

Preliminary Screening Report Form

<p>Preliminary screener: MVLWB</p> <p>Reference / File number: MV2016X0021 & MV2016L8-0006</p> <p>TITLE: Gordon Lake Group Remediation Project</p> <p>ORGANIZATION: DIAND-CARD</p> <p>MEETING DATE: February 16, 2017</p>	<p>EIRB Reference number:</p>
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Type of Development:
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | New |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Amend, EIRB Ref. # |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Requires permit, licence, or authorization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Does not require permit, licence, or authorization |

Update: On December 19, 2016, a Land Use Permit application (MV2016X0021) was screened and approved by the Board. This screening has been updated to include information related to the Water Licence application (MV2016L8-0006) which was brought to the Board on February 16, 2017.

Project Summary

DIAND-CARD has applied for a new type A land use permit (Permit) and type B water licence (WL) to implement the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for each of nine abandoned exploration and mine sites near Gordon Lake. The RAP documents were submitted as attachments to the applications and are included in the attachment list below.

Each RAP describes the approach for addressing environmental concerns associated with nine former mine and advanced exploration sites located on or near Gordon Lake, approximately 110 kilometers (km) northeast of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (NT). The nine Gordon Lake Group (GLG) sites include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Burnt Island (mine site) | • Storm Property (advanced exploration site) |
| • Camlaren (mine site) | • Treacy (mine site) |
| • Goodrock (mine site) | • Try Me (advanced exploration site) |
| • Kidney Pond (mine site) | • West Bay (mine site) |
| • Murray Lake (advanced exploration site) | |

The following remedial goals were considered when assessing remedial options:

1. Reduce, and where possible eliminate, the risk to the environment and human health
2. Effectively reduce federal financial liability associated with these sites using cost effective solutions
3. Reduce residual risks with the goal of site closure
4. Promote socio-economic benefits to Aboriginal people and other northerners
5. Balance the consequential impacts of remediation with the benefits of reducing human and environmental risk

The following is a list of hazards at the GLG sites that have been used to develop the RAP:

1) Co-Mingled Impacted Soil

Co-mingled impacted soils contain concentrations of metals and petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs) greater than site specific remedial targets (SSRTs). Co-mingled impacted soils were found to be present at Burnt Island, Camlaren, Kidney Pond and West Bay. Co-mingled impacted soil will be excavated from sites where it is currently located, and placed in either the proposed Tailings and Soil Containment Area (TSCA) constructed at the former Tailings Containment Area at Camlaren, or the proposed Waste Rock and Soil Containment Area (WRSCA) at Kidney Pond.

2) Metals Impacted Soil

Metal impacted soils contain concentrations of metals greater than SSRTs. Metal impacted soils were found to be present at Camlaren, Kidney Pond, Murray Lake, Storm Property, Treacy and West Bay. The metal impacted soil will be excavated and placed in either the proposed TSCA at Camlaren, or the proposed WRSCA at Kidney Pond.

3) Petroleum Hydrocarbon (PHC) Impacted Soil

PHC impacted soil contains concentrations of metals greater than SSRTs. PHC impacted soils were found to be present at Burnt Island, Camlaren, Kidney Pond and West Bay. PHC impacted soil will be excavated and placed in the landfarm expected to be constructed at Camlaren for treatment. When the treated soil reaches SSRTs it will be used for cover material or other site uses. Soils that do not meet the SSRTs will be placed within the TSCA prior to capping.

4) Waste Rock

Waste rock has been characterized into low, moderate and high risk categories. Based on test results, waste rock that was acid generating and/or displayed evidence of potentially impacting the downgradient environment was identified as high risk, and required action in the RAP. Waste rock that was 'potentially acid generating' (PAG) was characterized as low or moderate in risk. The majority of high risk waste rock is currently at Camlaren and Kidney Pond sites, and therefore will be placed in the TSCA or WRSCA, respectively. The remedial activities for waste rock include the following:

- Where possible, acid rock drainage (ARD) material will be sorted from non-ARD material.
- ARD material and non-ARD material will be consolidated into the WRSCA.
- Where possible, higher potential ARD material will be placed at the center of the landfill.

- At sites where backfill is required, waste rock will be used preferentially (including Burnt Island, Goodrock, Kidney Pond, Storm Property, Murray Lake, and Treacy), with any ARD rock placed below the water table where present.

5) Mine openings and underground workings

Mine openings include hazards such as portals, shafts, and declines that are open or not properly sealed. Mine openings are present at Burnt Island, Camlaren, Goodrock, Kidney Pond, Murray Lake, Storm Property, Try Me and West Bay. Based on field observations, underground Workings are present at Burnt Island, Camlaren, and Kidney Pond, but they are not affecting the surface. However, the declines are unsupported and with time the risk of collapse to the surface may occur. The proposed options to address this are to either backfill the declines, or place a barrier (using boulders or berms) to restrict access.

6) Trenches

Trenches have been observed at all sites except West Bay. The eastern trench at Treacy is relatively deep and is filled with water, and poses a physical hazard to humans a wildlife. This trench will be filled with waste rock to the water line. The western trench at Treacy is filled with tailings, which will be removed, and the trench is to be backfilled with waste rock. All other trenches at the remaining sites are shallow and no remediation activities are proposed.

7) Abandoned Infrastructure and Abandoned Site Buildings

Abandoned infrastructure exists at Burnt Island, Camlaren, Goodrock, Kidney Pond, Treacy, Try Me, and West Bay. Abandoned infrastructure items include core racks, drill rigs, docks, rock structures, and other items. Some items were identified as having historical importance by the Mine Heritage society. As such, heritage items will be preserved and left in place.

Abandoned site buildings exist at Burnt Island, Camlaren, Goodrock, Treacy, Try Me and West Bay. Structures are in various states of disrepair and are collapsed and/or partially collapsed, posing a potential hazard to those entering. The majority of buildings will be demolished and debris will be collected, remaining debris will be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

8) Tailings

Tailings were found to be present at Burnt Island, Camlaren, Treacy, and West Bay. The selected approach for addressing tailings is to construct a TSCA at Camlaren and consolidate the tailings in this facility. The tailings at Burnt Island, as they do not exceed SSRTs, will be covered with borrow material developed from a borrow source on Burnt Island.

9) Non-Hazardous Waste

Non-hazardous waste includes building materials tested to confirm the absence of asbestos, lead and/or PCB paint materials, and scattered wood and metal debris. Non-hazardous waste was detected at all sites. The non- treated wood waste will be burned, and then the remaining non-hazardous waste will be collected and placed in a consolidated landfill (within either the TSCA constructed at Camlaren or the WRSCA at Kidney Pond).

10) Unfired Explosives

Unfired explosives include remains of explosives of an unknown state. Unfired explosives and/or remnants of fired explosives were observed at Kidney Pond and could be present at other sites. These sites should be assessed by an explosives expert during remediation and addressed based on their recommendations.

11) Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste in small quantities was determined to be present at all sites except for Murray Lake. The remedial approach chosen for hazardous waste is to collect and containerize the waste for off-site disposal.

12) Sediment

Metals in sediments are present at concentrations that exceed the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) guidelines at all sites with the exception of Murray Lake. Additional risk assessment work found that the sediment and associated surface water metals of concern concentrations did not present a significant risk, and that disruption of the aquatic habitat during dredging would likely produce more harm than good to ecological health at these sites.

13) Impacted Water

Metal impacted surface water and groundwater is present at one or more sites and includes surface water located in the tailings impoundments, the portal openings, trenches and open pits. For mine openings requiring waste rock to be used as backfill, impacted or un-impacted water will first be pumped out of the opening. All discharge can be regulated in the conditions of the Licence, for which an application has been submitted.

Fuel on Site

Fuel will be stored and used on the GLG sites for the incineration of garbage, the functioning and heating of the camp(s), and for equipment, machinery and vehicle use. The types of fuels to be used on the sites and the estimated volumes over the life of the project are as follows:

Fuel Type	Total Volume
Diesel	930,000 L
Gasoline	165,000 L
Aviation	45,000 L
Propane	15,000 L

Equipment

The following table outlines the equipment described in the application:

Type	Proposed use
Hard Walled Camps	Dining facilities, sleeping quarters, office complex, and first aid facilities
Float Plane Docks	Personnel access to some sites, some supplies
Heavy equipment: trucks, excavators (Kubota), loaders and dozers, rock and/or dump trucks, packers, skid steers, water trucks, rock crusher/screener, and flat decks	Site remediation and camp operations
Light Equipment: pickup trucks, ATVs, Side by Sides, Gators, and trailers	Site remediation and camp operations
Winter Road Equipment: skidoo, snowmobiles, snow cats, grader, Hagglund, flood pumps, plow trucks and snowdrags	Personnel access to some sites, some supplies
Commercial Barge and Docks (including tugs)	Transport equipment/ /materials between sites
Fixed Equipment and Tools: fuel tanks, incinerators, fuel pumps, compressors, welders, cutters, water pumps, gen-sets, power tools, and hand tools	Site remediation and camp operations
Drilling Equipment	Drilling boreholes for thermistors, groundwater monitoring wells, piezometers and permanent survey control

Scope

The scope for the land use permit is described in the complete application and includes the following:

- a) Construction and maintenance of camps;
- b) Use of equipment and machines;
- c) Use and storage of fuel;
- d) Construction of docks;
- e) Quarrying activities; and
- f) Construction and maintenance of roads and winter roads.

Added February 16, 2017: The scope for the water licence is described in the Accepted Application submitted on August 4, 2016, as well as updates provided to the application on September 16, 2016, and includes the following:

- a) Water withdrawal for camp use, industrial use, winter road Construction, and dust suppression;
- b) Construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of a camp;
- c) Construction, operation, maintenance, and closure of a Wastewater Treatment Facility and/or Sewage Disposal Facility;
- d) Dewatering;
- e) Deposit of Wastewater;
- f) The Construction, operation, maintenance, and closure of a Landfarm;
- g) The repair and upgrade of the Tailings and soil containment area (TSCA);
- h) The repair and upgrade of a Waste Rock and soil containment area (WRSCA);
- i) The implementation of a surface Water diversion ditch system;
- j) Remediation of hazardous and non-hazardous Wastes, rock, soil, sediment, Tailings, impacted Water, and infrastructure; and
- k) Monitoring.

Land Use Eligibility - Section 18 Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations

DIAND's right and responsibility to access these lands for the purposes of remediation are defined and outlined in several ways as referenced below:

Access to Federal Land

NWT Devolution Agreement -

Responsibility for Waste Sites

Section 6.4(a) Subject at all times to the express provisions of this Chapter 6, the allocation of responsibility for the Management of Waste Sites among the Parties pursuant to this Agreement is based upon the following principles: Canada is responsible for the Management of Waste Sites on Public Lands which were wholly created prior to the Transfer Date;

Sites Requiring Remediation

Section 6.43 All Sites Requiring Remediation listed in Part D of the Inventory of Sites at the Transfer Date shall be excluded from the transfer of administration and control referred to in Section 3.1 and shall be included in the inventory of exclusions referred to in Section 3.34.

Right to Access GNWT Land

NWT Devolution Agreement -

Access by Canada

Section 6.62 Canada shall have the right to access Public Lands and Waters and the right to use natural resources in or on Public Lands in order to fulfill its responsibilities in respect of this Chapter 6.

Responsible Minister - Sites Requiring Remediation by INAC

NWT Devolution Agreement - Schedule 4, Part 6

Schedule 4, Part 6, lists and describes all waste sites to which INAC has specific responsibility. These sites are further described under Schedule 7, Part D, of the Agreement.

Section 3.8: The Legislation referred to in section 3.7 shall provide that a federal Minister shall have sole authority to exercise the following powers and functions under the territorial Legislation referred to in subsection 3.11(a) which substantially mirrors the *Northwest Territories Waters Act* (Canada):

(a) in relation to a Federal Appurtenant Undertaking (any appurtenant undertaking in relation to a water licence which is: (i) related to Remediation performed by or on behalf of Canada pursuant to this Agreement; (ii) related to Remediation performed by or on behalf of Canada in respect of an Excepted Waste Site; and (iii) on lands under the administration and control of Canada.):

- (i) the approval of the issuance of a Type A water licence;
- (ii) the approval of the form, and the holding, of any security posted in respect of a water licence; etc.

Term of Permit and Licence

DIAND requested a five-year term for Permit MV2016X0021, with a possible extension of two years.

Type of Disposition Disposition Number(s)

- Mineral Claims
- Prospecting Permit (s)
- Mineral Leases
- Oil and Gas: EL/SDL/PL
- Quarry Permit
- Timber Permit
- Other:

Principal Activities (related to scoping)

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decommissioning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Installation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Abandonment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expansion | <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal | <input type="checkbox"/> Harvesting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Operation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quarry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Camp |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repair | <input type="checkbox"/> Linear / Corridor | <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sewage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Intake | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Remediation | | |

Principal Development Components (related to scoping)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access Road | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste Management |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disposal of hazardous waste |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> abandonment/removal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> modification e.g., widening, straightening | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sewage |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automobile, Aircraft or Vessel Movement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disposal of sewage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blasting | <input type="checkbox"/> Geoscientific Sampling |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Trenching |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burning | <input type="checkbox"/> Diamond drill |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burying | <input type="checkbox"/> Borehole core sampling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Channelling | <input type="checkbox"/> Bulk soil sampling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cut and Fill | <input type="checkbox"/> gravel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cutting of Trees or Removal of Vegetation | <input type="checkbox"/> hydrological Testing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dams and Impoundments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Restoration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> construction | <input type="checkbox"/> fertilization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> abandonment/removal | <input type="checkbox"/> grubbing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> modification | <input type="checkbox"/> planting/seeding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ditch Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> reforestation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Alteration | <input type="checkbox"/> scarify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drilling other than Geoscientific | <input type="checkbox"/> spraying |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ecological Surveys | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> re-contouring |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slashing and removal of vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Explosive Storage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil Testing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fuel Storage | <input type="checkbox"/> Stream Crossing/Bridging |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topsoil, Overburden or Soil | <input type="checkbox"/> Tunnelling/Underground |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fill | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> disposal | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> removal | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> storage | |

NTS topographic map sheet numbers: 085P and 085I

Latitude / longitude and UTM system:

For Land Use Permit
112°57'0.549"W 62°48'17.511"N
113°40'29.861"W 63°9'22.867"N

For Water Licence
113°10'27.954"W 62°56'54.769"N
113°21'26.899"W 62°59'58.542"N

Nearest community and water body: Gordon Lake

Land Status (consultation information)

- Free Hold/Private
- Commissioner's/Territorial Lands
- Federal Crown Land
- Municipal Land

Transboundary/Transregional Implications

- British Columbia
- Nunavut
- Wek'èezhii
- Alberta
- National Park
- Gwich'in
- Saskatchewan
- Inuvialuit Settlement Region
- Sahtu
- Yukon

Type of transboundary implication: Impact / Effect Development

Public concern: _____
(Describe.)

Physical - Chemical Effects

Impact **Mitigation**
1) **Ground Water**

- water table alteration
- water quality changes
- infiltration changes
- other:
- N/A

Impact **Mitigation**
2) **Surface Water**

- flow or level changes
- water quality changes

Added February 16, 2017: The surface runoff will be directed away from the WRSCA. Depending on the topography, an upstream and perimeter diversion ditch system may be required, or the liner may be keyed into the bedrock. This diversion ditch system would direct runoff downstream of the WRSCA towards Middle Pond. Additionally, runoff downstream of the TSCA may be diverted towards the lake to the east or the west. These describe runoff pattern changes, but are changes that mitigate the potential for surface water contamination.

Added February 16, 2017: As this is a remediation project, it is expected to have an overall positive impact on groundwater quality. There is potential for impacts to groundwater from some remediation activities, including; landfarm seepage, waste rock seepage, sewage discharge, fuel storage and transfer, and soak-away sumps used for treating trench water.

Landfarm leachate will be collected and tested prior to appropriate disposal or discharge. All discharge points are to be approved by the inspector, and water samples will be taken to ensure compliance prior to discharge. Contaminated high risk waste rock, contaminated soils and tailings on site will be excavated and encapsulated within engineered containment areas, removing a potential source of contamination. The Waste Rock and Soil Containment Area (WRSCA) will be covered with a LDPE/LLDPE liner. The cover will be impermeable to prevent any percolation into the underlying waste rock. Similarly, the Tailings and Soil Containment Area will be covered with a composite cover system including a light low-density polyethylene (LDPE) or linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) geomembrane liner. The cover will be impermeable to prevent any percolation into the underlying tailings and other waste. Groundwater monitoring wells are to be installed surrounding the engineered containment areas to monitor water quality. Groundwater monitoring wells are to be installed around these facilities to monitor any changes to the groundwater quality, and to ensure the structures are functioning as expected.

- water quantity changes

Added February 16, 2017: Water will be drawn from several watercourses, but is not proposed to be of a quantity that will affect quantity of water in these watercourses. The water licence will limit total water use to 299m³ per day or less. Monitoring of water intakes will ensure water drawn does not exceed this amount.

- drainage pattern changes
- temperature
- wetland changes/loss
- other:
- N/A

Impact
3) **Noise**

Mitigation

- noise in/near water
- noise increase
- other:
- N/A

Noise increase is expected due to winter road activities, and use of aircraft. These impacts will be temporary in nature, and cease as soon as equipment passes by an area, or is turned off. No mitigation is proposed.

Noise increase is expected along winter road corridor, and on project sites where equipment will be in use. These impacts will be temporary in nature; no mitigation is proposed.

Impact
4) **Land**

Mitigation

- geologic structure changes
- soil contamination
- buffer zone loss
- soil compaction and settling
- destabilization/erosion
- permafrost regime alteration
- explosives/scarring
- other:
- N/A

Quarry development is to take place. Materials are to be used for construction, staging areas, cover material, backfilling, and road construction and maintenance. No mitigation is suggested beyond minimizing unnecessary quarry development.

Added February 16, 2017: A variety of hazardous materials are currently located on site from past land use activities, and are to be moved off site in containers. However, metal-impacted, PHC impacted and Co-mingled impacted soils remain on site. PHC impacted soil will be treated at the landfarm through bioremediation, and metals impacted and co-mingled impacted soils will be excavated and encapsulated in the TSCA or WRSCA. There is potential for impact to soils from fuel storage and transfer. Fuel storage areas and refuelling areas will be required to use secondary containment to prevent release of fuel to the environment.

There may be soil compaction from the use of vehicles and heavy equipment, the construction of a camp and engineered structures, along with the construction and use of spur roads. Mitigation measures include maintaining temporary erosion control features, and the restoration of natural vegetation at the end of the project. Potential impacts associated with the winter road will be mitigated by employing techniques found in the GNWT – DOT “*Environmental Guidelines for the Construction, Maintenance and Closure of Winter Roads in the Northwest Territories*”.

Additionally, the construction of the engineered structures is to take place on already impacted land area, to minimize further impacts.

Erosion/sedimentation may increase as a result of heavy equipment operation. Standard prevention techniques and established erosion and sediment control measures will apply. Where deemed beneficial, excavated regions will be filled with an appropriate material to minimize these effects; silt fences and curtains will be utilized when remedial measures are in the vicinity of water bodies. Mitigative measures will be included by the proponent in a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan.

Impact
5) **Non-renewable natural resources**

Mitigation

- resource depletion
- other:
- N/A

A depletion of the granular material in the area will result from this operation. No mitigation.

Impact
6) Air/climate/atmosphere

Mitigation

other: Emissions

There will be some emissions from the transport vehicles and on site vehicles at the camp. There will also be the use of fuel for the functioning of camps, and emissions from the incineration on non-hazardous waste. Vehicle emissions will be very minimal and the vehicles should meet the standards for emissions. Incineration is a proposed disposal method, and could potentially result in the release of dioxins and furans into the air if proper incineration methods aren't followed. Incinerators must meet the requirements of the Canada-wide Standards for Dioxins and Furans and the Canada-wide Standards for Mercury Emissions. As stated in the Waste Management Plan, an Incineration Management Plan will be submitted by the Primary Contractor to the Departmental Representative for review and approval. The plan must be aligned with Environment Canada's Technical Document for *Batch Waste Incineration* and comply with the Government of Northwest Territories Environment and Natural Resources guidance document *Municipal Wastes Suitable for Open Burning*.

Dust

Continual care and preventative maintenance of dust suppression will ensure impacts on air quality will be negligible.

N/A

BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Impact
1) Vegetation

Mitigation

species composition

species introduction

toxin/heavy accumulation

Added February 16, 2017: The remediation project will result in an overall reduction of toxins in the environment; contaminated soil will be collected and treated.

other: Linear Migration routes, habitat fragmentation

N/A

Impact
2) Wildlife and Fish

Mitigation

effects on rare, threatened or endangered species

fish population changes

waterfowl population changes

breeding disturbance

population reduction

species diversity change

health changes

behavioural changes

habitat changes / effects

Vegetation clearing may impact habitat. Care will be taken to minimize damage to habitat and disturbance to resident species. Efforts will be made to develop on previously disturbed land and limit the project footprint.

game species effects

Access will be temporarily improved for road traffic while the winter road is in use. Activity on the road will be monitored. The road is intended to be used for industrial purposes only, however the proponent will not be able to legally prevent private users from accessing areas using the road. The road will be operational for a short period of time during the winter, and the project will only require winter road use for 2-3 seasons. It is unlikely that the project will have a significant effect on game species in the area, and any impacts will be temporary in nature due to the short duration of the project.

toxins/ heavy metals

forestry changes

agricultural changes

other: General

All garbage waste will be properly stored and then incinerated in order to avoid attracting wildlife to the sites.

N/A

Interacting Environment

Impact

1) Habitat and Communities

predator-prey

wildlife habitat/ecosystem composition changes

reduction/removal of keystone or endangered species

removal of wildlife corridor or buffer zone

other:

N/A

Mitigation

It is anticipated that there will be little to no impact on the local habitat and communities since this activity has a short timeframe.

Impact

2) Social and Economic

planning/zoning changes or conflicts

increase in urban facilities or services use

rental house

airport operations/capacity changes

human health hazard

impair the recreational use of water or aesthetic quality

affect water use for other purposes

affect other land use operations

quality of life changes

public concern

other:

Mitigation

Mr. Duncan Cooke, the owner and operator of Sandy Point Lodge, has raised concerns on how the activity of this project will adversely affect his business. His main concerns are related to noise, machinery, and overall human presence, as his business is marketed as a remote wilderness lodge. He has also stated that the project has put emotional and financial stress on himself, his family, and his employees who may be out of work if his business suffers financial losses. This concern is being addressed through the review of a compensation claim that has been submitted by Mr. Cooke, and is being considered in conjunction with the associated type B Licence.

Added February 16, 2017: The Board carefully reviewed the compensation evidence available on the record and the submissions from Mr. Cooke and DIAND-CARD before making its decision. Neither of the parties to the compensation matter requested a hearing. The Board is of the view that the evidence available was sufficient to enable it to dispose of the SPL compensation claim without a hearing. There was no claim made and no evidence adduced by SPL to suggest that the activities proposed by DIAND-CARD will have any impact on the quality or quantity of water in Gordon Lake or impact the use of that water for any purpose by SPL. The Board decided to deny the SPL compensation claims.

N/A

Impact

3) Cultural and Heritage

Mitigation

effects to historic property

The remediation plan calls for the complete removal of all infrastructure currently onsite. No buildings are currently deemed worthy of repair and salvage. No mitigation to the loss of a potential historic property.

DIAND-CARD has been working with the NWT Mining Heritage Society to preserve and ship potential items of historical value.

increased economic pressure on historic properties

change to or loss of historic resources

change to or loss of archaeological resources

An archaeological impact assessment (AIA) for the Gordon Lake Remediation Project has been completed and reviewed by the Department of Education, Culture and Employment (ECE). It has been decided that any features that do not pose a risk to people, wildlife or the environment be left in place. In accordance with the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations, the proponent will be required to maintain a 30 meter buffer from known or suspected historical or archaeological sites.

increased pressure on archaeological sites

An archaeological impact assessment (AIA) for the Gordon Lake Remediation Project has been completed and reviewed by the Department of Education, Culture and Employment (ECE). In accordance with the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations, the proponent will be required to maintain a 30 meter buffer from known or suspected historical or archaeological sites.

change to or loss of aesthetically important sites

effects to aboriginal lifestyle

other:

N/A

- Pursuant to Schedule 4.1 of the **Northwest Territory Métis Nation** (NWTMN) Interim Measures Agreement, the MVLWB determined that written notice was given to the NWTMN and that a reasonable period of time was allowed for NWTMN to make representations with respect to the application.
- Pursuant to subsection 1.6, paragraphs (a) and (b) of the **Akaiicho Territory Dene First Nations** (ATDFN) Interim Measures Agreement, the MVLWB determined that written notice was given to the ATDFN and that a reasonable period of time was allowed for ATDFN to make representations with respect to the Application.
- Pursuant to section 27, paragraphs (a) and (b) of the **Dehcho First Nations** (DCFN) Interim Measures Agreement, the MVLWB has determined that written notice was given to the DCFN, and that a reasonable period of time was allowed for DCFN to make representations with respect to the application.

Preliminary Screener / Referring Body Information

Organization	Organization
Akaitcho IMA Implementation Office	INAC - Contaminants and Remediation Division
Bathurst Inlet Development Ltd.	Katlodeeche First Nation
Bathurst Inlet Lodge	Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation - Chief or
Boxxer Gold Corp.	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency	Manitoba Denesuline
CanNor NWT Region	MVLWB
City of Yellowknife	National Energy Board
Dene Nation	North Slave Metis Alliance
Deninu K'ue First Nation	Northwest Territory Metis Nation
Ecology North	Salt River First Nations
Environment and Climate Change Canada	Sandy Point Lodge
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Smith Landing First Nation
Fort Resolution Metis Council	Snap Lake Environmental Monitoring Agency - SLEMA
Fort Smith Metis Council	Tlicho Government
GNWT - DOT	Town of Fort Smith
GNWT - ENR	Town of Hay River
GNWT - Health	West Point First Nation
GNWT - ITI	Workers' Safety and Compensation
GNWT - Lands	Yellowknives Dene First Nation
GNWT - MACA	
GNWT - Prince of Wales Northern Heritage	
GNWT- OROGO	
Golder Associates	
Gov of Canada	
Hamlet of Fort Resolution	
Hay River Metis Council	

Reasons For Decision

(List all reasons and supporting rationales for preliminary screening decision)

DECISION

The Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (the Board) is satisfied that the preliminary screening of Applications MV2016X0021, and MV2016L8-0006, DIAND-CARD, Gordon Lake Group Remediation Project, Gordon Lake area, NT has been completed in accordance with section 125 of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA).

The Board is satisfied that communities and First Nations affected by the Application have been notified and provided adequate time to provide comment on the Application as required by land claim and self government agreements, the MVRMA, policy directions relating to Interim Measures Agreements, and any other applicable legislation and agreements.

Having reviewed all relevant evidence on the Public Registry, including the submissions of the Applicant, the written comments received by the Board and any Staff Reports prepared for the Board, the Board has decided that in its opinion:

- The proposed development will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment; and
- The proposed development is not a cause of public concern.

The Board is also of the opinion that the Application can proceed through the regulatory process and that any impacts of the development on the environment can be mitigated through the imposition of the terms and conditions in the attached Land Use Permit and Water Licence.

As a result, the Board, having due regard to the facts and circumstances, the merits of the submissions made to it, and to the purpose, scope, and intent of the MVRMA and the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations and the *Waters Act* and Waters Regulations has decided that this Land Use Permit and Water Licence be issued subject to the terms and conditions contained therein.

Preliminary Screening Decision	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Outside Local Government Boundaries
<input type="checkbox"/>	The development proposal might have a significant adverse impact on the environment, <i>refer it to the EIRB.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Proceed with regulatory process and/or implementation.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	The development proposal might have public concern, <i>refer it to the EIRB.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Proceed with regulatory process and/or implementation.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wholly Within Local Government Boundaries
<input type="checkbox"/>	The development proposal is likely to have a significant adverse impact on air, water or renewable resources, <i>refer it to the EIRB.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Proceed with regulatory process and/or implementation.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	The development proposal might have public concern, <i>refer it to the EIRB.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Proceed with regulatory process and/or implementation.</i>

Preliminary Screening Organization

Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

February 16, 2017

Signatures



Violet Camsell-Blondin, A/Chair