



Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring, Archaeology, and Environmental Awareness Plan

(Version 3.0)

September 2023

KENNADY NORTH PROJECT

SOUTH MACKENZIE DISTRICT, NT

Kennady Diamonds Inc.
161 Bay Street, Suite 2315
P.O. Box 216
Toronto, ON
M5J 2S1
Ph: 416-361-3562

Summary

This Plan describes what will be done to avoid damaging the land, air, water, wildlife, and archaeological sites within the Kennady North Project area, located northeast of Yellowknife, NT.

Revision History

Advanced Exploration Project:

- Version 1.0 of the Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan submitted in support of enhanced Exploration permit applications in November 2015.
- Version 2.0 of the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was submitted in support of Advanced Exploration permit applications in September 2016.

Regional Exploration Project:

- Version 1.0 of the REP Wildlife, Archaeological, and Environmental Awareness Plan was developed and submitted with the application for the Type A Land Use Permit and Type B Water Licence 2022.

Kennady North Project

- Version 3.0 (this version) was updated to address both AEP and REP activities under a single Kennady North Project plan, and to reflect current site practices, best practices, and the most recent version of the REP plan.

Table of Contents

Summary	i
Revision History	i
Advanced Exploration Project:.....	i
Regional Exploration Project:.....	i
Kennady North Project.....	i
Table of Contents.....	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	iii
Abbreviations, Glossary, & Acronyms.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Description.....	1
1.1.1 Foundational Exploration.....	1
1.1.2 Advanced Exploration	1
1.2 Scope.....	2
1.3 Goals and Objectives.....	3
1.4 Location.....	3
1.5 Site Description	3
1.6 Plan Management.....	6
1.7 Plan Implementation.....	6
2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	6
2.1 Staff, Contractors, Suppliers and Visitors	7
2.2 Managers and Supervisors.....	8
2.3 Program Manager	8
2.4 Wildlife Monitor.....	8
2.5 Pilots.....	9
3 PROTECTION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES.....	9
3.1 Air Quality	10
3.2 Habitat Loss.....	10
3.2.1 Direct Habitat Loss	10
3.2.2 Indirect Habitat Loss	10
3.3 Ground Stability	10
3.4 Hydrology.....	10
3.5 Noise	10
3.6 Sediment and Soil Quality.....	11
3.7 Water Quality.....	11
4 PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	11
4.1 Wildlife	11
4.1.1 General Measures	12
4.1.2 Grizzly Bear.....	13

4.1.3	Caribou	14
4.1.4	Migratory Birds	16
4.2	Fish	16
4.3	Vegetation.....	17
4.4	Species at Risk	17
5	PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES.....	18
6	TRAINING	18
7	MONITORING	19
7.1.1	Wildlife Sightings Monitoring.....	19
7.1.2	Wildlife Incident Monitoring.....	20
7.1.3	Site Surveillance Monitoring.....	20
7.1.4	Winter Public Road Use Monitoring	21
7.1.5	Caribou Monitoring.....	21
8	REPORTING AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT	21
9	REFERENCES	23
	Appendix A : Incidental Wildlife Sightings Form.....	I
	Appendix B : Wildlife Incident Reporting.....	I
	Appendix C : Site Surveillance.....	I
	Appendix D : Winter Road Public Use.....	I

List of Figures

Figure 1: Kennady North Project location.....	4
Figure 2: Kennady North Project	5
Figure 3: Schematic of the Zone of Influence and Early Warning Zone Relative to Project Activities (GNWT 2022, p. 6) ..	15

List of Tables

Table 1: Buffers around sensitive habitat components.....	13
Table 2: Early Warning Zone Boundary by Season	15
Table 3: Seasonal Level 1 and Level 2 Thresholds for Caribou for caribou presence.....	15
Table 4: Terrestrial Species at Risk potentially interacting with project components.....	17

Abbreviations, Glossary, & Acronyms

Term	Meaning
AEP	Kennady North Advanced Exploration Project and all of its components
AGL	Aurora Geosciences Ltd., the exploration program manager acting on behalf of the proponent
Centre for Habitation	Core use area of the Bathurst caribou herd, currently used by the majority of the herd
Company	Kennady Diamonds Inc.
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EWZ	Early Warning Zone: An area centred around project activities, established based on caribou movement rates, directionality of travel and season, used to alert land users of the need for enhanced awareness and monitoring
ECC	NWT department of Environment and Climate Change Canada (previously Environment and Natural Resources)
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
Foundational Exploration	includes prospecting, bedrock and surficial mapping, geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys, and diamond drilling, small- and large- reverse circulation drilling, and trenching to delineate kimberlite targets and help determine economic grade
GKJV	Gahcho Kué Mine Joint Venture
GNWT	Government of Northwest Territories
ha	hectare
KDI	Kennady Diamonds Inc., the applicant, the proponent
km	kilometer
Mitigation measure	An action taken to prevent or minimize a negative impact
MPVD	Mountain Province Diamonds Inc.
MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
NWT	Northwest Territories
OHWL	Ordinary High Water Mark
Plan	The Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring, Archaeology, and Environmental Awareness Plan
Project	Kennady North Project and all of its components
REP	Kennady North Regional Exploration Project and all of its components
Restricted Access Sites	Important features identified on the land, such as an active nest or an archaeological site, which is surrounded by protective buffer and where workers are not allowed to go
ZOI	Zone of Influence: An area centred around project activities where the behaviour and relative abundance of caribou may change in response to the site's activities

1 INTRODUCTION

Kennedy Diamonds Inc. (KDI or the Company) is currently exploring for diamondiferous kimberlites in the Kennady North area, located in the Northwest Territories approximately 280 kilometers (km) east-northeast of Yellowknife, immediately adjacent to the Gahcho Kué Mine (Figure 1). KDI's interests in the Kennady North area consist of 99 mineral claims and 30 mineral leases totalling ~113,437 ha of land (Figure 2). KDI is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. (MPVD). MPVD holds a 49% interest in the Gahcho Kué Mine Joint Venture (GKJV) with De Beers Group, who holds 51% interest in the GKJV and is the operating partner.

The Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring, Archaeology, and Environmental Awareness Plan (the Plan) describes how project activities may interact with archaeological sites, wildlife, and other environmental resources and how any potential impacts are mitigated.

1.1 Project Description

1.1.1 Foundational Exploration

Currently, exploration activities in the Kennady North area consist of conducting foundational exploration assessment work on claims and mineral leases held by the company, including prospecting, bedrock and surficial mapping, geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys, diamond drilling, small- and large- reverse circulation drilling, and trenching to delineate kimberlite targets and to help determine economic grade. Samples are sorted and sent off site for analysis or processing. At its maximum scope, foundational exploration drilling activities may consist of a combination of up to seven (7) drills of any type (i.e., five (5) diamond or small reverse circulation (RC) drills and two (2) large RC drills) in use at any one time.

Exploration activities are conducted from the existing Bob and/or Kelvin camps, which host approximately 50 to 150 people, typically operate up to 10 months of the year, and are accessible by air and seasonal ice road. Winter access occurs either by air from Yellowknife, Bob Camp, or Kelvin Camp, with drill mobilization and demobilization via the existing Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road, the Gahcho Kué spur road, and spur roads to Bob and Kelvin camps. Additional winter trails, including ice bridges and roads, may be used to move heavy- and light-duty vehicles, equipment, and personnel around the Project site in the winter. Summer access occurs by fixed wing on floats or helicopter from Yellowknife to Bob or Kelvin camps.

A small number of remote fuel caches are in place to support drilling and helicopter activity, with fuel stored in drums or equivalent. Temporary, remote fuel caches may also be established in areas proximal to active drilling areas. Field sampling and drilling sites are progressively reclaimed.

1.1.2 Advanced Exploration

In September 2016, KDI submitted Land Use Permit and Water Licence applications to the MVLWB to obtain authorizations for advanced exploration activities, which focus on obtaining a larger bulk kimberlite sample that can be

used to assess the economic value of the mineral reserve (see Kennady Diamonds - Advanced Exploration Project Description¹). The Advanced Exploration activities that were authorized in 2016 included the following:

- increase in extraction from 1,200 to 5,000 t/a bulk sample;
- construction and operation of an underground decline to access the Kelvin and Faraday kimberlite deposits for bulk sampling;
- construction and operation of a multi-purpose laydown and camp area (approximately 5 ha);
- construction and operation of a pioneer all-season airstrip (approximately 1,650 m by 45 m) to accommodate larger aircraft for workers and resupply;
- construction and operation of limited all-season roads linking the winter road to the laydown, airstrip, declines, dock, and drilling locations at the Faraday and Kelvin deposits;
- construction and operation of a new 140-person mobile camp on the laydown area and consolidation of existing Kelvin Camp modules with this new camp (Kelvin Camp Expansion);
- quarrying and/or the use of cut and fill to obtain material for roads, laydown area and airstrip as necessary;
- increased use of explosives (including mixing and storage) for quarrying and construction of the decline;
- installation and operation of a portable Bulk Sample Processing Plant (< 100 t/day); and
- increase to the size and quantity of various types of equipment (e.g., trucks, loaders, underground equipment) as well as the amount of fuel storage allowed on site to accommodate the proposed activities.

Advanced exploration activities have not yet commenced but will be required to advance mine planning for known kimberlites in the coming years.

1.2 Scope

This Plan applies to consideration of, and interaction with, environmental resources and archaeological sites during project activities.

This plan is intended to satisfy applicable components of the following:²

- Standard Outline for Management Plans (MVLWB 2021);
- Bathurst Caribou Range Plan (GNWT 2019);
- Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures – Operational Guidance. Preliminary Draft Report (GNWT 2022)
- Guidelines for Developers for the Protection of Archaeological Sites in the Northwest Territories (PWNHC);
- Guidelines to Reduce Risk to Migratory Birds (GOC 2018, 2021);
- Northern Land Use Guidelines, Northwest Territories Seismic Operations (GNWT2022);
- *Archaeological Sites Act* (2014);
- *Northwest Territories Archaeological Sites Regulations* (2001);
- *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*;
- *Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations* (1998);
- *Waters Act*;

¹ <https://registry.mvlwb.ca/Documents/MV2016C0030/MV2016C0030%20MV2013L2-0005%20-%20KDI%20-%20Project%20Description.pdf>

² Not an exhaustive list; other legislation and guidance may apply and be updated from time to time

- *Waters Regulations*;
- *Environmental Protection Act (1988)*;
- *Waters Act (2015)*;
- *Wildlife Act (2013)*;
- *Fisheries Act (1985)*;
- *Species at Risk Act (2002)*;
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act (1994)*; and
- *Canada Wildlife Act (1985)*

1.3 Goals and Objectives

KDI workers endeavor to protect environmental resources and archaeological sites in all aspects of their work. Accordingly, the objectives of this plan are as follows:

- Ensure employees and contractors are aware of their responsibilities regarding environmental and archaeological site protection;
- Outline appropriate mitigation measures for resource protection including the following:
 - Avoiding or minimizing any Project-related effects on wildlife species and their habitat; and
 - Minimizing wildlife interactions with Project personnel.

1.4 Location

The Project is located approximately 280 km east-northeast of Yellowknife and is adjacent to the Gahcho Kué Mine (Figure 1). The Project area is accessed by ski-, wheel-, or float-equipped fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter either directly from Yellowknife or from KDI's Bob or Kelvin camps. Between January and April, the Project may be accessed via the seasonal Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road, Gahcho Kué Mine spur road, and spur roads to Bob and Kelvin camps. Additional winter trails, including ice bridges and roads, may be used to move heavy- and light-duty vehicles, equipment, and personnel around the Project site in the winter. The nearest supply and logistics center is in Yellowknife.

1.5 Site Description

The Project occurs in the Taiga Shield Ecozone, within the Mackay Upland High Subarctic Ecoregion (Ecosystem Classification Group 2008). This ecoregion is characterized by level to gently rolling terrain with bedrock exposures common throughout. It is in the transition zone between forest and tundra with the Project area occurring just north of the tree line.

Vegetation in the ecoregion is dominated by shrub tundra, which is characterized by a cover of dwarf birch, mountain cranberry, Labrador tea, red bearberry, crowberry, and lichens. Stunted black spruce grows in small clumps in sheltered locales and along lake shores. Small outwash terraces and eskers are common landforms throughout.

Large game wildlife in the region include barren-ground caribou, muskox, grizzly bear, and occasionally moose. Fur-bearing animals include hare, fox, wolf, wolverine, and arctic ground squirrel. Waterfowl and avian species in the region include migratory and upland breeding birds such as grouse, ptarmigan, passerine, shorebirds, raptor, falcon, hawk, eagle, owl, loon, crane, swan, duck, and goose. Fish resources in the area include Lake Trout, Cisco, Round Whitefish, Arctic grayling, Northern Pike, and Burbot.

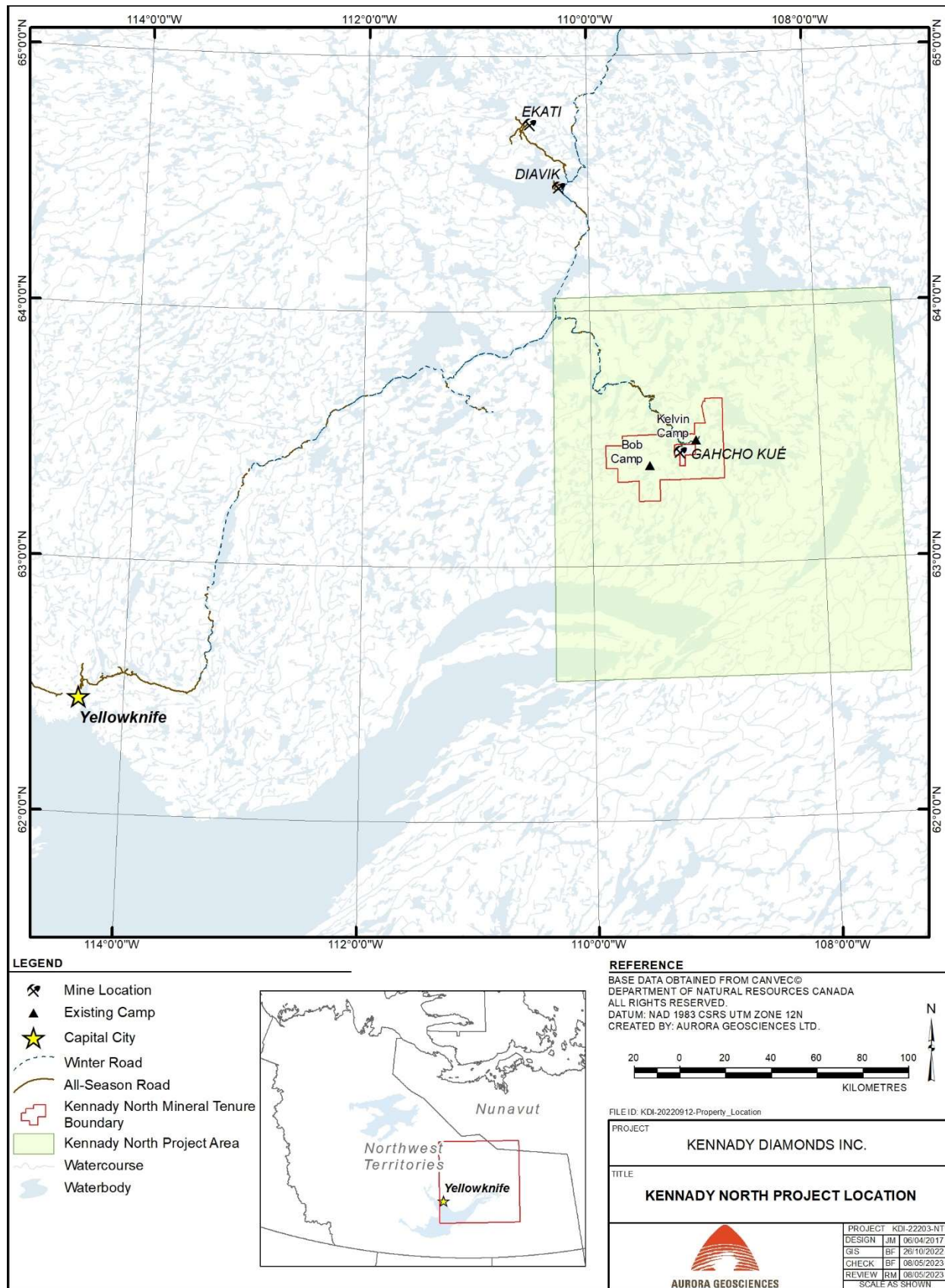


Figure 1: Kennady North Project location

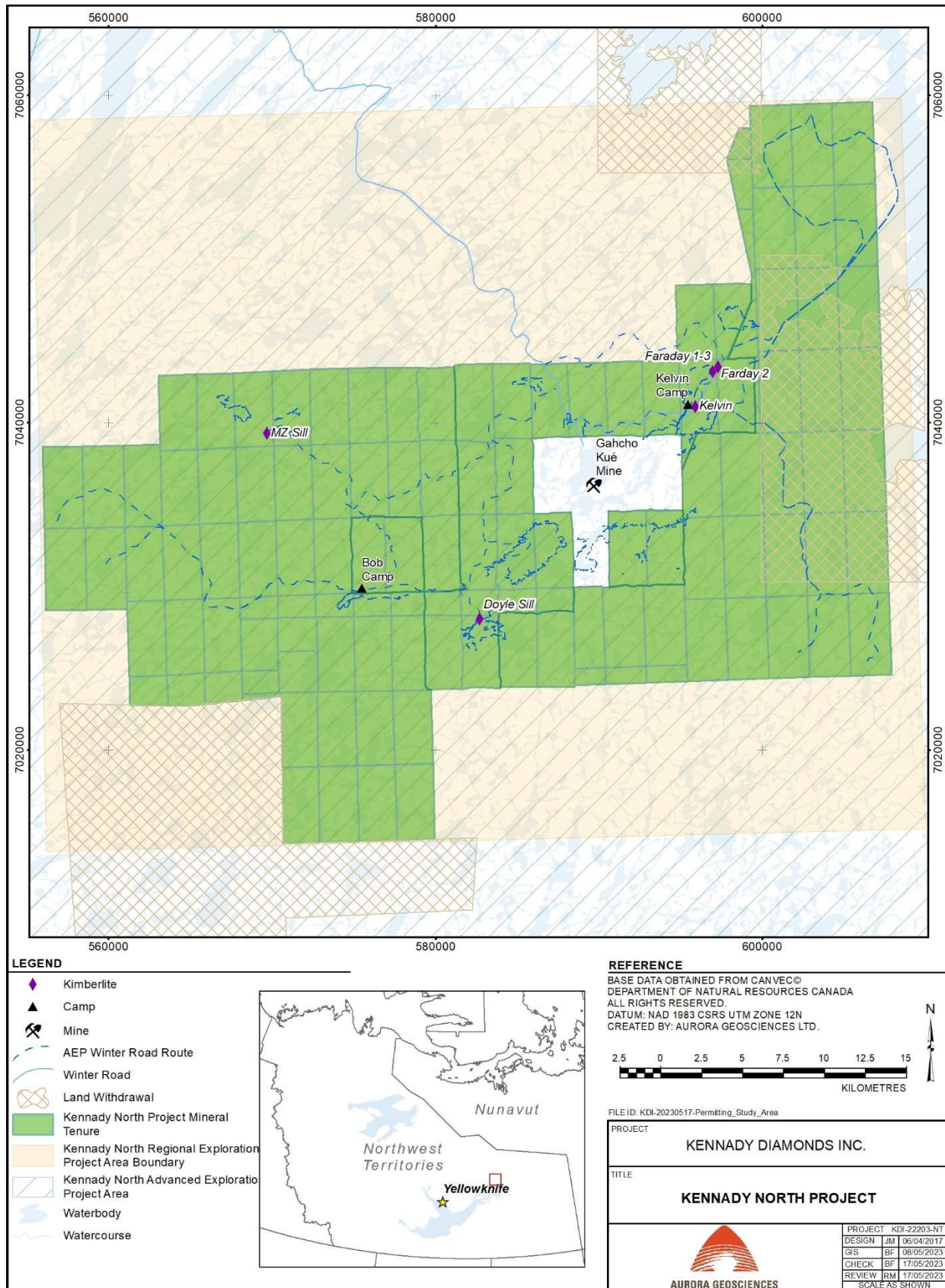


Figure 2: Kennedy North Project

1.6 Plan Management

The Plan is reviewed annually and updated to ensure compliance with regulations, permits, and relevant legislation and to reflect changes in activities associated with the Project. Revisions will be submitted to the MVLWB. In the event that the scope of the Project changes in a significant way, KDI will re-evaluate the existing Plan, engage with relevant parties to discuss the changes, and revise the Plan as needed.

The Plan is further updated in response to the following:

- Changes in conditions that could be biologically meaningful have been observed (e.g., observation of a species at risk that had not previously been observed in the area); and
- Results of ongoing engagements indicate a Plan revision is necessary.

1.7 Plan Implementation

This Plan is effective upon approval and is valid throughout all phases of the Project. The Program Manager or designate is responsible for Plan implementation.

A copy of this Plan is maintained at the exploration camp from which activities associated with the KNP are occurring in a given field season (i.e., Bob or Kelvin camp).

2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Kennady North Project is owned and operated by KDI. Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (AGL) has been contracted by KDI to manage and operate exploration activities since the beginning of exploration on the Kennady North Project. RainCoast Environmental Services Ltd. (RES) has been contracted by KDI to manage KDI's environmental, permitting and engagement activities.

KDI is responsible for activities associated with Kennady North Project, including implementation and management of this Plan. KDI's contact information is as follows:

Kennady Diamonds Inc.

161 Bay Street, Suite 2315

P.O. Box 216

Toronto, ON

M5J 2S1

Phone: 416-361-3562

Contact: Matthew MacPhail

Role: Chief Technical and Sustainability Officer

Email: a.hayward@mountainprovince.com

RES is KDI’s primary technical point of contact for environmental, permitting and engagement matters. RES’s contact information is as follows:

RainCoast Environmental Services Ltd.

221 Trincomali Heights
Salt Spring Island, BC
V8K 1M9
Phone: 250-538-2306

Contact: Katsky Venter

Role: Environmental Advisor

Email: Katsky.venter@gmail.com

AGL is KDI’s exploration Program Manager. In some instances, KDI may delegate its authority for program components to AGL. AGL’s contact information is as follows:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

3506 McDonald Drive
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2H1
Phone: 867-920-2729

Contact: Gary Vivian/Chris Hrkac

Role: Program Manager

Email: gary.vivian@aurorageosciences.com , chris.hrkac@aurorageosciences.com

Manager, Supervisor, Wildlife Monitor, and Program Manager roles, as outlined below, will be assigned by AGL prior to the commencement of activities associated with the Project.

2.1 Staff, Contractors, Suppliers and Visitors

All personnel conducting activities on site, including staff, contractors, suppliers, and visitors, are required to implement this Plan as it pertains to their activities on site. Specifically, these responsibilities include the following:

- Completing Site Orientation, including wildlife awareness training;
- Taking all necessary steps to minimize negative effects to water, land and air;
- Cooperating fully with the Program Manager or the designate to implement an environmental protection program in their work area;
- Only carrying out duties and tasks for which an appropriate level of training has been provided;
- Where there is uncertainty, asking questions and bringing concerns to the attention of Managers and Supervisors when working with products or conducting tasks that may pose potential environmental risks;
- Managing wildlife attractants (e.g., garbage) in a manner that minimizes the probability of attracting wildlife including handling waste in accordance with the Waste Management Plan;
- Maintaining confidentiality regarding the location of archaeological sites;
- Ensuring archaeological sites remain undisturbed;
- Reporting wildlife observations and interactions, archaeological finds, spills, and emergency situations to the Program Manager;
- Staying out of sight of, and redirecting remote field activities away from, wildlife where possible;

- Avoiding working in areas where caribou cows and calves, muskoxen groups, or other wildlife aggregations are observed until the animals have moved on;
- Avoiding deliberate destruction or disruption of bird nests, eggs, wildlife dens, burrows, and other sensitive habitat features; and
- Recording all wildlife sightings in the Wildlife Incidental Observation Log (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

2.2 Managers and Supervisors

Managers and supervisors have a responsibility to ensure that staff, contractors, consultants, and visitors have been trained in KDI wildlife, archaeology, and environmental awareness expectations and procedures, where relevant.

Additional manager and supervisor responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that all personnel adhere to recommended mitigation measures;
- Ensuring all personnel adhere to all buffer zones around Restricted Access Sites;
- Maintaining a no-blame work environment in implementing mitigation measures and follow-up actions;
- Ensuring site-, task- and material-specific training is provided to all departments and staff;
- Ensuring there are appropriate and sufficient supplies on site to support implementing mitigation measures and follow-up actions;
- Providing assistance in responding to environmental hazards;
- Engaging an archaeologist, as needed, (in accordance with this Plan);
- Maintaining records regarding inspections, personnel training, equipment testing and maintenance; and
- Engaging with relevant parties in a timely and transparent manner, where appropriate.

2.3 Program Manager

In addition to the responsibilities listed above, the Program Manager or designate has the following additional responsibilities:

- Overseeing wildlife, archaeology, and environmental awareness and protection in accordance with the Plan;
- Responding to wildlife interactions and conducting related internal and external wildlife reporting;
- Carrying and keeping safe registered firearms, used for worker safety only;
- Ensuring all firearms are:
 - Appropriately licenced.
 - Accompanied by appropriate ownership documents; and
 - Only issued to trained individuals.
- Documenting and reporting all firearms discharges.

2.4 Wildlife Monitor

Designated personnel trained and qualified as Wildlife Monitors are responsible for the following:

- Confirming wildlife sensitive areas (dens, nests etc.) and establishing appropriate Restricted Access Sites;
- Responding to wildlife sightings and implementing recommended mitigation measures;
- Managing wildlife documentation;
- Monitoring public use of trails within the Project area; and
- Confirming the presence/absence of caribou and other wildlife of special concern within the vicinity of Project activities.

2.5 Pilots

All pilots (helicopter and fixed-wing) are responsible for:

- Avoiding touchdown in areas where wildlife is present except in emergency situations;
- Avoiding raptor nests; and
- Adhering to any authorized flying limits at all times except in emergency circumstances and during take-off and landing.

3 PROTECTION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Potential effects and protection measures pertaining to the physical environment are outlined below. Where possible, environmentally friendly options, agents, actions or products will be utilized.

3.1 Air Quality

Air quality can be affected through emissions from equipment operation. Negative effects to air quality arising from project activities can be mitigated by conducting routine preventative maintenance on generators and engines.

3.2 Habitat Loss

Habitat loss can be either direct or indirect and are discussed separately below.

3.2.1 Direct Habitat Loss

Direct habitat loss is loss due to land clearing or disturbance. To reduce direct habitat loss, the following mitigation will be implemented the camp and exploration activity footprint will be kept to the area authorized in the Land Use Permit.

3.2.2 Indirect Habitat Loss

Direct habitat loss is functional loss or degradation of habitat related to indirect Project impacts. To reduce indirect habitat loss, the following mitigations will be implemented at the Project:

- Follow guidelines for minimum flying altitude of 300 metres above ground level (except during takeoff and landing) for cargo and passenger aircraft outside of exploration camp areas (ENR 2007).
- Roads will be treated during summer to reduce dust emissions (ENR 2013).

3.3 Ground Stability

Ground stability can be affected through excavating, rutting, or otherwise disrupting the ground and permafrost. Negative effects to ground stability arising from project activities can be mitigated as follows:

- Moving equipment overland only when conditions are such that rutting or gouging will not occur;
- Avoiding activities such as excavations that may result in permafrost degradation;
- Minimizing site footprint;
- Managing infrastructure, drill sites and sumps in accordance with the *Closure and Reclamation Plan*.

3.4 Hydrology

Hydrology can be affected through unapproved water use that may occur in relation to drilling, as well as impeding stream flow, particularly at freshet. Hydrologic effects are mitigated through compliant water use, water reuse during drilling, and removing or V-notching any ice bridges on winter road water crossings prior to freshet.

3.5 Noise

Ambient noise levels can be affected by operation of Project equipment such as generators, helicopters, heavy equipment, and snow machines. Negative effects to noise levels can be mitigated as follows:

- Conducting routine preventative maintenance on generators and engines;
- Ensuring mufflers are in use, as required by manufacturers; and

- Using quieter alternative equipment where possible.

3.6 Sediment and Soil Quality

Sediment and soil quality can be affected by poor site management, drilling, or construction practices and spills. Negative effects to soil and sediment quality can be mitigated as follows:

- Employing best practices;
- Using sediment control measures (such as silt curtains) downslope of disturbed areas;
- Managing camp and drill sites in accordance with the *Closure and Reclamation Plan*;
- Storing materials and managing spills in accordance with the *Spill Contingency Plan*;
- Using only inert drilling fluids during on ice drilling.

3.7 Water Quality

Water quality can be affected by unplanned or non-compliant discharges to the aquatic environment. Negative effects to water quality can be mitigated as follows:

- Employing best practices;
- Managing all Project sites in accordance with the *Closure and Reclamation Plan*;
- Using only inert drilling fluids during on-ice drilling;
- Adhering to the *Spill Contingency Plan*;
- Implementing erosion control where necessary, to prevent sediment from entering any waterbody;
- Depositing inert drill water in a suitable sized upland sump, >100 m above the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)³ of any watercourse; and
- Discharging core saw effluents in a suitable sized upland sump, >100 m above the OHWM of any watercourse or otherwise in accordance with water licence terms and conditions.

4 PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Potential effects and protection measures pertaining to the biological environment are outlined below.

4.1 Wildlife

Exploration activities may affect wildlife and their habitat in a variety of ways including the following:

- Habituation and attraction to personnel and activities;
- Indirect habitat loss;
 - Avoidance or reduced use of areas near a disturbance.
 - Increased energy expenditure due to a response to sensory disturbance.
- Direct habitat loss through land clearing or disturbance;

³ "The usual or average level to which a body of water rises at its highest point and remains for sufficient time so as to change the characteristics of the land." (DFO 2020b)

- Disruption of movement;
 - Delayed crossing or avoidance of Project area.
- Mortality;
 - Direct, through interactions with project infrastructure (e.g., collisions with vehicles).
 - Indirect, through increased hunter knowledge of caribou in the area that may arise through informal and social communications.

Mitigation measures presented below are designed to be practicable, effective, appropriate relative to the Project scope, and responsive to wildlife use of the habitat in the Project area.

4.1.1 General Measures

Various species of wildlife are present in the Project area year round. Effects can be mitigated by all workers by taking the following actions:

- Ensure wildlife are given the right of way at all times;
- Avoid harassing or feeding wildlife;
- Prohibit hunting, trapping, and harvesting by employees and contractors;
- Establish and enforce speed limits on roads;
- Staff and contractors to report all relevant observations of wildlife especially caribou, fox, wolverine, and bear to on-site manager for documenting;
- Isolate and remove any physical or chemical hazards to wildlife (i.e., spill management);
- Contact NWT Department of Environment and Climate Change (ECC) for approval to destroy problem wildlife (only as a last resort);
- Manage toxic substances following the Waste Management Plan, and take measures to prevent spills;
- Keep camp clean and incinerate/backhaul food waste frequently or store securely to remove attractants;
- Provide environmental sensitivity training for personnel; and
- Report all wildlife incidents and mortalities to ECC.

4.1.1.1 Project Design

Mitigation through Project design involves consideration of potential effects prior to commencing Project activities and factoring mitigation measures in to how the Project is built and how activities are undertaken. Mitigation of wildlife effects by project design includes the following:

- Minimizing camp footprint through efficient use of space and consolidation of Project materials;
- Skirting of buildings to prevent wildlife access;
- Wildlife fencing surrounding both camps to prevent wildlife-human interactions;
- Minimizing the footprint of drill pads by utilizing a small drill where possible, maintaining a consolidated work area, and drilling multiple holes from one set-up when practical;
- Choosing drill pad locations in a manner that considers known sensitive wildlife areas and maximizes the drilling that occurs from each pad, thus reducing the number of drill set-ups;
- Ensuring wildlife attractants, including food products, are appropriately stored;
- Avoiding the establishment of new all-weather roads and trails where possible;

- Locating sumps, fuel caches, and equipment >100 m from the OHWM of any waterbody, unless otherwise approved, to avoid effects to aquatic life and habitat; and
- Avoiding contact with wildlife including approaching, harassing, disturbing, and feeding wildlife.

4.1.1.2 Waste Management

Proper waste management minimizes wildlife attraction to work areas. The following waste management measures, as documented in the *Waste Management Plan*, are employed:

- Garbage, including all food wastes, is stored in covered containers;
- Food waste is securely stored for backhaul or incineration;
- Wastes and materials are stored in accordance with the *Spill Response Plan*; and
- Open top vessels containing waste products are not left unattended.

4.1.1.3 Nesting, Denning, Calving, and Stream Crossings

Nesting, large mammal (wolf, wolverine, and bear) denning, calving, and river crossings are vulnerable life stages, habitats, or activities sensitive to disturbance, protected by legislation in many instances, and may occur in the Project area from late winter through to midsummer depending on habitat and species. If active nesting, denning, or calving is observed the following mitigation measures will be undertaken to reduce potential Project effects:

- Moderating activities in the vicinity immediately to avoid disturbance;
- Establishing a buffer around the site (as listed in **Error! Reference source not found.**), designating the area as a Restricted Access Area, and documenting the occurrence; and
- Ensuring the Restricted Access Area is maintained until the nest or den is no longer in use, or cubs and calves have moved on.

Table 1: Buffers around sensitive habitat components

Species	Habitat Component	Buffer Distance
Short-Eared Owl	Nest	1.5 km
Migratory birds	Nest	10 m – 1 km*
Wolf	Den	800 m
Wolverine	Den	800 m
Grizzly Bear	Den	1 km
Caribou	Crossing	5 km

*Varies with species, activity and proximity. Buffer distance can be determined in accordance with GNWT guidelines (GNWT 2022) or in consultation with the Canadian Wildlife Service at cwsnorth-scfnorth@ec.gc.ca

4.1.2 Grizzly Bear

Project personnel may encounter grizzly bears near project infrastructure or while conducting technical (e.g., geological, environmental, archaeological, etc.) surveys in remote areas. Implementing proper waste management practices, fencing camp areas, and conducting bear scans during remote field work (and relocating crews when bears are observed nearby) will limit the potential for interactions with grizzly bears and are, therefore, the key means by which potential Project effects will be mitigated for grizzly bears.

If a human-bear encounter is likely, deterrents (e.g., bear bangers or spray) may be employed. A helicopter may also be used to assist in deterring bears from approaching infrastructure and field crews if necessary. Firearms are kept in the camp from which exploration activities take place and may be used as a last resort to prevent injury to personnel, and, with the use of rubber or beanbag bullets, to deter potentially habituated bears from site.

4.1.3 Caribou

Given the social and ecological importance of caribou to the economy and residents of the Northwest Territories, and the specific consideration afforded caribou, it is important to consider caribou-specific Project interactions and understand the relative risk posed by the Project to caribou. Caribou and their associated habitats can be affected by various factors associated with operations, primarily disturbance from vehicles and equipment.

The Project is situated in Area 2 of the Bathurst Caribou Range Planning area and is at the edge of the current centre for habitation of Bathurst caribou herd (GNWT 2022). Accordingly, specific measures undertaken by KDI to mitigate its impact on caribou are based on the most recent draft of the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures Operational Guidance available from GNWT Department of Environment and Climate Change (ECC; GNWT 2022). These measures use triggers for monitoring and mitigation measures based on the presence of caribou near Project activities as determined by incidental caribou observations or using caribou collar data obtained from the GNWT under a data sharing agreement.

Caribou monitoring and mitigation measures are triggered by the presence of caribou within zones that are defined as follows (**Error! Reference source not found.**):

- Zone of Influence (ZOI): an area centered on single points of project activities, with a radius of 5 km (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Early Warning Zone (EWZ), an area centered on single points of project activities, with radius of 15-45 km from the outer edge of the ZOI, depending on the season (

- **Table 2).** The EWZ is further divided into an Inner and Outer EWZ, with the Inner EWZ covering an area equal to half the radius of the EWZ (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

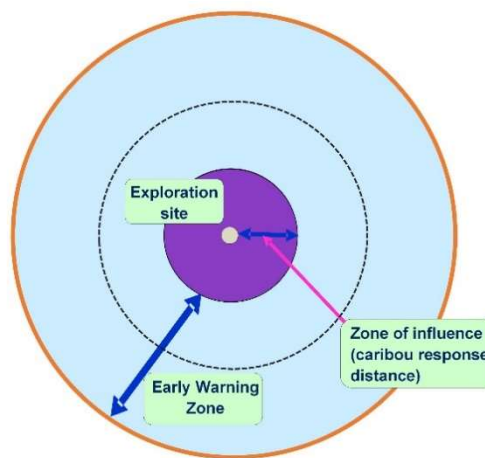


Figure 3: Schematic of the Zone of Influence and Early Warning Zone Relative to Project Activities (GNWT 2022, p. 6)

Table 2: Early Warning Zone Boundary by Season

Season	Dates	Distance from Outer Boundary of the Zone of Influence (km)
Spring migration	20 Apr – 1 Jun	35
Calving	2-16 Jun	25
Post-calving	17-28 Jun	35
Summer	29 Jun – 6 Sep	45
Fall	7 Sep – 30 Nov	30
Winter	1 Dec – 19 Apr	15

Tiered caribou monitoring and mitigation measures are triggered by the following thresholds (Table 3):

- When caribou are present in the Outer EWZ, enhanced awareness and monitoring is required per GNWT guidance document;
- When the number of caribou present in the Inner EWZ exceeds the Level 1 Thresholds (see Table 3), Level 1 Mitigation Actions and additional monitoring within the Zone of Influence is required.
- When the number of caribou present in the Inner EWZ meets or exceeds Level 2 Thresholds (see Table 3), mitigation actions are intensified; and
- When the number of caribou present in the Inner EWZ has been determined to exceed the Level 2 Threshold in the Inner EWZ based on monitoring in the ZOI (see Table 3), mitigation actions are initiated.

Table 3: Seasonal Level 1 and Level 2 Thresholds for Caribou for caribou presence

Season	Thresholds for Level 1 Mitigations		Thresholds for Level 2 Mitigations	
	Collars	Caribou	Collars	Caribou
Spring Migration	1	≥100	2	≥200
Calving	1	≥25	2	≥50
Post-calving	1	≥50	2	≥100
Summer	1	≥100	2	≥200
Fall	1	≥50	2	≥100
Winter	2	≥200	4	≥400

4.1.3.1 Tiered Mitigation Measures

Basic Level Mitigations are conducted throughout all stages of Project activity:

- Provide employee education and caribou awareness training;
- Avoid direct movement of equipment and people toward caribou;
- Avoid approaching caribou or stopping within sight of caribou when operating vehicles including all-terrain vehicles and snow machines; and
- Maintain at least 610 m above ground level and avoid areas of known caribou concentrations when possible

(subject to pilot discretion regarding aircraft and human safety) when flying over calving and post-calving range and near identified caribou water crossings when sites are active, and otherwise maintaining an altitude of 300 m above ground level.

Additional Mitigation measures will be implemented as caribou presence thresholds triggered. Level 1 and 2 Mitigations are described in detail in GNWT 2022 and summarised here:

- Plan flights to avoid areas where caribou are present;
- Prioritize selected targets/drill sites to avoid caribou;
- Reduce or reschedule flights;
- Delay or alter aerial or drill programs and minimize ground activity, where practical, to avoid initiating or continuing work in areas with caribou or helicopter travel over areas with caribou; and
- Where delays are not feasible or practical engage with Department of Environment and Climate Change (ECC) to develop a project-specific plan.

Additional activity- or zone-specific mitigation measures may be applied following discussions with ECC.

4.1.4 Migratory Birds

As discussed in Section 4.1.1.3, measures are in place to protect migratory birds from Project effects specifically during nesting. Active nest searches are not generally recommended as they are often ineffective and may result in disturbance or damage to the nest which may in turn influence survival. Similarly, flagging nest locations is discouraged as this supports an increase in predation; buffer zones delineating a Restricted Access Area may be flagged instead (ECCC 2021).

The Project occurs within nesting zone C8. Nesting in the Project area typically occurs between early May and mid-August, with highest nesting intensity between May 30 and July 26.

- Land clearing for all facilities is to be completed outside of the breeding season for migratory birds (15 May to 15 September). If clearing during the breeding season is required, pre-clearing nest sweeps will be conducted;
- Prevent or discourage upland breeding birds and raptors from nesting on exploration infrastructure and man-made structures.
- Report any raptor nesting activity observed on infrastructure or within 1.5 km of the exploration facilities to ECC.

4.2 Fish

Fish and fish habitat are protected by law. Work in and around water can affect fish and fish habitat directly and indirectly:

- Changes in water quality and hydrology can impact the ability for fish to forage, rear, spawn, and migrate;
 - Physical disturbance to watercourses below the OHWM can physically alter fish habitat;
 - Upland activities such as land disturbance and vegetation clearing can result in sediment deposition into water courses, impacting fish health and habitat; and
- Winter water withdrawal from shallow fish-bearing watercourses can reduce oxygenated water availability and result in fish mortality.

Accordingly, the following mitigation measures are implemented to protect fish and fish habitat throughout the project:

- No waste is allowed to enter any water body at any time;
- Water intakes are screened in accordance with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) *Interim Code of Practice* (2020a);
- Equipment operating on ice or near water is inspected regularly to ensure it is free of leaks, grease, oil and mud;
- Equipment maintenance and refueling occurs >100 m beyond the OHWM of any watercourse;
- Vegetation clearing adjacent to watercourses is avoided to the greatest extent possible; and
- On-ice drilling utilizes inert drilling muds and cutting capture systems to avoid any cuttings being release into the water column.

4.3 Vegetation

Vegetation can be affected by on land activities such as infrastructure, road, and pad development, accessing sites and the location and movement of drills. Negative effects to vegetation can be mitigated as outlined in relation to habitat loss as well as by the following:

- Employing best drilling practices:
 - Establishing drill sites on durable surfaces;
 - Minimizing salt use during diamond drilling where possible;
 - Minimizing drill water discharge to land to the greatest extent possible during diamond drilling;
 - Depositing inert drill water in a suitable sized sump;
 - Managing drill sites in accordance with the Closure and Reclamation Plan.
- Moving equipment overland only when conditions are such that rutting or gouging will not occur; and
- Adhering to the *Spill Response Plan* where required.

4.4 Species at Risk

Terrestrial species at risk listed in **Error! Reference source not found.** may occur in the project area as their habitat extents overlap with the study area boundaries. Species most reasonably expected to interact with Project infrastructure and activities are presented in the applicable preceding sections along with specific measures to mitigate potential effects.

Table 4: Terrestrial Species at Risk potentially interacting with project components.

Species	COSEWIC ¹ Designation	SARA ² Status	Responsible Management Authority	Management Tool ³
Barren Ground Caribou	Threatened	Under Consideration	GNWT	
Grizzly Bear (western population)	Special Concern	Special Concern	GNWT	
Wolverine	Special Concern	Special Concern	GNWT	
Bank Swallow	Threatened	Threatened	ECCC	Recovery Strategy - proposed
Harris's Sparrow	Special Concern	Under Consideration	ECCC	
Lesser Yellowlegs	Threatened	Under Consideration	ECCC	

Red-necked Phalarope	Special Concern	Special Concern	ECCC	Management Plan - Proposed
Short-eared Owl	Threatened	Special Concern	GNWT	Management Plan

¹ Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

² *Species At Risk Act*

³ Posted on the Species at Risk Public Registry

5 PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Heritage resources such as archaeological sites are protected by law and can be affected by on land activities such site access, prospecting, and geological sampling. Potential negative effects to archaeological sites can be mitigated by the following:

- Conducting an Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) and an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA; if required, based on the outcome of the AOA) prior to program commencement;
- Minimizing land disturbance outside of infrastructure footprints (e.g., drill sites);
- Avoiding construction of new stone features;
- Where possible, avoiding interaction with and disturbance of known or suspected archaeological sites, including rocks that may appear to be in some formation;
- Establishing a Restricted Access Area around all known or suspected archaeological sites; and
- Operating with direction from the Territorial Archaeologist in cases where it is not possible to avoid interaction with known archaeological sites.

If a suspected archaeological site or human remains (structures, artifacts, or bones) are encountered during the Program:

- Immediately stopping work in the vicinity and notifying the Program Manager who will notify the Territorial Archaeologist (867-873-7688);
- Leave the site undisturbed; and
- Document the occurrence, including the following:
 - Take several representative photos of the site with an appropriate scale marker.
 - Describe the nature and extent of the site and any artifacts noted.
 - Note the site coordinates and datum used.
 - Mark the location of the site on a 1:50,000 scale topographic base map.
 - Record the date of discovery.
 - Keep the location of known and found archaeological sites confidential.

Any activities undertaken on site in relation to archaeological surveys, finds, or mitigations are done so by or under the direction of an archaeologist.

6 TRAINING

The purpose of personnel training and awareness is to demonstrate that it is each person’s responsibility to minimize Project effects on wildlife, archaeological sites, and the environment and to ensure the safety of all Project personnel. As

a part of the Site Orientation, all personnel, including staff and contractors, are engaged in a discussion on local environmental and archaeological resources including the following:

- Basic local wildlife ecology and possible Project-related effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat;
- Operating protocols such as reporting incidental observations;
- Awareness of known wildlife-sensitive areas such as breeding areas, den sites, nests, and wildlife-sensitive periods and related typical wildlife behaviours;
- Project protocols associated with dealing with aggressive or unusual wildlife behaviour around work areas or camp;
- Wildlife attractant management;
- Wildlife safety including the detection and deterrence of bears and other predators;
- Wildlife incident reporting and response procedures;
- Archaeological chance find procedures; and
- Compliance expectations and non-compliance disciplinary actions that may be enforced.

7 MONITORING

Monitoring programs are in place to further support mitigation and compliance. These programs include the following:

- Wildlife Sightings Monitoring;
- Wildlife Incident Reporting;
- Site Surveillance Monitoring;
- Winter Public Road Use Monitoring; and
- Caribou Monitoring

Details of these programs are described below.

7.1.1 Wildlife Sightings Monitoring

Documenting incidental wildlife sightings provide a simple means for all site workers to contribute to tracking wildlife activity at the Project, support an understanding of current wildlife use of the area and may support early detection of problem wildlife and areas of concern at the project.

Wildlife Sighting Forms (Appendix A) are posted in camp for all workers to fill out. Completed forms are submitted to the Wildlife Monitor and reviewed by the Program Manager weekly for evidence of problem wildlife, problem areas that may pose a risk to wildlife, or observations of Species at Risk. Information that is collected is retained for internal use, to inform future environmental baseline studies, and to support reporting.

Wildlife sightings may be reported externally as required in authorizations and legislation or through the GNWT Wildlife Management Information System (WMIS).

7.1.1.1 Supporting Documentation

Work instructions and data sheets are provided in Appendix A.

7.1.2 Wildlife Incident Monitoring

Wildlife incidents refer to a range of possible occurrences at the project, including:

- Human-wildlife interactions that present a risk to either people or animals;
- Wildlife-caused damage to property or operational delays;
- Wildlife deterrence; and
- Wildlife injury or mortality.

All wildlife incidents are documented with the following:

- Photographs (if possible);
- Names of people involved;
- Nature of the incident;
- Supporting information such as the time, date, and location; and
- Response measures and corrective actions taken.

All personnel on site must report wildlife incidents to the Wildlife Monitor.

7.1.2.1 Supporting Documentation

Incidents are documented on the form found in Appendix B.

7.1.3 Site Surveillance Monitoring

Site surveillance monitoring is intended to provide systematic and current information of wildlife activity at the Project, and provides direct feedback regarding the effectiveness of wildlife effects mitigation. Examples of wildlife activities that will be documented through the surveillance monitoring include presence of wildlife in areas where food may be available and use of buildings for shelter or nesting. Through systematically recording the presence of all wildlife within and around the Project footprint, environment staff will remain apprised of current and emerging issues, and will be able to manage issues as they arise.

Site Surveillance Monitoring entails the following:

- Systematic tours of the Project site by environmental staff to record all wildlife observations or recent wildlife sign (e.g., tracks, scat) on a weekly basis;
- Recording the area surveyed, and the nature and location of all observations;
- Specific inclusion of:
 - Areas of the Project where there is risk of wildlife attractants (such as waste management areas) and risk of wildlife finding shelter, denning or nesting; and
 - A sweep for nests on Project infrastructure during spring.

7.1.3.1 Supporting Documentation

KDI Wildlife Surveillance Monitoring Procedures can be found in Appendix C.

7.1.4 Winter Public Road Use Monitoring

New roads create access for harvesting of wildlife. Winter roads to diamond mines have been used to harvest caribou, wolves and wolverine. Winter road spurs from the existing Tibbitt to Contwoyto winter road and the winter road to Gahcho Kué may be constructed. KDI cannot restrict the recreational use of the winter road and proposes to monitor usage to understand how the improved access changes land use and harvesting.

Winter Public Road Use Monitoring will entail the following:

- Documenting observations of public use of the road on a Winter Access Road User Survey;
- Regular patrols of the KDI winter roads to record public use of the roads, including, where possible:
 - location;
 - number and type of vehicles;
 - number of snowmachines;
 - number of people in party;
 - purpose of trip; and
 - species they are hunting and number of harvested animals.
- Patrols will also note:
 - the location of any wildlife carcasses seen
 - the species (if possible)
 - Day and time of observation; and
 - any other related information such as whether or not scavengers are present.

Disclosure of information by recreational users is purely optional and voluntary. Patrols will be undertaken weekly, during clear weather, for the duration that the winter road is operational.

7.1.4.1 3.1.2 Supporting Documentation

Winter Road Public Use Monitoring data sheet Appendix D.

7.1.5 Caribou Monitoring

Caribou Monitoring is based on the most recent draft of the Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures Operational Guidance available from GNWT Department of Environment and Climate Change (GNWT 2022). Monitoring and mitigation thresholds are summarized in Section 4.1.3 of this Plan. Monitoring is based on the presence of caribou near Project activities as determined by incidental caribou observations or using caribou collar data obtained from the GNWT under a data sharing agreement.

7.1.5.1 Supporting Documentation

GNWT. 2022. Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures – Operational Guidance. Preliminary Draft Report. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories. 44 p.

8 REPORTING AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Routine documentation supporting protection of environmental and archaeological resources include:

- Maintaining equipment preventative maintenance logs and required follow-up actions on site;
- Documenting water use and waste disposal in accordance with the water licence;
- Logging and reporting wildlife observations;
- Maintaining a layer in the Project GIS system that identifies:
 - Watercourses suitable for, and those previously used for, water withdrawal;
 - Known archaeological sites surrounded by a buffer, the location of which is to be kept confidential, considered and avoided in future drill program planning;
 - Key habitat features such as dens and nests, the location of which is to be considered and avoided in future drill program planning;
 - Drill cuttings sumps.

The Wildlife Monitor is responsible for documenting and reporting all monitoring data collected to the Program Manager. A copy of documents can be made available to an Inspector upon request.

In the case of wildlife incidents, and depending on the nature of the incident and species involved, reporting may also occur as follows:

- GNWT WMIS WMISTeam@gov.nt.ca for wildlife observations;
- GNWT Regional Wildlife Biologist (867-873-7181) for problem wildlife and nest disturbances for non-migratory birds (e.g., raptors, corvids, and ptarmigan);
- GNWT Renewable Resource Officer (866-762-2437) for wildlife incidents or mortalities; and
- ECCC Canadian Wildlife Service cwsnorth-scfnord@ec.gc.ca for migratory birds.

External reporting occurs in accordance with regulatory requirements and data sharing agreements. Communities will be provided with annual updates.

The term adaptive management is commonly used to describe any process where there is learning by doing (WLWB 2010). That is, a process where management responds (or adapts) to changing conditions (regulatory, environmental, social, etc.) as those changes arise (WLWB 2010). In the context of the WMMP, adaptive management can be implemented by evaluating the implementation and effectiveness of the mitigation, and new mitigation implemented at the Project in response to issues as they arise. An internal audit should be periodically undertaken, specific to the mitigation listed as part of the WMMP annual report, to evaluate:

- if all mitigation has been implemented;
- which mitigation is perceived to be or shown to be successful;
- if new mitigation has been implemented in response to new issues; and
- if some mitigation is redundant.

9 REFERENCES

Archaeological Sites Act S.N.W.T. 2014,c.9

Canada Wildlife Act. 1985. R.S., 1985, c. W-9, s. 1; 1994, c. 23, s. 2(F)

Fisheries Act R.S.C., 1985, c. F-14

Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations (SOR/98-429)

Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (S.C. 1998, c. 25)

Migratory Birds Convention Act. 1994. S.C. 1994, c. 22

Northwest Territories Archaeological Sites Regulations SOR/2001-219

Species at Risk Act (SARA). 2002. S.C. 2002, c. 29

Waters Act. S.N.W.T. 2015,c.3

Waters Regulations R-019-2014

Wildlife Act S.N.W.T. 2013,c.30

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). 2020a. Interim code of practice: End-of-pipe fish protection screens for small water intakes in freshwater. Available at: <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/codes/screen-ecran-eng.html>

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). 2020b. Interim code of practice: temporary stream crossings. Available at <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/codes/temporary-crossings-traversees-temporaires-eng.html>

Ecosystem Classification Group. 2008. Ecological Regions of the Northwest Territories - Taiga Shield. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories.

ECCC 2021. Guidelines to reduce risk to migratory birds. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/avoiding-harm-migratory-birds/reduce-risk-migratory-birds.html> Accessed June 2022.

ECCC 2018. Guidelines to reduce risk to migratory birds. General Nesting Periods of Migratory Birds, Nesting Zones and Periods. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/avoiding-harm-migratory-birds/general-nesting-periods.html> Accessed June 2022.

Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). No publication date; accessed on June 29, 2022. Northern Land Use Guidelines, Northwest Territories Seismic Operations.

GNWT. 2017. Guidelines for Developers for the Protection of Archaeological Sites in the Northwest Territories. Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre Yellowknife, NT.

GNWT. 2019. Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, NT. 86 + iii pp.

GNWT. 2022. Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures – Operational Guidance. Preliminary Draft Report. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories. 44 p.

Land and Water Boards of the Mackenzie Valley. 2021. Standard Outline for Management Plans.

Appendix A : Incidental Wildlife Sightings Form

Wildlife Sighting/Encounter Report

Species:

Number Seen:
(indicate whether exact number or estimate)

Date and Time of Day:
(Include PM or AM)

Location:
(Provide GPS coordinates and/or mark it on the map back side of this page)

What was it doing when sighted/encountered?
(any specifics are helpful: Healthy? Limping? Behavior? etc.)

Other Comments/Interesting Markings:
(Feeding on something, injured, etc.)

Name of Observer and Contact Information:

Your name	Date	Time (24 hr)	Location Description	Coordinates (NAD 83)		Type of Animal	#	Age / Sex	Comments (behavior, response, etc.)
				Northing	Easting				

Appendix B : Wildlife Incident Reporting

Kennady North Exploration Project - Wildlife Incident Form

Date: Time: Individuals involved:

Species: Number, gender, age:

Location (description):

Location (UTM):

Digital photo numbers:

Describe the incident or accident that occurred. Was there a threat to wildlife or human safety? What was the situation that caused it?

Describe any use of wildlife deterrents:

Describe any wildlife mortality:

Describe any communication with ECC:

What immediate measures were taken to reduce risk or harm?

What measures are recommended to prevent future occurrences?

Report prepared by:

Reviewed by Program Manager:

Appendix C : Site Surveillance

KDI Site Surveillance Monitoring Procedures

Objective

To prevent wildlife incidents through systematically documenting wildlife activity at the Kennady North Project.

Procedures

Surveys of the Project for wildlife and wildlife sign will be completed at least once per week. Observers will travel to defined Project location, and record the following at each:

- Time upon arrival at location / monitoring site
- Location or monitoring site
- Presence of wildlife or wildlife sign (Yes or No)
- Species or sign observed
- Number of individuals
- Activity
- Photo number (if photo taken)
- Any relevant comments about the observation, or relevant information from people working at the location.

Any reports of sign or observations of species from mine staff working in the area shall be recorded on the data sheets in the additional comments section on the reverse side of the data sheet. Photos of sign and wildlife should be taken where possible to help in identification of species after completion of the survey. Record the photo number on the data sheet and download and file the photos by date.

If no wildlife is observed, no sign seen and no reports of wildlife from staff, then an “N” should be recorded on the data sheet and in the database for that monitoring site / location.

Locations For Systematic Monitoring

The following areas / sites should be visited at least once a week:

- Accommodations building (entire perimeter)
- Waste transfer area (entire perimeter)
- Incinerator building (entire perimeter)
- Drill sites
- Airstrip
- Site Roads
- Area of decline

Appendix D : Winter Road Public Use

KDI Winter Road Public Use Monitoring

Monitor's Name:

Date:

Time:

Road:

Location (GPS Coordinates):

Description of Vehicle:

Number of Snowmachines/Boggins:

Number of people:

Description of any visible animals harvested (species and numbers):

It is not encouraged to stop or question road users. However, if additional information is known on user's community and place of origin, target species, numbers and types of species harvested, or duration of trip this information can be recorded here: