



Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation Mary River Project

Steensby Port and Railway Freshwater Habitat Surveys: 2021-2023

REPORT

Prepared for Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation
By North/South Consultants Inc. • 83 Scurfield Blvd. • Winnipeg, MB • R3Y 1G4

**BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION
MARY RIVER PROJECT**

**STEENSBY PORT AND RAILWAY FRESHWATER HABITAT SURVEYS:
2021-2023**

Prepared for:

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation

Prepared by:

North/South Consultants Inc.

FINAL

January 2024



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Mary River Project is an operating iron ore mine located in the Qikiqtani Region of Nunavut. Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (Baffinland; the Proponent) is the owner and operator of the Project. As part of the regulatory approval process, Baffinland submitted a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), which presented in-depth analyses and evaluation of potential environmental and socioeconomic effects associated with the Project (Baffinland 2012).

The existing Early Revenue Phase (ERP) operation involves open pit mining of up to 6 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of ore and transporting the ore by long-haul trucks to a port facility at Milne Inlet (Milne Port) for shipment during the open-water season.

In 2012, Baffinland received approval for its original 18 Mtpa project that involved a 149-km long railway to a year-round port in Steensby Inlet through the issuance of Project Certificate No. 005 (NIRB 2012).

Baseline field surveys were undertaken in 2021-2023 to provide an updated assessment of potential interactions between Project infrastructure associated with the Steensby Rail and Port and fish habitat, and to assist with final detailed engineering design and mitigation and support an application for a *Fisheries Act Authorization*.

This report presents a summary of results of the field surveys conducted in 2021-2023 along the rail alignment and detailed results of these surveys for fish-bearing waterbodies. Results presented herein reflect detailed engineering design, including the rail alignment, embankments, and crossing designs, for the Steensby Rail (Figure 1), current to November 13, 2023 (provided by Systra), and Steensby Port (Figure 2), current to December 6, 2023 (provided by Ausenco).

Surveys, which consisted of determining presence/absence of the two fish species present in the study area (Arctic Char [*Salvelinus alpinus*] and Ninespine Stickleback [*Pungitius pungitius*]), and conducting habitat assessments, were undertaken at stream crossing, lake/pond encroachment/infill, and bridge crossing sites along the proposed Steensby Railway corridor and in the Steensby Port area. Surveys were undertaken based on Project design details provided in advance of the field programs. Field programs were conducted during two survey periods in the open-water season (June/July and August/September) in each year and most sites were surveyed a minimum of two times.

The objectives of the field programs were to:

- determine the presence/absence of fish in areas where the rail or port infrastructure footprints will interact with freshwater systems;
- collect information on barriers to fish movement in watercourses that would be affected by the rail alignment or port infrastructure footprints; and
- collect information on fish habitat at sites known to, or that may potentially, provide fish habitat.

For sites in waterbodies where barriers were not identified, where barriers were deemed to be potentially seasonal in nature (i.e., intermittent), and/or where a site was previously identified to provide fish habitat (known or potential), fish presence/absence was assessed with backpack electrofishing and visual surveys (where feasible). Aquatic habitat assessments were also completed in the vicinity of the proposed rail and port infrastructure at all sites deemed as known or potential fish habitat.

Steensby Rail Alignment

The Steensby Rail interacts with waterbodies (streams, ponds, or lakes) at a total of 322 sites. Of these, 117 were identified as confirmed or potential char habitat and 134 as confirmed or potential stickleback habitat. A total of 187 sites were identified as not-fish bearing and 135 as confirmed or potential fish habitat.

Streams that support Arctic Char that will be crossed by the Steensby Railway are typically perennial or intermittent streams with predominantly gravel and cobble/boulder substrates; in some low-lying areas substrates are predominantly fines. The largest streams (rivers crossed by bridges at the Mary River, Ravn River, the unnamed rivers crossed at BR-137-1 and BR-141-1, and the Cockburn Lake narrows) may provide some summer feeding habitat and serve as movement corridors for adults. All other streams provide summer juvenile rearing habitat only. Juvenile char move into the smaller streams in spring and return to overwintering habitat in fall. The Ravn River and Cockburn Lake narrows crossings may also have sufficient depth to support overwintering. Other than these sites, overwintering and spawning are believed to be restricted to lakes with sufficient depth.

There is one notable exception to this general description of Arctic Char distribution along the railway. An entire sub-catchment (that includes crossings from CV-069-2 to CV-085-2) that is drained by the northwest branch of the Cockburn River contains stickleback but does not appear to have any resident char populations.

Ninespine Stickleback along the Steensby Railway are most widespread and abundant in ponds, wetlands and low-lying, slow-flowing, frequently intermittent/ephemeral streams. These habitats can support rearing of juveniles and feeding and potentially spawning of adults. Some of the larger, deeper ponds may also support stickleback overwintering. The intermittent nature of much of this habitat increases the risk of stranding and associated winterkill for stickleback. Such mortalities have been observed at several sites along the rail but were most common in the mid-rail area.

Steensby Port Area

In addition to the rail and combined rail/access road crossings, four culverts will be installed across access road stream crossings and two will be installed on streams beneath the airstrip in the Steensby Port area. Of these, fish are not present at two sites; the remaining four sites are confirmed or potential Arctic Char and Ninespine Stickleback habitat.

The two proposed water intakes at 3 km and 10 km lakes will affect habitat for both species.

Other port infrastructure that will affect waterbodies includes the following:

- the Land Farm is located in a stream/low point area that is not fish habitat; and
- Steensby Island infrastructure will infill freshwater ponds and streams, none of which are fish habitat.

Steensby Island includes five small catchments with approximately 12 small, shallow ponds with silt/organic substrate and a few ephemeral streams. None of these ponds have connectivity to Steensby Inlet and all lack sufficient depth for overwintering.

Habitat in the Steensby Port Area affected by port infrastructure includes many small, coastal watersheds. Generally, the majority of available fish habitat in the Steensby Port Area is lacustrine. There are relatively few large streams, in particular those with a predominance of cobble/riffle habitat. Most of the available fish habitat in the surveyed area can be found in a handful of catchments (ST-02, 04, 05, and 06).

Many of the streams in the port area are not fish-bearing due to a lack of sufficient surface flows and/or connectivity with probable overwintering locations. Of those identified as providing fish habitat, most are characterized by mainly fine substrates. Barriers are present throughout most catchments but are more

common in smaller drainages along the coast. Barriers to fish movement in the area typically consist of steep gradients and/or areas with little to no surface water. The distribution of these barriers and the presence of a large number of streams with limited flow, suggest that fish movements between lakes within the same catchment may be somewhat limited, particularly for Arctic Char. As such, it is suspected that many of the lakes with Arctic Char contain landlocked and isolated populations.

In addition, there appears to be a general lack of connectivity with the marine environment (i.e., barriers to movement or insufficient flows/water levels in streams flowing into Steensby Inlet) in surveyed catchments within the Steensby Port area. Only one lake in the area (Ikpikitturjuaq/10 Km Lake/Lake ST-347) has been identified through Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) studies as supporting an anadromous population of char (Baffinland 2012). The extent of anadromous char distribution in the Ikpiitturjuaq catchment is unknown but may include several lakes.

Arctic Char and Ninespine Stickleback were captured/observed throughout the Steensby Port Area. However, stickleback were more widespread and abundant in many catchments. Both species were captured or observed more commonly in lakes than in streams in most watersheds. However, fish were absent from surveyed waterbodies in four of the smallest ($\leq 0.30 \text{ km}^2$), coastal, mainland catchments and from all freshwater catchments on the proposed port facility island. Most catchments support both species. However, there are three coastal watersheds (ST-03, 18, and 19) known to support populations of stickleback, but not char. These catchments range in size from approximately 0.4 to 1.0 km^2 . There are no catchments that support only char.

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Attachment 2.	Aquatic habitat assessment sheets for fish-bearing sites surveyed along the Steensby Railway alignment and in the Steensby Port area: 2021-2023.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARCH	Arctic Char
B	Boulder/Boulder garden
CPUE	Catch-per-unit-effort
CSP	Corrugated steel pipe
ERP	Early Revenue Phase
DO	Dissolved oxygen
DS	Downstream
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
HG	High gradient
IQ	Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
LHB	Left hand bank
LP	Low point
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
N	No
N/A	Not applicable
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NM	Not measured
NNST	Ninespine Stickleback
NSC	North/South Consultants Inc.
P	Potential
RHB	Right hand bank
SHALL	Shallow
SSF	Subsurface flow
US	Upstream
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VALL	Velocity barrier – all flows
VD	Vertical drop
VHIGH	Velocity barrier – high flow only
Y	Yes

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Mary River Project is an operating iron ore mine located in the Qikiqtani Region of Nunavut. Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (Baffinland; the Proponent) is the owner and operator of the Project. As part of the regulatory approval process, Baffinland submitted a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), which presented in-depth analyses and evaluation of potential environmental and socioeconomic effects associated with the Project (Baffinland 2012).

The existing Early Revenue Phase (ERP) operation involves open pit mining of up to 6 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of ore and transporting the ore by long-haul trucks to a port facility at Milne Inlet (Milne Port) for shipment during the open-water season.

In 2012, Baffinland received approval for its original 18 Mtpa project that involved a 149-km long railway to a year-round port in Steensby Inlet through the issuance of Project Certificate No. 005 (NIRB 2012).

Baseline field surveys were undertaken in 2021 and 2022 to provide an updated assessment of potential interactions between Project infrastructure associated with the Steensby Rail and Port and fish habitat, and to assist with final detailed engineering design and mitigation and support an application for a *Fisheries Act Authorization*. The results of those surveys were presented in North/South Consultants Inc. (NSC 2023).

Since completion of the 2021 and 2022 field surveys, some changes to the rail alignment have occurred through the detailed design phase. These changes included realignments of several segments of the rail (e.g., to avoid lake encroachments), changes to crossing designs, changes in the rail embankment widths and footprints, and changes to the Steensby Port infrastructure. Field programs were undertaken in 2023 to address gaps in the available baseline information (i.e., due to recent changes in rail design) and survey new waterbodies that would be affected by the latest rail and port design.

The objective of this report is to present a summary of results of field surveys conducted in 2021-2023 along the rail alignment and in the port area and detailed results of these surveys for fish-bearing waterbodies. Results presented herein reflect detailed engineering design, including the rail alignment, embankments, and crossing designs, for the Steensby Rail (Figure 1), current to November 13, 2023 (provided by Systra), and Steensby Port (Figure 2), current to December 6, 2023 (provided by Ausenco).

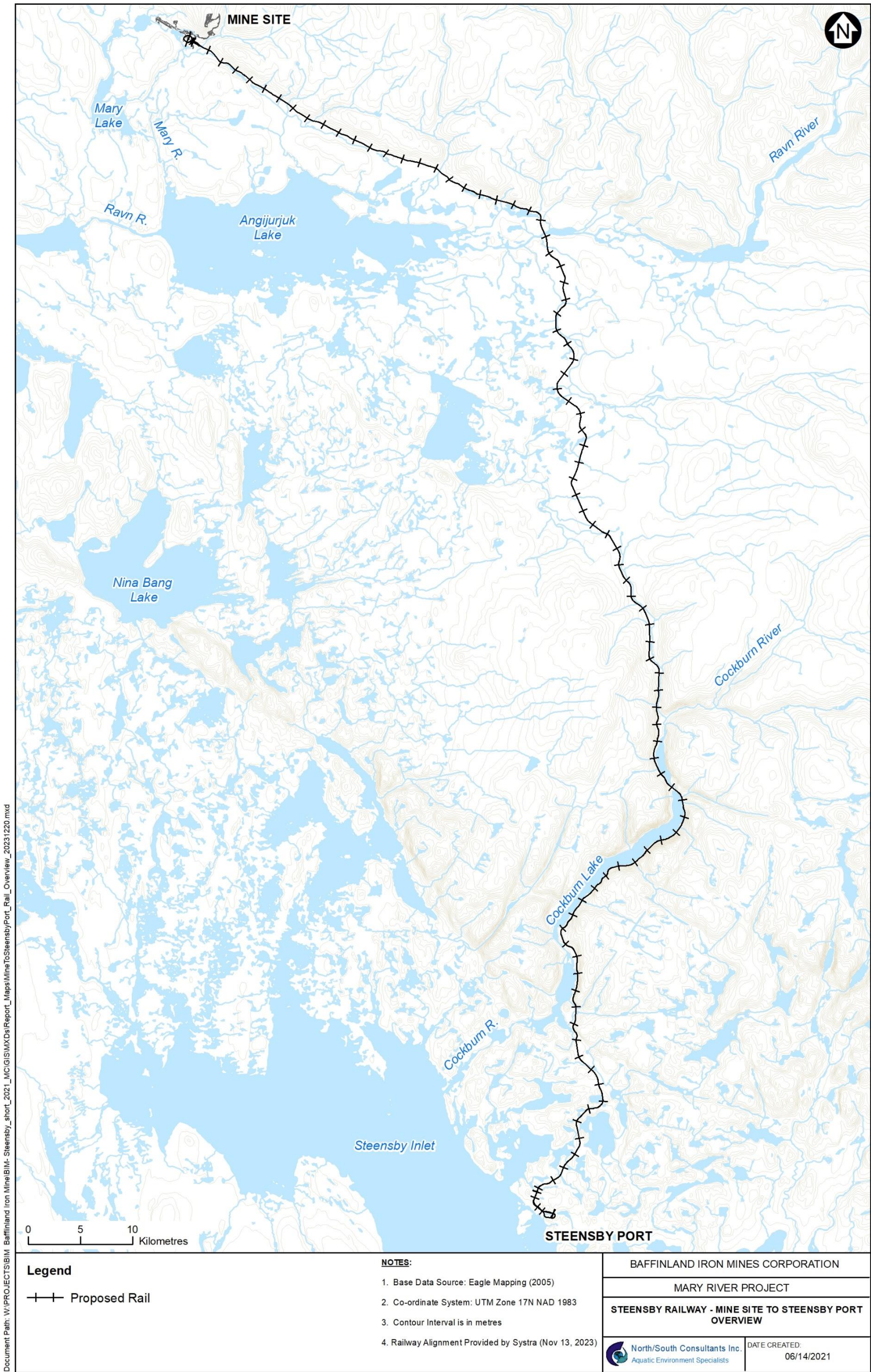


Figure 1. Site map showing the proposed Steensby Railway alignment.

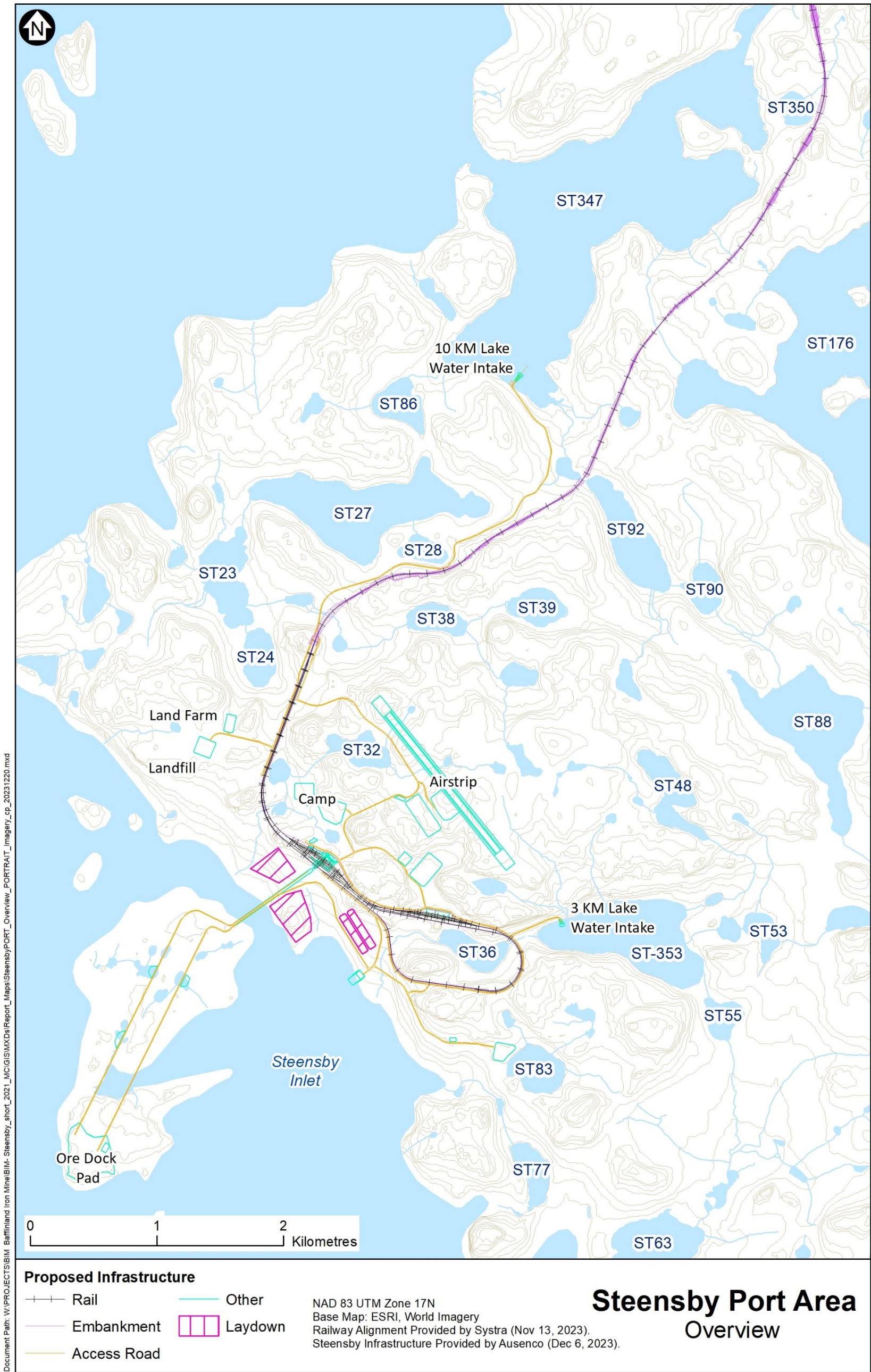


Figure 2. Site map showing the proposed Steensby Port layout.

2.0 METHODS

The following provides a description of the scope and methods for the field programs conducted in 2021-2023 along the Steensby Railway route and in the Steensby Port area. Surveys, which consisted of determining presence/absence of the two fish species present in the study area (Arctic Char [*Salvelinus alpinus*] and Ninespine Stickleback [*Pungitius pungitius*]), and conducting habitat assessments, were undertaken at stream crossing, lake/pond encroachment/infill, and bridge crossing sites along the proposed Steensby Railway corridor and in the Steensby Port area. Surveys were undertaken based on Project design details provided in advance of, or during, the field programs.

2.1 SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the field programs were to:

- determine the presence/absence of fish in areas where the rail or port infrastructure footprints will interact with freshwater systems;
- collect information on barriers to fish movement in watercourses that would be affected by the rail alignment or port infrastructure footprints; and
- collect information on fish habitat at sites known to, or that may potentially, provide fish habitat.

2.2 FIELD METHODS

Two survey periods were undertaken in the open-water seasons of 2021-2023:

- Spring 2021: June 22 to July 7;
- Summer/Fall 2021: August 18 to September 9;
- Spring 2022: June 26 to July 12;
- Summer/Fall 2022: August 4 to 31;
- Spring 2023: June 29 to July 12; and
- Summer/Fall 2023: August 3 to September 6.

Most potential or confirmed fish-bearing sites were surveyed a minimum of two times to obtain information during the early and late open-water season; exceptions occurred for sites located on sections of the rail that were realigned or areas of port infrastructure that were redesigned in August 2023 or after the spring and/or summer/fall program had been completed. Sites identified as not-fish bearing (e.g., sites with permanent barriers to fish movements, lack of connectivity to overwintering habitat) were surveyed during a minimum of one sampling period; additional surveys were conducted to confirm presence of permanent barriers to fish where required.

Sites were assessed through a combination of aerial and ground-based surveys. Aerial surveys were conducted to assess the presence of waterbodies (e.g., assess if a site is a low point or a watercourse), connectivity to overwintering habitat, and to identify potential barriers to fish movement, where required.

All waterbodies were classified as a stream, pond, or in cases where the infrastructure will affect a stream and pond (e.g., near a lake outflow), stream/pond. Project engineers also identified a number of culverts in areas that are not aquatic habitat which were designated as low points. Low points included sites with either no water (i.e., dry) or that were wetted depressions with no evidence of connectivity (channels) to streams or ponds. Sites that were identified as low points were not assessed further and were deemed to be not aquatic habitat (i.e., non-classified drainage).

For all other locations, stream and pond sites were assessed in greater detail to identify or confirm potential fish barriers, conduct aquatic habitat surveys, and assess fish presence/absence. Barrier types were recorded as described in Table 1. Barriers were classified as permanent (i.e., fish passage not possible under a range of flow conditions such as a falls) or intermittent (e.g., subsurface flow present during one sampling period but surface flow present during one or more sampling periods).

Table 1. Barrier types and descriptions for Arctic Char.

Type	Abbreviation	Description	Permanent (PERM) or Intermittent (INT)
Vertical drop/Falls	VD	Barriers with a drop of >0.5 m that could not be passed by juvenile char under all flow conditions.	PERM
High gradient	HG	Barriers where the gradient exceeds 10°. Steep gradient provides consistently high velocities that are often combined with low water levels typically over long stretches of habitat.	PERM
Boulder/Boulder garden	B	Large boulders blocking the channel such that juvenile char could not pass under all flow conditions.	PERM
Velocity barrier – all flows	VALL	Barriers formed in constrictions and/or drops in the channel where high flows (>2 m/s) prevent upstream passage of juvenile char under all flows.	PERM
Velocity barrier – high flow only	VHIGH	These barriers are formed when velocity in the stream channel is too high (>2 m/s) to permit upstream movements of all size classes of juvenile char under high flow conditions. The absence of significant constrictions or vertical drops results in reduced velocities under lower flow conditions that may permit fish passage.	INT
Insufficient depth	SHALL	Water depth of less than 0.02 m for small juvenile char and 0.2 m for adult fish.	PERM/INT
Subsurface flow	SSF	Flow is largely or entirely subterranean and surface water is lacking or of insufficient depth for fish passage.	PERM/INT
Other	Other	Headwaters, unconnected pools	PERM/INT

2.2.1.1 Fishing

For sites where barriers were not identified, where barriers were deemed to be potentially seasonal in nature (i.e., intermittent), and/or where a site was previously identified to provide fish habitat (known or potential), fish presence/absence was assessed via backpack electrofishing and visual surveys (where feasible). Electrofishing could not be conducted in some instances due to insufficient water (i.e., shallow water) or in other cases, notably in spring 2021, due to persistent ice cover.

In streams, fishing was conducted along a minimum of 100 m of habitat and for a minimum of 100 seconds. Where possible (i.e., where aquatic habitat was present and the waterbody was sufficiently deep to facilitate electrofishing) fishing was conducted a minimum of 50 m downstream to 50 m upstream of the stream crossing centreline (based on the rail design at the time of the surveys), or up to a confluence with a large river or lake/pond (e.g., site CV-142-2) or a permanent barrier to fish. In some instances, electrofishing locations and distances fished were dictated by the presence of water of sufficient depth. Due to changes to the rail design over the course, and following completion, of the field programs, locations of electrofishing varied with reference to the current rail or access road centrelines.

Ponds were fished within the railway encroachment area and if no fish were captured, electrofishing was conducted along additional shoreline for a duration of up to 500 seconds in larger ponds/lakes. For small ponds, electrofishing was conducted along the entire perimeter.

Duration, electrofisher settings, and universal transverse mercator (UTMs) coordinates were recorded for each site. All captured fish were placed in a pail filled with source water and identified to species and measured for fork length (± 1 mm) before being released back into their source waterbodies.

If fish were not captured or observed during surveys, connectivity of the stream/pond with the nearest potential overwintering lake (i.e., lakes with maximum depth >3.0 m) or large river was assessed and any potential natural barriers to fish movement identified. Barriers were described and photographed, UTMs were recorded, and where feasible, physical measurements of barriers (e.g., height of vertical barriers) were collected.

2.2.1.2 Habitat Assessment

Habitat characteristics were recorded at all sites deemed as known or potential fish habitat as described below.

Streams

Stream habitat surveys extended a minimum of 100 m upstream and downstream of the centreline of the crossing, or up to a confluence with a major stream or lake, or where habitat was dry or of insufficient depth to facilitate electrofishing. With few exceptions, detailed habitat information was collected across transects at the rail centreline and at 20 m intervals upstream and downstream of the centreline. As noted for electrofishing, at some sites the locations of habitat assessments (including transects) varied with respect to the current rail centreline due to changes in the rail design following completion of field surveys.

General habitat information collected included:

- Water temperature;
- Stream gradient;
- Stage, defined as: low = 0 – 30%; moderate = 30 – 90%; and high = $>90\%$ bankfull;

- Channel confinement: confined; frequently confined; unconfined; or not applicable (e.g., delta at mouth of stream);
- Stream morphology: straight; sinuous; meandering;
- Riparian vegetation: percentage of type (i.e., grass, willow, other, and none); and
- Floodplain: description of the substrate of the dry parts of the channel as the percentage of boulder, cobble, gravel, sand, and fines.

Additional habitat information collected at each of the survey transects included:

- Bankfull width and wetted width (at 25, 50, and 75% across the channel width);
- Water depth (at 25, 50, and 75% across the channel width);
- Velocity (at 25, 50, and 75% across the channel width); and
- Stream morphology (riffle, pool (<0.2 m depth), pool (>0.2 m depth), run, cascade, flat, and rapids; Table 2);
- Substrate composition (Table 3); and
- Percent and type of instream vegetation.

Information on bank characteristics collected at each stream centreline location included:

- Height;
- Stability: high (100%); moderate (>50%); low (<50%): unstable (slumping);
- Materials: percent boulder; cobble/gravel/sand; mineral soil; organic; and
- Shape: vertical; undercut (over water); overhanging (i.e., not over water); or sloping away from water.

Photographs were taken upstream, downstream, and across at each of the transects.

Stream crossing sites that were identified as providing or potentially providing fish habitat were then surveyed farther upstream of the crossing location for barriers to determine the furthest upstream extent of potential fish habitat. Surveys were conducted through a combination of aerial and ground-based surveys.

Lakes/Ponds

For lakes/ponds, habitat was assessed in the vicinity of the proposed rail footprints and included assessment of nearshore (from shore to approximately 2-3 m into the pond) and offshore (area beyond 2-3 m from shore) areas; surveys were completed from shore and out to wadeable depth. Information collected included:

- Water temperature;
- Riparian and instream vegetation;
- Substrate type (Table 3); and
- Water depth.

Presence/absence of inflows/outflows, barriers to fish movements, and connectivity to (or lack of) potential overwintering habitat were also noted.

Table 2. Stream morphology units.

Type		Description
Riffle		High velocity/gradient (vs. run), surface broken; shallow (<0.5 m)
Rapids		High velocity, deeper than riffle, coarse substrate
Cascade		High gradient and velocity, extremely turbulent, armoured substrate
Run (Glide)		Moderate to high velocity, surface mostly unbroken, deeper than riffle
Flat		Low velocity, near-uniform flow, differential from a pool by high channel uniformity
Pool	>0.2 m	Portion of the channel with increased depth and reduced velocity, formed by channel scour
	<0.2 m	

Table 3. Substrate classes.

Substrate	Size (mm)
Fines	<2
Gravel	2-16
Small cobble	17-64
Large cobble	65-256
Boulder	>256

2.3 FISH HABITAT CLASSIFICATION

Sites were classified as not fish habitat (N), fish habitat (Y), or potential fish habitat (P) for both fish species. Sites classified as not fish habitat for either species included:

- Isolated Waterbodies: Sites that lacked connectivity to overwintering habitat (e.g., isolated shallow pond); and
- Inaccessible Sites: Sites for which permanent barriers to fish were identified during the 2021, 2022, and/or 2023 surveys, or other previous surveys, of the site or downstream area (or upstream area where applicable).

Fish habitat was defined as sites where fish presence has been established through the 2021-2023 (or previous) surveys. Potential fish habitat was defined as sites where fish were not captured or observed in the 2021, 2022, and/or 2023 or any other previous surveys and where no permanent barriers to fish passage were identified. In some instances, sites were deemed to be not fish habitat for one and/or both fish species based on the weight-of-evidence of the field studies which indicate their absence from an entire drainage.

2.4 FISH HABITAT USE

Potential habitat uses were identified for each site (spawning, overwintering, rearing, and adults present) for both species. Streams in the study area either dry up or freeze to the bottom each winter. Therefore, overwintering habitat potential for both species, and spawning habitat for char, is limited to ponds/lakes and

potentially, some large rivers. Ponds and streams that are known to be, or that are potentially, used by char or stickleback provide rearing habitat.

The potential for a pond or lake to support spawning or overwintering for char was identified based on measured or estimated maximum depth. Lakes/ponds with maximum depths of less than 3 m were considered to be of insufficient depth to support spawning or overwintering of char, based on an ice thickness of 2 m (maximum ice thickness for north of the tree line; DFO 2010).

Stickleback use a wide range of habitat for spawning but prefer shallow (typically <0.05 m), low flow or stagnant areas with fine substrates and, often aquatic or flooded terrestrial vegetation (Stewart and Watkinson 2004). Ninespine Stickleback males build tubular nests of vegetation and other debris with a string-like kidney secretion as an adhesive, usually over fine substrates in little to no flow. Habitat was conservatively assumed to potentially support spawning in low velocity areas (i.e., pond or marsh habitat) where stickleback were present during the field surveys.

Ponds with maximum depths >2 m were considered to potentially support overwintering of stickleback; this species has less stringent requirements for overwintering, in terms of dissolved oxygen (DO) levels and quantity of habitat, than char. Ninespine Stickleback can tolerate very low DO conditions, which is thought to be a key biological attribute for facilitating successful survival in shallow Arctic lakes (e.g., Haynes et al. 2014). The minimum depth utilized (i.e., >2 m) is relatively conservative as it assumes sufficient water/habitat is present in ponds where the maximum depth exceeds an ice thickness of 2 m (i.e., that these ponds would contain a sufficient volume of water and oxygen to support fish over winter in unfrozen refugia). Haynes et al. (2014) considered lakes with no overwintering potential for Ninespine Stickleback to be those with 0% of the lake area greater than 2 m in depth. Stickleback may disperse to lakes with no overwintering potential in the open-water season, but the lakes cannot sustain populations over winter.

2.5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND CROSSING DESIGN INFORMATION

Steensby railway drawings and crossing design details including culvert length, number of barrels, and diameter, bridge spans and length of spans, slope, and catchment areas were provided by Systra Canada Inc. (Systra). Drawings and culvert design information associated with Steensby Port infrastructure were provided by Ausenco.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 STEENSBY RAILWAY SITES

The Steensby Rail interacts at a total of 322 sites in waterbodies (streams, ponds, or lakes; Table 4). Of these, 117 were identified as confirmed or potential char habitat and 134 as confirmed or potential stickleback habitat. A total of 187 sites were identified as not-fish bearing. Fish habitat designations for waterbody sites surveyed over the 2021-2023 field surveys are provided in Attachment 1. Habitat assessment sheets for fish-bearing sites along the proposed rail alignment are provided in Attachment 2 (total of 135 sites).

Streams that support Arctic Char that will be crossed by the Steensby Railway are typically perennial or intermittent streams with predominantly gravel and cobble/boulder substrates; in some low-lying areas substrates are predominantly fines. The largest streams (rivers crossed by bridges at the Mary River, the Ravn River, the unnamed rivers crossed at BR-137-1 and BR-141-1, and the Cockburn Lake narrows) may provide some summer feeding habitat and serve as movement corridors for adults. All other streams

provide summer juvenile rearing habitat only. Juvenile char move into the smaller streams in spring and return to overwintering habitat in fall. The Ravn River and Cockburn Lake narrows crossings may also have sufficient depth to support overwintering. Other than these sites, overwintering and spawning are believed to be restricted to lakes with sufficient depth.

There is one notable exception to this general description of Arctic Char distribution along the railway. An entire sub-catchment (that includes crossings from CV-069-2 to CV-085-2) that is drained by the northwest branch of the Cockburn River contains stickleback no Arctic Char. See Section 3.3.3 for a description of this area.

Ninespine Stickleback along the Steensby Railway are most widespread and abundant in ponds, wetlands and low-lying, slow-flowing, frequently intermittent/ephemeral streams. These habitats can support rearing of juveniles and feeding and potentially spawning of adults. Some of the larger, deeper ponds may also support stickleback overwintering. The intermittent nature of much of this habitat increases the risk of stranding and associated winterkill for stickleback. Such mortalities have been observed at several sites along the rail but were most common in the mid-rail area.

Table 4. Summary of 2021-2023 Steensby Rail fish habitat field survey results.

Fish Habitat Designation	Number of Sites
Artic Char - Total	117
Artic Char - Only	1
Ninespine Stickleback - Total	134
Ninespine Stickleback - Only	18
Artic Char + Ninespine Stickleback	116
Total Fish-Bearing Sites	135
Not Fish-Bearing	187
Total Sites	322

3.2 STEENSBY PORT SITES

In addition to the rail and combined rail/access road crossings, four culverts will be installed across access road stream crossings and two will be installed on streams beneath the airstrip in the Steensby Port area. Of these, fish are not present at two sites; the remaining four sites are confirmed or potential Arctic Char and Ninespine Stickleback habitat.

The two proposed water intakes at 3 km and 10 km lakes will affect habitat for both species.

Other port infrastructure that will affect waterbodies includes the following:

- the Land Farm is located in a stream/low point area that is not fish habitat; and
- Steensby Island infrastructure will infill freshwater ponds and streams, none of which are fish habitat.

Steensby Island includes five small catchments with approximately 12 small, shallow ponds with silt/organic substrate and a few ephemeral streams. None of these ponds have connectivity to Steensby Inlet and all lack sufficient depth for overwintering.

Fish habitat designations for waterbody sites surveyed over the 2021-2023 field surveys is provided in Attachment 1. Habitat assessment sheets for fish-bearing sites in the Steensby Port area are provided in Attachment 2 (total of 6 sites).

Table 5. Summary of 2021-2023 Steensby Port fish habitat field survey results.

Fish Habitat Designation	Number of Sites
Artic Char - Total	6
Artic Char - Only	0
Ninespine Stickleback - Total	6
Ninespine Stickleback - Only	0
Artic Char + Ninespine Stickleback	6
Total Fish-Bearing Sites	6
Not Fish-Bearing	3
Total Sites	9

3.3 OVERVIEW OF FISH AND FISH HABITAT

3.3.1 Mary River to Ravn River: km 0 to km 39

Streams within the first 39 km of the proposed rail alignment largely originate at high elevation along a plateau to the north of the rail centreline, flowing down hills towards one of two larger river systems (the Mary and Ravn rivers). Streams crossed by the rail alignment from the Mary River to km 5.5 are within the Mary River/Mary Lake sub-catchment. Streams from km 5.5 to the Ravn River are within the Ravn River/Angijurjuk Lake catchment. There are several potential overwintering lakes within a relatively short swimming distance of most crossings in this area.

Most of the streams in this area have moderate to high gradients often creating barriers to fish movements. Riffles, cascades, and rapids are common, particularly in the larger streams, and substrates are predominantly coarse material (large cobble/boulder) except for a few low-lying crossings near the larger downstream lakes. Streams in this stretch are consistently the last along the Steensby Railway to become snow/ice-free and begin flowing during spring. Both fish species are present in this area, but Arctic Char are more abundant and widespread in streams crossed by the rail. Ninespine Stickleback are uncommon and mainly restricted to ponds/lakes and the lower reaches of these streams where average velocities are lower.



Photograph 1. Photo of the Mary River taken near the rail crossing in August 2022.



Photograph 2. Photo of rail site CV-006-1 taken near the rail crossing in spring 2022.

3.3.2 Ravn River: km 39 to km 73

The mid-rail area, from the Ravn River to km 73, consists of waterbodies within the Ravn River/Angijurjuk Lake catchment. Terrain in this area is low-relief resulting in a large number of small, shallow ponds, wetlands, and slow-moving streams with poor channel definition and silt/organic substrates. There is typically substantive overland flooding in spring as snow melts, creating intermittent connectivity among many of the waterbodies.

Both fish species are present in this area, but Ninespine Stickleback are far more abundant and widespread. Arctic Char prefer deeper, faster-flowing streams with coarse substrates or deeper lakes; habitats that are uncommon along this stretch of the rail alignment. Stickleback prefer the shallow, well-vegetated, slow-flowing streams and ponds, and can often be found several kilometres from assumed overwintering habitat. Stickleback use this habitat for rearing/feeding and potentially spawning during the open-water season. However, due to the intermittent connectivity characteristic of many of the streams and ponds in this area, there is a high risk of natural stranding as water levels recede following the spring freshet. Many dead stickleback were observed during spring site visits that had clearly become stranded the previous fall and were unable to return to overwintering habitat (deeper lakes/ponds).



Photograph 3. Photo of the Ravn River taken near the rail crossing in spring 2022.



Photograph 4. Photo of rail site CV-049-2 taken near the rail crossing in spring 2022.

3.3.3 Upper Cockburn River Drainage: km 73 to km 91

This section of the rail alignment crosses streams that flow into the northwest branch of the upper Cockburn River. Most of the streams in this area have moderate to high gradient as the flow originates from high elevation areas to the west of the northwest Cockburn River. Stream habitat is largely riffle/cascade with coarse substrates. Gradient barriers to fish are common, and many streams have intermittent flows only during freshet, before drying up in summer/fall. A notable feature of the entire sub-catchment that is drained by the northwest branch of the Cockburn River is the near total absence of lakes that could support overwintering and spawning for Arctic Char, and access from Cockburn Lake is precluded by several cataracts and high waterfalls located approximately 3.5 km north of the lake's north basin. The implication is that Arctic Char are absent from this sub-catchment, despite the presence of an abundance of suitable stream habitat. The only potential overwintering refuge and spawning area is an approximately 31 ha lake (km 81 Lake) located along the tributary mainstem between km 84 and km 86 of the rail. This lake was surveyed in 2008 and it was determined that much of it is shallow, although the central basin has depths approaching 20 m. This would be adequate to support overwintering for Arctic Char, and their absence indicates the species never colonized this drainage.

The Steensby Railway alignment interacts with 47 streams/ponds in this sub-catchment upstream of the falls. All of these waterbodies that are capable of supporting fish (i.e., suitable habitat with access from the northwest Cockburn River) have been surveyed a minimum of three times between the earlier FEIS field studies (2007-2011) and the recent field studies (2021-2023). Surveys have been conducted during various seasons and under low and high flow conditions. Char have never been observed or captured in any of

these waterbodies. In addition, the absence of char from km 81 Lake was confirmed in 2010 through an extensive shoreline electrofishing survey which failed to catch any.

Ninespine Stickleback are present in this sub-catchment, likely overwintering in km 81 Lake. However, the fast-flowing rocky habitat present in many of the streams crossed by the rail generally limits their distribution to the lower reaches of these streams, near the confluence with the northwest Cockburn River, and the northwest Cockburn River itself.



Photograph 5. Photograph of one of the sets of falls on the northwest branch of the Cockburn River taken in August 2023.



Photograph 6. Photo of rail site CV-076-1 taken near the rail crossing in spring 2022.

3.3.4 Cockburn River Drainage: km 91 to km 132

Waterbodies along the rail alignment from km 91 to km 132 are part of the Cockburn Lake/Cockburn River catchment. Most streams in this section originate at high elevation from cliffs on either side of Cockburn Lake/River. Streams are frequently very high gradient with mainly cascade/boulder habitat and permanent barriers to fish movements are common.

Both species are present in the catchment, but the frequency of barriers and habitat type limits their distribution, particularly for stickleback. Most fish habitat in this area is found in the Cockburn Lake/River itself and some alluvial fan habitat in a large tributary stream at the southernmost end of Cockburn Lake where the surrounding terrain is lower relief.



Photograph 7. Photo of the Cockburn Lake bridge crossing area (BR-095-1) taken in spring 2022.



Photograph 8. Photo of a typical stream (BR-096-1) flowing into the east side of Cockburn Lake taken in August 2021.

3.3.5 Steensby Inlet Coastal Watersheds: km 132 to Steensby Port

Waterbodies along the rail alignment from km 132 to its terminus at the Steensby Port site are mostly in small, coastal watersheds. There are several lakes in this area with suitable depths for overwintering. Most of these small watersheds contain at least one potential overwintering lake. Waterbodies crossed or encroached by the Steensby Railway range from small, slow-flowing streams to shallow ponds to large, wide, rocky rivers. Both fish species are widespread and abundant in this section of the rail alignment.

Habitat in the Steensby Port Area affected by port infrastructure includes many small, coastal watersheds. Generally, the majority of available fish habitat in the Steensby Port Area is lacustrine. There are relatively few large streams, in particular those with a predominance of cobble/riffle habitat. Most of the available fish habitat in the surveyed area can be found in a small number of catchments (ST-02, 04, 05, and 06; Figure 3).

Nearshore substrates in many of the lakes in the surveyed area are predominantly gravel or smaller in size. The number of lakes with significant proportions of cobble or larger substrates in nearshore areas is contrastingly smaller. Most catchments on the mainland have at least one lake with apparently sufficient depth to provide overwintering habitat for both fish species. However, none of the freshwater waterbodies on Steensby Island have sufficient depth to provide overwintering habitat and there is no freshwater fish habitat.

Many of the streams in the port area are not fish-bearing due to a lack of sufficient surface flows and/or connectivity with probable overwintering locations. Of those identified as providing fish habitat, most are characterized by mainly fine substrates. Barriers are present throughout most catchments but are more common in smaller drainages along the coast. Barriers to fish movement in the area typically consist of steep gradients and/or areas with little to no surface water. The distribution of these barriers and the presence of a large number of streams with limited flow, suggest that fish movements between lakes within the same catchment may be somewhat limited, particularly for Arctic Char. As such, it is suspected that many of the lakes with Arctic Char contain landlocked and isolated populations.

In addition, there appears to be a general lack of connectivity with the marine environment (i.e., barriers to movement or insufficient flows/water levels in streams flowing into Steensby Inlet) in surveyed catchments within the Steensby Port area. Only one lake in the area (Ikpikitturjuaq/10 Km Lake/Lake ST-347) has been identified through Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ) studies as supporting an anadromous population of char (Baffinland 2012). The extent of anadromous char distribution in the Ikpi-kitturjuaq catchment is unknown but may include several lakes. The streams connecting three upstream lakes (Lakes ST-352, ST-176, and ST-349) to Ikpi-kitturjuaq Lake are large enough to support adult char use and had no seasonal or permanent barriers to fish movements when surveyed in spring and late summer/fall 2021. Strontium analyses of char otoliths from the two larger lakes (Lakes ST-352 and ST-176) upstream of Ikpi-kitturjuaq Lake in 2021 did not provide any evidence of anadromy; however, without direct comparisons to strontium concentrations from both fish and ambient water chemistry from the nearest downstream marine habitat, anadromy cannot be completely dismissed (NSC 2022).

Other catchments in the Steensby Port area lack connectivity to the ocean (e.g., stream that will be crossed by a rail bridge at site CV-144) except at high tide. During low tide, the lower reaches of these coastal streams are unchannelized with diffuse flows among the gravel and cobble shorelines of Steensby Inlet. Water levels in these streams are never sufficient to support the use of adult char and any movements between the marine and freshwater environments would be restricted to amphidromous movements of juveniles. Ninespine Stickleback may follow similar movement patterns in these coastal areas.

Arctic Char and Ninespine Stickleback were captured/observed throughout the Steensby Port area. However, stickleback were more widespread and abundant in many catchments. Both species were captured or observed more commonly in lakes than in streams in most watersheds. However, fish were absent from surveyed waterbodies in four of the smallest ($\leq 0.30 \text{ km}^2$), coastal, mainland catchments and from all freshwater catchments on the proposed port facility island.

Most catchments support both species. However, there are three coastal watersheds (ST-03, 18, and 19) known to support populations of stickleback but not char. These catchments range in size from approximately 0.4 to 1.0 km^2 . There are no catchments that support only char.

The broader distribution of stickleback relative to Arctic char in many Steensby watersheds may be related to the predominance of fine substrates, low flow/lack of permanent connectivity, and, in some areas, low DO levels. Many of these areas are suitable for multiple life history stages of stickleback, allowing them to disperse among waterbodies more easily, but limit movements and survival of Arctic char, which prefer larger substrate sizes and higher flows.



Figure 3. Steensby Port area watersheds.

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Attachment 1. List and maps of sites surveyed in freshwater habitat along the Steensby Railway alignment and Steensby Port: 2021-2023.

Table A-1. List and fish habitat designations of sites surveyed in freshwater habitat along the Steensby Railway alignment and Steensby Port: 2021-2023.

NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
MCV-2-2	MCV-2-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	561977	7912294	N	N
MCV-2-3	MCV-2-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	561865	7912353	N	N
MCV-2-4	MCV-2-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	561798	7912464	N	N
MCV-2-5	MCV-2-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	561724	7912483	N	N
MCV-2-6	MCV-2-6	Stream	Culvert	Rail	561636	7912823	N	N
MCV-2-7	MCV-2-7	Stream	Culvert	Rail	561375	7913010	N	N
MCV-2-8	MCV-2-8	Stream	Culvert	Rail	561079	7912945	N	N
MCV-2-10	MCV-2-10	Stream	Culvert	Rail	561567	7912403	N	N
BR-000-1	BR-0-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	562663	7911931	Y	Y
CV-000-0a-Y	MCV-0-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	563441	7911548	P	P
CV-000-1a-Y	CV-0-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	563724	7911305	Y	Y
CV-000-2-Y	CV-0-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	563790	7911225	Y	Y
CV-0-6-N	CV-0-6	Stream	Culvert	Rail	563811	7911201	P	P
CV-000-3a-Y	CV-0-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	563897	7911097	Y	Y
CV-000-3b-Y	CV-0-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	563937	7911049	Y	Y
CV-001-2-Y	CV-1-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	564724	7910401	Y	P
LE-001-2-Y	-	Lake	Pond Encroachment	Rail	564736	7910386	Y	P
CV-002-1	CV-2-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	565501	7910056	N	N
CV-002-2	CV-2-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	565754	7909825	N	N
CV-003-1	CV-3-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	565969	7909656	Y	P
CV-003-2	BR-3-2	Stream	Bridge	Rail	566714	7909225	P	P
CV-004-1	BR-4-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	567003	7908968	Y	P
CV-004-2	CV-4-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	567119	7908862	P	P
CV-004-2b	CV-4-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	567155	7908830	N	N
CV-004-3	CV-4-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	567394	7908607	N	N
CV-005-1	CV-5-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	567693	7908394	N	N
CV-005-2	CV-5-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	568005	7908253	N	N
CV-005-3	CV-5-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	568090	7908208	N	N
CV-006-1a	CV-6-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	568533	7907966	Y	P
CV-006-1	BR-6-5	Stream	Bridge	Rail	568558	7907952	Y	P
CV-006-1b	BR-6-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	568608	7907925	Y	P
CV-006-2	CV-6-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	568744	7907850	N	N
CV-006-3	BR-6-3	Stream	Bridge	Rail	569021	7907669	Y	P
CV-007-1	CV-7-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	569321	7907451	Y	P
CV-007-2	CV-7-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	569676	7907238	N	N
CV-007-3	BR-7-3	Stream	Bridge	Rail	584027	7900633	Y	P

NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
CV-008-1	BR-8-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	570136	7906946	Y	P
CV-008-1c	CV-8-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	570399	7906778	N	N
CV-008-1b	CV-8-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	570450	7906745	N	N
BR-008-1	BR-8-2	Stream	Bridge	Rail	570787	7906530	Y	P
CV-008-2	CV-8-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	570899	7906458	N	N
CV-009-0	CV-9-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	571362	7906063	N	N
CV-009-1	CV-9-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	571541	7905888	P	N
CV-009-2-Y	CV-9-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	571681	7905756	N	N
CV-009-3-Y	CV-10-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	571905	7905606	N	N
CV-010-1-Y	CV-10-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	572333	7905371	N	N
CV-011-1	CV-11-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	572639	7905172	N	N
BR-011-1	BR-11-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	573084	7904925	Y	P
CV-011-2	CV-12-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	573813	7904722	N	N
NEWCULV-1	CV-12-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	573913	7904695	N	N
CV-012-1	CV-12-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	574004	7904658	N	N
CV-012-2	CV-12-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	574242	7904527	P	P
CV-013-1	CV-13-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	574988	7904117	P	P
CV-013-2	CV-13-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	575202	7904021	N	N
CV-014-1	CV-14-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	575522	7903864	N	N
CV-014-2	CV-14-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	575671	7903774	P	P
CV-014-3	CV-14-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	575880	7903649	N	N
CV-014-4	CV-15-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	576276	7903497	N	N
CV-015-1-Y	CV-15-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	576871	7903191	N	N
CV-016-1-Y	CV-16-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	577085	7903097	Y	P
CV-016-2-R	CV-16-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	577419	7902952	N	N
CV-016-2a-R	CV-16-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	577685	7902836	P	P
CV-016-4-R	CV-16-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	577811	7902781	Y	P
NEWCULV-2	CV-16-7	Pond	Pond Infill + Culvert	Rail	577833	7902772	Y	P
LE-017-1-R	CV-17-1	Pond/Stream	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	578074	7902655	Y	Y
CV-017-1-Y	CV-17-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	578340	7902503	P	P
CV-017-2-Y	CV-17-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	578736	7902279	N	N
CV-018-1-R	CV-18-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	578854	7902211	Y	P
CV-018-2-R	CV-18-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	579066	7902110	N	N
CV-019-1	CV-19-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	579871	7901941	N	N
NEWCULV-3	CV-19-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	580162	7901846	N	N
CV-019-2	CV-19-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	580386	7901690	N	N
LE-019-1	CV-19-4	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	580638	7901631	N	N

NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
CV-019-4	CV-20-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	580929	7901529	N	N
CV-020-1	CV-20-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	581157	7901432	N	N
CV-020-2	CV-20-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	581345	7901380	N	N
CV-021-1a	CV-21-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	581640	7901290	N	N
CV-021-1b	CV-21-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	581786	7901233	N	N
CV-021-2a	CV-21-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	582564	7901017	N	N
CV-022-1	CV-22-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	582843	7900967	N	N
CV-022-2	CV-22-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	583059	7900918	N	N
CV-022-3	CV-22-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	583227	7900891	N	N
CV-022-5	CV-22-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	583533	7900807	N	N
NEWCULV-4	CV-23-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	583883	7900684	N	N
CV-023-1	BR-23-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	584027	7900633	Y	P
CV-024-1-R	CV-24-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	584840	7900384	N	N
LE-024-2-R	CV-24-2	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	585145	7900250	N	N
CV-024-1c	-	Stream	Culvert	Rail	585180	7900227	N	N
CV-024-2	CV-24-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	585256	7900158	N	N
BR-025-1	BR-25-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	585381	7900048	Y	P
CV-R01	CV-25-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	585836	7899669	N	N
CV-R02	CV-26-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	586172	7899455	N	N
CV-R02b	CV-26-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	586529	7899075	N	N
CV-R03	CV-26-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	586671	7899019	N	N
CV-R03c/R04	CV-27-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	587200	7898807	N	N
CV-027-2	CV-27-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	587469	7898624	Y	Y
CV-R05	CV-27-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	587558	7898563	N	N
CV-R06	CV-27-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	587681	7898478	P	Y
CV-R07	CV-28-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	588152	7898234	Y	Y
CV-R07b2	CV-28-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	588627	7898080	P	P
CV-R07b3	CV-28-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	588768	7897987	Y	Y
CV-R07c2	CV-29-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	589582	7897719	Y	P
CV-R07f	CV-30-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	590302	7897484	N	N
CV-R07d	CV-31-1	Stream/pond	Stream Culvert Crossing + Pond Encroachment	Rail	590821	7897272	N	N
CV-R08	CV-31-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	591338	7897149	N	N
CV-R08b	CV-32-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	591789	7897040	N	N
CV-R08c	CV-32-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	592427	7896817	N	N
CV-R08d	CV-33-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	592755	7896647	N	N
CV-R08e	CV-33-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	593293	7896458	N	N

NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
CV-R08f	CV-34-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	593590	7896432	N	N
CV-R09-R	CV-34-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	593792	7896357	N	N
CV-R10-Y	CV-34-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	594267	7896175	N	N
CV-R11-Y	CV-35-6	Stream	Culvert	Rail	594558	7896151	N	N
CV-R13-Y	BR-35-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	594824	7896031	Y	P
CV-R14-Y	CV-35-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	594979	7895906	N	N
CV-R15-Y	CV-35-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	595102	7895572	N	N
CV-R16-Y	BR-36-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	595092	7895426	Y	Y
CV-R17-Y	CV-36-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	595075	7895231	N	N
CV-R18-Y	CV-36-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	595102	7894910	N	N
CV-R19	-	Stream	Stream Infill	Rail	595300	7894405	N	N
CV-R20	-	Stream	Stream Infill	Rail	595335	7894316	N	N
LE-R36	-	Pond	Pond Infill	Rail	595377	7894215	N	N
CV-R21	BR-37-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	595451	7894042	Y	Y
CV-R23-Y	CV-38-1	Stream/pond	Stream Culvert Crossing + Pond Encroachment	Rail	595645	7893518	N	N
LE-R36c-Y	CV-38-4	Ponds	Pond infill + culvert	Rail	595656	7893432	N	N
CV-038-2-Y	CV-38-2	Stream/pond	Stream Culvert Crossing + Pond Encroachment	Rail	595694	7893118	N	N
LE-38-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	595687	7892982	P	P
LE-R38a-Y	CV-38-3	Pond/Stream	Culvert Stream Crossing + Pond Infill	Rail	595731	7892796	Y	Y
CV-039-2d-Y	CV-38-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	595736	7892755	Y	Y
CV-039-2c-Y	CV-39-1	Stream/Low Point	Culvert	Rail	595747	7892659	P	P
CV-039-2b-Y	CV-39-4	Stream/Low Point	Culvert	Rail	595757	7892572	P	P
LE-R38d-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	595772	7892472	N	N
CV-039-2-Y	CV-39-2	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	595806	7892360	N	N
LE-R38c-Y	CV-39-3	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	595978	7892069	N	N
CV-R24-Y	CV-40-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	596472	7891650	P	P
LE-R39c-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	596799	7891392	N	N
LE-R39d-Y	CV-40-5	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	596869	7891225	P	Y
CV-R27-Y	CV-40-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	596889	7891176	P	Y
CV-R28-Y	CV-41-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597223	7890375	N	N

NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
CV-R29-Y	CV-42-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597419	7889764	Y	P
LE-R40	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	597330	7889378	N	N
CV-R30	CV-43-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597271	7888579	N	N
CV-R31	CV-44-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597363	7888228	N	N
CV-R32-Y	CV-44-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597528	7887519	N	N
CV-R33-Y	BR-44-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	597488	7887336	Y	P
CV-R33b-Y	CV-45-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597118	7886948	N	N
CV-R34-Y	BR-46-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	596731	7886473	Y	Y
CV-044-1-Y	CV-44-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	596549	7885801	Y	Y
CV-044-3-Y	CV-44-6	Stream	Culvert	Rail	596556	7885022	Y	Y
CV-045-1	CV-45-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597156	7884190	N	Y
LE-047-1	CV-46-2	Stream/pond	Culvert Stream Crossing + Pond Encroachment	Rail	597765	7883345	P	Y
CV-047-1	CV-47-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598224	7882684	P	Y
CV-047-1a	CV-47-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598259	7882557	N	N
LE-048-1	CV-48-1	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	598058	7881600	N	N
CV-049-1	CV-49-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597961	7881470	N	N
CV-049-2	CV-49-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597789	7881236	P	Y
LE-049-3	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	597493	7880832	P	Y
CV-049-3	CV-49-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597452	7880776	P	Y
CV-050-1	CV-50-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597348	7880635	P	Y
CV-050-2	CV-50-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	596938	7880077	P	Y
CV-051-1	CV-51-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	596681	7879663	N	N
CV-051-2	BR-51-1	Stream	Bridge + Stream Encroachment	Rail	596662	7879362	P	Y
CV-051-3	CV-51-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	596675	7879162	P	Y
CV-052-1	CV-52-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	596976	7878567	N	N
LE-052-2	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	597248	7878366	N	Y
CV-052-2	CV-52-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597276	7878344	P	Y
CV-053-1	CV-53-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597674	7878068	P	Y
CV-056-1	CV-56-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598812	7875712	P	Y
LE-057-1	CV-57-1	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	599439	7874631	N	N
BR-057-1	BR-57-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	599446	7874415	P	Y
LE-057-2	CV-57-3	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	599399	7874248	P	Y
BR-059-1	BR-59-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	598853	7872527	P	Y

NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
CV-060-1	CV-60-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598645	7871711	N	N
NEWCULV-20	CV-61-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598360	7870973	N	N
CV-062-1	CV-62-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598221	7869603	Y	Y
CV-063-1	CV-63-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598603	7868734	P	P
CV-064-1	CV-64-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598994	7867841	P	Y
CV-065-2	CV-65-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	599244	7867273	P	Y
CV-065-2a	CV-65-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	599296	7867152	P	P
CV-067-1	CV-67-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	600283	7866024	N	N
CV-068-1	CV-68-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	601069	7865449	N	N
CV-069-1	CV-69-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	601905	7864754	N	N
CV-069-1b	CV-69-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	601927	7864716	N	N
CV-069-2	CV-69-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	602126	7864368	N	Y
CV-071-1	CV-71-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	602564	7862409	N	Y
NEWCULV-23	CV-72-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	603051	7861146	N	Y
CV-073-1	CV-73-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	603093	7861081	N	Y
NEWCULV-24	CV-73-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	603369	7860787	N	N
LE-074-1	-	Pond	Pond infill	Rail	603758	7860038	N	N
CV-074-1	CV-74-1	Stream	Stream Infill + Culvert	Rail	603759	7859894	N	P
CV-075-1-Y	CV-75-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	603759	7859338	N	N
CV-075-1b-Y	CV-75-2	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	603770	7859218	N	N
CV-075-2-Y	BR-75-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	603962	7858904	N	P
CV-076-1	BR-76-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	604251	7858661	N	Y
CV-076-2	BR-76-2	Stream	Bridge	Rail	604304	7858627	N	Y
CV-076-3	BR-76-3	Stream	Bridge	Rail	604396	7858569	N	Y
CV-076-4-Y	CV-76-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	604923	7858087	N	N
CV-077-1-Y	CV-77-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605010	7857945	N	N
CV-077-2-Y	CV-77-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605069	7857828	N	N
CV-078-1	BR-78-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	605518	7856472	N	Y
CV-078-2	CV-78-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605517	7856239	N	P
CV-078-3	CV-78-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605514	7856111	N	N
CV-079-1	CV-79-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605510	7855881	N	N
CV-079-2	CV-79-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605523	7855671	N	N
CV-079-3	CV-79-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605537	7855480	N	N
CV-079-4a	CV-80-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605545	7855100	N	N
CV-080-1c	CV-80-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605532	7854918	N	P
CV-080-2	CV-80-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605515	7854691	N	N
CV-080-3	CV-80-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605509	7854495	N	N
CV-080-4	CV-80-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605508	7854446	N	N

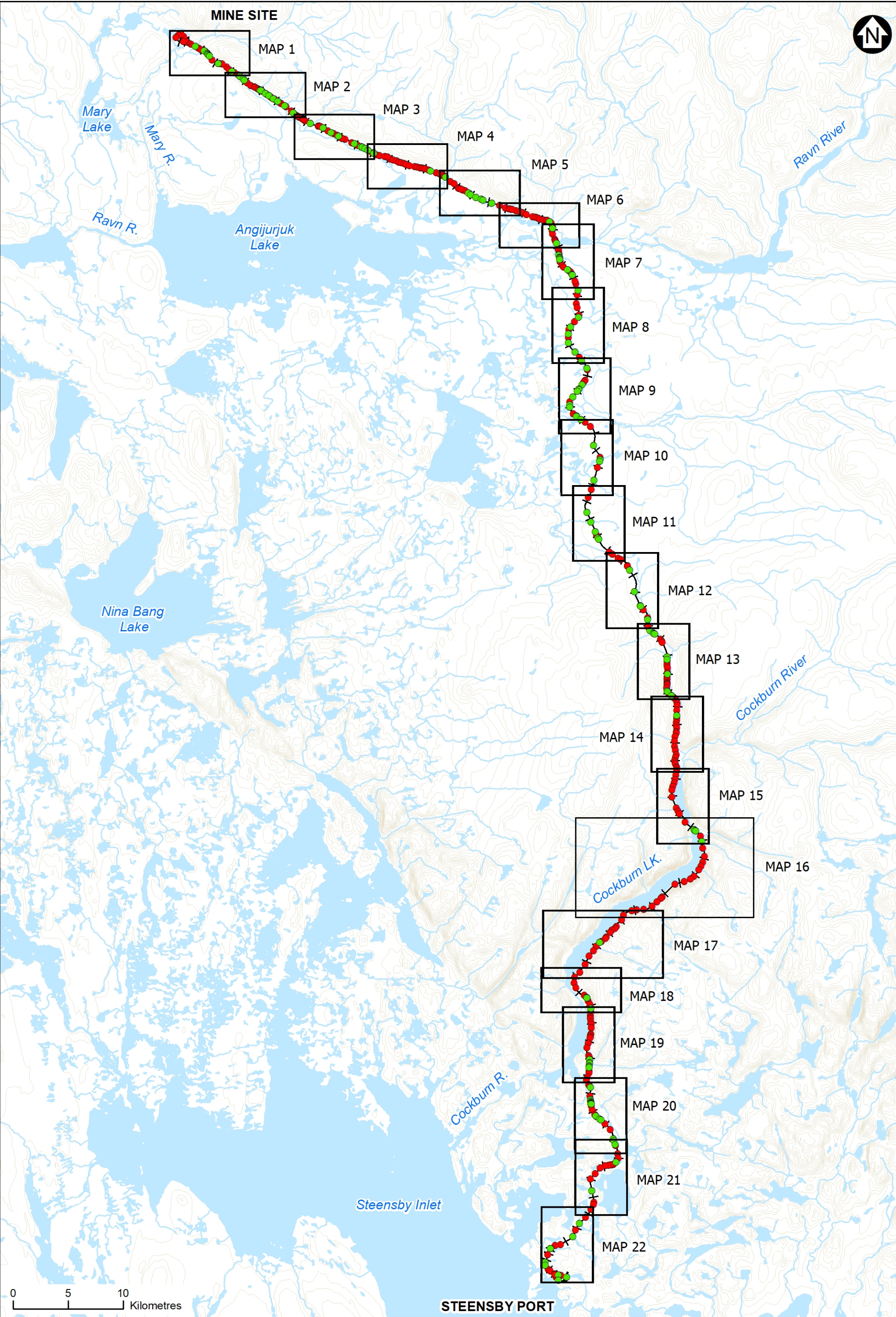
NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
CV-080-5	CV-80-6	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605503	7854222	N	N
CV-081-1	CV-81-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605499	7854094	N	N
NEWCULV-27	CV-81-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605499	7854055	N	N
CV-081-2	CV-81-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605498	7854035	N	N
CV-081-3	CV-81-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605496	7853943	N	N
CV-081-4a	CV-81-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605490	7853694	N	N
CV-081-5b	CV-81-6	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605511	7853419	N	P
CV-081-5a	CV-81-7	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605555	7853309	N	P
CV-081-6a	CV-81-8	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605624	7853205	N	N
CV-081-6b	CV-81-9	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605651	7853174	N	N
CV-082-1a	CV-82-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605768	7853073	N	N
CV-082-2a	CV-82-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605905	7852966	N	P
CV-082-4a	CV-82-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606113	7852803	N	N
CV-082-4b	CV-82-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606150	7852772	N	N
CV-083-3a	CV-83-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606430	7852073	N	N
CV-084-1	CV-84-1	Stream + Low Point	Culvert + Stream Encroachment	Rail	606387	7851178	N	Y
CV-084-2	CV-84-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606406	7850978	N	N
CV-084-3	CV-84-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606398	7850783	N	N
CV-084-4	CV-84-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606364	7850546	N	N
CV-086-1	BR-86-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	606190	7848859	N	N
CV-087-1	CV-87-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606285	7848016	N	N
CV-089-2	CV-89-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606384	7846148	N	N
CV-089-1	CV-89-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606308	7845777	N	N
BR-091-1	BR-91-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	605958	7843777	N	N
BR-092-1	BR-92-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	606358	7842768	N	N
CV-093-1-Y	CV-93-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606508	7842480	N	N
CV-093-2	CV-93-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	606645	7842252	N	N
BR-095-1	BR-95-1	Stream/Lake	Bridge	Rail	607955	7840786	Y	Y
AR-050a	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	608042	7840734	Y	Y
AR-050b	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	608100	7840695	Y	Y
BR-096-1	BR-96-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	608539	7840210	N	N
BR-096-2	BR-96-2	Stream	Bridge	Rail	608671	7839714	Y	P
BR-099-1-Y	BR-99-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	608400	7837169	N	N
CV-101-1	CV-101-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	607062	7836073	N	N
CV-103-1	CV-103-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	605056	7834683	N	N
BR-105-1	BR-105-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	604138	7833859	N	N
CV-105-1	CV-105-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	603374	7833550	N	N
CV-107-1	CV-107-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	601556	7833054	N	N

NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
CV-109-2-Y	CV-110-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	600338	7831480	N	N
CV-110-1-Y	CV-110-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	599901	7830940	N	N
LE-111-1-N	-	Lake	Lake Encroachment	Rail	599371	7830561	Y	Y
CV-111-1-Y	BR-111-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	599062	7830205	N	N
CV-114-1	CV-114-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597593	7827853	N	N
CV-115-2	CV-115-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597061	7826880	N	N
CV-117-1	CV-117-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597975	7825749	N	N
CV-117-2	CV-117-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598195	7825569	Y	P
CV-117-3	CV-117-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598229	7825515	P	P
CV-117-4	CV-117-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598236	7825502	P	P
CV-118-1	CV-118-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598366	7825258	N	N
CV-118-1a	CV-118-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598527	7824914	N	N
CV-118-2	CV-118-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598594	7824544	Y	P
CV-119-1	CV-119-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598585	7824286	N	N
CV-119-2	CV-119-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598530	7823963	N	N
CV-119-2a	CV-119-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598538	7823771	N	N
CV-119-2b	CV-119-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598543	7823656	N	N
CV-119-3	CV-119-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598604	7823370	N	N
CV-120-1	CV-120-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598628	7822781	N	N
CV-121-1	CV-121-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598588	7822254	N	N
CV-121-2	CV-121-2	Stream	Culvert + Stream Infilling	Rail	598564	7822101	N	N
CV-121-4	CV-121-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598521	7821860	N	N
CV-121-5	CV-121-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598367	7821401	N	N
CV-123-1	CV-123-1	Stream/Pond	Culvert Stream Crossing + Pond Infill	Rail	598379	7820280	N	N
CV-123-2	CV-123-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598448	7820129	N	N
CV-123-3	BR-123-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	598464	7819900	Y	P
CV-123-3a	CV-123-5	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598462	7819849	N	N
CV-123-4a	BR-123-2	Stream	Bridge	Rail	598456	7819645	Y	P
CV-123-7a	CV-123-4	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598454	7819563	Y	P
CV-124-1a	CV-124-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598447	7819358	Y	P
CV-124-2a	BR-124-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	598446	7819296	Y	P
CV-124-3a	BR-124-2	Stream	Bridge	Rail	598443	7819201	Y	P
CV-124-4a	CV-124-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598433	7818882	N	N
CV-124-5a	CV-124-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598419	7818734	N	N
CV-125-2-N	CV-125-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598198	7818098	N	N
CV-125-3-N	CV-125-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598374	7817642	N	N

NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
CV-126-1a-N	CV-125-4	Stream/Pond	Culvert Stream Crossing + Pond Encroachment	Rail	598464	7817535	N	N
CV-126-1-N	CV-126-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598547	7817385	P	P
NEWCULV-29-Y	CV-126-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598495	7816616	N	N
LE-127-1-Y	CV-127-1	Pond	Culvert + Pond Infill	Rail	598551	7816264	P	Y
LE-127-1a-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	598565	7816170	P	P
LE-127-2-Y	CV-127-2	Pond	Culvert + Pond Infill	Rail	598583	7816058	P	Y
LE-127-2a-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	598591	7816008	P	P
LE-127-2c-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	598592	7815955	P	Y
LE-127-2d-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	598604	7815924	P	P
LE-127-2f-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	598598	7815910	P	Y
LE-127-2h-Y	CV-127-3	Pond	Pond Infill + Culvert	Rail	598611	7815884	P	P
LE-129-0a-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	599031	7814814	P	P
LE-129-0b-Y	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	599082	7814768	N	N
LE-129-1-Y	CV-129-1	Stream	Culvert + Stream Encroachment	Rail	599396	7814504	Y	Y
LE-129-2-Y	-	Stream	Stream Encroachment	Rail	599491	7814420	Y	Y
CV-131-1	CV-131-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	600628	7812715	Y	Y
LE-131-1	CV-131-2	Pond	Culvert + Pond infill	Rail	600654	7812575	P	Y
LE-132-1	CV-132-1	Pond	Culvert + Pond Infill	Rail	600776	7812192	P	Y
CV-133-1	CV-133-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	601019	7811337	N	N
CV-133-2	CV-133-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	600856	7810616	P	P
CV-134-1	CV-134-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	600613	7810410	N	N
CV-134-2	CV-134-2	Stream	Culvert + Stream Infilling	Rail	600454	7810352	N	N
LE-134-1	-	Pond	Pond Encroachment	Rail	600381	7810342	N	N
LE-134-2	CV-134-4	Pond	Pond Encroachment + Culvert	Rail	599854	7810263	N	N
CV-136-2-Y	CV-136-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598557	7809065	N	N
BR-137-1	BR-137-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	598658	7807994	Y	P
CV-138-1	CV-138-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598854	7806967	N	N
CV-140-1	CV-140-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	598126	7805596	N	N
BR-141-1	BR-141-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	597537	7805040	Y	Y
CV-142-1	CV-142-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail	597200	7804424	N	N
CV-142-2	BR-142-2	Pond/Stream	Bridge + Pond Encroachment	Rail	596946	7803843	Y	Y

NSC Site ID	Systra/ Ausenco Site ID	Waterbody Type	Project Interaction	Area	UTMs		Fish Habitat (Y/N/P)	
					Easting	Northing	Arctic Char	Ninespine Stickleback
CV-143-1	CV-144-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail + Access Road	595845	7803114	N	N
CV-143-2a	CV-144-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail	594939	7802768	Y	Y
CV-143-2b	CV-144-3	Stream	Culvert	Rail	594926	7802754	Y	Y
CV-144	BR-146-1	Stream	Bridge	Rail	594414	7801226	Y	Y
CV-148-1-N	CV-148-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail + Access Road	595645	7800368	P	P
SPS-29a	CV-149-1	Stream	Culvert	Rail + Access Road	596395	7800173	P	Y
CV-145	CV-150-2	Stream	Culvert	Rail + Access Road	595419	7800142	Y	Y
AR-CV-144-2	CV-144-5	Stream	Culvert	Access Road	594864	7802781	Y	Y
SP-AR-001	CV-AR-001	Stream	Culvert	Access Road	595390	7801813	N	N
SP-AR-002	CV-AR-002	Stream	Culvert	Access Road	595616	7801473	Y	P
SP-AR-004	CV-AR-004	Stream	Culvert	Access Road	595316	7799972	Y	Y
AS-S1	CV-AS-S1	Stream	Culvert	Airstrip	595464	7801896	N	N
AS-S2	CV-AS-S2	Stream	Culvert	Airstrip	595739	7801551	P	P
LFarm-S1	-	Stream/ Low point	Infill	Land Farm	594153	7801934	N	N
Steensby Island	-	Pond	Infill	Steensby Island Infrastructure	-	-	N	N
3 Km Lake	3 Km Lake	Lake	Infill	Water Intake	596773	7800322	Y	Y
10 Km Lake	10 Km Lake	Lake	Infill	Water Intake	596438	7804652	Y	Y

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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No
- ++

 Rail (Propsed)

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

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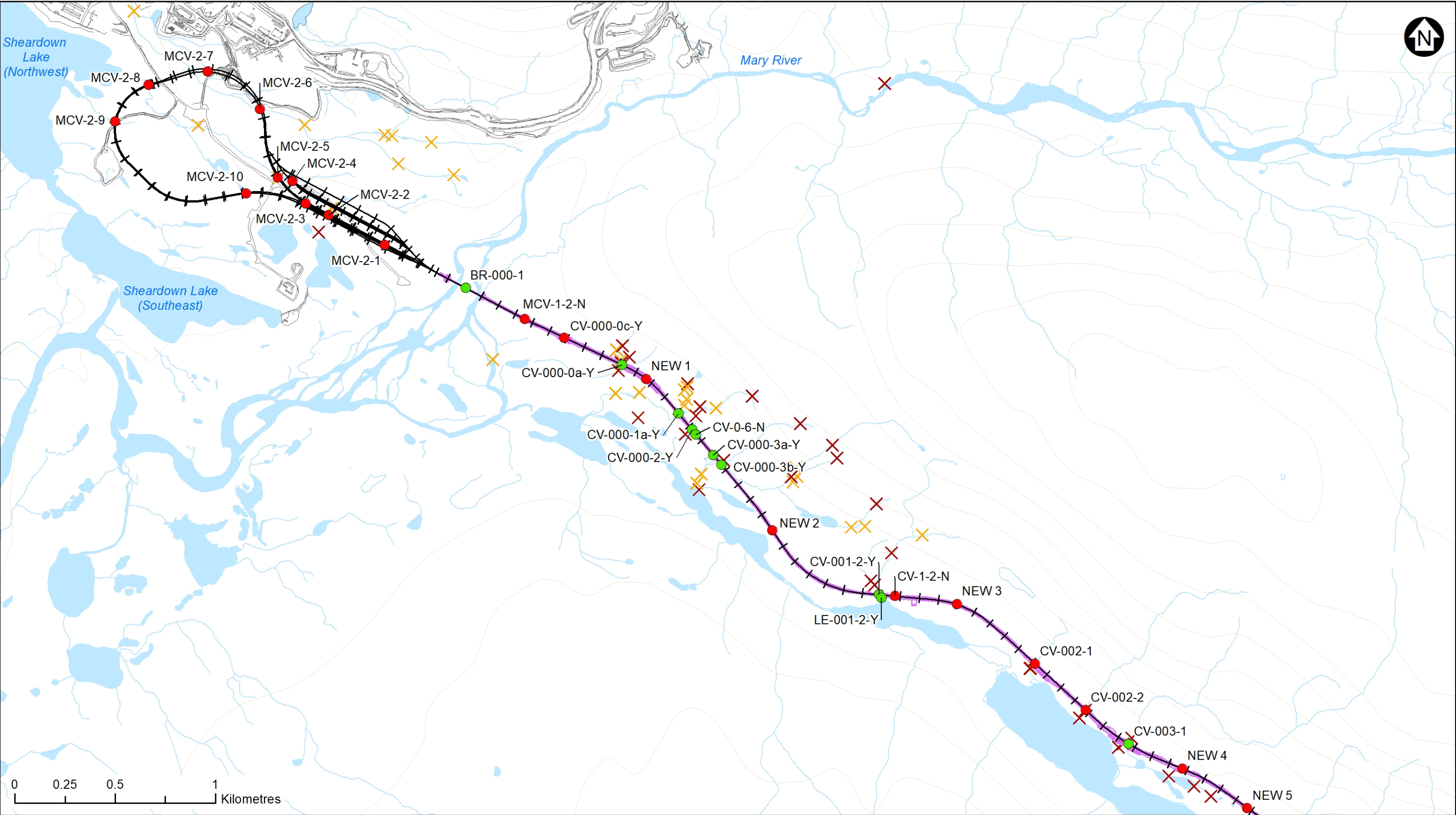
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE- MINE SITE TO STEENSBY PORT
MAP EXTENTS INDEX

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Aquatic Environment Specialists

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FISH BEARING

Yes/Potential

No

×

Permanent Barrier

×

Intermittant Barrier

++

Proposed Rail

—

Proposed Embankment

—

Existing Road/Infrastructure

—

Contour

- NOTES:**
- 1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
 - 2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
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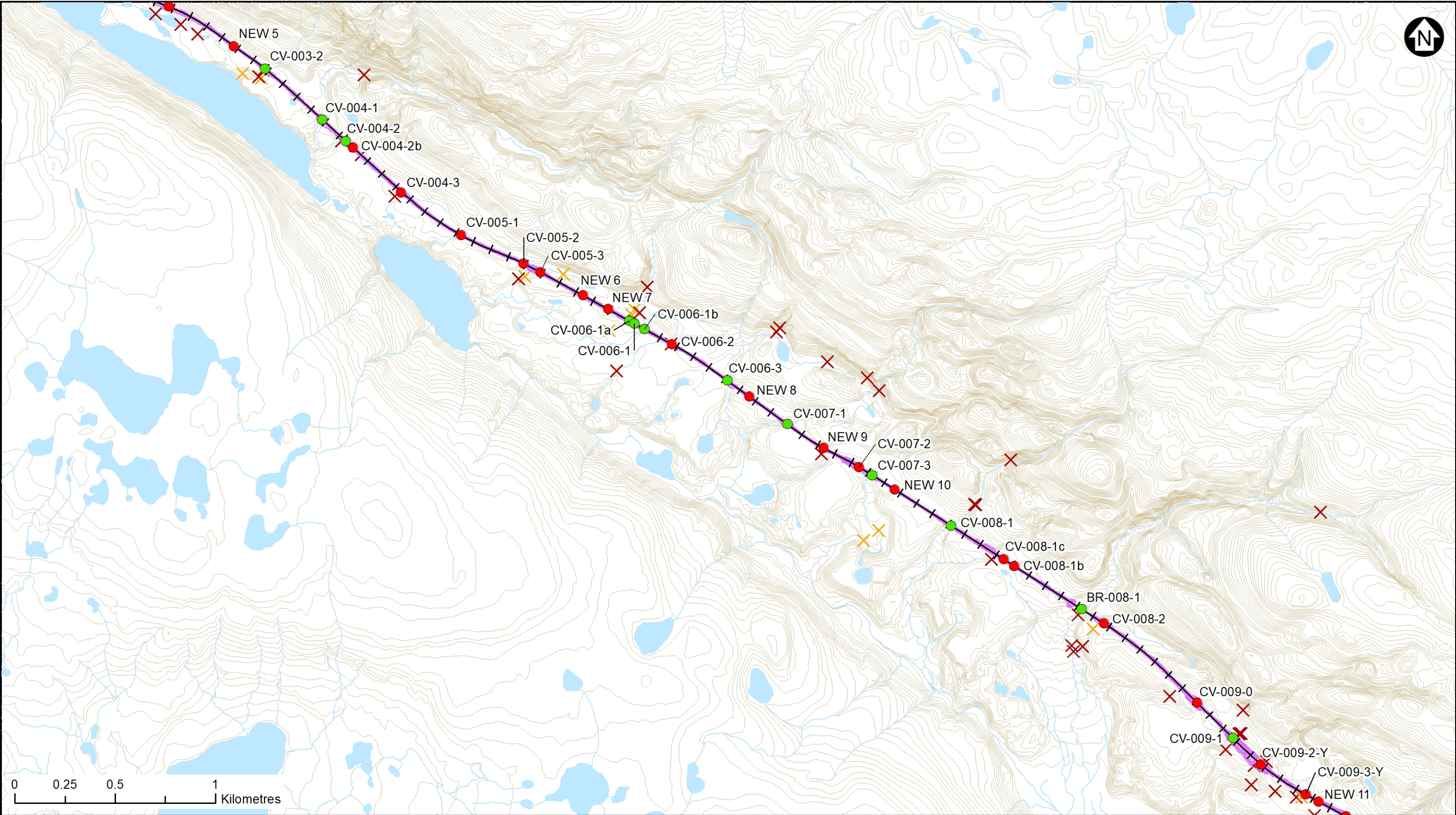
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 1

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FISH BEARING

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ● Yes/Potential | ✕ Permanent Barrier | + + Proposed Rail |
| ● No | ✕ Intermittant Barrier | — Proposed Embankment |
| | | — Contour |

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

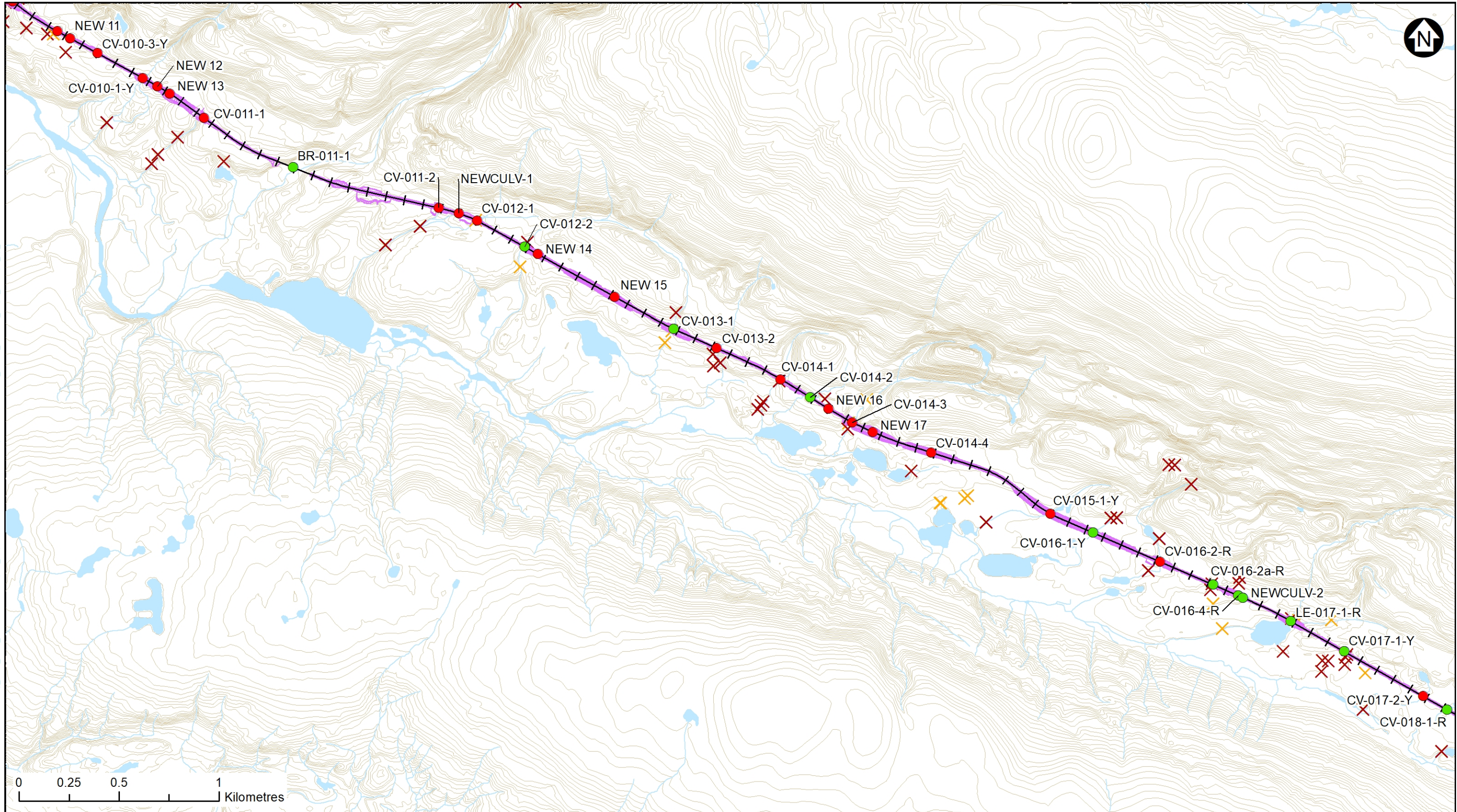
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 2



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20-Dec-23

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FISH BEARING

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ● Yes/Potential | X Permanent Barrier | + + Proposed Rail |
| ● No | X Intermittant Barrier | — Proposed Embankment |
| | | — Contour |

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

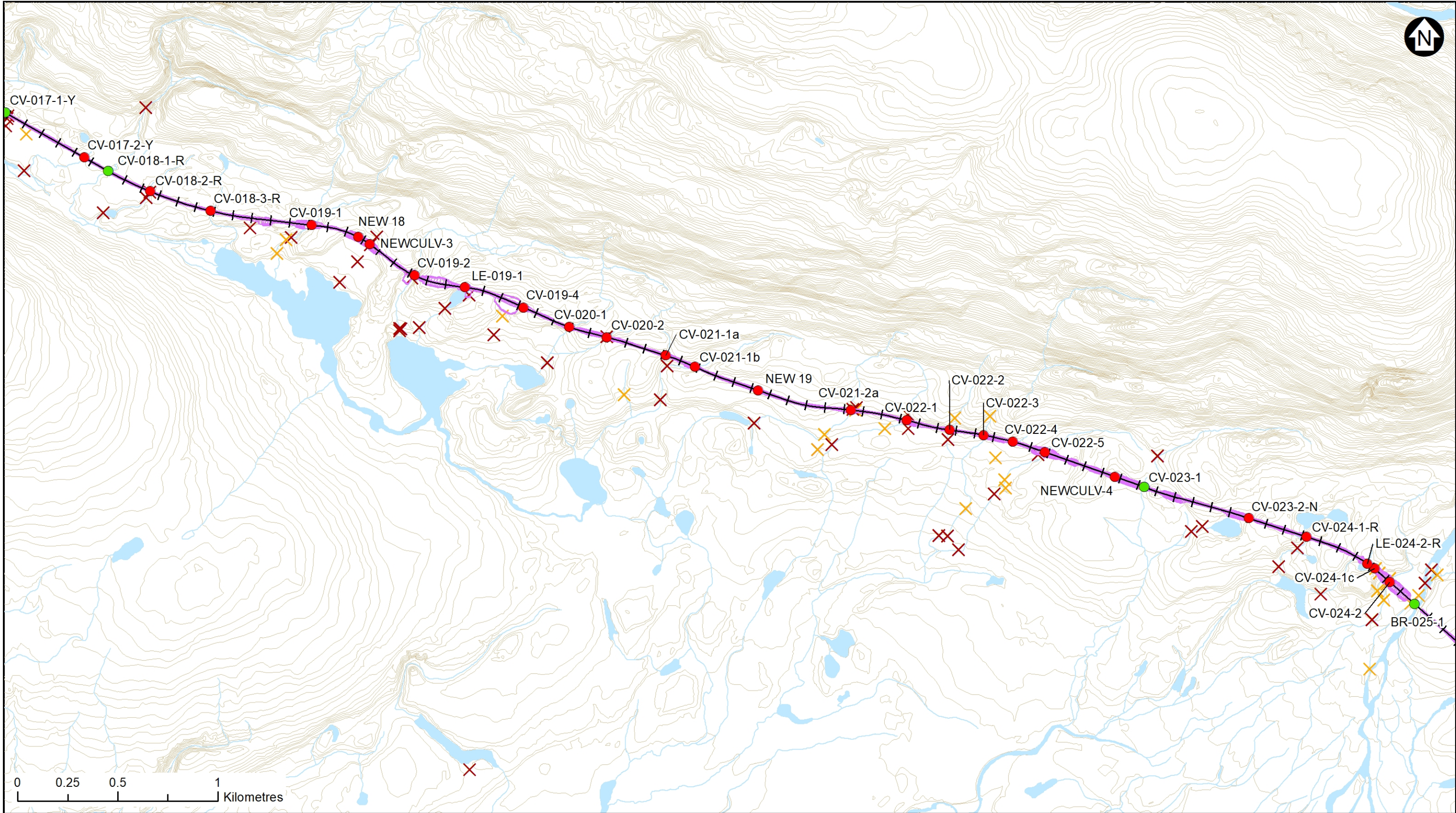
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STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 3



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FISH BEARING

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ● Yes/Potential | ✕ Permanent Barrier | + + Proposed Rail |
| ● No | ✕ Intermittant Barrier | — Proposed Embankment |
| | | — Contour |

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

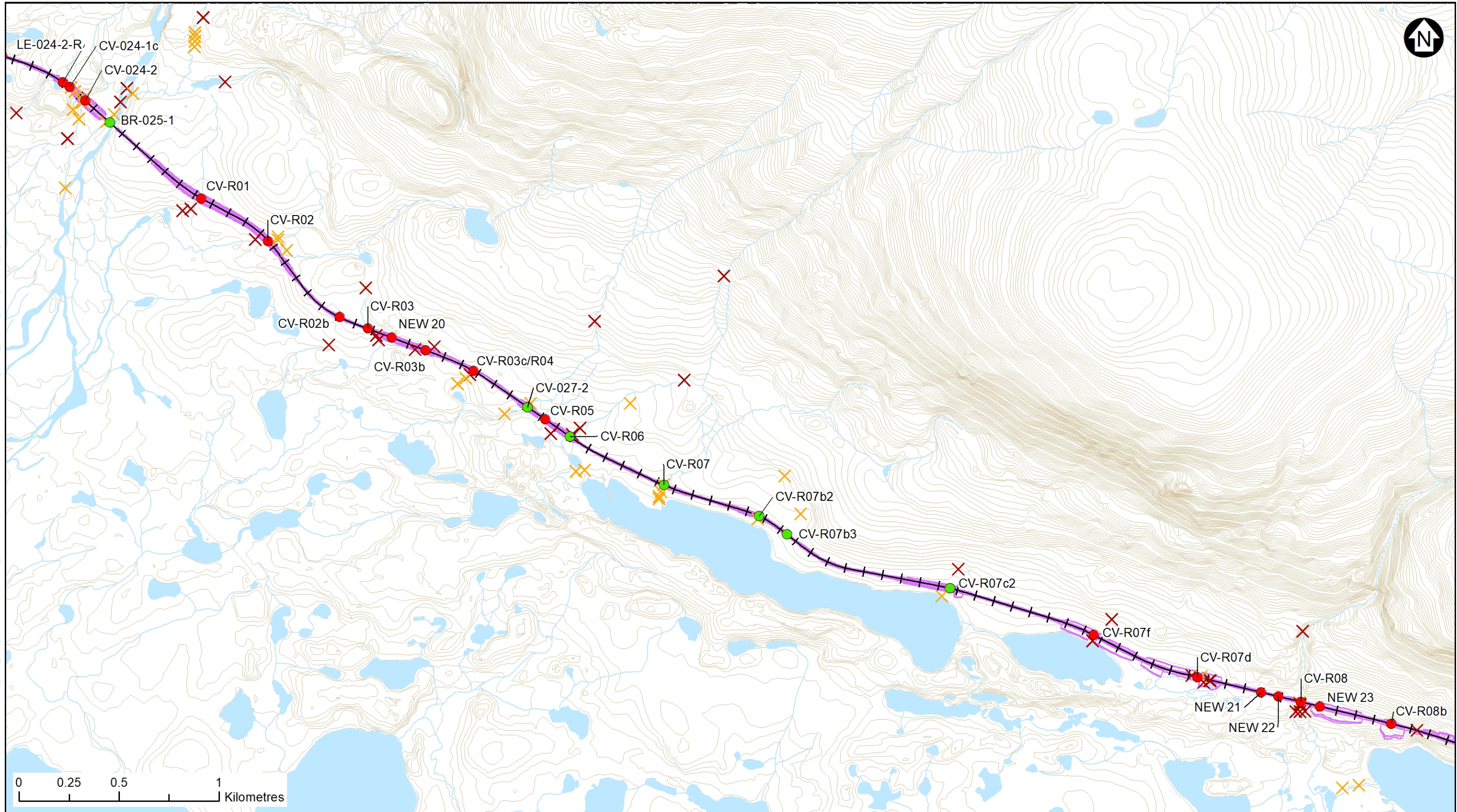
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 4



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20-Dec-23

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FISH BEARING

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ● Yes/Potential | X Permanent Barrier | + + Proposed Rail |
| ● No | X Intermittant Barrier | — Proposed Embankment |
| | | — Contour |

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

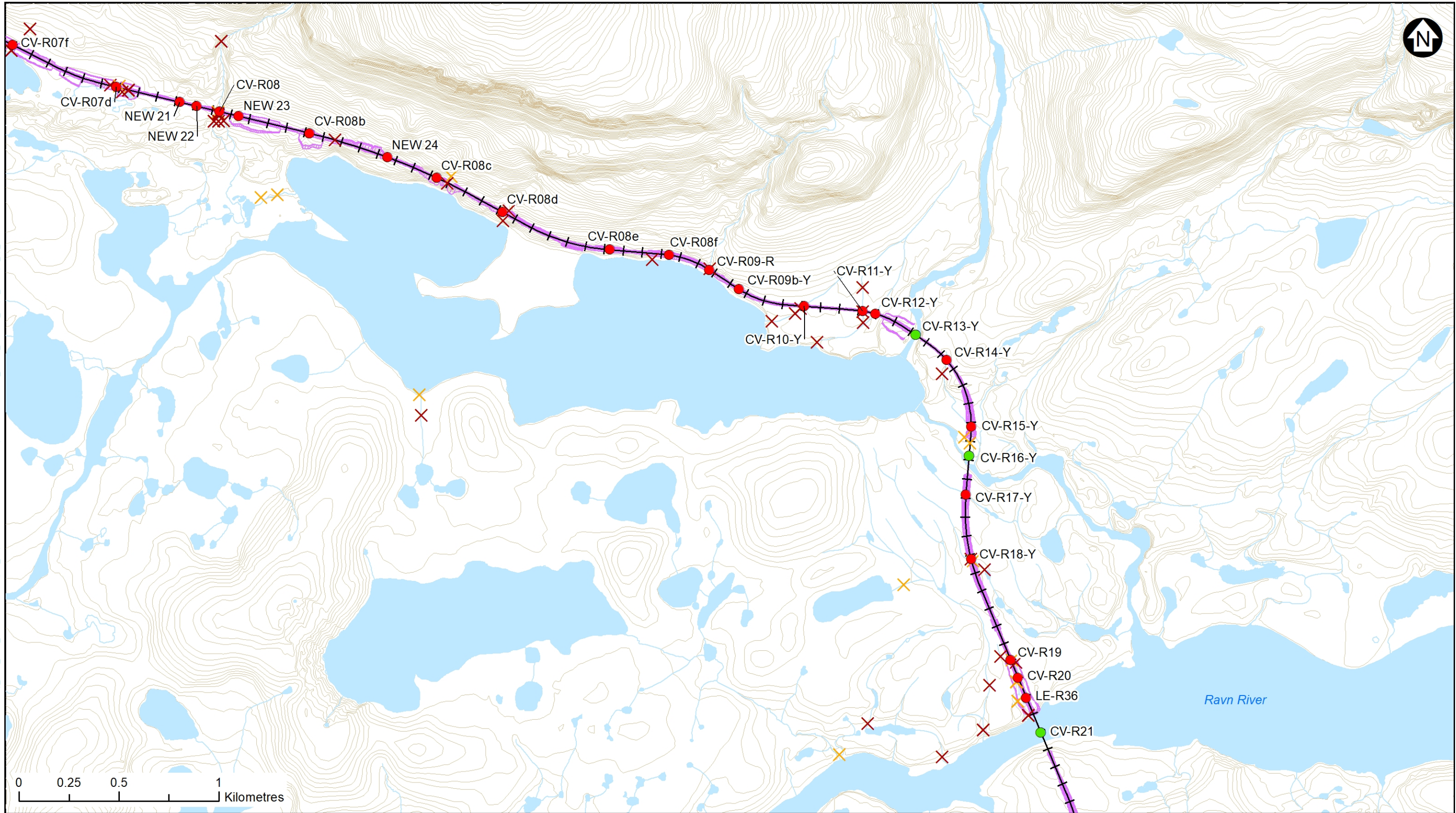
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 5



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20-Dec-23

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FISH BEARING

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ● Yes/Potential | X Permanent Barrier | + + Proposed Rail |
| ● No | X Intermittant Barrier | — Proposed Embankment |
| | | — Contour |

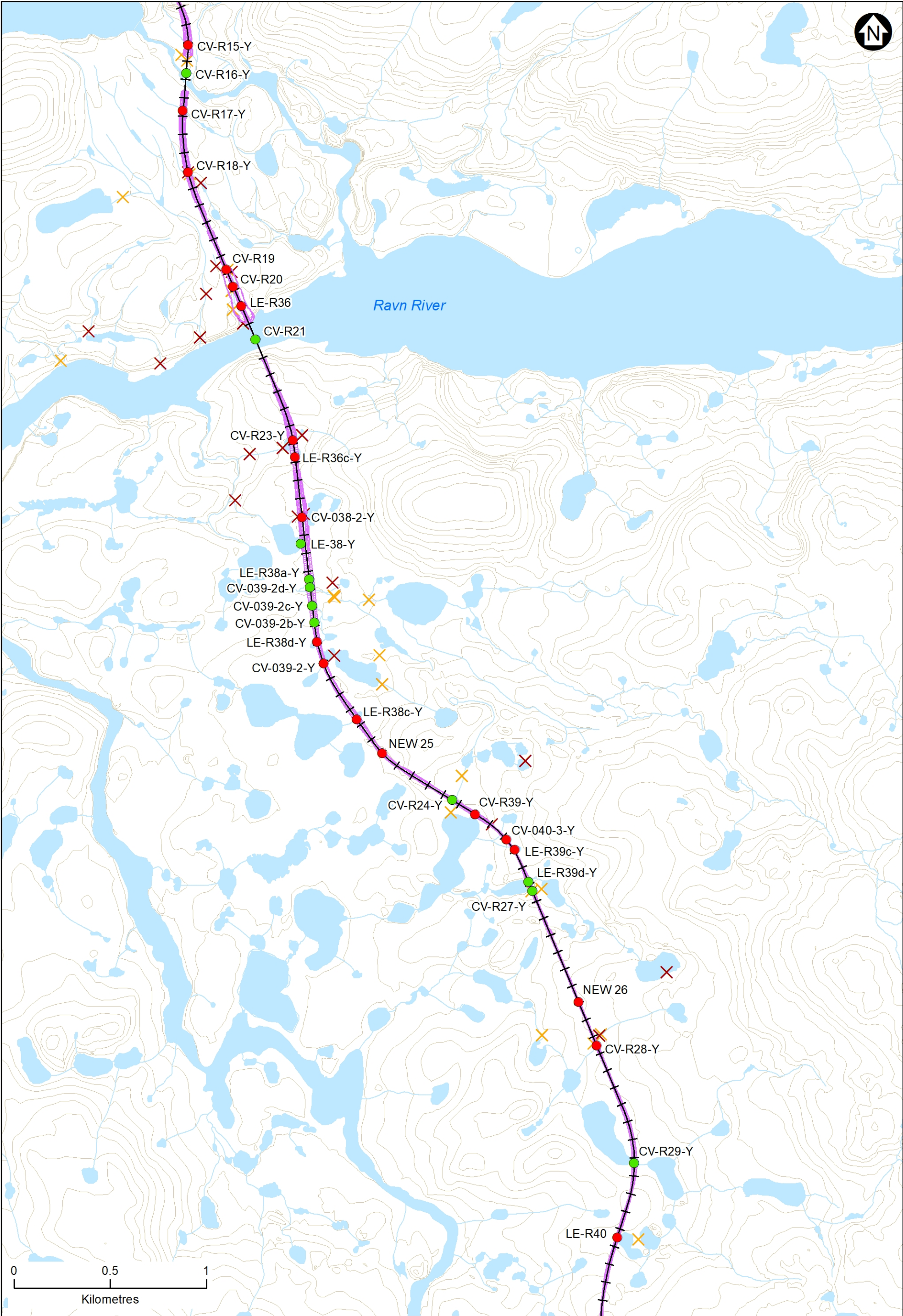
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MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 6



DATE CREATED:
20-Dec-23



FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No
- ✕ Permanent Barrier
- ✕ Intermittant Barrier

- ++ Proposed Rail
- Proposed Embankment
- Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

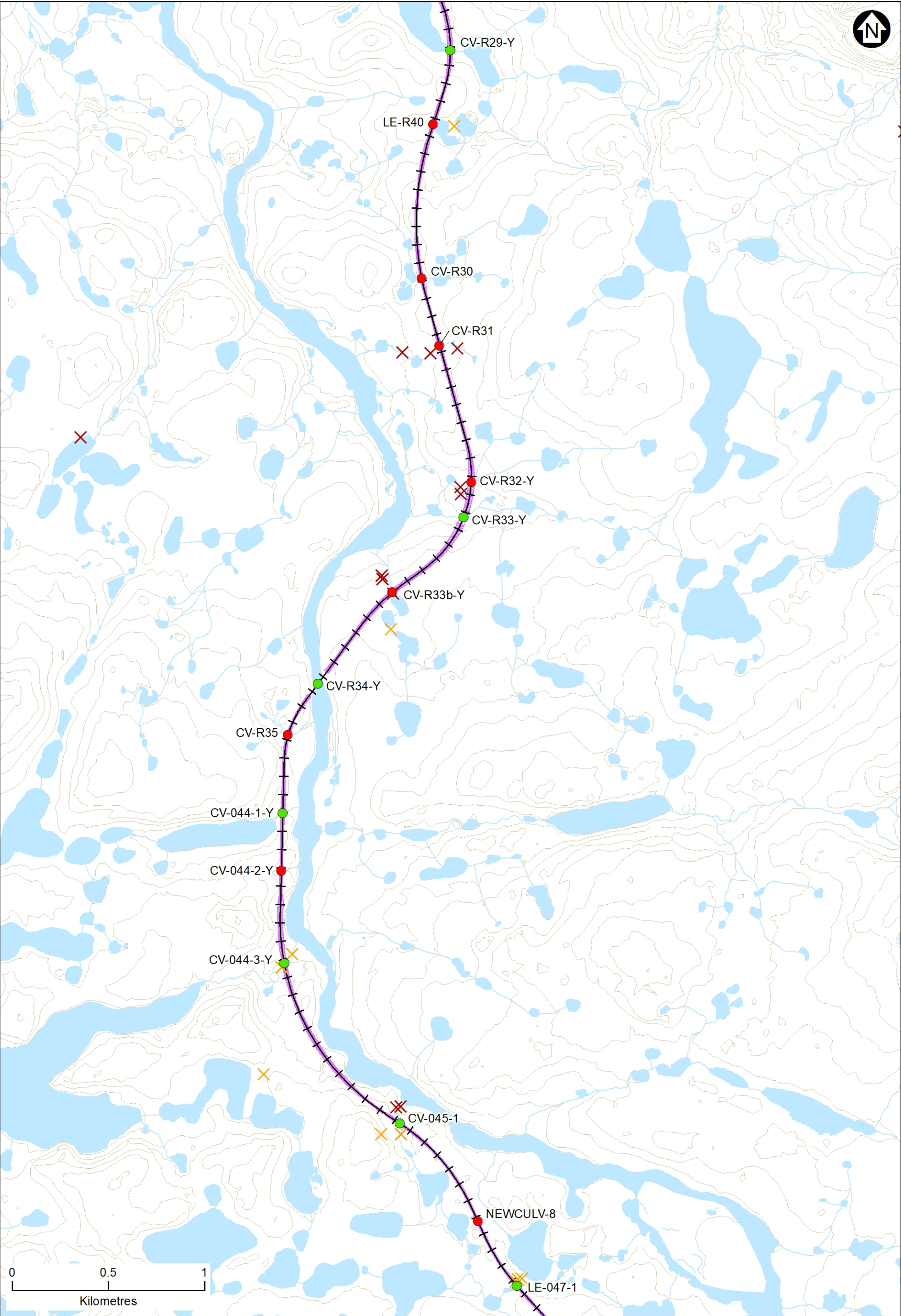
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 7

North/South Consultants Inc.
Aquatic Environment Specialists

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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No
- ✕

 Permanent Barrier
- ✕

 Intermittant Barrier
- +—

 Proposed Rail
- Proposed Embankment
- Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

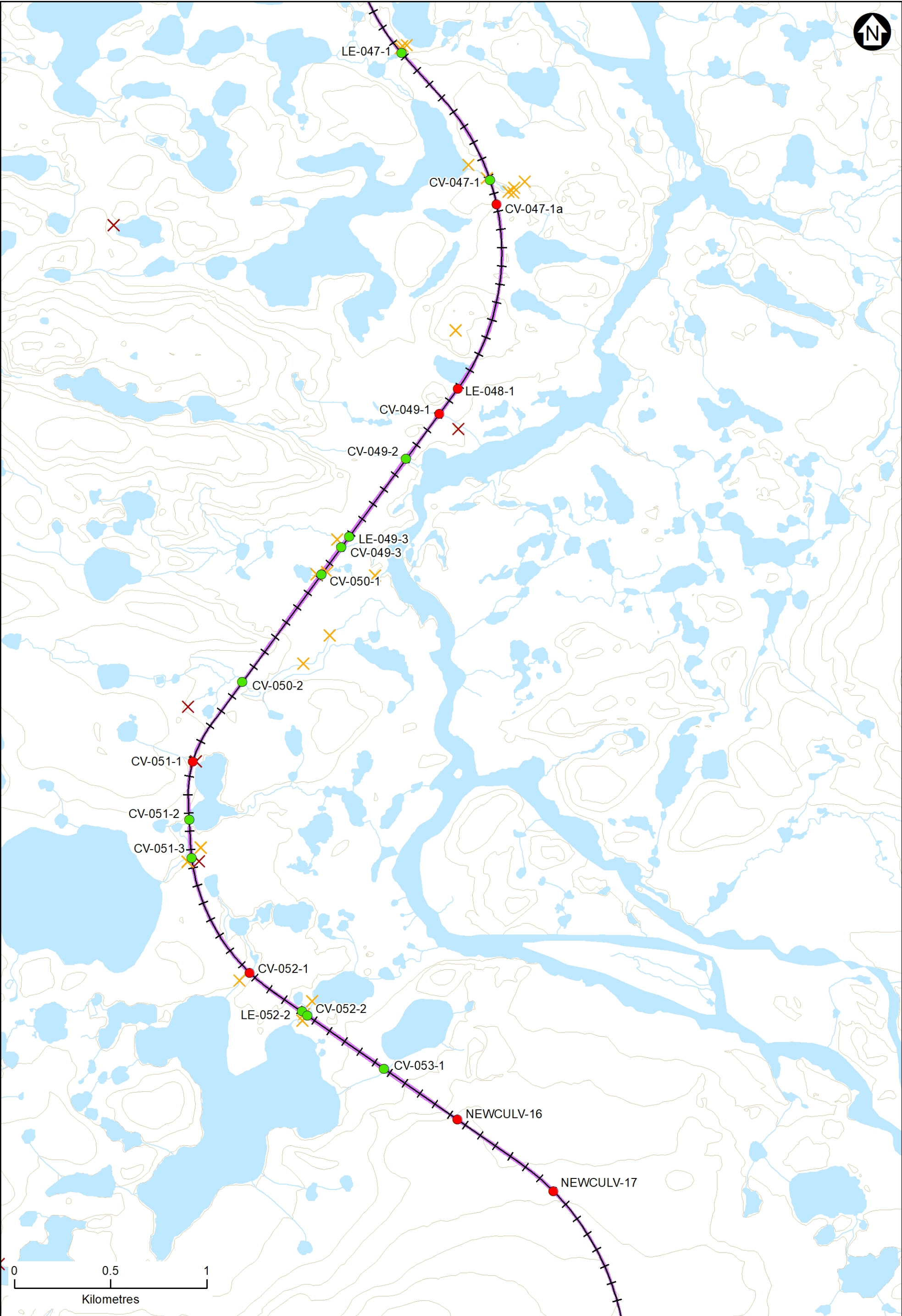
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 8



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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No
- ✕ Permanent Barrier
- ✕ Intermittant Barrier

- +— Proposed Rail
- Proposed Embankment
- Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

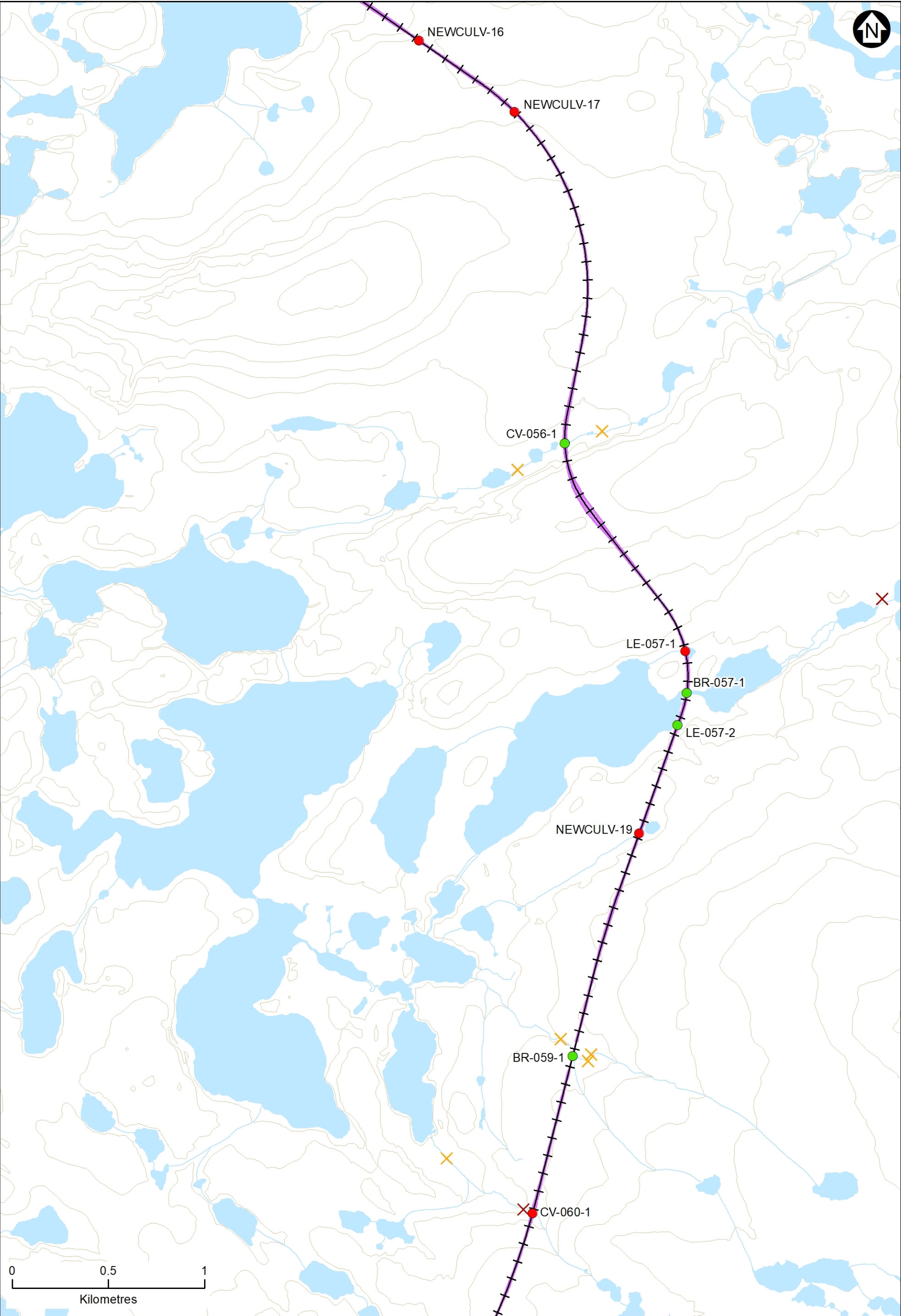
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 9



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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No
- ✕ Permanent Barrier
- ✕ Intermittant Barrier

- ++ Proposed Rail
- Proposed Embankment
- Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

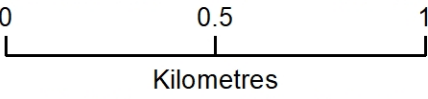
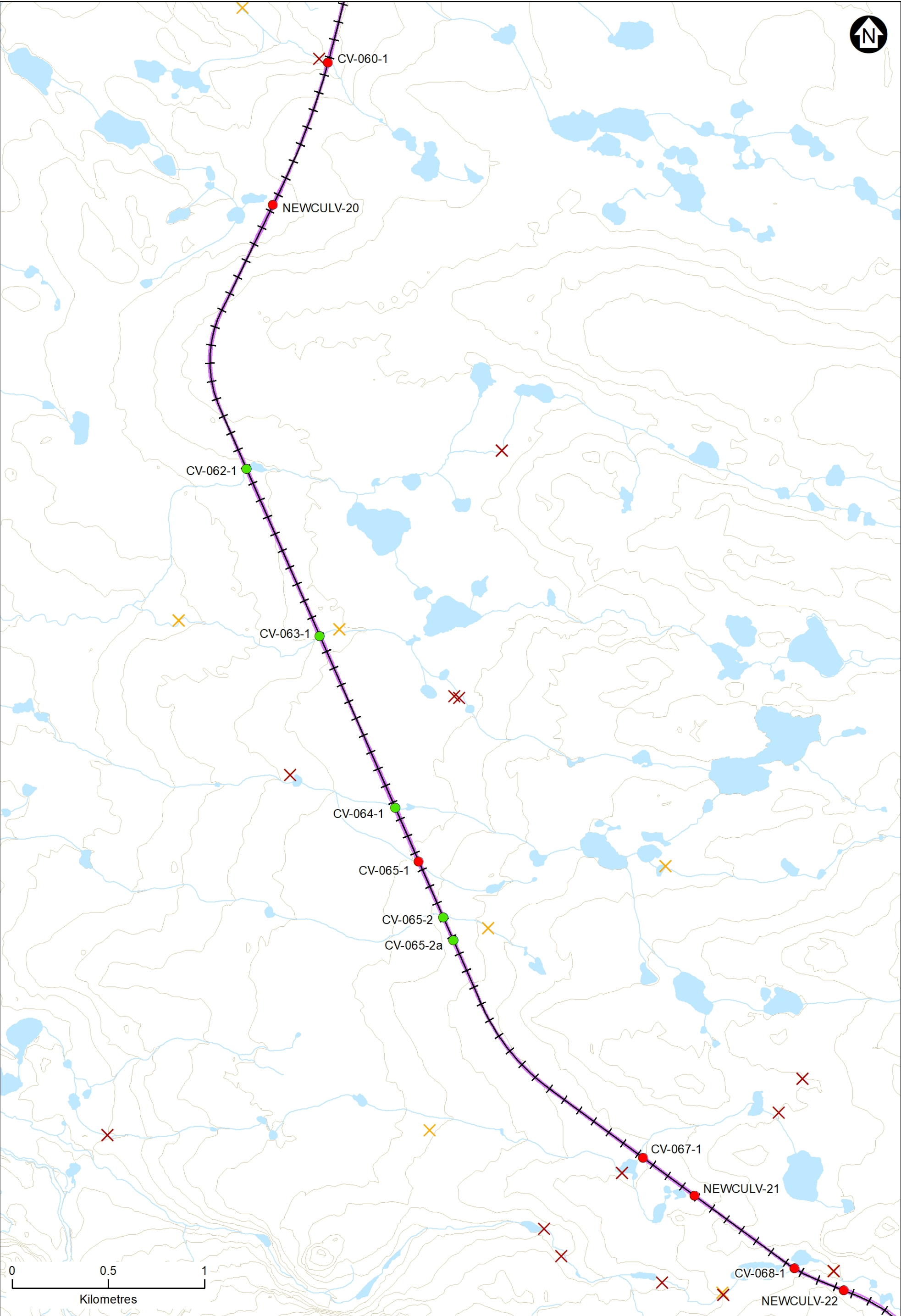
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 10



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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No
- ✕ Permanent Barrier
- ✕ Intermittant Barrier

- ++ Proposed Rail
- Proposed Embankment
- Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

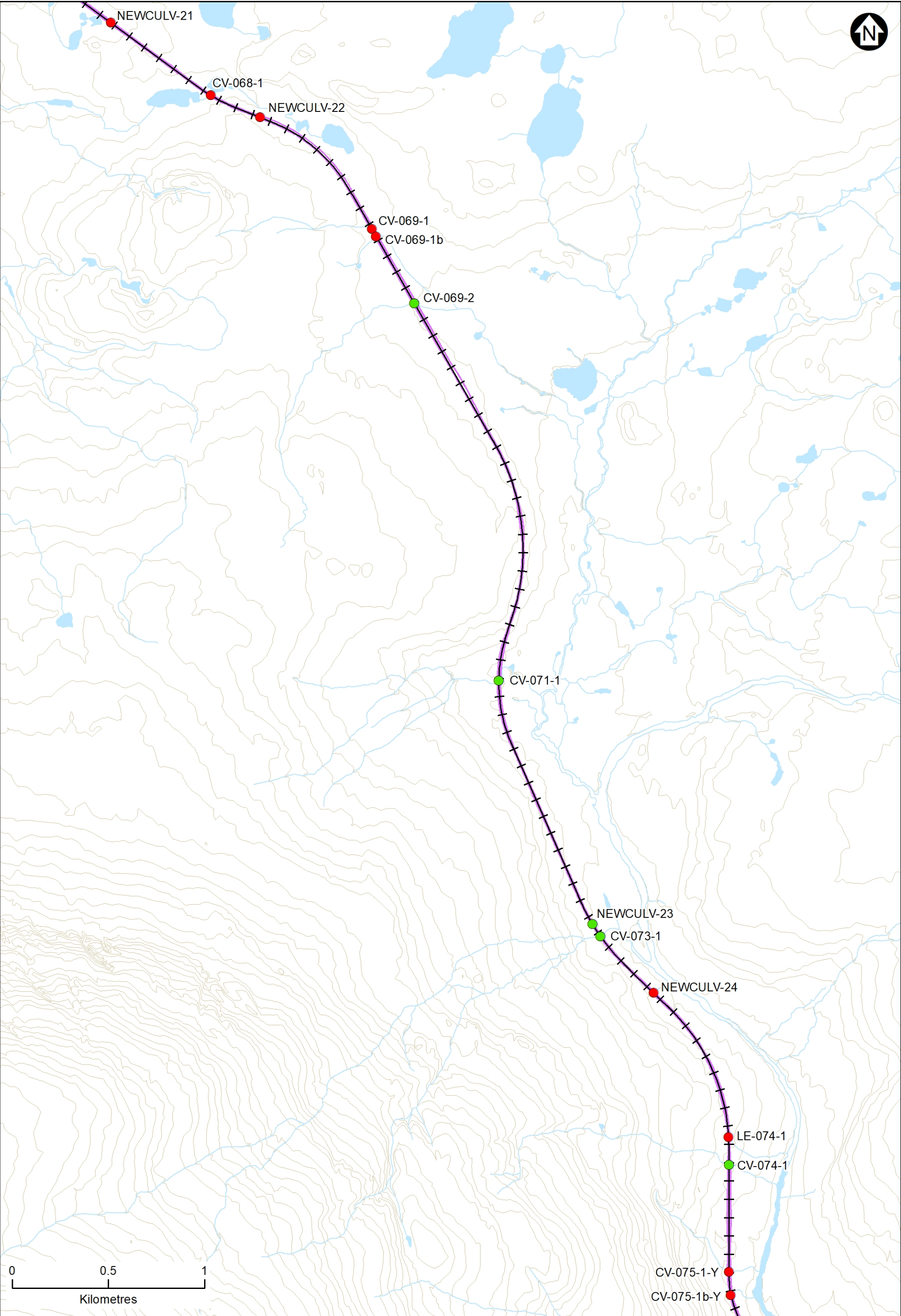
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STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 11



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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- +

+

 Proposed Rail
- No
- Proposed Embankment
- ×

 Permanent Barrier
- Contour
- ×

 Intermittant Barrier

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

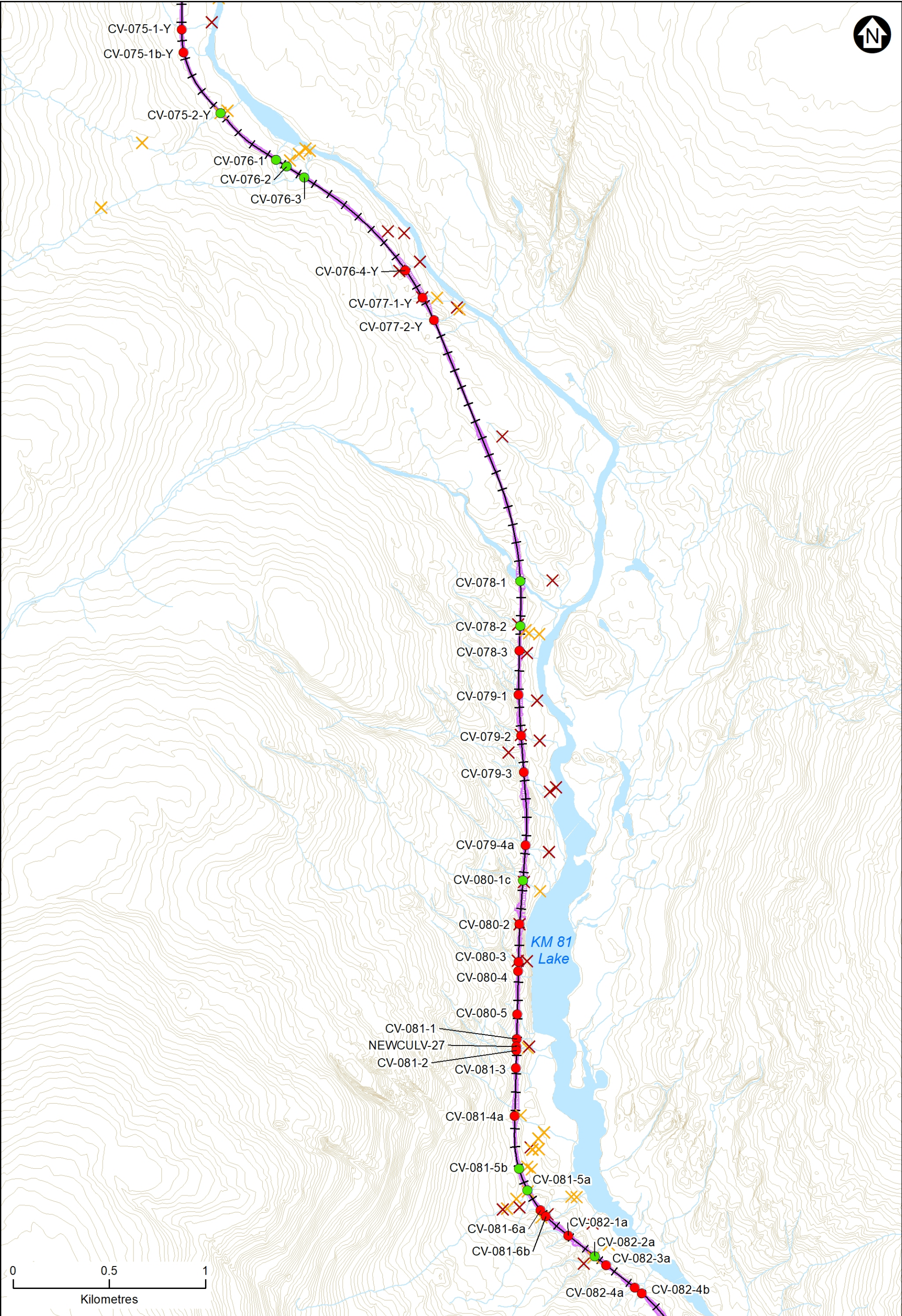
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 12

North/South Consultants Inc.
Aquatic Environment Specialists

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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No
- ✕ Permanent Barrier
- ✕ Intermittant Barrier

- +— Proposed Rail
- Proposed Embankment
- Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

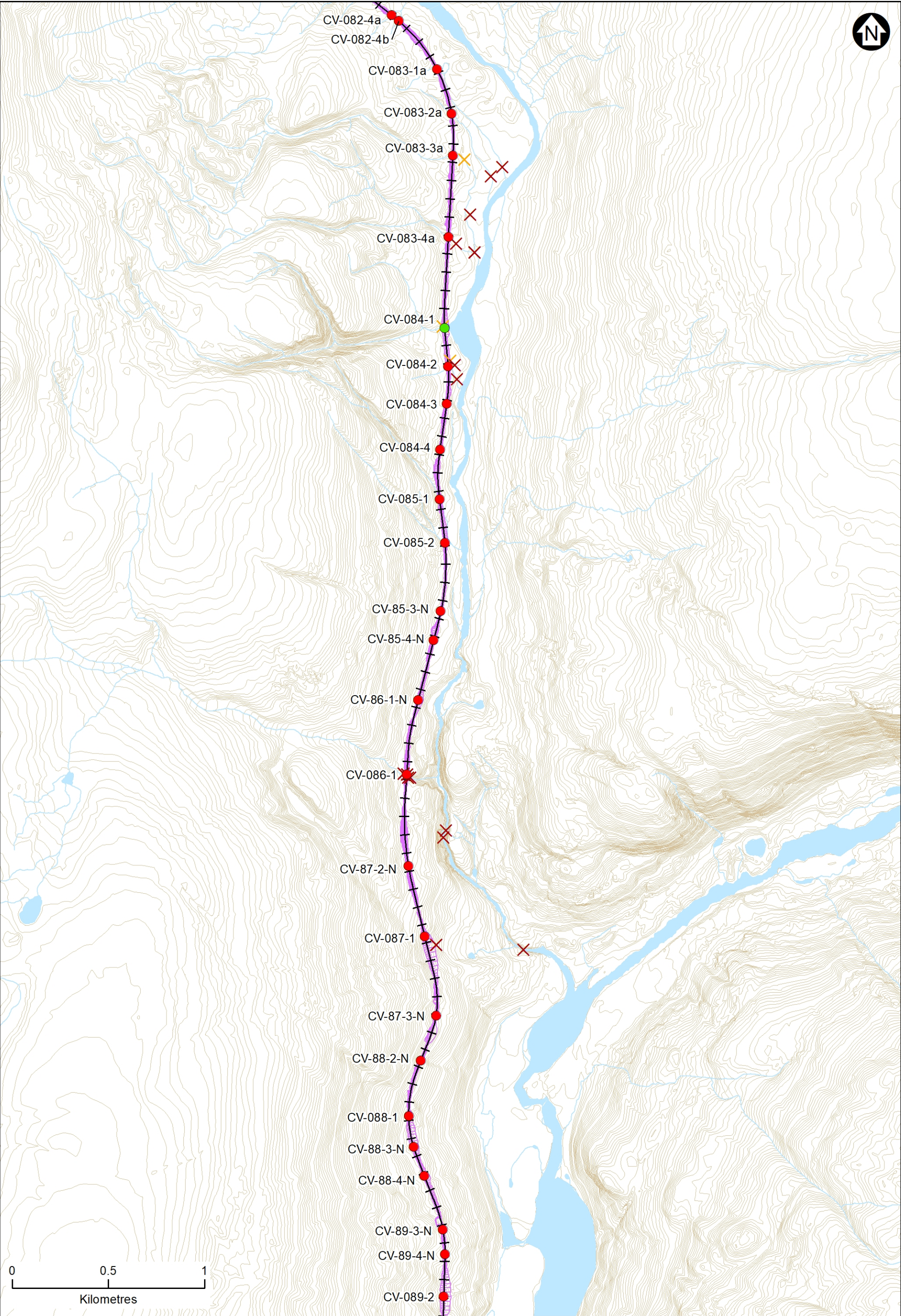
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 13



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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No
- ✕

 Permanent Barrier
- ✕

 Intermittant Barrier
- ++

 Proposed Rail
- Proposed Embankment
- Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

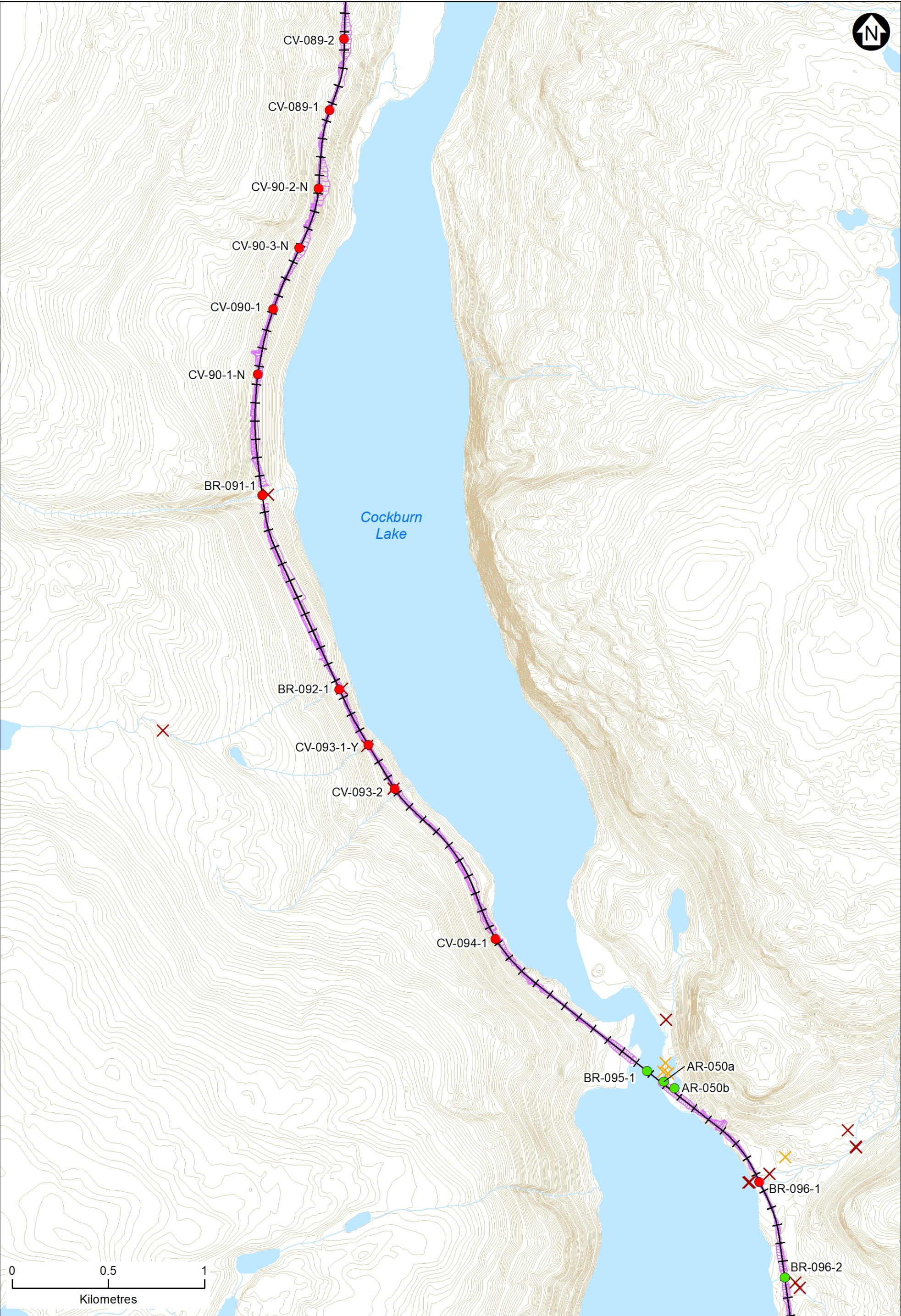
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 14



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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No
- ✕ Permanent Barrier
- ✕ Intermittant Barrier

- +—+— Proposed Rail
- Proposed Embankment
- Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

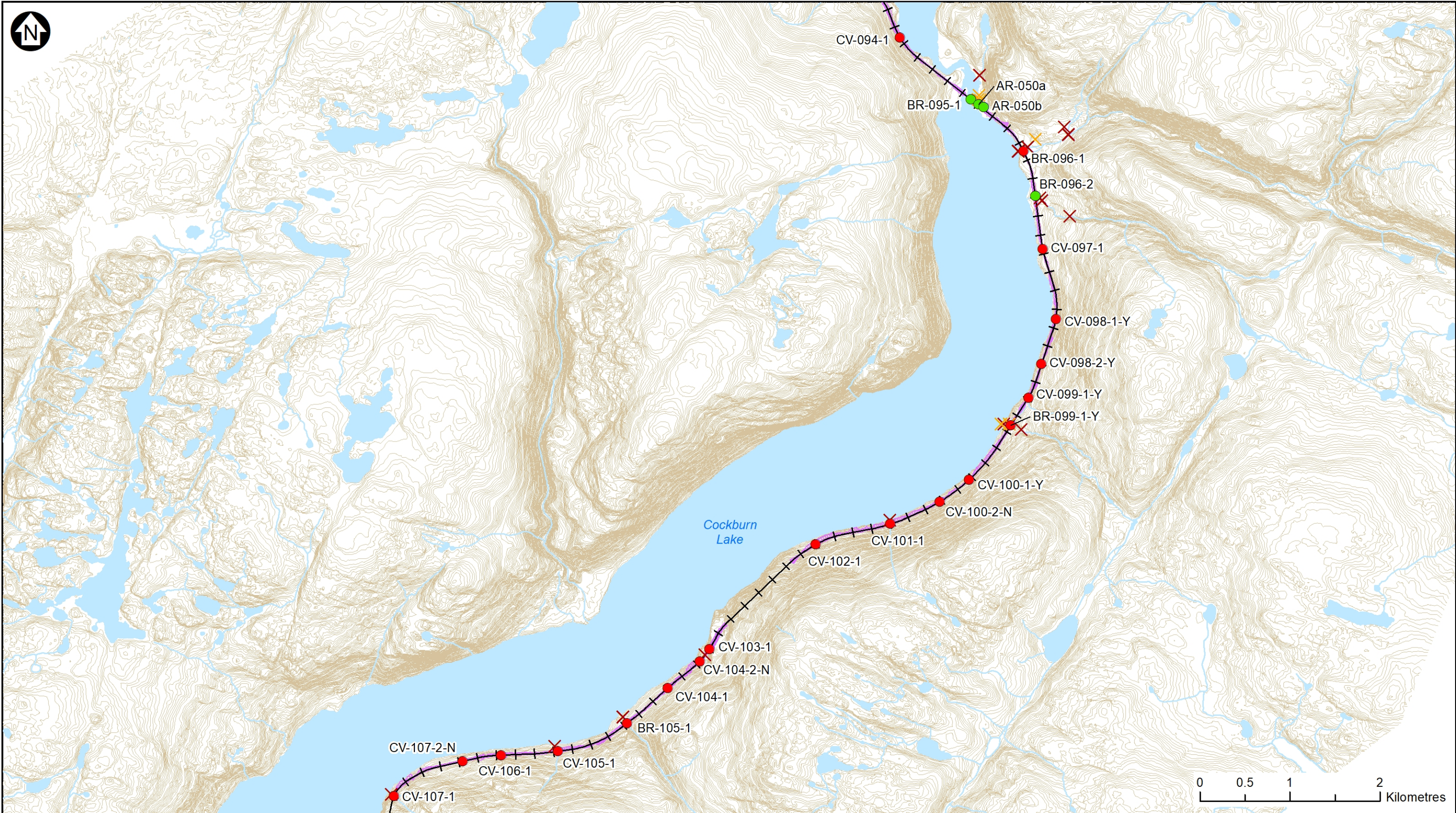
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STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 15



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FISH BEARING

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ● Yes/Potential | ✕ Permanent Barrier | ++ Proposed Rail |
| ● No | ✕ Intermittant Barrier | — Proposed Embankment |
| | | — Contour |

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

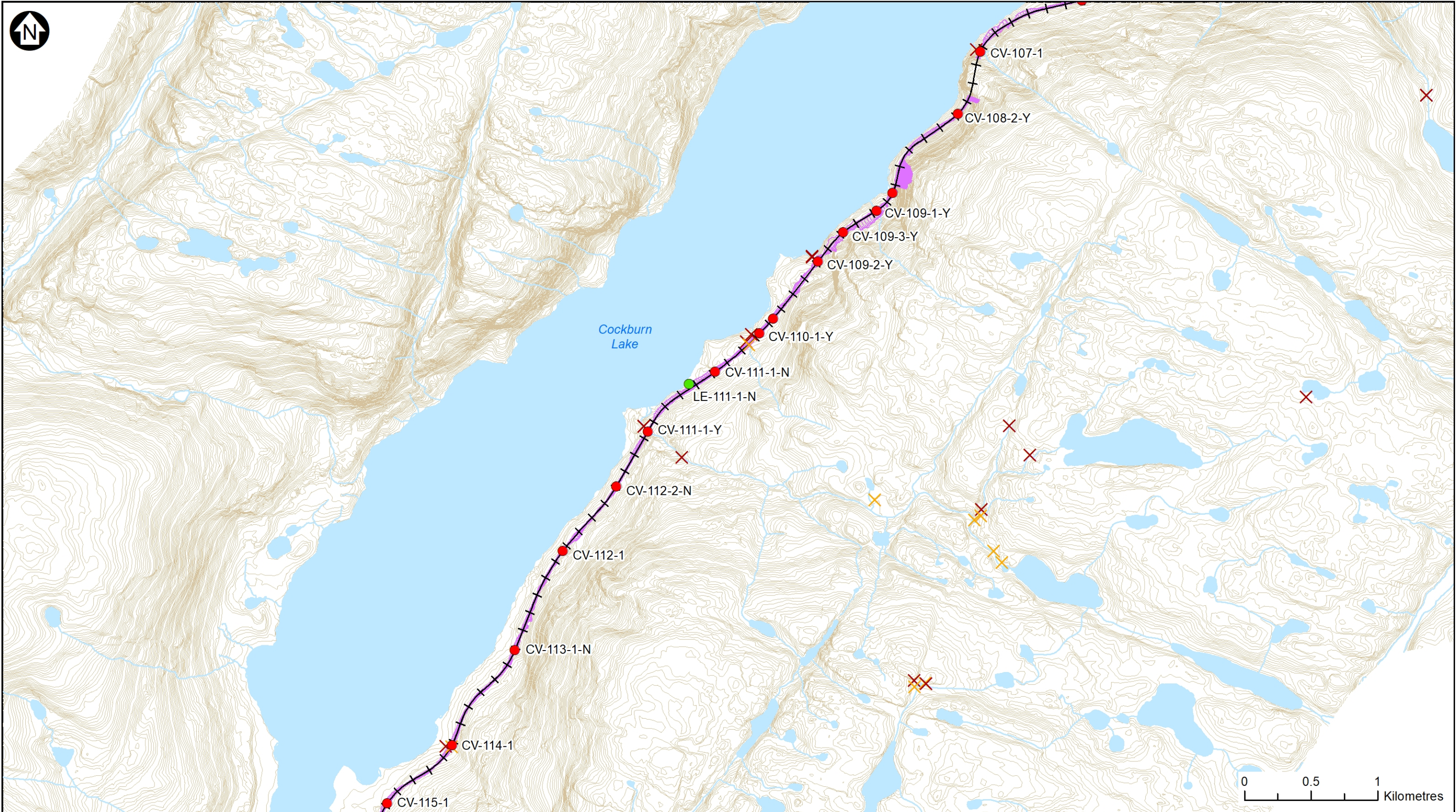
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 16



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FISH BEARING

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ● Yes/Potential | X Permanent Barrier | + + Proposed Rail |
| ● No | X Intermittant Barrier | — Proposed Embankment |
| | | — Contour |

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

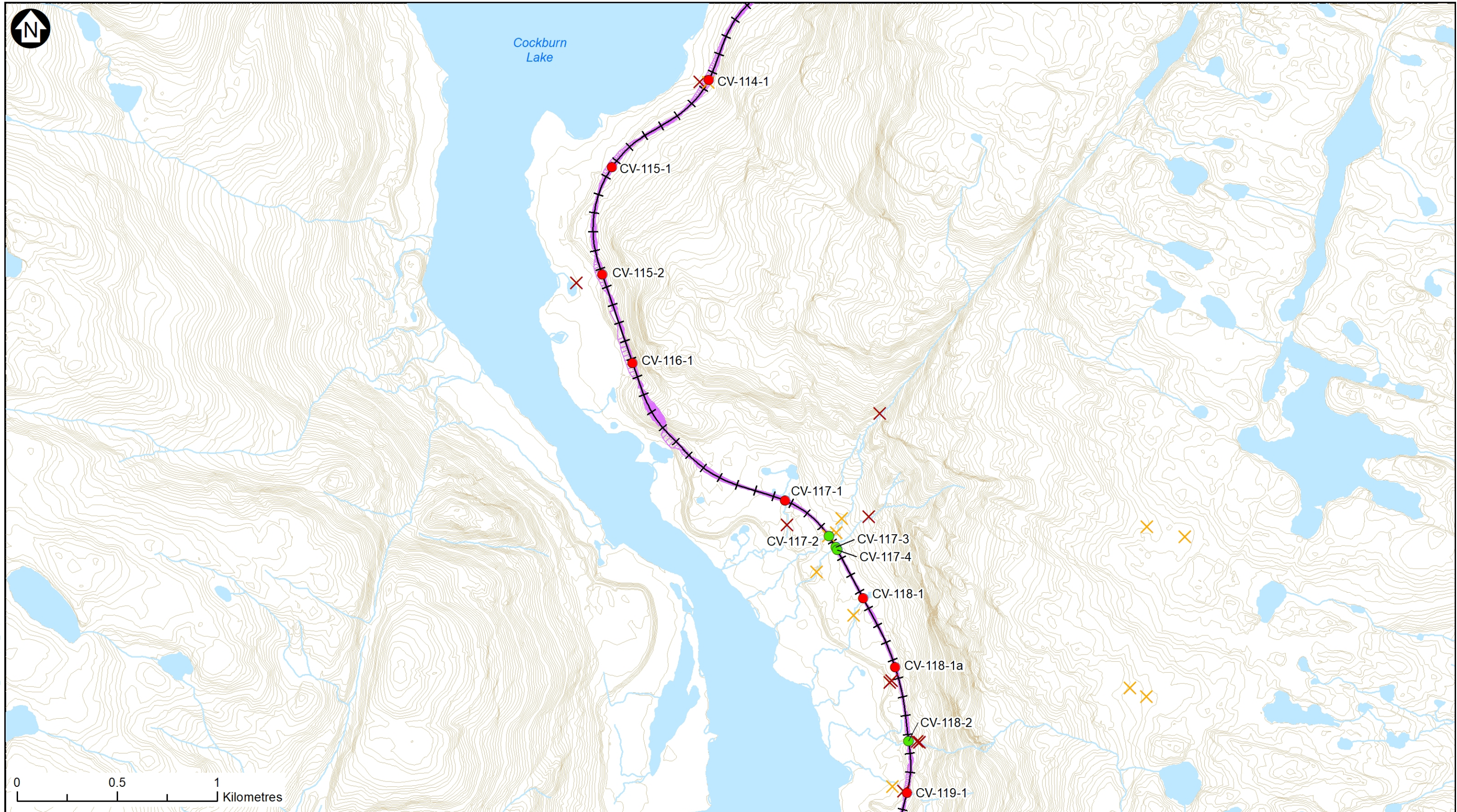
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 17



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20-Dec-23

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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No

- ✕ Permanent Barrier
- ✕ Intermittant Barrier

- ++ Proposed Rail
- Proposed Embankment
- Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

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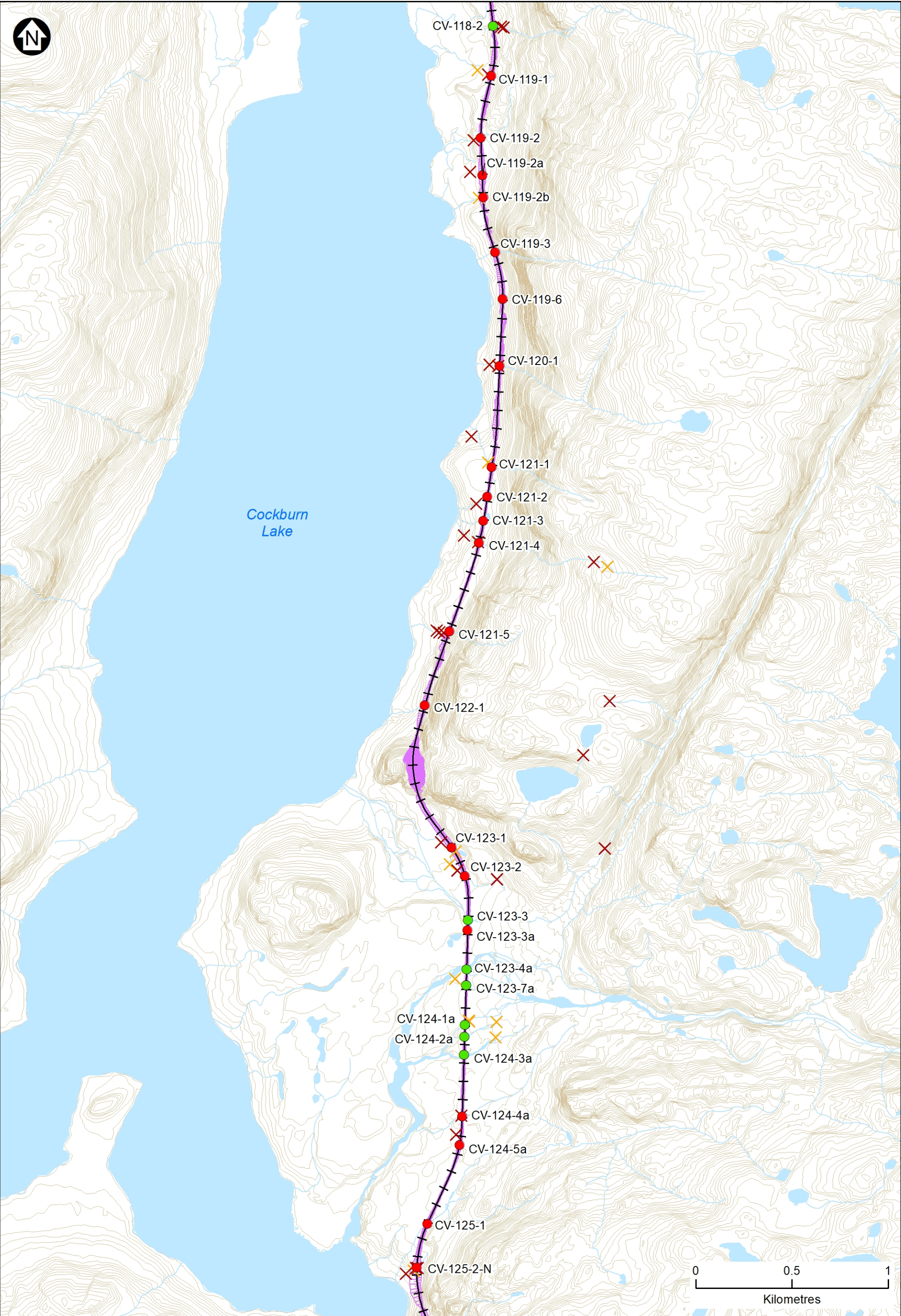
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STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 18



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FISH BEARING

● Yes/Potential

● No

✕ Permanent Barrier

✕ Intermittant Barrier

—+— Proposed Rail

— Proposed Embankment

— Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

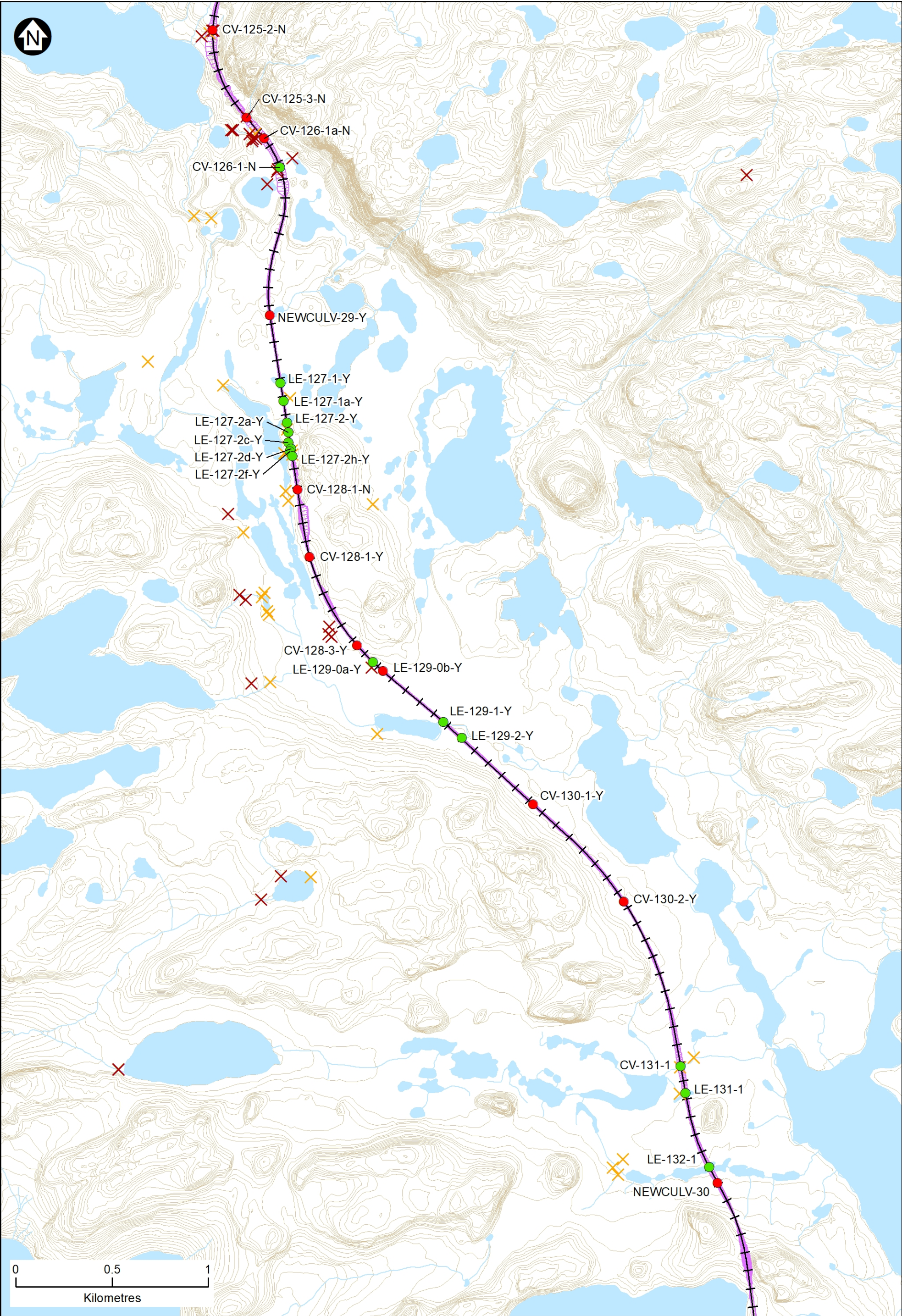
MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 19

North/South Consultants Inc.
Aquatic Environment Specialists

DATE CREATED:
20-Dec-23

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FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential

No

Permanent Barrier

Intermittant Barrier

Proposed Rail

Proposed Embankment

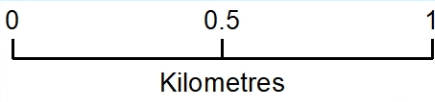
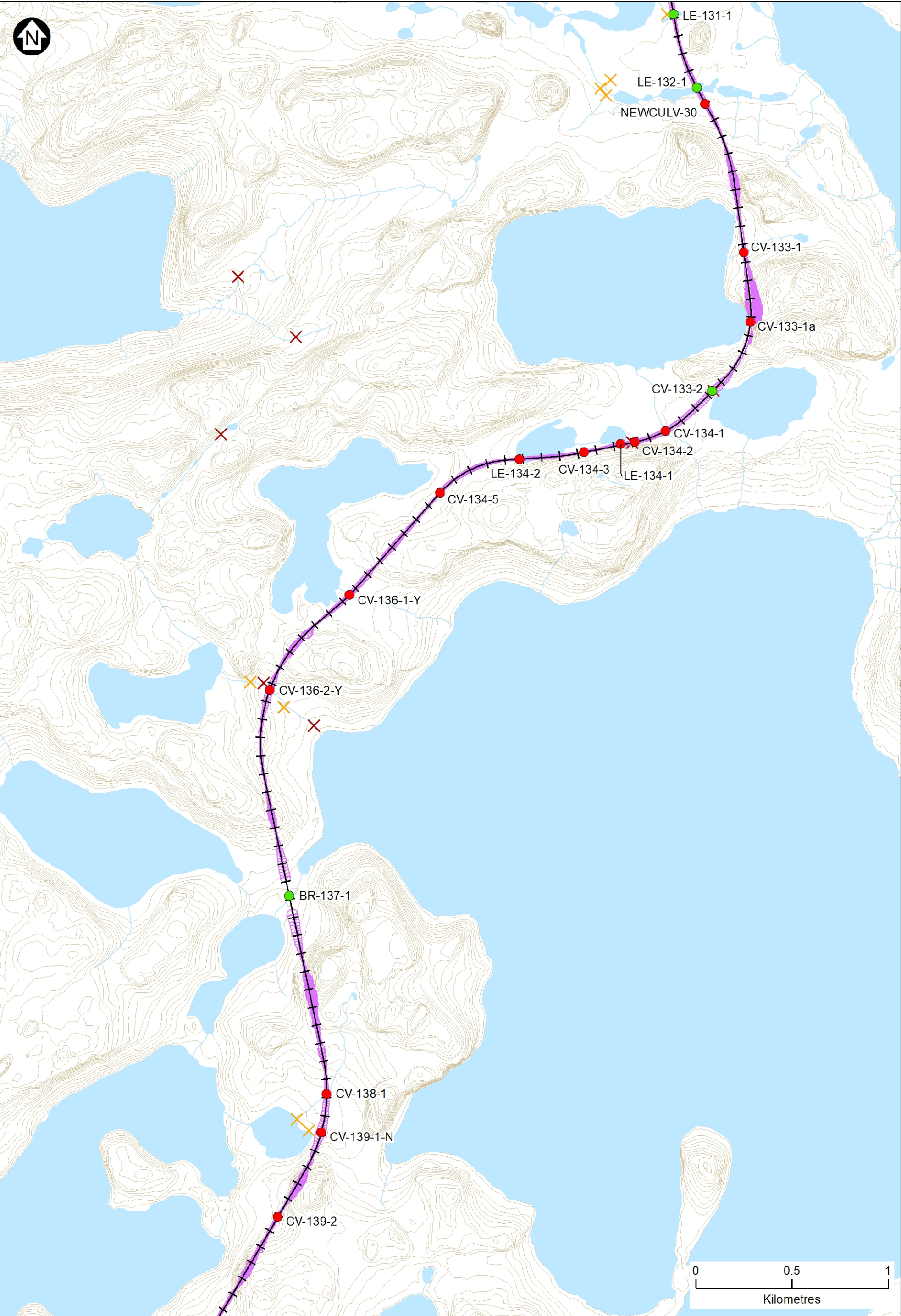
Contour
- NOTES:
1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)

2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983

3. Contour Interval is in metres

4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)
- BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION
- MARY RIVER PROJECT
- STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 20
-
- DATE CREATED:
20-Dec-23

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FISH BEARING

● Yes/Potential

● No

✕ Permanent Barrier

✕ Intermittant Barrier

++ Proposed Rail

— Proposed Embankment

— Contour

NOTES:

1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
3. Contour Interval is in metres
4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

MARY RIVER PROJECT

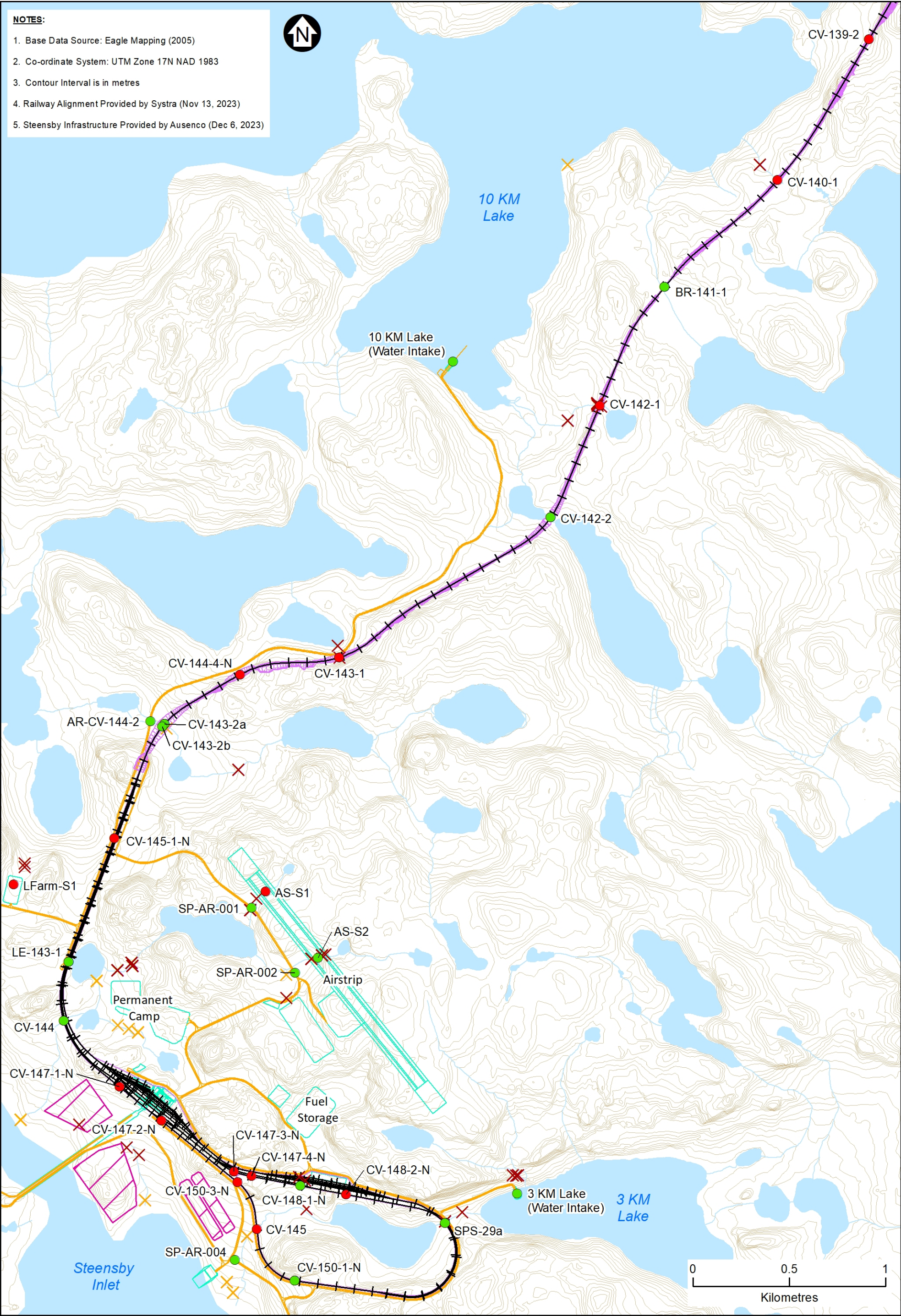
STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 21

 North/South Consultants Inc.
Aquatic Environment Specialists

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20-Dec-23

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- NOTES:**
- 1. Base Data Source: Eagle Mapping (2005)
 - 2. Co-ordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD 1983
 - 3. Contour Interval is in metres
 - 4. Railway Alignment Provided by Systra (Nov 13, 2023)
 - 5. Steensby Infrastructure Provided by Ausenco (Dec 6, 2023)



FISH BEARING

- Yes/Potential
- No

PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

- +—+— Rail
- Embankment
- Access Road
- Other
- ▨ Laydown
- ✕ Permanent Barrier
- ✕ Intermittant Barrier
- Contour

BAFFINLAND IRON MINES CORPORATION

MARY RIVER PROJECT

STEENSBY ROUTE SITES - MAP 22



DATE CREATED:
20-Dec-23

Attachment 2. Aquatic habitat assessment sheets for fish-bearing sites surveyed along the Steensby Railway alignment and in the Steensby Port area: 2021-2023.