

Volume 2 -  
Wildlife Protection Plan Framework



Wildlife Protection Plan Framework  
for the  
Pine Point Project

## Purpose

This framework document is provided in support of the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board Initiation Package for the Pine Point Project (Project). The intent of this document is to describe how this environmental management and monitoring plan relates to the Project, what information will be provided as the Project develops and to list applicable guidelines and standards. It was developed with the available Project information. This document is not intended for approval but is provided for review purposes and will be refined as the regulatory process proceeds.

## Version History

The Pine Point Mining Limited is responsible for the distribution, maintenance, and updating of this document. Changes that do not affect the intent of the document will be made as required (e.g., phone numbers, names of individuals). The table below indicates the version of this document, and a summary of revisions made.

Revision #	Section(s) Revised	Description of Revision	Issue Date
0	-	Framework version for MVEIRB Initiation Package	15 December 2020

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## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
EA	environmental assessment
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
GNWT-ENR	Government of the Northwest Territories, Environment and Natural Resources
NWT	Northwest Territories
PPML	Pine Point Mining Limited
Project	Pine Point Project

## Units of Measure

Abbreviation	Definition
°C	degrees Celsius
m	metre
mm	millimetre

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Pine Point Mining Limited (PPML) is proposing to construct and operate the Pine Point Project (Project), which is located in the South Slave Mining District, south of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories (NWT), approximately 175 km directly south of Yellowknife, 75 km east of Hay River, and 53 km southwest of Fort Resolution. It is located on a brownfield site resulting from Cominco Ltd.'s historical mining and milling operations (Figure 1). The construction and operation of the Project can affect wildlife and wildlife habitat in several ways, including habitat degradation and functional habitat loss due to noise or other sensory disturbances, dust, accidental spills of toxic or hazardous substances, injury or mortality due to vehicle collisions, and wildlife attraction to construction camps.

This Wildlife Protection Plan Framework outlines mitigation that will be implemented to reduce the Project effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat, and the monitoring actions proposed to understand the effects of the Project on wildlife, test the predictions made during the Developer's Assessment Report, and inform adaptive management.

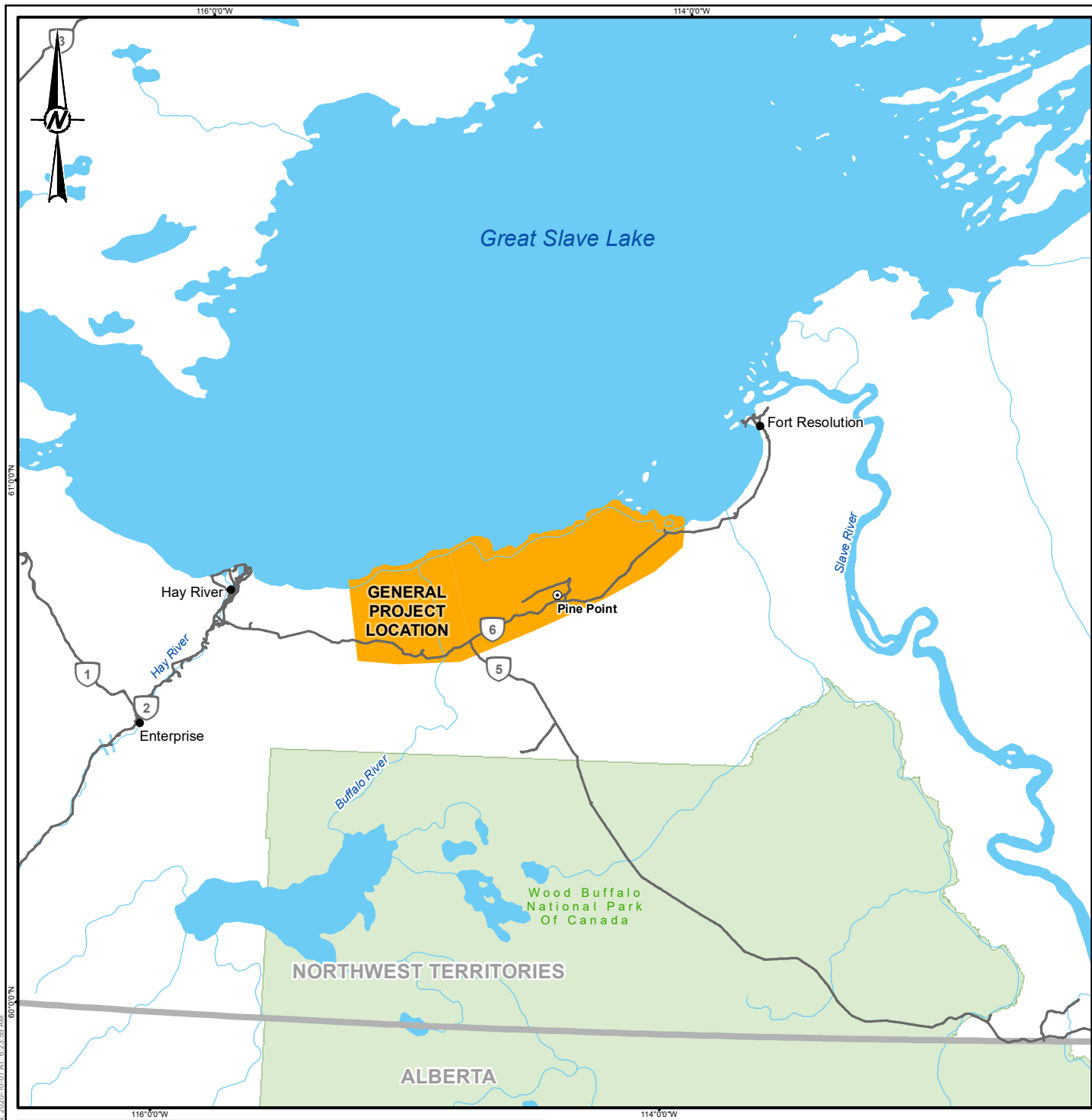
This Wildlife Protection Plan Framework has been developed as a component of the Environmental Assessment (EA) Initiation Package for the Project (MVEIRB 2018). The Wildlife Protection Plan for the Project will be updated once the EA process is complete, or earlier if required, and will incorporate relevant feedback and commitments made by PPML during the EA review process.

## 1.1 Project Description

The Project will consist of open pit and underground mining for zinc and lead, construction and operation of a processing mill (or "concentrator") and pre-concentration facilities, storage and management of processed mineralized material and waste materials, water management, construction and operation of ancillary support facilities including a camp for workers and the transportation of zinc and lead concentrates to global markets.

The closest major transportation hubs are Yellowknife and Hay River. Access to the Project is presently via all-weather Highways 5 and 6. Further details are provided in the Project Description (Volume 1, Section 1.0).

The Project is located at the edge of the Boreal Plains and Taiga Plains Ecozones, and within the Slave River and Hay River Lowland Ecoregions. The area is characterized by short, cool summers and long, cold winters. The winter months are typically the driest with the most precipitation usually occurring in August. Conditions are wet in low-lying poorly drained areas that retard organic matter decomposition, and peatlands of varying thickness occur over extensive areas as patterned and horizontal fens, treed bogs, and peat plateaus (the latter on permanently frozen organic soils) (ECG 2009). On better-drained upland sites, the interplay of parent materials and active processes such as fire and alluvial deposition results in a mix of deciduous, mixed-wood, and coniferous forests (ECG 2009). Broad-scale vegetation includes mixed-wood, deciduous, and coniferous forest fens with black spruce, larch, and dwarf birch; sedges and mosses are widespread, and peat plateaus (complexes of open, stunted black spruce – lichen forest and wet sedge – moss-dominated collapse scars) are common (ECG 2009).



**LEGEND**

- FORMER PINE POINT TOWN SITE
- POPULATED PLACE
- ALL-SEASON ROAD
- PARK/PROTECTED AREA
- WATERBODY
- GENERAL PROJECT LOCATION



**REFERENCE(S)**

1. BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM GEOGRATIS, © DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
  2. PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS OBTAINED FROM CONSERVATION AREAS REPORTING AND TRACKING SYSTEM (CARTS), CANADIAN COUNCIL ON ECOLOGICAL AREAS, 2017.
- PROJECTION: ALBERS CONIC EQUAL AREA

CLIENT  
PINE POINT MINING LTD.

PROJECT  
PINE POINT PROJECT

CONSULTANT



YYYY-MM-DD	2020-10-07
DESIGNED	DC
PREPARED	BW / MM / JE
REVIEWED	DP
APPROVED	DP

TITLE

**PROJECT LOCATION**

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	FIGURE
19125747		0	1

PATH: I:\2019\19125747\MapInfo\Products\General\Enr\_19125747.mxd PRINTED ON: 2020-10-07 AT: 6:23:55 AM  
 60°0'0"N 116°0'0"W 114°0'0"W 60°0'0"N

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## **2 OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this Wildlife Protection Plan framework include the following:

- Document how mitigations will be applied to avoid or minimize effects of the Project construction and operation on wildlife.
- Describe how adaptive management will be applied to wildlife mitigation and monitoring.
- Form part of the engagement with communities, regulatory agencies, and interested parties on wildlife effects mitigation and monitoring.
- Describe how PPML will meet relevant guidelines and regulatory requirements.

## **3 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES**

Several federal and territorial acts and regulations apply to wildlife in relation to the Project (Table 1; Appendix A). Other guidelines and documents that were considered in the preparation of this document include the following:

- Wildlife and Monitoring Plan Guidelines (GNWT-ENR 2018).
- Northern Land Use Guidelines: Camp and Support Facilities (GNWT-Lands 2015a).
- Northern Land Use Guidelines: Pits and Quarries (GNWT-Lands 2015b).
- Northern Land Use Guidelines: Access Roads and Trails (GNWT-Lands 2015c).
- Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression Guidelines for Industrial Activities (GNWT 2001).
- Pine Point Project Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan Frameworks.

**Table 1: Concordance Table for Conformity of the Wildlife Protection Plan to Federal and Territorial Acts, Regulations, and Guidelines**

Legislation/Regulation	Requirements	Section in the Wildlife Protection Plan	Responsible Regulatory Agency
Species at Risk Act and Species at Risk (NWT) Act	Adhere to requirements of all applicable Regulations or Recovery Plans that may be developed over the duration of the Project.	Section 2.0	ECCC-CWS GNWT
NWT <i>Wildlife Act</i> Section 95(1)	A developer or other person or body may be required, in accordance with the regulations, to prepare a wildlife mitigation 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) result in a significant disturbance to big game or other prescribed wildlife</li> <li>(b) substantially alter, damage or destroy habitat</li> <li>(c) pose a threat of serious harm to wildlife or habitat, or</li> <li>(d) significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on a large number of big game or other prescribed wildlife, or on habitat</li> </ul>	Entire document	GNWT-ENR
NWT <i>Wildlife Act</i> Section 95(1)	A wildlife mitigation and monitoring plan must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a description of potential disturbance to big game and other prescribed wildlife, potential harm to wildlife and potential impacts on habitat</li> <li>(b) a description of measures to be implemented for the mitigation of potential impacts</li> <li>(c) the process for monitoring impacts and assessing whether mitigative measures are effective, and</li> <li>(d) other prescribed requirements</li> </ul>	Section 2.0 Section 3.0	GNWT-ENR
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 and Migratory Birds Regulations	The taking of nests or eggs of migratory game or insectivorous or nongame birds shall be prohibited, except for scientific or propagating purposes under such laws or regulations as the High Contracting Powers may severally deem appropriate.	Section 2.0	ECCC-CWS
Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations	Land use permits may include provisions for the protection of wildlife habitat.	Entire document	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board GNWT-Lands

ECCC-CWS = Environment and Climate Change Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service; GNWT = Government of the Northwest Territories; GNWT-ENR = Government of the Northwest Territories, Environment and Natural Resources; GNWT-Lands = Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Lands;. See Appendix A for details on relevant sections of the legislation/regulations.

## 4 SPECIES OF CONCERN

The intent of the federal *Species at Risk Act* and the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* is to protect species at risk from becoming extirpated or extinct as a result of human activity. While the former was enacted by the Government of Canada, the latter was enacted by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and applies only to wild animals and plants managed by the GNWT. For example, species managed by the federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* are not covered by the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*. For the purposes of this Wildlife Protection Plan framework, species may be of concern as a result of either their federal, territorial, or Committee on Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) status. As the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act* is implemented, it is expected that the NWT Species at Risk Committee will make further assessments and the Conference of Management Authorities will prepare the List of Species at Risk, providing legal protection for these species. This could lead to changes to species of concern for the Project.

Species of concern were identified that are known to be or are expected to be in the area of the historical operations and could potentially interact with the Project (Table 2). Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) has issued Species at Risk Recovery Plans for seven of the species of concern: caribou (boreal population) (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*), wood bison (*Bison bison athabasca*), little brown myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*), northern myotis (*Myotis septentrionalis*), common nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), and whooping crane (*Grus americana*) (Environment Canada 2007, 2016a,b; ECCC 2016, 2018a,b, 2019). Critical habitat has been defined for caribou (boreal population) (SOR/2019-188).

ECCC has also issued Species at Risk Management Plans for three of the species of concern: rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*), yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), and northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*) (Environment Canada 2013, 2015).

**Table 2: Wildlife Species of Concern that may Interact with the Project**

Species	NWT Species at Risk Committee Status <sup>(a)</sup>	Federal Species at Risk Act Schedule 1 Status <sup>(b)</sup>	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada Status <sup>(c)</sup>	Observed at Pine Point?
Caribou (boreal population)	Threatened	Threatened	Threatened	Yes
Wood bison	Threatened	Threatened	Special Concern	Yes
Wolverine	Not at Risk	Special Concern	Special Concern	Yes
Little brown myotis	Special Concern	Endangered	Endangered	Yes
Northern myotis	Special Concern	Endangered	Endangered	Yes
Short-eared owl	Not applicable	Special Concern	Special Concern	No
Whooping crane	Not applicable	Endangered	Endangered	Yes
Bank swallow	Not applicable	Threatened	Threatened	Yes
Barn swallow	Not applicable	Threatened	Threatened	No
Common nighthawk	Not applicable	Threatened	Threatened	Yes
Horned grebe (western population)	Not applicable	Special Concern	Special Concern	Yes
Olive-sided flycatcher	Not applicable	Threatened	Threatened	Yes
Rusty blackbird	Not assessed	Special Concern	Special Concern	Yes

**Table 2: Wildlife Species of Concern that may Interact with the Project**

Species	NWT Species at Risk Committee Status <sup>(a)</sup>	Federal Species at Risk Act Schedule 1 Status <sup>(b)</sup>	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada Status <sup>(c)</sup>	Observed at Pine Point?
Yellow rail	Not applicable	Special Concern	Special Concern	No
Gypsy cuckoo bumble bee	Data Deficient	Endangered	Endangered	No
Yellow-banded bumble bee	Not at Risk	Special Concern	Special Concern	No
Northern leopard frog	Threatened	Special Concern	Special Concern	No

(a) GNWT (2018)

(b) Government of Canada (2019)

(c) COSEWIC (2019)

## 5 POTENTIAL EFFECTS AND MITIGATION

A preliminary list of potential effects to wildlife from the Project is presented in Table 3. Main concerns to wildlife are the following:

- direct habitat loss
- indirect habitat loss
- wildlife mortality or injury

Direct habitat loss refers to the disturbance and immediate loss of wildlife habitat within the Project physical footprint, for example, from placement of open mine pits or access roads.

Indirect habitat loss describes changes to wildlife movement and behaviour due to Project activities (such as the noise from mining equipment, odours, and human presence). Indirect habitat loss can occur even where vegetation and other habitat features remain intact. These changes are typically negative, causing wildlife avoidance, but can also be positive for species that are attracted to camps.

Wildlife mortality or injury can result from collisions with vehicles or removal of problem wildlife to protect worker safety.

Mitigation, design features, policies, and procedures or guidelines that are expected to be followed to avoid, minimize, or offset potential effects of the Project are also presented in Table 3. The mitigation considers current practices at the Ekati and Gahcho Kué diamond mines and along the Tłı̄ch̄o All-Season Road and are considered to be effective (De Beers 2014; DDEC 2016; GNWT 2019).

**Table 3: Potential Project-Wildlife Interactions and Mitigation during Project Construction and Operation**

Project Component	Potential Effects Pathways	Mitigation
Construction: Site preparation Infrastructure development	Direct habitat loss and fragmentation from the Project footprint of new open pits and related infrastructure (e.g., road crossings, water intakes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of Project on a brownfield site reduces the potential for additional habitat loss and linear developments.</li> </ul>
	Construction activities leading to air emissions (including dust), which may affect vegetation communities and thereby alter the abundance, distribution, survival, and reproduction of wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best management practices to control fugitive particulate emissions from mine components and from fuel handling and storage.</li> <li>Regular road inspections to determine if dust suppression needs to be applied and if dust suppression is being implemented effectively.</li> <li>Enforcement of speed limits and maintenance of the road surface to suppress dust production.</li> </ul>
	Vegetation clearing leading to destruction of migratory bird nests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vegetation clearing outside of critical (nesting) periods for migratory birds.</li> </ul>
	Sensory disturbance leading to changes in wildlife habitat quality and survival and reproduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of conventional and best-practice methods to suppress noise on components and equipment, including regular maintenance where required.</li> </ul>
	Increased traffic leading to collisions with wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing wildlife with right-of-way on Project roads.</li> </ul>
Operations: Pit development Fleet movement Mineralized material processing Waste disposal Water management	Wetland hydrology and functional changes due to water management activities, which may alter the abundance, distribution, and survival and reproduction of wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best management practices for erosion and sediment control (e.g., ground cover, silt fences or curtains, and runoff management) where needed.</li> <li>Where practical, use of natural drainage patterns to reduce ditches and diversion berms.</li> <li>Adherence to the Water Management Plan, which describes facilities for containment and management, discharge (if required), and monitoring during construction and operations.</li> <li>Maximizing use of historical infrastructure such as former open pits, where practicable.</li> </ul>
	Hazardous substance spills leading to changes to health or mortality of individual animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adherence to the Spill Contingency Plan and spills prevention.</li> <li>Immediate reporting of spills of reportable quantities to the 24-hour spill line according to the NWT <i>Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations</i>.</li> </ul>
	Improved access leading to increased predation or harvesting of wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximizing use of historical infrastructure such as roads, where practicable.</li> <li>Provision of employees with wildlife awareness training and development and enforcement of a “no harassment, hunting, trapping, harvesting, or fishing policy” for employees and contractors.</li> </ul>
	Attraction to camps leading to problem wildlife and injury or mortality to individual animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibition of littering and feeding of wildlife.</li> <li>Adherence to the Waste Management Plan.</li> </ul>

NWT = Northwest Territories

## **6 MONITORING**

The proposed monitoring for the Project is expected to include the following:

- wildlife sightings monitoring
- wildlife surveillance monitoring
- bird nesting and bat roosting monitoring
- pre-clearing monitoring
- wildlife incident reporting

Details of the monitoring are described below. Work instructions and data sheets are provided in the appendices indicated below.

### **6.1 Wildlife Sightings Monitoring**

Wildlife sighting records provide a simple means for all staff to contribute to tracking wildlife activity at the Project. The value of the data is limited as it is not systematically collected and contains repeated observations, but it can provide an indication of the potential for wildlife incidents or problem wildlife and areas of concern at the Project.

#### **6.1.1 Methods**

Wildlife sighting records will be posted at the Project camp and work areas for staff to record observations of wildlife. All staff will be encouraged to add observations to the log, including the species, number, location, and date of the observation. Environmental monitors will check the logs weekly for evidence of problem wildlife or problem areas that may pose a risk to wildlife. Observations of wildlife may be called in by radio and entered into the Wildlife Sightings Log by the environmental monitors. The environmental manager will report any important observations to the mine manager.

#### **6.1.2 Supporting Documentation**

- Wildlife Sighting Procedure and Form (Appendix B).

### **6.2 Wildlife Surveillance Monitoring**

Environmental monitors will complete systematic surveys of the Project camp and waste management areas to document wildlife activity.

#### **6.2.1 Methods**

Environmental monitors will undertake systematic tours of the Project camp and waste management areas to record all wildlife observations or recent wildlife sign (e.g., tracks and scat). Surveys of these areas will be completed at least once per week. Any wildlife concerns that come to light during the survey should immediately be brought to the attention of the environmental manager so that appropriate action can be taken.

## 6.2.2 Supporting Documentation

- Wildlife Surveillance Monitoring Procedure and Form (Appendix B).

## 6.3 Bird Nesting and Bat Roosting Monitoring

Clearing of vegetation will generally be scheduled to occur outside of migratory bird breeding and bat maternity seasons (May 1 to August 20). However, there may be instances where vegetation removal is required during this period because of schedule changes or unforeseen circumstances. In these cases, non-intrusive pre-clearing surveys are required, which will be developed on a case-by-case basis.

### 6.3.1 Methods

Environmental monitors will undertake systematic monitoring within high use areas of the Project to detect bird nesting activity and potential bat maternity roosts. Environmental monitors will document avian nests and nesting behaviour, as well as potential little brown myotis and northern myotis maternal roosting sites. The surveillance monitoring survey will include high use areas of the Project where there is risk of birds or bats nesting or finding shelter. This will include buildings that are frequently used, and stockpiles of supplies, sand and soil, as well as mobile and stationary equipment that has potential to be used during the migratory bird nesting and bat roosting season (1 May to 20 August).

Surveys in these areas will occur at least once per week during the migratory bird nesting and bat maternity roosting season and more frequently in particular areas if nests or roosts are found or nesting or roosting activity is observed.

### 6.3.2 Supporting Documentation

- Bird Nesting/Bat Roosting Activity Monitoring Procedure and Form (Appendix B).

## 6.4 Pre-Clearing Monitoring

Pre-clearing surveys will be completed to detect large mammals and raptor nests ahead of clearing activities. Raptor nests will be avoided by 500 m year-round, where possible, and clearing activities will be completed as quickly as possible to limit chances for large mammals to be present in the areas to be cleared.

### 6.4.1 Methods

Environmental monitors will travel (by foot, all-terrain vehicle, snow machine, or truck) the area to be cleared, plus a 500 m buffer. Any large mammals (e.g., caribou, moose, bison, bears, and wolves) or sign and raptor nests observed will be documented and reported to the environmental manager.

### 6.4.2 Supporting Documentation

- Pre-clearing Wildlife Survey Procedure and Form (Appendix B).

## 6.5 Wildlife Incident Reporting

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 delay in operations
- wildlife deterrent actions (including audible or chemical deterrents; see Appendix B)
- wildlife injury or mortality
- wildlife found dead, even if from natural causes
- birds nesting on Project infrastructure or equipment

PPML will document all such incidents and make recommendations to prevent future incidents or escalation of problems, and report to the Government of the Northwest Territories, Environment and Natural Resources (GNWT-ENR).

### 6.5.1 Methods

Documentation of wildlife incidents will include photographs, names of people involved, the nature of the incident, and supporting information, such as the time, date, location, and follow-up actions. Encounters with black bears will follow the guidance provided in the Safety in Grizzly Bear and Black Bear Country brochure (Appendix C). All incidents will require follow-up to determine what can be done to prevent a similar incident from occurring in the future.

### 6.5.2 Supporting Documentation

- Wildlife Incident Procedures and Form (Appendix B).
- Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country (Appendix C).

## 7 REPORTING

Once the Project is approved and in construction, PPML will report progress and implementation of the Wildlife Protection Plan in the Wildlife Protection Plan Annual Report, documenting activities in the previous year. PPML will review the Wildlife Protection Plan annually to reflect changes in mine operations or as directed by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board and GNWT-ENR. The Wildlife Protection Plan Annual Report will include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- occurrences of human-wildlife interactions, and incidents, accidents, injuries, or mortalities involving wildlife
- records of disturbances to wildlife habitat that were not predicted
- observations of recreational and traditional or non-traditional harvesting activities near the Project
- a discussion of the effectiveness of the mitigation outlined in the Wildlife Protection Plan



- any updates or recommended changes to the Wildlife Protection Plan

A mitigation audit of mitigation listed in the Wildlife Protection Plan will be undertaken annually during the Project construction and operation to document instances of adaptive management and the success of mitigation. The mitigation audit will investigate the following:

- Is all mitigation being implemented?
- How successful is the mitigation?
- Has new mitigation has been implemented in response to new issues?
- Is some mitigation redundant?

The results of the mitigation audit will be included in the Wildlife Protection Plan Annual Report, and the Wildlife Protection Plan will be revised, if necessary, to reflect lessons learned.

## **8 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The following individuals are responsible to maintain and implement the Wildlife Protection Plan. Contact information is provided in Appendix D.

The PPML mine manager will:

- approve the Wildlife Protection Plan

The PPML environmental manager will:

- prepare updates of the Wildlife Protection Plan
- prepare the Wildlife Protection Plan Annual Report
- contact GNWT-ENR or other regulatory agency in the case of wildlife emergencies
- ensure that all staff are trained in the Wildlife Protection Plan processes
- ensure that the Wildlife Sightings Record is maintained and observations are transcribed to a database
- review all Wildlife Incident Reports and provide completed reports to the mine manager

All site staff will:

- follow the mitigation and procedures described in the Wildlife Protection Plan
- document all wildlife sightings in the Wildlife Sightings Record
- report any wildlife incidents to the environmental manager

## 9 REFERENCES

### Acts and Regulations

#### Federal

*Critical Habitat of the Woodland Caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou) Boreal Population Order.* SOR/2019-188 under the *Species at Risk Act*. Registered 7 June 2019. Canada Gazette Part II, Volume 153, No. 13. Available at <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2019-188/page-1.html>

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# Appendices

Appendix A: Statutory Requirements

Appendix B: Protocols and Datasheets

Appendix C: Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country

Appendix D: Project Contact Information

# Appendix A Statutory Requirements



# Statutory Requirements for Wildlife in the NWT

July 2019

# 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	<b>51.</b> (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.	s. 5.3 and Schedule B of the Wildlife General Regulations sets out prescribed birds to include raptors from the following families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falconiformes</li> <li>• Strigiformes</li> <li>• Accipitriformes</li> </ul> <p>51. (1) (c) of the NWT <i>Wildlife Act</i> does not specify the nest has to be active and applies year round.</p>
Wildlife abodes	<b>51.</b> (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.	As per s. 5.4 (1) and (2) of the Wildlife General Regulations, this applies to naturally-occurring bats roosts.  This section applies to any occupied or unoccupied den, beaver dam or lodge, muskrat push-up or hibernaculum.
Disturbance and harassment	<b>52.</b> 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.	"big game" means species of wildlife prescribed as big game, or an individual of a species of big game;  Schedule A – Part 1 of the Wildlife General Regulations, sets out the species prescribed as big game, and Schedule B sets out prescribed wildlife for the purpose of paragraphs 52 (a) and (b) of the Wildlife Act.
Chasing Wildlife	<b>55.</b> 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	<p><b>56.</b> (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.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of 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><b>57.</b> 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>	Section 7 of the Wildlife General Regulations describes what information must be included in the report.
Accidental kill or wounding	<p><b>58.</b> 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>	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.
Feeding wildlife	<p><b>65.</b> (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>	Schedule A – Part 2 of the Wildlife General Regulations sets out the species prescribed as fur-bearers

Wildlife Attractants	<p><b>66.</b> (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><b>93.</b> (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><b>95.</b> (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;</p> <p>(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 <a href="#">NWT Species at Risk website</a>.</p> <p>Please consult the WMMP Guidelines <a href="http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/legislation-and-regulations">www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/legislation-and-regulations</a> for information about when a WMMP is required and how to develop a WMMP.</p>
Contents of the Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan	<p><b>95.</b> (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</p>	

	impacts on habitat; (b) a description of measures to be 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	<b>80.</b> No person shall destroy any part of designated habitat.	
Species conservation	<b>151.</b> (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 <a href="http://nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations">nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations</a>
Habitat conservation	<b>152.</b> 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 <a href="http://nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations">nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations</a>

Designating habitat	<b>153.</b> (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 <a href="http://nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations">nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations</a>
Designated habitat	<b>154.</b> 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 <a href="http://nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations">nwtspeciesatrisk.ca/en/Regulations</a>

# Appendix B Protocols and Datasheets

## Wildlife Sightings Procedure

### Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to describe the management of the wildlife sightings that are observed during the construction and operation phases of the Project.

### Responsibility

All staff are responsible for reporting wildlife sightings. PPML staff are responsible for collecting the log sheets weekly and entering them into a database. PPML staff are also responsible for entering wildlife observations reported by radio into the log sheets.

### Procedure

- 1) Wildlife sighting logs will be posted on various bulletin boards in camps and work areas for Project staff to record observations of wildlife.
- 2) Project staff will be made aware of which species are a priority to report.
- 3) All Project staff will be encouraged to add observations to the log, including the species, number, location, and date of the observation.
- 4) PPML staff will check the logs weekly for evidence of problem wildlife or problem areas that may pose a risk to wildlife.
- 5) Observations of wildlife may be called in by radio and entered into the Wildlife Sightings Log by PPML staff.

### Equipment Requirements

None. Data sheets to be posted for use by all Project staff.

### Reporting

Observations relevant to human or wildlife safety, such as observations of bears, caribou, moose, bison, species at risk, roosting bats, or nesting birds, will be included in the internal Weekly Report. Copies of all Wildlife Sightings Logs will be provided in the internal Weekly Report. All information including surveys and monitoring will be summarized in the Annual Report.



### WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS LOG

Date	Time	Species	Number	Location (km marker, or coordinates)	Notes (any behavioural response or reactions?)	Name	Company

## Wildlife Surveillance Monitoring Procedure

### Purpose

To prevent wildlife incidents through systematically documenting wildlife activity.

### Responsibility

PPML staff are responsible for completing surveys of the camp and waste management areas for evidence of wildlife presence and entering them into a database.

### Procedure

PPML staff will undertake systematic tours of the Project camp and waste management areas to record all wildlife observations or recent wildlife sign (e.g., tracks and scat). Surveys will be completed at least once per week. Observers will travel to defined Project locations, and record the following at each location:

- 1) Time upon arrival at location / monitoring site.
- 2) Location or monitoring site.
- 3) Presence of wildlife or wildlife sign (Yes or No).
- 4) Species or sign observed.
- 5) Number of individuals.
- 6) Wildlife activity.
- 7) Photo number (if photo taken).
- 8) Any relevant comments about the observation, or relevant information from people working at the location.
- 9) Observations of any birds nesting or mammals denning adjacent to the cleared right of way or access roads.
- 10) Any relevant comments about improper storage or segregation of wastes or other wildlife attractants, any evidence of wildlife gaining access to wastes or attractants, and any reports of dangerous wildlife interactions from people working at the location.
- 11) Wildlife sign (such as tracks or scat) or observations of wildlife from Project staff working in the area (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.
- 12) Photo number on the data sheet and download and file the photos by date.
- 13) 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 or location.

### Locations for Systematic Monitoring

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

- camp (entire perimeter)
- waste management areas (entire perimeter)

### Equipment Requirements

- truck
- binoculars
- datasheets
- field guide for birds
- global positioning system (GPS)
- project map
- digital camera

### Reporting

Any wildlife concerns that are observed during the survey should immediately be brought to the attention of the environmental manager so that appropriate action can be taken. Any wildlife incidents observed or reported during this survey should be reported in the Wildlife Incident Report Form (see separate form). Observations relevant to human or wildlife safety, such as observations of bears, caribou, moose, species at risk, roosting bats, or nesting birds, will be included in the internal Weekly Report. All information including surveys and monitoring will be summarized in the Annual Report.

## WILDLIFE SURVEILLANCE MONITORING FORM

Observers: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Page : \_\_\_\_ of: \_\_\_\_\_

**Wildlife Observed or Wildlife Sign**

Time	Location	Wildlife Present? (Y/N)	Species Or Sign	Number	Activity	Photo #	Observations from people working at the location / other comments

Record any additional comments on reverse page

## Bird Nesting and Bat Roosting Activity Procedure

### Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to detect and mitigate impacts to active bird nests and bat roosting sites from vegetation clearing and other Project activities.

### Responsibility

PPML staff are responsible for completing the surveys and entering the results into a database.

### Procedure

#### Systematic Monitoring

PPML staff will undertake systematic monitoring of Project buildings, stationary equipment, and active exploration sites to detect bird nesting activity and potential bat roosts. PPML staff will document avian nests and nesting behaviour, as well as potential little brown myotis and northern myotis maternal roosting sites. The surveillance monitoring survey will include high use areas of the Project where there is risk of birds or bats nesting or finding shelter. This will include buildings that are frequently used, and stockpiles of supplies, sand and soil, as well as mobile and stationary equipment that has potential to be used during the migratory bird nesting and bat roosting season (May 1 to August 20).

Surveys in these areas will occur at least once per week during the migratory bird nesting and bat roosting season and more frequently in particular areas if nests or roosts are found or nesting or roosting activity is observed.

Observers will travel to defined Project locations and record the following at each location:

- 1) Time upon arrival at location / monitoring site.
- 2) Time upon arrival at location / monitoring site.
- 3) Location or monitoring site.
- 4) Presence of bird nesting behaviour, active bird nests, or bat roosting sites.
- 5) Number of individuals.
- 6) Photo number (if photo taken).
- 7) Any relevant comments about the observation, or relevant information from people working at the location.
- 8) Any reports of sign or observations of species from Project staff working in the area (in the additional comments section on the reverse side of the data sheet).
- 9) If no nests, nesting behaviour or roosting sites are 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.
- 10) Monitoring will initiate May 1 and continue at least until August 20 (or until all identified nests are inactive), and focus on areas where scheduled construction activities are expected during the migratory bird nesting season.

- 11) In particular, incidental observations of avian species at risk should be documented. These species include the following:
- a) Bank swallow
  - b) Barn swallow
  - c) Common nighthawk
  - d) Olive-sided flycatcher
  - e) Canada warbler
  - f) Rusty blackbird
  - g) Evening grosbeak
  - h) Horned grebe
  - i) Yellow rail
  - j) Whooping crane

#### Pre-Vegetation Clearing

Clearing of vegetation will generally be scheduled to occur outside of migratory bird breeding season (May 1 to August 20). However, there may be instances where vegetation removal is required during this period due to schedule changes or unforeseen circumstances. In these cases, non-intrusive pre-clearing surveys are required. These will be developed on a case-by-case basis.

PPML staff will determine an appropriate setback distance for each nest on a case-by-case basis according to the following two factors (ECCC 2019a):

- 1) Alert distance - the distance at which the bird adopts an alert posture or emits alarm calls
  - a) Birds usually perceive humans as potential predators. They may leave their nests in response to being approached, or abort nesting because of stressful situations.
- 2) Flush distance - the distance at which a bird takes flight or moves away from a threat, performs distraction displays (such as feigning a broken wing or sitting down on a non-nesting site to draw attention away from the nest), or actively defends the nest

A higher minimum setback distance may be required in some circumstances, such as the following (ECCC 2019a):

- Removal of vegetation and/or soil disturbance.
- Drilling, loud noise, vibration.
- Regular approach by humans or vehicles.
- Noise exceeding 10 decibels (db) above ambient noise levels in the natural environment.
- Noise greater than about 50 db.
- Most waterfowl nests compared to nests of songbirds and other small birds.

- Presence of sensitive species or species at risk.

### Survey Locations

#### Systematic Monitoring

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

- camp (entire perimeter and buildings)
- waste management areas (entire perimeter and buildings)
- heavy equipment that has been stationary for more than two days and will be used during the migratory bird nesting and bat roosting season
- waterbodies within 100 m of camp
- stream crossing locations

#### Pre-Vegetation Clearing

- All greenfield areas that will be cleared of vegetation during the migratory bird nesting period, plus a minimum 30 m buffer around the area to be cleared, should be searched PPML staff as soon as possible before clearing is to take place. The exact buffer to be searched will be determined by the environmental manager on a case-by-case basis.

#### Equipment Requirements

- truck
- binoculars
- datasheets
- field guide for birds
- GPS
- project map
- digital camera

## Reporting

Any bird nesting or bat roosting observed during the survey should immediately be brought to the attention of the environmental manager. The environmental manager will determine an appropriate setback distance for each nest on a case-by-case basis according to the factors outlined above. If a species at risk is found, the environmental manager will email Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) to determine an appropriate course of action. Details of all nests identified, and associated mitigation that was implemented to limit effects on nesting birds will be included in the internal Weekly Reports.

All observations of nesting or roosting activity or risk of nesting or roosting on active Project infrastructure should be included in the internal Weekly Report. All information including surveys and monitoring will be summarized in the Annual Report.



### BIRD NESTING/ BAT ROOSTING ACTIVITY MONITORING FORM

Observers: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Page: \_\_\_\_\_ of: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Wildlife Observed or Wildlife Sign

Time	Location	Species Observed	Photo #	Nesting/Roosting Behaviour Observed	Nest/Roost Observed (describe)

Record any additional comments on reverse page

## Pre-Clearing Survey Procedure

### Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to detect large mammals and raptor nests ahead of the vegetation clearing activities in greenfield areas.

### Responsibility

PPML staff are responsible for completing the surveys and entering them into a database. Surveys will be overseen by the environmental manager.

### Procedure

- 1) PPML staff will travel survey (by foot, ATV, or snow machine) the entire area that will be cleared, plus a 500 metre (m) buffer around the area to be cleared. PPML staff should aim to survey areas to be cleared just prior to the vegetation clearing.
- 2) PPML staff will travel at no more than 10 kilometres per hour (km/h) looking for wildlife and fresh wildlife sign.
- 3) Any large mammals (caribou, moose, bison, bears, wolves) or sign and raptor nests observed in or within 500 m of the area to be cleared will be documented and reported to the environmental manager.
- 4) For each day of surveys, the following information will be recorded using the datasheet provided:
  - start and finish coordinates
  - observer names
  - wildlife or wildlife sign observed.
- 5) Communications with the environmental manager and any follow up actions will also be documented.

### Mitigation Options for Large Mammals

If large mammal is observed within 500 m of an area that will be cleared of vegetation, activities within 500 m of the animal will cease until the animal moves beyond 500 m from activities.

### Mitigation Options for Raptor Nests

If an unoccupied raptor nest is found within 500 m of an area that will be cleared of vegetation during winter, the following mitigation options will be evaluated by GNWT-ENR and PPML (in decreasing order of preference):

- If feasible, adjust the area required for greenfield clearing to avoid the raptor nest by 500 m;
- Reduce the size of the exclusion zone, but maintain a vegetated buffer around the raptor nest. Leave the tree supporting the raptor nest standing, if safety permits.
- If the tree supporting the nest is directly within an area that must be cleared, and the mitigations listed above are not feasible, obtain a permit from GNWT-ENR to destroy the raptor nest.

If vegetation clearing in greenfield areas is required during the raptor breeding period, the area to be cleared, plus a 500 m buffer, will be searched to locate active raptor nests. The environmental manager will be notified immediately if an active raptor nest is found within 500 m of the area to be cleared. The environmental manager will email GNWT-ENR to determine an appropriate course of action. Through consultation with GNWT-ENR nests, will be protected by a buffer that protects the nest while allowing activities to continue and will be monitored. Details of nests identified and associated mitigation will be included in the internal Weekly Reports.

### Equipment Requirements

- Datasheets
- GPS
- Project map
- Transect lines
- Digital camera

### Reporting

Observations of large mammals or fresh sign and active and inactive raptor nests will be reported immediately to the environmental manager. Survey effort and a summary of results will be included in the internal Weekly Report. All information including surveys and monitoring will be summarized in the Annual Report.

### PRE-CLEARING WILDLIFE SURVEY

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Start time: \_\_\_\_\_ End time: \_\_\_\_\_

Observer(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Feature (circle one): Project Area      Access Road      Site Road

Start location (UTM): \_\_\_\_\_ End location: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Wildlife and Wildlife Sign Observations

Time	Species	Observation (visual, tracks, other sign)	Location (UTM)	Comments

Document follow-up actions resulting from any wildlife observations

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## Wildlife Incidental Reporting Procedure

### Purpose

The following procedure is intended as a guideline to identify wildlife that requires immediate reporting and sampling (if necessary). GNWT-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. The Project will document all such incidents to prevent future incidents or escalation of problems, and report to GNWT-ENR and ECCC, as applicable.

### Responsibility

All Project personnel are responsible for recording wildlife incidents on the Project site.

As per Section 57 of the *Wildlife Act*, any defense of life and property kills must be reported to GNWT-ENR without delay. All reasonable efforts must be made ensure to avoid spoiling of the hide and other valuable parts. These should be turned over to an GNWT-ENR Officer to avoid any wastage.

As per Section 58 of the *Wildlife Act*, and sub-section 8(1) of the Wildlife General Regulations, 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.

### Procedure

Report wildlife incidents within the Project footprint when:

- Wildlife is injured or killed due to collision with a Project vehicle.
- Wildlife is suspected of being diseased.
- Wildlife is found dead or injured.
- There is the potential for human/wildlife conflict such as an occupied bird nest or wolf or bear den.
- Wildlife is deterred from camp or other work area.
- An animal is killed to protect worker safety.
- Property is destroyed by wildlife.

Complete the Wildlife Incident Record Form, providing information such as:

- Behaviour and movements.
- Loss of life or property.
- Reason for attraction to area.
- Estimation of how long the animal was dead.
- Any other animals seen in the area.

#### Collect photographs:

- Add photo name/label.
- Show general area.
- In case of mortality, photograph the animal (one from each side, head, and tail), including anything unusual and any obvious injuries or marks.

#### Equipment Requirements

- Data sheets to be posted for all Project staff use.
- In case of mortality, digital camera.

#### Reporting

PPML staff should report all incidents immediately to the environmental manager. When the Wildlife Incident Report is complete, the environmental manager is to contact:

- 1) GNWT-ENR North Slave Emergency number at (867) 873 - 7181 (24 Hours), Fax: (867) 873 – 6230.
- 2) ECCC at [ec.dalfnort-wednorth.ec@canada.ca](mailto:ec.dalfnort-wednorth.ec@canada.ca)

All Incident Reports will be included in the internal Weekly Reports.

Occurrence Date/Time:

Date Reported:

## WILDLIFE INCIDENT RECORD

MAIN CONTACT INFORMATION		
<b>NAME:</b>		
<b>ADDRESS:</b>		
<b>PHONE NUMBER:</b>		
<b>Location of Complaint:</b> (coordinates, km marker, lake, camp)		
<b>Details Taken by:</b>		
<b>Location of Incident</b> (coordinates, km marker, lake, camp):		
<b>Type of Incident:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Encounter <input type="checkbox"/> Nuisance <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Mortality <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Injured <input type="checkbox"/> Defensive <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
<b>Species:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Black Bear <input type="checkbox"/> Bison <input type="checkbox"/> Fox <input type="checkbox"/> Wolverine <input type="checkbox"/> Wolf <input type="checkbox"/> Caribou <input type="checkbox"/> Moose <input type="checkbox"/> Bird <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
<b>Sex:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<b>AGE CLASS:</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Adult
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cub
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<b>Details of Incident: (movement, behaviour, reason for attraction, property damage, vehicle collision, etc.)</b>		
<b>Details of Action Taken: (reporting, deterrence type, disposal, removal of attractant, etc.)</b>		
<b>DATE: mm/dd/yy</b>		
<b>Was the incident resolved?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Has Environment &amp; Natural Resources been contacted?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Contact Name:</b>		
<b>Date/Time Reported:</b>		



# **Appendix C Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country**

2014

# Bear Occurrence Procedures Manual



*Photo by Dean Cluff/ENR*

Environment & Natural Resources

## **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 - 9238 (24 Hours)  
Yellowknife (867) 873 - 9238  
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

### Sahtu Region

Wildlife Emergency (867) 587 - 2422 (24 Hours)  
Norman Wells (867) 587 - 3500  
Fax: (867) 587 - 3516

### Deh Cho 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.

Office Use Only

File#:



# Environment & Natural Resources (ENR)

## Bear Occurrence Checklist

- Fill out or check all that apply

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



# Appendix D Project Contact Information



Pine Point Project

Wildlife Protection Plan Framework



## **Appendix D: Project Contact Information**

Andrew Williams  
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Pine Point Mining Limited  
1100 Avenue des Canadien-de-Montreal  
Bureau 300  
Montreal, QC, H3B 2S2  
Phone: 416-209-2056  
Email: [acwilliams@live.ca](mailto:acwilliams@live.ca)