

☒ Sewage ☐ Waste oil
☐ Solid Waste ☒ Greywater
☐ Hazardous ☒ Sludges
☒ Bulky Items/Scrap Metal Other (describe): _____

9. PERSONS OR PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THIS UNDERTAKING (give name, mailing address and location; attach if necessary)

DIAND Yes X No If no, date expected N/A

Regional Inuit Association ☒ Yes ☐ No If no, date expected _____

Commissioner	Yes	X	No	If no, date expected	N/A
--------------	-----	---	----	----------------------	-----

Direct: -Drills moving around the tundra, with the potential of gouging or disturbing the tundra cover. Being aware of any damage done by the drills and doing reclamation work on the spots where any damage was done will isolate the problem into only a direct problem and will not be cumulative.

- Another direct problem is the potential of a fuel spill. As soon as a spill occurs it is cleaned up and if it has soaked into the soil the contaminated material is removed to a re-mediation location and when the soil is clean again replaced in the original site, which allows nature, to take over and re-vegetate the area affected.

Indirect: -With the drill moves the possible exposure of the permafrost. By replacing the tundra to the former contour will give the native fauna and flowers a chance to re-grow and heal the permafrost. The longer the exposures to damaged topsoil the greater the damage to permafrost.

Cumulative: -Continually pumping Greywater into a sump. The evaporation rate in getting rid of some of the Greywater and the spreading of lime at the end of each inhabiting period will keep any long-term problem in check. Any water escaping from the sumps will be filtered quickly through the sand and tundra around the sumps. This dilutes the toxins and allows the vegetation to have more water. The plants take up and use a lot of the toxins in the water. The odd grab sample within the sump will assure every one that nothing unexpected is happening within the sump.

-Sludge from the drill will be accumulated in one place and will gradually be diluted with precipitation to the point where it will be allowed to be released back to the environment. The same will happen to the brine from the end of the drilling program when it is placed in the designated site for sludge. The water and vegetation will gradually dilute the salt concentration and allow the residue to be released into the environment.

-Buried ash from kitchen waste and combustible material: This material will be buried under the tundra and opening the tundra to accept the ash would give the permafrost the opportunity to start melting. Care has to be used in making sure that when permafrost is exposed that enough cover is replace to refreeze both the introduced waste as well as insulate the existing permafrost.

Fuel spills: -Continued fuel spills can create a great deal of material to be re-mediated. By mixing some sand into contaminated soil, the re-mediated soil will increase in volume until there are additional amounts available for picking up contaminated material and replacing it right away with material that already has been through the process. A layer of oil sponge can be spread over the site prior to re-contouring, as the oil sponge will react with any oil left. During warm weather, the microbes in the oil sponge will eat (any residue) that may be missed while digging. The microbes will continue being active; removing oil until all the remaining hydrocarbons are all rendered harmless.

NIRB Screening ___ Yes X No If no, date expected _____

Will the project or activity substantially affect the quality, quantity, or flow of water flowing through Inuit Owned Lands and the rights of Inuit under Article 20 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement?

No, the following explanation shows that the water should not be affected. With the capture of the Greywater into a sump, concentration of sewage by filter, then disposal into a suitable contained depression and the sludge and water from diamond drilling being held in a designated holding area there will not be any waste water allowed to flow onto Inuit owned lands, until treated or filtered.

If yes, has the applicant entered into an agreement with the Designated Inuit organization to pay compensation for any loss or damage that may be caused by the alteration? If no compensation agreement has been made, how will compensation be determined?

No.

12. CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS (name, address and functions)

Helicopter – Northlink (Great Slave Helicopters) Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Drill Contractors - Bradley Brothers (Diamond Drilling) P.O.Box 2369 Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec J9X 5A9

Winter Haul from Bathurst Inlet - Kitnuna (Logistics) P.O.Box 92 Cambridge Bay, Nunavut X0E 0C0

Airbone Geophysics – Fugro Airborne Survey

13. STUDIES UNDERTAKEN TO DATE (list and attach copies of studies, reports, research, etc.)

None currently ongoing.

14. THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS MUST BE INCLUDED WITH THE APPLICATION FOR THE REGULATORY PROCESS TO BEGINSupplementary Questionnaire (where applicable: see section 5) ☒ Yes ☐ No If no, date expected _____Inuktitut/English Summary of Project ☒ Yes ☐ No If no, date expected _____Application fee \$30.00 (Payee Receiver General for Canada) ☒ Yes ☐ No If no, date expected _____Water Use fee (see Section 9 of the *NWT Waters Regulations*; Payee Receiver General for Canada)
☒ Yes ☐ No If no, date expected _____**15. PROPOSED TIME SCHEDULE**☐ Annual (or) ☒ Multi YearStart Date: 01-Jan-05 Completion Date: 31-Dec-30 Item 18(1)A_____
Name (Print)_____
Title (Print)_____
Signature_____
Date

For Nunavut Water Board use only

APPLICATION FEE

Amount: \$ _____ Pay ID No.: _____

WATER USE DEPOSIT

Amount: \$ _____ Pay ID No.: _____

Item 8. Waste handling

Greywater: generate about 8 cubic metres per day, which will be piped into a sump. At the end of each season the sump will be covered with lime.

Sewage: generate about 2 cubic metres per day, which will be incinerated with electric toilets. The remains will be buried on site along with the burned kitchen wastes.

Sludges: generated about 20 cubic metres from diamond drilling. The wastewater from drilling will be left in the hole at the completion of each hole drilled and the remainder re-circulated through a heated recovery tank. At the end of the drilling program the remaining water with the drilling salt in it will be disposed of in the designated disposal site for sludge and wastewater.

Scrap metals: this consists mainly of ruined diamond drill rods. These rods will be bundled and removed south for sale as scrap or other use.

Waste Oil: Very little generated. The only waste oil is from the diesel engines in the equipment and the diamond drills. It will be mixed with the heating oil and burned on site.

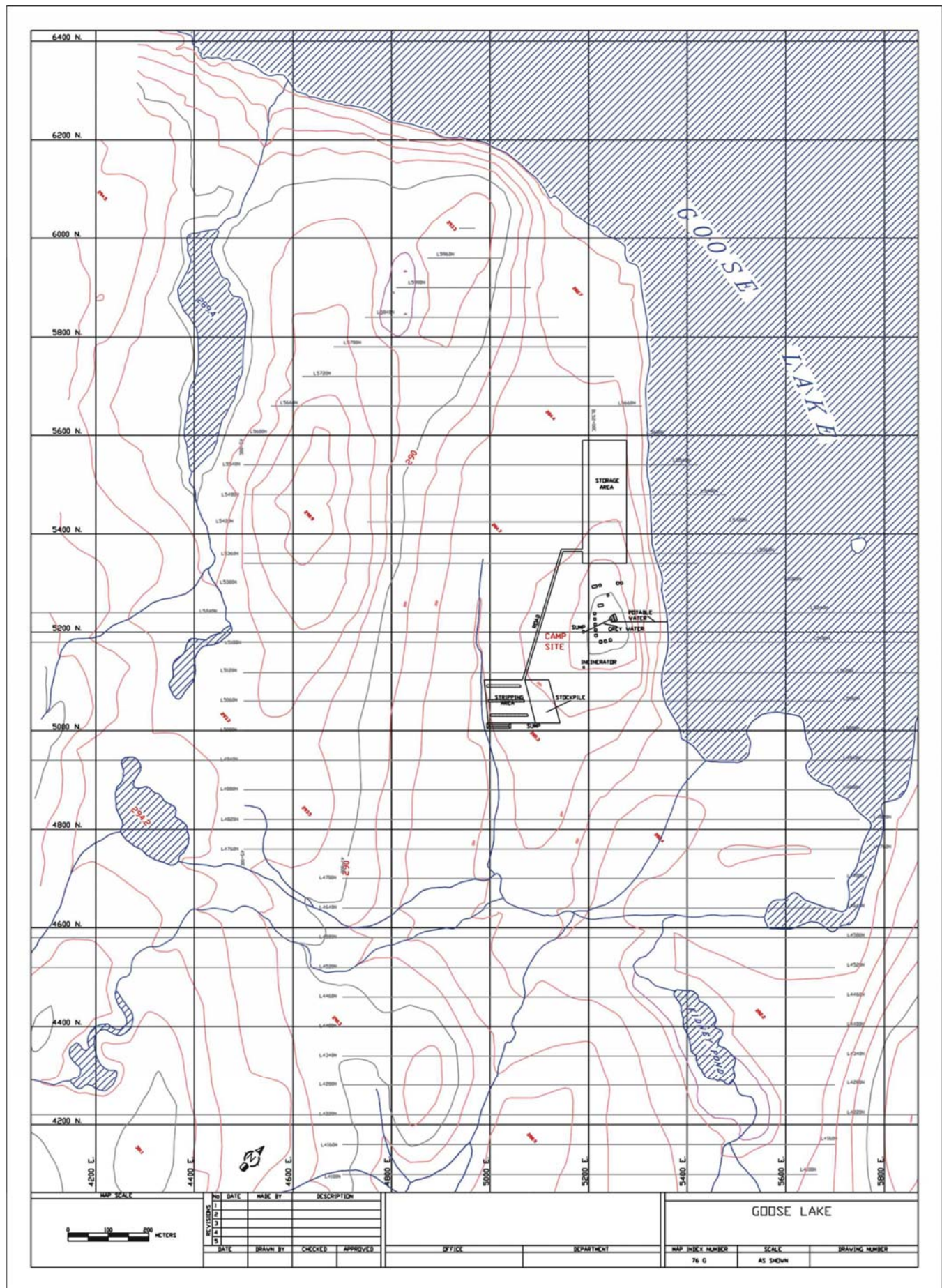


FIGURE 1

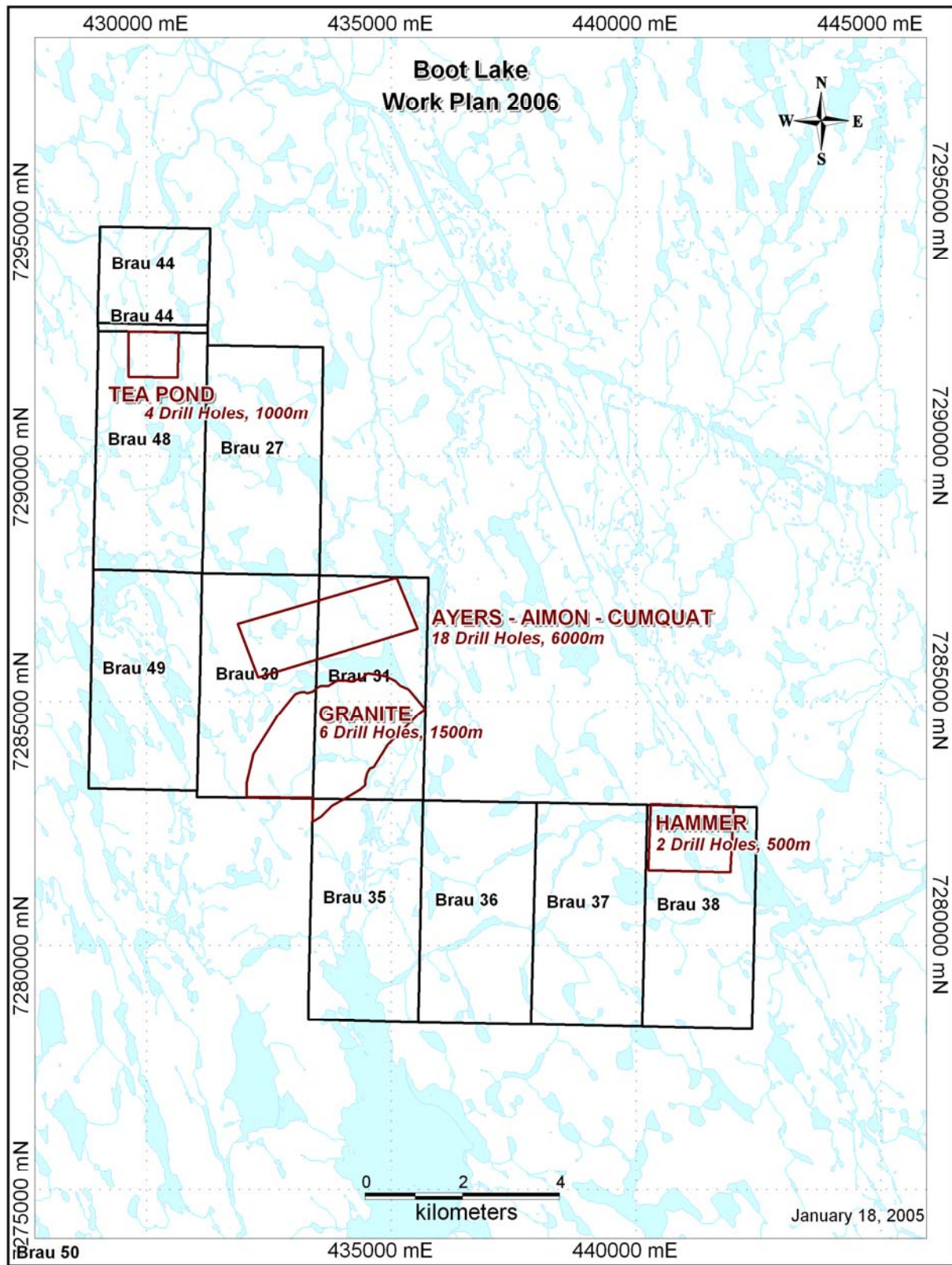


FIGURE 2

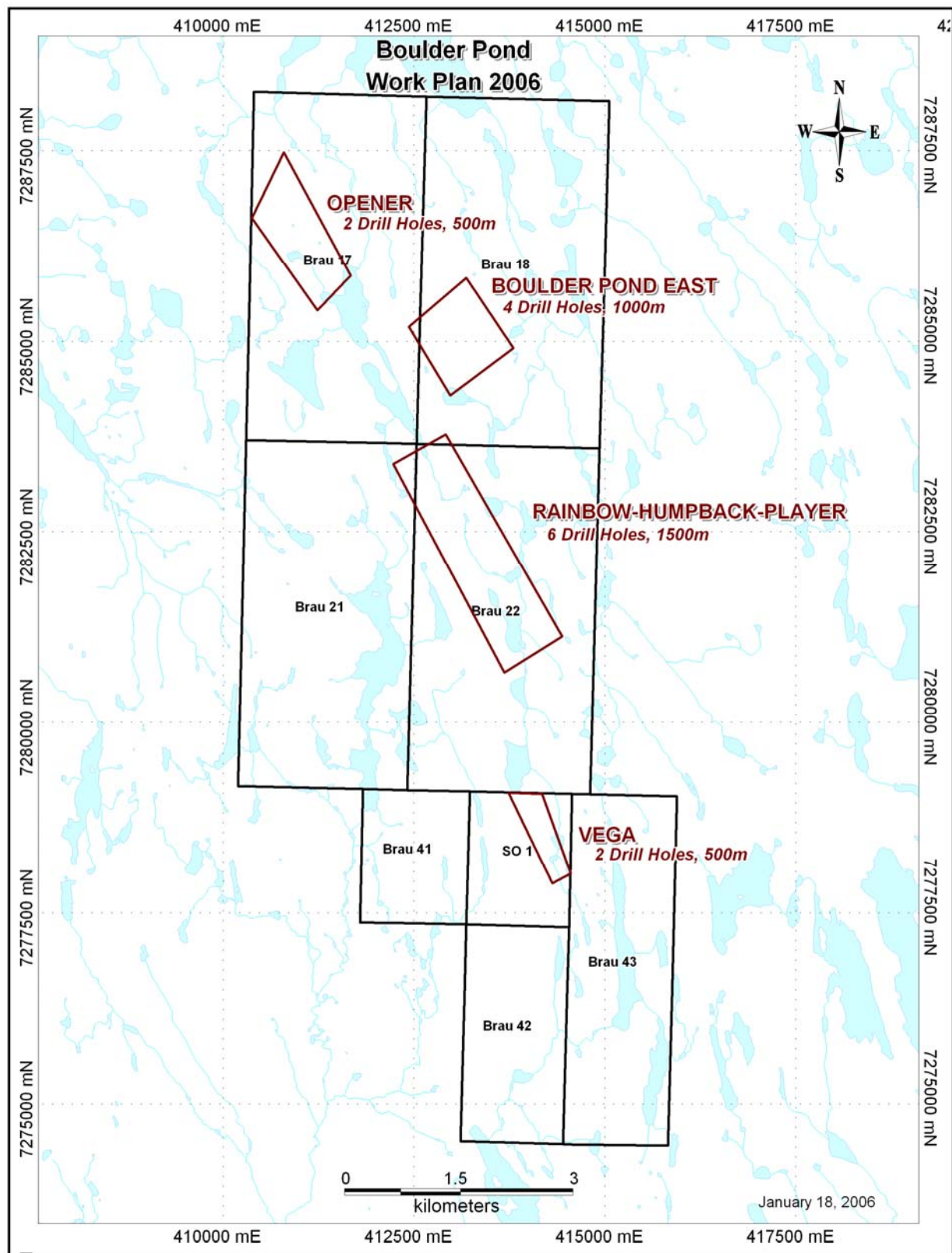


FIGURE 3