

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING COMMITTEE****FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET**

COPY	
BOARD	5
G. W.	7
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FILE	18/4

DATE OF TRANSMISSION: June 13, 2006

MESSAGE TO:

Emma Pike	Gordon Wray
Conrad Baetz	Ed Curran
Lucy Kuptana	Gavin More
Jason McNeill	Dave Tyson
Mike Fournier	Tom Andrew

COMPANY: Various**FAX NUMBER:** Various**NUMBER OF PAGES:** Seventeen**OPERATOR:** Bernice Joe

MESSAGE FROM: Christine Inglangasuk
elsc@jointsec.nt.ca

ORIGINAL: TO BE MAILED ☉ NOT TO BE MAILED

MESSAGE: Johnson Point Waste Fuel Incineration & Environmental
Site Assessment

**FAX ONLY TO CONRAD BAETZ****PLEASE CONTACT THE JOINT SECRETARIAT IF THE TRANSMISSION IS NOT COMPLETE**

The Joint Secretariat – Inuvialuit Renewable Resources Committees

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**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING COMMITTEE**

June 5, 2006

Submission Number: [05/06-07]

Emma Pike
Project Manager
Contaminants and Remediation Directorate (CARD)
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
PO Box 1500
4920-52nd St.
Yellowknife, NT X1A 3T1

Dear Ms. Pike:

RE: Johnson Point Waste Fuel Incineration and Environmental Site Assessment

During a meeting held May 31-June 2, 2006, the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) screened the above-noted project description. Based on the information provided, the EISC decided that the development, if authorized subject to environmental terms and conditions recommended by the Screening Committee, will have no significant negative impact on the environment or Inuvialuit wildlife harvesting in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region [IFA Section 11.(17)(b)]. A copy of the decision has been attached.

Subject to a final decision by the licensing or permitting authority, the issuance of appropriate permits and approvals may proceed.

In rendering its decision, the EISC made the following recommendations:

- that the proponent follow the recommendations in the Northwest Territories Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Environment Canada's Environmental Protection Branch letters of advice, particularly as they pertain to adherence to established standards and use of appropriate equipment;
- that the proponent bring out waste building materials from Johnson Point for proper disposal, thus reducing potential negative impact on the Johnson Point environment.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING COMMITTEE**

- that the proponent hire both a wildlife monitor and environmental monitor. This would help reduce potential negative impacts to the environment and help ensure the safety of the field crew as well as wildlife in the region; and
- that the proponent not dispose of waste on the land. This would prevent any potential contamination of vegetation and fish-bearing lakes in the area.

The EISC would appreciate receiving a copy of any follow-up reports that may be produced as a result of this development.

Sincerely,

Christine Inglangasuk
Secretary

- Encl. (1) EISC Decision
Encl. (2) Environment Canada letter dated June 1, 2006
Encl. (3) Environment and Natural Resources letter dated May 29, 2006

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING COMMITTEE**

NAME OF PROPONENT: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (Pike),

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: *Johnson Point Waste Fuel Incineration and Environmental Site Assessment* [05/06-07].

DECISION OF THE SCREENING PANEL (circled):

1. The development will have no such significant negative impact and may proceed without environmental impact assessment and review under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. [IFA s. 11. (17) (a)]
2. The development if authorized subject to environmental terms and conditions recommended by the screening committee, will have no such significant negative impact and may proceed without environmental assessment and review under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. [IFA s. 11(17)(b)]
3. The development could have significant negative environmental impact and is subject to assessment and review under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. [IFA s. 11. (17) (c)]
4. The development proposal has deficiencies of a nature that warrant a termination of its consideration and the submission of another project description. [IFA s. 11. (17) (d)]


Signed on the 2ND day of June 2006.



William Klassen, Chair


Albert Ruben, GNWT Member

Ron Gruben, Inuvialuit Member

YTG Member


Eric Cockney, Inuvialuit Member


Johnny Lennie, Canada Member


Darren Nasogaluak, Inuvialuit Member

NO. 5532 GP. 5532 GP
JUN 01 2005

6.11

From: Stone,Ivy [Yel] [Ivy.Stone@ec.gc.ca]
Sent: Wednesday, May 31, 2006 1:40 PM
To: Bernice Joe; Christine Inglangasuk
Cc: Constable,Miles [Edm]; Fox,Dave [Yel]
Subject: EISC_Johnson Point_Waste Fuel and ESA_05-06-07.doc
Importance: High

<<EISC Johnson Point Waste Fuel and ESA 05-06-07.doc>>

Please find attached Environment Canada's comments on the above-mentioned file. If you could pass these comments along to Christine, I would appreciate it. Thanks. Please call if you have any questions.

Ivy

6/1/2006



Environment Environnement
Canada Canada

Environmental Protection Branch
Suite 301, 5204 - 50th Avenue
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 1E2

May 31, 2006

Christine Inglangasuk
Secretary
Environmental Impact Screening Committee
P.O. Box 2120
Inuvik, NT
X0E 0T0

Our file:

Via facsimile

**Re: Johnson Point Waste Fuel Incineration and Environmental Site Assessment
Proponent – Contaminants and Remediation Directorate (CARD), Department of Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada (INAC)**

On behalf of Environment Canada (EC), I have reviewed the information submitted with the above-mentioned project. The following comments are 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*.

Johnson Point is an abandoned support and staging facility established in the late 1960's for oil and gas exploration throughout northern Banks Island that was abandoned in the early 1980's. The site is located approximately 270 kilometres northeast of Sachs Harbour. CARD has received care and maintenance funding from the FCSAP program to carry out remediation work at this site and proposed activities for the 2006 field season include;

- Incineration of waste fuel stored on site
- Steam-cleaning of storage tanks
- Completion of a detailed inventory of the materials on site
- And a detailed Environmental Site Assessment testing program to determine the extent of the contamination at Johnson Point

Environment Canada has the following general comments relative to this file:

1. Meeting the requirements of the *Fisheries Act* is mandatory, irrespective of any other regulatory or permitting system. Section 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act* specifies that unless authorized by federal regulation, no person shall deposit or permit the deposit 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. The legal definition of deleterious substance provided in subsection 34(1) of the *Fisheries Act*, in conjunction with court rulings, provides a very broad interpretation of deleterious and includes any substance with a potentially harmful chemical, physical or biological effect on fish or fish habitat.

With respect to the transport, handling and storage of fuels and hazardous materials, Environment Canada has the following recommendations.

2. All sumps, pits, spill basins and fuel caches shall be located above the high water mark of any waterbody and in such a manner as to prevent the contents from entering any waterbody frequented by fish. Therefore, please note that maintaining a buffer of 30 m may not always be an adequate preventative measure.
3. Environment Canada recommends the use of secondary containment with an impervious liner, such as self-supporting insta-berms, for storage of all barreled fuel rather than relying on natural depressions to contain spills.
4. The proponent shall have a Spill Contingency Plan in place prior to establishing any fuel caches.

5. The proponent shall ensure that any fuel or hazardous wastes associated with the proposed project are properly handled, transported and disposed of.
6. A supply of spill kits, shovels, barrels, sorbents, pumps, etc. shall be consistently maintained and readily available at all project locations.
7. Environment Canada recommends the use of drip pans, or other similar preventative measures, when refueling equipment on site.
8. Please note that fuels or hazardous materials cached for this study must be removed at the end of the project.
9. Please note that any spill of fuel or hazardous materials, adjacent to or into a water body, regardless of quantity, shall be reported immediately to the NWT 24-hour Spill Line, (867) 920-8130.
10. Environment Canada's contact number is (867) 920-6131, a 24-hour emergency pager monitored by Emergency and Enforcement Officers.
11. Except for immediate use, the permittee shall not erect camps or store materials on the surface ice of any water body.
12. All equipment and material brought to site for this project should be packed out on project completion.
13. All non-combustible solid wastes (e.g., potable water bottles) shall be disposed of at an appropriate facility, e.g., Yellowknife, NT or Inuvik, NT. The proponent is encouraged to make use of recycling facilities for all recyclable materials.

Wildlife Issues

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) of Environment Canada has reviewed the above-mentioned submission and while CWS generally has few concerns about this development, they would like to make the following comments and recommendations pursuant to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (the *Act*) and *Migratory Birds Regulations* (the *Regulations*), and the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA).

14. 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 June 1 to August 1. 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).
15. 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).
16. Also, please note that 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. If harmful substances do come into contact with bodies of water that are frequented by migratory birds during the open water season, then these must be completely cleaned up following the procedures identified by the proponent and subject to final approval by an Inspector.
17. 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.
18. 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.

19. The *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) came into full effect on June 1, 2004. Species at risk that may be encountered in this area include: Peregrine falcon (subspecies *tundrius*), and Short-eared Owl, both of which are listed as species of Special Concern on Schedule 3 of SARA. Also, the Wolverine (Western Population) is listed as a species of Special Concern by COSEWIC. The Wolverine is in the SARA listing process, but no determination has yet been made on its status under SARA. While conducting their operations, the proponent should be aware of the special status, and minimize disturbance to, or contact with, these species.

Potential Contamination / Hydrological Issues

20. There are a number of buried landfills located onsite. Environment Canada has a number of questions relative to these and has some concerns that very little is known about their contents.
- Will these landfills be better characterized and excavated?
 - What is the depth to the water table at these locations?
 - Does the proponent feel confident that it is environmentally sound to maintain landfills on this site?
 - Are the landfills leaching?
 - If yes, what is the nature of any leachate?
21. Does the proponent have plans to investigate the rate and direction of groundwater flow at all suspected landfill sites as well as throughout this site? Since this information is currently unknown, Environment Canada supports additional work that could contribute to a better understanding of these flows.
22. Environment Canada supports additional work to further delineate river discharge to better assess habitat and contaminant migration characteristics.
23. The Phase I and II ESA report references work done to delineate hydrocarbon contaminant plumes. The proponent states that the EM31/EM38/ERT instruments could all be used to conduct contaminant mapping around the tank farm. In addition to information compiled by these instruments to better determine contaminant plumes, Environment Canada encourages the proponent to explore the use of an adequate number of monitoring wells in the area to better delineate and characterize the contaminant plume(s).
24. Has the proponent considered any remediation technologies relative to contaminated soils at this site? Please note that Environment Canada would be pleased to consult with CARD to determine options for remediating hydrocarbon contaminated soil at this site.

Air Quality Issues

The Project Description (Section 5) indicates that approximately 90,000 litres of waste fuel will be disposed of by incineration on site, and that approximately 25,000 litres of "sludge" from the tank bottoms is present and will be dewatered or "consolidated".

Section 12 indicates that the incinerator will be "smokeless" and implies that it "therefore, will not impact air quality". It is unlikely that any incinerator will be completely "smokeless", and particulate (smoke) is not the only contaminant emission associated with incineration. 'Invisible' gases such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulphur dioxide (dependant on the sulphur content of the fuel) might be expected emissions, which could impact on the local ambient air quality. The GNWT has Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) for particulate and sulphur dioxide, while National Ambient Air Quality Objectives (NAAQO) exist for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide.

Incineration has the potential to produce a number of toxic emissions in addition to the previously mentioned gases and particulate. Of chief concern is the production of dioxins and furans - persistent, bioaccumulative toxics. In 2001, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) endorsed the Canada-wide Standard (CWS) for Dioxins and Furans, which among other requirements set an emission limit for these contaminants from the incineration sector. The CWS for Mercury Emissions (CCME, 2000) likewise established emission limits from the incineration sector along with requirements to demonstrate compliance. The federal government and the GNWT are signatories to these CWSs and obligated to ensure their implementation.

Incineration of Camp Waste and/or Garbage

Recommendation:

The incineration of camp waste should include the use of appropriate incineration technology that strives to meet compliance with the NWT AAQS, federal NAAQO and CWS's (e.g. dual chamber with sufficient air mix, residence time and temperature to ensure complete combustion of waste gases). This should be used in conjunction with a detailed

waste management plan that provides for recycling and waste segregation to reduce the volume of waste - especially plastics - entering the incinerator, and ensure the use of trained operators.

Incineration of Waste Fuel and/or Oil

To minimize potentially harmful emissions from waste fuel/oil incineration, the following recommendations are made:

Recommendations:

The Waste Fuel/Oil Incineration Plan should:

- vi. Ensure the use of a specialized incinerator designed specifically for the purpose of waste fuel/oil incineration.
- vii. Ensure the incinerator operator is specifically trained to operate the specialized waste fuel/oil incinerator.
- viii. Consider the use of a forced air dual chamber incinerator to minimize emissions and ensure compliance with the NWT AAQS and federal NAAQO.
- ix. If and where possible, maintain separation (i.e. segregate) of the individual feedstock waste fuels and oils to be incinerated - incinerate one feedstock source at a time.
- x. If possible, and in order to minimize fuel requirements, use the waste fuel/oil as a fuel source for the incinerator ignition burner, if testing has confirmed the waste fuel/oil to be used meets the requirements of the NWT USED OIL AND WASTE FUEL MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS.

Disposal of Consolidated Sludge and Building Materials

The specific disposal options for the consolidated sludge material are not clearly presented in the project description. Thus, it may be inferred that incineration of this material together with the waste fuel/oil is being considered. Also, Section 16 appears to imply that building material may also be disposed of by incineration (the discussion of the materials inventory and paint chip samples). Incineration of these materials may result in the release of toxic emissions.

Environment Canada does not endorse the incineration of the consolidated sludge or building materials in an incineration unit that is designed for the specific purpose of waste fuel/oil incineration. The consolidated sludge material may contain contaminants that render the material as not a waste fuel or oil (for example, the presence of unacceptable metal concentrations that have originated from the storage tanks and/or the original fuel/oil). Hence, the use of a device designed for the specific purpose of waste fuel/oil incineration is an inappropriate disposal option for other potentially complex hazardous materials.

Recommendation:

Disposal plans for dewatered sludge and building materials should be developed separate to that for the incineration of the waste fuel/oil. The on-site incineration of these materials may be inappropriate due to the presence of contaminants that would result in potentially toxic and/or harmful fly ash or emissions. Specific disposal options and plans (i.e. the use of hazardous waste incinerators), should be considered and developed following the completion of the planned detailed summary of all hazardous and non-hazardous materials on site (Section 5. Development Summary, of the project description). This may require the transport of these materials off site for treatment and disposal.

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 me with any questions or comments with regards to the foregoing at (867) 669-4708 or by email at Ivy.stone@ec.gc.ca.

Sincerely,

Ivy Stone
Environmental Assessment / Contaminated Sites

CC: Miles Constable (Risk Assessment Specialist, EPOD, Environment Canada, Edmonton, AB)
Dave Fox (Air Issues Specialist, EPOD, Environment Canada, Yellowknife, NT)



May 29, 2006

Christine Inglangasuk
Secretary
Environmental Impact Screening Committee
PO BOX 2120
INUVIK, NT X0E 0T0

VIA FACSIMILE

Dear Ms. Inglangasuk

**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA, 05/06-07.
Johnson Point Waste Fuel Incineration and Environmental Site
Assessment.**

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) has reviewed the above land use permit and would like to provide the following comments based on the mandated responsibilities under the *Wildlife Act*, the *Forest Management Act (FMA)* and The *Environmental Protection Act (EPA)*.

On reviewing the application ENR believes that the proposed development has the potential to affect wildlife pursuant to the *Wildlife Act*.

ENR is of the opinion that if the proponent follows the methods and mitigation identified in their application along with the recommendations provided herein, that this project is not likely to have significant impacts on the environment in respect to ENR mandates.

Comments

We understand the program will take place from mid-July to early August and include the following components:

- Incineration of waste fuel stored on site
- Steam-cleaning of storage tanks,
- Completion of a detailed inventory of the materials on site
- Detailed environmental site assessment testing program
- Air travel to site

- Small camp onsite housing 8 – 10 people

We note and support the commitment to work with the Sachs Harbour Hunters and Trappers Committee and the IRC in developing the current year's program and a future remediation plan for this site.

Proposed Mitigations

The proponent proposes the following mitigations to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat:

- Use of an electric fence (or noise makers) surrounding the camp
- Use of a wildlife monitor onsite
- Daily incineration of waste to reduce the attraction of wildlife
- Adherence to the Inuvialuit Game Council flight guidelines when flying in the vicinity of caribou and other wildlife
- Avoidance of caribou calving areas

Given the scope of the project these mitigations are sufficient to adequately mitigate impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat in addition to the following recommendations

Specific Recommendations:

The Project Description (Section 5) indicates that approximately 90,000 litres of waste fuel will be disposed of by incineration on site, and that approximately 25,000 litres of "sludge" from the tank bottoms is present and will be dewatered or "consolidated".

Section 12 indicates that the incinerator will be "smokeless" and implies that it "therefore, will not impact air quality". It is unlikely that any incinerator will be completely "smokeless", and particulate (smoke) is not the only contaminant emission associated with incineration. 'Invisible' gases such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulphur dioxide (dependant on the sulphur content of the fuel) might be expected emissions, which could impact on the local ambient air quality. The GNWT has Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) for particulate and sulphur dioxide, while National Ambient Air Quality Objectives (NAAQO) exist for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide.

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demonstrate compliance. The federal government and the GNWT are signatories to these CWS's and obligated to ensure their implementation.

Incineration of Camp Waste and/or Garbage

Recommendation:

- The incineration of camp waste should include the use of appropriate incineration technology that strives to meet compliance with the NWT AAQS, federal NAAQO and CWS's (e.g. dual chamber with sufficient air mix, residence time and temperature to ensure complete combustion of waste gases). This should be used in conjunction with a detailed waste management plan that provides for recycling and waste segregation to reduce the volume of waste - especially plastics - entering the incinerator, and ensure the use of trained operators.

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Recommendations:

- The Waste Fuel/Oil Incineration Plan should:
 - Ensure the use of a specialized incinerator designed specifically for the purpose of waste fuel/oil incineration.
 - Ensure the Incinerator operator is specifically trained to operate the specialized waste fuel/oil incinerator.
 - Consider the use of a forced air dual chamber incinerator to minimize emissions and ensure compliance with the NWT AAQS and federal NAAQO.
 - If and where possible, maintain separation (i.e. segregate) of the individual feedstock waste fuels and oils to be incinerated - incinerate one feedstock source at a time.
 - If possible, and in order to minimize fuel requirements, use the waste fuel/oil as a fuel source for the incinerator ignition burner, if testing has confirmed the waste fuel/oil to be used meets the requirements of the NWT USED OIL AND WASTE FUEL MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS.

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ENR does not endorse the incineration of the consolidated sludge or building materials in an incineration unit that is designed for the specific purpose of waste fuel/oil incineration. The consolidated sludge material may contain contaminants that render the material as not a waste fuel or oil (for example, the presence of unacceptable metal concentrations that have originated from the storage tanks and/or the original fuel/oil). Hence, the use of a device designed for the specific purpose of waste fuel/oil incineration is an inappropriate disposal option for other potentially complex hazardous materials.

Recommendation:

- Disposal plans for dewatered sludge and building materials should be developed separate to that for the incineration of the waste fuel/oil. The on-site incineration of these materials may be inappropriate due to the presence of contaminants that would result in potentially toxic and/or harmful fly ash or emissions. Specific disposal options and plans (i.e. the use of hazardous waste incinerators), should be considered and developed following the completion of the planned detailed summary of all hazardous and non-hazardous materials on site (Section 5. *Development Summary*, of the project description). This may require the transport of these materials off site for treatment and disposal.

Fuel Transfer Spill Prevention and Contingency

Sec 8, Alternatives, states, "the remote location of Johnson Point and the distribution of the waste fuel storage throughout the site limit the viability of options involving transportation of the waste fuel to other locations for disposal", and "that the integrity of the storage tanks uncertain." Sec 12, Proposed Mitigation and Anticipate Environmental Impacts states, "to mitigate any effects of fuel, there will be proper fuel handling techniques used, a spill contingency plan in place as well as spill kits at fuel transfer locations."

It is recognized that Section 14, *Emergency Response Plans* states Spill Contingency Plans for operations of equipment on site and the fuel transfers for during incineration will be developed. However, the above quoted statements in this section suggest an increased risk or opportunity for uncontrolled releases and spills may be present. Therefore, in order to help minimize the risk of and impacts of spills, the following recommendation is made:

Recommendation:

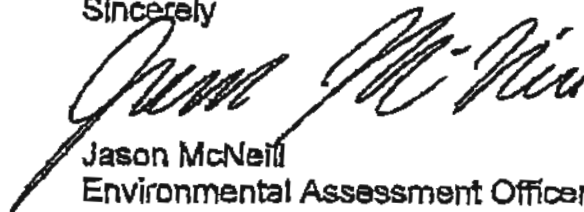
Ensure specific preventative measures and contingency plans are developed for the transport of waste fuel/oil from the containment/storage units to the waste fuel/oil incinerator. This should include the use of secondary containment measures where possible during waste fuel/oil pumping or transfer.

General Recommendations:

- Storage of food and food wastes in a manner that attracts wildlife is a violation of the Wildlife Act. The applicant must ensure that food is contained in such a way as to minimize odours. If wastes are burned they must be sufficiently burned such that odours do not linger. ENR's Food and Waste Management Guidelines are attached for your reference.
- Any bear sightings should be reported to the local Wildlife officer at the earliest opportunity. This will allow ENR a better understanding of the location and frequency at which bears investigate camps and other developments. It will also allow greater ability to relocate bears that frequent development before they become habituated and must be destroyed as nuisance wildlife.
- Any defence of life and property kills must be reported, without delay, to ENR. All reasonable efforts must be made to ensure the hide and other valuable parts do not spoil and that these are turned over to a Renewable Resource Officer. The proponent should also be aware that any kill due to the defence of life or property will reduce the number of animals that can be harvested by the community.
- Harassing wildlife can lead to greater expenditures of energy on the part of the animal and a loss of fitness. This is especially important for mammals in the winter. The Division also considers the chasing or stalking of wildlife for photography to be harassment. No wildlife should be disturbed, chased, or harassed by human beings on foot, in a motorized vehicle, or by aircraft.
- Although the concept of feeding small mammals and birds seems trivial it is in fact a large problem. The increase in local food supply will cause immigration to the area of other wildlife and may bring larger predators and scavengers in to the area. This may lead to nuisance wildlife that may be destroyed. The grouping together of large concentrations of animals also increases the potential for the spread of diseases. No wildlife should be purposefully encouraged to habituate to human presence (i.e. wildlife should not be fed).
- To aid in the Department's tracking management of impacts to wildlife and to monitor the responses of species at risk to development activities we request that onsite personnel provide ENRs Inuvik Regional Biologist with records of any wildlife sightings made during the program including information on location (GPS, if possible), number and reaction of the wildlife to overflights or other project activity (if applicable). This information would provide distribution information and be used to help plan future mitigation.

Should you have any questions regarding the above, please contact Jason McNeill, Environmental Assessment Officer at 920-8071.

Sincerely



Jason McNeill
Environmental Assessment Officer
Policy, Legislation and Communications
Environment and Natural Resources

C. Karin Clark
Environmental Assessment Specialist, Wildlife

Marsha Branigan
A/Manager, Wildlife Management
Inuvik Region

Todd Paget
Industrial Specialist (Oil and Gas),
Environmental Protection

Graham Veale
Air Quality Programs Coordinator,
Environmental Protection

cc:

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