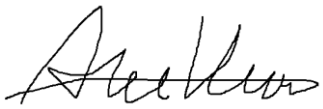
30th March 2026

To
Robert Hunter
Licensing Administrator
Nunavut Water Board
P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, NU, X0B 1J0
licensing@nwb-oen.ca
robert.hunter@nwb-oen.ca

Dear Robert,

Please see below for responses to CIRNAC regarding the Amendment Application for Water Licence No: 2BE-CPM2527.

Sincerely,



Alex Vilela
Exploration Manager
For and on behalf of:
1501253 B.C. Ltd.
alex.vilela@somersetminerals.com.au
+1 (775) 587-5995

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada

Water Resources Division
Resource Management Directorate
Nunavut Regional Office
918 Nunavut Drive
Iqaluit, NU, X0A 3H0

Your file - Votre référence
2BE-CPM2527
Our file - Notre référence
144521166

March 23, 2026

Robert Hunter
Licensing Administrator
Nunavut Water Board
P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, NU, X0B 1J0
E-mail: licensing@nwb-oen.ca

Re: Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada's Review of the Licence Amendment Application for Coppermine Project, Type B Water Licence No. 2BE-CPM2527

Dear Robert,

Thank you for the March 02, 2026 invitation to review the referenced licence amendment, submitted by Lockett Consultation Services Inc. on behalf of 1501253 B.C. Ltd. (Somerset Minerals Ltd), for Type B Water Licence No. 2BE-CPM2527.

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) examined the application pursuant to its mandated responsibilities under the *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act* and the *Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Act* and provides the following Technical Review Memorandum for the Board's consideration.

The applicant shall provide confirmation from the Nunavut Water Board that all outstanding water license fees have been paid in full prior to approval of this application.

If there are any questions or concerns, please contact me at (873) 800-5240 or Pauline.Firmin@rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca or Andrew Keim at (867) 975-4550 or Andrew.Keim@rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca.

Sincerely,

Pauline Firmin

Pauline Firmin, M. Sc,
Water Management Coordinator

Canada

Technical Review Memorandum

Date: March 23, 2026

To: Robert Hunter-Licensing Administrator, Nunavut Water Board

From: Pauline Firmin – Water Management Coordinator, CIRNAC

Subject: Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada's Review of the Licence Amendment Application for Coppermine Project, Type B Water Licence No. 2BE-CPM2527

Region: ☒ **Kitikmeot** ☐ Kivalliq ☐ Qikiqtani

A. BACKGROUND

The Coppermine Project is located approximately 60 km southwest of the community of Kugluktuk, within the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. The project area covers 1,665 km² of prospective copper and silver-bearing geology within the Copper Creek Formation basalts.

The proponent, 1501253 B.C. Ltd. (operating as Somerset Minerals Ltd.), has applied to amend Water Licence 2BE-CPM2527 to allow establishment of two temporary exploration camps, up to 100 additional drillholes, and water use increases. The proposed program includes diamond drilling, reverse-circulation drilling, geophysics, sampling, and prospecting, using helicopter and fixed wing airplane support as well as land-based transportation.

The amendment application proposes a maximum total daily water use of up to 299 m³/day, from the allowed maximum total daily water use of 20 m³/day under the current licence, although the proponent notes typical use will be significantly lower. Withdrawals will be sourced from nearby lakes and streams using screened intakes, with lakes limited to 0.10 m seasonal drawdown and streams to ≤10% of instantaneous low flow. The use of two temporary camps is planned at Inuit Owned Land parcel CO 58 (Jura) and on Crown Land near the Hope Lake airstrip. Greywater will be discharged into constructed or natural sumps located more than 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark, and sewage will be managed through sealed containment systems or incinerating toilets with off-site disposal. The licence expiry date of April 13, 2027 will not be changed.

CIRNAC provides the following comments and recommendations pertaining to the application package. A summary of the subjects of recommendations can be found in Table 1. Documents reviewed as part of this submission can be found in Table 2 of Section B. Detailed technical review comments can be found in Section C.

Table 1: Summary of Recommendations

Recommendation Number	Subject
R-01	Basis for Lake Withdrawal Limit Methodology.
R-02	Clarification on equipment and infrastructure used for water withdrawal.
R-03	Inconsistency Of Requested Water Use Volumes.
R-04	Basis for Wastewater Volume Estimates.
R-05	Confusion about the Camp Population Used To Determine Water Use and Waste Estimates.
R-06	Clarification on the establishment of Winter Tracks/Ice Road.
R-07	Missing Spill-response measures in case of fuel transfer or spill during transport.
R-08	Inconsistency In Incineration Practices Across Submitted documentation.
R-09	Legacy Use of Camp Areas and Potential Existing Liabilities.
R-10	Confirmation Whether The Exploration/Remote Questionnaire Submitted Is The Intended Final Version.
R-11	Missing Attachment Number for Wildlife Management Plan in the Application document.
R-12	Inconsistent Camp Identification in Map 5 Description.
R-13	Missing date In The Application For Water Licence Amendment Document.

B. DOCUMENTS REVIEWED AND REFERENCED

The following table (Table 2) provides a list of the documents reviewed under the submission and reference during the review.

Table 2: Documents Reviewed and Referenced

Document Title	Author, File No., Rev., Date
Application for water licence amendment	1501253 B.C. Ltd (Somerset Minerals Ltd), April 2013
Spill and Fuel Management Plan	1501253 B.C. Ltd (Somerset Minerals Ltd), V1, October 2, 2025
Waste Management Plan	1501253 B.C. Ltd (Somerset Minerals Ltd), September 4, 2025
Appendix A	Unknown, no date
Closure and Reclamation Plan	1501253 B.C. Ltd (Somerset Minerals Ltd), September 4, 2025
Exploration/ remote camp Supplementary questionnaire	Unknown, no date
NWB Water Licence No: 2BE-CPM2527	Nunavut Water Board, April 14, 2025

C. RESULTS OF REVIEW

1. Basis for Lake Withdrawal Limit Methodology.

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that the applicant proposes to limit withdrawals from any individual lake to no more than 0.10 m (10 cm) of lake surface elevation, with available seasonal withdrawal volume calculated as *lake surface area (m²) × 0.10 m* (Application for Water Licence Amendment, Block 13) .

This approach is presented as a conservative limit to protect aquatic habitat in the application, however the application does not identify the technical or regulatory basis for selecting the 10 cm drawdown threshold. It is also unclear how this measurement was first set and how it will be monitored during the drawdown period, taking into account factors such as freshet, groundwater flow, wind, waves and precipitation. As a result, it is unclear how this methodology aligns with accepted best practices for calculating lake withdrawals in Nunavut.

Recommendation:

(R-01) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant clarify the rationale and source documentation supporting the use of the 0.10 m lake-drawdown method, including how this measurement will be set and then monitored throughout the draw down period taking into account freshet, groundwater flows, wind, waves and precipitation, to support understanding of how this withdrawal limit is in line with Nunavut water management best practices.

Proponent Response:

The Proponent advises that the proposed 0.10 m maximum lake drawdown method is based on the Land and Water Boards of the Mackenzie Valley's *Method for Determining Available Winter Water Use Capacity for Small-Scale Projects* (April 7, 2021), which applies a conservative 10 cm drawdown across the total surface area of a waterbody as an estimate of available water use capacity for qualifying small-scale projects. The Proponent will verify source suitability in the field prior to use. For each proposed lake source, the Applicant will provide the source location, calculated surface area, methods of measurement of lake elevation, resulting water use capacity calculation, and the proposed withdrawal volume relative to that capacity. Prior to seasonal use, the Applicant will confirm minimum depth at representative locations and record the results. The Applicant will also record actual daily withdrawals by source and will suspend or reduce pumping if field observations indicate the source is not suitable or that site conditions differ materially from the assumptions used in the estimate.

2. Clarification on equipment and infrastructure used for water withdrawal.

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that the Application for Water Licence Amendment indicates that pumps with screened intakes will be used for water withdrawal and that pump rates will be managed to prevent entrainment/impingement (Block 13). However, the submission does not describe the intake equipment or infrastructure used, such as if pumps will be electric or gas power, will water be recirculated, what measure will be taken to minimize the disturbance to the shoreline, will the intake pipe have flotation device, etc. More information is needed to assess the risks to freshwater under operating conditions.

Recommendation:

(R-02) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant provide a description of the proposed water-intake infrastructure and methods, to ensure they are in line with Nunavut water management best practices.

Proponent Response:

The proponent confirms that water for camp and drilling purposes will be collected using temporary pump and intake systems equipped with screened intakes designed and operated to prevent fish entrainment and impingement. Intake design and operation will be aligned with Fisheries and Oceans Canada's interim standard for **water intake end-of-pipe fish screens**, which DFO announced on March 13, 2026 and encouraged proponents to begin referencing in requests for review and applications for authorization (https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/pnw-ppe/standards-normes/fish-screen-grillage-poisson-eng.html). Water may be collected either by submersible pump through a filtered intake located near shore, with the pump not resting on the lake bottom, or by pump sitting on ice with a filtered intake which is suspended off the bottom. Where a gas-powered pump is used, the pump will be operated in secondary containment. Water used for drilling will be recycled where practicable to reduce total withdrawals. Intake hoses and associated equipment will be placed and operated so as to minimize shoreline disturbance, sediment mobilization, and erosion.

3. Inconsistency Of Requested Water Use Volumes

Comment:

CIRNAC notes inconsistencies in annual water-use estimates. In the Application for Water Licence Amendment blocks 13, total annual water use is described as approximately 8,600 m³/year (based on expected operations), whereas in Block 19 the applicant uses an estimate of 10,950 m³/year (calculated as 30 m³/day × 365 days) to determine water-use fees for Inuit Owned Land (IOL). These differing estimates create uncertainty regarding the expected annual water demand and it makes it difficult to assess whether the estimated freshwater needs adequately reflect the scale and nature of the undertaking.

Recommendation:

(R-03) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant explain the total annual water-use calculations and the differing annual water-use estimates presented across Blocks 13 and 19. CIRNAC also recommends that the applicant provide the correct number of their

estimated daily freshwater use for camp and drilling purposes and ensure that measures are in place to meter the actual water usage for the Annual Report.

Proponent Response:

The proponent acknowledges that Block 13 and Block 19 serve different purposes and should be read accordingly. Block 19 addresses Inuit Owned Land water-use fees associated with the existing and proposed KIA authorization, including the existing fee already paid under KTL325C002 and the proposed amended fee basis for IOL water use. In contrast, Block 13 sets out the operational water-use estimates for the project and clearly identifies the proposed water use by activity, including diamond drilling generally up to 30 m³/day per active rig, camps generally up to 10 m³/day per active camp with a maximum of two camps, and RC drilling as a dry method. The amendment application also clearly states that the proponent is applying for up to 299 m³/day as an absolute upper limit for all purposes combined, while noting that typical daily water use is expected to be much lower and will vary by season and activity. The annual operational estimates are likewise set out in Block 13 as approximately 2,600 m³/year for camps and up to 6,000 m³/year for drilling. The proponent will also meter and track all withdrawals by source and report actual water use in the Annual Report.

4. Basis for Wastewater Volume Estimates.

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that the applicant estimates freshwater consumption of up to 10 m³/day per camp (Application for Water Licence Amendment, Block 13), while estimating greywater production at ≤5 m³/day (Block 13) or 2–3 m³/day (Block 14), and sewage generation at 0.025 m³/day (Block 14). Based on these values, the estimated total wastewater volume appears to be half or less of the estimated daily freshwater intake.
The application does not explain the calculation or per-capita generation rates used to produce the wastewater production. As a result, it is unclear whether the proposed wastewater volumes are representative of the needs of the camp and drilling activities.

Recommendation:

(R-04) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant clarify the basis for the wastewater generation estimates and explain how these estimates relate to the stated freshwater consumption rates. This would help confirm whether the proposed wastewater management measures are appropriate for the anticipated camp and drilling activities.

Proponent Response:

The wastewater estimates are based on expected camp-scale domestic use rather than the maximum licensed project-wide water-use limit. The amendment application identifies camp water use at generally up to 10 m³/day per active camp as a conservative planning maximum (this would be an upper limit if a camp were to have the full permitted number of people up to 49 people, which is unlikely), with a maximum of two camps, while also noting that actual daily use is expected to be much lower.

For wastewater planning purposes, the camp figures are more appropriately understood as follows: greywater is expected to be approximately 1 m³/day for a typical small drill camp of 10-15 people, 2–3 m³/day per active camp under typical operations, and a higher planning figure of approximately 4 m³/day would reasonably cover a higher-occupancy scenario. We have provided a conservative upper limit of up to 10 m³/day as an absolute upper limit, but this is unlikely to ever occur. It is more likely that each person would use and produce approximately 0.1 m³/day of greywater, and this number should be used as an estimate when determining estimated greywater produced from each day from each camp. The up to '10 m³/day' is a conservative overestimate and will likely never be reached.

Greywater consists of kitchen, hand-wash, and shower water and will be deposited in a sump located at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark, with berming, daily inspection, and backfilling at closure.

Sewage volumes are much lower because sewage is not being estimated as total domestic wastewater. Rather, sewage is limited to toilet wastes managed through bag-and-burn incinerating toilets or sealed containment with fly-out to an approved facility, with no sewage discharge to land or water. The listed sewage figure of 0.025 m³/day reflects the very small volume requiring direct sewage handling under that system, not total camp water use.

The project-wide figure of 299 m³/day is the requested absolute upper licensing limit for all combined project purposes, including drilling and camp use, and is not intended to represent expected camp wastewater generation. Drilling water is also a separate component of the water balance: diamond drilling is generally up to 30 m³/day per active rig, RC drilling is dry, and no drilling water or greywater is returned to any water body. On that basis, the wastewater management measures proposed are appropriately scaled to the anticipated camp and drilling activities.

5. Confusion about the Camp Population Used To Determine Water Use and Waste Estimates

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that most application materials describe camp occupancy as around 10–20 persons (Application For Water Licence Amendment block 4, Appendix A Question 1 and 4, Camp Questionnaire Question 7). However, the applicant also identifies a potential maximum population of 49 people at any given time, noting that this would require 20–25 tents and additional supporting structures (Camp Questionnaire, Question 7, Appendix A Question 4, Closure and Reclamation Plan Introduction, Waste Management Plan introduction and Spill And Fuel Management Plan Introduction).

It is unclear whether the applicant's estimates for daily freshwater consumption, greywater generation, and other waste volumes (Application For Water Licence Amendment block 13 et 15) are based on the typical 10–20 person camp or the upper-limit scenario of 49 occupants. This uncertainty affects the ability to assess whether the proposed water-use estimations and waste-management approach are appropriate for the full range of potential camp sizes.

Recommendation:

(R-05) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant clarify which population scenario (10–20 persons or up to 49 persons) forms the basis for their current estimates of freshwater use and daily waste production. CIRNAC also recommends that estimates for both average planned camp occupancy and maximum planned camp occupancy be calculated to ensure that their water-use and waste-management planning is adequate for all possible scenarios.

Proponent Response:

The project materials refer to both typical camp occupancy and a higher contingency occupancy, and the basis for the water and waste estimates is as follows: typical camp occupancy is expected to be approximately 10–20 people at a time for short campaigns of 2–8 weeks (e.g., 0.1 m³/day/person x 20people = 2 m³/day per camp during normal use), while a higher occupancy scenario represents an upper contingency case incase of successful exploration activities (e.g., 0.1 m³/day/person x 49people = 5 m³/day per camp during maximum use).

Water use and waste estimates are therefore conservative and intended to provide sufficient operational flexibility across a range of camp sizes. Typical camp water use is expected to be lower, while the upper planning figures ensure that camp servicing, waste handling, and containment measures remain adequate if occupancy temporarily increases. Please refer to the R-04 response for further clarification and examples of actual water use per person (e.g., 0.1 m³/day per person).

6. Clarification on the establishment of Winter Tracks/Ice Road.

Comment:

CIRNAC notes references to winter tracks/ice road and overland access in the Application for Water Licence Amendment, block 9 (refers to “winter trails” and camp mobilization via snowcat and sled) and the equipment lists for the establishment of ice road/overland winter property access (e.g., snow cats, sleds, graders, plough trucks, water truck) in the supporting plans. There is also mention in the KIA Appendix A.1 that “Experienced members of the community will be engaged for winter track design”.

However, the use of broad language such as winter trails and ice road and the inclusion of a water truck and heavy machinery in the equipment list make it unclear if the applicant intends only over-snow travel or the construction of an ice road requiring water to build or maintain, which may require separate licensing beyond what is described in the current application.

Recommendation:

(R-06) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant clarify the intended approach to overland access by indicating what type of ice road and/or winter trail is proposed and ensure that the proper licensing is in place according to what is planned. This clarification will help ensure that the methods used are appropriately detailed within the scope of the current Water Licence Amendment.

Proponent Response:

The proponent agrees that this needs better clarification. Overland access for many stages of exploration during winter, spring, and fall may be supported in different ways depending on season, snow conditions, program scale, and inspector direction. Access will consist of winter trails utilizing natural snow suitable for snowmobiles or snowcat-supported mobilization, or modified natural snow to support heavier snowcat-supported mobilization. Some phases may require a more formal seasonal winter access route (as approved by the inspector), which is why heavier support equipment such as a water truck appears in the equipment list. Any water used for creating a more robust winter track would be within the 299 m^3/day. Existing local tracks will always be used as a priority, and the winter mobilization will strictly follow permit regulations. No all-weather road or permanent access infrastructure is proposed under this amendment. Any seasonal road construction requiring water use beyond the scope of the current amendment would require the appropriate approvals before proceeding.

7. Missing Spill-response measures in case of fuel transfer or spill during transport.

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that the applicant plans to transport personnel, fuel, and materials by both air and land, including helicopter, fixed-wing aircraft, snowcats, ATVs, and other equipment (Spill and Fuel Management Plan). The Spill Plan provides details on spill response at camp, fuel caches, and drill rigs, and confirms the presence of 20 L spill kits for on-site fuel transfers, but it does not describe spill-response procedures specific to in-transit fuel transfer or fuel spills, nor does it specify whether spill kits are carried on vehicles or aircraft during travel (Spill and Fuel Management Plan, Section 2.0).
This introduces uncertainty regarding how spills would be contained and managed while travelling between sites.

Recommendation:
(R-07) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant clarify the spill-response measures applicable during fuel transport activities, including whether spill kits are provided on vehicles and aircraft and how spills occurring in transit would be contained and ensure that all measures are included within the Spill and Fuel Management Plan.

Proponent Response:
Spill-response measures for transport activities form part of the spill management approach. Small spill kits will be carried on ground vehicles involved in fuel transport and transfer, and spill-response equipment appropriate to the mode of transport and quantity of fuel will be maintained at camps, drill sites, fuel caches, and transfer points. All aircraft operating within the project have spill kits as part of their standard health and safety and emergency equipment. In the event of a spill during transport, personnel will stop the source where safe to do so, contain the spill, protect nearby water and drainage pathways, recover contaminated materials, and complete all required notifications. These measures apply to in-transit fuel movement as well as stationary fuel storage and transfer.

8. Inconsistency In Incineration Practices Across Submitted documentation

Comment:
CIRNAC notes an inconsistency between the Exploration/Remote Camp Supplementary Questionnaire and the supporting management plans. In the Exploration/Remote Camp Supplementary Questionnaire, the applicant states that "*There will be no formal incineration; cardboard and other non-toxic combustible waste may be burned in a drums as required*" (Remote Camp Questionnaire, Question 33).
However, the Waste Management Plan describe the use of dual-chamber incinerators at each camp for incineration of non-hazardous waste and sewage (Waste Management Plan, table 1). The Spill and Fuel Management Plan also lists an incinerator per camp within the camp equipment inventory (Spill and Fuel Management Plan, p.5). This

discrepancy creates uncertainty regarding the actual waste treatment methods proposed for the amendment.

Recommendation:

(R-08) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant confirms that incineration in a dual-chamber incinerator is part of the Waste Management Plan and ensures that the information regarding the use of incinerators is consistent across the submitted documentation.

Proponent Response:

Thank you for the recommendation. Dual-chamber incineration forms part of the intended waste management approach for suitable non-hazardous combustible camp waste, consistent with the Waste Management Plan and the listed camp equipment. Sewage management will be through bag-and-burn incinerating toilets or sealed containment with off-site disposal at an approved facility, with no sewage discharge to land or water. The intended waste-management method is therefore dual-chamber incineration for appropriate combustible waste, together with removal of ash and other wastes to approved disposal facilities.

9. Legacy Use of Camp Areas and Potential Existing Liabilities

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that the proposed camp and drilling areas have a history of prior use and disturbance, including exploration activities at the Jura site since the late 1960s and at the Hope Lake airstrip since the 1950s–1960s (Remote Camp Questionnaire, Q.8). The proponent also indicates that the Hope Lake airstrip was used as a camp area as recently as 2025 by other exploration companies, including Tundra Copper Corp and White Cliff Minerals (Q.8) .

While the application states that "*Prior to mobilization, nearby operators will be notified and provided a 24/7 contact to coordinate water-source use and traffic*" (Application, Block 18), it is unclear to which extent pre-existing liabilities have been considered at locations proposed for renewed camp establishment.

Recommendation:

(R-09) CIRNAC recommends that pre-existing liabilities be identified, documented, and reported to the NWB and the land owner to ensure that they are monitored and assessed throughout the license. The applicant is reminded that legacy issues and liabilities will be inherited by the new proponent.

Proponent Response:

Thank you for this recommendation. Pre-existing liabilities at proposed camp areas will be identified, documented, and reported to the NWB and the landowner so that they can

be monitored and assessed throughout the licence term. This is particularly relevant at Jura and Hope Lake, where there has been prior exploration and camp use. Any obvious pre-existing disturbance, debris, or legacy issues observed before camp establishment will be recorded so they can be distinguished from current project-related activities.

10. Confirmation Whether The Exploration/Remote Questionnaire Submitted Is The Intended Final Version.

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that the Exploration/Remote Camp Supplementary Questionnaire submitted with the application appears to be a PDF generated from a Word document in reviewing mode, containing visible tracked changes, comments, and formatting marks throughout the document. The Applicant identification and the Licence No. are not indicated as well. This makes it unclear whether the questionnaire reflects the applicant's

finalized document or an internal draft and makes assessing the accuracy and compliance of information provided in the document difficult.

Recommendation:

(R-10) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant confirms whether the version submitted contain all the correct and relevant information or if correction are needed and provide the final clean version of the *Exploration/Remote Camp Supplementary Questionnaire* with tracked changes removed, to ensure it accurately reflects the information intended for review.

Proponent Response:

Thank you for pointing this out. The proponent confirms that a clean final version of the Exploration/Remote Camp Supplementary Questionnaire will be provided. The version submitted with tracked changes, comments, and formatting marks was not intended to remain as the final review copy. The revised filing will remove tracked changes and comments and will ensure that the proponent identification, licence reference, and all responses are clearly shown. This is attached.

11. Missing Attachment Number for Wildlife Management Plan in the Application document

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that in the Application for Water Licence Amendment (Block 17), the applicant references a Wildlife Management Plan as “attachment XX”.

Recommendation:

(R-11) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant identify the correct attachment number for the Wildlife Management Plan and ensure it is clearly referenced in the Application document.

Proponent Response:

The proponent acknowledges that the Wildlife Management Plan reference in Block 17 should identify the correct attachment number. The correct attachment number is “Attachment_9.5_Wildlife”, this has been updated.

12. Inconsistent Camp Identification in Map 5 Description

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that in Block 9 of the Application for Water Licence Amendment, the document titles Map 5 as “*Hope Lake Camp*”. However, the accompanying descriptive text states: “*This map shows proposed camp location for the Jura camp, on Crown land*”.

This brings confusion on which camp the map is meant to show.

Recommendation:

(R-12) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant clarify which camp Map 5 is intended to depict and update the map title and description accordingly to ensure it contains the correct information.

Proponent Response:

The proponent acknowledges the inconsistency in the Map 5 title and description. Map 5 shows the proposed Hope Lake Camp, on Crown land. The text has been updated.

13. Missing date In The Application For Water Licence Amendment Document.

Comment:

CIRNAC notes that the Application Submission Date is absent on the cover page of the Application for Water Licence Amendment.

Recommendation:

(R-13) CIRNAC recommends that the applicant add the correct submission date for this amendment application.

Proponent Response:

The proponent will revise the Application for Water Licence Amendment to include the correct submission date on the cover page.