Environmental Impact Assessment Terms
Tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseun aimuna

Sheshatshiu 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 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

Sheshatshiu Dialect

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights

innu-tipenitamuna

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

Aboriginal peoples

innuat, aissimeuat kie pushkuakaneshauat

the descendants of the original peoples of a region

accident

apu usht tutakanit

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

acid rock drainage (ARD)

pineuapui unuitshiku ashinit

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

mamishkutinikanu tshekuan tshetshi minupanit

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-tshissenitakanit assikuman nete ka utinakanit assit

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 mamunakaniht mishtikuat e tatupipunueshiht, miam nanishunnuepipunueshiht

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)

ushkat ka ishi-tapuetatunanut mashinaikan

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

air pollution

e nenetakanit tshekuan eka minuat

air that is harmful or unpleasant

air quality

eshpishat eka minuat mak e minuat e nenetakanit

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 tshiuepanit 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

mamitshetuiet tshe ishi-pimipanit 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 mamitshetuiet atusseuna mishkut ne ka itetikut

other things to do instead of building the proposed project

aluminum

ka nakashit assikuman

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

analysis

katipan eshi-tshitapatakanit tshekuan

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

annual allowable cut (AAC)

tshe ishpish-tshimakaishkanut peikupipuna

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

application

ka shakassinitakanit mashinaikan ka natuenitakanit

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 uashtenimakanitshuapit

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 tshe mishkakaniht ka nametaht shashish innuat

an area where historic resources are most likely to be located

archaeological potential mapping

assiu-mashinaikan ka apashtakanit tshetshi mishkakanit ka nametaht shashish innuat

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

archaeological site

nete ka mishkakanit ka nametaht shashish innuat

a place where artifacts or other historic resources are located

archaeology

ka nanatu-tshishenimakaniht ka nametaht shashish innuat

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

artifact

shashish itapashtashunanut

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

available volume

tshe ishpish apatshiakaniht mishtikuat

the total amount of forest that is available for harvesting

bacteria

ka mishta-apishishishiht manitushishat

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-tshissenitakanit eshkᵘ eka pimipanit 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-tshissenitakanit nipi eshpish timit nete uinipekut, shakaikanit kie shipit

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

bedrock

ashini atamit ka takuak

solid rock beneath the soil, gravel, or loose boulders

benefits

tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseunit tshekuan tshe ishi-minupanit nete nitassinat

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

benthic invertebrates

manitushat atamipekut ka taht

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

best management practices (BMP)

tshe ishi-tutakanit atusseun tshetshi minupanit tshe ishi-matenitakuak

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

bioaccumulation

e mamupaniti matshi-natukuna nete e inniuimakak tshekuan nipit mak assit

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 tshekuan assit mak nipit

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 aueshishat

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

biophysical

ka inniuimakaki tshekuana muk^{u} nete assit mak nipit

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

biophysical assessment

nanatu-tshissenitakanua eshi-inniuimakak tshekuan 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 ashinia

using explosives to break apart rocks

borehole

ka pakunepatakanit atamit assit

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

borrow area / borrow pit

nekau e utinakanit

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-tshissenitakanut 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

shipashtikᵘ ka tutakanit

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

capacity

tshe ishpish tutakanit nanimissiushkuteu anite uashtenimakanitshuapit

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

capital cost

tshe ishpish meshtinikanit shuniau tutakaniti atusseun

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

caribou moss

uapitsheukamik^{u}

caribou moss

caribou moss area

uapitsheushkamikau

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

carnivores

aueshishat ka mitshit 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 pakuat

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-kashtinakanit shuniau ka ishi-pikunakanit assi eka katshi apashtakanit

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

compensation agreement

tapuetatun tshe ishi-kashtinakanit 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

ka uapinekaut 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 nakatuapatakanit 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-mashinaikanit tshekuana tshe eka apashtakanit kie mak tshe eka nushtakaniti

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

construction

tshe atushkatakanit 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 atusseshiht tshe taht kie tshe apiht

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 uauitamuat auennua tshe aitinanut

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 minuat 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 anutshish

the time period over the last forty years

contingency plan

kaieshkushtakanit tshe ishi-tutakanit 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 eshpanit 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

kashuminitshishut

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 assikuman

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

nutshimit

the bush or the land in the interior of Nitassinan

crest

takut ushkutimit

the top of a dam

Crown Land

tshishe-utshimau ka tipenitak assinu

land that is owned by the government

crusher

ka papitshishkaikanit ashini

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

cubic metre

eshi-tipapekaikanit nipi miam eshipishat innu-ush

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

shashish itapashtashunanut kie nete ka nametaht innuat

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 assit 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 pimipanit nanimissiu-ishkuteu

the flow of electricity

cutblock

nete e tapuetakanit tshetshi tshimakaishkanut

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

mishtikuat ka nipishuht (miam mitush mak ushkuai)

leaf-bearing trees whose seeds are not produced in cones

decommissioning

tshe aitinanut tshe tshipaikanit atusseun

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

deposit

ka mishat assikuman anite assit tshe utinakanit

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

diamond

ka uashteiapishkat ashini

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

direct current

peikuait 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 shipit nitat 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

mamit

further down the river

drainage basin / watershed

nete assit shipissa mautshitumakanua anite shipit ishpanua

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

dredge

tutakanu tshetshi etatu timit anite nipit

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 utinikanit ashini

a machine with a sharp rotating tool called a "bit"

drilling

pakunaitshanu tshetshi utinakanit ashini

creating holes in rock with a drill

dust suppressant

tshe apashtakanit tshekuan eka tshetshi piputuepanit

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 kassinu tshekuana

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 atusseunit eshpish-shuniautshepanit

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

ecosystem

eshi-tshinuenimakaki kassinu 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

kaieshkushtakanit e uauitakanit e nakatuenitakanit 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

nanimissiu-ishkuteu

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

electricity markets

nete ka atauatshanut 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 atshikashtet nanimissiu-ishkuteu

invisible lines of force surrounding a wire that carries electricity

emergency

ka kushtikuak tshekuan uenashk tshetshi uaueshtakanit

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)

katshishatashtakanit mashinaikan tshe aitinanut ka kushtikuak tshekuan uenashk tshetshi uaueshtakanit

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

emissions

eka minuati tshekuana ishpanua nete assit mak nipit

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

endangered species

tshekat ka meshtiniakaniht aueshishat mak e nitautshiht tshekuana

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

engineer

auen ka uauetashinakutat atusseunnu

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

enhancement measure

tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseunit tshekuan etatu tshetshi minupanit nete nitassinat

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 mishkakanit e nanatu-tshissentakanit tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseun nete nitassinat

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

environmental effects

tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseun nete assit ka inniuimakak

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

environmental impact statement (EIS)

mashinaikan ka tutakanit eshkᵘ eka tshitshipanu ka mishat atusseun tan tshe 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 tshe ishi-nashatakanit tan tshe ishi-nanatu-tshissenitakanit tshekuana

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 tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseun nete nitassinat

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 minuat nete atusseunit

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

environmental management system (EMS)

eshi-pimipanit atusseun tshetshi eka mishta-matenitakuak eka minuat

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

environmental monitoring

e nakatuapatakanit 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 nitassinats

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

environmental protection plan

nasht kaieshkushtakanit tshe ishi-nakatuenitakanit

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

ushetauak

a ridge of sand or gravel

eutrophication

uesham matshi-nitautshin anite nipit

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-tshissenitakanit assikuman nete ka takuak assit kie ka nanatuapatakanit

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 assit e tauatshanut tshekuan

something that is sold from one country into another country

extinct

meshtiniakanit

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

extirpated

meshtiniakaniht ute muk^{u} kueshtetshe assit tauat

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 tutakanit mak tshetshi shuniautshepanit

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

First Nation

innu-utshimauat tshishe-utshimaua e nishtuapamikut

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

fish consumption advisory

uitamatun tshekᵘ 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

nameshat etaht

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 nameshat ka taht

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

fish habitat development

tutakanu nameshat tshe taht

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

kaieshkushtakanit patetat-tatupipuna tshe ishpish pimipanit

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

footprint

nete tshe ishpish-apashtakanit assi tshe tutakanit atusseun

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

forest inventory

mashinataikanua kassinu tshekuana e ishi-takuaki nete minashkuat

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 uauitakanit tshe tshimakaishkanut mak tshe itapatshiakaniht mishtikuat

the area of land included in a forest management plan

forest management plan (FMP)

kaieshkushtakanit ka uauitakanit tshe tshimakaishkanut mak tshe itapatshiakaniht mishtikuat

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

forest regeneration

minuat ka nitautshiakaniht mishtikuat

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

aueshishat ka umaniunimiht

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

gasoline

pimi ka apashtakanit utapanit, ishkitut, uashtenimakanit

a flammable liquid that is used for fuel

generator

nete ut pimipaniti uashtenimakana

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 nukutakanit

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

global positioning system (GPS)

tipai-nutinan kauitamatshemakak etat auen nete assit

a computer and satellite system used for navigation

gold

ka uishauat assikuman

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 mishkutshipanit tshishikᵘ 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 tapuemakak kapimipanit ka apatshiakanit e nanatu-tshissenitakanit assi

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

groundwater

nipi atamit assit

water that exists underground

grubbing

e minakaniti utapiukata mak tshimakaishkana

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

habitat

aueshishat etaht

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

habitat fragmentation

aueshishat ka taht ka pikunakanit

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-minuanit nete e itat aueshish

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

hardwood trees / deciduous trees

mishtikuat ka nipishuht (miam mitush mak ushkuai)

leaf-bearing trees whose seeds are not produced in cones

harmful alternation, disruption and destruction (HADD)

ka pikunakanit nameshat ka itaht

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 assikuman

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 nitautshimakanit 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)

peikuait ishpanu nanimissiu-ishkuteu e shutshipanit

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

high-grading

e mamishishtiht mishtikuat tshe tshimakauakanuht

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

historic period

katshi taht akaneshauat nuash neunnuepipuna ishpish utat

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

historic resources

shashish itapashtashunanut kie nete ka nametaht innuat

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-tshissenitakanit atusseun tshe ishi-matenitakuat shashish itapashtashunanut kie nete ka nametaht innuat

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

Historic Resources Overview Assessment (HROA)

ushkat e nanatu-tshissenitakanit shashish itapashtashunanut kie nete ka nametaht innuat

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 apashtakanit tshetshi mishkakanit ka nametaht shashish innuat

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

home range

aueshish 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-tshissenitakanit nipi eshpanit

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

impacts

tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseunit tshekuan eka minuat nete assit 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-kaniupanit atusseun

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

impermeable

apu shapuapauet

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

indicator mineral

ka uitamatshemakak kutak assikuman 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

aueshishat ka uitamatshemakaniht eitit anite assit

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

information request

uauitamatun ka natuenitakanit

questions exchanged during an environmental assessment

infrastructure

meshakanaua, mitshuapa, ishkuteutapan-meshkanaua, uashtenimakaniapia mak kaiminaniu-pishakaniapia

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

infringement (of a treaty or Aboriginal right)

kushtinakanuat innuat utipenitamunuaua

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 atapinanut e atussanut

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 pitetshikutakanit 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)

takut e tshishikashunanut mekuat e pimipanit 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 tapuetatunanut innuat mak tshishe-utshimau tshe tshimakaishkanut mak tshe itapatshiakaniht mishtikuat

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

intervenor

auenitshenat ka tapuetuanit tshetshi patshitinakau utaimunuau

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

iron

ka kashteuat assikuman

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 auenitshenat utaimunuaua eshkᵘ eka tshitshipananut

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

joint review panel

ka mishta-tshissenitahk ka tshitapatahk 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-atushkatakanit

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 peikupimipanitishut atusseunnu utshimauat

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

jurisdiction

ekuta muk^{u} etakuak nanitam shutshishiun nete kaueueushtakaniti

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

key indicator (KI)

ne ka itenitakanit mishkutshipanu ka ishpitenitakuaki tshekuana anite nitassinat

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 shutshipanit 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)

innuat assinu ka tipenitahk

land owned by Innu

Labrador Innu Settlement Area (LISA)

innuat tshetshi pakassiuatshet assinu muk^{u} apu tipenitahk

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

land use permit

assiu-kanu e ishi-tapuetakanit anite assit

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

kaieshkushtakanit e ishi-tapuetakanit anite assit

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

laydown area

nete ashtakanua tshekuana patush apashtakanikau

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 utapuetamun ka mashinatet

another word for the law

linear developments

ka kuishkumutaniti atusseuna nete assit

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

low supply level (LSL)

nikashtepanu

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 apishashit eka minuat tshekuan e kashtinakanit

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 ishpishat tshe ishi-matenitakuak atusseun

the size of a negative or positive effect of a project

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

mashinaikan e uauitakanit e tutakut auen mak assi matshi-natukunnu

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 shutshipanit 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)

tapishkut eshi-nishtutatunanut

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

merchantable timber

e mamishishtiht mishtikuat tshe atauatshanut

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

assikuman

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 kushpiht mak e matapeht aueshishat

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

mine

nete ka nutashinenanut

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

mineral

assikuman ka takuak assit

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

mineral claim

assit nete ka tapuetuakaniht tshetshi nanatuapatakau assikumannu

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

mitigation measures

tshetshi eka mishta-matenitakuan eka minuat nete atusseunit

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-uapatiniuenanut tshekuan 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

nameshat ka taht 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 shuniapishkat assikuman

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

nameshat ka taht tshika atanakanuat

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 peikupimipanitishuht auenitshenat 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 tshekuan

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

oil

ka kashteuakamut pimi ka takuak assit

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

old growth forest

shashish e minashkuat

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 pimipanitakanit atusseun tshe ishpish meshtinikanit 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 pimipanitakanit mak e nakatuenitakanit atusseun

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

ore

ashinit ka utinakanit assikuman tshetshi shuniatshepanit

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 eimiakaniht ka mishta-tshissenitahk

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-tshissenitakau mashten ka tutakau umashinaikanuau tshishtaut ka nanatu-tshissenitakanit

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

particulate

e piputuepanit

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

penstock

ka mishta-mishat kutashkueu ka apashtakanit tshetshi ishikutakanit 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

shapuapaueu

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 shakassinitakanit kanu mashinaikan ka natuenitakanit

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

tshe ishi-atushkatet ne atusseun

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

piscivore

aueshish 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

eshkᵘ eka minu-tshissenitakanit tshetshi eka minupanit tshekuan, tshika ui nakatuapatakanu tshetshi ueshtakanit

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

eshkᵘ eka ka taht akaneshauat

the time before contact between Aboriginals and Europeans

predator

aueshish ka nipaiat uitshi-aueshisha

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

prey

aueshish ka nipaiakanit

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)

tshe mishta-ussitipet neta shipit

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 pimipanit ka nutashinenanut

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

productive capacity of fish habitat

nete etaht e minushiht nameshat tshetshi muakaniht etatashiht

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

profit

e kaniupanit

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 eshinakutakanit assi ueshkat ka ishinakuak eshkᵘ eka tutakanit ushkutim

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

progressive reclamation (mining)

kau eshinakutakanit assi ueshkat ka ishinakuak eshkᵘ eka ka nutashinenanut

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 pimipanitakanit

all land disturbed by a project

project footprint

nete tshe ishpish-apashtakanit assi tshe tutakanit atusseun

the land area occupied by a project, including all buildings

project registration

atusseun tshe ishinakutakanit 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 pimipanitat atusseunnu

a company or government department that wants to build a project

protected area

ka nakatuapatakanit 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 nakatuapatakaniti assia

a group of protected areas that are connected to each other

proved reserves

eshpishat assikuman tshissenitakanu tshe ishpish utinakanit

an amount of a mineral known to be available for mining

public concern

auenitshenat kushpanenitamuat tshe ishi-matenitakanit 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-tutakanit kie aiatinakanit tshetshi minupanit 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 mishishtiht pineshishat ka natauiht

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 eshinakutakanit assi ueshkat ka ishinakuak eshkᵘ eka tshitshipanit atusseun

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

renewable energy

nanitam ka takuak ka utshipanit 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-nassipetakanit assi

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

reservoir clearing

tuashkuaikanu nete tshe nissipetakanit

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

residual environmental effects

kutshipanitakanu tshetshi minupanit eka katshi uaueshtakanit tshekuan katshi ishpanit nete atusseunit

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 tshekuannu

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

reversibility

kau ishinakuan tshekuan ka ishinakuak ueshkat, 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 tshitapatahk mashinaikana tshishe-utshimau ka utinakaniht

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

aveshishat etaht naneu

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 ushkutim 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 pitaushtet 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 pimipanit

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

runoff

nipi apu kutakut

water that flows over the land surface into a water body

salvageable materials

minuat ka apashtakaniti tshekuana nete iat

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

sediment

ka kushapet nekau

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

sedimentation pond

shakaikanissit nekau tshe kutapet

pond where sediment can sink to the bottom

seismic survey

atamit assit e pakapanitakanit tshetshi nanatu-tshissentakanit etuemakaki ashinia

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

shorebirds

pineshishat ka taht naneu

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 assit 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 shuniapishkat ashini

a white metal highly valued for jewelry, tableware and coins

slag

eshkupanit ashini eka apashtakanit uepinakanu

the waste product of the process of smelting

smelting

apashakanu ashini tshetshi tipan utinakanit assikuman

using heat or chemicals to separate minerals from rock

socioeconomic assessment

nanatu-tshissenimakanuat auenitshenat tshe ishi-matenitakaueshkᵘ eka pimipannit 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 nakatuapamakanit tshe ishi-matenitakau auenitshenat mekuat e pimipannit 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 ushkuetuiht mishtikuat

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

tshe ishpishat assi e nanatu-tshissenitakanit

the space limits put on a study

species at risk

tshipa tshi put kie mak tshekat tshika meshtiniakanuat aueshishat mak e nitautshiki tshekuana

any species that is threatened, endangered, sensitive or vulnerable

spill

e nautakanit 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 uepinakanit ussit-assi ka utinakanit

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

stage / phase

tshe ishi-atushkatet ne atusseun

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

staging area (birds)

nete ashteshkushiuat e kushpiht mak e matapeht pineshuat

an area where birds gather to rest, generally during migration

staging area (transportation)

nete ashtakanua tshekuana uenapissish mekuat e autshitapenanut

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

stakeholder

auen ka uinapatshenitak atusseunnu tshe ishi-pimipanitakanit

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

stand

mishtikuat tapishku eshinakushiht

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

stockpile

ashinia mak assi eshtakanit

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 shipissit

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

stunted trees

mishtikuat ka takuashkushiht

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 ishkupanitakanit kie mak ka nashikupanitakanit 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 ashtakanit

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 ussitauat

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

sustainability or sustainable development

tshetshi minashtuakaniht anitshenat tshe taht aianishkat tshekuana e apashtakaniti anite assit

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 uepinakanit

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

tailings pond

shakaikanissit matshi-nekau ka uepinakanit 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 uashtenimakanitshuapit

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

tshe ishpishikakanit e nanatu-tshissenitakanit

the time limits put on a study

test pit

munaikanu assi tshetshi nanatu-tshissenitakanit

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

threatened species

tshipa tshi meshtiniakaniht aueshishat mak e nitautshiki tshekuana

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

timber

mishtikuat ka apatshiakaniht

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

topography

ussitauat ka nanatu-tshissenitakanit

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 pikuakamut

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-tshissenitakanit assinu e apashtat innuat

a study of past and current land use of Aboriginal people

transformer

ka ishkupanitakanit kie mak ka nashikupanitakanit nanimissiu-ishkuteu

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

transmission line

uashtenimakan-pishakanapi

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

transmission line corridor

assi ka nanatu-tshissenitakanit tshe pimapekamutakaniti uashtenimakan-pishakanapia

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 tuashkuaikanit nete tshe pimapekamutakaniti uashtenimakan-pishakanapia

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

tributary

utaun / pitepanu shipiss nete shipit

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 tshinukuanipanit 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 uipushkat

an area of forest that did not recently burn

underground mine

atamit assit ka nutashinenanut

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

Upper Churchill compensation agreement

Mishta-paushtikᵘ 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-paushtikᵘ 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

natimit

further up the river

value added forest industry

mishtikuat etapatshiakaniht tshetshi 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 nitassinat

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 mishtikuat

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

voltage

ishpish shutshipanit nanimissiu-ishkuteu

the electrical pressure that forces electricity through a wire

waste rock

ashini eka ka takuak assikuman

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 naikakanu 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-natukunapu

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 assit

where the surface of the underground water is

waterfowl

pineshuat nipit ka taht

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

watershed / drainage basin

nete assit shipissa mautshitumakanua anite shipit ishpanua

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

wetland

massek^{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

akaneshauat

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

windfall

mishtikuat ka kutashiht

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