



The purpose of this guide is to provide useful information to licence holders in various stages of project development on Inuit Owned Land, pertaining to the avoidance and deterrence of wildlife in a project area. This guide provides general recommendations on Best Management Practices for Wildlife Avoidance and Deterrence. These recommendations are not in substitution of Terms and Conditions listed in a Land Use Licence issued by KIA.

KIA is the designated Inuit Organization responsible for claiming wildlife compensation for any present or future loss of wildlife caused by a developer. Further, KIA will support HTO's desiring to claim compensation for any present or future loss of wildlife on crown lands. Developers are advised to be familiar with the NLCA and specifically Article 6 as it relates to wildlife compensation.

While there is no guarantee that following this guide will eliminate all negative wildlife interactions, KIA believes that following this guide will reduce any negative interactions with wildlife that may result in compensation claims

The following protocol should be part of regular operations in the development of projects on Inuit Owned Land:

Wildlife Training

- wildlife awareness and sensitivity training should be provided for on-site personnel;
- On-site personnel should be trained in managing potential grizzly bear-human encounters and for aversive conditioning should grizzly bears show habituation to any project facility;

- The company should have, on site at all times, personnel trained in techniques and procedures for deterring/ directing wildlife from camp and other hazardous areas (e.g., roads and airstrip). Deterrent methods, dependent upon the species and the nature of the deterrent action required include hazing, herding, the use of pepper spray, bear bangers, 12 gauge rubber slugs or bean bag rounds, hand held air horns to warn off bears and the use of Enokhoks to deter caribou should be considered. Consultation with elders should be conducted to determine additional deterrent initiatives; and

- On-site personnel should update training at least annually.



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On-site Reporting

- A reporting system should be implemented where wildlife and wildlife related incidences occurring within the project area or as a result of the project are reported to designated personnel on-site. Such incidents may then require reporting to regulatory agencies;
- Problem wildlife, any dens or nests, or project-related wildlife incidents should be reported immediately to the GNDOE, NIRB, KIA, and EC in the case of migratory birds;
- All dead animals found in close proximity to the Project area should be reported to GNDOE and carcasses removed to at least 10 km from mine facilities, or incinerated;

- Information regarding any wildlife related incident should be made known to all on-site personnel; and
- A site investigation should be conducted when a grizzly bear within the project area is reported to determine why the bear was attracted to the site. Conclusions of the investigation should be documented and any animal attractants found should be immediately removed.



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.Project Operations (Day to Day)

- Avoid all wildlife;
- Vehicles should be restricted to designated roads and prepared work areas (recreational use of off-road vehicles should be prohibited);
- Speed limits should be implemented and should reflect wildlife in or near the project area;
- Always give animals the right-of-way;

- Establish an alert system to warn personnel of wildlife in the area, relaying information to vehicle and equipment operators, on-site personnel should always carry radio communication;
- Work stoppages and or restrictions should be enacted when potential hazards exist between wildlife, workers and infrastructure. Any work program at a site should be modified, shut down or avoided in the event of the close approach of caribou or musk-ox;
- Deterrent action, if required should only be conducted by trained personnel;
- Reported locations of any critical wildlife habitat such as dens or nesting or spawning sites should be avoided;
- The company should investigate and implement techniques to keep wildlife from injuring themselves in open pits;
- An electric fence should be constructed around the perimeter of a camp to ensure security from wildlife. The fence should be tested regularly to ensure it is functioning properly; and

Example of Avoidable Negative Wildlife Interaction:

Real Example

Action: Activities at a local cabin used as a base for an exploration company attracts a bear.

Result: Despite several attempts to deter the bear using helicopter hazing techniques the bear continues to return to the cabin. The bear becomes habituated to the site and deterrence is ineffective. The bear is destroyed and compensation is paid to KIA.

Prevention: Follow the above recommendation

- Personnel should not feed wildlife, no matter how insignificant this may seem.

Waste Management

- Implement a Waste Management Plan which should include the disposal of food and nontoxic combustible waste by incineration. Any possible attractants should be incinerated as quickly as possible, with minimum storage time;

Example of Avoidable Negative Wildlife Interaction:

Real Example

Action: Regular incineration of garbage falls behind and garbage begins to accumulate at the incinerator of an exploration camp.

Result: A bear is attracted to the camp. The bear is chased off but becomes habituated to the camp and deterrence becomes ineffective. The bear is destroyed and compensation was paid to KIA.

Prevention: Follow the above recommendation

- Provide proper waste disposal training for on-site personnel;
- Store edible and aromatic products in sealed containers;

Example of Avoidable Negative Wildlife Interaction:

Real Example

Action: The cook at an exploration camp stores cooking grease in a large unsealed bucket outside the door of the kitchen.

Result: A bear is attracted to the kitchen and attempts to break in. The bear is then scared off by camp personnel but remains near camp. The bear is shot, located the next day and destroyed. Compensation is paid to KIA.

Prevention: Follow the above recommendation

- Food and food wastes should not in any circumstance be stored in or around camp throughout a period where the camp is left vacant over winter;

Example of Avoidable Negative Wildlife Interaction:

Real Example #1

Action: Food items are left inside a building on-site throughout a period of winter vacancy.

Result: A bear is attracted to camp. The bear breaks in and over-winters in the building causing damage to the interior. The bear becomes habituated to the site and returns the following fall. After attempts to deter the bear fail, it is destroyed. Compensation is paid to KIA.

Prevention: Follow the above recommendation

Real Example #2

Action: An exploration camp is left vacant over winter with two frame tents remaining. One of the tents is left containing garbage and the other with food in the kitchen.

Result: A bear is attracted to camp and destroys the interior of both tents. The next spring, while work has resumed at the camp, a bear (likely the same one) enters the kitchen tent and takes food off the dinner table. The bear is destroyed. Compensation is paid to KIA.

Prevention: Follow the above recommendation

Where a landfill site is operated on a project area the landfill should not contain food or food wrappers, or permit chemicals of any kind to be put into the landfill. Inspection of landfills and waste bins on site should be conducted to ensure that no food waste is thrown out in the wrong bin or in the landfill and that no chemicals enter the landfill;

- Grey water sumps should be covered and contain a filter to remove oils that may attract wildlife; and
- For camps of 10 – 50 personnel, appropriate technology should be applied to ensure complete combustion of wastes, the use of dual chamber forced air incinerators is recommended.



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If any additional information is required, please contact Kevin Tweedle at KIA Lands, Environment & Resources – Kugluktuk, Phone (867) 982-3310.