



## NIRB ASSESSMENT AND DECISION

After a thorough assessment of all material provided to the Board (please see *Procedural History* and *Project Activities* in **Appendix A**), in accordance with the principles identified within Section 12.4.2 of the NLCA, the decision of the Board as per Section 12.4.4 of the NLCA is:

**12.4.4 (a):** the proposal may be processed without a review under Part 5 or 6; NIRB may recommend specific terms and conditions to be attached to any approval, reflecting the primary objectives set out in Section 12.2.5.

### RECOMMENDED PROJECT-SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS (pursuant to Section 12.4.4(a) of the NLCA)

The Board is recommending the following or similar project-specific terms and conditions be imposed upon the Proponent through all relevant legislation:

#### General

1. Rockgate Capital Corporation (the Proponent) shall maintain a copy of the Project Terms and Conditions at the site of operation at all times.
2. The Proponent shall forward copies of all permits obtained and required for this project to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) prior to the commencement of the project.
3. The NIRB shall be notified of any changes in operating plans or conditions associated with the project prior to any such change.
4. The Proponent shall operate in accordance with all commitments stated in applications submitted and correspondence provided to the NIRB, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) and the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) including:
  - a. KIA Land Use Licence Application (June 11, 2008)
  - b. NIRB Part 1 Form (June 2, 2008)
  - c. NIRB Part 2 Project Specific Information Requirements (June 20, 2008)
  - d. Project Description (June 2, 2008)
  - e. Non-technical project summary (June 2, 2008)
  - f. Saskatchewan's Occupational Health and Safety Radiation Protection Guidelines for Uranium Exploration (July 10, 2008)
  - g. NWB Type B Water Licence Application (June 17, 2008)
5. The Proponent shall operate the site in accordance with all applicable Acts, Regulations and Guidelines.

#### Water

6. The Proponent shall not extract water from any fish-bearing waterbody unless the water intake hose is equipped with a screen of appropriate mesh size to ensure that there is no entrapment of fish. Small lakes or streams should not be used for water withdrawal.
7. The Proponent shall not use water, including constructing or disturbing any streams, lake beds or the banks of any definable water course unless approved by the Nunavut Water Board.

## **Waste**

8. The Proponent shall keep all garbage and debris in bags placed in a covered metal container or equivalent until disposed of. All wastes should be kept inaccessible to wildlife at all times.
9. The Proponent shall ensure that the disposal of combustible camp wastes comply with the *Canadian Wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans*, and the *Canadian Wide Standards for Mercury*.

## **Fuel and Chemical Storage**

10. The Proponent shall locate all fuel and other hazardous materials a minimum of thirty (30) metres away from the high water mark of any water body and in such a manner as to prevent their release into the environment.
11. The Proponent shall store all chemicals in such a manner that they are inaccessible to wildlife.
12. The Proponent shall report all spills of fuel, or other deleterious materials immediately to the 24 hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130.
13. The Proponent shall ensure that appropriate spill kits are located at every fuel cache and drill site and that drilling staff are trained to respond in the event of a spill. A supply of spill kits, shovels, barrels, sorbents, and pumps should be maintained on-site at the camp, the main fuel cache, and at drill sites.

## **Wildlife**

14. The Proponent shall ensure that there is no damage to wildlife habitat in conducting this operation.
15. The Proponent shall not harass wildlife. This includes persistently worrying or chasing animals, or disturbing large groups of animals. The Proponent shall not hunt or fish, unless proper Nunavut authorizations have been acquired.
16. The Proponent shall not touch, feed or entice wildlife to approach by holding out or setting out decoys or any such devices, foodstuffs or bait of any kind.
17. The Proponent shall restrict aircraft/helicopter activity related to the project to a minimum altitude of 610 metres above ground level unless there is a specific requirement for low-level flying, which does not disturb wildlife and migratory birds.
18. The Proponent shall ensure that aircraft maintain a vertical distance of 1000 metres and a horizontal distance of 1500 metres from any observed groups (colonies) of migratory birds.
19. The Proponent shall ensure that aircraft/helicopter do not, unless for emergency, touch-down in areas where wildlife are present.
20. The Proponent shall not disturb or destroy the nests or eggs of any birds. If active nests of any birds are discovered (i.e. with eggs or young), the Proponent shall avoid these areas until nesting is complete and the young have left the nest.
21. The Proponent shall cease activities that may interfere with migration or calving of caribou or muskox, until the caribou or muskox have passed or left the area.
22. The Proponent shall follow procedures outlined in the "Safety in Bear Country Manual". Information about the latest bear detection and deterrent techniques can be obtained from the Department of Environment (Dustin Fredlund, 867-982-7441, [dfredlund@gov.nu.ca](mailto:dfredlund@gov.nu.ca)) or the Regional Biologist (Mathieu Dumond, 867-982-7444, [mdumond@gov.nu.ca](mailto:mdumond@gov.nu.ca)).

### **Physical Environment**

23. The Proponent shall not move any equipment or vehicles unless the ground surface is in a state capable of fully supporting the equipment or vehicles without rutting or gouging. The Proponent shall suspend overland travel of equipment or vehicles if rutting occurs.
24. The Proponent shall ensure that the land use area is kept clean and tidy at all times.

### **Drilling on Land**

25. The Proponent shall not conduct any land based drilling or mechanized clearing within thirty-one (31) metres of the normal high water mark of a water body.
26. The Proponent shall not allow any drilling wastes to spread to the surrounding lands or water bodies.
27. If an artesian flow is encountered, the Proponent shall ensure the drill hole is immediately plugged and permanently sealed.
28. The Proponent shall ensure that all drill areas are constructed to facilitate minimizing the environmental footprint of the project area. Drill areas should be kept orderly with garbage removed daily to an approved disposal site.
29. The Proponent shall ensure that all sump/depression capacities are sufficient to accommodate the volume of waste water and any fines that are produced. The sumps should only be used for inert drilling fluids, and not any other materials or substances.
30. The Proponent shall not locate any sump within thirty-one (31) metres of the normal high water mark of any water body. Sumps and areas designated for waste disposal shall be sufficiently bermed or otherwise contained to ensure that substances do not enter a waterway unless otherwise authorized. The Proponent shall backfill and recontour all sumps to match the natural environment prior to the end of each field season.

### **Drilling and Disposal of Related Radioactive Substances**

31. The Proponent shall ensure that all drill holes are sealed by cementing (grouting) the upper 30 meters of the bedrock or the entire depth of the holes; whichever is less.
32. The Proponent shall ensure that drill holes which encounter uranium mineralization with a content greater than 1.0 % over a length of one (1) metre, or with a metre-percent concentration greater than 5 %, are sealed by cementing over the entire mineralization zone; this should be at least ten (10) metres above and below each mineralization zone.
33. The Proponent shall ensure that drill cuttings with a uranium concentration greater than 0.05 % are disposed of down the drill hole and the hole subsequently sealed.
34. Following backfilling, the Proponent shall conduct a radiometric survey. When material is found to exceed background radiation levels, then the appropriate regulator must be contacted for review and approval of handling procedures.
35. The Proponent shall ensure that core storage sheds/tents are well ventilated and remain open when employees or contractors are working within. Core storage areas should be located at least 100 metres from the high water mark of all water bodies.

36. The Proponent shall ensure that gamma radiation levels of a long-term core storage area are not greater than 1.0 microSievert (µSv), and never exceeds 2.5 µSv. When core is found to exceed the levels identified, then the appropriate regulator must be contacted for review and approval of the handling procedures.

### Structures

37. The Proponent shall ensure that all structures are located on gravel, sand or other durable land.
38. The Proponent shall not erect structures or store material on the surface ice of lakes or streams.

### Restoration

39. The Proponent shall remove all garbage, fuel and equipment upon abandonment.
40. The Proponent shall complete all clean-up and restoration of the lands used prior to the end of each field season.

### Other

41. The Proponent should, to the extent possible, hire local people and to consult with local residents regarding their activities in the region.

### Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

In addition, the Board is recommending the following:

1. The Proponent shall update its Spill Contingency Plan to include the following:
  - a. Up to date emergency contact numbers for the Government of Nunavut-Department of Environment (867-975-7700) and the Manager of Pollution Control and Air Quality (867-975-7748).
  - b. Include the Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment's *Environmental Guidelines for Site Remediation and Contingency Planning* and *Spill Reporting in Nunavut: a Guide to the New Regulations* as part of the Response procedures.
2. The Proponent shall maintain a record of wildlife observations while operating within the project area. The reports should include locations (i.e., latitude and longitude), species, number of animals, a description of the animal activity, and a description of the gender and age of animals if possible. Prior to conducting project activities, the Proponent should map the location of any sensitive wildlife sites such as denning sites, calving areas, caribou crossing sites, and raptor nests in the project area, and identify the timing of critical life history events (i.e., calving, mating, denning and nesting). Additionally, the Proponent should indicate potential impacts from the project, and ensure that operational activities are managed and modified to avoid impacts on wildlife and sensitive sites.

A copy of this wildlife record or report should be submitted annually at the end of the operational season to the following Government of Nunavut contacts:

- a. Manager of Wildlife – Dustin Fredlund, 867-982-7441, [dfredlund@gov.nu.ca](mailto:dfredlund@gov.nu.ca)
- b. Conservation Officer – Allen Niptanatiak, 867-982-7451, [kugwildlife2@qiniq.com](mailto:kugwildlife2@qiniq.com)
- c. Regional Biologist – Mathieu Dumond, 867-982-7444, [mdumond@gov.nu.ca](mailto:mdumond@gov.nu.ca)

### Other NIRB Concerns and Recommendations

In addition to the project-specific terms and conditions, the Board is recommending the following:

### General

All Authorizing Agencies shall notify the NIRB of any changes in operating plans or conditions associated with this project prior to any such change.

### Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA)

The KIA impose strict mitigation measures and/or conditions upon the Proponent pursuant to the Inuit Owned Lands License in regard to fuel and chemical storage, drilling, water conditions, ground disturbance and wildlife on Inuit owned land.

## Regulatory Requirements

The Proponent is also advised that the following legislation may apply to the project:

1. The Proponent is advised that the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/C-15.31/>) lists calcium chloride (CaCl) as a toxic substance. The Proponent should assess alternatives (including biodegradable and non-toxic) to drill additives prior to the use of CaCl and try to avoid the use of CaCl.
2. The *Fisheries Act* (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/showtdm/cs/F-14///en>).
3. The *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act* (<http://www.canlii.org/ca/sta/n-28.8/whole.html>).
4. The *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and *Migratory Birds Regulations* (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/showtdm/cs/M-7.01>).
5. The *Species at Risk Act* (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/showtdm/cs/S-15.3>). Attached in **Appendix B** is a list of Species at Risk in Nunavut.
6. The *Nunavut Wildlife Act* which contains provisions to protect and conserve wildlife and wildlife habitat, including specific protection measures for wildlife habitat and species at risk.
7. The *Nunavut Act* (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/showtdm/cs/N-28.6>). The Proponent must comply with the proposed terms and conditions listed in the attached **Appendix C**.
8. The *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations*, *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/tdg/menu.htm>), and the *Environmental Protection Act* (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/C-15.31/text.html>) The Proponent must ensure that proper shipping documents accompany all movements of dangerous goods. The Proponent must register with the GN-DOE Manager of Pollution Control and Air Quality at 867-975-7748.
9. The *Aeronautics Act* (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/A-2/>).

## **Validity of Land Claims Agreement**

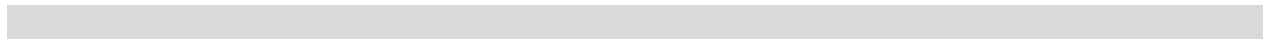
### *Section 2.12.2*

Where there is any inconsistency or conflict between any federal, territorial and local government laws, and the Agreement, the Agreement shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency or conflict.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ July 24, 2008 \_\_\_\_\_ at Sanikiluaq, NU.



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Lucassie Arragutainaq, A/Chair



## **Appendix A**

### **Procedural History and Project Activities**

#### ***Procedural History***

On June 2, 2008, RockGate Capital Corporation (RockGate) submitted a project proposal to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) for their “Bathurst Inlet (Upit and Pomy)” project. On June 4, 2008 the NIRB sent correspondence to Rockgate, informing them that the NIRB could not commence screening of their project proposal until requested to do so by an Authorizing Agency. On June 11, 2008 the NIRB received a request to screen Rockgate’s project proposal from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) and commenced screening as per Part 4 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA).

This application was distributed to the communities of Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo, interested Federal and Territorial Agencies, as well as Inuit Organizations. The NIRB requested that interested Parties review the application and provide the NIRB with their comments by July 17, 2008 regarding:

- Whether the project proposal is likely to arouse significant public concern; and if so, why;
- Whether the project proposal is likely to cause significant adverse eco-systemic and socio-economic effects; and if so, why;
- Whether the project is of a type where the potential adverse effects are highly predictable and mitigable with known technology, (please provide any recommended mitigation measures); and
- Any matter of importance to the Party related to the project proposal.

In addition to requesting comments from Parties, the NIRB indicated to RockGate that the project proposal did not contain sufficient information to complete the screening. Specifically, it was requested that RockGate submit a discussion on the potential for radiation exposure and radiation protection measures related to the proposed project. This information was received on July 10, 2008.

On or before July 17, 2008 the NIRB received comments from the Government of Nunavut - Department of Environment (see Comments and Concerns for a summary).

All comments provided to NIRB regarding this project proposal can be viewed on NIRB’s ftp-site, at the following location: <http://ftp.nirb.ca/SCREENINGS/COMPLETED%20SCREENINGS/>

#### ***Project Activities***

RockGate proposes to conduct an initial exploration program for uranium deposits. The project is located in the Kitikmeot Region, approximately 30 kilometres (km) (Upit drill site) and 90 km (Pomy drill site) from the community of Bathurst Inlet, and approximately 270 km South Southwest of the community of Cambridge Bay. The drilling program is proposed to commence in mid- to late August 2008 and continue through October 2008. The 2009 program would be determined after an assessment of the 2008 drill results.

The proposed project activities/components include:

- Helicopter-assisted drill program
- Initial exploration for potential uranium deposits
- Drill targets include: three holes for a combined core length of 500 metres (m) at the Upit Site; and up to 10 holes for a combined total of 1000 m at the Pomy Site
- Establishment of a temporary structure near drill sites to be used as a core logging building and emergency shelter



- Daily transportation of personnel and supplies to drill sites, via helicopter from the community of Bathurst Inlet
- Fuel storage at drill sites (8 drums of diesel (~1720 L) and 2 x 100 lb tanks of propane)
- Water use for drilling purposes and waste disposal

## Appendix B

### SPECIES AT RISK IN NUNAVUT

This list includes species listed on one of the Schedules of SARA (*Species at Risk Act*) and under consideration for listing on Schedule 1 of SARA. These species have been designated as at risk by COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada). This list may not include all species identified as at risk by the Territorial Government.

- Schedule 1 is the official legal list of Species at Risk for SARA. SARA applies to all species on Schedule 1. The term “listed” species refers to species on Schedule 1.
- Schedule 2 and 3 of SARA identify species that were designated at risk by the COSEWIC prior to October 1999 and must be reassessed using revised criteria before they can be considered for addition to Schedule 1.
- Some species identified at risk by COSEWIC are “pending” addition to Schedule 1 of SARA. These species are under consideration for addition to Schedule 1, subject to further consultation or assessment.

Schedules of SARA are amended on a regular basis so it is important to periodically check the SARA registry ([www.sararegistry.gc.ca](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca)) to get the current status of a species.

Updated: January 3, 2007

| Species at Risk                              | COSEWIC Designation     | Schedule of SARA | Government Organization with Lead Management Responsibility <sup>1</sup> |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|--|
| Eskimo Curlew                                | Endangered              | Schedule 1       | EC   |
| Ivory Gull                                   | Endangered <sup>2</sup> | Schedule 1       | EC   |
| Peregrine Falcon (subspecies anatum)         | Threatened              | Schedule 1       | Government of Nunavut  |
| Ross's Gull                                  | Threatened              | Schedule 1       | EC   |
| Harlequin Duck (Eastern population)          | Special Concern         | Schedule 1       | EC   |
| Felt-leaf Willow                             | Special Concern         | Schedule 1       | Government of Nunavut  |
| Peregrine Falcon (subspecies tundrius)       | Special Concern         | Schedule 3       | Government of Nunavut  |
| Short-eared Owl                              | Special Concern         | Schedule 3       | Government of Nunavut  |
| Fourhorn Sculpin                             | Special Concern         | Schedule 3       | DFO  |
| Peary Caribou                                | Endangered <sup>3</sup> | Pending          | Government of Nunavut  |
| Beluga Whale (Eastern Hudson Bay population) | Endangered              | Pending          | DFO  |
| Beluga Whale (Cumberland Sound population)   | Threatened              | Pending          | DFO  |
| Beluga Whale (Western Hudson Bay population) | Special Concern         | Pending          | DFO  |

|  |                              |         |                       |
|--|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Beluga Whale<br>(Eastern High Arctic –<br>Baffin Bay population) | Special Concern              | Pending | DFO                   |
| Bowhead Whale<br>(Hudson Bay-Foxe Basin<br>population)           | Threatened <sup>4</sup>      | Pending | DFO                   |
| Bowhead Whale<br>(Davis Strait-Baffin Bay<br>population)         | Threatened <sup>4</sup>      | Pending | DFO                   |
| Porsild's Bryum  | Threatened                   | Pending | Government of Nunavut |
| Atlantic Walrus  | Special Concern              | Pending | DFO                   |
| Narwhal  | Special Concern              | Pending | DFO                   |
| Rusty Blackbird  | Special Concern              | Pending | Government of Nunavut |
| Barren-ground Caribou<br>(Dolphin and Union<br>population)       | Special Concern <sup>3</sup> | Pending | Government of Nunavut |
| Grizzly Bear   | Special Concern              | Pending | Government of Nunavut |
| Polar Bear   | Special Concern              | Pending | Government of Nunavut |
| Wolverine (Western<br>Population)                                | Special Concern              | Pending | Government of Nunavut |

<sup>1</sup> Environment Canada has a national role to play in the conservation and recovery of Species at Risk in Canada, as well as responsibility for management of birds described in the Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA). Day-to-day management of terrestrial species not covered in the MBCA is the responsibility of the Territorial Government. Populations that exist in National Parks are also managed under the authority of the Parks Canada Agency. EC = Environment Canada, DFO = Department of Fisheries and Oceans

<sup>2</sup> Designated as Endangered by COSEWIC in April 2006 and it is expected that the category of concern in SARA will also be changed from Special Concern to Endangered.

<sup>3</sup> Peary Caribou was split into three separate populations in 1991: Banks Island (Endangered), High Arctic (Endangered) and Low Arctic (Threatened) populations. The Low Arctic population also included the Barren-ground Caribou - Dolphin and Union population. In May 2004 all three population designations were de-activated, and the Peary Caribou, Rangifer tarandus pearyi, was assessed separately from the Barren-ground Caribou (Dolphin and Union population), Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus. The subspecies pearyi is composed of a portion of the former "Low Arctic population" and all of the former "High Arctic" and "Banks Island" populations, and it was designated Endangered in May 2004. Although SARA lists Peary Caribou on Schedule 2 as three separate populations, the most current designation is the COSEWIC designation of the subspecies pearyi as Endangered.

<sup>4</sup> The "Eastern and Western Arctic populations" of Bowhead Whale were given a single designation of Endangered in April 1980 by COSEWIC. These were split into two populations to allow separate designations in April 1986. The Eastern population was not re-evaluated in April 1986, but retained the Endangered status of the original "Eastern and Western Arctic populations". The Eastern Arctic population was further split into two populations (Hudson Bay-Foxe Basin population and Davis Strait-Baffin Bay population) in May 2005, and both these populations were designated as Threatened. Both these populations are under consideration for addition to Schedule 1. Although SARA lists the Eastern Arctic population as Endangered (Schedule 2), the most current designation is the COSEWIC designations of the Hudson Bay-Foxe Basin and Davis Strait-Baffin Bay populations as Threatened.

**Appendix C**  
**Archaeological and Palaeontological Resources Terms and Conditions for Land Use Permit Holders**



**BACKGROUND: Archaeology**

*As stated in Article 33 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement:*

The archaeological record of the Inuit of Nunavut is a record of Inuit use and occupancy of lands and resources through time. The evidence associated with their use and occupancy represents a cultural, historical and ethnographic heritage of Inuit society and, as such, Government recognizes that Inuit have a special relationship with such evidence, which shall be expressed in terms of special rights and responsibilities. [33.2.1]

The archaeological record of Nunavut is of spiritual, cultural, religious and educational importance to Inuit. Accordingly, the identification, protection and conservation of archaeological sites and specimens and the interpretation of the archaeological record is of primary importance to Inuit and their involvement is both desirable and necessary. [33.2.2]

In recognition of the cultural, spiritual and religious importance of certain areas in Nunavut to Inuit, Inuit have special rights and interests in these areas as defined by Article 33 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. [33.2.5]

**BACKGROUND: Palaeontology**

Under the Nunavut Act<sup>1</sup>, the federal Government can make regulations for the protection, care and preservation of palaeontological sites and specimens in Nunavut. Under the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*<sup>2</sup>, it is illegal to alter or disturb any palaeontological site in Nunavut unless permission is first granted through the permitting process.

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<sup>1</sup> s. 51(1)

<sup>2</sup> P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

## Definitions

As defined in the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*, the following definitions apply:

“archaeological site” means a place where an archaeological artifact is found.

“archaeological artifact” means any tangible evidence of human activity that is more than 50 years old and in respect of which an unbroken chain of possession or regular pattern of usage cannot be demonstrated, and includes a Denesuline archaeological specimen referred to in section 40.4.9 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

“palaeontological site” means a site where a fossil is found.

“fossil” includes:

- (a) natural casts
- (b) preserved tracks, coprolites and plant remains; and
- (c) the preserved shells and exoskeletons of invertebrates and the eggs, teeth and bones of vertebrates.

## Terms and Conditions

- 1) The permittee shall not operate any vehicle over a known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological site.
- 2) The permittee shall not remove, disturb, or displace any archaeological artifact or site, or any fossil or palaeontological site.
- 3) The permittee shall immediately contact the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (867) 934-2046 or (867) 975-5500 or 1 (866) 934-2035 should an archaeological site or specimen, or a palaeontological site or fossil be encountered or disturbed by any land use activity.
- 4) The permittee shall immediately cease any activity that disturbs an archaeological or palaeontological site encountered during the course of a land use operation, until permitted to proceed with the authorization of the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth, Government of Nunavut.
- 5) The permittee shall follow the direction of the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth and DIAND in restoring disturbed archaeological or palaeontological sites to an acceptable condition.
- 6) The permittee shall provide all information requested by the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth concerning all archaeological sites or artifacts and all palaeontological sites and fossils encountered in the course of any land use activity.
- 7) The permittee shall make best efforts to ensure that all persons working under authority of the permit are aware of these conditions concerning archaeological sites and artifacts, and palaeontological sites and fossils.

- 8) The permittee shall avoid the known archaeological and/or palaeontological sites listed in Attachment 1.
- 9) The permittee shall have an archaeologist or palaeontologist perform the following functions, as required by the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth:
  - a. survey
  - b. inventory and documentation of the archaeological or palaeontological resources of the land use area
  - c. assessment of potential for damage to archaeological or palaeontological sites
  - d. mitigation
  - e. marking boundaries of archaeological or palaeontological sites
  - f. site restoration

The Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth shall authorize by way of a Nunavut Archaeologist Permit or a Nunavut Palaeontologist Permit, all procedures subsumed under the above operations.