

Environmental Impact Assessment Terms
Tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseun aimuna
Mushuau Dialect

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Foreword

The aim of environmental assessment is to provide a better understanding of the implications of human activities for the earth and for our communities. Properly conducted, environmental assessment deliberately seeks out and patiently considers the best of our collective knowledge about these activities, about the people who must accept and embrace them, and about the places that will often be forever changed by them. In short, environmental assessment challenges us to engage in important conversations about our collective future.

That environmental assessment requires participation in this conversation by those most affected by our decisions is obvious. For this reason, governments across Canada now encourage community participation in environmental assessment through both policy and law. Less obvious, however, are the effective and practical steps that can be taken to ensure that this participation is both active and meaningful.

These steps become particularly important in the case of Aboriginal communities. Failure to consider culture, language and familiarity with the technical terminology used in environmental assessment can impede or even prevent Aboriginal participation in the environmental assessment conversation. Regrettably, despite increased regulatory requirements for Aboriginal consultation, project proponents continue to conduct environmental assessments as though projects only need to be considered by technically-trained, English-speaking scientists and government officials.

With this glossary, we hope to create the foundation for more meaningful participation by Innu in environmental assessment. We hope that having access to a resource that offers a standardized list of environmental assessment terms and concepts in Innu-aimun will encourage a more inclusive conversation about the important decisions facing Innu communities.

Many people committed to addressing language barriers to Innu participation in environmental assessment have made this Project possible. From the outset, Innu Nation received support from the Department of Linguistics, Memorial University of Newfoundland, and the College of the North Atlantic for this project. Significant funding support was provided for the translation workshops by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency through its environmental assessment Participant Funding Program. Most importantly, the committed involvement of Innu translators/interpreters from Natuashish and Sheshatshiu has been critical to the creation of this resource.

Our sincere thanks to all who made this resource a reality.

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Preface

Background

The need for trained Innu-English interpreters in all sectors of public life has become increasingly urgent as Innu are called upon to participate in environmental assessments of large hydro and mining projects, as well as in the justice, health and educational systems.

The Department of Linguistics CURA project *Knowledge and Human Resources for Innu Language Development*, funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), began in January 2004 with the aim of documenting the lexicon of the Innu language and providing language training to community members in Labrador. The long-term goal of the project is to produce a trilingual dictionary of the Innu language spoken in Labrador and Quebec, with information on the various dialects. A sub-project has been the elaboration of vocabulary for specific domains, such as justice, education, environment, health, and social services. The Department of Linguistics and Innu Nation welcomed the opportunity to partner together on the development of this glossary.

Workshops for Environmental Impact Assessment Terms

Two workshops were held in 2009 for the dialects of Innu-aimun spoken in Labrador (July 7-9 and August 24-26). Over the course of these workshops, a core set of over 350 environmental terms were translated and now appear in this glossary. Separate glossaries were established for the two distinct dialects of Innu-aimun, spoken in Sheshatshiu and Natuashish. The people of Natuashish are also known as Mushuau Innu (Barren Ground People), and their dialect is referred to as Mushuau-aimun.

Methodology

Before the workshops, over 300 English terms, with an English definition, were entered into a database. During the workshops the list of words to be translated was projected on a screen for discussion by all participants. The workshop collaborators explained each term, Innu

speakers and the linguist discussed various possible translations, then a final one was entered into the database in a standardized spelling.

Staff of the CURA project formatted the Innu terms and produced camera-ready copy for the two Innu glossaries, printed in a format which gives the two dialects equal priority. A list of acronyms appears at the end of the glossary.

Dialects of Innu-aimun

Although Innu-aimun is a single language spoken in both Labrador and Quebec, there are many regional differences. Within Labrador, members of the two Innu communities speak significantly different dialects: Sheshatshiu-aimun is more closely related to the language as it is spoken by Innu in south-eastern Quebec, while Mushuau-aimun has a great deal in common with the Naskapi and Cree dialects of northern Quebec. Differences in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary between the two dialects mean that an Innu interpreter fluent in Sheshatshiu-aimun, for instance, will likely not be able to translate quickly and accurately for a speaker of Mushuau-aimun. This fact has made the provision of two glossaries a necessity.

Linguistic Issues

Innu-aimun is significantly different in grammatical structure from English. The vocabulary contains a very small number of nouns and a very large number of verbs, often making it difficult to translate an English term by the same part of speech (e.g., noun to noun). In many cases, a verbal form is used and, in most cases, an explanatory phrase is necessary. Some general principles for translation that were followed were: use a third person or impersonal form; use an Innu noun, if possible, for an English noun; aim for the shortest, yet most accurate, translation. Note that Innu-aimun is a gender-neutral language and that pronouns and verbs can be translated equally as 'she' or 'he'.

Instead of being direct translations of the English terms, it was decided that the Innu translations should explain enough about each term so that the interpreters would understand the English explanations. It was agreed that the translations need not be as thorough as the English definitions, necessarily, but should be enough to explain what the term means. For example, greenhouse gases are translated as "the things that cause climate change" and migration is translated as "when the animals go inland and come back to the coast".

(In future, it may be decided to shorten some of the translations where a longer description is not necessary).

A shared, standardized spelling has been used for the Innu-aimun terms. As is the case for English, the spelling is not phonetic and does not represent any one of the four main dialects of the Innu language spoken in Labrador and Quebec.

Innu Environmental Assessment Terms

Mushuau Dialect

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights

innu-tipenitamuna

the rights of a First Nation under section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982

Aboriginal peoples

innuats, aissimeuats kie pushkuashtikushuats

the descendants of the original peoples of a region

accident

ama usht ishinakuan

an event that is unexpected and unintended but that often has negative effects

acid rock drainage (ARD)

pineuapui unuitshiku ashinits

acidic water that results when rainwater comes into contact with recently excavated rock

acidic water

pineuapui

water that contains more hydrogen ions than occur in pure water

adaptive environmental management***mamishkutinkanu tshekuan tshetshi minupanits***

a form of environmental management that involves using the results of environmental monitoring to adapt or change the mitigation measures in order to make them more effective

advanced exploration***ka nanatu-tshissenitakanits nishek^u nete ka utinakanits assits***

mineral exploration that involves drilling or other activities to remove minerals from the ground and constructing small factories to determine the value of the minerals

age class***ka mamunakanits mishtikuats e tatupipuneshits, miam nanishunnuepipuneshits***

a grouping of trees by how old they are; e.g. forest inventories commonly group trees into 20-year age classes

aggregate***ka papikupitakaniti ashinissa***

small stones that are mixed with sand, water and cement to make concrete

agreement***tapuetatun***

a deal, a written document that lists the things that have been agreed to by the persons signing the agreement

Agreement in Principle (AIP)***ushkats ka ishi-tapuetatunanuts***

an early agreement that lists the things that have been agreed to by the persons signing the agreement

air pollution

e nenetakanits tshakuan eka minuats

air that is harmful or unpleasant

air quality

neunit eshinakuasht

the amount of pollution that is in the air; as an example, air quality in Nitassinan is good compared to air quality in most big cities

alternating current (AC)

e tshiuapanits nanimissiu-ishkuteu

the flow of electricity through a wire in which the electricity flow reverses its direction by moving forward then backward over and over; an example of alternating current is the electricity inside a house

alternative means of carrying out a project

mamitshetuait shtshe ishi-pimipanits atusseun

different ways to construct or operate a part of a project; an example is clearing none of the trees from the reservoir, clearing some of the trees from the reservoir, or clearing all of the trees from the reservoir

alternatives to a project

kutaka mamitshetuait atusseuna mishkuta ne ka itetikut

other things to do instead of building the proposed project

aluminum

ka nakashits nishek^u

a white metal that it very light weight, changes shape when it is stretched, and is very resistant to rusting

analysis

katipan eshi-tshitapatakanits tshakuan

breaking information down into smaller parts to study and understand it better

annual allowable cut (AAC)

tshē ishpish-tshimakanishkanuts peikupipuna

the volume of wood that can be harvested from a forest in a year

application

ka shakassinitakanits mashinaikan ka natuenitakanits

a document prepared by a company and sent to a government department in order to obtain legal permission and approval from the government to proceed with certain activities

approach channel

ishikutanu nipi nete uashtenimakanitshuapits

a ditch that is large and made of concrete, and that carries water from a reservoir toward a power station to produce electricity, or toward a spillway to be returned to a river

archaeological high-potential zone

nete tshē mishkakanits ka nametats shashish innuats

an area where historic resources are most likely to be located

archaeological potential mapping

assiu-mashinaikan ka apatshitakanits tshetshi mishkakanits ka nametats uipats innuats

using maps to identify the areas where historic resources are most likely to be located

archaeological site

nete ka mishkakanits ka nametats shashish innuats

a place where artifacts or other historic resources are located

archaeology

ka nanatu-tshishenimakanits ka nametats shashish innuats

the study of past human life through historic resources, often found underground, that have been left behind by earlier peoples

artifact***uipats itapitshitashunanuts***

an object, such as a tool, found through the study of archaeology

available volume***tshe ishpish apatshiakanits mishtikuats***

the total amount of forest that is available for harvesting

bacteria***ka mishta-apishishishits mutessats***

very tiny organisms (living things) that are found everywhere on earth, but cannot be seen with the human eye except with a microscope

baseline study***ka nanatu-tshissenitakanits eshk' eka pimipanits ne atusseun***

a study of a particular part of the environment, such as a type of animal, that lists the conditions as they are now before a project is developed

bathymetry***ka nanatu-tshissenitakanits nipi eshpish timits nete uinipekuts, nipits kie shipits***

the study of how deep the water is in oceans, lakes, and rivers

bedrock***ashini atamits ka takuak***

solid rock beneath the soil, gravel, or loose boulders

benefits***tshe ishi-matenitakuats atusseunits tshekuan tshe ishi-minupanits anita assits***

the ways in which a development improves the environment, including the land, air, water, plants, animals or people

benthic invertebrates

manitushats atamipekuts ka tats

small living things that live on the bottom of a lake, river, or ocean

best management practices (BMP)

tshé ishi-tutakanits atusseun tshetshi minupanits tshé ishi-matenitakuak

the best known way to deal with the effects of a project

bioaccumulation

e mamupaniti matshi-natukuna nete e inniuimakak tshakuan nipits mak assits

the process by which chemicals build up in the bodies of living things as more of the chemical is consumed in food than is removed as waste

biodiversity

mamitshetuait eshi-inniuimakak tshakuan assits mak nipits

the number and type of the different kinds of plants, animals, bacteria and other living things in an area; for example the biodiversity of the area along the shore of a river is greater than the biodiversity at the top of a mountain

biomagnification

aiashku-nitautshin matshi-natukun etatu e muakanitau aveshishats

the process by which the concentration of a chemical increases in a food chain

biophysical

ka inniuimakaki tshekuana muk^u nete assits mak nipits

living things, including plants and animals, that are not the result of human activities

biophysical assessment

*nanatu-tshissentakanua ka inniuimakaki tshekuana tshe
ishimatenitakuan atusseun*

the part of an environmental assessment that focuses on the effects of a project on the land, air, water, and animals

blasting

ka pakapanitakaniti ashinina

using explosives to break apart rocks

borehole

ka pakunepatakanits atamits assits

any deep or long drill hole used to explore the rock beneath the surface of the earth

borrow area / borrow pit

nekau e utinakanits

an area in the ground where sand, gravel and other materials from the earth are taken in order to build a dam or a road

burn

uipushkau

an area of a forest that has recently burned

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)

*tshishe-utshimau ka pimipanitaut ka nanatu-
tshissenitakanuts kassinu tshekuana tshe ishimatenitakuak
atusseun*

an organization in the Government of Canada that is responsible for carrying out environmental assessments that are required by the laws of Canada

canal

shipashtik^u ka tutakanits

a large waterway made of concrete that joins two bodies of water

capacity

tshe ishpish tutakanits nanimissiushkuteu anite

uashtenimakanitshuapits

the maximum amount of electricity that can be produced by a hydroelectric generating station at any one time

capital cost

tshe ishpish meshtinikanits shuniau tutakaniti atusseun

the total cost of all of the materials, equipment, fuel and workers to construct a project

caribou moss

uapishkamik^u

caribou moss

caribou moss area

uapishkamikau

an area where most or all of the ground is covered by caribou moss

carnivores

aveshishats ka mitshits uiashinu

animals, such as wolves, that eat other animals

climate change

mishkutshipanu tshishik^u nete assi

changes to temperature, changes to rainfall, increases in the level of seawater and melting of glaciers that are occurring due to air pollution

cofferdam***ashini-ushkutim uenapissish tshipaikanu tshetshi pashtets***

a dam that is used to direct the water away in order to create a dry area where a larger dam can be constructed; usually cofferdams are built two at a time, with one cofferdam dam above the construction area and another cofferdam below the construction area

company***ka peikutshimaumamitatishut atusseunnu***

a person or a group of people who work together to provide a service, to make a product, to build a project or to do other activities

compensation***tshe ishi-kashtinakanits shuniau ka ishi-pikunakanits assi eka katshi apashtakanits***

something, usually money, given to people when they can no longer use their land

compensation agreement***tapuetatun tshe ishi-kashtinakanits shuniau***

a written deal that states what one side will do to compensate, or make up for having caused harm, damages, losses or other problems to the other side

concrete dam***ushkutim***

a dam made from concrete

concrete-faced rockfill dam (CFRD)***ka uapinekatakanit ashini-ushkutim***

a type of dam that is made by first placing rocks and earth in a sloping pile across a river, and then pouring concrete on the side of the dam that will hold the reservoir; an example is the type of dam proposed for Gull Island

conservation

ka nakatuapatakanits assi mak ka ut nitautshiki tshekuana tshetshi minuapashtat anite nikan tshe tatau

protecting land and resources for use by future generations

constraints mapping

mashinataikanua anite assiu-mashinaikanits tshekuana tshe eka apashtakanits kie mak tshe eka nushtakaniti

the mapping of those places a project is to avoid using or disturbing

construction

tshe atushkatakanits ne atusseun

the activities that take place in order to build a project, such as a dam or mine; construction begins after the baseline studies, after the feasibility studies, and after an environmental assessment

construction camp

ka atusseshits tshe tats kie tshe apits

a place made of temporary buildings where workers eat and sleep while they are working on a project

consultant

ka nanatu-tshissenitak uenapissish ka atusset

a person or a company that has knowledge and experience and that provides advice to another company, organization or government

consultation

tshishe-utshimau ka uavitamuat auennua tshe aitinanuts

activities usually performed by a government in an attempt to obtain and understand people's concerns and opinions on issues that affect those people; an example is the consultation of Aboriginal people by the Government of Canada

contaminant

eka minuut tshekuan e uinakuak apu minushkakut auen mak aueshish

a chemical or bacteria that is either present in an environment where it does not belong or is present at levels that might cause harmful effects to animals, plants, or people

contaminate

eka ka minushkatsheti tshekuana eka ka minuati

to make plants, animals, soil or water unsuitable for use or consumption by people or other animals

contemporary period

neunnuepipuna ishpish nuash anutsh

the time period over the last forty years

contingency plan

kaieshkushtakanits tshé ishi-tutakanits tshek^u eka minupaniti

a written document that describes actions that a company will take in the event something does not work as it is supposed to work; an example is the contingency plan in the event of a fuel spill at the Voisey's Bay project

contractor

ne ka atushkatak

a company that is paid to construct a project or part of a project on behalf of a proponent; an example of a contractor is Innu Kiewit Constructor, the company that constructed much of the Voisey's Bay project

converter

mamishkutshipanu eshpanits nanimissiu-ishkuteu

a machine for changing the flow of electricity through a wire from alternating current to direct current or from direct current to alternating current

copper***kashuminitshishuts***

a common reddish metal that is used to make pennies and that is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity

core sample***ka pakunepitakanit ashini ka nutimapishkuat nanatu-tshissenitakanu eshi-takuak nishek'***

a thin column of rock, usually 4 inches in diameter, that is taken from bedrock using a drill and is sent to a laboratory to determine the type of minerals present in the bedrock

country***nutshimits***

the bush or the land in the interior of Nitassinan

crest***takut ushkutimits***

the top of a dam

Crown Land***tshishe-utshimau ka tipenitak assinu***

land that is owned by the government

crusher***ka pikuapishkakanits ashini***

a machine used to pound materials such as ore, coal, rock, and slag into smaller sizes

cubic metre***eshi-tipapekaikanits nipi miam eshipishats innu-ut***

the volume of a cube of which all edges measure one metre or 39 inches; equivalent to 1000 litres or 220 gallons

cultural heritage resources***uipats itapashtashunanut kie nete ka nametats innuats***

things made by people in the past or places where people traveled to or lived in the past that are important for spiritual, historical or cultural reasons

cumulative environmental effects***mamupanu tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseun nete assits ka inniuimakak***

environmental effects resulting from different projects or activities from the past, present and future acting together to make a greater effect; an example is the cumulative effects on caribou of the Churchill Road and the Upper Churchill Project

current***e pimipanits nanimissiu-ishkuteu***

the flow of electricity

cutblock***nete e tapuetakanits tshetshi tshimakanishkanuts***

an area of a forest where timber harvesting is allowed

dam***ushkutim***

any blockage or barrier on a river or lake to control water

deciduous trees / hardwood trees***mishtikuats ka nipishuts (miam mitush mak ushkuai)***

leaf-bearing trees whose seeds are not produced in cones

decommissioning***tshe aitinanuts tshe tshipanikanits atusseun***

the activities involved in closing down a project and removing it from the land

deposit

ka mishats nishek' anite assits tshe utinakanits

a large amount of a mineral that is located underground and considered potentially economically feasible to mine

diamond

ka uashteiapishkats ashini

an extremely hard crystal form of carbon, often used in jewelry and for sharp blades and drills

direct current

peikua it ishpanu nanimissiu-ishkuteu

the flow of electricity through a wire in which the electricity flows only in one direction; an example of direct current is the electricity from a battery

discharge channel

ishikutanu nipi nete shipits nitats unuipanitakanu nipi e amipeti

a ditch that is large and made of concrete, and that carries water from a spillway back into a river below a dam

downstream

mamits

further down the river

drainage basin / watershed

nete assits shipissa mautshitumakanua anite shipits ishpanua

an area of land that collects water into a single main river through a series of smaller tributaries

dredge

tutakanu tshetshi etatu timits anite nipits

to clean, deepen, or widen a river, pond or other water body using a machine designed to scoop or suck up sand and gravel

drill

pakunaikan ka apashtakaniti tshetshi utinakanits ashini

a machine with a sharp rotating tool called a “bit”

drilling

pakunaitshanu tshetshi utinakanits ashini

creating holes in rock with a drill

dust suppressant

tshe apashtakanits tshakuan eka tshetshi piputuepanits

products and techniques used to minimize dust

dyke

ushkutimiss

a small dam that stops the water from flowing out of a reservoir

ecological integrity

*eshi-minuinniunimakaki eshi-tshinuenimakaki mishue
tshakuana*

how healthy an ecosystem is, including its ability to perform activities that maintain the health of individual animals and species, as well as to perform activities that benefit people

ecological land classification (ELC)

mashinataikanu assiu-mashinaikan tshe ishinakuak

mapping and describing the different types of land, based on their rocks, soils, land formations, temperature, rainfall and human activities

economically feasible

*ututakanu shuniau anite atusseunits eshpish-
shuniautshepanits*

a project is able to make enough profit that it is worth developing

ecosystem***eshi-tshinuenimakatshi mishue tshekuana***

the connections between living things, including their relationships with each other, and their relationships with non-living things such as water and air; an example of an ecosystem is the lower Churchill River valley

ecosystem-based plan***kaieshkushtakanits e uavitakanits e nakatuenitakanits assi***

a plan that considers first the protection of the ecosystem, then the protection of cultural activities, and last of all the protection of economic activities

electricity***uashtenipimakats***

a type of energy used to run machines, including machines that provide light and heat to buildings and homes

electricity markets***nete ka atauatshanuts nanimissiu-ishkuteu***

the locations where electricity is bought and sold; the potential electricity markets for the Lower Churchill Project include the Maritime provinces, New England and New York

electromagnetic field (EMF)***apu nukuak e atshikashtets nanimissiu-ishkuteu***

invisible lines of force surrounding a wire that carries electricity

emergency***ka kushtikuak tshekuan tshishats tshetshi uaveshtakanits***

a situation that poses an immediate risk to the health or lives of people or to land, animals, plants, water or air; most emergencies require action to be taken quickly in order to prevent the situation from getting worse

emergency response plan (ERP)

ka tshishatashtakanits mashinaikan tshe aitananuts ka kushtikuak tshakuan uenashk tshetshi uaveshtakanits

a document that describes the actions that a company will take during an emergency

emissions

eka minuati tshakuana ishpanua nete assits mak nipits

pollutants going into the environment; examples include car exhaust and sewage

endangered species

tshekats ama meshtauts aueshishats mak e nitautshits tshakuana

a species present in such small numbers that it is at risk of extinction

engineer

aven ka uauetashinakutat atusseunnu

person who plans and designs projects so that they can be built

enhancement measure

tshe ishi-matenitakuats atusseunits tshakuan etatu tshe ishi-minupanits anita assits

efforts or ways to increase the positive effects or benefits of a project; an example is providing training in order to increase employment of local workers

environmental assessment predictions

eshi mishkakanits e nanatu-tshissentakanits tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseun nete nitassinats

the results of an environmental assessment with respect to how a project will affect the land, air, water, animals and people

environmental effects

tshē ishi-matenitakuak atusseun nete assits ka inniuimakk

the ways in which a project changes the environment, including the land, air, water, plants, animals and people

environmental impact statement (EIS)

mashinaikan ka tutakanits eshk^u eka tshitshipanu ka mishats atusseun tan tshē ishi-atushkatak eshi-matenitakuak atusseunnu

a report written by a company for the government process carried out to look at the environmental effects of a project on the land, air, water, animals and people

environmental impact statement guidelines

tshishe-utshimau umashinaikan tshē ishi-nashatakanits tan tshē ishi-nanatu-tshissenitakanits tshēkuana

a summary of the instructions given by a government to a company about how to determine and evaluate the environmental effects of a project and how to write the environmental impact statement

environmental (impact) assessment (EA) / (EIA)

tshishe-utshimau nanatu-tshissenitak tshē ishi-matenitakuak atusseun nete nitassinats

a government process carried out to look at the environmental effects of a project on the land, air, water, animals and people, how to prevent or reduce those environmental effects, and how to address the concerns of the public and of Aboriginal People

environmental management

mashinataikanu tshetshi eka mishta-matenitakuak eka minuats nete atusseunits

mitigation and/or enhancement measures implemented as part of a written plan

environmental management system (EMS)

eshi-pimipanits atusseun tshetshi eka mishta-matenitakuak eka minuats

a way that a company organizes its mitigation and/or enhancement measures in order to improve protection of the environment

environmental monitoring

e nakatuapatakanits assi mak nipi

watching and keeping track of changes that are happening to the air, water, land, animals, plants, or people

environmental policy

itashtenu atusseunnu kapimipanitat umashinaikan tshe ishi-nakatuenitak anite nitassinat

a written document that describes the commitment of a company to protect the land, air, water, animals and people

environmental protection plan

nasht kaieshkushtakanits tshe ishi-nakatuenitakanits

a written document that describes the actions that a company is taking to protect the land, air, water, animals and people from the negative environmental effects of different activities that are part of a project

erosion

meshtapaueu

the wearing away of sand, soil or other earth materials as a result of water, ice or wind and the force of gravity; an example is the erosion of the sand shores of the lower Churchill River as a result of the river water

esker

ushetauats

a ridge of sand or gravel

eutrophication***uesham matshi-nitautshin anite nipits***

the process in lakes and streams in which too many nutrients leads to excessive growth of plants

expert advisor***ka mishta-tshissenitak***

a person who has knowledge and experience about a particular kind of information and who provides advice about this information

exploration or mineral exploration***ka nanatu-tshissenitakanits nishek' nete ka takuak assits kie
ka nanatuapatakanits***

the search for minerals and the work done to determine the amount of minerals that could be mined

explosives***kapakapaniti***

any rapidly burning or rapidly expanding material that when mixed with a flame or spark releases enough energy to break apart rock

explosives magazine***kapakapaniutshuap***

a building used to store explosives

export***nete kutak assits e tauatshanuts tshakuan***

something that is sold from one country into another country

extinct***meshtuakanit***

a species that lived on the Earth in the past but no longer exists

extirpated

meshtinuakanits ute muk^u kueshtetshe assits tauats

a species that lived in a particular region in the past and that no longer exists in that region, but that still exists on the Earth

feasibility study

e nanatu-tshissenitakanu atusseun tshetshi tutakanits mak tshetshi shuniautshepanits

a study that looks at whether a project can be constructed and can make a profit

First Nation

innu-utshimauats tshishe-utshimaua e nishtuapamikut

a group of Aboriginal people that form a Band as defined in the Indian Act

fish consumption advisory

uitamatun tshek^u namesh mak tshipa ishpish muakanu

a notice given to local communities about how many fish and the types of fish that can safely be eaten in a given period of time usually due to concerns about methylmercury in the fish; an example of a fish consumption advisory is the one in place on Winokapau Lake as a result of the Upper Churchill Project

fish habitat

nameshats etats

the homes of fish and other water species, including the places that are good for them to spawn, grow, feed and migrate

fish habitat compensation

mishkutinakanu kie mak tshetshi minutakanit nameshats ka tats

the replacement or improvement of fish habitat that was previously changed, damaged or destroyed

fish habitat development

tutakanu nameshats tshe tats

the creation of fish habitat

Fish Habitat Management Program

tshishe-utshimau ka nakatuapamat namesha ka taniti

the activities, legal responsibilities and policies administered by Fisheries and Oceans Canada for the purpose of conserving, restoring and developing useful fish habitat

five-year operating plan

*kaieshkushtakanits patetat-tatupipuna tshe ishpish
pimipanits*

a type of forest management plan that is in place for a period of five years

footprint

*nete tshe ishpish-apatshitakanits assi tshe tutakanits
atusseun*

the land area occupied by a project, including all buildings and roads required to construct and operate a project

forest inventory

*mashinataikanua mishue tshekuana e ishi-takuaki nete
minashkuats*

a description of the forest, including the size, age, volume and types of trees, as well as the soils, vegetation and wildlife

forest management district (FMD)

*nete ka uavitakanits tshe tshimakaishkanuts mak tshe
itapatshiakanits mishtikuats*

the area of land included in a forest management plan

forest management plan (FMP)

*kaieshkushtakanits ka uavitakanits tshe tshimakaishkanuts
mak tshe itapatshiakanits mishtikuats*

a document that describes how a forest will be harvested and used

forest regeneration

minuats ka nitautshiakanits mishtikuats

the renewal of a forest through either natural means (by seeding from adjacent trees, wind, birds, or animals) or artificial means (by planting seedlings or direct seeding)

full supply level (FSL)

timikan

the highest level of the water in a reservoir during normal operation of the reservoir

furbearers

aueshishats ka umaniunimits

small animals that have been traditionally hunted or trapped for their fur, such as mink, marten and beavers

gasoline

*pimi ka apatshitakanits utapanits, utapanissits,
uashtenimakanits*

a flammable liquid that is used for fuel

generator

nete ut pimipaniti uashtenimakanats

a machine that changes energy from physical movement (for example from the spinning of a turbine) into electricity

geographic information system (GIS)

assiu-mashinaikan ka nukutakanits

a computer system that brings together, analyzes, shares, and displays information about the land

global positioning system (GPS)

katuatshepaniss kavitamatshemakak etat aven nete assits

a computer and satellite system used for navigation

gold

ka uishauats nishek^u

a yellow metal that changes shape when it is stretched or compressed, and that is considered very valuable

gravel

ka papikupitakaniti ashinissa

small stones that are mixed with sand, water and cement to make concrete

greenhouse gases (GHG)

tshekuana e tutatetshi e mishkutshipanits tshishik^u nete assi

what causes climate change: invisible chemical substances in the air that help to keep the Earth warm, but that in large amounts cause the Earth to be too warm and contribute to climate change

ground truthing

nanatu-tshissenitakanu tshetshi tapuamakak kapiminasht ka apatshiakanits e nanatu-tshissenitakanits assi

doing a study on the land to confirm the findings of an airplane survey

groundwater

nipi atamits assits

water that exists underground

grubbing

e minakaniti ushkatiapia mak tshimikanishkana

removal of tree stumps and roots before construction of a road or building

habitat***aueshishat etats***

the homes of plants and animals, including the places that are good for them to live

habitat fragmentation***aueshishats ka tats ka pikunakanits***

the division of habitat into smaller areas that are not as suitable for animals to live; an example is the habitat fragmentation due to road construction in Nitassinan

habitat suitability index (HSI)***atshitashun ka apashtakaniti eshi-minuanits nete e itat aueshish***

a number used to measure how useful and valuable a habitat is for an animal

hardwood trees / deciduous trees***mishtikuak ka nipishuts (miam mitush mak ushkuai)***

leaf-bearing trees whose seeds are not produced in cones

harmful alternation, disruption and destruction (HADD)***ka pikunakanits nameshats ka itats***

change, damage or destruction to fish habitat

hazardous substance***e kushtikuak tshekuan***

chemicals that exist for a long time without breaking down, that bioaccumulate and that are toxic

heavy metal***ka kushikuak nishek^u***

metals that are heavy in weight and that tend to be toxic and to bioaccumulate, such as mercury and lead

herbicides***ka nipatat tshekuannu tshe eka tshi nitautshimakanits kau***

chemicals, often called weed-killers, that are used to kill plants that are not wanted; an example is the herbicides used in a transmission line right-of-way

high voltage direct current (HVDC)***peikuaits ishpanu nanimissiu-ishkuteu e shutshipanits***

the very strong flow of electricity through a wire in which the electricity flows only in one direction

high-grading***e mamishishtits mishtikuats tshe tshimakauakanuts***

the cutting of the largest and most economically valuable trees in a forest

historic period***katshi tats akaneshauats nuash neunnuepipuna ishpish utats***

the time period following contact between Aboriginals and Europeans up until forty years before today

historic resources***uipats itapashtashunanuts kie nete ka nametats innuats***

works of nature or of humans that are primarily of value for their archaeological, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or visual interest, including an archaeological, historic or natural site, structure or artifact

Historic Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA)***e nanatu-tshissenitakanits atusseun tshe ishi-matenitakuats uipats itapashtashunanuts kie nete ka nametats innuats***

a study of the effects of a proposed project on historic resources

Historic Resources Overview Assessment (HROA)

ushkats e nanatu-tshissenitakanits uipats

itapashtashunanuts kie nete ka nametats innuats

the first study to find out what historic resources are present in a region before a project is built

historic resources potential mapping

assiu-mashinaikan ka apatshitakanits tshetshi mishkakanits

ka nametats uipats innuats

using maps to identify the areas where historic resources are most likely to be located

home range

aveshish ka nanatu-mitshishut

the area that an animal normally uses to find food

hydroelectric station

uashtenimakanitshuap

a building or cavern with turbines and generators inside where electricity is produced

hydrology

e nanatu-tshissenitakanits nipi eshpanits

the science of water and how water moves over and under the land

impacts

tshe ishi-matenitakuats atusseunits tshekuan eka minuats

anita assits ka inniuimakak

the ways in which a development changes the environment for the worse, including the land, air, waters, plants, animals and people

Impacts and Benefits Agreement (IBA)

tapuetatun tshe ishi-matenitakuak kie tshe ishi-kaniupanits atusseun

an agreement between a company and a community about the positive and negative effects of a project

impermeable

ama shapatshiku

something that does not allow water to pass through it, such as a dam

indicator mineral

ka uitamatshemakak kutak nishek^u tekuak

a mineral that is often found alongside another more valuable mineral and that can be used to locate the more valuable mineral

indicator species

aveshishats ka uitamatshemakanits eitits anite assits

species used to provide a measurable sign or symptom of change in the environment

information request

uavitamatun ka natuenitakanit

questions exchanged during an environmental assessment

infrastructure

meshakanaua, mitshuapa, ishkuteutapan-meshkanaua, uashtenimakan-apisha mak kaiminaniu-apisha

roads, buildings, structures, facilities, railways, and electrical and telecommunication lines

infringement (of a treaty or Aboriginal right)***kushtinakanuats innuats utipenitamunuava***

an interference or limitation upon Aboriginal rights which is unreasonable, imposes undue hardship or denies the holders of these rights their preferred means of exercising the right

in-migration***e atapinanuts e atussanuts***

people who decide to move to a location where a new project is being constructed or operated; an example is the people who could move to Goose Bay for the Lower Churchill Project

Innu Land Rights Agreement***tapuetatun innu-assi tipenitamuna***

a written document that is being negotiated between the Government of Canada, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and the Innu Nation, and that deals with rights of Innu with respect to Nitassinan

Innu traditional knowledge (ITK)***innu-tshissenitamun***

contemporary and generations-old knowledge that Innu elders and some other Innu have as a result of living in the country

intake***e pitetshikutakanits nipi***

an opening at the end of an approach channel where the water from a reservoir enters into a generating station

interest during construction (IDC)***takuts e tshishikashunanuts mekuats e pimipanits atusseun***

money that a company has to pay to a bank when the company borrows the bank's money to pay the capital cost of a project

Interim Forest Agreement

e tapuetatunanuts innuats mak tshishe-utshimau tshe tshimakanishkanuts mak tshe itapatshiakanits mishtikua

an agreement between the Innu Nation and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador concerning the management of forests in parts of Labrador

intervenor

avenitshi ka tapuetuanits tshetshi patshitinakau utaimunuau

a person, group of people, or organization that is participating in and presenting its views during an environmental assessment

iron

ka uinipats nishek^u

a reddish-grey metal that is very abundant on earth, that rusts very easily, and is used to make many different things

issues scoping

mamushtakanu avenitshi utaimunuaua eshk^u eka tshitshipananuts

identifying the concerns of the public, Aboriginal People, governments and others in order to focus an environmental assessment

joint review panel

ka mishta-tshissenitak ka tshitapatak mashinaikana tshishe-utshimauat ka utinakanikut

a group of knowledgeable people appointed by at least two governments working together, and that is responsible for reviewing and assessing, in an independent manner, the negative and positive effects of a project, and for making recommendations to the governments

joint venture agreement

tapuetatun mamu eshi-nishtutatunanut mak eshi-atushkatakanits

a written document between people that says how they will work together as partners to plan, develop and operate a company

joint venture (JV)

ka peikupimipanitishuts atusseunnu utshimauats

a new company formed by two or more other companies working together

jurisdiction

shutshiun etakuak

those things over which a court or a government has the right to make and enforce laws

key indicator (KI)

ne ka itenitakanits mishkutshipanu ka ishpitenitakuaki tshekuana anite nitassinats

something concerning the land, water, air, animals or people that is important and that if changed can indicate other potentially more serious changes to a valued environmental component

kilovolts (kV)

1000 ishpish shutshipanits nanimissiu-ishkuteu-uashtenimakana

a unit of electrical pressure equal to one thousand volts, where a volt is a way to measure the electrical pressure that forces electricity through a wire

Labrador Innu Lands (LIL)

innuats assinu ka tipenitak

land owned by Innu

Labrador Innu Settlement Area (LISA)

innuats tshetshi pakassiuatshets assinu muk^u apu tipenitak

land that Innu can use for traditional activities but that Innu do not own

land use permit

assiu-kanu e ishi-tapuetakanits anite assits

a permit given to a company by a government that allows a project to be developed in a particular location, and that describes what specific activities can and cannot take place

land use plan

kaieshkushtakanits e ishi-tapuetakanits anite assits

a document that describes the activities that are allowed on different areas of land

laydown area

nete ashtakanua tshekuana patush apatshitakanikau

a place on the land where materials and equipment are temporarily stored until they are needed

leachate

pineuapui mak assikumanuapui mamupanu

acidic water containing metals

lead

ashinikan

a soft bluish-white metal often used for bullets and pipes

legislation

tshishe-utshimau umashinaikan ka mashinatenits

another word for the law

linear developments***ka kuishkumutaniti atusseuna nete assits***

industrial development that occurs on the land in a straight line; examples include transmission lines, highways and gas lines

low supply level (LSL)***nitshipanu***

the lowest level of the water in a reservoir during normal operation of the reservoir

Lower Churchill Project***Tshiashkuenish mak Manitu-utshu atusseun***

a hydroelectric project being proposed by Nalcor on the Churchill River in Labrador; the Lower Churchill Project includes a hydroelectric generating station at Gull Island and a second generating station at Muskrat Falls, as well as dams and reservoirs at each location, and new transmission lines from Muskrat Falls to Gull Island and from Gull Island to Churchill Falls

lowest observable effect level***e apishashits eka minuut tshekuan e kashtinakanits***

the lowest amount of a chemical that a person or animal can come into contact with before negative effects that can be seen or measured are known to occur in most people or animals

magnitude***tshe ishpishats tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseun***

the size of a negative or positive effect of a project

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)***mashinaikan e uavitakanits e tutakut aven mak assi matshinatuakunnu***

a report that describes a chemical in detail, including the effects of the chemical on people and the environment

maximum flood level***nissipepanu***

the highest level of the water in a reservoir resulting from an extremely large rainfall or snowmelt

megawatt (MW)***1,000,000 ishpish shutshipanits nete ut pimipaniti
uashtenimakana***

a unit of electrical power equal to one million watts, where a watt is a way to measure amounts of electrical power

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)***tapishkuts eshi-nishtutatunanuts***

an agreement about how two or more people will work together or how they will negotiate further

merchantable timber***e mamishishtits mishtikuat tshe atavatshanuts***

a tree or stand that has attained sufficient size, quality and/or volume to make it suitable for sale

mercury***assikumanapui***

a heavy, silver metal that is a liquid at room temperature, that is found in very small amounts throughout the earth, and that is toxic

metal***nishek^u***

a mineral or mixture of minerals that easily conducts an electric current

methylmercury***namesh-assikumanapui***

methylmercury is a form of the mercury that in high amounts is unhealthy to fish, animals and humans, and that is found in higher amounts in flooded areas like reservoirs

migration***e kushpits mak e matapets aueshishats***

the regular seasonal movements of birds and animals to and from different areas

mine***nete ka nutashinenanuts***

an excavation at the surface of the earth or underground from which ore or minerals are taken

mineral***nishek^u ka takuak assits***

a substance that occurs naturally in the earth and that may, or may not, be of economic value

mineral claim***assits nete ka tapuetuakanits tshetshi nanatuapatakau
nishekunu***

an area of land that a prospector or mining company has rights to explore

mitigation measures***tshetshi eka mishta-matenitakuan eka minuats nete
atusseunits***

actions or ways to avoid problems or impacts or to keep them as small as possible; an example of a mitigation measure is reducing the speed limit on the roads to prevent killing of animals by vehicles

model***eshi-uapatiniuenanuts tshakuan eshinakuak***

a picture, drawing, or other representation or description that is designed to show what something is like or how something works in real life; an example of a model is a map

Nalcor***Nalcor uashtenimakan utshimauat***

an energy company created in 2007 that is owned by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and that is planning to construct and operate the Lower Churchill Project as well as the Labrador-Island Transmission Link

negotiations***natapashtatunanu***

discussions between two or more people to try to reach an agreement

net gain in fish habitat***nameshats ka tats tshika ishkupanitakanu***

an increase in the amount of habitat that is useful for fish

Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (NLH)***Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro***

a company owned by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador that produces most of the electricity for use by the residents, businesses and services in Newfoundland and Labrador; Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro is one part of a larger company called Nalcor

Newfoundland Forest Service***tshishe-utshimau ka nakatuapamat mishtikua***

the organization within the government of Newfoundland and Labrador that is responsible for managing, harvesting and protecting the province's forests

nickel***ka shuniapishkats nishek^u***

a silver-white hard metal that changes shape when it is stretched or compressed, that is very resistant to rusting, and that is often mixed with other metals to make things such as cars and coins

no net loss of fish habitat***nameshats ka tats tshika atanakanuats***

a policy of the Government of Canada by which the Department of Fisheries and Oceans attempts to prevent the loss of fish habitat, or to replace lost fish habitat with new habitat that is able to produce fish that are healthy and safe for human consumption

non-governmental organization (NGO)***ka peikupimipanitishut auenitshi eka ka tutak shunianu***

a company, such as a charity or environmental organization, that does not work to make a profit

non-renewable resources***kau eka ka nitautshemakak tshakuan***

something that comes from the land and that cannot be made or grown again, such as oil, gasoline and minerals

oil***ka uinipakamuts pimi ka takuak assits***

a naturally occurring, black, flammable liquid found in rock formations in the earth

old growth forest***uipats e minashkuats***

forest that contains live and dead trees of various sizes, types and ages

oligotrophic***uasheiakamu***

a lake or river that is clear and does not have an excessive growth of plants

operating costs***e pimipanitakanits atusseun tshe ishpish meshtinikanits shuniau***

the total cost of all of the materials, equipment, fuel and workers to operate a project after it has been constructed

operation and maintenance***e pimipanitakanits mak e nakatuenitakanits atusseun***

the activities that take place in order for a project, such as a dam or mine, to operate safely and as designed

ore***ashinits ka utinakanits nishek^u tshetshi shuniatshepanits***

rock that contains minerals that can be mined

overburden***ussitauat***

a general term for the soil at the surface of the earth that covers the first hard soil layer or, if no hard layer exists, that covers the bedrock

panel hearing***mamuitunanu tshetshi eimiakanits ka mishta-tshissenitak***

a public meeting during an environmental assessment in which persons are invited to present knowledge and information to a review panel or joint review panel, and to answer questions from review panel members

panel report

*ka mishta-tshissenitash mashten ka tutats umashinaikanuau
ka tshishitats ka nanatu-tshissenitats*

the report of a review panel at the end of an environmental assessment

particulate

e pitshitepanits

small solid or liquid particles in the air like dust, pollen, spores, soot, smoke or spray

penstock

*ka mishta-mishats kutashkueu ka apatshitakanits tshetshi
ishikutakanits nipi*

a large pipe to carry water from a reservoir to a turbine

permafrost

mishkutashkamakan

the permanently frozen layer below the ground surface in the northern and southern regions of the earth

permeable

shapatshiku

liquid is able to seep through a material; an example of a permeable material is sand

permit

kanu

a written document issued by a government department that a company requires in order to carry out a specific activity or to construct a part of a project

permit application***ka shakassinitanits kanu mashinaikan ka natuenitanits***

a document prepared by a proponent and sent to a government regulator in order to obtain a permit from the government to proceed with the activity described in the application

phase / stage***tshé ishi-atushkatets ne atusseun***

the steps in the development of a project – planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning

piscivore***aveshish put namesh ka muat namesha***

an animal or fish that eats other fish

power station***uashtenimakanitshuap***

a building or cavern with turbines and generators inside where electricity is produced

precautionary principle***eshk^u eka minu-tshissenitanits tshetshi eka minupanits******tshékuan, tshika ui nakatuapatakanu tshetshi ueshtakanits***

where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to land, air, water, animals or people, lack of complete scientific certainty about the potential damage shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent negative environmental effects

precontact period***eshk^u eka ka tats kakeshauat***

the time before contact between Aboriginals and Europeans

predator***aveshish ka nipaiait uitshi-aveshisha***

any animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals (e.g. wolf or eagle)

prey***aueshish ka nipaikanit***

an animal that is hunted, killed and eaten by other animals. (e.g. rabbit or caribou)

probability***tshipa tshi ishpanu tshekuan***

the chance that something might happen

probable maximum flood (PMF)***mishta-nissipeu***

the largest flood that is ever likely to occur on a river

processing plant***katatipan-ashiniutshuap***

the factory where the minerals are extracted from the ore

production***e pimipanits ka nutashinenanuts***

the phase of a mining project following construction but before decommissioning, when minerals are being mined and processed

productive capacity of fish habitat***nete etats e minushits nameshats tshetshi muakanits
etatashits***

the amount of healthy fish that live and grow in a particular place

profit***e shuniatshepanits***

the money that is left over after subtracting the capital and operating costs of a project from the revenue of a project

progressive reclamation (hydro)

kau eshinakutakanits assi ueshkats ka ishinakuak eshk^u eka tutakanits ushikutim

reclamation that is carried out during the construction of a dam prior to operations

progressive reclamation (mining)

kau eshinakutakanits assi ueshkats ka ishinakuak eshk^u eka ka nutashinenanuts

reclamation that is carried out during the construction and operation phases of a mine prior to decommissioning

project

atusseun

a development or activity proposed by a proponent

project area

kassinu assi mamashitakanu atusseun ka pimipanitakanits

all land disturbed by a project

project footprint

nete tshé ishpish-apatshitakanits assi tshé tutakanits atusseun

the land area occupied by a project, including all buildings

project registration

atusseun tshé ishinakutakanits mashinaikan

a written document that describes a project, and that is submitted by a company to a government in order to start an environmental assessment

proponent

ne ka ui pimipanitats atusseunnu

a company or government department that wants to build a project

protected area***ka nakatuapatakanits assi***

an area of land where laws are in place to limit human activities in order to reduce or prevent damage to the land, and to protect the land for future generations

protected areas network***anishkushtakanu ka nakatuapakaniti assia***

a group of protected areas that are connected to each other

proved reserves***eshpishats nishek' tshissenitakanu tshe ishpish utinakanits***

an amount of a mineral known to be available for mining

public concern***avenitshi kushtamuats tshe ishi-matenitakanits atusseunnu***

an issue that people have raised about the potential effects of a project

public registry***nete ka nakatuenitakaniti mashinaikana mak essishuanut***

information kept by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency regarding projects that are undergoing an environmental assessment

quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC)***eshi-tutakanits kie aiatinakanits tshetshi minupanits atusseun***

actions taken to make sure that something has been done properly

quarry***nete ashinia e utinakaniti***

a type of mine from which rock or other minerals are taken; examples of quarries are those along the trans-Labrador Highway where rock was taken to construct the road

raptors***ka mishishtits pineshishat ka natauits***

birds (such as falcons, hawks, eagles, and owls) that have feet with sharp claws made for catching prey, and a hooked beak for tearing

reclamation***kau eshinakutakanits assi ueshkats ka ishinakuak eshk^u eka tshitshipanits atusseun***

returning the land to a similar condition to what it was before a project

renewable energy***nanitam ka takuak ka utshipanits nanimissiu-ishkuteu***

a source of energy that is continually available, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and heat from the earth

renewable resources***kau ka nitautshemakak tshekuan***

a resource in nature that replaces itself at least as fast or faster than it is consumed; examples of renewable resources include sunlight, tides, winds, and also animals and forests, if they are not overharvested

reservoir***eshi-nassipetakanits assi***

a flooded area where water is stored for use in a hydroelectric generating station

reservoir clearing***tuashkuaikanu nete tshe nissipetakanits***

the removal of some or all of the trees before land is flooded to create a reservoir

residual environmental effects

***kutshitakanu tshetshi minupanits eka katshi uaveshtakanits
tshakuan katshi ishpanits nete atusseunits***

negative environmental effects of a project that remain even after mitigation measures have been implemented

responsible authority (RA)

ka utshimaut kanua ukakusseshima

a ministry or department of a government that has to make sure that before issuing a permit an environmental assessment of a project is conducted

responsible minister

ka utshimaut kanua

any minister of a government that has to make sure that before issuing a permit an environmental assessment of a project is conducted

revenue

ka shuniatshet katshi tauatshet tshakuannu

the money that a Proponent earns by selling the minerals, electricity or other products from a project

reversibility

***kau ishinakuan tshakuan ka ishinakuak ueshkats, katshi
matenitakuak atusseun***

the extent to which an environmental effect can be undone and the environment returned to the same conditions as before the environmental effect occurred

review panel

***ka mishta-tshissenitakau ka tshitapatats mashinaikana
tshishe-utshimau ka utinakanits***

a group of knowledgeable people appointed by a government that is responsible for reviewing and assessing, in an independent manner,

the negative and positive effects of a project, and responsible for making recommendations to the government

riparian habitat

aveshishats etats shuneu

the homes of plants and animals located along a river bank, where there are many places that are good for many different kinds of plants and animals to live

riparian releases / instream flow needs

unuitshikutanu nipi nete ut ushikutim tshetshi inniuimakak assi

the minimum continuous flow of water from a hydroelectric generating station that is considered necessary to maintain fish habitat below a dam

rock knoll

pishkuapishkau utshu (mate Manitu-utshu)

a round hill made of rock; an example of a rock knoll is Manitu-utshu

rockfill dam

ashini-ushkutim

a type of dam in which most of the material used to make the dam is rock, gravel and other materials from the earth

roller-compacted concrete dam

ka pitaushtets uapinekau-ushkutim

a type of dam that is made of concrete that is placed in layers one on top of the other, with each layer of concrete flattened with a rolling machine

rotten tree

uissitak^u

dead trees that are decomposing

royalty

tshishe-utshimau apishish tshishikuakanu nete ut atusseun ka pimipanits

the portion of the revenue from a project that is paid to a government

runoff

nipi ama kutaku

water that flows over the land surface into a water body

salvageable materials

minuats ka apashtakaniti tshekuana nete iats

materials or equipment recovered from a project and that can be reused in another location

sediment

ka kutapanits nekau

loose particles of silt, sand, and minerals left behind by flowing water or wind

sedimentation pond

nipissits nekau tshe kutapets

pond where sediment can sink to the bottom

seismic survey

atamits assits e pakapanitakanits tshetshi nanatu-tshissentakanits etuemakaki ashinia

using sound waves to determine the types of rock that are underground

shorebirds

pineshishat ka tats shuneu

any of various types of birds, such as sandpiper, plover, or snipe, that frequent the shores of coastal or inland waters

significant environmental effects

***ka ishpitenitakuaki tshekuana tshe ishi-matenitakuak
atusseun nete assits ka inniuimakak***

changes to the land, air, water, animals or people from the construction or operation of a project, and that are severe, occur over a large area, are long-lasting, and cannot be undone once they occur

silver

ka shuniapishkats ashini

a white metal highly valued for jewelry, tableware and coins

slag

eshkupanits ashini eka apashtakanits uepinakanu

the waste product of the process of smelting

smelting

apashakanu ashini tshetshi tipan utinakanits nishek^u

using heat or chemicals to separate minerals from rock

socioeconomic assessment

***nanatu-tshissenimakanuats auenitshi tshe ishi-matenitakuau
eshk^u eka pimipannits atusseunnu***

the part of an environmental assessment that focuses on the effects of a project on people, including human health, economies and cultural heritage resources

socioeconomic monitoring

***ka nakatuapamakanits tshe ishi-matenitakuau auenitshi
mekuat e pimipannits atusseunnu***

actions taken to observe and measure changes to human communities, economies, or use of the land in order to better understand the positive and negative effects of a project

softwood or conifer***ka ushkuetunits mishtikuats***

a needle-bearing tree that produces seeds in cones

songbirds***nipin-pineshishat***

birds that are usually quite small and that have developed in such a way that they are able to produce songs; examples of songbirds include sparrows and warblers

spatial boundaries***tshé ishpushats assi e nanatu-tshissenitakanits***

the space limits put on a study

species at risk***tshipa tshi put kie mak tshekat tshika meshtiniakanuats
aueshishats mak e nitautshiki tshekuana***

any species that is threatened, endangered, sensitive or vulnerable

spill***e nautakanits e kushtikuak tshekuan***

the release of a significant volume of a hazardous material onto the land or into the water

spillway***unuipanitakanu nipi e amipeti***

a large ditch made of concrete through which water flows from the reservoir to the river below the dam without passing through the turbines to produce electricity

spoil area***nete ka uepinakanits ussit-assi ka utinakanits***

an area used for disposal of soil removed from the riverbed before construction of a dam

stage / phase***tshe ishi-atushkatets ne atusseun***

the steps in the development of a project – planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning

staging area (birds)***nete ashteshkushiuats e kushpits mak e matapets pineshuats***

an area where birds gather to rest, generally during migration

staging area (transportation)***nete ashtakanua tshekuana uenapissish mekuats e autshitapenanuts***

a place where materials and equipment are temporarily stored on the way to being transported to their final destination

stakeholder***aven ka uinapatshenitak atusseunnu tshe ishi-pimipanitakanits***

a person, group of people or organization that has an interest in how and whether a project is constructed or operated

stand***mishtikuats tapishku eshinakushits***

a group of trees that are more or less uniform with respect to type, density, and size

stockpile***ashinia mak assi eshtakanits***

a large hill made by piling up materials such as soil or rock in order to store the materials for later use

stream crossing***ashukan tashkamu shipissits***

a temporary or permanent bridge or other structure for crossing a stream

stunted trees***mishtikuats ka takuashkushits***

trees that have not reached their usual size as a result of limiting factors such as poor soil conditions, wind, etc.

substation***nete ka takuaki ka ishkupanitakanits kie mak ka
nashikupanitakanits nanimissiu-ishkuteu***

a location where several transformers are located and the voltage or force of the electricity is increased or decreased

sump***kuanaikanu assi, nipi tshe ashtakanits***

the bottom of an open pit mine, or any other place in a mine or hydroelectric power plant that is used as a collecting point for water

surface water***nipi ussitauats***

water on the ground or in a stream, river, lake, sea or ocean

sustainability or sustainable development***tshetshi nishkunakanits auenitshi tshe tats aishkats
tshekuana e apatshitakanits anite assits***

use of resources that meets the needs of people who are living now, but that does not prevent future generations from meeting their needs

tailings***matshi-nekau ka uepinakanits***

finely ground particles of ore deposited as waste after processing by a crusher or smelter

tailings pond***nipissits matshi-nekau ka uepinakanits ka kutapet***

a shallow pond in which wastewater and tailings from a mine are sent in order for the tailings to settle out of the water or for chemicals to be broken down before the water is put back into a river or lake

tailrace channel***kau unuipanitakanu nipi nete uashtenimakanitshuapits***

a large ditch made of concrete that directs water from the power station back into the river below a dam

technically feasible***tshika minupanitakanu atusseun***

the project can be constructed and operated safely and without problems

temporal boundaries***tshē ishpishikakanits e nanatu-tshissenitakanits***

the time limits put on a study

test pit***munaikanu assi tshetshi nanatu-tshissenitakanits***

a small hole dug in the ground for the purposes of investigating soil conditions or for trying to locate artifacts

threatened species***tshipa tshi meshtiniakanits aveshishats mak e nitautshiki
tshēkuana***

a species that is likely to become endangered if the factors affecting its vulnerability are not reversed

timber***mishtikuats ka apatshiakanits***

trees that can be harvested for wood, whether standing, fallen, living, dead, limbed or peeled

topography

ussitauats ka nanatu-tshissenitakanits

the study of the surface of the earth

total dissolved solids (TDS)

tan eshpish apushtapauet

the total amount of salts, minerals or other dissolved substances in water that remains after evaporating off the water

total suspended solids (TSS)

tan ishpish pishtuakamut

the total amount of particles floating in the water

toxicity

tshetshi matshi-natukunit

the ability of a chemical to cause negative effects in a living organism

traditional territory

nitassinan

the lands that First Nations have historically occupied or used

traditional use study (TUS)

e nanatu-tshissenitakanits assinu e apashtats innuats

a study of past and current land use of Aboriginal people

transformer

*ka ishcupanitakanits kie mak ka nashikupanitakanits
nanimissiu-ishkuteu*

a machine for increasing or decreasing the force of the electricity in a wire

transmission line***uashtenimakan-apish***

the wires that carry the electricity across the country to places where it is used

transmission line corridor***assi ka nanatu-tshissenitakanits tshe pimapekamutakaniti
uashtenimakan-apisha***

a strip of land that is long and several miles/kilometres wide that is studied for the purpose of deciding where to put a transmission line

transmission line right-of-way***ka tuashkuaikanits nete tshe pimapekamutakaniti
uashtenimakan-apisha***

the clearing to either side of a transmission line required for construction and maintenance purposes

tributary***pitepanu shipiss nete shipits***

a small river or stream that flows into a larger river

Tshash Petapen Agreement***Tshash Petapen tapuetatun***

a written document between the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nalcor Energy and the Innu Nation that concerns negotiations about the Innu Land Rights Agreement, the Upper Churchill Compensation Agreement, and the Impacts and Benefits Agreement for the Lower Churchill Project

turbine***e tshinukuanipanits tutakanu nanimissiu-ishkuteu***

a type of waterwheel that spins when water falls on it, and that is attached to a generator to produce electricity

unburnt area***nete eka ka uipushkats***

an area of forest that did not recently burn

underground mine***atamits assits ka nutashinenanuts***

an excavation below the surface of the earth to extract ore or minerals

Upper Churchill compensation agreement***Mishta-paushtik' tapuetatun tshe ishi-kashtinakanit shuniau***

a written document that is being negotiated between the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nalcor, and the Innu Nation, and that deals with compensation to Innu for the negative environmental effects of the Upper Churchill Project

Upper Churchill Project***Mishta-paushtik' ka tshipaikanit***

a hydroelectric project constructed on the Churchill River in the early 1970s, and that included a dam at Churchill Falls and several reservoirs that flooded Innu lands

upstream***natimits***

further up the river

value added forest industry***mishtikuats etapatshiakanits tshetshi ushi-tutakaniti
mitshuapa mak tetapuakana mak mitshishuakana***

a forest industry that produces products of higher value, such as furniture or houses

valued environmental component (VEC)***ka ishpitenitakuaki tshekuana anite nitassinats***

something concerning the land, water, air, animals, plants or people that is considered important by people or that is important for understanding the environment

vegetation islands***minishtikapau mishtikuats***

areas of trees that did not burn and that are surrounded by burned areas

voltage***ishpish shutshipanits nanimissiu-ishkuteu***

the electrical pressure that forces electricity through a wire

waste rock***ashini eka ka takuak nishek^u***

rock containing no ore that is removed during mining operations

wastewater***matshakamu***

any water that has been negatively affected by human activities, including mine processing water and sewage

wastewater treatment***tshika nanikanu matshapui***

the process of removing contaminants from wastewater, including using physical methods such as filters, using chemical methods such as chlorine, and using biological methods such as bacteria, before sending the water back to a river or lake

water pollution***matshi-natukunapun***

water that is harmful or unpleasant to animals or people; an example of water pollution is the sewage from Goose Bay that spills into the Churchill River

water quality***eshpishat eka minukamut mak e minuakamut nipi***

how clean or dirty the water is

water table***tan eshpishipeiat nipi atamit assits***

where the surface of the underground water is

waterfowl***pineshuats nipits ka tats***

birds that live primarily in freshwater and that are an important food species for people; examples include ducks and geese

watershed / drainage basin***nete assits shipissa mautshitumakanua anite shipits ishpanua***

an area of land that collects and discharges water into a single main stream through a series of smaller tributaries

wetland***masek^u***

an area of land where the soil is filled or covered with water either all of the time or during certain seasons; examples of wetlands include swamps, marshes and bogs

white people***kakeshauats***

non-Innu (general), English speakers, anglophones (specific)

windfall***mishtikuats ka kutashits***

trees blown down by the wind

Acronyms

AAC	annual allowable cut
AC	alternating current
AIP	Agreement in Principle
ARD	acid rock drainage
BMP	best management practice
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
CEPA	Canadian Environmental Protection Act
CF(L)Co.	Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation
CFRD	concrete-faced rockfill dam
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
CSR	comprehensive study report
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
EC	Environment Canada

EA	environmental assessment
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
ELC	ecological land classification
EMF	electromagnetic field
EMS	environmental management system
EPP	environmental protection plan
ERP	emergency response plan
FA	federal authority
FMP	forest management plan
FMD	forest management district
FSL	full supply level
GHG	greenhouse gases
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system
HADD	harmful alteration, disruption of destruction
HC	Health Canada
HRIA	Historic Resources Impact Assessment

HROA	Historic Resources Overview Assessment
HSI	habitat suitability index
HVDC	high voltage direct current
IBA	Impacts and Benefits Agreement
IDC	interest during construction
IEMR	Institute of Environmental Monitoring and Research
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
ITK	Innu traditional knowledge
JV	joint venture
KI	key indicator
kV	kilovolt
LIL	Labrador Innu Lands
LISA	Labrador Innu Settlement Area
LSL	low supply level
MIFN	Mushuau Innu First Nation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MW	megawatt

MWh	megawatt-hour
NEB	National Energy Board
NGO	non-governmental organization
NLDEC	Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Environment and Conservation
NLDGS	Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Government Services
NLDTW	Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Transportation and Works
NLEPA	Newfoundland and Labrador Environmental Protection Act
NLESA	Newfoundland and Labrador Endangered Species Act
NLH	Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
NWPA	Navigable Waters Protection Act
PC	Parks Canada
PMF	probable maximum flood
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
QNSLR	Quebec North Shore Labrador Railway
RA	responsible authority

RCC	roller-compacted concrete
RWM	Red Wine Mountains
SARA	Species at Risk Act
SEIA	socioeconomic impact assessment
SHE	safety, health and environment
SIFN	Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation
TC	Transport Canada
TDS	total dissolved solids
TEK	traditional ecological knowledge
TK	traditional knowledge
TLH	Trans Labrador Highway
ToR	terms of reference
TSS	total suspended solids
TUS	traditional use study
VEC	valued environmental component
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System