



March 24, 2025

**Wek'èezhìi Land and Water Board
#1-4905 48th Street
Yellowknife, NT. X1A 3S3**

Re: - Arctic Star Exploration Corp.'s Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan V1.1 Submission, Diagas Project

Dear Regulatory Manager, WLWB.

Arctic Star Exploration Corp. is submitting V1.1 of the Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan for the Diagas Project within 90 days as required by the Board for Land Use Permit W2024C0007.

Given the concerns raised during the public review of the Application will be addressed in Version 1.1 of the WMMP, the Board has no additional requirements for Version 1.1 outside of the decision on Version 1.0.

During the public review (V1,0), several reviewers made suggestions for additional information and/or revisions to the WMMP. In response to comments, Arctic Star agreed to update the Plan to incorporate revisions to address the recommendations as follows:

- A)** *Revisit the WMMP and address the gaps noted by WRRB with respect to the GNWT's template for Tier 1 WMMPs (WRRB comment 1);*
- B)** *Include the Bear Occurrence Manual (WRRB comment 1);*
- C)** *Acknowledge in the Plan that the project overlaps with the range of barren-ground caribou and include the caribou map provided (GNWT-ENR-EAM comment 1);*
- D)** *Cite references and resources as recommended by NSMA (NSMA comments 1 and 2);*
- E)** *Include that Arctic Star will consider data sharing with organizations if requested (NSMA comment 4; ECCC comment 3);*
- F)** *Include plan for orienting all staff to be cognizant of migratory bird nesting (ECCC comment 2);*
- G)** *Include species at risk section, including a table of sensitive species and the table recommended by ECCC (NSMA comment 3; ECCC comment 3);*
- H)** *Add ECCC to section 6 as a contact for reporting wildlife incidents related to migratory birds (ECCC comment 4);*
- I)** *Add an appendix to the WMMP to outline the federal and territorial legislation protecting wildlife in the NWT (ECCC comment 5).*

Conformity Table

Conformity Item	WMMP Plan Section Containing Revision	Summary of Revision Addressing Board Requirement
A, D	Introduction, Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Cited references or guiding documents. GNWT's template for Tier 1 WMMPs.
B	Appendix II	Added Bear Occurrence manual
C	Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Added caribou map
C	Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Added language specifically noting the project overlaps with the range of the barren-ground caribou
E	Wildlife Monitoring	Added language about sharing wildlife observations and logs with regulatory agencies
F	Wildlife Monitoring	Added language that all workers are to be aware of species at risk for identification and observation recording
G	Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Added species of concern/risk table
H	Wildlife Incident	Added ECCC contacts for migratory bird wildlife encounters
I	Appendix I	Added Statutory requirement for wildlife in NWT

Should the WLWB require additional information, corrections or clarity on the enclosed please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,



Dave Kelsch
 Arctic Star Exploration Corp.
dkelsch@telusplanet.net

Arctic Star Exploration Corp.
 #1100 – 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 3V6



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT and MONITORING PLAN – V1.1

Effective date: March 2025

Diagras Project - Hardy Lake Area, Northwest Territories

Northwest Territories Mining District

Arctic Star Exploration Corp.
#1100 – 1111 Melville Street
Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V6

Revision March 2025

Plain Language Summary

This Plan outlines Arctic Star Exploration Corp.'s Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (WMMP), the process under which it manages and monitors wildlife. This Plan also contains a project description.

Revision History

The original Plan, V1.0, was submitted and approved in May 2022.

Revision Date	Section	Revision
March 2025	Throughout	Updated Permit number and dates to current.
March 2025	Introduction, Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Cited references or guiding documents. GNWT's template for Tier 1 WMMPs.
March 2025	Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Added section Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern
March 2025	Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Added species of concern/risk table
March 2025	Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Added caribou map
March 2025	Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Added language specifically noting the project overlaps with the range of the barren-ground caribou
March 2025	Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern	Added language referencing habitat features of concern
March 2025	Project Impacts, Mitigation, Implementation and Systems	Clarified the section heading Implementation and Systems also contains Project Impacts and Mitigation
March 2025	Project Impacts, Mitigation, Implementation and Systems	Added language about buffer distances for caribou and number encountered including calves
March 2025	Wildlife Incident	Added ECCC contacts for migratory bird wildlife encounters
March 2025	Wildlife Monitoring	Added language that all workers are to be aware of species at risk for identification and observation recording
March 2025	Wildlife Monitoring	Added language about sharing wildlife observations and logs with regulatory agencies
March 2025	Appendix I	Added Statutory requirement for wildlife in NWT
March 2025	Appendix II	Added Bear Occurrence manual

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1. Introduction

Arctic Star Exploration Corp. has established this Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) to cover its activities during exploration on the “Diagras” property. All personnel arriving on site shall make themselves familiar with the Plan and the Plan will be part of the induction to new personnel on any work program.

Once a Land Use Permit is approved or modified the LUP Number should be recorded below for copies of this management plan used in the field.

LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER: W2024C0007

This Plan was prepared and approved by Arctic Star Exploration Corp. Additional information or copies are available from Arctic Star Exploration Corp. at (604) 689-1799

The WMMP is designed to reduce the effects of the exploration activities on wildlife and to reduce or eliminate human-wildlife interactions. This is achieved by having preventative systems in place in advance and by understanding the potential triggering events that can lead to wildlife interactions.

No activities from the proposed exploration program will have any adverse effects on the landscape or wildlife. Historic exploration drilling in the area shows that with a minimal drill footprint and effectively implemented reclamation and restoration program, the area quickly reverts back to natural conditions.

The basis for this WMMP has been largely based on the GNWT Template for a Tier 1 Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan which can be found at [GNWT WMMP Template - Tier 1 - Jun. 19.pdf \(wlwb.ca\)](#).

2. Property Location and Description

Arctic Star Exploration Corp. has mineral claims on and to the south of Hardy Lake approximately 35 km northeast of Diavik diamond mine and 35 km east of Ekati diamond mine, Northwest Territories. The primary mineral target is diamond-bearing kimberlite. Exploration results to date have been encouraging. The Diagras camp will be used as a staging area for all work site activities. See **Figure 1** for property and camp location.

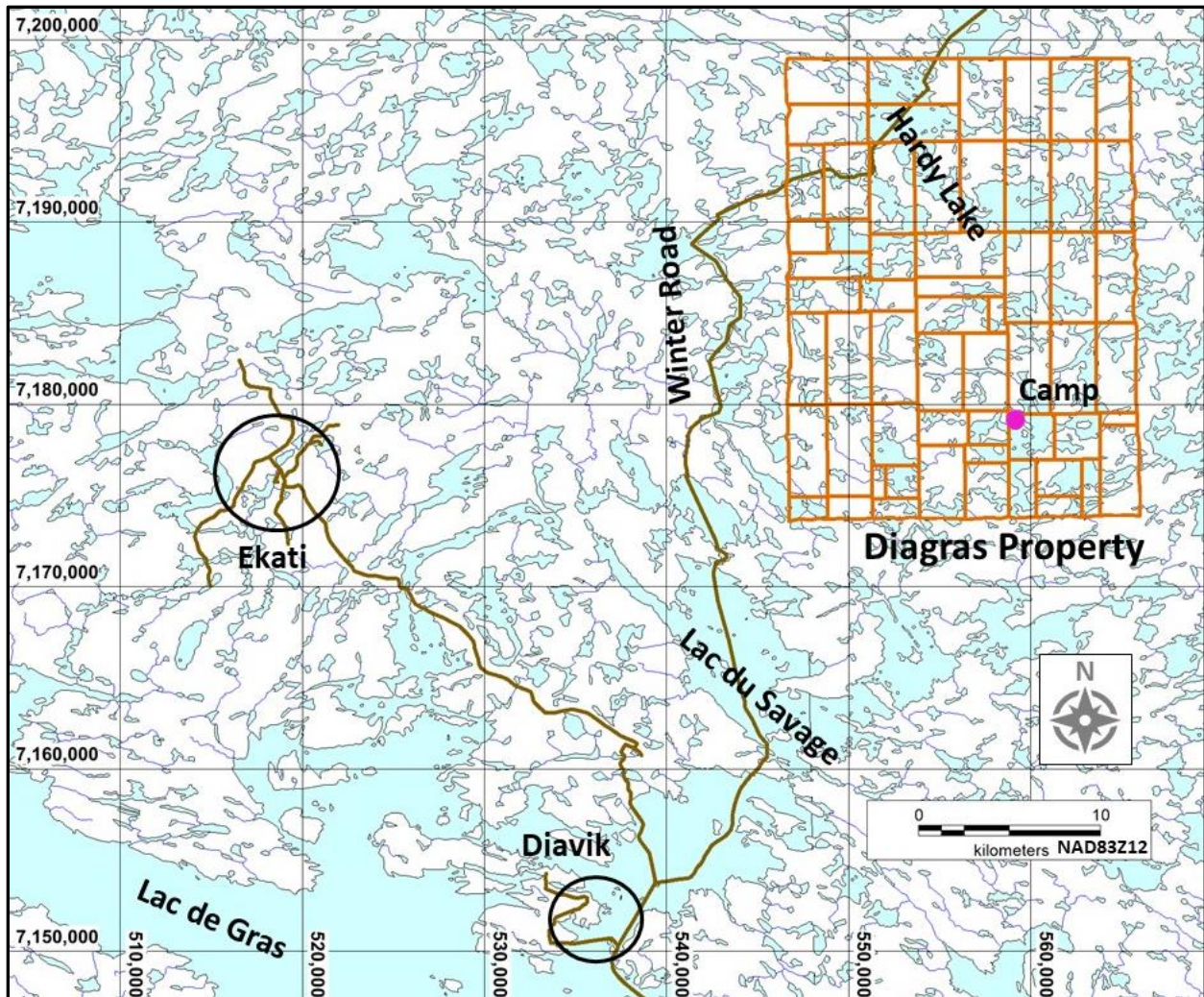


Figure 1: Diagas property and camp location

3. Project Description

The Diagas property is in its early stages of exploration. To date 29 kimberlites have been discovered on the property, some of which are significantly diamondiferous. The exploration activities associated with the Land Use Permit and this Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan consist of constructing a temporary exploration camp and employing exploration techniques such as till sampling and geophysics as well as drilling.

The temporary exploration camp site location is N64° 44' 03", W109° 45' 13" on a flat, low-lying esker in the southeast quadrant of the claim block. See Figure 1. It is a typical exploration style camp consisting of wood framed canvas tents and/or Weather Haven style dwellings to a maximum of 24-person occupancy. Structures include kitchen, dry, office, core shack and sleepers with a few smaller enclosures for storage and generator etc.

Drilling is either core or reverse circulation (RC) or a combination of both. Light weight fly style drills are used and transported between locations via helicopter. The exact locations of future drill sites are not yet known and dependent on the preceding geophysical surveys.

4. Purpose of Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan

The purpose of the Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan is to ensure the health and safety of employees and contractors while simultaneously limiting and/or reducing the effects of the exploration program activities on the natural habits and existence of wildlife. The monitoring aspect of the plan is to observe and record the activities of wildlife as they are encountered. The majority of encounters with wildlife are anticipated to be inadvertent and from a considerable distance such as air transportation or binoculars while on field traverse however some encounters can be much closer such as while traversing on highly topographic terrain.

5. Wildlife Species and/or Habitat Features of Concern

The table below has been provided by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) during the comment review period for the WMMP. GNWT Environment and Natural Resources (GNWT – ENR) would like to emphasize that the project overlaps with the range of the barren-ground caribou as is noted in the species at risk table below COSEWIC Designation “Special Concern”. A map has been provided by GNWT – ENR depicting the overlaps and can be found below.

Terrestrial Species at Risk¹	COSEWIC Designation	SARA Status	Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility²	Recovery Strategy, Action Plan or Management Plan posted on the Species at Risk Public Registry
Red-necked Phalarope (<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>)	Special Concern	Schedule 1, Special Concern	ECCC	Management Plan - Proposed
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Not at Risk	Schedule 1, Special Concern	GNWT	Management Plan
Rusty Blackbird (<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>)	Special Concern	Schedule 1, Special Concern	ECCC	Management Plan
Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	Threatened	Schedule 1, Special Concern	GNWT	Management Plan
Grizzly Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	Special Concern	Schedule 1, Special Concern	GNWT	
Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>)	Special Concern	Schedule 1, Special Concern	GNWT	
Barren-ground Caribou, Northern Mountain Population (<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>)	Special Concern	Schedule 1, Special Concern	GNWT	Management Plan
Transverse Lady Beetle (<i>Coccinella transversoguttata</i>)	Special Concern	Schedule 1, Special Concern	GNWT	
Harris's Sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>)	Special Concern	No Status	ECCC	
Notes: ¹ Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) has responsibility for aquatic species (not listed here). ² ECCC has a national role to play in the conservation and recovery of Species at Risk in Canada, as well as responsibility for management of birds described in the <i>MBCA</i> . Day-to-day management of terrestrial species not covered in the <i>MBCA</i> is the responsibility of Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).				

Table 1: Species of Concern/Risk

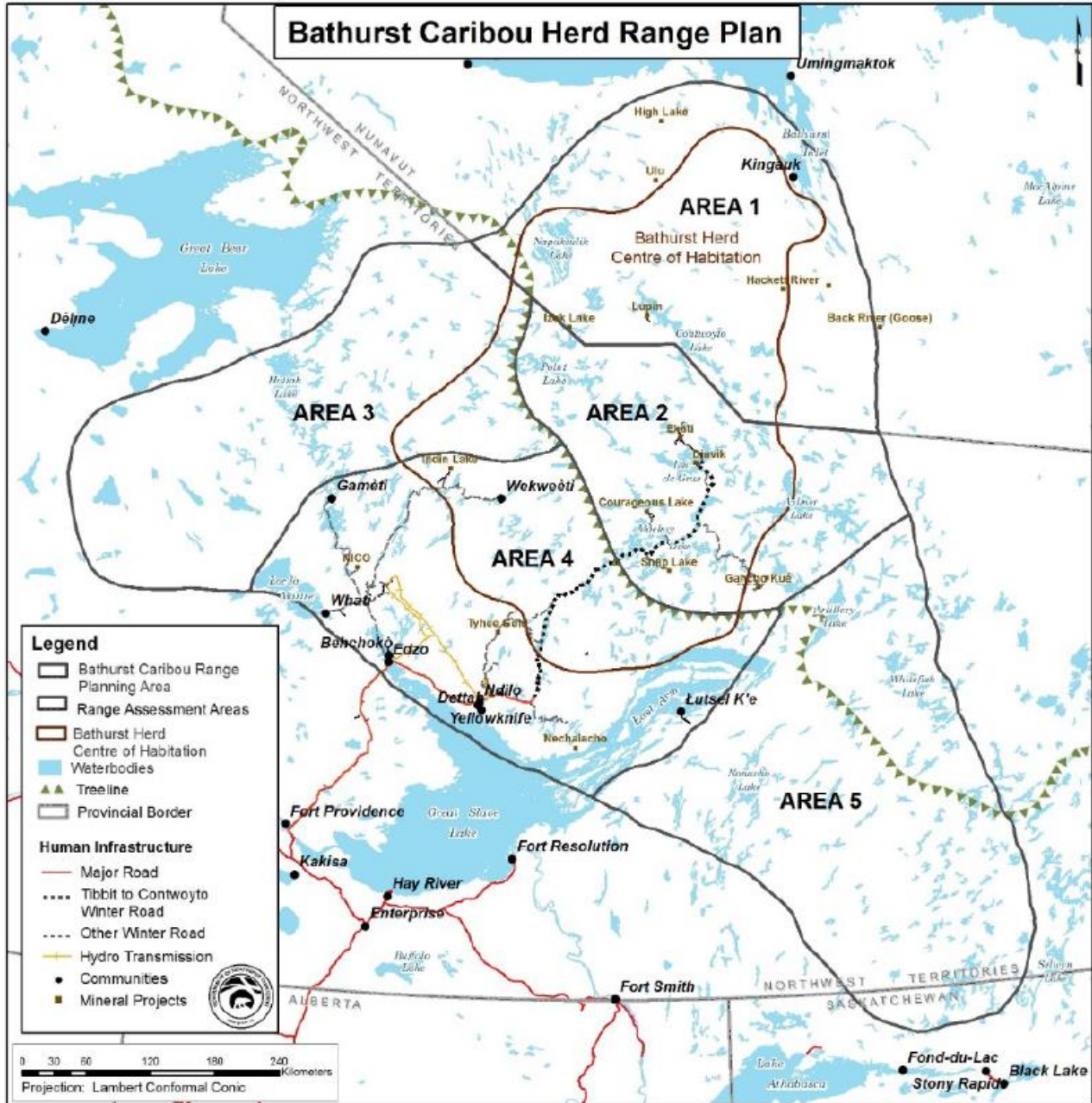


Figure 2: Bathurst Caribou Herd Range

Habitat features of concern include eskers and water crossings. Eskers are an important wildlife travel feature and may contain denning locations. Water crossings are typically narrow spots along rivers, streams or lakes and provide terrestrial wildlife an opportunity to cross with limited time exposure to cold water or predation while in the water.

6. Project Impacts, Mitigation, Implementation and Systems

The Wildlife Management portion of the Plan is required to minimized conflict and potential harm to both humans and wildlife and ensure the natural course of longevity and abundances of wildlife are not interfered with. The Wildlife Plan will ensure the exploration program and wildlife can coexist with minimum impacts to either. This can be achieved by having systems in place to reduce conflict and by being prepared in advanced with systems to mitigate conflict should it occur.

Working proactively with federal, territorial and aboriginal governments, other relevant organizations, and the general public on all aspects of wildlife and environmental protection also helps to ensure best practices are being followed and that the Company is aware of the latest technology and research such that it can consider updating the Plan. All project staff shall make themselves aware of the **Statutory Requirement for Wildlife in NWT**. This can be found in appendix I. All project staff shall also make themselves familiar with the **Bear Occurrence** manual which can be found in appendix II.

6.1 Systems to reduce conflict or impact on wildlife:

- The Company maintains a “no hunting policy” for its employees and contractors.
- The Company has an approved Waste Management Plan to reduce animal attractants in and around camp and enforces “no feeding the wildlife” anywhere on the property.
- The Company has an approved Spill Contingency Plan to minimize the effects on wildlife of an unanticipated release of a hazardous material.
- Any crucial nesting, denning, migratory or river crossing habitat must be avoided by low-flying aircraft.
- Helicopters are to maintain a reasonable height, when safe to do so, while traversing the property other than take-off and landing. This will reduce startling or panicking wildlife. There will be no “buzzing” of wildlife or segments of flight designated for the sole purpose of close range “photo ops”.
- Fixed wing aircraft are to maintain a reasonable height, when safe to do so, while accessing the camp for crew and supplies. This will reduce interfering with normal wildlife activities.
- If larger groups of wildlife are encountered at a specific exploration target on the property, the exploration activity at that location can be postponed until the wildlife has moved on. If 5 or more caribou are encountered within 500 m or any number of calves are observed at a specific exploration target then the activity can be postponed until the caribou have naturally moved beyond the buffer.

- Activities in proximity to the following den, river crossing or nesting habitats must adhere to the appropriate buffer distances: a. Peregrine Falcon & Short-Eared Owl = 1.5 km b. Wolf = 800 m buffer (May 1 to July 15) c. Wolverine = 800 m buffer (Feb. 1 to July 15) d. Barrens Grizzly = 1 km (Sept. 30 to March 30).
- Eggs and nests are not to be disturbed by field activities. Nest locations are to be recorded.

6.2 Systems to mitigate conflict or impact on wildlife should it occur:

- The Company has an approved Spill Contingency Plan to minimize the effects of an unanticipated release of a hazardous material.
- If wildlife is repeatedly attracted to camp or becomes a “familiar face”, the camp manager shall thoroughly investigate the food and waste storage areas, incinerator area and grey water disposal areas for any signs of wildlife attractants or evidence of wildlife activity. If any potential attractants or inadequate deterrent infrastructure are found it shall be brought to the attention of the Project Manager and mitigated as soon as practical.
- During the appropriate seasons, field and camp crews will be provided with bear bangers and bear spray to be used in the event of wildlife encounter.
- Firearms in camp or carried in the field shall only be handled and/or operated by personnel with the appropriate licensing and training.
- Firearms in camp shall be unloaded and stored safely out of common areas by personnel with the appropriate licensing and training.
- As a last resort, the helicopter can be used to dissuade wildlife that becomes problematic at or near camp which is not discouraged by other resources such as bear bangers.
- Nuisance wildlife is to be reported to the GNWT wildlife biologist.

7. Wildlife Incident

A wildlife incident is categorized by a range of possible scenarios and/or outcomes ranging from wildlife getting into camp garbage at the minor end of the scale to the most extreme end which would be injury or death to crew or wildlife as a result of human-wildlife interaction.

All wildlife interactions will be thoroughly documented by the Project Manager or appointee. The documentation will be through interview with the person(s) involved in the incident or those that first observed the incident should it not be direct real-time interaction such as post-event observation of equipment damage.

Repeat wildlife incidents will be reported to the GNWT wildlife biologist for recommendations. All psychological human-wildlife contact incidents will be reported to the GNWT wildlife biologist as well as to the emergency wildlife line.

If a significant wildlife incident occurs, all work in and around the area of occurrence shall cease as safety permits and the incident should be investigated by the Project Manager. Work shall only resume if the incident is deemed to be of no further threat to crew or wildlife. Examples would be if the wildlife had moved on to a significant distance or if the triggering event for the incident had been properly mitigated to prevent another occurrence.

Wildlife Emergency 24 Hour GNWT (867) 873-7181

If the wildlife incident is related to migratory birds ECCC should also be contacted as well as the GNWT. ECCC contact is cwsnorth-scfjord@ec.gc.ca and dalfjord-wednorth@ec.gc.ca.

8. Associated Plans, Permit Conditions and Updating

The company's approved Waste Management Plan is directly linked to this WMMP in that it discusses and lays out procedures to minimize attracting wildlife to food, garbage and grey water in and around the camp as well as to address rules about "do not feed wildlife". The following is a relevant excerpt from the Plan:

"All waste (including food, domestics waste and petroleum based chemicals) shall be contained and sealed in such a manner as to not attract any wildlife, small or large. All recycling should be washed to avoid any food residue odor, and all food waste should be stored in sealed containers until it is incinerated. All waste should be stored in a central location until it is removed from camp, preferably within a building or a solid wooden structure such as a garbage box. All waste water entering the camp sump should be treated with bleach on a regular basis to avoid the odor of food waste particles."

The company's approved Spill Contingency Plan is directly linked to this WMMP in that it discusses and lays out procedures to minimize affects on wildlife in the event of an unanticipated release of hazardous fluids or materials such as diesel or gasoline spill.

This WMMP will be update by Arctic Star Exploration Corp. management or appointed consultants as and when there are changes, updates or upgrades to the Plan. The Plan will be reviewed annually to ensure the contents retain conformity and relevance.

The WMMP will be implemented by the most senior Project Manager or appointee on site during field activities.

The project is at a very early stage with limited activities and occupancy. Cumulative impacts are not considered to be significant at this stage of the project. No linear access travel corridors are being created and activities at specific exploration sites are in the several days to weeks time frames.

The conditions in the Land Use Permit are sufficient to mitigate any cumulative impacts the project may have at this stage. Two of the most relevant conditions of the permit that apply to the overarching WMMP are:

- **# 25. DRILLING WASTE CONTAINMENT; The Permittee shall not allow any Drilling Waste to spread to the surrounding lands or Watercourses.**
- **# 29. HABITAT DAMAGE; The Permittee shall take all reasonable measures to prevent damage to wildlife and fish Habitat during this land-use operation.**

Climate change has not been a consideration in this version of the Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan.

9. Wildlife Monitoring

At this early stage of the exploration project, wildlife monitoring will be a passive activity as a part of all employees and consultants' daily activities. Monitoring will be in the form of making note of wildlife sighting and filling out the wildlife log. If a group of workers have the same sighting only one need report. The wildlife log will be made readily available in a common area of camp for ease of accessibility.

Individual and non-systematic wildlife observations have little scientific value however over time the cumulative observation database becomes increasingly important. Timing of spring and fall bear migration through the project area can be predicted. Which esker systems are use more frequently and by what species can be tracked and plotted.

All employees and contractors working on the project shall familiarize themselves with the Species at Risk table. This shall be the basis for the species to be recorded in Wildlife Observations. Wildlife observations shall only occur when and where it is safe for a worker do so with respect to wildlife proximity and where the observations do not interfere with the occupational health and safety of the workers job activities.

Wildlife observations shall be shared with ECCC cwsnorth-scfnord@ec.gc.ca and the GNWT WMISTeams@gov.nt.ca.

Wildlife Observation Form - Arctic Star Exploration Corp. Diagrass Property

Wildlife Sighting

Date: _____ Time: _____ Observer: _____

Species: _____ Number Sighted: _____ Gender: _____

Location: _____ Distance Sighted From: _____

Duration of Observation: _____

Description of Wildlife:

- Size: _____
- Colour: _____
- Distinctive Markings: _____

Description of Wildlife Activities:

- Direction Moving: _____
- General Behaviour: _____
- Activities of Wildlife: _____

Completed by: _____

Wildlife Incident Form - Arctic Star Exploration Corp. Diagrass Property

Wildlife Incident

Date: _____ Time: _____

Species: _____ Number Sighted: _____ Gender: _____

Location: _____

Description of wildlife incident or interaction (attach additional sheets if need:

Describe Triggering Event:

Describe Human Response, Deterrents Used:

Describe ENR Communication and Response:

Describe Immediate and Long-Term Measures to Mitigate Incident Recurrence:

Completed by: _____

Rev # 1.0 Jan 2022



Statutory Requirements for Wildlife in the NWT

September 2020

DISCLAIMER

This document is provided as an aide to developers drafting WMMPs to highlight those sections of the Northwest Territories *Wildlife Act* and *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* that most commonly apply to development activities. This is not an exhaustive list and other sections of these Acts may apply. The developer is responsible for familiarizing themselves with these Acts and current regulations.

The developer is also responsible for ensuring their activities comply with relevant federal legislation, including the Migratory Birds Regulations under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* and the federal *Species at Risk Act*.

Wildlife Act

Topic	Section of <i>Wildlife Act</i>	Notes
Birds and nests	51. (1) Subject to section 17, no person shall, unless authorized by a licence or permit to do so, destroy, disturb or take (a) an egg of a bird; (b) the nest of a bird when the nest is occupied by a bird or its egg; or (c) the nest of a prescribed bird.	Prescribed birds for the purpose of paragraph 51(1) (c) and 52 of the Wildlife Act are birds of prey (raptors) as set out in Schedule B of the Wildlife General Regulations. Bullet (c) protects unoccupied raptor nests.
Wildlife abodes	51. (2) Subject to section 17, no person shall, unless authorized by a licence or permit to do so, break into, destroy or damage a den, beaver dam or lodge, muskrat push-up or hibernaculum.	Subject to sub-section 5.3.(1) of the Wildlife General Regulations, no person shall damage, destroy, disturb, or otherwise adversely affect the summer abode of a bat (also referred to as a summer maternity roost), unless authorized by a licence or permit to do so.
Disturbance and harassment	52. Subject to section 17, no person shall, unless authorized by a licence or permit to do so, (a) engage in an activity that is likely to result in a significant disturbance to big game or other prescribed wildlife; or (b) unnecessarily chase, fatigue, disturb, torment or otherwise harass game or other prescribed wildlife.	Prescribed birds for the purpose of paragraph 51(1) (c) and 52 of the Wildlife Act are birds of prey (raptors) as set out in Schedule B of the Wildlife General Regulations. Schedule A – Part 1 of the Wildlife General Regulations lists the species prescribed as “big game.”
Chasing Wildlife	55. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or the regulations, a person may chase wildlife away from a dwelling place, camp, work site, municipality or unincorporated community, or its immediate vicinity, if doing so is necessary to prevent injury or death to a person or damage to property.	"wildlife" means (a) all species of vertebrates and invertebrates found wild in nature in the Northwest Territories, and individuals of those species, except (i) fish as defined in section 2 of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> (Canada), and (ii) other prescribed species and subspecies, (b) species of wildlife referred to in paragraph (a) that are domesticated or held in captivity, and individuals of those species, and (c) prescribed species or subspecies of vertebrates and invertebrates, and individuals of those species or subspecies.
Defence of life and property	56. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or the regulations but subject to subsection (4), a person may harvest and consume wildlife or take and consume the eggs of birds if it is necessary to prevent starvation of a person. (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of	

	<p>this Act or the regulations but subject to subsection (4), a person may kill wildlife if it is necessary to prevent injury or death to a person.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or the regulations but subject to subsection (4) and any regulations specified as applying in respect of this section, a person may kill wildlife if it is necessary to prevent damage to property.</p> <p>(4) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) do not provide a defence to a contravention of this Act or the regulations for a person who resorts to harvesting or killing wildlife as a result of his or her mismanagement.</p>	
Reporting	<p>57. Subject to the regulations, a person shall, as soon as is practicable, report the harvest or kill of big game or other prescribed wildlife to an officer, if</p> <p>(a) under section 56, the person harvested big game or other prescribed wildlife to prevent starvation, or killed big game or other prescribed wildlife to prevent injury or death to a person or damage to property; and</p> <p>(b) the harvest or kill would, but for subsection 56(1), (2) or (3), be a contravention of this Act or the regulations.</p>	<p>Section 7 of the Wildlife General Regulations describes what information must be included in the report.</p>
Accidental kill or wounding	<p>58. A person who, with a motorized vehicle, accidentally kills or seriously wounds big game or other prescribed wildlife on a highway as defined in section 1 of the <i>Motor Vehicles Act</i>, shall report the event to an officer within the time fixed in the regulations.</p>	<p>Sub-section 8(1) of the Wildlife General Regulations specifies that any person who accidentally kills or seriously wounds big game or other prescribed wildlife with a motorized vehicle on a highway must report the event to an officer within 24 hours after the incident.</p> <p>Sub-section 8(2) of the Wildlife General Regulations indicates the information that must be included in the report.</p>
Feeding wildlife	<p>65. (1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall intentionally feed big game, fur-bearers or other prescribed wildlife.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of a person feeding wildlife lawfully kept in captivity or in circumstances permitted by the regulations.</p>	<p>Schedule A – Part 2 of the Wildlife General Regulations sets out the species prescribed as fur-bearers.</p>

Wildlife Attractants	<p>66. (1) No person shall deposit, place or leave in, on or about land or premises food, food waste or another substance if there is a reasonable likelihood that it could attract big game or other prescribed wildlife to the land or premises and endanger a person, a domestic animal or wildlife.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of</p> <p>(a) the drying or caching of meat, pelts or hides, except in a manner contrary to regulations respecting the treatment, caching and identification of wildlife and parts of wildlife left temporarily on the land;</p> <p>(b) a person lawfully harvesting fur-bearers with bait; or</p> <p>(c) other persons and circumstances exempted by the regulations.</p>	
Damage to habitat	<p>93. (1) No person shall substantially alter, damage or destroy habitat.</p> <p>(2) A person who establishes that he or she acted with legal justification in altering, damaging or destroying habitat shall not be convicted of an offence under subsection (1).</p>	<p>“habitat” means the area or type of site where a species or an individual of a species of wildlife naturally occurs or on which it depends, directly or indirectly, to carry out its life processes.</p>
Requirement for Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan	<p>95. (1) A developer or other person or body may be required, in accordance with the regulations, to prepare a wildlife management and monitoring plan for approval by the Minister, and to adhere to the approved plan, if the Minister is satisfied that a development, proposed development, or other activity is likely to</p> <p>(a) result in a significant disturbance to big game or other prescribed wildlife; (b) substantially alter, damage or destroy habitat;</p> <p>(c) pose a threat of serious harm to wildlife or habitat; or</p> <p>(d) significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on a large number of big game or other prescribed wildlife, or on habitat</p>	<p>Regulations.13.1-13.3 of the Wildlife General Regulations define prescribed species as territorially managed wildlife (not migratory birds or fish) assessed or legally listed as species at risk under federal or NWT legislation.</p> <p>Information on species at risk in the NWT can be found at the NWT Species at Risk website.</p> <p>Please consult the WMMP Guidelines www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/wildlife-management-and-monitoring-plans for information about when a WMMP is required and how to develop a WMMP.</p>
Contents of the Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan	<p>95. (2) A wildlife management and monitoring plan must include</p> <p>(a) a description of potential disturbance to big game and other prescribed wildlife, potential harm to wildlife and potential impacts on habitat;</p> <p>(b) a description of measures to be</p>	<p>Please consult the WMMP Guidelines www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/wildlife-management-and-monitoring-plans for information about when a WMMP is required and how to develop a WMMP.</p>

	implemented for the mitigation of potential impacts; (c) the process for monitoring impacts and assessing whether mitigative measures are effective; and (d) other prescribed requirements.	
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Species at Risk (NWT) Act

Topic	Section of the Act or Regulations	Notes
Designated Habitat	80. No person shall destroy any part of designated habitat.	
Species conservation	151. (1) The Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations respecting the conservation of pre-listed species or listed species, including but not limited to (a) requiring the doing of things that may conserve the species; (b) prohibiting activities that may adversely affect the species; (d) imposing prohibitions against (i) killing, harming, harassing, capturing or taking an individual of a species,	For up-to-date information on Regulations and Permits issued under the Act go to nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations
Habitat conservation	152. The Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations respecting the conservation of habitat of pre-listed species or listed species or the area in which the habitat is located or the surrounding area, including but not limited to (a) requiring the doing of things that may conserve the habitat or area; (b) prohibiting activities that may adversely affect the habitat or area; (c) imposing prohibitions against damaging or destroying the habitat or area; (d) controlling, restricting or prohibiting any use of, access to, or activity in the habitat or area; and (e) controlling, restricting or prohibiting the release of any substances in or into the habitat or area.	For up-to-date information on Regulations and Permits issued under the Act go to nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations

Designating habitat	153. (1) The Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Minister, may, by regulation, designate habitat, or a component or combination of components of habitat, of a pre-listed species or a listed species.	For up-to-date information on Regulations and Permits issued under the Act go to nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations
Designated habitat	154. The Commissioner, on the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations respecting the conservation of designated habitat or the area in which designated habitat is located or the surrounding area, including but not limited to (a) requiring the doing of things that may conserve the designated habitat or area; (b) prohibiting activities that may adversely affect the designated habitat or area; (c) imposing prohibitions against damaging the designated habitat or area; (d) controlling, restricting or prohibiting any use of, access to, or activity in the designated habitat or area; and (e) controlling, restricting or prohibiting the release of any substances in or into the designated habitat or area.	For up-to-date information on Regulations and Permits issued under the Act go to nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations



Sample Procedural Manuals & Reporting Templates

Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plans

Compiled June 2019

Contents

1. Bear Occurrence Procedures Manual (2014)
2. Camp Waste & Wildlife Attraction Manual (2014)
3. Wildlife Sighting Log
4. Wildlife Incident Reporting
5. Access/Road Wildlife Observations
6. Sample Standard Operating Procedure

Note

These are examples only and should be modified by the user as appropriate.

2014

**Bear Occurrence
Procedures Manual**



Bear Occurrence Procedures Manual

Implementation of these procedures will allow ENR a greater ability to provide advice and assistance in preventing harm to humans, bear(s) or property. In addition, it will provide guidance on safely deterring bears that find themselves in areas of development, tourism camps or cabins with the aim of preventing habituation and unnecessary destruction.

Report any incidents such as sightings, encounters, injuries and/or mortalities to the ENR. The GNWT Phone Directory can be found at <http://rdirectory.gov.nt.ca/rDirectory.aspx>. Regional contacts are listed below:

North Slave Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 873-7181 (24 Hours)
Yellowknife	(867) 767-9238 ext. 53461
Fax:	(867) 873 - 6230

South Slave Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 872 - 0400 (24 Hours)
Fort Smith	(867) 872 - 6400
Fax:	(867) 872 - 4250

Inuvik Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 678 - 0289 (24 Hours)
Inuvik	(867) 678 - 6650
Fax:	(867) 678 - 6659

Sahtú Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 587 - 2422 (24 Hours)
Norman Wells	(867) 587 - 3506
Fax:	(867) 587 - 3516

Dehcho Region

Wildlife Emergency	(867) 695 - 7433 (24 Hours)
Fort Simpson	(867) 695 - 7450
Fax:	(867) 695 - 2381

BEAR AWARENESS TRAINING

ENR supports the NWT Mine Health and Safety Regulations (s.15.05), which requires that all field personnel involved in mineral exploration undertake bear-safety training. However, human/wildlife incident prevention is a key component to the training.

Training of personnel in preventing and responding to wildlife incidents can reduce the likelihood of injury to personnel and wildlife. Therefore, all field personnel working on the project must receive bear awareness training, preferably from a professional trainer.

The training should include:

1. Recognizing the causes of human/wildlife conflicts;
2. How to prevent and respond to bear incidents;
3. Proper storage, transfer and disposal of camp waste; and
4. Proper use and safe application of deterrents.

INCIDENT PREVENTION

Refer to the ***Camp Waste and Wildlife Attraction Guideline***. This resource provides guidance on how to minimize or prevent attraction from bears to your camp, cabin or work site.

OCCURRENCE RESPONSE

Small scale exploration and tourism camps should develop and implement Bear Incident Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that can be used in the field. The SOPs will allow all members on site to have knowledge of how to minimize or prevent any loss of life or property if there is a bear within the vicinity of your camp area or work site. SOPs may include such things as:

- a) Response team
- b) Equipment
- c) Action level
- d) Emergencies
- e) Reporting Requirement

1. SIGHTING - Bear in the general vicinity (>1km)

1. If it is within sight of your camp/cabin and it is safe to do so, use a ***Wildlife Sightings Log*** to record and report information regarding your observations.
2. Continue to monitor, if necessary.

2. ENCOUNTER - Bear In Camp (<1km)

1. If safe to do so; take a quick note of the location, direction of travel and general behaviour of the bear(s).
2. Sound the bear alarm.
3. If necessary, phone the ENR Regional contacts listed above for guidance on necessary next steps to ensure human/wildlife safety and protection of property.
4. If necessary, stay indoors or in your vehicle. **DO NOT APPROACH THE BEAR.**
5. Keep all doors and windows closed.
6. If necessary and safe to do so; continue to monitor the behaviour and movement until either the bear leaves on its own, deterrence is successful or response personnel arrive.
7. If possible, start deterrence procedures.
8. Report status of bear encounter to the ENR Regional contacts listed above when safe to do so.

3. Injury

1. Any injuries a bear may have obtained from direct or indirect contact with the camp or persons must be reported to the appropriate ENR Regional contact listed above.

4. Mortality

1. A bear may be destroyed if human life is in danger or destruction of property is imminent.
2. Under the NWT Wildlife Act, mortalities must be reported to the appropriate ENR Regional contact listed as soon as is practicable. In some cases, the responsible party may be asked to:
 - a) Skin the bear leaving the claws and head attached.
 - b) Preserve the hide by freezing and/or salting it and store it in a cool place. Turn in the hide, the skull, evidence of sex and any other biological samples requested when filing the report to the nearest ENR Regional office or to an ENR Renewable Resource Officer.

If or when possible, the attached ***Bear Occurrence Checklist*** should be completed prior to calling ENR. It is critical that as much information as possible be provided in order for ENR to provide appropriate advice and guidance.

DENNING BEARS

- A. For exploration camps, if a bear is located in, at or near a den site, work in the area must halt. All employees should safely retreat from the area and report the incident to the Site Supervisor and/or Wildlife Monitor and the appropriate ENR Regional contact listed above for further advice and assistance.
- B. For cabin owners, if a bear is located in, at or near a den site, safely retreat from the area and report the incident to the appropriate ENR Regional contact listed above for further advice and assistance.
- C. Staff from ENR will be required to assess the den site and may implement measures to ensure both human safety and that the bear(s) remain undisturbed. This may include the establishment of a buffer zone of at least 300 meters around the den.
- D. Work inside the buffer zone may not be permitted until after den emergence.

Bear Occurrence Checklist

1. Complainant Details:				
Name, job title and affiliation:				
Contact information:				
Location of complainant: <i>(coordinates, lake or property name)</i>				
Other on-site contact information: <i>(wildlife monitors/site supervisors)</i>				
2. Bear Occurrence Details:				
Date/Time:			Location: <i>(coordinates, lake or property name)</i>	
Type of bear occurrence:	<input type="checkbox"/> sighting	<input type="checkbox"/> encounter	<input type="checkbox"/> injury	<input type="checkbox"/> mortality <i>Ear tag/tattoo #</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, explain:			
Number of bears:			# of cubs	
Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> black	<input type="checkbox"/> grizzly	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
Sex :	<input type="checkbox"/> male	<input type="checkbox"/> female	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
Age Class:	<input type="checkbox"/> cub (<1)	<input type="checkbox"/> juvenile	<input type="checkbox"/> adult	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
Behaviour:	<input type="checkbox"/> fearful	<input type="checkbox"/> not fearful	<input type="checkbox"/> aggressive	<input type="checkbox"/> other
General Observations	<input type="checkbox"/> moving toward site	<input type="checkbox"/> moving away from site	<input type="checkbox"/> at site	
Other observations: <i>(i.e. walking, resting, eating, mortality, injury, den site, number of cubs, etc.)</i>				
Has bear(s) been involved in a previous incident:	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, explain:		
Did the bear obtain a reward	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, explain:		
Any property damage or loss of life:	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, explain:		

Camp Waste & Wildlife Attraction Manual

To prevent or minimize attracting wildlife and to discourage wildlife habituation Environment & Natural Resources (ENR) strongly encourages that the recommendations listed below be implemented to ensure human safety and to protect our natural environment, including wildlife at a camp or cabin. This manual is intended for small scale campsites and recreational cabins however there are components that may be applied to larger scale operations. Examples of small scale camps include:

- Exploration camps
- Tourism outfitters & commercial companies
- Residential & recreational cabin owners

Camp Design

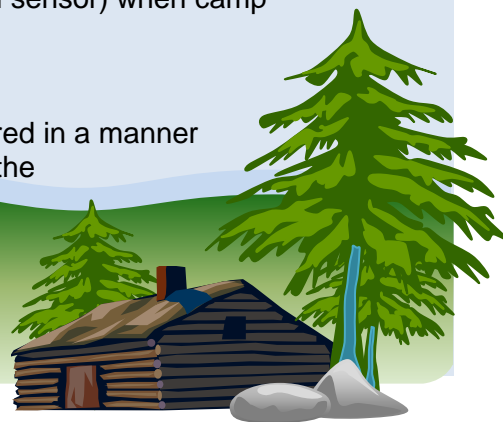
To prevent wildlife from accessing a camp/cabin and discourage habituation, a camp/cabin should be situated away from known or possible bear activity (previous camp/cabin, berry patches, dens, etc.) and designed in a manner that eliminates or minimizes the potential for human and wildlife interaction.

- Clear brush to increase visibility and eliminate blind spots.
- Kitchen, latrine, food/waste storage, incinerator, composting site and garden should be at least 50 meters from sleeping area.
- Temporary cooking areas should be located down-wind from the sleeping area.
- All structures should be well spaced and the sleep tents or trailers arranged in a line rather than circular with doors facing the kitchen.
- There should be no food or cooking in the sleeping area.
- Properly install and maintain an electric fence around the camp or at minimum around incinerator, composting site and garden.
- Install skirting around infrastructure that extends approx. 1m+ underground to prevent wildlife tunneling.
- Whenever possible, keep doors and windows closed, cover openings/crawl spaces, seal cracks, screen chimney caps and place spikes or tacky gel to prevent nesting.
- Install shutters on windows and use bear boards when camp not in operation.
- Consider installing noise deterrent (i.e. "Critter Gitter" motion sensor) when camp is not in operation.

Food Storage

Amount of food at each camp/cabin will vary but food should be stored in a manner that will eliminate any food rewards if wildlife was to gain access to the camp/cabin.

- Store all food in the kitchen or in a central location that is at least 50 meters away from the sleeping area.
- Cooking and eating area(s) should be thoroughly cleaned



after every meal (including BBQs).

- If the camp is to become vacant for more than a week, food should be stored in sealed animal proof container.
- Do not feed wildlife including bird feeders that may also attract wildlife to the camp area.

Domestic Waste

Inadequate storage, lack of onsite treatment and/or improper disposal of domestic waste (food & food contaminated waste) are the most common activities that contribute to the release of odours which may result in human/wildlife conflicts.

- Purchase bulk products to minimize amount of domestic waste produced.
- Implement a camp waste segregation system (recyclables, combustible, non-combustible and hazardous wastes) appropriate to the volume of waste produced.
- Domestic waste should not be stored in plywood boxes or in sheds as odours tend to permeate the wood and linger. Waste should be stored in a central area in a sealed animal proof container until final disposal.
- The sealed animal proof containers should be cleaned daily with bleach.
- Non-combustibles such as metal, glass and plastic should be cleaned with bleach and stored in a manner not to attract wildlife until transported back to an approved facility.
- Burying domestic waste is ineffective; the preferred method of disposal is backhauling domestic waste to an approved facility such as an approved landfill or bottle depot in a timely manner.

Burning/Incineration

Burning/incineration is not recommended and should be considered only as a last resort when alternative methods of storage and removal off-site are not feasible. There are hazards associated with this method that may still result in wildlife attraction, forest fires and air contamination.

- Designate a person or trained staff member to be responsible for the daily duties involved with burning/incineration.
- For cabins and small scale exploration camps, burning in a “modified burn barrel” is strongly recommended for a more timely disposal for cabin/camp waste. Each burn barrel can accommodate ~10 people or less.
 - To ensure a high temperature and complete burn, ENR suggests that there be approx. 1/3 wet with 2/3 dry waste per bag;
 - Burn a maximum of two bags per day; and
 - Install a fine screen on the chimney for reducing sparks.
- Larger scale exploration camps require a commercially-designed forced air, fuel-fired incinerator capable of meeting the Canada-Wide Standards (CWS) for Dioxins and Furans. (CCME 2001), CWS for Mercury Emissions (CCME 2000) and the NWT Ambient Air Quality Guidelines.
- Camp waste suitable for open burning is untreated wood, paper and cardboard. A permit to burn will be required if burning during the closed season (May 1 - Sept 30).



- Ensure that the fire is being monitored and is completely out before leaving it unattended.
- Residual waste such as ash needs to be collected, stored in a sealed animal proof container and transported back to an approved facility site for disposal.

Grey Water (dishes, showers, laundry, etc.)

- Bleach should be added to dish water and/or a grease trap installed.
- Dispose of in a natural depression/sump/pit a minimum of 30 meters from the high water mark.
- Disposal site should be covered and treated with lime or crystal lye daily.

Black Water (Sewage)

- Honey bags are stored in a manner that is inaccessible to wildlife and transferred to an approved facility for disposal in a timely fashion.
- Ensure that pits have sufficient depth and are treated with lime or crystal lye daily.

Animal/Fish Parts

- As per the Government of Canada Northwest Territories Fishery Regulations fish entrails are not permitted to be disposed of on ice nor in the water.
- Clean away from camp and dispose of entrails a minimum of 3km away from camp area and on an island, if possible.
- Any surface used for cutting or cleaning should be cleaned immediately with bleach.
- Do not leave smoking/drying fish or meat unattended. It must be kept at least 50m away from the sleeping area. Hanging meat should also be at least 50m from the sleeping area.

Other Attractants

- Both the cooking (kitchen, fire pits, BBQs) and eating area(s) should be thoroughly cleaned after every meal.
- Don't leave bloody hunting clothes/items that smell like fish near the sleeping area.
- Pet food should be stored indoors in a sealed animal proof container and pets should be fed indoors, if possible.
- Oils, gas or grease should be stored in a manner that is inaccessible to wildlife.

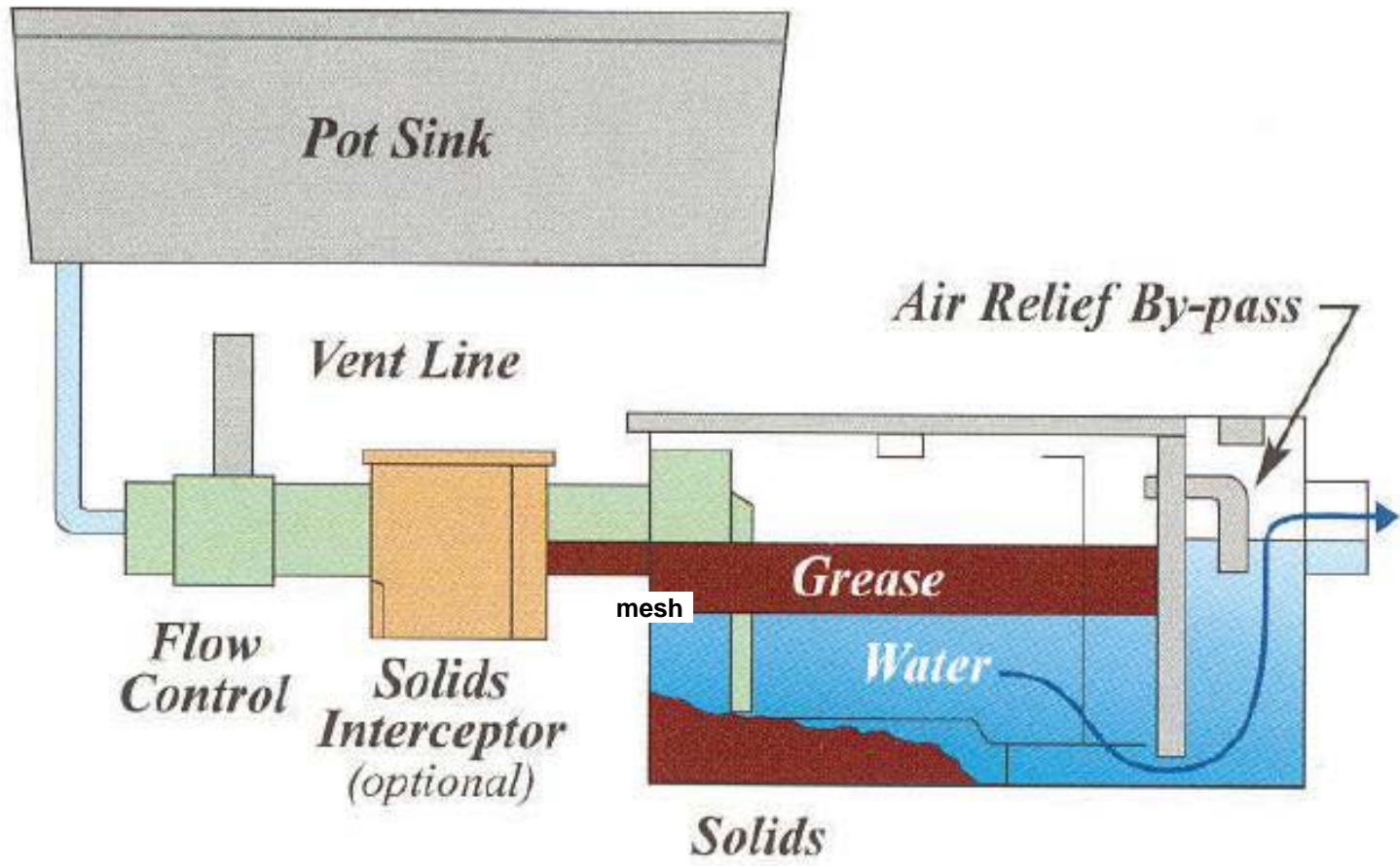
Reporting Wildlife Occurrences (sightings, encounters, injuries, mortalities)

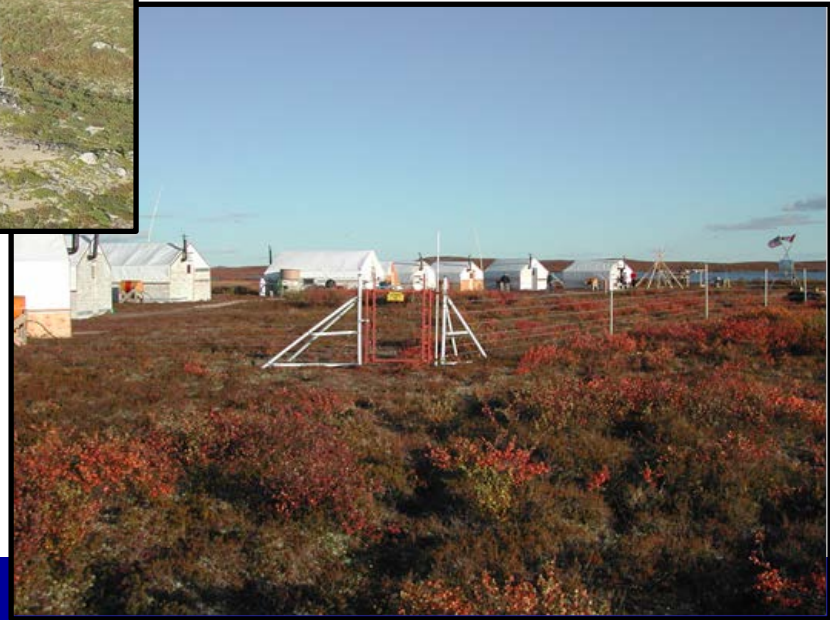
- Occurrences should be reported at your earliest opportunity.
- Timely reporting allows ENR to provide advice and assistance in deterring nuisance wildlife before they become habituated and must be destroyed.
- Any defence of life and property kills must be reported immediately.

If you have additional questions, a report to file, or an emergency, please contact your Regional ENR office.



GREASE TRAP

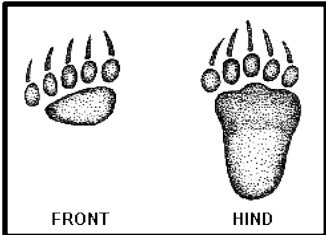




GRIZZLY BEAR



2 – 4" long, light claws



FRONT

HIND

Dished face

Small round ears

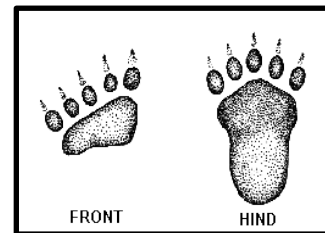
Shoulder hump



BLACK BEAR



1 ½" short, dark claws



FRONT

HIND

Straight face

Tall

No shoulder hump



Wildlife Sightings Log

Animal Species:

Number Seen: (exact or estimated)

Location: (Be as specific as possible - GPS coordinates or mark on a map)

Date: (MM/DD/YYYY)

Time of Day: (AM/PM)

What was it doing when you saw it:

(E.g. "running south along the road, then into the bush on the west side" is better than "running")

Other Comments/Interesting Markings:

(Anything interesting about the sighting – feeding, did the animal appear to have a limp, Etc?)

Name of Person(s) who saw it and contact information:

WILDLIFE INCIDENT REPORTING

Application and Scope:

The following is intended as a guideline to identify wildlife that requires immediate reporting and sampling (if necessary) from exploration camps and mines. This is not intended to cover every possible scenario.

1. ENR encourages all those conducting activities on the land or residents to record and report all instances of injury or possibility of disease in wildlife.
2. As per *Section 39 (2) of the Wildlife Act*, any defense of life and property kills must be reported without delay to ENR. All reasonable efforts must be made to ensure the hide and other valuable parts do not spoil and that these are turned over to an ENR Officer to avoid any wastage.

Notification Procedures:

1. *When to Report Wildlife*
 - Anytime wildlife is determined to be injured.
 - Anytime wildlife is suspected of being diseased.
 - Anytime wildlife is found dead.
 - Anytime there is the potential for human/wildlife conflict such as an occupied bird nest or wolf or bear den.
 - Anytime wildlife was deterred from camp.
 - Anytime there is a defensive kill.
 - Anytime property is destroyed.
2. *What information should be collected and reported upon initial observations:*
 - Record the following information
 - i. Fill out the **Wildlife Incident Record Form**
 - ii. When known, include details on the incident such as:
 1. Behaviour and movements
 2. Loss of life or property
 3. Reason for attraction to area
 4. Estimation of how long the animal was dead
 5. Any other animals seen in the area
 - Photographs (wildlife mortality)
 - i. Add photo name/label
 - ii. General area
 - iii. Animal (one from each side, head, and tail)
 - iv. Anything unusual
 - v. Any obvious injuries or marks

3. *Who to Contact*

North Slave Region

Wildlife Emergency
Yellowknife
Fax:

(867) 873 - 7181 (24 Hours)
(867) 767-9238 ext. 53461
(867) 873 - 6230

South Slave Region

Wildlife Emergency
Fort Smith
Fax:

(867) 872 - 0400 (24 Hours)
(867) 872 - 6400
(867) 872 - 4250

Inuvik Region

Wildlife Emergency
Inuvik
Fax:

(867) 678 - 0289 (24 Hours)
(867) 678 - 6650
(867) 678 - 6659

Sahtú Region

Wildlife Emergency
Norman Wells
Fax:

(867) 587 - 2422 (24 Hours)
(867) 587 - 3500
(867) 587 - 3516

Dehcho Region

Wildlife Emergency
Fort Simpson
Fax:

(867) 695 - 7433 (24 Hours)
(867) 695 - 7450
(867) 695 - 2381

Was the incident resolved?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Has Environment & Natural Resources been contacted?		
Contact Name: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Date/Time Reported: _____		

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES			
Organization:	ABC Inc.	SOP #	SOP-ED-001
Division:	Environment	Effective Date:	May 28, 2015
Issued By:	John Doe, Project Manager	Location/Camp:	123 Camp
Subject:	Wildlife Encounters in Camp Vicinity (1km radius of campsite)		
Revision:	Revision 2	Replaces:	Version 1 (May 28, 2014)

Purpose:

The purpose of this SOP is to provide proper protocols and assist camp/field staff in determining the proper mitigation when dealing with wildlife species that enter the camp vicinity in order to protect life and/or the destruction of property.

Scope:

Encompasses all project staff situated at the camp vicinity during the periods of operation over the course of the land use permit and/or lease.

Actions deemed necessary are determined by the Wildlife Monitor (SOP-ED-002).

Responsibility:

- Project Manager is responsible for the development and implementation of the plan.
- Wildlife Monitor:
 - Daily monitoring of wildlife or signs of wildlife within the camp vicinity (SOP-ED-003)
 - Daily communication with all field staff regarding wildlife encounters (SOP-ED-004)
 - Provide awareness training for all field staff (SOP-ED-005)
 - Ensure that proper actions are taken to prevent loss of life or property during wildlife encounters (SOP-ED-006)
 - Report encounter to Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) (SOP-ED-007)
- Field Staff:
 - Complete awareness and prevention training (SOP-ED-005),
 - Report any wildlife encounters within the camp vicinity to the Wildlife Monitor (SOP-ED-007)

Procedure:

	Steps
1	If safe to do so; record details involving the wildlife species within the campsite area.
2	Notification to all field staff that wildlife species that may pose a threat to the campsite have been encountered within the camp vicinity. (SOP-ED-008)
3	If necessary, report to ENR regional office for guidance on necessary next steps to ensure human/wildlife safety and protection of property. Continued reporting to ENR regional office may be required depending on the status of the wildlife encounter.
4	DO NOT APPROACH WILDLIFE
5	If necessary, keep all doors and windows in camp and/or vehicles closed until wildlife have left the area.
6	If safe, continue to monitor the behaviour and movement until the wildlife is no longer a threat (SOP-ED-009).
8	If necessary, refer to standard operating procedures for Wildlife Deterrence (SOP-ED-010) Injured Wildlife (SOP-ED-011), Wildlife Mortality (SOP-ED-012) or Destruction of

Property (SOP-ED-013).

Recording:

- If wildlife have been found within the campsite area the Wildlife Monitor, if safe to do so, fill out the *Wildlife Incident Form* if the wildlife has been determined to be a possible threat to the campsite (i.e. bear) or a Wildlife Sighting Log if determined not to be a threat (i.e. beaver)

Reporting:

	24-Hour Emergency Wildlife @ 867-873-7181 (Yellowknife)
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- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | All reported wildlife encounters must be investigated by the Wildlife Monitor immediately. |
| 2 | When there is a wildlife encounter with a wildlife species and there is a potential for human/wildlife conflict or destruction of property. |
| 3 | Anytime deterrence has been used to remove wildlife from the camp vicinity (SOP-ED-010) |

Supporting Documents: *(Please attach)*

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Wildlife Sightings Log |
| 2 | Wildlife Incident Reporting |