



Parks Canada Preliminary Screening under the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT:

- New
- Amended (MVEIRB or PCA file #)
- Requires permit, licence or authorization under the Preliminary Screening Requirement Regulations (PSRR)
- Does not require permit, licence or authorization and is proposed by PCA

1. DEVELOPMENT TITLE & LOCATION

Water Survey of Canada hydrometric gauge maintenance and operations

Site name	Site number	Coordinates
South Nahanni River above Virginia Falls	10EB001	61°38'10.0" N, 25°47'49.3" W
Flat River Near the Mouth	10EA003	61°31'47.0" N, 125°24'38." W
Sundog Creek near Km 30 Canadian Zinc Road	10GD001	61°33'39.9" N, 124°28'40.2" W
Tetcela River at Canadian Zinc Road	10GD002	61°28'21.1" N, 123°43'27.4" W

PROPONENT INFORMATION

Luke Fennell, Project Manager
ECCC- Water Survey Canada
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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT DATES

Planned commencement: 2025-08-25
Planned completion: ongoing

INTERNAL FILE #

NAH2025-003

DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION



Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Water Survey, operates four Hydrometric Gauges within the current boundaries of Nahanni National Park Reserve. Two sites, 10EB001 and 10EA003, were established around the early 1960s prior to the Parks formation. Two additional sites, 10GD002 and 10GD001, were established as requirements for the Prairie Creek Access Road. The purpose of the project is to improve fire safety, access, and lifespan of the Hydrometric Gauges, within Nahanni National Park Reserve, and ensure ongoing operation. Each of the sites is visited 4 - 7 times annually depending on gauge rating stability and operational needs. Access is normally by helicopter from Fort Simpson via day trips, however depending on operational need technicians may overnight at the 10EB001 site.

Each site has 4-7 visits annually which includes site access, maintenance of equipment and gear, manual water level and discharge measurements, use of augers in the winter, and remote camera servicing (used for both water and wildlife monitoring, in partnership with Parks Canada). These four stations are a part of a network of approximately 600 ECCC-maintained cableway and hydrometric gauging stations across the Pacific, Yukon and NWT areas. The hydrometric data supports activities such as policy development, infrastructure design, water allocation, flood and drought response, recreation, navigation, ecosystem protection, and scientific study. In addition to this, the data collected from sites with Nahanni National Park Reserve is utilized by Parks Canada staff as part of their safety protocols and has been integrated into the NNPR ecological integrity monitoring program.

Project scope

Fire Safety - Perform brushing and clearing of vegetation as prescribed via FireSmart Guidelines:

- Zone 1 (0-1.5 m) - Clear all vegetation and combustible material. Prune and maintain regularly. Excess fuels will be cut, piled, and burnt on site according to Park's Canada's Safe Work Practices for Burning Vegetation Piles (2020). *
- Zone 2 (1.5-10m) – Remove all shrubs and pole sized trees (≤ 14 cm diameter breast height (DBH)) to create an average of 3-5 meters of horizontal spacing between trees. Selectively remove trees > 14 cm DBH when necessary to achieve this horizontal spacing between large trees. Prune all branches up to 2m from the ground. Continue to remove all dead and down woody debris to burn on site as per the mitigations for pile burning outlined above. *
- Zone 3 (10-30m) – Selectively remove pole sized trees (≤ 14 cm DBH) and selectively remove larger coniferous and dead trees if necessary to achieve 2-3m of horizontal spacing between trees. Remove all coniferous branches to a height of 2m from the ground. Continue to remove all dead and down woody debris to burn on site as per the mitigations for pile burning outlined above. *

* Sound wood of appropriate size will be salvaged in coordination with other functions' requirements and processed appropriately for use as firewood, tent poles, or other infrastructure needs on site. All salvaged wood will be stored at least 10m away from values in accordance with FireSmart guidelines.

Specific to 10EB001 - South Nahanni River above Virginia Falls



- Lifespan improvement - Install Fire safe siding and roofing, as well as an emergency egress window to the existing shelter. No Earthmoving or excavation will be required.
- Access Improvement - Incorporate a Helicopter landing area adjacent to the shelter into the FireSmart risk reduction plan. Will allow for direct access to the shelter and reduce boating requirements for staff from Parks Sun Blood Cabin. Helicopter Landing Site will be at 61.6361, -125.757
- This would include removing dead trees within striking distance of the pad, total pad with should be less than 20m square. Heli landing area will be situated approx. 30m inshore of River and situated away from any obvious game trails.

Specific to 10EA003 - Flat River near the mouth:

We would like to install a Helipad adjacent to the Gauge site to remove the need to boat upriver during high flows from the Rat River Cabin Site. The Heli pad would be roughly 20m square. Depending on a site slope an aluminum helipad may installed.

Specific to Tetcela River at Canadian Zinc Road – 10GD002: 3

Ongoing maintenance of the onsite Helipad.

VALUED COMPONENTS

Soil/Land Resources

- Tetcela River and Sundog Creek are in the Sibbeston Lake Plain ecoregion: “surface materials consist of steeply sloping glacial drift, colluvium, and organic deposits in the form of peat plateaus, palsas, and fens. Dystric and Eutric Brunisols and Turbic Cryosols are the dominant soils. Permafrost is extensive and discontinuous with moderate to low ice content, and is characterized by sparse ice wedges.” (CCEA, 2014).
- South Nahanni and Flat River gauges are in the Nahanni Plateau ecoregion: “Permafrost is extensive and discontinuous with low ice content, and some ice wedges are found along the southern border of the ecoregion. Dystric Brunisols, Turbic Cryosols, and Organic Cryosols are the dominant soils. ” (CCEA, 2014).

Air/Noise Quality

- It is expected that air/noise quality are representative of their natural state. The gauges are within different Park zones(Parks Canada, 2021):
 - Flat River: zone II Wilderness, which represents "extensive areas that are good representations of a natural region and are conserved in a wilderness state" where " visitors have the opportunity to experience remoteness and solitude. Motorized access is not permitted except for controlled air access".



- South Nahanni River above Virginia Falls: zone III Natural Environment, designed to “enable visitors to enjoy and learn about the park’s natural and cultural features through outdoor recreational and educational activities requiring minimal facilities and services...This zone recognizes controls on use and facility development at these sites, while allowing for frequent air access”. Note that motorized access other than aircraft is not allowed.
- Sundog Creek and Tetcela River: zone IV Outdoor Recreation, which are “limited areas which are capable of accommodating a broad range of opportunities for understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the park’s heritage values and related essential services and facilities, in ways that impact the ecological integrity of the park to the smallest extent possible, and whose defining feature is direct access by motorized vehicles.”

Aquatic Resources

- Fish identified upstream of Virginia Falls (Babaluk et al., 2015) include: Lake Chub, Northern Pearl Dace, Longnose Dace, Longnose Sucker, White Sucker, Mountain Whitefish, Lake Trout, Arctic Grayling, Burbot, and Slimy Sculpin. None have been documented spawning in the areas around the gauges.
- The South Nahanni, Flat and Tetcela Rivers are silt-laden (March and Scotter, 1975), as is common of many of the rivers and streams in this area as they flow through glacial deposits (CCEA, 2014). Sundog Creek is a mountain stream with highly variable flow.

Flora and Fauna

- Migratory and SARA-listed birds are present in Nahanni National Park Reserve; the general nesting season for this area extends from approximately May 1 to August 25.
- SARA-listed bird species whose described ranges overlap the project locations include: common nighthawk, olive-sided flycatcher, rusty blackbird, short-eared owl, bank swallow, horned grebe. No nesting sites or colonies for any of these species have been recorded at the gauge locations.
- Mammals recorded throughout the park include caribou, grizzly and black bear, Dall’s sheep, mountain goats, moose, beaver, fox, porcupine, wolf, and wolverine. Of these, woodland caribou (Northern Mountain Population), wolverine, and grizzly bear (Western population) are SARA-listed as Special Concern. Porcupine have been documented causing damage to other infrastructure within the Park.
- Seven bat species – Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*), Northern Myotis (*M. septentrionalis*), both SARA-listed bat species, Long-legged Myotis (*M. volans*), Big Brown Bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), Longeared Myotis (*M. evotis*) and Eastern Red Bat (*L. borealis*) – have been recorded in Nahanni (Lausen et al., 2014; EDI, 2019). As of 2019, two cave sites within Nahanni, including Grotte Valerie, have been confirmed as hibernacula for Myotis bat species and two additional sites are suspected (Horne and Critchley, 2020). Bat activity has been



recorded near the gauge locations, but hibernacula have not been identified in these areas.

- Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos* - northwest population) have a widespread distribution throughout the parks (Weaver, 2006). However, grizzly bear encounters in the parks are relatively uncommon with between 0 and 10 sightings reported annually by visitors and park staff in Nahanni from 2010 to 2017 (Nahanni National Park Reserve, 2017). Most grizzly bear sightings occur in areas of the park where food caches are provided for visitors to store food and other attractants. Additionally, in accordance with Nahanni's Bear Management Plan, all reported bear observations are carefully reviewed by park staff to determine whether management action (e.g., public alerts, area closures, etc.) should be taken to prevent human-bear conflict.
- Woodland caribou (Northern Mountain population) occur throughout Nahanni NPR. Data gathered from traditional knowledge, staff observations, remote cameras, scat genetic analyses, and satellite collar-based monitoring show that the areas around the South Nahanni, Flat, and Sundog gauges are used by caribou throughout the year, particularly in winter and during migrations. No caribou records are known specifically from the Tetcela gauge area, however it lies in a region where there may be overlap between the Northern Mountain and Boreal caribou ecotypes.
- Landcover in the vicinity of the gauges ranges from white spruce (*Picea glauca*) forest at Tetcela River, to black spruce (*Picea mariana*) forest at Flat River and above Virginia Falls, and gravel creek fan with low shrubs at Sundog Creek. All locations are pre-existing gauges (some since the 1960s), so the majority of the development sites have previously been impacted/trampled.
- Invasive plant species surveys have been conducted at locations throughout Nahanni NPR, but not at these gauge locations. No invasive plant observations have been recorded at these locations; however some unconfirmed, potentially invasive species have been recorded at similarly historic infrastructure within NNPR such as Sunblood cabin and Nailicho (Virginia Falls) helicopter pad.
- No SARA-listed vegetation species will be impacted. Nahanni Aster (*Symphotrichum nahanniense*), a SARA-listed species, exists at tufa thermal springs elsewhere within the Park (COSEWIC, 2014), but has not been observed near any of the site locations (S. Arnold, pers. comm.).

Social/Cultural Environment (including Wildlife Harvesting)

- Harvesting (wildlife, plants, and trees) and motorized access for traditional activities within park boundaries is a right of local First Nations (Parks Canada 2021). First Nations harvesters are known to occasionally but regularly use the Flat River cabin, approximately 1km downstream from the Flat River gauge, throughout the summer and fall.
- Nahanni National Park Reserve receives roughly 1,000 visitors per year. None of the gauges are located at visitor use areas, however the South Nahanni gauge is adjacent to the major visitor use corridor of the South Nahanni River, approximately 5km upstream of the highest visitor use area (Virginia Falls) and the Flat River gauge is



approximately 1km upstream of a common visitor campsite at the confluence of the Flat and South Nahanni rivers.

- Development activities will largely occur outside the park's core operational season, which coincides with the visitor season (mid June - end August).
- The Tetcela River and Sundog Creek gauges are located on the Prairie Creek Access Road alignment, which may see future access by varying users (e.g., mining company, sub-contractors, traditional harvesters).
- The area that is now Nahanni National Park Reserve has a long history of human use. The park reserve overlaps with distinct and shared territories of several Indigenous communities with the land, water and resources in Nahanni sustaining generations of Dehcho Dene and Métis, Nahʔą Dehé Dene, Sahtu Dene and Métis, Kaska Dena and the Acho Dene Koe First Nation. Colonial history in the area includes prospecting, exploration and adventure travel, trapping and outfitting, and research. The South Nahanni and Flat River gauges were established in the 1960s.

Heritage Resources

- Heritage resources are defined as a human work, an object, or a place that is determined, based on its heritage value, to be directly associated with an important aspect or aspects of human history and culture of a heritage area (Parks Canada, 2013). Heritage resources include archaeological or historic sites, burial sites, artifacts and other objects of historical, cultural, or religious significance, and historical or cultural records (MVRMA (s.2)). Surveys have been conducted to identify these resources at certain locations within Nahanni National Park Reserve including along major river valleys, lakes, in the Glacier Lake/Cirque of the Unclimbables area, and along the Prairie Creek access road. None have been documented at the gauge locations, and they are not at likely locations of historic human use; nevertheless, there remains a high potential for the presence of undocumented resources even within these areas.

EFFECTS ANALYSIS

See also "Parks Canada Best Management Practice (BMP) for Aircraft Operations and Landings in Nahanni and Nááts'ihch'oh National Park Reserves of Canada" and "Parks Canada Best Management Practice (BMP) for Commercially Guided Eco-tourism Activities in Nahanni and Nááts'ihch'oh National Park Reserves of Canada".

Aquatic Environment

- Helipad construction will reduce aquatic impacts in future years by reducing the need for motorized boats to access the South Nahanni and Flat River sites (i.e., spill potential and bank erosion potential).

Wildlife and Vegetation

- Terrestrial and avian wildlife could be disturbed by noise and human presence during development and maintenance activities.



- Improved cabin construction and maintenance may reduce opportunities for wildlife to access the infrastructure (e.g., bats, porcupines) and minimise human-wildlife conflict (e.g., curious bears).
- An area of 30 m² of vegetation will be trimmed and or removed around each gauge.
- Vegetation in an additional 20 m² area will also be removed from proposed helicopter landing sites at both the Flat River and South Nahanni River sites.
- Storage of materials and presence of workers may lead to short-term trampling of vegetation.
- Refuelling of machinery (generators, chainsaws) could lead to small spills.
- Potential for introduction of non-native or invasive vegetation from machinery (e.g., aircraft) or equipment being brought into park.
- Burning of downed trees and fuels for fire smarting has potential to start larger wildland fires.
- FireSmarting and improved infrastructure construction and maintenance will reduce future fire hazard.
- Project will create construction waste.
- Helipad construction may result in soil disturbance and compaction, within a limited area.

Cultural Resources

- Clearing of vegetation for fire smarting and building of helicopter landing could result in subsurface impacts to buried artifacts.

Visitor Experience

- Construction noises and activities could disturb visitors travelling through river corridors particularly at the Flat River and South Nahanni River sites.
- Vegetation clearing and helipad construction may make ECCC infrastructure more visible to visitors.
- Closer site access will reduce impacts to visitors or harvesters in future years by reducing the need for motorized boats to access the South Nahanni and Flat River sites, and reducing the need for ECCC to use NNPR's Flat River cabin (also used by First Nations harvesters).

MITIGATION MEASURES

1. As applicable, ECCC will adhere to the mitigations and conditions described in the:
 - a. Parks Canada Best Management Practice (BMP) for Aircraft Operations and Landings in Nahanni and Nááts'ihch'oh National Park Reserves of Canada;
 - b. Parks Canada Best Management Practice (BMP) for Commercially Guided Eco-tourism Activities in Nahanni and Nááts'ihch'oh National Park Reserves of Canada;
 - c. Fuel Caching Protocol for Nahanni National Park Reserve and Nááts'ihch'oh National Park Reserve; and



- d. All other permits and agreements issued by Parks Canada for this work (e.g., restricted activity permit; memorandum of understanding).
2. ECCC staff will register and de-register all trips with the Nahanni Duty Officer or if advised to another Nahanni National Park Reserve staff member, to ensure staff safety and minimise impacts to any staff, visitors, and traditional users in the area.
3. Helicopters and, where approved, motorized vessels, may be used only to access sites and for project purposes.
4. If any heritage resources are observed, these will be immediately reported to the Nahanni Duty Officer and all work will be halted until further archaeological investigations can be undertaken to determine mitigations.
5. Final helipad locations will be at least 30m away from the riverbank, on dry flat ground, and not intersect with any obvious wildlife trails. Any additional platforms required will be placed on the existing ground surface with no subsurface disturbance as a result.
6. Any construction materials required (e.g., for helipad construction) will be reviewed by Nahanni NPR staff
7. All construction waste created during the project and not adequately treated on site or reused in construction will be removed by ECCC at the end of the applicable trip, and disposed of in a certified waste management facility.
8. ECCC will provide exact GPS locations and photos of final project infrastructure to NNPR, for inclusion in NNPR's values at risk (VAR) database.
9. There will be no use of heavy equipment. All vegetation removal will be done by hand with chainsaws, pruning shears, and axes.
10. A portable spill kit will be located at the work site and will be accessible when the generator and chainsaw are being refueled.
11. The generator will be placed on an impermeable berm when being refueled and used at the work site.
12. Any small ruts and or soil disturbance caused by felling operations will be filled back in with material from the surrounding area and allowed to reseed naturally.
13. Trees will be removed selectively based on Zone (see project description). No vegetation removal or pile burning will occur within the migratory bird window, unless a Danger Tree is classified as imminent failure where the target can't be moved or altered, and wildlife surveys are completed prior.
14. All Danger Tree Assessors will be trained and certified in Wildlife/Danger Tree Assessment - Parks and Recreation Module, 2012 and complete all mandatory documentation.
15. No felling operations will occur when visitors are present at a site, and communications to ensure safety and awareness of staff and visitors will be maintained at each site before and during operations.
16. Attention will be taken when removing trees not to reveal human features for operational activities. Brush will be piled out of view of campsites and where possible chainsaw cuts will be hidden from view and stumps will be crosshatched to expedite decomposition.
17. Some hand falling will occur within 30m of watercourses where infrastructure exists near the shoreline. Trees will be felled away from the water to reduce disturbance, and



debris cleared away from shoreline so it is not visible to Park visitors. Bank stability and shade will be maintained by identifying and retaining trees that provide structure to the river bank, unless they pose a risk to workers.

18. Sound wood of appropriate size will be salvaged and processed appropriately for use as firewood, poles, or other infrastructure needs on site. All salvaged wood will be stored at least 10m away from values in accordance with FireSmart guidelines.
19. Vegetation will be piled in 2mx2m piles at least 10m away from infrastructure and water bodies for burning in low fire hazard outside of the migratory bird window and times of high visitorship at site(s). Burning will be done in open areas to limit damage to remaining vegetation and will only be conducted in shoulder season when weather conditions are conducive with good smoke venting to ensure no impact to aircraft operations within NPRs.
20. Burning will be monitored and a minimum of 2 staff, handtools, and backpack pump for suppression will be present until extinguished, which will be confirmed before staff leave site.
21. Spread of invasive plants and insects will be minimized by minimal movement of brush and burning on site. Any invasive plants identified during the project will be reported immediately to Parks Canada and controlled as required in consultation with Parks Canada to select appropriate methods.
22. If wildlife is observed at or near the work site, the animal(s) will be given the opportunity to leave the work area.
23. All reasonable efforts will be made during maintenance to prevent wildlife entering the gauge stations to nest, den, or roost. If active nests, dens or roosts are discovered, stop work and contact designated Parks Canada staff immediately for direction.
24. Observations of bears or of species at risk will be reported to the Nahanni Duty Officer during trip deregistration.
25. Other wildlife sightings will be reported annually to Nahanni National Park Reserve.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- ✓ Surveillance – Surveillance of the Sundog Creek and Tetcela River locations may be conducted as a part of future surveillance conducted along the Prairie Creek access road corridor
- ✓ Follow-up monitoring, general – Monitoring of the Sundog Creek and Tetcela River locations may be conducted as a part of future monitoring conducted along the Prairie Creek access road corridor. Nahanni NPR staff may visit gauge sites during water quality or other monitoring work.
- ✓ Follow-up monitoring, required by legislation or policy (indicate basis of requirement e.g. required by the Species at Risk Act) – Will be conducted if applicable under the Species at Risk Act e.g., for bats if evidence of roosting in project infrastructure.
- SARA Notification



SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

Given the limited magnitude of effects, the location in pre-impacted areas, and the application of mitigation measures the development is not expected to cause residual adverse effects to natural/cultural resources or visitor experience.

EXPERTS CONSULTED

<i>Department:</i> Parks Canada / Government of Canada	<i>Date of Request:</i> January 9, 2018
<i>Expert's Name & Contact Information:</i> Patrick Carroll PO Box 750, Fort Smith, NT X0E 0P0 Patrick.carroll@pc.gc.ca / Tel: 867-872-7936	<i>Title:</i> Cultural Resource Management Advisor, SW NWT Field Unit
<i>Expertise Requested:</i> General information on heritage resource surveys/inventories for both parks	
<i>Response:</i> See information in section 6 (Valued Components)	
<i>Departments:</i> Wildlife Conservation Society Canada Parks Canada / Government of Canada	<i>Date of Request:</i> November 2017
<i>Experts Names & Contact Information:</i> Cori Lausen Suite 204 - 344 Bloor Street West, Toronto, ON M5S 3A7 cLausen@wcs.org Greg Horne 1 Compound road, Jasper, AB greg.horne@canada.ca / Mobile: 780-883-0253	<i>Titles:</i> Associate Conservation Scientist Resource Management Officer II
<i>Expertise Requested:</i> Information on bat species potentially using Grotte Valerie as a hibernaculum	
<i>Response:</i> See information in section 6 (Valued Components)	
<i>Department:</i> Parks Canada / Government of Canada	<i>Date of Request:</i> June 19, 2023



<i>Expert's Name & Contact Information:</i> Sarah Arnold PO Box 348, Fort Simpson, NT X0E 0N0 sarah.arnold@canada.ca / Tel: 867-695-7768	<i>Title:</i> Ecologist Team Lead, Nahanni National Park Reserve
<i>Expertise Requested:</i> Information on Nahanni Aster presence	
<i>Response:</i> See information in section 6 (Valued Components)	

11.1 References

- Arnold, S. 2023. Personal communication June 2023. Ecologist Team Leader, Nahanni National Park Reserve, Parks Canada.
- Babaluk *et al.* 2015. *Distribution of Fish Species within the South Nahanni River Watershed, Northwest Territories*. Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Winnipeg, MB
- Canadian Council on Ecological Areas (CCEA). 2014. *Ecological Framework of Canada: Ecozone and Ecoregion Descriptions*. Available online at: <http://www.ecozones.ca/english/zone/index.html>
- COSEWIC. 2014. *COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Nahanni Aster *Symphytichum nahanniense* in Canada*. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. ix + 39 pp. (www.registrelep-sararegistry.gc.ca/default_e.cfm).
- EDI. 2019. *HPAR Wildlife Baseline Studies – 2019 Field Season Results Summary*. Unpublished report.
- Horne, G. 2016. *Nahanni National Park Reserve, Report of Bat and Cave Monitoring - 2016*. Unpublished report.
- Horne, G. and D. Critchley. 2020. *Nahanni National Park Reserve, Report of Bat and Cave Monitoring – 2019*. Unpublished report.
- Lausen *et al.* 2014. *Bats of Nahanni National Park Reserve and Surrounding Areas, Northwest Territories*. *Northwestern Naturalist*. 95:186-196.
- Lausen, C. and G. Horne. Email, November 2017.
- Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA). 2016. Available online at: <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/M-0.2/>
- March, A.H. and G.W. Scotter. 1975. *Vegetation Survey and Impact Assessment of the Nahanni Hot Springs and Virginia Falls Areas, Nahanni National Park*. Prepared for Parks Canada by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton.



Nahanni National Park Reserve. 2017. Bear Observation Database. Unpublished raw data.

Parks Canada. 2013. *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

Parks Canada. 2021. *Nahanni National Park Reserve of Canada Nahʔq Dehé Management Plan*.

Weaver, J.L. 2006. Big Animals and Small Parks: Implications of Wildlife Distribution and Movements for Expansion of Nahanni National Park Reserve. Wildlife Conservation Society Canada. Conservation Report No. 1.

REVIEW PERIOD

The development description was sent to the MVEIRB, for posting on the public registry, and the distribution list (Appendix 2) on August 21, 2025. Anyone from the public could provide comments on or before August 29, 2025.

DECISION

Taking into account the analysis and implementation of mitigation measures outlined in the analysis, the development:

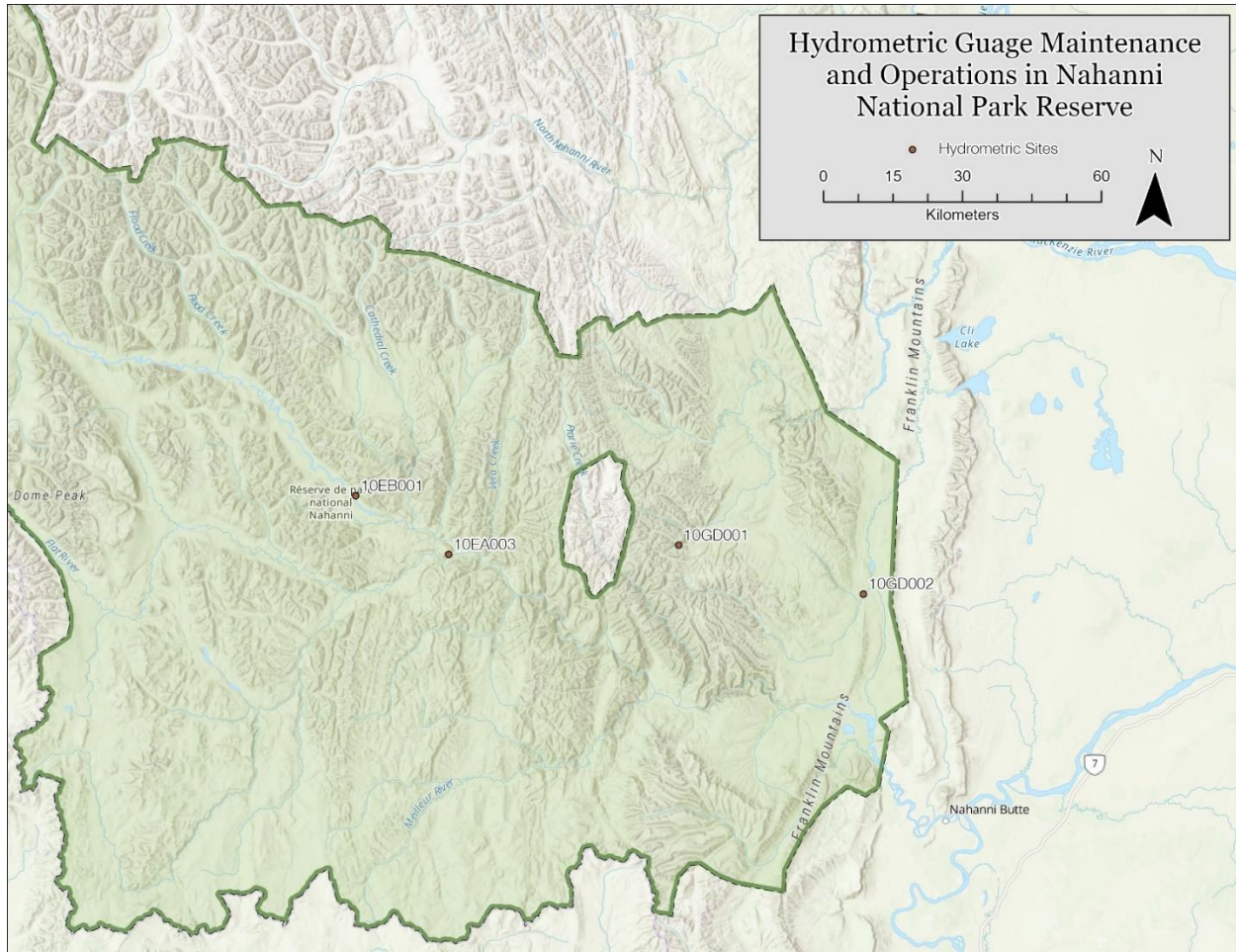
- Might have a significant adverse impact on the environment, and the proposal should be referred to the *Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board* for environmental assessment.
- ✓ Does not have a likelihood of causing significant adverse impact on the environment.
- Might be a cause for public concern, and the proposal should be referred to the *Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board* for environmental assessment.
- ✓ Does not have a likelihood of causing public concern.

APPROVAL

Prepared by: <i>Sarah Arnold</i> Ecologist, Nahanni National Park Reserve	Date: 2025-08-31
Recommended by: <i>Kaitlyn Bélanger</i> A/ Resource Conservation Manager, Nahanni National Park Reserve	Date: 2025-09-04
Approved by:  <i>Jennifer Carpenter</i> Superintendent, Nahanni National Park Reserve	Date: 2025-09-08



Appendix 1 - Map of Locations





Appendix 2 - Distribution list

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Contact</i>
Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board	preliminaryscreening@reviewboard.ca
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board	jpotten@mvlwb.com; tyree@mvlwb.com
Grand Chief Herb Norwegian Dehcho First Nations	herb_norwegian@dehcho.org
Executive Director Dehcho First Nations	Executivedirector@dehcho.org
Chief Steve Vital Nahanni Butte Dene Band	chiefsteve.nbdb@gmail.com
Band Manager Soham Srimani Nahanni Butte Dene Band	manager@nahadehe.ca
Chief Kele Antoine Łíídlı́ Kúę First Nation	chief@liidliikue.com
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Chief Michael Vandell Deh Gáh Got'ıę First Nation	chief@dehgahgotie.ca
Chief Lloyd Chicot Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation	kaageetu_chief@northwestel.net
Chief Dolphus Jumbo Sambaa K'e Dene Band	chief@sambaakefn.com
Chief Lloyd Moses Pehdzeh Ki First Nation	info@pkfn.ca chief@pkfn.ca
Chief Kenneth Cayen West Point First Nation	chief@wpfn.ca
President Clifford McLeod Fort Providence Métis Council	finance_pvmetis@northwestel.net fpmcpres@northwestel.net
President Daniel Peterson Fort Simpson Métis	metisnation52@northwestel.net
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Kluane Airways Ltd	info@kluaneairways.com
Liard Air Ltd	flights@liardair.com
Northern Rockies Air Charter Ltd.	northernrockiesair@gmail.com
North-Wright Airways Ltd	info@north-wrightairways.com
Simpson Air 1981 Ltd	info@simpsonair.ca



Solitude Excursions Ltd	info@nahanniheliadventures.com
South Nahanni Airways	info@southnahanniairways.ca ; charters@southnahanniairways.ca
Summit Air and Summit Helicopters	info@summithelicopters.ca info@flysummitair.com
Trans North Turbo Air Limited	dpachiorka@tntaheli.com
Black Feather The Wilderness Adventure Company	info@blackfeather.com
Nahanni Wilderness Adventures	adventures@nahanniwild.com
Canoe North Adventures	info@canoenorthadventures.com
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CPAWS, NWT Chapter	nwtadmin@cpaws.org
Tulít'a, Land/Financial Corporation	president@tulitalandcorp.ca executivedirector@tulitalandcorp.ca
Tulít'a, District Land Corporation	district@allstream.net
Tulít'a, Renewable Resources Council	trrc@northwestel.net
Fort Norman Metis Land Corporation	rockynorwegian@gmail.com execdirno60@gmail.com
Colville Lake - Renewable Resources Council	josephkochon@behdziahda.ca
Norman Wells Land Corporation	receptionist@nwlc.ca
Norman Wells - Renewable Resources Council	sahtuapple@hotmail.com nwrrc@nwlc.ca
Délįnę - Délįnę Got'įnę Government	drrc.manager@gov.deline.ca
Fort Good Hope - Renewable Resources Council	fgh.rrc@northwestel.net



Appendix 3 – Parks Canada Best Management Practice (BMP) for Aircraft Operations and Landings in Nahanni and Nááts'ihch'oh National Park Reserves of Canada

Note: see attachment in accompanying email



Appendix 4 - Parks Canada Best Management Practice (BMP) for Commercially Guided Eco-tourism Activities in Nahanni and Nááts'ihch'oh National Park Reserves of Canada

Note: see attachment in accompanying email



Appendix 5 - Fuel Caching Protocol

Note: see attachment in accompanying email