NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD
Nunavutmi Kanogiliivalianikot Elittohaiyeoplotik Katimayiit

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NIRB File No: 05EN057

April 19, 2005

Jo Price
Apex Geoscience Ltd.
Committee Bay Resources Ltd.
#220, 9797 45 Ave.
Edmonton, AB
T6E 5V8

Nunavut Water Board
APR 22 2005
Public Registry

Dear Jo Price:

RE: Project proposal Acknowledgement for the Ingot camp and Airstrip

The Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) acknowledges receipt on April 8, 2005 of receipt of your Mineral Exploration application, for the Ingot camp and Airstrip. All documents received, and pertaining to the application, can be obtained from out ftp site (http://ftp.nunavut.ca/nirb) in "Screening/05EN057".
They include the following:

- NIRB application Part 1in English and Inuktitut
- Supplemental questionnaire
- Maps
- Summary in English and Inuktitut
- Project documents from Authorizing Agency

We undertook a preliminary review of your application and concluded that NIRB's information requirements are meet at this time. This said, I must inform you that the NIRB reserves the right to request additional information at any time.

Finally, by copy of this letter to the distribution list including municipalities and groups most affected by your application, and **the enclosed comment form, we invite interested persons to comment directly to the NIRB by May 11, 2005.**

Sincerely,

Original signed by:

Gladys Joudrey
Manager of Environmental Administration

Encl: Comment Form

Cc: Distribution List

COMMENT FORM FOR NIRB SCREENINGS

The Nunavut Impact Review Board has a mandate to protect the integrity of the ecosystem for the existing and future residents of Nunavut. In order to assess the environmental and scio-economic impacts of the project proposals, NIRB would like to hear your concerns, comments and suggestions about the following project application:

Project Title: Ingot Camp and Airstrip
Proponent: Apex Geoscience Ltd.
Location: Kitikmeot
Comments Due By: May 11, 2005 **NIRB #:** 05EN057

Indicate your concerns about the project proposal below:

- ☐ no concerns
- ☐ water quality
- ☐ terrain
- ☐ air quality
- ☐ wildlife and their habitat
- ☐ marine mammals and their habitat
- ☐ birds and their habitat
- ☐ fish and their habitat
- ☐ heritage resources in area
- ☐ traditional uses of land
- ☐ Inuit harvesting activities
- ☐ community involvement and consultation
- ☐ local development in the area
- ☐ tourism in the area
- ☐ human health issues
- ☐ other: _____

Please describe the concerns indicated above:

Do you have any suggestions or recommendations for this application?

Do you support the project proposal? Yes ☐ No ☐ Any additional comments?

Name of person commenting: _____ **of** _____
Position: _____ **Organization:** _____
Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

KITIKMEOT INUIT ASSOCIATION
LANDS DIVISION
APPLICATION FOR ACCESS TO INUIT OWNED LAND

Office use only			
Category	Application No:	Accepted By:	Date Accepted:

To be completed by all applicants New Application - Camp

1. Applicant's name and mailing address (Full name, no initials or abbreviations)

Apex Geoscience Ltd.
Suite 3220, 9797-45th Ave
Edmonton
AB T6E 5V8

Fax no
780 433 1336

Telephone no.
780 435 5350

2. Head Office address

As above

Fax no.

Telephone no.

3. Field supervisor and address if different from above

Andrew Turner

Telephone no.

4. Other personnel list (Subcontractors or contractors to be used)

Apex Geoscience
Committee Bay Resources
Connors Drilling
Great Slave Helicopters
Arctic Sunwest

Total no. of personnel:

No. of person days:

5. Location of activities by map coordinates. Attach **ORIGINAL** maps and sketches.

MAX Lat Min	45	MIN Lat Deg	66	MIN Lat Min	00	MAX Lat Deg	68
MAX Long Min	00	MIN Long Deg	88	MIN Long Min	00	MAX Long Deg	94

Map Sheet No: 56K, J, O, P, N, I

Inuit Land Parcel No: See attached

Coordinate of camp (if applicable) Lat. 66 35 . 4" " Long 92 . 37 . 34 "

New Camp - Ingit Camp

6. Periods of operation including periods of seasonal shut down and periods for restoration

March - Oct 05

March - Oct 06

7. Period of access required (up to one or two years for licenses, depending on license level, up to five years for residential/recreational leases and level I and II commercial leases, and up to forty years for level III commercial leases)	Start date	Completion Date
	1 / 6 / 05	1 / 6 / 07

8. Other rights, licenses, permits or leases related to this application. Provide proof of rights or indicate if in the process of applying for rights.

- ☐ NTI Subsurface Right
- ☒ DIAND Subsurface Right
- ☒ NWB Water License
- ☐ NRI Research License
- ☐ RWED Tourism License
- ☐ Explosives Permit
- ☐ CWS Permit
- ☐ Other Please Specify Kivalliq Access Licence

9. TYPE OF LAND USE ACTIVITY

Check off the appropriate land use activities.

Mining/Oil & Gas
- ☒ staking and prospecting
- ☒ exploration (geophys-grd/air)
- ☒ drilling (diamond/ice, etc.)
- ☐ bulk sampling
- ☐ mine (open pit, undergrd, etc.)
- ☐ bulk fuel storage
- ☐ other: ________

Construction:
- ☒ camp
- ☐ building
- ☐ winter road
- ☐ all-season road
- ☐ quarrying
- ☐ other: ________

Tourism:
- ☐ tourism facility
- ☐ outfitting
- ☐ other: ________

Municipality:
- ☐ bulk storage of fuel
- ☐ residential building
- ☐ commercial building
- ☐ other: ________

Research:
- ☐ wildlife/fish/birds/marine
- ☐ survey (grd/aerial/collars)
- ☐ collection of species
- ☐ research station
- ☐ other: ________

Other:
- ☐ commercial harvest
- ☐ recreational camp
- ☐ ________
- ☐ ________

10. On a separate page, provide a NON-TECHNICAL project summary. This should include a non-technical description of the project proposal, no more than 300 words, in English and Inuktituk (Inuinaktun, in the West Kitikmeot). The project description should outline the project activities and their necessity, method of transportation, any structures that will be erected, expected duration of activity and alternatives considered. If the proposed activity fits into any long-term developments, please describe the projected outcome of the development for the area and its timeline.

See attached

11. **Attach a detailed project description as outlined in APPENDIX A.**

See attached

12. Application Fees

☐ Land use license I -
Inuit - $ 0
Non-Inuit - $100 per
1:250,000 NTS Map Sheet

☐ Commercial Lease I - $ 500
☐ Commercial Lease II - $1000
☐ Commercial Lease III - $5000

☐ Land use license II - $250
☒ Land use license III- $500

☐ Residential/Recreational Lease — Inuit - $ 0, Non-Inuit - $250

☐ Exemption Certificate

Land use fees: # of hectares used @ $50.00/hectare = $ 50

$550 max

Note: The land use fee is for the amount of land used on an annual basis.

13. a) The Applicant requests a Certificate of Exemption ☐

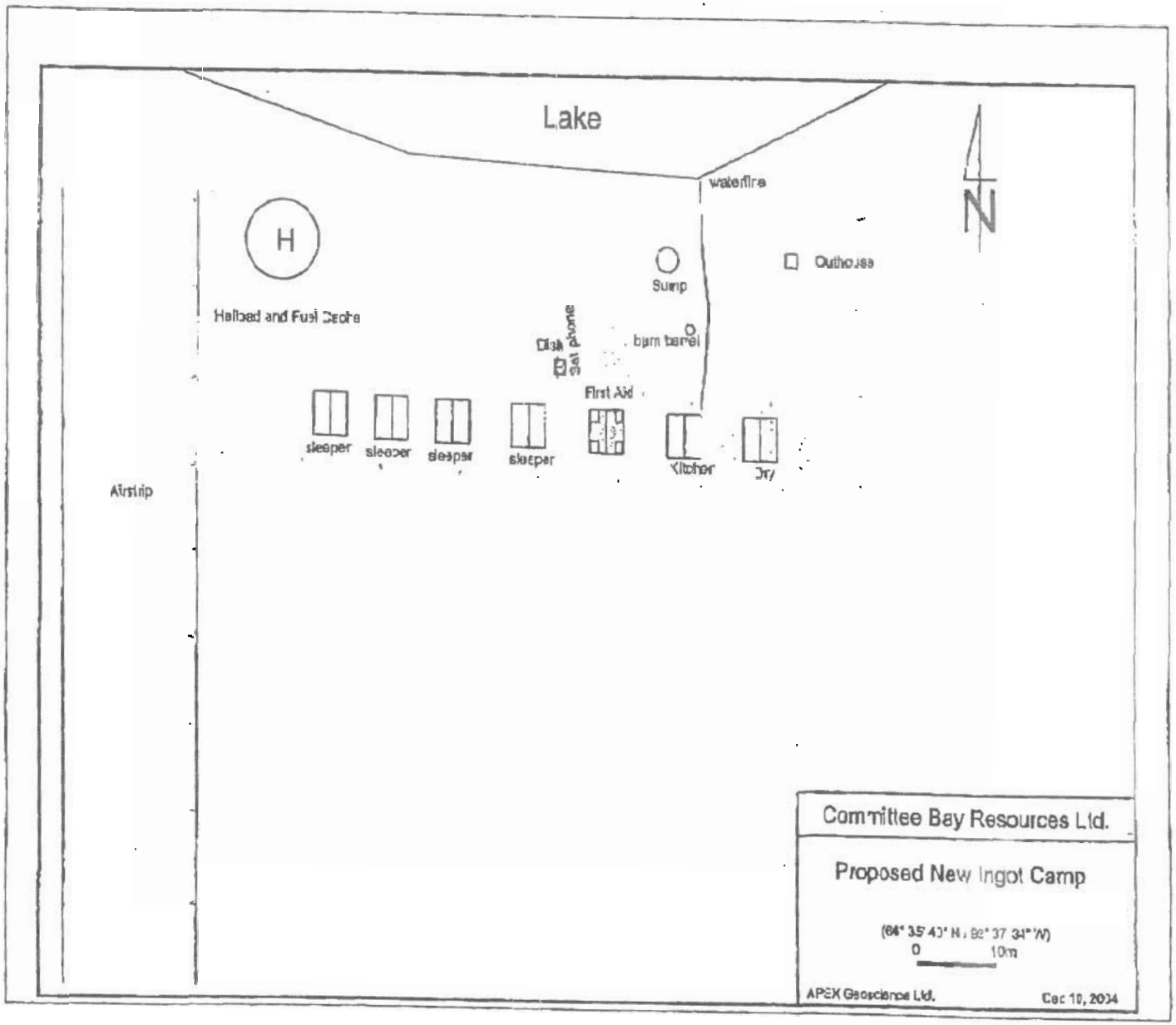
OR

b) The Applicant agrees to be bound by terms and conditions to be attached to the Inuit Land Use License or Lease. ☐

Sign name in full:

Signature

Jan 31st 05
Date



Site Locations on the Committee Bay belt (NAD 83 zone 15)

	Easting or Latitude	Northing or Longitude
Bullion Camp		
UTM	494850	7363850
DD	66o23'30"	93o07'30"
Herc Strip Cache		
UTM	564271	7393425
DD	66o39'10"	92o32'41"
Hayes Camp		
UTM	564613	7394173
DD	66o39'30"	91o33'11"
Ingot Camp		
UTM	516500	7386100
DD	66o35'40"	92o37'34"
Inuk Camp		
UTM	677781	7478788
DD	67o22'19"	88o51'21"
Three Bluffs Drilling		
UTM	569153	7392860
DD	66o38'42"	91o26'12"
Four Hills Drilling		
UTM	496635	7379784
DD	66o32'12"	93o04'15"
Anuri Drilling		
UTM	520954	7371359
DD	66o27'39"	92o31'41"
Castle Rock Drilling		
UTM	577860	7413041
DD	66o42'53"	91o33'47"
Inuk Drilling		
UTM	685141	7487312
DD	67o26'36"	88o40'13"
Raven Drilling		
UTM	518862	7380849
DD	66o32'46"	97o34'31"

2005 Exploration Plan

In 2005, the Committee Bay Project plans to spend approximately $6 million dollars on an extensive exploration program covering most of the Committee Bay greenstone belt, Nunavut. The planned 2005 exploration program is anticipated to comprise of a 6000m drill program, localized airborne geophysical surveys (5 small grids – approximately 200 line kilometers each), a geological mapping program (between 1:50,000 to 1:10,000), a till (frost boil) sampling program, and reconnaissance prospecting/sampling, and staking. Some baseline environmental work is also planned.

The planned 2005 exploration program is logistically complex and will comprise winter (Phase 1) and summer (Phase 2) work programs. Phase 1 will comprise drilling at Inuk and Raven prospects and geophysics of several targets (AEM and/or ground magnetics), and camp setup and equipment mobilisation. The remainder of the work summarized above, including additional regional drilling, will be conducted during the summer (Phase 2) work program. It is currently anticipated that the Phase 1 program will commence in March with the mobilisation of crews into Hayes Camp for preparation on the ice strip and camp opening. The ice airstrip will be suitable for landing by Hercules aircraft that will be utilized to position the majority of the equipment, fuels and supplies required for the 2005 program. The Hercules mobilization is planned for late March , 2005. The Phase 1 program is anticipated to continue until mid May 2005.

Equipment and drill mobilization, and Inuk camp setup are planned for the second half of March. An equipment and fuel cache will be kept on shore at Hayes Camp, at the ice strip, during the process of moving this equipment and fuel to the appropriate camps or drill location. The Inuk Camp will be winterized to accommodate up to 20 people. A camp (Ingot Camp) will be constructed to accommodate up to 15 people and will facilitate the drilling that is planned for the Raven/Burro and Anuri prospects in Phase 2 of the exploration program.

The planned 2005 drill program requires the mobilization of 1 drill to Inuk from Hayes Camp. Throughout the 2005 program, no more than 3 drills will be utilized at any one time. The Phase 1 drill program will consists almost entirely of drilling at Inuk. Of the remaining two new (light weight) drills, one will be transported to Raven/Burro and will be utilized to complete a drill program at that prospect in Phase 2, while the second will be transported to the Anuri and will be stored for use during the Phase 2 (summer) program. The fourth drill will demobilized for repairs and maintenance.

Phase 2 of the 2005 exploration program is expected to commence in late June and continue to the end of September 2005 and will be based out of the Hayes, Bullion and Inuk, and Ingot camps. The Phase 2 drill program is planned for completion between early July and early August 2005.

2005 Exploration Details and Schedule

March 4-9 – Clearing of ice landing strip (at 66°37'56", 91°42'23" or 66°35', 91°22'30") by a D6 cat for the Hercules aircraft following all regulations laid out by the licenser and the aircraft operator. Twin Otter support (with skis or wheel-skis) will be used to deliver people to the camp from Baker Lake or Rankin Inlet including ice inspectors for the runway. The ice strip will be inspected by representatives from the aircraft company prior to the first Hercules landing. Also, a weatherman chosen by the aircraft company will also be on site. At this time a helicopter (likely a Hughes 500) will be mobilized to camp from either Rankin Inlet or Yellowknife for crew mobilization and for emergency use.

March 9-May 11 – Intermittent Hercules flights from Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Yellowknife to supply the camp with building materials and camp and drill equipment (wood for shacks, generator, etc.), and fuel (800 barrels combined of Jet A1 and P50). The Hercules flights should total 12 from Yellowknife return including shuttles from Baker Lake or Rankin Inlet to the ice strip. Empty drums from the 2004 program will be demobilised to Baker Lake or Rankin Inlet for cleaning and refilling.

March 12-31 Inuk Camp construction and setup and creation of the Ingot Camp.

March 20-May 20 – Initial phase of drilling at Inuk including 1 week each for drill mobilization and demobilization. One drill will operate on the Inuk occurrence from March 28-April 28. Upon completion of the initial drill program the drills will be partially disassembled for storage on the Three Bluffs and Four Hills occurrences.

April 1-15 – Two weeks allowed for airborne geophysics over prospective areas to help defining additional drill targets for the summer program. An extra helicopter will be mobilized from Rankin Inlet or Yellowknife for this and will be based out of the Hayes camp. The geophysical crew and extra helicopter pilot (3-5 people) will bring the Hayes camp population to about 20 people.

May 16-20 – Demobilization and shutdown of camps to allow for spring break-up.

May 20-June 20 – Spring break-up, all people will be removed from the camps until the summer program. A full month is allowed for this break in the case that poor weather hinders the spring program and we have to run past May 16 to finish.

June 21-25 – Mobilization back into the Hayes camp for the summer program. Bullion Camp will be opened and Ingot camp will be set up. These camps will be used predominately for geological fieldwork including mapping, sampling, prospecting

and claim staking and as a drill camp for Raven, Burro, Anuri and other priority targets in the southern portion of the belt..

June 21-Aug 4 - Second phase of drilling including 1 week each for mobilization and demobilization. One drill will operate at each of the Three Bluffs/Antler and Anuri/Raven occurrences until about mid-July. The crews will occupy the Hayes camp for Three Bluffs drilling and Bullion for the Anuri/Raven drilling. At about mid-July the drills will be mobilized to other occurrences (Burro, Castle Rock, Betwixt etc) in the Committee Bay belt that have been brought to the drill ready stage. Which camp(s) used for this stage of the drill program will be dependent upon the location of the occurrence being drilled.

July 1-September 30 – Geological fieldwork consisting of 10-12 people conducting mapping, prospecting and sampling. This will further our knowledge of the area and potentially bring more occurrences to the drill ready stage. Fieldwork will be conducted out of the Hayes and Bullion and Crater camps. During this summer period logistical support (food, fuel, supplies, etc.) will be based on Twin Otter flights out of Yellowknife, Baker lake and Rankin Inlet (about 2-3 per week). All the camps have well used esker airstrips that are suitable for tundra-tire equipped Twin Otter aircraft.

Sept 26-31 – Camp demobilization, complete shutdown for the winter.

Committee Bay Resources Ltd.

Abandonment and Restoration Plan

Upon completion of the land use operation and exploration of the Committee Bay Project, the flowing steps and procedures will be implemented to allow proper abandonment and reclamation of the area. This plan will be updated on a yearly basis and/or when changes to the exploration plan warrant it.

Greywater sumps and sewage pits at the camp(s) will be back filled.

All remaining garbage will be incinerated in an incinerator or modified burn drum.

All wood (tent floors, frames etc.) will be removed from the site to an approved landfill site or will be burned along with all other combustible material in an incinerator or modified burn drum. If the wood and/or combustible material is burned on site, the coals and ashes will be raked for non- combustible items, which will then be collected and removed from the site to an approved landfill site. The remaining coals and ashes will be buried.

All camp materials, fuel drums, and drilling equipment will be removed from the site.

All drilling sumps will be backfilled, burying the unused cutting and drill waters.

Each drill site will be inspected prior to departure to make sure all garbage has been removed and any disturbed ground will be reclamated.

The above procedures have been put in place to ensure that once Committee Bay Resources Ltd. is off site, there has been minimal impact to the environment.

2005 Summary

Committee Bay Resources Ltd.
#220, 9797 45 Ave
Edmonton, AB
T6E 5V8
2005 Land Use Plan
Committee Bay Area, East Kitikmeot region, Nunavut

Mineral Exploration in the Hayes River – Committee Bay Region

Committee Bay Resources Ltd., and predecessor companies, have been exploring for economic mineral deposits in the Committee Bay region for more than 10 years. We believe that the under-explored Committee Day Greenstone Belt has the potential to host world class gold deposits. Committee Bay Resources Ltd. is committed to cooperation with local communities, Inuit associations and all governments to ensure mutual benefit from mineral discoveries without adversely affecting the natural way of wildlife, people and the land.

The purpose of our activities under the land use license is to evaluate the potential for economic concentrations of minerals within the 56 J, K, O, N, I and P map sheets. Our activities will include sampling, mapping, prospecting, claim staking, geophysics and lake water sampling on Inuit Owned Land (IOL) surface rights parcels. The same forms of work will be conducted on federal lands as well as selected drilling of high priority targets. Currently, several drill-ready targets have been identified but other occurrences may be brought to the drill-ready stage during the 2005 summer program.

Committee Bay Resources Ltd. maintains three camps (Hayes, Bullion and Crater Lake camps) along the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt to support exploration activities. The camps will be occupied steadily from about mid-March until the end of September. We are also proposing the construction of one small, new camp (Ingot Camp; 10-15 people maximum) comprising 4-6 wood shacks in the southwest portion of the belt to improve our exploration efficiency in these more remote locations.

During the winter months our activities will be supported by heavy machinery, snow machines and helicopters and then solely by helicopters once the snow is gone.

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Committee Bay Resources Ltd.
#220, 9797 45 Ave
Edmonton, AB
T6E 5V8

2005-ᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃᓯᑦ
ᓴᓂᐊᓂ Committee Bay-ᒥ, ᐅᖅᑯᐊᓂ ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

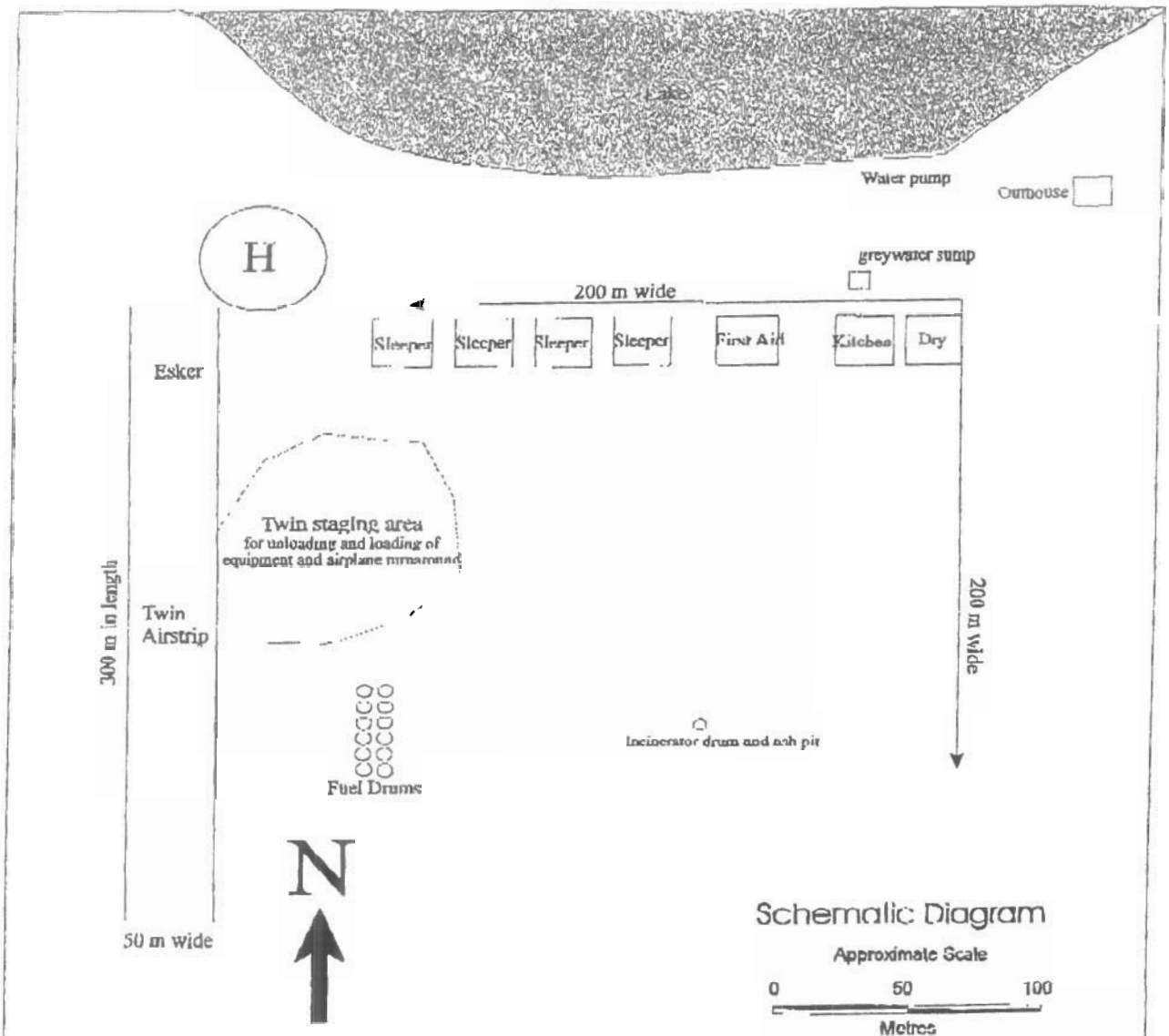
ᐊᐆᑎᔾᔭᒃᓴᖅᑕᖅᑲᓗᖅᓚᖅ ᕿᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ Hayes River-ᒥ - Committee Bay ᓄᓇᖓᓂ

ᐅᑯᐊ Committee Bay Resources Ltd.-ᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᑦ ᑲᒻᐸᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᕿᓂᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓪᒪᑕ ᐊᐆᑎᔾᔭᒃᓴᖅᑕᖅᑲᓗᖅᓚᖅ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᐱᓴᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ Committee Bay ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᖅᕿᔪᐃᑦ ᖁᓕᑦ ᐅᖓᑕᓅᖓᓕᖅᑐᑦ. ᐅᑉᐱᕈᓱᒃᑐᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᖓᒻᒪᕆᑦ Committee Bay-ᒧᑦ ᓇᐅᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᒧᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᓴᐅᓂᒃᓴᐅᕙᓚᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᓕᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒨᔪᓂ. ᐅᑯᐊ Committee Bay Resources Ltd.-ᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᕈᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᖕᒥᓂ, ᒪᑭᒪᒃᑯᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᐱᔪᑎᓕᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᓱᐊᕈᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᓗᑕ ᓇᓂᓯᒪᔭᐊᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓯᕿᑦᑯᓇᖏᑦᑐ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓯᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑦᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᓗ.

ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔪᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃᓯᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᐆᑎᔾᔭᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖑᐊᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᓂ 56 J, K, O, N, I, P. ᐊᐅᓚᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᑐᖅᑯᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᖅᓯᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᖑᐊᓕᐊᕆᓂᖓ, ᐅᔭᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᖅᓯᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᕆᓂᖅᑐᑎᒃ, ᓇᐅᓇᐃᖅᓯᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒪᓪᓚᖅ ᓇᓇ, ᐃᒥᖅᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑯᑖᖓᓂ ᖄᒪᓂ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐊᐆᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐃᑦᑐᓈᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᑎᒍᑦ. ᐊᓯᐊᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᐆᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖁᑖᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑰᑕᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᓂᖅᓂᐅᓴᕐᓇᓯᒥᓐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑐᕌᖅᑐᑎᒃ. ᒫᓐᓇᓕ, ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᑰᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᓖᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᒥᓃᒃ ᐃᑰᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓯᒪᓪᒪᑕ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᒪᔭᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ 2005 ᐊᐅᔭᖓᓂ.

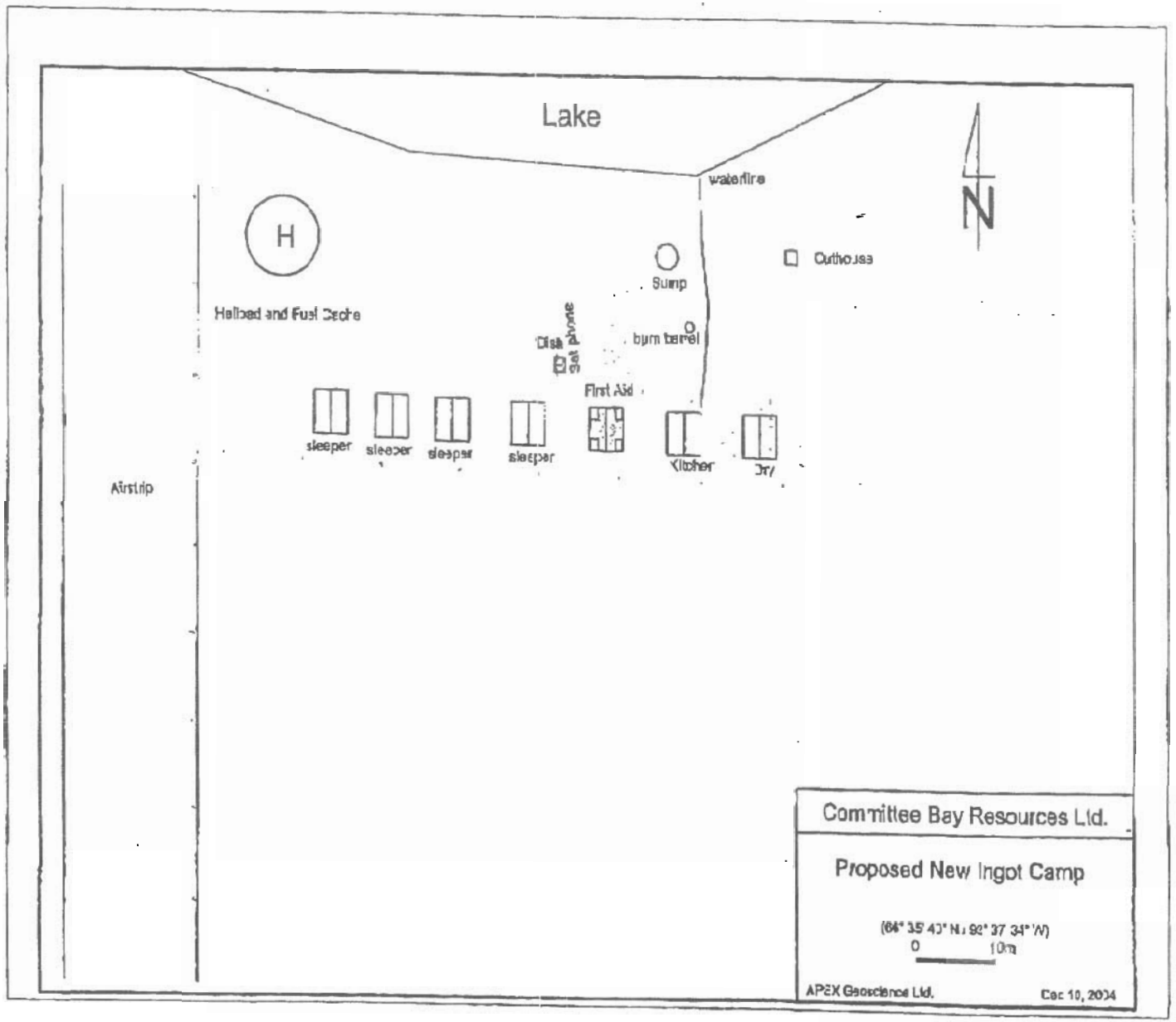
ᐅᑯᐊ Committee Bay Resources Ltd.-ᑯᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑲᓂᒃ ᒪᑉᐱᖅᓯᕙᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ (Hayes, Bullion, Crater Lake-ᒥᑦᑐ) ᐅᕝᕙᖓᓕᖓᒥᑦᑐ Committee Bay-ᒥ ᓇᐅᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐊᐆᑎᔾᔭᓂᒃ ᕿᓂᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᓕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᑎᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᕿᑎᖓᓂ ᒪᕐᕉ ᓄᖑᐊ ᓇ ᓇᑦ ᓯᑕᕝᕙ. ᓯᑎᒫᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅᒥᒃ ᐋᖅᑮᓂᐊᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᓄᑖᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖅᑳᖅᓯᒥᒃ ᐃᖃᓂ (Ingot Camp; 10-15 ᐃᓄᒃᑲᐅᓇᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᖓᑕᓅᖓᖅᑐᖅ) ᐱᑕᖅᑐᓂ 4-6 ᕿᑎᖓᓂ ᓇᑉᐸᑎᓪᓂᒃ ᑐᐱᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᐊᖓᓐᖓᓗᑕ ᑕᓕᒪᐊᓈᖓᓕᖅ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᖅᓴᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᑎᓐᓇᓂᖓᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑎᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᖁᕆᓂᖅᓴᔫᖓᓕᑦ.

ᐅᑭᐅᒥ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑲᑦᑕᓂᐊᖅᑕᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᐅᑎᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᓇᕿᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᑉᓚᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᐳᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓕᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐸᒧᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᖅᓴᕈᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕ ᐊᑐᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖁᓕᒥᒎᓕᖅᓂᒃ.



Proposed Ingot Camp and Airstrip Layout

The camp will be used for as a base for grassroots mineral exploration, with Twin Otter and/or helipcopter support. The camp will be used seasoally. The airstrip is a natural gravel strip. No mechanically strip preparation is required for Twin Otters equipped with tundra tyres. Equipment (fuel, lumber, staking posts, etc) and personnel and crew members will be mobilised in and out of camp using the airstrip and/or helicopters.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURE PLAN FOR EXPLORATION AND REMOTE CAMPS

Committee Bay Resources Ltd.

December 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURE PLAN FOR EXPLORATION AND REMOTE CAMPS

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The following Environmental Principles have been developed by Committee Bay Resources Ltd.

These principles form the guiding base for the Environmental Operating Procedures that apply to all of our exploration activities within the Nunavut Territory.

- Environmental management is an integral component of our exploration programs and is the responsibility of all program personnel.
- Any potential environmental impact from our activities will be assessed and minimized
- Environmental standards and quality of work will be continuously improved and maintained in conjunction with effective exploration.
- All relevant government laws and regulations for the protection of the environment will be known and complied with.
- All contractors and employees will be informed of our Environmental Policy, Environmental Principles, Environmental Management Standards, Environmental Operating Procedures and their designated environmental responsibilities.
- Effective communication and a close liaison will be maintained with nearby communities and regulatory authorities.
- Exploration activities will be conducted with due regard for the protection of wildlife, flora and sites of natural, cultural and historical significance.
- Programs will be established to recycle and conserve resources.

Environmental Operating Procedures

INTRODUCTION

Committee Bay Resources Ltd. is committed to maintaining high standards in environmental practices.

Exploration activities generally have a very low degree of impact upon the environment. We work in remote and relatively pristine areas, with particularly sensitive ecosystems and challenging environmental and climactic conditions. We must be diligent and innovative in the management of our activities to ensure minimal impact to the environment.

1. PLANNING

Exploration programs will be carefully planned to minimize disturbance and effectively manage environmental risks.

Risk Assessment
The activities associated with the proposed exploration program will be assessed for environmental risks and impacts. Variables such as topography, climate, fauna, vegetation and stakeholders must be considered. Procedures and/or processes will be implemented to manage and mitigate the identified environmental risks and impacts.

Emergency Preparedness
A Spill Contingency Plan has been established for exploration programs and remote camp locations. The plan includes contingencies for probable environmental emergencies as a result of natural

occurrences and/or as a result of program activities.

Expenditure / Budget
Activities such as site clearance surveys, environmental training, and rehabilitation will be included in the program budget. These are a genuine program costs and must be treated as such. Good environmental planning and management will minimize environmental damage.

Due Diligence
The environmental status of land will be reviewed prior to acquisition and any potential environmental liabilities recognized. This may involve discussions with landholders or joint venture partners, on-site inspections, reviewing maps, photographs and previous reports of the area. This process will be continued during the life of the program and will include mapping or photographing of possible sensitive sites.

Legislative Requirements
All relevant legislation will be known, communicated and complied with.

Approvals
Any stakeholders of the land that will be explored will be notified. Relevant approvals from stakeholders and regulatory authorities will be obtained before exploration commences.

Responsibilities and Accountabilities
Environmental responsibilities will be assigned and communicated to all members of the program team. This includes employees, contractors and sub-contractors. Contractor responsibilities will be outlined in the environmental schedule of the contract. The primary responsibility for protecting the environment from impacts related to program activities is assigned to the Program Supervisor.

Induction and Training
Field employees and contractors will undergo an environmental induction that includes relevant regulations.

Contractors
Preference will be given to contractors who display high standards of environmental management and performance.

Closure Planning
The short term and long term environmental implications of our activities must be considered and plans developed to eliminate or mitigate these impacts upon program closure.

2. STAKEHOLDERS

A stakeholder is an individual or group (i.e. landholder, local group, regulatory authority, community, etc.) concerned with or potentially affected by our exploration activities. Stakeholders will be identified for each program. Regular communication will be maintained with these stakeholders for the duration of the program, and afterwards in some cases. Any agreement made with stakeholders should be documented.

Cultural and Heritage Issues
Cultural objects, remains and sites of spiritual, archaeological, anthropological or historical significance will be protected.

- Surveys may be required to identify sites of sacred, heritage and cultural significance. The results of these surveys must be documented.
- Any additional sites encountered during exploration will be left undisturbed and reported to

the appropriate authority.
- Any discussions with local communities or traditional owners should be documented.

Archeology:

Six Archeological Sites are listed with the Archeological Survey, Ottawa on NTS 56 J, K, O and P. These sites and some information on them are listed below. None are near areas we expect to perform exploration activities.

Site	Longitude/Latitude/NTS	Description
MaJh-1	90.528/66.034/56J2	5 tent rings, 2 less substantial rings and 2 recent rings as well as 12 caches, a C shaped feature and a three slab hearth set against a large boulder. Features observed just above sandy beach and are overgrown with vegetation suggesting they are old. At the west end of the west arm of Qaumak Lake, on an overgrown outcrop.
MaJh-2	90.458/66.034/56J1	Consists of 9 strong tent rings, 1 cache, 1 C-shaped storage area next to a bedrock outcrop, 1 small, circular stone feature and 2 kayak storage units. Most features are overgrown with lichen, grass and heather suggesting they are old. On the west side of the mouth of the north arm of Qaumk Lake.
MaJh-3	90.463/66.056/56J1	Consists of 4 tent rings and 1 cache, as well as a stone marker on top of the bedrock prominence that dominates the peninsula. On a prominent peninsula protruding from the west side of the north arm of Qaumak Lake.
MaJh-4	90.476/66.059/56J1	Consists of six relatively recent tent rings observed on the gravel beach Observed from the air. At the mouth of a stream adjacent to the base of a prominent peninsula protruding from the west side of the north arm of Qaumak Lake.
MaJh-5	90.481/66.074/56J1	Consists of two tent rings observed from the air. On the west side of the north arm of Qaumak Lake, just below its head.

MbJo-1	92 998/66.20/756K	Consists of two tent rings observed from the air, plotted approximately. At the south end of an esker situated approximately 10 km to the northwest of the north end of Laughland Lake.

The Nunavut Atlas shows fishing and camping sites along the Hayes River and in the Walker Lakes, the Laughland Lake and Lake 975 area, and in the Ellice Hills area.

3. FLORA AND FAUNA

All reasonable care will be taken to avoid interference with rare or endangered species of native flora or fauna.

Flora

- All reasonable care will be taken to avoid unnecessary impacts to flora and to mitigate required impacts.

Fauna

- Hunting is prohibited.
- Firearms and domestic animals are not permitted unless special permission has been obtained from the Exploration Manager.

The Nunavut Atlas shows that the area covered by the license receives few hunting, trapping or fishing parties. Hunters from Pelly Bay used to travel to the Curtis and Stewart Lakes and to the Walker Lake and Hayes River areas in winter to hunt caribou. Several hunters from Pelly Bay are known to travel by snowmobile to the Curtis and Stewart lakes vicinity in April to hunt caribou. Hunters from Gjoa Haven are also known to travel to the NW part of the license area to hunt caribou.

4. AIRBORNE OPERATIONS

Our exploration activities require airborne support due to the remote locations. Additionally, due to the lack of serviceable airstrips in the region, this support involves aircraft equipped for off-strip operations (float planes, helicopters). These types of aircraft have a minimal potential impact upon the environment. The potential impacts include: petroleum product spill and disturbance of fauna and people from low altitude flying and frequent landings/take-offs. The likelihood of disturbing or disrupting people is considered low due to the remote locations of the activity. All stakeholders will be contacted prior to the commencement of operations. The requests of all stakeholders will be respected.

Airstrips

Only existing airstrips will be used

Helipads

Helicopter landings and take-offs have little impact upon the flora or ground surface. However, helicopters require an area clear of obstructions that allows for safe maneuverability of the aircraft. The size of this area is dependant upon the aircraft type. The vast majority of our operations to date have been north of the tree line where the clearing of vegetation for landing site preparation is unnecessary.

- Landing sites will be selected, whenever possible that have a competent ground surface and are naturally free of vegetation or marginally covered.

- Landing sites that are designated for repetitive use which are blanketed by ground cover vegetation must have a helipad constructed.
- Helipads will be constructed in such a way as to minimize surface contact with vegetation.
- Helipads will be constructed using dimensional lumber unless trees that have been cleared for the landing site are suitable for use.
- Vegetation clearing will be conducted as per the relevant section under "Land Disturbance" of this document.

Fuel

Aviation fuel at exploration operations is contained in 205 litre steel drums for ease of handling. These drums are stored horizontally on the ground with the bungs positioned at the mid-way point. This storage method prevents contact of surface water with the bungs and possible contamination of the fuel and keeps the bung seals submerged in fuel, which prevents the seals from drying out and leaking.

- Fuel drums will be stored at a distance of no less than 100 metres from any surface water source (e.g. lake, stream, pond, etc.)
- Remote fuel storage locations (e.g. outside of camp) will be plotted on a suitable topographic map and the GPS positions will be recorded. An updated inventory of the fuel used will be maintained.
- Regular visual inspections will be conducted of all fuel caches
- Empty or otherwise no longer required fuel drums will be retrieved from all locations. Empty drums will be returned to the fuel supplier for recycling.
- Full fuel drums will not be stored remotely for more than one year.
- Fuel storage locations will have a suitable spill response kit.
- Refuelling locations will have a suitable fire extinguisher.
- Spill prevention measures will be implemented prior to refuelling (e.g. drip pan).

5. LAND DISTURBANCE

All necessary permits and permissions will be obtained prior to conducting any land disturbance. Great care will be taken to avoid and/or minimize land disturbance such as earthmoving and vegetation clearing. When clearing is unavoidable, it must be carried out in a manner that does not promote erosion. Whenever possible, areas that are naturally free of vegetation will be selected for logistical support sites (e.g. campsite, heli-pad). Operations requiring vehicle access will be conducted during the winter-spring period in order to take advantage of ice-covered waterways and frozen snow-covered ground to prevent disturbance of the soil and ground cover vegetation.

Supervision

Earth moving and clearing activities will be supervised at all times by a Committee Bay Resources Ltd. representative who should clearly define the area to be disturbed using temporary markers.

Earthmoving

Earthmoving is limited to the construction of small pits and sumps for the collection and disposal of benign waste (e.g. ashes/coals from burnt garbage, drill fluids, greywater and sewage).

Topsoil (or surface material useful for regeneration or re-vegetation) will be removed and stockpiled separately from subsoil. Topsoil should be returned as soon as possible (preferably within six months) to maintain seed viability, nutrient quality and microbial activity

Clearing Vegetation for Vehicle Access

Since all operations requiring vehicle access will be conducted during the winter-spring period, the only vegetation clearing that may be necessary involves the removal of trees. This should only be

done if access cannot be obtained via frozen waterways, natural and/or existing clearings and existing tracks.

- Keep the track width to a minimum.
- Weave around large trees and avoid creating long straight stretches.
- Use naturally cleared areas and consider the thickness of vegetation.
- Tracks should be positioned along ridges.
- Whenever possible, avoid clearing on steep slopes, side hills and drainage banks.

Clearing Vegetation in General

- Determine the exact requirements to avoid unnecessary and excessive clearing.
- Lop branches in preference to felling trees.
- Leave felled timber in a manner acceptable to the authorities. Otherwise, stockpile the cleared vegetation for subsequent re-spreading over the track. This is to protect exposed soil from erosion and to enable seed stocks to regenerate. Do not place felled vegetation where it will alter or disturb natural drainage channels.

Geochemical Sampling

When taking soil/ till samples, areas naturally free of vegetation (frost boils) will be selected whenever possible. When this is not possible the organic layer and any topsoil should be put to one side and replaced after the sample is collected.

6. TRAVERSING

Gridding

- Foot accessible grid lines for geophysics, geochemistry and geology will be at minimal width.
- No large trees are to be felled. Branches will be cut to allow foot access and line of sight.
- The blazing of trees will be avoided unless required by government regulations
- Do not leave pointed stakes that will endanger humans or animals.
- Wooden survey pegs will be used in preference to steel.
- Steel markers will only be used as permanent survey points and where possible will be positioned where they will not cause injury to animals or people, or interfere with vehicle movement.
- Care will be taken to ensure all pegs are removed at the completion of exploration.
- Flagging tape and spray paint will be used sparingly. If possible, biodegradable items will be used.
- Hip-chain line will be broken after crossing a track or trail and care taken to ensure that the line has fallen clear of the right of way.

EM Induction Surveys

Wires will be watched, if practicable, during surveys to avoid endangering animals or people in the area. If potential exists for other people to be present in the area, warning signs will be erected. At no time are wires or cables to be left unattended.

7. DRILLING OPERATIONS

Contracts for exploration drilling services will stipulate adherence to the environmental component of the Committee Bay Resources Ltd. Responsibly Policy and these Environmental Procedures and include penalties for non-compliance.

Drill Sites

- Select sites to minimize damage to the environment.
- Sites should be as small as practicable but include enough area for fire protection.
- Avoid locating drill sites on steep slopes.
- Prepare sites as per the guidelines in section 5 (Land Disturbance).

Sumps

- Natural depressions will be used in preference to excavation.
- Ensure the number and size of sumps is adequate to contain all potential drilling fluids.
- Sumps should be positioned down slope of drill collars to ensure run-off flows into the sump.
- If excavation is required, the organic layer and any topsoil should be stockpiled separately for replacement during backfilling.
- Excavated sumps should be fenced or barricaded until they have been backfilled.
- Excavated sumps should be allowed to dry out (by evaporation) prior to burial.

Drilling Fluids

- Bio-degradable drilling fluids will be used at all times where possible.
- Drilling fluids will be contained in sumps or by another suitable and approved method (e.g. tank).
- Fluids will be disposed of according to regulations.

Groundwater

- If encountered, artesian water flow will be controlled to prevent erosion of the ground surface and the silting of watercourses.

Waste

- Receptacles will be provided for rubbish at drill sites. No waste of any description will litter the site.
- Food waste will be removed from drill sites daily.
- Waste will be disposed of according to regulations and land use permits.

Reverse Circulation/Percussion

When handling drill samples (cuttings), care will be taken to prevent mixing of sub-soil with topsoil if they are significantly different from each other. A tarp or similar device should be placed around the hole to contain drill cuttings and to prevent contact with the ground surface. Water injection should be used to control dust. On completion of the hole, all cuttings not required for analysis or storage will be poured back into the hole or otherwise disposed of according to regulations.

Drilling on Ice

Drilling fluids and cuttings will be contained to prevent contact with the ice surface or water. A method to clean up an accidental spill of this material will be devised and the required equipment made available prior to the commencement of operations. Fluids and/or cuttings will be disposed of on land in a natural depression or excavated sump or otherwise in accordance with the land use permit.

Spill Prevention

Methods will be implemented for the handling and care of petroleum products, drilling additives, etc. so as to prevent accidental spillage of these materials. Drip pans will be placed under leaking equipment and, if practicable, the leaks will be repaired as soon as possible.

Core Cutting

Wastewater from core sawing will be controlled to prevent erosion of the ground surface and the silting of watercourses. Where practicable, it should be contained and recycled through the core saw,

Cuttings from sulphide-rich core have the potential to acidify any soils with which they contact. All cuttings and unwanted core off-cuts or pieces will be contained and disposed of by burial or otherwise disposed of according to regulations.

Capping of Drill Holes

- All holes will be temporarily plugged immediately upon completion, using whatever safe means available (e.g. rocks), to eliminate any hazard to wildlife.
- Prior to, or on completion of the program, all open holes will be plugged with a proper down-hole plug and the area above the plug filled in.
- If later relocation of the hole is not required, casing will be removed whenever possible.
- Remaining casing will be cut off to ground level or below and capped.
- Any excess drill chips will be poured back down the hole.
- Any holes with flowing water will be permanently sealed unless written instruction from the relevant authority indicates otherwise.

Drill Safety

All drill personnel and contractors will be basic CPR trained. The Committee Bay Resources Ltd. Safety officer will be responsible for all emergency and safety operations at a drill site. Temporary emergency shelters will be used at each drill site equipped with cots, food and a heat source. All drill operations will be helicopter supported at all times and radio contact with the main camp will be maintained via helicopter radio, satellite phones or hand-held two way radios.

8. CAMP SITE SELECTION AND DESIGN

To prevent disruption to flora and fauna, camps, wherever possible, will be located in naturally clear areas, not on migration routes (e.g. esker trails) and at least 50 metres from surface water.

To mitigate potential impacts, decisions regarding site selection and the type of structures and facilities to be established must consider the following criteria:

- Number of people to be accommodated.
- Duration of the camp.
- Activities to be undertaken at the camp.
- The time of year.
- Land use permit stipulations.

Fire Protection and Prevention

- Fire regulations will be observed at all times and permits obtained if necessary.
- The use of open fires will be avoided. Fires should be only be used for general garbage disposal and will be contained in an excavated pit or in a steel container, such as an empty fuel drum. Embers should be buried or transported from site to an approved landfill location.
- Personnel will be advised that disposing of cigarettes onto the ground is prohibited.

- Additional precautions such as prohibiting smoking and open flames will be implemented for areas of greater risk.

9. WATER MANAGEMENT

Precautions will be taken throughout our operations to prevent direct or indirect pollution of watercourses.

- Used water will be contained in excavated sumps or natural depressions. Water flow will be controlled to prevent erosion of the ground surface and the silting of watercourses.
- Proposed potable water should be tested for water quality.
- Regular water monitoring should be considered for areas of advanced exploration or semi-permanent camps.

10. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Whenever possible, the use of hazardous materials will be avoided. Other methods or non-hazardous substitutes will be employed.

- Exploration sites will have procedures in place for the storage, handling and disposal of hazardous materials.
- Whenever a substance is taken from its primary container and placed into a secondary container, the secondary container will be adequately labeled as to its contents.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) will be available for all hazardous materials on site.
- Fuels, oils and chemicals must be properly contained and stored at a minimum distance of 100 metres away from surface water unless expressly authorized by a land use permit or in writing by an inspector.
- Bulk tanks of fuel will be equipped with secondary containment that is capable of holding 110% of the primary tank.
- Flammable materials will be stored in cleared areas or in a metal storage cabinet that is segregated from combustible material.
- Disposal of hazardous materials will occur off-site at an authorized facility.

Spill Response

- Spills will be cleaned up promptly.
- All spills will be reported internally to the appropriate company representatives.
- All governmental reporting requirements will be adhered to.
- Spill kits or absorbent material will be available at all fuel storage locations and remote areas of significant machinery activity (e.g. drill-sites, road building).

The following responses are suitable for fuel/petroleum product spills in different environmental media:

Spills on Land (gravel, rock, soil and vegetation)

- Trench or ditch to intercept or contain flow of fuel or petroleum products on land, where feasible (loose sand, gravel and surface layers of organic materials are amenable to trenching/ditching; trenching in rocky substrates is typically impractical and impossible).
- Construct a soil berm down slope of the spill. Use of synthetic, impervious sheeting can also be used to act as a barrier.
- Recover spills through manual or mechanical means including shovels, heavy equipment and pumps.
- Absorb petroleum residue with synthetic absorbent pad materials.

- Recover spilled and contaminated material, including soil and vegetation.
- Transport contaminated material to approved disposal or recovery site. Equipment used will depend on the magnitude and location of the spill.
- Where safe, disposal can be done through controlled in-situ combustion with the approval of government authorities and fire/safety consultants.
- Land based disposal is only authorized with the approval of government authorities.

Spills on Snow

- Trench or ditch to intercept or contain flow of fuel or petroleum products on snow, where feasible (ice and snow are amenable to trenching/ditching)
- Compact the snow around the outside perimeter of the spill area
- Construct a dike or dam out of snow, either manually with shovels or with heavy equipment such as graders and dozers where available.
- If feasible, use synthetic liners to provide an impervious barrier at the spill site.
- Locate the low point of the spill area and clear channels in the snow, directed away from waterways, to allow non-absorbed material to flow into the low point.
- Once collected in the low area, options include shoveling spilled material into containers, picking up with mobile heavy equipment; pumping liquids into tanker trucks or using vacuum truck to pick up material,
- Where safe, disposal can be done through in-situ combustion with approval from government authorities.
- Liquid oil wastes, oil contaminated snow and debris and oil residues left after controlled, in-situ burning will be picked up and disposed of at a land disposal site approved by government authorities and fire/safety consultants.
- Transport contaminated material to approved disposal site. Equipment used will depend on the magnitude and location of the spill.

Spills on Ice

- Contain material spill using methods described above for snow if feasible and/or mechanical recovery with heavy equipment.
- Prevent fuel/petroleum products from penetrating ice and entering watercourses.
- Remove contaminated material, including snow/ice as soon as possible.
- Containment of fuel/petroleum products under ice surface is difficult given the ice thickness and winter conditions. However, if the materials get under ice, determine area where the fuel/petroleum product is located.
- Drill holes through ice using ice auger to locate fuel/petroleum product.
- Once detected, cut slots in the ice using chain saws and remove ice blocks.
- Fuel/petroleum products collected in ice slots or holes can be picked via suction hoses connected to portable pump, vacuum truck or standby tanker. Care should be taken to prevent the end of the suction hose clogging up with snow, ice or debris.
- Fuel/petroleum products that have collected in ice slots may be disposed of by in-situ burning if sufficient holes are drilled in ice. Once all the holes are drilled, the oil which collects in the holes may be ignited. Consult with fire/safety consultants and government authorities to obtain approval.

Spills on Water

- Contain spills on open water immediately to restrict the size and extent of the spill.
- Fuel/petroleum products, which float on water, may be contained through the use of booms, absorbent materials, skimming, and the erection of culverts.
- Deploy containment booms to minimize spill area, although effectiveness of booms may be limited by wind, waves and other factors.
- Use absorbent booms to slowly encircle and absorb spilled material. These absorbents are hydrophobic (absorb hydrocarbons and repel water).

- Once booms are secured, use skimmers to draw in hydrocarbons and minimal amounts of water. Skimmed material can be pumped through hoses to empty fuel tanks/drums.
- Culverts permit water flow while capturing and collecting fuel along the surface with absorbent materials
- Chemical methods including dispersants, emulsion — treating agents and shoreline cleaning will be considered.
- Use absorbent pads and similar materials to capture small spills/oily residue on water.

Other Response Alternatives

In-situ combustion is a disposal method available for fuels and petroleum products ~ In-situ burning can be initiated by using a large size portable propane torch (tiger torch) to ignite the fuel/petroleum products. Highly flammable products such as gasoline or alcohol, or combustible material such as wood, may be used to promote ignition of the spilled product. The objective is to raise the temperature for sustained combustion of the spilled product.

Precautions need to be taken to ensure safety of personnel. Also, spilled product should be confined to control burning. These include areas where the spilled material has pooled naturally or been contained via dikes, trenches, depressions or ice slots. Prior to any attempts at In-situ burning. Consultation with experts and approval by government authorities are required.

Chemical response methods are also available and may include the use of the following:

- Dispersants
- Emulsions-treating agents
- Visco-elastic agents
- Herding agents
- Solidifiers
- Shoreline cleaning agents

Biological response methods include, nutrient enrichment and natural microbe seeding.

11. WASTE MANAGEMENT

General (domestic and personal) Waste
All foreign material introduced to an area by employees or contractors will be collected and removed from the site to an approved landfill site unless the land use permit allows for on site disposal. All domestic and personal waste shall be managed in accordance with local health requirements.

General garbage will be incinerated prior to burial unless otherwise contradicted by government regulations. General garbage that is designated for shipment can be incinerated to reduce bulk unless otherwise contradicted by government regulations. Food wastes will not be stored on site; it will be incinerated and buried or shipped off site. Incineration will be conducted within an approved container (e.g. diesel-fired incinerator, modified steel drum). On site disposal of garbage will be avoided during reconnaissance' activities. 'The garbage will be returned to the base of operations for proper disposal. . Food-waste must be removed from remote locations on a daily basis. Food must be removed from remote locations whenever the locations are unoccupied

Sewage will contained in a pit (latrine) located more than 100 metres away from surface water. Pits will be approximately 3 ft square and 5 ft deep and treated with lime and /or bacterial digestives on a daily basis. The pit will be filled and capped with topsoil upon demobilization of the camps.

Wastewater (greywater) from kitchen or showering facilities will be directed to sumps designed to prevent discharge of particulate material. The sumps will be located more than 100 metres away from surface waters and be approximately 3 ft deep. The sump will be located outside the main shelter and be covered to prevent animals from accessing the pit. Biodegradable soaps and detergents are to be used at all times.

Recycling
Recycling programs should be initiated whenever practicable.

12. REHABILITATION

All reasonable steps will be undertaken to return the land surface to its' 'original form, and to promote healthy re-vegetation and sustainable natural development. Rehabilitation varies depending on the speed of natural growth. Local land management authorities should be consulted concerning proven and recommended methods for rehabilitation and re-vegetation.

At the completion of exploration in an area, an inspection will be made to assess whether all rubbish has been removed, all drill holes have been capped, excavations have been backfilled. Topsoil replaced and bare lines scarified.

Regardless of location, the following steps are to be taken to aid natural rehabilitation of tracks, drill sites, camp sites, excavations, etc as soon as practicable after exploration is complete:

- Remove ~ rubbish and waste material. Fill in all holes, trenches, and sumps with the stockpiled subsoil and compact it.
- Backfill excavations with the stockpiled subsoil and topsoil.
- Re-contour disturbed topography, particularly natural drainage patterns, as much as possible.
- Contour rip cleared or compacted surfaces to prevent erosion and to trap seeds. Compacted areas should be ripped to a depth of 0.5m where practicable using rippers with a minimum spacing of 1m.
- Cap all drill holes.
- Spread topsoil (or surface material useful for regeneration or re-vegetation) over all disturbed areas as a rooting medium for re-vegetation.
- Spread any cleared vegetation to trap wind-blown seeds, promote re-growth and minimize erosion.
- If necessary, spread fertilizer and an approved mix of seed over the disturbed area. (No exotic seeds are to be sown in native vegetated areas.)
- Fencing may be required in some areas of re-vegetation.
- Close off all cleared lines and tracks.
- Photographs should to be taken of sites before, during and after the operation where surface disturbance is expected.
- Rehabilitated areas should be monitored after exploration is complete either by physical inspection or by contacting the appropriate licensing authority.

13. REPORTING AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Incident Reporting and Investigation
Any significant environmental incident must be promptly reported and adequately investigated. Authorities must be notified as per regulations.

Examples of environmental incidents resulting from activities are:

- Hazardous materials spill.
- Bush fire.
- Introduction of noxious weeds or diseases.
- Damage to a heritage, cultural or sacred site.
- Contamination of surface or ground water.
- Significant erosion requiring major rehabilitation.

Ingot Camp/Airstrip

The proposed new Ingot Camp is required to better facilitate exploration activities especially drilling at Raven, Burro and/or Anuri. The tents will be made of plywood and will be insulated and fitted with heating stoves. The airstrip will be used by Twin Otter aircraft equipped with tundra tires, to supply personnel and equipment to the camp. The airstrip will be a natural unprepared esker strip. It will not require any building/construction or preparation other than handpicking for larger rocks. It will likely be used twice a week while the camp is in operation during the summer months. The airstrip will be approximately 20m wide and 400m long and located at least 30m from the lake. There is no borrow pit sources and acid generating potential related to the airstrip or camp. The camp and airstrip are located in a barren area that is devoid of many arctic wildlife species. The area is not located on a migration route and only a couple of sightings of muskox are/or caribou have been noted in the area. Once the camp and airstrip is in place and operational, Apex Geoscience Ltd will maintain a record of all wildlife sightings, and we anticipate minimal impact to the arctic wildlife in the area.