

Information Document

Summary of the Socio-economic Impacts Presented in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Mary River Project

**Prepared by Lorraine Brooke and Michelle Boyle
On behalf of the Qikiqtani Inuit Association**

This document was prepared to assist the communities affected by the proposed Mary River Project to better understand the contents of the socio-economic portions of the DEIS prepared by Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation. Every attempt was made to present the information objectively. Any inconsistencies or misrepresentations are the sole responsibility of the QIA.

Purpose of this Document

The Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) asked for this document to be prepared in order to assist the communities affected by the proposed Mary River Project to better understand and discuss the findings of Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). This study is made up of 10 Volumes covering all aspects of the Projects potential impacts on the physical and human environment.

This document focuses on topics related to the social and economic impacts. Based on the community field work done by Baffinland to prepare the study, 12 topics were selected to summarize the scope of the potential impacts on the social and economic environment of the communities, people and region.

The socio-economic part of the DEIS presents information about what the communities and people in the region are like, and tries to predict both the positive and negative effects that the Project may have on them (from the time of construction until after the mine closes). The Company then suggests ways to enhance potential benefits and to reduce negative effects (called “mitigation measures”). The resulting “impact” is then evaluated based on the likely “residual” effect assuming that the mitigation measures are implemented successfully.

The socio-economic impact assessment looks at the impacts of the Project on employees and their families, on community life as a whole, and on the wider region as a whole. The communities that are mainly considered are Hall Beach, Igloolik, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, and Iqaluit because these are points of hire for the Project. Kimmirut and Cape Dorset are not included in the socio-economic assessment with the exception of impacts associated with harvesting and land use because of the shipping route.

We have attempted to capture Baffinland’s main conclusions from the study without providing any of our own analysis. This is because the purpose of this document is to assist in generating discussion at the community level so that you can give your views on whether or not the Impact Statement is correct and if not, why not. Also it will be very important for you to highlight areas where you think that concerns may have been overlooked. This information can then be used in the first stage of the review that is being conducted by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) – that is to identify areas where additional information is required. Future stages of the NIRB review process will provide additional opportunities to ensure your thoughts and comments on this document are meaningfully applied to the proposed project.

To assist discussion, the following general questions should be kept in mind while you are reviewing each section of the document:

- Are the concepts presented understandable and relevant to you, your family and your community?
- Do you agree with the statements presented and how they represent life within your community?
- Do you agree with the Company’s conclusions about the potential effects to your personal lives and life in your community??
- Do you feel there are additional areas for discussion or questions that need answers?

1. Population and Demographics

This part is about:

- People moving into or leaving North Baffin communities (on a more permanent basis rather than for a short time).

The Impact Statement says:

- Southern workers are not likely to move to northern communities because they are flown from Ottawa in the south directly to the Mary River site and back, and they can still live at home. Some qallunaat may decide to stay, for example if they enter into a relationship with a community resident.
- Some Inuit from the North Baffin who have moved away may return to work at the mine. Or Inuit or qallunaat from other regions may decide to move to the North Baffin to work at the mine or for other economic opportunities related to the mine.
- Mine employees from the North Baffin may choose to move to Iqaluit or Ottawa or another community that is a point of hire since they could still continue to work at the mine.

Baffinland's Conclusion: The number of people who would move into or out of the North Baffin will not be large enough to negatively change life in the communities.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

2. Education and Training

This part is about:

- The opportunities for education, training and “life skill” development that the Project will bring to Inuit, and incentives for youth to stay and succeed in school.

The Impact Statement says:

- All of the jobs at the mine require literacy and numeracy skills sufficient to work safely on site. There are some “entry-level” positions where on-the-job training is enough, but most of the jobs require specialized training, trade certifications or post-secondary education (see Livelihood and Employment below).
- The availability of jobs over a long period of time (at least 20 years) will likely provide youth and adults an incentive to attain higher levels of education. Some may prefer to leave school early to start work at the mine and learn on-the-job. However a minimum age of 18 is required to work at Mary River. In addition, the Company is doing several things to help Inuit gain the skills they need to be hired and to progress into better jobs over time:
 - Opportunities for people to understand what it is like to work at the mine before they start (e.g., information sessions, job-readiness training, summer experience at the mine for youth)
 - Inuit education and training coordinators to help people figure out what job they may want, what training they need, and how to get it. An Inuit elder will also be available to consult on site.
 - Mine-related training courses, such as heavy equipment operation, will be offered in communities through partnerships between the Company and other organizations like QIA and Kakivak. Some courses will be offered while the mine is under construction so that people have time to complete them before the mine begins operating.
 - Training courses and upgrading opportunities at the site on an on-going basis.
- People who work at the mine for some time can develop skills that are useful in any job and in their lives generally, such as: self-discipline, reliability, wise money management, and the ability to make healthy choices personally and for their families. Getting hired and staying with the job long enough to learn these “life skills” is recognized as a challenge for those who need them the most. To mitigate these difficulties, the Company offers employee support and counselling. Those who make a mistake may be allowed a ‘second chance’ to come back to work, except for drug or alcohol violations. Those with a criminal record will not be automatically rejected.

Baffinland’s Conclusion: The Project is expected to have a significant positive and long-term impact on levels of education, training and life skills in the communities.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

3. Livelihood and Employment

This part is about:

- The creation of new jobs, and the employment and career paths of Inuit.

The Impact Statement says:

- Traditional harvesting has a fundamental role in livelihoods and food security. However Inuit have raised concerns about the high cost of harvesting activities and inadequate transfer of land skills and knowledge to younger generations. Without the infusion of jobs and income that the Project will bring to the region, harvesting activities will continue to decline.
- During the bulk sample phase (2007 to 2009), 265 Inuit from North Baffin communities and 212 more from Iqaluit worked at Mary River at one time or another. However turnover was high and there were cases where Inuit did not even complete the first 2-week rotation. About one in ten employees were women. In total, about two thirds of all employees hired were Inuit, and the remaining one third of workers were flown in from the south. Although, if looked at in terms of the number of hours, the situation is the reverse: Inuit worked only about one third of the total hours and workers from the south worked two thirds.
- During the construction phase 1460 workers on average will be needed (with a peak of well over 2000), and about 960 annually during the operation of the mine. Most of the jobs require at least high school and/or specialized training (e.g., equipment operators, administrative support). Jobs such as drillers, train operators, supervisors and managers require advanced training, accreditation or college/university education. Training for jobs such as labourers, kitchen helpers, and cleaners is usually provided on-the-job; this type of job accounts for about 25% of the jobs available during operation.
- It is hard to predict, but it is estimated that there will be roughly 300 full-time equivalent positions that Inuit can fill given current skill levels in the region. It is also expected that the turnover will be high initially as Inuit try out work at the mine and the fly-in fly-out lifestyle.
- Although some Inuit may only want to work casually at the mine, the Company supports job retention and career advancement for Inuit employees through several initiatives outlined in an Inuit Human Resources Strategy; for example: opportunities to gain skills (see Education and Training above), career counseling, and Inuit preference in hiring and promotion decisions. Special efforts will be made to encourage youth and women to work at the mine.
- After the mine closes, long-time employees and those dependent on the income from mine work will experience disruption. However, there will be skills transferable to other jobs, and mine workers will have had training and support in career planning and financial planning.
- It is expected that many indirect jobs will be created in Nunavut due to the economic stimulation that the Project brings to the territory. Such jobs will benefit Inuit in the North Baffin and Iqaluit to the extent that they have the skills and ability to fill them.

Baffinland's Conclusion: The Project will have no significant negative effects on livelihoods and employment. With successful implementation of proposed mitigation measures, there will be a significant positive effect on available jobs and career advancement for Inuit in North Baffin communities and Iqaluit.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

4. Human Health and Well-being

This part is about:

- The well-being of families (especially children), issues around substance abuse, and the overall health of communities.

The Impact Statement says:

- Both positive and negative effects can result from the income generated by working at the mine. In most cases it is expected that income will be used to provide nutritious food (country food or store-bought) and needed supplies, and to improve living conditions and wealth. It is acknowledged, however, that in some cases the money may be spent unwisely, for example on drugs and alcohol. An increase in the flow of drugs and alcohol into the communities is a particular concern since there are negative implications for all residents. Children are especially vulnerable and the consequences can be severe and long-lasting.
- Adapting to rotational work will require a period of adjustment for employees and their families. Negative effects could include loneliness and jealousy from separation and additional stress on those responsible for domestic chores and childcare at home. Periodic absences of one family member can also cause household disruptions, inconsistent parenting, and emotional cycles.
- Time on site away from the community may have positive effects for some mine workers if it removes them from unhealthy home environments or tendencies toward substance abuse.
- Reactions and the ability to adapt to working at the mine will vary depending on the individual and the situation in each family. It is also difficult to predict the extent to which positive or negative effects will permeate or change community life. The Company will do several things to support employees, families and communities:
 - Support for employees and their families will include: a strict no alcohol or drug policy on site (including baggage searches for substances); orientation and training programs that discuss health and safety, stress management, adjustment to rotational work schedules, addiction issues, and financial planning; and counselling services on site with an Inuit elder available for consultation.
 - Through the Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) negotiations, the Company and QIA have agreed to create and equally contribute to a community support fund (called the Ilagiiktunut Nunalinnullu Pivalliajutisait Kiinaujat fund, to be administered by the QIA). Communities can draw on this fund to build community capacity, ensure fair distribution of benefits, and deal with any negative effects that arise from the Project despite implemented mitigation measures. For example, the fund could sponsor activities such as youth-elder programs, cultural and harvesting activities, educational incentives, social support organizations and healing programs.
 - In addition, it is assumed that revenues paid by the Company to the Government of Nunavut (GN) and QIA will be reinvested in ways that support community needs, development and adaptation.
 - The Company will monitor the effects on employees and their families, and the performance of mitigation and management plans. In addition, the Company will support the efforts of a regional Socio-economic Monitoring Committee (Q-SEMC) and perhaps others to monitor effects in communities. Monitoring should ensure timely interventions and continued improvement in Project management and the relationship between the Company and Inuit.

Baffinland's Conclusion: Mitigation measures and monitoring will minimize any potential negative impacts and have an overall positive effect. The health and well-being of mine employees and their families will be significantly improved. There may be some negative effects from substance abuse initially but as employees adjust to the demands of work at the mine and make use of education programs and counselling available to them, there will likely be a positive shift in attitudes toward healthy lifestyle choices. The periodic absence of mine employees from the community is not expected to affect life in the community generally.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

5. Economic Development and Self-reliance

This part is about:

- The contributions that the Project can make to identified community and regional economic development objectives, while it is operational and after it closes.

The Impact Statement says:

- Any negative effects to the land or to harvesting from the Project will be minimized. There may also be positive effects on harvesting if mine employees use some of their income to go out on the land, to support other hunters, or to purchase country food. However the overall impact is uncertain.
- Project activities (e.g., shipping) will disrupt the “wilderness experience” that tourists come to see. Since the industry is small, the Company believes that the frequency of interactions with tourists will be low and therefore the impact will not be significant.
- The Project increases long-term job and training opportunities, especially for youth.
- The overall wealth in North Baffin communities and Iqaluit is expected to increase through employment wages, local procurement and business contracts. This benefit depends on the ability of communities to take advantage of opportunities.
- There may be some loss to local organizations and businesses if key people go to work at the mine or leave the community, but this is expected to be small. Further, the Company (with partner organizations) will implement initiatives to help develop the capacity and skill levels of businesses and the labour force. A community support fund, co-sponsored by the Company and QIA, also may be used toward developing capacity.
- Together with the many indirect jobs and general economic growth and diversification, the Project will have a large effect on the entire territorial economy.
- Substantial revenues will be paid to Inuit (through the IIBA) so that Inuit in the Baffin region may benefit. Money will also be paid to the government in royalties, fees and taxes. If these funds are reinvested in infrastructure, housing, health care and education, the Project will indirectly improve the basic needs of Inuit living in the communities.

Baffinland’s Conclusion: Overall the Project will have a positive impact on the economic development and self-reliance of the North Baffin and of Nunavut as a whole.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

6. Community Infrastructure and Public Services

This part is about:

- The effects that the Project may have on community services.

The Impact Statement says:

- The Project will create competition for skilled workers. This may pose a short term problem for the Hamlets. For example, there may be some reductions in services, such as longer wait times for water delivery, but Hamlets will be able to deal with it. Soon, however, the effect of the training programs being offered by the Project will increase the skilled labour force overall which will benefit the Hamlets.
- Increased revenues flowing to the GN will provide for more ability to invest in community infrastructure and improved services. Also the various training and employee and family support activities that the Company will offer can be combined with existing GN services with the result of improving services available in the communities.
- The Company and QIA will contribute every year to a community support fund that will be created through the IIBA. This fund can be combined with existing GN programs which will increase funding available to support communities, families and individuals.
- The Milne Inlet Tote Road could be left operational after the Project closes as long the landowners (mainly the QIA) take over maintenance responsibilities. If not, then the bridges and culverts will be removed and the area returned to pre-Project conditions.

Baffinland's Conclusion: Overall any negative impacts on availability of workers and community services will be short term as Project-initiated training leads to improved level of skill and experience in the Inuit labour force.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

7. Contracting and Business Opportunities

This part is about:

- Opportunities for business and contracts, and what can be done to help Inuit companies.

The Impact Statement says:

- The Project will create opportunities for local businesses to expand. Between 2006 and 2010 there was \$10 million of goods and services purchased from North Baffin businesses and \$39.9 from Iqaluit.
- There are no other significant development projects in the foreseeable future for the North Baffin region.
- The capacity of local businesses to get Project contracts is low right now. The Company will implement programs to support local business development.
- Increased income in the communities will result in new purchasing power. Where that money is spent will be up individuals and families. However local businesses could capture this new disposable income.
- Local businesses that are developed only to service the Project will need to expand their client base to survive after the Project closes.
- The successful implementation of the support measures to be provided by the Company, and the active participation of individuals in the programs will determine the degree to which businesses will benefit.

Baffinland's Conclusion: The Project will have a significant positive effect on the level of opportunities available for business and contracting.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

8. Cultural Resources

This part is about:

- The effects of the Project on archaeological and other cultural sites of importance to Inuit.

The Impact Statement says:

- The Milne Inlet and Steensby Inlet port sites both have high densities of archaeological sites. The Philips Creek valley contains a large number of sites which confirms it as an important travel corridor. No sacred places or burial sites were identified or located.
- Project facilities are located whenever possible away from archaeological sites.
- The Company is following all of the regulations and policies set out by the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (CLEY) and the Inuit Heritage Trust in terms of protection of sites and their contents.
- Project employees will be trained to identify and report potential archaeological sites during construction. Work will be stopped and an archaeologist will be available to confirm finds and recommend mitigation in accordance with the Cultural and Heritage Resources Plan which will be approved by CLEY.

Baffinland's Conclusion: The Project will not result in significant adverse effects. Procedures are set in place to limit the effect of the Project on cultural resources.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

9. Resources and Land Use

The part is about:

- The potential effects of the Project on Inuit harvesting, land use and quality of country foods. It is also about traditional patterns of sharing food and by-products from the hunt and a general sense of well-being in areas where there is the most Project activity.

The Impact Statement says:

- The caribou assessment studies conclude that there will not be a noticeable change to the abundance and distribution of caribou therefore harvesting is not expected to be significantly affected either in terms of quantity or effort needed.
- The risk for collisions along the railway with caribou is minor. If this does occur, meat will be salvaged and given to Inuit workers at the camps.
- Based on all the studies done on marine mammals, it is predicted that the Project will have a minor effect on marine mammal harvesting.
- Narwhal may be disturbed in certain areas, at certain times of the year (Milne Inlet for example) and this may affect harvesting. However other harvesting areas are still available.
- The effects of year round shipping on beluga and walrus in Foxe Basin for Igloolik and Hall Beach are not expected to be significant because most harvesting occurs close to the community and west of Rowley Island. Ship disturbance is distant from these areas.
- Disturbance of narwhal and beluga from shipping in Hudson Strait is predicted to be low to medium. However Kimmirut and Cape Dorset harvesting zones are along the shore and the floe edge and far away from shipping so harvesting is not expected to be affected.
- There may be some mortality of ringed seals from shipping but this will not have any effect on ringed seal populations. There may be more disturbances in Steensby Inlet, but since this is not the main location for harvesting, it is considered negligible.
- Harvesting of fish appears to be a secondary activity while Inuit are out on the land hunting for larger game or traveling. The Project will have a negligible effect on fish harvesting.
- Inuit workers will not be permitted to harvest on Project sites. Other Inuit can but only to the extent that public safety is not an issue.
- The Company will undertake a monitoring program and if there are effects, the IIBA will provide for compensation.
- Shipping in Milne Inlet is not expected to meaningfully affect use of open water by hunters but hunters will see the ships. Since Inuit travel generally occurs close to shore, no direct interaction is likely. Information on shipping will be communicated for public safety reasons.
- The Port sites themselves will be off limits. All Project sites are industrial sites and Inuit passing through will be encouraged to check in at the main office to make their presence known. Camping and traveling elsewhere can continue without limitation however it is implied that the quality of camping areas close to Project facilities will be different (noise, dust).
- Travel through the mine area and the Milne Inlet Tote Road will be restricted. Check-ins will be encouraged.
- 6 crossing areas along the railway for ATVs and snowmobiles will be constructed at locations to be determined in consultation with the communities.
- Direct travel on land fast ice across Steensby Inlet will no longer be possible once shipping begins.

- The presence of the Port sites will provide a safe place for Inuit traveling in the area. The Company will be able to assist travelers in the immediate area in the event of an emergency.

Baffinland's Conclusion: The Project will not have a significant effect on harvesting or the quantity or quality of country food. Travelling will not be significantly altered by the mine infrastructure. There will be some local effects at specific sites such as the Ports, road and railway.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

10. Cultural Well-being

This part is about:

- How the Project may change how Inuit feel about themselves and their communities and if Inuit will feel welcome and comfortable working at the Project.

The Impact Statement says:

- The cultural well-being of Inuit is an Inuit activity and responsibility. The Company will not be paternalistic or take on the main role in preserving Inuit well-being. Instead it will support the Inuit and QIA to do this.
- The message from Inuit during the public consultations and working groups is the desire to preserve traditional lifestyles and land use activities and the need for economic development.
- Elders have consistently indicated a strong desire for economic development as the future for their youth. Harvesting and other traditional activities require money to maintain.
- Employment may help individuals become more self-sufficient and independent. Life skills learned from employment will enable individuals to take greater pride and control in their lives. This can be translated to greater personal confidence and increased opportunities to pursue cultural activities.
- Change is already occurring in the communities, including the loss of language and culture. This is seen by youth's increased interest in modern technology and media and decreasing preference for participating in Inuit cultural activities. Consumption of store bought food is also increasing.
- Education has shifted toward the need for academic knowledge rather than traditional knowledge.
- The Company will provide inspected country food at the work place. Use of Inuktitut, will be encouraged.

Baffinland's Conclusion: The project will fit in with the pre-existing cultural changes occurring in the affected communities, most notably by providing employment to younger generations. Inuit who wish to work will have that opportunity. Due to the distance away from the communities the Project will not affect the daily routine of Inuit or their local cultural pursuits.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

11. Benefits, Royalty and Taxation

This part is about:

- How benefits, royalties and taxes from the Project flow to Inuit organizations and governments.

The Impact Statement says:

- The annual budget for the GN is currently \$1.2 billion. Almost all of this comes from Federal transfers. Debt load is low, however projections are that the Government will need to increase spending in the in the areas of public health and social services. Forecasted revenues from mining will assist.
- The Project will produce revenue streams to the GN through taxes. The total is expected to be in the \$10s of millions during construction and growing to \$225-\$350 million per year during production.
- NTI as the owner of sub-surface rights will be paid royalties. During full operation they are expected to be \$100 million per year or more, and to exceed \$2 billion over the life the Project.
- There will also be an IIBA with QIA which may include cash payments.
- The Company will also contribute funding to capacity building and long-term social development through the joint QIA/Company Ilagiiktunut Nunalinnullu Pivalliajutisait Kiinaujat Fund.
- There will also be some tax revenue to both the GN and Federal Government through personal income tax from Inuit working at the mine. This will depend on how many local residents work and their patterns of employment.
- Governments could choose to use some of this additional revenue to support new investments in the communities such as in the areas of education and infrastructure.

Baffinland's Conclusion: The Project will provide new revenues to Governments and Inuit organizations which could allow for new spending. This is considered a significant beneficial effect.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

12. Government and Leadership

This part is about:

- How the Project complements the existing strategic priorities of government, Inuit organizations and communities.

The Impact Statement says:

- The Project fits into the GN and local community economic development strategies, particularly regarding the need to build local capacity and create employment and business opportunities.
- The IIBA to be completed before the Project can proceed will set out a process for supervising and governing events throughout the Project.
- The Company is open to considering another level of oversight – a Development Partnership Agreement with the GN. A Development Partnership Agreement could provide an effective way of carrying out responsibilities for commitments made regarding the Project.
- The monitoring programs that the Company will establish and implement will also contribute to providing data and sharing in the responsibility for making positive adjustments to activities throughout the Project.

Baffinland's Conclusion: The Project will have a positive effect.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS:

Cumulative Effects Assessment

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement also considers potential effects of the Project in interaction with existing or possible future activities and projects in the region and beyond. Examples of other activities and projects include: further development of Mary River (deposits No.2 and No.9), other exploration and mines (such as Roche Bay), the Separation Lake hydroelectric project, and the Nanisivik Naval Facility.

The effects of all activities and projects together on the region and over time are called “cumulative effects.” Effects that extend to other regions, for example the rest of Canada, are called “transboundary effects.”

From the socio-economic perspective, only potentially negative cumulative or transboundary effects are considered in the analysis. These are: migration into and out of the Baffin region, substance abuse, competition for skilled workers, and effects to archaeological sites and to land and marine use.

The Cumulative Effects Assessment says:

In-migration and out-migration

- With additional jobs available from other projects in the region, more southerners and Inuit might come for work and some of these may decide to stay on more permanently. However, it is likely that they will stay in the larger centres.
- Inuit, having gained skills from training programs and working at Mary River, may decide to leave the region in order to work on other projects or to take advantage of opportunities such as better services, schools and recreation in other locations. This ability to choose is considered a positive effect. Negative effects could be experienced if too many skilled people leave the North Baffin or any one community, but the number of Inuit who would choose to leave and the number that would begin to adversely effect the function of a community or the region is uncertain.
- The number of Inuit that may move south, to Ottawa for example, is not expected to have an effect on the population of those cities.

Baffinland’s Conclusion: Any negative cumulative effects due to migration into the North Baffin will be minimal. The effect on communities of out-migration of Inuit is uncertain and no significant negative cumulative effect is assessed. The effect on southern communities from Inuit moving to these locations is expected to be negligible.

Substance abuse

- More projects and people coming into the region in the future could have a negative effect on substance abuse since there is more money generally to be spent on drugs and alcohol and there are more ways in which these substances can find their way into communities.
- Strict policies are in place on the Mary River site to prevent alcohol and drugs on site and their transport through the site to communities. It is possible that future projects unrelated to Mary River may not adhere to the same high level of restriction of substances, though this is not considered likely given the recognized risks to safety and liability that drugs and alcohol pose to any site.

Baffinland's Conclusion: The effect that future projects may have on substance abuse is uncertain but the interaction with Mary River to result in cumulative effects is considered to be limited.

Competition for skilled workers

- If other projects in the region go forward, it is possible that they will draw even more skilled workers away from communities, potentially causing disruption in municipal services and reduced capacity in local businesses and organizations. However local employment is perceived as preferable by many Inuit, and other projects may not be hiring directly from the same communities as the Mary River project. Also, with training initiatives, the number of skilled workers available over time is expected to increase.

Baffinland's Conclusion: No significant negative cumulative effect on competition for skilled workers is anticipated.

Archaeological sites and land use

- Baffinland has implemented policies to ensure conduct and mitigation concerning archaeological sites in accordance to standards and permits required by CLEY. The GN and Inuit make clear the importance of these sites, and all employees and contractors will receive training on appropriate protocols.
- The Mary River Project will implement mitigation measures to minimize the disturbance to land use and wildlife, and to address safety concerns for Inuit travelling on the land, water or ice. The effects that other projects may have on marine use are not along the same shipping routes as those of the Mary River Project, and if effects do occur they will likely be to Hall Beach and Arctic Bay. "The effect would not be cumulative above and beyond the effects of the Mary River Project, as they will affect other users within the land use study area." (Volume 9, p.48)

Baffinland's Conclusion: It is not anticipated that Mary River in combination with other foreseeable projects and with traditional harvesting activities will result in significant negative cumulative effects to archaeological sites. Overall cumulative effects to land and marine use are not expected to be significant.

Future Cumulative Effects Assessments:

In the future, if the Mary River Project proceeds, other proposed projects and activities will have to undergo an environmental assessment that includes the potential for cumulative effects with the Mary River Project. At such time, these potential cumulative effects would be reviewed by regulatory agencies and any significant effects would be mitigated.

COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS: