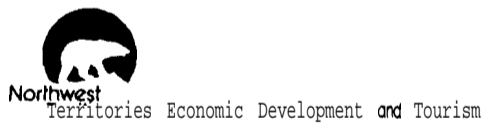


CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM  
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE KAZAN RIVER,  
N.W.T.  
Sector: Tourism  
11-40-13  
Plans/Strategies

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

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1990





CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM  
MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR THE **KAZAN** 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

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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Kazan 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 Kazan 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 Kazan 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 Kazan River rises in the southern Northwest Territories, near the Saskatchewan border. Part of its drainage falls within the province of Saskatchewan, and a very small part is in the northwest corner of Manitoba. The source of the Kazan River could be said to be one of the tributaries of Kasba Lake that flow from Saskatchewan, or one of those of Snowbird Lake, which is in the Northwest Territories.

The Kazan River flows from Kasba Lake, through several other largelakes, finally emptying into Baker Lake at its south shore. Its headwaters are in the subarctic region, within taiga forest, while most of its course is through the low Arctic region, and is essentially treeless tundra.

The Kazan River is about 850 kilometres long. The length of the Canadian Heritage River management corridor is about 615 kilometres, which accounts for 72% of the total length. The Kazan River drains an area of 71,500 square kilometres, approximately the area of New Brunswick. Roughly 5,000 square kilometres, or 7% of the drainage basin, is south of the Northwest Territories border.

The river management area consists of that portion of the Kazan River between the outlet of Ennadai Lake and the mouth of the river at Baker Lake. The management area extends one kilometre from each bank of the river, and its lakes, thus forming a corridor at least two kilometres wide. The Kazan River also has natural, cultural, and recreational values upstream from the area now included in the CHRS. When land claim issues are settled in the future, then that part of the river from the outlet of Kasba Lake to, and including, Ennadai Lake will be considered for addition.

Access to the upper Kazan River is usually by chartered float plane. Aircraft are available for charter in Lynn Lake and Thompson, Manitoba, and sometimes from Baker Lake. Some canoeists paddle from the rail line at Lynn Lake. The area below Kazan Falls is accessible from the community by motorized boat, a common weekend trip.

### **Baker Lake**

The river flows into Baker Lake, across the lake from the community of Baker Lake, N.W.T. The community has a population of just over one thousand inhabitants, most of whom are Inuit. Baker Lake lies at the geographic center of Canada, 1,550 kilometres north of Winnipeg, and 900 kilometres east of Yellowknife. Hunting, fishing and trapping have been the traditional mainstays of the local economy, although arts and crafts and salaried jobs have been making increasing contributions in recent years. Three levels of government provide the most jobs. Arts and crafts are second to government in providing income. Tourism is a growing sector of the economy, one in which the heritage river designation will play a part.

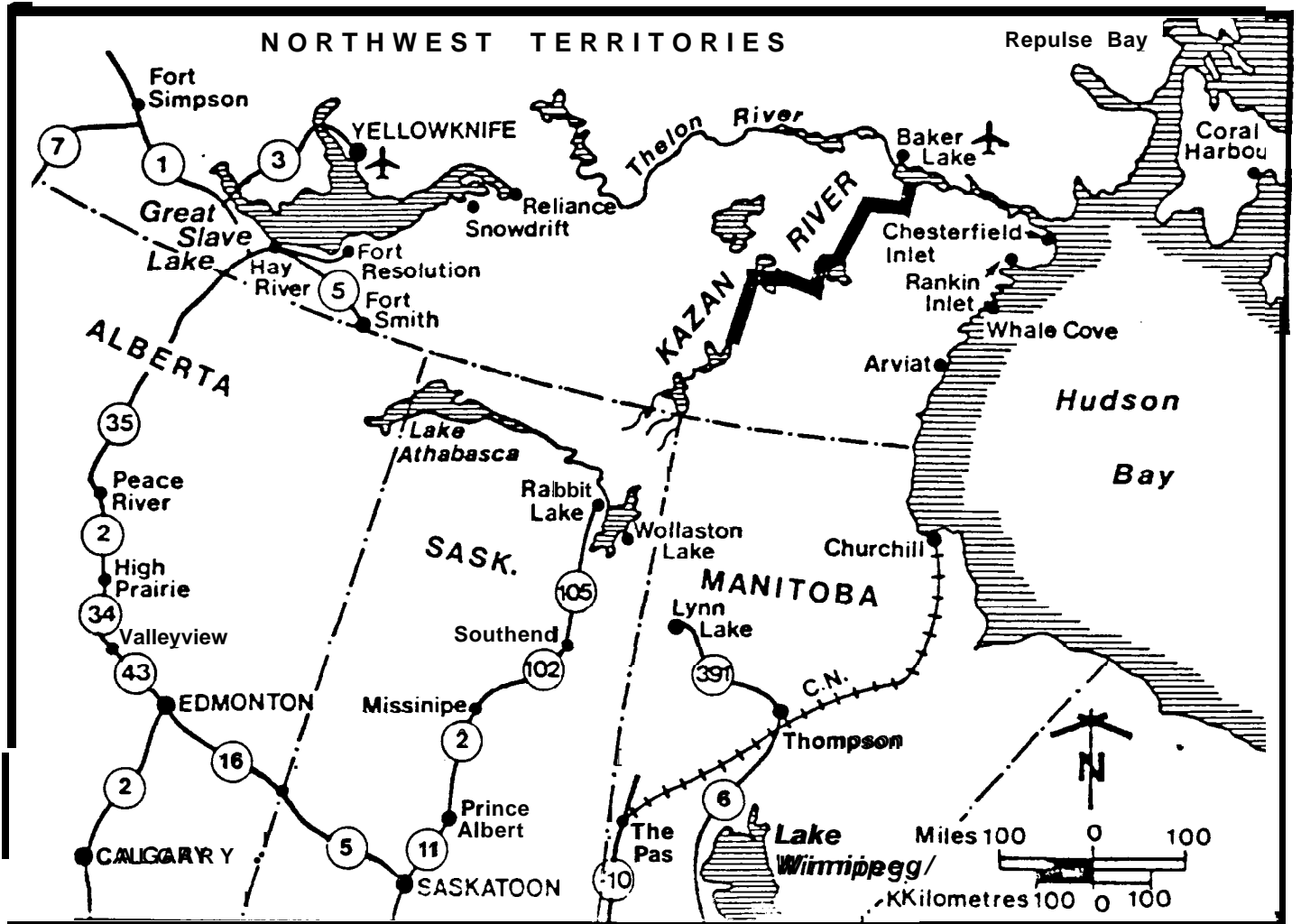
Baker Lake is in the Keewatin Region, an area with a total population of about 5,000. The regional centre is Rankin Inlet, population about 1,400. Other communities in the Keewatin region include Arviat (previously called Eskimo Point, population 1,200), Chesterfield Inlet (c. 300) and Whale Cove (c. 200).

Baker Lake is the service centre for the Kazan River, and an access and egress point for travelers. Three retail stores serve the public, Northern (which was the Hudson's Bay Company), the Coop and the Land Store. Regular scheduled air service joins Baker Lake to the other communities and to the south. Charter aircraft are available at the community in some summers. Outfitter services are available, including freighter canoe excursions up to Kazan Falls.

### 1.3 Canadian Heritage Rivers System

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is a cooperative program, developed and run by the parks administrations of federal, provincial and territorial governments to give national recognition to the important rivers of Canada. The primary objective of the program is to ensure that rivers which are outstanding examples of Canada's natural heritage, which have played a significant role in Canada's history, or which offer outstanding opportunities for recreation, are managed in such a way that their distinctive value is conserved while public use and enjoyment is enhanced.

Figure 1 Location of the Kazan River



## 1.4 Purpose of the Management Plan

### 1.4.1 General Considerations

The Kazan River will be developed as a Canadian Heritage River according to the following principles: the river is important to the Inuit of Baker Lake, who use it regularly; the river is a wilderness river, and the recreational users of the river prize its wilderness value; and the history of the area is that of the native people, and their history will be considered with respect and sensitivity.

The Inuit of Baker Lake have expressed their desire to share the river and its heritage with the rest of Canada. It is the intent of this management plan that the development of visitor services and tourism on the river keep as a priority the rights of the **Inuit** to continue to use the river without interference. Visitor services will be developed such that hunting, fishing, trapping and camping by the **Inuit** will not be disturbed.

The Kazan River is a wild, undeveloped river, and it is inappropriate to develop visitor services which alter its wild state. Development of tourism infrastructure will be primarily in areas of high traffic, such as close to the community of Baker Lake. Tourism development on the river will be as unobtrusive as possible.

The heritage interpretation materials will use information from and about the **Inuit** of Baker Lake area. This information will be handled with sensitivity, in consultation with representatives of the Baker Lake **Inuit** community.

According to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System guidelines, a management plan must demonstrate the commitment on the part of the nominating jurisdiction to protect the river's heritage values. The management plan will also set out the boundaries of the river management area, and the policies and practices to be followed to ensure its development, management and use consistent with the objectives of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

### 1.4.2 Objectives of the Kazan 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 Kazan River and the **Thelon** 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 Kazan and **Thelon** 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.



## 2.0 Background

### 2.1 History of the Nomination

The community of Baker Lake requested that the Department of Economic Development and Tourism of the Government of the Northwest Territories bring forward the nomination of the Kazan and the Thelon Rivers as Canadian Heritage Rivers. Economic Development and Tourism then entered into an agreement with the Canadian Parks Service to share funding for the research leading to the nomination of the two rivers.

The Heritage Rivers Project was established in September 1988. Based in Baker Lake, N.W.T., the project benefitted from the input of elders, people who had lived along the rivers, and others with personal knowledge about the rivers. All interested groups and individuals met with the project staff. Project staff appeared on CBC Northern Services television and were on local and regional radio broadcasts, describing the Baker Lake Heritage Rivers Project and inviting public participation. They also produced an occasional newsletter, "Heritage Rivers Notes". Traditional knowledge was integrated with scientific literature, recreational reports, and other information to make up the background and the nomination documents.

The municipality of Baker Lake, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, GNWT, and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development of Canada nominated the Kazan River to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System in June 1989, at the Canadian Heritage Rivers (CHR) Board meeting in Nova Scotia. Upon acceptance by the CHR Board, work was started to complete the management plan for the Kazan as a Canadian Heritage River.

### 2.2 Public Support and Consultation

The planning process has been community based and has encouraged public involvement and participation. The Hamlet Council of Baker Lake and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism have taken the lead roles in nominating and planning the management of the rivers.

This plan encourages further public involvement in the continuing management process. Public involvement is especially important in monitoring the effects of the Canadian Heritage River Designation. The community will have evolving aspirations, with changing knowledge of, and interest in the issues of appreciation of natural and human heritage; conservation of heritage resources; recreational values of the rivers; and tourism.

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  
**Lutsel 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

## **2.3 Present Land Use**

### **2.3.1 Inuit Land Use**

**Hunting, fishing,** trapping and camping and other traditional land use are important to the people of the Keewatin. While it can be difficult to make a living from the land, most food, and the best food, comes from traditional activities. Traditional land use is also important for social and cultural reasons. The Inuit of Baker Lake have lived along the Kazan for generations, and continue to use its resources. The **Inuit** of Arviat, **N.W.T.** also are traditional users of the Kazan River.

The heritage river designation of the Kazan River **will not** impinge upon traditional land use activities. Subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping rights will not be affected by the designation. Territorial Parks will also continue to allow subsistence harvesting.

### **2.3.2 Land Tenure and Land Claims**

#### **The Tungavik Federation of Nunavut**

The majority of the land in the river management area may end up being held by the "**Designated Inuit** Organizations" Of the Nunavut Land Claim. The Canadian Heritage River designation will not affect land claims, and the entire management area is subject to being claimed. Tungavik Federation of Nunavut supports the management of the Kazan River as a Canadian Heritage River. Their letter of support for the management plan is in Appendix A.

#### **DIAND**

At present, most of the river management area is administered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (**DIAND**).

### **2.3.3 Mining and Other Development**

#### **Claims, Leases, and Exploration**

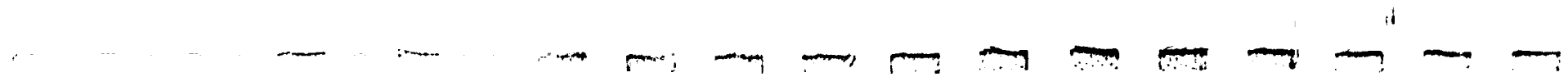
There are some mining leases on the Kazan River. There is also likely to be some mineral exploration on land near the river.

#### **Proposed Mines and Development**

A uranium mine has been proposed in an area near Baker Lake. This proposal, the **Kiggavik** mine, does not lie within the Kazan River basin. None of the mine activities will directly affect the Kazan River. The mine proposal is presently being studied by a Federal Environmental Assessment and Review Panel. Hearings for this panel are scheduled for the fall of 1990 or **early** 1991. There are no mines proposed within the Kazan River basin in the immediate future.

### Other Development Activities

An outpost camp for **Ferguson** Lake Lodge is being **built** on Yathkyed Lake. No hydroelectric dams or other major development is planned within the corridor at this time.



### 3.0 Heritage Values

The Kazan River has long been an important area to the people of Baker Lake. The Harvaqtormiut, the people of the **Kazan**, hunted caribou at water crossings, fished and hunted waterfowl when the caribou were unavailable. The Kazan River has been vital to their well being. Many of the people of Baker Lake used to live year round on the Kazan River, and many are descendants of generations of Inuit who lived along the river.

The importance of the river to the **Inuit** is still evident to those who travel on the river today, as archaeological sites are found virtually anywhere that camping is possible.

In addition to this rich human heritage, the Kazan River crosses the barrenlands, an area of the Canadian Shield where the rugged topography of the Shield is exposed, not covered by the forest. The river is fast, with many areas of rapids, and with several **large** lakes. There are two major waterfall areas; Three Cascades and Kazan Falls. The beauty of the tundra is enhanced by wildlife. The Kazan River provides habitat for waterfowl and fish, caribou, muskoxen, peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons, and wolverine.

The Kazan River has been discovered by canoeists, but it remains a wild river. Its distance from major centres, and the expense of access, have kept traffic to a few parties each year. Those who do travel the river have the opportunity to experience a challenging whitewater river, with spectacular scenery, excellent fishing, and wildlife viewing. The Kazan River will continue to be an area where heritage values are preserved, and it is a river that will play an important role in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

#### 3.1 Natural Heritage Values

The natural beauty of the Kazan River is exemplified in the fantastic exposure of the Canadian Shield in the area, with rock outcrops visible on the treeless tundra, Kazan Falls and gorge, and the Three Cascades area.

Concentrations of wildlife include; peregrine falcons nesting along the **Kazan**, especially at Kazan Falls, wolverine, numerous in the Kazan valley, tundra swans which moult along the Kazan River, and caribou which calve to the east of the Kazan River. An outstanding concentration of caribou is located along the Kazan River, because it is in the range of both the Kaminuriak and the Beverly herds.

#### 3.2 Human Heritage Values

Among the human heritage values for which the Kazan River was included in the system were its influence on the development of the Caribou **Inuit** culture, its association with explorers, and the outstanding concentration of Caribou Inuit archaeological sites.

Caribou **Inuit** culture evolved along the Kazan River. Caribou crossings on the river which **were** the only places that enough caribou could be harvested to keep the people fed throughout the winter, thereby making year round life on the barrens possible.

Samuel Hearne, the first European onto the barrenlands was the first to see and record the Kazan **River, Kasba Lake, and Yathkyed Lake.** Joseph Burr **Tyrrell** was the first scientist and first southern Canadian to canoe down the Kazan.

An outstanding concentration of structures and sites representative of the Caribou **Inuit** is found along the Kazan River. Between Angikuni Lake and Baker Lake 186 sites have been surveyed and over 1,000 features such as tent rings, meat caches and inukshuks have been recorded.

The visual appearance of the river has not changed from the historic period and remains in a clean, clear, **unpolluted state, as it was** when Caribou Inuit **were** using the area, and when explorers first came into the region.

### 3.3 Recreational Values

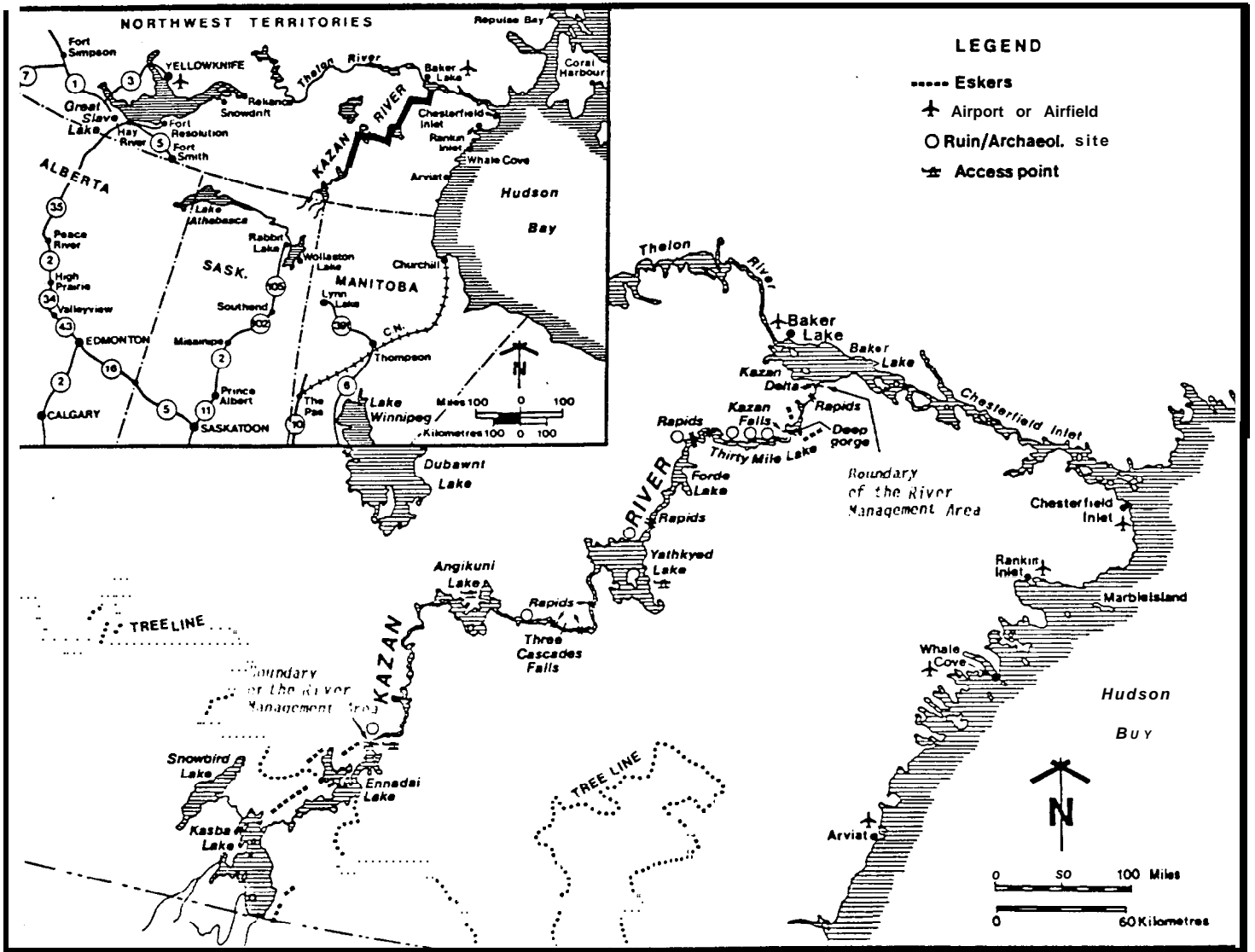
The recreational values of the Kazan come both from the challenge of the river itself, and from the opportunity to appreciate natural and human heritage. The Kazan River has many areas of white water, and offers challenging and enjoyable canoeing and kayaking throughout, and it has sufficient water flow to ensure navigability. The river is remote from present human habitation, **and** gives the **traveller** a strong sense of wilderness, with abundant opportunity to observe and photograph northern and Arctic wildlife.

The river also offers excellent fishing, enjoyable hiking on open tundra, good shoreline and easy access to camping areas. It flows through areas of differing landscape, offering diversity and quality of scenic vistas.

The signs of previous occupation are evident, with campsites, caches and other structures left by the Caribou **Inuit.** The history of the river, and the structures and artifacts left along the shores are evocative to the canoeist, greatly enhancing the appreciation of the environment.

The Kazan 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.

Figure 2 Boundaries of the River Management Area







## 4.0 Planning and Management Program

### 4.1 Land Use Framework

#### 4.1.1 River Corridor

The management of the Kazan 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 the outlet of Ennadai Lake 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 land use permit and lease application process. A representative of Economic Development and Tourism will ensure that CHRS objectives established for the Kazan 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

There are many archaeological sites on the Kazan River. Andrew Stewart an archaeologist who surveyed the Kazan River with Operation Raleigh in 1988, says that there are sites everywhere that it is possible to camp. Thus, while a few sites are given special treatment, the rest are treated in a more general way.

**Dimma Lake:** There are several sites on this lake. One of them has a big grave, with many grave goods, including a canoe. This may be the grave of Kakoot, the guide of Thierry Mallet.

**Big Bend:** Big Bend is an informal name given to the right angle bend in the river, where the Kazan swings from its eastward course to flow north towards Yathkyed Lake. On a hill on the east bank of the river, is an area of tent rings, including some **very** old ones, and some graves.

**North of Big Bend:** an area that has **paleo-Eskimo (pre-Dorset)** artifacts. It appears that there may have been occupation **much** sooner after the glacial retreat than had been thought.

**Padlerjuaq:** Near the mouth of the Kazan on Yathkyed Lake, this area has structures and artifacts from Inuit and Dene occupation, and possibly evidence of peaceful co-occupation. In addition, it figured in both **Hearne's** and **Tyrrell's** journals, so it has both historical and archaeological significance. The site **is** on the north west side of the river.

**Nutarawit River:** On Yathkyed Lake, on the north west side, this site appears to be a **Thule** occupation area. Operation Raleigh surveyed the site and it appears to be archaeologically significant, as well as interesting to the recreational visitor.

**Thirty Mile Lake:** The west end of Thirty Mile Lake has numerous old camping areas, and was an area heavily used before settlement in Baker Lake. In the east end of the lake are the sites Itipniq and **Piqiq**, important camping areas, mentioned by all Baker Lake residents when **talking** about the Kazan. All of these sites were important caribou **hunting** areas.

#### 4.1.2.2 Areas of Significant **Natural Heritage**

##### Wildlife

Caribou and muskoxen are **found along** the **Kazan** River. Animal numbers and distribution vary from season to season and year to year. In general there are more sightings of caribou and muskoxen to the north of Yathkyed Lake, but there are no areas which warrant park status based on these populations. These populations will be protected by Renewable Resources, the Caribou Protection Measures, and by special regulations on muskox hunting. Further management in the Canadian Heritage River corridor is unnecessary.

##### Areas of Exceptional Beauty

**Three Cascades:** This is an area of exceptional beauty and one where most groups camp, either before or after the portage. There are very old tent rings along the river above "the third cascade. Peregrine falcons nest on the cliffs.

**Kazan Falls:** Kazan Falls and the gorge below it are often considered the highlight of a river trip on the Kazan. The falls drop about 85 feet into the gorge, which extends about a kilometre downstream. The area is important for nesting raptors including peregrine falcons. A cairn built near the falls in the early 1970s is a repository for messages from canoeists.

Above Angikuni Lake: The river just above **Angikuni Lake** flows through an area of interesting topography and landscape. The area is noted for its beauty.

Below **Yathkyed** Lake: About 10 km below Yathkyed Lake is an area of exceptionally interesting landscape, and one where wildlife is often seen.

#### 4.1.2.3 Areas of Significant Recreation Value

The lower **Kazan Area:** The area between Kazan Falls and the delta in Baker Lake is an area of fast water and is accessible from Baker Lake by freighter canoes.

#### 4.1.3 Potential Territorial Parks

The areas of significance will be examined as potential Territorial Parks. Parks will be used to meet plan objectives, in line with the CHRS objectives for the river corridor. The establishment of new Territorial Parks will be pursued to protect sensitive heritage resources, manage visitor use and to interpret heritage values at **particular places along the river.** Park establishment will be done in consultation with the Hamlet of Baker Lake, **DIAND**, and other interested parties.

Parks will be developed in accordance with the Territorial Parks Act, and the parks policy currently under development. **Under** the Territorial Parks Act, five classes of parks are defined. Four of these park classes are appropriate for establishment along the Kazan River. They are "Natural Environment", "Outdoor Recreation", "**Wayside**", and "**Historic**" Territorial Parks.

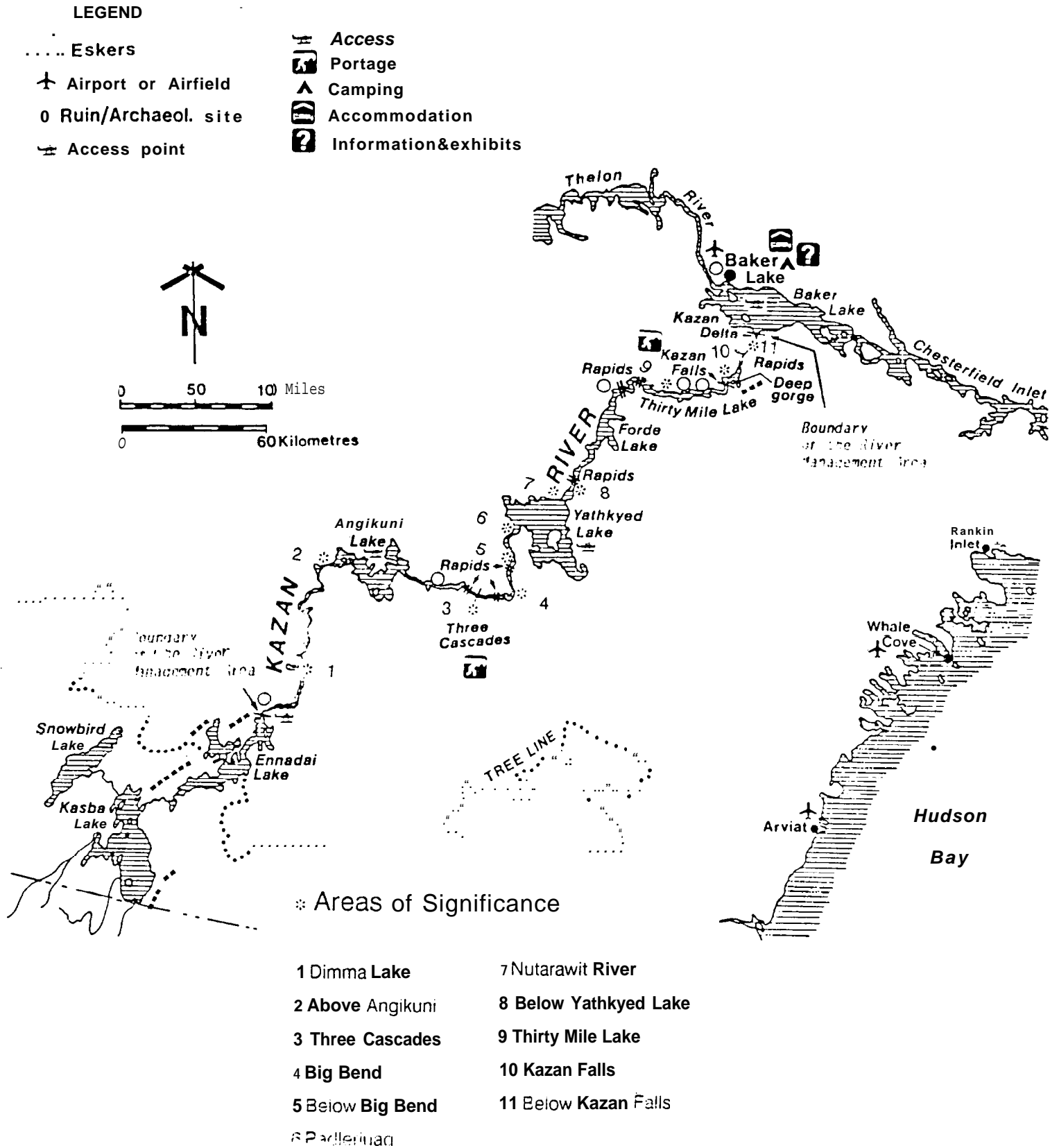
Natural Environment Parks will be considered for areas of significant natural heritage. Historic Parks will be considered for areas of significant human heritage, such as archaeological or historic sites. Outdoor Recreation Parks will be considered for areas that receive high levels of recreational use, or alternatively, Outdoor Recreation Parks may be set up to divert visitor traffic away from over used areas.

A Wayside Park will be established at the community of Baker Lake, within the municipal boundaries. This park will serve the canoeists from the Kazan River and other rivers, as well as other visitors to the Baker Lake area.

The establishment of an Outdoor Recreation Park will be pursued for the lower section of the river, either at Kazan Falls or between there and the mouth of the Kazan River.

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. Emergency or staff shelters will be built near the outlet of Ennadai Lake, at the upstream end of the management corridor.

Figure 3 Areas of Significance



## 4.2 Heritage Management and Protection

### 4.2.1 Human Heritage

#### Human Heritage Management

The Department of Culture and Communications of the Government of the Northwest Territories, through the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, is responsible for human heritage protection and interpretation for the Northwest Territories. The **Inuit** Cultural Institute also participates in heritage protection and interpretation.

The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre is the body within the GNWT responsible for archaeological site protection. The Centre will continue to manage and protect archaeological resources within the management area. The Centre participates in environmental screening processes to ensure that proposed development activities do not threaten archaeological sites. If an activity poses a threat to a site, the Centre will establish terms and conditions for the proponent that will minimize the impact of such development on the site.

#### Human Heritage Protection

Archaeological sites are distributed **along** the length of the river, and are subject to disturbance. Inadvertent disturbance may result from camping or other activities within an archaeological site. Other damage may occur through vandalism or through looting of archaeological artifacts. The area is remote and it is not possible to keep watch over the users of the river.

The most effective way of protecting archaeological resources from damage by recreational visitors is through **education** and instilling a sense of heritage appreciation. To this end educational material will be developed by Economic Development and Tourism in cooperation with the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage **Centre**.

Archaeological sites are protected through the **N.W.T.** Archaeological Sites Regulations, which are federal regulations administered on the **behalf** of the Minister of **DIAND** by the Commissioner of the N.W.T., and through the Territorial Lands Act.

**DIAND** administers the Territorial Lands Act, under which the Territorial Land Use Regulations have been established. These regulations, and the Land Use Permit application process established under them, ensure that no archaeological sites are disturbed by permit holders. These regulations will continue to be used to protect the human heritage of the Kazan River.

#### 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. Endangered species are managed by 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 Kazan River are recorded by Renewable Resources, which will ensure that nesting raptors are protected from land use operations, poaching or harassment.

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.

#### 4.2.3 Recreation

##### Registration

Canoeists traveling on the Kazan River will be offered the opportunity to register with TravelArctic. This registration will be kept on record and the visitor **centre** in Baker Lake will be told of the expected time of arrival of the party. The registration system will help Economic Development and Tourism to assess the level of visitor use of the river. All requests for information about the Kazan River **will** be answered with an information package and a registration form. The registration will be voluntary and free. It will be in the **traveller's** best interest to register, so most parties are likely to take advantage of the system.



## Access Points and Shelters

Access to the Kazan River is usually by charter aircraft, either from points in the provinces or from Baker Lake. Baker Lake is the usual exit point. The charter aircraft are usually equipped with floats, and therefore have a multitude of access points available, as any lake along the river will serve as a landing area. The outlet of Ennadai Lake is the beginning of the management corridor for the Kazan River, thus it makes a natural access point.

Staff or emergency shelters will be constructed near Ennadai Lake, as a service point for the river. These shelters will be used by staff monitoring the river, and by visitors in need of emergency shelter.

## Visitor Centre in Baker Lake

A building to house the interpretive materials and displays will be built or reconditioned. This visitor centre will operate throughout the summer season, and serve to warehouse equipment in the off-season. Information for travelers will be available. Registration for those leaving for a trip on the river, and check in for those who are returning from a trip, will be available.

## Potential Territorial Parks

A Wayside Territorial Park will be established at Baker Lake, within the municipal boundary. The establishment of a Territorial Park will also be pursued for an area on the lower Kazan River, possibly at Kazan Falls. 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 at the Kazan River. Other parks will be considered for establishment as traffic, and the need for heritage protection, warrants.

### 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 the hunting, fishing and wildlife regulations.

**DIAND's** Northern Affairs program has both land and water inspectors empowered to enforce regulations and other authorities issued pursuant to the Territorial Lands Act and the Northern Inland Waters Act. The land use inspectors may issue stop work or clean up notices, and the Land Use Engineer may suspend land use permits.

Other legislation addresses such matters as **archaeological** sites, wildlife, migratory birds, endangered species, and heritage.

### 4.3 Visitor Services and Facilities

#### Interpretation and Information

The interpretation of the Kazan Riverfs heritage values will be done through a combination of printed materials and a Visitor Centre in Baker Lake, operated by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. The printed materials will be available through TravelArctic, Travel Keewatin and in Baker Lake at the Visitor Centre.

## Visitor Centre in Baker Lake

A Baker Lake Visitor Centre will be built, or an existing facility reconditioned, by Economic Development and Tourism as an interpretive centre for the region. This building will include interpretive areas for both the Kazan and the **Thelon** Rivers. The visitor centre will house and display material relating to the rivers, and will highlight the natural heritage, human heritage and recreational values of the **rivers, and their designation as** Canadian Heritage Rivers. Other information relating to heritage and points of interest in the Baker Lake area will also be part of the centre.

## CHRS Plaque at Baker Lake

A plaque commemorating the Kazan as a Canadian Heritage River will be displayed prominently, in a place near the community of Baker Lake or on the river. A **site** beside Kazan Falls has been suggested, -- and if agreed upon, the plaque will be erected there with the permission of the Hamlet Council of Baker Lake.

## Printed Information

Interpretive materials will be made available which illustrate the natural and human heritage values of the rivers. The river will be promoted for its recreational values as well. A guidebook will be developed for canoeists on the Kazan River, with recommended camping areas, and information on the reasons for the Kazan River's designation as a Canadian Heritage River.

An informative and waterproofed map or series of maps will be developed for sale to prospective canoeists. Other materials and ideas will be developed so that the visitors **will** have the opportunity to appreciate the heritage values of the river.

## Potential Territorial Parks

The lower section of the river, between Kazan Falls 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 Kazan River. "Natural Environmental", "Outdoor Recreation", "Wayside", and "Historic" parks.

The establishment of a Territorial Park will be pursued at the mouth of the Kazan River, or at Kazan Falls, for the use of visitors who have canoed or kayaked down the river, and for visitors to Baker Lake who would like a day or weekend trip experience at the 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.

#### **4.4 Research**

##### **Archaeological**

The pre-history of the Kazan River is only sketchily known, and few archaeological surveys have been through the area. Very little excavation has been done on sites on the **Kazan**. Archaeological research will be encouraged, and the data will be incorporated in the management of the Canadian Heritage River. Important archaeological sites will, 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 Kazan River in traditional times. The oral history of the people of Baker Lake will figure prominently in the visitor centre.

##### **Historical**

Archival information will be used to develop the interpretive materials relating to the history of the community of Baker Lake and surrounding area. The archives have information on the explorers, missionaries and traders who came into the region, and their view of the **Inuit** who lived there. Relevant information is available in the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company, the National Archives, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Anglican Diocese, and the Roman "Catholic Church.

##### **Wildlife**

Research into wildlife populations will continue to be the mandate of the Territorial Department of Renewable Resources and the Canadian Wildlife Service. Any information that becomes available that pertains to the wildlife of the Kazan River will be incorporated into the future management of the river, and will also be included in interpretive material produced relating to the river.

## 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 Kazan 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 Kazan 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 Ennadai Lake 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.

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APPENDIX A

LETTERS OF SUPPORT



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**Keewatin Inuit Association**

March 7, 1989

Serving the  
Communities  
of

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

Baker Lake

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Dear Mr Murray:

Chesterfield  
Inlet

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

Coral Harbour

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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.

Eskimo Point

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

Rankin Inlet

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Yours truly

Repulse Bay

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Mike Lightstone  
Executive Director

Whale Cove

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ML/jm

**Resolution #89 - 17**

**Thelon and Kazan Rivers**

Whereas the Heritage Rivers project of Baker Lake is preparing to nominate the Thelon and Kazan Rivers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System; and

Whereas such a designation will provide national recognition to these important rivers and promote their long term management towards conserving their natural, historical and recreational values; and

Whereas such a designation will recognize the rivers' historic and cultural ties with Inuit; and

Whereas such a designation will promote tourism for the Baker Lake area;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved that the Board of Directors Meeting of the Keewatin Inuit Association held on March 23, 1989 in Rankin Inlet supports the efforts of the Heritage Rivers Project of Baker Lake and urges the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board to give due consideration to its nomination of the Thelon and Kazan Rivers as Heritage Rivers.

MOVED BY: *Semonee Natseth*

SECONDED BY: *Annie Tatty*

PPresent:

Chairman       Emile Oklaga •  
                  Titus Seeteenak-  
                  James Ukpaga  
                  Daivd Mannik  
                  Lucy Kownak  
                  Silas Putumiraqtuq  
                  Joan Scottie -

H.R.P.           Daivd Murry  
                  John Pudnak

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 Daivd Murry.

Daivd 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.

- Kownak:** I would also like to know if the area on the **Kamanikjuark** would also be a part of this **because** that area is also very important as it has being use by us for many years and I would like to have it preserved as well.
- Daivd:** Because the **Kamanijuark** is not a part of the **Kazan River** it would not be a part of this project at this time since it ran into the Hudson Bay and not a part of the **Kazan** but there maybe something that can be to perserved it in other ways in the future but at this time it would not be possible to make a part of the project again since "it is not a part" of the **Kazan River**.
- Seeteenak:** I have not travel the land as much as most people have in the pass since I have **alway** live in the community but there are lots of people here in the community and other communities that have live and travel much of the **Kazan River** and they would have lots of information about the land and the river and they too **would** like to see something like this project to perserved the river which have being their home for so many years and which mean so much to them and I,m sure they would be happy to support this idea.
- David:** Explain to the committee the idea of putting the information that we get from the people to be made into a book form and that this could be use in the schools and other parts of the community and then even can sold in the south.
- Oklaga:** This would be very good for the community because not only would the rivers be know as the heritage rivers and the information from the community would not only be use for that but they would be even more useful if they can be made into a book form so that **the** children can have all this information about the **Inuit** long ago, and also other community and others can have this information so this would be very and I hope it can be done and I would support this very much along with the project.
- Mannik:** I wonder if in the future sometime that something like could also be done for the **Back River** area as this river is also very important to the **Inuit** and to the **Back River** people and because this is also a big river and I would like something be done on this sometime if it would be possible.
- David:** Again this is something that can be done in the future as this river is very large and something can be done but for the time being the two rivers are been considered the **Thelon** and the **Kazan**.

Putumiraqtuq: I know the Back River very **well** as I live in that area most of my live 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.

Oklaga: 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.

Oklaga: I think the committee feel the same way and we ● all feel the same about what we have being 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.











# Hunters & Trappers Association

ESKIMO POINT, N.W.T. XOC OEO


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 the Thelon and Kazan Rivers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. We rec cultural these rivers are outstanding in terms of cultural and natural heritage and have recreational potential.

Sincerely,

  
George Kuksuk  
President HTA

Cc. David Murray

File No: 110-11

/"

June 8, 1989

COPY

Mr. Alan Vaughan  
Assistant Deputy Minister, Tourism and Parks  
Department of Economic Development and Tourism  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
60X 1320  
Yellowknife, N.W.T.  
X1A 2L9

Dear Mr. Vaughan:

RE: Nomination of Thelon and Kazan Rivers,  
Canadian Heritage Rivers System

On behalf of the Board of the NWT Chamber of Mines, I wish to thank you and Mr. Erik Val for meeting with them on May 16 to outline the Canadian Heritage Rivers concept and the proposal by your government to nominate the Thelon and Kazan Rivers to this System.

As you are well aware, there has been some concern within the mining community that a "Heritage River" designation would effectively withdraw large tracts of land from commercial use and potential mineral development. Furthermore, our Members feared that the linear nature of these designations could restrict access to adjoining lands.

The Board was pleased to learn that the selection of northern rivers to the Canadian heritage Rivers System will not result in additional regulatory measures. The mining industry supports your government's view that the present regulatory system will provide the necessary protection of those values which qualify the Thelon and Kazan Rivers for Heritage River designation.

The NWT Chamber of Mines recognizes the value in affording special recognition to regions of cultural or historical significance. Similarly, unique geographic features, exhibiting exceptional natural or recreational values, should be acknowledged. Contingent upon a review of the proposed management plans for the Thelon and Kazan Rivers, the Chamber is pleased to support their nomination to the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board.

Yours very truly,

D.E. Nutter, P. Geol.  
General Manager

Box 2818, Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2R1 Phone (403) 873-5281 Facsimile (403) 920-2145



BAKER LAKE, N.W.T.  
XOC OAO

David Murray  
Heritage Rivers Project  
Dept. of Economic Development  
Tourism  
Government of N. W.T.  
Baker Lake, N. W.T.  
XOC OAO

March 28, 1990

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Garry Smith", is written over a horizontal line.

Garry Smith  
Mayor

o TFN's endorsement of these initiatives is not in any way an endorsement of the **Dene/Métis** claim of traditional use to the **Thelon Game Sanctuary** and surrounding area as reflected in the **Thelon River Draft Management plan**;

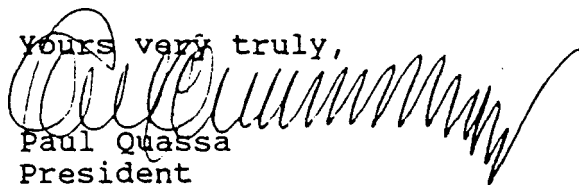
o the entire **Thelon River** should be designated a Heritage River and should not be restricted because of the unresolved overlapping land use issue between the **Dene/Métis** and **Inuit**;

o it should be acknowledged that the portion of the **Thelon River** that has been designated as a Heritage River does **not** reflect the maximum extent of the contemporary and traditional (within living memory) land use of **Inuit**; and

o the **Kazan** and **Thelon Rivers** will be listed as Conservation Areas in a Schedule to the Final Agreement as provided for in Article 9.2.2. of the **AIP**.

In conclusion, the objective of the CHRS is one which TFN supports. In accordance with this, TFN supports these nominations in so far as they accommodate our concerns and reflect the spirit, rights and responsibilities of the **AIP**. I look forward to receiving your written response to our concerns and, in particular, those relating to Article 9 of the **AIP**.

Yours very truly,



Paul Quassa  
President

cc. Dwight Noseworthy, **ADM, Department of Economic Development and Tourism**

- ✓ Dave Murray, Department of Economic Development and Tourism
- Jim Collinson, **ADM, Canadian Parks Service**
- Gordon Hamre, **Canadian Parks Service, Yellowknife**
- Tom Molloy
- Ross McKinnon

## APPENDIX B

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION

#### **N.W.T. Archaeological Sites Regulations**

"No person shall excavate or investigate any archaeological site in the Territories or remove from the Territories or collect any archaeological specimen unless he has obtained a permit to do so."

In addition the Land Use Regulations apply on Federal Crown Lands.

Section 10(a) "No permittee may, unless expressly authorized in writing by an inspector, conduct a land use operation within 30 metres of a known or suspected archaeological site or burial ground."

Section 16 Where in the course of a land use operation, a suspected archaeological sites or burial ground is unearthed or otherwise discovered, the permittee shall immediately,

- a) suspend the land use operation of the site; and
- b) notify the Engineer or an inspector of the location of the site and the nature of any unearthed materials, structures or artifacts.

The Historical Resources Ordinance applies on Commissioner's Land.

Section 9(I) "Whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner, any prehistoric or historic remains, whether or not designated as an historic place under this ordinance or under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act of Canada, is threatened with destruction by reason of commercial, industrial, mining, mineral exploration. or any other activity, the Commissioner may order the persons undertaking the activity to provide for adequate investigation, recording and salvage of prehistoric or historic objects threatened with destruction."

## 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 man days, 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 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  
Water Quality Data**

**Water Quality above Kazan Falls  
1969 to 1983**

	pH	Specific Conduct. (usie/cm)	Water Temp. (°C)	Turbidity JTU	Colour True Rel. Units	Colour Apparent Rel. Units
Min	6.5	18.0	0.0	0.2	5	<5
Max	7.8	48.0	12.2	7.6	10	20
Mean	7.0	26.0	3.5	1.1	9	8
Std Dev.	0.3	7.0	3.4	1.3	2	5

	Residue Non Filtered (mg/l)	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	Alkalinity Total CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	Alkalinity Phenol Phthalein (mg/l)	Calcium Dissolved Ca (mg/l)	Magnesium Dissolved Mg (Mg/l)
Min	<1	9	5.4	0.0	1.60	0.6
Max	3	20	15.0	0.0	4.70	1.5
Mean	2	12	8.9	0.0	2.93	1.0
Std Dev.	1	3	2.3	0.0	0.73	0.3

	Flouride Dissolved F (mg/l)	Potassium Dissolved K (mg/l)	Sodium Dissolved Na (mg/l)	Chloride Dissolved Cl (mg/l)	Silica Reactive SiO <sub>2</sub> (mg/l)	Sulphate Dissolved SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/l)
Min	0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.2	<0.100	<1.
Max	0.6	1.4	2.5	3.1	0.400	3.
Mean	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.165	1.
Std Dev.	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.095	0.

	Phosphorus Total P (mg/l)	Phosphorus Total Dissolved P (mg/l)	Phosphorus Particulate P (mg/l)	Nitrogen Dissolved N (mg/l)	Nitrogen Particulate N (mg/l)	Nitrogen Dissolved N O <sub>2</sub> & NO <sub>3</sub> N (mg/l)
Min	<0.003	<0.003	0.000	0.11	0.02	0.00
Max	0.200	0.005	0.180	0.61	0.19	0.44
Mean	0.030	0.003	0.030	0.25	0.06	0.04
Std Dev.	0.058	0.001	0.062	0.18	0.05	0.08



Appendix D (cont.)  
Water Quality Data

Water Quality above Kazan Falls  
1969 to 1983

	Nitrogen Total N (mg/l)	Carbon Organic Particulate C (mg/l)	Carbon Dissolved Organic -C (mg/l)	Carbon Total Organic (Calcd.) (mg/l)	Cadmium Total Cd (mg/l)	Cobalt Total Co (mg/l)
Min	0.15	0.10	2.0	2.0	<0.0010	<0.002
Max	0.80	0.97	4.4	5.4	0.0010	0.002
Mean	0.35	0.35	3.3	4.0	0.0010	0.002
Std Dev.	0.23	0.25	0.9	1.0	0.0010	0.000

	Nickel Total Ni (mg/l)	Copper Total Cu (mg/l)	Lead Total Pb (mg/l)	Zinc Total Zn (mg/l)	Barium Total Ba (mg/l)	Iron Extractable Fe (mg/l)
Min	<0.0020	<0.0010	<0.0040	0.0030	<0.1	<0.04
Max	0.0090	0.0050	0.0130	0.0280	0.1	0.18
Mean	0.0031	0.0020	0.0052	0.0097	0.0	0.06
Std Dev.	0.0026	0.0015	0.0032	0.0092	0.0	0.03

	Arsenic Dissolved As (mg/l)	Selenium Dissolved Se (mg/l)	Boron Dissolved B (mg/l)	Carbonate CO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	Bicarbonate HCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	Hardness Total CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)
Min	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.02	0.0	7	7.2
Max	<0.0005	<0.0005	0.03	0.0	17	20.1
Mean	0.0005	0.0005	0.02	0.0	11	11.0
Std Dev.	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0	3	3.3

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