

# MARY RIVER PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

POPULAR SUMMARY



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### APPENDICES

Appendix A Glossary





### SECTION 1.0 - PROJECT SUMMARY

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (Baffinland) has prepared an environmental impact statement (EIS) for development of its Mary River Project. The Project is located on northern Baffin Island, in the Nunavut Territory, in the Canadian arctic. The EIS has been submitted to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) for detailed environmental and socio-economic review. This EIS will also be reviewed by the federal and territorial government agencies, Inuit organizations, local communities and other stakeholders. NIRB issued guidelines for the preparation of this EIS on November 16, 2009 and an amendment to the guidelines on November 3, 2010. These guidelines outline the information that Baffinland should include in its EIS.

### 1.1 THE PROPONENT

Baffinland is a publicly traded Canadian junior mineral exploration company (TSX:BIM) focused on development of its 100%-owned Mary River iron ore deposits. The corporate office of the company is in Toronto.

### 1.2 <u>THE PROJECT</u>

The Mary River Project (the Project) consists of mining high grade iron ore from Deposit No. 1 at a production rate of 21 Mt/a. The development of the Project includes the construction, operation, closure and post-closure activities associated with the mine and its associated infrastructures, the construction of a 149 km long railway to link the Mine Site to a new port facility located at Steensby Inlet, the upgrade of an existing 100-km road to link the Mine Site to a new port facility located at Milne Inlet, and construction of the Steensby and Milne ports. Approximately 3 Mt of ore will be shipped during the open water season each year from Milne Port, and approximately 18 Mt of ore will be shipped year-round from Steensby Port using ice breaking ore carriers. The main destination of the ore is Europe.

#### 1.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE AND PROJECT LIFE

The Project construction will take an estimated 4 years. Based on current ore reserves, the mine will operate for 21 years at a production rate of 21 Mt/a. Closure of the facilities is expected to be carried out over a 3 year period and post-closure monitoring will follow for an additional 5 years. For the purpose of the EIS, the Project life, from the start of construction activities to post-closure, is 33 years.

Additional ore deposits have been identified in the Mary River area and Baffinland is hopeful that the Project life will be extended and that the production rates will increase over time.

#### 1.4 <u>HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROJECT</u>

The Mine Site, Milne Port, and Steensby Port are the three major Project sites. Each site will be equipped with the necessary infrastructure to ensure its operation. This includes maintenance and administrative facilities, warehouses and laydown areas, ore stockpiles and associated runoff management facilities, camps, water supply, wastewater treatment facilities, waste management facilities, landfill, power generation, fuel depots, telecommunication facilities, and, an airstrip.

In addition to these facilities, the Mine Site includes the open pit mine, the mining fleet, an explosives storage and preparation facility, a waste rock stockpile, ore sizing facilities, ore loading facilities for both trucks and rail cars. After crushing and sizing, up to 3 Mt/a of iron ore will be transported by trucks to Milne Port and up to 18 Mt/a of ore will be transported by railway to Steensby Port.





Milne Inlet Port will be operated during the open-water shipping season. The port installations will include a freight dock and a single birth ore loading dock, truck maintenance facilities. Ore will be shipped in vessels of 50 000 to 60 000 tonnes beginning in the second year of the construction phase.

The Steensby Port will operate year-round and will be accessed by a specially built fleet of ice breaking ore carriers. These carriers will have a capacity of between 160,000 to 190,000 tonnes. In addition to the facilities described above, Steensby Port will include a freight dock, a two berth ore loading dock with associated material handling/loading facilities, a rail car dumper and associated conveying equipment, an explosives storage/preparation facilities, the main fuel depot (160 000 m<sup>3</sup> of diesel), and, a locomotive maintenance shop. Steensby Port will be operational at the completion of railway construction.

Permanent camps varying sizes will be built at each of these three sites. The camps will include dormitories, cafeteria, medical and leisure facilities. These camps will be of modular construction and will be built at the beginning of the construction phase and later downsized to accommodate workers for the operation phase. Peak camp occupancy during construction is expected to be 1,200 beds for the Mine Site, 600 beds for Steensby Port and 165 beds for Milne Port. At least 4 additional temporary camps ranging in size from 50 to 400 beds will be required for the construction of the railway, and, one temporary camp for the upgrade of the Milne Inlet Tote Road. Permanent camp occupancy for the operation phase will drop to 475 beds at the Mine Site, 175 beds at Steensby and between 30 to 105 beds at Milne Port.

The public road linking the Mine Site to Milne Port will be upgraded at the start of the construction. The alignment will be improved to reduce the number of sharp turns, lower the grade in certain areas, and improve creek crossing structure. Five new bridges will be installed. The work will take 18 months to complete and will enable shipment of ore via Milne Port by the second year of the Project construction phase.

The railway construction will take four years to complete and will require the construction of a temporary access road and several quarries. The railway consists of a rail embankment, wooden ties, and steel rails. A total of 24 bridges will be constructed for the railway, two tunnels, and extensive rock cuts along Cockburn Lake. Level crossings will be prepared at key areas along the railway's length to enable hunters and caribou to cross the tracks safely.

### 1.5 ORE PRODUCTS

Because the Mary River iron ore is high-grade, processing is limited to sizing of the ore to produce smaller pieces to specifications required by the steel mills. This is accomplished by crushing and screening of the ore to produce two iron ore "products":

- a lump ore product in which the pieces of ore are between 6.3 mm and 31.5 mm in size, and,
- a fine ore product, in which the pieces of ore are less than 6.3 mm in size.

Crushers and screens will be installed inside buildings, and conveyors will be covered and equipped with wind ventilation hoods to reduce wind exposure and the potential for dust generation. All ventilation ducts will be routed to dust collectors which will limit dust emissions.

### 1.6 CLOSURE AND PORT-CLOSURE

Throughout all phases of the Project, Baffinland will plan and conduct operations in a manner designed to return Project sites to a safe and environmentally stable condition. Baffinland will undertake progressive reclamation throughout the mine life. Temporary facilities required for the construction camps will be





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decommissioned and removed at the end of their useful life. Borrow areas, quarries, temporary roads and other disturbed sites will be stabilized to limit erosion of ground surfaces and rehabilitated once they are no longer required. Environmental and safety monitoring will continue as long as necessary to ensure that closure objectives have been met.

### 1.7 POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The current Project has been designed for a nominal 21 Mt/a of iron ore. Provisions to accommodate future expansion of up to 30 Mt/a have been incorporated in the Project design. The development of Deposits No. 2 and No. 3, located next to Deposit No. 1, could readily be accommodated by the Project infrastructure with minimal additional cost. Additional trains and the construction of a second berthing at the Steensby Port ore dock would be required. The facilities at Milne Port could accommodate up to a nominal 5 to 6 Mt/a iron ore and the Milne Tote Road could support additional trucking. All Project sites are capable of accommodating additional stockpiles, material handling equipment and personnel associated with an expansion.

Regional exploration over the past two years has enabled Baffinland to identify five additional iron ore deposits (Deposits No. 5 through 9) that appear, based on surface sampling, to be of similar high-grade iron ore mineralization as the original deposits. While these other deposits have not yet been thoroughly evaluated, Baffinland's regional exploration program points to considerable potential for additional development. Having the mine and associated shipping, road, and railway infrastructure in place will facilitate future development in the region.

#### 1.8 NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Iron ore is an essential commodity for ongoing growth and development of our society. Iron ore demand is projected to increase as the economies of China, India, and other emerging countries continue to expand and as the economies of western countries continue to improve. Baffinland proposes to develop the Project to supply high quality iron ore to world markets and provide an acceptable rate of return for its investors.

For the people of Nunavut, the Project will contribute to the development of infrastructure, skills training, employment, business opportunities, and will provide increased revenue to the Government of Nunavut and Inuit birthright corporations (Qikiqtani Inuit Association and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.). The development of the Project is consistent with the Nunavut Planning Commission's broad planning principles, policies, and goals as well as the Nunavut Exploration and Mining Strategy. By increasing the business base in Nunavut, together with a better trained workforce, the Project should help to attract additional investment to the region.

The Project also contributes to Canada's northern strategy which consists of strengthening Canada's sovereignty in the North, protecting the country's environmental heritage, promoting economic and social development in the region, and improving Northern governance.

The Project is expected to bring many benefits to local communities, by supporting both traditional lifestyle of Inuit as well as the generational shift occurring in the Inuit community as youth show an interest to participate in the wage-based lifestyle. If the Project does not proceed, the mineral resource will not be developed, and the potential effects and benefits predicted in this EIS will not be realized.

#### 1.9 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHILOSOPHY

Baffinland will carry out the Project in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. The needs and values of other resource users will be respected throughout development and operation of the Project. Baffinland will comply, and where it is economically and technically feasible, exceed Nunavut and federal





regulatory requirements by applying technically proven and economically feasible environmental protection measures for each part of the Project.

A comprehensive Environmental, Health, and Safety Management System has been developed and is an integral part of the Project. The philosophy that underlies this environmental management system is the application of the precautionary principle and Baffinland's commitment to reduce and mitigate potentially adverse effects of its operations on its employees, residents of Nunavut, and the natural environment.

Baffinland has adopted employment and business principles that will guide the Company through the life of the Project. The philosophy underlying these principles is a commitment to maximize benefits that accrue to Nunavut in terms of direct employment and procurement expenditures.

Baffinland will strive to provide an employment climate that will attract, develop, and retain qualified personnel and maximize Inuit participation. To the extent possible, the company will hire employees from the five communities closest to the Project. Baffinland will work closely with the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) and other third parties to deliver necessary training to employees and support community programs which will enhance the beneficial effects of the Project and equip local residents with skills that will sustain them beyond the life of the Project.

The construction workforce will range in size from 3,000 to 5,700 persons. The estimated workforce during the operation phase is over 1,000 persons. Throughout the Project life, it is planned that workers from Nunavut communities will work a rotation of two weeks at the site followed by two weeks off. During the construction phase, southern workers will likely work the common remote-site construction schedule of four weeks on and two weeks off.

All workers will be transported to and from Project sites by air. Baffinland will provide air transportation from the five closest communities in the North Baffin region as well as from Iqaluit and Ottawa. Other locations may be considered as necessary.

#### 1.10 PROJECT CHALLENGES

The development of a major mining project in a remote location of Nunavut faces several important challenges:

- High costs associated with building and operating a mine operation and transportation infrastructure in the arctic.
- Logistical challenges associated with the construction and operation of the facilities: limited seasonal access to the site and lack of existing transportation infrastructure.
- Long winters and extreme cold affects efficiency of construction crews and operations.
- Difficult geotechnical conditions (permafrost, ice lenses) require specialized design and construction techniques.

The competitive nature of the steel-making industry demands a steady, consistent, and secure supply of iron ore. In order to satisfy these requirements, the Project must ensure a reliable and consistent shipping operation throughout the year. It is expected that one ship will load ore at Steensby Port every two days throughout the year, including the ice-covered period. Winter shipping of ore is essential and the Project includes a fleet of ice-breaking ore carriers capable of reliably meeting the shipping schedule.

The Project also faces two more important requirements:







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- The Project must provide tangible benefits for Baffinland as well as Inuit landowners, local communities and land users.
- Baffinland's sole revenues depends on the world commodity prices for iron ore.

These factors have shaped Project design and execution strategy.





#### **SECTION 2.0 - COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

Consultation with Project stakeholders has focused on the Inuit communities near the Project sites, and has included the public, local, and regional Inuit organizations, the Government of Nunavut, and the federal agencies with a mandate relevant to the Project.

Inuit of the Baffin Region enjoy a rich oral tradition. This tradition has influenced how Baffinland has engaged local communities. The company has focused on establishing a presence in the region, meeting with community members, and recording in-person discussions. Since the dominant language is Inuktitut, with regional dialects across Baffin Island, translation using local interpreters has been an important element during the consultation process.

Community acceptance and preferences were important factors considered in the evaluation of project alternatives such as the use of Milne Inlet, the location of the Steensby Port, the shipping route in the Foxe Basin and the work rotation schedule.





### **SECTION 3.0 - SETTING**

The Project is located in the North Baffin region of Baffin Island in the territory of Nunavut in the Canadian Arctic. The Baffin Region of Nunavut has a rich and visible archaeological heritage dating to around 4,500 years ago.

### 3.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

Superficial landforms and deposits in the Mary River Project area are associated with widespread glaciation on Baffin Island. Surface geology consists of locally abundant sediment deposits from glaciers and rivers. Occasional outcrops of granitic and sedimentary rock formations occur. The North Baffin region containing the Mary River area lies within the Committee Belt, a granite-greenstone terrain mixed with sedimentary and volcanic rock. The mountains to the east are older than 540 million years old, and the lowland plateaus to the west are about 250 to 540 million years old.

The Project is situated in the Northern Arctic Ecozone. The climate is semi-arid and permafrost coverage is continuous extending to a depth of 500 metres, with an active layer of up to 2 metres. The extremely cold temperatures of the region, combined with the permafrost, result in a short period of runoff that typically occurs from June to September. All rivers and creeks, with the exception of the very largest systems, freeze during the winter months. Due to the combination of low temperatures, low infiltration, the vegetative cover is minimal and surface water is abundant. The region is dotted with thousands of small lakes and streams.

The region experiences near 24-hour darkness with less than two hours of twilight from November to January. During the winter months the treeless topography and fine powdery snow produce blowing snow conditions, resulting in restricted visibility. Frost-free conditions occur from late June to late August. There is continuous daylight from May to August. The months of July and August usually experience the greatest precipitation. From September to November, temperature and the number of daylight hours decreases, and by mid-October the mean daily temperature is generally well below 0°C. The highest snowfall typically occurs during this period.

Air quality and noise levels in the Project area are typical of remote environment. Freshwater quality measurements in the Mary River area indicate naturally elevated concentrations of dissolved oxygen, turbidity, aluminium, and iron. Some average values for pH, as well as cadmium and mercury in fresh water are greater than levels recommended by the guidelines of Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment.

#### 3.2 BIOLOGICAL SETTING

Vegetation is relatively sparse in much of the Project area and is generally consistent with flora of arctic regions. No plant species considered to be "rare" in Canada were found to occur in the survey locations.

Terrestrial mammals in the region include barren-ground caribou of the North Baffin herd, wolf, arctic and red fox, ermine, arctic hare, and lemmings. Marine mammals are found in abundance in the region, including polar bears, narwhals, beluga whales, and bowhead whales, several species of seals, and walrus. Killer whales and northern bottlenose whales were found in small numbers.

North Baffin caribou are currently present at low densities and their numbers seem to vary in accordance with a 60- to 70-year cycle. The last period of caribou abundance in the regional study area was 1980 to 2000, and the previous period of low abundance was the 1940s. Caribou are expected to remain at low numbers for the next couple of decades. There is evidence that caribou occur throughout the entire region.





While some populations of caribou migrate between preferred habitats in summer and winter, North Baffin caribou appear to be non-migratory and are likely to be found relatively equally in many locations throughout the Project area.

Migratory bird species observed in the Mary River study area include snow geese, ducks, eiders, loons, and mergansers. Raptors found include rough-legged hawks, peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons, and snowy owls. Relatively low densities of songbirds and shorebirds were recorded throughout the region.

There are two fish species in the freshwater environment: arctic char and a minnow species named nine-spine stickleback. The inland waters near the Project mainly contain landlocked arctic char, though anadromous or searun char are present in a lake next to Steensby Port and up the Cockburn River system next to a portion of the railway. Fish in the marine waters captured during fisheries studies included arctic char, sculpin, and Atlantic lumpfish at Steensby Inlet, and Arctic char, sculpin, and Greenland cod at Milne Inlet.

### 3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SETTING

Harvesting from the land (hunting, trapping, and fishing) is a key livelihood component for many residents of North Baffin. Supplementing the in-kind income generated through harvest activities, residents earn money through employment and various social transfers. Other income generating activities include arts and crafts, carving, prints, tapestries, and wall hangings. Residents have expressed enthusiasm for wage-based work, even when this means working in remote locations away from the community. The annual economic value of subsistence harvesting in Nunavut has been estimated to be between \$30 million and \$50 million a year. Estimates put the arts and crafts industry at more than \$20 million per year, with more than 2,500 people deriving all or part of their income from this industry.

A limited wage economy exists in Nunavut, but there is a difference in the way residents participate; 60% of Nunavut's adult Inuit population is in the labour force, although 28% of that group is unemployed. Comparatively, nearly 91% of Nunavut's small non-Inuit population is in the labour force, with a 4% unemployment rate.

Nunavut relies on federal transfer payments for at least 90% of its revenue. Government employment is a mainstay of the wage economy with many of Nunavut's small businesses and retail outlets established to support government needs, or those of public servants. The public sector accounts for a large portion of Nunavut's economic activity. Government jobs in administration, education, and health areas account for about half of all employment earnings in the territory. Construction has been growing as the government infrastructure has been established.

The Inuit of the North Baffin region have experienced tremendous social and cultural change over the course of a few decades. Recent changes, particularly residential schools, have affected family integrity and by implication, social cohesion. Elders are becoming more engaged in community life and in the learning of the younger generation. A shift toward western middle-class expectations appears to be taking place among Inuit youth.

The five communities of northern Baffin Island in the immediate vicinity of the Mary River Project, listed alphabetically, include Arctic Bay (280 km), Clyde River (415 km), Hall Bay (192 km), Igloolik (155 km), and Pond Inlet (160 km). Each of these communities has historical socio-economic and ecosystem ties to the Project area. These communities have a subsistence economy and have experienced dramatic population growth over the last 20 years. Over 70% of the population is under the age of 25. Underemployment and





lack of opportunities is causing social stress. Community Elders recognize that the communities must position themselves to enter the wage economy.

For many North Baffin households, harvest of country food provides an important contribution to overall well-being. In all five communities, caribou, ringed seal, and arctic char are of major importance. In addition, walrus is a major species of importance in Hall Beach and Igloolik, while narwhal is a key component of the harvest among households in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, and to a lesser degree, Clyde River.

#### Issue Scoping

The public consultations efforts have enabled Baffinland to identify the key interests and concerns of the communities and stakeholders of the Project. Extensive baseline studies were carried out to establish current site conditions. Interviews of Inuit Elders provided valuable insight into their traditional knowledge. These studies and consultation effort enabled the Project team to clearly identify the valued ecosystem components (VECs) and valued socio-economic components (VSECs) of the Project.

#### Valued Ecosystem Components

The biophysical VECs are:

- landforms, permafrost, and the atmospheric environment;
- freshwater, including aquatic ecosystems, fish and fish habitat;
- land, including vegetation, caribou, and migratory birds; and,
- the marine environment, including marine water and sediment quality, marine and coastal physical habitat, marine fish and invertebrates, and marine mammals.

The VSECs identified and evaluated for possible Project significant effects include population demographics, education and training, human health and well-being, substance abuse, community infrastructure, economics and employment, and culture and land use.

#### VECs and VSECs Interaction with the Project

The interactions of the Project with the various VECs and VSECs were identified. Experience acquired by similar projects enabled the Project team to define the Project components in a manner that can avoid, reduce or minimize potential adverse effects of the Project on the VECs and VSECs. The environmental assessment of the potential effects was used to guide Project decisions. Where negative Project interactions could not be avoided, plans were developed to limit or offset these effects.

Following adjustments and mitigation measures included in the Project to limit negative effects, residual effects of the Project were then assessed for their significance on the biophysical and socio-economic environments. The EIS presents the outcome of this assessment. The study complies with the NIRB directives and includes an assessment of transboundary effects as well as cumulative effects.

#### **Project Residual Effects on VECs**

#### Landforms and Permafrost

Sensitive landforms in the Project area mainly include frozen soils that contain ice lenses or soils of low bearing capacity. To the extent possible, sensitive landforms will be avoided and appropriate designs will be used where such landforms cannot be avoided. Site preparation will include adequate drainage to prevent







water pooling during thaw periods. The residual effect of the Project on land features and permafrost are assessed as non significant.

#### Air Quality

Ore handling, as well as driving on access roads, and emissions from power plants, trucks, and camp incinerators will reduce air quality, and generate noise. Air pollution controls such as dust suppressants, enclosing facilities and the use of dust-collection equipment will prevent significant effects on air quality. Use of mufflers and regular maintenance of engines and equipment will prevent significant noise effects. The residual effect of the Project on air quality, noise, and vibration is assessed as not significant.

### Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases

Global warming is predicted to have little effect on the very cold and deep permafrost conditions in the mine site area over the planned life of the Project. The project facilities will be conservatively designed to account for changes in site conditions induced by climate change. As a result, the impact of climate change on the Project is assessed as not significant.

Over the life of the Project, the production of greenhouse gas is estimated at 12.4 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> which corresponds to annual emissions of 0.443 Mt equivalent. This corresponds to 0.0211 Mt per tonne of iron ore. Although significant for Nunavut, these emissions are not significant on a national scale.

### Freshwater Quality, Aquatic Ecosystems, Fish and Fish Habitat

A number of proven mitigation measures have been included in the Project to reduce potential effects on water quality, freshwater fish, fish habitat, and other aquatic organisms. These mitigations are detailed in the Site Water Management Plan, Wastewater Management Plan, Waste Management Plan and Emergency and Spill Response Plan.

Runoff from fuel storage and maintenance facility areas will be contained and treated as necessary to meet regulatory requirements. Sewage and wastewater from truck and rail maintenance facilities, and explosives equipment-washing facilities will be treated to meet established standards before being discharged to the natural environment. An Emergency and Spill Response Plan will be in place to promptly clean up spills should they occur.

The roads and railway both cross a large number of watercourses, and a portion of these contain fish habitat. Culverts and bridges for stream and river crossings will be designed to limit barriers to fish movement and where possible, minimum flows will be maintained in streams important for fish habitat. Because railways cannot turn sharp corners, building sections of the railway into the edge of several lakes will be unavoidable. While some fish habitat will inevitably be lost, a compensation plan has been proposed to offset this unavoidable loss. This plan will be further developed and finalized in consultation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association.

As a result of these actions, the residual effect of the Project on water quantity, water and sediment quality, aquatic ecosystems, freshwater fish and fish habitat is assessed to be not significant.

#### Vegetation, Terrestrial Wildlife and Migratory Birds

Project facilities have been made compact to minimize the Project footprint and dust suppression techniques will be used to limit dust emissions. As a result, the residual effects of the Project on vegetation are assessed as not significant.





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Accidental kills of caribou could occur as a result of Project activities. These numbers are expected to be limited to individuals and will be not be significant compared with total numbers in the region. Several measures are in place to avoid caribou kills. Strict speed limits will be in place for trucks and trains, thus decreasing the probability of collision. Trucks will be required to stop if wildlife is observed on or next to the road. Trains cannot stop to avoid collisions with caribou, but during seasons when large herds of caribou return, the train can cease operation until caribou move through the area. Crossings will be provided at strategic locations along the railway corridor to facilitate migration of animals. Workers onsite will not be permitted to hunt. As a result of these proactive measures, the residual effect of the Project on the caribou population is assessed as not significant.

An insignificant amount of habitat loss for migratory birds is expected to result from Project activities. Effects on populations of peregrine falcons, snow geese, eiders, and loons will not be significant. Nests and nesting areas will be identified before start of activities and avoided where possible until fledging occurs, and workers are not permitted to hunt. As a result of these proactive measures, the residual effect of the Project on the migratory bird population is assessed as not significant.

#### Marine Environment

No significant effects of Project activities are predicted on marine water and sediment quality, marine and coastal physical habitats, and marine mammals. All sewage and wastewater from maintenance facilities and explosives will be treated before discharge at the two ports. Runoff from Project areas will be contained, monitored, and treated to meet water effluent quality requirements before discharge. No waste will be discharged into the sea by ships. Fuel transfers will take place following the *Canada Shipping Act* Response Organization and Oil Handling Facilities Regulation and Project Oil Handling Facility Plans for ship-to-land fuel transfer and Project Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans. In addition, ships are required to exchange ballast water at sea before entering Canadian waters. Such practices will limit the risk of introduction of invasive species. As a result of these mitigation measures, the residual effect of the Project on marine water, marine sediments, and marine habitats is assessed as not significant.

#### Marine Mammals

The marine mammals of concern include ringed seals, walruses, narwhals, beluga whales, and bowhead whales.

*Ringed seals* are present year-round along both proposed shipping routes. The stable landfast ice offers preferable seal habitat for making breathing holes and lairs. Females give birth in March and April and nurse their pups for five to eight weeks. During the open-water period seals disperse. Ringed seals are generally quite tolerant of on-ice industrial activity and shipping. However, ringed seals are thought to be susceptible to disturbance during periods when they are giving birth and nursing their pups. Icebreakers will change a small proportion of landfast ice in Steensby Inlet along the shipping corridor and at the dock site. Small numbers of ringed seal mortalities could occur as a result of icebreaking activity. The interaction of the Project with the ringed seal population will be limited to the shipping activity and as a result, the residual effect of the Project on the ringed seal population is assessed as not significant.

*Walruses* occur year-round in the marine study area and are present in relatively high numbers in northern Foxe Basin. Animals summer around Jens Munk, Koch, Rowley, and the Spicer islands where they haul out, and move into Foxe Channel during winter. The degree to which walruses are present in Steensby Inlet is uncertain but traditional knowledge reports that walruses regularly are present there in small numbers. Walruses also occur in Hudson Strait. Very few walruses are present along the shipping route in Eclipse





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Sound and Milne Inlet. Along the southern shipping route, walruses in the open-water or hauled out on ice might respond to passing vessels several kilometres away. Walruses at terrestrial haul-out sites are not predicted to be affected by Project activities. The interaction of the Project with the walrus population will be limited to the shipping activity and as a result, the residual effect of the Project on the walrus population is assessed as not significant.

*Narwhals* are present along the northern shipping route primarily during the open-water period, and about 20,000 animals summer in the Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet area. Narwhals are thought to calve and feed in this summering area. A much smaller number of narwhals are present along the southern shipping route. Relatively few narwhals have been present in Foxe Basin but narwhals are thought to overwinter in the eastern portion of Hudson Strait. There have been relatively few studies of the effects of shipping on narwhals. Based on limited observations in the Project area, narwhals do not seem to respond to vessels (including the passage of an ore carrier) in Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet to the same extent as responses documented during a 1982–1984 icebreaking study. The interaction of the Project with the narwhal population will be limited to the shipping activities in Milne Inlet during the open water season and as a result, the residual effect of the Project on the narwhal population is assessed as not significant.

Beluga whales occur in the RSA year-round. Relatively small numbers of belugas are present in Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet during the open-water period. Hudson Strait has been identified as an overwintering area for three populations of beluga. In Foxe Basin, small numbers of belugas are present in the vicinity of Igloolik, Hall Beach, and likely Steensby Inlet during July to early September. Studies show that belugas avoid icebreakers and vessels travelling in areas of ice at greater distances than vessels travelling in open water. It is possible that belugas will habituate to frequent shipping, including ice breaking. The interaction of the Project with the beluga whale population will be limited and as a result, the residual effect of the Project on the beluga whale population is assessed as non significant.

Bowhead whales are present seasonally in different areas of the RSA throughout the year. About 6,300 bowhead whales are estimated in the stock that is present in the study area. Along the proposed northern shipping route, bowhead whales are present during summer and fall. Bowheads congregate to feed and nurse calves in spring and summer around Southampton Island, along the western Hudson Bay coast, and in a relatively small area in northern Foxe Basin between Igloolik and Fury and Hecla Strait. A bowhead nursery area has been identified in this small area in northern Foxe Basin. Hudson Strait has been identified as a primary wintering area. Based on studies of bowhead response to ships and icebreakers, bowheads will likely avoid at least the immediate area around ships. The interaction of the Project with the bowhead whale population will be limited and as a result, the residual effect of the Project on the bowhead whale population is assessed as not significant.

#### Polar Bear

Polar bears occur in the RSA throughout the year and are abundant in northern Foxe Basin, including the shorelines of Steensby Inlet and Koch, Rowley, and Bray islands. Information on the location of denning areas has not been published, but Hall Beach Elders noted that the southeastern portion of Steensby Inlet provides good denning habitat. Polar bears also overwinter in Hudson Strait. Small numbers of polar bears are expected to be present in Milne Inlet and Eclipse Sound during the open-water period. Polar bears might avoid or approach ships and port sites. Project personnel will be educated about bear safety. Strict management of waste will reduce the chances of human-bear interactions. Polar bear monitors will be used to ensure worker safety. The interaction of the Project with the polar bear population will be limited and as a result, the residual effect of the Project on the polar bear population is assessed as not significant.





#### **SECTION 4.0 - PROJECT RESIDUAL EFFECTS ON VSECS**

#### 4.1 POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

The possible migration of non-Inuit employees into North Baffin was a noted concern in the communities. The potential for the Project to cause non-Inuit in-migration, as well as the potential for Inuit to move out of the communities as a result of the Project was assessed relative to preservation of the community social fabric. None of these possibilities was identified as significantly affecting the composition and numbers of the North Baffin populations. The residual effect of the Project on population demographic is assessed as not significant.

#### 4.2 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Project will have a significant positive effect on education and training. Baffinland's education and training commitments will help upgrade the skills of North Baffin residents. A minimum age of 18 for Project employment will serve as an incentive for students to complete high school. Experience gained at work will also help improve life skills. The residual effect of the Project on education and training will be positive and significant.

Baffinland is also committed to supporting training programs that will enable residents of nearby communities to develop the skills needed to qualify and perform jobs at every level of the Project operation. To this end, the company has been actively pursuing education and training partnerships initiatives. Baffinland, the QIA, Qikiqtaaluk Corporation, and Kakivak Association have agreed to develop and promote the delivery of mine-related training, training related to economic and community development, labour market research, curriculum development, career development, and other related activities for the benefit of Inuit in the communities associated with the Project. A similar agreement has been signed with the Government of Nunavut and Arctic College, focusing on trades programs.

#### 4.3 HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The Project will have significant positive effects on human health and well-being, including local food security. The challenges associated with fly-in/fly-out work are recognized. Steps will be taken to help workers and families to succeed in this work. Orientation and training will be provided to help workers and families adapt to the work rotations, and orientation and training related to health and well-being and money management will be offered. The shorter work rotations will limit the period of absence of workers from their families and communities and provide opportunities for them to integrate traditional activities with work at the Project. The Project is not expected to release contaminants into the environment, causing human health concerns. The residual effect of the Project on human health and well-being is assessed as positive and significant.

#### 4.4 SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The effect of the Project on the transport of illegal substances through Project sites, on affordability of such substances, and attitudes toward substances and addictions is unclear. To counter the possibility of these negative effects, the company has a strict no drug–no alcohol policy. Drugs and alcohol are not permitted on worksites and addiction counselling will be available. Given the pro-active education programs proposed by Baffinland, the overall residual effect of the Project on substance abuse will be positive and significant.





### 4.5 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICE

The Project could create competition for skilled workers. Early skills training will be made available through the education and training partnerships established by Baffinland. This will increase the number of skilled workers available for work at the Project and in the community. As a result, competition for workers is not expected to significantly affect local services.

The employment experience and ongoing training provided by the Project will significantly improve labour force capacity in North Baffin and Nunavut over time, helping to equip local residents with the qualifications and experience needed to successfully compete for jobs requiring post-high school skills training and education. In addition, Baffinland will help Inuit firms, and in particular smaller Inuit firms from communities in the Baffin Region develop capacity to bid on and carry out contracts for the Project. The company will also encourage contractors to break down large subcontracts into smaller components and will work with QIA or a QIA subsidiary organization to establish a Business Capacity and Start-Up Fund.

Apart from the use of airstrips at the five nearest communities for transporting workers to and from worksites, few direct effects on services and infrastructure in the North Baffin communities are expected. Some increased demand for infrastructure is expected to arise due to the Project. For example, increased wealth might lead to more vehicles and a need for road improvements.

The residual effect of the Project on community infrastructure and public service is assessed as positive and significant.

#### 4.6 <u>GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP</u>

Education and training provided by Baffinland partnership initiatives as well as on-the-job work experience and counselling will develop leadership skills that will significantly improve local governance. The participation of community residents and leaders in agreement negotiations with Baffinland and in initiatives to identify key indicators for regional monitoring programs has also contributed to local community leadership development. The residual effect of the Project on governance and leadership is assessed as positive and significant.





#### SECTION 5.0 - PROJECT EFFECTS ON NUNAVUT ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

In general, the Project will produce significant positive results on livelihood and employment, economic development and self-reliance, contracting and business opportunities, benefits, taxes, and royalties.

The Project will have a significant positive effect on the economy of the region and Nunavut. About \$4.1 billion will be invested in Project development. The Project will produce iron ore worth about \$23 billion and pay more than \$2.8 billion dollars in profits taxes to the Government of Nunavut over 21 years. More than \$1.9 billion in royalties will flow to Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) over the life of the Project. By comparison, the Government of Nunavut's revenue from all sources was \$1.3 billion in 2007. The residual effect of the Project on the economy of Nunavut is assessed as positive and significant.

The Project will produce a significant positive effect on livelihood and employment in the project development area. It will employ local residents where possible and provide job progression and career advancement opportunities. The amount of money spent on labour over the life of the Project is estimated at \$1.7 billion, providing approximately 21,080 person years of employment over the Project life.

The estimated workforce on shift during the four-year construction phase will range from 3,000 to 5,700 persons, including both onsite and offsite personnel. The total estimated workforce on shift during the 21 year operation phase is 1,057, including both onsite and offsite personnel, and Baffinland and contract personnel, but not including exploration staff estimated at about 150 workers, nor workers on ships. The residual effect of the Project on employment is assessed as positive and significant.

### 5.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Business opportunities could increase through the supply of business services to the Project and indirectly through an expanded market for consumer goods and services. The Project will have a positive significant effect on economic development and self-reliance of individuals, communities, and the territory. The residual effect of the Project on economic development, self reliance, and business opportunities is assessed as positive and significant.

#### 5.2 CULTURE AND LAND USE

Measures will be taken to respect and preserve the culture of Inuit employees while they are working. Policies that encourage respect of other cultures are in place and Baffinland supports the use of Inuktitut onsite, for signage and work parties. Traditional country foods will be provided in the company cafeterias. Policies encouraging safety, employment equity, and, preventing harassment will be strictly enforced.

Archaeological sites have been identified in Project areas that contain features and artifacts representing substantial degrees of area use throughout the human past to the present. A number of important archaeological sites will be avoided by relocating Project infrastructure, and others will require protection through excavation, mapping, and artifact retrieval by a licensed archaeologist. Baffinland's Cultural Resources Management Plan outlines the policies and procedures for management of archaeological sites. Given this pro-active approach, the residual effect of the Project on cultural resources is assessed as positive and significant.

The Project will interact with existing land uses by Inuit, namely travel overland and on landfast ice, wildlife harvesting, and extraction of other resources such as soapstone. Measures have been identified so that the Project can accommodate pre-existing land uses. These measures include check-in procedures at project sites and a road management plan that will focus on public safety for the Milne Inlet Tote Road and the





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railway. The ship track through the landfast ice in Steensby Inlet is expected to affect existing on-ice travel routes during the winter. To mitigate this, Baffinland proposes to establish a clear and safe detour route around the port site. Baffinland will also accommodate travellers at Steensby Port and provide meal and additional gas as required by the transient hunters. Baffinland also remains open to working with the communities in order to evaluate options for establishing ship-track crossings and other safety measures. Given these pro-active measures, the residual effect of the Project with respect to current land use is assessed as not significant.

The Project will also interact with marine mammals and caribou that are important harvest species to local communities. Based on the assessment, the Project is expected to have a negligible effect on harvesting of wildlife. The residual effect of the Project on harvesting activities is assessed as not significant.

Mary River soapstone is an important resource in the region, and this soapstone deposit is located near the mining area. Special arrangements will be made for Inuit from the communities to safely access the soapstone. It is expected that these arrangements will improve accessibility of this important resource. The residual effect of the Project on the exploitation of this resource by Inuit is assessed as positive.





#### SECTION 6.0 - ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT

Baffinland is committed to protection of the health and safety of employees and the environment, and to ongoing community involvement and participation in the Project. The company embraces the principle of Social Responsibility as outlined by the emerging voluntary standard of the International Standards Organization, *Guidance for Social Responsibility*. The Project will be carried out in conformance with applicable Nunavut and Canadian laws, regulatory requirements, agreements, permits, and licences. In addition, on conclusion of the EIS process, Baffinland will complete an Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement (IIBA) under negotiation with the QIA.

Baffinland's Environment, Health, and Safety (EHS) Management System is the framework for management plans that that have been developed to address all aspects of the company's activities. These plans document the conclusions of the EIS and relevant commitments and requirements for each phase of the Project. Each management plan targets a specific VEC or VSEC and contains the detailed mitigation measures and monitoring to be implemented throughout the life of the Project in order to eliminate, limit or minimize adverse effects. All Baffinland employees and contractors are required to comply with these management plans. The reporting and documentation requirements for these management plans, auditing, and process of management review and revisions are specified in the EHS Management System.

The accountability for safety and environmental protection is shared among all employees and contractors and Baffinland is committed to providing the necessary training and awareness programs for effective implementation of its policies and management plans. These training programs will be documented, procedure manuals will be maintained, and retraining schedules will be established. Baffinland's Human Resource Management Plan outlines these commitments.





### SECTION 7.0 - TRANSBOUNDARY AND CUMULATIVE PROJECT RESIDUAL EFFECT

In accordance with EIS guidelines, the Project potential and residual transboundary and cumulative effects were assessed. The EIS concludes that both the transboundary residual effects and the cumulative effects of the Project are not significant.





### **SECTION 8.0 - RESIDUAL CONCERNS OF THE COMMUNITIES**

### 8.1 WINTER SHIPPING

The community comments relating to the proposed shipping route through Foxe Basin and Hudson Strait have been taken into account in the assessment of the marine environment and Baffinland has adopted a number of measures to ensure the safety and reliability of winter shipping.

Although year round shipping in the Arctic is not currently done in the Canadian Arctic, year round shipping is a well established practice in Russia and the Scandinavian countries. Intermittent winter shipping has taken place with the Polaris Mine and the Nanisivik Mine and has steadily increased since the establishment of the Raglan and Voisey Bay mines. Based on worldwide practices and recent Canadian experience acquired with winter shipping, Canada is now poised to commence this activity on a larger scale.

### 8.2 SOCIAL CHANGES

The socioeconomic benefits offered by the Project will inevitably trigger social changes for the Inuit of the neighbourhood communities and Nunavut as a whole. The increased purchasing power of employees as well as the redistribution of wealth generated by Project activities has the potential to accelerate the changes currently being experienced by the Inuit society and families. Although such changes are inevitable and will continue to occur, with or with the Project, the rate and direction of such changes remain legitimate concerns for many Inuit.

However, the rapid population growth over the last 20 years (70% of the population under the age of 25) requires adaptation. It is generally acknowledged that the traditional lifestyle and subsistence living cannot be maintained by the rapidly increasing population without bringing undue stress to the natural environment. Underemployment and lack of opportunities is causing social stress. Furthermore, a shift toward western middle-class expectations appears to be taking place among Inuit youth. Community Elders recognize that the communities must position themselves to enter the wage economy and Elders are becoming more engaged in community life and in the learning of the younger generation. Many Inuit view the Project as a mean of achieving a balance between a wage economy and the traditional subsistence life style.





#### **SECTION 9.0 - CONCLUSIONS OF THE EIS**

The EIS for the Mary River Project includes a thorough environmental impact assessment of Project development plans. The EIS is based on extensive studies of the biophysical and socio-economic environments. Many consultations have been undertaken to identify and address the concerns and interests of local communities, regulatory agencies, and other interested stakeholders and to benefit from the Inuit knowledge of the Elders in the region. The EIS has addressed the topics identified by NIRB in the guidelines provided for the Project.

The Project will be designed to meet all relevant regulatory requirements and to avoid, limit, and, minimize negative effects where possible and to enhance socio-economic benefits. Baffinland is confident that it has proposed a Project that will provide positive economic returns to investors and benefits to the people, the Government of Nunavut, and Inuit organizations. A comprehensive management and monitoring system has been developed to ensure that the commitments in the EIS will be respected. Baffinland is committed consultations with stakeholders and address public concerns throughout the life of the Project.

### 9.1 NO SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The environmental assessment concludes that residual effects of the Project on the valued ecosystem component (VECs) of the biophysical environment will be not significant.

Concerns have been expressed over the possibility of large diesel spill associated with refuelling of the Project tank farms. In the unlikely event that it occurs, such a spill would have significant environmental effects. However, refuelling is a well mastered routine activity for all Arctic communities. For the Project, fuel will be delivered to site by tankers only during the open water season.

### 9.2 POSITIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Assessments of potential effects on the socio-economic environment have concluded that there will be significant positive effects on local employment and skills development and that significant revenue will accrue to the Government of Nunavut. These positive effects are expected to result mainly from employment of local residents and payment of Baffinland revenue to government and Inuit organizations. Other effects could occur from Baffinland's procurement of goods and services from northern businesses, and interactions with local hunters through various project operations such as shipping.

A major Project benefit will be a growing territorial economy that will decrease economic instability in Nunavut. Increasing the number of ongoing mining projects in Nunavut will help stabilize the territorial economy.

The Project will generate benefits to local Inuit communities through capacity-building, employment, and business opportunities, and revenue to the territorial and federal governments in the form of tax revenue. The IIBA, currently under negotiation between Baffinland and the regional Inuit association, will ensure that benefits from the Project flow to nearby Inuit communities and the Qikiqtani Region of Nunavut.

Over the long term, the road, railway, and port infrastructure built by the Project will provide opportunities to access further mineral deposits in the North Baffin region and could improve access for Inuit harvesting and tourism. The two ports will provide opportunities for additional commercial uses and the bathymetry information collected by the Project will provide important information for shipping lanes through Foxe Basin. In addition, Project activity will help confirm Canadian sovereignty over the region.





#### SECTION 10.0 - FORMAT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The EIS is part of the environmental assessment process established for a project under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. Under this environmental assessment process, the proponent of a project, such as the Mary River Project, describes the surrounding environment and the proposed development. Effects are then predicted and mitigation plans are developed. The severity or "significance" of residual effects (effects remaining after mitigation measures have been applied), are also evaluated based on established criteria and expert opinion, considering the level of significance attributed by others.

A number of regulatory processes apply to this Project, including conformity to the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan, an environmental review by NIRB and an environmental review by the *Canadian Transportation Act*. NIRB will coordinate these reviews, as well as a public review necessary to potentially amend the land use plan to accommodate Project needs.

The EIS complies with the requirements of NIRB as outlined in the Guidelines for the Preparation of the EIS issued on November 16, 2009 and subsequently amended on November 3, 2010. The EIS consists of 10 volumes, as follows:

**Volume 1: EIS Main Document** - provides an overview of the EIS, including a summary of the proposed Project, background and need for the Project, baseline studies, effect assessment methods and results, as well as the management and mitigation plans to meet commitments in this EIS.

**Volume 2: Consultation, Regulatory Context, and Assessment Methodology** - presents results of extensive consultation, describes regulatory requirements, and presents methods used to undertake assessments of potential effects on the biophysical and socio-economic environments.

**Volume 3: Project Description** - describes the proposed Project, including estimated schedule, facilities and infrastructure included in the Project, construction, operation, and closure and post/closure activities, estimated workforce, and alternatives considered to the Project and within the Project.

**Volume 4: Human Environment** - presents results of socio-economic background studies and potential effects of the Project on nearby communities and the people of these communities.

**Volume 5: Atmospheric Environment** - includes results of background atmospheric studies, an assessment of the Project's GHG emissions relative to Nunavut, Canada and the world, and potential effects of the Project on air quality and noise levels in the region.

**Volume 6: Terrestrial Environment** - describes results of background studies and potential effects of the Project on the terrestrial environment, including sensitive landforms, vegetation, birds, and caribou.

**Volume 7: Freshwater Environment** - presents results of background studies and potential effects of the Project on the freshwater aquatic environment, including flow and quality of water, and effects on fish and fish habitat.

**Volume 8: Marine Environment** - addresses results of background studies and potential effects of the Project on the marine environment, including sea ice, water and sediment quality, fish and marine mammals.

**Volume 9: Cumulative Effects and Other Assessments** – assesses cumulative effects of the Project considering past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects and activities in the region that might also cause effects on valued components assessed in the EIS. Other assessments included an evaluation of





potential accidental events, their potential effects, and likelihood of occurrence of these events, effects of the environment on the Project (i.e., extreme weather, climate change), and effects that extend beyond the boundaries of the Nunavut Settlement Area (transboundary effects).

Volume 10: EHS Management System - presents Baffinland's comprehensive management system and related management plans that will be established to limit and mitigate any potentially negative effects and enhance benefits of the Project on its employees, contractors, residents of Nunavut, and the natural environment.





English Terminology	∆ഛ'በጋና ⋗'⊌⋗ <b>犬</b> <sup>ቈ</sup> ር∿Րና ጋየ∿Ր∸ኌ້፦ና	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Access road	⊲"q∪	Route d'accès	A road providing a way into or out of a particular area or site.	ፈ <sub>የ</sub> የካፈግሩጉ <sub>ም</sub> ወረ <sub>የ</sub> ርለውናገ <sub>የ</sub> ወይዋዋትያለውናገር ምር	Route permettant l'accès ou la sortie d'une région ou d'un site particulier.
Acid	ݢ⊂₅⊄ℯ₽ጋℯ⊧; ⊳₅⊄ℯ₽ጋℯ <sub>₽</sub>	Acide	A substance with a sour taste that produces positive hydrogen ions (H+) which combine with water. Acids can be strong like battery acid or weak like vinegar. pH is a measurement of acidity.	۵۷:۳۵ ۵۲۵ ۵۲۵ ۵۲۵ ۵۵: ۵۰	Substance au goût aigre qui libère des ions positifs d'hydrogène (H <sup>+</sup> ) en solution aqueuse. Il existe des acides forts, comme l'acide de batterie, et des acides faibles, comme le vinaigre. Le pH est une mesure de l'acidité.
Adverse effect	᠕᠌ᢂ᠂ᠣ᠋᠘ᡧ	Effets négatifs	Effects from a new development that make life worse. Also known as negative effects.	ᡃᢐ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠘ᢣᢗᢂ᠋ᢤ᠋᠌᠋᠋ᡄ᠄ᡔᡲ᠆᠋᠘᠂᠋᠘ᡔᡗᡃ᠋᠋᠋ᠴ ᠘᠋ᠴᡏᡗᢪᠳ?ᢗᢂᢞᡃ᠋ᠺᡃᡗᢪ. (᠘ᢣᢂᡥ᠋ᠴᠦᠴ ᠕ᢂᢞ᠊ᠳ?ᠺᢂᢞᡅᡗ᠌᠉	Effets d'un nouveau développement qui détériorent les conditions de vie. Également connu sous le terme d'effets négatifs.
Aggregate	ይሀ <sub>ኞ</sub> ጓ፨ጙ୮ ኆ	Agrégat	Any of several hard inert materials (as sand, gravel, or slag) used for mixing with a cementing material to form concrete, mortar, or plaster.	⊾፫᠊ᡏጋΔ៓៝ឩ <sup>®</sup> በ/᠊᠊ᡟ <sup>,</sup> ៸ϟ፻ኴን፝፝፝፝፝ዄ <sup>•</sup> ዮንና /՟ጔ (ፖሶና <sup>®</sup> , ጋሻ<ካ ▷ሮ <u></u> ታ፝ኇና ▷ታናጋΔ້ቈ <sup>®</sup> ) Δሬካ፟፟፟፟ሗኯታኦቼናርንና የቆካበርსጎና Lና▷ታናጏ՟ጏጜኇና	Toute matière inerte dure (comme le sable, le gravier ou la scorie) qu'on mélange à un liant hydraulique pour produire du béton, du mortier ou du plâtre.
Airstrip	Γናርያ	Bande d'atterrissage	A runway without normal air base or airport facilities.	Γ'ር'ልʰ Ѣᢥᢗᢣ᠋ᠴ᠋᠂ ᠋᠋ᡏ᠋)'ᢉ᠌᠌᠌ᢣᢥ᠋ᡃᠴᠥ ᢐ᠋ᡶᢗᢣᠴ᠋ᠴ᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠘᠋᠋᠆ᡗᢣ᠌᠌᠌ᢂ᠋	Piste dépourvue d'une base aérienne ou d'installations aéroportuaires.
Archaeological site	Δ <sup>৻</sup> Ϲ <sup>;</sup> σϞᡧσ <sup>ϲ</sup> ΛϽͽΔ <sup>ϲ</sup> ; Δ <sup>៶</sup> Ϲ <sup>;</sup> σϞ <sup>ͺ</sup> ʹϹϲͱ	Site archéologique	1. A place that was used by people hundreds or thousands of years ago and where the remains of their existence can still be found. Scientists can study the place and look at the items left behind to learn who the people were and how they lived. 2. Archaeology is the study of past human cultures.	<ol> <li>۵. ۵. Γ()* ۵. Γ Υ Αστά Α΄ (Α΄ Α΄ Α</li></ol>	1. Lieu que des personnes utilisaient il y a des centaines voire des milliers d'années et où se trouvent encore des vestiges de leur existence. Les scientifiques peuvent étudier l'endroit et regarder les éléments qui s'y trouvent pour découvrir qui étaient ces gens et la façon dont ils ont vécu. 2. L'archéologie est l'étude des civilisations anciennes.
Arctic char	∆⁵b೨⁵; (∿Þ'TÞ(⁵	Omble chevalier	A silvery fish about 15 to 18 inches long that is a member of the salmon family. Arctic char have the most northerly distribution of any freshwater fish, and are found in northern Europe, North America and Asia, as well as Iceland and Greenland. They are very good to eat and normally have light coloured meat. Spawning adults have very colourful scales on their bodies.	<sup>φ</sup> ~్'(Ρ৮৮`ఎర్ (ఏసి (Ρరిఫ్)రా 15-Γ΄ 18-J' Δిగిగ దిఫిఎర్ గిగిరిని. Δిఫి Λ(ఫిఎిఎిఎ) దిరిగి పెరి గిగిరిని గ్రిమించింది దిరిల్లిగి అరిగిల దిల్సారిలు. డిగ్గిరిల్లిగి అరిగిల (సిఫిఎిగి ఎరి. దిగ్రిడ్సింది ఇల్సిలితి దినిగిర్సింది	Poisson argenté d'environ 38 à 46 cm (15 à 18 po) appartenant à la famille des salmonidés. De tous les poissons d'eau douce, il est celui qui vit le plus au nord, on le retrouve en Europe du Nord, en Amérique du Nord, en Asie, ainsi qu'en Islande et au Groenland. Il s'agit d'un poisson très fin à la chair légèrement colorée. Le corps des adultes en frai est recouvert d'écailles très colorées.
Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation	ᠴᡃᢣ <sup>ᢐ</sup> ᠣ᠋᠋᠋᠂ᢣ᠋ᠺ᠋ᡪᢣᡃ᠍᠍᠍ᢣ᠆ ᠈᠆ᡎ᠆ᢤ᠋᠋	Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation	A mining company operating on Baffin Island, Nunavut.	۵-۶٬۲ ما ۱۹۰٬۲۰ که ۲۰۰۰	Compagnie minière en exploitation sur l'île de Baffin au Nunavut.
Baseline	<sup>₽</sup> <sup>⊾</sup> ۲'σ-⊄ <sup>2</sup> <sup>c</sup>	Base de référence	1. A line serving as a basis ; especially : one of known measure or position used (as in surveying or navigation) to calculate or locate something 2. A usually initial set of critical observations or data used for comparison or a control 3. A starting point.		1. Ligne servant de base, notamment une mesure connue ou une position utilisée (pour l'arpentage ou la navigation) pour calculer ou repérer un objet. 2. Habituellement, un ensemble initial d'observations critiques ou de données utilisées pour comparaison ou contrôle 3. Un point de départ.





English Terminology	Δቍበጋ╴ዾኈኦጚኈርጐՐ ጋዮዮ՟ኌኈቍ <sup>ҁ</sup>	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Bedrock	٢٥Δ٩٠٨ن٩٢، ٢٥Δ٩٠٨٩	Substrat rocheux	1. Solid rock underlying soil, gravel or loose boulders. 2. The solid rock under the surface soil or loose rock. In some areas the bedrock is exposed to the air because the soil or loose rock has been worn away. At other places it is a great distance below the surface of the ground and is covered by deep soil or gravel.	<ol> <li>Δ&gt;Δ</li> <li>Δ&gt;Δ</li> <li>Δ</li> <li>Δ&lt;</li></ol>	1. Roche dure sous-jacente au sol, au gravier ou aux rochers. 2. Roche dure sous la surface du sol ou le roc désagrégé. Dans certaines régions, le substrat rocheux est exposé à l'air parce que le sol ou le roc désagrégé s'est dispersé. Ailleurs, il se trouve profondément enfoui sous la surface du sol et est recouvert d'une bonne épaisseur de sol ou de gravier.
Beluga whales	₩۵۰-۵۰٬۶ ۹۰	Bélugas	A toothed whale (Delphinapterus leucas) of arctic and subarctic waters having a fusiform body that is about 10 to 15 feet (3.0 to 5.0 meters) long and white when mature.	ΡJ౧৬౫ ఇౖుటర ▷Ρ▷'(ౖ♡Γ▷(▷ఀ౨౧ఀ ▷ఀశిర్౫౨ ४७℃Γౖఁ ౧౯ళ్ుౖ౧ౕ ४℃∂రినిపిం౧ి 10 ▷<౨ఀరఁ 15 దగటరఁ ৬శఁ౦⊱౨౧ౕ౨ ఁ్న℃ దింఎటిఁ౯ు.	Baleine à dents (Delphinapterus leucas) des eaux arctiques et subarctiques au corps fusiforme qui mesure de 3 à 5 mètres environ (de 10 à 15 pieds). Seuls les adultes sont blancs.
Beneficiary	᠕ᢞᢩᡆᠦ <sup>ᢒᢦ</sup> ᡬᢀ᠋ᠬᢗ᠌᠌ᢣ᠘ᢣᡲᢛ ᠘᠋᠋ᡶᢞᢣ᠄᠂᠋᠕᠋᠋᠋᠋᠊ᢐ᠋᠍ᢐᢗ᠌᠌᠌ᢣ᠘ᢣ᠋᠋᠅ ᠴᡄᡬᡗᡅᢛ	Bénéficiaire	A person that has gained from something that has happened. This person can receive money or things from someone who has died or from a company or from a legal decision.	የፈጋልኄ፝፝ዹ፞፞፞፝፝፝፝፝፝፝፝ ለርሃLጚ፟ ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟	Personne qui profite d'un événement. Cette personne peut recevoir de l'argent ou un lègue d'un défunt, d'une entreprise ou en raison d'une décision juridique.
Benefits	᠕᠅᠆ᢅᡊᡅ	Avantages	Something that promotes well-being, such as good nutrition, or is useful in some way, or provides money or services in time of sickness, old age or unemployment. It can also mean a payment or service provided for under plan, such as an insurance plan.	Ρ/ఎΔ° ۵Δ° Λ৮▷ ⊀° ΔЬ⊀∁ Α* ۵°)° Δρ/*Λ* ρ°, గ' ⊃ σ٣°Π 4ኛΔ°, ▷ <	Quelque chose qui favorise le bien-être, comme la bonne nutrition, qui est utile d'une façon quelconque ou qui permet d'obtenir de l'argent ou des services en cas de maladie, de vieillesse ou de chômage. Il peut également s'agir d'un paiement ou un service fourni par un régime, par exemple un régime d'assurance.
Bowhead whales	۹٬₽۷	Baleines boréales	A baleen whale (Balaena mysticetus) of arctic and subarctic seas.	ላ'ል৸ ৴'ۥګ৮< ১৬৮১.ር,১८৮,⊃∪৸ ১,۹۹,۲⊃	Baleine à fanons (Balaena mysticetus) des mers arctiques et subarctiques.
Bridge	Δ <u>μ</u> .ν.	Pont	1. A structure carrying a pathway or roadway over a depression or obstacle. 2. A time, place, or means of connection or transition.	1. ५०८८२% ۵۵२८२ - ज्ज्ज् ४ <sup>%</sup> ४०८ ۵ <sup>°</sup> ८०९८ - ज्ज् ४ <sup>°</sup> ८४४७२४ - ज्ज् ४ <sup>°</sup> २८, ۵८९८ २९ - ४२७४ - ४२७ ४४८९ ४९ - ४९४ ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४ - ४४४	1. Construction supportant un chemin d'accès ou une route et qui permet de passer par dessus une dépression ou un obstacle. 2. Temps, lieu ou moyen de connexion ou de transition.



English Terminology	∆ഛ'በጋና ⋗ቄ⋗r <sup>ቈ</sup> ርዥና ጋየዅ∸ኌኈኇ	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Caribou	૦•૦	Caribou	Caribou are hoofed mammals. Both males and females have large antiers on their heads that measure 3 or 4 feet in length. Caribou are hunted for food and their hide and light brown fur is used to make warm clothing. They are found in northern and arctic regions. Large migratory groups called herds move over great distances throughout the year to find plants to eat and give birth to young. Also known as Reindeer. There are several different sub- species of caribou that are found in western provinces, Yukon and NWT, high arctic islands, northern Ontario, Quebec and Labrador.	సిసిద్ దిగిగా తిగా తిగా శాగించి గిద్దా. (L'గా శిరిగా శిధ్రా ఉంటించిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందిందింది	Mammifère ongulé. Les mâles et les femelles portent de gros bois de 3 ou 4 pi sur la tête. Le caribou est chassé pour sa chair. Son cuir et sa fourrure brun clair sont utilisés pour la fabrication de vêtements chauds. On trouve des caribous dans les régions nordique et arctique. De grands groupes migrateurs, appelés hardes, se déplacent sur de grandes distances tout au long de l'année pour s'alimenter de plantes et donner naissance à des petits. Il est également appelé renne. Il existe plusieurs sous-espèces de caribous dans les provinces de l'Ouest, au Yukon, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, les îles de l'extrême arctique, le nord de l'Ontario, au Québec et au Labrador.
Crusher	ᢞ᠋ᡶ᠆ᡄ <sup>ᢘ</sup> ᠬᡗ᠋	Concasseur	A machine for crushing rock or other materials. Used to reduce materials such as ore, coal, stone, and slag to particle sizes that are convenient for their intended uses.	ঀ৾৾৾৴৾৾৾৶৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৵৾৾৵ৼ৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾	Appareil servant à concasser des roches ou d'autres matières. Il sert à réduire les matériaux tels que le minerai, le charbon, la pierre ou les scories en particules commodes à leur utilisation prévue.
Culvert	ġŀġĊc	Ponceau	A drain set at a right angle to cross the long axis of a body, often a large pipe used to allow water to pass under a road.	ঀঀৼঀ৻৾৾৻৸৻৸য়৾৾য়৾৾ঀ৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়	Canal de drainage posé à angle droit qui permet de traverser le long de l'axe d'un corps. Il s'agit souvent d'un gros tuyau permettant l'écoulement de l'eau sous une route.
Cumulative effects	₽UጐᲡ, ፈን⊽≏⊳⊰,	Effets cumulatifs	All the changes to the land, water, air or living things over the years that happened in the past, present or future.	ঀ৾৾৾৴৾৾৾৽ঢ়৾৾৾৴৾৾৾৴৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾	Tous les changements antérieurs, actuels ou ultérieurs à la terre, à l'eau, à l'air ou aux organismes vivants.
Deadweight (mt)	<b>১</b> ᠘ᡧᡪ᠊᠖ᡪᢋᢛ᠙	Port en lourd (PL)	A long ton used in indicating a ship's gross capacity.	ᢂ᠋ᡩ᠆ᢑᡧ᠔᠆ᠮ᠈ᢣᡏ᠅᠋᠆᠆ ᠋᠋᠆᠋᠅᠋᠆ᠴᠦ	Nombre de tonnes fortes servant à indiquer la capacité brute d'un navire.
Decommissioning	ᠴ <sup>ᢐ</sup> ᡃᠣᠺ <sup>᠈</sup> ᠊ᠦ <sup>ᢛ</sup> ᠕᠆ᡣ᠊ᠺ᠋᠋᠆᠋ᡃᡶ᠋	Déclassement	Closing the mine forever. As the act of permanently closing and removing the production facilities at a mine site.	Lን৮১Ր՟ച≀	Fermeture de la mine à jamais. Acte qui consiste en la fermeture permanente et au retrait des installations de production sur un site minier.
Deposit		Dépôt	A natural layer or accumulation of sand, rock, minerals, etc.	ᡃ᠋ᡋ᠋ᡣᡝ᠘᠊᠋ᡔ᠋᠌ᢂᡔᢤ᠂᠋᠔ᢣᡪ᠘᠋ᡬ᠂᠋᠘᠙ᡬ᠘ ᢣᠺ᠋᠋᠋ᡰᢣ᠘ᡱ᠋ᠴ᠂ᡏᡘ᠋᠋ᡥᡗ᠋ᠴ᠋᠂ᢑ᠋ᡗ᠂ᠴᡄ᠋᠋᠋᠆ᡗ᠈	Couche ou accumulation naturelle de sable, roches, minéraux, etc.
Deposit	᠔ᢣ᠊ᢉ <sup>ᢐ</sup> ᠣ᠊ᡏᠺ <sup>ᡁ</sup> ᠋ᢤ	Gisement	Place where there are enough rich rocks to start a mine. A natural occurrence of a useful mineral, or an ore, in sufficient extent or degree of concentration to invite exploitation.	ᠴᡄᡏᡃ᠋ᠫᢀ᠕ᢗ᠋ᡃ᠋ᢐᡝᡔ᠋᠌Þᢣ Ϸᢣᠻᡃᠦ᠊ᡆᡃᢗᠦᢣᡃᡃ᠋ᢣ᠋ᡃᡗᡔᡠ᠄᠋᠖᠋ᠬ᠘᠊᠋ᠴ᠌᠌᠌᠌৮ᢣ ᢣ᠋ᢣᡍ᠋ᢗᡃᢗᠦᢣᢪ᠊ᡅᡗ᠈᠋ᢄ᠈ᢞ᠆᠋ᡘ᠆ᢌ ᠺᢣ᠌ᢂᡄ᠘᠋ᠴ᠋ᡄ᠈᠈᠄᠌᠌᠌᠌ᢣᡪᡲᢗ᠋ᡬᢈᢄᠴᠬᡃ᠄	Site où il y a suffisamment de minerai à forte teneur pour démarrer une mine. Occurrence naturelle d'un minerai utile ou d'un minerai dans une quantité ou un degré de concentration suffisant à l'exploitation.
Deposit #1 - Nuluujaak Mountain	ئخ-حد مع⊳∠لح* 1	Gisement nº 1, montagne Nuluujaak	Nuluujaak Mountain is also known as deposit #1.	౨ు౫్ ⊲౧ౕౖ ∧ౕౢౢిర్ౖౖ Þ౪౪్ఁౖనర్౫ి ౖరా≻రిగ్∠ని 1	La montagne Nuluujaak est également connue comme le gisement nº 1.





English Terminology	Δቌነበጋ╴ዾቇኦረ <sub>ም</sub> ር ጋሌኒድድድ	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Dock		Bassin	A usually artificial basin or enclosure for the reception of ships that is equipped with means for controlling the water height.	ጋᡄᡃᠻᡬᡧ᠂ᡃ᠋ᢏᡄᢣ᠌᠋᠔᠘᠆ᢞ᠉᠋ᡏ᠋ᡏᡧᡆ᠋ ᠘ᠳᡗᢣ᠌ᢂ᠆᠋᠋᠅ᢣ᠋ᠧ᠅᠘᠋᠋᠆᠅᠘ᡶᢤ᠂᠍᠍᠍᠍᠍ᡏᡇ᠋ᠴ᠋᠅ ᠘᠋᠋᠘᠈᠄᠘ᡗ᠋᠄ᡃ᠍ᡁᡃᢅᡔ᠆ᡶ᠋ᡔᡃ	Habituellement un bassin artificiel ou une enceinte pour l'accueil des navires qui est muni de moyens pour contrôler la hauteur de l'eau.
Dock	Ͻϲჼርʹልነ/ԺϷናΔʹልነ	Quai	1. a. A place (as a wharf or platform) for the loading or unloading of materials. b. A usually wooden pier used as a landing place or moorage for boats. 2. To haul or guide into or alongside a dock.	1. Δ. ఎ.ౖి(శిల్ చిగ్రీ చిగ్రీ ఎం రార్ వదిల్ ఎరా ఎ్రిగిరి. Λ. శి నిళిపరా ఎంకినిలిని చేపారా ΡΓర్పో ΔΛ్గ్ Lనిలి ని చిపారా ఎ. 2. రా(ల్ ఎరా ఎంట్(పదారిగిలి ని	<ol> <li>A) Place (quai ou plateforme) servant au chargement ou au déchargement de la marchandise. B) Jetée habituellement en bois utilisée comme point de débarquement ou d'amarrage des bateaux.</li> <li>Pour hâler ou guider dans ou le long d'un quai.</li> </ol>
Drill		Foreuse	A tool or machine with a detachable end that is pointed and revolves rapidly.	ᢣᡅᡗᡣ ᠔ᢦᢣ᠋᠋ᠫᡃᠫ᠊᠋᠆ᡦ᠊᠙᠋ᡄ᠋ᡶ ᠕ᡃᢗᠵᡃ᠋᠋᠋᠍ᡃ᠆ᠴᠦ᠊᠌᠗ᡄᡃᠴᠥ᠊᠋ᡐᡃ᠋᠘ᡝᢞᢣᡅ ᠔᠘᠈᠊ᡏ᠄ᠴᠴ᠘᠘᠊ᡘ	Outil ou machine qui tourne rapidement dont l'extrémité est amovible et pointue.
Drill	Δḋርኈ; ΔḋርϷና; Ხ∆ຯና; Δḋርኈጋኈ; Ხ∆ፇኈጋኈ	Forer	To make a hole with a drill.	۲–۱۵زم≖ ۱⊂۲٫۹۵ م⊂۲زرم	Faire un trou avec une foreuse.
Effect	∿⊸∆~≻२२५४ ४०∆৵∿	Effet	The outcome or effects from something that has happened. The effects can be good or bad, depending on who or what was involved.	৳౨∆ຕే⊍ຕఓే∿్ ৳౨∆ຕి∟ి్⊃ేర్ ৳౨∆(Ρ⊍Γ. ৳౨∆ຕరΡ⊀్ ΛΡ⅃ີ≏ົ)్ ΛΡిՐ)ີຂ`⊋Ոి⊐ Lຕి⊐J Λ⊀৳'రే⊍.	Résultat ou conséquences d'un événement qui s'est produit. Il peut s'agir de conséquences fâcheuses ou heureuses en fonction de la nature de la personne ou de l'objet concerné.
Emissions	ᠵ᠊ᡃᠴ᠘ᢩ	Émissions	Human made waste sent into the air, water or land.	దంద్ రెష్ర్ కిరిట్ రాగ్దార్గింగ్ ద్రిక్ అంటిం	Déchet d'origine humaine rejeté dans l'air, l'eau ou sur terre.
Environmental assessment (used interchangeably with 'environmental effects assessment', see below)	ᡏᡩ᠐᠘ᢑ᠂᠙᠋ᠺᢣ᠙ᠽ	Évaluation environnementale (EE)	1. An assessment of the effects caused by a development activity such as mining. 2. Looking at a proposed development to make sure there are no bad changes to the land, water, air or living things.	1. ᢐ᠔ᡔᢣᡳᡝᢛ᠌Þ᠊ᡧ᠋ᡨ᠖ᠴ᠋᠋Δᡧᢗ᠌Þᡶᢣᡗ᠋᠋ᢪ ᢣ᠋ᡆ᠊ᡧᢐᠡ᠋ᡒ᠂᠋ᡝ᠋ᠴ ᠌Þᢣᠻᡃᠡᡗ᠈ᢅᡉᠯᡒ. 2. ᢗᡆᡃᢣ᠌Pᢉᠯ᠋ᢩᠴᠦ᠆᠘ᢐᡆ᠘ᢣ᠋ᡝ᠕ᢣ᠊ᢝ᠍᠌ᠥᡆ᠋᠋᠊᠋ᡗ, ᠘᠋᠋ᡏᡝᢧᡝ, ᠂ᡆᠦᡃᠬ᠋ᠬᠧᢣᢉᡥ᠊ᠴ᠋᠊᠍ ᢐᠴ᠘᠊ᡧᢗ᠌Þ᠈ᢣ᠊ᡐᠬᡟᡖᠴᡏ᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡶᡶᡃᡶ.	<ol> <li>Évaluation des conséquences d'une activité de développement, comme l'exploitation minière.</li> <li>Examen d'un développement proposé afin d'être sûr qu'il n'y a aucune répercussion négative sur les terres, l'eau, l'air et les organismes vivants.</li> </ol>
Environmental effect	ᡧ᠙ᡣᡗᡥᠦ᠂᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡥ᠋᠋ᡔ᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡔ᠋ᡗᢑ᠋	Effet environnemental	Any change to the environment, whether bad or helpful, that wholly or partially results from an organisation's activities, products or services.	ঀ৴৾৽ঢ়৾৾৾৵৾ঢ়৾৾৾৾ৼ৾৾৾৾৾৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀ৾৾৾৾ঀ৾৾	Tout changement apporté à l'environnement, qu'il soit négatif ou utile, dont la totalité des résultats ou une partie de ceux-ci résulte des activités, produits ou services d'une entreprise.
Environmental impact statement	বৎ্বበኦ< ᡧ᠋᠈ᡩᢗ᠌᠌ᢣ᠘᠊ᠼ ዾᡔᡃᢆ᠋ᢆᡶ᠋ᢐ	Étude d'impact environnemental (EIE)	A document outlining the environmental effects of the project on the environment, prepared by the proponent of a project and presented to decision makers and the public.	ላኆበ~ሊኇ፞ጏ፞፞፞፞ ፝፝፝፝ ኈዾፚ፞፝፝ጚጚፘ፝፞፝፝፞ጚ በበናና/Lኆ	Document qui présente les effets environnementaux du projet sur l'environnement. Ce document est préparé par le promoteur d'un projet et présenté aux décideurs et au public.
Environmental Management System (EMS)	ᡏᡩᠾᡄᠧᠦᠦᢄᡔ᠋ᢩ᠕ᡄᢞᡆᡟ᠈ᡩ ᠙᠘ᢉᢣ᠋᠌Þ᠈ᢣᠯᡘᡊ	Système de gestion de gestion de l'environnement (SGE)	An Environmental Management System (EMS) is a framework developed by an organization to help improve its environmental performance by taking environmental considerations into account when making decisions and managing risks.	 ঀ৾ঀ৾৾৾৾ঢ়৾৾৾৻৾৾৾৾ঀ৾৾৾৴৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾	Composante élaborée par un organisme afin d'améliorer sa performance environnementale en considérant l'environnement lors de la prise de décisions et la gestion des risques.



English Terminology	∆ച'በጋ໌⊳∿⊳୵ <sup>ቈ</sup> ር∿Րʹ ጋየ∿Ր՟≟՟ծິ	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Environmental monitoring	⊴≪∩୮ ⊳⁵≻⁵≁⁵σ⁵	Surveillance environnementale	Testing of the animals, air, soil, water, and other things in the environment that happens on a regular basis to see if the environment is being damaged by a specific activity such as oil exploration. Special scientific equipment is used.	<sup>₩</sup> ϷϷϞʹϧ <sup>ͺ</sup> ϷϹϞϭ·,Ϥϭ·ʹՈͺϲϧʹ៶ϹʹͼϞͺϹϭ;ʹΓ·,ΔΓ·Γ· Ϥ៸ʹʹϒʹͼ·ͻͻͺϤϨʹΓ;ʹϹͼϫ Λ(·ϐϪʹͼϫʹϿϲ· ϷϷϷϞϒͼϷʹ϶ Ϟ ʹϞ ʹϷͻΔϲϲϷʹϿϐ·ϳϚͻ ϧϲͿϲϞϷ ͻͺΔ; ͺϐϷϷϞϷϽͷ; ͺ	Examen périodique effectué sur les animaux, l'air, le sol, l'eau et les autres éléments de l'environnement afin de découvrir si l'environnement est endommagé par une activité en particulier, comme l'exploration pétrolière. On utilise du matériel scientifique particulier.
Exploration	ᠴᡄ᠋᠋᠋ᡗᢩ᠉᠋ᡶ᠋᠉ᠫᠣ᠋ᢑ᠂᠋ᡗᠣ᠋᠋᠂ᠳ᠄ᡷ ᠋᠈ᢪᠣ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᢣ᠘ᢑ᠉	Exploration	The whole range of activity from searching for and developing mineral deposits.	᠈ᠻᠣᡗ᠈᠋᠋᠋᠖᠔ᡔ᠋ᡄᢞ᠋᠈᠋᠄᠈ᡔ᠅᠘ᢣ᠅ᢗ᠋᠅ᢕᢣᡃ᠋ᠼᡗᡔᠥᡃ	Ensemble des activités de la recherche de gisements au développement de ceux-ci.
Explosives	¢&⊂≺ic	Explosifs	Any rapidly combustive or expanding substance. The energy released during this rapid combustion or expansion can be used to break rock.	ϑ২৺ป⊀ বን℃Ϸ୫୯୯ንና Ϸ৮ᢐႻ ૮৺৳᠆ና∩⊾≁ა∩৸ Λ৮Δ՟ചՈ⁺೨՟֎ና.	Toute substance rapidement inflammable ou en expansion. L'énergie libérée au cours de cette combustion rapide ou l'expansion peut servir à briser la roche.
Falcon, Gyr	Ρυυδι <sup>6</sup> : Ρυυδια <sup>5</sup> τι <sup>6</sup> (Βτί <sup>ο</sup> )	Faucon gerfaut	All falcons have a bill that has a sharp second point next to the tip, almost like a tooth. Gyrfalcons are carnivorous and eat small animals like mice. They are about 20 to 25 inches long, are brown with streaks and spots, but some are almost white. They breed and lay eggs in many areas of the Arctic, Yukon and northern Quebec. Usually they nest on high rocky cliffs away from danger.	ΡἰϪϤʹϞϪϚ, ϧʹϞϚ ϒͺͿʹϐ·ͺͻՈ· ϫϿͺϧ·ϽΓ· ΡͿΛΠϽϚ, ΡίΔΑϤʹϞ' σ·ʹϷϽ·ΓΝΣ-ͻΛ ϭϧͺʹͰʹͿʹͻͿͰʹͻ ΓΡʹϽσ· ϷϹͺϞσ· ϤϪʹϞͿϭ·、 ϤʹϒϭʹϐʹͻϽ· 20-ΓϚ 25-ͿϚ Δσ·ϒΓ ϐϤʹϾϷΛʹͿʹͻϽͰ. ϹʹϭʹϐʹϚʹϚ ϷΡϷʹϚʹϽ ϫͼͺϞͿϭ·Ϛ.	Tous les faucons ont un bec muni d'une échancrure à proximité de l'extrémité, semblable à une dent. Les faucons gerfauts sont carnivores et se nourrissent de petits animaux comme les souris. Ils mesurent environ 48 à 60 cm (20 à 25 po), leur plumage est brun et comporte des rayures et des taches. Certains individus peuvent être presque blancs. Ils se reproduisent et pondent leurs œufs dans de nombreuses régions de l'Arctique, du Yukon et du Nord du Québec. Ils nichent habituellement sur les hautes falaises rocheuses loin du danger.



English Terminology	∆ച⁰በጋና ⊳%⊳८°℃℃ ጋዮ∿՟՟՟՟፦	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Falcon, Peregrine	ρ <sup>ι</sup> სል⊲ናጚ <sup>ኈ</sup> ; ·ρ°_ <b>⊥</b> ⊲ጚ⊲ና⊧; ριιδ⊲ςጭ	Faucon pélerin	All falcons have a bill that has a sharp point next to the tip, almost like a tooth. Peregrine falcons are carnivorous and eat other smaller birds. They are one of the fastest birds on Earth and hunt birds by hitting them in the air, killing them. They breed and lay eggs in arctic and northern areas of Canada. They do not usually have a nest, but lay eggs on rocky cliffs. Peregrine falcons are about 15 to 21 inches long and are dark on the top of their bodies and lighter on the underside. The head is dark and there is a dark mark extending below the eye. Pesticides have caused their numbers to decrease and they are protected by law. There are special places where people raise them to release back to the wild in order to increase their numbers.3	βἰδαἰ         δ           βἰδαἰ <td>Tous les faucons ont un bec doté d'une excroissance, semblable à une dent, à proximité de l'extrémité pointue. Les faucons pèlerins sont carnivores et mangent d'autres petits oiseaux. Il sont parmi les oiseaux les plus rapides sur terre. Ils chassent leurs proies en les percutant en plein vol, les tuant instantanément. Ils se reproduisent et pondent des œufs dans les régions arctiques et nordiques du Canada. Ils ne construisent habituellement pas de nid, mais pondent des œufs sur les falaises rocheuses. Les faucons pèlerins mesurent de 36 à 40 cm enviorn (de 15 à 21 po). Le dos du faucon est gris, le ventre de couleur crème. La tête est sombre et les joues portent une sorte de tache noire. Les populations ont connu une chute catastrophique en raison des pesticides et ils sont désormais protégés par la loi. Il existe des endroits spéciaux où les personnes les élèvent pour les remettre en liberté et ainsi augmenter leur nombre.</td>	Tous les faucons ont un bec doté d'une excroissance, semblable à une dent, à proximité de l'extrémité pointue. Les faucons pèlerins sont carnivores et mangent d'autres petits oiseaux. Il sont parmi les oiseaux les plus rapides sur terre. Ils chassent leurs proies en les percutant en plein vol, les tuant instantanément. Ils se reproduisent et pondent des œufs dans les régions arctiques et nordiques du Canada. Ils ne construisent habituellement pas de nid, mais pondent des œufs sur les falaises rocheuses. Les faucons pèlerins mesurent de 36 à 40 cm enviorn (de 15 à 21 po). Le dos du faucon est gris, le ventre de couleur crème. La tête est sombre et les joues portent une sorte de tache noire. Les populations ont connu une chute catastrophique en raison des pesticides et ils sont désormais protégés par la loi. Il existe des endroits spéciaux où les personnes les élèvent pour les remettre en liberté et ainsi augmenter leur nombre.
Feasibility	᠕᠆᠋ᡄ᠕ᡃ᠋ᡃ᠆᠋᠆᠋ᡱ᠋᠆᠋ᠴ᠋	Faisabilité	Capable of being done or carried out.	᠕ᡃᢣᡃ᠋ᠺ᠌᠌ᢂᡃ᠋᠘᠘᠂᠕᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠕᠆ᡘᡰ᠋᠋᠋ᡰᠺᢄ᠆᠋᠋᠋᠕᠘	Pouvant être accompli ou effectué.
Fox	∩ሊႱ <sup>ჲ</sup> σ⊲ <sup>Ⴊ</sup> ; ∩ռႱႫ <i>Պ</i> ჼ	Renard	Foxes are meat-eating mammals that are related to wolves but are the size of a small dog. Sometimes trapped by people for their thick fur, they eat lemmings, hare, and other small mammals and birds. Males and females look the same. They dig dens (also called burrows) underground to sleep and give birth to young.	በሊႱውላና ውዋጋነበ▷⊀ና ΔĽቦታቼነጋና ላĽዖናው የተላው Γዮኇናኒ▷ናጋበነ, Γየቦላና▷ዾታቼናርናጋበነ, ላΓኄኒውና, ውየቼነጋና ላልኄናውን,ኦኦሮናውን,ላተኄዮኇታጋ ኦĽኣላናቲም, ላኄበልላ ላናዾናጋሪና ላንኦቦኑጋና ርኦጋኄዮና.በታራኦቼናርናጋና ሬውናናና ተኇኄኊዮኇካ Δናቃኦናልኑዮኇታጋ.	Les renards sont des mammifères carnivores proches des loups, ils ont toutefois la taille d'un petit chien. On les piège pour leur fourrure épaisse. Ils se nourrissent de lemmings, de lièvres, d'autres petits mammifères et d'oiseaux. Les mâles et les femelles se ressemblent. Les renards creusent des tanières (également appelés terriers) souterraines pour dormir et donner naissance aux petits.
Freight dock	ᠳϷᡪ᠘ᡘᡃ	Quai de marchandises	An area where cargo (supplies, products, etc.) is handled when it is received from or being shipped by transportation vehicles.	∆৮ՐᢣϷ⋞ <sup>®</sup> Λʻⅆ∩ഛʻ ( ∆ᡄᡃᢣഛ ヘ՟ⅆ∩ഛ๎൶) ឩ⅃∿ᲡϷᢣϷ≪ʻলᡧᡧ Ϸ๙লᡲᢣᢉᡗᢦᡧ Ϸ๙ᢣᠶᢉϷᢤᠴᢐᢛ ᠘ᡩᡗᡲᠽ᠋᠘ᡃ	Zone où le fret (fournitures, produits, etc.) est géré lorsqu'il est reçu des véhicules de transport ou expédié par ceux-ci.
Fresh water		Eau douce	Water found in lakes, rivers and streams that has little salt in it or less salt than sea water.3	ΔΓ <sup>ቈ</sup> (ᢉ <sup>ィ</sup> Γ <sup>ເ</sup> Ͻ <sup>ͽ</sup> , ৬୮ᠴᡨ ﺩ ﺩﻪ৬ᡥᠬᡝ᠌᠉ ﺩ؞Ϸ৬ᡥᠡᠳᢣᢣᢣᠴᢛᡕ ᠘᠘ᠳ.	Eau qu'on trouve dans les lacs, rivières et ruisseaux. Elle contient peu de sel ou moins de sel que l'eau de mer. <sup>3</sup>
Fuel storage	୫୯୦৮୬;	Entreposage du carburant	A place or space for storing fuel. Fuel storage often refers to diesel and gasoline storage, which may occur in tanks or jerry cans.	∆ଟՐ⊁⊳⊀* ১۶/⊲೨՝⅃ິ. ୭۶/⊲೨೪℅⊳⊀* ՃᲡՐኦՈ ଐL೨ ᲡՐ, ೪ናር⊳⊁⊃_Ո' ୭୨/୫⊳ເ⊳ചՈ'೨*ଟ.	Un lieu ou un espace de stockage de combustible. L'entreposage du carburant désigne souvent l'entreposage de diesel et d'essence dans des citernes ou jerricans.





English Terminology	Δቌነበጋና ኦኈኦኆናሳና ጋየነዮኌኈኇ	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Geochemical	౨ఽÞౕ ∆౼ <sup>ቈ</sup> ၧ⁄ిᢉ ৳౨∆౼ౕౕ౮ిౕ; ౨ఽ౧Jౕ ৻৸৳⋗౧৻	Géochimique	1. Alterations in the Earth's crust as a result of chemical changes. 2. Related to the chemicals that make up rocks, minerals, soils, water and the air. "Geo" means Earth. Geochemistry is the study of chemical properties of and chemical changes in rocks and other parts of the Earth.	<ol> <li>4/ ~ ~ ' ~ ዾ ~ ' ላ ' እ ህ ~ Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ ~ ( ) ~ J. 2.</li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ \ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ </li> <li>Δ ~ <sup>1</sup> \ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ ~ Δ</li></ol>	1. Altérations dans la croute terrestre en raison de changements chimiques. 2. Ce qui est relatif aux produits chimiques qui composent les roches, les minéraux, les sols, l'eau et l'air. « Geo » signifie la terre. La géochimie est l'étude tant des propriétés chimiques des roches et des autres parties de la terre et que des changements qui les touchent.
Geohydrology, hydrology, hydrogeology (study of water through the ground)	᠘᠘᠋᠋ᠮᡃ᠂᠋ᢐ᠌ᢄᡔ᠋᠋ᢣ᠋᠋ᠮᢛ	Géohydrologie, hydrologie, hydrogéologie (étude des eaux souterraines)	The science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on and below the earth's surface and in the atmosphere.	ింగిర్ Δఎంిగింగి రిశిగిదిిగింగు ఒెిటరింటరు ΔΓΣ్ అంΣ్ సిటర్ ర(రెంకార్ రిరోగింగింపేర్.	La science qui traite des propriétés, de la distribution et de la circulation de l'eau sur et sous la surface de la terre et dans l'atmosphère.
Gravel pit	ϽϤ<ჼϹჼልჼ	Gravière	A pit from which gravel is obtained.	᠘᠋ᠴ᠋ᡝ᠋᠋᠋ᡗᡝᢗᢦ᠋ᢞ᠆᠆᠆᠋᠆ᡧ᠉᠋᠋᠋᠕᠆ᡧ ᠕ᢣ᠋᠋ᢉ᠙ᢞ᠆᠆᠆ᡆᢛᡃᡶᠴ᠋᠋	Une fosse à partir de laquelle on obtient du gravier.
Ground water	ΔΡላ <sup>ነ</sup> Γ <sup>ι</sup> ΔΓ <sup>%</sup> ;	Eau souterraine	Water underground.	∆్ి ౨௳్∿ు౫ి ౨௳⊳ఁ ⊲(౮ఁ	Eau souterraine.
Harvest	╘ႶჼჼჄムσჼჼ; ᠕ᢣᢂᡷ᠄ ᢦ᠄ᠹᡃᡃ᠋ᢩᢣᢑᡃᡗ᠌᠉	Récolte	To gather a large number of natural resources at one time. Harvesting fish means to catch fish in a net, with fishing rods or other methods. Harvesting seals means to hunt and collect many seals at one time. Their meat and hides are then used by many people.	⊌౧ఁ౧ౚ <sup>ౣ</sup> ౨ౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖ	Recueillir simultanément un grand nombre de ressources naturelles. Récolte de poissons signifie la capture de poissons dans un filet, la pêche à la canne ou d'autres façons. Récolte de phoques signifie chasser et attraper simultanément de nombreux phoques. La viande et la peau sont ensuite utilisées par de nombreuses personnes.
Hazardous waste	৸৵৽ঀ৻৻৽ৼৢ৴৻ ঀ৻৻৻৽ৼৢ৴৻	Déchet dangereux	Material that, given its quantity, concentration and composition or its corrosive, inflammable, reactive, toxic, infectious or radioactive characteristics, presents a real or potential danger to human health, safety and public well- being or poses a danger to the environment if it is not stored, treated, transported, eliminated, used or otherwise managed.	ఒకిరించ చిగింపు, న(రిరి్ంిటు, ట్లిడి సింహిం సింహించి, దికి పెర్పాటు హా, నిరి చిహించి దిలి పెరిపాటు హా, నిరి చిహిం చింది పిరి సింహించి దిల్లు సింహిం దిలి సింగి చిరి చిహిం దిల్లు గినిగి చిరి హాం దిల్లు గినిగి చిగు హాం	Matériau qui, compte tenu de sa quantité, sa concentration et sa composition ou ses caractéristiques corrosives, inflammables, réactives, toxiques, infectieuses ou radioactives, présente un danger réel ou potentiel pour la santé, la sécurité et le bien- être public ou représente un danger pour l'environnement s'il n'est pas stocké, traité, transporté, éliminé, utilisé ou autrement géré.
Ice breaker	∽q∽⊳"U	Brise-glace	A ship equipped (as with a reinforced bow) to make and maintain a channel through ice.	/ ሰተኦበና ኦΓላ፣ላና (	Un navire équipé (étrave renforcée) pour frayer et maintenir un passage dans les eaux prises par les glaces.
Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA)	مەرد ئېکەرە، خەر مەربىلە بەرەرە، ئېرىك (مەربىلە بەرەرە، ئېرىكە مۇربىلە بەرەرىيە، ئېرىكە)	Entente sur les répercussions et les avantages pour les Inuits (ERAI)	Contracts between developers and Aboriginal communities/organizations that promise to provide certain benefits to communities from a new development in exchange for them supporting the development.	বশিষ্ঠՈՐJC> ৺ ՃᢐഄՃᢣᡃᡧ᠌> ഄൔഀഀഀഀൖഀഀഀഀഀ഻ഺ഻ՙഄഀഀഀ഻ഀഀഀഀഀഺഀഀഄഀഺഺഀ ൕഀഀഀഀഺഺഀഄഀഀഀC>Րഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀ ഄൔ൙ഀഄഀഀഀഀഀഀഀൔഄൔഺഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀ Ճഄഀഺഀഀഀൖഀഀഀഀഀഀഀഀ	Contrats entre les développeurs et les communautés et organisations autochtones qui promettent de fournir certains avantages aux collectivités à la suite d'un nouveau développement en échange de leur appui à ce dernier.
Incinerator	<u> </u>	Incinérateur	A furnace or a container for incinerating waste materials.	᠘᠙ᡣᠺ᠋ᢤ᠂ᢣᠣ᠋᠋᠋᠂ᡔ᠋᠂᠋᠘᠋ᡞᢗᢂᢣᠥᡃ	Un four ou un récipient pour l'incinération de déchets.





English Terminology	Δቍበጋ╴ዾኈዾጚኈርኍር ጋዮኍ՟ኌኈቍ፞	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Infrastructure	৸ৼঀ৻৻৾ঀ৻৸ৼ৾৾৶৻৾৻ ৻ঀ৾৾৸৾৾৾৾৾৻৾৻৾৶৻৻৻৻ ৻৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾	Infrastructure	Physical improvements to support mining, such as buildings, gas pipes, water lines, sewage and water systems, telephone cables and reservoirs. It may also include roads, railways, airports, bridges and electrical cables.	५৯.८८४ ১.୬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.৬.	Améliorations physiques à l'appui des mines, comme les bâtiments, les conduites de gaz, les conduites d'eau, les égouts et l'aqueduc, les câbles téléphoniques et les réservoirs. Elle peut également inclure les routes, chemins de fer, aéroports, ponts et câbles électriques.
Iron	≺ለ <sup>ι</sup> ጚ <sup>ቈ</sup> ; ⊳ነ <sup></sup> <sup></sup> <sup></sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>	Fer	<ol> <li>A heavy ductile magnetic metallic mineral that is silver-white in pure form but rusts easily.</li> <li>Metal that rusts.</li> </ol>	1. Þళిగి౦ి ५నికర్ రెనికిష్ట్ రెగినిక్పర్ ఓిగిఎినినిక్పరా. 2. షెక్క్ ఓిగిఎనిక౦ి	<ol> <li>Minéral métallique magnétique ductile, lourd, blanc argenté dans sa forme pure, mais qui rouille facilement.</li> <li>Métal qui rouille.</li> </ol>
Landfill	ঀ৽৻৻৵৽	Site d'enfouissement	<ol> <li>An area built up by landfill.</li> <li>A system of trash and garbage disposal in which the waste is buried between layers of earth to build up low-lying land —called also sanitary landfill.</li> </ol>	1.ወ௳ℾ∿სንσ፦ bበናበልኑ. 2. ላየርናልኑ ΔՐር⊳Վ໑ና Δ←⋗ዄሏልኑ ኣ⋗ᢣ⋗ኆ፦ኆኆъσъ ΔՐር⊳Վ໑ና	1. Une zone d'accumulation par enfouissement. 2. Un système d'élimination de déchets dans lequel les déchets sont enterrés entre des couches de terre pour permettre de soulever les basses terres — appelé également site d'enfouissement sanitaire.
Local knowledge	ᠴᡄ᠊ᢐᡆᡃ᠋ᡄᢆ᠊ᡔᡃ᠋᠋᠋᠆ᠴ᠋᠋᠄᠂ᢐ᠋᠌᠌ᢣ᠘ᢣᡐ᠊ᡃᠻ; ᠴᡄ᠊ᢐᡨ᠋ᢗ᠋᠖ᠮᢦ᠊᠂ᢐᡐᢣ᠘ᢣ᠈	Connaissance locale	Information about the past and present way of life for the community that can be known by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal long term residents.	᠌᠋᠌᠌᠌ᡗᠻᠡ᠋᠊ᡏᢉᠯ᠖᠖᠋ᢆᢐᢄ᠂᠘ᠳᡘ᠆᠖ ᠙ᡃᡁᡆ᠋᠊ᡶᡗᡣᢪᠦ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠆᠋ᡄ᠌᠌ᢄᢞᡬᠴ ᠘ᠴᡣᡅᡄᢄᡃᡗ᠋᠋ᠴ᠋ᢩᠥᡄᢢᡆ᠋᠍ᢐᠺ᠆᠘ᢣᢂᢞ ᠘ᠴ᠋ᡥ᠆ᠴ᠋᠂᠋ᢐ᠋᠌᠌᠌ᢄᢣ᠘ᢣᢂ᠊ᢃᢐ᠘ᡕ	Renseignements sur le mode de vie antérieur et actuel de la collectivité qui peuvent être connus par les résidents de longue date tant autochtones et que non autochtones.
Marine	ርሊÞና୮Þና; ርሊÞኈ፞፝፝፝፝ኯዾ∩ና; ርሊÞኈ	Marin	Having to do with the ocean and salt water. Marine animals are animals that live in the ocean.	ΔLΔLCΔΔΔCΔΔCΔΔ <td< td=""><td>Ayant trait à l'océan et l'eau salée. Les animaux marins sont des animaux qui vivent dans l'océan.</td></td<>	Ayant trait à l'océan et l'eau salée. Les animaux marins sont des animaux qui vivent dans l'océan.
Marine mammal	>47<	Mammifère marin	Mammals that normally spend most of their time in the ocean. Examples are whales, seals and walrus.	>۵،۶۲ ۵۵۲۵۵۵ ۲. ۲۰۰۵ ۲۰۰۵ ۲۰۰۵ ۱۳۰۰ مال ۱۳۵۰ ۲۰۰۵ ۲۰۰۵ ۱۳۰۰ مال ۱۳۵۰	Mammifères qui passent normalement la majorité de leur temps dans un habitat marin, par exemple des morses, des phoques et des baleines.
Mary River	ا∟نه√ دلا‰	Mary River	Nuluujaak Mountain (Deposit #1)	<sup>2</sup> الخدم	Montagne Nuluujaak (gisement nº 1)
Mary River Project	ئלבھ∿-¢¢ کליבھ	Projet de Mary River	1. "Mining at the mountain" 2. Name for Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation's iron ore development on Baffin Island.	1. "Þ৮ና°ԺզՙԺ֍ ∧∿J⊲_∿Ր" 2. ⊲∩∿ს Baffinland Iron Mine Corporation-ၿძ⊂ Þ৮ና°ԺզՙԺռԻ∿სC Þ৮ና°Ժզს৬∖ՙ৴⊳ՙጋ⊂ ՙՔԲՙՀ_ℾ	<ol> <li>Mining at the mountain » 2. Nom du développement minier de Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation sur l'île de Baffin.</li> </ol>



English Terminology	∆ച'በጋ' ⋗ኄ⋗۲°℃'۲′ ጋየ՝Ϯ՟ℶ՟൙ <sup>ເ</sup>	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Metal	ጎልናታኑ: ጎልናታጎጭ	Métal	1. A solid mineral element that is able to conduct heat and electricity and is pliable under heat or pressure. Common metals include bronze, copper and iron. 2. Most metals are hard and shiny and are mined from the earth. After the rocks containing the metal are crushed, the metal is removed and used to make many different things. There are many kinds of metal. Gold and silver are commonly used to make jewellery; iron and steel are used to build cars and ships; and metals like aluminum are used to make drink cans, aircraft and doors.	1. $Dall = 1$ $Dall = 1$ Dall = 1 Dall = 1 Da	<ol> <li>Élément minéral solide capable de conduire la chaleur et l'électricité et qui est pliable par la chaleur ou la pression. Les métaux ordinaires comprennent le bronze, le cuivre et le fer. 2. La plupart des métaux sont durs et brillants et sont extraits du sol. Après avoir concassé les roches contenant du métal, ce dernier est extrait et utilisé de diverses façons. Il existe plusieurs types de métaux. L'or et l'argent sont couramment utilisés pour la fabrication de bijoux. Le fer et l'acier sont utilisés pour la construction d'automobiles et de navires alors que les métaux, comme l'aluminium, sont utilisés pour la fabrication de cannettes, d'aéronefs et de portes.</li> </ol>
Milne Inlet camp and port	የግህবَኇ ርየ∟ናልኑ ላየ∟ኌ ጋርቀርናልኑ	Camp et port de Milne Inlet	The Milne Inlet camp will operate only during the construction phase of the Mary River Project, with a total population of 100 people. It will be connected to the Mary River site by a tote road, on which materials and supplies will travel.	<sup>19</sup> ి√చెంద్ దిిగిక్రరాశురిండించింది. 'ఎడి ఒరిరా దిిలా ఎల్లి 'నా, దిపిక్లం 100-రాి. చింది' b∩CP/Lరెచ్రిం చిల్లించింది. గ్రిగి రిగ్రిగా ది.దిం గిరిగిర్రంశ్లంగి Cళింది.	Le camp de Milne Inlet sera fonctionnel uniquement pendant l'étape de construction du projet Mary River. Cent personnes seront affectées à ce camp. Il est relié au site de Mary River par une route d'approvisionnement sur laquelle seront transportés le matériel et les fournitures.
Milne Inlet Tote Road	℃ م*أخم مەل	Milne Inlet Tote Road	A road connecting the Mary River site to Milne Inlet that will be used to move materials and supplies. It will be used only during winter, but during both the construction and operations phases of the Mary River Project.	مــنام <sup>ه</sup> ـمـط <sup>2</sup> لربه ط <sup>6</sup> مال ۱۹ <sup>س</sup> ماط مندن می کارکه (۲۰ مولی) ۱۹ ماره مندن می کارکه (۲۰ مولی) ۱۹ مارکه مندن می کارکه ۱۹ مارکه (۲۰ مولی) ۱۹ مارکه مارکه مالی ماکده مارک ۱۹ مارکه مارکه مالی ماکده مارکه ۱۹ مارکه مارکه مالی ماکده مارکه	Route reliant le site de Mary River à Milne Inlet qui servira à transporter les matières et les fournitures. Elle sera utilisée uniquement l'hiver à la fois pour l'étape de construction et celle de l'exploitation du projet Mary River.
Mine	⊳৮ና <sup>₅</sup> ৵ব'ል৸	Mine	1. Excavation in the earth from which ores and minerals are extracted. 2. A place where they find rich rocks and dig them out of the earth.	1. ኣልናትኣታራት ወንናይትታት ይታናቅዋላም ወደ፫፝፞፞፝፝፞፞፝፝፝፝፞ ላንም. 2. ይታናትረላናልይታናኣር ምኦንናርጅጋበ ወንድቄንም ወደ፫፝ኊኒንም ለፍረችምኈ	<ol> <li>Excavation du sous-sol à partir de laquelle on extrait des minéraux.</li> <li>Endroit où se trouve du minerai à forte teneur que l'on extrait du sol.</li> </ol>
Mine life	᠌ᢄᡃᠵ᠋ᡩᠳᡏᢄ᠆ᢩᠴ <sup>ᡪ</sup> ᠳ᠋᠂ᡗ᠊	Durée d'exploitation de la mine	The length of time a mine is or could be in production.	ϷϧϨϧϿϥ;ϒϷ; ϫϥϫϧϫ	Durée pendant laquelle une mine est en production ou pourrait l'être.



English Terminology	∆ച⁰በጋና ⋗ቄ⊳ጘኖርዮና ጋየዮተ≟՟൙	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Mineral	ϷϟϚ <sup>ͺ</sup> ϭͺ⊲Ϳϧ <sub>;</sub> ϷϟϨϷϟϲ	Minéral	1. A substance that occurs naturally in the Earth and is not formed from animal or vegetable matter; a substance obtained by mining. 2. A natural substance that is not an animal or a plant. Minerals are usually found in the ground and many are mined because they are useful to people. There are many different kinds of minerals. 3. A natural substance that is not an animal or a plant. Minerals are usually found in the ground and many are mined because they are useful to people. There are many different kinds of minerals. Iron, for example, is needed in our diets for us to be healthy, but is also used to make steel.	1. $\Pi/4^{10}$ $\square a \Gamma^{10} U^{50}$ $\sigma'4\Pi\sigma^{10} V^{50} \Lambda^{20} \sigma^{10} \Lambda^{20} \sigma^{10}$ . $PF(^{2}\sigma 4^{5}C)^{-5}\sigma \Lambda^{50}a \sigma^{-5}$ . $PF(^{2}\sigma 4^{10}C)^{-5}\sigma^{-10} \sigma^{-10} \Lambda^{20} \sigma^{-5}$ . $HL^{10}d \_ a \Gamma^{10} U^{50} \sigma^{10} \sigma^{-5} \sigma^{-5}$ . $PF(^{2}\sigma 4^{10}C)^{-5} \sigma^{-10} \Lambda^{10} \sigma^{-10} \sigma^{-5}$ . $PF(^{2}\sigma 4^{10}C)^{-5} \sigma^{-10} \Lambda^{10} \sigma^{-5}$ . $PF(^{2}\sigma 4^{10}C)^{-5} \sigma^{-10} \Lambda^{10} \sigma^{-5}$ . $PF(^{2}\sigma 4^{10}C)^{-5} \sigma^{-10} \Lambda^{10} \sigma^{-5}$ . $PT(^{2}\sigma - 10)^{-5} \sigma^{-10} \sigma^{-5}$ . $PT(^{2}\sigma - 10)^{-5} \Lambda^{10} \sigma^{-5}$ . $A(F-P)CP/^{-5} J\Gamma^{-5} \sigma^{-5}$ .	1. Substance qui se trouve à l'état naturel dans la terre et qui n'est pas constituée de matière animale ou végétale; tirée de l'exploitation minière. 2. Substance naturelle autre qu'un animal ou un végétal. Les minéraux sont généralement dans le sol et sont exploités pour leur utilité. Il existe différents types de minéraux. 3. Substance naturelle autre qu'un animal ou un végétal. Les minéraux sont généralement dans le sol et sont exploités pour leur utilité. Il existe différents types de minéraux, par exemple le fer. Un régime alimentaire sain comporte du fer, ce dernier est également utilisé pour la fabrication de l'acier.
Monitoring	ᡃ᠋ᠻᡌ᠋᠌ᢣ᠋ᢣ᠋᠋ᡪᢐ᠆ᡩ᠆᠋ᠿ᠆ᠮ ᠋ᡃᡦ᠋ᢂ᠆ᡪᠳᢄ᠄᠘᠘ᡄᢌ	Surveillance	1. To study and measure the level of a substance, or a condition or a situation over a period of time. Monitoring is often used to provide information on wildlife populations so that steps can be taken to reduce or limit the harmful effects of human activity on the animals. 2. Keeping track of changes that are happening to the land, water, air or living things.	1. <sup>6</sup> bPa/ <sup>8</sup> σ <sup>6</sup> Þ <sup>b</sup> D <sup>5</sup> σ <sup>5</sup> ΔΓΡ <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> baΔ <sup>-</sup> σαν <sup>b</sup> d <sup>0</sup> σ <sup>6</sup> , <sup>8</sup> α <sup>2</sup> σ <sup>4</sup> <sup>6</sup> baΔ <sup>-</sup> <sup>8</sup> uσP <sup>4</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>8</sup> P <sup>6</sup> (AbPa <sup>5</sup> 2σ <sup>9</sup> C <sup>6</sup> P <sup>-</sup> 2σ <sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> θP <sup>-1</sup> δ <sup>50</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>9</sup> C <sup>6</sup> P <sup>-</sup> 2σ <sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> (P <sup>5</sup> ) <sup>9</sup> C <sup>6</sup> P <sup>-</sup> 2 <sup>6</sup> ΔΔΔ <sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> C <sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> σ <sup>6</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>6</sup> σ <sup>6</sup> <sup>6</sup> <sup>5</sup> ΔΔ <sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> C <sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> σ <sup>6</sup> <sup>4</sup> γ <sup>2</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>-</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>4</sup> σ <sup>6</sup> <sup>5</sup> ΔαΓ, ΔL <sup>5</sup> Γ, γ <sup>2</sup> CΓ <sup>8</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>3</sup> σ <sup>6</sup> <sup>5</sup> <sup>1</sup> D <sup>4</sup> σ <sup>6</sup> .	1. Étude et mesure du niveau d'une substance, d'un problème ou d'une situation sur une période donnée. Elle fournit souvent des informations sur la faune afin de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour réduire ou limiter les effets néfastes de l'activité humaine sur les animaux. 2. Suivi des changements se produisant dans le sol, l'eau, l'air ou les êtres vivants.
Narwhal	۴دےلا (کان∹۱	Narval	An arctic cetacean (Monodon monoceros) about 20 feet (6 meters) long with the male having a long twisted ivory tusk.2	₽₽₽<ে৲ে৫০১৫ ১০৮ 20 ∆√ს∿ল ৫₽ল%নে ব∿৻৸৲৾৵ৼ৸৽ ৽₽∧৽৽৸ৼ ৴৾৻৸৾৵ৣৣৣ৸৽ 2	Cétacé de l'arctique (Monodon monoceros) mesurant près de 6 mètres (20 pi). Le mâle possède une longue corne torsadée en ivoire. <sup>2</sup>
No net loss	᠌᠌ዾ᠘᠊ᢞ᠂᠘ᡔ᠂ᢉ <sup>᠆</sup> ᡔᡃ ᢪ᠋᠋ᡃᡝ᠋᠋ᡬ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᢆ᠆ᡘ᠆ᢑ	Perte nette nulle	Replace habitat you take from the fish with new habitat. A term found in Canada's Fisheries Act; it requires fish habitat replacement on a project-by-project basis.1	۹٬ᢣ᠈᠊ᠴ᠘᠋᠋᠆ᠺ᠆᠋ᡃᡅ᠘᠋᠋ᡃᢑ᠘᠋ᡬ᠌ᠴ᠘ ᢄᠳᢣᡄᢄ᠋ᡬᢗᠥᡆᠯᡧ᠋᠖᠖ᡄᢗ᠋ᡏ ᠘ᠳᠴᡄᡕᠦ᠋᠋ᡗ᠋᠘᠆ᡄ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡶ᠆ᡶ᠋᠋᠋ᢤᡅᡱᠥ᠄ᡘ᠘ᡃᢐ᠘ ᠘ᠳ᠋᠋ᠬᡗᢛᠣ᠖ᡏ᠋ᡗ᠈ᢣᡳᡘ᠋᠍ᠺᡃᢑ᠘ᢤᡁ᠋᠋ᠴᠥ ᡏᡗᡠᢥ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠆ᡗ᠋ᠺ᠆ᠺᠽᠺᡃᠺ	Remplacement de l'habitat du poisson par un autre. Un terme qui se trouve dans la Loi sur les pêches du Canada. La loi exige le remplacement de l'habitat du poisson sur une base de projet. <sup>1</sup>
Nuluujaak	۲ <u>ن</u> ده	Nuluujaak	Nuluujaak Mountain (Deposit #1)	ا∿ل∿۸ ⊌ازد ۹	Nuluujaak Mountain (gisement nº 1)
Oil	۵۶ <sup>۵</sup> ۲۶۵; ۵۶۵۲۹۵ ۵۹۲۶; ۵۵۶۹۵ ۵۹	Huile	<ol> <li>Any of various thick, viscous, usually inflammable liquids insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents, obtained from animal, plant or mineral sources.</li> <li>Petroleum.</li> <li>A petroleum derivative, such as a machine oil or lubricant.</li> <li>A substance with an oily consistency.</li> <li>Black liquid from the ground.</li> </ol>	1. $\Delta^{i} + \epsilon^{(n)}/L + \epsilon^{(n)}$ , $\sigma^{(n)}/L - \sigma^{(n)}$ $\Delta^{p} + \epsilon_{\Delta}L^{i} + \Delta^{p} + \sigma^{n}$ , $\Delta^{p} + \epsilon^{2}$ , $\Delta^{p} + \delta^{2}$ , $\Delta^{p} + \delta^{p} + \delta^{2}$ , $\Delta^{p} + \delta^{p} + \delta^{p} + \delta^{p} + \delta^{p}$ , $\Delta^{p} + \delta^{p} $	1. Liquide gras, épais, visqueux, habituellement inflammable, insoluble dans l'eau, mais soluble dans des solvants organiques, d'origine animale, végétale ou minérale. 2. Pétrole. 3. Un dérivé du pétrole, huile mouvement ou lubrifiant. 4. Substance de consistance huileuse. 5. Produit liquide noir extrait du sol.





English Terminology	∆ഛ'በጋ໌ ϷʹϞϷϭʹʹ℃ʹϒʹ ጋዮʹϒ՟≟՟ᡩʹ	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Open pit mine	ቴሢታ <sup>ር</sup> Ϸታናኈታላኘልኑ; Δበኈ፟፟፟፝፝፝፞፝፝፝፝	Mine à ciel ouvert	<ol> <li>A mine working or excavation open to the surface.</li> <li>Mine by digging a big hole on top of the land.</li> </ol>	1.	1. Mine exploitée par excavation ouverte à la surface. 2. Immense cuvette que l'on creuse en enlevant des couches de sol.
Permafrost	ወሬሥ <sup>&lt; ና</sup> ዕላ <sup>ኀ</sup> ህσ <sup>ኈ</sup> ሁ; ላ <sup>ኀ</sup> ህΔ <sup>°</sup> ዉ <sup>ና»</sup> ጋጭ ወα; ናዖናዖσጭ; <sub>ወ</sub> ልኦ <sup>&lt;</sup> Δዖላኄ ነህላኀሏ <sup>°</sup> ቈ <sup>ኈ</sup> ጋ%	Pergélisol	1. A permanently frozen layer of soil or subsoil, or even bedrock. 2. Ground that is permanently frozen. It occurs in polar regions (in the Arctic and Antarctic) and can reach depths of 600 meters below ground. While a shallow layer of soil on top of the ground may thaw during summer, the ground below remains frozen. Contraction and expansion of the permafrost caused by high summer and low winter temperatures can break up road surfaces and move buildings, sometimes causing damage. 3. Ground that is always frozen.	1. $5d4'r/L\Delta^{a}a_{i}^{ib}$ Da D°?: $5c^{i}$ $\Delta^{b}$ , $P^{a}$ : $5c^{i}$ $5d5'_{i}^{ib}$ . 2. Da $5d4^{b}J\Delta^{a}a_{i}^{ib}$ . Da $^{i}4^{c}$ $PP5(C^{i}\Delta^{a}c^{b}CAL^{a}\Delta^{c}S^{b}S^{i})^{b}$ (Da $^{i}4^{c}$ $b^{b}5'_{i}^{c}/d\sigma$ $PLF5(^{i}d\sigma^{b})$ $600$ $F(\sigma^{b} > 5)\sigma + 510F4^{b}$ Da $F$ . $dP_{i}^{b}d^{c}$ Da $^{i}$ $dS^{i}^{a}\Delta^{b}$ $dP_{i}^{b}d^{c}$ Da $^{i}$ $dS^{i}^{a}\Delta^{b}$ $dP_{i}^{b}d^{c}$ Da $^{i}$ $dS^{i}^{a}\Delta^{b}$ $5d4^{b}J\Delta^{a}a_{i}^{b}J\sigma^{b}$ . Da $P^{5}$ $C^{b}S^{c}(S^{ib})$ $d^{b}d\sigma^{b}$ $d^{b}d\sigma^{b}$ $DP_{i}^{b}d^{c}$ Dir $^{c}a^{c}\sigma^{b}$ $L^{c}S^{c}(S^{ib})$ $d^{b}d\sigma^{b}$ DP'S^{c}(F^{ib}) $\Delta^{b}\sigma\sigma^{i}$ , $r^{c}\Delta^{c}D^{i}\Delta^{c}$ Dir $S$ . Da $5d4^{b}J\Delta^{a}a_{i}^{b}J\sigma^{c}$ .	1. Couche de sol, de sous-sol ou même de substratum gelé en permanence. 2. Sol gelé en permanence. On trouve ce sol dans les régions polaires (dans l'arctique et l'antarctique), il peut atteindre jusqu'à 600 mètres sous terre. Bien qu'une couche superficielle au-dessus du sol puisse décongeler l'été, le sol en dessous reste gelé. La contraction et l'expansion du pergélisol qui se produisent en raison de températures élevées en été et basses en hiver peuvent endommager les revêtements routiers, déplacer des bâtiments et parfois causer des dommages. 3. Sol toujours gelé.
Permitting process	᠕ᢞᡃ᠌᠊ᡅᢣ᠋ᠺᡬ᠅ᠳᡬ ᠕ᢞᡃ᠋ᠴᢣ᠋᠒ᡬᡷᡅ᠋᠋	Processus de délivrance de permis	A process in which an applicant requests and acquires a permit from a regulatory agency.	ᡣᡄᡅᢣᢋᡘᡃ᠖᠕ᡆᢩᠬᡃᠥ᠋᠘᠋᠘᠆᠑ᢣ᠋ᡝᠺᠥᢕᢣᡲ᠌ ᠆ᡧ᠋ᡎᠻᢗᠤᡆᢩ᠘ᡩᢐᠯᢌᡥ᠕ᡧ᠋ᢩ᠘᠊ ᠆ᡏᡐᡶ᠊ᡲᢐᡖᢆᡧᠣ᠋᠊᠋ᠺᠺᢣᡶᠣᢑ ᠆ᡏᡄ᠆ᡣᢣᠵᠣ᠊ᠺᢣᢄᢣᠣᢑ᠋	Processus par lequel un requérant demande qu'un permis lui soit délivré et obtient ce dernier d'un organisme de réglementation.
Petroleum	D <sup>sb</sup> ≁4_D <sup>b</sup>	Pétrole	A type of non-renewable energy that comes from the ground. Often called oil (crude), it is an oily liquid that is usually black. Petroleum is a hydrocarbon and is used to make gasoline, naphtha or other products.	៰៹Γ Λ৮Ρ.៸ ϷΛΥΛΟΣυδ-σ?°ឩ°Γ్ఫర. >۶،/σςΥΟΡ./ <sup>τ</sup> Έ <sup>5</sup> σ. ΔαΓ <sup>τδ</sup> υ <sup>1</sup> > <sup>5</sup> ΔΡ <sup>2</sup> ο <sup>2</sup> τ <sup>3</sup> υ <sup>4</sup> 5 <sup>5</sup> Φ <sup>2</sup> / <sup>μ</sup> <sup>4</sup> ς <sup>2</sup> δ <sup>2</sup> σ, Δυ/ΡΛ 4 <sup>1</sup> L α/°Γ <sup>2</sup> σ <sup>5</sup> .	Type d'énergie non renouvelable provenant du sol. Liquide visqueux habituellement noir qu'on appelle souvent huile brute. Le pétrole est un hydrocarbure utilisé pour la production d'essence, de naphte ou d'autres produits.
Plant	∕\2ep⊃ep	Plante	A living thing that is not an animal. Trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, flowering plants, moss, fungi, algae are all plants. Most depend on sunlight to live. Energy from the sun is used to make food for the plant inside the leaves or body of the plant.	ÞL శిశ్ రాశరరిగా సం. ఉనారిం, రాశరింగ సింహిం ఉండి దాశ, శరిశితి సిరిం, రాశం, ఉండం, దాశం గాశించింది. సింహించిం రాశాం సారింగు సింహించిం రాశాం సింహిం దింది సింహిం సింహిం	Organisme vivant autre qu'un animal. Les arbres, les arbustes, l'herbe, les graminées, les plantes à fleurs, la mousse, les champignons et les algues sont tous des plantes. La plupart ont besoin de lumière pour croître. Les feuilles ou le corps de la plante utilisent l'énergie solaire pour s'alimenter.
Polar bears	مـەك	Ours polaires	Large creamy-white carnivorous bears (Ursus maritimus syn. Thalarctos maritimus) that inhabit arctic regions.	⊲°ՐՀ <sup>‰</sup> ℆ⅆℷℶⅅ৽ ϷΓ⊀Ͻ៶Ͻϲ ឩ៶ϥϳϲ ϷϧϦͺϲ;Ͻ;ͺϷϹϷͺ⊐υϧ·	Grands ours carnivores de couleur crème (ursus maritimus syn. thalarctos maritimus) qui habitent les régions arctiques.
Pollution	HZCP46; HZZCP46	Pollution	1. The action of polluting especially by environmental contamination with man-made waste. 2. Substances in the air, water, or on the land that are not supposed to be there. They can harm living things if they are in sufficient amounts or stay for long periods of time.	۲۶ <sup>៲</sup> ۵۵ <sup>۳</sup> <sup>۵</sup> ۲۵ <sup>۲</sup> ۵۵ <sup>۳</sup> ۲۵ <sup>۳</sup> ۱۹۵۲ ۱۹۵۰ ۲۵ ۱۹۵۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۵۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۵۶ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۵۶ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۶ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۶ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۶ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۶ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۶ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲ ۱۹۹۲	1. Action de polluer, tout particulièrement par la contamination de l'environnement par les déchets synthétiques. 2. Substances étrangères dans l'air, l'eau ou le sol. En quantité suffisante ou sur de longues périodes d'exposition, ces substances peuvent nuire aux organismes vivants.





English Terminology	∆ച⁰በጋ⊆⊳%⊳८∿ር∿Ր ጋዮ∿՟ኌ*፦	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Potable water	∆ <b>L</b> <sup>"</sup> ("(⊳≺ <sub>~</sub> ⊂ <sub>»</sub> )"	Eau potable	Water suitable for drinking.	ΔΓ <sup>;ϧ</sup> ΔΓυ <sup>ϧ</sup> ϞϷϟ <sup>;ϧ</sup> .	Eau d'une qualité telle qu'elle peut être destinée à la boisson.
Pre-strip	ᠴ᠋ᡆ᠋ᢂ᠋᠂᠋᠋ᡠ᠆ᢞᡬᡃᠾᠥ᠋ᡬᢣ᠘ᠳ᠉	Pré-extraction	To remove extraneous or superficial matter from [mine site] in advance.	ϷϧϚ·ϭϤͽϧϧͺͺͺ ;ϷϧϦϧͼϲϽͼϧ	Enlèvement à l'avance de matières superflues ou superficielles du site minier.
Primary crusher	ᡟᡷ᠆᠆᠋*ᡬᡃᢣ᠘᠈᠂ᠺ᠋ᢣ᠆ᡷᠺ	Concasseur principal	First machine in order of time or development to reduce to particles by pounding or grinding.	గి≯్ల్:<సి ⊲⊳ౖ⊳∩ గిశ్౨∆∩౦⊳ౕ⊌్౦ౕ౫ౕం.	Appareil utilisé en premier ou pour le développement afin de concasser le minerai en particules par martèlement ou broyage.
Primary screening	ᡝᡷᡃᡄ᠋᠋ᡷᡬ᠋᠆ᡧᡃ᠍᠍ᡰᢠᢗ᠌᠌ᢧᠳ᠋ᡥᡗ	Criblage de préclassement	To pass (as coal, gravel, or ashes) through a screen to separate the fine part from the coarse for a first time.	⊲రిగో–ఎJ (౪ిశి५∆్, ఎ⋖<< ⊳<ిపిఈ్ నిళాలిచిం) >ఎటిలాలిం >శిళురిగి∝ింఎ.	Passage du charbon, du gravier ou des cendres à travers un tamis afin de séparer pour la première fois les particules fines de grains grossiers.
Production	▷৽৸ঀ৾৾৾৾৴৾৾৾৾৶ঀ৾৾ড়৾ঀ৻ঢ়৾৾৽৵৻ ৻৾৾ঢ়৽৸ঀ৾৾৾৴৴৾৾৾৴৾৾৾৾৾	Production	1. Bring out of ore by physical effort. 2. Total output especially of a mining industry.	1.	<ol> <li>Extraction du minerai par effort physique.</li> <li>Production totale, particulièrement lorsqu'il s'agit d'une industrie minière.</li> </ol>
Progressive reclamation	ᠰᡄᡅᡝᢞ᠌ᡈ᠍᠌ᠴᡄᠮᡃ ᢣ᠋ᡃᠻᡣᡅᢗᢙᡄ᠋᠋᠆ᢣᠻᡃ᠋᠋ᢣ᠋᠋᠋ᢣᡄ᠋᠋᠆ᡗᡥ ᠰᢣ᠋ᡭ᠊᠋᠆᠆ᠵ᠆ᠳ᠋᠋᠋᠋ᠮ ᢤᡃᢪ᠈ᠡᠯ᠋᠆ᡬ᠆᠆᠆ᠴ᠋	Remise en état progressive	They fix the land, water, air and living things while they work. It is a type of reclamation that is done during the construction and operation phases of a mine prior to final closure.	ᠴᡄ᠋ᠮ᠂ᡬᡃᢛ᠋ᢪᢛᡃᡕᡝᡕ, ᠘᠋᠋ᡗᠮ ᡟᡄᢗᢗᡘ᠆᠌ᡄ᠋ᠮᡟ᠊ᠴ᠂ᡧ᠋᠋᠘᠘ᢣᡒᢛ ᠕ᠵᠬᡆ᠊᠋ᡥᡥᡒᢛ.᠘᠆᠋᠋᠋᠅ᠳᢣ᠋ᢃ᠋ ᢂᡊᡊᠬᠦ᠋᠁᠕ᠴᡆᡃᠫᠮ ᢂᢣᠺ᠆ᡷᡆᡏ᠖ᢂᡔᡆᠯᠧᠮᢆ᠊᠄	Restauration du sol, de l'eau, de l'air et de l'habitat des organismes vivants entreprise en cours d'exploitation. Remise en état effectuée pendant les étapes de la construction et de l'exploitation d'une mine avant la fermeture définitive.
Project proposal	ݠــ೨ݠ᠘ᢣ᠘ᠳ <sup>ৼ</sup> ᠌᠑᠂ᢅᢣᢉ᠋᠌ᠺᢗᢦ᠊ᢣ᠋᠋᠆ᡃ; (ᠺᡊ᠊ᠭᡆᡕᢣ᠌᠌᠌ᢦᡶ᠆᠋᠆ᠴᠦ ᢣᢩᡨᢗᠺᠥ᠌᠌ᢧᡆ᠋᠕ᡷ᠙ᠺ ݠ.ᠴݠ᠘ᢣᢂᢉ	Proposition de projet	A written paper that explains why a project should go ahead, when it should start and finish, how it should be done, what will be done, how much it will cost and who will do the work. A proposal is a plan to do something, building a new school for example. The proposal is read by a group of people who will decide whether to allow the project.	ΠΩςίζϷ/LΨ <sup>™</sup> <Δ< <sup>ζ</sup> <sup>™</sup> Ϸ <sup>™</sup> <sup>6</sup> /L <sup>-</sup> <sub>-</sub> σ <sup>™</sup> <sup>™</sup> <sub>-</sub> Δ <sup>L</sup> <sup>L</sup> ∧ <sub>C</sub> ∧ <sup>4</sup> <sup>¬</sup> <sub>-</sub> σ <sup>4</sup> <sup>¬</sup> <sub>-</sub> σ <sup>4</sup> <sup>¬</sup> <sub>-</sub> σ <sup>4</sup> <sup>¬</sup> <sub>-</sub> σ <sup>4</sup> <sup>¬</sup> <sub>-</sub> ς <sup></sup>	Document écrit qui explique pourquoi un projet devrait aller de l'avant, quand il doit débuter et prendre fin, comment il sera accompli, ce qui sera fait, ce qu'il coûtera et qui accomplira le travail. Une proposition est un plan permettant d'accomplir une action; la construction d'une nouvelle école par exemple. La proposition est lue par un groupe de personnes qui décideront d'autoriser ou non le projet.
Project schedule	╡ <sup>ᢐ</sup> ᢪᢣᢞᡟ᠘᠊᠋ᢐ᠊᠋ᡃᡫ᠕᠆ᡅ᠋᠊᠋᠋ᡧᢂ᠋ᢩ᠆	Échéancier de projet	A schedule wherein activities are assigned a duration and sequenced in a logical order.	ᡏ᠋᠋%₽৽ᢗϷ୵᠘᠊ᠺ᠅᠂ᡖ᠙᠊ᢗ᠆᠋ᢉᢗᠵ᠋᠋᠕ ᠕ᡔ᠋᠋ᡕ᠊ᡆ᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡧ᠋ᢣ᠌Ϸᢗ᠌Ϸ᠊ᡘᡃ᠍᠋ᠺ ᡏᡆᠣᢣᠦ᠊᠋᠋ᢐᡃᡗᡗᡄ᠋᠘᠋᠋᠋ᠬ᠙ ᡄᠴᡄ᠘᠋ᠫᡗᡟ᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋᠘᠖.	Calendrier indiquant la durée d'une activité et sa séquence logique.
Railway	₽≂Ҷ⋗⋃ঀ৻৻৲ঀৣঀ৻	Voie ferrée	A permanent road having a line of rails fixed to ties and laid on a roadbed and providing a track for cars or equipment drawn by locomotives or propelled by self-contained motors.	᠆ᡧᡃᢛᠯᡔ᠖᠆ᡩᠴᢁ᠆᠅᠘᠆ᠺ᠅᠘᠆ ᡓ᠆ᠿᢄ᠆᠘᠆ᡧ᠆ᡐᢄ᠆᠘᠆ ᢂ᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆	Chemin de roulement constitué d'une ou plusieurs files de rails dont l'écartement est maintenu par une fixation sur des traverses sur lequel circulent des convois ferroviaires, de l'équipement tiré par des locomotives ou propulsé par des moteurs autonomes.
Raptors	በ <sup></sup> ዮፐ ላ <sup>ር</sup>	Rapaces	Birds that only eat meat.	∩∿୮⊲  ન્ભંઽેઽ⊰.	Oiseaux carnivores.
Reclamation	∆౮ᄀౕరి∿ిు౨ ▷∩ౕం∩ো౮ౕం; ౨ఽ▷< ৰ৾৽₽৲৴৽(▷৮৾৸ ৽৾৻ৗ৽৸৻৻	Remise en état	Restoration of disturbed and/or mined land to its original contour, use, or condition. Fixing the land after a development is done there.	౨ౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖౖ	Restauration d'une terre perturbée ou exploitée pour une mine à sa forme, son usage et sa condition d'origine. Restauration du sol après le développement.





English Terminology	∆ച⁰በጋና ⋗ኄ⊳۲°℃℃ ን₽℃՟ኌ՟ቍና	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Recycling	⊲⊃⊂ <sup>৽⋼</sup> ∩ና៸৳ <sup>៰</sup> ᠊᠋᠊᠋σ <sup>ᡪ</sup> ᠦᡪ; (⊲ን°৻⋗৸ <sup>°</sup> ᠊ᠳ᠈ᠳᡗ ៸ <sup>៲</sup> ᠽ᠔᠘ <sup>°</sup> ᠊ᡅ <sup>ᡕ</sup> )	Recyclage	The process of recovering things from garbage that we can use again. Some items can be sent to special factories where they are made into new things. For example, old rubber tires can be made into mats to wipe your feet on, and old plastic bottles can be made into new plastic bottles. Paper, glass, metal and plastic are the main things that can be recycled. This can save money and resources and help the environment.3	ΔΓΟΡΥΙ-Ψυ-ΔΔΓΟΡΥΙ-Ψυ-ΔΑγ-ΔΔΔ </td <td>Réutilisation de déchets dans un nouveau cycle de production. Certains articles peuvent être envoyés à des usines spéciales pour transformation. Par exemple, les vieux pneus en caoutchouc peuvent être transformés en tapis pour essuyer vos pieds et les anciennes bouteilles en plastique peuvent être transformées en nouvelles. On recycle principale du papier, du verre, du métal et du plastique. Il est ainsi possible d'économiser de l'argent et des ressources et soutenir l'environnement.<sup>3</sup></td>	Réutilisation de déchets dans un nouveau cycle de production. Certains articles peuvent être envoyés à des usines spéciales pour transformation. Par exemple, les vieux pneus en caoutchouc peuvent être transformés en tapis pour essuyer vos pieds et les anciennes bouteilles en plastique peuvent être transformées en nouvelles. On recycle principale du papier, du verre, du métal et du plastique. Il est ainsi possible d'économiser de l'argent et des ressources et soutenir l'environnement. <sup>3</sup>
Ringed Seals	⊾‹ἡ‹	Phoques annelés	Nonmigratory, earless seal (family Phocidae) of North Polar seas and a few freshwater lakes in Europe and on Baffin Island. It lives near the pack ice and feeds on crustaceans, molluscs, and some fish. The female bears a single white coated pup each year in a den dug into the snow. A common species, the ringed seal is important to the Inuit as a source of leather, oil, and meat.		Phoque non migrateur dépourvu d'oreilles (famille des phocidés) qu'on retrouve dans la région polaire arctique et certains lacs d'eau douce en Europe et sur l'île de Baffin. Il vit à proximité de la banquise et se nourrit de mollusques, de crustacés et de certains poissons. La femelle donne naissance à un blanchon par année dans son abri dans la banquise. Le phoque annelé fait partie d'une espèce commune, il est essentiel pour la survie des Inuits qui s'en servent pour se nourrir et se vêtir (cuir, huile et viande).
Safety and health management system (SHMS)	Ϸᠴᡕᡆ᠋ᢩᡅᡷᢗ᠋᠘᠆᠋᠘᠊᠋ᡨ᠋᠋᠋ ᠂ᡬ᠊᠊ᢛ᠋ᡲᢗ᠘᠆᠘᠆᠋᠋ᠶ᠋ ᠆ᡏᡅ᠄ᠬ᠈᠊᠊ᡘᡅ	Système de gestion de la santé et de la sécurité (SHMS)	A set of rules, procedures and information flows used to achieve results to satisfy the needs of safety and health.	ᡏᢃ᠔᠋ᡰ᠘ᡃᡕ, ᠋᠘᠆ᢣᢗᠺᢣᡕ᠕᠆ᠺ᠂᠆᠘ ᠑ᠻᡗᢉᢦᡃ᠌ᡰ᠖᠊ᡒᡗᠬᡃᢣ᠘᠋᠂᠋ᢃ᠈᠋ᠶᢗᠺ᠋ᡝ ᢤᠳᡏ᠋ᡃ᠋ᠮ᠖ᢞᡗ᠋ᡗᡔ᠋ᠬᢣᡃ᠍ᡥᠴᢗ	Ensemble de règles, de procédures et de flux d'informations utilisé pour atteindre des résultats afin satisfaire aux besoins en matière de santé et de sécurité.
Seal	⊾ՙՈ⊳ℴ℉	Phoque	A sea or marine mammal that lives mostly in the ocean but the females come onto land or ice floes to give birth to their babies each year. There are many types of seals and all have fat bodies and small heads, small ears and short tails. They have paddle-shaped front legs, short back legs and short, thick fur used to make clothing and boots. Seals are hunted by people for meat and hides. Most seal are piscivorous. Northern species include the ringed, harp, hooded, and harbour seals.	$C_{n}P_{n}P_{p}C_{p} \Delta L \sigma > \Delta P_{p} \sigma \sigma$ $d_{2} \sigma \sigma P_{1} \sigma \sigma J d_{1}^{A} J \sim P_{2}^{A} \sigma \sigma P_{2}^{A} \sigma \sigma J d_{1}^{A} J \sim P_{2}^{A} \sigma \sigma \sigma P_{2}^{A} \sigma \sigma \sigma P_{2}^{A} \sigma \sigma \sigma P_{2}^{A} \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma P_{2}^{A} \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma P_{2}^{A} \sigma \sigma$	Mammifère marin qui passe la majorité de son temps dans un milieu marin. Les femelles viennent sur terre ou sur la banquise pour donner naissance à leurs petits chaque année. Il existe plusieurs types de phoques, tous ont un corps adipeux, de petites têtes, de petites oreilles et de courtes queues. Leurs membres antérieurs, très courts, sont transformés en palettes, les membres postérieurs sont courts. Leur fourrure épaisse et courte est utilisée pour la fabrication de vêtements et de bottes. On chasse les phoques pour leur fourrure et leur viande. La plupart des phoques sont piscivores. Au Nord, on retrouve des phoques annelés, du Groenland, à capuchon et communs.





English Terminology	۵۵٬۵۱٬ ۵۹۶ کهربې	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Sewage	<sup>ҁ</sup> ⅆ <sup>ϧ</sup> Ϲ℠ϹϷϭ·ⅆ <sup>ϧ</sup> ; Բൎ֎_ͻϧ	Eaux usées	Sewage is made of solid human waste and urine, chemicals and other things normally collected in honey buckets, toilets, or septic tanks. Raw, untreated sewage is sometimes thrown into rivers or lakes, but this can harm the environment. Sewage contains a great deal of organic material.	५ ५	Les eaux usées se composent d'excréments, d'urine, de produits chimiques et d'autres choses normalement recueillis dans les seaux hygiéniques, toilettes ou fosses septiques. Les eaux d'égout brutes, non traitées qui sont parfois déversées dans les rivières ou les lacs peuvent nuire à l'environnement. Les eaux usées contiennent une grande quantité de matières organiques.
Ship track	⊳୮ <b>ଏ</b> ∶Վব' ∆ <b>Ժ</b> ል৵ <sup>ৢ</sup> ৸ <sup>৻</sup>	Parcours de navire	1. Detectable evidence that a large seagoing vessel has passed. 2. The course along which a large seagoing vessel moves or progresses.	1. %৮৮৮৬৮২% ১୮ଏଏଏଏ ଏ%୶୮୮୫୶. 2. ১୮ଏଏଏଇ୦ ଏ%୶୯৮ନ୦.	<ol> <li>Preuve décelable du passage d'un large navire de haute mer.</li> <li>Le parcours le long duquel un large navire de haute mer se déplace ou progresse.</li> </ol>
Shipping route	ୢୢ୶୶ୠ୲୵୵⊳ୖ୶୮୕ୣ୷ ଡ଼୲୲୰୵୰୵୵	Route de navigation	Any of the lines of travel followed by merchant sea vessels.	۵۲۹٬۶۹۹ ۵۹٬۹۷ ۵۹٬۹۹ مەرىكەر ۵۲۹٬۶۹۵.	Tout trajet des navires marchands.
Shorebirds	᠋᠆᠘᠂ᢣ᠘ᡏ	Oiseaux de rivage	Birds that live on the shore.	ᡣᡐᡏ᠊ᢦ᠋᠂᠂ᢣᡃ᠋ᢣ᠋ᡃᡪ᠆ᡘᡐᡏ᠌᠌Ϸᢗ᠌᠌ᢦ᠊ᢣᡃ.	Oiseaux qui fréquentent les rivages.
Site reclamation	ᠴᡄ᠋᠋ᡏᡃ᠂ᢣᠴᡃ᠋᠋᠘᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡃ᠋᠘᠋᠋᠋ᢘᠺ	Remise en état d'un site	Restoring the area back to nature.	∆⊂™dr'ጋʻb∿l°ഛে ⊳ՈՙՈւՈെ๛™.	Restauration d'une zone perturbée à son état d'origine.
Soapstone	৸௨ <sup>∞</sup> ৼͿ⊲ს <sup>ϧ</sup> ᡪͽ; ⊲৽₽୷ͽ৸领 ⊳ <sup>ϧ</sup> Ⅎ୷ϧͺϧ	Stéatite	1. A soft metamorphic rock with a smooth greasy feel which could easily be carved; a generic term used to describe carving stone. 2. A soft rock that is made mostly of talc and mica and can be easily cut or shaped. It is usually grey but can be black or green as well. Inuit make art sculpture out of soapstone.	1. < <sup>(φ</sup> ) <sup>-</sup> <sup>-</sup> <sup>-</sup> > <sup>4</sup>	<ol> <li>Roche tendre métamorphique et soyeuse pouvant être facilement sculptée. Terme générique pour décrire une pierre à sculpter.</li> <li>Roche tendre principalement composée de talc et de mica qu'on peut facilement découper ou sculpter. Elle est habituellement grise, mais peut également être noire ou verte. Les Inuits utilisent la stéatite pour la sculpture.</li> </ol>
Socio-economic environment	᠘ᡃᠳᡗᡃ᠋᠆ᡝ᠋ᡄ᠌᠌ᢣ᠆ᡐ᠋ᠺ᠆ᡐᡧ᠖᠋᠉ ᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆᠆	Environnement socio- économique	What life is like for the community or person. Includes economic activity, social relations, well-being and culture.	దం/ి దంిం్ ంౖ ా్ర్రిచిం. ఉంరిగిం గండింం, రంగింం ఈందిగించింం, రంగింం గంగింంం, రంగింం	Ce à quoi ressemble la vie dans la collectivité ou pour la personne. Le terme englobe l'activité économique, les relations sociales, le bien-être et la culture.
Solid waste	ᢉᠰᡄ᠋᠅᠆ᡩᢗ᠕ᡃ	Déchet solide	Material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful is called solid waste.	ᢗ᠋ᡨᡗᡄᡃ᠖᠘ᡗᢗ᠌ᡔ᠋ᢣᡝ᠖᠘ᡃ᠘ ᡏ᠘ᡁ᠋᠋᠋ᡰᡪᡔᢤ᠋ᢌ᠄᠘᠈᠕ᠫ᠘᠆ᡷ᠋᠆ᡷ	Substance ou objet ayant subi une altération ou qui n'est plus utilisé et le destinant nécessairement à l'élimination.
Steel	ኣልናታ <sup>፟</sup> (ኣልናታ <sup>֊</sup> ᡄᡅᡃ)	Acier	An alloy of iron, which is mostly pure iron combined with some other elements, such as carbon.	ᢣ᠋ᠺᠻᢣᡃ᠌ᢣ᠋ᡃ᠋ᢐ᠂ᢣᠺᠻᢣᡃ᠋ᢣᡳᢗ᠋ᢙ᠊ᡅ᠊᠍᠆ᢆᠴᠥ ᡏᠡᢞᡗᡥᠦ᠋ᡃᠥ᠘ᡄ᠋ᡃᢐᢄᡷᡓᠥ,᠈ᡝ᠋ᢅᠴ <ᠺᡃ᠋᠋ᢣᢣᠶᠮᡃ.	Alliage de fer, essentiellement du fer pur combiné à d'autres éléments, comme du carbone.
Steensby port	∆ <sup>៲</sup> ∧ዖ <sup>;</sup> √4 <sup>&amp;</sup> Γ⊃ <u></u> ∠ <sup>៲</sup> (′‰ <sup>ι</sup>	Port Steensby	Port site for the Mary River Project that will be connected by a rail line to the Mary River site.	⊃-دد۲۵۵۵٬۵۰۵ مینو م-۲⊳ח۵۲٬۹۲ ۹۵۵۵ ۵۰۰۵ م. م-۲⊳ח۵۲٬۹۲	Site portuaire du projet de Mary River qui sera relié par une ligne de chemin de fer au site de Mary River.
Stockpile	᠕᠂ᢅᡃ᠍᠍᠋᠆᠆᠋ᠬ᠉ᢣ᠘ᢣᡘᡃ ᢄ᠋᠓ᡷᢞ᠋᠋᠋ᢞᠧᢗ᠌᠌᠌ᡔ᠘᠊ᢣ᠋ᡕ	Empilage	An accumulation of rock gathered or piled in one area.	▲٩٥٧كلا <sup>ر</sup> ◊۶٩۵٬ ₺ᠵ᠅٩٢٤٤،	Accumulation de roches rassemblées ou empilées dans une seule zone.
Surface water	۵۲٫ مح۲٫۵۶	Eau de surface	Water on top of the ground.	ΔΔ <sup>56</sup> ΔL <sup>56</sup> .	Eau qui coule à la surface du sol.





English Terminology	Δـቃሀጋ╴ዾቇኦረ <sub>ምር</sub> ጋፄ <sub>፝</sub> ሊ፦ຼຼ	French Translation of Term	English Definition	Inuktitut Definition	French Definition
Sustainable development	᠕ᢪᡃᡠ <sup>᠊</sup> ᠣᢪ᠌᠌ᢩᡄ <sup>ᡨ</sup> ᡗᡔᡃ᠌᠖᠋᠘ᡃᡣᡏᡝ᠋᠋᠋ᡦ <sup>ᡨ</sup> ; (᠌᠘᠊ᡶᠠ <sup>ᡝ</sup> ᠊ᡄᢪ᠋᠌ᡄᡨ᠋᠋ᡔᠮᡃ᠕ᢟ᠆᠆ᡏᠣᢀ	Développement durable	1. Being able to use our renewable natural resources, while at the same time protecting the health of our environment to allow use of the resources over long periods of time. The importance and value of resources (like caribou, forests and water) are considered now as well as for the future using long range planning. 2. Development that helps us now but will not hurt future generations; Where development meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	1. $d3b^{c}CP^{2}a^{5}b^{5}a^{2}b^{2}a^{5}c^{5}a^{5}c^{5}a^{5}c^{5}a^{5}c^{5}c^{5}c^{5}c^{5}c^{5}c^{5}c^{5}c$	<ol> <li>Capacité à utiliser nos ressources naturelles renouvelables, tout en protégeant</li> <li>l'environnement afin d'utiliser les ressources sur de longues périodes. L'importance et la valeur des ressources (comme le caribou, les forêts et l'eau) sont considérées maintenant et pour l'avenir grâce à la planification à long terme. 2. Développement utile maintenant, mais qui ne nuira pas aux générations futures. Se dit d'un développement qui répond aux besoins des générations actuelles sans compromettre la capacité des générations futures à satisfaire leurs propres besoins.</li> </ol>
Terrestrial	שפר⊳י; שפר⊳נ״	Terrestre	Related to the land and not the water. Caribou are terrestrial animals because they live on land; as opposed to fish who live in the water and are aquatic.	ϼϥΓϷϹʹͽϚͺϽϚʹႱϟʹͽ ΔLʹΓϷϹϳ϶ʹϒϲϽʹͽͺϽͽϽϪϚͺͺϼϥΓϷϹϷϿϚ ϟʹϐΔϞϹͺͺͽϥϜʹʹϡΓ <sup>ͼ</sup> ϥϐͼϚϛϹϹ;ͺϪʹϐϧͻϪϚ ΔLʹΓϷϹϷʹʹϞʹϤϹϲͺ	Se rapporte à la terre et non à l'eau. Les caribous sont des animaux terrestres parce qu'ils vivent sur la partie solide du globe ; les poissons, par contre, sont des animaux aquatiques parce qu'ils vivent dans l'eau.
Toxicity	⊳⊐ন⊄হ'ল∿	Toxicité	<ol> <li>Related to how toxic or poisonous a substance is to a living thing.</li> <li>The ability for a material to cause adverse effects in a living organism.</li> </ol>	1. חר∟< פיכיבייזיי וּאָראַביב. 2. אראַבאַייער ארעיבייגער 1. פיכיבי≏ביסגאינו.	<ol> <li>Substance capable de nuire ou d'empoisonner un organisme vivant. 2.</li> <li>Capacité qu'a une substance d'avoir des effets néfastes sur un organisme vivant.</li> </ol>
Traditional knowledge	<mark>ኈ</mark> ዾኯዸኯጏኇ	Connaissances traditionnelles	Aboriginal knowledge about the people, the land, water, living things and the culture.	ڝ٥٤٠١ <sup>٢</sup> ٢٤ ٢ ٢ ٢ ۵ ۵ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۵ ۵ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۵۰ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲	Connaissances autochtones liées aux personnes, à la terre, à l'eau, aux organismes vivants et à la culture.
Tug boats	᠈᠆ᡐ᠈᠆ᡐ᠈᠆ᡐ	Remorqueurs	A strongly built powerful boat used for towing and pushing.	⊳୮⊲∿ ৮৮JC▷≀ঁ∿ ५ᲚՐ՟೨ჾ.	Navire puissant servant au remorquage et au déplacement.
Tunnel	<sup>6</sup> ಗ್ಗೆ ್4	Tunnel	A covered passageway; a horizontal passageway through or under an obstruction.	ᢗᠴᠠ᠘ᡶ᠋ᡃ᠋᠄᠈᠆ᡏᢀ᠋ᠯᡘᡕ᠋᠕᠅; ᠌᠑ᠻ᠆ᡏ᠌᠌ᡘ᠈᠆ ᠻᠯ᠋᠋᠘᠋᠋᠋᠅ᡆ᠘᠄᠆ᡏᡬᠯᢑᡶᢝ᠋᠋ᢩᡘᢖᠴ.	Passage couvert. Galerie souterraine rectiligne permettant de passer à travers ou sous une obstruction.
Walrus	<b>⊲∆</b> ∧%	Morse	A large, gregarious marine mammal of arctic waters that is related to the seals and has long ivory tusks, a tough wrinkled hide, and stiff whiskers and that feeds mainly on bivalve mollusks.	۲۰۰،۲۰۰ ۵۲:۵۰ ۵۲ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۲۰ ۵۰ ۵۰ ۵۰ ۵۰ ۵۰ ۵۰ ۵۰ ۵۰ ۵۰ ۵۰	Grand mammifère marin et grégaire des eaux arctiques qui s'apparente aux phoques. Il possède de longues défenses en ivoire, une peau rude et ridée ainsi que des vibrisses drues. Il se nourrit principalement de mollusques bivalves.
Waste rock	▷৮ና <sup>,</sup> ∖ልናሥ\ዄዮርጋ <sup>ቈ</sup>	Roche stérile	Left over rock after work is done.	᠔ᢣ᠋᠋ᠬᢛᡆᡝᠫᡃᢐᡄᢂ᠋ᠴᡆ᠘ᡕ ᢂ᠆ᡎ᠘᠂ᡁ᠘᠆ᠴ᠋	Ensemble des résidus miniers.
Waste water treatment facility	ዾ፫፥ገ፣ ሣ»ኅ୮ዳገ፣ ๙⊃ŗ୮ቃ๙۵๙ۥ	Installation de traitement des eaux usées	Something that is built, installed, or established to improve the quality of water that has been used (as in a manufacturing process or sewage).	ᡃᡃᡕᢩᡄᢣᠵ᠈ᡃᢛ,᠂ᡬᡃ᠋ᠬᢛᢄᡔᡬ᠊᠆ ᡃᡕᡄᢣᠵ᠈ᡃᢛ᠂᠘ᢉᠮᢪ ᠕᠌ᢄᡝ᠘᠒᠋ᠺᠬ᠈ᢣᢗᢈᠫ᠆ᠴᠣ᠂ᢃ᠋᠋ᡗᡟ᠘᠊ᡶᡗᡃ (ᡃᡕᡅ᠋᠕ᠺᡆᠴᡨ᠋᠊᠌᠌ᢄᢞᡄᡱᡱᡷ᠂ᡏᢗᢙᡃ᠖᠋᠋ᠶᠶ.	Construction installée ou mise en place afin d'améliorer la qualité de l'eau qui a été utilisée (par exemple dans un processus de fabrication ou les eaux usées).