



# **AGNICO EAGLE**

**MELIADINE GOLD PROJECT**

## **SD 2-5 Environmental Management and Protection Plan (EMPP)**

---

**APRIL 2014  
VERSION 3**

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

---

Tables and Figures .....	ii
Document Control .....	iii
Executive Summary .....	iv
Acronyms .....	vi
<b>Section 1 • Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Purpose and Scope .....	1
1.2 Environmental Management Documentation .....	1
1.3 Environmental Protection Plan .....	5
<b>Section 2 • Background .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Environmental Policy .....	8
2.2 Regulatory Setting .....	8
2.3 Ensuring EMPP Effectiveness .....	9
2.4 Flexibility in the EMPP .....	9
2.5 Plan, Do, Check, Adjust.....	10
<b>Section 3 • Environmental Management System.....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 Responsibilities and Resource Allocation .....	11
3.2 Design of Mitigation and Monitoring Plans.....	11
3.3 Mitigation of Adverse Environmental Effects .....	15
<b>Section 4 • Follow-up and Adaptive Management Plan .....</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1 Adaptive Management and Precautionary Principle .....	18
4.2 Performance Measurement and Monitoring .....	18
4.3 Incidents Investigation and Corrective Actions .....	19
4.4 Communication and Reporting .....	19
4.5 Audit, Review and Update .....	21
References .....	22
Appendix A • Federal and Territories Laws, Regulations and Guidelines .....	23

**TABLES AND FIGURES**

---

Table 1-1	Environmental and Socio-Economic Monitoring, Mitigation and Management Plans..	2
Table 1-2	Outline of the Environmental Protection Plan (EPP).....	6
Table 1-3	Environmental Protection Plan – Proposed Table of Contents.....	7
Figure 4-1	Adaptive Management Process.....	17

## DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date	Section	Page	Revision	Author
1	November 2012			First draft of the Environmental Management and Protection Plan	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, AEM
2	March 2013	1.2	2-4	Add Project phases to Table 1-1 and details on adaptive management	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, AEM
		3.2	11-13	Add details on adaptive management in design of plans	
		4.5	20-21	Independent audits and reviews	
3	April 2014	1.2	5	Monitoring and mitigation plans vs licensing process	John Witteman, Env. Consultant, AEM
		1.3	5	Revision throughout life-of-mine	
		1.3	7	Added Table 1-3 EPP – Proposed Table of Contents	
		2.1	8	Updated Sustainable Development Policy	
		4	16 and 18	Added design, practices and procedures; link with VECs and VSECs	

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

---

The Environmental Management and Protection Plan (EMPP; SD 2-5) describes the overarching direction for environmental and socio-economic management for Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (AEM) Meliadine Gold Project. It is supported by a suite of Project-specific mitigation, monitoring and/or management plans that set out the Project's standards and requirements for particular areas of environmental and socio-economic management. AEM environmental policy and the associated Environmental Management System (EMS), through which the EMPP will be delivered, are presented in this Plan. The EMS will be the system through which AEM will ensure that the conditions set at the time of the Project's authorization and the requirements pertaining to the relevant laws and regulations are met. They will also ensure that standard operating procedures reflect legal requirements pertaining to the Project.

A cyclical feedback loop will be employed where operations are planned and implemented, monitoring data collected and analyzed, and practices adjusted to promptly reduce or eliminate any observed negative impacts throughout the life of the Project. Continual use of this feedback loop will allow adaptive management decisions to be made on an ongoing basis, and shall lead to improvements to the environmental and socio-economic management system as necessary over time.

The EMPP will offer enough flexibility to respond to changes, for example, in the mining development plan, the regulatory regime, the biophysical and socio-economic environments, technology, research results, and the understanding of the traditional knowledge. Threshold and indicators to trigger management actions will be provided in each sub plan embedded in the EMPP, along with a system of accountability.

A table listing the individual mitigation, monitoring and/or management plans specific to various aspects, components, activities and phases of the Project is included in the EMPP. Each individual plan will assess the likely effectiveness of mitigation measures and associated follow-up mechanisms for adaptive management, including, where appropriate, a risk assessment of those economic or other conditions that might impair the implementation or effectiveness of proposed mitigation or management strategies. These plans will also outline how results from monitoring will be used to refine or modify the design and implementation of mitigation measures and management plans, and how monitoring results might wind up in work reorientation and potential improvements in the implementation of the various components of the Project.

The initial design of monitoring and management plans, data analysis, reporting and integration of results into operational procedures will be carried out by AEM. Consultation on the same may lead to changes to meet the needs and concerns of other organizations. AEM will incorporate design elements like:

- Objectives, applicable laws and regulations;
- The Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) and Valued Socio-economic Components (VSECs) to be monitored;
- Frequency, duration, and geographic extent of monitoring;
- Proposed action plans and reporting procedures;
- Quality assurance and quality control programs, etc.

The design of biophysical environmental monitoring programs will ensure that the baseline data collected is useful in understanding the relationship between the natural ecological conditions and the potential Project impacts. Furthermore, when applicable, monitoring programs will be designed so that the results can be coordinated with ongoing regional initiatives or programs with the relevant government organisations or regional authorities.

An Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) will be developed prior to commencement of construction. The EPP will describe conceptual environmental protection measures to limit the disturbances to identified VECs and VSECs from Project's activities. At all Project's phase, the EPP will be integrated into procedure documents. Compliance will be ensured by management, occupational health and safety, and environmental staff, as well as government departments and agencies tasked with environmental and regulatory compliance monitoring/surveillance. A table of contents for the EPP is presented in the following sections.

---

**ACRONYMS**

---

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
AEM	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited
CGS	Community and Government Services
CLEY	Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DoE	Department of Environment
EC	Environment Canada
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMPP	Environmental Management and Protection Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPP	Environmental Protection Plan
GN	Government of Nunavut
IQ	Inuit Qaugimajatuqangit
KIA	Kivalliq Inuit Association
MAC	Mining Association of Canada
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
PDCA	Plan, Do, Check, Adjust
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
TC	Transport Canada
TSM	Towards Sustainable Mining
VEC	Valued Ecosystem Component
VSEC	Valued Socio-Economic Component

## SECTION 1 • INTRODUCTION

---

### 1.1 Purpose and Scope

This Environmental Management and Protection Plan (EMPP) provides Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (AEM) with overarching direction to environmental and socio-economic management for the Meliadine Gold Project throughout its life (i.e., across all Project phases). It is a site-specific plan that describes the systematic means by which AEM will consistently manage and control potentially adverse impacts, and enhance potential project benefits identified through the Environmental Assessment process and the subsequent licensing and permitting of the Project.

Activities under the EMPP seek to consistently comply with laws, regulations and authorizations, and enable the achievement of the goals set out in AEM's Environmental Policy. This plan applies to all Project's phases.

The EMPP defines the sequence of policy, planning, implementation, monitoring and review processes that will ensure the Meliadine Gold Project complies with regulated and AEM's environmental standards and implements adaptive management activities for ongoing improvement.

The EMPP encompasses a suite of project specific mitigations and monitoring and/or management plans that set out the project's standards and requirements for different areas of environmental and socio-economic management. Many of those plans are expected to be required by law or by conditions attached to certificates, permits, licences or authorizations issued to the Project. All plans are submitted with the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and, if necessary, will be updated as Project engineering advances, and/or for the permitting process.

The plans and measures are specific to various aspects, components, activities and/or phases of the Project. The EMPP facilitates the implementation of the mitigation measures and monitoring and/or management plans, and ensures that appropriate environmental and/or socio-economic management responses are provided over the life of the Project. The EMPP will be delivered through an Environmental Management System (EMS). The EMS is the framework that will allow AEM to achieve its environmental goals and continuously improve its environmental performance. Details on that system are provided in Section 3.

### 1.2 Environmental Management Documentation

The structure of the Project's environmental management documentation is shown in Table 1-1<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> Socio-economic plans are included for completeness. They can have a bearing on the EMPP. For complete details, please consult the individual plans.



**Table 1-1 Environmental and Socio-Economic Monitoring, Mitigation and Management Plans**

Environmental Management System						
		Project Phase				
Plan	Purpose	Pre-develop/ Construction	Operation	Closure	Post-Closure	
SD 2-5	Environmental Management and Protection Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	<i>including...</i>					
	Environmental Protection Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	<i>and...</i>					
	Follow-up and Adaptive Management Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SD 2-6	Surface Water Management Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SD 2-7	Ore Storage Management Plan		✓			
SD 2-8	Mine Waste Management Plan	✓	✓	✓		
SD 2-9	Roads Management Plan	✓	✓	✓		
SD 2-10	Borrow Pits and Quarries Management Plan	✓	✓	✓		

Environmental Management System						
		Project Phase				
Plan	Purpose	Pre-development/Construction	Operation	Closure	Post-Closure	
SD 2-11 Landfill and Waste Management Plan	To describe how non-combustible, non-hazardous industrial wastes will be managed using a landfill, and how remaining non-hazardous waste will be managed.	√	√	√		
SD 2-12 Incineration Management Plan	To outline the operation of an incinerator located at the site.	√	√	√		
SD 2-13 Hazardous Materials Management Plan <i>including...</i> Fuel Management Plan	To describe how solid and liquid hazardous materials, including hazardous waste, will be managed. Includes Fuel Management Plan.	√	√	√		
SD 2-14 Explosive Management Plan	To provide information on explosives transport, storage, manufacture and handling at the Project.	√	√			
SD 2-15 Risk Management and Emergency Response Plan <i>including...</i> Risk Assessment and Management Accidents and Malfunctions Emergency Response Plan	An assessment of the potential risks from natural hazards, in both aquatic and terrestrial environments, plus a response plan to emergencies.	√	√	√	√	
SD 2-16 Spill Contingency Plan	To facilitate the efficient cleanup in case of spill incidents related to the Project, and to promote environmental awareness and safety when dealing with spills.	√	√	√	√	
SD 2-17 Mine Closure and Reclamation Plan <i>including...</i> Care and Maintenance	To develop a conceptual plan which outlines how the various mine components will be decommissioned, reclaimed and/or closed following temporary closure or final mine closure.			√	√	
SD 5-1 Air Quality Monitoring Plan	To present air quality monitoring and management, and emissions and dust reduction/control strategies.	√	√	√		
SD 5-2 Noise Monitoring Plan	To provide information on monitoring and mitigation of noise.	√	√	√		

Environmental Management System						
		Project Phase				
Plan	Purpose	Pre-development/Construction	Operation	Closure	Post-Closure	
SD 6-4	Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Plan (TEMMP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SD 7-3	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan (AEMP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SD 7-4	No Net Loss Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SD 8-1	Shipping Management Plan	✓	✓	✓		
SD 8-2	Oil Pollution Prevention Plan	✓	✓	✓		
Socio-Economic Management Plans						
SD 9-1	Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan	✓				
SD 9-2	Socio-economic Management Plan	✓	✓	✓		
SD 9-3	Business Development Plan	✓	✓	✓		
SD 9-4	Human Resources Plan	✓	✓	✓		
SD 9-5	Community Involvement Plan	✓	✓	✓		
SD 9-6	Occupational Health and Safety Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	

It is important to note that all of these Management and Monitoring Plans are works in progress. AEM has drawn heavily from its experience at the Meadowbank Mine in developing Management and Monitoring Plans for the Meliadine Gold Project. The Meadowbank Plans have undergone significant development over the past five years and have evolved based on adaptive management strategies that have been tested and proven effective at Meadowbank. These Plans have been adjusted and adapted for the specific requirements that are expected to be encountered at the Meliadine Project. However, while they are a good starting point, AEM knows that it will learn more about the issues and concerns as it moves through the environmental assessment and permitting process. AEM anticipates that most (if not all) of these Management and Monitoring Plans will undergo additional revision following the final review of the Final EIS. AEM expects that, where appropriate, these Management and Monitoring Plans will be revised, with revised versions incorporated into the Final EIS and within the Type A Water License Application.

Monitoring and mitigation plans will be further developed, including a schedule, during the licencing/permitting process; in particular for the Type B pre-development water licence and the Type A water licence. Furthermore, AEM will record any monitoring and mitigation discussions held with stakeholders during upcoming consultations and consider these in submissions to the Nunavut Water Board.

### **1.3 Environmental Protection Plan**

Prior to commencement of construction for all phases of the Project, AEM will prepare an Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) in accordance with this EMPP. The EPP will describe conceptual environmental protection measures to limit the disturbances to identified VECs and VSECs from Project's activities. The Plan will be integrated into procedure documents which will target:

- Site management staff;
- Occupational health, safety and environmental compliance staff;
- Government departments and agencies tasked with environmental and regulatory compliance monitoring/surveillance.

An outline of the EPP to be developed is presented in Table 1-2 while Table 1-3 presents the proposed table of contents. Further, the EPP will incorporate the following elements:

- Means to comply with requirements of relevant legislation (statutes and regulations);
- Environmental protection measures identified as part of the EIS; and
- Environmental commitments.

**Table 1-2 Outline of the Environmental Protection Plan (EPP)**

<b>Section 0</b>	Introduction	Contents List and Revision Control, serving as the Table of Contents, listing the latest revisions for each Operational Standard.
<b>Section 1</b>	Purpose of the Plan	Outlines the purpose and organization of the EPP, AEM's environmental commitment, corporate resources and regulatory requirements.
<b>Section 2</b>	Activity-Based Operational Standards	Provides Operational Standards for a variety of specific activities anticipated to occur in relation to the Project. Each Operational Standard provides an overview, environmental concerns, and general environmental protection procedures associated with that activity to meet regulatory requirements, corporate commitments, and/or best practices. Within the Operational Standards, further reference will be provided, if warranted, to relevant operating procedures and work instructions that have been developed to address identified risks.
<b>Section 3</b>	Documentation	Provides the inspection and recordkeeping forms that will be used by Project personnel to verify adherence or audit compliance to the Operational Standards.
<b>Section 4</b>	Revisions	Includes a Request for Revision, which allows for users to recommend changes or additional Operational Standards to facilitate continuous improvement. This could encompass revisions due to changes in environmental, climatic and economic conditions during the mine life.
<b>Attachments</b>	Supporting documents	Maps, drawings, forms, etc.

**Table 1-3 Environmental Protection Plan –  
Proposed Table of Contents****Section 0: Introduction**

Revision Control, Distribution List, Terminology, Acronyms

**Section 1: Purpose of the Plan**

- 1.1 Purpose of the Environmental Protection Plan
- 1.2 Goal and Objectives
- 1.3 AEM's Environmental Commitment
- 1.4 Leadership and Participation
- 1.5 Awareness, Competence, and Training
- 1.6 Roles, Responsibilities and Authority
- 1.7 Resources
- 1.8 Regulatory Requirements
- 1.9 Monitoring and Follow-up
- 1.10 Reporting and Communication

**Section 2: Activity-Based Operational Standards**

- 2.1 Standard Operational Procedures (SOP), Best Management Practices and Maintenance Procedures
  - 2.1.1 Bulk Transfers
  - 2.1.2 Traffic Control
  - 2.1.3 Roads Maintenance (summer and winter)
  - 2.1.4 Bridges Maintenance (including ice control)
  - 2.1.5 Dust Control
  - 2.1.6 Noise Control
  - 2.1.7 Vehicle and Equipment Emissions Control
  - 2.1.8 Piping Testing, Commissioning and Inspection
  - 2.1.9 Equipment Testing, Commissioning and Inspection
  - 2.1.10 Staging Areas (for equipment, vehicles and machinery)
  - 2.1.11 Solid Waste Management
  - 2.1.12 Hazardous Materials and Petroleum Products Handling, Storage, and Disposal
  - 2.1.13 General Storage Areas
  - 2.1.14 Sewage Treatment
  - 2.1.15 Water Use
- 2.2 Mitigation for Environmentally Sensitive Areas
  - 2.2.1 Wildlife (especially caribou and muskoxen)
  - 2.2.2 Fish and Fish Habitat
  - 2.2.3 Migratory Birds
  - 2.2.4 Wetlands and Watercourses
  - 2.2.5 Invasive Species
- 2.3 Mitigation for Construction-Related Activities
  - 2.3.1 Scheduling and Timing of Construction Activities

- 2.3.2 Equipment Operation, Movement, and Maintenance
- 2.3.3 Pumps and Generators
- 2.3.4 Surface Water Use
- 2.3.5 Concrete Production
- 2.3.6 Cofferdams, Diversions, and Dewatering Operations
- 2.3.7 General Work around Water
- 2.3.8 Installation of Culverts/Watercourse Crossings/Structures
- 2.3.9 Sediments and Erosion Control
- 2.3.10 Quarrying (borrow areas and/or quarries)
- 2.3.11 Crushing Construction Materials
- 2.3.12 Stockpiling Materials
- 2.3.13 Ditching
- 2.3.14 Infilling and Grading
- 2.3.15 Surfacing

- 2.4 Mitigation for Mining-Related Activities
  - 2.4.1 Grubbing, Stripping, and Materials Excavation
  - 2.4.2 Disposal of Excavated Waste Materials
  - 2.4.3 Blasting
- 2.5 Emergency and Contingency Plans
  - 2.5.1 Road Accident
  - 2.5.2 Fuel and Hazardous Materials Spills
  - 2.5.3 Uncontrolled Released of Fines
  - 2.5.4 Discovery of Archaeological and/or Heritage Resources
  - 2.5.5 Wildlife Encounters
  - 2.5.6 Fire Response Plan
  - 2.5.7 Operational Upsets
  - 2.5.8 Equipment Malfunction(s)
  - 2.5.9 Severe Weather
  - 2.5.10 Power Outages

**Section 3: Documentation**

- 3.1 Inspection Forms
- 3.2 Project Licences, Approvals and Permits
- 3.3 DFO Operational Statements
- 3.4 Stream Crossing Guidelines for the Protection of Fish and Fish Habitat

**Section 4: Revisions**

- 4.1 Request for Revision (including those due to changes in environmental, climatic and economic conditions during the mine life)

**Supporting Documents**

Maps, Drawings, Forms

---

## SECTION 2 • BACKGROUND

---

### 2.1 Sustainable Development Policy

The keystones supporting AEM's Sustainable Development Policy are: Operate Safely, Protect the Environment, and treat our Employees and Communities with Respect. The commitments of this policy related particularly to protecting the environment form the basis of the EMPP. It defines the framework within which AEM and its contractors operate, and guides their actions. These commitments are as follows:

---

#### *PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT*

*We aim to minimize the effects of our operations on the environment and maintain its viability and its diversity. To achieve this we:*

- *Minimize the generation of waste and ensure its proper disposal;*
- *Manage tailings, waste rock and overburden to ensure environmental protection;*
- *Implement measures to conserve natural resources such as energy and water;*
- *Implement measures to reduce emissions to air, water and land, and to minimize our footprint;*
- *Implement measures to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change;*
- *Integrate biodiversity conservation and land use planning considerations through all stages of business and production activities;*
- *Rehabilitate sites to ensure physical and chemical stability and in consultation with the communities in a timely manner.*

---

### 2.2 Regulatory Setting

Appendix A provides a listing of the various territorial and federal laws, regulation and guidelines applicable to the Meliadine Gold Project.

The main authorizing agencies participating in the review of the Meliadine Project's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are the following:

- Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB);
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC);
- Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC);
- Nunavut Water Board (NWB);
- Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA);
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO);
- Environment Canada (EC);

- Transport Canada (TC);
- Department of Environment (DoE), Government of Nunavut (GN);
- Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (CLEY), GN;
- Community and Government Services (CGS), GN; and
- Hamlet of Rankin Inlet.

### 2.3 Ensuring EMPP Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the EMPP will be ensured by:

- Applying best management practices and using best available information throughout the life of the Project;
- Employing adaptive management to address any concerns that may be raised through monitoring;
- Seeking continual improvements in environmental and socio-economic management;
- Implementing commitments made as part of the EIS;
- Consulting with Kivalliq communities and Inuit organizations to obtain their concerns and guidance for environmental and socio-economic management;
- Seeking contribution of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) to management decisions;
- Complying with laws, regulations and authorizations, including conditions set out in the Project Certificate;
- Managing environmental and socio-economic risks associated with the Project through the use of the Precautionary Principle<sup>2</sup> to prevent risks of serious or irreversible harm to the environment;
- Assigning roles and responsibilities in making decisions and responding to environmental and socio-economic impacts; and
- Reducing or eliminating potentially adverse impacts while maximizing beneficial effects.

### 2.4 Flexibility in the EMPP

The EMPP is not a static document; it will be updated as site and external conditions change and as knowledge is gained. Improvements to the EMPP can be expected with changes in mining practices or what is being mined, technologies employed, the phase of the Project, the result of research commissioned by AEM, improvements in safety procedures, and/or greater understanding of traditional knowledge (Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit). Changes to laws and regulations, environmental and socio-economic conditions, and other external factors can also have a bearing on the EMPP.

Adaptive management can improve long run management outcomes. This is possible as the EMPP and decision-making are open to change. Decision-making will simultaneously meet management

---

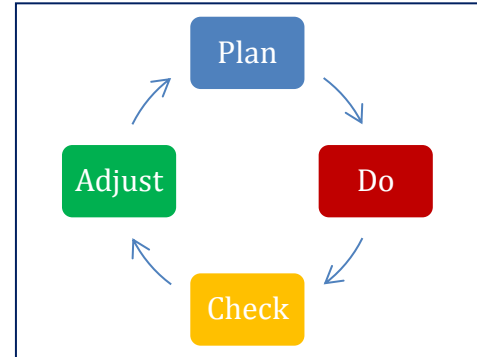
<sup>2</sup> The Canadian Environmental Protection Act (1999) defines the Precautionary Principle as follows: "...where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation."



objectives and accrue information needed to improve future environmental management (Holling 1978). With this in mind, flexibility becomes a necessity as knowledge is gained from operations, IQ, monitoring and research, and as changes are implemented to the benefit of environmental and social aspects, components, and activities throughout all phases of the Project. Flexibility allows for adjustments to operating procedures and refinement of mitigation measures based on what has been learned through experience, monitoring and research.

## 2.5 Plan, Do, Check, Adjust

The Plan, Do, Check, Adjust (PDCA) cycle<sup>3</sup> is a four step environmental management process used by the Meliadine Project. It is an iterative process that uses a feedback loop that continues until desired results are reached. Each step is as follows:



- **Plan** – the design of the Project and its activities is planned to avoid or minimize potentially adverse environmental impacts. The EIS predicts what potentially adverse environmental impacts can be expected and their severity.
- **Do** – construct the infrastructure and operate the mine as planned while monitoring for effects at the same time.
- **Check** – analyse monitoring results to determine if the predicted effects measured approximate those specified in the Environmental Impact Statement.
- **Adjust** – if the effects monitored do not approximate those predicted, determine why the difference occurred. If the effects exceed those predicted, implement mitigation measures to eliminate or minimize the observed effect.

The cycle is repeated until no further improvements are measured in eliminating or minimizing adverse environmental effects resulting from the Project. Those effects within compliance or criteria thresholds are monitored to ensure they do not increase over time.

The PDCA cycle principle is employed in the Follow-up and Adaptive Management section (Section 4) of this plan.

---

<sup>3</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PDCA>

## SECTION 3 • ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

---

### 3.1 Responsibilities and Resource Allocation

The Environmental Management System is expected to provide information related to two key questions:

- 1. Does the EMS effectively conserve and protect the environment in which the mine operates and allow traditional pursuits to continue unimpeded?*
- 2. Does the EMS achieve the goals found in AEM's Environmental Policy?*

The EMS is designed to ensure adequate protection is afforded to the environment while leaving the flexibility for continual improvement over time. The strength in asking the questions ensures that the assignment of environmental management responsibilities is planned before any activities ensue. Asking the questions also ensures that resource allocation to environmental management, monitoring and mitigation is adequate. By proactively undertaking the task of keeping the EMPP current, continual improvement in environmental performance will be encouraged.

The use of adaptive environmental management allows scenarios to be tested and mitigation measures to be planned and developed beforehand. This allows for a rapid response to adverse effects and reduces the length of time land and water potential impacts could persist. However, in the event inadequacies are detected in the EMS, the flexibility afforded by adaptive management allows these to be addressed quickly and in a comprehensive manner.

Responsibility for decision-making and providing the resources for the implementation, maintenance, and improvements to the EMPP rests with mine management with input from AEM's corporate office. Management responses to potential adverse effects will be based on the analysis of monitoring results and an understanding of the cause and effect, the severity and duration of the adverse effect, and the impact on traditional pursuits. Decisions made using an adaptive management process will improve the EMPP's effectiveness in addressing environmental effects while maintaining the economic viability of the mine. The Environment Superintendent, as a member of the mine management team, will have input to collective decisions.

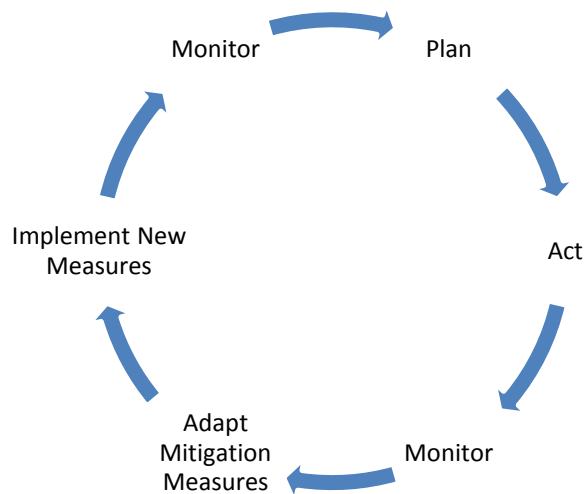
The response initiated and resources devoted to it would be commensurate with the gravity and duration of the observed effect. The goal is to remove the cause of the adverse effect or reduce the observed effect to an acceptable level. This could include administrative actions such as adjustments to standard operating procedures, especially if negative effects linger.

### 3.2 Design of Mitigation and Monitoring Plans

Environmental mitigation and monitoring plans outline specific procedures and actions considered essential in accomplishing defined tasks required by the Project. These plans (e.g. Surface Water

Management Plan (SD 2-6), Terrestrial Environment Management and Monitoring Plan (SD 6-4), Borrow Pits and Quarries Management Plan (SD 2-10), etc.) include various responses (mitigation measures and strategies) designed to be commensurate to the potential adverse effects. The Plans also include monitoring provisions and programs designed with the objective of assessing effectiveness of the planned mitigation measures after such measures have been implemented. These plans will also assist AEM in modifying/reorienting its work activities and in making improvements to its mitigation measures during all phases of the Project. In other words, assist AEM to adaptively manage its activities, mitigation measures and monitoring programs to ensure that its mitigation measures are effective in managing the socio-economic and environmental outcomes as predicted in the Meliadine EIS. In combination, the plans that make up the EMPP and EMS will also enable AEM to measure, monitor and ensure that the requirements/conditions that ultimately are to be found within in the NIRB Project Certificate, NWB Water licenses, authorizations, and applicable laws and regulations are being met by AEM throughout the construction, operation, closure, and reclamation phases of the Project's life.

In essence adaptive management is a cycle, similar to that applicable to all activity under the AEM EMS:



In this way AEM can continue to monitor the effectiveness of its mitigation measures, both against Certificate/ License/ Authorization/ Statutory conditions/requirements and against the outcomes predicted through the EIS process, and then to adaptively adjust its mitigation measures until the effectiveness of such mitigation measures meets the expected or required outcomes. In many of the Monitoring Plans, AEM has incorporated initial trigger or threshold levels/points that, when reached or exceeded, would cause AEM to initiate further mitigation measures or adaptively adjust its activity/ mitigation measure to reverse or arrest unwanted outcomes. Under this continual improvement cycle (on which the AEM EMS is based), AEM is confident that it can ensure that the

effectiveness of its mitigation measures, and associated follow up mechanisms and adaptive management process, will be effective in ensuring that outcomes meet expectations and statutory requirements. At this point in time, the proposed trigger/threshold points are put forward by AEM based on its best knowledge. These initial threshold points will be the subject of continued assessment and would be reviewed and, where appropriate, revised in subsequent updates to the Monitoring Plans (as discussed in Section 1.2, immediately following Table 1-1).

In its guidance, NIRB asks AEM to speak to the risk that such real elements as Project economic hardships, global economic hardship, market conditions or transfer of ownership might have on impairment of the implementation or effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures or management. These are real concerns; however, AEM is committed to operate under its proposed EMS and EMPP as long as the mine is being operated under the management control of AEM. In the instance of economic hardship (be it internal Project economic hardship or external economic hardship (depression or collapse in the price of gold)), AEM will adjust its operational plans to the prevailing economic condition but it will not sacrifice its commitment to operate in accordance with its statutory requirements/obligations nor compromise its internal mandate to operate in a safe, responsible and sustainable manner. In severe economic hardship, the mine operation may be suspended and the site put into care and maintenance (in accordance with the provisions outlined within SD 2-17 Mine Reclamation and Closure Plan) pending a return to better economic conditions. In a less severe condition, the mine plan may be changed to bring the mine back into an economically sustainable condition. It is understood that AEM will need to consult with NIRB to determine whether any potential change to the Project would result in a change to the scope of the Project as filed with the Board, and potentially require a review of the EIS. In all such cases, AEM will continue to meet its statutory obligations and to meet its internal mandate to operate in a safe, responsible and sustainable manner. As evidence to this approach, AEM points to its track record at its Meadowbank Mine, where despite severe internal economic hardship encountered in 2011, AEM never wavered in meeting its obligations under the NIRB Project Certificate/ Water License/ or other authorizations and continued to operate in a safe, responsible, sustainable manner under its EMS/EMPP.

In the event of a transfer of ownership, AEM expects that, as a precedent condition to such a sale or transfer, the new owner would be obligated to continue to meet all of the same obligations under the NIRB Project Certificate/ Water License/ or other authorizations, and to continue to operate in a safe, responsible, sustainable manner under the Project's EMS/EMPP. AEM points out that NIRB, NWB and other regulatory agencies have the power to require/approve or not allow/approve the transfer of these statutory obligations (Project Certificate/ Water License, etc.) to any new owner, and that past experience is that such transfer will only occur once the regulatory bodies are confident that the new owner fully understands its responsibility to continue to meet these obligations.

In developing its monitoring and management plans for the Meliadine Project, AEM has included the following elements, where applicable:

- Objectives of the monitoring program, applicable laws and regulations;
- Discussion of actions to be taken in case of non-compliance with the law or regulations;
- The VECs and VSECs to be monitored, and applicable criteria/thresholds and regulations, including, if relevant, the obligations imposed on contractors by the environmental provisions of their contracts;
- Description of how the efficiency of mitigation measures will be evaluated;
- Description of the frequency, duration, and geographic extent of monitoring with justification for each, and identification of personnel who will conduct the collection, analyse and interpretation of data;
- Proposed actions in the event that observed results (impacts) differ from those predicted;
- Proposed reporting scheme for monitoring results, including format, reporting intervals, and responsible territorial and federal authorities;
- Identification of organizations to which communicate results of monitoring efforts: Inuit organizations, institutes of public government, territorial and federal authorities, etc.;
- Plans for integration of monitoring results with other aspects of the Project, including adjustments of procedures and refinement of mitigation measures;
- Procedures/mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of monitoring and adaptive management programs; and
- Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures to be applied to monitoring and management programs.

The initial design of monitoring and management plans, data analysis, reporting and integration of results into operational procedures will be carried out by AEM. Consultation on the same may lead to changes to meet the needs and concerns of other organizations.

Monitoring will use a hierarchical sequence of responses when agreed upon threshold or criteria levels and/or compliance limits are exceeded, thereby triggering corrective actions by the appropriate person. Common triggers are when the mine falls out of compliance with authorizations or when criteria are exceeded. Triggers can lead to increased and focussed monitoring efforts to better understand cause and effect and reduce uncertainties, especially if an effect is greater than originally predicted. This will lead to mitigation measures based on the best available information.

Mitigation measures and corrective and preventative actions will be implemented by mine operations and/or contractors with support from the Meliadine Environment Department. This could include the evaluation of mitigation measures in place and updates to operational procedures. Communication will be maintained with Inuit organizations, authorizing agencies and the general public in describing any adverse effect observed and what corrective action is being used to mitigate it.

The design of all biophysical environmental monitoring programs will ensure that the baseline data required is useful in understanding the relationship between the natural ecological conditions and the potential Project impacts on these conditions, when necessary.

### 3.3 Mitigation of Adverse Environmental Effects

Mitigation is a means of eliminating, reducing or controlling a project's potential adverse environmental effects, including restitution for any damage to the environment caused by such effects through replacement, restoration, compensation or other means (JRP 2010). The ranking of mitigation options is as follows:

- **Avoidance** – using an alternate site or technology to avoid the adverse effect all together. This is the most desirable.
- **Minimization** – taking actions to minimize and/or contain effects to the maximum extent possible during engineering design, construction, operation and closure.
- **Rectification** – taking actions to rehabilitate or restore the effected environment after the fact.
- **Compensation** – this is used as a last resort to offset adverse environmental effects. This is the least desirable.

AEM plans to use adaptive management measures to deal with previously unanticipated adverse environmental effects.

Environmental effects monitoring programs will monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures. These programs will include a reporting and response system, through adaptive management strategies (see Section 4).

**SECTION 4 • FOLLOW-UP AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

---

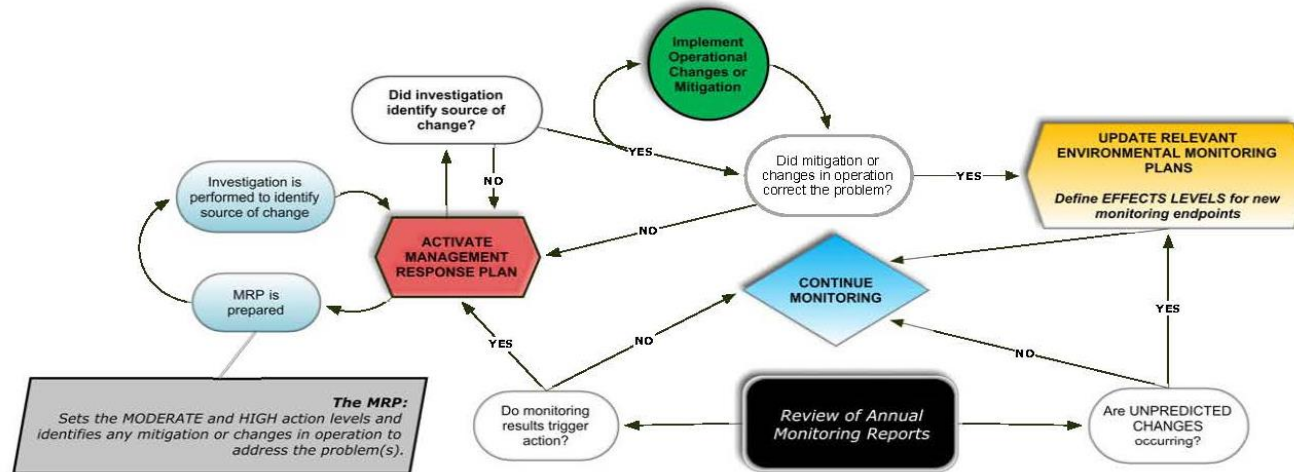
The Environmental Management System (EMS) to be put in place at the Meliadine Gold Project will be designed to quickly identify any adverse impact that could result from non- or less effective design features, mitigation measures, practices and procedures; and to evaluate the potential severity of the anticipated effect, and prioritize actions plans in order to mitigate those impacts. Each of the management plans developed for the Meliadine Project include an intrinsic process of continuous improvement that is aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of the design features, mitigation measures, operating practices and procedures put in place.

Making good use of adaptive management requires the recognition that it is a structured, iterative approach to environmental management decision making (CPR 2011). Many VECs and VSECs applicable to the Meliadine Project are part of dynamic natural and socio-economic systems where uncertainty can be a significant factor. The goal is to reduce uncertainty over time by incorporating learnings from design, monitoring, mitigation, and changes in operations into environmental management at the mine site. Where applicable, an adaptive management strategy or approach will be used for those VECs and VSECs that will be monitored by AEM. The different monitoring approaches can be found in the various environmental management plans listed in Section 1.2<sup>4</sup> with specific monitoring detailed in Appendix 1.0-C of Volume 1 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The adaptive management process is schematized in Figure 4-1.

The associated process of adaptive management will be carried out through the EMS. The trends will be compiled, followed and analyzed in the EMS and compared to the pre-established goals/thresholds. Any action plan and corrective actions to be taken will also be documented through the EMS.

---

<sup>4</sup> The final plans and schedule for monitoring specific VECs and VSECs are expected to be defined within the regulatory process.



**Adaptive Management Plan** triggered when EFFECT(S) LEVELS exceed pre-determined LOW ACTION LEVELS or UNPREDICTED CHANGES are occurring (i.e, conclusions of monitoring response framework)

Outcome may include engineering/mitigation, changes to Effluent Quality Criteria (EQC), and updated monitoring programs.

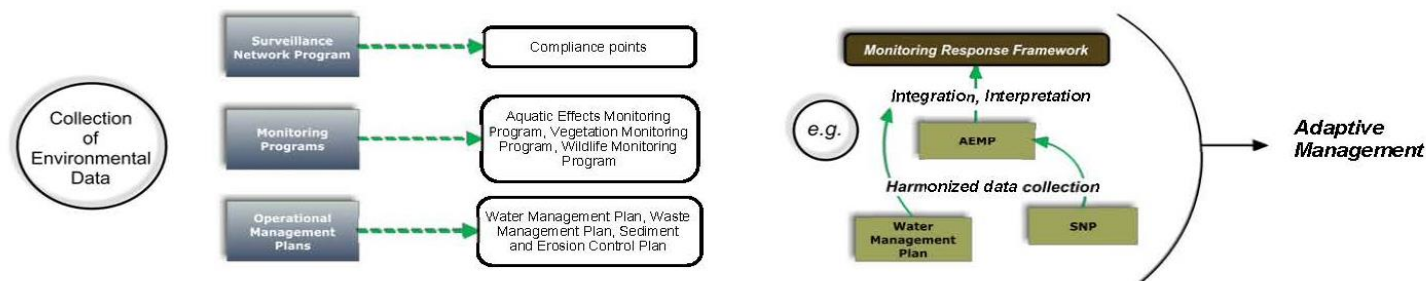


Figure 4-1 Adaptive Management Process



#### **4.1 Adaptive Management and Precautionary Principle**

Monitoring and adaptive management are essential tools for ensuring that a project is implemented as planned, that mitigation measures are successful, that the procedures and practices are effective, that potential adverse impacts are avoided or minimized, and that enhancement measures are effective. It is through monitoring that any unanticipated adverse environmental impacts can be discovered. Adaptive management is particularly useful in implementing the appropriate remedial measures in these instances. Additionally, the objectives of monitoring and adaptive management are to ensure that:

- Commitments are fulfilled;
- Regulatory and other requirements are met;
- Adverse effects are avoided or minimized; and
- Benefits are enhanced.

As described above, adaptive management is used within the feedback process to make decisions to minimize or eliminate an adverse effect. It is employed where operations are planned and implemented, monitoring data collected and analyzed, and practices and procedures adjusted to reduce or eliminate any observed adverse effects. Continual use of the feedback loop allows environmental and socio-economical management decisions to be made on an ongoing basis and can lead to improvements in environmental management over time. Successful adaptive management will be evidenced in mitigation measures being effective. Should the measures employed not be successful, the particular activities will be curtailed while a detailed analysis is carried out to find the cause.

The precautionary principle, in conjunction with adaptive management, is to be used in decision-making. In the face of uncertainty, conservative approaches are to be used with an aim to reducing uncertainty over time via monitoring and mitigation.

#### **4.2 Performance Measurement and Monitoring**

To effectively communicate performance, it is important to select the appropriate indicators. As part of the Mining Association of Canada (MAC), AEM reports its global performance through its annual Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) report. This report includes, notably, the indicators of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) Initiative. Those will be incorporated into the Meliadine EMS. Main indicators to follow will be selected by taking into account:

- The compliance with relevant regulatory requirements and permitting targets;
- Activities trends; and
- The progress towards achieving targets.

Regulatory requirements and targets are identified in each of the management plans. Corrective actions will be triggered when those thresholds are reached. The EMS will link the thresholds to appropriate corrective actions and establish accountability.

The performance of the management plans will be monitored periodically and the results communicated. Independent researchers or consultants may be engaged to review performance where necessary. The accuracy of the environmental impact predictions and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures will be verified through that process. If unusual or unforeseen adverse environmental impacts are noticed, corrective action will be put in place. Through the adaptive management process, the existing mitigation measures will be adjusted or new mitigation measures implemented if necessary. External reporting will be completed as required.

A follow-up program will verify the effectiveness of any mitigation measures taken in response to expected and unexpected adverse environmental effects.

An environmental effects monitoring program, will monitor the effectiveness of all mitigation measures. This program will include a reporting and response system.

#### **4.3 Incidents Investigation and Corrective Actions**

One of the most important thing in investigating incidents, accidents and non-conformity is to analyse situations and try to find root cause(s). Through this process, actions taken to address those incidents, accidents and non-conformity could result in permanent and positive changes to the EMS and to continuous improvement. It is important that employees with responsibilities with regards to a situation under investigation be part of the process to assist in identifying and assessing causes.

The following standard steps will be followed when conducting an investigation:

- Identify the cause(s).
- Prepare a report on the findings.
- Develop a plan for corrective, mitigation, and preventive action(s).
- Implement the plan.
- Evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of the corrective action(s).
- Incorporate changes for continuous improvement.
- Record and communicate changes arising from the continuous improvement.

#### **4.4 Communication and Reporting**

The sharing and communication of information is an important part of the EMPP. Internal communications will be recorded and distributed to responsible managers before being filed for future reference. AEM will maintain and preserve internal and external records that are critical to the design and performance of the EMS. These will include, but not be limited to:

- Training records;

- Standard operating procedures;
- Inspection reports;
- Consultation records;
- Tailgate/toolbox meetings records;
- Accident, incident and non-conformity investigation reports, including follow-up, preventive and adaptive action plans and reports;
- Medical test reports;
- Health surveillance reports;
- Health and safety claims files;
- Audits and assurances;
- Management reviews;
- Management meetings;
- Environmental audits;
- Monitoring data and reports;
- Exposure measurement records;
- Hazard identification, risk assessment and risk control records;
- Inspection reports;
- Site visits by local community members;
- Tours by of government officials; and
- Government reports.

The operational control necessary to maintain good records will be part of the EMS and will include such aspects as document retention time and how to properly dispose of records. The operational control will be adapted to the aspects of the EMS and be regularly reviewed such as records are legible and traceable.

External reporting will detail the activities at the mine site (including accidents and incidents), the monitoring being carried out, how it complies with authorizations and meets environmental goals. Communications will use all available modern means of presenting information on environmental performance to interested parties through community liaison meetings, AEM Nunavut website (<http://www.aemnunavut.ca/>), training initiatives, public notices, compliance reports, annual reports, community presentations, formal correspondence, updates to management and mitigation plans, radio announcements, etc. All efforts will be made to keep Inuit organizations, communities, authorizing agencies, the business community, and the general public informed of environmental performance of the Meliadine Project. As a member of the Mining Association of Canada, AEM committed to “Towards Sustainable Mining” Guiding Principles, one of which is to be “proactively seeking, engaging, and supporting dialogue regarding our operations.” AEM’s communication initiatives support this guiding principle.

#### **4.5 Audit, Review and Update**

It is expected that regulatory agencies will inspect the Project over its life for compliance with permits, regulations and licences. Audits will also be conducted to determine the degree of implementation of the EMS and to verify its performance. The audits will be completed internally; however, independent researchers or consultants may also be engaged to complete the audits. Management reviews will also be conducted to determine the continued suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the EMS. Outputs of the audits and management reviews could include:

- Recommendations to revise the Environmental, Health and Safety Policies and Management Plans;
- Revision to established objectives and targets; and
- Specifications for corrective actions for individual management plans.

The results of audit(s) and management review(s) would be the basis on which management assure the effectiveness of the EMS. Operational control for internal audits will be embedded in the EMS.

## REFERENCES

---

- Areva. 2011. Kiggavik Environmental Impact Statement, Environmental Management Plan.
- Baffinland. 2010. Mary River Project Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 10, Environmental, Health, and safety Management.
- Center for Progressive Reform (CPR). 2011. Making Good Use of Adaptive Management.  
[http://www.progressivereform.org/articles/Adaptive\\_Management\\_1104.pdf](http://www.progressivereform.org/articles/Adaptive_Management_1104.pdf)
- Holling, C.S. 1978. *Adaptive environmental assessment and management*. (Editor) London: John Wiley & Sons.
- JRP (Joint Review Panel). 2010. Foundation for a Sustainable Northern Future: Report of the Mackenzie Gas Project. Minister of Environment, Government of Canada. March 2010. ISBN En106-87/2009E-PDF.
- Mining Association of Canada. 2004. Towards Sustainable Mining. Available on-line:  
<http://www.mining.ca/towards-sustainable-mining>
- Yukon Placer Secretariat. 2008. Fish Habitat Management System for Yukon Placer Mining, Adaptive Management Framework. Available on-line:  
[http://www.google.ca/url?q=http://www.yukonplacersecretariat.ca/pdf/adaptive\\_mgmt\\_framework\\_nov08.pdf&sa=U&ei=B3k0U7eqMvC02AXn6YGACg&ved=0CCYQFjAB&usg=AFQjCNEYHAtNKSrbZuDRGCYz2J4xqpS6FA](http://www.google.ca/url?q=http://www.yukonplacersecretariat.ca/pdf/adaptive_mgmt_framework_nov08.pdf&sa=U&ei=B3k0U7eqMvC02AXn6YGACg&ved=0CCYQFjAB&usg=AFQjCNEYHAtNKSrbZuDRGCYz2J4xqpS6FA)

**APPENDIX A • FEDERAL AND TERRITORIES LAWS, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES**

---

Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
<b>Federal</b>		
<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act (1999 c.33)</i>	<i>Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations (SOR/2008-197)</i>  <i>Environmental Emergency Regulations (SOR/2003-307)</i>  <i>Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations (SOR/2002-301)</i>  <i>Release and Environmental Emergency Notification Regulations (SOR/2011-90)</i>	Canadian Council of the Ministers of Environment - Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products  Notice with respect to substances in the National Pollutant Release Inventory  Canada-Wide Standards for Particulate Matter (PM) and Ozone  Canada-Wide Standards for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) In Soil
<i>Canada Wildlife Act (1985 w9)</i>		
<i>Species at Risk Act (2002 c.29)</i>		Species at Risk Policies
<i>Migratory Birds Convention Act (1994 c.22)</i>	<i>Migratory Birds Regulations (C.R.C., c. 1035)</i>	
<i>Canada Water Act (1985 c.11)</i>		
<i>Oceans Act (S.C. 1996, c. 31)</i>		
<i>Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. A-12)</i>	<i>Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Regulations (C.R.C., c. 354)</i>  <i>Arctic Shipping Pollution Prevention Regulations (C.R.C., c. 353)</i>	
<i>Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board Act (S.C. 1989, c. 3)</i>	<i>Transportation Safety Board Regulations (SOR/92-446)</i>	
<i>Canada Shipping Act, 2001 (S.C. 2001, c. 26)</i>	<i>Response Organizations and Oil Handling Facilities Regulations (SOR/95-405)</i>  <i>Pollutant Discharge Reporting Regulations, 1995 (SOR/95-351)</i>  <i>Environmental Response Arrangements Regulations (SOR/2008-275)</i>  <i>Ballast Water Control and Management Regulations (SOR/2006-129)</i>  <i>Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations (SOR/2012-69)</i>	Oil Handling Facilities Standards – TP12402  Environmental Prevention and Response National Preparedness Plan 2008 – TP13585  Guidelines for Reporting Incidents Involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and/or Marine Pollutants – TP9834E 2009  Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines, 1997 - TP10783E  Response Organizations Standards – TP 12401E 1995

Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
		Guidelines for the Control of Ballast Water Discharge from Ships in Waters under Canadian Jurisdiction (TP 13617)
<i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i> (R.S. 1985 c. N-22)	<i>Navigable Waters Works Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 1232)  <i>Navigable Waters Bridges Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 1231)	
<i>Marine Liability Act</i> (A.C. 2001, c.6)	<i>Marine Liability Regulations</i> (SOR/2002-307)	
<i>Fisheries Act</i> (R.S.C. c. F-14)	<i>Metal Mining Effluent Regulations</i> (SOR/2002-2222)  <i>Marine Mammal Regulations</i> (SOR/93-56)	The Policy for the Management of Fish Habitat  Guidelines for the Use of Explosives In or Near Canadian Fisheries Waters  Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline  Standard Operating Procedure – Clear Span Bridges
<i>Safe Containers Convention Act</i> (R.C.C. 1985, c. S-1)		
<i>Transport of Dangerous Goods Act</i> (1992, c.34)	<i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations</i> (SOR/2001-286)	
<i>Explosives Act</i> (1985 c.E-17)	<i>Explosives Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 599)  <i>Ammonium Nitrate and Fuel Oil Order</i> (C.R.C., c. 598)	
<i>National Fire Code of Canada</i> (2010)		
<i>Nuclear Safety and Control Act</i> (s.c. 1997, c.9)	<i>General Nuclear Safety and Control Regulations</i> (SOR/2000-202)	
<i>Canadian Human Rights Act</i> (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-6)	Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom	
<i>Canada Labour Code</i> (R.S.C., 1985, c. L-2)	<i>Canada Labour Standards Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 986)  <i>Canada Occupational Health and Safety Regulations</i> (SOR/86 304)	
<i>Territorial Lands Act</i> (R.S. 1985, c. T-7)	<i>Northwest Territories and Nunavut Mining Regulations</i> (C.R.C., c. 1516)  <i>Territorial Land Use Regulations</i> (C.R.C. 1524)  <i>Territorial Quarrying Regulations</i> (C.R.C. c.	



Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
	1527)	
<i>Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act</i> ( 2002, c. 10 )	<i>Northwest Territories Waters Regulations</i> (SOR/93/303)	
<i>Nunavut Act</i> (1993 c.28)	<i>Nunavut Archaeological and Paleontological Sites Regulations</i> (SOR/2001-220)	
<i>Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act</i> (1993, c. 29 )		
<b>Territorial – Nunavut</b>		
<i>Environmental Protection Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c E-7)	<i>Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 068-93)	Guideline on Dust Suppression
	<i>Used Oil and Waste Fuel Management Regulations</i> (NWT Reg 064-2003)	Guideline for the General Management of Hazardous Waste in Nunavut
	[The removal of hazardous materials will require the registration with the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment as a waste generator as well as carrier (if applicable) prior to transport.]	Guideline for Industrial Waste Discharges in Nunavut
		Guideline for Air Quality – Sulphur Dioxide and Suspended Particulates
		Guideline for the Management of Waste Antifreeze
		Guideline for the Management of Waste Batteries
		Guideline for the Management of Waste Paint
		Guideline for the Management of Waste Solvents
		Guideline for Industrial Projects on Commissioner's Land
		Canada-Wide Standards for Particulate Matter (PM) and Ozone
		Canada-Wide Standards for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil
<i>Scientists Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c S-4)	<i>Scientists Act Administration Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 174-96)	
<i>Historical Resources Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c H-3)		
<i>Territorial Parks Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c T-4)	<i>Territorial Parks Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c T-13)	
<i>Wildlife Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c W-4)	<i>Wildlife General Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 026-92)	

Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
	<i>Wildlife Licences and Permits Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 027-92)	
	<i>Wildlife Management Barren-Ground Caribou Areas Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 099-98)	
	<i>Wildlife Management Grizzly Bear Areas Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 155-96)	
	<i>Wildlife Management Zones Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c W-17)	
	<i>Wildlife Regions Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 108-98)	
<i>Commissioner's Land Act</i> (RSNWT 1988, c C-11)	<i>Commissioner's Airport Lands Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 067-97)	
	<i>Commissioner's Land Regulations</i> (RRNWT 1990, c C-13)	
<i>Safety Act</i> (RSNWT 1988, c.S-1)	<i>General Safety Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c S-1)	
	<i>Work Site Hazardous Materials Information System Regulations</i> (RSNWT 1988, C 81 (Supp))	
<i>Mine Health and Safety Act</i> (SNWT (Nu) 1994, c 25)	<i>Mine Health and Safety Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 125-95)	
<i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> (RSNWT, 1988, c. W-6)	<i>Workers' Compensation General Regulations</i> (Nu Reg 017-2010)	
<i>Apprenticeship, Trade and Occupations Certification Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c A-4)	<i>Apprenticeship, Trade and Occupations Certification Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c A-8)	
<i>Labour Standards Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c L-1)	<i>Annual Vacations Regulations</i> (RRNWT 1990, c.L-1)	
	<i>Educational Work Experience Regulations</i> (RRNWT 1990, c.L-2)	
	<i>Employment of Young Persons Regulations</i> (RRNWT 1990, c.L-3)	
	<i>Labour Standards Meal Regulations</i> (RRNWT 1990, c.L-4)	
	<i>Notice of Termination Exemption Regulations</i> (RRNWT 1990 c.L-5)	
	<i>Pregnancy and Parental Leave Regulations</i>	

Acts	Regulations	Guidelines
	(RRNWT 1990, c.8(Supp.))	
	<i>Reciprocating Jurisdiction Order</i> (RRNWT 1990, c.L-6)	
	<i>Wages Regulations</i> (RRNWT 1990, c.L-7)	
<i>Electrical Protection Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c E-3)	<i>Electrical Protection Regulations</i> (RRNWT 1990 c. E-21)	
<i>Explosives Use Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c E-10)	<i>Explosives Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c E-27)	
<i>Petroleum Products Tax Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c P-5)	<i>Petroleum Products Tax Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c P-3)	
<i>Fire Prevention Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c F-6)	<i>Fire Prevention Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c F-12)	
<i>Hospital Insurance and Health and Social Services Administration Act</i> (RSNWT 1988, c T-3)	<i>Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c T-12)	
<i>Public Health Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c P-12)	<i>Camp Sanitation Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c P-12)	
	<i>General Sanitation Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c P-16)	
<i>All-terrain Vehicles Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c A-3)	<i>All-terrain Vehicles Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c A-1)	
<i>Motor Vehicles Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c M-16)	<i>Large Vehicle Control Regulations</i> (RRNWT (Nu) 1990 c M-30)	
	<i>Motor Vehicle Registration and Licence Plate Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 054-94)	
<i>Public Highways Act</i> (RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c P-13)	<i>Highway Designation and Classification Regulations</i> (NWT Reg (Nu) 047-92)	
<i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act</i> (1990, RSNWT (Nu) 1988, c 81 (Supp))	<i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations</i> (1991, NWT Reg (Nu) 095-91)	