FINAL
REPORT ON

BASELINE NON-TRADITIONAL LAND USE FOR THE PROPOSED NICO PROJECT

Submitted to:

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1 INTRODUCTION

Fortune Minerals Limited (Fortune) is proposing to develop the NICO Cobalt-Gold-Bismuth-Copper Project (Project), approximately 160 kilometres (km) northwest of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories (NWT). The proposed Project will be located in an area where other uses of the land and natural resources have occurred and continue to occur. The non-traditional land use (NTLU) baseline is one component of a comprehensive environmental and socio-economic baseline program to collect information about the natural and socio-economic environment in the vicinity of the Project. The purpose of the NTLU Baseline Report is to summarize publicly available baseline data describing non-traditional activities that occur near the Project. The resources and land uses considered in this report are:

- protected and environmentally representative areas;
- access and transportation;
- aggregate resources;
- mining activities;
- oil and gas activities;
- power generation facilities;
- renewable resource uses (i.e., forestry, hunting, fishing, and trapping); and
- tourism and other recreation.

Information concerning Traditional Knowledge, including Traditional Land Use, will be provided under separate cover.

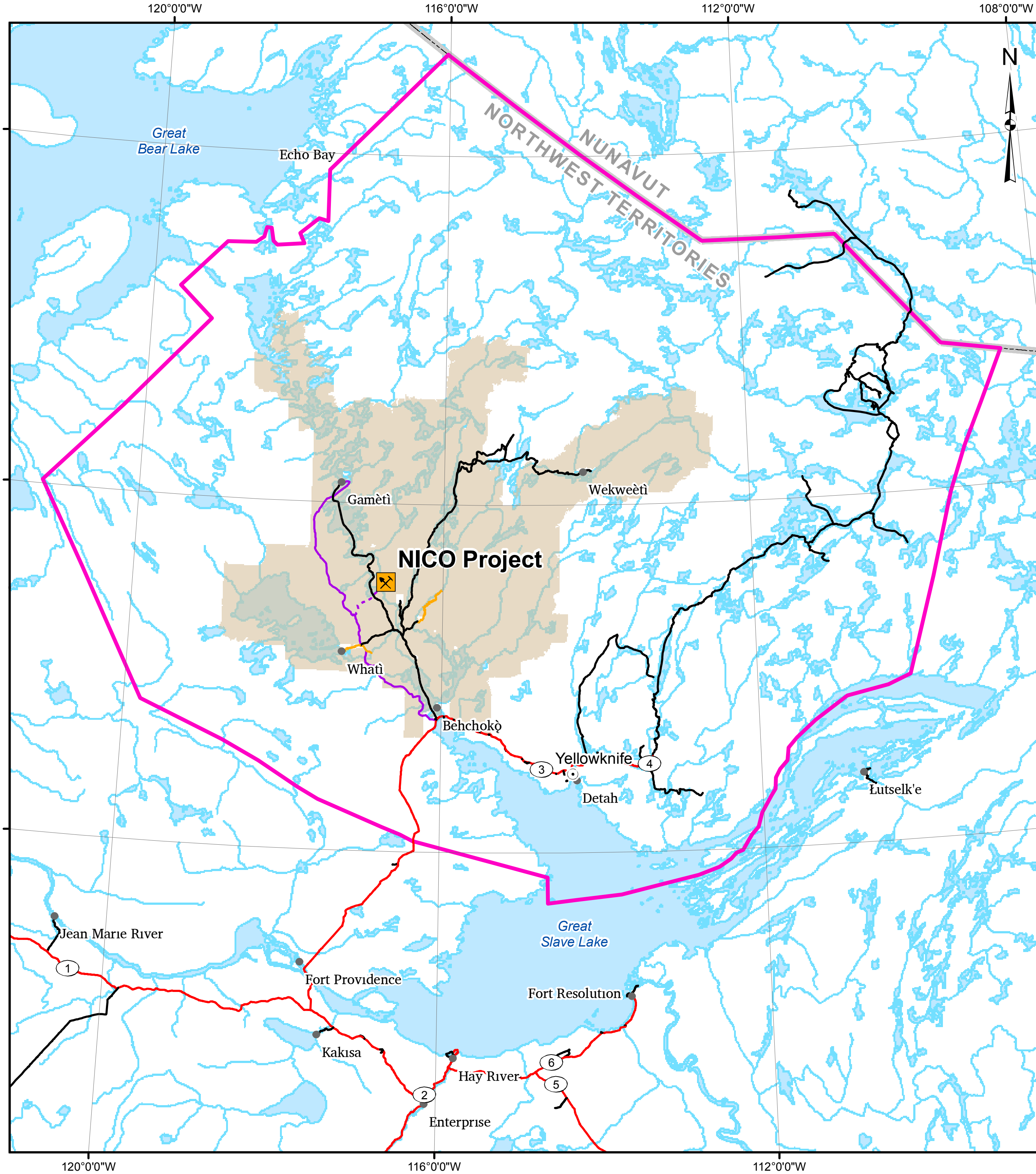
2 STUDY AREA

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located in the Tłı̨chǫ land claim area of the NWT. The Project is surrounded by, but not within Tłı̨chǫ lands because the tenures held by Fortune prior to the Tłı̨chǫ Land Claim Agreement were excluded from the agreement. The Project is approximately 50 km north of Whatì and 70 km south of Gamètì, which are the nearest communities. Additional communities in the region include Behchokǫ̀, approximately 80 km south of the Project site, and Wekweètì, approximately 100 km northeast of the site (Figure 2-1). The capital of the NWT, Yellowknife, is approximately 160 km southeast of the Project site.

2.2 REGIONAL STUDY AREA

The Regional Study Area (RSA) for non-traditional land use is shown in Figure 2-1. The boundaries of the RSA follow the boundaries of the North Slave Region. The RSA covers 2 026 128 ha and includes the management area (Wek'èezhìi) of the Tłı̨chǫ Land Claim Agreement, Tłı̨chǫ Lands, the Tłı̨chǫ heritage area of Ezodzìtì, the city of Yellowknife, and the communities of Whatì, Gamètì, Behchokǫ̀, and Wekweètì. These communities are potential sources of non-traditional land users or service providers that may be affected by the Project.



LEGEND

- NICO PROJECT
- TERRITORIAL CAPITAL
- POPULATED PLACE
- HIGHWAY
- EXISTING ALL-WEATHER ROAD
- EXISTING WINTER ROAD
- PROPOSED ALL-LAND WINTER ROAD ROUTE
- PROPOSED NICO PROJECT ACCESS ROAD
- TERRITORIAL/PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- NON-TRADITIONAL LAND USE REGIONAL STUDY AREA
- TLICHO LANDS

100 0 100

SCALE 1:3,500,000 KILOMETRES

REFERENCE

Base data obtained from Atlas of Canada, DMTI and ESRI.
Projection: Canada Lambert Conformal Conic

PROJECT

FORTUNE MINERALS LIMITED
NICO DEVELOPERS ASSESSMENT REPORT

TITLE

REGIONAL STUDY AREA FOR NON-TRADITIONAL LAND USE

Golder Associates
Edmonton, Alberta

FILE No. B-NTLU-002-GIS			
PROJECT No. 08-1373-0017		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0
DESIGN	BB	24 Oct. 2008	
GIS	CW	14 Oct. 2010	
CHECK	LY	05 Jan. 2011	
REVIEW	GA	05 Jan. 2011	

FIGURE: 2-1

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3 METHODS

The NTLU Baseline Report is prepared from publicly available information that is compiled and summarized. The methods used to compile baseline information were document analysis and key informant interviews. Data from various government databases, government and non-government websites, reports, and key informant interviews were sorted by land use activity and resource, and are detailed in the report. Table 3.1-1 lists the type of data collected for each land use activity and resource, and Table 3.1-2 lists key sources of data and the information obtained for use in this report.

Table 3.1-1 Data by Land Use and Resource

Land Use/Resource	Data	Report Section(s)
protected and environmentally important areas	• existing, proposed and other potential protected areas within the RSA; • ecoregions overlapping the RSA; and • the Northwest Territories Protected Areas Strategy	4.1
access and transportation	• existing and proposed access to the RSA; • winter roads in the RSA (e.g., days open); • vehicle traffic on Highway 3; • air traffic (i.e., Yellowknife aircraft movements); • community and mine airstrips within the RSA; and • marine services within the RSA	4.2
aggregate resources	• quarry activity within the RSA	4.3
mining activities	• locations of mineral claims and exploration activity; and • existing and proposed mines within the RSA	4.4
oil and gas activities	• location of oil and gas activity within the RSA	4.5
power generation facilities	• location and capacity of thermal/diesel power facilities within the RSA; and • location and capacity of hydroelectric facilities within the RSA	4.6
timber resources	• tree species found within the RSA; • approximate area of productive forest within the RSA; • woods operations within the RSA; and • volume of fuelwood and firewood harvested in the NWT	4.7.1
hunting	• percent of the population aged 15 and over engaged in hunting 1998, 2004, and 2009; • location of hunting lodges within the RSA;	4.7.2; 4.7.2.1; 4.7.2.2

Table 3.1-1 Data by Land Use and Resource (continued)

Land Use/Resource	Data	Report Section(s)
	• interviews with outfitters in the RSA; • cancellation of caribou tags issued to hunting lodges; • resident hunter numbers and licences sold within the NWT between 1982 and 2009; and • estimated harvest levels for resident hunters, 1983 to 2009	
fishing	• percent of the population aged 15 and over engaged in fishing, 1998, 2004 and 2009; • levels of sport fishing by tourists and residents; • number and origins of licensed anglers in the NWT, 1995, 2000 and 2005; • location of fishing lodges within the RSA; • interviews with outfitters in the RSA; • NWT commercial fishing activity; • commercial fishing on Great Slave Lake; 1999 to 2008; and • number of commercial fishing licences issued in the NWT, 1999 to 2008	4.7.2; 4.7.2.3
trapping	• percent of the population 15 and over engaged in trapping, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2009; • number of trappers in the NWT, 1998, 2005, 2006, and 2007; and • fur production in the NWT, 2001 to 2007	4.7.2; 4.7.2.5
tourism and other recreation	• results of the GNWT Tourism Inventory and Gap Analysis; • GNWT strategic plan for tourism; • tourist participation in NWT visitor segments, 2000 to 2009; • tourist spending in the NWT 2000 to 2009; • types of accommodation used by visitors to the NWT, 2006 and 2009; • tourist participation in North Slave Region visitor segments, 2002 and 2006; • reasons for choosing to visit the NWT, 2006 to 2009; • primary focus of trip to the NWT 2007 to 2009; • popular canoe routes in the Yellowknife area; • wildlife viewing opportunities in the NWT and the RSA; • natural history experiences for visitors in the NWT and the RSA; • winter activities for visitors to the RSA; • aurora viewing opportunities in the RSA; and • additional services provided by hunting and fishing lodges within the RSA	4.8

Table 3.1-2 Key Data Sources

Data Source	Information Obtained
tourism and outfitter brochures and websites (e.g., NWT Explorer's Guide)	local accommodation and service information
Canadian National Railway Annual Report	Mackenzie Northern Railway information
publicly available tourism (e.g., exit surveys), fishing and hunting surveys	activity levels and visitor statistics
GNWT Department of Transportation Airport Information	airport locations and schedules
NICO Mine Access Route Evaluation	potential aggregate resource locations
tourism impact reports	NWT tourist industry information
NICO Land Use Permit and Water Licence Application	existing Project information
territorial park legislation	park locations and regulations
2002 NWT Regional Employment and Harvesting Survey	trapping activity levels
NWT Forest Vegetation Management Inventories	commercial timber harvesting information
GNWT policy documents (e.g., Tourism 2010 and the NWT Hydro Strategy)	government direction
GNWT highway traffic data	traffic levels
Communities and Diamonds Reports	trapping activity levels
GNWT Economic Review and Budget Address	government revenue from key sectors
GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment	industry profiles
NWT 2007 Guide to Mineral Deposits	exploration and mining activity
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board received land use applications	active land use files
National Forest Database	volume of roundwood harvested in the NWT
Natural Resources Canada	Productive Forest Land Use Map
NWT Power Corporation	Greenhouse Gas Reports
NWT Protected Areas Strategy	protected areas information
Transport Canada	aircraft movement statistics and Canada Flight Supplement

Key informants cited in this report are as follows:

- J. Andre, Courageous Lake Caribou Camps;
- K. Cumming, Parks Canada;
- Y. Gagnon, Fisheries and Oceans Canada;
- G. Gin, Yellow Dog Lodge;

- C. Gonzales, Yellowknife Outdoor Adventures;
- P. Handley, GNWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources;
- G. Jaeb, True North Safaris;
- C. Johnston, Aurora World;
- H. Nagatani, Aurora Village;
- Y, Quick, Watta Lake Lodge;
- J. Rabesca, Rabesca Resources Ltd.;
- A. Rebane, Aylmer Lake Lodge;
- M. Swallow, Protected Areas Strategy Secretariat;
- B. Taylor, Arctic Safaris;
- P. Taylor, Sandy Point Lodge; and
- R. Zieba, Tourism and Parks Industry, Tourism and Investment.

4 RESULTS

4.1 PROTECTED AND ENVIRONMENTALLY REPRESENTATIVE AREAS

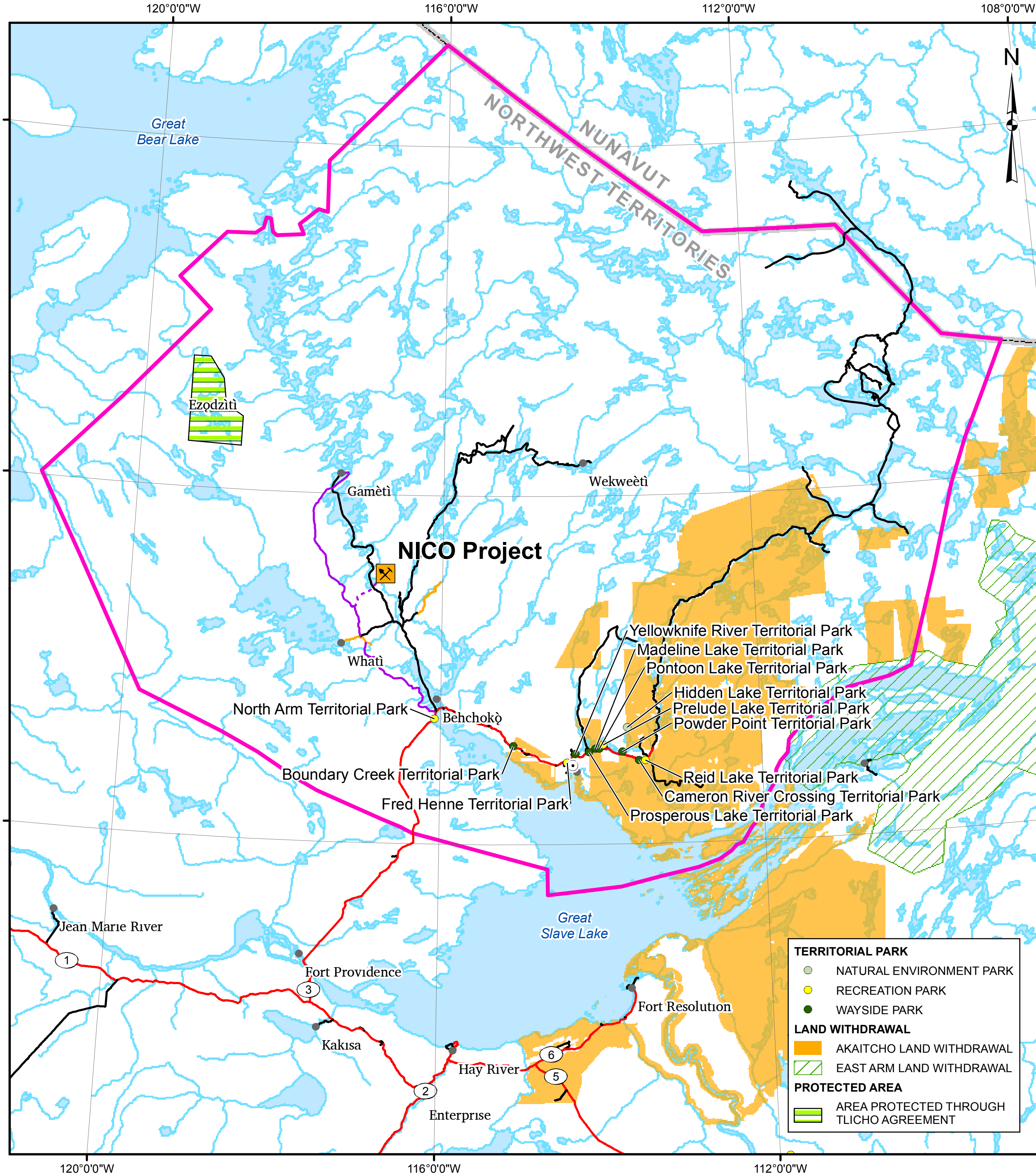
This section includes a discussion of existing protected areas, proposed protected areas, and other potentially protected areas. Existing protected areas within the RSA include 11 territorial parks, protected under the *Territorial Parks Act* (Government of the Northwest Territories [GNWT] 1988). A proposed protected area, located at the east arm of Great Slave Lake, overlaps the southeastern border of the RSA and is approximately 280 km from the Project. The closest protected area to the Project is the Boundary Creek Territorial Park, located approximately 110 km southeast of the Project. Figure 4-1 shows existing protected areas, the proposed protected area, and the other potentially protected areas within the RSA. In addition, a discussion of ecoregions and the *Northwest Territories Protected Areas Strategy* (Protected Areas Strategy Advisory Committee [PASAC] 1999) follows.

4.1.1 Protected Areas Strategy

Protected and environmentally representative areas are defined under territorial legislation, federal legislation, and First Nations agreements. Federally protected lands include migratory bird sanctuaries, heritage rivers, and national parks.

In 1999, the NWT Protected Areas Advisory Committee developed the NWT Protected Areas Strategy (PAS), which provided a framework and set of criteria to facilitate the process of establishing a network of protected areas in the NWT. Responsibility for implementing the PAS is shared by the federal and territorial governments working in partnership with communities, regional organizations, and land claim bodies. The PAS has identified the following designations that can be used for the protection of natural and cultural areas:

- National Park and National Park Preserve;
- National Marine Conservation Area;
- National Historic Park and National Historic Site;
- National Wildlife Area;
- Marine Wildlife Area;
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary;
- Marine Protected Area;



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- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- NON-TRADITIONAL LAND USE REGIONAL STUDY AREA

100 0 100

SCALE 1:3,500,000 KILOMETRES

REFERENCE

Base data obtained from Atlas of Canada, DMTI and ESRI. Territorial park and protected area data obtained from NWT-PAS (Northwest Territories Protected Areas Strategy.) Land Withdrawal data obtained from INAC.
Projection: Canada Lambert Conformal Conic

PROJECT

FORTUNE MINERALS LIMITED
NICO DEVELOPERS ASSESSMENT REPORT

TITLE

EXISTING, PROPOSED AND POTENTIALLY PROTECTED AREAS WITHIN THE REGIONAL STUDY AREA

Golder Associates
Edmonton, Alberta

FILE No. B-NTLU-003-GIS				
PROJECT No. 08-1373-0017			SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0
DESIGN	BB	24 Oct. 2008		
GIS	CW	14 Oct. 2010		
CHECK	LY	05 Jan. 2011		
REVIEW	GA	05 Jan. 2011		

FIGURE: 4-1

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- Territorial Wildlife (Game) Sanctuaries and Preserves;
- Caribou Protection Measures;
- Critical Wildlife Area;
- Special Management Area;
- Territorial Natural Environment Park and Territorial Historic Park;
- Forest Management Area;
- Travel Restricted Area/Zone Travel Development Area;
- Area Development Zone;
- Canadian Heritage Rivers System;
- Biosphere Reserve;
- Ramsar Site – Wetland of International Significance; and
- World Heritage Site.

The protection of special natural and cultural areas and core representative areas within each ecoregion of the NWT is the primary mandate of the PAS (PASAC 1999). Specifically, one of the PAS goals is to protect representative core areas within each ecoregion of the NWT. The identification of new areas to complete a network of ecologically representative protected areas is still at an early stage.

The proposed Project is located within the Keller Lake Plain Ecoregion of the Taiga Plains Ecozone. The Taiga Plains are located mainly in the southwest corner of the NWT, northeastern British Columbia, and northern Alberta. The Keller Lake Plain Ecoregion encompasses Johnny Hoe River and lacs Taché and Grandin south of the McVicar Arm of Great Bear Lake (Environment Canada 2005, internet site).

4.1.2 Existing Protected Areas

Under the *Territorial Parks Act*, natural environment parks preserve and protect unique, representative, or aesthetically significant natural areas. Outdoor recreation parks are established to provide opportunities for outdoor recreational activities to the public, and wayside parks are established to provide for the enjoyment, convenience, and comfort of the travelling public (GNWT 1988).

One natural environment park, 4 outdoor recreation parks, and 7 wayside parks have been established under the *Territorial Parks Act* and are located within the

RSA. Table 4.1-1 provides a description of these areas and approximate distance from the Project.

Table 4.1-1 Territorial Parks Located within the Regional Study Area

Park Name	Type of Park	Features	Park Area (ha)	Approximate Distance from the Project (km)
Fred Henne Territorial Park[a]	outdoor recreation	camping, beach	500	140
Boundary Creek Territorial Park[b]	wayside	information unavailable	1	110
Prosperous Lake Territorial Park[b]	wayside	boating	1	140
Yellowknife River Territorial Park[b]	wayside	day use, fishing	2	140
Madeline Lake Territorial Park[b]	wayside	fishing, boating, day use	1	140
Hidden Lake Territorial Park[a]	natural environment	canoeing, hiking, camping	1950	150
Prelude Lake Territorial Park[a]	outdoor recreation	camping, boating, hiking	97	150
Pontoon Lake Territorial Park[b]	wayside	fishing, boating, day use	2	150
Powder Point Territorial Park[b]	wayside	boating	425	160
Reid Lake Territorial Park[a]	outdoor recreation	camping, beach, boating	67	170
Cameron River Crossing Territorial Park[b]	wayside	day use, fishing	44	170
North Arm Territorial Park[c]	outdoor recreation	camping, boating, hiking, day use	not available	98

[a] GNWT 2003a.

[b] GNWT 2003b.

[c] GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2011, internet site.

Note: park areas have been rounded to the nearest hectare.

ha = hectare; km = kilometre.

4.1.3 Proposed Protected Areas

4.1.3.1 East Arm of Great Slave Lake

In October 2006, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Łutselk'e Dene First Nation and the Canada Parks Agency that formally launched a feasibility study for a proposed national park at the east arm of Great Slave Lake (CBI 2006, internet site; Parks Canada 2007a). The MOU "establishes a collaborative approach to assessing the proposed national park as part of a broader protection initiative for the [Łutselk'e] Dene's traditional territory." (Parks Canada 2007b). Additionally, a land withdrawal order was approved for a study area for a national park on the east arm of Great Slave Lake (K. Cumming, Parks Canada, 2007, pers. comm.). The study area for the proposed national park is shown in Figure 4-1.

The National Parks System Plan (Parks Canada 2001) guides completion of the national parks system (Parks Canada 2003, internet site). The system plan divides Canada into 39 distinct natural regions. The goal of Parks Canada is to have each natural region represented by at least one national park. The proposed national park at the east arm of Great Slave Lake is representative of the North Western Boreal Uplands. At its closest point, the study area for the proposed national park comes to within 1 km of the Project airstrip.

There are 5 steps in the creation of a national park (Parks Canada 2007b):

- Steps 1 and 2: Identify areas representative of a natural region and select a potential park proposal.
- Step 3: Conduct a feasibility study, including consultations of the park proposal.
- Step 4: Negotiate park agreement.
- Step 5: Formally protect the national park or park reserve under the *Canada National Parks Act.*

The proposed East Arm National Park is currently in the 'negotiate park agreement stage' (Parks Canada 2010, internet site). This stage involves negotiations to determine the final designation of park boundaries and decisions about land acquisition. Negotiations may involve working with local and regional landowners, provincial governments, and comprehensive land claims by Aboriginal peoples. This step in the creation of the park is completed when the Minister (with Cabinet approval) signs the negotiated park establishment agreement. At that time, Parks Canada is responsible for the operation of the national park or national park reserve under the authority of various provincial, territorial and/or federal regulations (Parks Canada 2007b).

Lands for the proposed national park at the east arm of Great Slave Lake were given interim protection under the *Territorial Lands Act* in 1970. However, consultations on the proposed park were halted shortly thereafter at the request of the then NWT Indian Brotherhood, and the Łutselk'e, due to their concerns about the possible effects of the park on their traditional use of the land (Parks Canada 2001, internet site). In 2001, the community of Łutselk'e expressed a renewed interest in the national park proposal, at which time discussions between Łutselk'e and Parks Canada recommenced (Parks Canada 2001, internet site).

Parks Canada indicates that it can take years to move through all the steps of establishing a national park. Referring to the national park creation process in general, Parks Canada indicates that "Many issues, including the need for local community and provincial or territorial government support, competing land-use pressures, consultation with and engagement of Aboriginal groups and the need to secure funds for the establishment and operation of new parks make the pace of advancement hard to anticipate and at times impossible for Parks Canada to Control" (Parks Canada 2007b).

4.1.4 Other Potential Protected Areas

Two proposed areas of interest were initially identified through the GNWT's PAS: the Mowhi Trail and the Waters of Desnedhe Che (PASAC 1999). The Mowhi Trail consists of a series of culturally important trails situated in the region north of Great Slave Lake. They are in an area that is important to both the Łutselk'e Dene and the Tłı̨chǫ Government. The Waters of Desnedhe Che include the "Old Lady of the Falls" and are important to the Łutselk'e Dene. Desnedhe Che is the Dene name for the Lockhart River, which flows into the east arm of Great Slave Lake. The falls are also known as Parry Falls.

In a recent mapping workshop, 16 Tłı̨chǫ elders identified potential areas for protection outside of their Tłı̨chǫ lands, including parts of the Mowhi Trail. The current focus of the Tłı̨chǫ government; however, is on planning for protected areas on Tłı̨chǫ lands (M. Swallow, PAS Secretariat, 2008, pers. comm.).

The Akaitcho Dene are currently negotiating a land claim with the federal government. A framework agreement for ongoing land, resource, and governance negotiations was signed in 2000. In 2001, an Interim Measures Agreement (IMA) was signed between the Akaitcho Dene First Nations (which includes Łutselk'e), the GNWT, and the government of Canada. Following this an Interim Land Withdrawl (ILW) Protocol was signed in 2005, which committed the parties to begin negotiations to withdraw certain lands in the Akaitcho traditional territory (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada [INAC] 2008, internet site). In August 2006, Canada and the Akaitcho initialled maps and signed a MOU.

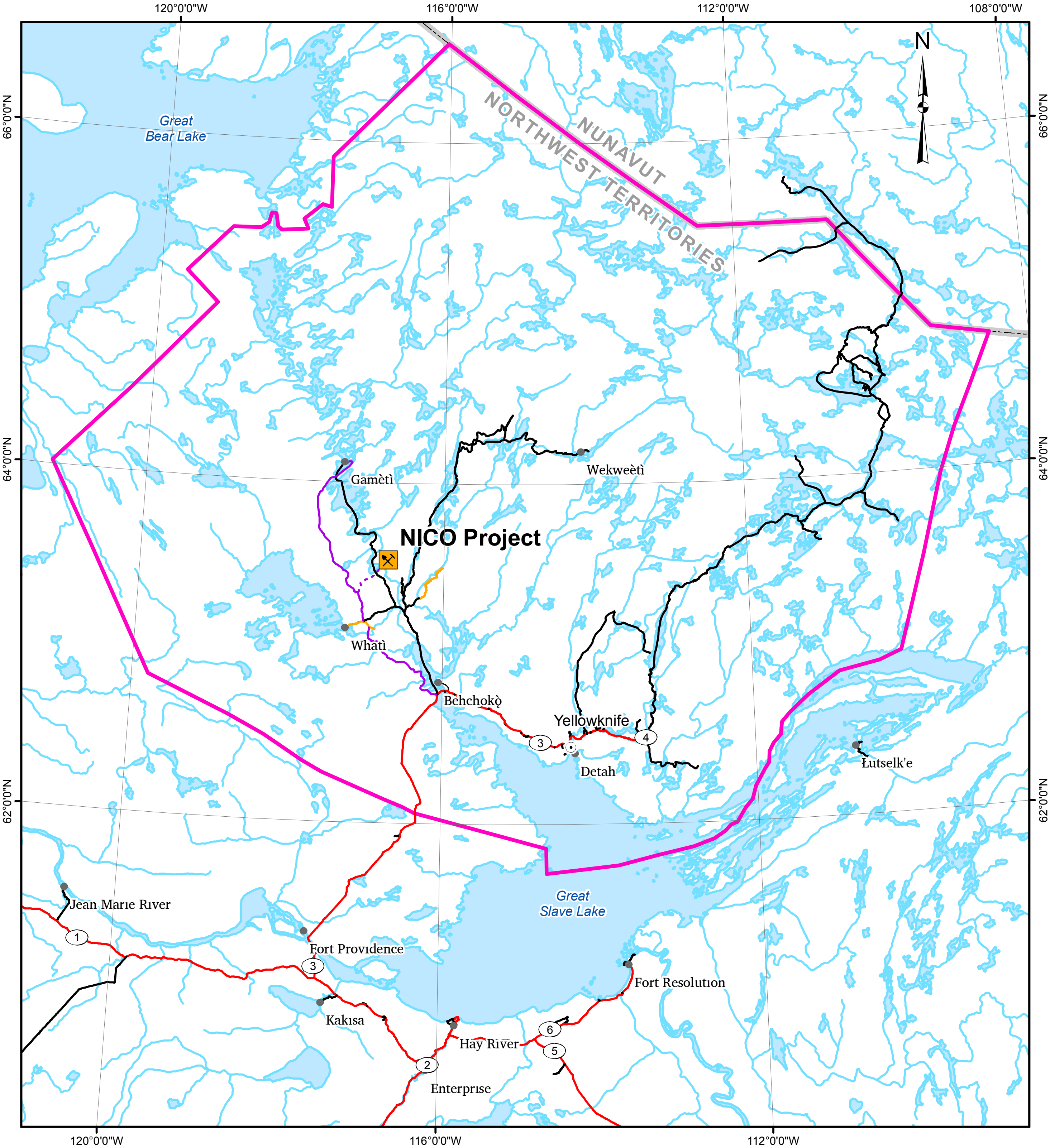
Both the Mowhi Trail (i.e., the portions of the trail overlapping Akaitcho lands) and the Waters of Desnedhe Che were withdrawn from the PAS process in 2006 so that they could be reviewed during land claim negotiations (M. Swallow, PAS Secretariat, 2008, pers comm.). The study area for the proposed national park on the east arm of Great Slave Lake includes the Old Lady of the Falls, as well as a large portion of the Lockhart River system (Desnedhe Che).

In November 2007, an Order-in-Council was signed by the Governor General for an ILW in the Akaitcho traditional territory (INAC 2008, internet site). The withdrawn lands (Akaitcho Settlement Land) are shown in Figure 4-1 and include large portions of the Lockhart River system not included in the study area for the proposed national park. The withdrawn lands also include areas near the Mowhi Trail. The proposed NICO Project is not situated on any of the withdrawn lands.

4.2 ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION

Figure 4-2 shows existing and proposed road access in the RSA. The proposed Project is located in a remote area with limited access. Access throughout the RSA is provided by permanent roads, winter roads, air travel, and marine services. Permanent roads within the RSA consist of that portion of Highway 3 from Fort Providence from where it crosses the RSA boundary to Behchokǫ̀ and from Behchokǫ̀ east to Yellowknife, and Highway 4, which runs 70 km east from Yellowknife to its terminus at Tibbitt Lake. Winter roads within the RSA include winter roads that run north from Behchokǫ̀ to the communities of Whatì, Gamètì, and Wekweètì, and a large part of the Tibbitt-to-Contwoyto winter road that goes east from Tibbitt Lake (70 km east of Yellowknife), past the NWT/Nunavut border. Total linear distance of existing roads (winter and permanent) within the NTLU RSA is 3712 km. Permanent roads account for 262 km, and winter roads for 3450 km. The winter roads that run north from Behchokǫ̀ to the communities of Whatì, Gamètì, and Wekweètì account for 1010 km of road.

Winter roads are vital to the annual re-supply of the communities. Recently concerns have been raised about the quality and longevity of these winter roads. In response to these concerns, the GNWT is proposing to build an all-land winter road route from Highway 3 near Behchokǫ̀ to the communities of Whatì and Gamètì. This all-land winter road route which includes the necessary bridges, will extend the life of the winter road. Fortune would build a 27 km Proposed NICO Project Access Road into the property from this all-land winter road route (Figure 4-2). Once the all-land winter road route is in place, Fortune would partner with the Tłı̨chǫ government and the GNWT to upgrade this road to an all-weather road from Highway 3 to the start of the NICO Project Access Road. At the Project scoping sessions, attendees from Gamètì, Whatì, and Behchokǫ̀ (MVEIRB 2009a, b, c) voiced several comments and concerns regarding access to the communities and the proposed government road:



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SCALE 1:3,500,000 KILOMETRES

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- NON-TRADITIONAL LAND USE REGIONAL STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

Base data obtained from Atlas of Canada, DMTI and ESRI.
Projection: Canada Lambert Conformal Conic

PROJECT

FORTUNE MINERALS LIMITED
NICO DEVELOPERS ASSESSMENT REPORT

TITLE

PROPOSED AND EXISTING ROAD ACCESS IN THE REGIONAL STUDY AREA

Golder Associates
Edmonton, Alberta

FILE No. B-NTLU-004-GIS

PROJECT No. 08-1373-0017		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0
DESIGN	BB	24 Oct. 2008	
GIS	CW	14 Oct. 2010	
CHECK	LY	05 Jan. 2011	
REVIEW	GA	05 Jan. 2011	

FIGURE: 4-2

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- Tłįchǫ people believe they should be involved in monitoring if a road goes ahead.
- The Tłįchǫ people believe they must decide for themselves if they want a road to Whatì and Gamètì.
- The Tłįchǫ felt the road would require a big “sacrifice” of land.
- They want further details on the management plan and use of the government road by Fortune.
- The Tłįchǫ people want to know what kind of support there will be for maintenance of the road after the mine is gone.
- The Tłįchǫ people believe that it should be up to communities whether or not they are connected by road.
- The Tłįchǫ people want to know what the effects of the road will be on the cost of goods and fuel.
- Whatì community members predict that they will see more hunters from elsewhere due to new access gained by the road.
- The Tłįchǫ see social problems associated with the existing winter road as a preview to more social problems (e.g., bootlegging drugs and alcohol) that would result from a new road. For example, they relate the presence of a road to Behchokǫ̀ to the number of people in jail.
- The Tłįchǫ believe that the road will increase pressure on community infrastructure and lead to increased demand for nurses, teachers, and other social services.
- The Tłįchǫ are concerned that the road will make it harder to have socially and economically sustainable communities.
- The Tłįchǫ believe that the road will lead to in-migration of workers from elsewhere.
- The Tłįchǫ people remarked that Behchokǫ̀'s experience following road connection has been lower cost of living and increased traffic accidents and deaths, increased crime and ruined land.
- Whatì and Gamètì participants are concerned that the road will impact the well-being of people in their communities.
- The Tłįchǫ people commented that roads can create divisions and disagreements between communities.
- The Tłįchǫ people felt that their concerns about new access to isolated communities are the same as those expressed during the Berger inquiry on the Mackenzie Gas Pipeline.
- The Tłįchǫ people have concerns about transport of hazardous chemicals.

- The Tłı̨chǫ people believe that control over roads is important, and that this should be the basis of any agreement with the GNWT.

4.2.1 Whatì and Gamètì Winter Roads

Table 4.2-1 summarizes the dates and number of days the Whatì and Gamètì winter roads were open between 1998 and 2007. While recent traffic volume data are not available for the Whatì road, between 2007 and 2009, average daily traffic volumes on the Gamètì winter road were 49, 49 and 40 trips per year (GNWT Department of Transportation 2009).

Table 4.2-1 Whatì and Gamètì Winter Roads Dates, 1998 to 2008

Year	Whatì Road		Gamètì Road	
	Dates Open	Number of Days Open	Dates Open	Number of Days Open
1998/1999	25January to 7 April	73	8 February to 1 April	53
1999/2000	1 February to 20 April	80	14 February to 12 April	59
2000/2001	20 February to 14 April	54	10 March to 14 April	36
2001/2002	24 January to 25 April	92	11 February to 25 April	74
2002/2003	27 January to 17 April	81	10 February to 17 April	67
2003/2004	13 February to 22 April	70	9 March to 22 April	45
2004/2005	14 January to 13 April	90	28 January to 13 April	76
2005/2006	7 February to 16 April	69	16 March to 16 April	32
2006/2007	3 February to 12 April	65	28 February to 12 April	44
2007/2008	8 February to 11 April	63	28 February to 11 April	43

Sources: GNWT Department of Transportation 2010, website; GNWT Department of Transportation 2009.

The Whatì winter road was open for a 10-year high of 92 days in 2001/2002 and a low of 54 days in 2000/2001. The Gamètì winter road was open for a 10-year low of 32 days in 2005/2006 and a high of 76 days in 2004/2005. The number of days a winter road is open varies from year to year due to weather conditions. The 10-year average (i.e., 1998/1999-2007/2008) for the number of days the roads are open is 75 days for the Whatì winter road and 42 days for the Gamètì winter road (GNWT Department of Transportation 2010, internet site).

Table 4.2-2 shows traffic volume on Highway 3 between Yellowknife and Behchokǫ̀.

Table 4.2-2 Estimated Average Annual Daily Traffic on Highway 3

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Year</th><th colspan="2">3 km south of Behchokǫ̀ access, south of Frank's Channel</th><th colspan="2">21 km east of Boundary Creek</th><th colspan="2">0.8 km west of Highway 3 and 4 intersection</th></tr>
<tr><th>AADT</th><th>PSADT</th><th>AADT</th><th>PSADT</th><th>AADT</th><th>PSADT</th></tr>
<tr><td>1998</td><td>550</td><td rowspan="2">insufficient data</td><td>390</td><td>470</td><td>5010</td><td>6180</td></tr>
<tr><td>1999</td><td>560</td><td>390</td><td>430</td><td>4890</td><td>5740</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000</td><td>570</td><td>650</td><td>400</td><td>460</td><td>4980</td><td>6030</td></tr>
<tr><td>2001</td><td>590</td><td>670</td><td>410</td><td>470</td><td>5060</td><td>6030</td></tr>
<tr><td>2002</td><td>640</td><td>700</td><td>440</td><td>500</td><td>5460</td><td>6330</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>650</td><td>710</td><td>450</td><td>520</td><td>5570</td><td>6460</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td colspan="6">no data</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>650</td><td>710</td><td>610</td><td>690</td><td>5570</td><td>6460</td></tr>
<tr><td>2006</td><td>780</td><td>860</td><td>640</td><td>insufficient data</td><td>5680</td><td>6730</td></tr>
<tr><td>2007</td><td>780</td><td rowspan="2">insufficient data</td><td>640</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td>5600</td><td rowspan="2">insufficient data</td></tr>
<tr><td>2008</td><td>770</td><td>640</td><td>5600</td></tr>
</table>

Notes: AADT – Average Annual Daily Traffic; PSADT – Peak Summer Average Daily Traffic (June-August); all values are estimated and rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: GNWT Department of Transportation 2009.

In the 10 years between 1998 and 2008 AADT has increased on Highway 3 by 40% on the section 3 km south of the Behchokǫ̀ access, by 64% on the section 21 km east of Boundary Creek and by 12% on the section 0.8 km west of the intersection of Highways 3 and 4. Traffic is heaviest on this latter section. Traffic also tends to be higher in the summer on all sections of Highway 3 leading from Yellowknife to Behchokǫ̀.

4.2.2 Air Traffic

Table 4.2-3 shows the total number of aircraft movements at the Yellowknife airport from 2005 to 2009.

Table 4.2-3 Yellowknife Air Traffic, 2005 to 2009

Year	Total Aircraft Movements	Percentage Change from Previous Year
2005	57 342	-2.6
2006	65 969	15.0
2007	70 699	7.2
2008	64 835	-8.3
2009	52 367	-19.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2010.

Air traffic at the Yellowknife airport has been increasing since 1999, with the highest number of arrivals and departures in 2007. Decreased air traffic occurred between 2001 and 2002 and again between 2004 and 2005.

Community (i.e., public) airstrips in the RSA are located at Whatì, Gamètì, and Wekweètì. Whatì and Gamètì have gravel airstrips with scheduled air service Sunday to Friday (GNWT Department of Transportation 2008). Wekweètì's gravel airstrip, has schedule air service 4 days a week (Department of Transportation 2008). All 3 communities have the same size airstrip (914.40 m x 30.48 m). Behchokǫ̀ has a private airport with a gravel airstrip (Transport Canada 2008).

In addition to community airstrips located in Whatì, Gamètì, and Wekweètì, there are 3 permanent gravel airstrips used for the Diavik, Ekati, and Snap Lake mines within the RSA. Larger aircraft, such as Boeing 737 and Hercules, are accepted at all 3 airstrips (Diavik 2007, internet site; De Beers 2002, De Beers 2008, internet site). There is also a permanent airstrip located at the MacKay Lake Lodge (De Beers 2002). Aircrafts on floats in the summer or skis in the winter also have access to the lakes and rivers within the RSA. Hunting and fishing lodges within the RSA rely on air charters from Yellowknife to transport clients to and from their hunting and fishing camps.

4.2.3 Marine Services

Canadian National Railway operates the Mackenzie Northern Railway from Alberta to the marine highway gateway at Hay River, NWT (Canadian National Railway 2006). From Hay River, there is summer barge access to most of the populated areas of the western NWT, including population centres (such as Yellowknife) within the RSA (GNWT Department of Industry Tourism and Investment 2006).

4.3 AGGREGATE RESOURCES

Aggregate sources also include crushed bedrock from quarries. Table 4.3-1 provides a summary of the existing files referencing quarries operating within the RSA.

Table 4.3-1 Quarry Activities Referenced within the Regional Study Area

File Number	Company	2010 Status	Period	Location
Surface Disposition Files				
MV2000Q0071 MV2008Q0032	City of Yellowknife	active	2001-2012	River Lake area
MV2001Q0002 MV2008Q0002	RTL Robinson	active	2001-2013	Prosperous Lake

Source: MVLWB 2010

4.4 MINING ACTIVITIES

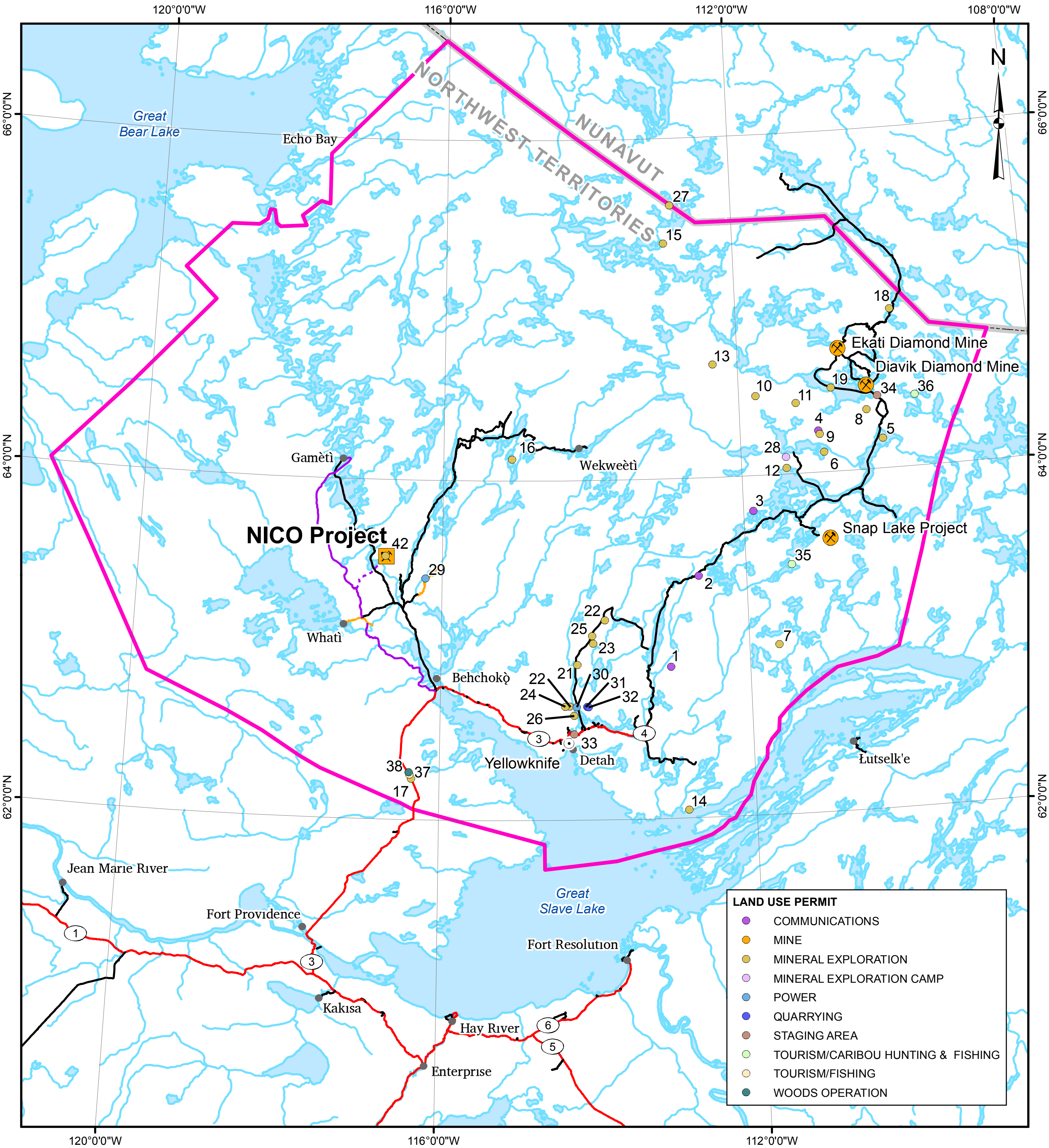
4.4.1 Mineral Claims and Mineral Exploration

As of 2010, there were 21 active land use files in the RSA for mineral exploration. The locations of these projects, as well as other active land projects are shown in Figure 4-3. Appendix I, Table I-1 lists the active land use files in the RSA. The labels in Figure 4-3 correspond to the reference numbers in Table I-1.

Within the RSA, there are several ongoing diamond exploration projects, including projects by ATW Resources, Consolidated Global Diamond Corp., Diamonds North Resources Ltd., Diamond Resources Ltd., Dunsmir Ventures Ltd., GGL Diamond Corporation, Kodiak Exploration Ltd., Lane Dewar, Peregrine Diamonds Ltd., SouthernEra Diamonds Inc., and Zinifex Canada Inc. Gold exploration projects include those by Merc International Minerals and Viking Gold Exploration Inc., Tyhee Development Corporation's Yellowknife Gold Project, and Viking Gold Exploration Inc. at Morris Lake.

4.4.2 Existing and Proposed Mines

There are a variety of mining activities within the RSA. Table 4.4-1 provides details for existing and proposed mines within the RSA.



LEGEND

- NICO PROJECT
- TERRITORIAL CAPITAL
- POPULATED PLACE
- HIGHWAY
- EXISTING ALL-WEATHER ROAD
- EXISTING WINTER ROAD
- TERRITORIAL/PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED ALL-LAND WINTER ROAD ROUTE
- PROPOSED NICO PROJECT ACCESS ROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY
- OPERATIONAL MINE
- NON-TRADITIONAL LAND USE REGIONAL STUDY AREA

100 0 100

SCALE 1:3,500,000 KILOMETRES

REFERENCE

Base data obtained from Atlas of Canada, DMTI and ESRI. Site numbers are referenced in Table 1 in Appendix 1

Projection: Canada Lambert Conformal Conic

PROJECT

FORTUNE MINERALS LIMITED

NICO DEVELOPERS ASSESSMENT REPORT

TITLE

ACTIVE LAND USE FILES WITHIN THE REGIONAL STUDY AREA, 2010

Golder Associates
Edmonton, Alberta

FILE No. B-NTLU-006-GIS			
PROJECT No. 08-1373-0017		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0
DESIGN	BB	24 Oct. 2008	
GIS	MV	04 Jan. 2011	
CHECK	LY	05 Jan. 2011	
REVIEW	KM	05 Jan. 2011	

FIGURE: 4-3

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Table 4.4-1 Details for Existing and Proposed Mining Operations within the Regional Study Area

Name	Location	National Topographic System Map Sheet	Access	Ore Type	Project Status
Yellowknife Gold Project[a]	88 km north of Yellowknife	(not available)	winter road from Bluefish Power Station on Prosperous Lake	gold	environmental assessment is being prepared for submission in 2011
Diavik Mine[b]	300 km northeast of Yellowknife	076D08/09	gravel airstrip; winter road	diamondiferous kimberlite pipes	producing mine as of January 2003 plans to change to underground mining by 2012
Ekati Diamond Mine[c]	300 km north of Yellowknife	076D10	gravel airstrip; winter road	diamondiferous kimberlite pipes	producing mine since 1998
Snap Lake Mine[d]	200 km northeast of Yellowknife	075M10	float and ski equipped aircraft; winter road	dimondiferous kimberlite pipes	producing mine as of 2008

[a] Tyhee Development Corp. 2008a and Tyhee Development Corp. 2009.

[b] GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007a, internet site and Diavik 2010, internet site.

[c] GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007a, internet site and BHPB 2007, internet site.

[d] GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007a, internet site and De Beers 2009, internet site.

km = kilometre

4.4.2.1 Yellowknife Gold Project

The Yellowknife Gold Project is owned by Tyhee NWT Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tyhee Development Corporation. An environmental assessment report is being prepared for submission in 2011, which will be followed by a Technical Review by the MVEIRB (Tyhee Development Corp. 2009).

The 2008 Measure and Indicated Resource indicated 11.2 Mt grading 3.52 grams per tonne (g/t) gold containing 1.27 million ounces of gold plus 3.6 Mt of Inferred Resources grading 3.21 gold containing 374 000 ounces of gold (Tyhee Development Corp. 2010, internet site). The Yellowknife Gold Project is located on property adjacent to the former Discovery Mine which is a past producer of 1 023 575 ounces of gold from 924 227 tonnes of ore (Tyhee Development Corp. 2008b).

4.4.2.2 Diavik Diamond Mine

The Diavik Diamond Mine has a current footprint of approximately 10 square kilometres and is projected to produce approximately 100 million carats of diamonds over its mine life of 16 to 22 years. The expected annual diamond production peak is approximately 10 million carats (Diavik 2010, internet site).

4.4.2.3 Ekati Diamond Mine

The Ekati Diamond Mine is owned by BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. The mine has produced 3.5 million carats annually for the last 2 years. Total resource (open cut) is 64 MT grading 0.5 carats per tonne (BHP no date, internet site).

4.4.2.4 Snap Lake Diamond Mine

The Snap Lake Mine is owned by De Beers Canada Inc. (De Beers). The final regulatory approvals for the construction of the mine were received on 31 May 2004. The mine commenced commercial production on 16 January 2008. Resources are at an annual carat production capacity of 1.4 million carats (De Beers 2009, internet site).

4.5 OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

A review of the active land files (Appendix I) indicates that there are no oil and gas activities in the RSA.

4.6 POWER GENERATION FACILITIES

The 2 main types of power generation facilities in the RSA (and NWT) are thermal/diesel power facilities and hydroelectric facilities. The following section describes the location of thermal/diesel and hydroelectric power generation facilities within the RSA.

4.6.1 Thermal/Diesel Power Facilities

Thermal/diesel power is generated within the RSA at Yellowknife, Behchokǫ̀, Gamètì, Wekweètì, and Whatì. Table 4.6-1 lists the capacity of all the diesel installations in the RSA. While the Northwest Territories Power Corporation's (NTPC) consumption of diesel fuel is one of the NWT's major sources of greenhouse gas emissions, the use of diesel fuel for generation purposes has greatly decreased over the years (NTPC 2007). In 1990/91, 37% of total generation came from diesel generated power. In 2006/2007, diesel generated power accounted for only 14% of total power generation (NTPC 2007).

Table 4.6-1 Diesel Installations

Installation	Capacity (MW)
Behchokǫ̀	1.52
Gamètì	0.61
Wekweètì	0.38
Whatì	0.98
Yellowknife (Jackfish)	27.66

Source: GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007b.
MW = megawatt.

The largest installation is the Yellowknife Jackfish diesel facility. The Yellowknife facility operates as a backup diesel generator in the event that hydroelectric generation becomes unavailable (NTPC 2006).

4.6.2 Hydroelectric Facilities

The NTPC runs 4 hydroelectric generating sites on the Snare River, northwest of Yellowknife. The Snare River sites supply Behchokǫ̀, Detah, and Yellowknife with up to 31 megawatts (MW) of power. In addition to these sites, the Bluefish hydroelectric power plant, situated on Prosperous Lake, supplies the same communities. These hydroelectric generating sites are located within the RSA.

Table 4.6-2 lists the hydroelectric generating sites within the RSA, their generating capacity, and the reservoir size.

Table 4.6-2 Hydroelectric Generating Sites in the Regional Study Area

Name of Site	Location	Total Generating Capacity (MW)	Reservoir Size (ha)
Snare Rapids	140 km northwest of Yellowknife	8.5	12 950
Snare Falls/Johnny Simpson	15 km southwest of Snare Rapids	7.5	917
Snare Cascades	2 km downstream of Snare Falls	4.3	run of river (no reservoir)
Snare Forks	10 km southwest of Snare Cascades	10.0	970
Bluefish (Yellowknife River)	Bluefish Lake, the headwaters of the Yellowknife River, Prosperous Lake	7.0	not available

Source: NTPC 2010, internet site.

ha = hectare; km = kilometre; MW = megawatt.

In addition to the above hydroelectric power generating sites within the RSA, the Taltson River Twin Gorges site is located 56 km northeast of Fort Smith, on the Taltson River. Although located outside of the RSA, there is a proposed expansion of the site that will result in a power transmission line corridor entering the RSA (Northwest Territories Energy Corporation [NTEC] no date, internet site). Built in 1965, to supply power to the Pine Point mine, the system continues to provide power to Fort Resolution, Fort Fitzgerald, and Hay River.

On 23 June 2003, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the NTEC, the NWT Métis Nation, and the GNWT to further investigate the development of hydroelectric resources. Resulting from was a proposal to expand the Taltson River Twin Gorges generating site and to extend a 435 km transmission line to supply power to the Snap Lake and Diavik diamond mines (NTEC no date, internet site; INAC 2007, internet site). In August 2010, the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board approved the project with measures to mitigate environmental and cultural impacts. On 6 August 2010, the Report of Environmental Assessment was sent to the INAC for ministerial decision (MVEIRB 2010a). In December 2010, the responsible ministers found that the Report of Environmental Assessment and Reasons for Decision (the Report) was incomplete as no final transmission line route has been proposed or assessed for potential significant impacts (MVEIRB 2010b). The Review Board is in the process of responding to comments and direction from the responsible ministers (MVEIRB 2010b).

The community of Whatì and the Tłı̨chǫ Investment Corporation is proposing a 12 MW run-of-river project on La Martre River. The river has 27 MW of undeveloped potential which would satisfy Project requirements of approximately 8-10 MW (GNWT 2008a). Fortune is discussing power requirements with the Tłı̨chǫ Investment Corporation.

4.7 RENEWABLE RESOURCE USE

Renewable resources considered in the non-traditional land use assessment include the following:

- timber resource use;
- sport hunting;
- resident hunting;
- sport fishing;
- NWT commercial fishery;
- trapping; and
- tourism and other recreation.

4.7.1 Timber Resources

The RSA is located in the Western Taiga Shield Ecozone and the Taiga Plains Ecozone (Environment Canada 2005, internet site). Within the Taiga Shield Ecozone, much of the forest is open, and trees are often stunted due to widespread permafrost and cold temperatures. Black spruce and jack pine dominate, through trees such as trembling aspen and white birch can be found on upland sites (Environment Canada 2005, internet site). The predominant vegetation in the Keller Lake Plain Ecoregion of the Taiga Plains Ecozone consists of open stands of black spruce with an understorey of dwarf birch, Labrador tea, lichen, and moss. Drier and warmer sites tend to have more white spruce, paper birch, and some aspen (Environment Canada 2005, internet site).

The percentage of productive forest within the RSA is in the range of 1 to 10% north and east of Behchokǫ̀ and Whatì, 10 to 25% on the northeastern and southern regions surrounding Great Slave Lake and 25 to 50% west of Yellowknife, Behchokǫ̀, and Whatì (Natural Resources Canada 2003, internet site). The Project is located within the Keller Lake Plain, which has 29.7% productive forests (Natural Resources Canada 2003, internet site).

There is one active permit/licence for woods operations within the RSA. Kerry Smith has a wood cutting permit along Highway 3 (Reference W2008W0012) which expires in 2013.

A review of the Forest Management Inventories in the NWT for 2005 (GNWT 2005a) indicates no inventories within the RSA. There is no commercial timber harvesting in the RSA.

Wood is the NWT's original heating fuel, used extensively by Aboriginal residents, early traders, and early mines for heat and cooking. During the 1950s and 1960s, with the advent of cheap and efficient fuel oil, reliance on wood fuel declined substantially. Select community cost comparisons for wood and heating oil showed that in 2003, the estimated cost of wood fuel was $2310 per household per year for both Yellowknife and Wekweètì. By comparison, the heating cost for fuel oil per household per year was $1888 in Yellowknife and $4748 in Wekweètì (GNWT Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development 2004).

Table 4.7-1 shows the amount of fuelwood and firewood harvested in the NWT for the years 1990 to 2008. Fuelwood includes wood harvested for industrial and institutional energy, whereas firewood includes wood to be used for household or recreational energy (National Forest Database 2009, internet site).

Table 4.7-1 Volume of Fuelwood and Firewood Harvested in the Northwest Territories[a], 1990 to 2008

Year	Non-Merchantable Fuelwood and Firewood (thousands of m^3)
1990	20
1991	15
1992	16
1993	12
1994	14
1995	14[b]
1996	19[b]
1997	19
1998	20
1999	19
2000	19[b]
2001	19[b]
2002	29
2003	20

Table 4.7-1 Volume of Fuelwood and Firewood Harvested in the Northwest Territories[a], 1990 to 2008 (continued)

Year	Non-Merchantable Fuelwood and Firewood (thousands of m^3)
2004	20
2005	17[b]
2006	17[b]
2007	17
2008	18

Source: National Forest Database 2009, internet site.

[a] Includes Nunavut up to 1998.

[b] Estimated by territorial forestry agency.

m^3 = cubic metres.

The amount of fuelwood and firewood harvested had a low of 12 000 m^3 in 1993 and a high of 29 000 m^3 in 2002. In other years harvesting has remained in a range between 14 000 and 20 000 m^3.

4.7.2 Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping

This section describes non-traditional hunting, fishing, and trapping in the NWT and the North Slave Region. Where aggregate data are available (i.e., includes both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal hunters, anglers, and trappers), they are presented here. Traditional activities carried out by Aboriginal hunters and trappers will be discussed in the Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Land Use Baseline Report. Table 4.7-2 shows the percent of the population aged 15 and over engaged in hunting or fishing in the NWT and RSA communities.

Table 4.7-2 Percent of Population 15 and Over Engaged in Hunting or Fishing

Year	Population Age 15 and Older Engaged in Hunting or Fishing (%)							
	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì	Gamètì	Wekweètì	Detah	N'Dilo	Yellowknife	NWT
1998	25	66	43	71	49	..	40	42
2004	35	43	42	64	43	..	32	37
2009	38	47	38	56	39	..	35	39

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics 2009a.

% = percent.

Overall, hunting and fishing has decreased in the NWT and in RSA communities, with the exception of Behchokǫ̀ where activity increased over 13% between 1998 and 2009.

4.7.2.1 Sport Hunting

In December 2009, the government established interim emergency measures following the ENR's report on declines to the Bathurst caribou herd, and no caribou tags were issued in 2010 (GNWT 2009). Tag cancellations created hardship for some of the hunting lodges, with many lodges being forced to close down in 2010, when ENR established interim emergency measures to help conserve the Bathurst caribou herd, and no barren-ground caribou tags were issued (GNWT 2009).

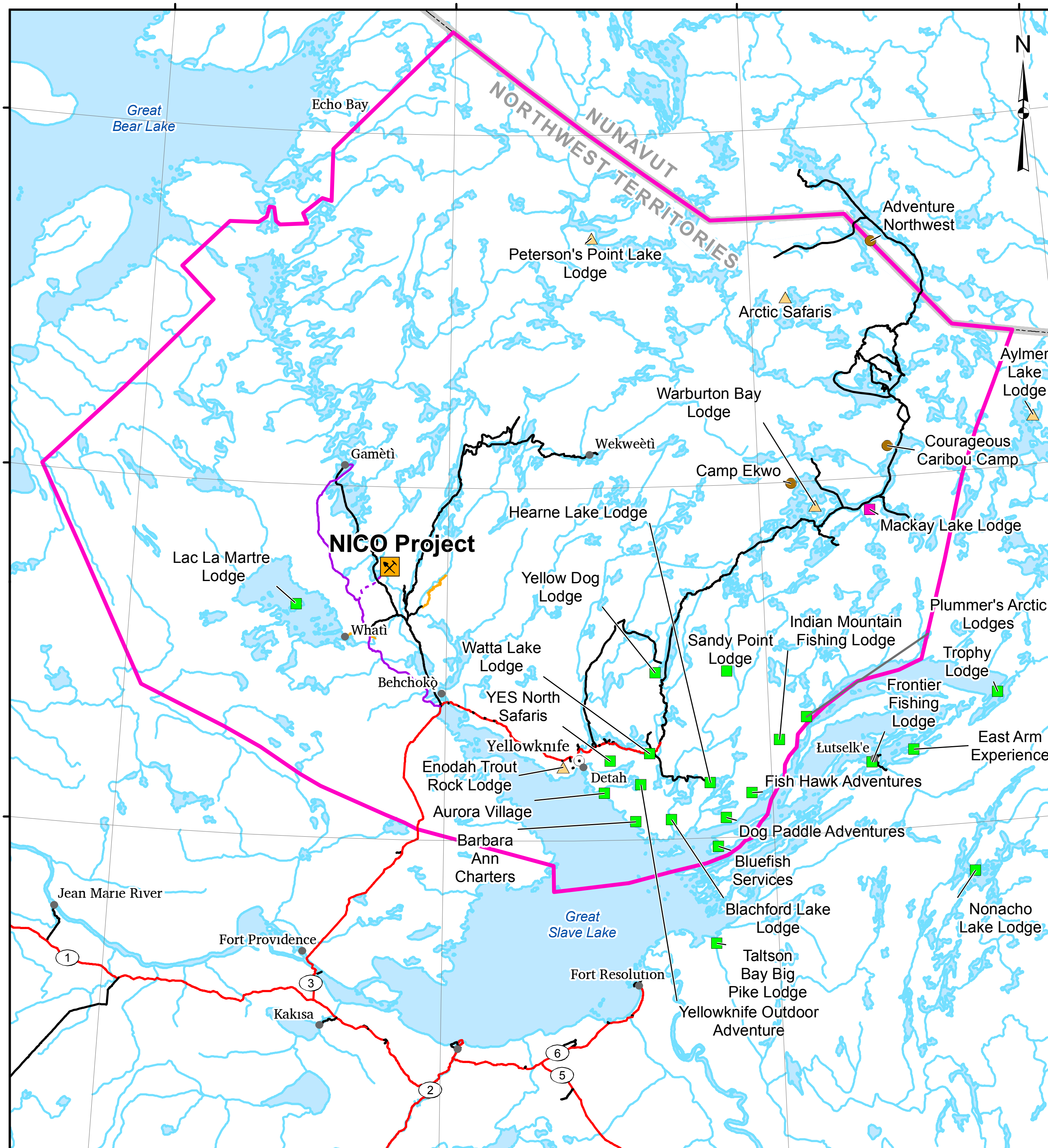
The owner of Courageous Caribou Camps stated that the cutback to 75 tags for each of his 2 camps in 2008 was not sustainable, and was forced to shut down his operations in 2010 when the camp did not receive any caribou tags (J.Andre, Courageous Lake Caribou Camps, 2008, 2010 pers. comm.).

Camp Ekwo has seen its number of tags reduced from 180 in the past to 75 in 2008, and in September 2009 the directors of Rabesca Resources Ltd. issued a press release announcing the closure of Camp Ekwo's outfitting business due to declining caribou numbers (J. Rabesca, Camp Ekwo and the Sah Naji Kwe Wilderness Spa and Meeting Place, 2008, 2010 pers. comm.). The manager of Camp Ekwo indicated that they may be applying for government assistance to diversify their business, but they have had limited success in attracting adventure tourists or fishermen, and that it will be difficult to sustain the business on the rental of meeting facilities at their Sah Naji Kwe Wilderness Meeting Place (J. Rabesca, Camp Ekwo and the Sah Naji Kwe Wilderness Spa and Meeting Place, 2008, 2010 pers. comm.).

Similarly, Arctic Safaris used to receive 180 tags, but received 75 tags in 2008 and 2009, and zero tags in 2010 (B. Taylor, Arctic Safaris, 2008, 2010 pers. comm.). Arctic Safaris was also forced to close their lodge for the year when they did not receive any caribou tags in 2010 (B. Taylor, Arctic Safaris, 2010, pers. comm.).

True North Safaris to continue attempts to diversify their activities, offering fishing, ice road tours, aurora viewing, as well as marketing their conference facilities to nearby mines and potentially the military (G. Jaeb, True North Safaris, 2010, pers. comm.).

The location of hunting lodges is shown in Figure 4-4. In addition to having their main camp, some outfitters take clients to other remote locations and camps to hunt. For example, Aylmer Lake Lodge is situated on the east shore of Aylmer Lake and have outpost camps on the north end of Cook Lake; Walmsley Lake and on Outram Lake (A. Rebane, Aylmer Lake Lodge, 2005, pers. comm.). Aylmer Lake Lodge clients were also taken to Clinton Lake and Colden Lake for day hunting (A. Rebane, Aylmer Lake Lodge, 2008, pers. comm.). True North Safaris operates a lodge on Warburton Bay and another lodge on MacKay Lake, as well as one outpost on Snake River (G. Jaeb, True North Safaris, 2008, 2010 pers. comm.). Arctic Safaris has camps located on Lake Providence, and south of Winter Lake. Camp Ekwo operated 2 additional camps at Little Forehead Lake and Humpy Lake. Camp Ekwo officially closed their operations in September 2009, but continues to run the Sah Naji Kwe Wilderness Meeting Place on Great Slave Lake (J. Rabesca, Camp Ekwo and the Sah Naji Kwe Wilderness Spa and Meeting Place, 2008, 2010 pers. comm.).



LEGEND

- NICO PROJECT
- TERRITORIAL CAPITAL
- POPULATED PLACE
- HIGHWAY
- EXISTING ALL-WEATHER ROAD
- EXISTING WINTER ROAD
- PROPOSED ALL-LAND WINTER ROAD ROUTE
- PROPOSED NICO PROJECT ACCESS ROAD
- TERRITORIAL/PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- WATERCOURSE
- WATERBODY

LODGES

- FISHING LODGE OPEN
- FISHING LODGE TEMPORARILY CLOSED
- HUNTING LODGE TEMPORARILY CLOSED
- FISHING AND HUNTING LODGE TEMPORARILY CLOSED
- NON-TRADITIONAL LAND USE REGIONAL STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

Base data obtained from Atlas of Canada, DMTI and ESRI.
Projection: Canada Lambert Conformal Conic

100 0 100
SCALE 1:3,500,000 KILOMETRES

PROJECT
FORTUNE MINERALS LIMITED
NICO DEVELOPERS ASSESSMENT REPORT

TITLE
HUNTING AND FISHING LODGES IN THE REGIONAL STUDY AREA

Golder Associates
Edmonton, Alberta

FILE No. B-NTLU-007-GIS			
PROJECT No. 08-1373-0017		SCALE AS SHOWN	REV. 0
DESIGN	BB	24 Oct. 2008	
GIS	VGV	19 Jan. 2011	
CHECK	BB	20 Jan. 2011	
REVIEW	GA	20 Jan. 2011	

FIGURE: 4-4

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4.7.2.2 Resident Hunting

Resident Hunters and Licence Sales

Table 4.7-3 indicates the total number of resident hunters as well as the total number of small game and large game licences sold within the whole of the NWT. The numbers take into account the re-alignment of the NWT boundary with the creation of Nunavut in 1999.

Table 4.7-3 Resident Hunter Numbers and Licences Sold Within the Northwest Territories, 1982/1983 to 2008/2009

Licence Year	Total Number of Hunters	Small Game Licences	Big Game Licences
1982/1983	n/a	n/a	1695
1983/1984	n/a	n/a	1505
1984/1985	n/a	n/a	1873
1985/1986	n/a	n/a	1780
1986/1987	n/a	n/a	1673
1987/1988	n/a	n/a	1897
1988/1989	n/a	n/a	1776
1989/1990	2065	1842	1769
1990/1991	2172	1838	1903
1991/1992	2091	1687	1833
1992/1993	2138	1598	1918
1993/1994	1891	1379	1663
1994/1995	2028	1453	1751
1995/1996	1702	1333	1482
1996/1997	1752	1300	1576
1997/1998	1579	1189	1385
1998/1999	1597	1303	1394
1999/2000	n/a	n/a	n/a
2000/2001	1403	1101	1225
2001/2002	1359	847	1269
2002/2003	1275	960	1139
2003/2004	1095	811	920
2004/2005	1276	942	1101
2005/2006	1110	801	952
2006/2007	1271	1015	1054
2007/2008	1204	1032	952
2008/2009	1174	1028	950

Source: P. Handley, GNWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2010, pers. comm.
n/a = data not available.

The total number of resident hunters in the NWT has trended downward from 2065 in 1989/1990 to 1174 in 2008/2009; a decline of approximately 43%. Fluctuations have occurred from a high of 2172 in 1990/1991 to a low of 1095 in 2003/2004. During the period between 1989/1990 to 2008/2009, the number of big game and small game licences sold showed a similar declining trend.

Estimated Harvest Levels for Resident Hunters

Table 4.7-4 shows the estimated harvest levels for licences sold in Yellowknife to NWT resident hunters during the 1983/1984 season to the 2008/2009 seasons.

Table 4.7-4 Estimated Harvest Levels for Licences Sold in the Yellowknife Region to Resident Hunters, 1983/1984 to 2008/2009

Licence Year	Moose	Barren Ground Caribou	Woodland Caribou	Black Bear	Wolverine	Wolf
1983/1984	34	818	11	15	0	29
1984/1985	54	261	8	12	6	8
1985/1986	45	312	3	4	1	8
1986/1987	16	910	8	2	0	9
1987/1988	91	1560	14	18	0	n/a
1988/1989	96	1212	32	5	n/a	n/a
1989/1990	90	1301	11	22	n/a	n/a
1990/1991	116	1721	16	29	n/a	n/a
1991/1992	176	1469	8	13	n/a	19
1992/1993	125	1921	34	11	8	24
1993/1994	145	1138	19	22	13	50
1994/1995	151	1466	34	37	11	81
1995/1996	82	929	24	29	23	51
1996/1997	99	1296	33	23	13	70
1997/1998	121	925	23	13	23	28
1998/1999	87	1261	17	14	11	19
1999/2000	72	911	8	10	3	10
2000/2001	87	527	28	5	0	4
2001/2002	91	1050	21	9	11	31
2002/2003	74	552	16	10	3	25
2003/2004	119	342	22	8	2	8
2004/2005	92	841	24	8	8	25
2005/2006	76	396	27	19	3	14
2006/2007	112	93	26	4	3	7
2007/2008	101	130	34	15	0	3
2008/2009	76	65	24	14	4	15

Source: P. Handley, GNWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2010, pers. comm.
n/a = data not available.

The estimated number of moose harvested trended upward from 34 in 1983/1984 to a peak of 176 in 1991/1992. From 1991/1992, the estimated number of moose harvested has fluctuated between 145 in 1993/1994, to a low of 72 in 1999/2000.

The estimated number of barren-ground caribou harvested declined from 818 in 1983/1984 to a low of 261 in 1984/1985. Following the low, the estimated number of barren-ground caribou harvested trended upward to a peak of 1921 in 1992/1993. The estimated number of barren-ground caribou harvested has since trended downward to a low of 65 in 2008/2009 and none in 2010 (as a result of the hunting ban).

The estimated number of woodland caribou harvested has fluctuated from year to year. From an estimated harvest of 11 in 1983/1984, harvests have generally ranged in the 20s or 30s with occasional lower dips into the teens. Single-digit harvests were estimated for 1984/1985, 1985/1986, 1986/1987, 1991/1992, and 1999/2000. The estimated harvest for 2008/2009 was 24.

The estimated harvests for the carnivores black bear, wolverine, and wolf in the Yellowknife region has been variable. The estimated black bear harvest has fluctuated between 2 (1986/1987) and 30 (1994/1995) bears harvested. The estimated harvest for 2008/2009 was 14. The estimated wolverine harvest to Yellowknife hunters showed an increase from zero to a peak of 23, which occurred in both the 1995/1996 and 1997/1998 seasons. From those peaks, the numbers trended downward to 4 in the 2008/2009 season. The estimated wolf harvests varied between 3 in 2007/2008 and 81 in 1994/1995. In 2010, the Tłįchǫ government and ENR proposed to increase wolf harvest as a means to increase caribou survival in the Bathurst range. This is to be accomplished primarily through the increased value of pelts under the Genuine Mackenzie Valley Fur Program and the increased price per carcass (Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board 2010).

Table 4.7-5 shows the estimated harvest levels for licences sold to hunters in the South and North Slave regions combined (excluding Yellowknife).

Table 4.7-5 Estimated Harvest Levels for Tags Sold in the South and North Slave Regions to Resident Hunters, 1983/1984 to 2008/2009 (excludes Yellowknife)

Licence Year	Moose	Barren Ground Caribou	Woodland Caribou	Black Bear	Wolverine	Wolf
1983/1984	170	77	66	11	4	44
1984/1985	95	38	41	16	0	61
1985/1986	128	65	36	11	4	54
1986/1987	105	83	15	4	0	13
1987/1988	105	201	31	11	n/a	n/a
1988/1989	72	203	38	13	n/a	n/a
1989/1990	97	206	37	10	n/a	n/a
1990/1991	95	376	19	5	n/a	n/a
1991/1992	98	274	49	9	0	0
1992/1993	112	385	15	0	0	7
1993/1994	100	299	23	9	1	7
1994/1995	103	333	26	12	0	14
1995/1996	82	211	25	9	0	2
1996/1997	75	166	26	5	0	2
1997/1998	61	111	15	2	3	12
1998/1999	50	262	15	2	0	3
1999/2000	50	156	15	4	0	2
2000/2001	48	135	11	2	0	0
2001/2002	51	161	14	2	2	5
2002/2003	43	102	12	0	0	2
2003/2004	36	77	8	2	0	0
2004/2005	42	156	2	2	0	0
2005/2006	44	39	13	3	0	0
2006/2007	33	21	13	0	2	0
2007/2008	18	3	17	0	3	3
2008/2009	16	2	9	0	0	0

Source: P. Handley, GNWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2010, pers. comm.
n/a = data not available.

The estimated harvest levels for moose showed a downward trend from 170 in 1983/1984 to a record low of 16 in 2008/2009.

The estimated harvest levels for barren-ground caribou showed an upward trend from 77 in 1983/1984 to a peak of 385 in 1992/1993. From there, the estimated harvest levels trended downward to a record low of 2 in 2008/2009.

Although the estimated harvest levels for woodland caribou varied from one year to the next, they gradually declined from 66 in 1983/1984 to a record low of 2 in 2004/2005. The estimated harvest level in 2007/2008 was 9.

The estimated harvest levels for black bear, wolverine, and wolf were variable, but low in the last decade. The estimated harvest levels for black bear varied between a high of 16 in 1994/1995 to a low of zero from 2006/2007 to 2008/2009. The estimated harvest levels for wolverine were zero in many years, and in those years in which harvests were estimated, the numbers ranged between 2 and 4. The estimated harvest levels for wolf rose from 44 in 1983/1984 to 61 in 1984/1985, and declined to 13 in 1986/1987. From 1991/1992 onwards, the estimated harvests were generally lower, with zero harvest reported for 7 years.

Table 4.7-6 shows the estimated small game harvests for hunters throughout the NWT. The numbers take into account the re-alignment of the NWT boundary with the creation of Nunavut in 1999.

Table 4.7-6 Small Game Harvest Estimates in the Northwest Territories, 1990/1991 to 2008/2009

Licence Year	Spruce Grouse	Ruffed Grouse	Sharp-Tailed Grouse	Ptarmigan	Hare
1990/1991	3240	1120	547	5530	1736
1991/1992	2353	782	433	4465	1074
1992/1993	2215	516	374	3496	373
1993/1994	3736	2212	740	2999	273
1994/1995	5415	2696	798	4997	607
1995/1996	4478	2615	1276	4130	590
1996/1997	4097	1490	1130	4591	831
1997/1998	4267	2009	1303	4089	832
1998/1999	4720	1737	1015	5180	1286
1999/2000	2713	796	618	2564	922
2000/2001	1822	572	325	1796	618
2001/2002	1941	671	359	1367	325
2002/2003	1974	674	273	1196	387
2003/2004	1518	483	275	1124	220
2004/2005	1358	572	514	1376	468
2005/2006	1511	579	220	1325	321
2006/2007	2130	734	194	2853	563
2007/2008	2259	584	368	2223	514
2008/2009	1868	484	251	1599	641

Source: P. Handley, GNWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2010, pers. comm..

After a small decline from 3240 in 1990/1991, spruce grouse harvest estimates showed an increase, and peaks of between 5415 and 4097 (1994/1995 to

1998/1999). Following these peaks, estimated harvest levels have fluctuated to a low of 1511 in 2005/2006 and high of 2713 in 1999/2000.

During the same period, estimated harvests of ruffed grouse and sharp-tailed grouse showed a similar pattern. Ruffed grouse harvest estimates show that after a small decline from an estimated harvest of 1120 in 1990/1991, harvest estimates increased and showed peaks of between 2696 and 1490 (1993/1994 to 1998/1999) after which they declined to 484 in 2008/2009, with the record low of 483 occurring in 2003/2004. Sharp-tailed grouse harvest estimates show that after a small decrease from an estimated harvest of 547 in 1990/1991 they increased and showed peaks of between 1303 and 1015 (1995/1996 to 1998/1999). Following the peaks, estimated harvest levels declined to 251 in 2008/2009, with a record low of 194 in 2006/2007.

Ptarmigan harvest estimates varied from a peak of 5530 in 1990/1991 to a low of 1325 in 2005/2006.

Harvest estimates for hare showed a decline from a record high of 1736 in 1990/1991 to a low of 20 in 2003/2004. The estimated harvest was 641 in 2008/2009.

4.7.2.3 Sport Fishing

Sport fishing is a popular tourist activity. From 15 May through 15 September 2006, anglers represented 14.8% of all visitors to the NWT (GNWT 2008b). Approximately 45% of these anglers purchased guided services from a lodge or outfitter, while the remainder travelled independently as unguided anglers (GNWT 2008b). Half of the anglers indicated that they had been to the NWT on a previous occasion (GNWT 2008b).

In 1995, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans commissioned a study (DataPath Systems 2005, internet site) on attitudes surrounding the fishing conditions in the lakes along the Ingraham Trail, near Yellowknife. The following lakes were included:

- Prosperous Lake;
- Prelude Lake;
- Pontoon Lake;
- Reid Lake;
- Hidden Lake;

- Madeline Lake; and
- other unnamed lakes.

The survey sample was drawn from Yellowknife residents. Those contacted had to qualify for the survey by having lived in the NWT for 3 or more years as well as by having fished in the Ingraham Trail lakes an average of once per year over the previous 3 years. Twenty-five percent of those contacted qualified to participate in the survey. Survey participants averaged 10 trips per year to the lakes. Fish typically caught included northern pike, lake trout, lake whitefish, walleye, Arctic grayling, and longnose sucker. Participants expressed concern over the increase in northern pike (at the expense of the lake trout population). Others expressed concern over poor fishing practices (such as poor fish handling and use of barbed hooks) and concern about the increased population in Yellowknife (DataPath Systems 2005, internet site).

Table 4.7-7 shows the number and origin of licensed anglers in the NWT for 1995, 2000, and 2005.

Table 4.7-7 Number and Origin of Licensed Anglers in the Northwest Territories for 1995, 2000, and 2005

Year	Resident	Non-Resident Canadian	Non-Resident Non-Canadian	Total
1995[a]	8452	4487	3165	16 104
2000[b]	5268	4417	4116	13 801
2005[c]	2403	2630	2348	7381

[a] DFO 2005a, internet site.

[b] DFO 2005b, internet site.

[c] DFO 2007, internet site.

More recent data comparable to Table 4.7-7 is not available since the updated survey data is not scheduled to be released until 2011 (Y. Gagnon 2010a, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, pers. comm.). However, the total numbers of licensed anglers in the NWT for 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 were 7216, 7726, 7470, and 7274 respectively (R. Zieba, Tourism and Parks Industry, Tourism and Investment, 2010 pers. comm.). These numbers indicate that the number of anglers has remained relatively consistent since declines in 2005.

Table 4.7-7 indicates a noticeable drop in resident anglers from 1995 to 2005 and a large decrease in non-resident Canadian anglers between 2000 and 2005. Between 1995 and 2000, there was an increase in the number of non-resident non-Canadian anglers but these declined below 1995 levels in 2005. The total number of licensed anglers in the NWT declined from 16 104 to 7381 between 1995 and 2005, a decline of 54%. There was a substantial decrease in licensed anglers in all categories in 2005.

Non-residents of the NWT pursue sport fishing through several fishing lodges located within the RSA. The locations of fishing lodges in the RSA are shown in Figure 4-4. Activities for some are described in more detail below.

Lac La Martre Lodge, located on an island in the middle of Lac La Martre, is the closest fishing lodge to the Project. It is open for 9 weeks each year, from the end of June through August, and can take up to 12 guests for 5 or 9 day trips. All the fish caught are from the lake and like all other fishing lodges in the NWT, a strict catch and release policy is followed (Lac La Martre Lodge 2008, internet site).

The owner of Sandy Point Lodge, located on Gordon Lake, indicated that fishing activity has been steady and may be increasing. They receive return clients and new clients every year. New clients come as a result of word-of-mouth. As Sandy Point Lodge is not dependant on US tourists, they have not experienced the same downturn as other outfitters in the region. Most clients come from Alberta (P. Taylor, Sandy Point Lodge, 2008, pers. comm.).

Yellow Dog Lodge, located between Duncan and Graham Lakes, offers guided and non-guided fishing trips and a number of other activities including canoeing, kayaking, wildlife, and aurora viewing, as well as environmental education and cultural and traditional activities (G. Gin, Yellow Dog Lodge, 2010, pers. comm.; Yellow Dog Lodge 2008, internet site).

Bathurst Arctic Services has a number of remote wilderness camps north of Yellowknife and Wekweètì as well as Nunavut. Closer to Yellowknife and within the RSA, the Lac du Rocher site has a fully-equipped tentframe camp and offers fishing to groups of up to 8 people. Hiking and birdwatching along the esker system are also promoted (Bathurst Arctic Services 2008, internet site).

Several lodges operate on Great Slave Lake, with sport fishing from June to September that target lake trout, northern pike, and Arctic grayling. Yellowknife Outdoor Adventures, since reopening in 2007, has found itself catering primarily to business travellers. In addition to fishing, it offers wildlife and aurora viewing, canoe trips, and site-seeing tours in any number of custom made day trips (C. Gonzales, Yellowknife Outdoor Adventures, 2008, 2010, pers. comm).

In addition to fishing on Great Slave Lake, fishing lodges provide trips to other lakes; for example, Yellowknife Outdoor Adventures takes clients to Campbell

Lake, Fishing Lake, and Spencer Lake (C. Gonzales, Yellowknife Outdoor Adventures, 2008, pers. comm.). Because there are several lakes and lodges in the RSA, the foregoing list is by no means exhaustive of lakes available for fishing.

Many of the hunting lodges also offer fishing opportunities. For example, in 2008, Camp Ekwo offered trips to Little Forehead Lake to fish for lake trout, Arctic grayling, and northern pike (J. Rabesca, Rabesca Resources Ltd., 2008, pers. comm). Similarly in 2008, Courageous Caribou Camp offered fishing trips to Courageous Lake, Jolly Lake, and Lac De Gras for lake trout (J.Andre, Courageous Lake Caribou Camps, 2008, pers. comm.). True North Safaris also offers fishing but hunting remains the focus of their business, as it is difficult to compete with well-known fishing lodges close to Yellowknife (G. Jaeb, True North Safaris, 2008, pers. comm.). In July 2010 they hosted fishing groups for 2 weeks and were expecting to open for one to 2 weeks of fishing in September (G. Jaeb, True North Safaris, 2010, pers. comm.)

At least one fishing lodge also offers hunting opportunities. For example, Enodah Trout Rock Lodge, offers northern pike fishing as well as duck hunting (Enodah Wilderness Travel Ltd. 2008, internet site).

At least 2 of the fishing lodges have also begun to market other services. The Yellow Dog Lodge now offers adventure tourism to attract younger clientele that do not seem as interested in fishing (G. Gin, Yellow Dog Lodge, 2010, pers. comm.). Yellowknife Outdoor Adventures also offers outdoor education programs, harbour tours, aurora viewing, Cameron Fall scenic tours, dog sledding, walking art tours of Yellowknife, as well as ice road tours from Yellowknife to Detah (C. Gonzales, Yellowknife Outdoor Adventures, 2010, pers. comm.).

In a 2006 study (St. Louis 2006), sport fishing outfitters and lodges in the NWT indicated the following origins of their client base (median % of total clients):

- United States – 60%;
- Canada (excluding NWT) – 28%;
- NWT – 10%;
- Asia – 5%;
- Europe – 3%; and
- other – 5%.

The study indicated that a considerable number of non-resident licences sold in the NWT were purchased by independent, non-resident anglers representing a group composed of self-guided anglers who travel to the NWT specifically for a fishing holiday (St. Louis 2006). The study further indicated a "sizeable" decline in the number of independent anglers visiting the NWT from the US and elsewhere in Canada during the years 2001 to 2005. In 2005, the number of non-resident, independent angler tourists travelling to the NWT was 41% lower then in 2001 (St. Louis 2006).

The report summarizes some reasons for the decline in sport fishing in the NWT as follows (St. Louis 2006):

- a general decline in the post 9/11 Canadian tourism industry;
- post 9/11 changes in domestic and American travel habits;
- increases in flight and fuel costs (raising the cost for US and southern Canadian clients to travel to the NWT);
- an unfavourable exchange rate with the US dollar;
- tensions within Canada-US political relations; and
- developing competition for angling tourism dollars from non-traditional sources (e.g., Russia and South America).

4.7.2.4 NWT Commercial Fishery

The NWT commercial fishery has declined in recent years (GNWT 2008c). Payments to NWT fishers fell to $380 000 in fiscal 2008, down 33% from 2007 (GNWT 2008c).

The number of fishers peaked at 149 in 2002 and declined to 50 in 2008 (GNWT 2008c). Delivered weight has declined continuously since 1999, dropping by over 70% from 1.0 million kilograms (kg) in 1999 to 0.3 million in 2008 (GNWT 2008c).

The increase in the value of the Canadian dollar since 2002 has hurt the freshwater fishery in Canada. The US is the primary market for Canada's freshwater fish, and sales are transacted in US dollars leading to unfavourable pricing. Unfavourable pricing has contributed to lower participation in the NWT commercial fishery (GNWT 2008c).

Within the RSA, the commercial fishery is active on Great Slave Lake. Lake whitefish is commercially harvested from Great Slave Lake and makes up 80% of the lake's total harvest. Lake trout is the second largest commercial catch on the lake, whereas walleye makes up a small percentage of the commercial market GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2005a). Table 4.7-8 shows the sum of the round weight equivalents in tonnes and the landed values (final payments) for Great Slave Lake commercial fishing for the years 1999 to 2008.

Table 4.7-8 Landings and Total Landed Value for Commercial Fishing on Great Slave Lake, 1999/2000 to 2007/2008

Year	Total Round Weight Equivalent (t)	Total Landed Value (Final Payment) ($000)
1999/2000	1 212	1 422
2000/2001	1 169	1 576
2001/2002	1 146	1 453
2002/2003	1 065	1 239
2003/2004	1 066	1 121
2004/2005	907	788
2005/2006	884	755
2006/2007	539	495
2007/2008	347	357

Source: Y. Gagnon, 2010b, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, pers. comm.
t = tonne

Total landed values have declined in each year from 1999 to 2008, and similarly, total round weight equivalents have declined steadily from 1999 to 2008.

Table 4.7-9 shows the total number of self employed harvesters in the NWT for the years 1999/2000 to 2007/2008. From 2003/2004 to 2007/2008 the number of self-employed harvesters has decreased.

Table 4.7-9 Number of Self-Employed Harvesters in the Northwest Territories, 1999/2000 to 2007/2008

Year	Number of Self-Employed Harvesters
1999/2000	131
2000/2001	136
2001/2002	151
2002/2003	146
2003/2004	146
2004/2005	112
2005/2006	95
2006/2007	77
2007/2008	49

Source: Y. Gagnon, 2010b, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, pers. comm.

4.7.2.5 Trapping

Table 4.7-10 shows the percent of the population age 15 and over engaged in trapping in the NWT and RSA communities.

Trapping activity in the Tłı̨chǫ communities is fluctuating but seems to be trending down. Of the Tłı̨chǫ communities, Wekweètì had the highest representation of trappers (22%) in the RSA in 2008 and Behchokǫ̀ had the lowest representation (12%). In Detah, trapping activity reached a 10 year high in 2004 and decreased about 5% between 2004 and 2009. Trapping by Yellowknife residents has remained low while in the territory as a whole the activity seems to have levelled off with 6% of residents having engaged in trapping in the year previous to each survey.

Table 4.7-10 Percent of Population 15 and Over Engaged in Trapping

Survey Year	Population (age 15 and older) who Trapped in the Year prior to the Survey [%]							
	Tłı̨chǫ	Behchokǫ̀	Whatì	Gamètì	Wekweètì	Detah	Yellowknife	NWT
1989	21	15	30	34	35	11	1	8
1994	8	8	6	6	12	10	1	5
1999	12	11	6	24	15	15	2	6
2004	14	15	8	17	19	25	1	6
2009	13	12	15	14	22	20	1	6

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics 2009b.

Table 4.7-11 shows the number of trappers in the NWT for the years 1998, 2005, 2006, and 2007.

Table 4.7-11 Number of Trappers in the Northwest Territories, 1998, 2005, 2006, and 2007

Year	Total Number of Trappers	Number of Aboriginal Trappers	Total Number of Non-Aboriginal Trappers
1998[a]	1800	1703	97
2005[b]	704	n/a	n/a
2006[b]	695	n/a	n/a
2007[c]	782	n/a	n/a

[a] NWT Bureau of Statistics1999.

[b] GNWT 2007.

[c] GNWT 2008c.

n/a = data not available.

The number of trappers declined by 69% from 1998 to 2006, but increased almost 13% from 2006 to 2007. Furthermore, the total number of non-Aboriginal trappers in 1998 suggests that there are very few non-Aboriginal trappers in the NWT. This is supported by the 2002 Regional Employment and Harvest Survey (GNWT 2003c), which indicated that, of 16 211 non-Aboriginals aged 15 or over, only 0.7%, or 113 individuals, trapped.

Table 4.7-12 shows NWT fur production data from 2001 to 2007.

Table 4.7-12 Fur Production in the Northwest Territories, 2001 to 2007

Fur Production	Fiscal Year					
	2001-02[b]	2002-03[b]	2003-04[b]	2004-05[b]	2005-06[b]	2006-07[a]
Value ($)	849 527	751 349	812 312	970 350	1 400 605	1 308 165
Pelts (no.)	18 445	31 848	23 536	42 725	23 967	23 868
Average value ($/pelt)	46.06	23.59	34.51	22.71	58.44	54.81

[a] GNWT 2008b.
[b] GNWT 2008d.

Total pelt harvest decreased slightly from 23 967 pelts in fiscal 2006 to 23 868 pelts in fiscal 2007. However, average prices per pelt fell for some important species (e.g., marten and lynx), resulting in a 6.6% reduction of the total value of pelts (GNWT 2008c). While the increase in average pelt value between 2004-05 and 2005-06 was the highest increase since 1999, there was little change between the 2005-06 and 2006-07 fiscal years (GNWT 2008c).

In the 2006-2007 fiscal year, pelts were harvested from a total of 22 separate species (GNWT 2008c). Marten pelts accounted for 3-quarters of the total value of the fur harvest, a share almost unchanged from the previous year (GNWT 2008c). The number of marten pelts sold increased by 38.5%, but the average value per marten pelt fell by 29.6% (GNWT 2008c).

Lynx, which accounted for 22% of the harvest value, experienced a decline of 4.5% in average number of pelts marketed and a small drop in price per pelt to $144.35 (GNWT 2008c). None of the remaining species accounted for more than 3% of the value of the harvest (GNWT 2008c).

4.8 TOURISM AND OTHER RECREATION

In 2005, the GNWT released a NWT Tourism Inventory and Gap Analysis. The report lists several strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) for tourism to the North Slave Region. Table 4.8-1 summarizes some examples of these points.

Table 4.8-1 North Slave Region Tourism SWOT Analysis, 2005

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
International calibre natural features and attractions, which offer a distinctive competitive advantage: large mammals, hunting, fishing, northern lights, large lakes, and Aboriginal culture	Acute shortage of developed tourism products: lack of regional, market ready, international calibre tourism products	Packaging and bundling of products: need more market ready packaging	Competition from Canadian and international Arctic tourism destination (e.g., for hunting and fishing)
Most of the territory is unspoiled and seen as wild and mostly unexplored	Lack of trained workforce: shortage of tourism trained workforce in all areas including front-line, management and service delivery areas	Involvement of First Nations: First Nations are a large part of the cultural tourism potential	Hunting and fishing market is aging: the existing market (baby boomers) is aging. Need to diversify to attract new markets
Diamond mining: diamond mining is unique within a tourism destination	Lack of mid to high-end products, accommodation and food and beverage establishments	Ecotourism and adventure tourism product development: NWT has many natural assets and features that can be used to develop ecotourism and adventure tourism products	Oil, gas, and mining sectors are competing for same natural resources and labour pool as tourism

Source: Northwest Territories Tourism 2005.

SWOT = strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

In the same year, the GNWT released its Tourism 2010: A Tourism Plan for the Northwest Territories, which details new investments in 5 key tourism markets: visiting friends and relatives, outdoor adventure, general touring, European visitors, and aurora tours, totalling $375 000 annual investment between 2004/2005 and 2010/2011. No new investments were promised for hunting, and investments for the fishing industry were to decrease by $430 000 (GNWT 2005b).

Following the release of this strategy and the 2005 SWOT Analysis, in August 2006, the GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment, Tourism Division, commissioned a comprehensive analysis of its outdoor adventure tourism industry (Kisquared 2007). The purpose of this study was to provide the Department with information on which to base a strategy for product development and expansion of the outdoor adventure industry of the NWT tourism sector. Among many other recommendations and an additional SWOT analysis, the report notes that the *Tourism 2010* plan promotes growth of the tourism sector, but lacks assistance for individual operators. While the report found that NWT operators are confident in their own ability to develop brand image and package their product with other tourism businesses, 3-quarters of operators identified each of the following as business challenges: financing business expansion and diversification, the rising Canadian dollar, reaching a new client base, and the availability of big game tags. One of the recommendations to the GNWT was to consider implementing an ongoing tourism industry survey to obtain an accurate measure of NWT tourism industry needs, monitor effectiveness of NWT Tourism activities and tourism operator satisfaction with offerings, and assist in identifying partnership opportunities.

4.8.1 Exit Surveys

Between 15 May and 15 September 2006, 35 956 travellers visited the NWT, including 28 156 leisure travellers and 7800 business travellers (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007c). Of these travellers, 77% were from Canada, 15% were from the United States, and just over 5% were from Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands (combined) (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007c).

Table 4.8-2 shows the number of visitors to the NWT as well as the visitor segment in which they participated.

Table 4.8-2 Tourist Participation in Northwest Territories Visitor Segments, 2000/2001 to 2008/2009

Visitor Segment	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
	Number of Visitors								
fishing	8611	8534	8127	7759	7521	7216	7726	7470	7274
hunting	1300	1400	1380	1117	1279	1308	1216	984	942
outdoor adventure	1480	1552	1965	1841	1725	2171	2079	2125	2098
general touring	9251	11 443	15 205	15 219	14 199	13 324	13 340	15 123	14 760
visiting friends and relatives	6126	6175	7410	7599	7780	8942	9025	11 693	9261
aurora viewing	13 000	6500	9000	9990	10 245	10 200	7000	7 297	5460
subtotal	*39 768*	*35 604*	*43 097*	*43 526*	*42 750*	*43 161*	*40 386*	*44 692*	*39 795*
business	16 876	18 313	19 014	20 725	22 591	24 642	35 509	34 880	33 624
Total	**56 644**	**53 917**	**62 111**	**64 251**	**65 340**	**67 803**	**75 895**	**79 572**	**73 419**

Note: 2008-2009 visitation numbers are preliminary estimates
Source: GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2009, internet site.

Total leisure visits to the NWT in 2008/2009 were similar to the level in 2006/2007, but lower than in the period from 2002/2003 to 2005/2006, and

2007/2008. In 2008/2009, the 3 largest visitor segments were general touring (37.1%), visiting friends and relatives (23.3%), and fishing (18.3%). The smallest visitor segment was hunting (2.4%).

Table 4.8-3 shows tourist spending in the NWT. As of 2006/2007, business spending has increased to surpass tourist spending in the NWT, whereas prior to 2006/2007, tourist spending was greater than business spending by visitors to the NWT. This is likely the result of increased investment in the mining sector in the mid 2000s.

Data on accommodation used by general touring visitors to the NWT are presented in Table 4.8-4.

Table 4.8-3 Tourist Spending in the Northwest Territories by Visitor Segment

Visitor Segment	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
	Spending [$Millions]								
fishing	21.8	21.3	19.7	18.2	17.1	16.9	18.0	17.5	17.0
hunting	17.6	18.9	18.6	15.1	17.3	17.4	16.2	13.0	12.4
outdoor adventure	4.8	5.1	6.4	6.0	5.6	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.8
general touring	5.7	7.3	8.8	9.1	8.7	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.3
visiting friends and relatives	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.8	5.0	4.0
aurora viewing	15.9	7.9	11.0	12.2	12.5	13.4	9.3	9.6	7.2
subtotal	*68.3*	*63.1*	*67.6*	*63.8*	*64.4*	*66.1*	*61.6*	*60.5*	*55.7*
business	37.5	40.7	42.3	46.1	50.2	54.7	78.8	77.4	74.6
total	**105.8**	**103.8**	**109.8**	**109.8**	**114.6**	**120.8**	**140.4**	**137.9**	**130.3**

Source: GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2009, internet site.

Table 4.8-4 Types of Accommodation Used by Visitors to the Northwest Territories, 2006-2009

Accommodation	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Visitors [%]			
government campground	45	55	59	60
hotel/motel	35	33	33	37
bed and breakfast	7	9	10	5
home of friends/relatives	7	10	10	10
outfitters lodge/camp	7	7	4	2
roadside pullout	5	4	8	5
wilderness camping	4	3	1	1
other	5	2	4	2
did not stay overnight	not available	1	1	1

Note: Visitors may have used more than one type of accommodation while in the NWT.

Sources: 2006: GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007c; 2007-2009, GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2010.

% = percent.

In 2009, government campgrounds and hotels/motels were the 2 most popular forms of accommodation used by visitors to the NWT at 60% and 37% respectively. Rates of use for other types of accommodation were below 10%. The high use of government campgrounds corresponds with the modes of travel used by visitors to the NWT. In 2009, about 92% of leisure visitors to the NWT arrived by road, compared to 4% who arrived by air (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2009, internet site).

Table 4.8-5 shows the levels of participation in the various visitor segments for the North Slave Region, the boundaries of which correspond to the RSA.

Table 4.8-5 Tourist Participation in North Slave Region Visitor Segments, 2002 and 2006

Visitor Segment	2002		2006	
	Total Individuals	Percent (%)	Total Individuals	Percent (%)
Fishing	2 942	10.9	2 357	15.4
Hunting	481	1.8	798	5.2
Outdoor adventure	826	3.0	509	3.3
General touring	10 834	40.0	4 602	30.0
Visiting friends and relatives	6 530	24.1	3 706	24.1
Total leisure	**21 613**	**79.8**	**11 972**	**78.0**
Business	5 499	20.2	3 374	22.0
Total individuals	**27 112**	**100.0**	**15 346**	**100.0**

Sources: 2002: GNWT Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development 2002; 2006: GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007c.

Note: Percentages have been rounded to the nearest 1/10 percent.

Table 4.8-6 shows that total visits to the North Slave Region in 2006 declined to about 57% of 2002 levels. Excluding business visits, total leisure visits in 2006 were about 55% of 2002 levels. When Table 4.8-5 is compared to Table 4.8-2, visitors to the North Slave Region made up about 47% of all visitors to the NWT between 2001/2002 and 2002/2003. Visitors to the North Slave region accounted for about 21% of all visitors to the NWT between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007.

Table 4.8-6 shows the primary focus of trips to the NWT. Although general touring has declined from 76 to 71% from 2007 to 2009, general touring remains the highest percentage of trip focus, followed by unguided adventure, and visiting friends and relatives.

Table 4.8-6 Primary Focus of Trip to the Northwest Territories, 2007 to 2009

Aspect	% of Visitors		
	2007	2008	2009
General touring	76	76	71
Unguided adventure	6	4	13
Visiting friends and relatives	10	8	9
Guided outdoor adventure	4	3	2
Business or work	2	3	2
Hunting of fishing	1	1	1
Other	3	7	2

Source: GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2010, internet site.

Table 4.8-7 lists the reasons that people chose for visiting the NWT from 2006 to 2009. The single largest reason for choosing to visit the NWT in 2009 was its wilderness, isolation, landscape, or wildlife. By way of comparison, when people were surveyed on the activities in which they participated while in the NWT, people identified the following participation rates for wildlife-related activities (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2009, internet site):

- wildlife viewing – 70%;
- buffalo viewing – 37%; and
- bird watching – 37%.

The GNWT recognizes the importance of a healthy tourism industry and is focusing on increasing the recreational advantages of the territory. While the main tourism season runs from 15 May to 15 September (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007c), the GNWT promotes a variety of activities throughout the year, such as hiking, fishing, boating, camping, wildlife viewing, snowmobiling, snowshoeing, and aurora (northern lights) (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2008).

Table 4.8-7 Reasons for Choosing to Visit the Northwest Territories, 2006-2009

Reasons for Choosing the NWT	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Percent of Visitors [%]			
wilderness, isolation, landscape or wildlife	44	75	68	70
general interest	33	58	50	61
always wanted to visit	25	53	44	51
family or friends	21	16	14	14
fishing	18	7	8	8
natural phenomena, event or attraction	18	29	33	30
culture or history	16	32	29	30
other	5	3	5	5
outfitter reputation	3	-	-	-
specific species of animal (hunters)	1	-	-	-
hunting	1	<1	1	1
other hunter/friends' recommendation	1	-	-	-
location	<1	-	-	-
booking agent recommendation	<1	-	-	-
previous visit	<1	-	-	-
cost/price	<1	-	-	-
see the Arctic	-	1	2	1
Dempster Highway	-	1	3	1
experience the adventure	-	0	0	1
Tuktoyuktuk	-	1	0	0
canoeing	-	0	1	0
Inuvik's 50th Anniversary	-	0	1	0
included in tour package	-	<1	0	0

Source: GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2010.

4.8.2 Canoeing

The area around Yellowknife contains a large number of lakes of various sizes, providing opportunities for a variety of trips and expeditions. The GNWT Tourism and Parks website lists 9 recommended canoe routes in the Yellowknife area, accessible from the Ingraham Trail (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2008, internet site):

- Hidden Lake;
- Jennejohn Part 1;
- Jennejohn Part 2;
- Lower Cameron River;

- Upper Cameron River;
- Pensive Lakes Wilderness Tour;
- Powder Point;
- Tartan Rapids; and
- Tibbit Lake.

The Yellow Dog Lodge also offers hiking, canoeing, and kayaking trips (G. Gin, Yellow Dog Lodge, 2010, pers. comm.). According to the 2006 Visitor Exit Survey, 8% of visitors spent time canoeing.

4.8.3 Wildlife Viewing

As indicated above, visitors reported participating in wildlife viewing (49%) and bison viewing (28%). Caribou viewing is one of the activities that figures prominently in the *NWT Explorers' Guide* (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007c). Watta Lake Lodge offers, in addition to trophy fishing, nature tours (walking and by boat) for wildlife viewing and photography (Y. Quick, Watta Lake Lodge, 2008, pers. comm.). The Lodge receives approximately 6 people each year (between June and September) for wildlife viewing (Y. Quick, Watta Lake Lodge, 2008, pers. comm.).

4.8.4 Natural History

The 2006 visitor exit survey (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007c) indicated that 43% of people were attracted by wilderness, isolation, landscape, or wildlife. An additional 18.2% indicated that they were attracted by natural phenomena, events, or attractions (ITI 2007c). Anglers that visit Sandy Point Lodge have the opportunity to hike to several historic gold mining locations near Gordon Lake (P. Taylor, Sandy Point Lodge, 2008, pers. comm.).

4.8.5 Winter Activities

Many of the winter activities take place in and around Yellowknife. For example, Aurora World, based out of Yellowknife, offers dog sledding, snowmobiling, ice fishing, and snowshoeing (C. Johnston, Aurora World, 2008, pers. comm.).

The remote hunting and fishing lodges are not open in the winter. However, True North Safaris does provide winter tours of the Tibbitt-to-Contwoyto winter road and of the Whatì and Gamètì winter roads, but the manager has noted that many visitors find the cost of the 3-day tour to be prohibitive (G. Jaeb, True North Safaris, 2008, 2010 pers. comm.). Activities include touring the winter road by vehicle, snowmobiling, wildlife viewing, and aurora viewing. The tours do not travel to the mine sites along the Tibbitt-to-Contwoyto road as the mines are generally not accessible to the public. Similarly, Yellowknife Outdoor Adventure has also experienced increased demand for ice road tours, but given the cost and distance to the Tibbitt-to-Contwoyto Winter Road, they have started offering a 2-hour Yellowknife city tour combined with a trip to the Yellowknife-Dettah ice road (C. Gonzales, Yellowknife Outdoor Adventure, 2010, pers. comm.).

Aurora Village, located a half hour outside of Yellowknife, offers dogsledding, snowmobiling, ice fishing, snowshoeing, and special dinners with local cuisine hosted in teepees (H. Nagatani, Aurora Village, 2008, 2010 pers. comm.).

4.8.6 Aurora Viewing

Aurora viewing has become an important part of the NWT tourism. Aurora tours were first offered in the NWT in 1989, at which time there were fewer than 100 visitors (Ellis Consulting Services 2002); however, in the winter of 2000/2001, there were approximately 13 000 visitors (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2005b). In the winter of 2003/2004, estimated numbers declined to 9990, after which they rose to about 10 245 visitors (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2005b). Numbers declined from their earlier peak due to world events, such as the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), terror attacks, and the Iraq war.

Japanese visitors make up the majority market for aurora viewing (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2005b). Visitors normally fly to Yellowknife and stay for about 3 nights. However, Japanese tourism has declined. For example, the number of clients for Aurora World has declined a high of about 12 000 in the year 2000 to averages of about 3000 visitors per year (C. Johnston, Aurora World, 2008, pers. comm.). Along with economic factor, including the stronger Canadian dollar, there are now competing sites for aurora tourism with flights going from Osaka to Fairbanks, Alaska (C. Johnston, Aurora World, 2008, pers. comm.).

To deal with the decline in Japanese tourism, the tourism industry has moved to develop summer aurora viewing during the late summer and early fall. This allows visitors to view the aurora as well as to take in other outdoor activities that are associated with warmer weather (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2005b). The 2006 visitor exit survey indicates that 8% of visitors to the NWT participated in aurora viewing (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007c).

4.8.7 Hunting and Fishing Lodges

Sport fishing and sport hunting are also promoted as tourism activities within the RSA. Hunting and fishing lodges are important providers of these activities. Sport hunting and sport fishing were discussed in Sections 4.7.2.1 and 4.7.2.3 previously. As indicated earlier, the number of caribou tags allocated to hunting lodges has declined over the last few years. For this reason, some of the lodge owners have considered moving into ecotourism to diversify their business.

Camp Ekwo, Courageous Lake Caribou Camps, and Arctic Safaris all closed their lodges due in great part to ENR's report on declines to the Bathurst caribou herd, and the government's decision to not issue any caribou tags in 2010 (J. Andre, Courageous Lake Caribou Camps, 2010, pers. comm.; J. Rabesca, Camp Ekwo and the Sah Naji Kwe Wilderness Spa and Meeting Place, 2010, pers. comm.; B. Taylor, Arctic Safaris, 2010, pers. comm.). True North Safaris indicated that it is always seeking to develop new markets, and believes that there is potential in pursuing 'ice road tourism' along the Tibbitt-to-Contwoyto Winter Road (G. Jaeb, True North Safaris, 2008, pers. comm.). Aylmer Lake Lodge believes that if the area around their lodge remains viable for ecotourism and wilderness adventure, they will be able to stay in business (A. Rebane, Aylmer Lake Lodge, 2008, pers. comm.). Other lodge owners feel that ecotourism or aurora viewing is not a viable alternative for them, indicating they believe there is not enough demand. Additionally, they suggest that given the distance of their lodges from Yellowknife, it would not be economical to operate these types of businesses (J. Andre, Courageous Lake Caribou Camps, 2008, pers. comm.; B. Taylor, Arctic Safaris, 2008, 2010 pers. comm.).

4.8.8 Aboriginal/Cultural Tourism

The 2006 visitor exit survey indicated that just over 28% of visitors to the NWT participated in an Aboriginal event or activity. The most popular events or activities included going to visitor centres with Aboriginal content, and visiting galleries featuring Aboriginal arts and crafts. Just over 30% of visitors that reported participating in Aboriginal tourism took part in outdoor adventures or visited an archaeological site, and 42% attended festivals and ceremonies (GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment 2007c).

Yellow Dog Lodge also offers environmental and cultural activities. For example, it offers programmes on "The Fragile North," effects of climate change, and "Our Changing Landscape." Its cultural programming includes workshops and training sessions on folklore, traditional arts and crafts techniques, and living from the land (Yellow Dog Lodge 2008, internet site).

In addition to fishing, Sandy Point Lodge offers guests the opportunity to view historical mining artefacts and to explore one the abandoned gold mine sites in the area that date back to the 1930s and 1940s (Sandy Point Lodge 2008, internet site).

5 SUMMARY

5.1 STUDY PURPOSE AND METHODS

The purpose of the Non-Traditional Land Use (NTLU) Baseline Report is to summarize publicly available data describing non-traditional activities that occur near the Project and within the regional study area (RSA). The land and land uses considered in this report are:

- protected and environmentally representative areas;
- access and transportation;
- aggregate resources;
- mining activities;
- oil and gas activities;
- power generation facilities;
- renewable resource uses (i.e., forestry, hunting, fishing, and trapping); and
- tourism and other recreation

Information from several sources was sorted by land use activity and summarized in the report. Sources of information included online federal and territorial databases, territorial publications, and key information interviews with government officials and service providers.

Key results for each of the land uses listed above are summarized in the sections below.

5.2 PROTECTED AND ENVIRONMENTALLY REPRESENTATIVE AREAS

There are 11 territorial parks within the RSA including one natural environment park, 4 outdoor recreation parks, and 7 wayside parks. All of the parks are located more than 100 km from the proposed Project. A proposed national park, located at the east arm of Great Slave Lake, borders the RSA.

5.3 ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION

The proposed Project is located in a remote area with limited access. Access to the Project is by air travel or winter road, although the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) is planning to re-align the winter road to an all-land route with the long-term goal of making it an all-weather road that would link Highway 3 to Gamètì. The Gamètì and Whatì Winter Roads that currently provide access to the Project site are open from the end of January to the beginning of April, depending on weather conditions.

Access throughout the RSA is provided by permanent roads, winter roads, air travel, and marine services. Total linear distance of existing roads (winter and permanent) within the NTLU RSA is 3712 km. Permanent roads account for 262 km, and winter roads for 3450 km. The winter roads that run north from Behchokǫ̀ to the communities of Whatì, Gamètì, and Wekweètì account for 1010 km of the total winter roads.

5.4 AGGREGATE RESOURCES

A review of land use files (Appendix I) indicated 2 quarry activities within the RSA: one at River Lake Area and the other at Lake Prosperous.

5.5 MINING ACTIVITIES

As of 2010, there were 21 active land use files in the RSA for mineral exploration. Within the RSA, there are several ongoing diamond exploration projects, including projects by ATW Resources, Consolidated Global Diamond Corp., Diamonds North Resources Ltd., Diamond Resources Ltd., Dunsmir Ventures Ltd., GGL Diamond Corporation, Kodiak Exploration Ltd., Lane Dewar, Peregrine Diamonds Ltd., SouthernEra Diamonds Inc., and Zinifex Canada Inc. Gold exploration projects include those by Merc International Minerals and Viking Gold Exploration Inc., Tyhee Development Corporation's Yellowknife Gold Project, and Viking Gold Exploration Inc. at Morris Lake.

5.6 OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

There are no oil and gas activities occurring in the RSA.

5.7 POWER GENERATION FACILITIES

Diesel power and hydroelectric power is generated within the RSA. Diesel power facilities are located in Yellowknife, Behchokǫ̀, Gamètì, Wekweètì, and Whatì. Hydroelectric facilities are located at Snare Rapids (140 km northwest of Yellowknife), Snare Falls (15 km southwest of Snare Rapids), Snare Cascades (2 km downstream of Snare Falls), Snare Forks (10 km southwest of Snare Cascades), and Bluefish (Prosperous Lake). A proposed expansion to the Taltson Twin Gorges hydroelectric facility, near Fort Smith, will include a 690 km transmission line into the RSA to provide power to the diamond mines in the region.

The community of Whatì is proposing a 12 MW run-of-river project on La Martre River. The river has 27 MW of undeveloped potential which would satisfy Project requirements of approximately 8-10 MW. Fortune is discussing power requirements with the NTPC.

5.8 TIMBER RESOURCES

There is one active land use file relating to timber harvesting within the RSA; Kerry Smith has a wood cutting permit along Highway 3 which expires in 2013. The amount of fuelwood and firewood harvested had a low of 12 000 m^3 in 1993 and a high of 29 000 m^3 in 2002. Otherwise, harvesting has remained in a range between 14 000 m^3 and 20 000 m^3.

5.9 HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING

Between 1998 and 2003, the percent of the population engaged in hunting or fishing in the NWT and in the RSA communities declined, with the exception of Behchokǫ̀, which saw a 10.6% increase in activity in this time period. Trapping activity in this same time period remained relatively constant in Yellowknife, compared to other communities but, similar to hunting and fishing, decreased in all RSA communities except for Behchokǫ̀ and Wekweètì, which saw increases of about 4% between 1998 and 2003.

Non-resident hunters use the services provided by outfitters at a number of hunting lodges in the RSA. In addition to having their main camps, some outfitters will take clients to other remote locations and camps to hunt. Caribou is the most commonly hunted animal in the NWT by non-residents. However, following the ENR’s report on declines to the Bathurst caribou herd, and the government’s decision to not issue any caribou tags in 2010, 3 lodges have closed (Camp Ekwo, Courageous Lake Caribou Camps, and Arctic Safaris). Other lodges are seeking to diversify their business through activities including ice road tourism, adventure and ecotourism.

The total number of resident hunters and licences sold in the NWT has trended downward in recent years leading to decreasing harvest estimates for all commonly targeted species, such as moose, caribou, bear, wolverine, and wolf.

Sport fishing is a popular tourist activity, with anglers representing almost 15% of all visitors to the NWT in 2006. Almost half of these visitors purchased services from outfitters and lodges. While fishing remains a popular tourism activity, the number of non-resident anglers decreased 35% between 1995 and 2005. The number of resident anglers also decreased 72% in this same time period. A report released in 2006 summarizes some reasons for the decline in sport fishing in the NWT including post 9/11 declines in travel, increased flight and fuel costs, and an unfavourable exchange rate with the United States dollar.

The NWT commercial fishery has declined in recent years due to the increase in the value of the Canadian dollar since 2002. Within the RSA, the commercial fishery is active on Great Slave Lake.

Total pelt harvest decreased slightly from 23 967 pelts in fiscal 2006 to 23 868 pelts in fiscal 2007. However, average prices per pelt fell for some important species (e.g., marten and lynx), resulting in a 6.6 % reduction of the total value of pelts. While the increase between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 was the highest increase since 1999, there was little change between the 2005-06 and 2006-07 fiscal years.

5.10 OTHER TOURISM AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Tourism is actively promoted by the GNWT. Exit surveys for the whole of the NWT indicate that the number of leisure tourists in 2008/2009 is about the same as in 2006/2007. In 2009, the dominant reasons given for planning a trip to the NWT are its wilderness, isolation, landscape, and wildlife (70%), and having a general interest in the NWT (61%). Data for the North Slave Region indicates that the number of leisure visitors in 2006 is 55% of 2002 levels. In 2001/2002 and 2002/2003, visitors to the North Slave Region made up 47% of all visitors to the NWT. In 2005/2006 and 2006/2007, visitors to the North Slave region accounted for 21% of all visitors to the NWT.

Non-consumptive tourist activities are provided year-round. Land, air, and water tours provide opportunities to view scenic landscapes and wildlife, both in the

Yellowknife area and in the larger region. Outdoor adventures include canoeing and kayaking on Great Slave Lake and on various rivers in the Yellowknife area. Additionally, the east arm of Great Slave Lake is promoted as a destination for scenery. Winter activities include snowmobiling, snowshoeing, and dog sledding. Tours offered along winter roads include these latter activities as well as aurora viewing and wildlife viewing.

Aurora viewing tours were first promoted in 1989, and became popular with Japanese visitors. The number visitors peaked at about 13 000 visitors in the winter of 2000/2001. The number of visitors declined sharply the following year in the wake of world events. While the number of visitors has recovered, there is now competition from other locations, such as Fairbanks, Alaska for the aurora viewing market.

Another component of the tourist market is Aboriginal culture and environmental education. In addition to cultural exhibits, and arts and crafts, there are the opportunities to combine outdoor adventure, fishing or hunting based out of Aboriginal communities. Other activities include programmes in climate change, the sensitive ecology of the north, and living off the land.

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7 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

7.1 UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

%	percent
ft	feet
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
m	metre
m^2	square metres
m^3	cubic metres
MW	megawatt

7.2 LIST OF ACRONYMS

DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
ILW	Interim Land Withdrawal
ITI	Industry, Tourism and Investment
IMA	Interim Measures Agreement
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
NTEC	Northwest Territories Energy Corporation
NTLU	non-traditional land use
NTPC	Northwest Territories Power Corporation
NWT	Northwest Territories
PAS	Protected Areas Strategy
PASAC	Protected Areas Strategy Advisory Committee
Project	NICO Cobalt-Gold-Bismuth-Copper Project

RSA	regional study area
RWED	Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
SARS	severe acute respiratory syndrome
SWOT	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
US	United States of America
WLWB	Wek’èezhìi Land and Water Board

APPENDIX I

ACTIVE LAND USE FILES

Table I-1 Active Land Use Files

Figure 4-4 ID	Reference	Company	Location	Description	Expiry	Use
1	MV2006L0015	NorthwestTel Inc.	Brown Lake	Four microwave repeater stations are proposed from Yellowknife to the operating mines near Courageous Lake. These repeater stations are proposed to enhance communication at the mine sites and will be located near Paterson, Brown, MacKay and Courageous Lakes.	2011	Communications
2			Courageous Lake			
3			MacKay Lake			
4			Paterson Lake			
5	MV2001C0016, MV200800029	ATW Resources	MacKay Lake	To continue diamond exploration at the ATW property, approximately 300km northeast of Yellowknife, on the northern arm of MacKay Lake.	2014	Mineral Exploration
6	MV2006C0017	Consolidated Global Diamond Corp.	Courageous Lake	Ground geophysics and diamond drilling.	2011	Mineral Exploration
7	MV2004C0046	Diamondex Resources Ltd.	Great Slave Lake	Ground geophysical survey and drilling of approximately 10 holes.	2010	Mineral Exploration
8	MV2004C0001	Dunsmuir Ventures Ltd.	Lac de Gras Area	Airborne and ground geophysical surveys to be followed by diamond drilling if suitable targets are delineated.	2011	Mineral Exploration
9	W2008C0004	GGL Diamond Corporation	Courageous Lake	CH Mineral Exploration Project, including: ground geophysics, prospecting, fuel storage and diamond drilling.	2013	Mineral Exploration
10		GGL Diamond Corporation	Starfish Property			
11		GGL Diamond Corporation	Seahorse Property			
12	W2008C0005	GGL Diamond Corporation	Awry Lake	Fishback Mineral Exploration Project, including: diamond drilling, ground geophysics, till sampling and fuel storage.	2013	Mineral Exploration
13	W2008C0001	GGL Diamond Corporation	Winter Lake	Mineral exploration, including airborne and ground bases geophysics, till and rock sampling, diamond drilling and camp activities	2013	Mineral Exploration
14	MV2005C0025	Kodiak Exploration Ltd.	Caribou Lake	Geophysical surveying, geological sampling, possible trenching and diamond drilling in Nickel-copper property at Thor Lake area.	2011	Mineral Exploration
15	W2006C0007	Lane Dewar	Ren Property	Ground geophysics and diamond drilling	2011	Mineral Exploration

Table I-1 Active Land Use Files (continued)

Figure 4-4 ID	Reference	Company	Location	Description	Expiry	Use
16	W2006C0001 MV2005C0020	Merc International Minerals	Damoti Lake	Continuation of Damoti Lake Gold Exploration Project. Confirmation drilling continuing in Horseshoe Zone. Exploration drilling, underground mapping, panel sampling, and core drilling. Site clean-up activities. Winter road access.	2011	Mineral Exploration
17	W2006X0006	Norwestfor	Birch Creek	Mineral exploration-timber forest products operation.	2011	Mineral Exploration
18	MV2005C0012	Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.	Pellatt Lake	Diamond drilling exploration.	2010	Mineral Exploration
19	W2007C0004	SouthernEra Diamonds Inc.	Lac de Gras Area	Ground geophysical studies and exploration diamond drilling.	2013	Mineral Exploration
20	MV2006C0035	Tyhee Development NWT Corp.	Banting Lake	Diamond drilling program.	2012	Mineral Exploration
21	MV2007C0011	Tyhee Development NWT Corp.	Clan Lake	Diamond drilling program.	2012	Mineral Exploration
22	MV2005C0001 MV2001C0010 MV2002C0079 MV2001X0017	Tyhee Development NWT Corp.	Glauque and Nicholas Lake	Initial surface examination and clean-up of previous exploration camps through simple drill programs to a more advanced underground exploration camp.	2010	Mineral Exploration
23	MV2007C0012	Tyhee Development NWT Corp.	Goodwin Lake	diamond drilling program	2012	Mineral Exploration
24	MV2008C0001	Tyhee Development NWT Corp.	Prosperous Lake	Tyhee is proposing to complete up to 250 drill holes on the Big Sky property totallin about 75,000 metres of diamond drilling over a 5 year permit period. It is anticipated that the diamond drilling would begin in January 2008 and would be completed by February 2013.	2013	Mineral Exploration
25	MV2004C0050	Viking Gold Exploration Inc.	Morris Lake	To drill 4,000 meters of core over a period of 40 days starting mid-January	2012	Mineral Exploration
26	MV2008J0031	Walt Humphries	NWT	Exploration camp for prospecting geological mapping	2014	Mineral Exploration
27	W2008C0002	Zinifex Canada Inc.	Itchen Lake	Mineral exploration, including ground geophysics, prospecting and diamond drilling.	2013	Mineral Exploration

Table I-1 Active Land Use Files (continued)

Figure 4-4 ID	Reference	Company	Location	Description	Expiry	Use
28	MV2001X0030	Bathurst Inlet Development Ltd.	Matthews Lake	Ice road access, fuel storage and camp site.	2011	Mineral Exploration Camp
29	MV2003L4-0014	Dogrib Power Corporation	Snare River	Snare Cascades hydroelectric facility.	2014	Power
30	N1L4-0735 MV2005L4-0008	Northwest Territories Power Corporation	Prosperous Lake	Storage and diversion of water and associated uses at Bluefish Power Generation Facility	2021	Power
31	MV2000Q0071 MV2008Q0032	City of Yellowknife	River Lake Area	To locate and operate a gravel pit located on the southeast end of Prosperous Lake (and south of River Lake).	2012	Quarrying
32	MV2001Q0002 MV2008Q0002	RTL – Robinson Enterprises Ltd.	Lake Prosperous	Construction, maintenance and hauling sand along a winter road starting at the Prosperous boat launch and ending at RTL's Prosperous quarry.	2013	Quarrying
33	MV2006T0009	Hank Lafferty	Dettah Road	Staging area for lot.	2011	Staging Area
34	W2009T0004	Nuna Logistics Ltd.	Lac de Gras Area	Staging area for a mobile camp comprising of 10 skid mounted trailers and a skid mounted incinerator.	2014	Staging Area
35	MV2001J0037 M2009J0029	Bathurst Inlet Development Ltd.	Lac De Rocher	Tourism and big game outfitting.	2015	Tourism/Caribou Hunting and Fishing
36	MV2001J0036 W2008J0013	Bathurst Inlet Development Ltd.	Thonokied Lake	Tourism camp.	2013	Tourism/Caribou Hunting and Fishing
37	W2008J0011	True North Safaris	South of Behchokö	Bear hunting camp.	2013	Tourism/Fishing
38	W2008W0012	Kerry Smith	Highway 3	Wood cutting.	2013	Woods Operation

Sources: MVLWB 2010, internet site; WLWB 2010, internet site.