P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, NU X0B 1J0
Tel: (867) 360-6338
Fax: (867) 360-6369

kNK5 wmoEp5 vtmpq
NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI
OFFICE DES EAUX DU NUNAVUT

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. **Licence No:** _____
(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: Elizabeth Sherlock
   Tel: 604-998-4175
   Fax: 604-998-1051
   E-mail: esherlock@sabinagoldsilver.com

2. Project Manager: Doug Cater
   Tel: 604-998-4175
   Fax: 604-998-1051
   E-mail: dcater@sabinagoldsilver.com

3. Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights? Yes

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

   ☐ One year or less Start and completion dates: _____
   ✓ Multi Year:

   If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
   Start: April 1, 2010 Completion: March 31, 2015

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp

   ☐ Mobile (self-propelled)
   ☐ Temporary
   ☐ Seasonally Occupied: _____
   ☐ Permanent
   ✓ Other: Temporary diamond drill sites

7. What is the design, maximum and expected average population of the camp?

The camp at George Lake will only be used periodically for maintenance and support activities and in emergencies; it will not be occupied on a regular basis. Drilling activities will be helicopter supported and based out of either the Goose Lake or Hackett River camps, with supplementary support from George Lake. Goose Lake camp has a maximum capacity of 80 people (2009 average of 25 people per day). Hackett River is applying for amendments to its licenses to allow for expansion of the camp to a maximum of 75 people. Average daily population of Hackett River will likely be in the range of 30-50 people.

Existing facilities at George Lake camp consist of a gravel airstrip, quonset hut for storage and maintenance of vehicles, 5 small weatherhaven structures for office, kitchen, dry, and sleeping quarters, a number of sea-cans for storage, and historical wooden-frame buildings (unused).

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

1982	Exploration initiated by Trigg, Woollett, Olson Consulting Ltd. And Back River Joint Venture (BRJV) formed.
1983-1985	Prospecting, mapping, sampling, aeromagnetic surveys conducted.
1984-1987	Claims staked at George Lake.
1985	First diamond drilling completed; 2518 m in 35 holes at George Lake.
	Prospecting permits acquired for Goose Lake.
1987	Claims staked at Goose Lake.
	Homestake Mineral Development entered into option agreement to earn into BRJV, and completes 20 diamond drill holes at George Lake.
1988-1991	No field work at Goose Lake.
1989	Homestake purchased Esso Minerals Canada's share of the BRJV.
	Drilling defined Locale 1, Locale 2, Lone Cow Pond, GH and Slave resource zones at George Lake.
	BRJV partitioned into 2 separate agreements – George Lake Joint Venture (GLJV) and "Outside Properties".
1990	Homestake undertook George Lake feasibility study.
1991	Locale 1, Locale 2 infill drilling occurred (143 holes).
1992	Homestake acquired operator rights for BRJV.
	Conducted till sampling, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling at Goose South (2744 m in 19 holes).
1992-1996	No significant exploration at the George Lake property.
1993	Diamond drilling – 5967 m in 31 holes.
1994	Diamond drilling – 4900 m in 21 holes.
1996	Arauco acquired option to purchase BRJV and GLJV.
	Arauco conducted pre-feasibility study.
1997	Arauco acquired 100% interest in the properties with 5% royalty payment to certain previous BRJV partners.
	Diamond drilling – 15,500 m in 143 holes at George Lake; 4035 m in 26 holes at Goose Lake; 1612 m in 15 holes at Boot Lake.
	Prospecting at Boot Lake, Boulder Pond.
	Arauco changed name to Kit Resources.
1999	Kinross optioned George Lake from Kit for a 70% interest.
	Pre-feasibility study and operating cost estimate conducted for 1500 tpd processing plant and tailings disposal.
	Resource estimate for Goose Lake completed.
2000	Diamond drilling – 10,915 m in 41 holes at Goose Lake.
	Mag/VLF and IP/resistivity surveys at Goose Lake.
2001	Sampling, mapping, soil/till sampling.
	Diamond drilling – 9842 m in 55 holes.
	Kinross entered into agreement with Wheaton Minerals (merged with Kit Resources) to purchase interest in George Lake.
2002	Diamond drilling – 7685 m 33 holes.

2003-2004	Miramar entered option agreement with Kinross to purchase interest in properties. NI 43-101 report prepared.
2005	Dundee Precious Metals (DPM) acquired option from Miramar. DPM & Kinross enter into letter of agreement for DPM 60% earn-in. Diamond drilling – 15,922 m in 46 holes.
2006	DPM acquired 100% of Back River project.
2007-2008	Exploration and infill drilling, prospecting, mapping, soil sampling, geophysics Staking of claims along Wishbone Trend.
2009	Back River project (including Wishbone Trend) purchased by Sabina Silver Corp. Sabina Silver Corp. changed name to Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.

CAMP LOCATION

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

The current George Lake camp is located on the western shore of George Lake. It is situated on a bedrock ridge and unconsolidated material derived from a northwest-trending esker which runs for several kilometers in the area. In the area of the camp, the esker surface has been prepared for use as an airstrip.

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.

N/A to this application. Existing camp at Goose Lake or Hackett River to be used.

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

☐	Crown Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date:
☐	Commissioners Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date:
✓	Inuit Owned Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: KTL304C018-amended (3/13/2010)

12. Closest Communities (direction and distance in km):

The hamlet of Bathurst Inlet is approximately 100 km from the camp at George Lake Distance from the potential drill sites varies between 95-115 km.

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

Since the sale of the Back River and Wishbone projects to Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. in the early part of 2009, there have not been any direct consultations with the nearby communities. Sabina representatives will be attending the Yellowknife Mining Symposium in November, as well as attending meetings in Cambridge Bay, both of which will provide opportunities for informal discussions about the projects.

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

There are no anticipated impacts on traditional water use areas. Drilling and exploration activities take place over a very small, restricted area, typically 100 m² or less. Precautions are taken to minimize impact on the local environment, and best practices are employed to handle waste and cuttings. Should any concerns arise over traditional water use areas, Sabina will work with the affected parties to address them.

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

There are no anticipated impacts to local fish and wildlife habitats. Current land use permits provide guidance on minimizing disturbance to local wildlife, and these best practices will continue to be employed.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

15.
- ✓ Mining (includes exploration drilling)
- ☐ Tourism (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, adventure/expedition, etc.) (Omit questions # 16 to 21)
- ☐ Other _____

16. Activities (check all applicable)

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

17. Type of deposit (exploration focus):

- ☐ Lead Zinc
- ☐ Diamond
- ✓ Gold
- ☐ Uranium
- ☐ Other: _ __

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities

- ✓ Land Based drilling
- ✓ Drilling on ice

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

Sludge from the drills is currently captured using the megabag system and deposited in a sump dedicated to this purpose at the George Lake camp. As per Part F, Section 2 of the current terms and conditions of the license, a natural depression in the vicinity of drilling may be used for disposal of the cuttings in lieu of transporting them. Doing so will reduce both the costs of the operation as well as the risk of a spill by transporting the cuttings. Should a change of drill contractors occur, it may also become necessary to use a local sump under Part F, Section 2 for cuttings disposal (i.e. not all drill systems are equipped to use the megabag for cuttings capture).

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

Water from the drill will be recycled to minimize the quantity used, and allowed to freeze in the hole upon completion of the drilling. Experience in this region indicates that freezing of the hole can be completed in a timeframe ranging from hours to days. Clarified water drains through the megabag and is allowed to disperse on the tundra (directed away from any surface water body) where it percolates into the ground and returns to the local watershed.

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.

MSDS sheets for drill additives are appended.

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

No core testing will take place at the drill sites. Core will be flown back to the existing facility at Goose Lake for logging and sampling. Core will be logged and with intervals of potential economic interest sampled by sawing the core in half. Half of the core will remain in the core box for archiving and the other half will be bagged and shipped for analysis at laboratories in any of Vancouver, Saskatoon, Ancaster, or elsewhere as deemed appropriate. Point load testing (hardness), magnetic susceptibility, and oriented core testing (orientation of sub-surface rocks in 3D space) may also be completed at Goose Lake.

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING

23. The proponent is required to have a site specific Spill Contingency Plan prepared and submitted with the application This Plan should be prepared in accordance with the *NWT Environmental Protection Act, Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, July 22, 1998* and *A Guide to the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, June 2002*. Please include for review.

The most recently amended (November 2009) Spill Contingency Plan is appended.

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

There will be 1 spill kit located with each drill. Spill kits are also located at key locations at George Lake camp (Quonset, tank farm).

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

Diesel fuel will be stored at the George Lake camp in the double-walled Envirotanks located within the lined, bermed tank farm. There are a total of 2 tanks with a volume of 60,000 L each.

Drummed fuel on site will primarily consist of Jet A and/or Jet B. Drums will be stored on their sides within artificial berms with bungs horizontal. Quantities are highly variable, with the greatest amount of fuel on site during the resupply period at the start of the season. Depending on the scope of the exploration program, quantities sufficient for up to 1500 hours of flying may be required (approximately 1500 drums). Lesser amounts of diesel, gasoline and avgas may also be stored on site in a similar manner. Quantities of these fuels will also vary with program requirements (if needed at all in any given year), but are not anticipated to exceed 100 drums of each with the current scope of work.

Diesel fuel will be stored in 205L drums and in small double-walled fuel cells at each drill site. Quantities will be dynamic, but should not exceed 4-6 full drums at a time. All drums will be stored in artificial berms.

Fuel caches of Jet-A and/or Jet-B for the helicopters may be located throughout the area. As per licensing regulations, quantities will not exceed 4000L, and will consist of 205L drums contained within artificial berms, where practical. In 2008, serious human safety hazards were identified with using these berms at remote locations in the winter, as the plastic becomes extremely slippery and may result in a lone pilot becoming seriously or critically injured in the field and unable to call for or receive help in a reasonable time. As federally regulated transport professionals, pilots are well-trained in safe fuel handling procedures and it is felt that the risk of serious personal injury presented by a slippery berm is significantly greater than the risk of a fuel spill during the relatively short period of time any given drum will be stored on site. It is also felt that snow acts as an effective absorbent and barrier to all but the largest spills (which can be avoided with safe, diligent handling procedures); minor spills can be cleared away with no impact to the actual ground. As a best management practice, these caches will be documented and reported to INAC and KIA Lands Inspectors.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

Drilling operations may occur anywhere within the claim groups identified on the map included with this application and are subject to change according to exploration priorities from year to year. Sabina will endeavour to keep the appropriate agencies informed as to exploration plans. Water sources will consist of lakes proximal to the drills which will allow for flexibility in exploration planning as well as help to prevent frequent freezing of water lines.

27. Estimated water use (in cubic metres/day):

✓	Domestic Use: Max. 3m³/day	Water Source: George Lake	
✓	Drilling: 35m³/day/drill (max. 4 drills)	Water Source: Proximal to drill(s)	
☐	Other: _____	Water Source: _____	

28. Describe water intake for camp operations? Is the water intake equipped with a mesh screen to prevent entrapment of fish? (see *DFO 1995, Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline*) Describe:

N/A for this renewal and amendment.

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

N/A for this renewal and amendment.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

N/A for this renewal and amendment.

31. Will water be stored on site?

Small volumes (up to 500 L) will be temporarily stored at the drill site should additional water be required during the drilling operations.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

☐ Camp Sewage (blackwater)

☐ Camp Greywater

✓ Solid Waste

The disposal method for burnable solid waste such as paper, cardboard, plastic, wood, burlap cloth, fuel or oil-soaked absorbent material, semi-solid waste from Pacto toilets and food preparation waste would be by burning in the camp incinerator. Material would be securely packaged and transported to either Goose Lake or Hackett River camps for incineration. It is estimated that generally no more than 1-2 garbage bags (121 litre capacity) of such burnable waste would be generated each day the camp is used. Any remaining ashes and unburned residue would be collected in cleaned 205 L drums, sealed for transport, and flown out for disposal at a suitable waste management facility.

✓ Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

Empty drums are drained of residual fuel, crushed and strapped together for removal to Yellowknife and subsequent disposal at an approved facility or recycling as scrap metal. Larger items are packaged either in empty drums or on pallets and removed to Yellowknife for disposal at an appropriate facility, landfill or for recycling.

✓ Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

Small amounts of waste oil and residual fuel may be transported to Goose Lake to be diluted with diesel and burned in the waste oil furnace installed to provide heat for the Quonset. Alternately, this material may be stored in an unused drum, labeled accordingly and stored for transport to Yellowknife for proper disposal.

Hazardous waste (as outlined in the Government of Nunavut Environmental Guideline For General Management of Hazardous Waste) will be packaged appropriately, labeled, and backhauled to Yellowknife for disposal at an appropriate facility.

✓ Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

Empty drums are drained of residual fuel (stored for use in the waste oil furnace), crushed and strapped together for removal to Yellowknife and subsequent disposal at an approved facility or recycling as scrap metal.

☐ Other:

---

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

N/A for this renewal and amendment.

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

N/A for this renewal and amendment.

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

If necessary, sumps for use at the various drill sites or at the camp will be located at least 31 m back from any body of water and in a location chosen to enhance infiltration and filtering of the drill return water or camp grey water. Sumps would be chosen or constructed to have dimensions of approximately 0.38x2x2 m and would have approximately 1.5 m^3 capacity. The amount of freeboard would be monitored during use and if the sump was filling up a larger sump would be constructed to contain the excess or the excess is shoveled into a megabag and moved to a more suitable location with the helicopter.

Geo-textile cloth fences are constructed on the downhill side of all new drill setups, as well as below the camp sump and dry(s) and the core cutting facility..

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

N/A for this renewal and amendment.

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?

Water line freezing is a common problem during winter drilling operations which causes significant delays and additional costs. The 2009 amendment to NWB License 2BEGEO0210 allowed for the use of water sources proximal to drilling operations, which will result in much shorter water supply lines to the drills and will help to alleviate this problem.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

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

Waste materials at George Lake camp have been consolidated into a marshalling area for backhaul during winter resupply flights. Drums of old fuel are stored in instaberms pending availability of space on backhaul flights or consumption in a waste oil furnace.

Reclamation of the camp itself has been minimal as it is still used as a resupply base and an emergency camp for crews working in the area. Several of the older wooden structures have been removed over the years, and those sites show excellent signs of the re-establishment of native species of plants.

The most recently amended (November 2009) Abandonment and Restoration Plan is appended.

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:

Gartner Lee Limited, 2008. *Field Report – Back River Project: Back River Freshwater Aquatic Resources 2007*. Prepared for Dundee Precious Metals Inc. Toronto. 46p.

Gartner Lee Limited, 2008. *Field Report – Back River Project: Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat 2007*. Prepared for Dundee Precious Metals Inc. Toronto. 52p.

Golder Associates Ltd., 2007. *Back River Project: Environmental Baseline Studies September 2006*. Prepared for Dundee Precious Metals Inc. Toronto. Report 06-1373-45. 84p.

Golder Associates Ltd., 2006. *Environmental Baseline Studies for the Back River Project 2005*. Prepared for Dundee Precious Metals Inc. Toronto. Report 05-1373-010. 68p.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

40. At a minimum, you should ensure you have a copy of and consult the documents below for compliance with existing regulatory requirements:

- ✓ ARTICLE 13 – *NCLA -Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*
- ✓ NWNSRTA – *The Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act, 2002*
- ✓ *Northwest Territories Waters Regulations, 1993*
- ✓ NWB - Water Licensing in Nunavut - Interim Procedures and Information Guide for Applicants
- ✓ NWB - Interim Rules of Practice and Procedure for Public Hearings
- ✓ RWED – *Environmental Protection Act, R-068-93- Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, 1993*
- ✓ RWED A Guide to the Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, 2002
- ✓ NWTWB - Guidelines for Contingency Planning
- ✓ *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA)*
- ✓ *Fisheries Act, RS 1985* - s.34, 35, 36 and 37
- ✓ DFO - Freshwater Intake End of Pipe Fish Screen Guideline
- ✓ NWTWB - Guidelines for the Discharge of Treated Municipal Wastewater in the NWT
- ✓ Canadian Council for Ministers of the Environment (CCME); Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines, 1987
- ✓ Public Health Act - Camp Sanitation Regulations
- ✓ Public Health Act - Water Supply Regulations
- ✓ *Territorial Lands Act* and *Territorial Land Use Regulations*; Updated 2000