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NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI
OFFICE DES EAUX DU NUNAVUT

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: Sabina Silver Corporation Licence No: _____
(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: _____Tel: _____Fax: _____E-mail:_____

2. Project Manager: Douglas Kim Tel: (807) 766-1798 Fax: (807) 345-0284
E-mail: dkim@sabinasilver.com

3. Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights?

Yes, Sabina Silver Corporation acquired a 100% interest in the Hackett River Property from Teck Cominco Limited.

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, Sabina earned its interest and now holds the property rights subject to a 2% NSR held by Teck Cominco.

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: January 1, 2007 Completion: December 31, 2009

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp

☐ Mobile (self-propelled)
☐ Temporary
☒ Seasonally Occupied: February 15 – Sept 30, 2007
☒ Permanent
☐ Other:_____

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

The camp is designed to accommodate 30 people with a maximum capacity of 40 people. It is expected that personnel will average 25 for the exploration season with occasional visitors or guests bringing the total up to 30 for short periods.

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

The year that the present site was chosen for a camp is not known with certainty but it thought to be 1970 or 1971 based on personal conversations with Barbara Caelles, a Cominco project geologist on the Hackett Project from 1975 – 77. Cominco optioned the property in 1970 from Bathurst Norsemines and has had a continuing interest in the property since then. A field map showing the name "Camp Lake" dated April 1972 suggests that a camp was present near Camp Lake in 1971.

Between 1970 and 1975 Cominco carried out systematic exploration involving airborne and ground geophysics, geochemistry, mapping and drilling. In 1976 the property was surveyed and was brought to lease in 1977. Surface lease 76F 16-1-4 was established in 1977 to allow the construction of a permanent metal clad building to house and protect drill core.

In 1980 and 1981 detailed drilling continued on the "A" zone. Bathurst Norsemines was consolidated in 1986 and the company became Etruscan Enterprises Ltd.

In 1988 a precious metal evaluation by Cominco of wallrocks at the East Cleaver Lake (hangingwall and footwall) and Main Zone (hangingwall) deposits outlined significant Au and Ag zones.

In 1993 and 1994 Etruscan Enterprises Ltd conducted geophysical and drilling exploration programs.

During the month of September 1997 Etruscan Resources extensively up-graded camp facilities to accommodate geophysical crews arriving in October and diamond drilling crews in April of 1998.

Sabina Resources Ltd. reopened and renovated the camp in June 2004 and worked until the end of November. Sabina drill tested several regional geophysical targets but most of the work focused on infill drilling and step out drilling on the three main deposits, Main, East Cleaver and Boot.

Sabina Resources returned to the camp in March 2005 and continued drilling until the end of June. Sabina fulfilled the terms of its option agreement with Teckcominco to earn a 100% interest. In late 2005 Sabina Resources changed its name to Sabina Silver Corporation to reflect the high profile of the Hackett River project to Sabina. Drilling in 2005 focused mainly on step-out drilling on the existing deposits but also tested several regional targets.

Sabina Silver Corporation returned again in April, 2006 and drilled through to the early part of September, 2006. Sabina personnel remained in camp until the end of September, 2006 performing survey and camp renovation work.

CAMP LOCATION

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

The Hackett River area is underlain by generally NW – SE trending Archean metasediments and metavolcanics of the Yellowknife Group. The metavolcanics and metasediments are bounded by granite and similar felsic intrusives of Archean age. The supracrustal belt is up to 20 km wide and at least 40 km long. Metasediments consist of quartzite, greywacke, quartz-biotite schist, marble, calcareous quartzite and paragneiss derived from the metasediments. Intercalated within the metasediments are mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks as well as felsic volcanic rocks consisting of ash, tuff, rhyolite and chert. Numerous long, sulfide gossans are present throughout the belt. Most are caused by weak sulfide mineralization consisting of pyrite and pyrrhotite. Locally, mineral deposits containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite are present.

The climate, soils and vegetation of the camp area are arctic in character. Plant cover is characteristic of the Arctic Tundra community. Shrubs are found sparsely distributed on the mesic sites near the rivers and lakes. On the interfluves are found low-growing perennials; grasses and sedges and some flowering species. The eskers support very little actual plant cover.

The camp is located on the western shore of Camp Lake which is close to the headwaters of Camp Creek, a small tributary that drains east to the Hackett River. Hackett River is part of the Burnside River basin which drains into Bathurst Inlet. An E-W trending esker system forms the southern edge of Camp Lake and is located approximately 150 m south of the existing camp. The camp is located on a gravel or sandy terrace adjacent to Camp Lake (see photo in section 4 of the Water License Application Form). The photo below (taken Sept 22, 2006, looking W) shows the southern end of Camp Lake and the existing camp facilities, in relation to the esker system. The camp structures are located near the transition from exposed bedrock to the terrace gravels.

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.

How the location of the camp was selected is not known. Since the "A" Zone deposit lies on the northern margin of Camp Lake and Camp Lake is large enough to land a small airplane, it is thought that the camp was selected on the basis of closest proximity to the work site. The site has a history of intermittent exploration camp use since 1970. Assistance from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association Land Manager was not sought since the camp site was established prior to the establishment of Nunavut. Please refer to aerial photos referenced in question 9 above.

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

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

[X] Crown Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _Camp is on Surface Lease _76F 16-1-4 and Land Use Permit N2004C0005 (expires April 7, 2007) _____

[ ] Commissioners Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____N/A_____

[X] Inuit Owned Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: License No. KTL304C010 expires May 1, 2007. Renewal of access permit applied for____

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

The closest community is Bathurst Inlet located approximately 104 km to the NNE of the project. Bay Chimo is located 200 Km NNE of camp, and Cambridge Bay is located approximately 385 km to the NE of the project.

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

Sabina representatives visited Bathurst Inlet and Bay Chimo in the summer of 2006 and discussed the exploration program at Hackett River project with some of the residents in each village. Inquires were made as to who may be interested in seasonal work at the camp. Several elders and other residents of Bathurst Inlet were flown down to the Hackett River Camp for a tour of the property and to discuss seasonal work for 2007, with Sabina.

Sabina representatives visited Cambridge Bay in 2006, as part of the Nunavut Mining Symposium, to discuss the Hackett River project with the Mayor and Council along with other community leaders. Discussions were held with several individuals from Kugluktuk regarding work at Hackett River. Additional discussions with the above mentioned communities are expected.

14. Will the project have impacts on traditional water use areas used by the nearby communities? Will the project have impacts on local fish and wildlife habitats?

The project is expected to have no impact on traditional water use areas by nearby communities during the planned 2007 exploration season.

The project is expected to have no or minimal impact on local fish and wildlife habitat. Encounters with wildlife will be kept to a minimum through a policy of camp and work site cleanliness, no hunting or fishing from camp except with a valid permit from the Government of Nunavut, and no feeding of the animals. Any work program at a site will be modified, shut down or avoided in the event of the close approach of caribou or musk-ox. Hand-held air horns will be available to warn off bears and, if necessary, pepper spray will be used for self protection rather than firearms. An electric fence was partially constructed in 2004 for camp security. The fence will be completed in 2007 once the ground is thawed to permit the completion of the fence. Camp personnel will be encouraged to report wildlife encounters and record the location any critical wildlife habitat that may be discovered, such as dens or nesting or spawning sites so as to avoid them in the future.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

15.
- [x] 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
- [x] Geological mapping
- [x] Geophysical survey
- [x] Diamond drilling
- [ ] Reverse circulation drilling
- [ ] Evaluation Drilling/Bulk Sampling (also complete separate questionnaire)
- [x] Other: Thermistor installation and data collection (depth of permafrost).

17. Type of deposit (exploration focus):

- [x] Lead Zinc
- [ ] Diamond
- [x] Gold
- [ ] Uranium
- [x] Other: Silver, Copper

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities

- [x] Land Based drilling
- [x] Drilling on ice (contingent upon receiving permit before melting)

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

Drill cuttings and sludge will be collected in a sump near the collar for holes drilled on land. If significant mineralization was intersected, a capped and labeled casing would be left to mark the hole and the cuttings would be recontoured to the site profile. The casing is capped to prevent entry by birds. If no significant mineralization was intersected, casing would be pulled and the hole backfilled with the cuttings and the site recontoured. A wooden picket is used to mark the drill hole location.

For holes drilled on ice, or near a waterbody but on land, the drill return would be pumped to a sump located well back from shore. If any drill return was spilled, the cuttings would be cleaned off the ice with a shovel and transported to the sump for disposal. All holes drilled from ice are sealed in bedrock below overburden with a rubber drillhole plug and stemmed with cement before the hole is abandoned. This is to prevent any possible water flow from the drill hole to the lake. It also ensures that water inflows will not a problem in the event that underground mining is considered.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

Most of the water pumped to the drill site is not used for drilling and spills out of the surge tank and returns to the environment as surface run-off and percolation through the soil. Return from the drill collar would be via a settling sump before the decanted water would join surface run-off and percolate through the moss and soil. In both cases the water would in time likely rejoin the same small drainage basin that it was pumped from.

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.

A list of the possible drill additives that may be required by Major Drilling are:

Brand Name	**Constituent**
PureVis	Liquid Polymer
Poly-Drill O.B.X.	Liquid Polymer
Poly-Drill 133-X	Liquid Anionic Polymer
Poly-Drill 1330-W	Liquid Anionic Polymer
Westcoast Drilling Supplies	Linseed Soap
Peladow	Calcium Chloride salt

MSDS sheets providing toxicological information about the above listed products are enclosed with the application.

Online MSDS information about the 3 Poly-Drill products are found at: www.poly-drill.com.

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

Drilled core will be logged and any intervals of potential economic interest will be sampled by sawing the core in half. Half of the core will remain in the core box as a geologic record and the other half will be bagged and shipped to a laboratory for analysis. Point load testing (hardness) and oriented core testing (orientation of sub-surface rocks in 3D space) may be done in 2007 and 2008.

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.

Sabina Silver Corporation's spill contingency plan is listed in Appendix A:

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

A minimum total of 4 spill kits will be on site. Each of the drill sites will be equipped with a spill kit as will the camp. A spare spill kit will be kept in camp as a back-up replacement.

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

The following list of fuels are expected to be used for the project. MSDS sheets for the fuel and chemicals on site are found in Appendix C.

Fuels		**Number of containers**	**Capacity of containers**
Diesel		1110	205 litre
Gasoline (lead free)		5	205 litre
Aviation Fuel (Jet B)		310	205 litre
Propane		25	100 lb
Acetylene		1	50 lb

Drums of diesel, Jet B and gasoline fuels will be stored outside in separate fuel caches enclosed within impermeable, geomembrane berms to prevent any leaks from entering the soil. The fuel caches would be stored well back from any lake or stream. As the fuel is used up the empty fuel drums will be stored near camp until they can be flown out to Yellowknife on backhaul flights. All the fuel caches would be monitored on a regular basis to check for leaks. Propane tanks would be secured in an upright position. The acetylene tank for welding purposes would also be secured in an upright position.

MSDS sheets for the above listed fuels are enclosed with the application. Online information for all of the above listed fuels are found at:
https://services.shell.ca/llutilsp/searchMSDS/Search.do?lang=en

Lubricants expected to be used on the project would be stored in the machine/tool shed in camp or in the drill shack where they would be used. Chemical Lubricants expected to be used for the project include:

Product	Online MSDS information reference
Drill Rod Heavy Grease	www.online.petro-canada.ca/datasheets/en_CA/drodh.pdf
Duron Multigrade Engine Oil SAE Viscosity Grades 10W-30, 15W-40	www.online.petro-canada.ca/datasheets/en_CA/dur13.pdf

MSDS sheets for the above listed lubricants are enclosed with the application.

Other chemicals that would be used during the drill program would include kitchen soaps and cleaning agents, bleach, soaps and shampoo in the dry and mosquito repellant. Kitchen cleaners would be kept in the kitchen tent, bleach, soaps and shampoo would be stored in the dry(s). Mosquito repellant would be stored with office field supplies. One 50 lb cylinder of oxygen would be secured in an upright position in close proximity to the 50 lb acetylene tank as part of gas welding supplies. Six 10 lb cylinders of medical grade oxygen would be kept in the First Aid tent for emergency medical use.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

Water for the camp would be supplied from Camp Lake. Water for the drills would be supplied from a variety of small lakes and ponds located on the Mineral Leases. Water for each drill site would most likely be from the closest body of water to the drill site so as to minimize pumping distance (see list of proposed drill sites in section 3 of the Water License Application).

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

- ☒ Domestic Use: 3.5 m^3 / day Water Source: Camp Lake
- ☒ Drilling (3 Drills): 195.7 m^3/day* Water Source: (see sources listed under #26)
- ☐ Other: _____ Water Source: _____

*For drilling, the actual amount of water used down the hole by the 3 drills is estimated to be 16.4 m^3 per day. It is estimated that a third drill may only be operational for a period of no more than six weeks in 2007, and may not be used at all.

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 for the pump used to supply water for the camp will be equipped with a footvalve to assist in priming the pump. A fine mesh screen will be wrapped around and secured to the footvalve assembly to prevent fish from entering the pump.

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

No. The camp will be supplied with bottled water, for drinking and cooking purposes. Water quality test results show that water from Camp Lake does not meet CCME Drinking Water Quality Guidelines (2003) as pH, turbidity, total coliforms, arsenic and manganese are outside the recommended guideline ranges.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

Drinking water supplied from bottled water will not be treated. If the bottled water supply runs out then water from Camp Lake or snow will be melted and the water boiled to ensure safety. Water used for general camp use (showers, laundry, washing dishes) is filtered through a 100 micron filter, which is changed monthly.

31. Will water be stored on site?

Water would be stored at each drill and at the camp. At each drill a plastic, horse trough-type surge tank (approximately 500 litre capacity) would be used. In camp water would be stored in 4 plastic tanks (of approximately 500 litre capacity) for domestic use and a plastic, horse trough-type tank (approximately 500 litre capacity) would be used to hold water for occasional use with the rock saw. The total amount of water stored at any one time would be approximately 3.0 m^3.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

- ✕ Camp Sewage (blackwater)

Blackwater would be contained in plastic Pacto toilet bags and would be incinerated. It is estimated that three Pacto toilet bags (~5 kg) would be produced each day. Ashes and any unburned residue would be placed in metal drums and flown out to Yellowknife for disposal at the Yellowknife dump.

- ✕ Camp Greywater

Grey-water generated from the kitchen, showers and laundry facilities would be collected in a holding tank. All cleaning agents would be biodegradable and phosphate free. On an as-needed basis the grey-water would be pumped to a suitable disposal sump location well back from Camp Lake (local name) and would be allowed to percolate though the moss and soil to rejoin groundwater. It is estimated that approximately 3 m^3 per day of grey-water would be generated by the camp.

- ✕ 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 an incinerator. It is estimated that on average approximately 5 garbage bags (121 litre capacity) of such burnable waste would be generated each day. Any remaining ashes and unburned residue would be flown out for disposal at the Yellowknife landfill site.

- Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

All large metal waste items such as used drill steel, broken or worn out mechanical parts and 205 litre (45 gallon) drums used for fuel transport would be flown back to Yellowknife for recycling or for disposal in the Yellowknife dump. Any bulky waste items would be cut up and burned in the incinerator or would be flown out for disposal at the Yellowknife landfill site. The quantity produced is estimated to be one Twin Otter plane load every week, most of which would be empty fuel drums.

- Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

Any waste motor oil, transmission fluid and other petroleum fluids would be transferred to plastic tubs or other sealable containers and either flown back to Yellowknife for recycling or disposal by the drilling contractor or incinerated (waste diesel only) in camp. It is estimated that in total, approximately 150 litres of such waste petroleum fluids would be generated in the course of the exploration program.

No hazardous materials other than the fuels are expected to be stored or used on the property.

- Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

As mentioned in the "Bulky Items/Scrap Metal" section, empty fuel drums would be returned to camp, and flown to Yellowknife on backhaul flights. Care would be taken to ensure that the bungs are replaced and snugly tightened so as to prevent any fuel leakage.

- Other:

Drilling will result in the distribution of drill mud cuttings near the drill hole collar and in the sump. All drill hole additives are biodegradable. Where drilling occurs near, or on lakes, the drill return water containing drill cuttings will be pumped well back from the shore of the lake to a natural depression, or sump. Because drill cuttings are mechanically pulverized rock they are geologically similar to the locally present glacial till. It is expected that drill cuttings will, in time, be colonized by plants and lichen. The occasional use of salt at the drill site is expected to have minimal impact as any brine will be effectively diluted by water pumped to the drill site at a rate of approximately 12 gallons per minute. Salt is needed to prevent permafrost from freezing the hole closed when drilling is halted for a significant length of time. Permafrost is not present under deeper lakes that don't freeze to the bottom. If drilling is successful in intersecting sulfide mineralization the resulting drill cuttings will have high acid rock drainage potential. This is a naturally occurring state within the soils developed above existing zones of sulfide mineralization on the property. The relatively small quantities of sulfide-rich drill cuttings left at the surface are expected to be admixed with other rock type drill cuttings hence slowing the rate of reaction and providing possible buffering capacity. The quantity of drill cuttings at each drill site depends on the length of the hole and is estimated to be up to 1.0 m^3 for the deepest holes. At each drill site (except those drilled from ice) plans are to backfill the drill hole with any accumulated drill cuttings taking care not to disrupt the surrounding topsoil / organic layer.

The rock saw is expected to produce approximately 1/2 m^3 of sludge cleaned from the bottom of the settling container in the course of the season. The sludge will consist mostly of sulfides. The sludge will be cleaned from the settling container on an as needed basis, dried, placed in plastic sample bags and flown out to the Yellowknife dump for disposal. Alternatively the sludge would be flown to a couple of drill sites located on the north side of Camp Lake where ice melted around the drill casing while drilling, leaving 8 ft deep, steep sided pits that are a potential hazard to wildlife. As a way of recontouring the land surface, saw sludge would be put in the holes until the pits were no longer a hazard.

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

A forced air – 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).

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. In camp the sump is located to the west of the camp buildings, on the uphill side of camp and just north of the office tent, so as to maximize the distance between the sump and Camp Lake. 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.

In 2006, geo-textile cloth fences were 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?

No leachate is expected to be developed at the site.

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?

Yes. 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. In camp, potable water is flown to the camp. If the supply of bottled water runs out due to unexpected weather conditions snow can be melted and the water boiled to provide a safe drinkable water supply. Water pumped from Camp Lake to the camp for domestic use (showers, laundry, washing dishes, etc.) is via an insulation-wrapped water hose to prevent freezing during use. A second similar pump will also be available in camp as a back-up. Water pumped from the lake is temporarily stored in tanks enclosed in heated tents to prevent freezing. All water supply pipes in camp are equipped with heat trace and insulation or are located entirely within heated tents to prevent freezing.

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 a metal drum 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 by having a satellite telephone system in camp supplemented by a battery powered hand-held satellite telephone system to call for parts or assistance.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

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

A detailed description of the Hackett River project Abandonment and Restoration plan is described in Appendix B.

BASELINE DATA

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

- [x] 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: _____

The following water quality baseline studies are available or have been collected for this project.

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Water Management Section, Bathurst Norsemines (Hackett River), Potential Mine Water Quality Survey Network, Report Series, 1974 By: D. Sutherland, J. McLaren

Northwest Territories Water Board, Department of Indian and Northern Development, Bathurst Norsemines Hackett River, Potential Mine Water Quality Survey Network, Report Series, 1975 By D.J. Sutherland

Geochemical Dispersion over Massive Sulphides within the Zone of Continuous Permafrost, Bathurst Norsemines, District of Mackenzie, N.W.T. by J. K. Millar, The University of British Columbia, December, 1978.

Baseline Water Quality Monitoring Program at Hackett River Project, prepared by Gartner Lee Limited and dated December 6, 2004

2005 Baseline Water Quality Monitoring Program – Hackett River Project, prepared for Sabina Resources Limited, submitted by Gartner Lee Limited, October, 2005

2006 Baseline Preliminary Options of the Road Route Options from Hackett River Camp to the BIPAR Road, prepared for Sabina Resources Limited, submitted by Gartner Lee Limited, November, 2006.

2006 Baseline Water Quality Monitoring Program at Hackett River Project, prepared by Gartner Lee Limited, November, 2006.

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