



**SCREENING DECISION REPORT
NIRB FILE No.: 26EN002**

NPC File No.: 150971

April 9, 2026

Following the Nunavut Impact Review Board’s (NIRB or Board) assessment of all materials provided, the NIRB is recommending that a review of Future Fuels Inc’s "Hornby Basin Project” is not required pursuant to Article 12, Section 12.4.4(a) of the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement)* and s. 92(1)(a) of the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, S.C. 2013, c. 14, s. 2 (*NuPPAA*).

Screening Decision and Recommendation

After reviewing the project proposal, comments and replies the NIRB has determined of Future Fuels Inc’s "Hornby Basin Project” may proceed without a review, provided that the Proponent follows the specific terms and conditions set by NIRB under the s. 92(2)(a) of the Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act (*NuPPAA*). During the screening, no specific public comments were received regarding uranium exploration for this Project. However, the Board notes that general concerns related to uranium exploration and the potential for future mining have been raised in previous assessments of similar projects. While such concerns are acknowledged, no moratorium or land use restriction is currently in place that would prevent the proposed exploration activities from proceeding. The scope of this screening is limited to early-stage exploration activities; any future proposal to advance the Project to mining would require a separate assessment under *NuPPAA*.

On this basis, the Board has concluded that if the Hornby Basin Project is carried out in compliance with all recommended terms, conditions, and relevant laws, it is unlikely to cause significant adverse environmental or socio-economic impacts. The NIRB therefore recommends that the responsible Minister accept this Screening Decision Report, together with the recommended project-specific terms and conditions as outlined within the Report.

OUTLINE OF SCREENING DECISION REPORT

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK..... 2

PROJECT OVERVIEW & THE NIRB ASSESSMENT PROCESS..... 2

ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 3 OF *NUPPAA*..... 8

VIEWS OF THE BOARD 11

RECOMMENDED PROJECT-SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS 16

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS..... 22

OTHER NIRB CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	23
CONCLUSION	26

TABLES

TABLE 1: NIRB’S ASSESSMENT PROCESS	2
TABLE 2: COMMENTS RECEIVED	4
TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF THE BOARD’S ASSESSMENT OF FACTORS s. 90 NuPPAA	8
TABLE 4: PAST, PRESENT, AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE PROJECTS CONSIDERED	11

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SPECIES AT RISK IN NUNAVUT	27
APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR LAND USE PERMIT HOLDERS	29

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The primary objectives of the NIRB are set out in Article 12, Section 12.2.5 of the *Nunavut Agreement* and are confirmed by s. 23 of the *NuPPAA*. The purpose of screening is provided for under Article 12, Section 12.4.1 of the *Nunavut Agreement* and s. 88 of the *NuPPAA*.

As set out under Article 12, Section 12.4.4 of the *Nunavut Agreement* and s. 92(1) of the *NuPPAA*, upon conclusion of the screening process, the Board must provide its written report the Minister indicating one of three options:

- (a) a review of the project is not required;
- (b) a review of the project is required; or
- (c) the project should be modified or abandoned.

PROJECT OVERVIEW & THE NIRB ASSESSMENT PROCESS

On January 6, 2026, the NIRB received a referral to screen Future Fuels Inc’s "Hornby Basin Project” proposal (NIRB File No: 26EN002) from the Nunavut Planning Commission (Commission), which noted that the project proposal is outside the area of an applicable land use plan. All documents received and pertaining to this project proposal can be accessed from the NIRB’s Public Registry by using any of the following search criteria or www.nirb.com/project/126337

- Project Name: Hornby Basin Project
- NIRB File No.: 26EN002
- NIRB Application No.: 126337

Table 1: NIRB’s Assessment Process

Date	Stage
January 6, 2026	Receipt of project proposal and referral from the Commission
January 8, 2026	Pursuant to s. 144(1) of the <i>NuPPAA</i> the NIRB requested the Proponent complete an online application to address information required for Screening
January 12, 2026	Receipt of online application from Proponent
January 16, 2026	Scoping pursuant to s. 86(1) of the <i>NuPPAA</i>

Date	Stage
January 20, 2026	Translated Public engagement and comment request (which included terms and conditions) was issued to the following communities
February 10, 2026	Receipt of public comments
March 2, 2026	Pursuant to Article 12 s 12.4.5 of the <i>Nunavut Agreement</i> and s. 92(3) of the <i>NuPPAA</i> , an extension to the 45-day timeline for the provision of the Board's Report was requested from the Minister of Northern and Arctic Affairs
April 9, 2026	Issuance of Screening Decision Report

1. Project Scope

Location	Kitikmeot region, Hornby Basin Property approximately 95 km southwest of Kugluktuk
Objective	The Proponent intends to conduct seasonal exploration program focusing on uranium to advance geological understanding and evaluate potential. The program would include prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, drone photogrammetry, and diamond core drilling.
Timeline	Construction phase from 2026-04-22 to 2026-05-06 Operations Phase: from 2026-05-06 to 2030-04-22 Closure Phase: from 2030-03-23 to 2030-05-06 Seasonal

As required under s. 86(1) of the *NuPPAA*, the Board accepted the scope of the project as set out by Future Fuels Inc in the proposal. The scope of the project proposal includes the following undertakings, works, or activities:

- Establish, maintain, and decommission temporary camp for up to 25 people, for 185 days per season near Mountain Lake or Mouse Lake.
- Use fixed-wing aircraft, helicopter, or all-terrain vehicle (ATV) to move equipment and supplies to camp, access drilling locations, airborne geophysics, transport personnel, and check pump at water source and drill locations
- Transport, store, and use of up to 5,125 liters of diesel, 20,090 liters of aviation fuel, 2,050 liters of gasoline, 2,000lbs of propane, 35 liters of motor oil, 600 liters of hydraulic oil, 120 liters of anti-freeze coolant
- Drilling depth anticipated to average <500m with the total annual program expected to be less than 10,000m with two (2) drill rigs
- Use up to 299m³ water per day from various freshwater lakes for camp operations and drilling for radioactive core, which would be temporarily stored on site in secured core stacks until transport
- Waste managed through incineration of combustibles and non-combustibles shipped back to approved waste depot, non-radioactive drill cuttings would be collected in natural depression sumps located at each drill site. Drill water would not be returned directly to the source but would be released into an appropriate natural depression or a properly

constructed sump. Greywater would be managed by using an excavated sump designed to allow gradual filtration into the soil away from any waterbody

- Hazardous waste – benign cuttings would be stored in a natural depression near the drill site. If uranium concentrations exceed 0.05% U₃O₈, cuttings will be sealed in 205L steel drums and stored at least 100m from the high-water mark of any waterbody, all hazardous waste would be backhauled and disposed of properly at a registered hazardous waste facility

2. Inclusion or Exclusion to Scoping List

The NIRB has identified no additional works or activities in relation to the project proposal. As a result, the NIRB will proceed with screening the project based on the scope as described above.

3. Public Comments and Concerns

As outlined in Table 1 above, notices regarding the NIRB’s screening of this project proposal were distributed to community organizations as well as to relevant federal and territorial government agencies, Inuit organizations and other parties with a request for interested parties to provide the Board with any comments or concerns 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 or socio-economic effects; and if so, why;
- Whether the project proposal is likely to cause significant adverse impacts on wildlife habitat or Inuit harvest activities; and if so, why;
- Whether the project proposal is of a type where the potential adverse effects are highly predictable and mitigable with known technology, (and providing any recommended mitigation measures); and
- Any matter of importance to the Party related to the project proposal including if a Review is required any additional factors that should be considered as part of that process.

On or before February 10, 2026, the NIRB received comments from the following interested parties:

Table 2: Comments Received

Commenting Party	NIRB Doc ID No.
Government of Nunavut	359457
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	359422
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	359447
Transport Canada	359400

a. Summary of Comments and Concerns Received

The following provides a summary of the comments and concerns received by the NIRB in relation to the Hornby Basin Project proposal:

Government of Nunavut

- Recommends that the Proponent revise the Project’s Spill Plan and Waste Management Plan and the resubmit the updated versions to the NIRB. Revisions should incorporate the following:
 - Revise the Waste Management Plan so that “Environmental Guideline: General Management of Special and Hazardous Waste” is listed in section 1.2.2.
 - Include relevant MSDS/SDS as an appendix in the Waste Management Plan.
 - Establish a Roles and Responsibilities section in the Waste Management Plan that clearly articulates which Project personnel are responsible for carrying out monitoring and inspections.
 - Include details in the Waste Management Plan pursuant to the required steps outlined in section 8.3 of the GN’s Environmental Guideline: General Management of Special and Hazardous Waste.
 - Clarify that inspections must occur each time fuel is handled, as the current wording implies that the requirement applies only when hazardous materials are handled.
 - Ensure the use of a standardized fuel and hazardous materials inspection log form and include it as an appendix in the Spill Plan.
 - Identify who will conduct an inventory of the response and clean-up equipment. Additionally, identify who will be responsible for replenishing spill kit materials after a spill occurs.
- Recommends that the Proponent revise the Project’s Wildlife Plan and then resubmit the updated version to the NIRB and the revisions should incorporate the following:
 - If one or more pregnant cows or cow–calf pairs are observed within designated key access corridors, calving grounds, or post-calving grounds at any time prior to May 28, exploration activities (including high-altitude reconnaissance flights) should be suspended.
 - Activities may resume on or after July 3, if monitoring confirms that cows and calves have moved out of the area and calving/post-calving periods have concluded.
 - Develop a section within the Wildlife Plan to discuss the purpose and design of monitoring requirements for Mobile Measures (more below).
 - Confirm whether the Proponent intends to use telemetry data to anticipate caribou arrival near the Project and plan accordingly (as referenced in Appendix 2 of the Wildlife Plan).
 - Clarify whether dedicated wildlife monitors will be stationed at camp(s) and drilling sites (as referenced in Appendix 2 of the Wildlife Plan).
 - Indicate whether height-of-land monitoring will occur around these sites to improve caribou detection range.
 - Describe any additional tools that will be used to enhance “over-the-horizon” detection of caribou.
 - Develop a section within the Wildlife Plan to discuss the purpose and design of high-altitude reconnaissance flights (more below).
 - Confirm the aircraft type (presumed to be a Cessna A-185F fixed-wing or similar).
 - Specify the altitude at which these flights will be conducted.
 - Indicate the expected duration and timing of each flight.
 - Describe the planned flight path or transect design.
 - State how many observers will be on board.

- Clarify whether reconnaissance flights will occur only before geomatics surveys or also around camp(s) and drill sites.
- Explain how the chosen flight altitude influences caribou detection probability and the associated risk of disturbance.
- Recommends that the NIRB include project specific Terms & Conditions in the Screening Decision Report to ensure compliance with the Nunavut Act and the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations

CIRNAC

- Recommends that the Proponent considers clarifying how site terrain, drainage patterns, and seasonal conditions might influence spill pathway risk
- Recommends that the Proponent considers:
 - Demonstrating how site-specific permafrost and hydrogeological conditions support the use of infiltration-based disposal for drill water and cuttings; and
 - Providing context on how sump performance is expected to remain protective under seasonal thaw and extreme weather conditions
- Recommended that the Proponent considers clarifying the criteria used to evaluate reclamation success following abandonment of drill sites and sumps, and describing how post-reclamation observations are used to inform adaptive management in subsequent field seasons
- Recommends that the Proponent continue its efforts to engage with potentially interested parties regarding its project proposal. These parties include the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association / Kugluktuk Hunters' & Trappers' Organization, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, and any other relevant organizations or individuals.
- As part of these consultation activities, several issues should be considered, including but not limited to:
 - Incorporation of Inuit Qauijimajatuqangit and Community Knowledge into project activities;
 - Mitigation measures to prevent any disturbance to wildlife and the environment;
 - Mitigation measures to prevent disturbance to sites of cultural, archaeological, and/or environmental significance;
 - The experience of community members who participate in traditional harvesting activities within or in close proximity to the project area;
 - Training and employment opportunities for Inuit and community members;
 - Procurement opportunities for local and Inuit-owned businesses; and
 - Regular updates on the status of project activities

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

- Recommended that the Proponent follow DFO's protective measures for fish and fish habitat and standard codes of practice which can be found on DFO's website (<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/measure-mesures-eng.html> and <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/practice-pratique-eng.html>)
- Proponents are also asked to respect the NU in-water works restricted activity timing windows ([Projects Near Water - Nunavut Restricted Activity Timing Windows for the Protection of Fish and Fish Habitat \(dfo-mpo.gc.ca\)](https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/practice-pratique-eng.html)) to protect fish during spawning and incubation periods when spawning fish, eggs and fry are vulnerable to disturbance or sediment.

- Recommended that the Proponent should refer to DFO's Interim code of practice: End-of-pipe fish protection screens for small water intakes in freshwater available at <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/codes/screen-ecran-eng.html> when using fish screens and if the water intake flow is up to 0.150 m³/s, or 150 liters per second (L/s).
- Recommended the Proponent follow the Framework for Assessing the Ecological Flow Requirements to Support Fisheries In Canada (<https://waves-vagues.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/348881.pdf>) and demonstrates that water withdrawal rate remains <10% of actual (instantaneous) flow and does not result in flows <30% of mean annual discharge (MAD).
- Noted that if the proposal meets the criteria for a site specific review, as described on DFO's website (<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/reviews-revues/request-review-demande-d-examen-003-eng.html>), they should complete and submit the request for review form available on the website (<https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/reviews-revues/request-review-demande-d-examen-004-eng.html>)
- Noted that it is also the proponent's Duty to Notify DFO if they have caused, or are about to cause, the death of fish by means other than fishing and/or the harmful alteration, disruption, or the destruction of fish habitat. Such notification should be directed to DFO.ARCEMTriage-TriageGEARC.MPO@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Transport Canada

- Noted that the Proponent is advised to self-assess using the Navigation Protection Program (NPP) Project Review Tool at <https://npp-submissions-demandes-ppn.tc.canada.ca/projectreviewoutildexamenduprojet>
- Noted that if the waterway is navigable, then the tool will allow assessment against the Canadian Navigable Waters Act Minor Works Order (<https://tc.canada.ca/en/programs/apply-navigation-protection-program/understandingdifferent-works>).
- If the intakes meet all the criteria of the CNWA Minor Works Order, the proponent must proceed with deposit of information and publication of a public notice but does not require an approval,
- If the intakes do not meet all the criteria of the minor works order, the proponent may:
 - Submit a voluntary application for approval or;
 - Proceed through the public resolution process.
 - Once the tool has been used, the results can be printed to PDF and submitted to TC.NPPPNRPPNRPN.TC@tc.gc.ca.

4. b. Comments and Concerns with respect to Inuit Qaujimaningit, Indigenous and Community Knowledge

No project-specific concerns or comments related to Inuit Qaujimaningit, Indigenous Knowledge, or Community Knowledge were received in relation to the proposed project. However, the Board notes that these knowledge sources are routinely raised and considered in the assessment of similar projects. As such, Inuit Qaujimaningit, Indigenous Knowledge, and Community Knowledge have been considered and incorporated into the Board's assessment and the recommended terms and conditions based on information from prior assessments, data collected and mapped by the Commission, and other available sources.

5. Proponent’s Response to Public Comments and Concerns

Due to the comments, and questions received from parties, the Proponent to responded. The following is a summary of the Proponent’s response to concerns:

- The Proponent made edits and resubmitted their Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan, Spill Contingency Plan, and Waste Management Plan;
- The Proponent is hoping for clarification on allowances, if any, of an airborne geophysical survey in the coming months, noted that they had permission previously to conduct them prior to the amendment, and noted that there will be no fuel caches or work on the ground.

ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 3 OF *NUPPAA*

In determining whether a review of the project is required, the Board considered whether the project proposal had potential to result in significant ecosystemic or socio-economic impacts. Table 3. The Board took particular care to consider Inuit Qaujimaningit, Indigenous and Community Knowledge in carrying out its assessment and determination of the significance of impacts.

Table 3: Summary of the Board’s Assessment of Factors s. 90 *NuPPAA*

Factor	Comment
The size of the geographic area, including the size of wildlife habitats, likely to be affected by the impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The physical footprint of the proposed project consists of 232 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 3,355 km², and six contiguous mineral leases covering approximately 62 km². ▪ The proposed project would take place within habitats of far-ranging wildlife species such as migratory and non-migratory birds, arctic fox, arctic hare and caribou.
The ecosystemic sensitivity of that area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project footprint overlaps with portions of caribou summer and late summering areas, caribou migration corridors.
The historical, cultural and archaeological significance of that area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific areas of historical, cultural and archaeological significance have been identified by the Proponent within the physical footprint of the proposed project. If any such sites are discovered, work will immediately cease and any regulatory authority will be notified
The size of the human and the animal populations likely to be affected by the impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposed project is unlikely to result in impacts to local human and animal populations.
The nature, magnitude and complexity of the impacts; the probability of the impacts occurring; the frequency and duration of the impacts; and the reversibility or irreversibility of the impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A zone of influence of up to 100 km from the most potentially-disruptive project activities was selected for the NIRB’s assessment. ▪ With adherence to the relevant regulatory requirements and application of the mitigation

Factor	Comment
	measures recommended by the NIRB, no significant residual effects are expected to occur.
The cumulative impacts that could result from the impacts of the project combined with those of any other project that has been carried out, is being carried out or is likely to be carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Table 4 is a list of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects. The Board recommended terms and conditions along with mitigation measures designed with consideration for the potential for cumulative effects in the Board Views section.
Any other factor that the Board considers relevant to the assessment of the significance of impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional relevant considerations include the remote location of the Project, limited seasonal duration of activities, and existing regulatory oversight. The effectiveness of mitigation measures, spill prevention and response planning, and reclamation practices would influence the overall level of impact. ▪ Uncertainty related to wildlife movement patterns and the potential interaction of multiple regional projects also remains a relevant consideration. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management are therefore important in addressing potential effects over time. ▪ Available information from prior assessments, Commission mapping, regional wildlife data, and established wildlife protection measures applicable to the designated area were considered in the assessment of potential environmental effects.

Regulatory Requirements

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

Acts and Regulations

1. The *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-7.01/>), the *Migratory Birds Regulations* (https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._1035/index.html) and the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* (https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._1036/index.html).
2. The *Species at Risk Act* (<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/s-15.3/>). Attached in **Appendix A** is a list of Species at Risk in Nunavut.
3. The *Wildlife Act (Nunavut)* and its corresponding regulations (<http://www.canlii.org/en/nu/laws/stat/snu-2003-c-26/latest/snu-2003-c-26.html>).
4. The *Nunavut Act* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-28.6/>). The Proponent must comply with the proposed terms and conditions listed in the attached **Appendix B**.

5. The *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/t-19.01/>) and the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations* (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/tdg/clear-tofc-211.htm>).

Other Applicable Guidelines

1. Solid Waste Management for Northern and Remote Communities (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2017) (<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-reducing-waste/municipal-solid/environment/northern-remote-communities.html>).
2. The Canadian Guidelines for the Management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/publications/health-risks-safety/canadian-guidelines-management-naturally-occurring-radioactive-materials.html>
3. The Guidance Document for Canadian Jurisdictions on Open-Air Burning”http://www.ccme.ca/files/Resources/air/wood_burning/pn_1548_CCME%20Guidance%20Document%20on%20Open%20Air%20Burning%20FINAL.pdf).
4. Environmental Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste, Government of Nunavut, Revised January 2012 (https://www.gov.nu.ca/sites/default/files/guideline_-_burning_and_incineration_of_solid_waste_2012.pdf).
5. Environmental Guidelines for the Management of Hazardous Waste, Government of Nunavut, Revised October 2010 (https://www.gov.nu.ca/sites/default/files/Guideline%20-%20General%20Management%20of%20Hazardous%20Waste%20-%28revised%20Oct%202010%29_0.pdf).

Table 4: Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Projects Considered

NIRB Project Number	Project Title	Project Type
<i>Proposed Developments – undergoing assessment</i>		
25KN089	Speers Lake Bundle Remediation	Remediation
19EA019	Blue Star Gold Corp.	Exploration
25EN075	Coppermine Project	Exploration
25EA086	Coppermine River Drilling Program	Exploration
24EN047	Rae Copper Exploration Project	Exploration
24XN038	Grays Bay Road and Port	Infrastructure
<i>Present Projects – approved or in operation</i>		
24KN042	Bernard Harbour PIN-C Contaminated Site Remediation Project	Remediation
24YN049	Field Research Program for the Grays Bay Road and Port Project	Research
25EN034	Izok Corridor Project	Exploration
<i>Past Projects</i>		
23EN073	Epworth	Exploration
23YN002	Sampling treeline trees to develop a temperature reconstruction using quantitative wood anatomy	Research
23EN001	The Muskox Nickel Property	Exploration

VIEWS OF THE BOARD

At the outset, the Board notes that no project-specific public comments expressing concern regarding uranium exploration were received in relation to this Project proposal. However, the Board acknowledges that general concerns related to uranium exploration, including concerns that exploration activities may lead to future mining, have been raised in previous assessments of similar projects.

As there is currently no moratorium or other land use restriction in place for these types of activities in the region, the NIRB is tasked with assessing the potential for adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts associated with this Project Proposal as proposed. The Board emphasizes that the scope of the activities considered in this screening is limited to early-stage exploration and does not include mining. Should the Proponent choose to advance the Project to a mining phase in the future, those activities would require a separate assessment under NuPPAA.

In reviewing the factors outlined above, the Board has identified a series of key considerations relevant to the assessment of potential impacts. The Board has also recommended project-specific terms and conditions designed to prevent, mitigate, and adaptively manage potential adverse effects. These include monitoring and reporting requirements to ensure that mitigation measures remain effective, commitments are fulfilled, and potential impacts are identified and managed throughout the Project lifecycle.

Ecosystem, wildlife habitat and Inuit harvesting activities:

Valued Component	Terrestrial wildlife such as migratory and non-migratory birds, arctic fox, muskox, caribou, polar bear, grizzly bear, wolf, wolverine
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Potential effects:	Potential adverse effects to terrestrial wildlife, migratory and non-migratory birds, due to increased noise generated from the project activities, including the development and operations of the camp sites, exploration and air/land transportation activities.
Nature of Impacts:	The potential for impacts is considered to be limited due to infrequent and temporary activities, and any resulting impacts would be expected to be reversible
Mitigating Factors:	The Proponent has committed to executing its work in a way that minimizes the adverse effects of caribou and has developed an <i>Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan</i> .
Proposed Terms and Conditions:	Waste Management – 10 Fuel and Chemical Storage – 20 and 21 Noise – 24 Wildlife General – 26 through 31 Migratory Birds and Raptors Disturbance – 27 and 28 Aircraft Flight Restrictions – 29 through 34 Caribou and Muskoxen Disturbance – 35 through 39

Valued Component	Surface water quality, fish and fish habitat
Potential effects:	The Project may result in temporary changes to surface water quality associated with water withdrawal for drilling and camp use. Localized increases in turbidity may occur near water withdrawal or discharge points. There is a low risk of accidental fuel or chemical spills. Temporary disturbance to fish and fish habitat may occur due to nearby human activity, aircraft noise, and water use, resulting in minor and localized changes to aquatic conditions near active work areas.
Nature of Impacts:	Potential impacts are expected to be localized, temporary, and low in magnitude. Effects would be primarily indirect and operational in nature, related to noise, human presence, and water use. No in-water construction or permanent alteration of watercourses is proposed, and there would be no permanent barriers, channel modifications, or habitat conversion. Any effects are expected to be reversible with appropriate management and reclamation.
Mitigating Factors:	Water use will be regulated under Nunavut Water Board licensing requirements, and water recycling during drilling will be implemented to reduce withdrawals. Activities will be seasonally timed and flexibly sited to avoid sensitive areas.
Proposed Terms and Conditions:	Water courses/Water bodies – 6 through 9

Valued Component	Terrestrial vegetation, land, soil quality, terrain stability and permafrost
Potential effects:	Potential adverse effects to ground stability, vegetation health, soil quality, terrain, and permafrost from the establishment and operation of the camps; the storage, transportation, and use of fuel; as well as exploration drilling activities.

Nature of Impacts:	Potential impacts are expected to be localized, low in magnitude, temporary, and reversible. Disturbance would be limited to the immediate footprint of camps and drill sites, they would primarily involve minor surface and vegetation disturbance rather than large-scale terrain alteration or long-term permafrost degradation. No permanent land conversion or structural ground disturbance is proposed.
Mitigating Factors:	Mitigation measures include the avoidance of permanent ground disturbance, the use of secondary containment for fuels, spill prevention and response procedures, flexible siting of camps and drill pads, and progressive reclamation of disturbed areas.
Proposed Terms and Conditions:	Waste Management – 10 and 11 Fuel and Chemical Storage – 12 through 21 Landfill Operations – 25 Road and Ground Disturbance – 45 Drilling – General – 46 through 48 Drilling on Land – 59 through 53 Drilling and Disposal of Related Radioactive Substances – 54 through 59 Land Use and Restoration of Disturbed Areas – 66 through 64 Camps – 65 and 66

Valued Component	Air Quality
Potential effects:	Temporary localized emissions from generators, drilling equipment, aircraft, and support vehicles, as well as minor dust generation at camps and drill sites, and short-term emissions associated with the incineration of combustible wastes.
Nature of Impacts:	Potential impacts to air quality are expected to be localized, low in magnitude, intermittent, short-term, and reversible. Emissions would be limited to the immediate vicinity of active work areas, with a low probability of extending beyond the project footprint. No permanent emission sources are proposed.
Mitigating Factors:	Mitigation measures include proper equipment maintenance to minimize exhaust emissions, limited use of ground-based vehicles, appropriate fuel handling practices, compliance with applicable incineration standards, and the temporary nature of activities.
Proposed Terms and Conditions:	Air Quality – 22 and 23 Waste Management – 11

Valued Component	Wildlife harvesting and traditional land use activities.
Potential effects:	Potential adverse effects to traditional land use pursuits in the area from caribou migration disruptions and other wildlife disturbances from increased noise associated with the operational activities at sites, the transportation of personnel and equipment to and from drill locations, and the mineral exploration activities. The Proponent is proposing to work in an area known for Caribou summering and late summering areas, calving, post-calving and migration corridors and the potential for

	disruption may cause stress and avoidance of critical caribou habitat. As a result, local caribou populations may be reduced and subsequently the availability of caribou as country food. This area also contains local travel routes, outpost camps, and is known for traditional land use activities.
Nature of Impacts:	Although the proposed project would include temporary, localized, and reversible sensory disturbance only, and not directly interact with traditional land use activities, potential long-term impacts are possible from increased stress to wildlife (particularly to caribou) in key habitat areas. Unmitigated project impacts could affect the migratory patterns of the caribou herds and could result in indirect impacts on the population and subsequently on harvesting activities tied to these shared traditional resources in other areas.
Mitigating Factors:	The Proponent has committed to executing its work in a way that minimizes the negative effects on wildlife and has developed a <i>Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan</i> , which includes the use of the Kivalliq Inuit Association’s Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures. The Board is also recommending terms and conditions that ensure that the affected communities and organizations are informed about the project proposal, and that project activities do not interfere with Inuit wildlife harvesting or traditional land use activities in the area. Terms and conditions associated with the protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat have also been recommended and are identified above.
Proposed Terms and Conditions:	Other – 70 and 71

Socio-economic effects on northerners:

Valued Component	Historical, Cultural and Archeological Sites
Potential effects:	Low potential for accidental disturbance of unknown or undocumented archaeological or cultural resources during camp setup, drilling activities, or equipment movement. Temporary and indirect effects on the use or perception of culturally important areas may also occur due to short-term human presence and noise.
Nature of Impacts:	Potential impacts are expected to be highly localized, low in magnitude, temporary, and reversible. No known or documented archaeological or heritage sites have been identified within the project footprint, and no permanent land disturbance, excavation, or large-scale ground alteration is proposed.
Mitigating Factors:	Mitigation measures include the small and dispersed project footprint, the temporary nature of activities, avoidance of permanent ground disturbance, progressive reclamation, and implementation of chance-find procedures with immediate notification of appropriate authorities if cultural or archaeological materials are encountered.
Proposed Terms and Conditions:	Heritage Sites – 67 through 69

Valued Component	Local hiring, contracting, and economic impact
Potential effects:	Potential short-term positive effects through local employment, contracting opportunities, and associated economic activity during exploration operations.
Nature of Impacts:	Positive effects are expected to be localized, temporary, and proportional to the scale and duration of the project. Given the seasonal and exploratory nature of the activities, long-term or transformative economic effects are not anticipated.
Mitigating Factors:	Enhancing factors include the proponent's stated commitment to hiring locally where possible, provision of information to communities regarding project activities and employment opportunities, and coordination with local organizations to facilitate access to job opportunities.
Proposed Terms and Conditions:	Other – 72

Significant public concern:

Valued Component	Public concern during commenting period
Potential effects:	No significant public concern was expressed during the public commenting period for this file.
Nature of Impacts:	The potential impacts are expected to be of low magnitude and low probability, localized in scope to the project area, temporary in duration, and reversible if the Proponent follows the recommended terms and conditions and adheres to its commitments.
Mitigating Factors:	The Board recommends mitigation measures to protect Inuit wildlife harvesting and traditional land use activities, incorporate Inuit Qaujimaningit, and support local employment and use of community services.
Proposed Terms and Conditions:	NA

Technological innovations for which the effects are unknown:

- No specific issues have been identified associated with this project proposal.

Administrative Conditions:

To encourage compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and assist the Board and responsible authorities with compliance and effects monitoring for project activities, the following project-specific terms and conditions have been recommended: 1-5.

In considering the above factors and subject to the Proponent's compliance with regulatory requirements and the terms and conditions necessary to mitigate against the potential adverse environmental and social effects, the Board is of the view that the proposed project is unlikely to cause significant public concern and its adverse ecosystemic and socioeconomic impacts are

unlikely to be significant, or are highly predictable and can be adequately mitigated by known technologies.

RECOMMENDED PROJECT-SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The Board is recommending the following specific terms and conditions to apply in respect of the project:

1. Future Fuels Inc. (the Proponent) shall maintain a copy of the Project Terms and Conditions at the site of operation at all times and make it accessible to enforcement officers upon request.
2. The Proponent shall operate in accordance with all commitments stated in correspondence provided to the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC File No.: 150971), and the NIRB (Online Application Form, January 12, 2026). This information should be accessible to enforcement officers upon request.
3. The Proponent shall operate the site in accordance with all applicable Acts, Regulations and Guidelines.
4. The Proponent shall ensure that it meets the standards and/or limits as set out in the authorizing agencies' permits or licences as required for this project.
5. The Proponent shall ensure that all personnel, staff and contractors are adequately trained prior to commencement of all project activities, and shall be made aware of all operational plans, management plans, guidelines and Proponent commitments relating to the project.

Water courses/Water bodies (including fresh and marine waters)

6. The Proponent shall not extract water from any fish-bearing water body 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 unless otherwise authorized by the appropriate authorizing agency.
7. The Proponent shall ensure that no disturbance of the stream bed, lakebed or the banks of any definable watercourse be permitted, except where deemed necessary for maintaining project-specific operational commitments or approved by a responsible authority in cases of spill management.
8. The Proponent shall implement erosion and sediment suppression measures on all areas during all project activities in order to prevent sediment or fugitive dust from entering any water body or surrounding environment. Erosion prevention measures may include berms or silt fences.
9. The Proponent shall not deposit, nor permit the deposit of any fuel, chemicals, wastes (including wastewater) or sediment into any water body. The Proponent should have in place an Emergency Spill Response Plan that is approved by the appropriate authorizing agency(ies).

Waste Management

10. The Proponent shall manage all hazardous and non-hazardous waste including food, domestic wastes, debris and petroleum-based chemicals (e.g., greases, gasoline, glycol-

based antifreeze) in such a manner to avoid release into the environment and access to wildlife at all times until disposed of appropriately or at an approved facility.

11. The Proponent shall incinerate all combustible wastes as needed and dispose of as required by the appropriate authorizing agencies. All non-combustible wastes from the project site shall be removed to an approved facility for disposal.

Fuel and Chemical Storage

12. The Proponent shall locate all fuel and other hazardous materials a minimum distance away from the high-water mark of any water body and environmentally sensitive areas as required by the appropriate authorizing agencies. The materials shall be stored in such a manner as to prevent their release into the environment.
13. The Proponent shall use adequate secondary containment or a surface liner (e.g., self-supporting insta-berms and fold-a-tanks) when storing barreled fuel and chemicals at all locations.
14. The Proponent shall ensure that re-fuelling of all equipment occurs a minimum distance away from the high-water mark of any water body as required by the appropriate authorizing agencies.
15. Fuel and hazardous material storage areas and fuel lines should be clearly marked with signs or flagging to avoid accidental breaks and punctures, and to ensure areas remain visible during the winter months.
16. All fuel and chemical storage containers must be clearly marked with the Proponent's name for ease of identification.
17. The Proponent shall routinely inspect and document the conditions of fuel and hazardous material storage containers and containment areas as required by the appropriate authorizing agencies. Fuel containment areas shall be kept clear of debris, water and snow to facilitate inspections for leaks.
18. The Proponent shall have a Spill Contingency Plan in place at all fuel storage or transfer locations and shall ensure that appropriate spill response equipment and clean-up materials (e.g., shovels, pumps, barrels, drip pans, and absorbents) are readily available.
19. The Proponent shall follow the authorizing agencies' direction for management and removal of hazardous materials and wastes (e.g., contaminated soils, sediment and waste oil).
20. The Proponent shall ensure that wildlife deterrent systems are utilized at the time of a spill incident in order to avoid wildlife (terrestrial or marine) and migratory birds from being contaminated.
21. The Proponent shall ensure that all spills of fuel or other deleterious materials of 100 litres or more must be reported immediately to the 24-hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130.

Air Quality

22. The Proponent shall take appropriate dust suppression measures in conducting all activities for this Project including using approved dust suppression additives and techniques as necessary to maintain ambient air quality.

23. The Proponent shall eliminate unnecessary idling to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible.

Noise

24. All construction and road vehicles must be fitted with standard and well-maintained noise suppression devices.

Wildlife – General

25. The Proponent shall not substantially alter or damage or destroy any wildlife habitat in conducting this operation unless otherwise authorized by the appropriate authorizing agencies.

26. The Proponent shall not chase, weary, harass or molest wildlife. This includes persistently circling, chasing, hovering over, pursuing or in any other way harass wildlife, or disturbing large groups of animals.

27. The Proponent shall not hunt or fish, unless proper Nunavut authorizations have been acquired.

28. The Proponent shall ensure that all wildlife have the right-of-way on any roads or trails. Vehicles are required to slow down or stop and wait to permit the free and unrestricted movement of wildlife across roads or trails at any location.

29. The Proponent shall enforce safe speed limits for vehicles travelling along the road to ensure drivers have sufficient time to react in a safe manner if wildlife are encountered on or adjacent to the road or trail.

30. The Proponent shall ensure that drivers maintain spacing appropriate for driving and road conditions, and speed limits, to ensure drivers have time to safely react to any wildlife on the road.

Migratory Birds and Raptors Disturbance

31. The Proponent shall carry out all phases of the project in a manner that protects migratory birds and avoids harming, killing or disturbing migratory birds or destroying, disturbing or taking their nests or eggs. In this regard, the Proponent shall take into account Environment and Climate Change Canada's *Avoidance Guidelines*. The Proponent's actions in applying the *Avoidance Guidelines* shall be in compliance with the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and with the *Species at Risk Act*.

32. The Proponent shall not disturb or destroy the nests or eggs of any birds. If active nests of any birds are discovered or located (i.e., with eggs or young), the Proponent shall avoid these areas until nesting is complete and the young have naturally left the vicinity of the nest by establishing a protection buffer zone¹ appropriate for the species and the surrounding habitat.

Aircraft Flight Restrictions

33. The Proponent shall not alter flight paths to approach wildlife and avoid flying directly over animals.

¹ Recommended setback distances to define buffer zones have been established by Environment and Climate Change Canada for different bird groups nesting in tundra habitat and can be found at www.ec.gc.ca/paom-itmb.

34. The Proponent shall plan flight paths that minimize flights over known habitat likely to have birds or concentrations of wildlife. Aircraft should avoid critical and sensitive wildlife areas at all times by choosing alternate flight corridors.
35. The Proponent shall restrict aircraft/helicopter activity related to the project to a minimum flight altitude of 610 metres (2,100 ft) above ground level except during landing, take-off or if there is a specific requirement for low-level flying, which does not disturb wildlife or migratory birds.
36. The Proponent shall avoid known concentrations of birds (e.g., bird colonies, moulting areas) by a lateral distance of 1.5 kilometre. If avoidance is not possible maintain a minimum flight altitude of 1,100 metres (3,500 feet) over these areas.
37. The Proponent shall ensure that aircraft/helicopter do not, unless for emergency, touch-down in areas where wildlife are present.
38. The Proponent shall advise all pilots of relevant flight restrictions and enforce their application over the project area, including flight paths to/from the project area.

Caribou and Muskoxen Disturbance

39. The Proponent shall avoid interfering with any paths or crossings known to be frequented by caribou during periods of migration as identified by current land use plans in place and/or by Inuit Qaujimaningit.
40. The Proponent shall not locate any operation or undertake activities that could block or cause any diversion to migration of caribou or muskoxen.
41. The Proponent shall implement mobile caribou conservation measures and immediately cease activities that may interfere with the migration or calving of caribou or muskox, until the caribou or muskox have passed.
42. During the period of May 15 to July 15, the Proponent shall suspend all operations and activities outside the immediate vicinity of the camps. Restricted activities include, but are not limited to, air and vehicle traffic, loud or repetitive noise or vibration disturbances, low-level over flights, blasting, and use of mobile equipment including snowmobiles and all terrain vehicles, and personnel walking within sight of the caribou group(s), until the caribou are no longer in the immediate area. Should the results of localized monitoring satisfy the land use inspector the project operations may resume without disturbing pregnant caribou cows or cows with young calves the suspension may be lifted for the periods specified.
43. Should pregnant caribou cows, cows with young calves, or groups of 50 or more caribou be observed within one (1) kilometer of project operations at any time, the Proponent shall suspend all operations in the vicinity, including low level overflights, drilling, blasting/trenching, and use of snowmobiles and all terrain vehicles outside the immediate vicinity of the camp, until caribou are no longer in the immediate area.
44. During the period of April 14 to June 1 when muskoxen are present, the Proponent shall not approach muskoxen closer than one (1) kilometer. This includes all operations, including low-level over flights, blasting, and use of snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles outside the immediate vicinity of the camps.

Road and Ground Disturbance

45. 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. Overland travel of equipment or vehicles must be suspended if rutting occurs.

Drilling – General

46. The Proponent shall not allow any drilling wastes to spread to the surrounding lands or water bodies.
47. The Proponent shall ensure that that any deleterious substances (as defined in the *Fisheries Act*) resulting from its activities do not enter into any water bodies frequented by fish.
48. The Proponent shall ensure that all drill areas are constructed to facilitate minimizing the environmental footprint of the project area.

Drilling on Land

49. The Proponent shall not conduct any land-based drilling or mechanized clearing activities a minimum distance of the normal high-water mark of any water body as required by an authorizing agency.
50. If an artesian flow is encountered, the Proponent shall ensure the drill hole is immediately plugged and permanently sealed.
51. The Proponent shall ensure that all sump/depression capacities are sufficient to accommodate the volume of wastewater and any fines that are produced. The sumps shall only be used for inert drilling fluids, and not any other materials or substances.
52. The Proponent shall not locate any sumps within a minimum distance of the normal high-water mark of any water body as required by an authorizing agency.
53. The Proponent shall ensure all drill holes are backfilled or capped prior to the end of each field season. All sumps must be backfilled and restored to original or stable profile prior to the end of each field season.

Drilling and Disposal of Related Radioactive Substances

54. The Proponent shall ensure that all drill holes are sealed by cementing (grouting) the upper 31 meters of the bedrock or the entire depth of the holes; whichever is less.
55. 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 shall be at least ten (10) metres above and below each mineralization zone.
56. 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.
57. Following backfilling, the Proponent shall conduct a radiometric survey. When material is found to exceed background radiation levels, the appropriate authorizing agencies must be contacted for review and approval of actions and handling procedures, required to remedy radioactivity.

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

Land Use and Restoration of Disturbed Areas

60. The Proponent shall use existing trails where possible during project activities on the land.
61. The Proponent shall ensure that the land use area is kept clean and tidy at all times.
62. The Proponent shall avoid disturbance on slopes prone to natural erosion, and alternative locations shall be utilized.
63. The Proponent shall remove all garbage, fuel and equipment at the end of each field season and/or upon completion of work and/or upon abandonment.
64. The Proponent shall ensure that all disturbed areas are restored to a stable or pre-disturbed state using Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BATEA) upon completion of work and/or abandonment.

Camps

65. The Proponent shall ensure that all camps are located durable surfaces, such as gravel or sand that is consolidated and can withstand repeated, heavy use. Measures shall be put in place to prevent erosion, trail formation and damage to the ground.
66. The Proponent shall not erect camps or store materials on the surface ice of lakes or streams, except that which is for immediate use.

Heritage Sites

67. The Proponent shall ensure that archaeological and paleontological sites are not purposely or inadvertently disturbed by clients or staff as a result of project activities.
68. The Proponent shall ensure that all clients and staff are aware of the Proponent's responsibilities and requirements regarding archaeological or palaeontological sites that are encountered during land-based activities. This should include briefings explaining the prohibitions regarding removal of artifacts, and defacing or writing on rocks and infrastructure.
69. No activities shall be conducted in the vicinity (50 metres buffer zone) of any archaeological/historical sites. If archaeological sites or features are encountered, activities shall immediately be interrupted and moved away from this location. Each site encountered needs to be recorded and reported to the Government of Nunavut-Department of Culture and Heritage.

Other

70. The Proponent should consult with local residents regarding their activities in the area and solicit available Inuit Qaujimaningit and information that can inform project activities.

71. The Proponent shall ensure that project activities do not interfere with Inuit wildlife harvesting or traditional land use activities.
72. The Proponent should, to the extent possible, hire local people and access local services where possible.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

In addition, the Board is recommending the following:

Annual Report

1. The Proponent shall submit a comprehensive annual report with copies provided to the Nunavut Impact Review Board, by March 31st of each year of permitted activities beginning March 31, 2027. The annual report must contain at least the following information:
 - a) A summary of activities undertaken for the year, including:
 - a map showing the approximate location of drill sites;
 - a map showing the location of the fuel cache;
 - a description of local hires, contracting opportunities and initiatives;
 - flight altitudes, frequency of flights and anticipated flight routes;
 - site photos;
 - b) A work plan for the following year, including any progressive reclamation work undertaken;
 - c) A summary of community consultations undertaken throughout the year, providing copy of materials presented to community members, a description of issues and concerns raised, discussions with community members and advice offered to the company as well as any follow-up actions that were required or taken to resolve any concerns expressed about the project proposal;
 - d) A log of instances in which community residents occupy or transit through the project area for the purpose of traditional land use or harvesting. This log should include the location and number of people encountered, activity being undertaken (e.g., berry picking, fishing, hunting, camping, etc.), date and time; and any mitigation measures or adaptive management undertaken to prevent disturbance;
 - e) A discussion of issues related to wildlife and environmental monitoring, including the number of cease-work orders required as a result of proximity to caribou and any other wildlife;
 - f) A brief summary of WMMP results as well as any mitigation actions that were undertaken. In addition, the Proponent shall maintain a record of wildlife observations while operating within the project area and include it as part of the summary report. The summary report based on wildlife observations should include the following:
 1. 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.

2. 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).
 3. 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.
- g) An analysis of the effectiveness of mitigation measures for wildlife;
 - h) Summary of any heritage sites encountered during the exploration activities, any follow-up action or reporting required as a result and how project activities were modified to mitigate impacts on the heritage sites;
 - i) Summary of its knowledge of Inuit land use in/near the project area and explain how project activities were modified to mitigate impacts on Inuit land use; and
 - j) A summary of how the Proponent has complied with conditions contained within this Screening Decision, and all conditions as required by other authorizations associated with the project proposal.

Spill Contingency Plan

2. The Proponent shall update its Spill Contingency Plan to include the up to date emergency contact numbers for the Government of Nunavut-Department of Environment, Manager of Environmental Protection (867-975-7748) and Environment and Climate Change Canada, Enforcement Branch (867-975-4644).
3. The Proponent shall implement the recommendations found in the 2003 CCME Guidance Document PN 1326 entitled “*Environmental Code of Practice for Above Ground and Underground Storage Tank Systems containing Petroleum Product and Allied Petroleum Products*”.

OTHER NIRB CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Change in Project Scope

1. Responsible authorities or Proponent shall notify the Nunavut Planning Commission and/or Parks Canada as appropriate, and the NIRB of any changes in operating plans or conditions, including phase advancement, associated with this project prior to any such change.

Copy of licences, etc. to the Board and Commission

2. The NIRB respectfully requests that responsible authorities submit a copy of each licence, permit or other authorization issued for the Project to the NIRB to assist in enabling possible project monitoring that may be required. Please forward a copy of the licences, permits

and/or other authorizations to the NIRB directly at info@nirb.ca or upload a copy to the NIRB's online registry at www.nirb.ca.

Use of Inuit Qaujimaningit

3. The Proponent is encouraged to work with local communities and knowledge holders to inform project design, to carry out the project, and to confirm or validate the perspectives represented in publications, and reports produced as part of the project. Care should be taken to ensure that Inuit Qaujimaningit and local knowledge collected for the project is used with permission and is accurately represented.

Bear and Carnivore Safety

4. The Proponent should review the Government of Nunavut's booklet on Bear Safety, which can be downloaded from this link: http://gov.nu.ca/sites/default/files/bear_safety_-_reducing_bear-people_conflicts_in_nunavut.pdf. Further information on bear/carnivore detection and deterrent techniques can be found in the "*Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country*" pamphlet, which can be downloaded from this link: https://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/sites/enr/files/resources/safety_in_grizzly_and_black_bear_country_english.pdf.
5. There are polar bear and grizzly bear safety resources available from the Bear Smart Society with videos on polar bear safety available in English, French and Inuktitut at <http://www.bearsmart.com/play/safety-in-polar-bear-country/>. Information can also be obtained from Parks Canada's website on bear safety at the following link: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/nu/quttinirpaaq/visit/visit6/d.aspx> or in reviewing the "*Safety in Polar Bear Country*" pamphlet, which can be downloaded from the following link: http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/nu/quttinirpaaq/visit/visit6/~/_media/pn-np/nu/auyuittuq/pdf/shared/PolarBearSafety_English.ashx.
6. Any problem wildlife or any interaction with carnivores should be reported immediately to the local Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment Conservation Office (Conservation Officer of Kugluktuk, phone: (867) 982-7440).

Species at Risk

7. The Proponent review Environment and Climate Change Canada's "Environment Assessment Best Practice Guide for Wildlife at Risk in Canada", available at the following link: http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/virtual_sara/files/policies/EA%20Best%20Practices%202004.pdf. The guide provides information to the Proponent on what is required when Wildlife at Risk, including *Species at Risk*, are encountered or affected by the project.

Migratory Birds

8. The Proponent review Canadian Wildlife Services' "Key migratory bird terrestrial habitat sites in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut", available at the following link: <http://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/317630/publication.html> and "Key marine habitat sites for migratory birds in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories", available at the following link:

<http://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/392824/publication.html>. The guide provides information to the Proponent on key terrestrial and marine habitat areas that are essential to the welfare of various migratory bird species in Canada.

9. For further information on how to protect migratory birds, their nests and eggs when planning or carrying out project activities, consult Environment and Climate Change Canada's Incidental Take web page and the fact sheet "Planning Ahead to Reduce the Risk of Detrimental Effects to Migratory Birds, and their Nests and Eggs" available at: http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2013/ec/CW66-324-2013-eng.pdf.

Heritage Resources

10. During the assessment, the NIRB has identified that no archaeology surveys have been conducted in the proposed project areas and that potential for the presence of archaeological resources is likely, therefore the Proponent shall contact the Department of Culture and Heritage to initiate a field archaeology assessment program prior to undertaking any land disturbance activities.

Incineration of Wastes

11. The Proponent review Environment and Climate Change Canada's "Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration", available at the following link: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/gdd-mw/default.asp?lang=En&n=F53EDE13-1>. The technical document provides information on appropriate incineration technologies, best management and operational practices, monitoring and reporting.

Transport of Dangerous Goods and Waste Management

12. Environment and Climate Change Canada recommends that all hazardous wastes, including waste oil, receive proper treatment and disposal at an approved facility.
13. The Proponent shall ensure that proper shipping documents (waste manifests, transportation of dangerous goods, etc.) accompany all movements of dangerous goods. Further, the Proponent shall ensure that the shipment of all dangerous goods is registered with the Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Department of Environment Manager. Contact the Manager (867) 975-7748 to obtain a manifest if dangerous goods including hazardous wastes will be transported.
14. The Proponent shall provide an authorization or letter of conformation of disposal be obtained from the owner/operator of the landfill to be used for disposal of project-related wastes.

Aircraft Identification

15. The Proponent shall provide the community of Kugluktuk the planned helicopter activities, including photo(s) of the helicopter to be used, approximate flight paths, plans and times as available prior to commencement of activities to ensure community members are aware of the planned activities.

APPENDIX A: SPECIES AT RISK IN NUNAVUT

Due to the requirements of Section 79(2) of the *Species at Risk Act*, S.C. 2002, c. 29 (*SARA*), and the potential for project-specific adverse effects on listed wildlife species and its critical habitat, measures should be taken as appropriate to avoid or lessen those effects, and the effects need to be monitored. Project effects could include species disturbance, attraction to operations and destruction of habitat. This section applies to all species listed on Schedule 1 of *SARA*, as listed in the table below, or have been assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), which may be encountered in the project area. This list may not include all species identified as at risk by the Territorial Government. The following points provide clarification on the applicability of the species outlined in the table.

- 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.

If species at risk are encountered or affected, the primary mitigation measure should be avoidance. The Proponent should avoid contact with or disturbance to each species, its habitat and/or its residence. All direct, indirect, and cumulative effects should be considered. Refer to species status reports and other information on the Species at Risk Registry at <http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca> for information on specific species.

Monitoring should be undertaken by the Proponent to determine the effectiveness of mitigation and/or identify where further mitigation is required. As a minimum, this monitoring should include recording the locations and dates of any observations of Species at Risk, behaviour or actions taken by the animals when project activities were encountered, and any actions taken by the proponent to avoid contact or disturbance to the species, its habitat, and/or its residence. This information should be submitted to the appropriate regulators and organizations with management responsibility for that species, as requested.

For species primarily managed by the Territorial Government, the Territorial Government should be consulted to identify other appropriate mitigation and/or monitoring measures to minimize effects to these species from the project.

Mitigation and monitoring measures must be undertaken in a way that is consistent with applicable recovery strategies and action/management plans.

Schedules of *SARA* are amended on a regular basis, so it is important to check the *SARA* registry (www.sararegistry.gc.ca) to get the current status of a species.

Updated: September 2024

Terrestrial Species at Risk ²	COSEWIC Designation	Schedule of SARA	Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility ³
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)
Common Nighthawk	Threatened	Schedule 1	ECCC
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered	Schedule 1	ECCC
Harlequin Duck	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Harris's Sparrow	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Horned Grebe	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Ivory Gull	Endangered	Schedule 1	ECCC
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Threatened	Schedule 1	ECCC
Peregrine Falcon	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Red Knot Islandica Subspecies	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Red-necked Phalarope	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Ross's Gull	Threatened	Schedule 1	ECCC
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Short-eared Owl	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Porsild's Bryum	Threatened	Schedule 1	Government of Nunavut (GN)
Transverse Lady Beetle	Special Concern	No Schedule	GN
Caribou (Dolphin and Union Population)	Endangered	Schedule 1	GN
Caribou (Barren-ground Population)	Threatened	No Schedule	GN
Caribou (Torngat Mountains Population)	Endangered	No Schedule	GN
Grizzly Bear (Western Population)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Peary Caribou	Endangered	Schedule 1	GN
Polar Bear	Special Concern	Schedule 1	ECCC
Wolverine	Special Concern	Schedule 1	GN
Atlantic Walrus (High Arctic Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)
Atlantic Walrus (Central/Low Arctic Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	DFO
Beluga Whale (Cumberland Sound Population)	Threatened	Schedule 1	DFO
Beluga Whale (Eastern Hudson Bay Population)	Endangered	No Schedule	DFO
Beluga Whale (Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	DFO
Beluga Whale (Western Hudson Bay Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	DFO
Atlantic Cod (Arctic Lakes Population)	Special Concern	No Schedule	DFO
Fourhorn Sculpin (Freshwater Form)	Data Deficient	Schedule 3	DFO
Lumpfish	Threatened	No Schedule	DFO
Thorny Skate	Special Concern	No Schedule	DFO

² The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has responsibility for aquatic species.

³ Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) 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.

**APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES TERMS AND
CONDITIONS FOR LAND USE PERMIT HOLDERS**



INTRODUCTION

The Department of Culture and Heritage (CH) routinely reviews land use applications sent to the Nunavut Water Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board and the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. These terms and conditions provide general direction to the permittee/proponent regarding the appropriate actions to be taken to ensure the permittee/proponent carries out its role in the protection of Nunavut’s archaeological and palaeontological resources.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 1) The permittee/proponent shall have a professional archaeologist and/or palaeontologist perform the following **Functions** associated with the **Types of Development** listed below or similar development activities:

	Types of Development (See Guidelines below)	Function (See Guidelines below)
a)	Large scale prospecting	Archaeological/Palaeontological Overview Assessment
b)	Diamond drilling for exploration or geotechnical purpose or planning of linear disturbances	Archaeological/Palaeontological Overview Assessment and/or Inventory and Documentation and/or Mitigation
c)	Construction of linear disturbances, Extractive disturbances, Impounding disturbances and other land disturbance activities	Archaeological/Palaeontological Overview Assessment and/or Inventory and Documentation and/or Mitigation

Note that the above-mentioned functions require either a Nunavut Archaeologist Permit or a Nunavut Palaeontologist Permit. CH is authorized by way of the *Nunavut and Archaeological and Palaeontological Site Regulations*⁴ to issue such permits.

⁴P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

- 2) The permittee/proponent shall not operate any vehicle over a known or suspected archaeological or palaeontological site.
- 3) The permittee/proponent shall not remove, disturb, or displace any archaeological artifact or site, or any fossil or palaeontological site.
- 4) The permittee/proponent shall immediately contact CH at (867) 934-2046 or (867) 975-5500 should an archaeological site or specimen, or a palaeontological site or fossil, be encountered or disturbed by any land use activity.
- 5) The permittee/proponent 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 CH.
- 6) The permittee/proponent shall follow the direction of CH in restoring disturbed archaeological or palaeontological sites to an acceptable condition. If these conditions are attached to either a Class A or B Permit under the Territorial Lands Act Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada directions will also be followed.
- 7) The permittee/proponent shall provide all information requested by CH concerning all archaeological sites or artifacts and all palaeontological sites and fossils encountered in the course of any land use activity.
- 8) The permittee/proponent shall make best efforts to ensure that all persons working under its authority are aware of these conditions concerning archaeological sites and artifacts and palaeontological sites and fossils.
- 9) If a list of recorded archaeological and/or palaeontological sites is provided to the permittee/proponent by CH as part of the review of the land use application the permittee/proponent shall avoid the archaeological and/or palaeontological sites listed.
- 10) Should a list of recorded sites be provided to the permittee/proponent, the information is provided solely for the purpose of the proponent's land use activities as described in the land use application, and must otherwise be treated confidentially by the proponent.

Legal Framework

As stated in Article 33 of the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement)*:

Where an application is made for a land use permit in the Nunavut Settlement Area, and there are reasonable grounds to believe that there could be sites of archaeological importance on the lands affected, no land use permit shall be issued without written consent of the Designated Agency. Such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. [33.5.12]

Each land use permit referred to in Section 33.5.12 shall specify the plans and methods of archeological site protection and restoration to be followed by the permit holder, and any other conditions the Designated Agency may deem fit. [33.5.13]

Palaeontology and Archaeology

Under the *Nunavut Act*⁵, the federal government can make regulations for the protection, care and preservation of palaeontological and archaeological sites and specimens in Nunavut. Under the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*⁶, it is illegal to alter or disturb any palaeontological or archaeological site in Nunavut unless permission is first granted through the permitting process.

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 Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement).

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

“fossil” includes:

Fossil means the hardened or preserved remains or impression of previously living organisms or vegetation and includes:

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

Guidelines for Developers for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in the Nunavut Territory

(Note: Partial document only, complete document at: www.ch.gov.nu.ca/en/Archaeology.aspx)

Introduction

The following guidelines have been formulated to ensure that the impacts of proposed developments upon heritage resources are assessed and mitigated before ground surface altering activities occur. Heritage resources are defined as, but not limited to, archaeological and historical sites, burial grounds, palaeontological sites, historic buildings and cairns. Effective collaboration between the developer, the Department of Culture, and Heritage (CH), and the contract archaeologist(s) will ensure proper preservation of heritage resources in the Nunavut Territory. The roles of each are briefly described.

⁵ s. 51(1)

⁶ P.C. 2001-1111 14 June, 2001

CH is the Nunavut Government agency which oversees the protection and management of heritage resources in Nunavut, in partnership with land claim authorities, regulatory agencies, and the federal government. Its role in mitigating impacts of developments on heritage resources is as follows: to identify the need for an impact assessment and make recommendations to the appropriate regulatory agency; set the terms of reference for the study depending upon the scope of the development; suggest the names of qualified individuals prepared to undertake the study to the developer; issue an archaeologist or palaeontologist permit authorizing field work; assess the completeness of the study and its recommendations; and ensure that the developer complies with the recommendations.

The primary regulatory agencies that CH provides information and assistance to are the Nunavut Impact Review Board, for development activities proposed for Inuit Owned Lands (as defined in Section 1.1.1 of the *Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (Nunavut Agreement)*), and the Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, for development activities proposed for federal Crown Lands.

A developer is the initiator of a land use activity. It is the obligation of the developer to ensure that a qualified archaeologist or palaeontologist is hired to perform the required study and that provisions of the contract with the archaeologist or palaeontologist allow permit requirements to be met; i.e. fieldwork, collections management, artifact and specimen conservation, and report preparation. On the recommendation of the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist in the field and the Government of Nunavut, the developer shall implement avoidance or mitigative measures to protect heritage resources or to salvage the information they contain through excavation, analysis, and report writing. The developer assumes all costs associated with the study in its entirety.

Through his or her active participation and supervision of the study, the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist is accountable for the quality of work undertaken and the quality of the report produced. Facilities to conduct fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation should be available to this individual through institutional, agency, or company affiliations. Responsibility for the curation of objects recovered during field work while under study and for documents generated in the course of the study as well as remittance of artifacts, specimens and documents to the repository specified on the permit accrue to the contract archaeologist or palaeontologist. This individual is also bound by the legal requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations*.

Types of Development

In general, those developments that cause concern for the safety of heritage resources will include one or more of the following kinds of surface disturbances. These categories, in combination, are comprehensive of the major kinds of developments commonly proposed in Nunavut. For any single development proposal, several kinds of these disturbances may be involved

- *Linear disturbances: including the construction of highways, roads, winter roads, transmission lines, and pipelines;*
- *Extractive disturbances: including mining, gravel removal, quarrying, and land filling;*

- *Impoundment disturbances: including dams, reservoirs, and tailings ponds;*
- *Intensive land use disturbances: including industrial, residential, commercial, recreational, and land reclamation work, and use of heritage resources as tourist developments.*
- *Mineral, oil and gas exploration: establishment of camps, temporary airstrips, access routes, well sites, or quarries all have potential for impacting heritage resources.*

Types of Studies Undertaken to Preserve Heritage Resources

Overview: An overview study of heritage resources should be conducted at the same time as the development project is being designed or its feasibility addressed. They usually lack specificity with regard to the exact location(s) and form(s) of impact and involve limited, if any, field surveys. Their main aim is to accumulate, evaluate, and synthesize the existing knowledge of the heritage of the known area of impact. The overview study provides managers with baseline data from which recommendations for future research and forecasts of potential impacts can be made. A Class I Permit is required for this type of study if field surveys are undertaken.

Reconnaissance: This is done to provide a judgmental appraisal of a region sufficient to provide the developer, the consultant, and government managers with recommendations for further development planning. This study may be implemented as a preliminary step to inventory and assessment investigations except in cases where a reconnaissance may indicate a very low or negligible heritage resource potential. Alternately, in the case of small-scale or linear developments, an inventory study may be recommended and obviate the need for a reconnaissance.

The main goal of a reconnaissance study is to provide baseline data for the verification of the presence of potential heritage resources, the determination of impacts to these resources, the generation of terms of reference for further studies and, if required, the advancement of preliminary mitigative and compensatory plans. The results of reconnaissance studies are primarily useful for the selection of alternatives and secondarily as a means of identifying impacts that must be mitigated after the final siting and design of the development project. Depending on the scope of the study, a Class 1 or Class 2 Permit is required for this type of investigation.

Inventory: A resource inventory is generally conducted at that stage in a project's development at which the geographical area(s) likely to sustain direct, indirect, and perceived impacts can be well defined. This requires systematic and intensive fieldwork to ascertain the effects of all possible and alternate construction components on heritage resources. All heritage sites must be recorded on Government of Nunavut Site Survey forms. Sufficient information must be amassed from field, library and archival components of the study to generate a predictive model of the heritage resource base that will:

- allow the identification of research and conservation opportunities;
- enable the developer to make planning decisions and recognize their likely effects on the known or predicted resources; and

- make the developer aware of the expenditures, which may be required for subsequent studies and mitigation. A Class 1 or 2 permit is required.

Assessment: At this stage, sufficient information concerning the numbers and locations of heritage resources will be available, as well as data to predict the forms and magnitude of impacts. Assessments provide information on the size, volume, complexity and content of a heritage resource, which is used to rank the values of different sites or site types given current archaeological knowledge. As this information will shape subsequent mitigation program(s), great care is necessary during this phase.

Mitigation: This refers to the amelioration of adverse impacts to heritage resources and involves the avoidance of impact through the redesign or relocation of a development or its components; the protection of the resource by constructing physical facilities; or, the scientific investigation and recovery of information from the resource by excavation or other method. The type(s) of appropriate mitigative measures are dictated by their viability in the context of the development project. Mitigation strategies must be developed in consultation with, and approved by, the Department of Culture and Heritage. It is important to note that mitigation activities should be initiated as far in advance of the construction of the development as possible.

Surveillance and monitoring: These may be required as part of the mitigation program.

Surveillance may be conducted during the construction phase of a project to ensure that the developer has complied with the recommendations.

Monitoring involves identification and inspection of residual and long-term impacts of a development (i.e. shoreline stability of a reservoir); or the use of impacts to disclose the presence of heritage resources, for example, the uncovering of buried sites during the construction of a pipeline.