2025 Annual Environmental Monitoring Report

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Summary |ᑐᓴᓕᑎᖏᒪᔪᖅ



CANADIAN ROYALTIES INC.

NUNAVIKNICKEL

MAY | ᒪᐃ 2026

2025 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REPORT

SUMMARY



CANADIAN ROYALTIES INC.

NUNAVIK NICKEL

MAY 2026

WHO ARE WE?
CANADIAN ROYALTIES INC. (CRI)

Montreal-based mining company, in operation since 2013, approximately 80 km west of Kangiqsujuaq and 140 km southeast of Salluit.

Allows the employment of more than 1,000 people for its operations

6 copper and nickel deposits

Processes 4,500 tons of ore/day

NUNAVIK NICKEL PROJECT (NNiP)



Is committed to developing mineral resources responsibly, respecting the environment and local communities.

PORT FACILITIES AT DECEPTION BAY



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM 2025

WATER QUALITY

1. Drinking Water at the Expo Complex and Deception Bay Camp
2. Treated Sanitary Wastewater Effluent
3. Mining Effluents
4. Surface Water – Mine Effluent Receiving Watercourse
5. Surface Water – Water Quality at Puvirnituq Village Water Intake
6. Surface Water – Temperature of the Water in the Receiving Environment of the Final Effluent at Expo
7. Surface Water – Deception Bay

FISH AND FISH HABITAT

8. Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) – Fish
9. Metal Concentration in Fish Flesh in the Puvirnituq River
10. Fish Mercury Levels in Bombardier Lake
11. Bombardier Lake Fish Populations
12. Culvert Stability and Free Fish Passage
13. Fish Passability at Bombardier Lake Outlet Structure
14. Spawning Grounds at Watercourse Crossings
15. Sport Fishing
16. Benthic Invertebrate Communities

FAUNA

17. Avian fauna, wolves, bears, bats and foxes
18. Caribou

FLORA

19. Wetlands, Water Environments, and Associated Compensations
20. Drabas and Other Floristic Species of Conservation Concern

AIR QUALITY

21. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions
22. Airborne Dust Concentration at the Expo Complex Site
23. Dust Dispersion

RESIDUAL MATERIALS

24. Non-Hazardous Residual Materials
25. Hazardous Residual Materials and Other Special Waste

MINING INFRASTRUCTURE

26. Acid Generation Potential (AGP) of Waste Rock
27. Tailings and Waste Rock Storage Facility
28. Sill Bridge at the Outlet of Bombardier Lake

DECEPTION BAY

29. Deception Bay Marine Navigation
30. Wharf-Related Monitoring
31. Wet Sluffs

PARC NATIONAL DES PINGUALUIT

32. Environmental Monitoring
33. Visual Impact
34. Noise Impact

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

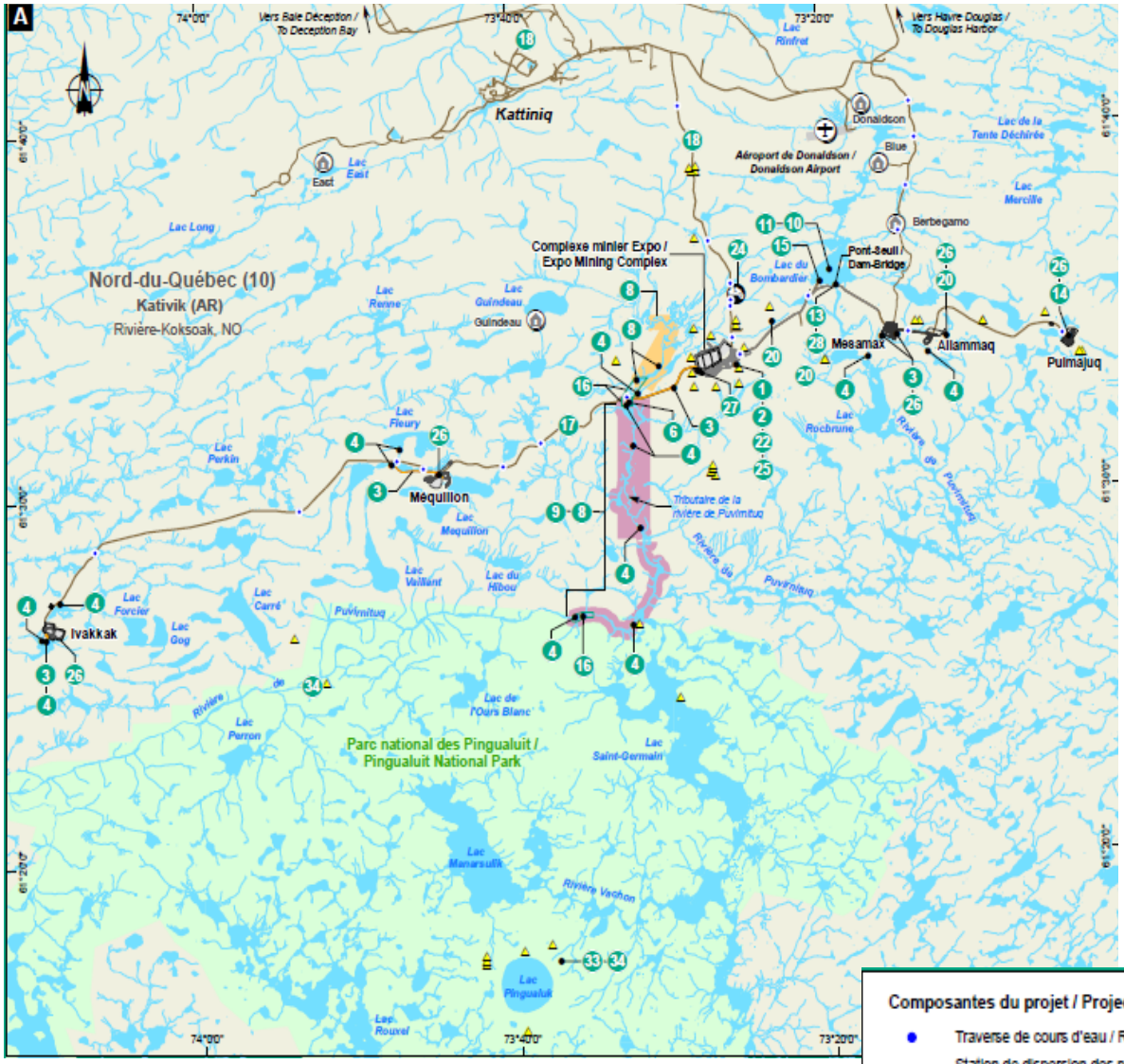
35. Inuit Community Information Program
36. NNiP Perception Assessment Plan

For more details related to the summary, refer to the 2025 environmental monitoring report.

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ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM



The numbers in the green circles correspond to the various monitoring carried out at these locations.

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WATER QUALITY

Monitoring 1: Drinking Water at the Expo Complex and Satellite Camps

Monitoring 2: Treated Sanitary Wastewater Effluent

Monitoring 3: Mining Effluents

Monitoring 4: Surface Water – Mine Effluent Receiving Watercourse

Monitoring 5: Surface Water – Water Quality at Puvirnituq Village Water Intake

Monitoring 6: Surface Water – Temperature of the Water in the Receiving Environment of the Final Effluent at Expo

Monitoring 7: Surface Water – Deception Bay

WATER QUALITY

DEFINITIONS AND KEY CONCEPTS

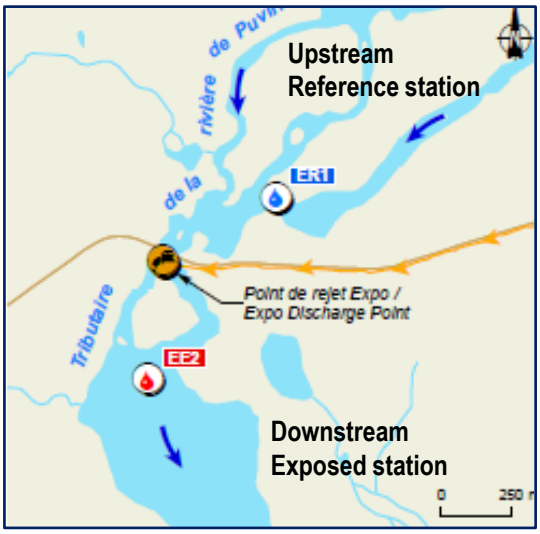
Key definitions

Effluent (release to the environment) vs. influent

Tributary → Enters → Water treatment plant → Discharged and released to the environment → **Sanitary or mining effluent**

Sanitary effluent: wastewater after domestic, commercial, or institutional use containing grey water (kitchen, bathroom, laundry room), toilet water (excrement, urine), and sometimes runoff.

Mine effluent: wastewater from mineral extraction and processing activities.



Upstream vs. downstream and reference vs. exposed stations

Upstream Reference station → Point of discharge of effluent to the environment → Downstream Exposed plant (to potential effluent effects)

- Water samples are taken from various locations in the field for different purposes.
- The concentrations of the various metals and other parameters are then analyzed in a certified laboratory in the south, independent of the mining company.
- Subsequently, it is possible to compare the measured concentrations to the various standards and requirements as well as to the environmental discharge criteria and objectives.

Environmental criteria and objectives

Directive 019 and MDMER (Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations) discharge requirements

Criteria for the protection of aquatic life

Environmental discharge objectives

The mining company must strive to meet the objectives and criteria, but is not required to do so under the law.

Affected sites

The Expo mine site is the main site of the NNiP

All other sites (Mesamax, Allamaq, Puimajuq, Méquillon, and Ivakkak) are considered satellite (or secondary) sites.

Mesamax | **Allammaq** | **Puimajuq** | **Méquillon** | **Ivakkak**

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WATER QUALITY

Puvirnituq River Watershed



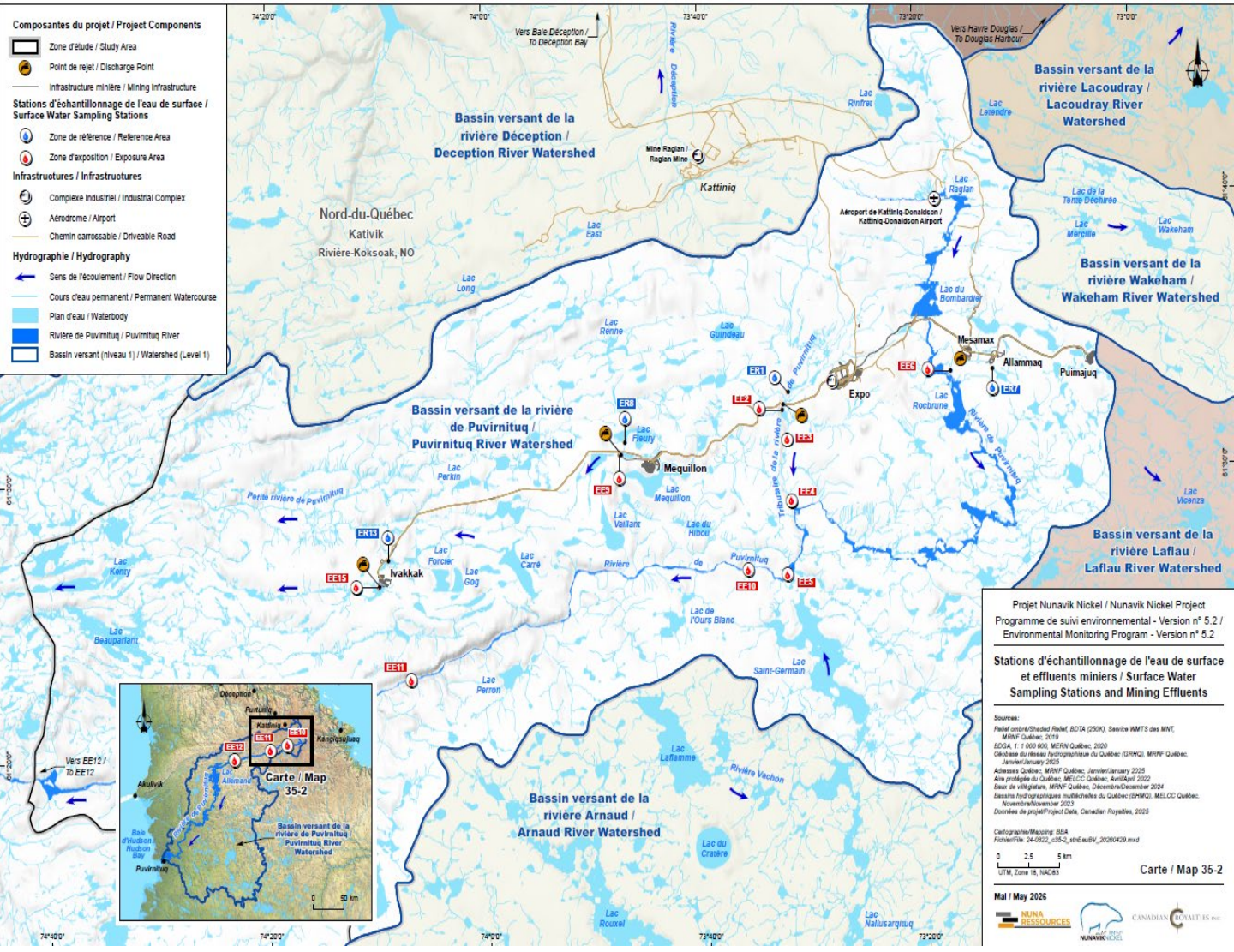
The orange dots represent the four mine effluents (Expo, Mesamax, Méquillon, and Ivakkak).

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WATER QUALITY

Surface Water Sampling Stations



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WATER QUALITY

Monitoring 1

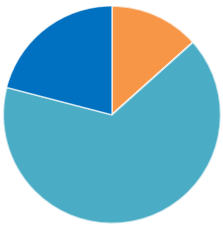
Drinking Water at the Expo Complex and Satellite Camps

OBJECTIVE

Ensure that the **quality of drinking water** meets the **criteria for workers**.



DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL VOLUME OF WATER WITHDRAWN IN 2025 FROM BOMBARDIER LAKE



- Expo complex 42,191 m^3
- Concentrator 206,960 m^3
- Drilling site and satellite facilities 66,033 m^3
  - including 4,868 m^3 at Deception Bay

RESULTS

- ✓ Water treatment systems did not present a problem in 2025; drinking water consumed was of **good quality**, meeting all standards.
- ✓ The amount of water pumped from Bombardier Lake **was lower in 2025** (315,199 m^3) compared to 2024 (741,675 m^3) mainly due to an **improvement in water consumption** at the concentrator.
- ✓ Water consumption is 275 L/person/day at Expo and 493 L/person/day at Deception Bay.

For 2026

Several water reuse efforts were made in 2025, including the addition of a pipe that allows water from the Méquillon collection basin to be used for the mine's needs (for drilling activities, for example). They will be maintained in 2026.

WATER QUALITY

Monitoring 2

Treated Sanitary Wastewater Effluent

OBJECTIVES

- Ensure **the effectiveness of the** biodisc processing system.
- Achieve **specific environmental discharge targets** for treated sanitary water.

HOW IS WASTEWATER TREATED?

Wastewater treatment → Sludge production → Sludge drained into a landfill

A total of **38,187 m³ of wastewater was treated** using two biodiscs. In 2025, the volume of sludge drained was higher than in previous years.

RESULTS

- ✓ **One exceedance** of the standards was observed for **total phosphorus**.
- ✓ Three exceedances of the standards were observed for **faecal coliforms**.

PUVIRNITUQ RIVER

- ✓ **No contamination** observed in the Puvirnituq River from treated sanitary water.
- ✓ Sanitary water discharged to a tributary of the river (combined with mine water) showed **similar results at the upstream reference station** for the majority of the parameters analyzed.
- ✓ Only chemical oxygen demand (COD) and ammonia nitrogen were slightly higher.
- ✓ These discrepancies may be attributable to mine water, the volume of which in the effluent is approximately 20 times greater than that of wastewater.



For 2026

- Implementation of increased daily monitoring of the distribution of flow rates between the two biodiscs.
- Commissioning of a new sanitary water treatment system planned for 2026.

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WATER QUALITY

Monitoring 3

Mining Effluents

OBJECTIVE

Know **the composition of the mining effluent** discharged into the various lakes and rivers for the Expo complex and satellite camps.

RESULTS

Volumes of water treated in 2025:

- ✓ **Expo: 1,986,253 m³**
- ✓ **Mesamax: 406,518 m³**
- ✓ **Méquillon: 201,994 m³**
- ✓ **Ivakkak: 223,325 m³**

In total, approximately 250 water samples were collected during the effluent discharge season.

25 metals and 30 other parameters were measured.

COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATORY STANDARDS

- ✓ **No exceedances** of the maximum or monthly average concentrations allowed under Directive 019 and the MDMER.
- ✓ Brief pH exceedance at Ivakkak, for a period of 10 minutes. The situation was **quickly corrected**.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCHARGE OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Release targets have not always been met (frequent exceedances for copper, nickel, cadmium, ammonia nitrogen, nitrates, mercury, and sulphates).
- ✓ The exceedances observed remain mainly associated with copper and nickel.
- ✓ Copper **concentrations have decreased** in recent years according to monitoring results.
- ✓ Nickel concentrations **remain relatively stable.**

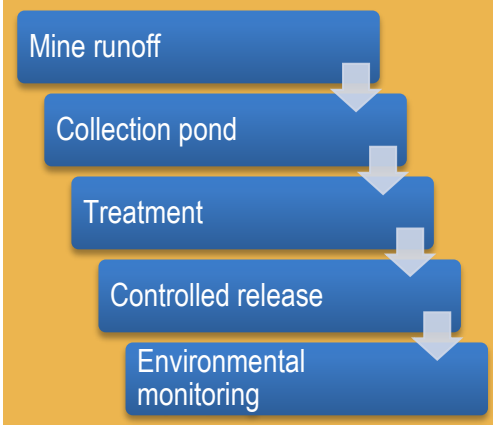
TOXICITY TO AQUATIC LIFE

Monitoring also makes it possible to assess the availability of toxic substances in mine effluents.

- ✓ **No acute toxicity effects observed** in 2025 in bioassays, either immediate or rapid short-term adverse effects.



HOW IS MINE EFFLUENT TREATED?



For 2026

- Replacement of the effluent discharge control valves with a more efficient model for colder ambient temperatures (to avoid pH exceedances).
- Continuation of the environmental discharge objectives management plan.
- Next study of the effects on the environment in 2026 (see monitorings 8, 9, and 16).

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WATER QUALITY

Monitoring 4

Surface Water – Mine Effluent Receiving Watercourse

OBJECTIVES

- Compare **contaminant concentrations** between **areas exposed** to mine effluent and a **reference area** not affected by mining activities.
- **Inform affected communities** of potential environmental impacts.

Mine effluent	Receiving watercourse	Environmental monitoring
• Discharges associated with mining activities • Potential source of contaminants	• Aquatic environments exposed to releases • Downstream and upstream measuring points (reference station)	• Detection of variations and one-off exceedances

RESULTS

- ✓ Monitoring is carried out for the **four mine effluents**: Expo, Mesamax, Méquillon, and Ivakkak.
- ✓ Eleven measuring stations within a close radius of mine effluent and **three additional stations** on the **Puvirnituq River** (two within **Parc national des Pingualuit** and one west of the park).
- ✓ A total of 22 metals and 30 other parameters analyzed.
- ✓ As expected, the concentrations of the parameters in the exposure area were higher than those in the reference area for several parameters, sometimes for half of them.
- ✓ Copper **exceeded** the criteria at several stations, including the reference **zone stations** (meaning that natural concentrations are high in the area).
- ✓ Some exceedances were observed for **nickel**, as well as occasionally for **cobalt, iron, aluminum, and zinc**.
- ✓ Low (i.e., more acidic) pH values were infrequent and generally with no likely effect on aquatic life.
- ✓ The **bacteriological exceedances** observed did not appear to be **related to mining effluents, but potentially to waterfowl abundances in July**.



For 2026

Repositioning of the reference station in the Expo sector out of the potential zone of influence of mining activities.

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WATER QUALITY

Monitoring 5

Surface Water – Water Quality at Puvirnituq Village Water Intake

OBJECTIVE

Verify that CRI's mining activities do not alter the **quality of the drinking water** used by the **community of Puvirnituq**.



During the period of discharge of mining effluents

Intake sampling conducted by a trained member of the Puvirnituq community

RESULTS

- ✓ Water was **sampled twice in September** 2025 at the treatment plant intake. The samples were taken before treatment, which means that the water analyzed does not directly represent the drinking water consumed by the population.
- ✓ When samples were taken, **the water was clear, odourless, and without visible particles**.
- ✓ Laboratory analyses show that, overall, **the water quality meets the criteria for drinking water and the protection of aquatic life**.
- ✓ One sample showed an **exceedance related to the presence of bacteria**. These results should be interpreted with caution due to the **time taken for analysis**. Note that the water is sampled before it is treated at the water treatment plant, which eliminates the bacteria.
- ✓ Overall, **no major water quality problems** were observed.

For 2026

Continuation of the monitoring.

WATER QUALITY

Monitoring 6

Surface Water – Temperature of the Water in the Receiving Environment of the Final Effluent at Expo

OBJECTIVE

Enable the **detection of possible changes** in the water temperature pattern **downstream of the Expo mine complex**.



Similar temperature throughout the river

U eam
T4)

No temperature increase related to the mining effluent

RESULTS

- ✓ Water temperature was measured using stations installed upstream of the mine discharge (T1) as well as downstream (T2 to T4). The temperature of the water in the discharge pipe was also recorded.
- ✓ The results show that **the average daily temperatures are comparable from one station to another**, with values varying between 7.47 °C and 8.09 °C.
- ✓ The observed variations appear to be **related to the natural and seasonal conditions** of the stream rather than to the influence of the mining effluent.

For 2026

Continuation of the monitoring.

WATER QUALITY

Monitoring 7

Surface Water – Deception Bay



OBJECTIVE

Ensure that the water flowing into Deception Bay is **free of contaminants, especially nickel and copper**.

Runoff water	Collection point	Truck transport	Water treatment
The water flows around the specific collection point near the concentrate warehouse.	The water is pumped to a storage tank.	The water in the storage tank is transported in trucks.	Near the Expo complex, with mining effluents.

RESULTS

- ✓ All the water that runs off around the concentrate warehouse is **directed to a specific collection point**. This water is then pumped into **a storage tank** for **potentially contaminated water**.
- ✓ The accumulated water is then trucked to the Expo site, **where it is treated with the site's mining effluent**. In 2025, a total of 2,218 m³ of contaminated water was transported from Deception Bay to Expo for treatment.
- ✓ Two **drainage water discharge points** to the bay are monitored annually. However, in 2025, these points were **dry** or had **stagnant water**, with no flow to the bay.

For 2026

Continuation of the monitoring.

FISH AND FISH HABITAT

Monitoring 8: Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) – Fish

Monitoring 9: Metal Concentration in Fish Flesh in the Puvirnituq River

Monitoring 10: Fish Mercury Levels in Bombardier Lake

Monitoring 11: Bombardier Lake Fish Population

Monitoring 12: Culvert Stability and Free Fish Passage

Monitoring 13: Fish Passability at Bombardier Lake Outlet Structure (monitoring completed)

Monitoring 14: Spawning Grounds at Watercourse Crossings

Monitoring 15: Sport Fishing (monitoring not conducted, no sport fishing)

Monitoring 16: Benthic Invertebrate Communities

Some definitions or concepts

Suspended solids (monitoring 14): Insoluble solid particles that can degrade fish habitat depending on their concentration in the environment (clogging gills, reduced visibility, clogging of spawning grounds, and impacts on eggs and invertebrates).

Fine sediments (monitoring 14): Microscopic materials such as clay or silt that can, among other things, clog spawning grounds, or fill holes between gravel or pebbles.

FISH AND FISH HABITAT

Monitoring 8

Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) – Fish

Monitorings 9, 10, and 11

Mercury Concentrations in Fish Flesh and Fish Populations in Bombardier Lake and the Puvirnituq River

Monitoring 16

Benthic Invertebrate Communities



OBJECTIVES

- Study **fish and other aquatic populations and their habitat** to determine if they **are affected by mining activities**.
- Determine if **the Expo mine effluent** has an effect on **fish**.
- Assess **the status of organisms living** at the bottom of watercourses.
- Verify that the **rising level of Bombardier Lake** has an **effect on fish**.

Data collection planned for 2026

No results to report for 2025

Monitoring maintained in accordance with the environmental monitoring program

Monitorings carried out every three years; mercury monitoring does not follow this frequency or an annual cycle. Renewal scheduled for 2026.

RESULTS

To come following the inventories carried out in 2026.

Why do an EEM?

An industry's activities may be considered to be of concern to the environment, depending on the number of parameters that exceed the standards, as well as the frequency and magnitude of exceedances.

There is a probability that exceedances of standards will have harmful effects on the environment. For this reason, an environmental effects monitoring study is also being conducted.

FISH AND FISH HABITAT

Monitoring 12

Culvert Stability and Free Movement of Fish



OBJECTIVE

Ensure **culverts are stable** and can **be freely crossed by fish.**

A **culvert** is a structure installed under a road that allows water to pass through while preventing land subsidence. Fish can also circulate there to go on either side of the road.

However, it may not perform its duties properly in certain situations.



RESULTS

- ✓ Eight **recent crossings** were inspected in detail:
  - ✓ Generally **stable and passable** for fish.
- ✓ Old crossings assessed by **photographic monitoring**:
  - ✓ Free movement is generally possible.
  - ✓ Some crossings show signs of **erosion** or **deformation**.
- ✓ Special cases **to watch out for**:
  - ✓ Tr11a: uncertain passability, possible instability.
  - ✓ Tr11b: passability judged with reservations.
  - ✓ Tr13a: insufficient data to conclude.

For 2026

- Extensive inspections planned in 2026 for the Tr11a crossing.
- Additional measures planned for the Tr11b crossing.
- Targeted slope stabilization at the Tr13a crossing.

FISH AND FISH HABITAT

Monitoring 14

Spawning Grounds at Watercourse Crossings



OBJECTIVE

Ensure that **road infrastructure does not alter the quality of spawning grounds** downstream and the breeding activities that may take place there.

Recommendation to stop the monitoring, given the stability of the environment and the results observed.

RESULTS

Habitat and spawning potential present

- The substrate observed at the Tr-P crossing may provide spawning habitat for fish.

Suspended solids

- Fourteen upstream and downstream samplings.
- Only one measure exceeds the criteria for suspended solids, probably related to snowmelt, which creates a one-time increase.

Quality of the spawning substrate

- Stable coarse substrate since the beginning of the monitoring.
- Proportion of fine sediments, which can clog spawning grounds, is generally low.

Fine sediment deposition areas

- Five areas identified over 5 years of monitoring.
- In 2025, only zones 3 and 5 are present, with a limited surface area (≈ 10 m² each).

Notable improvement since the corrective action taken in 2022

- Significant reduction in fine sediment cover areas:
  - 380 m² in 2023
  - 81 m² in 2024
  - 20 m² in 2025

For 2026

- Recommendation to stop the monitoring

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FAUNA

Action 17: Avian fauna, wolves, bears, bats, and foxes

Action 18: Caribou

FAUNA

Monitoring 17

Avian fauna, wolves, bears, bats, and foxes

OBJECTIVE

Monitor **the evolution of wildlife components of interest**, in addition to ensuring the **safety of workers**.

All events involving wildlife must be reported to the Environment Department.

RESULTS

Grey wolf

- Three observations declared.
- Deterrence methods used twice.

Polar bears

- Three observations reported. A bear was scared away.
- Another was observed near the road: temporary closure and preventive patrol.
- A separate event involving a female bear and her two cubs required an intervention by local resources in Deception Bay.

Black bear

- One observation, no intervention required.

Foxes (arctic and red)

- High number of reports.
- Increased visitation observed at Expo sites and the northern landfill site.
- Deterrence and trapping operations carried out with the participation of Inuit employees of CRI.

Birds

- Several species observed (rough-legged hawk, Canada goose, peregrine falcon).
- No nests were observed during the inventories carried out for the installation of the wind turbines.



For 2026

Continued employee awareness

- Outreach activities conducted with 329 employees in 2025.
- Reminders on the ban on feeding wildlife, waste management, and the reporting of risk situations.

Birds

- Installation of scaring devices near mine water collection ponds in 2025.
- Schemes maintained and monitored in 2026.

Foxes

- Continued efforts to limit their presence (such as securing waste bins and improving waste management).

Comprehensive wildlife management

- Continuation of the measures applied in 2025.
- Use of deterrence methods when necessary.

FAUNA

Monitoring 18

Caribou

OBJECTIVES

- **Document the presence of caribou** on NNiP roads, as well as collisions involving trucks.
- Enable **real-time actions** to **reduce sources of disturbance** when caribou approach work zones or road corridors.
- **Prevent collisions** and limit impacts on caribou behaviour and use of the environment, by **adapting operational practices** when necessary.



RESULTS

Outreach and research:

- ✓ 33 **toolbox-type workshops** were carried out.
- ✓ A **daily radio message** was broadcasted to drivers and dispatch.
- ✓ An information sheet has been sent to all employees.
- ✓ CRI continued its support for the **Caribou Ungava research project with Université Laval**.

Caribou sightings:

- ✓ The number of caribou observed varied from a few individuals to **large groups (up to 500 caribou).**
- ✓ The most numerous sightings occurred in July, then gradually decreased from August onwards, in accordance with seasonal migration.
- ✓ The main areas frequented were between km 27 and Ivakkak, and between Expo and km 7 (less frequent).
- ✓ A **temporary reduction in traffic** was applied from July 28 to August 1, including the cessation of the transportation of ore by dual-train trucks between Expo and Ivakkak.
- ✓ **No** collisions were recorded in 2025.



For 2026

- Maintenance of awareness signagne along the routes during the migration period.
- Maintenance of regular communications with the MELCCFP to adjust operations according to the situation observed in the field.
- Maintenance of the decision tree when a caribou is observed near a road.
- Revision of the Flora and Fauna Protection Plan following the results of the Ungava Caribou project.

FLORA

Monitoring 19: Wetlands, Water Environments, and Associated Compensation

Monitoring 20: Drabas and Other Floristic Species of Conservation Concern (monitoring under review)

FLORA

Monitoring 19

Wetlands, Water Environments, and Associated Compensation

OBJECTIVES

- **Minimize** the alteration and **destruction of wetlands.**
- **Propose compensatory measures** where alteration or destruction is not possible.

8.94 ha
RESTORED

19.72 ha
COMING SOON

$230K
ALLOCATED

RESULTS

- ✓ Establishment of a **regional partnership** between:
  - Kangiqsujuaq
  - Puvirnituq
  - Salluit
  - Kativik Regional Government (KRG)
  - CRI
- ✓ Signing of **municipal resolutions**:
  - Puvirnituq: 2022
  - Kangiqsujuaq: 2024
- ✓ From 2023 to 2025, **8.94 ha have been restored in the borrow pits of these two communities**.
- ✓ An additional potential of **19.72 ha has been identified for future restoration**.
- ✓ **$230,000 allocated** to date in the program.
- ✓ Funding for a **research project with Université Laval** aimed at the revegetation of restored sites.

For 2026 and ongoing activities

- Continuation of restoration work



- Innovative revegetation techniques



Photo of a biocrust composed of communities of lichens, bryophytes, cyanobacteria, and other bacteria that bind to soil particles to form a surface crust.

- Ongoing community consultations to develop further compensation projects

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AIR QUALITY

Monitoring 21: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Monitoring 22: Airborne Dust Concentration at the Expo Complex Site

Monitoring 23: Dust Dispersion

Some definitions or concepts

Boiler (monitoring 21): Equipment for the production of heating.

Dust suppressant (monitorings 22 and 23): A liquid or solid product applied to unpaved roads or other similar surfaces to prevent dust kick-up.

AIR QUALITY

Monitoring 21

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions



OBJECTIVE

- Quantify and ultimately **limit the GHGs** emitted by NNiP's activities.

2022	2023	2024
130,475 Tonnes of CO_2 equivalent	135,202 Tonnes of CO_2 equivalent	124,115 Tonnes of CO_2 equivalent

RESULTS

Diesel and GHG consumption were monitored for three sites.

Expo Power Plant (six generators):

- Consumption in 2025 is higher than in 2024, partly due to **the start of production at the Expo South mine**.

Expo Camp (two generators and boilers):

- Consumption in 2025 is lower than in 2024 due to **better heat recovery** reducing the use of generators.

Méquillon Site (five generators):

- Consumption in 2025 is higher than in 2024 due to the continued development of the underground mine.

For the NNiP as a whole, GHG emissions were lower in 2024 compared to 2022 and 2023.

** Note that it is normal for this monitoring that the latest results presented are those of the previous year, in this case the year 2024.*

For 2026

Continuation of the energy efficiency management program, which prioritizes the elements to be implemented in the GHG Mitigation Plan (2024). This includes, among other things:

- Two wind turbines;
- Waste heat recovery and other measures to reduce diesel consumption;
- Energy management system.

AIR

Monitoring 22

Airborne Dust Concentration at the Expo Complex Site

OBJECTIVE

Ensure **compliance with air quality standards** under the Clean Air Regulations (CAR). The standards cover total particulate matter (TPM), metals, and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$).

IN BRIEF

- Compliance with total particulate matter standards
- Two days of exceedance out of 314 days of sampling for fine particles linked to forest fires
- Fewer nickel exceedances in 2025 than in 2024

RESULTS

Total particulate matter and metals

- ✓ **15 samples in the summer.**
- ✓ **Total particulate matter concentrations comply with the limit value** of 120 m g/m^3 (average in 2025 of 9.73 µg/m^3).
- ✓ **Nickel:** Some exceedances observed, often when winds are from the north and west (associated with the ore pile, transport, loading and unloading operations, and crushing operations).
- ✓ **Hexavalent chromium:** The annual value has exceeded the norms, but the **natural content in the region is very high** and close to this norm.

Fine particles

- ✓ **Continuous sampling.**
- ✓ Concentrations of fine particles **comply with the** 24-hour limit value of 30 µg/m^3 (average in 2025 of 3.2 µg/m^3).

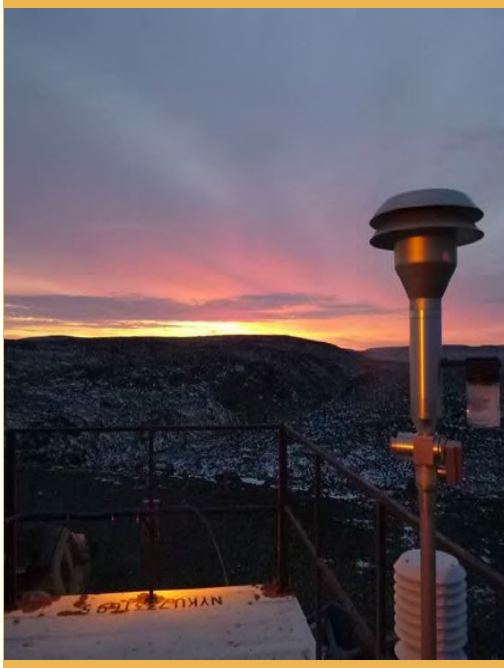


Photo of the instrument continuously measuring the concentrations of fine particles.

For 2026

- Continuation of the dust management plan, including the application of dust suppressants (more frequent in 2025).

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AIR QUALITY

Monitoring 23

Dust Dispersion



OBJECTIVE

- Assess the **magnitude** and **extent** of **dispersion of dust, fine particulate matter from mine tailings, or metal concentrates in the air.**
- **Prevent contamination of surrounding water bodies** and minimize nuisance.

27 winter sampling stations

20 summer sampling stations

Covering:
- CRI industries
- Kangiqsujuaq
- Parc national des Pingualuit

RESULTS

Expo area
- Sector with the **highest dust concentrations**.
- The year 2025 is in line with the average of recent years for the majority of stations.

Mesamax-Allammaq-Puimajuq area
- Decrease in dust deposition rates in 2025 since 2022-2023.
- This could be due to **good dust management practices** and the shutdown of the sector.

Deception Bay area
- **Highest levels of dust, copper, nickel, and iron in the winter of 2025** for two of the three stations.

Parc national des Pingualuit area
- Highest deposition rates in winter 2025 at multiple stations.
- In the summer, **deposition rates are below the average** of the last four years for the majority of stations.

Kangiqsujuaq area
- In the summer of 2025, increase in **the copper, iron, and nickel content.**
- Between 2021 and 2025, one of the jars has higher dust deposition rates than the other, probably due to local activities.

For 2026

- Improved winter sampling methodology.
- Continuation of the application of the dust management plan.



RESIDUAL MATERIALS

Monitoring 24: Non-Hazardous Residual Materials

Monitoring 25: Hazardous Residual Materials and Other Special Waste

Some definitions or concepts

Water-oil separator (Monitoring 25): A device for separating oil droplets dispersed in water for decontamination.

Recovered oil (Monitoring 25): The oils can be reused for energy purposes, for example in furnaces. This is called oil recovery.

Waste management:



RESIDUAL MATERIALS

Monitoring 24

Non-Hazardous Residual Materials



OBJECTIVE

Implement a **management system based on prioritization** in the following order: source reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, and finally, disposal, for the management of these residues (called 3RV-E principles).

KEY FIGURES 2025

CONCERNING NON-HAZARDOUS RESIDUAL MATERIALS

~ 10,000 m³
were disposed of at the northern landfill site

~ 1,500 m³
of metals stored for shipment and recycling to the south

155
items of protective equipment have been reused

DECLINE
of quantities produced compared to 2024

RESULTS

There is a **decrease in the quantities** of non-hazardous residual materials produced in 2025 compared to 2024.

There are several possible reasons:

- Decrease in the average number of people present at the site.
- Awareness workshops.
- Reintroduction **of personal protective equipment** in good condition.
- Recognition program for good practices, particularly in the environment.
- **Reuse of containers** for large volumes.
- **Sorting** and delivery of returnable cans.
- Distribution of **reusable mugs**.
- Update of the **Residual Materials Management Plan**.

For 2026

Characterize the site's residual materials in **2026** or **2027**

Improve management according to 3RV-E

Data to potentially participate in the recycling program deployed by Éco-Entreprise Québec in Nunavik

RESIDUAL MATERIALS

Monitoring 25

Hazardous Residual Materials and Other Special Waste



OBJECTIVE

Implement a **management system based on the prioritization** of the 3RV-E.

RESULTS

Residual hazardous materials and backfill materials**	**~ 575,000 kg ~ 1,600,000 kg** Have been produced* south for processing*
Rubber-based materials***	**~ 207,000 kg ~ 609,000 kg** Have been shipped

Materials produced in 2025 lower than in 2024.

Just under 9 kg of biomedical waste produced and disposed of properly.

22 tires were put back in working condition.

A 44% increase in the volume of water treated by the water-oil separator compared to 2024.

Exceedances of the criteria for petroleum hydrocarbons and suspended solids for 3 of the 4 treated water samples.

The amount of oil recovered in 2025 is higher than in 2024.

One oil sample exceeded the standards for total halogens and percentage water, but subsequent analyses were compliant.

For 2026

- Water-oil separator replacement project for 2027.
- Continuation of awareness workshops, training, and recognition programs.
- Further recovery of used oil (reused for energy purposes).
- Implement a program that would extend the life of the oils.

**The quantities of materials produced do not necessarily correspond to the quantity shipped south, as they may be stored before being shipped later or even the following year.*

***Contaminated backfill materials and soils are generated during environmental incidents.*

****Rubber-based materials, in particular tires, are not considered to be residual hazardous materials within the regulatory sense, but are part of the monitoring 25.*

MINING INFRASTRUCTURES

Monitoring 26: Acid Generation Potential (AGP) of Waste Rock

Monitoring 27: Tailings and Waste Rock Storage Facility

Monitoring 28: Sill Bridge at the Outlet of Bombardier Lake

Definitions and concepts: Acid Generation Potential and Acid Mine Drainage (monitorings 26 and 27)

In the mining environment, water accumulates in collection ponds, pits, and drainage and diversion ditches. Some types of rocks or tailings containing sulphides can produce acidity when exposed to air and water. This notion refers to the **acid generation potential**.

When this potential is realized, it can lead to **acid mine drainage**: an acidic flow of water that dissolves and transports metals, which can contaminate soils and aquatic environments.

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MINING INFRASTRUCTURES

Monitorings 26 and 27

Acid Generation Potential of Waste Rock and Tailings and Waste Rock Storage Facility



OBJECTIVES

- **Prevent** acid generation from waste rock at Expo and satellite sites.
- Monitor the stability of mining infrastructures.

Reminder

Precipitation and water accumulation → Sampling → Mine water monitoring

RESULTS

- Weekly monitoring of the water quality of the water collection ponds is carried out at the six mine sites.
- **One-time exceedance of suspended solids** for the Mesamax, Puimajuq, and Expo sites, **and one-time exceedance of iron and nickel** at one or two of these sites respectively. Exceedances are evaluated according to the requirements of Directive 019 for comparison purposes.
- For Mesamax and Expo, the acid generation potential is stable or slightly declining from 2022-2023 to 2025.

INFRASTRUCTURES

- The infrastructure is generally in good condition. Some corrective work and maintenance activities are still necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the facilities.

For 2026

- Completion of additional observations to better document acid mine drainage.
- Implementation of work to monitor and stabilize mining infrastructure.
- Update of the water balance of each site based on actual operating data.

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MINING INFRASTRUCTURES

Monitoring 28

Sill Bridge at the Outlet of Bombardier Lake



OBJECTIVE

Detect anomalies **to prevent a major event** that could affect the integrity of the structure.

SILL BRIDGE

The sill bridge is a dam in itself where it is possible to circulate. During the spring flood, the water passes over it at a designated location, through a spillway.

The sill bridge was installed to raise the level of Bombardier Lake so that water withdrawal (monitoring 1) does not affect the ecosystem, including fish (monitorings 10 and 11).

RESULTS

The infrastructure inspection carried out in September 2025 reveals that:

The general condition is good.

Some **observations** were noted.

- The fill material added to its top to facilitate the crossing of the access road is not cleaned before the spring freshet, resulting in **periodic leaching** of the road material into the environment.
- Water is flowing through the bolts.

For 2026

- Implement routine action to **clean the backfill material** before the spring flood.
- Track the condition of the bolts.
- Conduct **a 3D survey of the culvert** or footing of each crossing.

NUNAVIK NICKEL

DECEPTION BAY

Monitoring 29: Deception Bay Marine Navigation

Monitoring 30: Wharf-Related Monitoring

Monitoring 31: Wet Sluffs

Some definitions or concepts

Deflector (monitoring 31): A device designed to deflect a flow, whether gaseous, liquid, or solid. The deflector at Deception Bay protects the copper and nickel concentrate storage.

DECEPTION BAY

Monitoring 29

Marine Navigation at Deception Bay

OBJECTIVE

Document the potential effects of marine navigation on marine mammals.

RESULTS

- ✓ **15 vessels** operated for CRI activities
- ✓ No passage from March to mid-June
- ✓ Seals **were observed** during the year
- ✓ No beluga whale sightings
- ✓ **No incidents with marine mammals**

Monitoring 30

Wharf-Related Monitoring

OBJECTIVE

Ensure the **stability of the floating dock** built in 2014 at Deception Bay.

**A wharf repositioning procedure has been performed twice a year since 2019 before freezing and at the time of melting.*

RESULTS

- ✓ Visual **inspections** and **surveying** are conducted.
- ✓ The **wharf has remained fairly stable** after the summer repositioning.

Monitoring 31

Wet Sluffs

OBJECTIVE

Ensure the **safety of workers and port infrastructure** during wet sluffs.

RESULTS

- ✓ Snowmelt **has not resulted in wet sluffs** to the deflectors since the monitoring began.





For 2026

Continue inspections and surveys for wharf stability and safe port operations.

PARC NATIONAL DES PINGUALUIT

Monitoring 32: Environmental Monitoring

Monitoring 33: Visual Impact

Monitoring 34: Noise Impact

PARC NATIONAL DES PINGUALUIT

Monitoring 32
Environmental Monitoring



REMINDER OF THE 2025 RESULTS

WATER QUALITY (Monitoring 4)

4 samples carried out

22 metals, and 30 other parameters analyzed and compared to criteria for the protection of aquatic life

OBSERVED EXCEEDANCES

- Copper (natural concentrations are high in the area)
- pH (generally with no likely effect on aquatic life)

DUST DISPERSION (Monitoring 23)

SUMMER SAMPLING
4 dust jars

NICKEL
↓ in 2025 compared to 2024 for 3 of the 4 jars.

COPPER
↑ in 2025 compared to 2024 for 3 of the 4 jars.

DUST
↓ in 2025 compared to 2024 and 2023 (except for 1 jar).

WINTER SAMPLING
4 snow stations

Some stations have had the highest deposition rates since monitoring began.

This does not translate into the summer: the measures are often lower than the average of the last four years (2021 to 2024).

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CONDUCTED IN RELATION TO THE PARC NATIONAL DES PINGUALUIT INCLUDES:

MONITORING 4
Water quality

MONITORING 8
EEM - Fish

MONITORING 9
Metal concentration in fish flesh in the Puvirnituq River

MONITORING 16
Benthic invertebrate communities

MONITORING 23
Dust dispersion

MONITORING 33
Visual impact

MONITORING 34
Noise impact

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PARC NATIONAL DES PINGUALUIT



Monitoring 33

Visual Impact

OBJECTIVE

Assess the **level of perception of lighting** coming from the mining complex from the Parc national des Pingualuit (near the crater).

RESULTS

VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

A few small light points and visible halos potentially from the Expo and Méquillon mining sites.

PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

The measurements taken with the photometer in the direction of the mine and in the direction away from the mine are similar.

They are therefore influenced more by natural light than by anthropogenic sources.

For 2026

Improved measurement.

Monitoring 34

Noise Impact

OBJECTIVE

Assess the **level of perceived noise** from the mining complex from the Parc national des Pingualuit.

RESULTS

- ✓ Low sound levels, between 29 and 38 dBA.
- ✓ No noise contribution from the mine.

**For comparison, the noise from a quiet conversation is 30 dBA and the noise from a refrigerator is 40 dBA.*

For 2026

- Maintenance of noise mitigation measures.
- Improved measurement.

NUNAVIK NICKEL

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Monitoring 35: Inuit Community Information Program

Monitoring 36: NNiP Perception Assessment Plan

An important part of the Project is the Nunavik Nickel Agreement (the "Agreement"). This agreement on the impacts and benefits of the Project was signed by CRI, the Salluit and Kangiqsujuaq landholding corporations, the municipality of Puvirnituq, as well as Makivvik, a non-profit organization managed by the Inuit of Nunavik, and its mission is to ensure the integrity of the Inuit's achievements as enshrined in the JBNQA.

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Monitoring 35

Inuit Community Information Program



OBJECTIVE

Inform the communities of **Puvirnituq, Salluit, and Kangiqsujuaq** about mining activities, **environmental protection measures** in place, and **corrective actions** to address the issues experienced by land users.

Visits in Northern villages

Presentations and exchanges with communities to receive their **questions, comments, and concerns**.

Public consultations.

Regular communication

- ✓ **Quarterly newsletters** with spill mapping.
- ✓ **Annual environmental monitoring report** with summary translated into Inuktitut.
- ✓ Other summaries translated into Inuktitut.
- ✓ **Environmental-themed posts** on Facebook.

Commitment and various meetings

- ✓ Two meetings of the Nunavik Nickel Committee (NNC).
- ✓ Meeting with Appendix 7.2 signatories combined with a visit to the mine site.
- ✓ Other meetings:
  - With the Kativik Regional Government.
  - With Makivvik and the Nunavik Hunters Association.
  - With the Parc national des Pingualuit.

For 2026

- Continuation of all these activities.
- Simplified summary of the NNiP restoration plans.

NUNAVIK NICKEL

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Monitoring 36

NNiP Perception Assessment Plan



OBJECTIVE

Evaluate the effectiveness of the means of communication and the perceptions of the project by the landusers and receive their complaints.

2024 SURVEY

112	70%	52%	
Completed questionnaires	Respondents were from Nunavik	Had previously worked for CRI	Some concerns emerged

RESULTS

Survey conducted in 2024

Concerns mentioned:

- **Support and funding of traditional activities** and promotion of Inuit culture.
- Effects of mining on **biodiversity, water contamination, and animal migration.**
- **Effects of tailings,** particularly on wildlife, including fish.
- Pollution, including **waste management, spills, and the use of chemicals**.
- Full site restoration guarantee.
- Improving **Inuit training**.
- Insufficient and inadequate communications from CRI to communities.

Respondents consider that CRI could be an ally of the local culture and that it should promote and value it more.

Concerns raised during the public consultations:

- Potential freezing of pipeline conduits.
- Impacts on the Leaf River caribou herd and its state of health.
- Dust emission.

No complaints made directly to the company.

For 2026

- Regular Facebook posts.
- To further promote the visit in the villages to all the people of the communities concerned.
- Provide the "Cultural Harmonization" training to more employees.
- Training and workforce program for Inuit employees.
- Financial or in-kind support for traditional or community activities.

Questions?
Contact us

communitysupport@canadianroyalties.com

www.canadianroyalties.com



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2025 ᐊᐢᑎᓕᓴᐅᓂᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐅᑎᓄᑦ

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CANADIAN ROYALTIES INC.

NUNAVIK NICKEL

ᒣ 2026

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ᑲᓇᑎᐊᓐ ᓯᐊᓴᓕᑎᓴ. (CRI)

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ᐱᐃᑦᓴᖏᖅᑎᑎᔪᓴᖅ ᐱᓇᔪᒪᖏᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᒣᑦ 1000-ᓄ ᐃᓂᖏᕿᑎᑦᔪᓂᒥᑦ ᓄᑦ

6 ᖏᑲᓴ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᑦ

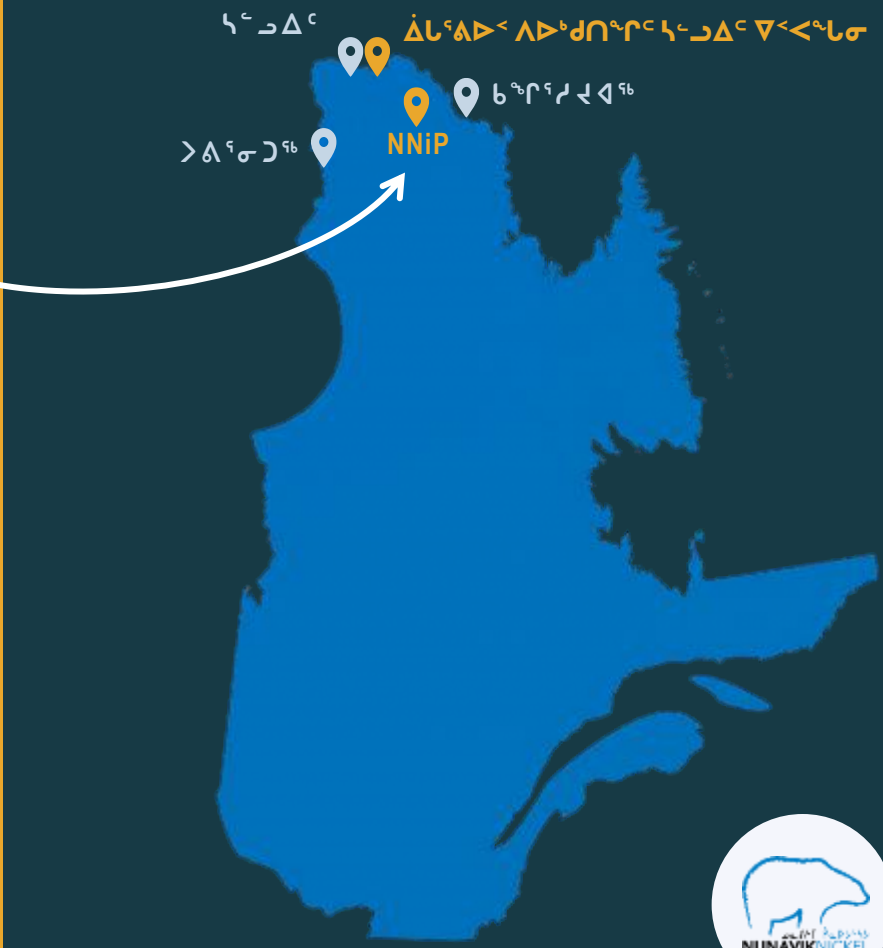


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ᑐᓴᒋᔪᖅ ᐱᓕᓪᓴᐊᑎᓂᔪᓴᖏᓪᓕᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᓄᓂᑦ ᐱᓂᓴᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖏᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᔪᔪᓂᓴᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᕐᑎᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓂᓪᓚᓄᓗ.

ᐊᕐᓂᑎᓕᓂᑎᔪᓄ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᓂᔪᓕᕐᓂᖅ 2025

ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖁᓇᐃᖏᓂᖅ

1. ᐃᒥᕋᑦᓴᖅ ᐃᐊᖅᑐᐸ ᐃᑦᓗᔪᑎᐊᓗᖅᓱᓂ ᓴᑦᓗᐃᑦ ᐯᐸᐸᖏᓯᑐᒍᒧᑦᓗ
2. ᐃᓕᒥᐊᕋᓭᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᓴᓂᓗᔪᖅ ᑭᓴᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ
3. ᐅᔨᕋᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᑭᓴᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ
4. ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖁᑲᖅ – ᐅᔨᕋᓂᐊᕋᖅ ᑭᓴᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕋᒥᒃ
5. ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖁᑲᖅ - ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖁᓇᐃᖅᑭᑐᑦᓯᔪᖅᓱᓂᖅᓱᖅ ᓴᐃᕋᓂᑐᐸ ᐃᒪᕋᒥᓯᑲᖅᓱᓂ
6. ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖁᑲᖅ - ᓂᓯᒥᓂᖅᓱᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᐱᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑭᖅᑐᓂᒍᐸ ᑭᓴᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᐊᖅᑐᒥ
7. ᐃᒪᐅᐸ ᖁᑲᖅ - ᓴᑦᓗᐃᑦ ᐯᐸᔪᖅᑭᓂ

ᐃᕋᓗᒃ ᐃᕋᓗᐃᑦᓗ ᐃᓂᖅᑭᑦ

8. ᐊᐸᑎᑎᒧᑦ ᓯᕋᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᓂᕋᖅ (EEM) – ᐃᕋᓗᒃ
9. ᑭᑭᐊᑦᑕᓪᑦ ᐃᕋᓗᓵᐸ ᓂᕋᖅᓱᓂ ᓴᐃᕋᓂᑐᐸ ᑯᖅᓱᓂ
10. ᐃᕋᓗᓂᓂ ᒍᑯᓇᖅᕋᓂᖅᑭᑦ ᕿᒪᐸᑎᐊ ᑕᓯᖅᓱᓂ
11. ᕿᒪᐸᑎᐊ ᑕᓯᖅᑕ ᐃᕋᓗᖅᑭᑦᑕ ᐅᓄᑭᐊᕋᓂᖅᑭᑦ
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15. ᐃᓕᒥᔪᖅᓂᖅᑐᓄᓂᑦ ᐃᕋᓗᓂᓂᐊᕋᖅ
16. ᓴᐅᓂᖅᑲᑎᑕᒃ ᖁᔨᓴᑭᐃᑦ

ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ

17. ᑎᖅᑭᓯᑦ ᖁᔪᓄᐊᑦ, ᐊᒪᑭᐃᑦ, ᐊᖅᓴᑦ, ᕿᑦᔭ ᑎᓇᒃᓂᐊᓗ
18. ᑐᖅᑐᐃᑦ

ᐱᕈᖏᑐᐃᑦ

19. ᐃᒪᖏᓯᐃᑦ, ᐃᒪᖖᐅᑦᑕᑦ ᐅᑎᖏᐃᐅᔨᑦᑕᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᑎᔨᖏᑦᑐᑦ
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21. ᐱᑭᑐᓕᐅᖏᐃᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᑦᓗᑦ ᐅᖏᓯᐊᓗᑭᔪᓇᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᖏᓂᑭᖏᓂ (GHG) ᐊᓂᐊᔪᑦ
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23. ᐳᔨᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑕ

ᐊᒥᐊᖅᔨᐃᑦ ᐃᑎᑦᑕᔨᐃᑦ

24. ᓯᖅᔨᓇᖏᑎᖅ ᐊᒥᐊᖅᔨᐃᑦ ᐃᑎᑦᑕᔨᐃᑦ
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ᐅᔨᖏᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᐅᑎᐅᒪᓪᓚᓇᖅᑎᑦ

26. ᐃᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᖏᓴᓂᖅᓱᓕᐃᓇᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ (AGP) ᐃᑎᑦᑕᔨᐃᑦ ᐅᔨᖏᓂᓂ
27. ᐅᔨᖏᓂᐊᓂᓴᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᑎᑦᑕᔨᐃᑦ ᐅᔨᖏᖅᑲᐅᑎᒃ ᐃᓪᓗᖅ
28. ᐃᑲᖏᓴᐊᓪᓚᐅᑦᑐᑐᖅ ᕿᒪᐸᑎᐊ ᑕᓯᖅᓱᓂ

ᖁᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᐸᑦᑐᕕᖅ

29. ᖁᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐅᐸᐸᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᒍᑦ ᓇᓯᑎᐊᓂᖅ
30. ᐊᓕᖏᓴᒍᓂᖅᓱᓂᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᓂ
31. ᐊᐅᓚᓪᓕᐊᔨᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᑦ ᓇᖏᒥ

ᐱᖅᒍᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖅᖅᒍᐃᓂᔪᖏᖅᓱᖅ

32. ᐊᐸᑎᐅᐸ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱ
33. ᑕᔨᑦᖏᐅᔨᖅ ᓯᖏᓄᖅ
34. ᓂᓴᓂᓂᒍᑦ ᓯᖏᓄᖅ

ᐃᓄᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓚᑎ

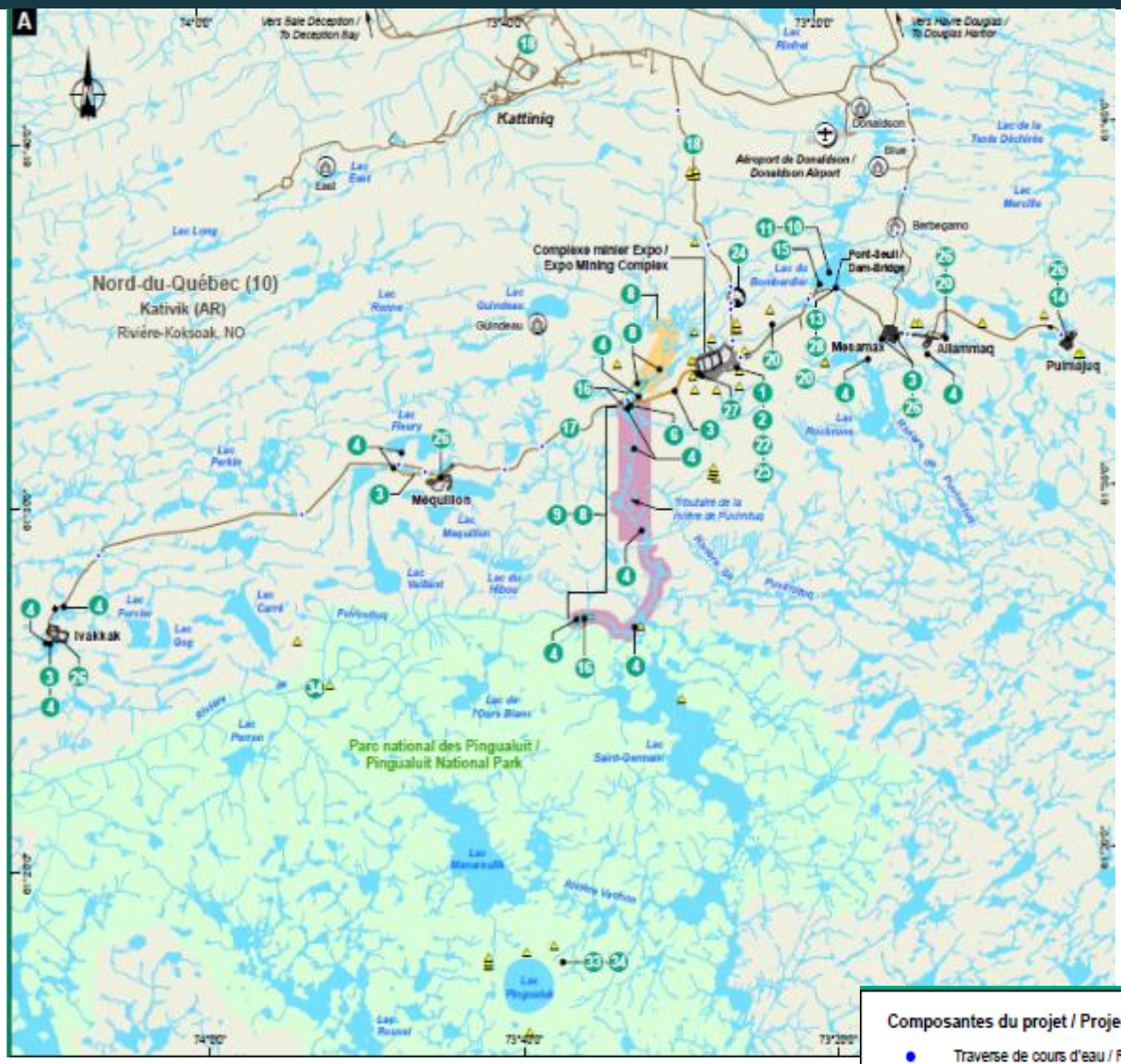
35. ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓱᓄᑦ ᑐᖏᖏᑕᐅᔨᑦᖏᖏᓴᓂᖅᓱᖅᓱᖅ
36. NNiP ᐃᓯᒪᑦᓴᐅᓂᒍᑦ ᖁᒥᖏᑕᓂᒥᑦ ᕿᖏᓯᒪᐅᑎᑎᒃ

ᖁᐅᐸᑦᑕᓯᒪᔨᖏᑕᓂᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓕᖅᓱᓄᓄᑦ ᑭᖏᓯᒍᖅ ᓄᓕᑎᖏᓯᒪᔨᒍᑦ, ᑕᓯᒥᖏᓗᐃ 2025 ᐊᓚᑎᓕᓂᖅᓱᓂᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᑐᖏᖏᑐᓂᒍᑦ.

CANADIAN ROYALTIES INC.

NUNAVIK NICKEL

ᐊᐸᑎᓕᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᑲᒪᓂᓱᓐᓄᓕᕐᓂᖅ





Composantes du projet / Project Components

- Traverse de cours d'eau / River Crossing
- Station de dispersion des poussières / Dust Dispersion Station
- Infrastructure minière / Mining Infrastructure

Zones pour le suivi ÉSEE / Areas for EEM Monitoring

- Zone de référence / Reference Area
- Zone d'exposition / Exposure Area

Infrastructures / Infrastructure

- Camp d'exploration / Exploration Camp
- Lieu d'enfouissement en milieu nordique / Northern Landfill
- Aérodrome / Airport
- Route locale / Local Road
- Autre route / Other Road
- Parc national ou réserve / National Park or Reserve

ᑭᓯᕐᕕᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔾᔪᒥ ᑫᓴᓪᓕᐊᓕᕐᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᒃᑐᑎᓂᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᓗᓐ.

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ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖁᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 1: ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐅᓱᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐊᐅᑲᔭᐳ ᐃᑦᓗᐊᓗᐊᓂ ᒪᖅᖁᐃᖅᔨᐊᑎᖏᓐᓂᓗ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 2: ᐃᓕᔪᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᑭᓴᓂᖅᓗᑯᓂᓇᓂᖅᒍᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 3: ᐅᔪᖅᓂᐊᓂᖅᓗᑯᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖏᖅᓴᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 4: ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᐅᓱᖅᓱᓂ ᓄᐃᓱᒪᔪᖅ– ᐅᔪᖅᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᖏᖅᓴᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑯᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅᑎᒍᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 5: ᐱᐅᓱᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᒪᖅ– ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖁᓄᐃᙱᙱᑎᓂᖏᓐᖏᑦ ᐳᐃᖅᓂᑐᒥ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᐃᙱᖏᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 6: ᐱᐅᓱᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᒪᖅ– ᓂᕈᒥᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᐊᐢᑎᑎᒥ ᑭᙱᒍᓕᕆᒥ ᑕᒪᐅᖏᖅᓴᑕᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᐊᔪᐳᒥ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 7: ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᐅᓱᖅᓱᓂ - ᓴᓕᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᑦᕿᖏᓐᓂ

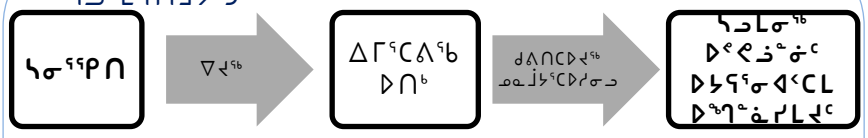


ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ

ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖅᐸᑦ

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖅᐸᑦ

ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓐᓇᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ (ᐊᐃᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ) ᐃᒪᖏᓪ ᓴᓪᒪᓴᑎᑎᒍᔨᖏᑐᖅ





ᓴᓪᒪᓴᑎᑎᒍᔨᖏᑐᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓐᓇᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ: ᑭᓇᓂᔪᓄᑦᖢᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᐅᑎᑎᑐᒍᑦ, ᑭᓇᐅᔭᓂᐅᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᕐᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᓂᑦᑎᒥ ᐃᒪᐃᓂᖅ (ᐃᓚᓕᒪᒃ, ᖃᐃᐃᔨᑐᐃᒪᒃ, ᐊᓐᓄᕐᓂᓂᐊᐃᒪᒃ), ᖃᐃᐊᒃ ᐃᒪᖅ (ᐊᓇᖅ, ᐃᑎᑭᒃ), ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᖅᓂᓂ ᓱᑭᔪᖅ, ᑕᓱᒥᒃ.

ᐅᔨᖏᑦᓂᐊᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓐᓇᓱᒪᖅ: ᑭᓇᓂᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᔨᖏᑦᓂᐊᒧᑦ ᐅᔨᖏᑦᓂᐊᑕᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑕᐅᓱᑎᓐᓄᓪ ᐱᑦᖢ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑦᓂᖅᑎᑦ.

- ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐅᑎᖅᑎᑦᑕᒥᑦ ᐱᑭᐅᓱᑦᑐᒍᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᓱᔨᕐᓯᖅᑎᒍᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᑦᖢ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᓱᔨᕐᓯᖅᑎᒍᓂᖅ.
- ᐅᔨᖏᑦᓂᔪᑦ ᐊᓱᔨᕐᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓂᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᑦᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖅᑕᐅᓱᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᖅᑕᐅᓱᑦ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᒥᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓐᓇᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᔨᖏᑦᓂᐊᑕᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᖢ ᐅᔨᖏᑦᓂᐊᑕᐃᓂᖅ.
- ᑌᓚᓕ, ᐊᓱᔨᕐᓯᖅᑐᓂᖅᑲᖅᓯᖅᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅᓱᒪᒥᔪᓐ ᐊᓱᔨᕐᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᓪᒪᓴᑎᑎᒍᔨᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᒥᑦ

ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ
ᐳᕕᖏᑐᑦ ᑯᖓᒃᑕ ᑯᐊᐅᔪᖅ

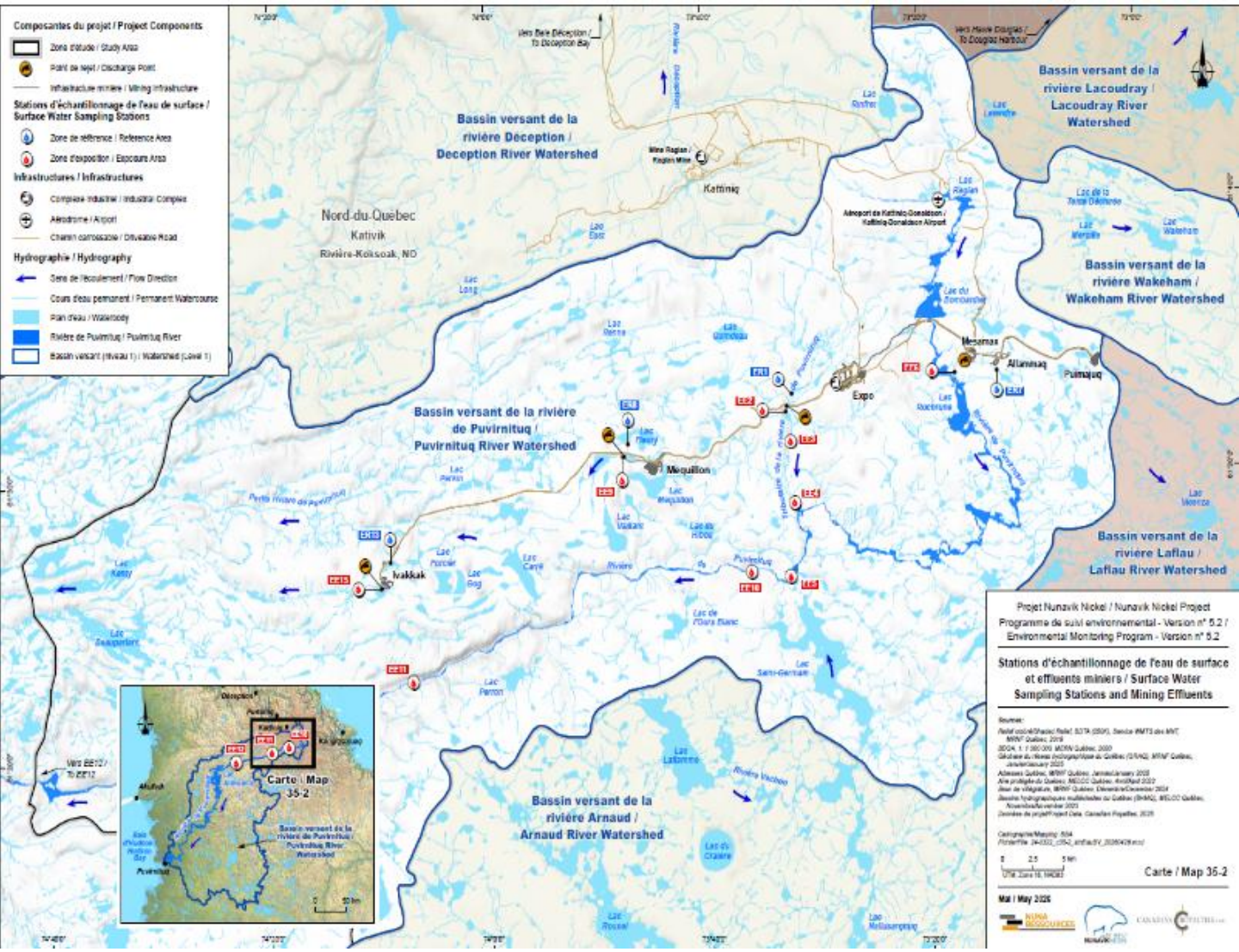


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ᑕᒪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᓕᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯ



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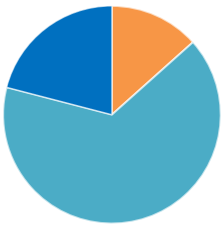
ᑲᒪᓂᓕᓐᓂᑲ 1
ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐃᐊᑲᑦ ᐃᑦᓗᐊᓗᖅᓯᓂ ᒪᖅᐳᕕᐅᔨᐱᓕᓐᓂᓗ

ᑐᖏᓕᖅ

ᓯᖅᖁᐃᕈᐊᓗᖅᔪᒍ ᒋᑲᔪᐊ **ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᖁᓂᖅᓯᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑕᐊᓯᑦ** ᒪᓪᓕᖅᐊᖅᑐᓄᖅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑐᑦ **ᒪᓪᓚᐊᖅᖁᔭᒪᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ** ᐱᓇᓯᑲᓂᓪᓕᑦ.



ᐃᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑕᑦ ᐃᓗᐦᓇᖅᓯᒪᓕᒃᑕᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᐱᕙᕐᓂᖅ 2025-ᒥ ᐱᔪᖅ ᐸᒪᓯᒪᓂᑕᐅ ᑕᓯᖅᓯᓂᒃ



- ᐃᐊᖅᓴᐅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓗᐊ 42,191 m³
- ᐊᐅᑭᖅᓯᑐᐃᕕᐊᓗᒃ 206,960 m³
- ᓴᐅᖅᓴᐱᒃ ᐊᓯᓂᑐᑐᓗ ᐱᐅᒃᔨᑎᑦ 66,033 m³
  - ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ 4,868 m³ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᖅᓴᖅᑎᓂ

ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

- ✓ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᒃ ᓴᓗᒪᓴᓂᖅᔩᓕᓐᓄᖅᔪᖅ ᐱᓇᓗᑦᓯᓪᓕᓈᐅᓄᑐᑐᖅᓴᖅ 2025-ᒥ; ᐃᒥᖅᑦᓴᖅ **ᐱᐅᔨᓂᖅᖁᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ**, ᐅᒪᒪᐅᑦᓯᐊᑐᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᓕᓕᒫᒍᑦ.
- ✓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᓕ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᐅᔪᖅ ᐸᒪᓯᒪᓂᑕᐊ ᑕᓯᖅᓯᓂᒃ **ᐃᒪᑭᓂᓴᓴᐅᓈᐅᔪᖅ 2025-ᒥ** (315,199 m³) ᑕᔨᒥᖅᓯᔨᒍ ᐊᖅᖏᒍ 2024 (741,675 m³) ᐱᓵᔪᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᖁᔨᐊᓯᓂᓂ **ᐱᐅᓯᒋᒥᐊᓂᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᒪᓂᐅᓯᒋᒥᒃ** ᓴᓗᒪᓴᐃᒪᒥ.
- ✓ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᑐᑦᓗᐊᑐᖅ 275 ᓱᑕ/ᐃᓂᒃ/ᐅᑦᓗᑕᒧᑦ ᐃᐊᒃᓴᒥ ᐊᒪᓗᓐ 493 ᓱᑕ/ᐃᓂᒃ/ᐅᑦᓗᑕᒧᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᖅᓴᖅᑎᓂ.

2026-ᒍᑦ

ᐊᒥᓯᐃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᖅᓱᑕᓯᑎᓪᓕᒍᑦ ᐊᓴᐃᓂᖅᖁᑦᑕᐅᔪᖅ 2025-ᒥ, ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑦᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᒥᒃ ᓯᑦᓗᓕᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᖅᒦᕐᓴᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᖅ ᑎᕐᔨᑦ ᐃᑎᖅᓴᖅᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᒃᑐᑦ ᑭᖅᖅᔭᒪᑎᓴᖅᓂᒃ (ᑐᓂᓂᓕᓐᓄᖅᔪᖅ, ᐅᑦᑐᑎᑎᓗᒍ). ᐱᓕᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᖅᑭᒃᓕᓐᓄᖅᔪᖅ 2026-ᒥ.

NUNAVIKNICKEL

ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖁᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᑕᓂ

ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ 2

ᓴᓗᒫᑎᓐᖁᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᓗᒪᔪᖅ ᐃᒪᓗᑲᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓐᓇᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅ

ᐅᖃᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ

- ᓯᖏᐊᐅᔪᐊᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᖏᔪᐊᐅᑉᓇᓂᖅᑕᓂ ᑭᖏᒪ ᑫᐃᖏᑐᐊᔪᖏᑎᑐᖅ ᓴᓗᒪᓕᓴᐅᑎᖅ.
- ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᖓᓗᔨᖏᑐᓂ ᐊᐢᑎᓕᓇᓂᑎᒍᒪᓂ ᔨᐃᓚᓂᖏᓐᓇᓂ ᐅᐸᖏᖏᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᖃᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᓴᓗᒪᓕᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓕᖅ.

ᖁᓄᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᓗᑲᖅ ᓴᓗᒪᓕᓴᖏᑎᒋᔭᖅ?

ᐃᒪᓗᑲᖅᖁᓗ ᓴᓗᒪᓕᓴᖏᑎᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ → ᔪᑎᐊᔪᖏᔪᓕᐊᓄᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᒪᓗᑲᖅᐸᐃᓂᑦ → ᔪᑎᐊᔪᖏᔪᓕᐊᓄᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑐᖏᔪᓕᐊᓄᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑭᔪᐊᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ.

ᐅᓄᖁᓂᓪᓕ 38,187 m³ ᐃᒪᓗᑲᖅ ᓴᓗᒪᓕᓴᖏᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᖏᔪᓂᑎᖅ ᒪᖏᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐃᖏᑐᐊᓗᓐᓂᖅ. 2025-ᒥ, tᐊᖅᑭᓂᖅ ᔪᑎᐊᔪᖏᔪᓕᐊᓄᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᑐᖏᔪᓕᐊᓄᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᖏᔪᖏᓂᕐᓗᐅᓕᐅᔪᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓇᓂᑦ

ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒃᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 3
ᐅᓴᖅᓂᐊᓂᐅᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓕᑕᐅᒪᓚᑦ



ᐊᑐᖏᖅ

ᖃᐅᐅᔪᒪᓂᖅ **ᐃᓚᓕᖅᒪᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᐊᓂᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓕᑕᐅᒪᓚᑦ** ᐊᓂᑕᓂᒃᒃ ᐊᑦᐅᑭᖅᑎᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᓕᖅᓄᑦ ᔪᓐᓄᓂ ᐃᐊᒃᓴᑐᓂᐃᓕᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᐊᓇᖅᒪᓂᓐᓇ ᐊᓕᖅᑐᑕᖅᑐᓂ.

ᓄᐃᓕᑦ

ᐃᒪᖅ ᓴᓇᒪᑎᖅᑕᐃᓂᖅ 2025-ᒥ

- ✓ **ᐃᐊᒃᓴᑐ: 1,986,253 m³**
- ✓ **ᒥᓴᒪᒃᓴ: 406,518 m³**
- ✓ **ᒥᕐᔪᖅ: 201,994 m³**
- ✓ **ᐃᓕᒃᑲᒃ: 223,325 m³**

ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᔪᓂᖅ, ᐃᒧᐢᓇᐊᒪᓕᑦᑐᑦ 250 ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᖅᑑᓴᓂᑕᐅᔪᑎᐃᓂᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐃᓂᑦ ᑭᒪᒃᑯᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᑎᐢᓇᒥᑦ. 25 ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᑦ 30 ᐊᓱᖅᑭᐢᓇ ᓱᕐᕆᑎᓂᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᔪᑦ.

ᒪᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒃᔪᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒪᓕᐊᖅᔪᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒪᑦᓴᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ

- ✓ **ᖃᖅᖁᑭᐅᑎᓱᒪᖅᑕᑦ** ᐅᓄᖅᓂᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᓪᓚᑦ ᑕᕐᕈᑦᑕᒥᒃ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᑎᑦᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒪᖅ 019 ᐊᒪᒪᓗ MDMER.
- ✓ ᐃᓕᖅᓂ pH ᖃᖅᖁᑭᐅᑎᓗᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᑭᒃᑲᒥ, ᐃᒧᐢᓗᐊᑐᖅᑎᒧᑦ 10 ᑕᖅᓴᐸᑦ. ᑕᒪᐢᓇ ᑌᒧᓕᔪᐃᓂᖅ **ᐊᖅᕈᑕᐅᑦᓴᐅᑎᑎᓕᐅᔪᖅ.**

ᐊᑭᑎᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᑦᓱᓂᑦ ᑐᒃᔪᓂᕐᒥᑦ

- ✓ ᐊᓂᑦᓱᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᔪᓂᓄ ᑌᒪᖅᖁᓕᒫᑐᓐᓇᖅ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᖅᑕᑦᑕᓱᒪᖅᑕᑦ (ᖃᖅᖁᑭᐅᑎᓗᐊᖅᓂᐅᑲᒡᒫᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᕐᔪᖅ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᒍ, ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᖅ, cadmium, ammonia nitrogen, nitrates, mercury, ᐊᒪᒪᓗ sulphates).
- ✓ ᖃᖅᖁᑭᐅᑎᓗᐊᖅᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᐢᓇᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᒪᓯᑦᓗᖅᑐᐢᓇᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᔪᓂᖅ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᔪᖅᓱᐢᓄᒃ ᐊᐅᕐᔪᖅ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᖅ, ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᖅ ᐊᒪᒪᓗ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᖅ.
- ✓ ᐊᐅᕐᔪᖅ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᖅ **ᐅᓄᖅᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᑦᓕᐅᑎᓕᔪᑦᓕᔪᑦ** ᐊᖅᖁᔪᖅ ᐊᓂᔪᖅᑐᐢᓇᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒪᑦᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᓕᐊᓂᒃ.
- ✓ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᑦ **ᐃᑦᓚᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᐃᓚᓐᓂᑦᓗᑎᑦᑐᑦ.**

ᓱᓕᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᒃᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᑎᓚᓇᔪᓂᒃ

ᒪᓕᒪᓱᓂᖅ ᐱᓪᓕᑦᓴᖅᑎᑎᑦᓱᓕᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᐅᔪᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᓱᓕᓇᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᐊᓂᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᖅ.

- ✓ **ᓱᓕᑕᑦᑎᒃ ᓱᓕᓇᖅᑐᑭᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᔪᑦ ᓱᖅᓴᔪᓐᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒧᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂᒃ** 2025-ᒥ ᒪᓕᐅᑎᓂ, ᐃᓐᓇᔭᐅᑎᒃᓯᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᐊᓂᔪᖅ ᓱᓕᑕᑦᑎᒃ ᐃᓐᓇᔭᐅᑎᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦᓴᖅᓂᑦ ᓱᖅᓴᓂᑦ.

ᖃᖅᖁᑭᐅᑎᓗᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓕᑕᐅᒪᓚᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᐊᓂᔪᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᒪᑎᖅᑕᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᑕᓂᒃᒃ ᐊᑦᐅᑭᖅᑎᑐᓄᑦ?

- ᐅᓴᖅᓂᐊᓂᐊᓕᐅᑦ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓕᖅᖢᓂᒃ
- ᓄᐊᑦᓱᓕᒃ ᑕᓱᐊᑭᖅ
- ᓴᓇᒪᓴᓇᓂᖅ
- ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᐋᖅᑕᖅ
- ᐊᓯᑎᓚᓂᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒪᓱᓂᖅ

2026-ᒧᑦ

- ᐃᓚᖏᓂᖅ ᖃᑕᒪᒃᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦᑕ ᒪᓕᐅᑎᖏᑦᑕ ᓱᓪᓗᓚᖏᓪᓂᒃ ᓴᒪᓕᓴᑦᓱᐊᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᓴᐃᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᑎᒧᑦ (ᖃᖅᖁᑭᐅᑎᓗᐊᖅᓂᐅᓚᓂᖅᓗᒍ Ċᑲᔪᓂᖅ pH).
- ᒪᔨᓱᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᑎᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᑦᓱᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᑐᒃᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᕐᔪᖅᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᐢᓇᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᓕᐊᓂᒃ.
- ᑭᖑᓪᓕᓂᖅ ᖃᖅᖁᑭᐅᑎᓗᐊᖅᓂᒃ ᓱᓪᓗᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐊᓯᑎᑎᒧᑦ 2026-ᒥ (ᑕᔪᑎᐊᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᒪᓕᒪᓱᓂᒃ 8, 9, ᐊᒪᒪᓗ 16).

ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖁᓄᐃᖅᓂᖅᓴᓕ

ᑲᒪᓇᓂᖅᓂᖅ 4

ᐃᒪᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖁᖅᓴᓂᑦᑐᖅ – ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓐᓇᓂᒪᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᖁᑎᖅ

ᑐᖁᓴᖅ

- ᑲᒪᒋᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᖅᔨᓇᖁᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᖅᔨᐊᓗ ᓄᓂᑦ ᓂᖁᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑦᓂᒍᓴᖅ ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓐᓇᓂᒪᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᒪᓗ ᑕᔨᑎᖁᖅᓴᐃᖅ ᓄᓇ ᓂᖁᖁᑕᐅᒪᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᑐᓄᑦ.
- ᖁᐅᐳᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᓂᖁᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ ᐊᐢᑎᑎᐅᑦ ᓂᖁᖁᑕᐅᑐᑐᓄᖅᖁᓂᖅᓴᖅ

ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖁᓐᓇᓂᒪᓴᖅᑎᑦ

- ᐊᓂᐊᑦᓂᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅ ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᓂᒍᖅ ᓂᒍᑦ
- ᐱᐃᓴᐅᓪᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᓂᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᖁᖁᑕᐅᔪᑦᑐᖅ

ᐃᓕᑦᑎᑦ ᐃᒪᖁᑎᖅ

- ᐃᒪᖁᑎᑦᓂᖅ ᐊᐢᑎᑎᐅᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᓂᐃᖅ ᐊᐢᑎᑎᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅ
- ᓂᒍᖅ ᓂᑐᔪᖅ ᑕᑦᔪᐅᖅᖁᓗᓂ ᒍᖅ ᓄᑲᓂᑦ (ᑕᒍᐊᖁᖅᓴᖅ)

ᐊᐢᑎᑎᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅ ᑐᖁᓴᖅ

- ᓕᓗᒋᔪᑦ ᐊᐢᓂᓐᓂᖅᑐᑐᓂᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓂᖁᓪᓗᖅᑐᐅᑎ ᐅᓗᐊᖁᖅᓴᐃᖅᑐᐅ ᑎᓗᐊᖁᓂᔪᓕᑦ

ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

- ✓ ᖁᓕᓂᖅᓂᖅᖁᖅ ᐊᑐᑎᓴᐅᔪᖅᖁᖅ ᒐᖅᒍᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓂᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᓂᐅᑦ ᖁᑭᒃᖁᒍᖅᑕᓄᑦ: ᐃᐊᒃᓴ, ᒥᓴᒋᒃᓴ, ᒥᓂᑫᖅ, ᐃᓕᖅᖁᓗ.
- ✓ ᖁᒍᓂᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓂᔪᓗ ᓂᔪᖁᖅᑎᖁᐃᑦ ᖁᖅᓂᑑᑐᓂᑎᑎᒃ ᑫᓕᓂᒪᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᖁᑭᒃᖁᒍᖅᑕᓄᑦ Puvirnituq River ᐱᖅᒪᓂᐊᐊᕐᓗᑦ ᐃᓂᑦ ᐳᐃᖅᓂᑐᑦ ᑯᒃᓱᓂ (ᒪᖁᑭᒃ ᑕᒧᓂ ᐱᖅᔭᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖅᔪᐃᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᑦᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓂ west ᖅᓂᓂᑐᖅ ᒥᖅᔪᐃᓂᐊᓂᐅᑦ.
- ✓ ᑲᑎᓂᓂᒃ 22 ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓂᓂᑦ 30-ᓗ ᐊᓂᖅᑦ ᐱᑦᓂᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐃᓂᑦ. ᓂᓚᐅᓚᔭᐅᒪᒥ, ᐅᓴᖁᑦᓂᓂᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᒋᑎᑦᑐᑦ ᔪᖁᑐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᑕᖅᔨᓇᖅᓂᑦ ᑕᔨᐊᐃᐊᔭᒋᑦᑐᓄᖅ ᐊᒥᓂᓂᑐᒍᑦ, ᐃᓕᖅᓂᓄᖅ ᖁᑎᑦᖁᓕᒋᒋᔭᖅᑎᑦ.
- ✓ ᐊᐅᔨᖁᖅ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓂᔭᖅ ᖁᖅᓂᐅᑎᓚᐅᔾᔨᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓂᓕᖅᖁᖅᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᓂᓄ ᓂᓕᑕᓂᑦᑐᓄ, ᐃᓕᐅᑎᓄᑦᓗᒍ ᖁᖅᓂᐅᑎᓚᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐃᓂᑦ (ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐱᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᔾᔭᑦ ᐊᒥᓂᔨᑦ ᑕᒡᓄᓄ).
- ✓ ᐃᓕᓐᑦ ᖁᖅᓂᐅᑎᓂᔨᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓕᑕᐅᓕᐅᔨᑦ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓂᐅᑎᑦ, ᐊᒪᓚᓂᒥᓕᓕ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᓂᓄ ᑯᑦᓂᓂᑦ, iron, aluminum, ᐊᒪᓚᓂ zinc.
- ✓ ᐃᑭᑦᑐ (ᐅᑦᑐᑎᒥᓗᔪ, ᓂᖁᓕᓂᖅᑦ ᐃᔨᒪᐅᑎᐅᑎᐅᓂᖅᑐᑦ) pH ᐱᑕᓄᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓗᐊᖁᖅᑕᑕᓕᐅᖅᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒪᓚᓂ ᓂᖁᓗᐊᕐᓂᓚᓂᑎᑎᑎᓄᖅ ᐃᓕᖁᑎᐅᑕᓄᖅ.
- ✓ ᖁᐃᖁᑭᐅᓂᑕᓄᑦ ᖁᖅᓂᐅᑎᓄᑦ ᖁᐅᐅᓂᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓄᐃᑕᓂᒋᑎᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅ, ᑭᓕᓂᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᓂᓄ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅ, ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓂᓂᑐᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᓂᓄ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅ ᐊᒡᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓂ zinc.



2026-ᒧᑦ

ᐊᖁᖁᑭᐅᑎᓚᐅᔾᔨᖅ ᑕᒍᑎᐊᐃᐅᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᔾᔨᖅ ᐃᐊᑯᓂᔭᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᖅᔨᓚᐅᔾᔨᖅ ᐃᐊᑯᓂᔭᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐅᓴᖁᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖖᒪᒋᔪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦ.

NUNAVIK NICKEL

ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᒃ

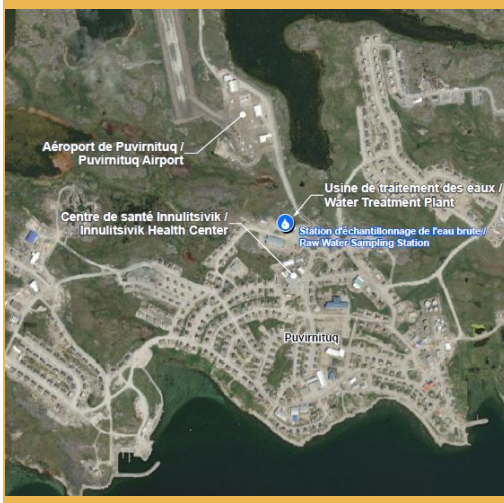
ᑲᒪᓇᓕᓐᓂᖅ 5

ᐃᒪᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᖅᓱᓕᑦᑐᖅ – ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᑐᙵᕐᑐᑦᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓱᒋᑕ ᐃᒥᕐᕈᙵᖅᓱᒃᓂ

ᑐᕐᖏᒃ

ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐊᓂᒍ ᑕᓐᓇ CRIᑦ ᐊᓯᕐᓂᕐᐊᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᑎᑦᓂᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅᓱᒃᓂ ᐃᒥᕐᑕᐅᓯᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓱᒋᑕ ᑐᙵᕐᑐᑦᑐᓂ.

ᐋᖅᑭᒋᓇᑎᑦᓂᒍ ᐅᓯᕐᓂᕐᐊᓂᐊᑦ ᕿᑭᓚᖅᓴᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅ



ᐃᒥᕐᕈᙵᖅᓱᒃᓂ ᐅᓯᕐᓂᕐᐊᓂᐊᑦ ᕿᑭᓚᖅᓴᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅ

ᐃᒥᕐᕈᙵᖅᓱᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑐᙵᕐᑐᑦᑐᓂᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ

ᓄᐃᐊᓪᓚᑦ

- ✓ ᐃᒪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐊᓂᖅ ᒪᕐᕉᐊᑦᓯᓂ ᓯᑦᑎᒪᑦᓱᒥ 2025-ᒥ ᓴᓇᒪᓴᐊᖅᓱᒃᓂ ᐃᒥᕐᕕᐊᐅᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᑦᓯᐅᑦ ᓴᓇᒪᓴᕐᕕᑦᓯᐅᑦᑎᒥᓇᒍ, ᑌᒫᒃ ᑐᕈᓐᓇᒃ ᐃᒪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐊᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᐃᒥᕐᕕᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᕐᖏᒃ ᐃᓄᖅᓄᑦ. \
- ✓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒪᑦ, **ᐃᒪᖅ ᑲᕈᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖅᓱᒃ, ᑎᒋᖅᓴᓂ, ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᔨᖅᓴᓂᓕ ᐃᒫᓚᑦᑐᓂᒃ.**
- ✓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖅᓱᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅᓱᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ, ᐃᓕᓐᓄᔪᑦ, **ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐊᓂᖅᓱᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᓴᓇᓕᖅᓱᒋᑕ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ.**
- ✓ ᐊᑕᐅᔪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᑎᒃ ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅᓱᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᒃ, ᐃᓐᓇᐃᔪᑦ, **ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᑦᓂᒥᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓴᓇᓕᖅᓱᒋᑕ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ ᐃᒥᕐᕕᐊᓂᖅᓱᒃᓂ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓴᓇᓕᖅᓱᒋᑕ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ.** ᐊᑕᐅᔪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᑎᒃ ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅᓱᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᒃ, ᐃᓐᓇᐃᔪᑦ, **ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐊᓂᖅᓱᒃᓂ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓴᓇᓕᖅᓱᒋᑕ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦ.** ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᖅᓱᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅᓱᒃ ᐃᒫ

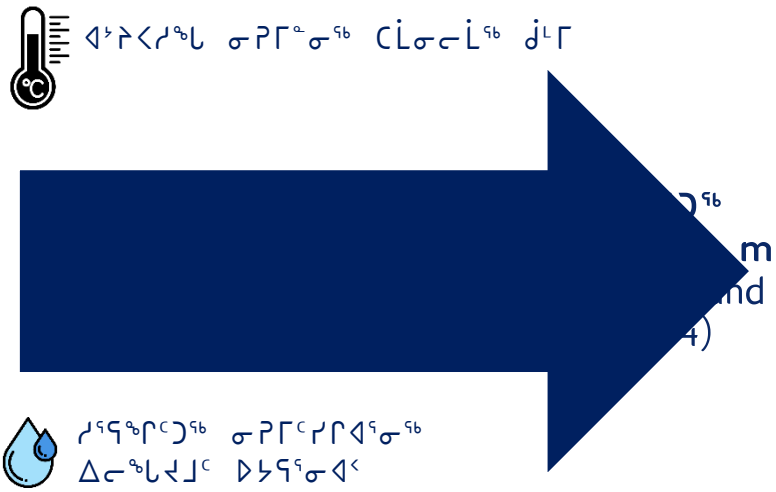
ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 6

ᐃᒪᖅ ᓄᓇᒋᓯᖅ – ᓂᑭᒥᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᐊᓴᑎᒋᑦᑐᖅ ᑭᖑᓱᖅᓯᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᕐᓗᓂᖅ

ᑐᖓᔾᔪᖅ

ᐱᕕᖃᖅᑎᑐᓄᔪ ᒪᓄᑦᓴᓂᖅ ᐊᓱᔨᕐᓂᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓂᑭᒥᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐊᑐᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᑎᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓗᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ





ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

- ✓ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓂᑭᒥᓐᓂᖅ ᖃᒪᑎᓴᐅᓕᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᓄᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᒪᐃᓐᓂᐅᑦ ᑭᑦᓯᓂᐅ ᑲᒪ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᐅᐃᐅᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᐃᖅᓯᓂ (T1) ᐊᒡᒪᓗᑎᐊᒋᓕᒃ ᑕᐅᓄᖅ ᑲᑎᑐᒍᑦ (T2 ᐅᒍᖅᓯ T4). ᓂᑭᒥᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᐊᓂᐊᐃᐅᑦ ᓯᑦᓗᓕᐅᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᓄᑦᑕᐅᒪᒡᒪᔪᖅ. ᒃ
- ✓ ᓄᐃᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᔪᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᓂ ᒥᑦᓴᓂᑐᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑦᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᓂᑭᒥᓐᓂᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓗᑎᐅᔨᓕᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔨᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᓂᐅᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐅᒪᒃᑯᒪᒡᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᒪᒃᑯᒪᒡᒪᔪᖅ ᓂᑭᒥᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂ 7.47 °C ᐊᒡᒪᓗ 8.09 °C.
- ✓ ᑕᑯᓐᓇᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓗᓯᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓗᑕᑦᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓗᑕᑦᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᔨᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᓂᐅᓇᖅᓯᒪᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᑦᓯᒪᓂᑦ

2026

ᑲᔪᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᓂᑦ..

NUNAVIKNICKEL

ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 7

ᐃᒪᖅ ᓄᓇᐅᑦ ᖁᖏᓂᓕᑐᖅ – ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᑦᕿᖏᓐ



ᑐᖁᒪᖅ

ᓯᖅᑯᐃᐅᓯᕐᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑯᑦᑐᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᑦᕿᖏᓐᓂᐅ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᑕᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ nickel ᐊᒪᒪᓗ copper.

ᐊᓂᐅᔨᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ → ᓄᐊᑦᓯᐊᓕᒃ → ᓄᓇᒃᑯᓪᓚᑦᑯᑦ ᐅᓯᓂᖅ → ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᒪᖅᑕᐅ ᓂᕆᓂ

ᐃᒪᖅ ᑯᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᐊᓕᓴᐅᑦ ᐅᐸᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐊᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ

ᐃᒪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕕᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᐅᑎᐊᓪᓚᒃ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ

ᐃᒪᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᐅᑎᐊᓪᓚᑦᑎᒃ ᑐᖅ ᐅᓯᐅᐅᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᓪᓚᑦᑯᑦ..

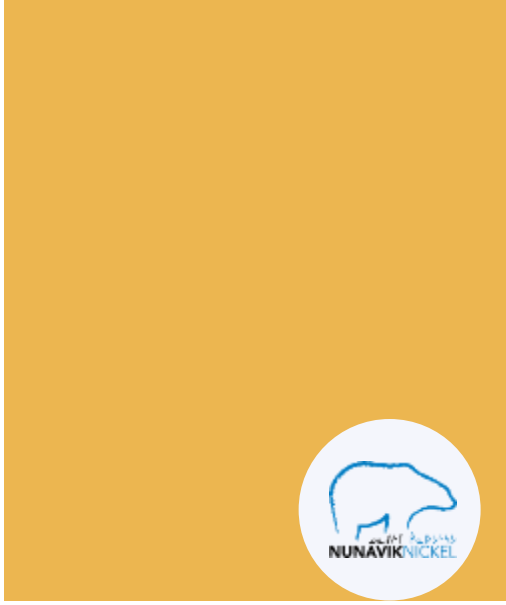
ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐃᐊᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓪᓗᐊᑦᑐᑦᑕ, ᐅᐸᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᖁᑭᒃᑲᐊᓂᖅᑕ ᖃᖅᓯᓂ

2026-ᒧᑦ

ᑲᓇᓯᒪᓇᖅ ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᒧᑦ.

ᓄᐃᓇᑦ

- ✓ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓄᖏ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑯᑦᑐᖅ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐅᐸᖅᖁᐅᑎᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᑐᖁᖅᑎᑌᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᑯᑦᓯᓂ ᓄᐊᑦᓯᐊᓕᒪᑦ. ᒡᓕᓄ ᐃᒪᖅ ᖁᖏᓪᓗᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᒡᐅᓯᒧᖏᓐ ᐃᒪᖅᑐᐅᑎᐊᓪᓚᑦᒧᑦ ᒪᑦᓯᒧᖏᓐ ᓯᐅᓯᓐᓄᐅᑦᓯᒪᑐᐃᓐᓄᕕᓂᐅᓕᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᑦᒧᑦ.
- ✓ ᐃᒪᖅᒡᓗᓪᐅᒪᓇᖅ ᑌᒪ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᓪᓚᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᓴᓯᓂ ᐃᐊᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᓴᓪᓗᒪᓂᑦᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᓴᓯᓂ ᐃᐊᐅᔪᒃᑯ ᐅᐸᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᐊᑦ ᖁᑭᒃᑲᐊᓂᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᖅᓄᓇ. 2025ᖏᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐅᓄᖅᓯᖓ 2,218 m³ ᓯᒃᑯᓄᖅᑐᑦᓯᓂᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᖅ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᓪᓚᑦᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓄᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᑦᕿᖏᓐ ᐱᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᐊᐅᔪᒍ ᓴᓪᓗᒪᓚᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᓕᓯᑎᒃ.
- ✓ ᒪᖅᑭᒃ ᐊᐱᑎᑕᐅᐱᒃ ᐃᒪᖅᒧᑦ ᑯᓴᐱᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᑦ ᐊᖅᖁᔨᑕᒪᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓪ, 2025-ᒥ, ᒡᒃᓯᐊ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᐱᒃᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓇᐃᓂᑦ ᐅᓴᓴᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᓯᑭᐃᓐᓇᓯᓂ, ᑯᓚᖏᑦᓯᓂ ᑲᖏᖅᓯᒪᑦ.



ᐃᖏᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᖏᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᐃᓂᖅᑎᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 8: ᐊᐃᑎᑎᔪᑦ ᓱᓄᓱᒪᓂᓂᖏᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ (EEM) – ᐃᖏᓗᑲ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 9: ᑭᑭᐊᑦ�striᓴᓕᑲ ᐃᖏᓗᔨᑦ ᓂᖏᖅᓴᓂ ᐳᐃᖏᓂᑐᑦ ᔪᖅᓴᓂ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 10: ᐃᖏᓗᐃᑦ ᒍᔪᔭᖏᖏᓂᖅᑕ ᕿᒪᕐᑎᐊ ᑕᓱᖅᓴᓂ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 11: ᕿᒪᒪᕐᑎᐊ ᑕᖅᓴᑕ ᐃᖏᓗᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᐅᓄᖏᖅᑎᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 12: ᓱᓪᓗᓕᐅᑦ ᓇᔪᒥᓱᔪᓂᖅᓴᒃ ᐃᖏᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᔪᓴᔭᐅᓇᓂᖅᑎᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 13: ᐃᖏᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᓴᔭᐅᓇᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᕿᒪᕐᑎᐊ ᑕᓱᖅᓴᓂ ᐃᓗᑦᓱᖅᓴᓂ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ ᐱᔨᓴᖏᑐᖅ)

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 14: ᓱᓯᓕᐅᖏᓐᓇᑦ ᔪᓕᐅᖏᑕᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᖅᓴᔪᖅᑎᓐᓂ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 15: ᐃᖏᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᐅᔨᖅᖅᑎᑐᓇᑦ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖏᖅᖅᑎᑐᖅ, ᐃᖏᓗᓐᓂᐊᓂᖏᖅᖅᑎᑐᓇᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᔨᖅᖅᑎᑐᓇᑦ)

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 16: ᐃᖏᖏᑎᐅᐅᑕᐅᓱᑎᓵ ᓴᐅᓂᖏᖅᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᖏᖅᐅᑎᑦ

ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᑐᑭᓱᓇᖏᓂᓱᔪᑎᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᑎᓴᐅᑐᔪᓱᑦᓗᐃ

ᓄᖏᖅᑎᓂᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᓱᑎᔪᐃᑦ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 14): ᐃᒪᒥᖏᖏᖅᓴᖅᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᓱᑎᔪᔪᑦ ᓱᖏᔭᒍᓇᑦ ᐃᖏᓗᖏᖅᐅᑎᓂᓵ ᔪᖅᔭᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᓴᖏᓂᖅᖅᑎᑐᓂᖅᓴᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒋᑦᑐᑦ (ᓱᒋᓱᑦ ᐊᓂᖏᑎᓇᐅᑎᖅᑎᑐᓂᓵ ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ, ᐃᓱᖏᑎᓱᓱᑎᓵ ᐃᒪᖏᒥ, ᓱᒋᓱᑦ ᓱᓯᓕᐊᖏᓂᓵ, ᓱᖏᔭᓱᓂᓗ ᓱᓯᓐᓂᓵ ᓴᐅᓂᖏᖅᑎᑎᓵ ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ).

ᓱᐅᖏᔨᖏᐱᑦ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 14): ᒪᖏᓗᑦ ᓱᐅᖏᔨᓪᓗ, ᐊᓱᖅᑎᓪᓗ, ᓱᒋᔪᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓱᓯᓕᐅᖏᖏᓂᓵ, ᐅᓯᓯᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᑌᓗᑎᓵ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᓵ ᐊᔪᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᑐᑦ ᑐᔪᓵᓂᓵ ᐅᔨᖏᓪᓕᐊᓐᓂᓗ..

ᐃᖃᓗᖅ ᐃᖃᓕᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓂᓂᖅ 8
ᐊᐸᑎᑎᔪᑦ ᓯᔭᓐᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓂᓐᑦ (EEM) – ᐃᖃᓗᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓂᓐᑦ 9, 10, ᐊᒡᒪᓗ 11
ᔫᑯᓕᒡᒪᓱᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᑉ ᓂᕈᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᓕᓗ
ᐅᓗᑭᐊᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᒡᒪᕿᑎᐊ ᑕᓯᖏᓂ ᗣᐃᖅᑐᓕᓗ ᔨᖏᓂ

ᑲᒪᓇᓂᖅ 16
ᐃᖅᖢᒥᐅᑕᐅᓯᑎᑎᓄᑦ ᓴᐅᓂᖃᖏᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᖃᑲᐅᑎᑦ



ᑐᕆᖅᑎᑦ
- ᖃᑲᐅᔭᕆᔨᓗᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᐅᑕᓂᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᑎᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓯᖅᓴᐃᑲᓯᐊᖅᓂᒍᑦ ᓯᖅᕆᑕᐅᒪᒡᒪᒐᑕ ᐅᑦᕆᖅᓂᐊᑐᓗᒃ.
- ᖃᑲᐅᔭᓕᓯᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᔨᓗ ᐃᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᔭᖅᓴᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑭᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑭᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᖅᓴᓯᒪᒡᒪᓴᖅᓂᒃᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᓄᑦ.
- ᑕᔨᑎᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᒧᑦ ᑕᔨᓄᑦᖃᖅᓴᕐᓂᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓂᖅᑎᓂᓪᓕᐊᑦ ᐃᖅᖢᒥᐅᑕᓂᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ.
- ᓯᖅᓴᐃᓗᓕᒡᒪᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᕆᓚᐊᒡᒪᖅᓴᓕᒃ ᕿᒡᒪᕿᑎᐊ ᑕᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᓯᒪᒡᒪᖅᓴᓕᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᓄᑦ.



ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒪᓕᕆᑦ ᐊᑦᓚᑌ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᔨᑦ ᕿᖅᓄᑌ 2026-ᒧ



ᐱᓱᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒃ ᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒥᐅᑦ 2025-ᒥ



ᑲᒪᓇᓂᖅᑐᓚᑦ ᒪᓕᕆᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᐸᑎᓂᓚᓂᐅᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅ.

ᑲᒪᓇᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᓗᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᓐ

ᐃᖃᓗᒃ ᐃᖃᓪᓚᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᒪᓂᖅ 12

ᓄᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᖏᓂᔪᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᔪᔪᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ



ᑐᖃᖅᑐᖅ

ᓄᖅᖁᐃᔪᔪᖅᓗᒍ ᓄᓪᓗᓂᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᖏᓂᔪᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᖅᐳᔪᔪᖅᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ

ᓄᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᒪᓐᖅᖅ ᐊᖅᖁᑎᑎᐅᑦ ᐊᑕᒍᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑯᒍᓐᓇᓕᖅᑐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓄᓪᓘᑌᓕᓴᐃᖅᑎᑦ. ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑫᐃᒍᓐᓇᓂᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᓄᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᒍᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ.

ᑭᓪᓕᓂᓕ, ᐊᔨᑎᑦᓄᐊᖅᑕᔨᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅᖁᔭᖅ ᐃᓕᖅᓂᓂ.



2026-ᒧᑦ



- ᖁᒪᓕᓀᐃᖅᓯᓂᓕᑦ ᕿᖅᓄᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ 2026-ᒥ ᒐᒃᓀᒧᖅ Tr11a ᐃᑲᖅᐱᒧᑦ.
- ᐊᓀᑎᐊᖅᓪᓚᕆᑦ ᒪᓕᓚᑦᔨᑦ ᕿᖅᓄᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᒐᑦᓀᒧᖅ Tr11b ᐃᑲᖅᐱᒧᑦ.
- ᑐᖃᖅᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᓀᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᑦᔨᖅᓚᓴᖅᒧᔨᖅ ᓴᓚᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓯᓚᓄ ᑕᕐᕈᓂ Tr13a ᐃᑲᖅᐱᖅᓯᓂ.

ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

- ✓ ᓀᑕᒪᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ **ᒫᓐᓇᓄᑌ ᐃᑲᖅᓂᑦ** ᖁᒪᑎᔨᐱᓂ ᐃᓗᓐᓇᐅᓀᐊᖅᖏᑦ:
  - ✓ ᑌᒪᖅᖅᒪᑎᔨᖅᖁ **ᖃᓄᐃᖅᓚᓂ ᓴᒻᒪᑐᐃᓐᓇᓀᔪᓂ** ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ.
- ✓ ᓄᑕᐅᖅᖅᑎᑐᐃᓐᑦ ᐃᑲᖅᐱᑦ ᖃᑎᖅᑎᕐᕋᑦ **ᐊᒃᔨᖅᒧᐊᓂᒧᑦ ᖁᒪᑎᔨᐅᑦᓀᒪᑦ** :
  - ✓ ᓂᒪᒧᖅᓀᔪᐊᖅᓂᖁᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᓪᓕᑦ.
  - ✓ ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᖅᓂᑦ ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᔪᓕᑦ **ᔪᑐᖅᓂᐱᓂᓂᑦ** ᐅᕐᕆᓗᖅᓂᑦ **ᐃᓗᔪᖅᔪᔪᐊᖅᖅᑎᑎᓂᒥᑦ**.
- ✓ ᐱᓪᓗᔪᑦᑐᑎᒧᖅᑐᑦ **ᐃᓵᐱᑎᔨᐅᔨᐊᓚᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᔪᒥᖅ**:
  - ✓ Tr11a: ᔪᖅᖁᐃᐅᖅᑎᑐᓗᓂᑦ ᓚᒪᓚᓇᑦᔪᐊᑎᑎᑎᑦ, ᓚᒪᓚᓇᖅᖅᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᓚᐅᓪᓕᑦ.
  - ✓ Tr11b: ᓚᒪᓚᓇᑦᔪᐊᑎᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᖁᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᔪᒪᑎᔨᐅᓂᖅᖁᔪᑎᑎᑦ Tr13a: ᓚᒪᓘᖅᑎᑐᓗᓂᒃ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒪᓕᑦ ᐊᓪᓂᓪᓚᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐱᔨᓴᒍᑎᐅᓀᐊᖅᓗᑎᒃ.

ᐃᖃᓗᖅ ᐃᖃᓕᓗᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 14
ᓱᓕᓕᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᑯᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑭᑎᖏᓐᓂ

ᐅᖃᖅᑲᖅ

ᓱᖅᖁᐃᑎᑦᓭᓗᖏᑐ ᐊᖅᑭᑏᑦ ᐊᓱᔨᕆᓂᐊᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᒍ ᓱᓕᓕᐅᖅᐊᖏᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᓂᖏᑐ ᑯᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᓱᓕᓕᐅᕈᑕᕐᓇᑎᑦᓯᓗᑦᓗ ᑕᓕᓂ.

ᐅᓐᓂᑐᑎᑲ ᓂᖅᖃᑎᑦᓭᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅᑎᑦ, ᐃᐸᐱᑐᓗᒍ ᓄᓪᓕᐊᓂᓱᓂᖅᖃᖏᑐ ᐊᓕᓚᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᑎᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᑎᑎᑦᓯᓗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᐅᒪᓕᐸᑦ.

ᓄᐃᓕᐸᑦ

ᐃᓂᑦ ᓱᓕᓕᐅᖅᓂᐅᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒋᐊᓕᓗ ᒪᓂᐊᑦ
- ᑐᖓᖏᒪᐃᖏᒪ ᑕᒪᓂ Tr-P ᐃᑲᖅᐃᖏᒪᓂ ᓱᓕᓕᐅᖅᐃᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᒋᐊᓕᓂᑲ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓄᖕᖅᖁᔪᕐᓂᑲ ᐳᑦᑕᓱᑦ ᓱᓂᐸᐊᑦ
- ᖃᐅᓕᓐᓗ ᓱᑕᒪᓐᓗ ᑕᑦᐸᐅᖏᒪ ᑯᒪᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅ.
- ᐊᑕᐅᓱᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᖃᒪᐅᑎᑲ ᖃᖏᖓᑕᐅᑎᐸᐃᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒪᑦᓴᓕᐊᖏᖅᑐᒪᖅᑕᒥᑲ ᓄᖕᖅᖁᔪᕐᓂᑲ ᐳᑦᑕᓱᑦ ᓱᓂᐸᔪᓂᖅ, ᐃᒪᓕᖃᒪ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᒪᐸᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓱᐊᒍᐃᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᐊᐅᖓᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᖓᓂᖏᓕᓄᑦ, ᓄᐃᑦᓱᓱᖅ ᐊᑕᐅᓱᐊᒍᐃᓐᓇᓱᓂ ᐅᓄᖕᓱᐅᒋᓂᕐᓂᑲ.

ᖃᖅᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᒪ ᓱᓕᓕᐅᖅᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᓂᖏᑦ
- ᓄᓪᓕᐊᑦᓱᐊᒍᖅ ᓱᓕᓕᐅᖅᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᓂᖏᑦ ᑌᒪᖏᖏᓂᓂ ᐱᑎᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᖃᖅᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ.
- ᖃᖅᓄᐃᓐᑦᓗᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᐅᖅᐊᖏᑦ, ᓱᒋᔪᓐᓇᑦ ᓱᓕᓕᐅᖅᐊᖏᓂᖅ, ᐊᖏᑎᓴᖏᖏᑎᒃᑲᒍᖅ.

ᓱᐅᖅᐊᖏᑦ
- ᓄᓪᓕᐊᑦᓱᐊᒍᖅ ᓱᓕᓕᐅᖅᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᓂᖏᑦ ᑌᒪᖏᖏᓂᓂ ᐱᑎᐊᓂᖅᓯᒪᑦ ᖃᖅᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅ.
- 2025-ᒥ, ᐅᔪᐊᑭᓱᐊᓂ ᐃᓂᑦ 3 ᐊᓪᓚᓗ 5 ᓄᐃᑕᓴᑦ, ᒥᑭᓴᒥᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᖁᓱᑎᑦ are present, (≈ 10 m² ᐊᑐᓂ).

ᑕᔪᑦᓴᖅᖁᖅ ᐱᐅᓱᒥᑭᓱᓴᖅ ᑌᒪᖏᖏᓂᓂ ᐊᖅᖁᖅᑐᑭᓱᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓗᒍ 2022-ᒥ
- ᐃᑭᑕᒥᐊᖅᓱᓴᓪᓚᒃᑲᑦ ᓱᐅᖅᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᑦᓂᒥᔨᐅᓕᐅᓴᐅᓂᓂ:
  - 380 m² 2023-ᒥ
  - 81 m² 2024-ᒥ
  - 20 m² 2025-ᒥ



2026-ᒧᑦ

- ᐅᓐᓂᑐᑎᑲ ᓄᖕᖅᖃᑎᑦᓭᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅᑎᑦ

ᐅᒪᓯᐃᑦ

ᐱᓱᑦᓴᑦ 17: ᑎᕐᒋᓵᑦ ᑎᒻᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᒪᑭᐃᑦ, ᐊᖅᓴᑦ, ᕿᑦᓴ, ᑎᓇᓯᓐᓂᐊᓗ

ᐱᓱᑦᓴᑦ 18: ᑐᖅᑐ

ᐅᒪᓪᐃᑦ

ᑲᒪᓂᓐᓂᖅ 17

ᑎᐢᑭᓯᑦ ᑎᓪᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᒪᑭᐃᑦ, ᐊᐢᓴᑦ, ᕿᑦᓴ, ᑎᓇᓚᐢᓂᐊᓗ



ᑐᖏᓚᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓯᐢᓂᖅ ᐱᔨᑦᓂᐊᓂᓇᓯᒪᓴᖅᑭᐢᓂᑲ ᐅᒪᓪᐃᑦ ᐅᓇᒥᓯᐢᓂᑎᒍᖏᑦᑐᓂᑲ, ᐃᓕᒥᐊᖏᓐᓄᐊ ᓯᖏᐃᐅᓯᐊᖏᓂᒥᑲ ᖃᓇᐃᖅᑭᓯᐊᖏᓂᐃᖅᑭᐢᓂᑲ ᐱᓇᓯᐢᑎᑦ.

ᐃᓄᐢᓇᑎᑲ ᐱᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᒪᓪᓚᓯᓇᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖏᓄᓂᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᔨᑎᓂᐅᔪᑎᐅᓯᐊᖏᓂᑦ ᐊᔨᑎᓂᓗᐊᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖏᖅᓯᓂᖅ.

ᓄᐃᔨᑦ

ᐊᒪᓐᓇᑎᑲ
- ᐱᖅᒪᓯᑦ ᑕᓯᔭᐃᓂᐅᓂᖅᑭᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᖢᑦ.
- ᖃᐅᒪᔭᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑕᐃᓂᑲ ᒪᖏᐃᑦᓯᑎᑲ.

ᓇᓂᐃᑦ
- ᐱᖅᒪᓯᑦ ᑕᓯᔭᐃᓂᑦ ᑐᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦᓯᑎᑲ ᓇᓂᐃᑦ ᓇᓂᐊᖏᓂᑦ. ᓇᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᒪᑎᑕᐃᓂᖅ.
- ᐊᓕᐊ ᑕᓯᔭᐅᓂᒋᔪᖅ ᐊᖏᓐᓄᐅᑎᐅᓂᐊᓕ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ: ᐅᑲᓄᐊᓕᐅᖏᑐᐃᓂᑦ ᓯᓚᖅᖢᑎᐊᖏᓂᒥᖅᑭᓇᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᑎᑲ.
- ᐊᓯᐊᔪᖏᒋᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᑎᔨᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᓐᓄᖅ ᓇᓂᖅ ᓇᓂᐊᖏᑎᓪᓗ ᒪᖏᐅᑦ ᑲᒪᓕᐅᐅᓕᐊᖏᖅᓄᖏᓂᒋᔪᑦ ᓇᓪᓕᓪᓚᒥᐅᓇᓂ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᖅᓄᑦᓂ.

ᐊᑲᓴᖅ
- ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᑕᓯᔭᐃᓂᖅ, ᖃᓇᐃᓕᔪᑕᐅᓕᐊᑐᓂᓄᑦᑕᖅ.

ᑎᓇᓚᐢᓂᐊᑦ (ᖃᑲᔪᑦᑕᖅ ᐊᐅᕆᖏᑐᓗ)
- ᐊᒥᓯᒪᓰᓪ ᑐᖏᖏᑎᔪᔪᑎᐃᓂᑦ.
- ᐅᓇᖏᓯᐊᖏᓯᒪᕆᒪᓰᓪ ᐁᓯᑦ ᑕᓯᔭᐃᓂᑦ ᐃᐊᑲᖏᑐᒥ ᑕᖏᖏᐊᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᓇᓂᔨᐃᒪᒥ.
- ᖃᐅᒪᑕᓯᔪᑎᑦ ᒥᑭᓯᐊᖏᐊᓂᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᔨᐃᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓂᐅᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᑎᑲᑎᑦᓯᔪᖅᓄᑦ ᑕᖏᓯᐅᒪᖓᑕ CRI-ᓴᓇᑦ.

ᑎᓪᒥᐊᑦ
- ᐊᒥᓯᐃᑦ ᐊᔭᐅᓴᖓᑦ ᑎᓪᒥᐊᑦ ᑕᓯᔭᐃᓂᑦ (rough-legged hawk, ᓂᔪᓂᑦ, peregrine falcon).
- ᐅᑦᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᔭᐅᓇᖓᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓯᐊᖏᑎᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᑦᑕᓯᐅᒪᖓᑕ ᐃᓕᐅᖏᖅᓯᐊᖏᑐᑦᑎᓐᓗᒥᑦ ᑫᐃᑦᑐᐊᓗᓇᓄᑦ.

2026-ᒧᑦ

ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᑲ ᐱᓇᓯᑎᑲᓂᓇᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ
- ᓯᓇᓯᐊᖏᓂᑦ ᒋᑲᔪᐊᓗ 329 ᐱᓇᓯᑦᑎᑦ 2025-ᒥ.
- ᐃᖏᖅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑎᑲ ᓂᓇᑲᖅᐊᖏᓂᖏᓂᒥᑲ ᐅᒪᓪᐃᑦ, ᐃᒥᑦᑕᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᐃᖅᑭᑦ, ᑐᖏᖏᑎᓯᓂᖏᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᓂᖏᓂᔨᓂᐃᖅᓄᑲ.

ᑎᓪᒥᐊᑦ
- ᐃᓕᓴᓂᖅ ᐃᖏᓯᖅᑭᑎᓂᑲ ᖃᓂᐊᓂ ᐅᔨᖏᖏᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᒪᖏᒥᑲ ᓄᐊᐊᓂᑦᑕᔪᐃᓂᐃᖅᑭᑦᑐᓂᓗ ᑕᓯᓂ 2025-ᒥ.
- ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖏᓂᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᓕᔨᐅᑎᓂᓪᓗ 2026-ᒥ.

ᑎᓇᓚᐢᓂᐊᑦ
- ᑲᔪᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᐃᓴᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᓂᑦᑕᐅᓕᐊᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᓄᐊᓂᑦᓯᓂᐊᓂᑦ (ᐅᑦᑐᓂᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᔨᖏᖅᓯᒥᑲ ᐃᒥᑦᑕᖏᖅᐅᑎᓂᑲ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᓂᖏᓂᒥᓪᓗ ᐃᒥᑦᑕᓯᐃᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᐃᖅᓴᑦᓓt).

ᑐᑭᓯᓴᓯᐊᖏᓂᖅ ᐅᐱᔨᑦᑕᓯᔪᒥᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᓂᓯᓂᖅ
- ᑲᔪᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᔪᐃᓴᓐᓂᐊᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᓂᑦᓯᓂᐊᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓂᐃᖅᑭᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗᑦ 2025-ᒥ.
- ᐊᑐᖏᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᒪᑎᑲᓂᓇᑦ ᑕᓯᔭᐃᓂᑦᑎᓐᓗᒥᑦ ᑫᐃᑦᑐᐊᓗᓇᓄᑦ.

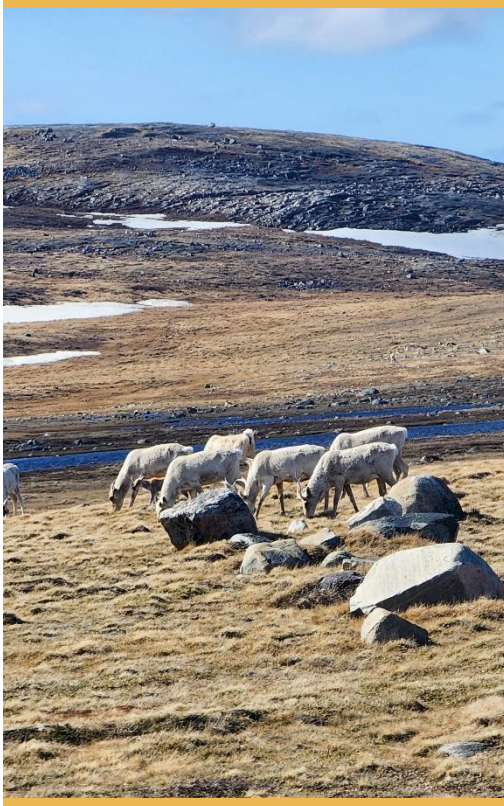


ᐅᒪᓪᐃᑦ

ᑲᒪᓂᕐᓂᖅ 18 : ᐃᓕᓴ

ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᑦ

- ᐊᓪᓚᓃᑦ ᑕᒪᒋᔭᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ NNiP ᐊᖏᔪᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᓘᒪᓃᑎᐊᓪᓚᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᔪᓇᓄᑦ.
- ᐱᖃᑦᑎᓂᓃᑦ ᑕᕆᓴᐅᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᑭᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅᐳᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓴᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᕋᓕᒫᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓇᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐊᖏᔪᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᓕᒫᒪᒃᑯᑦ.
- ᐊᑐᑎᑎᑕᓚᓃᑦ ᐃᑭᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᓃᑦᓗ ᓯᔪᔨᓂᖅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓚᖅᑎᓂᖅᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᒋᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᓗ, ᑕᕝᕘᓇ **ᐊᖏᖅᑭᑎᐊᓯᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑎᓯᐅᑦᑎᓂᑦ** ᐊᑐᑎᒋᑦ ᑎᐊᖅᓕᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅ.



ᑕᔪᓂᐃᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ



ᐃᑭᓕᐅᑎᑦᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ



ᐊᓕᖏᑕᐅᔪᖅᓱᖅᑐᑦ



ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᒫᖅ

ᓄᐃᔪᓂ

ᖃᐅᔨᑎᑦᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅᖃᓄᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓐᓂ:

- ✓ 33 ᓴᓇᖏᑎᐅᔨᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᐊᓕᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᑎᓴᐊᓂᑦ
- ✓ ᖃᐅᔨᑕᒋᑦ ᓱᓕᐅᑎᓴᑯᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᔪᖅᖃᔪᑎᓴ ᓄᓇᕗᑯᔪᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᓇᒧᙱᓚᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᔨᐅᑦ.
- ✓ ᑐᓴᖏᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᓕᐊᑦᓴᖅ ᑐᔪᑎᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓄᑦ ᐱᓚᙱᓕᐊᑦᓄᑦ.
- ✓ CRI-ᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓪᓚᔪᑦ ᓴᓗᒥᓪᓕᒥᓴ ᑕᑯᓄᓴᖅ **ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᐅᙱᓚᑦᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᕝᕘᓇ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓕᕆᑦ**.

ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᓄᓂᖅ:

- ✓ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᓄᔨᒪᓂᑦ ᑕᑯᓄᓴᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᑦ **ᐅᓄᖅᓴᓇᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᑦ (ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᓄᑦ 500 ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ)**.
- ✓ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᑦ ᑕᓄᔨᒪᓂᑦ ᔪᓗᒥ, ᑌᒪ ᐃᑭᓇᐅᑦᓯᓇᓄᓱᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᑯᓄᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓱᓕᓗᒃ, ᒪᓕᓯᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᐅᓂᓄᖓᓱᖓ ᓄᑦᑕᖓᖅᓂᓄᑦ.
- ✓ ᒡᒃᓄᐊ ᓄᓇᓗᐊᖓᖓᒍᐊᑦ ᐅᔪᑦᑕᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᓄᓂᖅᓴᖓᓱᒪᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᑎᑕ 27 ᐃᑭᒃᑲᐅᓗ ᐊᓄᓂᖅᓴᖓᓱᓗᓗ ᐃᐊᖏᔪᓗ ᐱᓪᓕᑎᑕ ᒣᓗ (ᓗᐊᓪᓕᐅᔪᖓᑎᖃᖅ).
- ✓ ᐁᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓱᒪᓂ ᐅᔪᑦᑕᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᓄᓂᖅᓴᖓᓱᒪᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᑎᑕ 27 ᐃᑭᒃᑲᐅᓗ ᐊᓄᓂᖅᓴᖓᓱᓗᓗ ᐃᐊᖏᔪᓗ ᐱᓪᓕᑎᑕ ᒣᓗ (ᓗᐊᓪᓕᐅᔪᖓᑎᖃᖅ).
- ✓ **ᐁᓐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓱᒪᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓇᐊᓂᖅ ᐃᓂᓯᕆᔨᓂᓂᓂᓂ** ᐊᑐᑎᒋᑦ ᐊᓄᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᔪᓗᒥ 28ᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᒃᑯᔪᓂ 1-ᒧ, ᐃᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᖅᑎᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐅᔪᓴᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᔪᓴᖅ ᓯᑦᑭᐃᓇᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᔪᓂ ᐊᑐᑎᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᒃᑯᐅᓗ.
- ✓ **ᐊᑐᑎᓂᖅᓱᓇᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᖅ** ᓂᐱᓇᐅᑦᑕᓚᓂᑦ 2025ᒃᒥ

2026-ᒧᖅ

- ᐊᑦᓯᑭᔪᒥᓇᑎᑕᓂᔪᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᓚᔪᑎᑕᓂᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᔪᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᓄᑎᑦ ᓴᓂᖅᑯᓂᑕᑦᓄᑦ ᐃᓂᖏᑎᓯᐅᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᒋᔭᖅᑕᖏᑦᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ.
- ᐊᑦᓯᑭᔪᒥᓇᑎᑕᓂᔪᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᖏᓚᐅᑎᓂᑕᐅᑎᓇᑎᑕᓂᔪᓂᑦ ᒡᓕᓇ ᐅᕙᒪ MELCCFP ᐊᑦᓯᑭᑎᓂᐊᓇᑐᒍ ᐃᓂᓯᕐᓂᑎᑕᓂᔪᓂᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᓕᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᔨᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ.
- ᐊᑦᓯᑭᔪᒥᓇᑎᑕᓂᔪᓂᖅ ᑐᔪᑎᑎᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᑦ (ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᓄᑦ 500 ᐃᓕᓴᐃᑦ).
- ᐊᑦᓯᑭᔪᒥᓇᑎᑕᓂᔪᓂᖅ ᐅᓄᖅᓂᑦ ᑕᓄᔨᒪᓂᑦ ᔪᓗᒥ, ᑌᒪ ᐃᑭᓇᐅᑦᓯᓇᓄᓱᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᑯᓄᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᖓᓱᓕᓗᒃ, ᒪᓕᓯᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑦ ᐊᓯᔨᐅᓂᓄᖓᓱᖓ ᓄᑦᑕᖓᖅᓂᓄᑦ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᔪᓚᔪᑎᑕᓂᔪᓂ

ᐱᑭᔅᑐᐃᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 19: ᐃᒪᕐᓯᐃᑦ, ᐃᒣᑦ, ᑌᒣᑦᑐᓚᓪᓕᓐᓄᒪᔨᐃᓪᓗ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 20: ᐱᑭᔅᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᑭᔅᓯᐊᕿᓴᓪᓗ ᓯᖏᑎᐅᑦᑌᓪᓕᐲᑦ ᐃᓯᒻᓗᑭᕆᐅᔨᔪᑎᑦᑐᐃᑦ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᖁᑎᖁᑭᕆᐅᑎᓪᓕᖁᔪᖅᖁᔪᖅ)

ᐱᑭᖅᑐᐃᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 19

ᐃᒪᖅᓯᐃᑦ, ᐃᒪᖅᑲᐅᑎᑦ, ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑕᓯᓱᖏᑦᓗ

ᑐᖅᖁᖅ

- ᐃᑭᓕᐅᐸᒥᓗᓂᒋ ᐋᖅᖢᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᒪᓴᓪᑦ ᓱᖅᑯᑎᓇᓂᓕᓗ ᐃᒪᖅᓱᓂᖅ.
- ᐅᓐᓄᑐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᖅᖢᑭᐊᒋᑎᑦᓴᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᓕᐊᕐᓇᓂᑦ ᑕᖅᑯᓇᓂ ᐋᖅᖢᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᒪᓴᓪᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑐᖅᑕᒪᐅᔪᓪᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᑎᖅᑕᒪᐅᔪᓪᑦ ᐱᖃᓕᖅᓴᓂᐊᖅᑐᒥᒪᒐ.

8.94 ha	19.72 ha	$230K
ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᖅ	ᑎᑭᑦᓴᐅᑎᓯᖅᑐᖅ	ᐱᔨᕕᓂᖅ

ᓄᐃᔪᖅ

- ✓ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓂᖅ **ᓄᓇᓕᓪᒥᒍᑦ ᐱᖅᑎᑦᑭᓐᓂᒃ** ᑕᖅᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᖅᑎᑦᑭᖅᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑭᓐᓂ:
  - ᑲᖅᑭᖅᓯᔪᐊᖅ
  - ᔭᕆᖅᓂᑐᖅ
  - ᓴᑦᓗᐃᑦ
  - ᑲᑎᕆᐊᓐ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᒥᒃ ᑲᓛᓴᒐ (KRG)
  - ᑲᓐᓂᐊᓐ ᑭᐊᔨᑦᑎᓴ
- ✓ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᓂᖅ **ᑲᓛᒥᐱᑦ**:
  - ᔭᕆᖅᓂᑐᖅ: 2022
  - ᑲᖅᑭᖅᓯᔪᐊᖅ: 2024
- ✓ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓯᓂ 2023-ᒥᓪ 2025-ᒧᑦ, **8.94 ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓴᓪᑲᑕᐅᒪᔪᓂᓪ ᓯᐅᖅᖢᑕᒪᓐᓂ ᑕᓪᓕᐊᓐᓂ ᒪᖅᑭᓐ ᓄᓇᓕᖅ.**
- ✓ ᐊᓯᑎᐊᖅᓓᓐᖓ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᔨᑐᐃᓐᓇᐊᓕᓪᓚ **19.72 ha** ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑕᐅᒪᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᔭᓂᖅᒥ ᐅᓐᓄᑎᑦᓯᓂᓕᓪᓚᖅᓴᓕᒪᔪᑦ.
- ✓ **$230,000** ᐃᓕᓴᒪᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᒥ.
- ✓ ᐲᓇᐅᔨᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ **ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓂᓂᒋᑦ** ᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᒻᓗᓗ ᑐᖅᑯᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᑭᖅᓯᐅᐊᓕᖅᖢᖅᑎᒋᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑎᑕᐅᔭᐊᔭᖅᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ.

2026-ᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔭᐃᓪᓗ ᓯᖅᑭᓯᓂᑦ

- ᑲᔪᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓯᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑐᖅ
- ᐱᔨᕕᓂᖅ ᐱᖅᑎᑦᑭᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑭᖅᓯᐅᐊᓕᖅᖢᖅᑎᒋᒧᑦ ᐅᓐᓄᑎᑕᐅᔭᐊᔭᖅᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ
- ᐱᖅᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓴᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᓴᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ

ᐊᓂᕐᓂᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᔨᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 21: ᐊᓂᕐᓂᖃᖅᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓭᒍᓐᓇᓂᖅ ᐅᕐᓭᐊᓕᕆᔨᒥᑲ (GHG) ᐊᓂᐊᓪᓚᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 22: ᐊᓂᕐᓂᑎᒍᑦ ᕿᓪᐃᑦ ᐃᐊᖅᕙᓗ ᐃᑦᓗᐊᓗᕐᔪᑎᖅᓂᓂ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 23: ᕿᓪᕕᖅ ᐃᕐᕿᑎᓇᓂᖅ

ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᑐᑭᑦ ᐅᕙᒡᓕᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒍᓱᑦ

ᐅᕗᔪᓱᔭᐅᑎᖅ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 21): ᐱᐅᖅᔪᑏᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕗᔪᓱᕐᓂᒍᑦ.

ᕿᓪᓕᓗᓴᖅᔪᑏᑦ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 22 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ23): ᖃᖅᐅᓱᕐᑐᖅ ᓱᑎᓱᐃᓕᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᓱᑦ ᖃᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦᑎᓂᒃᑲᓂᒍᑦ ᐅᕙᒡᓕᓂᑦ ᐊᓱᖅᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᔨᓱᖅᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ ᕿᓪᓕᓗᓴᖅᔪᖃᖅᑎᑦ.

ᐊᓂᕐᓂᐅᕐᖏᓄᐃᖅᑐᓂᒃᑯᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᖅ 21

ᐊᓂᕐᓂᖏᖅᖅᑎᑐᒍᑦ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᓴᐅᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ (GHG) ᐊᓂᐊᕐᕿᑦ



ᑐᕐᖏᒪᖅ

- ᖃᖏᑦᓯᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᑭᓯᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᑌᒪᓗ **ᐱᖃᑦᓴᑭᑦᑐᑐᓗᑎᑦ GHGs** ᐊᓂᐊᕐᕿᑦ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒍᖅᓴ NNiPᙵ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕐᓂᖅᑎᓪᓚᑦ.

2022	2023	2024
130,475	135,202	124,115
ᐅᕐᔪᒣᓂᑦ ᒋᓄᔪᐊ CO_2 ᐊᓴᖅᓴᓴᓴ	ᐅᕐᔪᒣᓂᑦ ᒋᓄᔪᐊ CO_2 ᐊᓴᖅᓴᓴᓴ	ᐅᕐᔪᒣᓂᑦ ᒋᓄᔪᐊ CO_2 ᐊᓴᖅᓴᓴᓴ

ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᓴᖅᖃᖅ ᒋᐊᓗᓗ ᐃᓗᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᒪᓇᓱᑦᑕᐃᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᒪᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ.

ᐃᐊᐃᓴᑐ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐊᓗᖃᖅᐅᑎᖅᒪᖅ (ᐱᖅᒪᓱᓚᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐊᓗᐃᐃᑦ):

- ᐱᓂᖅᑎᑦ 2025-ᒥ ᑐᕐᑐᓂᕐᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖅᒪᓂ 2024, ᐱᓵᔪᑎᑎᓗᐊᖅᖅᔨᓕᓱᔪ ᒪᑦᓱᒍᖅᒪ **ᐱᑎᐊᕐᓂᐃᓂᖅᒪᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᐊᐃᓴᑐ ᓱᕐᑭᓂᐊᑎ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᐃᖅᒪᓄᑦ.**

ᐃᐊᐃᓴᑐᒋᑐᑦ (ᒪᕐᑭᒃ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐊᓗᓵᒃ ᐅᕐᔪᓱᔪᓴᑎᑦᓗ):

- ᐱᓂᖅᑎᑦ 2025-ᒥ ᐃᑭᓐᓄᕐᓴᖅ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖅᒪᓂ 2024 ᐱᓵᔪᑎᑎᓗᐊᖅᖅᔨᓕᓱᔪ **ᐱᐅᓂᕐᓴᑦᑎᒃ ᐅᓇᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐅᑎᕐᓂᐅᓂᕐᑦᑎᒃ** ᓄᖅᔪᑎᓇᑎᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐊᓗᐃᐃᑦ.

ᒥᑫᓴᐅᖅᒥ (ᑕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐊᓗᐃᐃᑦ):

- ᐱᓂᖅᑎᑦ 2025-ᒥ ᑐᕐᑐᓂᕐᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖅᒪᓂ 2024 ᐱᓵᔪᑎᑎᓗᐊᖅᖅᔨᓕᓱᔪ ᒪᑦᓱᒍᖅᒪ ᑲᑎᕐᓂᖅᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐊᓗᐃᐃᑦ ᐊᒋᓂ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

ᒋᔪᒧᖅ NNiP ᐃᓗᓐᓇᒧᑦ, GHG ᐊᓂᐊᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐳᖅᑭᓂᕐᓴᐅᓇᐅᔪᑦ 2024-ᒥ ᑕᒧᑎᕐᓗᒍ 2022 2023-ᓗ.

** ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓴᐅᓪ ᑭᓐᓇ ᐱᐅᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᕐᕋᓂ ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓂᒥ ᒪᓐᓇᑕᐅᓂᕐᔪᑦ ᓄᐃᔪᑦ ᒪᓪᓂᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᓂᓂᑌᑦ.. ᑌᒪ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᖅᒪᓂ 2024.*

2026-ᒧᑦ

ᑲᔪᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᒍᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᓴ ᐃᓚᒪᐃᓐᓂᖅᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓕᑦᓯᓂᖅᑎᓪᓚᑦ, ᓯᕗᓕᐅᔨᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᓗᓕᖅᑎᖅᓱᓂᑲᑦ ᑲᑎᕐᓯᐅᓂᕐᑦᑎᐊᕐᓱᓂᑲᑦ ᑕᑯᓂ GHG ᓯᕐᓴᓗᐊᕐᑌᓂᓂᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓄᒍᑎᒃ (2024). ᑭᓐᓇ ᐃᓕᓴᒃ ᐊᓯᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓱᓂᑲᑦ:

- ᒪᕐᑭᒃ ᐊᓄᓚᒧᑦ ᑫᐱᖅᓯᐊᕐᒃᑐᒃ;
- ᐃᑎᑦᑕᒍᐃᑦ ᓂᑭᒥᓱᓂᑲᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᖅᓯᓗ ᒪᓕᓴᐊᓂᒪᓕᐊᓱᑦ ᓄᖅᔪᑎᓇᑎᐊᕐᓱᓂᑲᑦ ᐅᕐᓯᐊᓗᓵᒃᓴᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᖅᑭᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐊᓗᐃᐃᑦ;
- ᐃᒍᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐅᓴᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᐊᓗᐃᐃᑦ ᐱᓵᔪᑎᑎᓗᐊᖅᖅᔨᓕᓱᔪ.

ᐊᓂᖏᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓯᓂᖅ 22

ᑕᒪᐃᖅᑐᓇᑐᓇᖅ ᓴᓇᖏᓂᑐᖅ ᐊᓂᖏᓂᖅ



ᐊᔾᔨᖅᑐᑦᓇᖅ ᑲᒪᐅᑎᐅᑦ ᑲᒥᓐᓂᒃᑯᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᖏᓂᑎᓯᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ.

ᐃᖏᕐᓯᒪᖅ

ᓯᖏᐊᐅᓯᐊᖏᓐᓄᑕ **ᒪᓕᒃᓂᖅ ᐊᓂᖏᓂᓯᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᖏᑕᐅᑎᓪᓚᓂᑦ ᐊᑕᒍᑦ ᓴᓇᒪᓪᓚᑦ ᒪᓕᓴᖅᓄᑦ** (CAR). ᒪᓕᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᔨᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑐᓯᐊᖅᓴᒃᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᖏᓂᖅ (TPM), ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔾᓂᑦ, ᐊᒪᒪᓕ ᓴᓇᖏᓀᖅᓴᓇᓂᑦ ($PM_{2.5}$).

ᓄᓕᓂᖏᓯᑕ

ᒪᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑐᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᖏᑕᐅᑎᓪᓚᓂᑦ

ᐅᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᒪᓴᑭᒃ ᐅᖅᓴᑎᓂᐅᑎᒃ ᑕᒃᔨᓚᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦ 314 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓪᓗᒃ ᓴᓇᖏᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᓴᖅᑎᒃ ᓚᐃᑦᑐᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃᑯᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ

ᐃᑭᖅᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃᓯᒪᓂᖅ 2025-ᒥ 2024-ᓄᒍᓕᐅᔨᔪᒥ

ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

ᐅᓄᖏᓂᒃ ᐁᔪᖅᓴᓕᐊᐲᑦ ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᐅᒍᑦ ᐊᓂᖏᓂᒥ ᑭᑭᑭᑕᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᑦ

- ✓ 15 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᑕᐃᓂᒃ ᐅᐱᖅᓗᒥ.
- ✓ ᒃᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐁᔪᖅᓴᓕᐊᐲᑦ ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᐅᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᔪᓇᐅᓂᖏᔪᒍᑦ ᒪᑦᓯᒍᖅᓯᒪ[120 m g/m³ (ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓴᖏᑐᑌ 2025-ᒥ ᒪᑦᓯᒍᖅᓯᒪ 9.73 mg/m³).
- ✓ **ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔾᓂᖅ:** ᐃᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᑎᓪᓚᐊᖏᓯᓂᒃᑯᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑕᔪᓐᓇᑕᐅᔨᑦ, ᐃᓇᖅᓯᓂ ᐊᓄᓂᓴᖅᓄᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᑕᓴᒥ ᐱᔨᒥᒃ ᔪᐊᓴᒥᓐᓚ (ᐃᓇᖅᓴᑦᓯᓂ ᐅᔾᔭᑌᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒪᔨᑦ, ᐅᓯᖅᑕᑕᓂᑦ, ᐅᓯᓂᔅᑐᓂᑦ ᓂᐅᔭᓂᑦᓚ ᐃᓂᓴᑎᑦᓂᓴᓂᑦ ᓯᓴᖅᓂᓂᑦᓚ ᐃᓂᓴᑎᑦᓂᓯᓂᑦ).
- ✓ **Hexavalent chromium:** ᐊᖏᔪᑦᑕᒥᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᑎᓯᒪᔪ ᐱᐅᓯᓯᓂᔅᓴᓂᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ **ᐱᐅᓯᔪᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᓂᖅᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᑐᒥᑦ** ᔪᓕᐊᔪᕐᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᔪᓯᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᓂᖅᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᒫᑎᑐᒥᑦ.

ᒥᑭᓯᐊᐃᑦ ᑕᔪᑦᓴᑦ

- ✓ ᒃᓴᓯᖅᑭᓐᓇᑐᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ.
- ✓ ᐱᑕᓂᒃ ᒥᔪᓴᐊᐲᑦ ᑕᔪᑦᓴᑦ **ᒪᓕᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᑭᓯᒥᖅᓴᒃ** 24-ᖁᕐᓂᓪᓚᓯᐅᔨᑦ ᐃᑭᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᒥᑐᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂ 30 mg/m³ (ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓴᖏᑐᑎᑦ 2025-ᒥ ᑕᒪᑦᓯᒥᖅᓴᒃ 3.2 mg/m³).

2026-ᒍᑦ

- ᒃᓴᓯᒪᓴᖅ ᐅᓴᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᑕᐅᓂᖅᓴᒪᑕ ᕿᑎᖅᓯᒪᐅᑎᓂᖅᓴᖅ, ᐃᓕᐅᑎᑦᓚᒍ ᐅᓴᑦᓚᐊᓱᒃᔪᓯᑎᐃᓐᓂᑦ (ᐅᓴᑦᓚᐊᓱᒃᔪᓯᑎᐃᓂᓴᓇᓐ ᓂᑦ 2025-ᒥ).

ᐊᓂᕐᓂᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓯᓂᖅ 23

ᓴᐸᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᓂᖅ

ᑐᖏᓐᖅ

- ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐃ ᐊᖏᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᑦᔭᐊᑎᒋᓐᓂᖅ ᒎᑦᓭᒪ ᓴᐸᑎᑐᓴᐅᑦ, ᓄᐃᑕᒪᑎᑐᖅ ᓴᐸᑎᑐᓴᐸᔪᔭᐃᑦ ᐱᓴᒪᓴᑦ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᓂᔭᓄᓇᖅᑎᓂᖅ, ᐅᐟᕈᔭᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓂᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᓂᕐᒋᑦᑐᓂᖅ.
- ᐱᐃᖃᕐᑎᖅᑎᑦᔭᒋᑦ ᓭᖅᔪᓇᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑦᑐᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᓂ ᐊᒪᓗ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐃ ᒥᑦᓭᒪᑦᑐᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓴᓇᐊᑦᑐᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ.



27 ᐅᑭᐅᒥ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᐃᑦ



20 ᐅᐱᕐᖅᑎᒥ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᐃᑦ



ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑦ:
- CRI ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᓇᖅᓯᓂᒃ
- ᑲᖏᕐᓭᓪᓕᐊᖅ
- ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖅᖢᔪᐅᓭᕐᓇᖅᖢ



ᓄᐃᓕᓪᓕᐊᑦ

ᐃᐊᐃᓴᒋᑦᑐᑦ
- ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᒎᔭᐃᓗ ᓴᓪᖃᖅᓂᓭᓕᒋᑦᑐᑦ
- ᐊᓂᕆᔨᖅ 2025 ᒪᓕᑦᑐᖅ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓴᕐᓂᖅᓭᓂᓂ ᒪᖅᓄᐅᓭᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᓇᑦ.

ᒣᓴᒪᐅᕐᐊᕐᓂᖅ-ᐊᐅᓕᒪᖅ-ᓄᐃᒪᓭᕐᒋᑐᓄᑦ
- ᐃᑭᑦᓕᐅᒥᒥᐊᕐᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᓴᓪᓂᑦ 2025-ᒥ ᑌᒪᖅᖢᓂᓂ ᐊᓂᕆᔨᑎᓂᖅ 022-2023.
- ᐱᓕᓪᓂᖅᑐᑐᖅᖢᓄᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᒎᖅᓄ ᐊᑐᓕᑕᐅᑦᓭᓕᐊᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᓴᓪᓂᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒥᓕᑦᑐᓂᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᑦᖃᖅᑐᑦᑐᖅᖢᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᑦᑐᑦ.

ᓴᓐᓄᐃᑦ ᐁᑦᓭᖅᖢᑦᑐᑦ
- ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑦᓭᖅ ᐅᓄᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅ 2025-ᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂ ᐃᓐᓄᐊᑦᓂᖅ.
- ᐅᐱᖅᖢᑎᒥ, ᐅᓄᓂᑦ ᓴᓵᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᐊᑯᖅᓂᖅᖢᓂᑦᐅᓱᓂᓂ ᑭᖅᑐᓕᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅ ᓱᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᓇᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᐊᑦᓂᖅ, ᐱᓵᓴᐊᑎᑐᓂᖅᖢᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᓇᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᐊᑦᓂᖅ.

ᑲᓇᐃᓂ ᐱᖅᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖅᖢᔪᐅᓭᕐᓇᖅᖢ
- ᓴᓂᐊᓂᑦᓴᖅ ᐅᓄᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅ 2025-ᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᓂ ᐃᓐᓄᐊᑦᓂᖅ.
- ᐅᐱᖅᖢᑎᒥ, ᐅᓄᓂᑦ ᓴᓵᑦᓯᓕᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᓂᖅᖢᓂᑦᐅᓱᓂᓂ ᑭᖅᑐᓕᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᖏᓂᖅ ᓱᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᓇᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᐊᑦᓂᖅ.

ᑲᖏᕐᓭᓪᓕᐊᑦ ᑲᓇᐃᓂ
- ᐅᐱᖅᖢᑎᖅᑎᒥ 2025, ᐅᓄᓭᓂᐊᓂᖅ ᒎᔭᐃᓂᓂ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐃ, ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓂᖅᖢᓂᑦᐅᓱᓂᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᕐᓴᓇᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᐊᑦᓂᖅ.
- ᐊᔪᖅᖢᓂᖅᓂ 2021 ᐊᒪᓗᓂ 2025, ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᐅᕐᔭᖅ ᓴᓪᓕᐅᕐᔭᓕᓚᖅᖢᓂ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᓇᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᐅᕐᓂᐊᑦ ᐅᓄᓂᖅᑎᓂ ᐊᓂᕐᒥᖅᖢᓂᑦ, ᐱᓵᓴᐊᑎᓂᑕᐊᖅᖢᑎᓂᕐᓂᒍ ᓄᓇᓕᓪ ᖃᖅᑎᓄᑦᓂᖅᖢᓂᑦ.



2026-ᒍᑦ

- ᐱᐅᓂᐅᒥᑎᓪᓕᐊᔪᐃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᓂᕐᓂᖅ.
- ᑲᓇᓂᒪᓄᓂ ᐱᓇᓂᐊᖃᖅᖢᓴᐅᓂᖅᓯᓕᒃ ᓴᓵᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕐᐅᓂᖅᓯᓄᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᓂᕐᒪᑦᑐᖅᖢ

ᐃᒋᑦᑕᔪᐃᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᖅᓂᖅ 24: ᓱᒃᔪᓇᖅᖃᑎᒋᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᔪᐃᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᖅᓂᖅ 25: ᓱᒃᔪᓇᕐᒋᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᓱᖅᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᔪᕐᑎᒋᐃᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᑦᓴᕐᑦ

ᐃᓕᖅᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᑦ ᐅᕐᓀᓗᖅᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒍᓱᑦ

ᐃᒪᖅ-ᐅᕐᓱᕈᑎᒃ ᐊᕆᑦᑐᐃᔪᑎᒃ

ᐊᕆᑦᑐᐃᔪᑎᒃ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓕᕆᐅᐸ ᔪᑐᕐᓂᕆᓂᖅᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕐᒍᑦ ᓱᒃᔪᓇᕐᒋᐃᓴᖓᓂᕐᒍᑦ.

ᐱᐅᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓕᒃ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᖅᓂᖅ 25):

ᑎᐅᕐᓱᕈᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓚᐊᓕᕐᕕᑕᐅᓱᑦ ᐃᔪᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓕᑎᒃ, ᐅᑦᑐᑎᑎᓕᔪ ᐅᕐᕕᔪᓕᔭᐅᑎᑦ. ᑌᓴᐅᓂᓕᒃ ᐅᕐᓱᐊᓕᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᓚᐊᓕᕐᕕᕈᓂᖅ.

ᐃᒋᑦᑕᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓕᑦᓱᓂᖅ:



ᐊᒥᐊᑲᐃᐃᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᓄᐃᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 24

ᓱᑲᓄᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᑲᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᓄᐃᑦ



ᑐᖏᓚᖅ

ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓗᒍ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓂᖅᓯᓚᖅ ᑐᖅᖁᓚᐃᖏᖅᓱᓂ ᓱᖃᓪᓚᐅᐸᓂᖅᓯᓚᐸᑦ ᒪᓪᓴᓗᓂ ᐅᓄᖅᖁᓚ: ᐃᑭᓕᒋᐊᖏᓱᓂ ᒐᑲᓄᖅᖁᓚ, ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᓂᖅ, ᐱᐅᓪᓚᓱᓂ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᑭᓇᑐᓗᓂᑲᓂᖅ, ᐱᐅᓪᓚᓱᓂᖅ ᑌᒪᓗ ᑭᖅᑭᓪᓕᔨᒥ ᐃᒋᑦᓱᓂᖅ, ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓱᓂᒍᑦ ᒐᑲᓄᐊ ᐊᒥᐊᑲᓄᐃᐲᓂᑦ. (ᑌᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ 3RV-E ᑐᖅᖁᓚᐅᓪᓂᑦ).

ᒐᑲᓄᐊᓇᓪᓕ ᑭᓱᑦᓱᔪᑦ 2025

ᐱᔨᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᓱᑲᓄᖅᖁᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᑲᓄᐃᐲᓂᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᓄᐃᑦ

~ 10,000 m³
ᐃᒋᑕᐃᓂᑦ ᑕᕐᖁᖅᓯᑕ ᐃᒋᑦᓱᐃᒪᒥ

~ 1,500 m³
ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᓵᑦ ᐱᒥᐊᕐᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓇᑎᑉᓴᐅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᑭᓴᖅᑎᑉᓗ ᓱᕐᑭᓂᒃᒥ of to the south

155
ᐱᐅᒃᓄᑎᑦ ᓴᓵᒥᒍᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᒥᐊᓪᓕᖏᓱᒪᔪᑦ

ᑎᒍᓱᖅᖁᖅᓂᖅ
ᐅᓄᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᓄᐃᑕᐃᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᓄᒥᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᑦ 2024

ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

ᑭᒃᓄᐊ ᐃᑭᓪᓕᒥᐊᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᑭᓂᓄ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓱᒃᓄᓄᓕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᑲᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᓄᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐃᓂᑦ 2025-ᒥ ᑕᓄᒥᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕿᒍᒃ 2024.

ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐱᔨᔪᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᑐᑦ:

- ᐃᑭᓕᒥᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᓴᕐᑎᑦ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᐃᑦ ᐁᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ.
- ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᐅᑎᑦᑕᓱᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕐᓱᓱᐊᕆᑦ.
- ᑐᓴᖃᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᑕᓱᑕᕐᕿᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᓴᓪᒥᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓯᓚᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑉᓗ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓯᓚᐸᑦ ᖃᖅᑲᐅᔪᓂᒃ.
- ᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᑎᑦᓱᓂᓐᓄᑦ, ᐱᔪᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᐊᐸᑎᒋᔪᓄᑦ.
- ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᓂᖅ ᓱᑲᑭᔪᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓱᒥᐊᑦᓴᓂᑦ.
- ᐃᓂᒋᓗᑎᓂᓂᖅ ᐊᒪᓚᓗ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᐲᓱᐊᕐᑐᓂᑦ ᖃᔪᒪᓂᓂᑦ.
- ᐃᖅᖢᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᓂᖅᓯᓚᖅ ᖃᓐᓇᑦᑕᓂᑦ.
- ᐊᖅᔪᒪᓚᑎᑎᑦᑕᓱᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᑲᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᓄᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓇᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᕿᖅᓂᓕᒪᐅᑎᖅᓯᓕᒋᑦ.

2026-ᒧᑦ

ᓇᓗᓂᖅᓗᒍ ᐅᓴᖅᓂᓕᐊᐃᐅᕐᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᑲᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᓄᖅᑎᑦ **2026-ᒥ ᐅᕐᕿᑦᓴᓂᑦ 2027-ᒥ**

ᐱᐅᓯᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᓗᒍ ᐊᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂᖅ ᐱᔪᑦᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᓴᓪᒥᒃᓴᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓯᓚᐸᑦ ᖃᖅᑲᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᐃᑦ ᐁᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ.

ᐱᐅᓯᒋᓗᒍ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᓂᖅᓯᓚᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᓱᓂᖅᓯᓚᖅ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᑭᓇᑐᓗᓂᑲᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᓂᖅᓯᓚᖅ ᐱᐅᓪᓚᓱᓂᖅ ᑭᖅᑭᓪᓕᔨᒥ ᐃᒋᑦᓱᓂᖅ, ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᓂᖅᓯᓚᖅ ᑌᒪᓗ ᑭᖅᑭᓪᓕᔨᒥ ᐃᒋᑦᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓪᓕᖏᓂᖅᓯᓚᖅ ᐱᐅᓪᓚᓱᓂᖅ

ᐊᒥᐊᖅᑯᐃᐅᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᑯᐃᐅᑦ

ᖃᒪᓇᓱᒋᔭᖅ 25

ᓱᖅᑯᓇᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᖅᑯᐃᐅᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᑯᐃᐅᑦ ᐊᓱᖏᑦᓗ ᐱᐅᓱᖏᓱᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᑯᐃᐅᑦ

ᑐᖏᖅᓯ

ᖃᔨᓱᑎᑦᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓪᓱᓂᔪᓪᓚᖏᓚᐅᒍᑦ ᑐᖏᖏᓪᓕᐊᖏᖅᓱᓂ ᓯᑲᓪᓚᐅᑦᓂᖅᑎᖅ ᑕᑦᓱᒥᖏᖅ 3RV-E.

ᓄᐃᔨᖅ

ᐊᒥᐊᖅᑯᐃᐅᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᑯᐃᐅᑦ ᓱᖅᑯᓇᕐᒉᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᓪᓚᑎᓂ ᑕᑕᕐᓴᒍᑎᓂᕐᓴᑦ ᓱᐅᓚᑦ**	~ 575,000 ᐅᖏᐊᖅᓂᖅ	~ 1,600,000 ᐅᖏᐊᖅᓂᖅ
ᑲᒥᐊᓚᑦᓴᑦ ***	~ 207,000 ᐅᖏᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᒪᔨᖅ*	~ 609,000 ᐅᖏᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑕᐅᒪᔨᖅ ᓱᖏᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᖏᑦᑕᐅᒥᐊᖏᑦᑐᓗᓂ *

ᓴᓇᔨᐅᔨᕐᓗᓂᑦ 2025-ᒥ ᐃᑭᓂᓴᐅᔨᖅ 2024-ᒥ.

ᐊᑕᓂᖏᔨᐊᖅᑐᑦᓴᓇᑐᖅ 9 ᐅᖏᐊᖅᓂᖅᓱᓂᓄᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᑯᐃᐅᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᐅᑦᑕᐅᑦᑕᓱᑎᓪᓗᒍ.

22 ᐊᑦᓴᓗᐊᑦ ᐅᑎᖏᑎᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᔪᓪᓚᐊᓂᐊᖏᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ.

44% ᐅᓄᖏᓱᐊᖏᓂᖅ ᑕᑕᓂᖅᓱᓚᑕ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓴᓗᒪᒪᖏᑦᑕᕐᕕᐅᑦ ᐃᒪᖅ-ᐅᖏᓱᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᔭᑎᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᕐᓂᐊᖏᖏᓪᓗᒍ 2024.

ᐅᓄᖏᓂᖅᓱᒪ ᐅᖏᓱᐊᓗᑦ ᐱᔨᐃᓂᖅ 2025-ᒥ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᖅ 2024-ᒥ.

ᖁᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᖏᓱᐊᓗᑦ ᖁᐅᑦᑐᔨᐅᑎᒃ ᖁᑎᓂᐅᑎᓇᐅᔨᖅ ᓴᓇᔨᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᒪᖏᑦᑕᕐᕕᐅᑦ ᐅᖏᐊᖅᓂᖅᓱᓂᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᒪᓂᐅᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᔪᓪᓚᐊᓂᐊᖏᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᓕᐊᓂ ᓱᖏᓂᖓᒍᑦᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑕᐅᒪᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᓴᓇᔨᕐᓗᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᒪᓂᐅᔨᖅᑎᒃ.



2026-ᒧᖅᑕ

- ᐃᒪᖅ-ᐅᖏᓱᐊᓗᒪᒧᓗ ᐊᖁᑕᑎᓂᔨᐅᒧᓂᖅᓱᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᓱᖏᓂᖅ 2027-ᒥ.
- ᑲᔪᓱᒪᓂᖅ ᖁᑲᐅᒪᐅᑎᑕᓱᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᐱᓱᐊᕐᑕ, ᐱᒋᐅᖏᖏᓪᓕᐊᓂᑦ, ᐃᓕᑕᖏᓱᐅᐅᑎᑕᓱᓂᕐᓴᓇᓚᐅᖅᓗᓂᓗ.
- ᐅᑎᖏᑎᕐᓗᓂᑦᓴᓇᓚᐅᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᒪᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᐅᖏᐊᖅᓂᖅᓱᓂᓄᑦ (ᐊᑐᓇᐊᑕᖏᖏᑦᐱᓱᒪᔨᑦ ᐃᔨᒪᓕᐅᖏᖏᓪᓗᓂᓴᓇᑦ).
- ᑲᔪᓱᒪᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᓂᖅᓱᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᒪᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᒪᔨᖅᑎᒃ.

*ᐅᓄᖏᓂᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᑯᐃᐅᑦ ᓴᓇᔨᐅᒪᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᓗᓄᐊᓕᖏᓱᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓄᖏᓂᖅᓱᓚᑕ ᐊᐅᒃᓚᑎᑕᓱᓂᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ, ᑐᓄᓕᖏᑦᑕᐅᒪᔨᖅᑎᒃᓱᓂᖅᓱᓂᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑕᐅᒪᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᔪᓪᓚᐊᓂᐊᖏᖏᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᖏᓂᖅ ᐊᖁᑕᑎᓂᔨᐅᒧᓂᖅᓱᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐱᓕᐊᓂ ᓱᖏᓂᖓᒍᑦᓂᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑎᑕᐅᒪᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓕᒪᓂᐅᔨᖅᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑐᖏᑦᑕᐅᔪᓪᓚᐊᓂᐊᖏᖏᓪᓗᒍ

ᐅᓴᖏᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᐱᐅᑲᔨᑎᒪᓕᕆᔨᒋᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 26: ᐃᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᕿᓴᖏᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ (AGP) ᐃᒋᑦᑕᔨᐃᑦ ᐅᓴᔪᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 27: ᐅᓴᖏᖅᓂᐊᓂᖅᓯᔨᕐᓗᑦ ᐃᒋᑦᑕᔨᐃᓐᓯ ᐅᓴᖏᖅᑲᐅᑎᑕᒃ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 28: ᐊᖏᔨᑎᐊᓯᒃ ᐊᑦᓱᓭᔪᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓴᒪᒋᔭᖅ ᕿᒪᐸᑎᐅ ᑕᓕᖅᑐᓂ

ᑐᑭᖅᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᔪᓱᓐᓯ:
ᐃᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᕿᓴᖏᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒃ ᐃᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᕿᓴᖅ ᐅᓴᖏᖅᓂᐊᑦ ᑭᓭᓂᖅᑖ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᑦ 26 ᐊᒪᓕᓯ 27)

ᐃᐅᓴᖏᖅᓂᐊᑐᓂ, ᐃᒪᖅ ᓄᐊᓱᖅ ᓄᐊᑦᓭᕐᕕᓂ ᐃᒪᖏᓂ, ᕿᐦᑕᑕᐅᒪᔨᓂ, ᑭᓭᕐᕕᓂ ᕿᖅᔪᑎᑦᓭᕐᕕᓂ ᔨᕕᓐᔪᕕᐅᑦᓭᑎᑎᐦ. ᐃᓕᖅᑦ ᐊᔪᐅᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓴᔪᑦ ᐅᓴᖏᖅᓂᐊᓂᖅᓯᔨᕐᓂᓯᓗᑦ ᐱᑕᓂᑦ sulphides-i4 ᓄᐃᑦᓭᒍᓐᓇᓱᑦ ᐃᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᕿᓴᓐᐦ ᓄᐃᑕᓕᑐᐊᖏᒥ ᓭᓕᒥ ᐃᒪᖏᑦᓕᖏᒥᓯᓗ. ᑕᒪᕐᓴᓕ ᐃᓕᖅᑲᓱᖅ ᐃᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᕿᓴᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᒍᑦ.

ᑌᒣᓕᖅᓕᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅᖏᓐᓄᖅ ᓭᖏᔨᐃᑕᑕᐅᒪᒪᑦ, ᑐᖏᔨᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐃᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᕿᓴᖅᑲᓕᖏᓐᓂᓂ ᔨᓕᖏᓂᓂ ᐃᒪᖅ ᓄᖕᔨᑦᓭᕐᓂᓂᓗ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᕿᓴᐐᓂ, ᓭᐦᔨᓇᖏᑐᑎᖏᑦᓭᕐᓇᓂᓂ ᓄᓇᓴᒃ ᐃᒪᖏᑕᐅᓕᖏᑦ.

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ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓂᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂ ᐱᐅᓱᑯᑎᒪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓯᓄᓕᑦ 26 and 27

ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖃᑦ ᐃᒥᑦᑕᔪᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᓂᑦ ᐅᓴᓗᑦ
ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓂᐊᓂᖅᓯᑯᓂᕐᓂᓗ ᐃᒥᑦᑕᔪᖅᓴᐅᑎ ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓄᑦ



ᑐᖁᖃᑦ

- ᐱᓚᖅᖃᖅᑎᑐᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖃᑦ ᑭᓱᓇᔅᔅᓴᑦ ᐃᒥᑦᑕᔪᐃᐅᑦ ᐅᓴᓗᑦ ᐃᐊᖏᓴᐅᒥᑦᓗ ᐊᓯᓂᑐᓂᓪᓗ.
- ᑲᒪᓇᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᓇᒪᓇᖅᓂᔅᓴᑦ ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓱᑯᑎᒪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ.

ᐃᖅᖁᑎᑦᓱᔪᑎᓱ



ᓱᓕ ᐃᒪᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᐊᓂᔅᓴᓴᓗ



ᖃᑲᐅᔨᖃᓂᓂᖅᖁᖅ



ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᓴᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᖅᑐᓂᖅᖁᖅ

ᓂᐃᔨᑦ

- ᐱᓇᓱᐹᓱᑕᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᓱᓂᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᓂᖅᓴᓂᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓄᐊᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᑕᓱᐊᐱᓂᓂ ᐊᑐᑎᓴᐅᓱᖅᖁᖅ ᐱᖅᓱᖅᓂᐊᐃᓐᓂᓂ ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᓐᓂ.

- ᐊᑕᐅᓱᐊᕐᓱᓂ ᖃᖅᑎᐅᑎᑎᓱᓐᓂᖅᖁᖅ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᐊᖃᖅᖁᖅᓱᑎᓄᑦ ᓱᑎᓂᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖅ, ᐳᐃᒪᓐᓂᖅᖁᖅ, ᐃᐊᖏᓴᐅᑎᑦᓴᖃᓕᒫ, ᐊᑦᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓱᐊᕐᓱᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᖅᑎᐅᑎᑎᓱᓐᓂᖅᖁᖅᓱᑎᓄᑦ ᓱᑎᓂᔨᑦᑕᓪᓗ ᑕᒡᒐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓱᐊᕐᓱᑦ ᒪᓴᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅᓴᖃᑦ ᐅᑭᐊᑦᓴᓕᐅᑦ ᓂᓯᑦᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓱᐊᕐᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᖅᓴᖃᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓂᐊᓂ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓂᐊᓂ 019 ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᓕᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕆᓂᑦ.

- ᒥᓴᒪᓐᓇᒍ ᐃᐊᖏᓴᐅᒍᓪᓗ, ᐃᐃᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᓴᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᒪᓐᐳᑕᓇᓕᖅᖁᖅ ᐅᕙᑦᑕᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᑦ 2022-2023 ᑎᑭᑦᓂᔪ 2025.

ᐱᐅᓱᑯᑎᒪᓕᕆᑦ

- ᐱᐅᓱᑯᑎᒪᓕᕆᖅ ᖃᖅᓄᐃᖅᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᓂᑦ. ᐃᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᐊᑦᖁᑭᐅᑦᓴᑕᐅᑦᓴᖃᓂᑦ ᓴᓇᓴᐅᑦᓴᓕᖕᖁᖅᓂᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦᓴᖃᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᖁᖅᓂᐅᒣᓇᓂᑦᓴᓴᐅᓴᖅᐅᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓂᑦᓴᓘᑦ.

2026-ᒍᑦ

- ᐱᓴᓵᖅᓂᖅᖁᖅ ᑲᓂᐅᑦᓭᓕᖅᑐᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᑕᔪᓐᓇᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᑲᑎᓭᔅᓴᒍᐃᑦᓂᐅᑦᑕᓂᖅᓯᒍᑦ ᐃᑯᒪᐅᑎᑦᓴᖃᑦ ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᔪᓚᐃᓕᓐᓂᖅᓴᖃᑦ ᐱᐅᓱᑯᑎᒪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᓂᓪᓗ.

- ᑲᓇᓂᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᓂᖅᖁᖅ ᑲᒪᓇᓂᖅᓱᑦ ᐊᓯᓂᖅᓴᓂᓄᑦ ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᐅᓱᑯᑎᒪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦᓂᓪᓗ.

- ᓄᑕᐅᓂᓂᖅᑎᑦᓴᖃᑦᓴᓕᒫ ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓂᐊᕐᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓂᐊᓂ ᑲᑎᒪ ᐃᓂᓂ ᑐᖁᖅᓱᓕᐅᑦᓴᖃᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑦᓴᖃᑦ ᐊᑦᖁᖅᓂᐅᒣᓇᓂᑦᓴᓴᐅᓴᖅᐅᒍᑦ ᐱᓇᓂᑦᓴᓘᑦ.



ᐅᓴᖃᖅᓂᐅᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂ ᐱᐅᓱᑎᓪᓚᓇᖅᑕᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓗᖅ 28
ᓯᐅᓴᖃᑦ ᐃᑲᖅᐱᖅᓯ ᓯᓇᖅᓯᓂ ᕿᓪᒪᕿᑎᐊ ᑕᓯᖅᓯᑕ



ᑐᖁᒐᖅ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓯᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᐊᖅᑎᓪᓚᓇᖅ ᓴᖅᑭᔪᓪᓚᓇᖅ ᓯᕐᓴᔨᖅᑭᒧᑦ ᓯᓚᑐᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᓇᓪᓕᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᓯᖅᓂᖅ.

ᐃᑲᖅᐱᖅ

ᐃᑲᖅᐱᖅ ᓯᑎᑦᑐᒪᔪᖅ ᑫᐃᐟᐃᐅᑐᓪᓗᓯᓂ. ᐅᐱᖅᖅᓴᓕᕐᒥ ᐅᓕᖅᖅᓴᓕᓪᓕᒪᑦ, ᐃᒪᖅ ᐅᓱᓯᖅ, ᐊᖏᓄᔪᖅᐱᐃᑎᒍᑦ. ᐃᑲᖅᐱᖅ ᐃᓕᔾᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐳᖅᑭᓕᐊᖏᓄᔪᖅᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᑕᓯᖅᓂ ᔪᓚᑦᑎᐊ ᑕᓯᖅᓂ ᐃᒪᖅ ᑎᓂᕐᐊᖏᖅᔪᑦ (ᑲᒪᓇᓗᖅ 1) ᓯᓪᓚᓂᐊᖅᖅᓕᒪᑦ ᓄᓇ ᐱᕈᖏᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᒪᓕᓄᑦ ᐅᒪᒍᓐᓇᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᓱ ᐃᓂᕐᔾᔨᐅᔪᖅ, ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᓯᑦ ᐃᖅᓱᐃᐃᑦ (ᑲᒪᓇᓗᖅ 10 ᐊᒪᓚᓱ 11).

ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

ᐱᐅᓱᑎᓪᓚᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᖁᑎᖏᑕᓂᕐᓇᓂᖅ ᓯᑦᑐᒪᔪᑦ 2025-ᒥ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᔪᓇᓂᖅ ᐃᒧᒃ:

ᐃᓱᓪᓗᒍᑎᔾᖅ ᖁᓄᐃᖅᖅᑕᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖅᑦ ᑕᑯᔾᓇᐃᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᑕᖅᑎᑦ.

- ᑕᑕᖏᓐᓇᐃᑎᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᔾ ᐃᓚᓯᐊᕈᑎᐅᑎᓯᓯᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᖅᓂᒥᑦ ᐱᔾᓚᐊᑭᓪᓚᑎᓯᓯᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᖅᓂᒥᑦ ᐊᖏᓄᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓴᐅᓂᖅᓯᓂᑦ ᐅᒪᓕᓄᑦ ᐅᐱᖅᖅᓴᓕᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᓂᐃᖅᖅᓱᓕᓪᓕᖅᓂᖅ, ᓄᐃᓚᑭᓯᓯᓂ ᐅᒪᑦᓴᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓯᓯᓂᑦ ᐊᖏᓄᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᖅᑦ ᓄᓇᔾ.
- ᐃᒪᖅ ᔪᓕᑦᑐᖅ ᑕᐅᔪᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅ.

2026-ᒧᑦ

- ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᑎᓯᒥᐅᑦ **ᓴᓇᓚᓴᖅᓯᒪᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᔾᓂᓂ** ᓯᑐᓂᐊᒧᑦ ᐅᐱᖅᖅᓴᓕᖅᓂᖅ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᓂᖅ.
- ᒪᓕᒃᓇᓕᑦ ᖁᓄᐃᖅᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᓴᖅᑭᑐᓂᖅᓂᒃ.
- ᐱᓚᓯᐊᖅᓇᑎᑐᒃ **ᐱᖅᓯᓯᐅᓕᖅᑭᒍᓐᓇᕐᓇᓕᑦ** ᖁᓄᐃᓕᓴᐅᓕᑦ ᓯᒃᓴᓇᓕᒃ ᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓚᖅᑦ ᐊᖏᓄᔪᖅᑦ.

NUNAVIK NICKEL

ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 29: ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᑦᑕᖅᑎᑦᑕ ᑕᓂᐅᑦ ᓇᓱᑎᐊᖏᓐᖓᒐᓗ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 30: ᐃᒪᖏᐱᒍᓐᖓᒐᔪᓂᑲ ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 31: ᖃᐅᓱᖏᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᑎᑦ ᓱᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᓂᑦ

ᐃᓕᖅᑎᑦ ᑐᑭᑦ ᐅᓴᓇᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒍᓱᑦ

ᑕᖏᕐᕋᐃᒍᑎᐅᔨᖅ (ᑲᒪᓇᓱᓐᓂᖅ 31): ᑲᒪᐅᑎᑲ ᐊᖏᕿᑕᐅᒪᔪᖅᒪ ᑕᖏᕐᕋᐃᒍᔭᓐᓇᐃᖏᓕᐊᓱᓂ ᑯᑦᑐᒥᑲ, ᐅᖏᓱᐊᓕᕿᑭᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂ, ᐃᒪᑦᔪᔨᐅᓗᓂᓂ, ᐅᓴᓇᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᓱᑎᔪᔨᐅᓗᓂᓂ. ᑕᖏᕐᕋᐃᒍᑎᐅᔨᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᑦᑕᖅᑭᓐᓂᒃᖅ ᓴᓕᒥᔪᖅ ᑲᔪᓂᑲ ᓂᔪᓕᖏᑎᒋᑦᑐᓕᓪᓗ.



ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᕐᕕᖏᑦ

ᑲᒪᓂᖅ 29

ᑕᓪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᓚᓂᖅ ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᑦ

ᐃᖏᕐᓴᖅ

ᐊᓪᓚᓕᓴᒃᖴᔪᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓴᖅᓄᓂᐅᔪᐃᓐᓇᓕᒫᓚᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᐅᖅᑕ ᓄᓕᓕᐊᖅᓂᐅᔨᒋᒃ ᐃᒪᖅᒋᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᒪᖅᑐᓚᒃ.

ᓄᐃᓕᑦ

- ✓ 15 ᐅᒋᐊᑦ ᐃᓂᖅᑎᑎᑕᐅᓕᑦ ᑭᒃᓄᓄᓐᓂᒃ CRI-ᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓄᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᓐᓂᑦ
- ✓ ᐊᖅᑭᑎᑦᓴᖅᖴᖅᑐᑦᑐᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓄᓂ ᒫᓐᓴᒋᒃ ᓱᓂᐅᑦ ᖅᑭᑎᖅᓄᓂᑦ
- ✓ ᐳᐃᓐ ᑕᓄᓴᐃᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᖵᔪᒋᒋ
- ✓ ᖅᑲᓕᓄᖅᓄᓕᕐᖴᖅᓂᖅᑐᑦᑐᖅ
- ✓ ᓄᓄᖅᖴᖅᓂᖅᑐᑦᑐᖅ ᐃᒪᖅᑎᑎᑕᐅᑦ ᐅᒪᓴᕐᓂᓐᓂᑦ

ᑲᒪᓂᖅ 30

ᐃᓕᖅᐱᒋᑦ-ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓴᖅ ᑲᒪᓂᓄᓂᖅ

ᐊᖅᑭᑎᖅ

ᓄᖅᑲᐃᐅᓄᖅᑎᓗᒍ ᓇᓪᓕᓇᖅᓄᓕᒫᖅ ᐳᑦᑕᓄᓂ ᐃᓕᖅᐱᒋᑦ ilt ᓴᓇᕆᐅᓕᓴᖅ ᐊᖅᖵᔪᓴᖅᓯᓂ 2014 ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᐁᕐᕕᖏᓐᓄᓂ.

*ᐃᓕᖅᐱᒋᑦ ᓴᖅᒍᑎᑎᖅᑕᐅᓴᖅᓯᓇᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᐱᓇᓄᖅᑕᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓕᖅᑭᐱᖅᓄᓂ ᐊᖅᖵᔪᒋᒋ ᑌᓕᖅᖴᓂᓄᑦ 2019-ᖅᒍᓂᖅᑎᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᕐᓂᐊᒍ ᐊᕐᓕᕐᓂᐊᒍᓗ.

ᓂᐃᓕᑦ

- ✓ ᑕᓇᑦᓴᕐᓄᓂᐅᑎᒃ ᖃᑎᖅᑭᓂᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᓗ ᖃᓄᖅᒍᓄᓕᓴᖅᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᑎᓴᓚᓂᑦ.
- ✓ ᐃᓕᖅᐱᒃ ᓚᓂᖅᖴᐊᖅᑐᓂᓐᓇᓄᓕᖅᓴᖅ ᑭᖅᒍᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᓴᖅᖴᖅᓂᐅᓚᐅᐅᓕᒥᓂ ᓴᖅᒍᑎᑎᓇᓚᖅᓄᑦᑐᖅᓂᓕᒫᓂ.

ᑲᒪᓂᖅ 31

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᐅᒃ ᓄᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᖴᓕᓂᑦ

ᑲᒪᓂᖅ

ᓄᖅᑲᐃᐅᓄᖅᑎᑐᒍ ᐊᑦᑕᓂᑦᑐᓂᖅᑦ ᐱᓇᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᖅᐱᐅᓗ ᐱᐅᒃᓄᑎᓪᓚᓇᖅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐳᑕᓇᑎᑦᑐᒍ.

ᓄᐃᓕᑦ

- ✓ ᐊᐳᑎ ᐊᐅᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᐃᓕᓴᓚᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐳᑕᓇᑎᑦᑐᒍ ᑭᒃᓄᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓄᖅᑕᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᑌᓕᖅᖴᓂᓄᑦ ᐅᒪᓴᕐᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᖅᓱᓇᓕᒫᓂ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᐅᖅᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ..





2026-ᒧᑦ

ᖅᓴᓕᒪᓂᓂ ᖃᑎᖅᑭᓂᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᓂᓂᒪ ᐃᓕᖅᐱᐅᑦ ᒪᑭᑦᓕᓴᐃᓂᓂᒪ ᐊᑦᑕᓂᑐᑎᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᐹᓴᐃᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᖅᑲᓇᓕᒫᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᖅᓄᓕᐅᖅᓯᓕᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐱᖅᔪᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑎᖅᖅᔭᐃᓂᕐᕆᖅᑕᒃ

ᑲᒪᓇᓂᕐᓂᖅ 32: ᐊᐢᑎᑎᑐᔭᑦ ᑲᒪᓇᓂᕐᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓂᕐᓂᖅ 33: ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᓂᓂ ᓂᕐᓄᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓂᕐᓂᖅ 34: ᓂᐱᑎᔭᑦ ᓂᕐᓄᓂᖅ

ᐱᖏᔪᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖏᖏᔪᐃᓕᓴᖏᓚ

ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ 32
ᐊᓯᑎᓪᓗᓂᕐᑎᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ

ᐃᖅᖃᑎᑦᓯᓕᐊᕈᑎᑲ 2025 ᓄᐃᑕᖏᑦᓂᑲ

ᐃᒪᒃᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᓂᖏᖏᓚ (ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ 4)

4 ᖃᑲᐅᔨᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

22 ᑭᑭᐊᑦᕿᖅᑦ, 30 ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᖃᑲᐅᔨᖅᑕᐅᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᓀᐊᖅᖃᓂᐊᓯᑎᑦᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᕿᓕᐊᖏᔪᓄᑦ ᕿᐳᒥᓂᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᐅᑕᓂᑲ.

ᑕᓀᓭᑕᐃᓂᓂᑦ ᖃᖏᑭᐅᑎᓂᓂᑦ

- ᑲᐸ (ᐱᐅᓯᖅᓯᓀᑲ ᐳᖅᑐᔪᒪᓴᑦ ᑕᒧᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ)
- pH (ᓯᖅᓱᖅᑲᖏᖏᑎᑐᓯᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᐅᑕᓂᖅ)

ᐳᔪᓪᓗᐊᓴᑲᔨᑎᑦ (ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ 23)

ᐅᐱᖏᖏᓖᒥ ᖃᑲᐅᔨᖅᓂᖅ
4 ᐳᔪᖅᑲᑎᑦ ᐳᓪᓕᐅᐊᖅᑦ

ᓂᔨᓪ
↓ 2025-ᒥ ᑕᔨᑎᐊᖅᔪᔭ 2024 3-ᓂ ᐳᓪᓕᐅᑦᓂ ᔪᑕᒣᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ

ᑲᐸ
↑ 2025-ᒥ ᑕᔨᑎᐊᖅᔪᔭ 2024 3-ᓂ ᐳᓪᓕᐅᑦᓂ ᔪᑕᒣᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ

ᐳᔪᖅ
↓ 2025-ᒥ ᑕᔨᑎᐊᖅᔪᔭ ᐊᖅᖁᔭᔪᑦ 2024 ᐊᒪᓚᓗ 2023 (ᑭᔪᐊᓂ 1 ᐳᓪᓕᐅᑦᓂᖅ

ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᖃᑲᐅᔨᖅᓂᖅ
4 ᐊᐳᑎᖃᑲᐅᑦᓂᑦ



ᐃᓕᖏᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᖃᑲᐅᑦᓂᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᖅᖁᔨᓂᖅ ᑕᔨᑦᑎᐅᔨᑎᑎᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᑌᒪᖏᓂᓂ ᖃᑲᐅᔨᖅᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᓐᓇᐅᔭᓕᒫᑦ.



ᐅᐱᖏᖏᓖᓂᖅᓯᑎᑲᐅᔭ ᖏᑦᑐᖅᑐᓂᖅ: ᔪᖅᖁᑎᑭᑦᓂᑦ ᐃᑭᓐᓇᐅᔭᓂᑦ ᒥᑦᓴᐅᔨᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐊᖅᑭᒋᐃᐸᑦ ᔪᑕᒪᑦ ᐊᓂᔪᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂ (2021-ᒥ 2024-ᒧᑦ)



ᐊᐸᑎᓪᓗᓂᕐᑎᔪᑦ ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᓇᔪᐊᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᒥᐅᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᖏᑦᔪᓂ ᐱᖏᔪᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖏᖏᔪᐃᓕᓴᖏᓚᓂᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂ:

ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ 4
ᐃᒪᒃᐸ ᖃᓄᐃᖅᓂᖏᓂᖅ

ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ 8
EEM - ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ

ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ 9
ᑭᑭᐊᑦᑕᖃᖃᓚᒋᑕ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓂᖃᖏᑦ ᐳᐱᖃᓕᒃᐸ ᑯᖏᓂ

ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ 16
ᕿᐅᓂᖅᖃᕐᑎᑲ ᐃᒪᖅᒥᐅᑐᑌ ᐃᓂᖏᑦ

ᖃᓄᐃᖅᓂᖅ 23
ᐳᔪᓪᓗᐊᑌᓕᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ

ᑲᐅᐅᖅᓂᖅ 33
ᑕᔨᑦᕿᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᖅᓱᓂᖅ

ᖃᓄᐃᖅᓂᖅ 34
ᓂᒃᑲᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓯᖅᓱᓂᖅ



ᐱᖅᔪᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖅᖅᔭᐃᓂᕐᕕᖅᑐᓕ

ᑲᒪᓐᓂᖅ 33

ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᓂᒃ ᓂᕐᓄᓪᓕᑦ



ᑐᖃᓕᖅ

ᖁᑎᕐᕈᓗᒍ **ᖃᓄᐃᑦᓗᐊᓂᖅᓕᒃ ᐃᔪᒪᐅᑦ** ᐱᓪᓕᖅ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒪᒥᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᖅᔪᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖅᖅᔭᐃᓂᕐᕕᖅᑐᓂᓂ (ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐱᖅᔪᐊᓗᐃᑦ).

ᓄᐃᓪᑦ

ᑕᔪᑦᓴᐅᓪᑦ ᓂᕐᓄᓪᓕᑦ

ᐃᑭᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᒥᑭᓪᑦ ᐃᔪᒣᑦ ᐱᓚᒦᑦᓂᕐᕕᖅᑐᒃ ᐃᐊᐅᔪᑐᒃ ᒥᕐᔪᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓕᔪᐊᑎᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᐅᓚᖅᔪᐊᑎᔪᓂᕐᕕᖅᑐᒃ ᓂᕐᕿᑎᓐᓄᑦ

ᓂᕐᕿᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓕᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᑭᑎᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᓕᒫᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᕕᖅᑐᓂᒃ. **ᑌᒣᓪᓕᑦ ᓂᕐᖁᑕᐅᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᔨᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᔪᒪᓂᒃ.**

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓂᖅ 34

ᓂᐅᒐᓂᒍᑦ ᓂᕐᓄᓂᖅ

ᑐᖃᓕᖅ

ᖁᑎᕐᕈᓗᒍ **ᔭᕐᑐᓂᖅᓕᒃ** ᓂᐱᐅᑦ ᐱᓚᒦᑦᓂᕐᕕᖅᑐᒃ ᐱᑦᓯᓂ ᐱᖅᔪᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖅᖅᔭᐃᓂᕐᕕᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᓄᐃᓪᑦ

✓ ᐅᒃᑭᑐᑦ ᓂᐲᑦ, ᐊᔪᓐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂ 29 ᐊᒪᓚᓗ 38 dBA.

✓ ᓂᐱ ᐱᖅᖅᑭᑐᖅ ᐅᓴᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒪᒥᒃ.

ᑕᔪᒥᐊᑭᑎᑎᓗᒍ, ᓂᐱ ᐱᓚᖅ ᓂᐱᑭᑦᑐᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓕᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓗᐅᑐᓕᖅ 30 dBA ᓂᐱᓗᓗ ᐱᓚᖅ ᓂᒋᓚᓇᖁᑐᓕᒫᐅᑎᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓗᐊᓕᖅ 40 dBA.

2026-ᒧᑦ

ᐱᐅᓕᐅᒥᓕᓚᖅ ᓕᖅᖃᑎᖁᓂᖅ.

2026-ᒧᑦ

- ᐊᑐᑎᓴᐅᓂᖅᓱ ᓂᐱᖅᖃᖁᓕᑎᑦᓕᓂᐅᖅᓯᒪᓚᑦ.
- ᐱᐅᓕᐅᒥᓕᓚᖅ ᓕᖅᖃᑎᖁᓂᖅ.

NUNAVIK NICKEL

ᐃᓄᑦᑎᔨᕐᖓᖅ ᐊᐅᑎ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᒋᖅ 35: ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑭᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᔨᑎᑦᓴᑦ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᒋᖅ 36: NNiP ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᖅ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᕿᕐᖏᔨᑎᑯ

ᐱᒪᒪᓗᑯ ᐃᓗᒃᑐ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᕙᑦ ᓄᓇᕆᒥ ᑭᑭᐊᑦᓴᔭᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᑎᒋᔨᑎᑯ (ᐊᖏᕐᕋᑎᒋᔨᑎᑯ). ᒎᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᑎᒋᔨᑎᑯ ᓱᕐᖁᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕐᕋᔨᑎᓄᑦᑕ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᕐᑕᐅᓱᒪᓕᕐᕋᖅ ᑲᓇᑐᐊᓐ ᑭᐊᑎᖃᓐᓄᑦ, ᓴᑦᑕᓗᓄᑦ, ᑲᖏᕐᕋᓱᐊᕆᑕᑕ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑎᒍᒥᐊᕐᕋᔨᑎᓄᑦᓄᑦ, ᑲᓕᐃᒪᖏᑕ ᐳᐃᕐᓂᑐᑦᑕ, ᒪᑭᓐᐃᐅᑦ, ᖃᖏᕐᓂᔨᓕᕐᕋᑎᐅᑦᓂᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓕᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᐃᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᔨᑎᓄᑦᑕ, ᑐᖅᑲᖏᑦᑕ ᓱᕐᖁᐃᓱᐊᓕᐊᖅᓴᓕᒧᑦ ᑕᑎᒥᔭᐅᑦᓱᐊᓂᑎᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓱᒪᖏᑦ ᓴᐳᒪᒥᔭᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᑎᒋᔨᑎᑯᐅᓱᒪᓕᕐᕋᑦ.



ᐃᓄᓕᑎᔪᖅ ᐊᐳᑎᑐᖅ

ᑲᒪᓇᓱᒃᓂᖅ 35
ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐃᓂᕐᒪᔪᖅ



ᑐᓴᕐᓴᖅ

ᖃᐅᔨᑎᓗᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᑦ **ᐊᐃᖏᓂᑐᖅ, ᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ, ᑲᒪᕐᓭᔪᐊᓗ** ᑕᒪᑦᓭᒪ ᐅᓴᖏᓂᐊᓂᔪᒍᒪᔪᓂᒃ, **ᐊᐳᑎᓕᓂᒥᔪᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔨᐅᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᐃᓐᖏᑭᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᖏᑦ** ᐃᓂᓪᓕᒪᓂᖅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ **ᐃᓐᖏᓭᓭᐅᑭᑎᑦᓴᖏᑦ** ᓭᓭᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᒪᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᐅᑉᐳᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᓭᑦ.

ᐅᔾᔨᑎᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᑦ



ᒪᓂᓭᓂᑦ ᑕᐅᖏᓭᐅᑎᒃᑲᒥᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓂ ᐱᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᑦ **ᐊᐱᓚᐅᑎᖓᒥᓂᒃ, ᐅᖏᓪᓕᓭᔪᖓᒥᓂᒃ, ᐃᓭᒪᓗᑎᖓᒥᓂᒃ.**



ᓇᐅᓪᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᓭᒪᓭᐅᓚᐅᓂᑦ

ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐃᓂᑦᑕᐅᑎᒃᑲᓂᑦ

- ✓ ᓭᑕᒪᐃᓪᓗᑎᒃ **ᐊᑐᐊᒪᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᖅ** ᑯᐃᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖖᔪᐊᒧᖅ.
- ✓ **ᐊᖏᕐᔪᑕᒪᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᓕᓂᒥᔪᒍᒪᔪᑦ** ᖃᒪᓕᕐᓂᓂᒍᒪᔪᑦ **ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐃᓂᑦᑕᐅᑎᒃᑲᓂᖅ** ᒎᓐᓄ ᓴᓪᓕᑎᓂᕐᒪᕐᓇᖅ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦᑕᐅᑎᒃᑲᕈᑎᓂᖅ.
- ✓ ᐊᓭᖏᑦ ᓴᓪᓕᑎᓂᕐᒪᓭᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦᑕᐅᑎᒃᑲᕈᑎᓭᑦ.
- ✓ **ᐊᐳᑎᓕᓂᒥᔪᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᐅᔨᓭᑦᑎᑦ** ᓄᐅᓕᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᒃᖏᖕᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ.

ᐊᖏᕐᓭᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᒃᐅᑉᖏᖅᑐᑐᐃᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᑦ

- ✓ ᒪᖕᑭᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᐃᐅᑉ ᓂᑯᓪᓗᑯᑎᖏᒪᑕ ᑲᑎᒪᒃᖏᖅᑐᑦ (NNC).
- ✓ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᖕᓴᐊᖏᖅᓗᓂ 7.2 ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖕᓴᕐᒪᓕᑦᑑᑦ ᑲᑎᑎᑦᓭᑦᑎᑦ ᐅᐯᓂᖖᔪᑦ ᐅᒃᖕᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦᑎᒃ.
- ✓ ᐊᓭᖏᑦ ᑲᑭᒪᓂᑦ:
  - ᑲᑎᐃᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᖏᑕ ᑲᑭᒪᖏᓗᓂ.
  - ᒪᑭᕐᐃᓂᑯᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᐃᒪᒥ ᐅᒪᓕᓭᓕᓵᑦ ᑲᑐᒃᓴᑲᑎᑎᑦᓂᖏᖅᖃᓂ.
  - ᐱᖏᔪᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᒥᖏᔪᐃᐅᓭᓴᖏᖅᓗᓂ.



2026-ᒧᑦ

- ᑲᓕᓭᒪᓕᑦ ᐃᓗᖕᓇᓭᐊᖏᑎᓂᒃ ᒋᐳᓂᖏᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓗᒃᓴᓂᐅᓕᓂᒃ.
- ᐱᔾᓇᐊᑭᑦᓂᑎᓭᒪᓕᓂᒃ ᓄᑦᓂᑎᓭᒪᓕᓂᒃ ᒋᑦᓭᒪ NNiP ᐅᑎᓴᑎᓭᓂᒧᑦ ᕿᖕᓴᐃᑎᓂᐊᓇᓭᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃ.



ᐃᓄᓕᑎᔪᖅ ᐊᐢᕐᑎᑐᖅ

ᑲᒪᓂᕐᓂᖅ 36
NNiP ᐃᓱᒪᒍᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᕿᓐᓂᓱᒪᔨᑎᒃ



ᐊᖏᖅ

ᓇᐅᑦᓱᕐᓗᒍ ᑲᔪᓱᑦᓱᐊᓐᖏᓐᖓ ᐃᓴᖅᑎᖃᖏᓐᓄᑦᓯᓚᖓᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒍᓯᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓐᓂᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᑎᑭᓐᓂᒪᒍᑎᖅᑐᑦ.

2024 ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

112	70%	52%	
ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᐱᕐᓯᑎᑦ	ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᖅᑭᒃ	ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓱᒪᔪᐃᕐ ᓂᑦ ᑲᓐᑎᐊᖅ ᑭᐊᔪᑦᑎᓴᒃᓂᓕᒃ	ᐃᓕᖅᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᓴᑎᑦ ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

ᓄᐃᔪᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐊᓂᑦ 2024-ᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᓴᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᑦ:

- ᓴᓗᒥᓂᖅ ᑭᓇᐅᔨᖃᖏᓐᓄᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᐅᓱᑐᖃᖅᓴᓂᓪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖏᓂᓪᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑕᖏᑦᓱᓂᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᖓᓴᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ.
- ᓱᖃᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᔨᖃᖅᓂᐊᓂᐅᑦ ᒪᓕᓄᖅᓱᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓪᓚᓇᐅᔭᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᑭᒪᓂᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒧᐊᒥ, ᐃᒪᐅᑦ ᓱᖃᑕᐅᓱᒪᓂᖅᓱᒃ, ᑭᒪᕗᐃᓪᓗ ᓂᑦᑕᓂᖅᑎᑦ..
- ᓱᖃᓗᓂᑦ ᐅᔨᖃᖅᓂᐊᓂᕆᔨᒪᓂᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᒪᕗᐃᑦ, ᐃᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᖅᓗᓂᑦ.
- ᓱᖅᔨᐃᔭᓐᓂᑦ, ᐃᓕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᑎᑦᑕᔨᐃᓪᑦ ᐊᐅᓕᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᑦ, ᑕᒪᐅᖅᖏᓐᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᖅᓂᓗ ᐃᔨᒪᐅᑎᑦᔪᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᖅ.
- ᐃᓗᓐᓇᓱᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓱᓂᓪᓕᓂᖃᖅᖓᓂᖅ
- ᐱᐅᓱᐅᒥᑎᑦᓱᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᒥᐅᑦᑐᖃᖅᓴᓂᓪᓂᑦ.
- ᐅᒡᒍᐃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᒡᒍᐃᑦᓱᐊᖅᑎᑦᑐᓗ ᑐᓴᕈᑎᖃᖅᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔪᒥᑦ CRI-ᓱᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ.

ᕈᐅᔨᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᔪᑦ ᒋᒃᓯᐊ CRI-ᓱᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᐅᔨᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑦᐃᓗᓴᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᔭᐃᓐᓇᓕᐊᖅᖏᒪ

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᓴᑎᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᐅᓕᒋᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓱᐅᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅᑐᓂᓐᓂ:

- ᖃᐅᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᐊᓂᑦ ᓱᑦᓗᓂᑦ.
- ᓱᖃᓗᓂᑦ ᑕᓱᐅᔪᕆᑦ ᑯᒃᓴᒪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖃᖅᑎᓄᖅᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖅᓂᖅᓂᓗ. \
- ᐳᔪᖃᓂᖅ.

ᐅᓂᓗᒪᔪᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᖓᑦ ᑐᓴᓇᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᒪᒍᒥᑦ

ᐊᐱᖏᓯᑎᑦ?
ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖏᕆᓕᒃᓴᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᑦᑎᓂᒃ

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ᓯᓚᑎᑦᓴᖅ

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