



Committee Bay Project

Quarry Development Plan

Revision 2

North Country Gold Corp.
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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date	Section	Pages	Revision
1	17/Nov/2014	all	all	Format update
2	8/Mar/2025	all	all	Updated to ensure compliance

1.0 **COMPANY AND PROJECT BACKGROUND**

In October 2020 Auryn Resources Inc. was renamed Fury Gold Mines Limited ('Fury'). Fury is a Canadian-focused high-grade gold exploration company strategically positioned in two prolific mining regions: the Kitikmeot Region in Nunavut and the James Bay Region of Quebec. North County Gold Corp. (NCGC) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fury and is the 100% owner and operator of The Committee Bay Project (CBP).

Fury's exploration strategy for the Committee Bay Project is to continue to advance the high-grade Three Bluffs gold deposit while attempting to identify additional deposits within the Committee Bay Belt via regional grassroots exploration and further drill-testing of previously identified gold prospects. Innovative low impact and cost-effective exploration techniques also form a large part of the exploration strategy for the CBP.

The CBP is made up of mineral claims and leases located on Crown Land and surface and sub-surface Inuit Owned Lands (IOLs) which are subject to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA).

Exploration work programs are generally undertaken as seasonal campaigns occurring between March and October in any given year, largely dictated by market conditions. Work activities comprise prospecting, geological mapping, rock, till and soil sampling, airborne and ground geophysics and drilling. Supplies, including fuel are airlifted to the CBP from various towns and cities in Nunavut, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Since 2011, NCGC has been working on upgrading its primary camp, Hayes Camp. These upgrades are designed to increase the camp capacity to 100 people and improve the overall safety, working conditions and environmental impacts of ongoing work at the Three Bluffs gold deposit. NCGC intends to continue these camp upgrades and to construct an all-weather road from Hayes Camp to, and within, the Three Bluffs drilling area in coming years.

NCGC has the following permits and licences in place to support advanced exploration activity at the CBP.

Organization	Description	Permit/Licence #
Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB)	Project Reference Number	07EN021
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	Land Use Permit (Bullion camp)	N2021C0002
	Land Use Permit (Hayes camp)	N2021C0001
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	Land Use Licence for IOL (Ingot/Crater camps)	KTL314C003

Nunavut Water Board (NWB)	Water Licence	2BE-CRA2025
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	Commercial Leases	Lease 056J/11-1-2
		Lease 056J/12-1-2

2.0 **INTRODUCTION**

NCGC's Hayes Camp is located at Latitude 66°39'31"N and Longitude 91°33'11"W, approximately 220 km SSW of Kugaaruk and 235 km WSW of Repulse Bay within the Eastern Kitikmeot region of Nunavut.

As part of the overall plans, NCGC applied for a quarry permit to provide material for enhancements to the infrastructure at the existing camp, including: extensions to the camp facilities; grading and lengthening of the airstrip; and the development of a road to the Three Bluffs gold deposit. Three borrow areas were identified in the applications to regulatory authorities (Appendix 1). NCGC will renew its quarry permit prior to commencement of quarrying operations.

3.0 **QUARRY MATERIAL CHARACTERIZATION**

Proposed Borrow Areas 1 and 2 are located on a low lying terrace associated with a large esker complex and containing mixed glacial and beach sediments. Material at both these locations is covered by up to 10cm of organic material mixed with fine silts and sands. Quarry material comprises immature, poorly sorted, quartz rich sands with common seams containing intermixed sub-angular to rounded boulders and cobbles. All material is quartzo-feldspathic in nature. Cobbles and pebbles are predominantly granitic in composition.

Proposed Borrow Area 3 occupies a low lying hill representing a residual glacio-fluvial terrace. Material at this location comprises very poorly sorted glacial till with sub-angular to sub-rounded boulders with diameter of 0.6-1.5m and a matrix of poorly sorted sand, pebbles and cobbles. All material is quartzo-feldspathic in nature and appears to be derived from a distal granitic source.

4.0 **MITIGATIVE MEASURES**

4.1 *Erosion Control*

NCGC will use sand bags as mitigation measures to prevent and control erosion. Sand bags will be used along the length of the airstrip during construction in areas where runoff and drainage create the potential for washout. Construction of the airstrip will not be completed in one field season, therefore it will be important to have measures in place to keep materials used in the airstrip construction from being washed out during freshet and storm events. The use of sand bags will:

- Reduce water flow velocities in channels and ditches;
- Reduce run-off erosion;
- Allow water to collect and sediment to settle out; and,
- Are easy to construct and re-usable.

4.2 *Sediment Control*

Silt fences will be erected in drainages near the quarry locations as well as along the roadways to the quarry areas.

Silt fences:

- Filter sediment from run-off;
- Aid in water ponding so that coarse sediment settles out; and,
- Are effective for sheet flow erosion.

If scouring occurs, sand bags will be used to reduce the velocity of the runoff and the silt fences will be erected. These mitigation measures will allow sediment to drop out and reduce the potential for the migration of sediments toward the lake.

Additional erosion control measures will be employed if needed.

4.3 *Surface Drainage*

Drainage patterns are not expected to be impacted or altered as a result of quarrying activities at Hayes camp. NCGC has noted that during freshet and heavy storm events, natural drainages are active with water. However, at other times, smaller events and naturally ponding water infiltrates the esker surface.

The quarry areas were selected based on material needs, proximity to infrastructure to be constructed and environmental considerations, including surface drainage. The

Hayes camp and airstrip are situated on an esker along a lake. Natural drainage flows along this esker toward the lake from a number of points. Quarrying activities will be conducted in a manner that avoids these drainage areas and does not impact the natural movement of the water. As well, no steep areas will be created from the removal of quarry material and thus runoff scouring of slopes is not anticipated to occur.

As a precautionary measure, silt fences will be erected in all drainages.

4.4 Water Management Procedures

It is important to keep water from ponding in the quarried areas of esker, sand and gravel material. Moving water is an effective erosive agent of frozen soils that, in the permafrost terrain, becomes thermal erosion. Spring freshet releases large volumes of water quickly over the frozen ground surface. Ponded water can lead to thermal degradation of frozen ground. Thermally degraded ground is more susceptible to erosion. In the event that ponding of water does occur, the following measures will be undertaken:

- Water will be pumped out of the quarried areas carefully, and will be directed along the natural drainages that have erosion control measures erected; or,
- Water will be drained off by the creation of a ditch which will direct water from the pond downslope away from the quarry area. The ditch would be monitored.

If, during the removal of quarry material, ice is encountered, quarrying activities will cease and the material will be replaced to ensure that preferential drainage areas are not created. A record will be kept of ice encounters and the sites will be monitored. A new location will be chosen for quarrying.

If water quality is a concern, due to TSS, water will be collected in a sump and pumped through a form of “filters” before release overland toward the natural drainages.

5.0 MONITORING

The quarry areas will be monitored during:

- Construction;
- Freshet;
- Following storm events; and,
- During ground bird migration and nest selection.

Drainages will be walked and visually inspected regularly. Water samples will be collected in the event that there are concerns with regard to elevated TSS.

Prior to beginning quarrying activities, a survey will be conducted to ensure that there will be no disturbance to ground nesting birds.

6.0 CLOSURE AND REMEDIATION

Quarry areas will be reclaimed as soon as they are no longer in use. Material within the quarry area will be sloped to encourage drainage from the quarry area toward natural drainages. Material will be built up in any areas where there is a concern or risk of ice melting, should ice be encountered during quarrying activities. If needed, quarry areas will be covered and capped to insulate ground ice and promote permafrost aggradation.

Quarry areas will be monitored following remediation and closure. The expectation is that the areas will stabilize and over time, in the eskers, revegetation will occur naturally.

APPENDIX 1

Quarry Development Areas

