᔫᓃᑦ ᓄᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ	Lands administered by a municipality in Nunavut, or by the Government of Nunavut (NIRB 2012).	ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ, ᐅᕙᔫᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕈᕝᕓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ 2012).
Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada	ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑑᑎᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ	This committee uses the best available information on wildlife species (including scientific, community, Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge) to assess whether that species is at risk of extinction or extirpation in Canada.	ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᓛᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓛᖅ ᒪᓂᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋ<ᔪᒋᑦ (ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᓕᒃ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖕᒍᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐅᓗᕈᐊᓇᖅᑑᒦᒪᖕᒑᑖ ᐅᕙᔫᓃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅ< ᓯᓚᑖᓄᐊᖕᒪᖕᒑᑖ.
Complexity	ᐊᖕᒋᑎᒋᓂᖕᒐ	Complexity is the degree of intricacy relative to the baseline condition and is a measure of the number of interconnected or interwoven components. The degree of complexity is incorporated within magnitude.	ᐊᖕᒋᑎᒋᓂᖕᒐ ᐆᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑭᒡᓕᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᓂᖅᓴᖕᒋᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐆᒃᑐᖅᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐊᖕᒋᑎᒋᓂᖕᒐ ᐆᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖅᐹᖕᒍᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᒍᑦ.
Concentration	ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	Quantifiable amount of a chemical in environmental media, such as water or sediment.	ᐊᒥᓱᖏᑦᑐᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᓱᖅᑯ ᐃᒪᖕᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᐅ<ᑯ ᓇᑎᐊᓄᑦ.
Conductivity	[ᑳᓐᑕᒃᑎᕕᑎ]	A measure of the ability of water to carry an electrical current. This measurement is directly related to the amount of positively and negatively charged ions in the water and can be correlated with the concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS).	ᐆᒃᑐᖅᐅᑎ ᐃᒪᐅ< ᐊᔪᖖᒋᓐᓂᕆᔭᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᒪᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖕᓇᖅᓂᖕᒐᓂᑦ. ᐆᒃᑐᖅᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᔪᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᖖᒋᑦᑐᖅᑯ ᓴᖕᒋᒃᑎᑦᑕᕋᖕᒪᑕ ['ᐊᐃᐋᓐᔅ']ᖑᓂᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐅ< ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖅᑲᕐᓇᖅᔫᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᖅᑲᓪᓕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᑎᔪᑦ (TDS).
Conveyor belt	ᑕ<ᓯ ᐃᖕᒋᖅᕋᔪᖅ	System used to move rock material from one place to another using two or more pulleys with a continuous loop of material that rotates about them.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓅᑎᕆᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᒪᕿᖕᓂᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᓄᑦᑐᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕙᓗᔭᐅᓯᒪ<ᓗᓂ ᑲᐃᕕᑦᑐᒥᒃ.
Contact water	ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᖅ	Surface runoff from disturbed catchment areas (drainage basin); any non-contact water that mixes with contact water also becomes contact water.	ᐃᒪᖅ ᑯᕕᔪᖅ ᑲᑎ<ᐸ<ᓪᓚᐊᔪᓂᒃ (ᑯᕕᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᑎ<ᐸ<ᓪᓚᐊᖑᕕᒃ); ᐊᒃᑐᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑯ<ᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔫᖖᒍᖅᑲᑦᑕᖕᒥᔪᖅ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Cost of living	ᐊᑭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓅᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ	The average cost of food, clothing, and other necessary or usual goods and services paid by a person, family, etc., or considered as a standard by the members of a group.	ᐊᑭᖕᒥᑦ ᓂᖀᑦ, ᐊᓐᓄᕌ, ᐊᓯᖕᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᖁᑏᑦ ᐱᔾᑎᕋᐅᑏᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᒧᑦ, ᖃᑕᙳᑎᒌᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᙵᓚᖃᓗᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᐅᓂᖓᑐᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓇᙶ.
Consumer Price Index	ᓂᐅᕕᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖏᑦ	An index of the changes in the cost of goods and services to a typical consumer, based on the costs of the same goods and services at a base period. Is a measure of the impact of inflation on household expenditure.	ᑭᒡᓕᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᑎᕋᐅᑎᓄᑦᑐ ᓂᐅᕕᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᑕᐃᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᑦ ᐱᔾᑎᕋᐅᑏᑦᑐ ᑭᒡᓕᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑭᑦᑐᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᕿᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
Contingency plan	ᐊᓯᐊᖑᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᐊ ᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᕐᓂᖅ	A plan devised for an outsome other than in the usual (expected) plan. In other words, it is a process that prepares an organization to respond coherently to an unplanned event.	ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑎ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᒍᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᖅᓴᔭᖅᐸᑦ. ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓗᒍ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᖓᐃᕐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓂᕆᐅᓇᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ.
Country foods	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᖏᑦ	The traditional diet of Inuit, including caribou, musk-ox, bears, whales, seals, birds, Arctic char, shellfish, and berries among other foods that are hunted, fished, or gathered locally (GN 2011).	ᓂᕿᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᑦ, ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᕿᓇᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᓇᑦᕿᑦ, ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᑦ, ᐊᒪᓗ ᐸᐅᕐᙵᓗᖁᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦ 2011).
Crusher	ᓯᖅᑲᓕᑎᕈᑦ	Machine designed to reduce large rocks into smaller rocks.	ᐃᑯᒪᓅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᒃᓕᑎᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᒃ.
Cumulative effect	ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅ	The sum of all natural and human-induced influences on the physical, biological, cultural, and economic components of the environment through time and across space.	ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᒧᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᐱᖅᑯᓯᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᒃᑯᓪᓗ.
Cumulative effects assessment	ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ	The assessment of impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment that results from the incremental effects of a development when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future developments, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other developments (NIRB 2007).	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᓇᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑲᓕᐳᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᔭᖄᕐᒐᑦ ᖄᕐᕿᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᓛᓐᓇᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ, ᑲᔪᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑑᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2007).
Cyanidation	ᑐᖁᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ	A technique for extracting gold by converting the gold to a water soluble complex using cyanide.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᒎᓗᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒎᓗ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᑐᓕᖅᓱᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᓂ ᑐᖁᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ.

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Death rate	ᑐᖁᕋᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ	Is a mortality index that is usually expressed as the number of deaths per year per 1 000.	ᑐᖁᕋᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᑎᒍᓗᐊᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓲᖅ ᑐᖁᕋᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᒥᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖕᒥᑦ 1 000.
Decline	ᑲᑕᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ	A decline is a tunnel that starts with a portal to the surface excavated to access the deposit to be mined.	ᑲᑕᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓱᐸᓘᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᓗᑐᔪᒥᑦ ᖁᓛᓄᐊᖅᑕᐅᐸᓗᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ.
Decommissioning	ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ	Process of removing something from active status; closing and removing infrastructure.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐲᖅᓯᓂᖔᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᓱᓕ; ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐲᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᓂᒃ.
Delta	ᓄᓇ ᑰᐸ ᐃᓱᐊᓂᑦ	A deposit of sediment, usually triangular in shape, at the mouth of a river, stream or tidal inlet.	ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ, ᖃᒃᓱᖓᐅᑎᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᖓᒪᔫᒃᑑᔪᖅ, ᑰᐸ ᐃᓱᖓᓂᑦ, ᑰᒪᓖᑉ ᑕᒡᔭᕋᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᖏᖅᓗᒥᔫᓃᑦ.
Demographics	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ	The statistical study of populations, with particular reference to births, deaths, migratory movements, age and sex.	ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᑐᖁᔪᓄᑦ, ᓅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ.
Deposit	ᑲᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ	Mineral or aggregate of minerals from which a valuable constituent, gold in the current Project, can be profitably mined.	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᓂᖕᖢᖅᑐᑦ, ᒎᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ, ᐊᑭᑐᔫᓗᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᑕᕆᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ.
Direct effect	ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅ	Refers to changes in the environmental components that result from direct cause-effect consequences of interactions between the Project activities and the environment (NIRB 2007).	ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᐸ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2007).
Direction	ᓇᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᓂᖅ	As a residual impact criteria, indicates whether the potential impact on the environment is negative (i.e., less favourable), positive (i.e., beneficial), or neutral (i.e., no change).	ᕿᒪᒃᑎᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᖏᓪᓗᓂ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅ), ᐱᐅᔪᖅ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓕᒃ), ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᓄᖃᖕᒫᖅᑐᖅ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐊᓯᐊᙳᙱᑦᑐᖅ).
Dissolved organic carbon	ᓄᙳᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᖃᓪᓕᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᑎᔪᑦ	The dissolved portion of organic carbon in water; it is made up of humic substances and partly degraded plant and animal materials.	ᓄᙳᑎᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ; ᐃᐸᔪᓂᙶᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᙳᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᙶᖅᑐᓂᑦ.
Dissolved oxygen	ᓄᙳᑎᖅᑐᑦ [ᐋᒃᓯᔾᔩᓐ]–ᖑᓂᕋᖅᑕ ᐅᔪᖅ	The amount of free oxygen dissolved in water, usually expressed in milligrams per litre (mg/L), parts per million (ppm), or percent of saturation (%). Adequate concentrations of dissolved oxygen are necessary for fish and other aquatic organisms to survive.	ᐊᖏᓂᖓ [ᐋᒃᓯᔾᔩᓐ] ᒪᓂᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᙳᑎᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ, ᒥᓕᒍᕌᒻ–ᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᒐᔪᓗᐊᖅᑐᖅ (mg/L)–ᑎᑐᑦ, ᐊᕕᒃᓗᒍ ᒥᓕᐊᓐᖏᓐᓂᑦ (ppm), ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ %-ᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᖅᑑᑉ. ᓈᒻᒪᒃᑐᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᙳᑎᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓱᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

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Domestic violence	ᐅᕙᒍᒥᑦ ᓂᖓᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ	Acts of violence or abuse against a person living in one's household, especially a member of one's immediate family.	ᓂᖓᖃᑦᑕᕐᓃᑦ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᑕᙳᑎᖓᓄᑦ.
Duplicate field sample	ᐊᔾᔨᖓ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎ	A second sample collected at the same time and from the same location, repeating the same collection procedure as the original sample. The sample is used to detect variability at a sampling station and to verify the field sampling method.	ᑐᒡᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᐃᒃᙵᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᐱᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑯ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᕝᕕᐅᖃᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔾᔪᑎᒋᔪᒪᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᕝᕕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᒪᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
Duplicate laboratory sample	ᐊᔾᔨᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎ	A field sample that is split into two samples by the laboratory and tested separately. These samples are used to assess the reproducibility of the laboratory results (i.e., laboratory method and analyses).	ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑕᐅᕐᓗᓂ ᒪᕐᕈᙳᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᑖᑉᑯᐊ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑖ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ).
Duration	ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᓂᖓ	As residual impact criteria, the amount of time from the beginning of an impact to when the impact on a valued ecosystem component or valued socio-economic component is reversed, and is expressed relative to Project phases.	ᕿᒪᒃᑎᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᔫᖓᔪᖅ, ᐊᖏᓂᕆᔭᖓ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᓂᖓ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᑯᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᓅᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᕆᔭᕆᐊᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᑑᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᓯᓐᖏᓐᓂᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑮᖑᒻᒨᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᐸᓗᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.
Earnings	ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖑᔪᖅ	Include payments from paid employment and self-employment.	ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖃᕝᕕᒋᔭᖓᓐᓂᑦ.
Ecosystem	ᐆᒪᔫᖃᑎᒌᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᔭᖏᓪᓗ	A spatially defined system including all biological organisms and abiotic environment, interacting as a functional unit.	ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᓂᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᓇᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
Ecozone	ᓄᓇᐊᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᖃᑎᒌᑦ	Area of the Earth's surface representative of large, general ecological units characterized by interactive and adjusting biotic and abiotic factors.	ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᓚᖓᑕ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐊᖏᔫᒪᓇᖏᑦ, ᐱᐳᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᖃᙱᑦᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᖓᓄᑦ.
Ekman grab sampler	ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᔾᔪᑎ	Cube-shaped mechanical device with a spring-loaded opening that is lowered to the bottom of a waterbody and triggered to close thereby collecting a sample of the bottom sediment.	ᑭᑉᐹᓇᒃᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓇᖓᔫᔭᒃᑯ ᐅᑯᐃᖓᓂᖃᖅᑯᓂ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᑯᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓯᐃᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂᑦ.
Elder	ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐅᔪᖅ	Any member of the community recognized as such in accordance with local culture, customs and traditions or someone recognized for their experience in Inuit culture, customs and knowledge (NIRB 2007).	ᐃᓄᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᑦ, ᐱᖅᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᕙᑑᓃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᑯᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᖁᖅᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2007).

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Electrofishing	ᐃᒡᒪᖅᑯᑎᑑᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᓂᖅ	Use of electricity to immobilize and capture fish.	ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᒡᒪᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᑕᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᙵᑦ.
Employment income	ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᐹᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖅ	Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over for any employment.	ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᑦᒥᑦ ᐹᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ 15-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᔫᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ.
Employment rate	ᐱᓕᕆᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᓂᖅ	The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who were employed during the week prior to the employment survey.	ᐳᓴᓐᑎᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ 15-ᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ ᔫᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᑦᑕᐃᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᒍᒃᑖᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅᑕᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
Emulsion-based explosives	ᖃᐅᓯᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᖄᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ	Mixture of two or more liquids in which one is present as microscopic droplets (e.g. ammonium nitrate) distributed throughout the other (fuel phase), stabilized with the help of emulsifier.	ᐊᑯᑉᐸᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᒃ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᐱᖃᑖ ᒥᑭᒃᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓘᑉᐳᓂ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᖃᑯᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᑎᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᖅᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᖄᖅᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ) ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᕐᓂᖕᖢᖅᑐᑦ, ᓄᖃᖓᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᓯᖅᑎᕈᑎᓄᑦ.
Endangered	ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑐᑦ	A wildlife species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᕿᐊᖅᑳᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓅᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓂᑦ ᓄᖑᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
Energy expenditure	ᐃᑯᒪ (ᓱᖏᓗ) ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅ ᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.	Amount of energy used during an activity.	ᐊᖏᑎᒋᓂᖓ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
Engagement activities	ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᑎᖅᑲᖕ ᓃᑦ	Community engagement is the process of establishing the interaction between the local community and the company or research group. Often involves collaboration, review, or approval from formal leadership.	ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᒋᐅᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᕿᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑎᒌᖕᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓃᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖑᔪᓂᒃ. ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᖅᑕᖃᑦᓯᒃᑐᖅ, ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ, ᐅᕝᕙᓃᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᖅᑎᓄᑦ.
Environment	ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᕙᑎᖓ	The components of the Earth including (a) land, water and air, including all layers of the atmosphere; (b) all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms; and (c) the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in (a) and (b). It also includes the complex web of interrelationships between biotic and abiotic components which sustain all life on Earth, including the social/health aspects of human group existence (NIRB 2007).	ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ (a) ᓄᓇ, ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓂᖅᑳᖅᑐᖅᑕᕗᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ; (b) ᑕᒪᐃᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᓂᖃᙱᑦᑐᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕋᓛᓪᓗ; ᐊᒻᒪ (c) ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᓂᒃ (a)-ᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ (b)-ᒥᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᖏᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᒐᓴᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔾᔪᑎᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᙱᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓗᒃᑖᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᖕᒥᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᑦ/ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2007).

AGNICO EAGLE

Golder Associates

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Environmental design feature	ᐊᕙᑎᒨᑕᖓᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᙶᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ	Project design elements, environmental best practices, management policies and procedures, and social programs used to remove a pathway or limit (mitigate) the potential effects to valued ecosystem components and valued socio-economic components (see also mitigation measures). Environmental design features are developed through an iterative process between the Project's engineering and environmental teams to avoid or mitigate effects.	ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓛᖑᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᑯᐃᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔾᔭᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐲᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑦᑯᓯᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒻᓕᖅᑳᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᓕᖁᓂᑦ (ᒥᑭᑦᑎᓇᓱᖕᓂᖅ) ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓇᔭᐅᔭᓅᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᓇᔭᕆᓐᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᕖᖅᓂᕆᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ (ᑕᑯᖃᑕᐅᓗᒍ ᒥᒃᓴᑎᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ). ᐊᕙᑎᒨᑕᖓᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᙶᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᙳᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᒃᑲᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᓇᒨᖓᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅᑕᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᓯᒪᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ.
Environmental effect	ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅ	Any positive or negative change in the biophysical and/or socio-economic environment caused by, or directly related to, a former, ongoing or proposed activity. There are 3 types of effects: direct, indirect and cumulative (NIRB 2007).	ᐱᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᖏᑦᑐᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ/ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᕖᖅᓂᕆᓐᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᙵᓪᓚᑖᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖅᑲᖅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᙳᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᒧᑦ. ᐱᖓᓲᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓱᓂᑦ: ᑕᐃᒃᑲᙵᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅ, ᑕᐃᒃᑲᙵᓪᓚᑦᑖᙳᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2007).
Environmental Impact Statement	ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ	Termed "Impact Statement" under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, an EIS refers to a documented assessment of the environmental and socio-economic anticipated consequences and recommended mitigative actions of any project proposal expected to have significant environmental consequences, which is prepared by the Proponent (NIRB 2007).	ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ "ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ" ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᔪᑎᒥᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖅᑎᕖᖅᓂᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖑᔾᔪᑕᐅgᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᖅᑑᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᒥᑭᑦᑎᓇᓱᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓃᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓇᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓕᐊᖑᔪᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓄᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2007).
Environmental Management System (EMS)	ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ (EMS)	A framework that helps a company achieve environmental goals and improve environmental performance through consistent control of its operations.	ᑕᒪᑐᒧᙵ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᐃᑉᓗᓂ ᑳᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑐᕌᒥᖕᓄᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕝᕚᓪᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓛᖕᓂᓇᔭᕆᓐᓄᑦ.
Esker	ᓯᐅᕋᐅᓂᖅ ᓄᓇ	Long, narrow body of sand and gravel deposited by a subglacial stream running between ice walls or in an ice tunnel, left behind after melting of the ice of a retreating glacier.	ᑕᑭᔪᖅ, ᑐᐊᑐᖅ ᓯᐊᕋᖅ ᓯᕐᒥᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᓄᑦ ᑰᒃᑐᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᔪᖅ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᑰᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᑉᓗᖑᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ, ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᓯᑯ ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓯᕐᒥᕐᒥᑦ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Ethnoarchaeology	ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ	The use of ethnographic information to interpret archaeological remains.	ᐊᑐᖕᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕆᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ.
Ethnographic	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ	The study of aboriginal people and their cultural activities.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓪᓚᕐᑖᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᒥᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᖁᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ.
Eutrophic	ᐃᒪᓕᓇᔪᖅ	Trophic state classification for lakes characterized by high productivity and nutrient inputs.	ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦᑕ ᓇᓅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᓯᖕᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖏᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
Exploration	ᕿᓂᖕᓂᖅ	Process and activities of finding ore to mine.	ᐱᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖕᓃᑦ ᓇᒡᕚᖕᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᓴᕕᖃᔾᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑕᕆᐊᒧᑦ.
Extinct	ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑐᑦ	A wildlife species that no longer exists.	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑐᑦ.
Extirpated	ᐃᓂᒋᕙᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑕ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᖅᑐᑦ	A wildlife species that no longer exists in the wild in Canada, but exists elsewhere.	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᕙᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᐊᓃᓕᖅᖁᑎᒃ.
Eyrie	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᖏᑦ	The nest of a bird of prey, built in a high, inaccessible place.	ᐅᑉᓗᐃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᕙᒃᑐᑦ, ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒦᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᑎᑭᖅᑲᔭᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᑦ.
Faulting	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᖁᒥᓯᒪᓂᖓ	Cracks or breaks within a body of rock, causing one part of the body of rock to slip or slide relative to the other.	ᐋᔭᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᓯᖁᑉᑎᖕᓃᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᖃᐃᖅᑐᒥᑦ, ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᓯᑎᑦᑎᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᑉᓗᓂ ᓯᑐᑎᑦᑎᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᑉᓗᓂᓘᓃᑦ ᐱᖃᑎᒥᓂᒃ.
Feasibility study	ᐃᖁᐊᖕᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅ ᖕᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ	An evaluation and analysis of the potential of a proposed project based on extensive investigation and research. Generally, a feasibility study precedes technical development of a project.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᖁᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᒃᑲᓪᓚᖕᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ ᕿᓂᖕᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐃᖁᐊᖕᓂᖅᓴᖅᓯᐅᖕᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᑎᒐᔪᖕᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᒃ.
Fecundity	ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕ ᖅᑐᑦ	The number of reproductive products that can be produced by an organism; the number of eggs produced annually by a female fish.	ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᒧᑦ; ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᓖᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᓕᐊᖑᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᒧᑦ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Fern	[ᑰᓐ] ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐋᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᙱᑦᑐᖅ	Vascular plant that does not make seeds.	ᓄᓇᕋᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐋᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᙱᑦᑐᑦ.
Fetal alcohol syndrome/effects	ᓯᖕᒐᐃᖑᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᖕᒍᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ/ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓃᑦ	Fetal alcohol syndrome/effects describes a continuum of permanent birth defects resulting from maternal consumption of alcohol during pregnancy.	ᓯᖕᒐᐃᖑᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᖕᒍᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ/ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓅᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᓪᓚᐅᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕇᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᓗᓂᔾᔪᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᑉᐸᓗ ᐋᖕᒐᔫᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᒥᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᖕᒐᐃᒋᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
Field blank	[ᕖᐅᑫ] ᐃᓗᓕᖃᙱᑦᑐᖅ	A sample that is prepared in the field using ultrapure, distilled, or de-ionized water provided by the laboratory. These samples are treated in the field in the same way as the field samples. They are used to detect sample contamination during the collection, shipping, and analysis of samples.	ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ, ᓴᓗᒻᒪᖅᓴᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ, ᐃᒪᑦᑎᐊᕚᖑᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑐᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒐᓐᓂᑦ. ᑖᑉᑯᐊ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᒋᔭᕐᒥᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᐸᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑏᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᔪᒪᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᓂᒃ.
Fines	ᒥᑭᑦᑑᑏᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᙲᖅᑐᑦ	Very small particles of rock, mineral or sediment.	ᒥᑭᑦᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᙲᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᐸᓗ ᓂᑎᐊᓃᑦᑐᑦ.
Floy tag	ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ	Small, plastic identification tag inserted into the dorsal surface of fish near the dorsal fin.	ᒥᑭᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᐅᒃᑕᔫᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᖅ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐸᐱᕈᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.
Foraging efficiency	ᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ	The ratio of energy gained over energy spent while foraging.	ᐊᖕᒋᓂᕆᔭᖕᒐ ᓴᖕᒋᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᑦᑕ ᐱᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓴᖕᒋᓂᕆᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᓇᓱᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
Frequency	ᖃᐸᖑᖅᑕᕋᔭᖕᓂᖅ	The number of cycles per unit time. In sound, the number of waves per unit time. Measured in hertz (Hz).	ᖃᐸᖑᖅᑕᕐᓃᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᐅᔭᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᒧᑦ. ᓂᐱᖃᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᒪᓖᑦ ᖃᐸᖑᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔭᒥᑦ. ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᑭᕐᓂᒃᑯᑦ [Hz].
Frequency	ᖃᐸᖑᖅᑕᕋᔭᖕᓂᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ	As residual impact criteria, refers to how often an impact will occur.	ᕿᒪᒃᑎᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓃᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐸᖑᖅᑕᖅᐸᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅᑕᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ.
Frozen ground	ᒪᓂᕋᖅ ᖁᐊᖑᔪᖅ	Soil or rock with a temperature below 0ºC and in which part or all of the pore water consists of ice.	ᐃᐸᔪ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓅᓂᑦ ᓂᒡᓚᓇᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ 0ºC ᐊᑖᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᖓ ᑕᒪᐃᓂᒡᓅᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᑯᓂᖃᖅᓗᓂ.

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Fugitive dust	ᐳᔪᖅ ᕿᒪᒃᑎᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ	Dust, mist, or vapour containing a toxic pollutant, regulated under federal legislation, that is emitted from any source other than through a stack (Tilleman 2005).	ᐳᔪᖅ, ᐆᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖕᒥᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᐳᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒃᓱᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᖏᑦᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓂᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓈᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖅᓱᐊᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᑦ (Tilleman 2005).
Fyke net	ᒪᑎᑕᐅᑎ	A passive capture device in which a lead net directs fish into a trap through a series of funnels. A fish can readily find its way into the trap through the funnels, but not out of it.	ᑕᒡᔾᓈᖅᑎᑦᑎᑉᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᙱᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᑎᑕᐅᑎᒧᐊᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓱᑉᓗᓕᒃᑯᕈᔫᔾᓚᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᐃᖃᓗᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐅᔾᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓱᓂ ᓱᑉᓗᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᓯᓕᖅᓱᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓂᓂᖅ ᑕᐃᑲᙵᑦ ᐊᔪᓕᖅᓱᓂ.
General circulation model	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖓᓄᑦ	A mathematical or statistical model describing atmospheric movements over the Earth. Among other things, such models are used to predict how the climate of the Earth may evolve over the years to come as a result of, for example, changes in atmospheric pollution.	ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᑫᓘᓃᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᓯᒫᓂᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᓛᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔾᔪᑎ. ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗᓯᒪᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᓚ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕆᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑖᕐᒐᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂᑦ ᖃᐃᔪᓂᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐊᓯᐊᙳᕐᓂᐅᔫᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᓯᓚᑖ ᐳᔪᕐᓘᑎᓄᑦ.
Geochemistry	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ	The study of the chemical composition of the Earth and the physical and chemical processes responsible for it.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᔪᐊᑉ ᐱᒋᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᙵ.
Geographic extent	ᓄᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ	Refers to the area affected.	ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᒃ.
Geology	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ	The study of Earth in terms of its development as a planet. Commonly thought of as the study of rocks.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᙳᐸᓗᓂ. ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ.
Geomorphology	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ	The scientific discipline that studies the surface features of the Earth, including land forms.	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᕐᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖄᖓᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ, ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓪᓘᓃᑦ.
Geotechnical	ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᕆᓂᖅ	Relating to the application of engineering to geology.	ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ.
Glacier	ᓯᕐᒥᖅ	A large mass of ice slowly flowing over a land mass, formed from compacted snow in an area where snow accumulation exceeds melting and sublimation.	ᐊᖏᔪᒻᒪᕆᒃ ᓯᑯ ᓱᑲᐃᓗᓂ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᐅᖓᓂᑦ.

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GPS	ᑕᒻᒪᕇᑯᑎ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪ ᒃᑯᑦ	Global positioning system, a global satellite navigation aid.	ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᖅ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔭᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎ.
Grab sample	ᑎᒍᓯᓂᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎ	A single sample collected at a particular time and place that represents the composition of the water or sediment or soil only at that time and place.	ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑉᓗᖅ ᓱᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᕆᔭᖓ ᑕᓯᐅᑉ ᓇᑎᐊᓄᑦ ᑭᕕᓯᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᐸᔪᓂᒡᓘᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐅᑉᓗᕐᒥᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂᑦ.
Gradient	ᐅᕕᖓᓂᖅ	The angle of a slope, or its steepness.	ᐅᕕᖓᓂᐅᔪᖅ, ᖃᓄᑎᒋᓗ ᐅᕕᖓᓂᖓ.
Greenhouse gas	ᐅᖅᓱᕐᒥᙵᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᒧᐊᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᑦ	A gas released into the atmosphere, often by human activities such as burning fossil fuels, that increases the capacity of the lower atmosphere to trap heat from the sun, thereby contributing to global warming.	ᐅᖅᓱᖅ ᓴᐸᑯᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ, ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑐᐊᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᕆᔭᕆᓐᓄᑦ ᓃᕐᓗ ᐅᖅᓱᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᑎᑦᑎᐸᓗᓂ ᓯᓚᕤᑐᖅ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᕿᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᒥᒃ ᐆᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᐸᓗᓂ.
Gross domestic product	ᑲᑎᓗᒃᑖᖅᓱᕆᑦ ᑕᒫᙳᖅᑐᑦ	The total market value of all the goods and services produced within the borders of a nation during a specified period.	ᑲᑎᓗᒃᑖᖅᓱᕆᑦ ᐊᑭᖏᑦ ᐱᕐᑰᑦ ᐱᔾᑦᑎᕋᐅᑏᓪᓗ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᑭᒡᓕᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᑦ.
Groundwater	ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ	That part of the subsurface water that occurs beneath the water table, in soils and geologic formations that are fully saturated.	ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂᑦ ᓄᓇ, ᐃᑉᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇ ᑭᓂᐸᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ.
Growth rate	ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ	Absolute or relative growth increase, expressed in units of time.	ᑕᒡᕙᒪᙱᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᖃᓂᑕᖓᓂᒡᓘᓃᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᖏᓪᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓ, ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑉᓗᓂ ᐊᖏᓂᙵᔭᖓ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᑎᒋᔪᒥᑦ.
Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality	ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐅᔫᒃᓴᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᖏᑦ	Guidelines issued by Health Canada that are used to assess the suitability of water for human consumption.	ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔫᒃᓴᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓐᓄ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ.
Habitat	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ	The natural environment in which an animal or plant lives.	ᓄᓇ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ.
Hardness	ᓯᑎᓂᖅ	A characteristic of water caused by the presence of positively charged ions such as calcium, magnesium, iron, and manganese. This parameter is expressed in milligrams per litre of calcium carbonate.	ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᙱᒃᑎᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ['ᐊᐃᐋᓐᔅ']-ᖑᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᕐᓗ [ᑮᐅᓯᐊᒻ], [ᒫᒡᓃᓯᐊᒻ], ᓴᕕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ [ᒫᖔᓃᔅ] - ᖑᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᒥᓕᒍᕌᒻᔅ-ᖑᑉᓗᕆᑦ 1 ᓖᑕᒧᑦ [ᑮᐅᓯᐊᒻ ᑳᐳᓃᑦᒥᕐ].

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Harvest	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ	The reduction of wildlife into possession, and includes hunting, trapping, fishing, as defined in the *Fisheries Act*, netting, egging, picking, collecting, gathering, spearing, killing, capturing or taking by any means (GC and TFN 1993).	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᒥᒃᓴᕚᓪᓚᕐᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑆᔭᖃᑦᑕᕐᖓᓂᐊᕐᖓᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᒪᑎᑕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᒪᓐᓂᒃᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᑎᒍᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᑎᑕᐅᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑲᐱᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐱᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒍᔭᐅᓂᒃᑯᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ (GC ᐊᒻᒪ TFN 1993).
Hazardous materials	ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ	Materials that, as a result of its physical, chemical, or other properties, poses a hazard to human health or the environment when it is improperly handled, used, stored, disposed of, or otherwise managed. It can take many form, for example, hydrocarbons contaminated soils, snow and water, fuel, lubricants, process reagents, chemical reagents, solvents and paint, medical wastes, batteries, etc.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᐡᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᐃᑦ, ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᕿᐊᖅᑮᕐᖓᖅᑑᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓚᒪᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᓚᕆᐊᖑᑦᑎᐊᖏᑉᐸᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᖏᑉᐸᑦ, ᐋᒃᑕᑰᖅᑕᐅᑎᐊᖏᑉᐸᑦ, ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑎᐊᖏᑉᐸᑦ. ᖃᓄᐅᑐᑐᐃᓇᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐃᑉᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᒃ ᐋᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᐳᑎ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᖅ, ᐱᐊᒃᓯᓕᕈᑏᑦ, ᖃᐅᔾᔭᐃᓂᕐᖑᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᓄᖑᑎᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᖑᑏᑦ, ᐃᓗᐊᖅᓴᐃᔨᓂᙯᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᒃᑕᐃᑦ, ᐹᑐᓖᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᕋᓗᐃᑦ.
Hearing threshold	ᒥᑭᓂᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᓵᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ	The minimum sound level that an organism can hear with no other sound present.	ᒥᑭᓂᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᓂᐱᖃᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᓇᓅᓐᓂᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᓵᔭᐅᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓂᐱᖃᙱᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
Historic period	ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᒃᓪᓚᒃ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᑕᐃᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᓇᔾᔨᑦ	Begins at the time of the arrival of people with written records; thus, the start of this period varies by region.	ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᙵᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᔪᒧᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ; ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ.
HIV	ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐱᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ	HIV is an abbreviation of the term Human Immunodeficiency Virus; HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. It is also called “the AIDS virus”.	ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐱᑖᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐋᓂᐊᖑᖅᑲᐅᑕᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᐱᙳᓕᖅᓱᓂ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ. ᑕᐃᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒥᔪᖅ “ᐊᓯᐱᒧᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅ”.
Household	ᐃᒡᓗᒥᐅᖃᑎᒌᑦ	Refers to an occupied private dwelling.	ᐱᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓐᓄᒃᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᕙᒍᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ.
Hydrocarbons	[Hᐊᐃᑐᕈᑳᐸᓐ]	An organic compound containing only carbon and hydrogen; there are 4 classes of hydrocarbons: alkanes, alkenes, alkynes, and aromatic.	ᐆᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᖅᑐᖅ [ᑳᐸᓐᒥᒃ] ᐊᒻᒪ [Hᐊᐃᑐᕈᔾᔨᓐᒥᒃ]; ᓯᑕᒪᐅᓕᖕᒐᔫᑦ [Hᐊᐅᑐᕈᑳᐸᓐ]-ᖑᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔫᑦ: [ᐋᓪᑲᐊᓐᔅ], [ᐋᓪᑮᓐᔅ], [ᐋᓪᑲᐃᓐᔅ], ᐊᒻᒪ [ᐊᕈᒫᑎᒃ].
Hydrology	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᖓ	The science that deals with the occurrence, circulation, distribution, and properties of the waters of the Earth, including their reactions with the environment.	ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᕿᒃᑲᓐᓂᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐃᖏᕋᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᐃᕕᑦᑐᑎᑐᑦ, ᑐᓂᐅᖃᐅᑎᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᕐᖕᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᒦᙵᖅᑐᓂᓗ, ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ.
Ice scour	ᓯᑯᑦ ᓯᕐᑯᑉᑎᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ	Geological term for long, narrow ditches in a seabed, created by the collision of fast ice and pack ice and the grounding of icebergs (NIRB 2012).	ᓄᓇᒦᙵᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᖓ ᑕᑭᔪᖅ, ᑐᐊᑐᑦ ᐃᓗᑦᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᓖᑕ ᐊᑖᓂᑦ, ᑐᓗᖅᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᑭᖅᓴᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᕐᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖃᓗᔭᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᐊᖅᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕈᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2012).

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In-migration	ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓅᓐᓂᖅ	To move into a different region of the same country or territory.	ᓅᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔫᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᑦ. ᓱᕐᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᑎᐊᖕᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᓄᑦ.
Indirect effect	ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᓐᖓᓪᓚᑦᑖ ᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅ	Results from cause-effect consequences of interactions between the environment and direct impacts. For example, the effect of pollution may not only be seen directly in the loss of local vegetation, but indirectly as a degradation of the health, culture and social structure of the local people.	ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᕗᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᑕᒡᕙᖓᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ. ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐳᔪᕐᓘᑎᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᑕᒡᕙᖔᓪᓚᑦᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒡᕙᖔᓪᓚᑖᖕᒋᓗᓂ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᐅᔪᖕᓅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓰᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.
Income	ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ	The amount of money or its equivalent received during a period of time in exchange for labor or services, from the sale of goods or property, or as profit from financial investments.	ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖓ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᐅᑉ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖕᖓᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐅᑎᓄᑦ, ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᓪᓘᓃᑦ, ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓄᑦ ᐱᖃᖅᑕᐅᓕᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ.
Inflation	ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᑦᑐᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ	A general and progressive increase in prices.	ᐊᖕᒋᒡᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓇᓄᑦ.
Interim Sediment Quality Guidelines	ᐅᐸᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᕕᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐃᑦ	Recommended maximum concentration of a chemical in sediment, indicated to be protective of aquatic organisms.	ᐃᒪᓐᓇᖅᑑᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖅᐹᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐃᑦ ᑭᕕᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ, ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ.
Inuit	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ	Aboriginal peoples of northern Canada and Greenland. In the context of Nunavut, meaning those people to whom NLCA Beneficiary status is ascribed (NIRB 2012).	ᐃᓄᓪᓚᑖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉᓗ ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑑᑉᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒡᓗᒍ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔩᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ 2012).
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA)	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑦ (IIBA)	An agreement between the Inuit Beneficiaries and the Proponent to be negotiated in order to address many of the social, environmental and cultural impacts of a mining Project and to ensure that local communities benefit from the Project.	ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᑎᓄᑦ ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᒪᐅᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖅᑕᕆᐊᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑰᑉᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ.
Inuit Owned Lands	ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ	Means (a) those lands that vest in the DIO [Designated Inuit Organization] as Inuit Owned Lands pursuant to Section 19.3.1 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA), and (b) any lands that are vested in, acquired by or re-acquired by the DIO as Inuit Owned Lands from time to time pursuant to the NLCA, so long as they maintain such status pursuant to the NLCA (GC and TFN 1993).	ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ (a) ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᑦ (DIO)-ᒥᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ 19.3.1 ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖓᓂᑦ (NLCA), ᐊᒪᓗ (b) ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ, ᐱᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᓪᓗᓐᓂᑦ (DIO)-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᑯᑎᒃᑯᓐᒎᕌᖓᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ (NLCA), ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᐅᖕᒋᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᑐᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ (NLCA) (GC ᐊᒪᓗ TFN 1993).

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Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᖏᑦ	Means the traditional, current and evolving body of Inuit values, beliefs, experience, perceptions and knowledge regarding the environment, including land, water, wildlife and people, to the extent that people are part of the environment (QIA 2009).	ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕐᕋᓯᑐᖃᐃᑦ, ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᖏᑦ, ᐅᑉᐱᕆᔭᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᖕᓂᑯᒋᔭᖏᑦ, ᑕᐅᑐᒃᑕᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᐸᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎ, ᐃᓚᐅᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇ, ᐃᒪᖅ, ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᖏᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑲ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᑦ (QIA 2009).
Inuit Qaujimaningit	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦ	Encompasses Inuit Traditional Knowledge (and variations of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit), as well as Inuit epistemology as it relates to: a) Inuit Societal Values (including the legal obligations set out in the NLCA regarding Inuit Participation, Inuit employment and training, etc. intended to assist Inuit socio-economic development); b) Inuit Knowledge (both contemporary and traditional) as it relates to environmental and ecological knowledge of a given area and based on the collective day-to-day use of Inuit hunters of that area of concern (QIA 2009).	ᐊᕙᓗᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᕋᓯᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ), ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ: a) ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑉᐱᒋᔭᒋᑦ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒥᖕᓄᑦ (ᐃᓚᐅᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᑐᑦ (NLCA)-ᒥᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᐸᓗᒍ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᕋᓗᐃᑦ, ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᓕᐊᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑎᒌᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒍᑦ; b) ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖓᑦ (ᑕᒪᐃᓂᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕐᕋᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ) ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᐸᓗᑕᒫᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒪᖃᐃᑎᖏᑦ ᓄᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ (QIA 2009).
Invasive species	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᙲᖅᑐᑦ	A species that is non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction is likely to cause harm.	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᑕᒫᓂᖕᒥᐅᑕᐅᖃᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑎᑭᒃᑯᑎᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᖅᑕᐅᑎᒃ.
Invertebrate	ᕿᒥᕐᓗᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ	An animal which lacks a backbone (e.g., sea star, urchin, shrimp).	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᓗᖃᙱᑦᑐᑦ (ᓱᕐᓗ, ᑭᖑᐃᖅ).
Isolated talik	ᐊᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᓗᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑐᒧᑦ	A talik entirely surrounded by perennially frozen ground.	ᐊᐅᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᕙᓗᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᖁᐊᖅᓯᒪᐃᓐᓇᐅᔭᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ.
Kindergarten	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓕᕖᖅᑐᖅ	Students who fall within five or six years of age.	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᖅ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᓂᖏᓗ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ.
Knot	ᐃᒪᖅᒥᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᐸᓗᓂ ᓇᕿᖅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᐃᔾᔪᑦ	A maritime unit of velocity measurement, equal to 1 nautical mile or 1.852 km/h.	ᐃᒪᖅᒥᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᐅᑉ ᓇᕿᖅᓂᖓ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᐸᓗᒍ 1 ᓈᑎᒍ ᒪᐃᐅ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ 1.852 km/h. (ᑭᓚᒦᑕ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᒥᑦ).
Labour force	ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᓪ ᓘᓃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ	Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to the employment survey.	ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᓪᓘᓃᑦ ᓴᓇᑦᑕᐃᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅᑕᖅᓂᐊᕌᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

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Land use planning	ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᖅ	A method of regulating land use which considers the environment, social, traditional, and economic aspects.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒍᓯᓐᓂᖃᖅᐳᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᑦ, ᐃᓄᓐᓂᑦ, ᐱᖁᓯᖅᓱᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒨᓚᔪᓂᒃ.
Leachate	ᐲᔭᐃᓂᖅ	Any liquid that, in passing through matter, extracts solutes, suspended solids or any other component of the material through which it has passed.	ᖃᓄᐃᑐᑐᐃᓇᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᔪᖅ, ᐊᓂᒍᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓇᒃᑯᑦ, ᐲᔭᐃᑉᐳᓂ ᐊᐅᒃᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᖅᑲᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᑎᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑳᖏᔭᖓᒍᑦ.
Leaching	ᐲᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᒃᓴᖅᑕᐅᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ	The process by which a liquid (e.g., water) passes through a substance, dissolving some of the material and carrying it to other places. Can occur underground in soil and rock, or above ground through piles of material.	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐃᙱᕐᕿᑎᕆᐳᒍ, ᐊᐅᒃᑎᑦᑎᐸᓗᓂ ᐃᓚᖓᓂᑦ ᓱᓇᕿᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᒃᓴᖅᐳᒍ ᐊᓯᙵᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑐᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑦᑖᓂᑦ ᐃᐸᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃᑐ, ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᓕᙳᓕᓯᒪᔾᑯᕐᑐᓂ.
Lentic	ᓄᖅᑲᖓᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ	Relating to still water, such as ponds and lakes.	ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ, ᓵᕐᑐ ᐃᒪᖅᓯᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᓰᑦ.
Lichen	ᓄᓇᕋᖅ	Any complex organism of the group *Lichenes*, composed of a fungus in symbiotic union with an alga and having a greenish, grey, yellow, brown, or blackish thallus that grows in leaflike, crustlike, or branching forms on rocks, trees and other surfaces.	ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓇᖅ ᐆᒪᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕋᕐᓂᑦ, ᐆᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕋᓂᑦ, ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᖖᒋᓐᓂᑦ, ᓇᐸᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ.
Life expectancy	ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᑎᒋᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ	The probable number of years remaining in the life of an individual or class of persons determined statistically, affected by such factors as heredity, physical condition, nutrition, and occupation.	ᖃᐸᓘᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖑᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᑯᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔾᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑐᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᕆᒦᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ, ᑎᒥᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᖓᓄᑦ, ᓂᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖏᓐᓄᑦ.
Life history	ᐆᒪᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᖁᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ	The series of changes undergone by an organism between birth and death.	ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕐᓃᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᓅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᑐᖁᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ.
Likelihood	ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋ ᔭᐅᔪᖅ	The probability of an impact occurring; is described in parallel with uncertainty.	ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᖅᑕᖃᑐᐃᓐᓇᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ; ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕌᓂᖕᒋᑦᑐᑎᑐᑦ.
Limnology	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ	The study of open fresh and more rarely saline water bodies, specifically lakes and ponds (both natural and man-made), including their physical, chemical, and biological properties. Limnology traditionally is closely related to hydrobiology, which is concerned with the application of the principles and methods of physics, chemistry, geology, and geography to ecological problems.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᑦᑎᐊᕙᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓚᔪᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᑦ, ᐱᑐᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓰᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒪᖅᓯᐃᑦ (ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐱᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ), ᐃᓚᐅᑉᐳᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖕᒋᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ. ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒐ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᐳᐊᖅᐳᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᐅᖅᓱᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᖁᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᕈᐃᓗᑕᓕᐊᓄᑦ.

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English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Limnology (vertical) profile	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ (ᓇᖏᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᓱᒍ)	An in situ measurement consisting of taking readings of physical parameters or samples at certain depth increments in a water column of a lake.	ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᒃᑯᑦ (ᓲᑑ) ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓛᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓪᖁᓯᓇᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓃᑦ ᐃᑎᔪᒥᑦ ᑕᐅᓄᙵᕐᒐᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᐸᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᒥᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᑦ.
Lithics	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑏᑦ	Tools and debris left from making stone tools.	ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᑦ ᓱᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᓪᓗ ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕐᓯᐅᖅᓱᑎᒃ.
Lithology	ᐅᔭᕋᓕᕆᓂᖅ	The description of the physical characteristics of a rock, often based on its color, structure, mineral components, and grain size.	ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ, ᑲᓚᖓ, ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᓂᖓ, ᓱᓇᑕᖃᕐᓂᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖁᒪᐃᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᖏᓂᖓ.
Liverwort	[ᓕᕝᕗᕗᐊᑦ]	Non-vascular plant that does not make seeds.	ᓄᓇᕋᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᒃᓯᐊᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᐅᓂᓕᐅᖃᑦᑕᙱᑦᑐᑦ.
Local Study Area	ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ	Defines the spatial extent directly or indirectly affected by the Project. Designed to measure baseline environmental conditions and then predict direct and small-scale indirect effects from the Project footprint and activities on the valued ecosystem components or valued socio-economic components and associated measurement endpoints.	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑎᒋᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᙵᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᙵᓪᓚᑦᑖᖑᙱᑦᑐᕐᑑᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ. ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᓯᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᙵᓪᓚᑦᑖᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒥᑭᔫᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑲᙵᓪᓚᑦᑖᖑᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᕆᔭᕆᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᓅᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᕆᔭᕆᓐᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓃᙶᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᓪᓕᓯᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ.
Lotic	ᑰᒐᓛᑦ	Relating to running water such as streams and rivers.	ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᒃ ᐃᖏᕋᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᓂᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᑰᒐᓛᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑰᖕᓂᒃ.
Magnitude	ᐊᖏᓂᕆᔭᖓ	A descriptor of size or extent. A measure of the intensity of an impact, or the degree of change caused by the Project relative to baseline conditions or a guideline value.	ᐊᒃᑎᒋᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᖕᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ. ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᖅ ᓴᖏᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᐅᑉ, ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᖏᓂᕆᔭᖓᑕ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓗᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ.
Marine mammal	ᐳᐃᔩᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ	Mammals that are dependent on marine habitats during part or all of their life cycle (i.e., baleen whales, toothed whales, seals, walrus, and polar bears).	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐆᒪᔾᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᓚᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᓗᒃᑖᖓᓂᒃ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐊᕐᕖᑦ, ᕿᓇᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᓇᑦᑏᑦ, ᐊᐃᕖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ).
Matrix spike	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᕐᒪᖕᒪᑖ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᑎ	A laboratory produced sample containing a known concentration of a given parameter to measure the accuracy of laboratory equipment.	ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᓕᖅᓯᒪᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑎᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᕐᒥᙶᖅᑐᒥᒃ.
Mean	ᓈᓴᐅᑦ	The average of a numerical set, the sum of the observations divided by the number of observations.	ᓈᓴᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ, ᑲᑎᒍᑖᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Measurement endpoint	ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐃᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᑉᓛᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᖅ	Quantifiable (i.e., measurable) expressions of changes to assessment endpoints as compared to baseline and reference conditions (e.g., changes to chemical concentrations, rates, habitat quantity and quality, and number and distribution of organisms). Provide the primary factors for discussions concerning the uncertainty of impacts to valued ecosystem components and valued socio-economic components, and subsequently, are the key variables for study in monitoring and follow-up programs.	ᐊᒥᓲᙳᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᑐᖅ) ᐊᓯᐊᕝᒎᕐᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᓱᒋᔭᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑉᓛᓕᓕᐊᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑉᓛᓕᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔾᔨᐊᖅᑕᖁᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᕆᔭᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ, ᐊᓯᐊᕝᒎᕐᓃᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᖃᓄᑎᒋᐅᓂᕐᓗᑦ, ᓄᓇᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᕐᒐᓂᕐᒋᑦ, ᐊᒪᓗ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓇᒧᖖᒐᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ). ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕌᓂᙳᕆᓐᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓃᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᔭᐅᔪᓅᕐᒐᔪᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᓂᕆᔭᕐᒋᓐᓅᕐᒐᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᕐᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᖃᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᔾᔨᒌᕐᒋᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒨᕐᒐᔪᓂᒃ.
Median	[ᒦᑎᐊᓐ]	The numeric value separating the higher half of a numerical set from the lower half.	ᓈᓴᐅᑎ ᐊᖏᒃᓯᔪᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᐸᕚᓂᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᑎᖕᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ.
Mesotrophic	ᐃᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᕿᑎᐊᓂᑦ	Trophic state classification for lakes characterized by moderate productivity and nutrient inputs (particularly total phosphorus).	ᓂᕆᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᕆᔭᕆᑦᑕ ᓇᓅᓐᓂᕆᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᕆᑦ ᐊᕆᓂᕆᔭᕐᒐᑕ ᕿᑎᕈᔪᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᖃᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᑦᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᕈᔪᐃᑦ).
Metal leaching and acid rock drainage (ML/ARD)	ᓴᕖᑦ ᐲᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᒃᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐆᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ ᑯᕕᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ (ML/ARD)	Naturally occurring processes that happen when minerals containing metals and sulphur (called sulphides) come in contact with both air and water. Oxidizing sulphides can produce acid which, when carried by water, is called acid rock drainage (ARD). Metals from the surrounding rocks can be leached into water, which is called metal leaching. This can happen at acid or neutral pH.	ᐃᖏᓂᒃ ᓴᕿᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᓴᕖᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᙳᖅᑐᑦ (ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ [ᓲᓪᕙᐃᑦᔅ]) ᐊᒃᑐᕈᑎᔭᕌᖓᑕ ᑕᒪᐃᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᖅᑕᑉᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ. ᑲᑎᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ [ᓲᓪᕙᐃᑦᔅ] ᐆᓇᖅᑐᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᐊᕌᖓᑕ, ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᒃ ᑯᕕᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ (ARD). ᓴᖁᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᓂᙳᖅᑐᑦ ᐲᔭᐃᕙᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᓴᕖᓐᓂᑦ ᐲᔭᐃᓂᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑐᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐅᕙᓗᓃᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅᑲᓐᓂᑦᑐᒥᑦ [pH]-ᒥᑦ.
Method blank	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᓐᓂᑦᑐᖅ	A laboratory grade, pure water sample that is subjected to all laboratory procedures. This is used to detect possibility of cross-contamination between samples in the laboratory.	ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅᑰᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᒪᓪᓚᕆᖕᒥᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕋᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓂᓯᔪᒪᐸᓗᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ.
Method detection limit	ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓂᓯᓂᕐᓗᑦ ᑉᓛᐅᔪᖅ	The lowest concentration at which individual measurement results for a specific analyte are statistically different from a blank (that may be zero) with a specified confidence level for a given method and representative matrix.	ᐊᑦᑎᓛᖅ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᕐᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕆᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᕆᒪᖖᒑᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑲᕆᑦᑐᒥᑦ (ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖓ ᓱᓇᑕᖅᑲᕆᑐᐃᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᔫᕈᓗᓂ) ᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕆᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᖕᓂᖅᑲᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᕆᓐᓄᑦ.
Microtopography	ᒥᑭᑦᑐᒥᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕆᓂᖅ	Very small scale variations in the height and roughness of the ground surface.	ᒥᑭᔪᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᙱᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᒪᓂᕋᕐᓗᖕᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᑦ.
Migration	ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᓅᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒋᑦ	Movements from one region to another of birds, fish, or mammals in search of food or shelter, often on an annual basis according to season.	ᓅᓐᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᔭᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦᓘᓃᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᒥᖕᓂᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᓯᒪᕝᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᕐᒥᓘᓃᑦ, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖑᒐᔪᒃᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᕝᒎᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᖢᒍ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Migration	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅᑎᑦ	The relocation of an individual or groups of individuals who are either relocating permanently (or relatively permanently) to a new or distant location for reasons that may be associated with family, employment, or improved quality of life.	ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓅᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᑲᑎᕐᒪᑉᓗᑎᒡᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓃᖅᑎᓐᓇᖅᓂᐊᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ (ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᖃᓂᑖᓂᑦ) ᓄᑖᒧᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒨᓘᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᖃᑕᙳᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᓚᕆᐊᒥᖕᓄᑦ, ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐱᕓᓪᓚᕈᒪᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᕆᔭᖑᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖅᑎᑦᑕ.
Migratory bird	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ	A bird that travels from one place to another at regular times often over long distances.	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓚᐧᒃᓗᑎᒃ.
Mill	ᖃᐃᑲᒃᓴᐃᕝᕕᒃ	Also referred to as the process plant, the mill usually includes a multi-stage crushing and grinding circuit to reduce the size of ore particles, followed by a milling circuit where gold (or other valuable mineral) is extracted through physical and/or chemical processes.	ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᕝᕕᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᖕᒥᔪᖅ, ᖃᐃᑲᒃᓴᐃᓂᖅᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᓯᕙᓪᓚᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᓴᖏᓂᖓᖃᐃ ᓯᖃᓪᓚᑎᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᐃᑲᒃᓴᐃᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᒪᓪᓚᒃᑕᕈᑎ ᒥᒃᓵᑎᕆᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓴᕕᒃᓴᔭᓂᙳᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᐃᑲᒃᓴᐃᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᒪᓪᓚᒃᑕᕈᑎᒧᑦ ᑰᓗ (ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᑭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ) ᐲᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ/ᐅᕙᓘᓃᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᓄᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ.
Mine	ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᐅᑎᐊᖅ	Excavations in the Earth from which ore and minerals are extracted.	ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᓯᖁᑉᑎᕆᓂᖅ ᓴᕕᒃᓴᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐲᔭᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓗᑎᒃ.
Mine life	ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᐅᑎᐊᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᓂᕆᔭᖓ	The length of time a mine is or could be in operation.	ᑕᑭᓂᖓ ᐅᑉᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᐅᑎᐊᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᓂᕆᔭᖓ.
Mineral	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ	A mineral is a naturally occurring substance of solid and stable form that can be described by variable physical properties which relate to its chemical structure and composition. A mineral is different from a rock, which can be composed of many minerals or non-minerals.	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᓴᕿᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᑎᔫᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓴᙱᔫᑉᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᔭᖅᑲᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑕᖏᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᒥᐊᑉ, ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐅᖏᑐᓂᒃ.
Mineral reserves	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᑐᖁᖅᓯᒪᕝᕕᖏᑦ	Mineral (ore) that is valuable and legally, economically and technically feasible to extract.	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ (ᓴᕕᕋᔭᒃ) ᐊᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᓕᒐᓂᒃ ᓯᖁᒥᑦᑎᙱᖢᑎᒃ, ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᐊᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐲᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᒍ.
Mineral resources	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᕝᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ	Mineral (ore) that is potentially valuable and for which reasonable prospects exist for eventual economic extraction.	ᐅᔭᖅᑲᐃᑦ (ᓴᕕᕋᔭᒃ) ᐊᑭᑐᔫᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦᑲᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅᒥᒃ ᐲᖅᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ.
Mineralogy	ᐅᔭᕋᓚᕆᓂᖅ	Study of minerals.	ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ.
Minor pathway	ᐱᓱᒃᕕᒥᐊᒥ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᒥᐊᒥ	A pathway that could result in a minor environmental change, but would have a negligible residual effect on a valued ecosystem component or valued socio-economic component relative to baseline or guideline values. Minor pathways are not analyzed further because residual effects are not predicted to result in environmentally significant effects on valued ecosystem components or valued socio-economic components.	ᐊᑉᖁᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᖏᑯᒥ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓘᕙ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᑐᒐᐅᒐᔪᓗᐊᖏᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᐅᑲᓂᖅᓯᒪᖏᑐᖅ ᐱᔪᑎᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓗᐊᓚᖏᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᐸᑎᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᐸᑎᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᑎᐸᑎᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Mitigation measures	ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦ	Methods employed to reduce, offset, or eliminate adverse effects of an activity on the environment (see also environmental design feature).	ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔪᒃᓴᑦ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᓗᓐᓂᖅ, ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᐃᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ, ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᑕᐃᕈᑎᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᓐᓄᑦ (ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑕ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ).
Monitoring	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓂᒃ	The systematic observation or tracking of an activity to determine whether it is proceeding or functioning as expected. Through monitoring, the accuracy of environmental impact predictions is assessed (NIRB 2007).	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᓗᕙ ᓱᓕᓇᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓗᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑖ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᑦ, ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑕ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᒃᑯᑦ 2007).
Morphology	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ	A set of linear, area, and volumetric parameters of a waterbody or watershed that describe geometric features and provide a background for a hydrologic description of a waterbody or drainage area.	ᖃᓕᐊᖓ, ᐊᖏᓂᖓ, ᐃᒪᕐᑯᖅᑐᓂᖓ ᑕᓯᐅᑉ ᑕᓇᐅᑉᑑᕙ ᐅᕙᑑᕙ ᑰᒃᑐᑉ ᓇᓕᐊᖕᓄᓗᑦ ᑰᖕᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑦᓯᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓇᒧᑦ ᑰᖕᒪᖔᑦ ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᐊᖏᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑦ ᑕᓯᖅ.
Moss	ᑎᖕᒪᐅᔭᑦ	Non-vascular plant that does not make seeds.	ᐃᓗᓕᖃᖕᖏᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᒃᓴᓂᒡᓗ ᓴᓇᔪᖕᓇᖕᖏᑦᑐᖅ.
Natural recruitment	ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᐅᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᓂᖓ	The natural increase in a population as offspring grow and new individuals arrive.	ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᖏᓕᕙᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᑦ ᓄᐃᑉᐸᓕᐊᔪᑦ.
Nearshore	ᓯᓐᔭᐅᑉ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓ	The zone of the sea extending from the low water line beyond the surf zone and influenced by nearshore currents, including the littoral zone.	ᑭᒡᓕᖓ ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᓂᖑᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑉᑐᓂ ᒪᑦᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᑐᓂ ᓕᑐᐊᕈ ᑭᒡᓕᖓ.
Nitrate	ᓇᐃᑐᕌᑦ (Nitrate)	The most oxidized chemical form of nitrogen found in natural systems. Nitrate is an inorganic compound that occurs under a variety of conditions in the environment, both naturally and synthetically. Nitrate is composed of one atom of nitrogen (N) and three atoms of oxygen (O); the chemical symbol for nitrate is NO_3. Nitrite (NO_2) can be formed from nitrate by a chemical process called reduction. Nitrate does not normally cause health problems unless it is reduced to nitrite.	ᓴᖑᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐸᔪᕐᓗᒃ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᔫᑉ ᖄᖕᒪᓂᑦ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᓂᑦ. ᓇᐃᑐᕌᑦ ᐆᒪᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒪᔫᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒋᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᖕᓂ, ᐃᖕᒥᓂᒥᐊᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᕙ ᐱᑎᑕᐅᓗᓐᓂ. ᓇᐃᑐᕌᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐋᑕᒻ ᓇᐃᑦᑐᕆᔨᓐ (N) ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᖕᒪᓘᓕᖕᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᓚ ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᒃᑕᕗᑦ (O); ᓇᑐᓇᐃᑯᑕᖕᒪᑕ ᓇᐃᑐᕌᑦ NO_3. ᓇᐃᑐᕌᑦ (NO_2) ᐱᕈᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᐃᑐᕌᖅᒥᑦ ᐊᑯᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᒥᑭᓕᕆᐊᖅᓂᖅ (reduction). ᓇᐃᑐᕌᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓯᕙᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖅᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒍ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᐃᑐᕆᐃᑦᖑᖅᐸᑦ (nitrite).
Nitrate + nitrite	ᓇᐃᑐᕌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᐃᑐᕆᐃᑦ (Nitrate & Nitrite)	The sum of the concentrations of nitrate and nitrite.	ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒋᒃ ᐊᑯᓯᒪᔪᒃ ᓇᐃᑐᕌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓇᐃᑐᕆᐃᑦ (nitrate & nitrite).

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Nitrification	ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᕕᑭᑎᐊᓐ (Nitrification)	Nitrification, or ammonium oxidation, is a two-step respiratory process occurring in sediment (benthic nitrification) or the water column (pelagic nitrification). In the first step ammonia is oxidized by bacteria to nitrite as follows: NH_4^+ (ammonia) + 1.502 O_2 (oxygen) = NO_2^- (nitrite) + H_2O (water)+ 2H+ (hydrogen ions) In the second step, nitrite is oxidized by bacteria to nitrate as follows: NO_2^- (nitrite) + 0.5 O_2 (oxygen) = NO_3^- (nitrate) Nitrogen-containing compounds act as nutrients in streams and rivers. Nitrate reactions [NO_3^-] in fresh water can cause oxygen depletion. Thus, aquatic organisms depending on the supply of oxygen in the stream may die. The major routes of entry of nitrogen into bodies of water are municipal and industrial wastewater, septic tanks, feed lot discharges, animal wastes (including birds and fish) and discharges from car exhausts. Bacteria in water quickly convert nitrites [NO_2^-] to nitrates [NO_3^-].	ᓴᐃᑐᕋᐃᕕᑭᑎᐊᓐNitrification ᑖᓐᓇ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᒧᓂᐊᒻ ᐊᓴᐃᑎᓯᐊᓐ (ammonium oxidation)-ᖑᔪᖅ ᒪᕈᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᑉᕐᑯᑎᓕᒃ ᐊᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᕈᑎᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᑉᑯᓂᑯᓚᖓ benthic nitrification ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ pelagic nitrification. ᓯᕗᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᓐᓇ ammoniaᐊᒧᓂᐊ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᔪᖅ ᑕᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᑦnitrite-ᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᓂᐊᓐᓇ: NH4+ ᐊᒨᓂᐊ (ammonia) + 1.502 O_2 ᓯᓚᕿᑦ (oxygen) = NO_2– ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᑦ (nitrite) + H_2O ᐃᒪᖅ (water)+ 2H+ (hydrogen ions ᑐᒃᓕᐊᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥ, ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᑉ nitrite ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᑕᐅᓲᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒃᓱᒋᑦ: NO2- ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᑦ (nitrite) + 0.5 O_2 ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᑲᕿᑦ (oxygen) = NO_3- ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᓇᑦ (nitrate) ᓇᐃᑐᕆᔫᓐ ᐊᓯᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓂᕐᑭᒋᔭᐅᓲᖅᐳᖅ ᑯᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᓯᕐᓄᑦᓗ ᓇᐃᑐᕆᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑕᕐᓂᖓ [NO_3^-] ᑕᓯᕐᒥ ᑕᓇᐅᖅᑲᖏᑐᒥ ᓄᖑᑉᐸᓪᕙᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓲᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᑕᑉᑎᖕᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓇᐃᒪᑦ, ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᓅᔪᔾᑎᓖᑦ ᓄᖑᑉᐸᓪᕙᓕᐊᓲᖅᐳᑦ. ᓇᐃᑐᕆᔫᓐ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᐸᓕᐊᔪᑎᖓ ᐃᒪᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᐸᓕᐊᓕᕌᕋᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᖕᓂᑦ, ᕐᑯᕐᕕᖕᓂᑦ, ᕐᑭᒻᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᓹᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᓇᖏᓐᓂᑦ (ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᔫᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᕋᓗᖕᓂᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᑰᕈᑎᑦ ᐳᔪᖓᓂᑦ. ᐱᓐᓂᕐᓗᑯ ᐃᒻᒪᒥ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᖏᓯᓲᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᑦᓴᓂᒃ [NO_2^-] ᓇᐃᑐᕆᑦᓴᓄᑦ [NO_3^-].
Nitrite	ᓇᐃᑐᕇᑦ	Nitrite (NO_2^-) is a chemical compound produced when ammonia is oxidized by bacterial or chemical reactions. Bacteria in water quickly convert nitrites [NO_2^-] to nitrates [NO_3^-]. Nitrites can produce a serious condition in fish called "brown blood disease." Nitrites also react directly with haemoglobin in human blood and other warm-blooded animals to produce methemoglobin. Methemoglobin destroys the ability of red blood cells to transport oxygen. This condition is especially serious in babies under three months of age. It causes a condition known as methemoglobinemia or "blue baby" disease.	ᓇᐃᑐᕆᑦ (NO_2^-) ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᓲᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒨᓂᐊ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᓴᕐᑭᑎᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐱᓐᓂᕐᓗᑯ ᐃᒪᒻᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᖏᓯᓲᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᑦᓴᓂᒃ [NO_2^-] ᓇᐃᑐᕇᑦᓴᓄᑦ [NO_3^-]. ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᕐᑲᓄᐃᑎᖏᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᒥᒃ “ᕐᑭᕐᓈᖕᓚᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᖕᒥ ᐊᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ”. ᓇᐃᑐᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᕈᖕᓇᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓅᑉ ᐊᐅᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᒃᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂ ᐆᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔪᖕᓇᖅᓱᓂ ᒥᐊᕐᒪᒐᓗᐱᓐᒥᒃ methemoglobinᒥᒃ. ᒦᑎᒧᒍᓘᕕᓐᒥᐊᕐᒪᒐᓗᐱᓐ (MethemoglobinMethmoglobin) ᐊᓯᕈᐃᓲᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᔾᔭᖅᑐᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᓄᑕᕋᓛᓄᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓯᓂᒃ ᑕᕐᑭᕐᑲᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᒥᒃᓵᓂᓗ. ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᐊᕐᒪᒐᓗᐱᓐᒥᑦ (methemoglobin)-ᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᖕᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᓗᓃᑦ ᓄᑕᕋᓛᓚᓄᑦ ᐋᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᑎᓕᒃ “baby blue”.
Nitrogen Dioxide	ᓇᐃᑐᕋᔭᓐ ᑕᐃᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ (Nitrogen Dioxide)	A gas produced by bacterial action in soil, by high temperature combustion of hydrocarbon fuels and by detonation of nitrogen-based explosives. Nitrogen Dioxide is typically a component of exhaust gas from internal combustion engines and from hydrocarbon fuel or coal fired power plants. Nitrogen Dioxide forms a reddish brown gas and has the chemical formula NO_2 and is a component of smog.	ᐅᖅᓱᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑖᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᐅᕋᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᐅᑕᐅᓂᑯᓂᒃ, ᐅᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃᓗ ᓯᓚᒥᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒪᓗ ᑕᑉᑯᓇᖓ Nitrogenᓇᐃᑐᕋᔨᓐ-ᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᕐᑲᖅᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ nitrogen dioxideᓇᐃᑐᕋᔨᓐ ᑕᐃᐊᒃᓴᐃᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᒃ ᐳᔪᕐᓂᒃᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕐᑯᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᕐᔭᒃᓴᓂᒃᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑯᒧᒪᕐᑲᐅᓯᕕᖕᓂᒃ. Nitrogen dioxideᓇᐃᑐᕋᔭᓐ ᑕᐃᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᑦᓯᓲᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᕐᓚᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᒃ ᐱᕐᑲᒻᒦᒪᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓚᕐᑲᖅᓱᓂ NO_2-ᒥᒃ ᐳᔪᕐᒥᒃᓗ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
No linkage pathway	ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑐᖅ ᐊᐸᕐᑯᑦ ᐱᓱᒃᕕᒃᑐᕙ	Pathway is removed by environmental design features so that the Project results in no detectable (measurable) environmental change and residual effects to a valued ecosystem component or valued socio-economic component relative to baseline or guideline values. No linkage pathways are not analyzed further they are not predicted to result in environmentally significant effects.	ᐱᓱᒃᕕᒃ ᐊᐸᕐᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᕚᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᓕᖕᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᑕᒻᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᑐᐊᓯᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᓚᑦᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐸᑯᐊ ᐱᓱᒃᕕᑦ ᐊᐸᕐᑯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓗ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᕐᓱᓕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓱᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᐊᕐᓱᕆᔭᐅᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖕᒋᑐᖅ.
Non-contact water	ᐃᒪᒥᖅᑕᕐᑲᖕᒋᑐᖅ	Surface runoff from undisturbed areas.	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᖓ ᓱᑲᖅᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᒐᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ.
Non-renewable resource	ᓂᕐᕂᑎᑕᕐᑲᖕᒋᑦᑐ	A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be re-made, re-grown or regenerated on a scale comparative to its consumption. It exists in a fixed amount that is being consumed or used up faster than it can be made by nature. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fossil_fuel	ᓂᕐᕂᑎᑕᕐᑲᖕᒋᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇ ᐅᐊᑕᐅᑲᓂᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ, ᐱᕈᒃᑳᓂᓚᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᕙᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓈᓇᒪᒃᓯᓚᖅᓯᒪᕙᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᕋᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᖅ ᓄᖑᕐᔪᑦᑎᓚᓂᖅᓴᐅᑉᓗᓂᓗ ᐱᐊᓚᕙᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᖓᖕᒐᖅᑐᒥᒥᑦ. [ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᕙᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fossil_fuel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fossil_fuel)
Non-vascular plant	ᐊᐅᖃᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᑦ	Plants that do not possess conductive tissues for the transport of water and food.	ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑎᑦᑎᕐᑎᑦᑐᓘᓐᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕿᓂᒃᑯ.
Nunavummiut	ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒥᐅᑦ	Residents of Nunavut.	ᓄᓇᕗᕘᑦᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ.
Nunavut Land Claims Agreement	ᓄᓇᕗᑦᕖᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑦ.	The “Agreement Between the Inuit of the Settlement Area and her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada”, including its preamble and schedules, and any amendments to that agreement made pursuant to it (Tillеman 2005).	ᐊᖏᕐᑲᑎᒌᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑯᐃᓐ ᑲᓇᑕᒻᒥ ᑭᒐᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᐸᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᑦ ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑎᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ (Tillеman 2005).
Nutrient regime	ᓂᕿᑭᔭᐅᕝᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᕐᒋᑦ	The relative supply of nutrients available for plant growth at a given site.	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᑭᔭᐅᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑯᐸᓗᒋᑦ.
Nutrients	ᓴᕐᒋᑎᓴᐅᑎᑦ	Environmental substances (elements or compounds) such as nitrogen or phosphorus, which are necessary for the growth and development of plants and animals.	ᐊᕙᑎᕐᑎᕐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ (ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᕐᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᕐᒋᓪᓗ) ᒪᒃᑯᐊᑐᑦ ᓇᐃᑐᓇᔾᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕚᔅᐳᐊᓇᔅ, ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᐃᕙᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᕂᑎᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓄᓪᓗ.
Odontocete	ᐆᑕᓐᑐᓰᑦ	Group of whales that have teeth as opposed to baleen.	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᕿᓇᓗᒐᐃᑦ, ᐊᕐᕕᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᑭᒍᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓱᖅᑲᐅᕐᒋᑦᑐᑦ.
Offshore	ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᒥᐊᖅ	The zone of the sea typically extending beyond the nearshore zone and littoral zone.	ᑭᓪᓕᖓ ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᓯᓪᔭᒥᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᖅ.
Oil and grease	ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑎᕈᑦ	The concentration of all hydrocarbons found in water, whether it is from mineral or petroleum (both artificial and natural) sources.	ᓱᓇᓗᕿᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᓱᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᓚᒃᓴᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑎᕈᑕᐅᑉᓗᑎᓪᓗ (ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᐊᓐᓇᐃᑐᑐᖃᖅ) ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᑦ,

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Oligotrophic	(Oligotrophic) ᑕᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ	Trophic state classification for lakes characterized by low productivity (*i.e.*, little aquatic plant or animal life) and low nutrient inputs (particularly total phosphorus).	ᑕᓯᕐᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᒐᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓚᐊᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ (ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖃᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖃᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂ) ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᓗᐊᖏᒻᒪᑦ.
Open pit mine	ᐅᔭᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᖅ	A mine working open to the surface used to recover ore near surface.	ᐅᔭᖅᑕᕐᕕᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂ ᐅᔭᕐᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᕗᖅᑎᕆᕙᓪᓚᐊᕝᕕᒃ.
Open talik	ᐅᒃᑯᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᓪᓂᒃ	A talik that penetrates the permafrost completely, connecting a water body above permafrost to the sub-permafrost aquifer (e.g., below large rivers and lakes).	ᑕᓪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᕿᕿᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᐅᒃᓴᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᐃᒪᖃᓪᓕᖅᑰᓂ ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᓯᐅᓪᓕᖅᑰᓂ (ᑕᓲᑦ ᐃᑎᔫᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑰᖕᒋᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑰᑦ).
Open water conditions	ᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ	The period of time when the surface of a waterbody is completely free of ice (also called open water season).	ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᓲᑦ ᓯᑯᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓕᖠᖓᑕ (ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓯᑯᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ).
Ore	ᐅᔭᖅ ᐱᑕᓕᒃ	A rock or mineral that contains a valuable constituent, such as gold, for which it is mined and processed.	ᐅᔭᖅ ᐊᑭᑐᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᓕᒃ, ᒌᓗᒃᓴᖃᖅᑰᓂ, ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐋᔭᒐᐅᑉᓗᓂ.
Organic compounds	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᕗᕌᖏᖏᑦᑐᑦ	Substances composed of one or more carbon atoms.	ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᓇᖑᖅᑐᒃᓴᑦ.
Organochlorines	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑎᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ	Any of the various hydrocarbon pesticides that contain chlorine.	ᐃᒪᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖓᑦ.
Otolith	ᐅᑐᓕᑦ	A small calcareous bone in the inner ear of fish which is involved in sensing orientation and movement.	ᒥᑭᔫᒐᓗᐃᑦ ᓴᐅᓈᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᖏ ᑐᓵᔪᑎᖏᓗ.
Out-migration	ᓇᔪᒐᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᖅ	To move out of one community, region, or country in order to reside in another.	ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᓅᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᕕᒃᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᓂᓂᖅ ᓅᑦᑐᖅ, ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᕆᐊᖅᑐᕐᓘᓐᓗᓂ.
Overburden	ᐃᓂᖃᕈᓇᐃᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᕗᕆᐊᓖᑦ	Unconsolidated material that must be removed to allow access to an ore body in a surface mining operation.	ᓱᓇᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᕗᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐃᓂᖃᕈᓇᐃᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᖅᑕᕐᕕᖕᒥ.
Palaeontology	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ	The study of ancient and fossil plants and vegetation. The study of life in the past as recorded by fossil remains.	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᑕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒻᒧ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ.

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Participation rate	ᐃᓚᐅᓂᐊᕐᔪᓂ ᖃᐸᓯᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᒐᔭᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔ ᑖ	The percentage of persons 15 years of age and over who are in the labour force.	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ 15 ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓯᒪᔪᑦ.
Paste tailings	ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᐃᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕐᕕᖏᑦ	Tailings that have been significantly dewatered; these can be cemented and used to backfill underground openings.	ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕆᐊᑦ ᐲᔭᕐᓂᑯᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᖄᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ; ᕿᑯᓕᖅᒐᑐᒐᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃ ᓯᒥᒃᑐᒐᐅᔪᑕᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ.
Pathway analysis	ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᐅᓂᖓ	Identifies and assesses the linkages between Project components or activities, and the corresponding potential residual effects to valued ecosystem components and valued socio-economic components. A screening step that is used to verify the existence of these linkages from the initial list of potential effects pathways for the Project.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓘᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦᑐ, ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐋᑐᑎᓕᖕᓄᑦᑐ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᐊᔪᑎᓄᑦᑐ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᒐᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᑖ ᐃᓚᒌᓕᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥ.
Pelagic	ᐱᓛᔩᒃ (Pelagic)	Living in the mid and upper layers of the open sea.	ᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂ.
Permafrost	ᕿᕿᓂᖅᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᐊ	The thermal condition under which soil and/or bedrock exist at a temperature at, or below, 0ºC for a period of two or more consecutive years. Note that ice may or may not be present in permafrost zones.	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᔭᕋᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖓᑦ ᓂᒡᓚᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥ 0ºC ᐅᑭᐅᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᒃ ᐅᖓᑖᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓗᒍ ᓯᑯ ᓂᒡᓚᓇᕐᓂᒥᓯᐅᖏᓯᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ.ᕐᑯᐊᖏᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᐊᓕᒃ.
Permafrost base	ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓯᓱᐊ	The lower boundary of permafrost, an undulating and uneven surface. The ground temperature above the permafrost base is less than 0ºC and below the permafrost base is above 0ºC.	ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᐊ, ᒪᓂᒃᑐᒥ ᒪᓃᑦᑐᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓗᕐᑲᕋᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ. ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓂᒡᓚᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂ ᓂᒡᓚᓇᖏᓂᖅᓴᖅ 0ºC ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ ᓂᒡᓚᓇᖏᓂᖅᓴᖅ 0ºC.
Permafrost table	ᕿᕿᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑦ	The permafrost table is the upper boundary of permafrost, at the base of the active layer. The ground temperature above the permafrost table is above 0 ºC for at least a portion of each year, and below the permafrost table is less than 0 ºC year round.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑦ ᕿᕿᓂᕐᒥᒃᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓃᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᑰᑉ ᖄᖓᓂ.ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᕿᖏᓂᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓂᒡᓚᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐆᓇᖏᓐᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ ᓂᒡᓚᓇᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᓗᒃᑖᖅ.
pH	pH	The negative log of the concentration of the hydronium ion. The pH is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of all materials dissolved in water, expressed on a scale from 0 to 14, where 7 is neutral, values below 7 are acidic, and values over 7 are alkaline.	Hᐊᐃᑐᕆᐊᒻ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᖓ pH ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑦ ᓄᖑᑎᕝᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᑕᐅᓱᖅᑐᖅ, ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᕐᑲᖅᓱᓂ 0ᒥᑦ 14ᒧᑦ, ᑕᒻᓇ 7 ᕿᑎᑭᑎᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ 7 ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᐃᐅᑲᓚᐃᓐ.
Phenol	ᕖᓅ	A class of toxic compounds derived from benzene that can originate naturally in the aquatic environment through the decomposition of organic matter. These compounds can originate artificially through the contamination of the aquatic environment by plastics, herbicides, and disinfectants. They can also be introduced as a by-product in industrial processes.	ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᖑᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓐᓁᓐᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᓄᐃᒥᐊᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦ. ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓱᓇᖃᕐᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑯᓇᖓᕋᓗᒃ ᓂᐅᕕᒐᐅᓯᕕᖕᓂᑦ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕐᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᒃᑐᕆᐊᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᑦ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᐃᓱᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ.

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Phenology	ᕷᓈᓚᔩ	The study of periodic phenomena in plants, such as the time of flowering in relation to climate.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᐸᓕᐊᓕᕌᖓᑕ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᑦ ᐸᐱᓕᒫᖏᑦ.
Phytoplankton	ᕚᐃᑑᐳᓛᖕᑭᓐ	Very small plants that float or drift in water bodies.	ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᒐᔫᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᓂ ᐳᒃᑕᓛᓰᖅᑐᑦ.
Pinniped	ᐱᓇᐃᑉᑦ	A group of marine mammals that includes seals, sea lions, and walrus.	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐳᐃᔾᑦ ᓇᑦᕿᓯᑦ, ᐅᒡᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᐃᕖᕕᙶ.
Plant community	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖃᖅᕕᒃ	A group of interacting plant species that exist within a defined space and time.	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᖏᖏᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᑭᐊᖅ ᐃᓂᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖕᒥᑎᒍᑦ.
Plume	ᐳᓘᒻ	A visible or measurable discharge of a contaminant from a given point of origin. Plumes may occur in water or air.	ᓄᐃᑕᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᓂᒃ ᐳᒡᔫᓗᒻ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᓯᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᓯᓚᒥᓗ.
Point count	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᓂᒃᖁᐸᓄᐊᓂᒃ	A circular plot survey where observers spend a prescribed time looking and listening for birds.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑐᓵᒐᓱᖕᓂᖅ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᓂᒃᓂᓗᖕᓂᖅ ᕿᓯᕙᓯᓂᕐᓗ.
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	(Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) ᑎᐱᓖᑦ ᓂᐸᑕᖏᑐᑦ	Organic compounds comprised of two or more aromatic rings. These compounds are by-products of combustion and can be emitted into the environment from both natural and anthropogenic sources.	ᓱᓇᒥᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᐱᖃᑎᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖁᓯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑎᒍᙶ.
Population index	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑦ	An estimate of waterfowl in a given area based on observations in a sub-sampled area and adjusted for birds not observed.	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑲᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓯᒪᖏᑐᑦ.
Pore	ᐳᐊ pore (ᑮᓚᕐᓈᖅ)	A very small hole, such as may occur in some types of rock.	ᐅᔭᖃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ ᑮᓚᒐᔫᑦ ᐊᖕᒪᓂᒐᔫᑦ.
Post-closure	ᐅᑯᐊᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖅ	The period of time following the shut-down of a mine or other facility, during which monitoring of its effects should be continued.	ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕆᐊᕕᐅᑉ ᐅᑯᐊᑕᐅᕙᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖓ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᔪᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.
Post-calving period	ᓄᕆᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ	The time of year after the calving period, when cows and newborn calves congregate. Caribou disperse during this period and areas used include the calving grounds and a substantial extension to the south and west of the calving ground. Defined for the Qamanirjuaq herd as late June to the end of July.	ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᕐᖅᑖᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᓄᕆᐅᕖᖕᒥᓄᑦ ᐱᓱᒃᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᓂᒡᖏᐊᓄᑭᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᕙᑖᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᖓ ᖃᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᖁᑎᖏᑕ ᔩᔪᓐ ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ ᓄᖑᓐᓂᖓᓂ.
Post-contact sites	ᑲᑎᓚᐅᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᕐᓂᒐᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ	Aboriginal sites dating to the historic period.	ᖃᑲᖓᓂᑕᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᕐᓂᒐᐅᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓂᑐᖃᐃᑦ.

AGNICO EAGLE

Golder Associates

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Post-project audit	ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐱᒋᖏᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ	An evaluation after a development of all of its environmental and social impacts and of the mitigation measures applied to it.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᖓᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ.
Potentially affected communities	ᐊᒃᑐᐊᕐᔪᒥᓈᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ	A community or communities with the potential to be impacted, either positively or negatively, by a proposed project or development. Such communities may be defined physical entities or comprised of dispersed populations in the area of influence of a development or project (NIRB 2012).	ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᕐᔪᒥᓈᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᓇᒻᒪᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᒥᐅᔪᖅᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᓱᓇᑕᖃᕐᓂᖓᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᔭᖓᓂ.
Poverty	ᐊᔪᖅᓴᕐᓂᖅ	An inability for people to meet their basic needs. The state or condition of having little or no money, goods, or means of support.	ᐊᔪᖅᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᐸᓗᑖᓪᓚᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓗᓂ. ᑭᓇᐅᔭᖃᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓂᕆᔾᔫᓴᖃᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᓂᒃ.
Precautionary principle/approach	ᐅᐱᖅᑐᕐᓗᓂ ᓱᕗᒧᐊᖕᓂᖅ	Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty must not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation (UN 1972).	ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᕈᐃᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᓗ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓯᒪᖏᓐᓂᖓ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖃᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐋᐊᕿᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᕐᑯᖏᓗᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ.
Pre-contact	ᐃᓄᖃᓚᐅᖏᓂᖓ ᓂ	Pre-dates arrival of people with written records; also termed prehistoric.	ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᓚᐅᖏᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ; ᓄᑕᐅᖏᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ.
Prehistoric period	ᑕᐃᑉᓱᒪᓂᓴᖅ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ	Pre-dates arrival of, or influence of people with written records; also termed pre-contact.	ᑎᑭᓚᐅᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᖏᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᑎᓯᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ .
Pre-stripping	ᖃᓪᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᓇᓂᖅ	Action of removing the overburden and waste rock material over the ore material from an area where an open pit mine will be operated.	ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ ᖃᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐋᔭᐃᓂᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓂᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᒍᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᐃᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
Primary pathway	ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᐊᑉᖁᑦ ᐃᓂ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᖅ	A pathway that is likely to result in a measurable environmental change that could contribute to residual effects on a valued ecosystem component or valued socio-economic component relative to baseline or guideline values. Primary pathways require further effects analysis and impact classification to determine the environmental or socio-economic significance from the Project on the valued ecosystem components or valued socio-economic components.	ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᐊᑉᖁᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑕ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᐋᖀᑎᓪᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖅᐊᑉᖁᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᑦ ᐱᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐋᖀᑎᓖᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᓄᑦ.
Primary school	ᒥᑭᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ	Students in grades 1 to 6.	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑐᓄᑦ ᒍᓇᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᓂᑦ 1ᒥᑦ 6ᒧᑦ.
Private housing	ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᒡᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦᖅ	Housing that is not administered by a government entity and does not receive rents subsidies from the government.	ᐃᒡᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᒐᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᒐᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᒐᖕᒐᐅᖕᒋᓗᓂ ᐊᑭᖓ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Probability	ᓂᐊᓇᐃᓯᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅ ᕈᑎᖕᒐᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑐᐃᓐ ᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ	The likelihood that something will occur.	ᓱᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᑎᐊᓐᓇᐃᓯᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ.
Probable effects level	ᖃᓄᐃᓯᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᐅ ᐸ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᖕᒐ	Concentration of a chemical in sediment above which adverse effects on an aquatic organism are likely.	ᐃᓚᒍᑕᐅᓯᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᑐᐃᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ.
Production rate	ᐱᐊᓚᓂᖕᒐ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕐᓂᐅᑉ	Average mining and ore processing rate.	ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒐ.
Propeller wash	ᐊᖑᔪᑎᑉ ᑳᐃᕕᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᖕᓇᕐᓂᖅ	The current of water that is created by the propeller of a vessel.	ᐃᒪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᖑᔪᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ.
Proponent	ᓇᖕᒥᓂᖃᖅᑐᖅ	The individual or organization that proposes to develop the Project.	ᐃᓄᒃ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕆᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥᒃ .
Public	*ᐃᓄᒥᐊᑦ*	Any potentially affected person in potentially affected communities, which includes individual members of an affected community, as well as organized community interest groups (NIRB 2007).	ᐃᓄᒃ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ, ᐃᓄᒥᐊᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ 2007).
Public housing	ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐃᑦ	Housing that is provided and administered by the government.	ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᓂᑦ.
Qajakuvik	*ᖃᔭᑯᕕᒃ*	Place to caches/storage kayak.	ᖃᔭᐃᑦ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᖅᓯᒪᕝᕕᖕᒋᑦ
Qualitative	ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒋᑎᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋ ᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑦ	Relating to or measuring something by its quality, or descriptive characteristics, rather than its quantity.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᑉᓗᓂ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ.
Quality assurance / quality control procedures	ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒋᑎᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋ ᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐᓗ	Procedures used by field personnel and laboratories to ensure data quality.	ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒋᑎᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒌᑖ.
Quantitative	ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ	Relating to or measuring something by its quantity.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᕐᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᑦ.
Radio telemetry	ᓈᓚᐅᑎᑦ ᑑᓵᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐ	The use of radio waves to transmit the readings of a measuring instrument to a device that can record the readings.	ᓈᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᔪᖕᒋᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕆᔪᖕᓇᖅᐳᓂ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Radio transmitter	ᓈᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑑᓵᔪᑦ	Transmitter that is the part of a radio system that transmits signals using radio waves.	ᑑᓵᔭᐅᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑑᓵᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᒃᑯᑦ.
Raptor	ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᖅ	A bird that hunts by snatching its prey.	ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒡᓗᓂ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᖅ.
Rare plant	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓗᐊᕐᑐ ᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖅ	A native plant species found in restricted areas, at the edge of its range or in low numbers within a province, state, territory or country.	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᒐᔪᓗᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᕐᑦ ᓇᓂᒥᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ.
Reasonably foreseeable future development	ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ	Projects or activities that are currently under regulatory review or that will be submitted for regulatory review in the near future, as determined by the existence of a proposed project description, letter of intent, or any regulatory application filed with an authorizing agency (NIRB 2007).	ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᐅᑉᓗᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔪᒪᔾᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ, ᑎᑎᕐᑲᖅᑲᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓱᓕᕆᔪᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᒪᔪᑎᓖᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔩᓄᑦ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ 2007).
Reclaim pond	ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᕝᕕᒃ ᑕᓯᖅ	Confined area of free water located within the Tailings Storage Facility.	ᑕᓯᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᕐᑐᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᑯᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐃᕝᕕᒃ .
Reclamation	ᐃᓚᕐᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᖕᓚᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ	Activities done during the life of mine (progressive reclamation) or at the end of mine life to restore the land such as physical and chemical stability is obtained, and a final landscape that reflects the surrounding land features and land forms is created enabling future use and aesthetics of the land.	ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᐸᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᑦ, ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᖕᓚᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᑯᑉᓗᒍ.
Regional Study Area	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇ	The area that is beyond the limits of local study areas that may be affected by the Project. The boundaries for regional study areas are designed to quantify baseline conditions at a scale that is large enough to assess the maximum predicted geographic extent of direct and indirect effects from the Project on valued ecosystem components or valued socio-economic components and measurement endpoints.	ᓄᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐋᐊᕿᒪᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖕᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖃᕋᔭᕐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑎᕋᓯᓂᐊᕐᕆᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᓯᖕᖓᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓂᐊᕐᕆᒪᑕ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᕐᕆᑎᕆᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᒪᖖᑦ.
Residual impacts	ᐱᐊᓂᖕᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᓱᐃᓃᑦ	Those predicted adverse impacts that remain after mitigating measures have been applied (Tillleman 2005).	ᐃᓱᒪᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᐅᓯᒪᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑎᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᕆᑦ (Tilleman 2005).
Resilience	ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐ	The capacity of a system to absorb disturbance, and reorganize and retain the same structure, function, and feedback responses (Holling 1973; Walker et al. 2004; Folke 2006).	ᓈᓇᒻᒪᕆᕐᕆᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕿᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᔾᔪᓯᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ (Holling 1973; Walker et al. 2004; Folke 2006).
Reversibility	ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᕆᔪᖕᓇᕐ ᓂᖅ	The likelihood and time required for a valued ecosystem component, valued socio-economic component or system to return to a state that is similar to the state of systems of the same type, area, and time that are not affected by the Project. Reversibility does not imply returning to environmental conditions that existed prior to development of the Project.	ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦᑕᓗ, ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᔪᓪᓗ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇ ᖃᖕᒐᒥᐊᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ. ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓪᓗᐊᕕᖅᑲᖕᒋᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦᑕᓗ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᑐᕐᑲᖕᓚᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᒪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒃᑯᑦ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Riparian	ᓇᐸᓇᐊᓐ	Refers to terrain, vegetation or simply a position next to or associated with a stream, floodplain or standing waterbody.	ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒫᒐᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐅᓕᖑᓂᐅᑉᑐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑕᓯᐅᑉ ᑕᓇᐅᑉᑑᕙ.
Risk management	ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓇᔾᓂᖓ ᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ	Identification, assessment and prooritization of risks followed by a process to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events.	ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓂᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᖏᑐᐊᕐᑯᔮᖏᓂᖅ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᓂᕐᑐ ᖃᓄᐃᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᓂᒃ.
Rock heave	ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᑦ	The movement of rocks as a result of freezing and thawing (NIRB 2012).	ᐅᔭᖃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᕿᓕᖅᑕᕐᓂᕐᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᒃᑕᕐᓂᕐᔪᓪᓗ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᓇᒫᓖᑦNIRB 2007)
Royalties	ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᑰᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ	*Canada Mining Regulations* require each mine to pay an annual royalty to the Crown based upon the value of output of the mine. The value of output is defined as the market value of the mine's production minus deductions for such items as transportation, mine and mill operations, etc. Royalties are collected by the Nunavut government from all companies involved in the extraction of natural resources. Companies pay a percentage of their earnings to the federal government for the use and extraction of these resources.	*ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᔫᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ* ᐱᕐᑯᓴᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓂᓯᕐᑯᓴᑉᑐᑎᒃ ᑲᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ ᑐᑭᖃᓂᖅᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑉᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᖏᕋᔪᑎᓄᑦ, ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ. ᑐᓂᔪᓯᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑉ ᑲᕙᒪᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑳᐱᓂᐅᒃᑖᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᓇᔪᓂᑦ. ᑳᐱᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑭᓖᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᓴᖖᒑᓂᒃ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᑲᕙᒪᑐᖃᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕐᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᓇᓂᕐᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ.
Royalty rates	ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᓄᑦ	Graduated rates of payment to the government based on the output value of the mine.	ᐊᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦ ᑲᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒍ.
Sacred site	ᐅᐱᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓐᓇ	A place on the land created or used by Inuit spiritual leaders in the past for religious ceremonies, such as: a platform or formation leading to an “altar”; a hill, mountain, stone, boulder, river, lake, or Inukshuk designated as a sacred site; and offering place where people might plead for good fortune and well-being, often found along the coast, but also inland; a place where an unusual event might have happened, or an event that led to a death or a story of survival; a place known to Elders in legend where a significant story occurred (see Ittarnisalirijiit Conference on Sacred Sites and Spiritual Places, Rankin Inlet, 1996).	ᓄᓇᒥ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᐊᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ; ᓇᓕᖃᖃᕈᑎᒃ; ᕿᖓᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᓂ, ᐅᔭᖃᐅᑉ, ᑰᑉ, ᑕᓯᐅᑉ, ᐃᓄᒃᓱᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᒃᐱᒋᔭᐅᑎᐊᖅᑲᐅᓂ, ᑐᓂᓯᕕᐅᑉᑐᓂ ᐱᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓵᕿᕖᕕᐅᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑎᐊᕈᒪᓂᕐᔪᑦ, ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᒥᐊᕐᒥ; ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔪᖃᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᑐᖁᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᓐᓇᒃᑐᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᑐ; ᐃᓄᑐᖃᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᐃᑦᓴᓂᑕᓕᓇᓷᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓂ ᐅᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᓐᓂᓇᔭᐅᑉᑐᔪᓂᑐ, ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᖅ, 1996).
Salmonid	Salmonid ᐃᖃᓗᓕᓇᓂᖅ	A fish belonging to the salmon family.	ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓵᒪᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ.
Scoping	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒥᒃ	A process that pinpoints significant issues requiring study and analysis. This process aims to identify those components of the biophysical and/or socio-economic environment that may be impacted by the Project and for which there is public concern (NIRB 2008).	ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓱᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᑉᑐᓂ ᐃᓱᖊᓗᒍᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑖᑕᒻᓇ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓱᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑦ ᓱᓇᓗᕿᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᐅᑉ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐅᑉᑐ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᐊᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᓇᓷᑦ 2007).

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Secchi depth	Secchi ᐃᑎᓂᖓ	A parameter used to determine the clarity of surface waters. The measurement is made with a "Secchi" disk, a black and white disk that is lowered into the water and the depth is recorded at which it is no longer visible. A secchi depth recording of 1 m indicates that the device was last visible at 1 m below the surface. High secchi depth readings indicate clearer water that allows sunlight to penetrate to greater depths. Low readings indicate turbid water which can reduce the passage of sunlight to bottom depths. Limited light penetration can be a factor in diminished aquatic plant growth beneath the surface, thus reducing the biological re-aeration at lower depths.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᑲᑭᐊᕐᖏᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑕᐅᔪᖅ Secchi ᐋᒪᓗᖅᑐᖅ, ᕿᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᑯᖅᑐᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐋᓚᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐃᑎᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑦ ᓂᑉᑕᔪᖕᓇᐃᖅᓗᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᐅᔪᖅ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᐅᒃᐸᑦ 1 ᒦᑐ ᑲᐅᔨᒪᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ 1ᒦᑐ ᖄᖓᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᕐᓗᒍ ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒫᖅ ᑲᑭᐊᒃᑐᖅ ᓯᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᐅᒪᕕᑦᔪᖕᓇᖅᑕᖓ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖓ ᐱᐅᓗᐊᕆᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᔪᕈᑎᑦᔪᖕᓇᖅᑕᖓ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᓗᐊᑕ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐃᑎᓂᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᒍ. ᖃᐅᒪᓂᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᔪᕈᑕᐅᓱᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐋᑖᓂ, ᐱᐊᓚᐃᔪᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᐃᑉᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ.
Secondary school (High school)	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᖁᑦᓯᒃᑐᒻᒥ	Students in grades 10 to 12.	ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒍᕆᑦ 10ᒥᑦ 12ᒧᑦ.
Sedge	ᐃᕕᒃ	Any plant of the genus *Carex*, perennial herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. They have triangular jointless stems, a spiked inflorescence and long grass-like leaves which are usually rough on the margins and midrib. There are several hundred species.	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ *Carex*, perennial herbs ᓴᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᓗᖅᓴᓂ ᐃᖅᑐᐊᑉᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᒪᔪᑎᓖᑦ, ᓄᕗᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᑭᑉᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᒻᒪ ᒪᓂᓗᐊᕆᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᕿᕆᕆᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐳᖅ.
Sediment	ᐃᓚᖁᑦ	Solid material that is transported by, suspended in, or deposited from water. It originates mostly from disintegrated rocks; it also includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material, such as humus. The quantity, characteristics and cause of the occurrence of sediment in streams are influenced by environmental factors. Some major factors are degree of slope, length of slope, soil characteristics, land usage and quantity and intensity of precipitation.	ᓯᑎᔪᖅ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᐃᒫᒍᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᐃᓇᖅᓱᓂ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᓂᑯ ᐅᔭᖃᖕᓂᑦ; ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᓪ ᓄᑕᐅᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ, ᓱᓇᑕᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᓱᓇᒧᑦᓗ ᑎᐊᓐᓇᐃᓕᓂᖓ ᑯᖕᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑎᐊᓐᓇᐃᓕᑎᒻᒪᒍ ᐅᕕᖓᓂᖓ, ᑕᑭᓂᖓ ᐅᕕᖓᓂᐅᑉ, ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ, ᐊᑐᓚᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑭᓂᐸᓂᖓ.
Seismicity	ᓴᐃᓵᒥᓯᑎ	The phenomenon of earth movements, in extreme cases in the form of earthquakes, and their geographic distribution.	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓ, ᓴᔪᒃᐱᓚᖕᓂᖓᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᔾᔨᙳᕐᓂᖓ.
Sewage	ᖁᕐᕕᒃ	Also known as wastewater, a water-carried waste, in solution or suspension, containing domestic and sanitary wastewater.	ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᒐᓂᖕᓂᑯ ᐃᕐᒥᐅᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓇᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ.
Sexually transmitted infection	ᑯᔭᖕᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦᖅᑖᕐᓂᑦ	Any infection characteristically transmitted by sexual contact, such as gonorrhea, syphilis, genital herpes, and chlamydia.	ᐊᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᑯᔭᖕᓂᑯᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᖅ ᒪᑯᐊᖕᑰᑉᓗᑎᒃ; ᒐᑲᓅᓇᐊ, ᓯᕕᓕᔅ, Hᐅᐱᔅ, ᑲᓚᒥᑎᐊ.
Shipping route	ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑉᖁᑎᕆ	A line of travel followed by sea vessels.	ᐊᑉᖁᑎᕆᓱᖅᑕᖓᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐃᑦ.
Shoreline erosion	ᓯᒻᔭᑉ ᖁᑦᓯᒃᓯᕙᓕᐊᓂᖓ	Wearing away of coastal land by wave action, tidal currents or wave currents.	ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓯᒻᔭᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᖕᓂᑦ, ᐅᓕᖑᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑎᓂᖑᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒡᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᖁᓇᖅᓕᕐᒥᑦ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Significant	ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕐᓂᖓ	Significance is a consideration of the context of the Project and the intensity of adverse effects, by giving particular regard to the following: a. the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area likely to be affected by the Project; b. the historical, cultural and archeological significance of the geographic area likely to be affected by the Project; c. the extent of the effects of the Project, including the geographical area that will be affected, the size of the affected human populations, and the size of the affected wildlife populations and related habitat; d. the extent of the effects of the Project on other regional human populations and wildlife populations, including the extent of the effects on Inuit harvesting activities; e. the magnitude and complexity of adverse effects; f. the probability of adverse effects occurring; g. the frequency and duration of adverse effects; h. the reversibility or irreversibility of adverse effects; i. the potential for cumulative adverse effects given past, present and future relevant events; and j. any other factors NIRB considers relevant to assessing significance (NIRB 2007).	ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒥ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᑐᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᐃᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ: k. ᓄᓇᐸ ᐃᐸᓕᕐᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓇᔭᕐᓂᖓ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑯᑦ. l. ᖃᖓᓂᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᐸᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕕᓂᑐᕐᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᐃᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᒐᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ. m. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᐸ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᓚᐅᐸᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᐅᓂᖓ, ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᒋᐊᖕᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕆᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᒐᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕿᑭᑦᖅᑕᖏᑕᓗ. n. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᐸ ᐊᒃᑐᒐᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᕐᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓄᑦᑐ, ᐃᓚᐅᐸᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. o. ᐊᖏᓂᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓂᖓᑕᑐ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ; p. ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᙳᓕᐊᓂᖓᑦ; q. ᐱᔪᖕᓂᖓ ᑕᑭᓂᖓᑐ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ; r. ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕈᖕᓇᖏᓂᖓᑐ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ; s. ᐊᒃᑐᔪᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᓂ ᖄᖏᖅᑐᓂ, ᐅᐸᑐᒥᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥᑐ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪ t. ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᓕᐊᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ 2007).
Simpson Inverse Index	ᓯᒻᓴᓐ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᕆᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᑦ	Used to quantify the biodiversity of a habitat. It takes into account the number of species present, as well as the relative abundance of each species.	ᐊᑐᕆᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐸᓯᐅᓂᖏᑕ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᖃᔪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᐸ ᐃᓚᐅᐸᑐᒍ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᖏᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ.
Social support	ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᑦ	The physical and emotional comfort given to individuals by family, friends, co-workers and others.	ᐃᓅᐸ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓅᕐᑲᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓈᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ.
Socio-economic effects	ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐅᔨᑦ	Refers to any of a variety of social and economic effects, including impacts upon the local economy, health, demographics, traditional way of life, cultural well-being, social life, archaeological resources, existing services and infrastructure, and local and regional government organizations (NIRB 2007).	ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓕᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᐅᐸᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖓᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᓂᐅᐸ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᐋᓂᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᐅᐸ, ᓄᓇᐅᐸ, ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᖅᑲᐅᐸ, ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐅᐸ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓅᕋᐅᔭᒥᐊᕐᓂᖅᐅᐸ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ, ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑐᖃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᑐᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᑦ, ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᑕ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ 2007).

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Soluble	ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔫ ᓪᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ	Referring to a substance that can be easily dissolved in a solvent such as water.	ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᐃᒪᒥᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.
Sound pressure level	ᓂᐱ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓂᐱᖁᖅᑐᓂᖓ	The decibel ratio of sound pressure to some reference pressure. Unless otherwise stated, SPL refers to the root mean square (rms) sound pressure.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᓂᐱᖁᖅᑐᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᐸᑦ, SPL ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓂᐱᖁᖅᑐᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑦ.
Sound propagation	ᓂᐱᐅᑉ ᓇᒧᐊᒍᙳᓇᕐᓂᖓ	The movement of sound or pressure waves, through a media such as air or water.	ᓂᐱᐅᑉ ᓇᓂᒥᐊᖅ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓ, ᓯᓚᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᒃᑯᓘᓐᓃᑦ.
Spawn	ᒫᓂᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ (ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓄᑦ)	Reproductive period of fish, release of eggs and sperm.	ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐊᓛᖅᑖᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ, ᒫᓂᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ.
Special concern	ᐅᔨᕐᓇᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ	A wildlife species that may become threatened or endangered because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.	ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᒥᐊᖅ ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ.
Species at risk	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓂᕕᐅᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ	Species that are listed under Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) as “extirpated”, “endangered”, or “threatened”.	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓂᕕᐅᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ 1 *ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓯᓚ ᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᓂᕕᐅᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᖁᑎᖓᓂ* (SARA) ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᔪᑦ, ᓂᕕᐅᕐᓇᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᕐᐸᓕᐊᔪᑦ.
Species diversity	ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᓂᖏᑦ	A measure of biodiversity that takes into account the number of species present, as well as the abundance of each species. Species diversity indices are mathematical estimators of diversity based on sample data (*i.e.*, Simpson’s Inverse Index).	ᐅᑲᐅᓯᓕᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᒥᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑖ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒋᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑖᓗ. ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ (ᐊᑐᒐᐅᑉᓗᓂ ᐅᓇᑐᑦ ᓯᒻᓴᓐ ᐃᓚᒌᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑦ).
Species richness	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ	The simplest measure of biodiversity of the different species making up the richness of an area.	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑕᐅᓇᔭᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖕᒋᖕᒋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᒥᐊᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ.
Species specific audiogram	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ	The relationship between noise frequency and an animal’s hearing threshold.	ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᑐᓴᓚᑎᒋᖕᒪᖔᑖ.
Specific conductivity	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑉ ᐃᒃᐱᖕᓇᕐᓂᖓ	A conductivity reading normalized to a temperature of 25ºC. This allows valuable comparisons to be made (see also Conductivity).	ᐃᒃᐱᖕᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒍ 25ºC. ᑖᒻᓇ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖕᒋᖕᒋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᑕᑯᓗᒍᑕᐅᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᑐᕋᐅᓂᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᖕᓇᕐᓂᖅ).
Spill	ᑯᕕᓂᖅ	Cause of allow a substance to run or fall out of a container.	ᐱᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᑯᕕᒃᐸᑦ.
Spud barge	ᓯᑲᐅ ᐳᒃᑕᓛᖅᑐᔪᖅ	Also referred to as a floating dock, this is a barge that can be moored using through-deck pilings, known as spuds, and linked to shore through a ramp.	ᐃᒃᓴᕕᒃ ᐳᒃᑕᓛᔪᖅ ᐸᐱᕈᖅᓱᒐᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᓄᓇᒧᑦᑐ ᐃᑳᕈᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐱᖁᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᖕᒋᔭᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Standard deviation	ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖅ	Statistical measurement of the variation in a distribution.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᓐᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.
Standard error	ᑕᒻᒫᔅᓴᕐᓂᖅ	The standard deviation of the mean.	ᓱᓇᒥᐊᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐃᓵᓗᐊᖏᑐᒧᖅᑕᖅ.
Stockpile	ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐊᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦ	A pile or storage location for bulk material (ore in the present case) forming part of the material handling process.	ᑲᑎᖅᓱᐊᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ (ᓴᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᕝᓂ) ᐊᓯᐊᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᒥᐊᖅ ᓅᑕᐅᔫᒪᑦ.
Strata	ᐅᔭᖃᖅ ᖃᓕᓈᒃᑐᐊᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓖᑦ	Singular stratum.	ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑑᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᖃᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᑦ.
Stratification	ᐊᕕᒃᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑕᓯᕋᐃᑦ	The separation of lakes into 3 layers: well mixed top layer, middle layer (see Thermocline), and a bottom layer. In freshwater lakes, stratification usually occurs as a result of temperature effects that cause changes in water density. Stratification may also affect vertical changes in water quality.	ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓲᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ ᖄᖏ: ᖁᓪᓕᖅ ᐊᑯᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ; ᕿᑎᐊᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᖅ (ᑕᑯᓗᒍ Thermocline); ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᓪᓕᖅ. ᑕᓯᕐᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᑲᖏᑐᓂ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᑯᓇᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓂᒡᓕᓇᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᖃᓕᓈᒃᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᐊᙳᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ.
Stratum	ᐅᔭᖃᑦ ᖃᓕᓈᒃᑐᐊᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᓖᑦ	A layer of material having approximately the same composition throughout.	ᓱᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᖃᓕᓈᒃᑐᐊᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᓕᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕌᖅᑐᓂᒃ.
Substrate	ᐃᓂᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᖅ	The surface or material layer on which an organism lives, grows, or feeds.	ᓱᓇᒥᐊᑉ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᕕᒋᔭᖓ, ᐃᓂᖃᕐᕕᒋᔭᖓ, ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᕕᒋᔭᖓ, ᓂᕿᖃᕐᕕᒋᔭᖓᓗ.
Sub-permafrost aquifer	ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᖓᓂᓯᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑦ	The deep-permafrost groundwater flow regime near or below the base of permafrost. The top of the sub-permafrost aquifer may or may not coincide with the base of permafrost; if the sub-permafrost aquifer is saline, it is possible that groundwater occurs as a fluid above the base of permafrost (i.e., within permafrost) due to freezing point depression.	ᐃᑎᔪᒥ ᕿᕿᓂᕐᒥ ᑰᖓᓂᖓ ᐅᕙᓘᕙ ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓯᐊ. ᖄᖓᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᕿᕿᓂᖅ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᓯᓐᓇᓇᐊᖅᑲᓖ ᐊᑖᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᒥᑦ; ᖄᖓ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦ, ᖃᖓᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᓯᓇᓇᐊᓕᒃ ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ (ᑐᑭᖓᑐᑦ ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓐᓂ).
Sulphur Dioxide	(Sulphur Dioxide) ᓄᙳᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓂᑉᑕᖏᑦᑐᑉ	A gas formed when sulphur burns in the presence of oxygen, as for example in the burning of gasoline or diesel fuel in a vehicle engine. It is a major air pollutant that is corrosive and harmful to plants and animals.	ᓂᑉᑕᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐆᓇᖅᓱᓗᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᒃᑲᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑯᑕᐅᒍᒻᒥ, ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᑰᕈᒻᒥ. ᓯᓚᒥᒃ ᓱᕈᐃᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᓪᓗ.
Surface runoff	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᒍᑦ ᑰᒃᑐᖅ	The water that flows over the land.	ᐃᒪᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖄᖓᒍᑦ ᑰᒃᑐᖅ.

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Sustainable development	ᓱᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᒃᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland Report).	ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᐸᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓱᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᓇᒥᐊᒥᒃ ᓄᖑᕙᓕᐊᑎᕐᓯᖏᓪᓗᓂ. (Brundtland ᐅᓂᑉᑳᖓ).
Tailings	ᐊᑐᖖᒋᓐᓂᑯᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᔭᕆᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ	Tailings are the solid waste left after extracting the gold from the ore.	ᐊᑐᖕᒋᓂᑯᑦ ᐋᔭᒐᐅᓐᓂᑯᑦ ᒎᓗᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᑎᓪᔾᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᔭᕆᖕᓂᑦ.
Tailings pond	ᐊᑐᖕᒋᕐᓂᑯᕐᓗᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᕐᕕᖕᒐᑦ.	See Reclaim pond.	ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓱᑐᕐᑲᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑎᓇᕝᕕᒃ ᑕᓱᕋᖅ.
Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)	ᐊᑐᖕᒋᓂᑯᕐᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᑲᕐᑲᐃᕝᕕᒃ (TSF)	An engineered structure for storing those portions of washed, processed or milled ore that are regarded as too poor to be treated/processed further, i.e., tailings.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒐᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑐᕐᑯᖅᑐᐃᕝᕕᒃ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᓚᖕᒋᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕆᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐱᐅᓗᐊᖕᒋᒪᑕ ᐊᑐᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᓗᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒋᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ.
Talik	ᑕᓕᒃ	A layer or body of unfrozen ground (T>0°C) in a permafrost area and includes several types (open, closed and isolated) based on the relationship to the permafrost and the mechanism related to the unfrozen conditions (Harris et al. 1988).	ᓄᓇ ᖃᓕᕇᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᕿᕿᓕᖅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ ᕿᕿᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᔨᒌᖕᒋᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᖅ (ᐅᐃᒃᑯᐃᖕᒐᔪᖅ, ᐅᒃᑯᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᐃᖕᒥᒨᖅᑐᖅ) ᐱᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᕿᕿᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᒃᓯᒪᔪᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᒥ (Harris et al. 1988)°.
Talu	ᑕᓗ	Hunting blind circle or one or two lines of stone used as cover during hunting activities.	ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ ᐋᒪᓗᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᒪᕈᒡᔫᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑯᖅᑐᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᑲ ᑕᓗᔭᑕᐅᓱᖅᑐᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᓂ.
Tax	ᐊᑭᓕᒃᓴᑦ	A sum of money demanded by a government for its support, or for specific facilities or services, levied upon incomes, property, sales, etc.	ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᑲᖅᑲᔪᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓄᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓕᐊᑉ ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑕᐅᓱᖅᑐᖅ, ᓂᐅᕕᐊᒃᓴᓂᑦ.
Taxonomic group	ᐊᕕᒃᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖕᒋᒃᑐᑦ	A scientific grouping and naming of organisms. A system of classification in which a taxonomic group is one unit.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒐ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.
Temporal boundary	ᑭᒡᓕᓕᕕᒃᓴᖅ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅ	The amount of time between the start and end of a relevant Project activity or effect stressors (which are related to development phases), plus the duration required for the effect to be reversed.	ᐱᒋᐊᕐᕕᖕᒐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᕕᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕌᕐ ᐊᓱᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓗᓂ, ᐃᓚᓯᒪᓗᒍ ᐊᓱᐊᖑᕈᖕᓇᕐᓂᖕᒐ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓱᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᓂ.
Thermal inversion	ᐃᒃᑮᖅᓇᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐊᓱᐊᖑᐸᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐ	A phenomenon in which a layer of cold air above a layer of warm air close to the ground prohibits the dispersion of atmospheric pollution, such as vehicle exhausts.	ᓱᓚ ᓂᒡᓕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᖕᒐᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᑐᖅ ᓱᕈᐃᕙᓕᐊᑕᐃᓕᔪᑦ ᒪᑯᓇᖕᒐᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᑯᕈᑎᑦ ᐳᔪᖕᒐᓂᒃ.
Thermal stability	ᕿᕿᓂᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᐸᓕᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒐ	The degree to which something, such as permafrost, has the capacity to remain at the same temperature over time (NIRB 2012).	ᓱᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᕿᕿᓂᖅ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ, ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᓱᐊᖑᖅᐸᓕᐊᖕᒋᑐᖅ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ 2012).

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Thermocline	ᑐᒧᑲᓚᐃᓐ Thermocline	The point in a waterbody at which the temperature gradient changes rapidly.	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᑕᓯᕐᒥᓗ ᐆᓇᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᐸᓕᐊᔪᖅ.
Threatened	ᐊᓯᐊᖑᕐᓂᖓ ᑲᐱᐊᓇᖅᑐᖅ	A wildlife species that is likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to its extirpation or extinction.	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᒥᐊᖅ ᐱᔭᐅᖏᐸᑕ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᖃᖓᒥᐊᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᕐᓗᑎᒃ.
Threshold	ᑐᖓᕕᖓ	A point of beginning, the boundary beyond which a different state will occur.	ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ, ᑭᒡᓕᖓ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᕐᑲᓕᕐᓗᓂ.
Topographic	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓ	The configuration of a surface including its relief and the position of its natural and man-made features.	ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᑕᐃᑉᓯᒪᓂᓴᖅ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᖓᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓ.
Toponym	ᑑᐳᓂᒼ	A name derived from a place or region.	ᐊᑎᖅ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓐᓂᑯ.
Total dissolved solids	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᑎᔪᑦ	The dissolved matter found in water comprised of mineral salts and small amounts of other inorganic and organic substances.	ᐃᒪᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᑲᖅᑯᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᖏᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖅᑯᓂ.
Total extractable hydrocarbons	ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒥᑦ ᐅᑦᓱᐊᓗᖑᒥᑦ	Refers to hydrocarbons within the range of weights observed in diesel and fuel oil.	ᐅᕐᑲᐅᓯᓕᒃ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖑᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒧᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᒥᐊᑦ.
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ Kjeldahl ᓇᐃᑐᕆᔮᓐ	The sum of organic nitrogen and ammonia.	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᐃᑐᕆᔮᓐ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᒧᓂᐊ.
Total organic carbon	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑦ ᑳᐸᓐ	A measure of the concentration of organic carbon in water or sediment. It is determined by the oxidation of the organic matter into carbon dioxide. Organic matter in soils, aquatic vegetation, and aquatic organisms are major sources of organic carbon.	ᖃᐅᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᒪᕋᕐᒥᓗ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᖏᑐᑦ ᐳᔪᖅ ᓂᑉᑕᖏᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᖏ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᓯᐅᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᖏᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᕈᑕᐅᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑳᐱᓐᒥᒃ.
Total petroleum hydrocarbon	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ petroleum hydrocarbon	A measurement of the overall concentration of petroleum hydrocarbons found in the water.	ᖃᐅᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐱᐊᒃᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᐃᑕᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ.
Total suspended solids	ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᑲᖓᔪᑦ ᓯᑎᔪᑦ	A measurement of the concentration of particulate matter found in water.	ᐃᒫᓂ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᖏᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑎᑦ.
Total volatile hydrocarbons	ᑲᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᐸᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᖅᑐᒥᒃ hydrocarbon	Refers to hydrocarbons within the range of weights observed in gasoline.	ᑐᑭᓕᒃ Hᐊᐃᑐᕈ ᐅᖅᓱᒥ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑕᐅᑉᓗᓂᓗ.

AGNICO EAGLE
Golder Associates

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Traditional Knowledge (TK)	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᑦ ᑕᐃᕐᓯᒪᓂᐢᖅ	Cumulative body of knowledge, practice and belief, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations by cultural transmission. Specific Inuit Traditional Knowledge is referred to as Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (NIRB 2007).	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᒻᑕᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᒃᐱᕆᐸᓗᒋᓪᓗ, ᐊᑐᒐᐅᔪᓐᓇᐃᐸᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓅᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑐᓂᔭᐅᕙᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᑯᓯᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕐᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ 2007).
Transboundary impacts	ᑮᓪᓕᓕᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖄᖏᑦᑕᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦ	Environmental effects/impacts which may occur across provincial, territorial, or international boundaries (NIRB 2007).	ᐊᕙᑎᑉᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒃᐱᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ 2007).
Transect	ᑎᑯᖅᑐᖅ	A straight survey line.	ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᑯᖅᑐᖅ (ᑎᑯᓕᐊᖅᑐᖅ).
Trip blank	ᐃᖏᕋᓂᒃ ᓱᓇᑖᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᖅ	A water sample prepared by the laboratory and shipped to the field sampling location and then subsequently returned to the laboratory unaltered. These samples are used to detect sample contamination during preparation, preservation, or transport between field and laboratory.	ᐃᒪᒥᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃᑯ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᐅᕋᓱᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᑭᓯᒥᐊᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᔭᐅᖏᒥᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᕝᓯᓚᐅᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᓐᓇᐃᐸᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐱᑕᕐᑲᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᓗᒃᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᐅᓛᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖕᒧᑦ.
Trophic state	ᑐᑭᓕᐊᑎᓯᐊᕋᓗᐊᕐᒪ ᖕᒫᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ	Eutrophication is the process by which lakes are enriched with nutrients, increasing the production of rooted aquatic plants and algae. The extent to which this process has occurred is reflected in a lake's trophic classification or state: oligotrophic (nutrient poor), mesotrophic (moderately productive) and eutrophic (very productive and fertile).	ᓄᖑᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᖅᓵᖅᑐᕈᑎᑉᑎᖕᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒥᒃ ᑕᓯᕐᓂ ᓱᓇᒃᓴᑎᐊᕆᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᖑᐸᓕᐊᑎᑦᓯᐸᓗᓂ ᐱᕐᑯᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᖓ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᓯᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᓂᒃ; ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᑎᐊᖏᑉᐸᑦ, ᐱᕐᑯᖅᑐᖃᑎᐊᕐᓗᓂᓘᕙ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕐᑯᕕᐅᑎᐊᕈᖕᓇᕐᓗᓂ.
Tundra	ᓄᓇᒥᐊᖅ	A treeless, level or gently rolling plain of the Arctic region. It has a marshy surface where mosses, lichens, and low shrubs grow with mucky soil and permafrost underneath.	ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᒪᓂᒃᑐᖅ, ᐃᓚᖓᓗ ᐅᕕᖓᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᐸ ᓄᓇᖓ. ᐊᕿᓗᕿᔪᖅ ᖃᖓ ᑎᖓᐅᔭᓄᑦ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᓗᕿᓄᑦ, ᐃᕕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᕕᐅᓯᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᑖ ᕿᕿᐸᓗᓂ.
Turbidity	ᑐᐱᑎᑎ	Refers to the relative clarity of a water body. It is a measure of the extent to which light penetration in water is reduced from suspended materials such as clay, mud, organic matter, colour, or plankton.	ᐅᖃᐅᓯᓕᒃ ᐃᒻᒪᐅᐸ ᑲᑭᐊᖕᓂᖓᓂᒃ. ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᓕᒃ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ, ᖃᐅᒪᔪᖕᓇᐃᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᓗ ᒫᒃᑯᓇᐊᕋᓗᒃ ᐃᑉᔪᕐᒥᑦ, ᒪᕋᕐᒥᑦ, ᓱᓇᕐᓗᖕᓂᑦ, ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑐᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᖕᓂᑦ.
Underground mine	ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓇᐊᕐᕕᒃ	A mine working where the ore deposit is accessed to via a decline (ramp) or inclined vertical shaft. Levels are excavated horizontally off the decline or shaft to access the ore body, and stopes are excavated perpendicular (or near perpendicular) to the level into the ore.	ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᓇᐊᕐᕕᒃ ᐅᔭᕐᑲᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᑦ ᓄᐃᑎᕚᕙᓕᐊᔪᖅ ᓱᐸᓗᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᒧᐊᒍᑎᖃᖅᓗᓂ. ᒪᓂᑭᓕᖅᑭᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᕕᖓᖏᒋᐊᖅᓗᒍ ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᓐᓂᓗᒃᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐅᕕᖓᑉᓗᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᓕᖅᑎᓂᓗᒃᓗᒍ.
Under ice conditions	ᓯᑯᐊᕐᓂᖅ	The period of year when the lakes are partially or completely covered with ice.	ᐅᑭᐅᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᑕᓰᑦ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᕙᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᖃᓘᔾᒃᓗᑎᒃ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Unemployment rate	ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᖃᑉᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᓂᖅᑦ	The percentage of the labour force that was unemployed during the week prior to the employment survey.	ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏ ᐱᓕᕆᓚᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᑕᐃᓕᑉ ᐊᑯᓂᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖏᑦᑐᓪᓗ.
Upland bird	ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᖅ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓯᖅ	Songbird and shorebird species.	ᐊᒪᐅᓕᒃᑲᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᒥᓯᐅᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓲᑦ.
UTM	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator. A mapping grid; the globe is divided into numbered zones, and within each zone, northing and easting values are used to located any point on the Earth's surface.	Universal Transverse Mercator. ᓄᑐᓇᖑᐊᓕᕆᔩᑦ; ᓄᓇᖑᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᐃᓕᖓᐸᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᑭᐊᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᖓᓇᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᕐᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᓂᓗᖕᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᓯᓚᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ.
Valued Ecosystem Components	*ᐊᔪᖏᑎᖃᑎᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᕈᕐᑯᖅᑐᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ*	Those aspects of the environment considered to be of vital importance to a particular region or community, including: a. resources that are either legally, politically, publically, or professionally recognized as important, such as parks, land selections, and historical sites; b. resources that have ecological importance; and c. resources that have social importance (NIRB 2007).	ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᐊᕙᑎᐸᑎᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᑎᖃᑎᐊᕐᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᐅᑉᓗᑎᒃ: d. ᓱᓇᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓱᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔩᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓄᓗᒃᑖᓄᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓄᑦ, ᒪᒃᑯᐊᑐᑦ ᓴᓚᐅᓱᖁᕖᑦ, ᓄᓇᐃᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᑐᖃᕕᓂᖅᑕᕐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ e. ᐊᔪᖏᑲᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᖕᓄᑦ; ᐊᒻᒪ f. ᐊᔪᖏᕐᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓅᖃᑎᒌᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ 2007)
Valued Socio-Economic Components	*ᐊᔪᖏᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦᓗ ᐃᑐᓕᕐᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ (VSEC)*	Those aspects of the socio-economic environment considered to be of vital importance to a particular region or community, including components relating to the local economy, health, demographics, traditional way of life, cultural well-being, social life, archaeological resources, existing services and infrastructure, and community and local government organizations (NIRB 2007).	ᐃᒃᐱᖕᓇᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒡᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᖃᕐᓂᕋᐃᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓂᐊᕐᓇᖏᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖖᒋᖏᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ, ᐱᕐᑯᑎᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐅᐸᑐᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᒡᓗᕐᔪᐊᕋᓗᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᒐᕙᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ.
Vascular plants	ᐊᐅᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ	Plants that possess conductive tissues for the transport of water and food.	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᖃᕐᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᖃᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ.
Vessel wake	ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔫᑉ ᐅᐊᑎᑕᖏᑦ	Occurs when vessel movement creates secondary waves (i.e., free surface waves that propagate out from the vessel).	ᑕᑯᓐᓇᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔫᑉ ᐅᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᐅᓕᒃᑎᕐᓯᑐᓂ (ᐃᖏᐅᓖᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔫᑉ ᐊᐅᓛᕐᓂᖓᓂᑦ).
Volatile	ᐊᔾᔭᖖᒍᓚᔪᒫᔭᒃ	Referring to a substance that can be easily changed from solid or liquid form to a vapour.	ᓱᓇᒥᐊᖅ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓯᐊᖑᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᔪᓐᓇᐃᕐᓗᓂ.
Volunteering	ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᕆᐅᖏᒥᐊᕐ ᑐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ	Freely choose to help or serve with an organization, community or do good without the expectation of financial compensation.	ᐃᑲᔫᔾᔭᒥᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑐᕆᐅᖏᓗᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᒃ, ᐱᓕᕆᐅᔾᔭᒥᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑭᓕᕆᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᖏᒥᐊᕐᓗᓂ.

English	Inuktitut	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition
Waste rock	ᐅᔭᕋᒃ ᓱᓇᑕᕐᑲᖏᑦᑐᖅ	Rock that does not contain gold or contains gold in such low concentration that it cannot be economically processed.	ᐅᔭᕋᐃᑦ ᒎᓗᖅᑲᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕐᓂᓗᒃᓱᒋᑦ.
Waterbird	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᔫᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᓯᐅᓯᖅᑐᑦ	Includes waterfowl, loons, and swans.	ᒪᒃᑯᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦᑕᐃᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᔫᑦ, ᖃᖅᓴᐅᑦ, ᖁᒡᔪᐃᓪᓗ.
Waterfowl	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᔫᑦ ᐃᒫᓂᕐᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ	A bird that frequents the water or lives on or near rivers, lakes, seas, etc.; some waterfowl are long-legged waders (such as cranes and herons), whereas others are web-footed swimmers (such as ducks and geese). The term is commonly used to refer to swimming game birds.	ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᑦᖅ ᑰᖕᓂᓯᐅᓱᖅᑐᖅᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ, ᑕᓱᕐᓂᓗ; ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᔫᑦ ᓂᐅᕐᑯᖅᑐᔦᑦ ᐃᐱᕌᓱᖅᑐᑦ (ᑕᑲᑎᒡᒐᕐᔦᐃᑦ, ᐊᓱᖏᓪᓗ) ᐃᓚᖏᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᒃᑎᑐᐊᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ (ᒥᑏᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓪᓗ). ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᑭᖓ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓗᐊᓱᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕈᓯᕐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᒃᑐᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ.
Wildlife	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᐃᑦ	Species of plant or animal that are not tamed or domesticated.	ᐱᕈᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᓐᓇᒥᐅᒥᓯᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᒐᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ.
Wildlife species	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᑦ	As defined in the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA), "wildlife species" mean a species, subspecies, or variety of geographically or genetically distinct population of animal, plan or other organism, other than a bacterium or virus, that is wild by nature and (a) is native to Canada; or (b) has extended its range into Canada without human intervention and has been present in Canada for at least 50 years.	ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ *ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓄᖑᐸᓕᐊᓂᕋᖕᖓᐅᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑯᑎᖏᓐᓂ* (SARA) ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑎᑦ ᑐᑭᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᓱᖏᓪᓗ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒌᑦ, ᐊᒥᔫᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐱᕈᖅᑐᕋᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᖃᑕᐅᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᔾᔪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ (a) ᑲᓇᑕᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓪᓗ; ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ (b) ᑲᓇᑕᓗᒃᑖᒻᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᒐᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᑲᓇᑕᒻᒥ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᑦ 50 ᐅᖓᑖᓂ.
Zone of influence	ᐃᒃᐱᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑑᑐ < ᑭᒡᓕᖓ	A geographic area where, if a mine effect was evident, the probability of occurrence values would be highest adjacent to the mine and decrease as distance from the mine increases.	ᓄᓇ, ᐱᑕᖃᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᑕᕆᐊᕝᕕᓂᕐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᑉᖁᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᕐᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᒃᑕᕆᐊᕝᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᓯᕙᓕᐊᓂᖅᑲᖅᓱᓂ.
Zooplankton	ᔫᑉᐳᓛᓐᑭᓐ	Very small animals that float or drift in water bodies.	ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᒐᔫᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖂᖓᓂ ᐳᒃᑖᓯᖅᑐᑦ.

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