REPORT

Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan

Tuktoyaktuk Base Remediation, Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Northwest Territories

Submitted to:

Inuvialuit Land Administration

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (the Plan) was developed by WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) on behalf of Imperial Oil Resources Limited (Imperial), to support the remediation of the former Tuktoyaktuk Exploration Logistics Base Camp (Tuk Base or the Site) approximately 1.5 kilometres (km) southeast of Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories (NWT) (Figure 1).

This Plan was prepared in accordance with the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) (now GNWT Environment and Climate Change [ECC]) Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan Guidelines (GNWT-ENR 2018) and best practices to be employed during the remediation of Tuk Base (the Project). The implementation of this Plan is intended to minimize adverse effects of the Project on wildlife and wildlife habitat in the Tuk Base area and to mitigate any potential interferences with Inuvialuit subsistence harvesting activities. Inuvialuit Wildlife Monitors will be hired for the Project to ensure full-time presence of a Wildlife Monitor at the work sites during all work activities (i.e., no work will be carried out at the Site without a Wildlife Monitor being present).

1.1 Site Location and History

The Site is at 69°25’35’’N latitude and 132°57’20’’W longitude on the Beaufort Sea coast approximately 1.5 km southeast of Tuktoyaktuk, NWT (Figures 1 and 2). The Site is on a lease (ILA85TJ079) held by Imperial from the Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA). Tuk Base began operations in 1970 and operated as a staging and storage area for oil and gas exploration in the Arctic. In 1980, decommissioning of the Site began. Between 2001 and 2013 almost all major infrastructure on site was decommissioned and removed (Advisian 2019). As of 2018, the only notable features remaining on site include two historic landfills, a sewage lagoon, north and south docks and concrete pads.

1.2 Site Description

The Site covers a land area of approximately 54 hectares and generally comprises the former Tuk Base on the Upper Terrace, transitioning down to a Lower Terrace (created by infilling the low-lying natural topography with dredged ocean sediments) and the surrounding natural tundra as shown in Figure 2.

The Site is bordered by tundra to the north and south, with the Mayogiak Inlet and Tuktoyaktuk Harbour bordering the Site to the east and west, respectively (Figure 2). The former Northern Transportation Company Limited tank farm/lease is located to the north of the Imperial lease on Saviktok Point.

2.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

The Project-specific Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the planned remediation works was submitted to and approved by the Inuvialuit Water Board (IWB) in March 2019 (Advisian 2019; Golder 2019), approved in July 2019 and amended in May 2020 (Golder 2020). The RAP has been guiding the following Project tasks since 2019 and continuing until 2029.

- Surface debris (including the wood piles from the former wooden wharf) will be collected, removed and disposed of off site at an approved disposal facility.
- Hazardous material (stemming from historical operations) encountered on site will be temporarily stored, transported off site and disposed of at an approved disposal facility.
- Soil impacted with light-end petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs) will be treated on site and used as backfill.

- Soil impacted with heavy-end PHCs will be treated on site and/or disposed of off site at an approved disposal facility.
- Soils impacted with metals or polychlorinated biphenyls will be excavated and transported to an approved disposal facility.
- The Former Sewage Lagoon will be dewatered, backfilled and regraded/revegetated (as directed by the ILA).
- The North Dock will be utilized for the Project and then will either be repurposed (pending negotiations with the ILA) or demolished.
- The South Dock will be demolished.
- The concrete pads will be transported off site for reuse or appropriate disposal.
- Site access for personnel and equipment will be via barge and crew boats from the Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk during the summer field programs, and ice road during the winter field programs.
- Accommodation during the winter and summer field programs may be provided by the 802-barge camp or the Arctic Star barge camp, anchored either at the Site, or close to Tuktoyaktuk; the location of the camp may change between these two locations seasonally, depending on the number of personnel required for the Site.

After Project completion, the Site will be left in a condition that promotes long term geotechnical stability and positive drainage in all disturbed areas. The end land use will be “parkland” as defined by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME 1999a and updates).

2.1 Contaminated Soil Excavations

Contaminated soil areas that will need to be excavated include the North and South landfills, and multiple locations throughout the former operations area at the Upper Terrace as identified through previous Site investigations and outlined in the RAP (Advisian 2019). Each area will be excavated and, where possible, soil will be treated on site and used as backfill to promote positive drainage. Alternatively, soil that cannot be treated will be transported and disposed of off site at an approved, licensed facility. The disturbed areas will then be re-graded and revegetated with native species (as directed by the ILA) to match surrounding land cover. The North and South Landfills will be the largest excavations on site.

2.2 North and South Landfills

The North Landfill is north of the lease boundary and contains approximately 2,000 cubic metres (m^3) of impacted soil/debris (e.g., construction/demolition debris and general camp debris) that will be excavated, treated and/or removed and disposed of off site. The South Landfill is in the southeast portion of the Upper Terrace (Figure 2). It is considerably larger than the North Landfill and is currently (2025) estimated to contain roughly 18,000 m^3 of impacted soil/debris (e.g., drums, domestic debris, rig mats, heavy tangled cables and possible metal decking materials) that be excavated, treated and/or removed and disposed of off site. Following confirmatory soil sampling, both landfill excavations will be recontoured to promote positive drainage.

2.3 Draining and Reclamation of Former Sewage Lagoon

The Former Sewage Lagoon water will be sampled for water quality parameters to confirm there are no exceedances of applied guidelines. Upon analytical confirmation, the water will be pumped off to the land at a

minimum of 30 metres (m) away from the nearest waterbody and 100 m away from the nearest fish bearing waters. The remaining berms will be used as backfill to re-contour the lagoon area to integrate into the surrounding landscape. The reclaimed lagoon area will then be re-vegetated using a combination of live staking of willows, by harvesting live stakes from the surrounding area, seeding of native species and natural revegetation as approved by the ILA to avoid the establishment of invasive species.

2.4 North and South Docks

Structural assessments of the North and South Docks were completed in 2018 (Advisian 2018) which concluded that the North Dock is in servicable condition while the South Dock was found to be at the end of its servicable life. The North Dock is anticipated to remain intact during the Project while the South Dock will be removed. The granular material will be excavated to restore the natural shoreline and then the dock sheet piles will be removed. A Dock Repair and Removal Monitoring Plan was developed to mitigate possible sedimentation effects during South Dock removal (submitted to the IWB in March 2019).

2.5 Concrete Pads

Two concrete pads as well as a number of stockpiled smaller slabs remain on site. The pads and slabs will be excavated and cut to size prior to being removed from Site for reuse or appropriate disposal.

3.0 WILDLIFE

3.1 Species of Management Concern

The Government of Canada's *Species at Risk Act* (SARA 2002) was enacted to prevent Canadian indigenous species, subspecies and distinct populations of wildlife from becoming extirpated or extinct, to provide for the recovery of endangered or threatened species, and to encourage the management of other species to prevent them from becoming at risk. The enactment established the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as an independent body of experts responsible for assessing and identifying species-at-risk. It provided that COSEWIC's assessments were to be reported to the Minister of the Environment and to the Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council and it authorized the Governor in Council to establish the official list of species-at-risk based on that process. It required that the best available knowledge be used to define long and short-term objectives in a recovery strategy for endangered and threatened species and it provides for action plans to identify specific actions. The SARA (2002) created prohibitions to protect listed threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat. Species can be listed under three schedules. Schedule 1 is the official list of species that are classified as extirpated, endangered, threatened and of special concern. Species listed in Schedule 2 are species that had been designated as endangered or threatened and have yet to be re-assessed by COSEWIC using revised criteria. Once these species have been re-assessed, they may be considered for inclusion in Schedule 1. Species listed in Schedule 3 are species that had been designated as special concern and have yet to be re-assessed by COSEWIC using revised criteria. Once these species have been re-assessed, they may be considered for inclusion in Schedule 1 (SARA 2024, internet site).

In addition to federal legislation, the GNWT established the NWT Species General Status Ranking Program which produces the General Status Ranks of Wild Species in the NWT (Working Group on General Status of NWT Species 2021). Under this program, species' ranks are reviewed and published every five years. The 2021 report present the general status ranks for 8,228 species known or expected to be present in the NWT. Species may be ranked as 'at risk' (have been assessed in detail and ranked by the NWT Species at Risk Committee [SARC] or COSEWIC as 'threatened' or 'endangered'), 'may be at risk' (may be at risk of extinction or extirpation and

candidates for detailed risk assessments), ‘sensitive’ (may require protection to keep from becoming at risk), ‘secure’ (not at risk or sensitive), ‘undetermined’ (insufficient information to determine status), ‘not ranked’ (not ranked under program), ‘alien’ (introduced through human activities), ‘extirpated / extinct’ (no longer found in the NWT / world), ‘vagrant’ (infrequent and/or unpredictable occurrences outside normal distribution range) and ‘presence expected’ (species not yet recorded but expected to occur in the NWT) (Working Group on General Status of NWT Species 2021).

The NWT Species General Status Ranking Program provides species ranks to the NWT SARC, which was established under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* to assesses the biological status of species that may be at risk in the NWT, to identify threats and positive influences on species and their habitats, and to recommend whether a species should be added to the NWT List of Species-at-Risk (NWT SARC 2024, internet site).

The following sections include summaries of species potentially occurring in the Project area that are currently listed territorially and/or federally.

3.2 Marine Mammals

The Beaufort Sea marine region (well offshore of the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula) is used by a large summer feeding population of bowhead whales (*Balaena mysticetus*; [TCCP 2016]).

Kugmallit Bay and with it Tuktoyaktuk Harbour are home to ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*) and bearded seals (*Erignathus barbatus*). One of the world's largest summering stock of beluga whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*) move into ISR waters every summer and use the waters along the ISR (TCCP 2016). Their core habitat in the Mackenzie Delta and estuary in the Beaufort Sea is protected through the Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Area, consisting of three individual areas called Niaqunnaq, Okeevik and Kittigaryuit.

Polar bears (*Ursus maritimus*) may be encountered in the vicinity of the Site. Typically, they are restricted to high Arctic areas with sea ice in summer and, in winter, they may be found in coastal onshore areas with maternity dens along the Yukon North Slope, Herschel Island, Kay Point, eastern Mackenzie Delta coastal and offshore areas (i.e., as defined by the Mainland Coastal Polar Bear Denning Areas [323C]; TCCP 2016).

Based on the Aklavik Inuvialuit, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk Community Conservation Plans (AICCP 2016; ICCP 2016; TCCP 2016), the Site is within or near to the following Special Designated Lands recognized for marine mammals and their habitat.

- Fall Seal Harvesting Area (311C) - Important key area for subsistence seal harvesting in the fall.
- Beluga Management Zone 2 (712C) - Major beluga travel corridor to move into, out of, and among bays of the Mackenzie River estuary. Each spring, beluga migrate from wintering areas in the Bering Sea to summering areas in the Beaufort Sea. After the migration, from about late June through to late July or early August, a large portion of the stock is widely distributed throughout Zone 2 where calving may occur. During August, beluga are widely distributed throughout the offshore in Zone 2, where feeding is probably their most important activity. Beluga usually begin their return migration in mid-August, with few whales remaining in the region past early September.
- Kugmallit Bay (714C) – Important past and present beluga whale subsistence harvesting area from June 15 to August 15. Whales concentrate here during the summer possibly to calve, rear calves, moult and/or socialize.

At least six marine mammal species may be found in the Mackenzie Delta region (AICCP 2016; ICCP 2016; TCCP 2016). Several of these species are listed federally and/or territorially (Table A).

Table A: Marine Mammal Species Potentially Occurring at or near the Site and their Conservation Status

Common Name	Scientific Name	NWT SAR[1]	COSEWIC[2]	SARA[3]
Bowhead whale (Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort population)	*Balaena mysticetus*	n/a	Special concern	Special concern
Grey whale (Northern Pacific Migratory population)	*Eschrichtius robustus*	n/a	Not at risk	Special concern
Beluga whale (Eastern Beaufort Sea population)	*Delphinapterus leucas*	Not listed	Not at risk	Not listed
Polar bear	*Ursus maritimus*	Special concern	Special concern	Special concern
Ringed seal	*Pusa hispida*	n/a	Special concern	Under consideration
Bearded seal	*Erignathus barbatus*	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Notes:
[1]Conference of Management Authorities. 2024. NWT List of Species-at-Risk. Species listed under the Species at Risk (NWT) Act.
[2]Species recommended by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) for listing under Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA).
[3]Species listed under Schedule 1 of the federal SARA.
n/a – not applicable

Of the listed species listed in Table A, polar bears are restricted to areas with sea ice during summer months; however, female polar bears may be denning in maternity dens during the winter months of the Project in on- and off-shore areas along the coast (Section 3.2.1). The other species summarized in Table A may be seen in the waters offshore during Project work.

3.2.1 Polar Bears

Polar bears are designated as Special Concern by COSEWIC and are listed under Schedule 1 of the federal SARA as Special Concern (Table A). The species is also listed as Special Concern under the territorial *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* (Conference of Management Authorities 2024, internet site).

Polar bears in the NWT are distinguished into four subpopulations that are shared with Alaska, Yukon and Nunavut, and exact numbers for the NWT part of their ranges are difficult to estimate (NWT SARC 2021). Polar bears are restricted to areas with sea ice during summer months. During the winter months, polar bears of the Southern Beaufort Sea subpopulation (shared with Alaska and Yukon) and the Northern Beaufort Sea subpopulation may be using the general area around the Site and females may use maternity dens in the areas north of the Site (e.g., in the Mainland Coastal Polar Bear Denning Areas, Site 323C; TCCP 2016).

Climate-change-related losses in sea ice in the range of the Southern Beaufort Sea have been associated with declines in survival and reproduction in the Alaskan portion of their range. Evidence suggests that declines in sea ice habitat are also occurring in the NWT range, and this is likely negatively affecting polar bears of this subpopulation in the NWT (NWT SARC 2021). The Northern Beaufort Sea subpopulation is the most likely encountered at or near the Site.

The potential presence of polar bears in the vicinity of the Site may result in negative bear-human encounters (potentially resulting in injury or fatality on both sides). Stored fuels and chemicals as well as food and waste

products can be attractive to bears and lead to negative encounters with humans. Additional potential adverse effects on polar bears that may be caused by Project activities include sensory disturbance that may result in habitat avoidance.

Negative bear encounters will be minimized through the use of Wildlife Monitors. The Wildlife Monitors will patrol the Site thoroughly upon first arrival and on a continual basis during the workdays to ensure that encounters are avoided. If bears (or signs of bears) are seen within 500 m of the Site, the GNWT's Bear Complaint Checklist (Appendix B) will be implemented, and Project work will cease temporarily until the animal moves out of the area and the Wildlife Monitor(s) determines that the work can safely proceed. Additionally, risks of bear encounters will be reduced through the maintenance of a clean work site, and the use of appropriate bear-proof containers for the temporary storage of food and waste. The Project-specific Waste Management Plan will be implemented during all Project activities.

All personnel at the Site will receive bear awareness training during site orientation and the Plan will be implemented and reviewed on a daily basis.

3.3 Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat

Terrestrial wildlife in the vicinity of the Site may include moose (*Alces alces*), barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*), muskox (*Ovibos moschatus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), wolverine (*Gulo gulo*), grey wolf (*Canis lupus*), arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), mink (*Neovision vison*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*) and other small mammals.

Based on the Aklavik Inuvialuit, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk Community Conservation Plans (AICCP 2016; ICCP 2016; TCCP 2016), the Site is within or near to the following Special Designated Lands recognized for terrestrial mammals and their habitat.

- Spring Caribou Harvesting Areas (302C) - Important key harvesting area for caribou in the spring.
- Summer Caribou Harvesting Areas (306C) - Important key area for subsistence harvesting of caribou during the summer.
- Fall Caribou Harvesting Areas (309C) - Important key area for subsistence caribou harvesting in the fall.
- Winter Wolverine Harvesting Areas (314C) - Important key area for subsistence wolverine harvesting in the winter.
- Winter Caribou Harvesting Areas (315C) - Important key area for subsistence caribou harvesting in the winter.
- Critical Grizzly Bear Denning Areas (322C) - Important for denning grizzly bears from October to May.
- Caribou Herd Winter Range (701E) - Important winter habitat for the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-West caribou herds, which are valued for subsistence harvest year-round.

At least 39 mammal species may be found in the Mackenzie Delta region (AICCP 2016; ICCP 2016; TCCP 2016). Several of these species are listed federally and/or territorially (Table B).

Table B: Terrestrial Mammal Species Potentially Occurring at the Site and their Conservation Status

Common Name	Scientific Name	NWT SAR[1]	COSEWIC[2]	SARA[3]
Barren-ground caribou	*Rangifer tarrandus groenlandicaus*	Threatened	Threatened	Under consideration
Muskox	*Ovibos moschatus*	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Moose	*Alces alces*	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Grizzly bear (Western population)	*Ursus arctos*	No status	Special concern	Special concern
Grey wolf	*Canis lupus*	Not listed	Not at Risk	Not listed
Wolverine	*Gulo gulo*	No status	Special concern	Special concern
Lynx	*Lynx canadensis*	Not listed	Not at Risk	Not listed
Arctic fox	*Alopex lagopus*	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Red fox	*Vulpes vulpes*	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Beaver	*Castor canadesis*	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Muskrat	*Ondatra zibethicus*	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Mink	*Neogale vison*	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Snowshoe hare	*Lepus americanus*	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Notes:
[1]Conference of Management Authorities. 2024. NWT List of Species-at-Risk. Species listed under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*.
[2]Species recommended by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) for listing under Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act (*SARA).
[3]Species listed under Schedule 1 of the federal SARA.

Of the species listed in Table B, grizzly bears will be hibernating during the winter months and may be encountered during the summer months of the Project. If dens are encountered, the GNWT's Bear Complaint Checklist (Appendix B) will be implemented. The Cape Bathurst Herd of barren-ground caribou may be wintering near the Site, the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula Herd of barren-ground caribou is generally limited to the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula year-round and wolverine may be encountered year-round at the Site (Section 3.3.2 and 3.3.3, respectively). The other species summarized in Table B may be encountered during Project work.

3.3.1 Grizzly Bear

Grizzly bears are designated as Special Concern by COSEWIC and are listed under Schedule 1 of the federal *SARA* as Special Concern (Table B). The species has no status under the territorial *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* (Conference of Management Authorities 2024; internet site).

The Mackenzie Delta has a low-density population of grizzly bears that reside year-round. Local grizzly bear denning generally occurs in landscapes between sea level and 100 metres above sea level and on south and west facing lakes and/or channel banks (AICCP 2016; ICCP 2016; TCCP 2016).

The TCCP (2016) identifies Site 322C - Critical Grizzly Bear Denning Areas as important grizzly bear denning habitat from October to May. The AICCP (2016), ICCP (2016) and TCCP (2016) describe grizzly bears as a furbearing species with important habitat in the Mackenzie River Delta and along other major watercourses. Important denning habitat is known to occur in esker areas and on south-facing slopes.

The range of grizzly bears in the NWT includes most of the mainland and their presence is increasing on Arctic islands. The estimated population size in the NWT is 4,000 to 5,000 bears (NWT SARC 2017a) with highest densities in the Mackenzie and Richardson mountains and lowest north of the treeline in the Mackenzie Delta, on the central barrens, and on Arctic islands (NWT SARC 2017a). Based on current data, the grizzly bear population in the NWT appears to be stable and may be increasing in certain areas (NWT SARC 2017a).

Negative bear encounters will be minimized through the use of Wildlife Monitors. The Wildlife Monitors will patrol the Site thoroughly upon first arrival and on a continual basis during the workday to ensure that encounters are avoided. If bears (or signs of bears) are seen within 500 m of the Site, Project work will cease temporarily until the animal moves out of the area and the Wildlife Monitor determines that the work can safely proceed. Additionally, risks of bear encounters will be avoided through the maintenance of a clean work site, and the use of appropriate bear-proof containers for the temporary storage of food and waste. The Project-specific Waste Management Plan will be implemented during all Project activities.

All personnel at the Site will receive bear awareness training during site orientation and the Plan will be implemented and reviewed on a daily basis.

3.3.2 Barren-ground Caribou

Barren-ground caribou are designated as Threatened by COSEWIC and are Under Consideration for Schedule 1 of the federal SARA (Table B). The species is also listed as Threatened under the territorial *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* (Conference of Management Authorities 2024, internet site).

Barren-ground caribou undergo seasonal migrations, often travelling long distances throughout the year (NWT SARC 2017b). Herds calve and summer in tundra habitats along the Arctic coast before migrating southwards in the fall to winter in areas below the treeline. Once spring arrives, herds migrate northwards back to their calving grounds (NWT SARC 2017b).

Calving grounds are an important habitat area for barren-ground caribou, with the calving/post-calving season considered a sensitive period (Nagy 2011). Other important seasons include the late summer and fall when barren-ground caribou (particularly females) regain their body condition to successfully breed, survive the winter, and/or calve the following spring and the winter season, which barren-ground caribou spend below the treeline in areas where they can better survive harsh Arctic winters (Nagy 2011).

The TCCP (2016) describes that barren-ground caribou herds in the region are valued for subsistence harvest year-round and identifies an important winter habitat area for the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula and Cape Bathurst caribou herds (i.e., Caribou Herds Winter Range, Site 701E).

The Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula Herd's year-round range is generally limited to the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula (GNWT ECC 2024a, internet site). The herd was declining for several years; however, the size of the herd has increased recently and was estimated at approximately 3,000 animals in 2021 (GNWT ECC 2024b, internet site). Their traditional calving grounds are at the northern tip of the peninsula, and the animals will migrate south in the fall. It is assumed that the herd may potentially use the general Project area.

The Cape Bathurst Herd utilizes the Cape Bathurst and Tuktoyaktuk peninsulas (GNWT ECC 2024a, internet site) east of the Mackenzie River. The herd's calving grounds are on the Cape Bathurst Peninsula (east of the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula), and their winter range may include the most southern parts of the Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula. The herd's numbers have been increasing over the past decade and were estimated at approximately 4,900

animals in 2021 (GNWT ECC 2024b, internet site). It is assumed that the herd may potentially use the general Project area.

Mitigation measures for barren-ground caribou will include the use of Wildlife Monitors to conduct continuous patrols of the Site during the workdays to scout for any caribou (or sign of caribou) in the vicinity. If caribou are seen within 500 m of the Site, Project work will cease temporarily until the animals move out of the area and the Wildlife Monitors determine that the work can safely proceed. If vehicles travelling on the ice road encounter caribou, the traffic will stop and wait at least 5 minutes for the caribou to move off the ice road. If the caribou do not move off within 5 minutes, the vehicle can start moving slowly to encourage the caribou to move off the ice road. Vegetation disturbance will be limited to the extent practicable.

3.3.3 Wolverine

Wolverine are designated as Special Concern by COSEWIC and are listed under Schedule 1 of the federal SARA as Special Concern (Table B). The species has no status under the territorial *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* (Conference of Management Authorities 2024, internet site).

The TCCP (2016) describes that wolverine fur is important for local use and wolverine play an important part in maintaining balanced ecosystems and identifies a key area for subsistence harvesting of wolverine during the winter (i.e., Winter Wolverine Harvesting Areas, Site 314C).

Wolverines occur across most of the NWT except the High Arctic islands (NWT SARC 2014). They occur at low densities and the population in the ISR is considered to be stable; however, recent declines have been detected in the NWT central barrens and may be related to barren-ground caribou population declines (NWT SARC 2014).

Negative wolverine encounters are extremely rare and the likelihood will be further minimized through the use of Wildlife Monitors. The Wildlife Monitors will patrol the Site thoroughly upon first arrival and on a continual basis during the work to ensure that encounters are avoided. If a wolverine is seen within 250 m of the Site, Project work will cease temporarily until the animals move out of the area and the Wildlife Monitors determine that the work can safely proceed. Additionally, risks of wolverine encounters will be avoided through the maintenance of a clean work site, and the use of appropriate bear-proof containers for the temporary storage of food and waste. The Project-specific Waste Management Plan will be implemented during all Project activities.

All personnel at the Site will will receive wildlife awareness training during site orientation and this Plan will be implemented and reviewed on a daily basis.

3.4 Avian Wildlife and Habitat

The vast majority of birds that are found in and around the Mackenzie Delta are migratory waterfowl and shorebirds that are present from May to October. The delta provides important nesting, breeding and staging grounds for avian wildlife, in addition to key subsistence harvesting for Inuvialuit hunters.

Based on the Aklavik Inuvialuit, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk Community Conservation Plans (AICCP 2016; ICCP 2016; TCCP 2016), the Site is within or near the following Special Designated Lands recognized for avian species, their habitat and/or subsistence harvesting.

- Spring Goose Harvesting Areas (304C) - Important key area for subsistence goose harvest in the spring.
- Summer Goose Harvesting Area (308C) – Important key area for subsistence goose harvesting in the summer.

- Fall Waterfowl Harvesting Areas (312C) - Important key area for subsistence waterfowl harvesting in the fall.

At least 125 bird species may be found in the Mackenzie Delta region (AICCP 2016; ICCP 2016; TCCP 2016), Several of these species are listed federally and/or territorially. Table C lists those species that may potentially occur in the general Project area.

Most of the birds found in and around the Mackenzie Delta are migratory. They will be wintering in southerly locations during the winter months and may be using the Site and surrounding area for nesting, breeding and staging habitat during the summer months. Several of these species are listed federally and/or territorially (Table C).

Table C: Avian Species Potentially Occurring at the Site and their Conservation Status

Common Name	Scientific Name	NWT SAR[1]	COSEWIC[2]	SARA[3]
Bank swallow	*Riparia riparia*	n/a	Threatened	Threatened
Barn swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	n/a	Special Concern	Threatened
Harris's sparrow	*Zonotrichia querula*	n/a	Special Concern	Special Concern
Horned grebe (western population)	*Podiceps auritus*	n/a	Special Concern	Special Concern
Hudsonian godwit	*Limosa haemastica*	n/a	Threatened	Under consideration
Lesser yellowlegs	*Tringa flavipes*	n/a	Threatened	Under consideration
Red-necked phalarope	*Phalaropus lobatus*	n/a	Special Concern	Special Concern
Rusty blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	No status	Special Concern	Special Concern
Common loon	*Gavia immer*	n/a	Not at Risk	n/a
Yellow-Billed loon	*Gavia adamsii*	n/a	Not at Risk	n/a
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	n/a	Not at Risk	n/a
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	n/a	Not at Risk	n/a
Peregrine falcon anatum/tundrius complex	*Falco peregrinus*	No status	Not at Risk	No status
Gyrfalcon	*Falco rusticolus*	n/a	Not at Risk	n/a
Rough-legged hawk	*Buteo lagopus*	n/a	Not at Risk	n/a
Short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*	No status	Threatened	Special Concern
Snowy owl	*Bubo scandiaca*	n/a	Not at Risk	n/a

Notes:
[1]Conference of Management Authorities. 2024. NWT List of Species-at-Risk. Species listed under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*.
[2]Species recommended by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) for listing under Schedule 1 of the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA).
[3]Species listed under Schedule 1 of the federal SARA.
n/a – not applicable

4.0 POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

Direct disturbance of wildlife is expected to be minimal and primarily restricted to sensory (e.g., noise, olfactory and/or visual) disturbances. Direct disturbance (e.g., loss) of wildlife habitat is expected to be minimal as the Site is already disturbed. Indirect habitat alteration via sensory disturbance (e.g., the effects of noise, light, dust and human presence on undisturbed adjacent habitats) may occur but is also expected be minimal.

Residual effects (i.e., the effects that remain after the implementation of all mitigation measures) on each identified valued component (VC) were assessed and their significance was determined using a qualitative approach, which uses best professional judgment, supplemented by available data from regulatory agencies and community knowledge. The VCs are environmental, cultural and/or social attributes considered important in project decisions. For this Project, based on sensitivity to Project effects, their importance to Inuvialuit, their territorial or national importance, the following wildlife and traditional land use related VCs were identified: polar bear, grizzly bear, wolverine, barren-ground caribou, migratory birds and subsistence harvest. Activities may overlap with the presence of some wildlife species in the area of the Site, including barren-ground caribou, wolverine, grizzly bear, polar bear and migratory birds. Residual effects on these VCs were assessed and while it is anticipated that the Project may result in adverse effects on these VCs, they are predicted to be not significant.

The potential adverse effects of the Project on the VCs are summarized in Table D.

Table D. Potential Adverse Effects of the Project on Valued Components

Valued Components	Potential Adverse Effects
Barren-ground caribou	Sensory disturbance
	Indirect habitat alteration via sensory disturbance
Polar bear Grizzly bear Wolverine	Sensory disturbance
	Negative human-wildlife encounters
Migratory birds	Sensory disturbance
	Indirect habitat alteration via sensory disturbance
Subsistence harvest	Interference with Inuvialuit subsistence harvesting activities

5.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Wildlife Protection Protocols

Mitigation measures to be implemented to avoid or reduce the potential effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat in the immediate area during Project activities include the following.

- Wildlife Monitors will perform a wildlife sweep upon first arrival to the Site.
- Wildlife Monitors will be on site during all work, assessing the active work areas regularly for wildlife and signs of wildlife and advising on any wildlife concerns. The identification of any wildlife of concern will be communicated immediately to other workers on the Site.
- Posted speed limits on the ice-road will be adhered to by all Project workers. Wildlife will be given the right-of-way at all times. Workers will stop as far back from the animal(s) as safely possible and will allow the wildlife

to cross the ice-road or move away unhindered. If the wildlife does not move off within 5 minutes, the vehicle can start moving slowly to encourage the wildlife to move off the ice road.

- Barge camp will be established on the North Dock or at the Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk.
- Crews will keep the Site clean at all times, and food, attractants and waste will be temporarily stored in wildlife-proof containers and removed from the Site regularly as described in the Waste Management Plan.
- Hunting and trapping will be prohibited while working on the Site.
- A no firearms policy will be implemented for workers and contractors on the Site, except for the Wildlife Monitors, who will be certified to carry a firearm for potential use in the case of negative wildlife encounters.
- Wildlife Monitors will have access to a sufficient supply of approved bear deterrents such as cracker shells, bean bags, rubber bullets, scare cartridges or screamers and a rifle with live ammunition available to be loaded.
- Workers will not be allowed to have domestic pets on the Site.
- The feeding or harassment of wildlife will be prohibited and workers will not approach wildlife for any reason.
- Project activities will cease temporarily if bears, caribou or wolverines are observed within the vicinity of the work site; activities will only resume once the animals have left the area; the shut-down distance for grizzly bears and caribou is 500 m and for wolverine 250 m (based on guidance provided in the Northern Land Use Guidelines for seismic operations [GNWT 2015). The shut-down distance for polar bears is 500 m, and the GNWT's Bear Complaint Checklist (Appendix B) will be implemented, if applicable.
- For other wildlife/bird incidents (e.g., human-wildlife encounters that do not involve a bear), the Wildlife Sighting Reporting Form provided in Appendix C will be completed.
- Crews will be trained in bear awareness and will follow this Plan and GNWT ENR's 2017 Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country (provided in Appendix A).
- Project activities, including vehicle and equipment use, will be restricted to the Project area and ice road.
- The volume, duration and frequency of noise-producing Project activities will be minimized to the extent feasible. Project-related noise will be minimized by regularly maintaining all vehicles and equipment, and fitting vehicles and equipment with appropriate and industry-standard mufflers or other sound dampening devices, if applicable.
- Wildlife Monitors will monitor for wildlife habitat features within the Project area and surrounding area prior to commencing any work activities. If an important wildlife habitat feature (e.g., active bear or wolverine den) is discovered, the GNWT ECC will be contacted immediately to determine the appropriate course of action. Other wildlife habitat features (e.g. active nests) will be addressed through establishing a species-specific no disturbance buffer (i.e., a setback).
- Active den sites require setback distances to minimize disturbance. The Northern Land Use Guidelines for seismic operations identify recommended minimum setback distances for certain wildlife habitat features that may be applicable to the Project (GNWT 2015):

- Bear dens (grizzly bear): 800 m minimum setback distance for bear dens between 30 September and 30 March. It is unlikely that female polar bears are denning around the Site.
- Wolverine dens: 2,000 m minimum setback distance between 15 October and 15 July.

5.2 Wildlife Monitor Role and Expectations

The roles and expectations of the Wildlife Monitors include the following.

- Wildlife Monitors will be expected to participate in the kick-off meeting on the Site and in each of the daily tailgate meetings.
- Wildlife Monitors will not conduct any other work tasks other than acting as the Wildlife Monitor.
- Before the start of daily field activities, the Wildlife Monitors will travel the perimeter of the work area, complete a wildlife sweep and report the findings to the Site Supervisor.
- Wildlife Monitors will be equipped with a radio to communicate back to the Site Supervisor and crew if there is wildlife in the vicinity (within 500 m of work area for caribou and bears; within 250 m for wolverines).
- Wildlife Monitors are responsible for ensuring that workers are not subjected to a surprise encounter with, or attacks from wildlife.
- Wildlife Monitors will advise the crew on any concerns regarding wildlife and wildlife habitat protection.
- Wildlife Monitors are always the first line of response to any wildlife encounter.
- A Wildlife Monitor will be available during all Project work activities.
- Wildlife Monitors will analyze situations and make a determination if wildlife poses a threat to the crew.
- Wildlife Sighting Reporting Form (provided in Appendix C) will be completed for any incident not involving bears.

5.3 Avoiding Wildlife Encounters

Wildlife encounters can be avoided and managed through a variety of behaviours, such as:

- early detection;
- attractants management;
- safe deterrence; and
- personnel training.

5.3.1 Early Detection

Early detection can assist in the avoidance of wildlife encounters. Sighting wildlife or signs of wildlife will help to determine how to respond to the situation. Wildlife Monitors will be present on site and they will be responsible for watching for wildlife and signs of wildlife. Personnel will be instructed to report any sighting of wildlife or wildlife sign to the Wildlife Monitor (see also Section 6). Signs of wildlife include:

- tracks;

- droppings;
- dens / nests;
- scratches / digging marks;
- hair / antlers; and
- food remains (e.g., recent kills).

5.3.2 Attractants Management

No on-site camp will be used for the Project – a barge camp will be docked at the shore. All living quarters, the kitchen and dining area will be on the barge. Solid and liquid camp wastes will be stored securely on the barge and disposed of at a licensed facility. Combustible, non-hazardous camp wastes will be incinerated following the Project-specific Waste Management Plan.

Overall site attractiveness can be minimized by keeping clean work areas. The Project-specific Waste Management Plan provides details on all waste management aspects. Key wildlife related aspects of this plan for personnel include:

- Don't keep food (and food wastes) in any areas of the work site other than in wildlife-proof containers;
- Store all garbage in wildlife proof, airtight containers at a secured disposal site;
- If applicable, incinerate food waste daily; and
- Store other attractants (petroleum products, etc.) in an inaccessible, wildlife proof place.

5.3.3 Safe Deterrence

Wildlife encounters can result in harm to personnel and wildlife. Wildlife Monitors will be armed but defense kills of wildlife are only to be used as a last resort. If they can be applied safely, non-lethal deterrence methods are preferred. Non-lethal methods of deterrence (of bears and wolves) may include:

- use **Wildlife Monitors** to detect and deter wildlife;
- shoot **projectiles** to deter wildlife (e.g., cracker shells, bean bags, rubber bullets, scare cartridges or screamers);
- make **noise** (e.g., yell and shout, acoustic recordings, flares or air horns);
- flash **lights**;
- use **chemical repellents** (e.g., pepper spray; limited effectiveness because it needs to be applied at short range - it needs to be applied to bear's eyes, nose or mouth); and
- use **utility terrain vehicle (UTV)** to chase away bears for personal protection – don't exceed speed to more than a steady trot and keep distance to the animals).

Warning shots and projectiles should never be aimed at wildlife. Shots need to be fired in the air or to the side of the animal. If wounded, bears can become dangerous. When taking deterrent actions, it always needs to be ensured that the bear has an escape route.

Project personnel that have access to non-lethal deterrents will be trained on-site in their specific use. No non-lethal deterrents will be provided to personnel with the appropriate training. However, only Wildlife Monitors are authorized to use guns to deter wildlife.

5.3.4 Personnel Training

Imperial and their contractors will ensure that all personnel receive bear awareness training either before they arrive at the Site or immediately upon arrival. Training will encompass:

- review of the Plan;
- receive bear awareness training;
- review of safety procedures, including behaviour of wildlife and adequate responses to wildlife encounters;
- completion of environmental and site orientation;
- use and handling of non-lethal deterrents; and
- principles of attractants management.

5.4 What To Do in The Event of an Encounter

Safety is everyone's responsibility. The actions of each individual affect the safety of everyone else. All crew will be reminded daily of these simple rules.

- Be alert at all times.
- Respect all wildlife - they can be dangerous.
- Never approach wildlife for any reason.
- Never feed or harass any wildlife.

Instructions on how to behave in the event of an encounter with a large carnivore (such as a bear or wolf) and other wildlife are described below.

In the event of any wildlife encounter, personnel will calmly notify the Wildlife Monitor of the presence of wildlife. Wildlife Monitors are trained to execute the following.

- Carefully observe if the animal is aware of the work party and whether it exhibits signs of anxiety, stress or aggression.
- Determine what the animal wants to do (e.g., break contact, move through the area or protect its young).
- Direct the team members to respond in a way that improves their safety; this may include bunching up, standing still, backing away, or displaying confidence or aggression.

The Wildlife Monitor will control and resolve the situation based on their training and experience. Personnel need to follow their instructions to assist in resolving the situation.

5.4.1 Bear Encounters

In the event of a grizzly bear or (very unlikely) polar bear encounter, a bear’s reaction to a person will be influenced by many factors and is never predictable. If these animals are encountered, immediately seek shelter

(e.g., inside vehicles) and notify the Wildlife Monitor and Site Supervisor. Only Wildlife Monitors and personnel with appropriate training are authorized to use deterrent equipment. The following measures will be implemented.:

- Wildlife Monitors will be the ones reporting problem bears.
- Wildlife Monitors need to have sufficient supplies of approved deterrents.
- All bear sightings and encounters need to be reported to the closest ECC office.
- The GNWT's Bear Complaint Checklist will be completed (see Appendix B).
- An order of potential responses to problem bears has been established for bear encounters:
  - Wildlife Monitors will use conventional means of deterring problem bears (e.g., vehicles, noise makers, rubber bullets).
  - If not effective, use vehicle (don't stress bear, undue harassment is illegal).
  - Report all events to a Wildlife Officer as soon as possible.
  - If no immediate threat, ECC may capture and re-locate the bear.
  - If all deterrents have failed and capture and re-location have been deemed impossible, ECC may destroy the bear or give instructions to do so.

5.4.2 Wolf Encounters

In the event a wolf (or several wolves) is (are) encountered, take the following action as soon as the wolf / wolves is / are noticed:

- Notify the Wildlife Monitor.
- Do not allow the wolf / wolves to approach any closer than 100 m.
- Raise your arms and wave them in the air to make yourself appear larger.
- When in a group, act in unison to send a clear message to the wolf/wolves that they are not welcome.
- Back away slowly, do not turn your back to the wolf/wolves.
- Make noise, throw sticks, rocks and sand at the wolf/wolves.
- Follow the directions of the Wildlife Monitor.

5.4.3 Other Wildlife Encounters

The Wildlife Monitor must be notified immediately if other wildlife (e.g., barren-ground caribou, wolverine, foxes, hares, birds) are encountered. The Wildlife Monitor will decide how to act to ensure that the animals are not harmed in any way during Project work.

6.0 REPORTING

Imperial and all contracted personnel will report aggressive wildlife encounters as outlined in the Emergency Response Plan. All sightings (aggressive and non-aggressive) will be reported by all staff and contractors to the Wildlife Monitor.

The Wildlife Monitor on duty will report all wildlife observations and encounters to the Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Committee (HTC) on a regular basis. A **Wildlife Sighting Report Form** is provided in Appendix C. This form will be completed for every wildlife sighting and encounter (aggressive and non-aggressive) and subsequently submitted to the HTC and Imperial. The HTCs may require a different format which will be determined prior to mobilization.

Bear sightings and encounters will be reported immediately to the closest ECC office. If bear encounters result in a defense kill, the incident will be reported to ECC. GNWT's Bear Complaint Checklist is attached to this document (in Appendix B) and will be available for use by the Wildlife Monitors.

Contact information is provided below:

- Tuktoyaktuk HTC: 867-340-0057
- GNWT, ECC Inuvik: 867-678-8091 ext. 53661(for terrestrial wildlife and non-migratory birds)
- GNWT ECC Wildlife Emergency: 867-678-0289 (for situations that may put public safety at risk)
- Environment and Climate Change Canada-Canadian Wildlife Service / Northern Region: cwsnorth-scfnord@ec.gc.ca (for migratory birds)

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Figures

LEGEND

LEASE BOUNDARY

0 250 500 1,000

1:20,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL UNITS ARE IN METRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. COORDINATE SYSTEM IS UTM ZONE 8 NAD 83.

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASE MAP: VANTOR

CLIENT

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

PROJECT

TUKTOYAKTUK BASE REMEDIATION, INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TITLE

SITE LOCATION

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-03-09
DESIGNED	J.REDSTONE
PREPARED	J.REDSTONE
REVIEWED	V.ANDERSON
APPROVED	B.SUEN

PROJECT NO.	YEAR/DOC	REV.	FIGURE
CA-GLD-18105460	2026/IWB	0	1

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

0 25mm

PATH: S:\Clients\Imperial Oil\Tuktoyaktuk\99_PROJ\18105460_IOL_2026\40_PROD\0002_IWB\CA-GLD-18105460-2026-HS-XXXX.aprx PRINTED ON: AT: 12:00:42 PM

LEGEND

—— CURRENT ROAD EDGE

0 50 100 200

1:3,250 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL UNITS ARE IN METRES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. COORDINATE SYSTEM IS UTM ZONE 8 NAD 83.

REFERENCE(S)

1. PRE-CONSTRUCTION SURVEY CONDUCTED BY INUKSHUK GEOMATICS INC. DATED: AUGUST 25-29, 2015.
2. RECORD SURVEY CONDUCTED BY INUKSHUK GEOMATICS INC., SUMMARIZING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES UP TO AUGUST 10, 2022. PROVIDED BY GOLDER, RECEIVED: OCTOBER 13, 2022.
3. AERIAL IMAGERY SUPPLIED BY INUKSHUK AND COLLECTED ON AUGUST 26, 2024 BY THE PLEIADES SATELLITE CONSTELLATION.

CLIENT

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

PROJECT

TUKTOYAKTUK BASE REMEDIATION, INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TITLE

SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2026-03-09
DESIGNED	J.REDSTONE
PREPARED	J.REDSTONE
REVIEWED	V.ANDERSON
APPROVED	B.SUEN

PROJECT NO.	YEAR/DOC	REV.	FIGURE
CA-GLD-18105460	2026/IWB	0	2

APPENDIX A

GNWT's Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country

Deterrents...

- Include 12 gauge cracker shells, air horns, flares and chemical repellents such as pepper spray.
- Are not completely effective against every bear in every situation.
- Should not make you less careful to avoid bear conflicts.
- Are potentially dangerous so use with extreme caution.
- If you are using a chemical repellent, try to stay upwind of the bear before using.

If a Bear Charges...

- Many charges are bluffs. The bear will often veer to the side at the last minute.
- Use a chemical repellent only at close range.
- If you have a firearm and contact appears unavoidable, shoot to kill.
- If you play dead during a bear attack, lie on your side, curl into a ball with your legs tight to your chest and hands clasped behind your neck.

If you must shoot a bear in self-defence, report the kill to a Renewable Resource Officer as soon as possible and provide an explanation of the incident, the date and location of the incident, and any other information requested by an Officer. You may not keep any part of a bear killed in self-defence.

For more information, contact the Environment and Natural Resources regional office nearest you:

Fort Simpson	867-695-7450
Fort Smith	867-872-6400
Inuvik	867-678-6650
Norman Wells	867-587-3506
Yellowknife	867-767-9238 ext. 53461
Sahtú Wildlife Emergencies	867-587-2422
Dehcho Wildlife Emergencies (May – Sept)	867-695-7433
Fort Smith Wildlife Emergencies (May – Sept)	867-872-0400
Hay River Wildlife Emergencies (May – Sept)	867-875-7640
Inuvik Wildlife Emergencies (May – Oct)	867-678-0289
North Slave Wildlife Emergencies	867-873-7181
Wildlife Collisions/ Report a Poacher	866-762-2437

www.enr.gov.nt.ca

May 2017

Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country

Government of
Northwest Territories

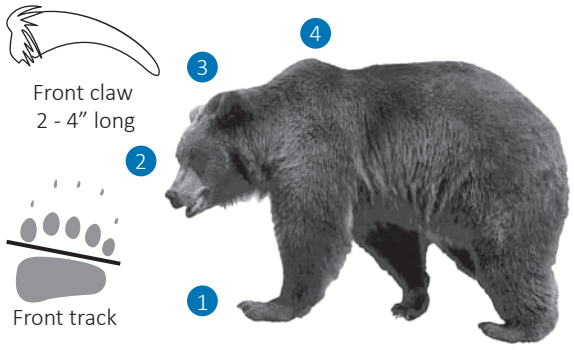
Welcome to Bear Country

Grizzly and black bears can be found throughout the Northwest Territories. They are an important part of the northern ecosystem. Northerners are committed to maintaining healthy populations of all wildlife, including grizzly and black bears. Treat bears with respect. Remember, you are in a bear's territory.

What's the Difference Between...?

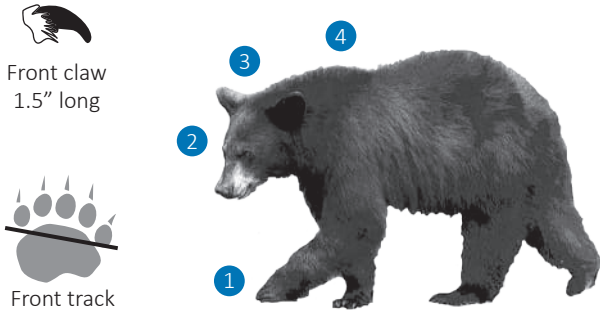
Grizzly Bear

1. Long, light claws
2. Dished face profile
3. Short, rounded ears
4. Shoulder hump



Black Bear

1. Short, dark claws
2. Straight face profile
3. Taller ears
4. No shoulder hump



While You are Travelling...

- Always be alert.
- Travel in groups.
- Travel only during daylight.
- Avoid carrying strong smelling foods.
- Make noise where visibility is limited.
- Avoid bear feeding areas such as flood plains, berry patches and areas rich in horsetails and other grasses.
- Avoid bear travel areas, including shorelines, trails or near berry patches.
- Watch for fresh bear droppings and tracks.
- Carry bear deterrents.

If You are Camping...

- Avoid camping in areas frequented by bears.
- Always sleep inside a shelter (tent, cabin, etc.).
- Don't keep food in tents or areas of your camp other than the cook tent or kitchen/cooking area.
- Keep a clean camp. Wash all dishes and utensils after every meal.
- Avoid cooking greasy foods.
- Burn all garbage every day or take it to a bearproof disposal site. ***Burying garbage does not eliminate odours.***
- If you are going to leave your campsite:
  - Bearproof your camp. Store food and other attractants (dish detergent, toothpaste, dog food, etc.) in an inaccessible place.
  - Let someone know where you are going.
  - Take a partner and bear deterrents with you.

If You Are Fishing...

- Be cautious near streams or lakes. Bears frequent these areas.
- Clean fish and dispose of guts away from camp.
- Keep and take home fish you catch on your last day only, to minimize bacterial growth in fish, and fish smells in camp.
- Don't wear clothes to bed that smell like fish.

If You are Hunting...

- Avoid hunting late in the day and returning to your camp in the dark.
- Stay alert when dressing game or handling meat and make sure you are away from your camp.
- Avoid shooting more than your party can pack out in a single load.
- If you must leave meat in the field, protect it from disturbance by other animals or the natural environment. Clearly mark the cache as yours before leaving it. Make sure you have a clear approach route when returning, and retrieve the meat as soon as possible to prevent wastage. Mark the meat to identify the harvester.
- Don't keep bloodied clothes in your tent.

If You Encounter a Bear...

- Remember the 3 S's... Stop, Stand still, Stay calm.
- Make sure others know a bear is in the vicinity.
- Do not run.
- Leave the bear an open avenue of escape.

...at a DISTANCE

- Alert the bear to your presence by speaking in low tones and slowly waving your arms.
- Quietly walk backwards the way you came or make a wide detour.
- Keep an eye on the bear.
- Stay downwind.
- Consider using warning shots, noisemakers.

...that is NEARBY

- Do not shout or make sudden movements.
- Avoid direct eye contact.
- Back away slowly.

APPENDIX B

GNWT’s Bear Complaint Checklist

Northwest Territories Inuvik Region

Department of Environment and Natural Resources
PO Box 2749, Shell Lake, Inuvik, NT X0E 0T0
FAX (867) 678-6659

Bear Complaint Checklist

1. Complainant Details:

Date/Time of Report: _____
Complainants Name: _____
Affiliation/Location of Complainant: _____
Contact Number for Complainant: _____
Other on Site Contacts: _____
Wildlife Monitors Name: _____

2. Camp Details:

Location of Complaint: _____
Latitude/Longitude: _____
Type of Camp- Permanent/ Mobile: _____
Number of People in Camp: _____
How Long has Camp Been Here (if Mobile): _____
Are there any Aircraft on site? If yes, Type: _____

3. History of the Problem:

Date/Time Bear First Sighted: _____
Type of Bear: Grizzly_____ Polar _____ Black _____
Sex of Bear: Male _____ Female _____ Unknown _____
Age of Bear: Cub _____ Juvenile _____ Adult _____
Has Bear Been Observed Before: _____
Den site found (description)? _____
What was the Bear Attracted To: _____
Did the Bear Obtain Food: _____
Behaviour of Bear: Fearful _____ Not Fearful _____ Aggressive_____
Damage By Bear: _____

4. Deterrent Action:

Was the Bear Deterred? Yes_____ No _____
If Yes, Type of Deterrent Used: _____
_____
Present Status of Bear: _____
_____

5. Other Information:

Reporters Name/Title: _____
Weather on Site at Time of Report: _____
Checklist Forwarded to: _____

APPENDIX C

Wildlife Sighting Reporting Form

Wildlife Sighting Report Form

Date:_____Time:_____Weather:_____

Observer (Name):_____

Location of sighting (description):

_____

Coordinates (if available):

_____

Mammals (please circle the applicable species):

Beaver Bear (black / polar / grizzly) Lynx Mink Moose Muskrat Caribou Wolverine Fox (red / arctic) Hare Other (_____)

Birds (please circle the applicable group):

Duck Goose Swan Loon Ptarmigan Eagle Falcon Hawk Other (_____)

Sex of mammal/bird: _____ Photo Taken? _____

Behaviour (please circle the applicable behaviour):

Running Walking Lying Feeding Flying Swimming Nesting Denning

Other(explain:

_____)

Any additional comment on behaviour?

_____

_____

_____

Number of animals _____ Any offspring/young _____

Signature: _____

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