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Our file: 4703 001

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RE: NWB 2BE-QAM/GA – Cameco Corporation – Qamanaarjuk Project

On behalf of Environment Canada (EC), I have reviewed the information submitted with the above-mentioned application. The following specialist advice has been provided pursuant to Environment Canada's mandated responsibilities for the enforcement of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, Section 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act*, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, and the *Species at Risk Act*.

Cameco Corp. is proposing to conduct uranium exploration in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut at the Aberdeen and Turqavik properties. Proposed work would include the establishment of a 20 person exploration camp (kitchen/dining building, office/ablution building and five sleeping cabins) and activities including prospecting, mapping and limited ground geophysical surveys. No drilling activities are currently planned. The work is anticipated to occur from June – August, 2006.

Environment Canada recommends that the following conditions be applied throughout all stages of the project:

- The proponent shall not deposit, nor permit the deposit of any fuel, chemicals, wastes or sediment into any water body. According to the Fisheries Act, Section 36(3), the deposition of deleterious substances of any type in water frequented by fish, or in any place under any conditions where the deleterious substance, or any other deleterious substance that results from the deposit of the deleterious substance, may enter any such water, is prohibited.
- Any sumps created for the disposal of camp sewage or grey water shall be located above the high water mark of any water body and in such a manner as to prevent the contents from entering any water body frequented by fish. Further, all sumps shall be backfilled upon completion of the field season and contoured to match the surrounding landscape.
- The proponent shall not store materials on the surface ice of lakes or streams, except that which is for immediate use.
- Environment Canada recommends the use of an approved incinerator for the disposal of combustible camp wastes. The proponent shall ensure that all non-combustible and hazardous wastes, including waste oil, receive proper treatment and disposal at an approved facility.
- All fuel caches shall be located above the high water mark of any water body. Further, EC recommends the use of secondary containment, such as self-supporting insta-berms, when storing barreled fuel on location rather than relying on natural depressions.
- **All spills** shall be documented and reported to the 24 hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130.



- Drip pans, or other similar preventative measures, should be used when refueling equipment on site.
- Table 4.1 “Telephone Roster” of the Spill Contingency Plan should include Environment Canada. Mr. James Noble, Enforcement and Emergencies Officer, should be listed as the appropriate contact within Environment Canada. Mr. Noble can be reached by telephone at 867-975-4644, or by secure fax at 867-975-4594. The Environment Canada 24-hour Emergencies Pager is also available at 867-920-5131.
- The Spill Contingency Plan should include a map identifying the location of fuel caches on site and any associated spill kits.
- The proponent should develop and submit for an approval an Abandonment and Restoration Plan for the camp and associated area.
- Section 6 (a) of the Migratory Birds Regulations states that no one shall disturb or destroy the nests or eggs of migratory birds. Therefore, CWS recommends that all activities be conducted outside the migratory bird breeding season, which extends from approximately May 15 to July 31. These dates are approximate, and if active nests (i.e. nests containing eggs or young) are encountered outside of these dates the proponent should avoid the area until nesting is complete (i.e. the young have left the vicinity of the nest).
- If activities are permitted to occur during the breeding season, CWS recommends that the proponent confirm there are no active nests (i.e. nests containing eggs or young) in the vicinity of their operations before activities commence. If active nests of migratory birds are discovered, the proponent should halt all activities until nesting is completed (i.e. the young have left the vicinity of the nest).
- The proposed area for the Aberdeen Project portion is approximately 5-10 km south and east of the Thelon River/Beverly Lake/Aberdeen Lake that has been identified as a Key Migratory Bird Site (See attached page from Latour, P.B., Leger, J., Hines, J.E., Mallory, M.L., Gilchrist, H.G., Smith, P.A., and Dickson, D.L. 2006. Key migratory bird terrestrial habitat sites in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (3rd edition). Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper. In press.). This area is especially important areas for moulting Canada Geese. Moulting geese are temporarily flightless while they lose their flight feathers and grow new ones, and they are particularly sensitive to disturbance at this time. All moulting flocks should be avoided. Premoulting flocks of geese generally arrive in mid-June and depart after moulting is complete in mid-August. The proponent should avoid activities during mid-June to late August in the area identified as the Key Migratory Bird Site. This includes not flying over this area.
- In order to reduce disturbance to nesting birds, CWS recommends that aircraft used in conducting project activities maintain a flight altitude of at least 610 m during horizontal (point to point) flight.
- In order to reduce disturbance to resting, feeding, or moulting birds, CWS recommends that aircraft used in conducting project activities maintain a vertical distance of 1000 m and minimum horizontal distance of 1500 m from any observed concentrations (flocks / groups) of birds.
- CWS recommends that camp waste be made inaccessible to wildlife at all times. Camp waste can attract predators of migratory birds (e.g., foxes and ravens) to an area if not disposed of properly. Incineration of camp waste is a recommended option.
- Section 35 of the *Migratory Birds Regulations* states that no person shall deposit or permit to be deposited, oil, oil wastes or any other substance harmful to migratory birds in any waters or any area frequented by migratory birds.
- All mitigation measures identified by the proponent, and the additional measures suggested herein, should be strictly adhered to in conducting project activities. This will require awareness on the part of the proponents’ representatives (including contractors) conducting operations in the field. Environment Canada recommends that all field operations staff be made aware of the proponents’ commitments to these mitigation measures and provided with appropriate advice / training on how to implement these measures.



- Implementation of these measures may help to reduce or eliminate some effects of the project on migratory birds, but will not necessarily ensure that the proponent remains in compliance with the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (the *Act*) and *Migratory Birds Regulations* (the *Regulations*). The proponent must ensure they remain in compliance with the *Act* and *Regulations* during all phases and in all undertakings related to the project.

The following comments are pursuant to the Species at Risk Act (SARA), which came into full effect on June 1, 2004. Section 79 (2) of SARA, states that during an assessment of effects of a project, the adverse effects of the project on listed wildlife species and its critical habitat must be identified, that measures are taken to avoid or lessen those effects, and that the effects need to be monitored. This section applies to all species listed on Schedule 1 of SARA. However, as a matter of best practice, EC asks that species listed on other Schedules of SARA and under consideration for listing also be included in this type of assessment.

Species at Risk that may be encountered	Category of Concern	Schedule of SARA	Government Organization with Expertise on Species
Short-eared Owl	Special Concern	Schedule 3	Government of Nunavut
Peregrine Falcon (subspecies tundrius)	Special Concern	Schedule 3	Government of Nunavut
Grizzly Bear	Special Concern	Pending	Government of Nunavut
Wolverine (Western Population)	Special Concern	Pending	Government of Nunavut

Impacts could be disturbance and attraction to operations.

Environment Canada recommends:

- The proponent should identify potential Species at Risk that could be encountered. Refer to the Species at Risk registry at www.sararegistry.gc.ca for information on specific species.
- If Species at Risk are encountered, the primary mitigation measure should be avoidance. The proponent should avoid contact with or disturbance to each species.
- The proponent should consult with the Government of the Nunavut and appropriate status reports, recovery strategies, action plans, and management plans to identify other appropriate mitigation measures to minimize effects to these species from the project.
- The proponent should record the locations and frequency of any observations of Species at Risk and note any actions taken to avoid contact or disturbance to the species.

If there are any changes in the proposed project, such as the commencement of drilling activities, EC should be notified, as further review may be necessary. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or comments with regards to the foregoing at (867) 975-4639 or by email at colette.spagnuolo@ec.gc.ca.

Yours truly,

Original signed by

Colette Spagnuolo
Environmental Assessment / Contaminated Sites Specialist

cc: (Stephen Harbicht, Head, EA North, Environment Canada, Yellowknife)