CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE THELON RIVER, N.W.T.

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Plans/Strategies

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Northwest Territories Economic Development and Tourism
CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM
MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE THELON RIVER, N. W.T.

Submitted by the Municipality of Baker Lake;
the Department of Economic Development and Tourism
Government of the Northwest Territories; and
the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
of Canada

1990
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
   1.1 Thelon Heritage River Nomination ........................................ 1
   1.2 Regional Setting and River Description ................................. 1
   1.3 Canadian Heritage Rivers System ......................................... 4
   1.4 Purpose of the Management Plan ......................................... 4
      1.4.1 General Considerations ........................................... 4
      1.4.2 Objectives of the Thelon River Management Plan .................. 5

2.0 Background
   2.1 History of the Nomination ............................................. 6
   2.2 Public Support and Consultation ..................................... 6
   2.3 Present Land Use ..................................................... 8
      2.3.1 Baker Lake Inuit Land Use ..................................... 8
      2.3.2 Land Tenure and Land Claims .................................. 8
      2.3.3 Mining and Other Development ................................ 10

3.0 Heritage Values
   3.1 Natural Heritage Values ............................................. 11
   3.2 Human Heritage Values ............................................... 12
   3.3 Recreational Values .................................................. 13

4.0 Planning and Management Program
   4.1 Land Use Framework .................................................. 15
      4.1.1 River Corridor .................................................. 15
      4.1.2 Areas of Significance .......................................... 15
      4.1.3 Potential Territorial Parks ................................... 18
   4.2 Heritage Management and Protection ................................ 20
      4.2.1 Human Heritage .................................................. 20
      4.2.2 Natural Heritage .............................................. 21
      4.2.3 Recreation ..................................................... 22
      4.2.4 Integrity ....................................................... 23
      4.2.5 Impact Assessment and River Monitoring ........................ 23
      4.2.6 Enforcement .................................................... 24
   4.3 Visitor Services and Facilities ................................... 25
   4.4 Research .............................................................. 27

5.0 Implementation
   5.1 Priorities and Phasing .............................................. 28
   5.2 Plan Review .......................................................... 28

Selected References ................................................................. 29

Appendix A Letters of Support
Appendix B Archaeological Site Protection
Appendix C Acts and Regulations Administered by DIAND
Appendix D Water Quality Data

Figures
   Figure 1 Location of the Thelon River .................................. 3
   Figure 2 Boundaries of the River Management Area .................... 14
   Figure 3 Areas of Significance ......................................... 19
1.0 Introduction

1.1 Thelon Heritage River Nomination

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism of the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), with the support of Environment Canada, National Parks, and the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), and at the request of the community of Baker Lake, began working to nominate the Thelon River to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in September 1988. The project was established in Baker Lake, with the support and encouragement of the community. The Thelon River was nominated to the CHRS, and the nomination was accepted by the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board in June 1989.

1.2 Regional Setting and River Description

River Description

The Thelon River rises in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, about 200 kilometres east of Great Slave Lake. The river runs about 940 kilometres, through the Thelon Game Sanctuary, into Beverly, Aberdeen and Schultz Lakes, and finally running down to its mouth at Baker Lake.

The river management area is about 545 kilometres long, accounting for 58% of the total length, starting some 50 kilometres downstream of the south-western boundary of the Thelon Game Sanctuary. Of this length within the management area, approximately 275 kilometres lie within the Thelon Game Sanctuary. The management area extends from Wardens Grove to the river mouth at Baker Lake, and extends one kilometre from each bank of the river, and its lakes, thus forming a corridor at least two kilometres wide.

The Thelon River has natural, cultural and recreational values well upstream of the area now included in the CHRS. When land claim issues are settled in the future, then upstream areas of the Thelon River, and possibly the Hanbury River, will be considered for addition.

The Thelon is the most northerly major river system draining into Hudson Bay. The Thelon River has the largest unaltered drainage basin, which is the third largest of all those draining into Hudson Bay. The Thelon River drains an area of 142,400 square kilometres. This figure includes the 57,500 square kilometres drained by the Dubawnt, which flows into the Thelon between Beverly and Aberdeen Lakes.
Figure 1 Location of the Thelon River
1.4.2 Objectives of the Thelon River Management Plan

- To manage the heritage resources within a river corridor extending 1 kilometre from each bank, in accordance with CHRS objectives.

- To conserve and interpret the heritage resources identified in the nomination, through existing legislation and regulations and, where appropriate and necessary, through the future establishment of Territorial Parks; heritage resources will be interpreted through a program of printed materials and a visitor centre in Baker Lake. These will foster understanding and appreciation of the heritage values of both the Thelon River and the Kazan River, which was also nominated to the system in 1989.

- To encourage and monitor recreational use of the river, and to ensure its compatibility with the conservation of heritage resources.

- To give a national perspective to visitors regarding the role of the Thelon and Kazan Rivers in northern native history, and the cultural development and evolution of the Keewatin region.

To foster an appreciation of the culture of the Caribou Inuit, and to foster pride for Inuit culture.
Public involvement will be an on-going concern of the managing bodies, as the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Hamlet Council of Baker Lake will try to manage the rivers in accordance with local and regional aspirations and desires.

The following groups have, on invitation, commented on and assisted in the preparation of this document.

Baker Lake Community Groups
Baker Lake Hamlet Council
Hunters and Trappers Association
Qilautimiut Elders Group

Other Communities
Arviat Hamlet Council
Lut sel k' e Dene Band Council, Snowdrift

Regional Organizations
Keewatin Inuit Association
Keewatin Wildlife Federation
Keewatin Regional Council

National and Territorial Native Organizations
Inuit Tapirisat of Canada
Tungavik Federation of Nunavut
Inuit Cultural Institute
Dene representatives

Territorial Government Departments
Economic Development and Tourism
Renewable Resources
Culture and Communications

Federal Government Departments
Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)"
Department of Environment
- Canadian Parks Service
- Inland Waters Directorate

Private Sector
Outfitters - East Wind
- Canoe Arctic
Mining Interests - N.W.T. Chamber of Mines
- Mining companies with interests in the area
The Thelon Game Sanctuary

The Thelon Game Sanctuary, was created in 1927 through federal Order-in-Council, and its boundaries adjusted in 1956. It is administered through DIAND and the N.W.T. Department of Renewable Resources. No hunting, including subsistence and native hunting, is permitted in the Sanctuary. The creation of the Thelon Game Sanctuary restricted both Dene and Inuit access to the area. No mineral exploration or development is allowed.

The management plan for the Thelon River as a Canadian Heritage River recognizes that there is an overlap area, in the vicinity of the Thelon Game Sanctuary, which is a sensitive issue in the land-claims process now in progress. In recognition of this issue, for which a solution is premature and beyond the mandate of this plan, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism makes a commitment to inform and involve the Snowdrift Band, the Dene/Métis, the Inuit and the community of Baker Lake, in all relevant management decisions.

The management of the Thelon River within the Thelon Game Sanctuary will follow the management regime established for the sanctuary and all laws of general application as agreed upon during the land-claims settlement process. Specific management actions will be developed in cooperation with the appropriate communities.

Municipality of Baker Lake

The last ten kilometres of the Thelon River, at its mouth, runs beside the Municipality of Baker Lake. The one kilometre corridor on the north side of the river lies within the Municipality of Baker Lake. Approximately 10 square kilometres (km²) of the heritage river corridor is on municipal land.

2.3.3 Mining and Other Development

Claims, leases, and exploration

There are some mining leases on the Thelon River. There is also likely to be some mineral exploration on land near the river.

Proposed mines and development

A uranium mine has been proposed in an area near Baker Lake. This proposal, the Kiggavik mine, lies outside the Thelon River basin, south of Schultz Lake. A Federal Environmental Assessment and Review Panel is studying the mine proposal. Hearings for this panel are scheduled for the fall of 1990 or early 1991.
3.0 Heritage Values

From the junction with the Hanbury River, to its mouth at Baker Lake, the Thelon River has been the home to many Inuit now living in the community of Baker Lake. The river and its three principal lakes continue to be used by people in the community. Culturally, the Thelon is characterized by a human past which has played and continues to play a critical role in the lives of the Baker Lake people.

The human and natural heritage values have made the Thelon River a destination for recreational wilderness canoeists. The river has attracted royalty, well-known Canadians and a wide variety of other wilderness users to enjoy its waters, landscapes, and wildlife. The Thelon will continue to attract people in search of a true wilderness experience, especially after its designation and increased recognition.

Important archaeological sites, a unique environment with extraordinary wildlife resources, over sixty years of wildlife protection, close association with Canada's conservation movement, excellent recreational value, and the continued importance of the river to the people of Baker Lake, combine to make the Thelon River an outstanding "Canadian Heritage River".

3.1 Natural Heritage Values

The Thelon Game Sanctuary contains an 'Arctic oasis' with unique wildlife assemblages, pristine wilderness and diverse habitats. The sanctuary has preserved a complete, undisturbed ecological system at the boreal/Arctic transition. This 'oasis complex' constitutes a unique natural phenomenon, whereby the river helps to create a boreal environment surrounded by Arctic tundra. This has created a situation with unusual diversity, an environment which supports both Arctic and boreal species. Muskoxen and caribou are found in the same area as moose and beaver.

The Thelon River supports the habitats of species not often seen in other parts of Canada, including peregrine falcons, wolverines, tundra swans. The Thelon River provides important habitat for a large muskox population.

The Beverly caribou herd, numbering about 330,000, crosses the management area before and after calving. A considerable predator population inhabits the Thelon Game Sanctuary area, as wolves, barrenground grizzly bear, fox, and lynx thrive in the absence of human competition and harassment. A significant proportion of Canada's population of the large race of Canada geese nest and moult in the management area, with about 10,000 molting Canada Geese using Beverly and Aberdeen Lakes. One of the few inland nesting sites of lesser snow geese is at the Ursus Islands on the Thelon.
The river provides good places for camping, easily accessible, with good-shoreline. There is excellent fishing for Arctic grayling and trophy sized lake trout and Arctic char. Visitors have the opportunity for rewarding hiking and viewing the scenic beauty of the barrens.

The river provides outstanding wildlife viewing, allowing the observation of muskoxen, barren-ground caribou, barren-ground grizzly bear, wolf, tundra swans, moose, and other animals.

The management area provides the opportunity for human heritage appreciation, including Hornby's cabin and the cabins at Wardens Grove. Farther down, on the lakes, tent rings and other archaeological features are evidence of the Caribou Inuit.

The Thelon River is capable of supporting recreational uses without significant loss of or impact upon its natural, historical or aesthetic values. Among the factors that will assist in river management are the essentially non-consumptive use of the resources, the low numbers of users, the high level of appreciation expressed by those users for the environment, the difficulty in removing artifacts coupled with legislation against removal and the location of the RCMP and conservation officers in Baker Lake.
4.0 Planning and Management Program

4.1 Land Use Framework

4.1.1 River Corridor

The management of the Thelon River as a Canadian Heritage River is based on the establishment of a management corridor along the river, at least two kilometres wide, within which the natural, human, and recreational resources will be managed according to CHRS objectives, and where certain areas of significance will be identified as warranting special consideration.

The management corridor runs from Wardens Grove to the mouth of the river at Baker Lake, and extends one kilometre from each bank of the river. In the area of lakes, the corridor extends one kilometre from the lake shore.

Development within this corridor will be monitored by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, with the assistance of the community of Baker Lake and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). The corridor will allow multiple uses of the land. Development will be influenced by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, using the existing lease and land use permit application process. A representative of Economic Development and Tourism will ensure that CHRS objectives established for the Thelon River will be represented. Development initiatives that require the use of land will be screened through the lease and land use permit application processes of DIAND, and appropriate environmental conditions will be annexed to those leases and permits issued.

4.1.2 Areas of Significance

Several areas of significant natural heritage, human heritage, and recreational value have been identified. These areas will be considered candidates for territorial parks. They will also serve as focal points for the monitoring process.

These areas are indicated in the following sections, and on the accompanying maps. However, the boundaries of these areas are preliminary, and further research will add areas and modify the information available for the areas identified here.

4.1.2.1 Areas of significant human heritage

Archaeological

Peqetuq: This archaeological site is at the east end of Aberdeen Lake. Baker Lake residents consider it to be important. It is interesting for amateurs because of the large size of the structures. There are heavy tent rings, caches and kayak stands.
4.1.2.2 **Areas of significant natural heritage**

**Wildlife**

The **Thelon** Game Sanctuary: This is one of the finest areas for observing and photographing large mammals in the north. Caribou, muskoxen, grizzly bears and moose are all usually seen by canoeists and hikers. In addition to these large mammals, geese, swans, cranes, wolves, foxes and many other birds and mammals are often seen. The ecosystem has been undisturbed by hunting for over half a century. There is an area of forest surrounded by tundra, a "boreal oasis".

**West Aberdeen:** Between Beverly Lake and Aberdeen Lake is the moulting area for the largest concentration of the large race of Canada Geese in Canada. To the north of this area are the Beverly caribou herd’s calving grounds.

**Lower Thelon:** Peregrine falcons breed on the bluffs overlooking the river, and the falcons will fly around canoeists. This part of the river is a high use area by Baker Lake residents, and is a good day or weekend trip for visitors to Baker Lake.

4.1.2.3 **Areas of significant recreation value**

**Recreational**

**West Schultz Lake:** Great fishing for Arctic char and lake trout.

**Aleksektok Rapid:** This rapid is a large one, that should be portaged by those with no whitewater experience. The rapid is a challenge to the experienced, to be run with light canoes or kayaks. A scenic and interesting area, good photo opportunities.
Figure 3 Areas of Significance

- Areas of Significance
  1. Wardens Grove
  2. Hornby's cabin and grave
  3. Lookout Point
  4. Thelon Bluffs
  5. Hoare Point
  6. Isarurjuaq
  7. West Aberdeen
  8. CWS cabin
  9. Peqeqtuaq
  10. Schultz Lake
  11. Aleksektok Rapid
  12. Lower Thelon

LEGEND
- Eskers
- Airport
- Access
- Camping
- Accommodation
- Information & exhibits

[Map of Thelon Game Sanctuary with areas of significance marked]
4.2.2 Natural Heritage

Natural Heritage Management

The Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT is responsible for the management of wildlife and forest resources. Caribou are managed in cooperation with the Beverly Kaminuriak Caribou Management Board. The status of the Thelon Game Sanctuary is the responsibility of DIAND, and the management of its wildlife and forest resources falls to Renewable Resources, GNWT. Endangered species research and management falls to the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Department of Renewable Resources.

Natural Heritage Protection

Under the Territorial Land Use Regulations, administered by DIAND, a permit is required for most land use activities. The conditions annexed to a land use permit are quite comprehensive, and must be strictly adhered to.

Caribou calving grounds and crossing areas are protected through the land use permit process. Crossing areas are protected from land use operations from May 15 to September 15. Caribou Protection Areas are established around calving grounds, which are protected from May 15 to July 15. A land use operation outside the protection areas must close down when caribou approach during the calving periods.

Sensitive nesting sites of peregrine and gyrfalcons along the Thelon River are recorded by Renewable Resources, which will ensure that nesting raptors are protected from land use operations, poaching or harassment.

The Thelon Game Sanctuary has complete protection from hunting, mineral exploration and most development. The Thelon Game Sanctuary is protected from both surface and sub-surface dispositions. The natural heritage of the "oasis complex" is protected through the sanctuary status of the area.

The natural heritage values of the river management area will continue to be managed and protected through existing legislation and by the present managing bodies.
4.2.4 Integrity

Visual Appearance

The visual appearance of the river is unchanged from the time when it was first used by the Caribou Inuit, and when explorers and naturalists first came into the region. The river will be monitored so that changes due to use or visitor pressure, will be appropriately dealt with.

Water Quality

DIAND administers the Northern Inland Waters Act. Under that act, the N.W.T. Water Board issues water use licenses, which have conditions annexed, ensuring that the use of the water does not impair water quality.

Environment Canada, Inland Waters Directorate, and DIAND, Water Resources, conduct on-going programs of water quality testing and water level monitoring. These programs will continue to ensure that changes in water quality or flow will be detected. The Department of Economic Development and Tourism will work with the Inland Waters Directorate to increase the sophistication of water quality monitoring, and to establish water quality guidelines. Present levels of monitored parameters are displayed in Appendix D.

4.2.5 Impact Assessment and River Monitoring

Outfitters and river users will be requested to report on conditions. In addition a team of investigators, made up of Baker Lake residents, will do a regular survey of camping areas along the river. Such a survey will be done every two years, unless traffic on the river increases to such an extent that annual surveys are warranted. Inventory sheets will be drawn up for this purpose.

The Inland Waters Directorate of Environment Canada collects water samples and monitors the chemical composition of the water. They have collected water quality data for over 20 years (see Appendix D). The data collected are for physical parameters and levels of some inorganic elements. As more sophisticated testing techniques become available they will be applied where warranted and appropriate.

4.2.6 Enforcement

The Department of Renewable Resources has officers in settlements throughout the region, including Baker Lake. These officers are empowered to enforce hunting, fishing, and wildlife regulations.
Potential Territorial Parks

The lower section of the river, between Schultz Lake and Baker-Lake, will be considered for some park development, with some construction of facilities, subject to the decision of the Hamlet Council of Baker Lake. Park development will be pursued in accordance with the Territorial Parks Act and the parks policy currently under development. Four park categories are appropriate for establishment along the Thelon River. "Natural Environmental Recreation", "Wayside", and "Historic" parks.

The establishment of a Territorial Park near Aleksektok Rapid, about 70 km from the community, will be pursued. This park will be for the use of those who have canoed or kayaked down the river, and for visitors to the community of Baker Lake who would like a day or weekend trip experience on the Thelon River. A Wayside Park will be developed at the community of Baker Lake, within the municipal boundary.

For the rest of the river, park facility construction will be minimal, limited to that which is compatible with the wilderness values of the river. The establishment of parks further from the community will be pursued as traffic warrants, and as further review of heritage values suggests.

Some cabins along the river warrant clean up and on site interpretation. Candidates for this treatment are the cabins at Wardens Grove and the old CWS cabin on Aberdeen Lake. Economic Development and Tourism will work closely with Renewable Resources, Canadian Wildlife Service and Culture and Communications to develop plans for stabilization, restoration, and interpretation in these areas. Emergency or staff shelters will be built near Wardens Grove, at the upstream end of the management corridor.

4.4 Research

Archaeological

The pre-history of the Thelon River is rich and diverse. A succession of cultures used the area over many millennia. Further archaeological research will be encouraged, and the data will be incorporated in the management of the Thelon River corridor. Important archaeological sites may, if their condition and significance warrant, be developed as a park or historic site.

Oral History

Oral history, the information gathered by listening to elders, was used in the nomination of the river, and in formulating the management plan. Further research, including further interviews, will provide an important aid for interpreting life on the Thelon River in traditional times. The oral history of the people of Baker Lake will figure prominently in the visitor centre.
5.0 Implementation

5.1 Priorities and Phasing

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism will participate in the Land Use Permit and Lease application process for those applications that fall within the Thelon River management area. Economic Development and Tourism will comment and suggest conditions to annex to the permit, to properly represent the objectives of the management plan. The Department will also encourage other agencies which participate in the Land Use Permit and Lease application process to formulate their recommendations with special attention to the Canadian Heritage River status of the Thelon River.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism will begin work on a visitor centre in Baker Lake during the summer of 1990. Printed information and exhibits will be developed concurrently. The system of registration for travelers on the river will be put in place by the summer of 1991.

The establishment of Territorial Parks will start with a Wayside Park to be developed at the community of Baker Lake, beginning in 1990. Potential Territorial Parks farther from the community will be considered as traffic warrants, and as further review of the heritage values suggests. Signage will be developed for some areas, and emergency or staff shelters will be built at Wardens Grove in the upstream portion of the management corridor.

Cooperative agreements for the management of heritage resources and river monitoring will be pursued immediately. Economic Development and Tourism will pursue cooperative agreements with the departments of Renewable Resources and Culture and Communications of the Government of the Northwest Territories, as well as the Inland Waters Directorate and Canadian Wildlife Service of the Federal Government.

5.2 Plan Review

The management plan will be reviewed periodically. It will be specifically reviewed when the Final Agreement between Canada and the Inuit of Nunavut is ratified, in order to ensure that the plan is consistent with the provisions of the Final Agreement.

The plan will be reviewed every five years, after the land claim process is finished. The eventual devolution of responsibility for land from DIAND to the Northwest Territories, or to Nunavut, may also be basis for plan review.

Plan reviews may suggest further Territorial Park establishment as more is learned of the heritage values along the river, and as visitor traffic increases, with concomitant increase in demand for services and need for heritage protection.
SELECTED REFERENCES


Canada  Territorial Land Use Regulations.


March 7, 1989

David Murray
Heritage Rivers Project
General Delivery
Baker Lake, N.W.T.
XOC OAO

Dear Mr. Murray:

Thank you for your letter of January 24th, outlining the plans of your organization in having the Thelon and Kazan Rivers designated as Heritage Rivers.

We most certainly share your views on the historic significance of these water systems as they pertain to Inuit history and lifestyle.

We further applaud your efforts in seeing these rivers duly recognized for the important role they have played, and continue to play, in Inuit life.

We fully support your endeavors and hope that the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board will approve the nominations for these river systems.

Yours truly

Mike Lightstone
Executive Director

ML/jm
Meeting open at 8:10 P.M. at the curling lounge.

The chairman told the members what the meeting was about and then turn the meeting over to David Murry.

David explain what the project was about and the reason for asking to met with the elders committee to let them know what we are working on and why the H.R.P. has being set up and what it is about.

Seeteenak: I am happy to hear this project as I did not know it before and I would like to support this project as this is something that we will need not so much for us now but we have to start something like this for the future and for the next generation to have so that they will know that their fathers have live in that large area of the river and that they can be proud of it so I for one like this idea and would support it very much and I think the same goes for everyone here.

Ukpaga: I would like to support this as well because if something is not done soon the rivers and the land are going to be damage by large development be it mining or hydro or other kinds and because we are the inland Inuit the only kind of country food that we can get here is caribou and fish they use the river a lot caribou travel to and from and they have to cross the river both coming and going and all along the river and then there are fish in the river and on the lakes along the river and any type of large development would distory the river and the all the fish in and along the river then we have noting. So for this reason I would very much support this project so that we can keep the river as it is a bit longer.
Putumiraqtuq: I know the Back River very well as I live in that area most of my life so I hope that same could be done to that river in the future as this is also very important to me and to the people who use live in that area. Now on this project of the Kazan and Thelon it’s good that something like this is being done now and I support that idea very much as all of us here too.

Seeteenak: It's too bad that something like could not have being done sooner when most of the older people were still around and it would have been better and you would have been able to get more information then but still it's better to do it now then never since there are a few people still around who can give a lot of the information on the rivers and I'm glad that you are doing something like now and again I support this.

Okлага: Would it help if we put in a motion that we support this project or even just a short note so that you would know of our support for this project if that would help. Something like this can be done coming from this committee and also we support the idea of the information being made into a book form so that you will know of our support if it's put in writing because this can be done.

David: Yes this would be very good to have noting long it don’t have to be many pages but even if it's short it would help a great deal.

Okлага: I think the committee feel the same way and we all feel the same about what we have been told and that is that we support the project totally and we hope that it well go well and that the rivers will be nominated and become a part of the C.H.R.S. and we want to thank you for taking time to talk to us and we wish you well in your work on the two rivers.

Meeting end at 10:05 P.M.
Mr. Murray has been hired to record the cultural history and land use of the Thelon and Kazan Rivers project through Government of N.W.T. (Economic Development) and Hamlet of Baker Lake.

Municipality of Baker Lake, since spring of 1988 has been considering the nomination of these rivers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

This system recognizes rivers in Canada that are outstanding in terms of cultural and natural heritage and have recreational potential.

Kazan River area has been extensively used and occupied by people from both Eskimo Point and Baker Lake as their camp sites and used it as hunting and fishing area.

Mr. Murray, at this time is working in Baker Lake for few months educating people in regards to these rivers.

Canada does not really control the Rivers; it still belong to whoever it belongs to and does not change ownership. Both Thelon and Kazan Rivers are also not part of National Parks.

Government of the N.W.T. can only protect only about one to two kilometers from the Rivers notto locate any new development.

Councillor asked what advantage would be for the people of Eskimo Point.

Mr. Murray replied there may be nothing really except for the elders who used the area traditionally and the hunters and the outfitters. The people here should not expect any major changes.

Dave Murray
March 31, 1989

David Simailak
Mayor, Baker Lake
Baker Lake, NT
XOC OAO

Dear Mr. Simailak

The Hunters and Trappers Association is in support of the nomination the Thelon and Kazan Rivers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. These rivers are outstanding in terms of cultural and natural heritage and have recreational potential.

Sincerely,

George Koksuk
President HTA

Cc. David Murray
Dear Mr. Wray;

The Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) is pleased to join the community of Baker Lake in supporting the nomination of the Kazan and Thelon rivers as Heritage rivers of the Canadian Heritage River System (CHRS), subject to the concerns discussed below.

We have reviewed the draft management plans for the Thelon and Kazan rivers. These plans were presented to TFN on 11 April 1990 by Dave Murray, an official of your department. The appreciation shown for Inuit culture by recognizing human heritage values as well as the particular natural significance of these rivers is commendable.

I would like to remind you that the Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) between TFN and the Federal Government states that no conservation area (which includes CHRS rivers) may be established in the Nunavut Settlement Area prior to the Final Agreement coming into force or at such other time as may be mutually agreeable to the parties (Article 9.3.1). Furthermore, Article 9 expressly outlines the responsibilities and obligations of the parties with respect to the management of these areas.

Accordingly, our support for the designation of the Thelon and Kazan rivers as Heritage rivers is contingent on the following factors:

- in accordance with the AIP, the nomination and designation will not prevent Inuit from selecting these areas as Inuit Settlement Lands;
- the proposed management plan is an interim regime which will be reviewed when the Final Agreement is ratified in order to ensure it is consistent with the provisions of the Agreement;
- the involvement and support of the community of Arviat and Arviat Inuit land use must be included in these initiatives;
March 28, 1990

David Murray
Heritage Rivers Project
Dept. of Economic Development
Tourism
Government of N.W.T.
Baker Lake, N.W.T.
Xoc 0A0

Re: Draft Management Plan for Thelon and Kazan River, N.W.T.

The Hamlet Council considered the above plans at their meeting March 28, 1990. I wish to advise you that Council gave their support to both draft plans.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Garry Smith
Mayor
APPENDIX C

ACTS AND REGULATIONS ADMINISTERED BY DIAND

Territorial Lands Act

The Territorial Lands Act is administered by DIAND. Under the act a lease is required for long term uses of the land. Such uses would include mines, tourist establishments, recreation, and airstrips. The Territorial Land Use Regulations are established under this act.

Territorial Land Use Regulations

The Territorial Land Use Regulations are administered by DIAND. Under these regulations, a permit is required for land use activities which require over 50 kilograms of explosives, or a vehicle over 5 tonnes, or drilling equipment over 500 kilograms, or campsite occupied by 2 or more people for over 100 mandays, or the construction of a line, trail or right of way over 1.5 metres wide.

Any such activity must apply for a permit, and the permit is reviewed by members of the Land Use Advisory Committee, DIAND District Office, community groups, Hunter and Trapper Associations, and other special interest groups. Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and the Dene/Metis, and in the Keewatin, the Keewatin Regional Council, the Keewatin Inuit Association and the Keewatin Wildlife Federation are consulted, as is GNWT Renewable Resources. The division of Tourism and Parks, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT will request to be consulted by applying to the Regional Manager of Land Resources of the Northern Affairs Program of DIAND.

The Land Use Engineer has the final say as to the conditions placed on a land use permit.

In addition to the land use regulations, there are specific terms and conditions regarding construction of access roads and trails, and for quarrying activities. These are quite comprehensive, and although they are called guidelines, if they are built into the land use permit, they must be strictly adhered to. Otherwise, the operation may be shut down, and/or heavy fines may be levied.

The Northern Inland Waters Act

The Northern Inland Waters Act and regulations provide for the conservation, development and use of the water resources of the Northwest Territories, and for the establishment of Water Boards to licence all such water usage and waste disposal.
Appendix D (cont.)
Water Quality above Thelon Bluffs
1969 to 1983

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nitrogen</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
<th>Cadmium</th>
<th>Cobalt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Organic Particulate</td>
<td>Dissolved Organic</td>
<td>Total Organic (Calcld.)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>Cd (mg/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>&lt;0.0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std Dev.</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nickel</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Barium</th>
<th>Iron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Extractable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>Zn</td>
<td>Ba</td>
<td>Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>&lt;0.0020</td>
<td>&lt;0.0010</td>
<td>&lt;0.0040</td>
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<td>&lt;0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>0.0090</td>
<td>0.0090</td>
<td>0.0370</td>
<td>0.0170</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>0.0038</td>
<td>0.0033</td>
<td>0.0089</td>
<td>0.0074</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Std Dev.</td>
<td>0.0030</td>
<td>0.0028</td>
<td>0.0124</td>
<td>0.0058</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arsenic</th>
<th>Selenium</th>
<th>Boron</th>
<th>Carbonate</th>
<th>Bicarbonate</th>
<th>Hardness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dissolved</td>
<td>Dissolved</td>
<td>Dissolved</td>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>HCO₂</td>
<td>Total CaCO₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As</td>
<td>Se</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
<td>(mg/l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>&lt;0.0005</td>
<td>&lt;0.0005</td>
<td>&lt;0.02</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&lt;0.0005</td>
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<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.03</td>
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<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unpublished data courtesy of Inland Waters Directorate, Environment Canada, Yellowknife, NWT.