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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
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2. Project Manager: Doug Cater
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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: March-October_
   ✓ Permanent
   ✓ Other:_Temporary diamond drill sites_____

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

The Goose Lake camp has a maximum capacity of 80 people. In previous years, the typical population at any given time has been approximately 30-60 people, depending on activity levels, crew rotations, and guests/contractors on site.

The camp consists of winterized wooden buildings for accommodation, office, kitchen and dry facilities. Two Quonset huts are set up for vehicle maintenance and storage, and the core processing facility consists of a wooden building with attached weatherhavens. Six 60,000L envirotanks are located in a bermed area on site for storage of seasonal supplies of diesel fuel. Drummed jet fuel is stored in artificial berms adjacent to the diesel tank farm. Power to the camp is supplied by a 65 kW generator.

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 Goose Lake camp is located approximately 520 km northeast of the city of Yellowknife and 160 km south of the hamlet of Bathurst Inlet. The camp is situated on the southern shore of Goose Lake, approximately 25 km northeast of Beechy Lake (a part of the Back River).

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.

The camp has been in existence since approximately 1987 and has grown with the project over time. Site selection was likely based on proximity to both the Goose Lake mineral occurrence and the lake as a water source and access location for floatplanes. As the site was established prior to the formation of the Territory of Nunavut, it is assumed that there was no assistance from the RIA Land Manager.

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

✓	Crown Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date:		
			N2006C0008	(5/22/2010)
☐	Commissioners Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date:		
✓	Inuit Owned Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date:		
			KTL304C017-amended	(3/13/2010)
			KTL309C002	(3/16/2011)
			KTL204C012-amended	(3/14/2010)
			KTL204C020-amended	(3/12/2010)

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

The hamlet of Bathurst Inlet is 160 km north of the camp at Goose Lake; potential drill sites are between 130-200 km south to southwest from Bathurst Inlet.

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 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: _Copper, Silver__

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 dedicated sump at the Goose Lake camp. Owing to the significant transport distance to the Wishbone property, as per Part F, Section 2 of the current terms and conditions of the licence, a natural depression in the vicinity of drilling may be used for disposal of the cuttings in lieu of transporting them for extended distances by helicopter back to Goose Lake. Doing so will reduce both the costs of the operation as well as the risk of a spill by transporting the cuttings over such a long distance. 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 takes place 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. Numerous spill kits will be located throughout the camp as outlined in the Spill Contingency Plan. At a minimum, spill kits will be located adjacent to areas where fuel or other hydrocarbons are involved (i.e. tank farm, helipads, generator shack, incinerator, dock, drummed fuel storage).

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 Goose Lake camp in the double-walled Envirotanks located within the lined, bermed tank farm. There are a total of 6 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. This amount translates into 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 the INAC and KIA Lands Inspectors.

A variety of substances are used in the day to day operation of the camp. Hydraulic fluid, motor oil and various lubricants are required for maintenance of vehicles and heavy equipment on site. These materials are currently stored in the former generator shed near the office complex which has been retrofitted with plastic sheeting and enviromat in the floor to serve as a secondary containment facility.

Chemicals used during drilling activities include calcium chloride (salt) used to prevent freezing of the water in the hole, Visco which is used as a lubricant in the hole, linseed soap for cleaning of drill string components, and heavy grease to prevent seizure of drill rods to each other. Salt will be stored in instaberms or other secondary containment as appropriate, while the other materials are stored within the drillers' sea-cans located on site. Small quantities of each material are also located with each drill. MSDS sheets for the above materials are appended to this application.

A number of products are used for cleaning and personal hygiene throughout the camp such as dish soap, laundry detergent, shampoo, and household cleaner. These materials are stored throughout the camp where needed, and are in containers typically not exceeding 1 L in volume. As such, any spill will be contained simply by the building within which the spill occurs and can be readily cleaned up, eliminating the need for any special storage requirements. The actual products may change depending on availability. Sabina maintains a database of MSDS sheets for a large number of products which can be viewed by an inspector upon request.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

The licence currently allows for water use from Goose Lake for camp use and "unnamed lakes in the vicinity of drilling operations". At Goose Lake camp, the water source is adjacent to the dock, approximately 30 feet offshore in 6-8 feet of water.

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 authorities informed as to exploration plans. Water sources will consist of lakes within the vicinity of the drills, which will allow for flexible exploration planning as well as help to prevent frequent freezing of water lines during winter operations.

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

- ✓ Domestic Use: Max. 15m³/day (average 6-8 m³) Water Source: Goose 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:

The water intake is located adjacent to the dock at the Goose Lake camp. It is equipped with a screen to prevent entrapment of fish.

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

Drinking water samples are collected weekly and submitted to Stanton Hospital for testing for pathogens (E. Coli.).

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

Drinking water is pumped into a holding pool located in a heated shed adjacent to the kitchen and dry facility. Any larger particles will settle to the bottom of the pool. Filtration is then used to remove smaller suspended material. Final treatment consists of UV and chlorination.

31. Will water be stored on site?

The holding pool for camp water will store up to 11 m³ of water. The pool is normally filled on a daily basis (sometimes every other day), though the entire tank is not usually drawn down. Records of use at the site (cf. 2008 annual report for 2BE-GOO0510) indicate the typical daily water draw is approximately 6-8 m³.

Up to 5 m³ will be stored in a plastic tank in the core processing facility at Goose Lake camp for on-demand use with the core splitting saws. Refilling of this tank is anticipated to occur once every few days when the saws are in use.

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)

Pacto toilets are used for collection of human waste. The bags are collected daily (approximately 2-3 garbage bag-size) and disposed of in the camp incinerator.

✓ Camp Greywater

Greywater (kitchen, showers, sinks, laundry) is plumbed to a main line which drains in the area behind the camp away from Goose Lake. To the extent possible, a sump has been constructed, however due to the shallow depth of overburden over bedrock and the shallow depth to permafrost, the drainage area has been lined with rocks and gravel to dissipate the outflow of greywater and prevent erosion of surficial materials. Outflow of greywater is not metered, however as with a typical municipal water bill the majority of the usage can reasonably be assumed to be discharged (shower, laundry, dishes, etc.). Given a daily water draw of 6-8 m^3, it can therefore be assumed that up to approximately 7 m^3 of greywater is discharged per day.

✓ 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. A new incinerator was installed on site in 2007. It is estimated that on average up to approximately 20 garbage bags (121 litre capacity) of such burnable waste would be generated each day. 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

Waste oil and residual fuel is diluted with diesel and burned in the new waste oil furnace installed to provide heat for the Quonset.

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?

A forced air – dual stage, diesel fueled incinerator system is used on site. 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 is disposed of by burning in the incinerator.

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

Any remaining ashes and unburned residue from the incinerator are flown out for disposal or recycling at the Yellowknife landfill site. Drums of mixed hydrocarbons and water have also been trucked to a waste recycling and treatment site near Edmonton Alberta. Aluminum pop cans, and non-dairy, food grade plastic containers are collected and shipped to Yellowknife for recycling. Remaining non-combustible waste is bagged and shipped to the municipal landfill in Yellowknife.

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 0.38 x 2 x 2 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?

NA for this application.

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?

The water supply system for the drills has been tested on prior work sites in Nunavut. If a coil stove water heater fails and the water lines freeze the frozen hose can be gathered up and thawed out in the drill shack. Water lines throughout camp (including greywater discharge) are either run through heated buildings or lines with heat trace to prevent freezing during winter conditions. A second generator is located in camp as a back-up power supply in the event that the main generator fails. Pacto-type toilets will avoid the need for a water-based sewage system. In the event that the incinerator fails, burnable waste, including the Pacto bags, can be burned in the old forced air incinerator with any unburned residue flown out to Yellowknife for disposal or all the waste can be flown out to Yellowknife until the incinerator is repaired. Any needed repairs or maintenance can be quickly accessed using the satellite telephone system or internet in camp, supplemented by a battery powered hand-held satellite telephone system.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

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

Camp activities at Goose Lake are ongoing on an annual basis, therefore progressive reclamation activities are minimal. An area which was used for cuttings disposal prior to DPM's ownership has been cleared of all plastic bags.

Several areas of historic drilling immediately south of Goose Lake camp had drill cuttings shovelled off of the tundra into ~50 lb bags which were subsequently moved the cuttings sump located in the area of the exploration trenches. It is estimated that well over 5000 lbs of drill cuttings were removed from the tundra (all shovelled by hand without the aid of equipment) in 2008.

During prospecting activities in the Wishbone claim group in 2008, several caches of very old fuel drums were located, typically 1-3 drums, but up to a dozen. Any markings had long since disappeared, but many of these likely date back to exploration activities which took place in the 1970s or 1980s. All of the drums were empty and there were no visible traces of hydrocarbon contamination on the ground surface in the surrounding areas. Where practical, the helicopter pilots loaded several drums into a net and returned them to the camp for disposal.

Towards the end of the 2009 season, work commenced on infilling the exploration trenches located immediately south of the camp at Goose Lake. This work will continue in 2010, with the trenches filled in using the same fill material which was removed during their creation. The ground will be recontoured to match the surrounding area, and natural vegetation will be allowed to reclaim the site. One trench is currently used as a sump for drill cuttings; this one will be maintained for this purpose.

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