Figure 13.

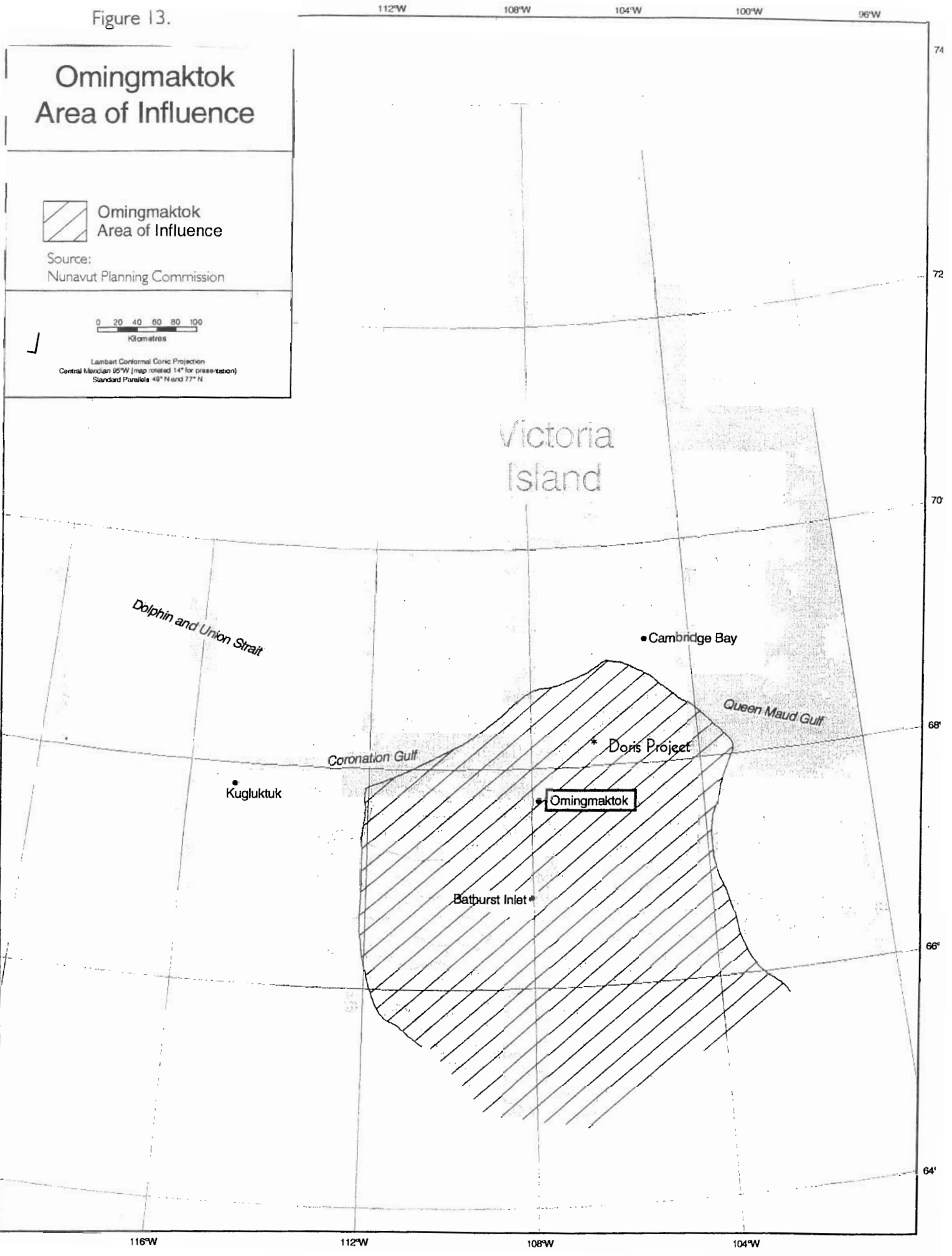
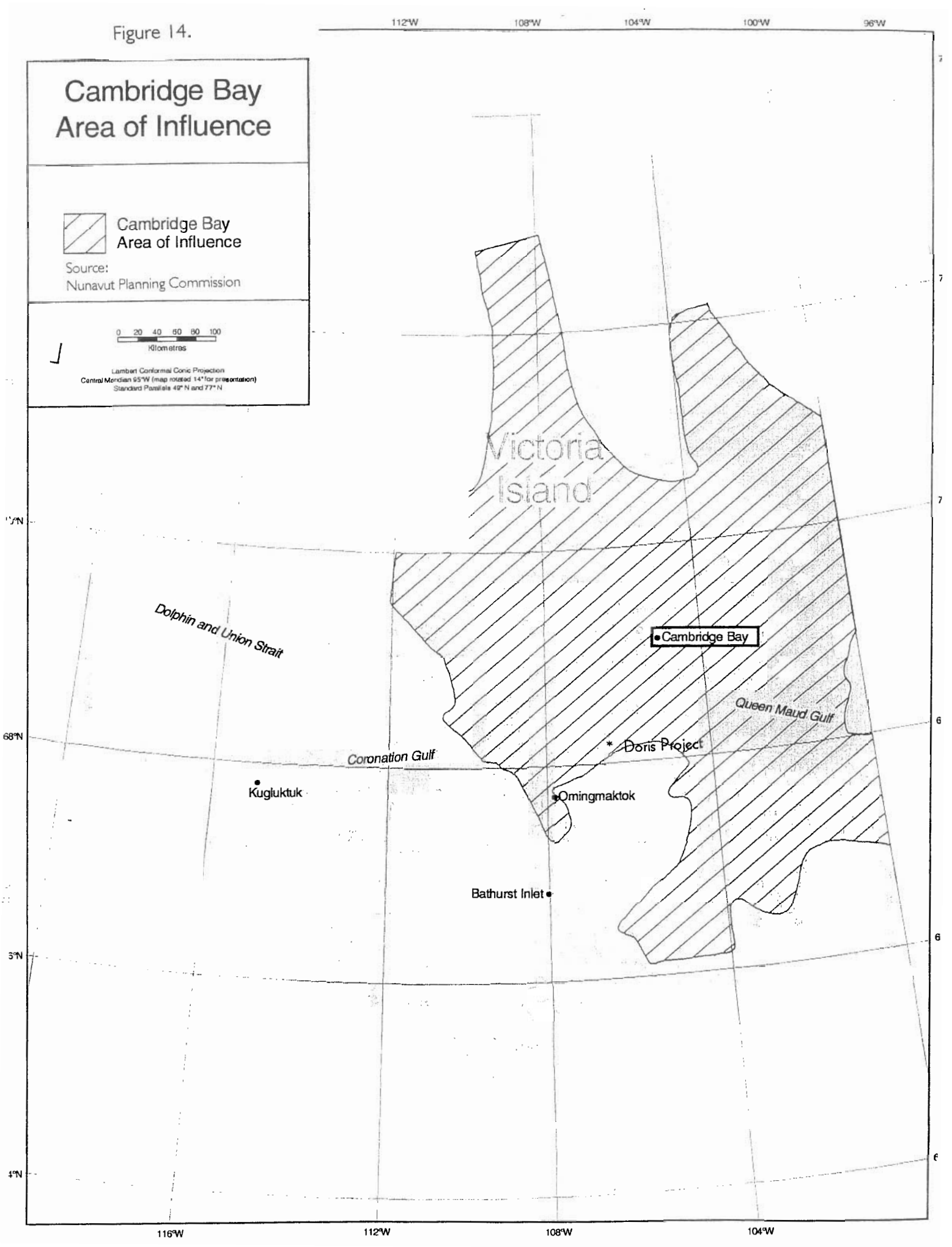

Omingmaktok
Area of Influence
Omingmaktok
Area of Influence
Source:
Nunavut Planning Commission
0 20 40 60 80 100
Kilometres
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
Central Meridian 95°W (map rotated 14° for presentation)
Standard Parallels 49° N and 77° N
112°W
108°W
104°W
100°W
96°W
74
72
70
68
66
64
116°W
112°W
108°W
104°W
Victoria
Island
Dolphin and Union Strait
Cambridge Bay
Queen Maud Gulf
Coronation Gulf
Doris Project
Kugluktuk
Omingmaktok
Bathurst Inlet

Figure 14.


Cambridge Bay
Area of Influence
Cambridge Bay
Area of Influence
Source:
Nunavut Planning Commission
0 20 40 60 80 100
Kilometres
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
Central Meridian 95°W (map rotated 14° for presentation)
Standard Parallels 49° N and 77° N
112°W
108°W
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Victoria
Island
Dolphin and Union Strait
Cambridge Bay
Queen Maud Gulf
Doris Project
Coronation Gulf
Kugluktuk
Omingmaktok
Bathurst Inlet
68°N
116°W
112°W
108°W
104°W

Table 10. Demographic Profile of Kitikmeot Communities

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife
Population[1,2,3,4]									
1998	1267	1,413	15 [5]	51	957	729	539	4971	17477
1996	1201	1351	18	51	876	648	496	4,641	17,275
1991	1,059	1,116	18	53	783	580	409	4,018	15,179
Percent Change									
1996-1998	5	5	0	0	8.5	11	8.5	7.1	1
1991-1996	13.4	21	0	-4	12	12	2.1	15.5	13.8
Age of Pop. (1996)[6]									
Under 14 years	460	480	N/A	15	370	270	225	1,820	4510
15 to 64	695	840	N/A	30	490	365	280	2,700	12465
65 +	31	30	N/A	0	30	20	10	121	290
Ethnicity (1996) [6]									
% Aboriginal	88.8	76	100	100	95	94	95	88.5	20
% Non Aboriginal	10.4	24	0	0	5	6	5	11.5	80
Gender (1996)[4]									
Female	605	670	1	25	420	320	230	2270	8440
Male	590	685	1	30	460	330	265	2360	8840

1. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999a. *(Numbers do no add due to rounding.)*
2. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
3 GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999c.
4. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1997.
5. R. Homal, Pers. Comm. 1999.
6. GNT Bureau of Statistics, 1999b

N/A Not available

Source: R. Hornal 2000

Table 11: Profile of working adults in Kitikmeot communities

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife
Population 15 yrs. & older (I 996)[1]	745	870	N/A	35	510	375	280	3,080	12,695
Level of Education of Working Age Population (1996) (Percent)[1]									
Less than Grade 9	38.3	23	N/A	N/A	46.1	45.3	55.4	38.3	4.6
High School W/O Certificate	19.5	18.4	N/A	N/A	16.7	18.7	14.3	17.9	20
High School Diploma	2.0	5.2	N/A	0	2.0	2.7	0	2.8	10.7
Trade or Other Certificate	31.5	39.7	N/A	N/A	30.4	25.3	21.4	32.0	33.2
University Without Degree	2.0	5.2	N/A	0	2.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	13.3
University Degree	6.7	8.6	N/A	0	3.9	4.0	3.6	5.8	18.2
Employment by Industry (1996) (Percent)[1]									
Goods Producing	15.7	16.0	N/A	N/A	4.1	4.5	6.7	13.0	16.0
Retail & Wholesale	11.2	12.0	N/A	N/A	16.3	25.0	20.0	14.9	11.2
Gov't., Education & Health	48.3	43.2	N/A	N/A	40.8	40.9	46.7	43.8	36.9
Other Services	24.7	30.4	N/A	N/A	34.7	18.2	33.3	28.1	35.8
Income Support (1998/99)[2]									
# of Cases in fiscal year 1998-99	1437	1,246	2	96	1,828	1,113	830	6,550	3,787
Average $ Amount/Case/month	$590	$541	$826	$447	$628	$721	$725	$629	$844
Income Support (1995/96)[3]									
# of Cases in fiscal year 1995-96	1131	808	22	120	1,856	1,417	887	6,241	4516
Average $Amount/Case/month	$550	$508	$676	$635	$730	$696	$726	$659	2
Number Tax Returns Filed in 1996[1]	590	700	N/A	N/A	410	330	250	2,480	11 0
Average Income in 1996[1]	$22,739	$32,143	N/A	N/A	$18,751	$21,303	$20,472	$23,985	$41,482

1. GNT Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
2. Ecklund, L., Pers. Comm., 2000.
3. GNWT Dept of Education, Culture & Employment, 1996.

N/A Not available

Source: R. Hornal 2000

Table 12: Labour force activity in Kitikmeot communities

	Kugluktuk	Cambridge Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Uming-maktok	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Kugaaruk	Kitikmeot Region	Yellowknife
Persons 15 yrs. & over in 1999[1]	821	935	N/A	N/A	539	416	324	3,035	13,139
Labour Force (I 999)	476	728	N/A	N/A	308	290	204	2,006	11,331
Employment Rate	42%	67.1%	N/A	N/A	34.9%	59.1%	48.8%	78%	79.5%
Unemployment Rate	27.5%	13.9%	N/A	N/A	39%	15.2%	22.5%	22%	7.9%
Participation Rate	58%	77.9%	N/A	N/A	57.1%	69.7%	63.0%	66.1%	86.4%
Persons 15 yrs. & over in 1996 [2]	745	865	N/A	35	505	375	275	3,080	12,700
Labour Force (I996)	470	635	N/A	20	275	230	155	1,960	10,845
Employment Rate	53.0%	67.1%	N/A	42.9%	38.6%	49.3%	43.6%	33.9%	80%
Unemployment Rate	14.9%	7.9%	N/A	N/A	29.1%	19.6%	22.6%	15.1%	6.4%
Participation Rate	63.1%	73.4%	N/A	57.1%	54.5%	61.3%	56.4%	63.6%	85.4%
Persons 15 yrs. & over Involved in Traditional Activities (1994)[4]									
% Hunted & Fished	56.1	28.3	N/A	38.2	60.6	86.2	96.5	57.8	8.4
% Made Crafts	30.7	15.1	N/A	29.4	20.1	39	5.8	23.8	3.0
% Trapped	7.3	7.1	N/A	32.4	9.6	13.3	15.8	9.8	1.3
Number of Working Age Residents Not Working But Wanting Work (I 999)[1,3]									
	250	183	N/A	N/A	179	118	106	836	1296
Number of Working Age Residents Not Working But Wanting Work (I 994)[4]									
	292	141	N/A	9	195	167	125	929	1182
Employment Rate (1994) (% Employed)[4]									
% Aboriginal	30	54	N/A	32	37	41	42	41	64
% Non Aboriginal	80	94	N/A	N/A	88	72	100	87	85
% Female	29	63	N/A	19	31	41	40	43	64
% Male	45	68	N/A	44	47	45	46	57	83

1. GNT Bureau of Statistics, 1999a.
2. GNT Bureau of Statistics, 1999b.
3. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1999d.
4. GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994.

N/A Not available

Source: R. Hornal 2000

6.0 Public Health

The Project is located approximately 75 km east of Umingmaktok. It is the nearest community to the Project and has a population of 51 (1998 data). Project operations will not affect the environmental quality or public health conditions in the community.

Public health needs for the workers at the Project will be served by a industrial health professional on site at all times. The camp and work place will be operated in compliance with all public health and mine safety requirements. The policies and relevant workplace health and safety practices of Miramar Mining Corporation as followed at their Con Mine at Yellowknife will be implemented at the Doris Project. Safety and Environment Policies specific to the Hope Bay Project are included in Appendix 1.

7.0 Project Environmental Effects and Mitigation Measures

The Doris Project as described in this Project Description and proposed for licencing will operate for a period of approximately 40 months from September 1, 2003, the first landing of construction equipment on the beach at Roberts Bay, to December 31, 2006 when ore processing will be complete. In that period approximately 600,000 tonnes of development rock will be removed, 462,600 tonnes of ore produced, 471,600 tonnes of ore processed (incl. 9,000 t from Boston), and an estimated 255,000 ounces of gold produced. The shipping season of 2007 will see the salvageable equipment and material from the Doris Project removed and the site closed down and serve as a base for continued exploration in the Hope Bay belt. It is expected to initiate the closure and abandonment phase in the spring of 2007.

The Project as proposed will have environmental effects which are described below along with the mitigation measures that will be practised to mitigate negative environmental effects.

7.1 Air Quality

The major Project interaction with air quality will be dust from surface transport during dry summer months, and the emissions produced from the combustion of diesel fuel.

Mitigation for dust will include driving at designated speeds and road surface watering as required.

Emissions from diesel fuel combustion will produce NOx, SOx, and greenhouse gas including CO2, CH4, and N2O. The primary mitigation measure employed to reduce emissions will be an aggressive fuel conservation effort.

The total volume of diesel consumed during the Project is estimated to be 9.3 million litres. This will produce emissions estimated as follows:

NOx -	9256.3 kilolitres diesel X .84 X .07 =	544.3 tonnes
SOx -	9256.3 kilolitres diesel X .84 X .02 X .05 =	7.8 tonnes
Greenhouse gas		
CO_2 -	9256.3 kilolitres diesel X 2.73 =	25,270 tonnes
CH_4-	9256.3 kilolitres diesel X .00016 =	1.5 tonnes
N_2O-	9256.3 kilolitres diesel X .0004 =	3.7 tonnes

Explosives also produce emissions. The Project will consume an estimated 500 tonnes ANFO. Emissions will be:
NOx - 500 X .008 = 4 tonnes
SOx - 500 X .001 = 0.5 tonnes

Conversion factors:	Diesel	
	density of diesel	.84 tonnes /kilolitre
	NOx production	.07 t/t of diesel
	SOx production	.02 conversion factor X .05 sulphur content
	CO2	2.73 tonnes/t of diesel
	CH4	.00016 tones/t of diesel
	N2O	.0004 tonnes/t of diesel

Conversion factors:	ANFO	
	NOx	.070 t/t ANFO
	SOx	.001 t/t ANFO.

Conversion factors were used as reported in the Ekati Environmental Agreement Annual 1998 Report (BHP, 1999)

7.2 Water Quality

Water quality in the Project area can be affected by surface runoff, sewage effluent, and tailings disposal. Site design, engineering, and construction will have all surface runoff directed to the lined sump inside the perimeter road between the developed area of the site and Doris Lake. Sump waters will be pumped into the tailings pipeline for discharge into Tail Lake. The first line of defense in guarding against contaminated surface runoff will be vigilance in materials handling and an aggressive spill contingency plan as filed with KIA and the Nunavut Water Board in February 2002 for current operations.

Sewage will receive tertiary treatment in a modular skid mounted treatment plant. Treatment capacity will be 23 m^3 / day. The treatment sequence will be a grinder pump, solids settling tank, and aerated bioreactors. Treated and clarified effluent disposal will be either by aerial irrigation to a surface field or into the tailing discharge line as determined in the Projects final design and engineering following the Project feasibility study.

Tailings will be discharged to Tail Lake. Water recycling and reclamation will be the primary mitigation measure to minimize environmental effects on water quality. Secondly, concentrating the slurry that is subjected to cyanide leach circuit reduces the volume of the leach liquor and the need for regents. The final tailings output from the cyanide leach circuit is 10% of the original solids of the daily mill feed.

Finally, managing Tail Lake as a controlled system will ensure that all water released to the environment will meet established water quality criteria as set out in the water use licence. Furthermore, water from Tail Lake will be released by controlled siphon into the outflow below Doris Lake, during periods of minimal potential effect on downstream aquatic life.

7.3 Noise

Noise abatement is important at a work site that operates continuously for 24/7 (24 hours/day / seven days /week). It is also a public health issue for the workforce. Standard noise protective gear will be mandatory in work areas as required. Accommodations will be shielded as much as possible from sources of exterior work place noise for the benefit of persons off shift.

7.4 Fish and fish habitat

Interactions by the Project with fish and fish habitat may occur at water crossings and in Tail Lake. There will be no direct interaction between the Project and Doris Lake other than Doris Lake is the source of raw water for the Project at a rate of 2 m^3 / hr for the camp and an estimated 10 m^3 /vhr of make-up process water. The remaining process water will come from recirculation within the mill and reclaim water from Tail Lake. All water discharges from the Project will be into Tail Lake. The Tail lake trout population may be affected and mitigation measures could include removal by gill net by harvesters from Umingmaktok. Whatever option is to be used will

be developed in consultation with KIA as the land lord and Hunters and Trappers Organizations of the local communities.

Water crossings by Project roads will occur below Doris Lake by the service road along the tailings pipeline. This crossing will either be a free span bridge or an arched culvert. In either case it will not encroach onto the stream channel (except perhaps during spring run off) with minimal effect on fish populations and fish habitat. Two intermittent streams will be crossed by the airstrip portion of the all-weather road to Roberts Bay. There are no water bodies upstream of the airstrip and so no fish are expected here.

No civil works are required for landing loaded barges on the beach at Roberts Bay and so no incremental effects on marine fish populations or fish habitat are expected.

Spill prevention contingency plans will be in effect to reduce the risk and mitigate effects on fish populations and fish habitat in the Project area.

Recreational angling by Project employees will be discouraged.

7.5 Birds

No measurable effects on bird populations in the Project area are envisaged. Terrain disturbance will alter approximately 34 ha of upland habitat and may displace some breeding pairs of local birds. No water fowl nests were noted on Tail and Doris Lakes.

No effects on raptors are expected. One known nest site on the Doris mesa is within 1 km of the camp and mill site. It was occupied by peregrines in 2000 but was vacant in 2001. A profile of its occupancy along with all other known raptor nest sites in the Project area will be provided in the Project EIS.

Project activities may displaces the peregrines from this site during the 2004 - 2006 breeding seasons. If that occurs it will probably be reoccupied in 2007 after completion of the Project. In the meantime they may occupy one of the many raptor nest sites that are vacant each year. It should be noted that peregrines nest in downtown areas of both Calgary and Edmonton and so may not be displaced from the site on the Doris mesa.

7.6 Mammals

Interactions between the Project and mammals will occur on a seasonal basis. The nature of these interactions will be discussed below for each major group of mammals in the Project area. Several mitigation measures with general application to all wildlife will be applied to interactions and potential interactions with mammals.

- In interactions with mobile equipment animals will always have the right of way except those on the airstrip with aircraft on approach. In this case they will be chased off the strip to ensure there own safety and the safety of the aircraft.

- All putrescible garbage will be stored in appropriate containers while awaiting incineration and so eliminate that attraction to scavengers, especially bears, foxes, wolves, and wolverine.

- Hunting in the Project area by Project employees will not be permitted. Firearms on site will be used only for personnel safety purposes.

- Feeding wildlife will be strictly prohibited.

7.6.1 Small mammals

This group, for the purposes of this discussion, includes all lemmings and voles, ground squirrels, and Arctic hare. Although 33 ha of tundra habitat will be altered, no measurable effects on these populations is expected. It is probable that road kills may occur from time to time, especially for ground squirrels not-withstanding the right-of-way rule. It will be important that these casualties be picked-up to avoid attracting scavengers to minimize further occurrences.

7.6.2 Carnivores

Foxes roam throughout the Project area and if encouraged can become habituated and familiar with operations. The general prohibition against feeding wildlife will significantly reduce the likelihood of bothersome familiarity.

Wolves behave in a manner similar to foxes however may not be as common in that their territories are much larger and they travel in packs. If there is nothing to attract wolves to the Project area, like domestic dogs or food, they will not become a problem.

Bear and wolverine are present in the area and have been observed here infrequently. That is expected to continue. On seeing a bear in the Project area a "BEAR ALERT" will be posted in camp for the mutual safety of both personnel and the bear. Like with wolves, if there is no attraction to bear and wolverine, they will not be a nuisance. The principle mitigation measure to reduce the incidence of interaction will be aggressive garbage containment measures and prompt incineration of any and all garbage that may attract these carnivores. The assembled information on bear observed during the course of the Project's baseline studies will be integrated with information produced by the West Kitikmeot Slave Study in support of the Project EIS.

7.6.3 Muskox

Muskox are permanent residents of the Project area and may occasionally be in the vicinity of the camp and or along the roads. Muskox will become habituated to the coming and going of personnel and equipment as they have at Lupin. No measurable effects from the Project are expected on the population. The complete muskox data set from baseline studies in the Project area will be presented in support of the Project EIS.

7.6.4 Caribou

Caribou will be present seasonally. The relative absence of concentrations of caribou trails in the Project area suggests that it is not common summer habitat for high concentration of caribou. Nevertheless they must be expected at any time of year in that the Project area is within the annual ranges of three distinct caribou herds:

- the winter range of the Dolphin and Union Herd;
- the summer range of the Queen Maude Gulf herd;
- the summer range of the Bathurst herd.

None of the Project activities are incompatible with caribou densities that have been observed during the surveys in the Project area since 1996. High caribou densities however can halt site construction in that it is unsafe for all involved. Such condition are unlikely to last for more than 36 hours continuous and more likely half that time. Although an estimated 32 ha of tundra caribou range will be altered, no measurable effects are likely on any of the herds present. Project activities will not impede the spring and fall migrations of the Dolphin and Union herd between Victoria Island and the Kitikmeot mainland. Project activities will not affect the summer use by the Queen Maude Gulf nor Bathurst herds. The assembled information on caribou observed during the course of the Project's baseline studies will be integrated with information produced by the West Kitikmeot Slave Study in support of the Project EIS. In the meantime the Project has made overtures to the Government of Nunavut Department of Sustainable Development that it wishes to undertake a cooperative telemetry program to monitor the movements of the Queen Maude Gulf herd in relation to the Hope Bay belt.

7.7 Social and Economic Effects on the Kitikmeot Region

The Project will be of short duration and have a relatively small on-site labour force. There is nevertheless potential for significant interactions with the Region and it is anticipated that an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement will be negotiated with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association.

The Project is situated entirely on lands Owned by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and so the KIA will derive an income stream for land leases. NTI will receive mineral production royalties.

Supplies for the Project will be procured primarily from southern Canada for weekly delivery by flights from Yellowknife, or in bulk by annual sealift.

The Project workforce will range from 38 - 47 during the initial 16 - 20 week construction period and then increase to approximately 70 for mining and processing.

Recruiting the work force for the Project will be in the Kitikmeot and from Yellowknife. Roster rotations will be 14 days in and 14 days out and flights will be scheduled Yellowknife and Kitikmeot communities. Several job functions like equipment operators and camp attendants required by the Project are skill sets that are present in the Kitikmeot labour force. Others, like crusher and mill operator could be achieved with on the job training. The exploration phase in the Hope Bay belt has benefitted from a reliable and capable seasonal labour force from Kitikmeot communities that have provided invaluable services to the Project. It is the desire of Project management to hire as many Inuit as are suitably trained to return to the Project for the production phase. It is possible that a significant portion of the Project payroll can remain in the region. As an example, in a study of potential social and economic effects of a gold mine in the Keewatin, it was estimated that in addition to the direct payroll to the region, government would benefit by $22,469. for every new job created in the region that was filled by a previously unemployed person. These benefits are a combination of tax revenue and saving in social program costs (Nexus, 1997).

Much of the mining and site services at the Project may be contracted out. Contract bids will be configured in a way that encourages businesses in the region to participate in the bidding process.

An inventory of businesses in the region was developed by Hornal and Associates Ltd. (2000) which will be used to assess the regional capacity for contracting to the Project.

All participants in the Project , both workers and businesses, must provide safe, reliable, and cost effective service. The participation in the Project by persons and businesses from the Kitikmeot Region is very important to Project management who will make its best effort to include both in Project execution. Project management will expect the same effort and commitment from its contractors.

7.8 Residual and cumulative environmental effects

One previous mining operation was active in the area. A silver mine operated on Roberts Lake in the 1970's. The site has had some clean-up commissioned by KIA but more is required. There is little by way of baseline information on the effects of this operation on the waters and aquatic life of Roberts Lake.

The residual effects of the Doris Project will include approximately 34 ha of altered tundra terrain and some 475,000 tonnes (dry weight) of tailings in Tail Lake. The altered tundra will remain visible for many years but there will be no progressive terrain disturbance. It is expected that Tail Lake will stabilize very quickly.

The only cumulative effect of the Project that can be predicted is the hope that continued mineral exploration on the north end of the Hope Bay belt from the Doris camp will identify additional orebodies for ongoing gold production on the Hope Bay belt. The potential for more discoveries and development will be enhanced by the presence of the camp supported by an all weather road to the airstrip capable of serving large commercial aircraft.

8.0 Public Consultation

8.1 Prior to HBJV

The former operator of the Hope Bay belt gold exploration, BHP Worldwide Minerals undertook annual consultations as part of the permit renewal process. Unfortunately, the specifics of time, place, and personnel were not included in the documentation attending the sale of the Project to HBJV

8.2 By HBJV

Consultation with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association was undertaken immediately on the HBJV assuming ownership of the Project in 2000. A summary of consultation events is provided in Table 13.

Table 13: Consultations related to the HBJV Hope Bay project

Date	Location	Personnel	Issues
2000			
January	Kugluktuk/ Cambridge Bay	Adrian Fleming	-introduce HBJV -outline 2000 work plan -invite ongoing Inuit participation
February	Kugluktuk	Consultant	-stakeholder identification and related issues review.
February	Umingmaktok	Adrian Fleming & D. MacDonald	-2000 work plan
March	Taloyoak	D. Fennell T. Walsh H. Wilson	-Project briefing to KIA Annual meeting
May	Kugluktuk & Cambridge Bay	H. Wilson B. Hubert	-review work plan -review wildlife studies and propose cooperative caribou telemetry program.
August	Umingmaktok & Bathurst Inlet	H. Wilson	-program overview
November	Rankin Inlet	H. Wilson & M. Bardoux	-Project overview at Nunavut Mining Symposium
2001			
March	KIA Annual meeting	H. Wilson T. Walsh D. Fennell	-brief submitted; meeting; attendance in person was not possible due to bad weather
August	Bathurst Inlet Umingmaktok	H. Wilson	-project review and update

It is the intention of the Project Management Team to review this Preliminary Project Description with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Community Land and Resource Committees in Umingmaktok and Cambridge Bay soon after submission to KIA and the Nunavut Water Board. This will be followed by reviewing the Project EIS with these groups in the fall of 2002 as part of the consultation process during the final Project review phase.

9.0 Monitoring Performance and Compliance

The project expects that several items for monitoring may be required as a compliance function in licences and permits. These will include water quality monitoring at prescribed locations, monitoring potable water for public health factors, and monitoring tailings containment area discharges.

The Project has volunteered to collaborate with the Government of Nunavut Department of Sustainable Development in a telemetry program to monitor movements of the Queen Maude Gulf caribou herd. The Project would like to see this proceed as soon as possible. Project personnel will continue to consult with Government of Nunavut wildlife personnel on this subject.

The Project understands that a monitoring and reporting element may be included in an impact benefit agreement with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association. A monitoring and reporting function is also expected as a result of the mineral production lease with NTI.

10.0 Financial Security

The land use history of the Hope Bay Joint Venture in the Hope Bay belt includes financial security on deposit for both the Boston camp and the Windy camp. Both sites are to be closed and abandoned during the course of the construction phase of the Doris Project. It is expected that the financial security on deposit in respect of these camps will be refunded. In the meantime it is expected that financial security will be required for the Doris Project and that the proponent's good record and standing will be given consideration when assessing the amount of financial security for the Doris Project.

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