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11 May 2012

EC File: 4703 003 073
NWB File: 3BC-FCA----

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Via email: licensing@nunavutwaterboard.org

RE: 120412 3BC-FCA---- New Application – Canadian Museum of Nature – Qikiqtani Region

Environment Canada (EC) has reviewed the above-mentioned new water license application submitted to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB). The following specialist advice has been provided pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, Section 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act*, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, and the *Species at Risk Act*.

Dr. Jeffery M. Saarela of the Canadian Museum of Nature is applying to the NWB for a Type B water license to support proposed research activities in the vicinity of the Hamlet of Kimmirut. Dr. Saarela is proposing to complete a research project studying the composition and distribution of plants in the Canadian Arctic and project activities in 2012 include work at three major sites: in Katannilik Territorial Park, at a remote site 60 km southeast of Kimmirut at the head of Barrier Inlet, and in and around Kimmirut. Sites will be accessed on foot, by canoe, or by helicopter and the research team will include a team of six people. Plant samples will be collected and dried with specimens stored in the plant collection at the Canadian Museum of Nature. The project is proposed to be completed between July and September 2012.

Based on the information provided, EC provides the following comments for the NWB's consideration:

General

- The proponent shall not deposit, nor permit the deposit of chemicals, sediment, wastes, or fuels associated with the project 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 deleterious substance that results from the deposit of the deleterious substance, may enter any such water, is prohibited.

Spill Contingency Planning

- A spill kit, including shovels, barrels, absorbents, etc. should be readily available at all locations where fuel is being stored or transferred in order to provide immediate response in

the event of a spill and should accommodate 110% of the capacity of the largest fuel storage container.

- EC recommends the use of secondary containment, such as self-supporting insta-berms, for storage of all barreled fuel rather than relying on natural depressions to contain spills.
- Spills are to be documented and reported to the NWT/NU 24 hour Spill Line at (867)920-8130. EC recommends that all releases of harmful substances, regardless of quantity, are immediately reported where the release:
 - is near or into a water body;
 - is near or into a designated sensitive environment or sensitive wildlife habitat;
 - poses an imminent threat to human health or safety; or,
 - poses an imminent threat to a listed species at risk or its critical habitat.

Waste Disposal

- EC recommends that camp sewage be treated as outlined in the Polar Continental Shelf Project Operation Manual protocols, which calls for the use of a “latrine” area for handling sewage waste.

Wildlife and Species at Risk

- Section 5.1 of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* prohibits persons from depositing substances harmful to migratory birds in waters or areas frequented by migratory birds or in a place from which the substance may enter such waters or such an area.
- Environment Canada recommends that food, domestic wastes, and petroleum-based chemicals (e.g., greases, gasoline, glycol-based antifreeze) be made inaccessible to wildlife at all times. Such items can attract predators of migratory birds such as foxes, ravens, gulls, and bears. Although these animals may initially be attracted to the novel food sources, they often will also eat eggs and young birds in the area. These predators can have significant negative effects on the local bird populations.
- In order to reduce aircraft disturbance to migratory birds, Environment Canada recommends the following:
 - Fly at times when few birds are present (e.g., early spring, late fall, winter)
 - If flights cannot be scheduled when few birds are present, plan flight paths that minimize flights over habitat likely to have birds and maintain a minimum flight altitude of 650 m (2100 feet).
 - Minimize flights during periods when birds are particularly sensitive to disturbance such as migration, nesting, and moulting.
 - Plan flight paths to avoid known concentrations of birds (e.g., bird colonies, moulting areas) by a lateral distance of at least 1.5 km. If avoidance is not possible, maintain a minimum flight altitude of 1100 m (3500 feet) over areas where birds are known to concentrate.
 - Avoid the seaward side of seabird colonies and areas used by flocks of migrating waterfowl by 3 km.
 - Avoid excessive hovering or circling over areas likely to have birds.
 - Inform pilots of these recommendations and areas known to have birds.
- 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, Environment Canada suggests that species on other Schedules of SARA and under consideration for listing on SARA, including those designated as at risk by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC), be considered during an environmental assessment in a similar manner. The Table below lists species that may be encountered in the project area that have been assessed by COSEWIC as well as their current listing on Schedules 1-3 of SARA (and designation if

different from that of COSEWIC). Project impacts could include species disturbance, attraction to operations, and destruction of habitat.

Terrestrial Species at Risk potentially within project area ¹	COSEWIC Designation	Schedule of SARA	Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility ²
Harlequin Duck (Eastern Population)	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Environment Canada
Peregrine Falcon (<i>anatum-tundrius</i> complex ³)	Special Concern	Schedule 3 (<i>tundrius</i>)	Government of Nunavut
Polar Bear	Special Concern	Schedule 1	Government of Nunavut
Wolverine (Western population)	Special Concern	Pending	Government of Nunavut

¹ The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has responsibility for aquatic species.

² Environment Canada (EC) 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.

³ The *anatum* subspecies of Peregrine Falcon is listed on Schedule 1 of SARA as threatened. The *anatum* and *tundrius* subspecies of Peregrine Falcon were reassessed by COSEWIC in 2007 and combined into one subpopulation complex. This subpopulation complex was listed by COSEWIC as Special Concern.

Environment Canada recommends:

- For any Species at Risk that could be encountered or affected by the project, the proponent should note any potential adverse effects of the project to the 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 www.sararegistry.gc.ca for information on specific species.
- 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.
- 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 taken in a way that is consistent with applicable recovery strategies and action/management plans.
- Harlequin Ducks spend most of the year in coastal marine environments, but they move inland each spring to breed along fast-flowing turbulent streams. Their nests are usually built on the ground along the stream banks. Harlequin Ducks are tolerant of moderate levels of disturbance, but they will abandon a site when the disturbance becomes chronic. Disturbance events can include boating and chronic human presence. If a Harlequin Duck nest or a hen with ducklings is encountered, the proponent should avoid activities in the area until nesting is complete and the brood has moved beyond the range of disturbance.

- Observations of Harlequin Ducks should be reported to the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada through the NWT/NU Bird Checklist program.

NWT/NU Bird Checklist Survey
 Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada
 5019 - 52 Street, 4th Floor
 P.O. Box 2310
 Yellowknife NT, X1A 2P7
 Phone: 867.669.4773
 Email: NWTChecklist@ec.gc.ca

Blank checklist survey forms are available at:

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/reom-mbs/default.asp?lang=En&n=D19D8726-1>

- 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 and Species at Risk, but will not necessarily ensure that the proponent remains in compliance with the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, *Migratory Birds Regulations*, and the *Species at Risk Act*. The proponent must ensure they remain in compliance during all phases and in all undertakings related to the project.

If there are any changes in the proposed project, EC should be notified, as further review may be necessary. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned with any questions or comments with regards to the foregoing at (867) 975-4631 or by email at Paula.C.Smith@ec.gc.ca

Yours truly,



Paula C. Smith
 Environmental Assessment Coordinator

cc: Carey Ogilvie (Head, Environmental Assessment-North, EPO, Yellowknife, NT)
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