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By Licensing Administrative Assistant at 5:12 pm, May 24, 2011

P.O. Box 119
GJOA HAVEN, NU X0B 1J0
TEL: (867) 360-6338
FAX: (867) 360-6369

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NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI
OFFICE DES EAUX DU NUNAVUT

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: Golden Bull Resources Corporation.**Licence No:** _____

(Former NWB Licence for same area and camp: 2BE WAL0607) (For NWB Use Only)

MAILING ADDRESS:

P.O. Box 6315, Level 8, 580 St. Kilda Road Central, Melbourne, Victoria. 8008 Australia.

Telephone No.

+61 3 8532 2860

Fax No.

+61 3 8532 2805

E-Mail:

peterl@axisc.com.au**CANADIAN CONTACT:**

Field supervisor:

Bruce Goad, P. Geo.,

Radio telephone:

N/A (Camp is yet to be established)

(The company's Canadian contact who is acting in the capacity of geological consultant to Golden Bull Resources Corporation. **Please direct all correspondence through Inukshuk Exploration/Bruce Goad, P. Geo.** The consultant may be contacted as follows:

INUKSHUK Exploration Inc.,

21861 44A Avenue, Langley, British Columbia. Canada V3A 8E1

Telephone No.

604-533-2255

Fax No.

604-533-2255

E-mail:

inukshuk@uniserve.com

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: Bruce Goad, P. Geo Tel: 604-533-2255 Fax: N/A
E-mail: inukshuk@uniserve.com

2. Project Manager: Bruce Goad, P. Geo Tel: 604-533-2255 Fax: N/A
E-mail: inukshuk@uniserve.com

3. Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights?

Claims are held and an application for a Land Use Permit has been submitted to INAC for work on the INAC land.

4. Is the applicant an 'operator' for another company (i.e., the holder of the property rights)?
If so, please provide letter of authorization.

No

5. Duration of the Project

✓ Annual

✓ Potentially Multi Year (Dependent upon Ongoing Positive Exploration Results.):

If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities

Start: June 2012 Closure: Sept. 2012 (Seasonal Closure/Remediation).

Start: June 2013 Closure: Sept. 2013 (Seasonal Closure/Remediation).

Start: June 2014 Closure: Sept. 2014 (Seasonal Closure/Remediation).

Start: June 2015 Closure: Sept. 2015 (Seasonal Closure/Remediation).

Start: June 2016 Completion: Sept. 2016 (Final Closure/Remediation).

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp

☐ Mobile (self-propelled)

☒ Temporary

☒ Seasonally Occupied: June 1 to September 30 of 2012 to 2016.

☐ Permanent

☐ Other: _____

7. What are the design population of the camp and the maximum population expected on site at one time? What will be the fluctuations in personnel?

The camp will be used beginning in Spring 2012 and potentially into 2016 depending upon exploration results. Annual remediation of the site will be undertaken upon seasonal closure of the camp with final remediation at the end of the program (2016) at which point everything will be withdrawn from the site.

8. Provide history of the site if it has been used in the past.

This site was used by Natural Resources Canada (Nunavut) in 2001 for a camp and subsequently in 2004 by Bay Resources Ltd. and 4075251 Canada Inc. (precursor companies to Golden Bull Resources Corp.) The site was remediated in 2007 and all existing permits were terminated.

CAMP LOCATION

9. Please describe proposed camp location in relation to biogeographical and geomorphological features and water bodies.

The camp is located at 66° 47' 59" N and 90° 42' 46" W, on a small island at the north end of Walker Lake. An esker forms the island that will be used as a landing strip. The proposed camp is a summer season canvas tent camp with wooden tent floors and sides for approximately 15 tents (7 for sleeping, 1 for core logging, a dry, a kitchen and an office – Figure 3). A potential Backup camp site location is at the north end of Cay Lake (SEE: Figure 3.). The coordinates for this proposed site are:

Lat (degree/minute)

N66° 38' 45"

Long (degree/minute)

W92° 09' 12"

10. How was the location of the camp selected? Was the site previously used? Was assistance from the Regional Inuit Association Land Manager sought? Include maps and/or aerial photographs.

Selection was based on previous use of the site and appropriateness for a camp (esker for landing, water supply, minimal potential for wildlife interaction).

11. Is the camp or any aspect of the project located on:

☒ Crown Lands

Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: Formerly held under INAC

permit N2004C0014 which was terminated. A new INAC application has been submitted and an updated permit has been requested)

☐ Commissioners Lands

Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____

☐ Inuit Owned Lands

Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____

12. Closest Communities (distance in km):

The camp is located 245 to 365 kilometres northeast of the town of Baker Lake (Qamani'tuaq), Nunavut, or 210 to 320 kilometres west to southwest of the town of Repulse Bay (Naujat). The community of Kagaaruk (formerly Pelly Bay) is 190 to 305 kilometres northeast, while Sila Lodge, located on Wager Bay is approximately 150 kilometres southeast.

13. Has the proponent notified and consulted the nearby communities and potentially interested parties about the proposed work?

To date, no letters of notification have been sent to the Mayor and Hamlet offices of the above noted communities. Baker Lake will be approached for permission to deposit camp refuse at the local land fill site.

14. Will the project have impacts on traditional water use areas used by the nearby communities?

No.

Will the project have impacts on local fish and wildlife habitats?

Minimal impacts are expected. Those that occur can be mitigated (See: Table 1).

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

15. ☒ Mining
☐ Tourism (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, adventure/expedition, etc.)
(Omit questions # 16 to 21)
☐ Other _____ (Omit questions # 16 to 22)

16. ☒ Preliminary site visit
☒ Prospecting
☒ Geological mapping
☒ Geophysical survey
☒ Diamond drilling
☐ Reverse circulation drilling
☐ Evaluation Drilling/Bulk Sampling (also complete separate questionnaire)
☐ Other: _____

17. Type of deposit:

- ☐ Lead Zinc
☐ Diamond
☒ Gold (showing)
☐ Uranium
☒ Other: Copper, Nickel _____

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities

Drilling may be undertaken expected to be initiated during late summer 2012 or certainly in 2013.

- ☒ Land Based drilling
☐ Drilling on ice

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

Drilling may be planned during 2012; however, in any future possible drill programs, drill cuttings and water will be pumped to a sump (natural depression or temporary dyke) to trap cuttings allowing the water to infiltrate back into the ground. At the end of any future drill program, all sumps shall be backfilled with native surficial material upon completion of drilling and contoured to match the existing landscape.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

See number 19 above

21. List the brand names and constituents of the drill additives to be used? Includes MSDS sheets and provide confirmation that the additives are non-toxic and biodegradable.

Included in the attached/submitted 2011 ComBay Fuel Spill Contingency Plan.

22. Will any core testing be done on site? Describe.

Core splitting will be conducted manually and with a core saw

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING

23. Does the proponent have a spill contingency plan in place? Please include for review.

The 2011 ComBay Fuel Spill Contingency Plan is attached/submitted.

24. How many spill kits will be on site and where will they be located?

When the camp is operational, spill kits will be located at the camp (1) at the fuel and material storage at the airstrip (1) and with the drill (1).

25. Please describe the types, quantities, and method of storage of fuel and chemicals on site, and provide MSDS sheets.

Fuels - Combustibles (X)	Number of containers	Capacity of containers
- Diesel X	20 onsite at a time - 200 total (1 per tent heater+ 5 for refilling: Remainder for drilling)	205 litres
- Gasoline X	1 onsite at a time - 1 total	205 litres
- Aviation Fuel	0	205 litres
- Helicopter Fuel X	20 onsite at a time - 250 total	205 litres
- Propane X	5 onsite at a time - 30 total	100 lb cylinders
- Other	0	N/A

All fuel will be supplied onsite on an "As Required " basis from Baker Lake / Rankin Inlet. Not all this fuel will be onsite at one time but will be consumed throughout the summer program.

MSDS are included in the attached/submitted 2011 ComBay Fuel Spill Contingency Plan. Fuel onsite will be properly stored on their side with a line drawn between the 2 bungs being in a horizontal position.

All chemicals will be stored in their original containers until used. When empty, containers will be disposed of using an appropriate method.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

When the camp is in use, water for the camp will be provided from Walker Lake or a potential backup location for the proposed campsite at the north end of Cay Lake (See: Figure 2). Water

or drilling will be provided from lakes in the drill area; large enough NOT to be drawn down by the removal of the water.

27. Estimated demand (in L/day * person):

☒ Domestic Use: 1,000-2,000 L/day for 12-25 people

Water Source: Walker Lake (or backup Cay Lake)

☒ Drilling Units: ~ 50,000 L/day when drill is operating

Water Source: Lakes local to drill sites (location of actual drill Sites are undetermined at this time)

☐ Other: _____

Water Source: _____

28. Describe water intake for camp operations? Is the water intake equipped with a mesh screen to prevent entrapment of fish? Describe:

When the camp is in use, water intake will be via a land based pump and the intake will include a mesh screen to prevent entrainment of fish. Screening will meet the DFO end-of-pipe fish screen guidelines.

29. Will drinking water quality be monitored? What parameters will be analyzed and at what frequency?

Analysis for bacteriological parameters (total and fecal coliform) in treated potable water will be conducted once each month. Analysis for turbidity, colour, odour, total dissolved solids, nitrate, sulfate, chloride, fluoride, cyanide and total metals will be conducted at the beginning of the camp inhabitation.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

Potable water will be chlorinated as required under the Public Health Act Water Supply Regulations.

31. Will water be stored on site?

A holding tank will store treated potable water.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

32. Describe the characteristics, quantities, treatment and disposal methods for:

☒ Camp Sewage (blackwater)

Pacto toilets will be used and waste incinerated onsite.

☒ Camp Greywater

Grey water will be discharged into a sump in pervious material a minimum of 30 metres from edge of Walker Lake.

☒ Solid Waste

These items will be incinerated onsite or compacted and backhauled to Baker Lake or Yellowknife.

☒ Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

These items will be removed from site and disposed of at an approved site in either Baker Lake or Yellowknife.

☒ Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

Waste oil can be incinerated and used as incineration fuel.

Any hazardous waste will be removed from site and disposed of at an approved site in either Baker Lake or Yellowknife. Approval to use the land fill facilities has been obtained from the community of Yellowknife; approval from Baker Lake is pending.

☒ Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

Empty barrels will be removed from site back to Baker Lake for re-use.

☐ Other:

-
33. Please describe incineration system if used on site. What types of wastes will be incinerated?

Burnable waste including camp waste (kitchen, paper, packaging, small wood and sewage) will be incinerated. This will be in a 205 L burn barrel or a CSA environmentally-rated incinerator.

34. Where and how will non-combustible waste be disposed of? If in a municipality in Nunavut, has authorization been granted?

Any non-combustible waste will be removed from site and disposed of at an approved site in either Baker Lake or Yellowknife. Approval to use the land fill facilities has been obtained from the community of Yellowknife; approval from Baker Lake is pending.

35. Describe location (relative to water bodies and camp facilities) dimensions and volume, and freeboard for sumps (if applicable).

The grey water sump will be located a minimum of 30 metres from the edge of Walker Lake within pervious material (esker on the island). The sump freeboard will be a minimum of 30 cm and dimensions 1 m by 1 m by 1.5 m deep.

36. Will leachate monitoring be done? What parameters will be sampled and analyzed, and at what frequency?

No.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

37. Have the water supply and waste treatment and disposal methods been used and proven in cold climate? What known O&M problems may occur? What contingency plans are in place?

Proposed methods (or similar) have been used at other exploration sites in area including by Committee Bay Resources/North Country Gold and DeBeers. The camp operator will be trained to operate and repair temporary camp buildings (tents), power, water supply, waste management and communications systems. Water lines used for water supply and grey water will be insulated to prevent freezing and back-up plans in place. The grey water sump will be monitored for capacity and expanded or a new one excavated if there is a problem.

Backup materials including water supply pump and camp generator will be on site. A minimum of 100 litres of acceptable drinking water should be stored at the site in case of a problem with the water supply. Emergency supply of materials can be provided by the expediter and Oopik Aviation in Baker Lake.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

38. Provide a detailed description of progressive and final abandonment and restoration activities at the site.

At the end of the season, the camp site will be secured and all waste incinerated / removed. When the camp is dismantled at the end of exploration, all materials will be removed from site (for re-use or appropriate disposal) and disturbed areas (including grey water sump) covered and graded. The program is detailed in the attached/submitted 2011 ComBay Abandonment and Decommissioning Plan.

BASELINE DATA

39. Has or will any baseline information be collected as part of this project? Provide bibliography.

- ☐ Physical Environment (Landscape and Terrain, Air, Water, etc.)
- ☐ Biological Environment (Vegetation, Wildlife, Birds, Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms, etc.)
- ☐ Socio-Economic Environment (Archaeology, Land and Resources Use, Demographics, Social and Culture Patterns, etc.)
- ☐ Other:

No baseline data has been collected.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

40. Do you have a copy of:

- ☒ Article 13 - Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
- ☒ NWB - Water Licensing in Nunavut - Interim Procedures and Information Guide for Applicants
- ☐ NWB - Interim Rules of Practice and Procedure for Public Hearings
- ☐ NWTWB - Guidelines for the Discharge of Treated Municipal Wastewater in the NWT
- ☒ NWTWB - Guidelines for Contingency Planning
- ☒ DFO - Freshwater Intake End of Pipe Fish Screen Guideline
- ☒ Fisheries Act - s.35
- ☒ WED - Environment Protection- Spill Contingency Regulations
- ☒ Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines
- ☒ Public Health Act Camp Sanitation Regulations
- ☒ Public Health Act Water Supply Regulations
- ☒ Territorial Land Use Act and Regulations

You should consult the above document, guidelines, and legislation for compliance with existing regulatory requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- **Existing Environmental Conditions**

Biophysical - The Committee Bay Belt lies within the zone of permanent permafrost. The mean annual temperature of -20°C reflects its Arctic location (the Arctic Circle transects the property area). The climate is typical of the Eastern Arctic with average temperatures in the winter months of -30°C to -35°C , and $+10^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+12^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the summer. Wind speeds have been recorded in excess of 100 kilometres per hour. The ground remains snow covered for more than 250 days a year (generally September to June). Rivers break up in June and lakes are ice bound until mid July. In the summer and fall, the temperature differential between the warm land and cooler ocean can create fog blankets in low lying areas.

The project area is on the northern section of the Wager Plateau, a shield area that has been significantly modified by glacial processes. Elevations range from 122 m a.s.l. in the southwest to 560 m a.s.l. in the northeast. Expansive till plains with eskers, kames, and moraines are the predominant geomorphologic features though glacially sculpted bedrock (including roches moutonnées), felsenmeer, and glacial boulder fields are also present. Bedrock is estimated at 10% of the total surface area, though locally it can be much higher.

The Hayes River and its tributaries flow northwest into Chantrey Inlet. The Brown River (southwest) flows into northwestern Hudson Bay. The Arrowsmith River, to the north, flows into the Gulf of Boothia. Elongate eskers and rock striae indicate the glacial ice movement was to the north northwest in 56K and north northeast in 56J.

The regional area is used by wolves, caribou and muskoxen and may be used by grizzly bears and polar bears (both COSEWIC listed as special concern). Important polar bear denning and summer retreat habitat is present in the Wager Bay area. The north-east mainland caribou (barren-ground) may migrate through or close to the planned exploration area between late February and early May and again from late July to early December. A known calving area is located south of the exploration area. Pelly caribou (COSEWIC listed as threatened) may be present in the winter as far south as the Hayes River. Based on a July 2000 survey, muskoxen are present in the area in very low density. The Wager Bay area is known as an important raptors' nesting area. Species include peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon and rough-legged hawk.

Socio-economic - The western limit of the Wager Bay National Park is located north and east of Laughland Lake. The boundary for this park has been finalized and the Golden Bull Resources mineral claims are all located outside the park area.

The region west of Committee Bay is used for hunting muskoxen, caribou and wolves between November and May of each year (Ema Qaggutag of Hunters and Trappers Association).

There is no known existing manmade infrastructure (roads, power-lines, buildings, campsites) at the proposed sites. The Walker Lake campsite is located beside a source of water and near known landing sites suitable for tundra tire equipped aircraft. It is believed that these landing sites are located along flat topped eskers.

Existing mineral claims in the region are noted in Figure 1. The position of the company's mineral claims in relationship to the boundary of the nearby Ukkusiksalik National Park is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1. Existing Mineral Claims and IOL boundaries as of March 11, 2011; No prospecting permits have been issued for the map area.

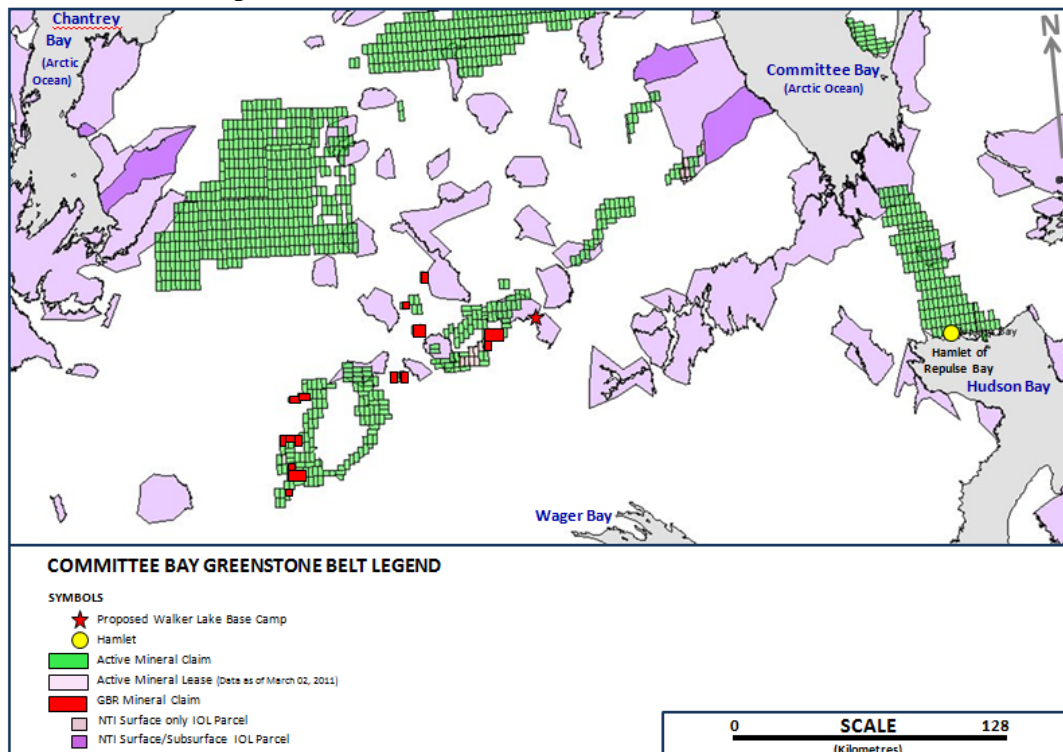
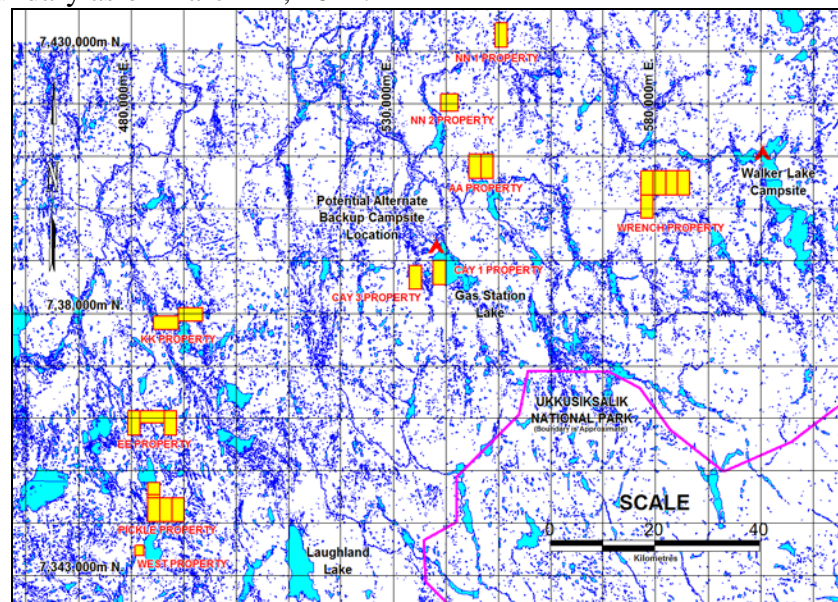


Figure 2. Mineral Claims, Potential Camp Site Locations and the Ukkusiksalik National Park Boundary as of March 11, 2011.



POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The attached potential project / environment interactions matrix (Table 1) outlines activities associated with the project and where they may interact with existing biophysical and social conditions. The project / environmental interactions matrix outlines works related to the camp, exploratory drilling and prospecting and general environmental, social, economic and health components. It is noted where the potential for interaction exists, which can be used to determine potential impacts.

Biophysical - Impacts on **air quality** can result from discharge of exhaust from airplanes, helicopters, drilling operations and diesel generator power supply at camp as well as emissions from incineration. Given the remote location and lack of air quality issues in the project location, these short duration and small scope activities are not expected to result in measurable air quality impacts at the local or regional scale. An Environment Canada approved incinerator will be selected. **Noise** can result from the use of planes, helicopters and drills and to a lesser degree from activities within the camp and at the airstrip that can disturb wildlife. Mitigation is noted in the wildlife section, below.


Soil and permafrost quality can be impacted from spills of fuel and other materials, waste discharge and drilling. Preventative measures including storage in appropriate containers in areas where spill clean-up is easy (ie on flat areas at runway and in camp, at least 30m away from watercourses) and fueling in these areas with diligence will be taken. Drip pans, or other such preventative measures, should be used when refuelling equipment on site.

Materials storage will meet the requirements of the federal *Environmental Protection Act*. Environment Canada recommends secondary containment, such as self-supporting insta-berms, also be used when storing barrels of fuel on location. A spill response plan (including preparation, clean-up, removal and reporting) is attached to the company's 2011 ComBay Fuel Spill Contingency Plan. The discharge of grey water to a sump meets acceptable standards and would be covered with 40 cm of native material following abandonment.

The following additional mitigation should be followed during drilling:

- Drilling will occur at a minimum of 30 m from any water body.
- Absorbent pads will be placed under areas where fuel, lubricants and other toxic materials may leak from to assist in clean up following drill operations.
- Drill cuttings will be pumped to a sump (natural depression or temporary dyke) a minimum of 30 m from any surface water body where water will infiltrate to ground, direct flow into a water body is not possible and no additional impacts are created.
- Any fuel or hazardous material will be located) a minimum of 30 m from any surface water body.
- All sumps shall be backfilled with native surficial material upon completion of drilling and contoured to match the existing landscape.
- If artesian flow is encountered, drill holes shall be plugged and permanently sealed upon project termination.

TABLE 1. The potential project / environment interactions matrix outlines activities associated with the project and where they may interact with existing biophysical and social conditions.

THE NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD SCREENING PART 2 FORMS																																
TABLE 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS																																
	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS		PHYSICAL													BIOLOGICAL							SOCIO-ECONOMIC									
	Designated environmental areas (i.e. Parks, Wildlife Protected areas)		ground stability	permafrost	hydrology/limnology	water quality	climate conditions	existing and other unique or fragile landscapes	surface and bedrock geology	sediment and soil quality	tidal processes and bathymetry	air quality	noise levels	other VEC:	other VEC:	other VEC:	vegetation	wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	birds, including habitat and migration patterns	aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	wildlife protected areas	other VEC:	other VEC:	other VEC:	archaeological and cultural historic sites	employment	community wellness	community infrastructure	human health	other VEC:		
PROJECT ACTIVITIES																																
CONSTRUCTION	Camp and Airstrip																															
	Site preparation - groundwork			M				M					M					M	M										P			
	Set up buildings													M	M			M	M										P			
	Helicopter and plane access													M	M			M	M										P			
	Water use			M																	M											
	Movement of people within camp														M				M	M												
	Power supply														M	M			M													
	Fuel use and storage					M					M							M		M												
Waste disposal (food, materials, fuel, sewage)			M	M	M		M		M		M						M	M	M	M							P			M		
OPERATION	Exploration Activities																															
	Camp Use							M										M	M	M									P			
	Helicopter access												M	M				M	M													
	Foot access - prospecting / staking / geophysics																		M													
	Drilling (incl. site prep and water use)																		M													
	Wildlife interactions			M	M	M			M	M								M	M										P			
	Geophysical Surveys																		M													
	Snowmobiles used with Geophysical Surveys												M					M	M										P			
	Geophysical Surveys (Airborne)													M					M													
	Geophysical Surveys (Ground)																		M										P			
	Water use			M		M																M										
	Movement of people within camp								M																							
	Power supply														M	M			M	M												
	Fuel use and storage					M	M		M		M							M		M									P			
	Waste disposal (food, materials, fuel, sewage)			M	M	M		M		M		M						M	M	M	M							P			M	
DECOMMISSIONING	Reclamation and Remediation																															
	Site abandonment				M	M				M		M	M					M											P			

Notes: Please indicate in the matrix cells whether the interaction causes an impact and whether the impact is:

P Positive

N Negative and non-mitigable

M Negative and mitigable

U Unknown

If no impact is expected then please leave the cell blank

Prepared for: Golden Bull Resources Corporation,
(a 100% owned subsidiary of Golden River Resources Corporation.)
Date: March 25, 2011.

Prepared by: Bruce Goad, P. Geo.,
Inukshuk Exploration Inc.
21861 44 Avenue,
Langley, British Columbia,
CANADA V3A 8E1

E-mail: inukshuk@uniserve.com

Surface water hydrology can be disrupted from removal of water for camp use and drilling while surface water quality may be effected by fuel and toxic material spills (including drill slurry) and grey water disposal. Physical fish habitat (stream bed) could be impacted from nearby drill activity or access (crossings). Water extraction at the camp and drill site, water quality impacts from fuel or other toxic materials such as drill slurry can ultimately negatively affect fish.

The measures noted under the soil and permafrost discussion will mitigate for surface water quality impacts from spills. Sediment and drill fluids are also issues for surface water. Activities that may result in sedimentation should be avoided or sediment control measures put in place to mitigate downstream impacts. Any grey water discharge will be a minimum of 30 m from Walker Lake.

During past and future programs, water use at the camp was/will be taken from Walker Lake. When the camp is in use, extraction volumes to sustain 15 to 25 people will be approximately 1 to 1.5 m³ per day, which will not impact aquatic habitat in the large lake. Generally drilling would use up to 50 m³ per day from one of the lakes in the area. The intakes would be screened as per DFO requirements to prevent fish kills from pumps. Disturbance to lake (or any stream) bed or banks should be minimized by placing temporary platforms for access and by excavating a sump quickly and cleanly, if required, for pump placement. These measures will ultimately mitigate for impacts on fish.

Vegetation communities and wildlife habitat can be disturbed by clearing/grading at the camp and drill sites. During drilling, any soil removed should be side-cast and the disturbed area recovered following drilling. Soil should also be stored and covered at the camp site for reclamation at abandonment.

Wildlife can be displaced through loss of habitat, disturbed by noise (helicopter, plane, generators, drilling) or human interaction. Habitat loss can result in displacement of animals. Disturbance can cause health problems (stress-induced) and mortality. The camp location on an island will minimize human-wildlife interactions. Mitigation includes:

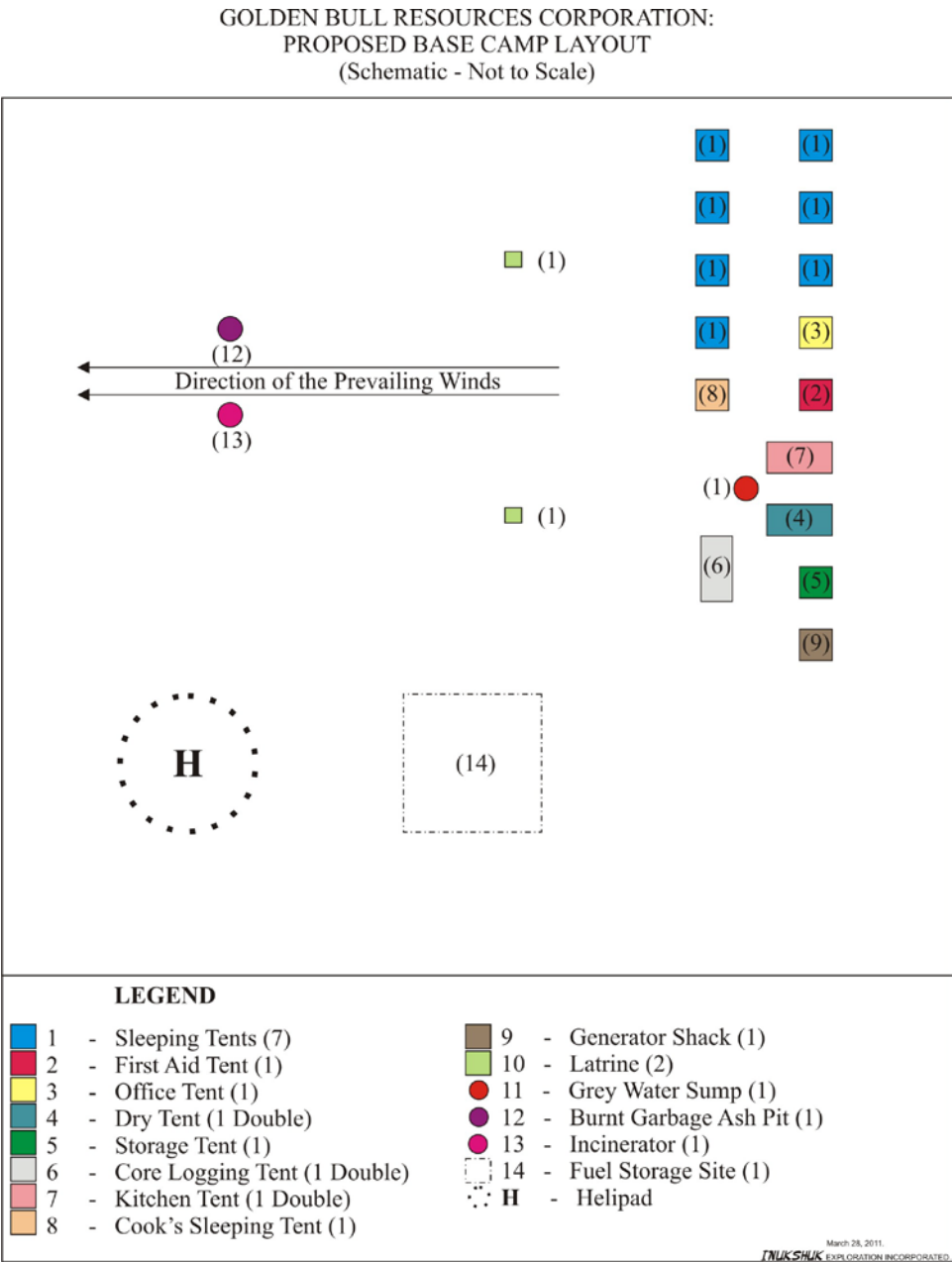
- avoiding disturbance of any raptor nests (particularly late May to mid-Aug when active) so that birds are not stressed to abandon the nest, bear dens and wolf dens;
- limiting helicopter overflights are to a minimum altitude of 300 metres whenever possible;
- avoiding helicopter flights over areas of known raptor nests during active reproductive periods, near waterfowl and shorebird staging areas during critical seasons and near large mammals;
- stopping drill activities and associated work if caribou cows appear nearby;
- recording wildlife sightings and passing this on the rest of the crews;
- Ensure proper storage of hazardous materials to avoid exposure to wildlife;
- All personnel be aware of and follow wildlife deterrence techniques (including proper storage and disposal of food) to reduce the possibility of attracting wildlife to the camp and drill areas;
- All personnel should have bear safety training and be aware of the penalties for shooting Polar bears, even in self defense.

Socio-economics – The use of local services for transportation and camp will provide economic benefits. Access to the site will be via Baker Lake. Notable risks to human health and safety exist from accidents during helicopter travel, interactions with wildlife and working with power, machinery such as the drill rig and hazardous materials. The site safety program including emergency response

will minimize accidents and injuries. Water supply will meet the requirements of the Public Health Act Water Supply Regulations.

With proper mitigation, the project should not affect land and water use, traditional use or cultural resources. All measures should be taken to avoid defense kills of bears. The camp location on an island will minimize human-wildlife interactions.

FIGURE 3. Proposed ComBay Walker Lake (or Cay Lake backup location) layout of camp.



2011 COMBAY SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

(A separate document entitled “2011 ComBay Spill Contingency Plan” has been attached/submitted.)

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES AND SPILL PREPARATION

Preventative measures include:

- Materials storage will meet the requirements of the federal *Environmental Protection Act*. Environment Canada recommends secondary containment, such as self-supporting insta-berms, also be used when storing barreled fuel on location.
- Secure valves before and after fuel transfer and do not leave fuel transfer unattended.
- Drums and hoses will be inspected regularly for leaks and pans or absorbent pads placed below fuel transfer areas and stationary machinery.
- Toxic materials will be stored away from sensitive areas (30 m from any surface water body).

The following measures will allow for preparation in the event of a fuel or other toxic material spill:

- Material safety data sheets (MSDS) will be on site for all products.
- Spill kits will be located at camp (1), fuel storage area (1) and active drill site (1).
- This plan will be posted at camp, fuel storage area and drill site.
- All persons on site trained about MSDS sheets, use of spill kits and spill response and reporting.

Spill kits will contain:

- 20 lb ABC fire extinguisher
- polaski
- oil absorbent pads (package of polypropylene pads) that will also contain spills on water
- hydrocarbon-sorbent socks (polypropylene – one approximately 4' by 3" and one 10' by 3")
- 1 bag treated oil only cellulose particulate
- 1 roll poly plastic sheet 110'x 6'x 6 mil thickness
- 6 poly disposal bags and ties (45 gal drum size, 6 mil)
- shovel
- 2 pair nitrile gloves (large)
- utility knife
- labels / marker

Additional response equipment in the project area should include plastic pails, extra disposal bags and plastic sheets, absorbent pads and socks

Spill Response

The steps to follow if you are first on the scene of a spill include:

1. Protect human health and safety. Assess any risk of fire or explosion, eliminate ignition sources and keep away if there is a risk.
2. Identify the product and potential dangers. Look at the MSDS sheet and wear appropriate safety gear.
3. Stop the flow from the source, if possible.

4. Contain the spill. Spill containment may be by materials in the spill kit (absorbent pads) and berming soil/snow or trenching with hand tools or available machinery.
5. Report to the head site geologist.
6. Clean up what is immediately possible using materials from the spill kit.

Clean-up of spilled fuels and other toxic materials on land (including snow) will involve:

- Absorbing liquids with absorbent pads or cellulose particulate.
- Shoveling contaminated soil/permafrost for disposal or remediation.
- Storage of materials should be in drums or impermeable containers and labeled.
- Fuel or oil contaminated soil can be incinerated at the camp or aerated on tarps for natural remediation. Some materials must be shipped off-site to an appropriate disposal site.
- Where a large area of soil/permafrost is contaminated, further remediation methods will need to be considered.

Spills onto ice will involve berming with snow, absorbing spilled material and clean up with shovels. Spills of fuel into surface water should be dealt with by redirection away from the water, where possible, containment with absorbent socks and clean up with hydrophobic absorbent pads.

Spill Reporting

Upon observing or receiving a report of a spill on Golden Bull Resources' properties or campsite, Bruce Goad, P. Geo (the company's onsite geological consultant), will:

- Report major spills immediately to the 24-Hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130 and to the DIAND Water Resources Inspector at (867) 975-4298. Major spills are those that would cause harmful effects to air, land, water, fish, wildlife or human health. A fuel spill greater than 200 L is considered major.
- Fill out a spill report form for submission to the DIAND Water Resources Inspector no later than 30 days following any spill.

ABANDONMENT AND REMEDIATION PLAN

(A separate document entitled "2011 ComBay Abandonment and Decommissioning Plan" has been attached/submitted.)

WALKER LAKE ISLAND CAMP

2004

(2012 Proposed Camp
will be similar)

