AURORA ENERGY RESOURCES INC.

FINAL CLOSURE AND RECLAMATION PLAN FOR BISSETT LAKE MINERAL EXPLORATION CAMP

BAKER LAKE BASIN PROPERTY
NUNAVUT

June 28, 2010

Executive Summary

The plan is developed for the final closure and reclamation of the Bissett Lake mineral exploration camp. The objective of the plan will be to return the disturbed areas to an acceptable natural and productive state.

Aurora recognizes that reclamation is an integral part of exploration and therefore will restore any area where there has been environmentally disturbed due to its exploration activities. These disturbed areas will be re-mediated to the point where:

- It is safe and stable.
- It is restored as near as reasonable to its pre-disturbance condition.
- It has its environmental values safeguarded.
- It has an appropriate sustainable ecosystem.

Aurora implemented several plans which identify, analyze and manage any effects that its activities may cause to the environment or wildlife/habitat. These plans outline how to carry out inspections, document findings and report to appropriate regulatory agency. If an effect gets discovered that has the potential to harm the environment or wildlife/habitat then the following plans (attached in the appendices) will be executed immediately:

1. Environmental Protection Plan
2. Uranium Exploration Procedures
3. Emergency Response Plan
4. Spill Contingency Plan
5. Wildlife Monitoring & Mitigation Plan

ᓇᐃᒃᓕᒥᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐃ5

ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᒪᑐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᓴᓗᒪᕐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃᑯ ᑕᓯᐅᑦ Bissett Lake ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ ᕿᓂᕐᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ. ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᖓ..

ᑕᒃᑯᐊ Aurora ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᐃᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᓴᖃᑦᑕᕐᑦ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᕈᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᖓ ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᕕᐅᓚᐅᖏᑎᓪᓗᒍ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᕕᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᐅᔪᕕᓂᓪᓗ ᓴᓗᒻᒪᕐᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᓗᓂ:

- ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᐃᓐᓂᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕋᔪᓂᕐᓗᓂ
- ᐃᓕᕐᑯᓯᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᕐᑎᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᐸᒃᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᖏᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᓕᑯᓯᓇᓚᐅᕐᑕᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓇ.
- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ
- ᓇᒻᒪᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᖓ ᐅᒪᔪᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓗᓂ

ᑕᒃᑯᐊ Aurora ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕐᓯᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓗᓂᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᓪᓕᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᔭᕆᒃᓯᐅᕐᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓂ ᐅᒪᔪᕐᒥᓐᓂᓗ. ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐅᖃᕐᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᕐᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᑲᖑᔪᓪᓗ ᑐᓴᓇᐊᖃᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᐅᔭᕆᒃᓂᐊᕐᑎᓪᓗᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᒍᓂ ᐱᐅᔪᓐᓂᕈᑕᐅᔪᕕᓂᐅᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᒪᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓕᕋᔭᕐᑐᑦ (ᑕᕙᓂ ᖃᓯᐅᑎᔪᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ) ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑎᑕᐅᕙᔭᕐᑐᖅ:

1. ᐊᕙᑎᖓ ᓴᐳᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓗᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖓ
2. ᓄᖑᔪᐃᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᕿᓂᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᔪᑦ
3. ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᕐᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ
4. ᑯᕕᔪᖃᕐᓂᕈᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎ
5. ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕿᒋᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Introduction

1.1 Acronyms

Aurora	Aurora Energy Resources Inc.
Pacific	Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.
LUP	Land Use Permit N2006J0017
WL	Water Licence 2BE-KAZ0609
LAP	Inuit Owned Land Access Permit KVL306C23
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
KIA	Kivilliq Inuit Association

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the plan is to provide a description of the approach that will be taken to permanently close the camp and reclaim the disturbed land.

A program will be devised to reclaim the Bissett Lake mineral exploration camp. Aurora will remove all infrastructure from the camp site, including but not limited to, all fuel, equipment and non-combustible material. Combustibles will be burnt on site.

Aurora will use best practice procedures while conducting the restoration activities to ensure that ground disturbances are kept to a minimum, water quality is not impaired and wildlife or wildlife habitat are not disrupted.

The scope of the plan will include measures to deal with the following:

- Water quality monitoring
- Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation
- Spill contingency
- Ground disturbances
  - Disturbed areas will be contoured, stabilized and restored to promote natural re-vegetation to a pre-disturbed state
  - Areas that may be prone to erosion will be re-sloped, compacted, and re-vegetated.
  - Re-vegetation of disturbed areas will be by local plant species only. This will encourage the progressive establishment of natural vegetation consistent with pre-exploration conditions.

The program likely take 3 to 5 field days to complete and will completed in 2010 before the winter season starts.

1.3 Closure Goals

The goal is to clean-up and restore the exploration camp to as near to natural conditions as possible. The goal will be achieved by improvising procedures to:

- protect public health and safety using known safe, responsible reclamation practices
- minimize/eliminate residual environmental effects
- establish conditions that allow the environment to recover naturally
- establish long-term stability of the disturbed areas
- minimize/eliminate effects to wildlife or wildlife habitat

1.4 Community

At Aurora, we believe that business success is based on building long-term relationships on a foundation of trust and mutual benefit with the communities in which we work. Listening to people is our starting point. By listening, we strive to understand the needs and interests of all the communities we work with and then use this knowledge to act in ways that benefit the people who have ties to our project. By acting as responsible members of nearby communities we build lasting relationships with residents that make our developments more sustainable over time. With open communication, we have an opportunity to learn from one another and work together for shared success.

1.4 Regulatory

Aurora will adhere to all conditions set forth in the permits and licence (Table 1) which approved the activity. The work permits were originally applied for by Pacific. The LUP and WL were transferred to Aurora in 2009. The LAP was not transferred as no work was proposed to be conducted on Inuit Owned Land.

Table 1: Permit/Licence Approvals

Regulatory Agency	Permit/Licence	Issued	Amended	Transferred or Assigned	Expires(d)
INAC	N2006J0017	2006-08-18	2008-05-28	2009-04-02	2010-08-17
NWB	2BE-KAZ0609	2006-07-20	2008-06-04	2009-05-21	2009-09-15
KIA	KVL306C23	2008-08-23			2009-08-23

A copy of the permits will be present at all times during the restoration activity.

Aurora will also adhere to all the plans and procedures that were developed for the permitting process. They are listed below:

- Environmental Procedures Plan
- Uranium Exploration Procedures
- Emergency Response Plan
- Spill Contingency Plan
- Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
- Abandonment and Restoration Plan

Updated versions of the above Plans will be submitted as appendices with this Closure and Reclamation Plan. A copy of these plans will be present at all times during the restoration activity.

2.0 Environment

2.1 Geography

The climate of the Baker Lake area can be classified as subarctic to tundra and is typified by cool summers and extremely cold winters. The average temperature ranges from 0° to 16° C in the summer months (June through August) and 0° to -31° C in the winter months (November to April). Summers are short, although the days are long lasting up to 20 hours in June. Daily summer temperature swings can be large with temperatures reaching 25° C during the day and dipping down to 10° in the evenings.

The property is essentially flat lying with elevations ranging from 30m asl to 167m asl. The area is dotted with numerous shallow lakes the largest being Bissett Lake. The lake is centrally located within the property, and is the site (western side of lake) of our drill core facility. The Kazan River is up to 1.5 kilometers wide and snakes its way 45 kilometers northward from the Thirty Mile Lakes area along the western portion of the BT claims before draining into Baker Lake. The highest point in the area is located approximately 7 kilometers south of Bissett Lake and is one of several topographic highs that are composed of more resistant volcanic rock. This topographic high is also the site of one of the larger inukshuks found in the region. There is plenty of physical evidence for past glaciation with many eskers remnants, historic lake shore deposits and highly polished and striated bedrock outcroppings which give evidence for a predominantly NW to SE flowing ice sheet which covered the area 10,000 years ago.

The tundra environment supports a variety of grasses, sedges, mosses, lichen and stunted shrubs. Dwarf birch and blueberry bushes are ubiquitous to the area and are generally < 1m tall.

2.2 Historical Use of Site

In 2008 FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc. conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment under Nunavut Territory Archaeologist Permit 07-026A for the Baker Basin Project. I excerpted the tabular data that is associated with the camp area and presented it in the table ???.

These sites will not be disturbed by our reclamation program.

Table 2: Archaeological Assessment of the Bissett lake Camp Area

Site Number	Site Type Class	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Description	Features Present	Geographical Setting	Condition	Project Association	Recommendations*
Stone Feature Sites									
KkJw-12	Precontact? Indigenous historic?	Precontact? Caribou Inuit?	Cache	Single cache	Cache (1)	500 metres west of Bissett Lake	Undisturbed	450m west of core shack (Southwest of Area 7)	Moderate heritage value; avoidance or further study recommended
KkJw-13	Precontact? Indigenous historic?	Precontact? Caribou Inuit	Cache	Single cache	Cache (1)	400 metres west of Bissett Lake	Undisturbed	450m west of core shack (Southwest of Area 7)	Moderate heritage value; avoidance or further study recommended
Isolated Lithic Artifact Finds									
KkJw-9	Precontact	Precontact	Isolated artifact find	Single lithic flake	N/A	Narrow point of land extending into Bissett Lake	Undisturbed	Near core shack (Southwest of Area 7)	Low heritage value; no further study recommended
Lithic Artifact Scatters									
KkJw-10	Precontact	Precontact	Lithic artifact scatter	Lithic scatter covers area of 25m x 10m	N/A	50m from west shore of Bissett Lake	Partially disturbed	Immediately adjacent to core shack (Southwest of Area 7)	Low heritage value; no further study recommended
KkJw-11	Precontact	Precontact	Lithic artifact scatter	Lithic scatter covers area of 5m x 5m	N/A	200m from west shore of Bissett Lake	Undisturbed	150m west of core shack (Southwest of Area 7)	Low heritage value; no further study recommended

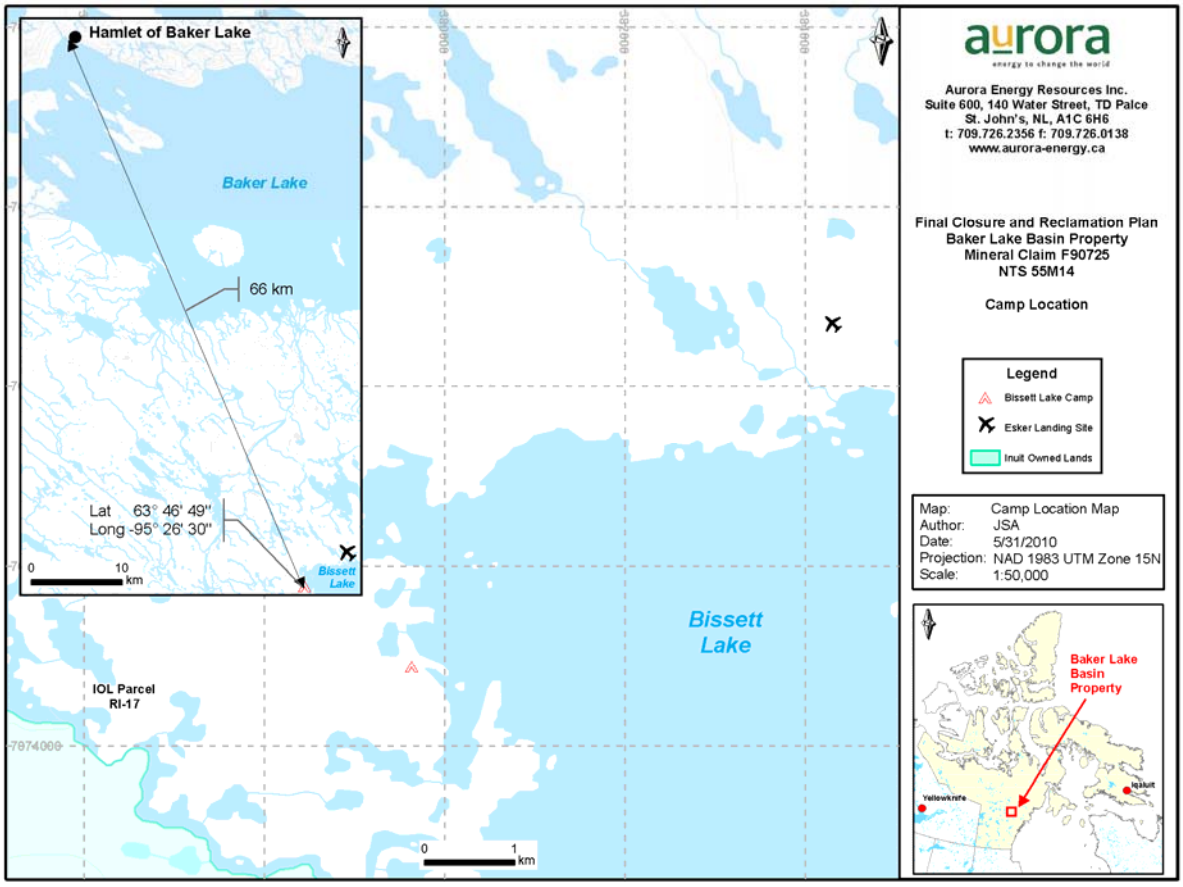
3. Description

3.1 Location and Access

The Bissett Lake Camp is located within the Kivilliq region of Nunavut approximately 66 kilometers SSE of the Hamlet of Baker Lake (Figure 1). The property encompasses approximately 95,289 hectares (235,464 acres) and is comprised of 1 Prospecting Permit and 97 Mineral Claims (Figure 2). The property lies within NTS map sheets 55M 10 to 15 and has its geographic center at approximately 63° 47' N latitude and 95° 20' W longitude. Access to the property will be from the hamlet at Baker Lake via helicopter and/or fixed wing aircraft. Fixed wing will only be used where eskers are smooth enough to provide an off-strip landing area.

The Bissett Lake camp is located at coordinates (UTM Nad 83, Zone 15) 379624E, 7074865N, 63º 46' 49" N Lat, -95º 26' 30" W Long.

Figure 1: Geographic Location



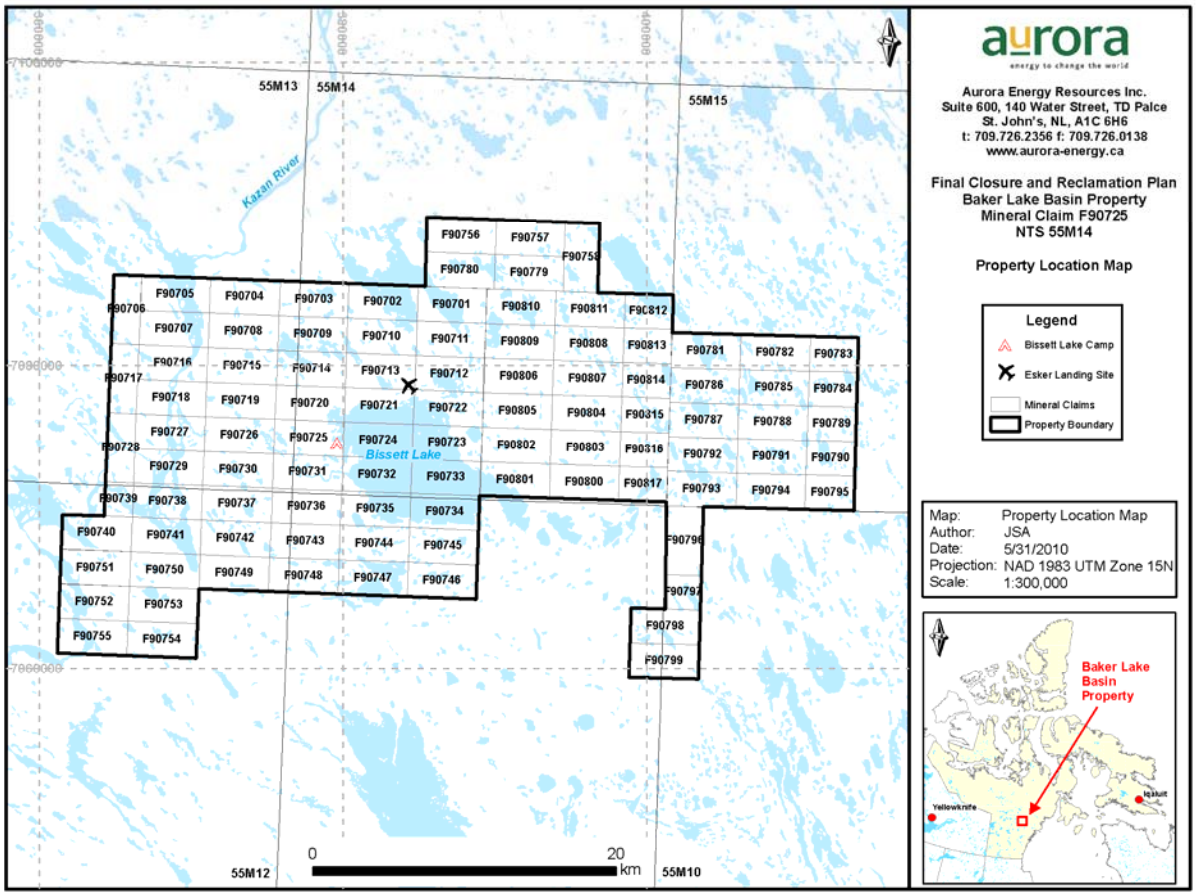
3.2 Exploration Use of Site

In 2006 to 2007 Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. was permitted to use this site for a base camp to support their exploration activities. Baker Lake ended up being the base of operations so no camp was constructed. The site was used for daily survival and core logging/splitting facilities.

In 2008 Aurora also proposed to construct a camp for base operations but ended up using Baker Lake instead. The site, as before, was used for survival and core logging/splitting facilities.

The site was also used by Pacific to store its 2007 drill core. Aurora will store its drill core next to Pacific's core.

Figure 2: Property Location Map



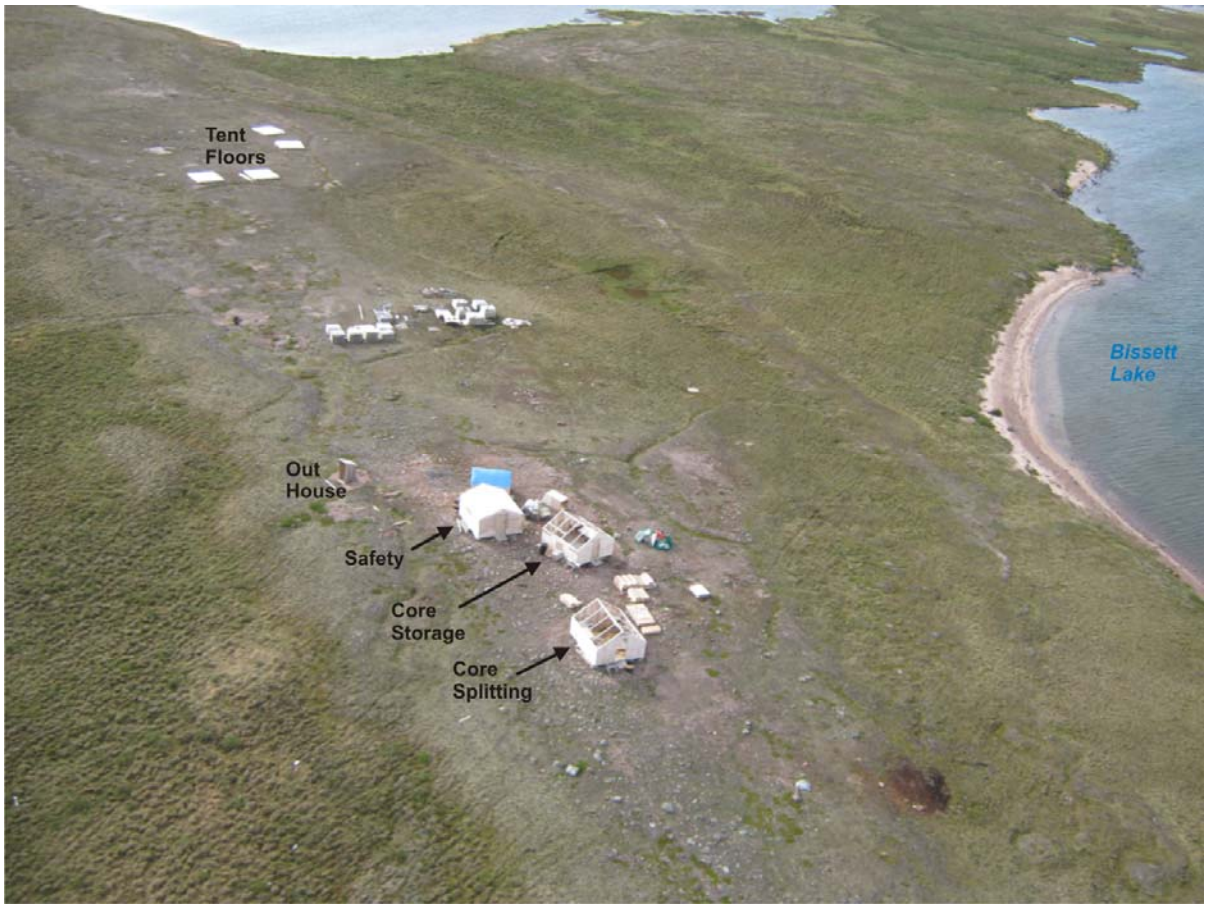
3.3 Facilities on Site

Listed below are the facilities left onsite:

- 3 wooden structures; Safety , Core Storage and Core Splitting shacks
- 4 wooden tent floors
- 1 outhouse
- Drill pad lumber
- 3 barrels of diesel fuel
- 1 burn barrel
- 1 empty barrel

Figure 3 shows the layout of the camp

Figure 3: Bissett lake Camp Layout



4. Requirements

4.1 Definition

Aurora has no further interest in exploring the Baker Lake Basin Property. Therefore we submit that this is the final closure of the exploration camp. There will be no further activities on this site. Please note that the mineral claims are held by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd. who may be interested in the area in the foreseeable future.

4.2 Objectives

The reclamation objective is to:

- ensure safe water quality
- ensure that no deleterious substances enter the water
- ensure the site is safe for humans and wildlife
- leave the landscape in a condition that allows traditional use

4.3 Activities

Aurora will use the community of Baker Lake as its base of operations; and therefore will use the Baker Lake airport as the base for our fixed wing and helicopter activities. A record of the flights will be submitted with the final report.

The work will include:

- The use of a helicopter and single otter. The aircraft will be fueled up in Baker Lake.
- The removal of Fuel Drums to Baker Lake
- The removal of Non-combustibles to an approved facility
- The burning of non-treated wood products at the camp site
- Relocation of Aurora's 2008 drill core to the Pacific long term core storage site

4.3.1 Burning Operation

Aurora will only open burn untreated wood products (UWP) only.

Conditions for this burning are:

1. Materials such as electrical wire, plastics, insulation and other non-wood wastes will be back hauled to Baker Lake for reuse or recycling.
2. Hazardous materials will not be burnt; they will be back hauled to Baker Lake and disposed of in an approved facility.
3. The UWP will be burned in a controlled manner so that the fire cannot spread. A 30 metre buffer will be maintained between the fire and any vegetation. Burning will only be done on days where winds are light.
4. The UWP will be burned at one site and in manageable volumes so that fires do not get out of control.
5. All UWP will be burnt at one site to minimize the footprint.
6. A high powered magnet will be used to capture any nails from the left over soot.

Aurora will also have the following fire suppression equipment on site to help control the open fire.

- Shovel
- Grubber
- Back Tank (20 liter capacity)
- Forest Fire Pump with 610m of hose

4.4 Closure of Facility

4.4.1 Wooden Structures

All non-treated wood products will be burned onsite i.e. the 3 wooden shacks (safety, core logging and core splitting), four wooden tent floors, outhouse and drill pad lumber.

The fuel and non-combustibles will be heli-ported to the esker landing site where it will be loaded into a single otter and flown back to Baker Lake to be disposed of.

4.4.2 Equipment Removal

The equipment, including pumps, generators, garbage, waste material, etc. was all removed before Land Use Permit N2006J0017expires on August 17, 2010. Equipment brought in for the reclamation program will be removed from site. Any repair work will be conducted as per the LUP or WL.

Table 3: Equipment to be used for Reclamation Program

Equipment Required				
Safety	**Environmental**	**Fire Suppression**	**Fly Camp**	**Dismantling**
First Aid Kits	Spill Kits	Water Pump	Tents for 3 people	Chainsaw
Survival Kits		Gasoline (5 gl.)	Food for 3 to 5 days	Spare Chain
Satellite Phone		Back Tank	Coleman stove	Chainsaw File
Personal Protective		Shovel	Propane	Pry bar
		Grubber		Sledge Hammer
				Magnet to collect nails
				Buckets for non-combustibles

4.4.3 Contamination Clean Up

All fuel drums will be removed from the camp site. All areas where there have been fuel was stored will be thoroughly inspected for spills. All chemicals will be removed from site. Areas where chemicals have been stored will be inspected to ensure that there has been no contamination.

The Spill Contingency Plan will be implemented to mitigate any spill or contaminated soil that is detected during the reclamation activities. The plan outlines what procedures will be used for each of these situations. A report will to be submitted to the Water Resource Inspector following any spill and will also be attached as part of the Annual Report submitted to the Nunavut Water Board and the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

Before and after photos will be taken to document any contamination or spill. These photos will be submitted with the final closure report.

4.4.4 Sumps

No sumps were constructed within 31 meters of the normal high water mark of Bissett Lake. The latrine sump will be inspected to ensure that there is no leaching or run-off. It will be treated with lime and covered with native material. It will be back-filled and leveled as required to achieve the pre-existing natural contours of the land.

4.4.5 Erosion Control

Surface disturbances will be re-contoured as close as possible to its original state to prevent soil erosion or run off into Bissett Lake.

4.5 Water Use

Water will be used for fly camp purposes i.e. 1June 28, 2010.5 cubic metres per day for 5 days. Water will also be used for fire suppression should the need arise.

4.6 Monitoring/Reporting

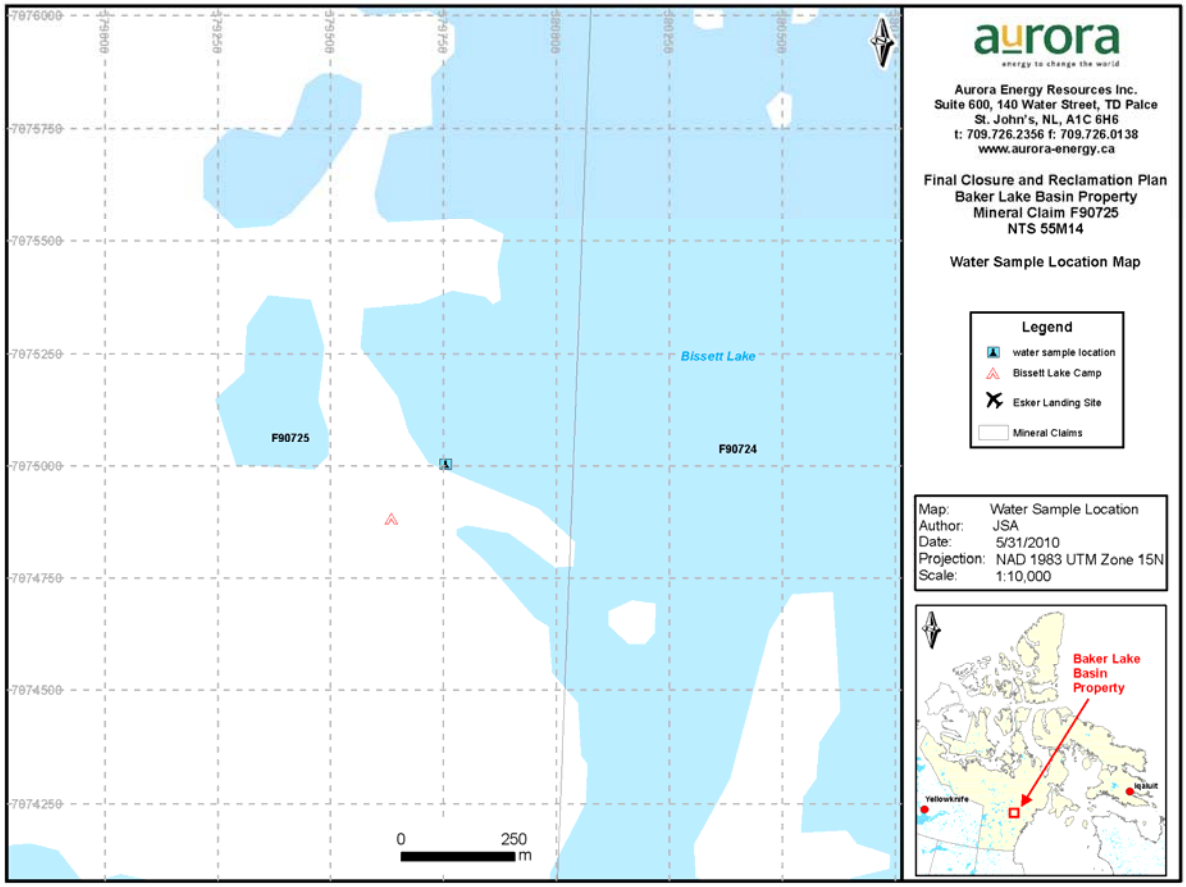
4.6.1 Water Monitoring

It is likely that the current camp may be used as a 5 man fly camp during the burn and therefore approximately 1.5 m3 of water will used for domestic purposes from Bissett Lake. A water pump may be used as a measure to control the fire during the burn.

A water sample will be taken at the conclusion of the reclamation. The sampling will be taken in accordance with methods prescribed in the current edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory accredited according to ISO/IEC Standard 17025. The accreditation shall be current and in good standing.

The sample will be taken 65m east of the camp, at the closest shore of Bissett Lake, UTM 379728E 7075016N NAD 83 Zone 15 (figure 4). A Comparison of the water sample analysis will be submitted in the final closure document.

Figure 4: Camp Site Water Sample Location



4.5.2 Wildlife Monitoring

The restoration activities will include the use of aircraft and the camp. Flights will be from Baker Lake to the esker landing site and Bissett Lake camp. During flights Aurora will implement its Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. This plan outlines the wildlife avoidance procedures, which includes fly-around and cessation of work. The pilots will be instructed to take an alternate route to and from the survey area to avoid any concentrations of wildlife.

An Independent Wildlife Monitor will be contracted by Aurora to conduct daily surveys to determine if any wildlife is within a two kilometer buffer of the work area. All employees will be instructed to stop, or alter work practices if wildlife is within this buffer. We will suspend and reschedule all work for another day if a herd of caribou or muskoxen moved into the area. Aurora will not at any time block or divert the movement of migrating caribou. Detailed daily logs of all sightings will be kept and submitted with the final closure document.

4.5.3 Waste Management

A waste management plan will be implemented to minimizing the negative impacts of our closure activities on the environment. We anticipate that there will be little waste to manage for this program. The program will take no longer that 5 days to complete so all non-combustible materials will be back hauled to Baker Lake for disposal.

4.5.4 Inspection and Documentation

A complete inspection will be conducted of all areas prior to closure. Photos will be taken to document the reclamation process prior to leaving the site for use in the final closure document. All appropriate agencies will be contacted and notified once the final clean up has been conducted. The photos will make up part of the final closure reports to be submitted to INAC, NWB and KIA.

4.6 Post closure site

The only remnant that will be present at this site will be the drill core. The core will be relocated to the long term storage site that was established by Pacific. This site is located 100 metres away from Bissett Lake as per regulation.

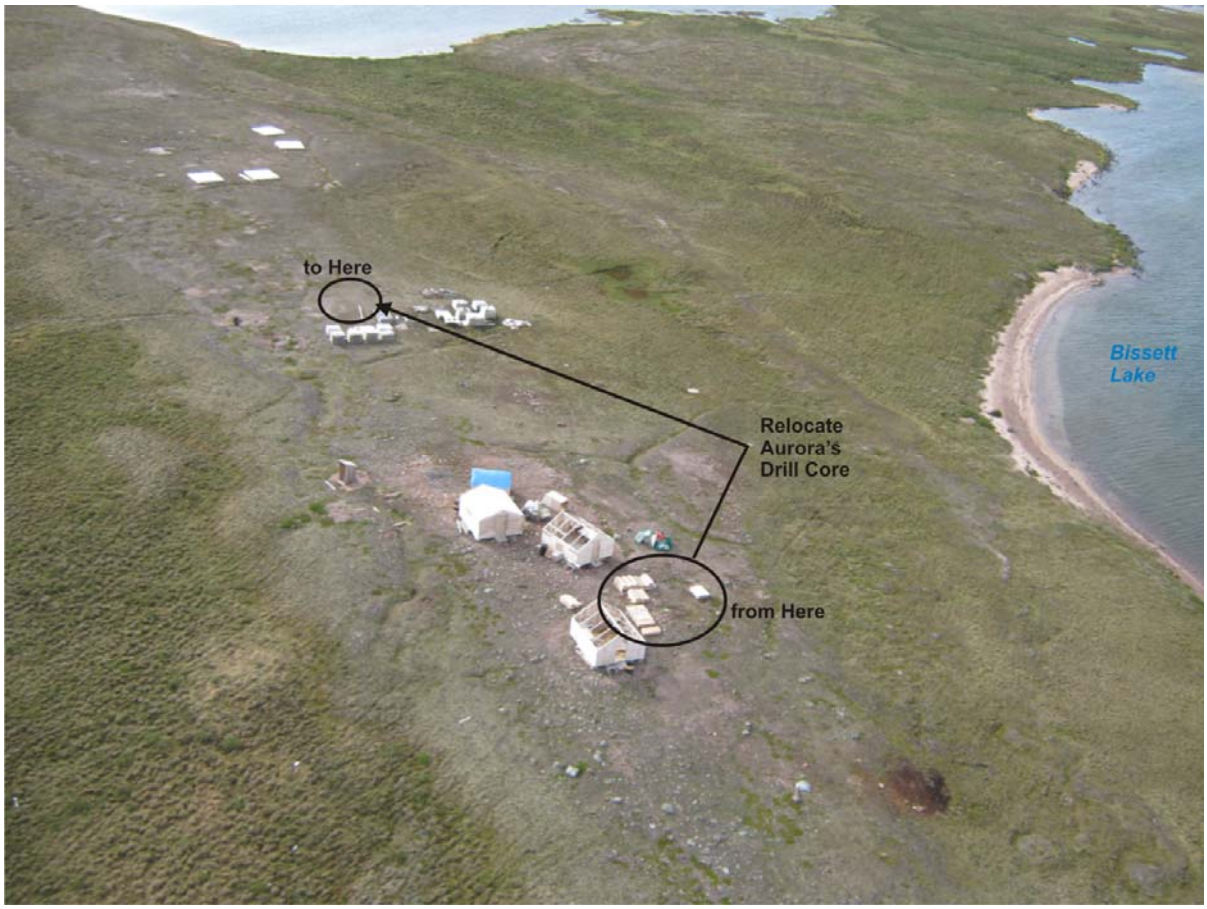
Core will be stacked in wooden boxes or on racks; this will provide security and protect the integrity of the drill core. This open air storage will ensure that there will be no high concentrations of radon gas.

A Scintillometer will be used to measure radiation levels. The levels will be recorded in counts per second (CPS). The CPS readings will be taken at distances that are specified by regulation. The core will only be stored if the readings taken at one metre are much less than 1.0 µSV. In no instance will the level exceed 2.5 µSV.

The CPS readings will be recorded in the final closure report.

Pacific and Aurora drilled 6000 meters of core in 18 drill holes, of which 43 meters contained only trace (<1%) amounts of iron sulphide. These traces will have little or no potential to generate acid or impact the environment and therefore no control measures are necessary.

Figure 5: Final Core Location



5. Schedule

The program will take no more than 5 field days to complete and will completed before the LUP expires. Current plans are to complete the camp reclamation program in 2010 before the winter season starts.

6. References

Land Use Permit N2006J0017
Water Licence 2BE-KAZ0609
Clause 46 of the *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act*
Nunavut's Policy on "Municipal solid Waste Suitable for Open Burning"
NWT Fire Protection Act and Regulations.
Urban/Rural Wildfire Protection Guidelines

Appendix I

2009 Status Report

BAKER LAKE BASIN PROPERTY STATUS REPORT

Kivilliq Region, Nunavut

NTS 55M 10 to 15

Claims BT 1 to BT 97 and Prospecting Permit 6976

Centered at 63° 47’ N Latitude and 95° 20’ W Longitude

Prepared by:
Nick Mitchell, B.Sc
Christian Geissler B.Sc, Bio

Prepared for:
Aurora Energy Resources Ltd.
Suite 600, 140 Water Street, TD Place
St. John's, NL A1C 6H6
tel 709.726.2356

Edited by
Stephen Ash, Lands manager

Submission Date:
June 28, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF GRAPHS

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDICES

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Summary

In 2009, between July 17 and July 21, Aurora Energy conducted the demobilization of their Baker Lake drill. During the three days of flying parts and crew between; the Baker Lake airport, the esker strip and the drill sight, NIRB regulations for the protection of wildlife were followed. A biologist was observing in the field to record any sightings of wildlife and to notify the project coordinator if any wildlife was in the area. On July 19th the work was suspended because caribou were within two kilometers of the work site, work had to be halted. At no time did the wildlife observed during the three days show any change in behavior.

1.2 Geographic Location

The Baker Basin Property is located within the Kivilliq region of Nunavut approximately 65 kilometers SSE of the hamlet of Baker Lake (Figure 1). The property encompasses approximately 95,289 hectares (235,464 acres) and is comprised of 1 Prospecting Permit and 97 Mineral Claims (Appendix I). The property lies within NTS map sheets 55M 10 to 15 and has its geographic center at approximately 63° 47' N latitude and 95° 20' W longitude. Access to the property from the hamlet at Baker Lake is via helicopter but portions of the property can be accessed by fixed wing aircraft where eskers are smooth enough to provide an off-strip landing area.

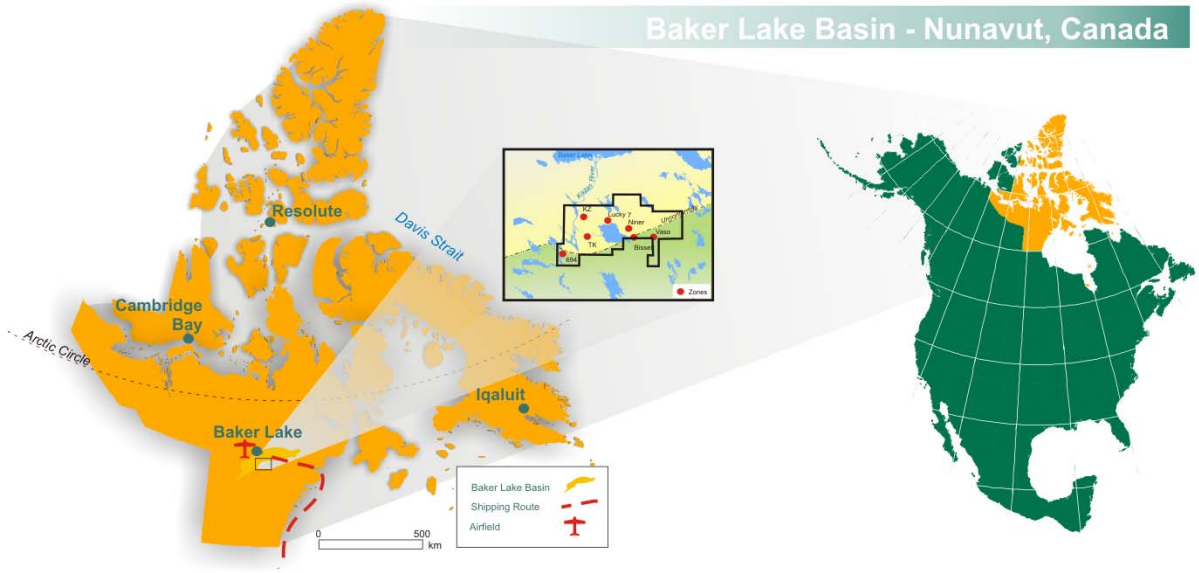


***Figure 1*: Geographic Location**

1.3 Climate and Physiography

The climate of the Baker Lake area can be classified as subarctic to tundra and is typified by cool summers and extremely cold winters. The average temperature ranges from 0° to 16° C in the summer months (June through August) and 0° to -31° C in the winter months (November to April). Summers are short, although the days are long lasting up to 20 hours in June. Daily summer temperature swings can be large with temperatures reaching 25° C during the day and dipping down to 10° in the evenings.

The property is essentially flat lying with elevations ranging from 30m asl to 167m asl. The area is dotted with numerous shallow lakes the largest being Bissett Lake. The lake is centrally located within the property, and is the site (western side of lake) of our drill core facility. The Kazan River is up to 1.5 kilometers wide and snakes its way 45 kilometers northward from the Thirty Mile Lakes area along the western portion of the BT claims before draining into Baker Lake. The highest point in the area is located approximately 7 kilometers south of Bissett Lake and is one of several topographic highs that are composed of more resistant volcanic rock. This topographic high is also the site of one of the larger inukshuks found in the region. There is plenty of physical evidence for past glaciation with many eskers remnants, historic lake shore deposits and highly polished and striated bedrock outcroppings which give evidence for a predominantly NW to SE flowing ice sheet which covered the area 10,000 years ago.

The tundra environment supports a variety of grasses, sedges, mosses, lichen and stunted shrubs. Dwarf birch and blueberry bushes are ubiquitous to the area and are generally < 1m tall.

2.0 Permitting

Aurora Energy followed guidelines with respect to permits issued for all exploration work completed during the 2009 exploration program (see Table 3).

Table 1: Regulatory Authorizations

Regulatory Agency	Permit/Licence	Issued	Amended	Transferred or Assigned	Expires(d)
INAC	N2006J0017	2006-08-18	2008-05-28	2009-04-02	2010-08-17
NWB	2BE-KAZ0609	2006-07-20	2008-06-04	2009-05-21	2009-09-15
KIA	KVL306C23	2008-08-23			2009-08-23

2.0 Reclamation Work

2.1 Drill Site Demobilization

The drill was removed from the Lucky 7 site between July 18-21st and flown to Baker Lake so it can be barged to Kamloops B.C. All materials were removed from the site including; garbage, excess drill grease, casing sticking above ground, all hose and equipment. The drill site was returned to as close to its natural state as possible. Both drill pads were built on top of wood blocks, drill pad contact with the ground was minimal. The reclamation of both drill sites removed almost all traces of drilling activity, figure 1.

***Figure 2*: DDH-07-08 after reclamation.**

All drill holes were sealed with cement to prevent ground surface waters from mixing with ground water. Drill cuttings were pumped to low lying natural depressions where grey water drained away into overburden or fractured bedrock eliminating the need to dig sumps and re-contour the ground surface. The cuttings were collected and pumped back down the hole after it was completed. Very little drill cutting is observable at the sump site, figure 2.

Figure 3: **Sump site for drill cuttings.**

2.2 Camp Demobilization

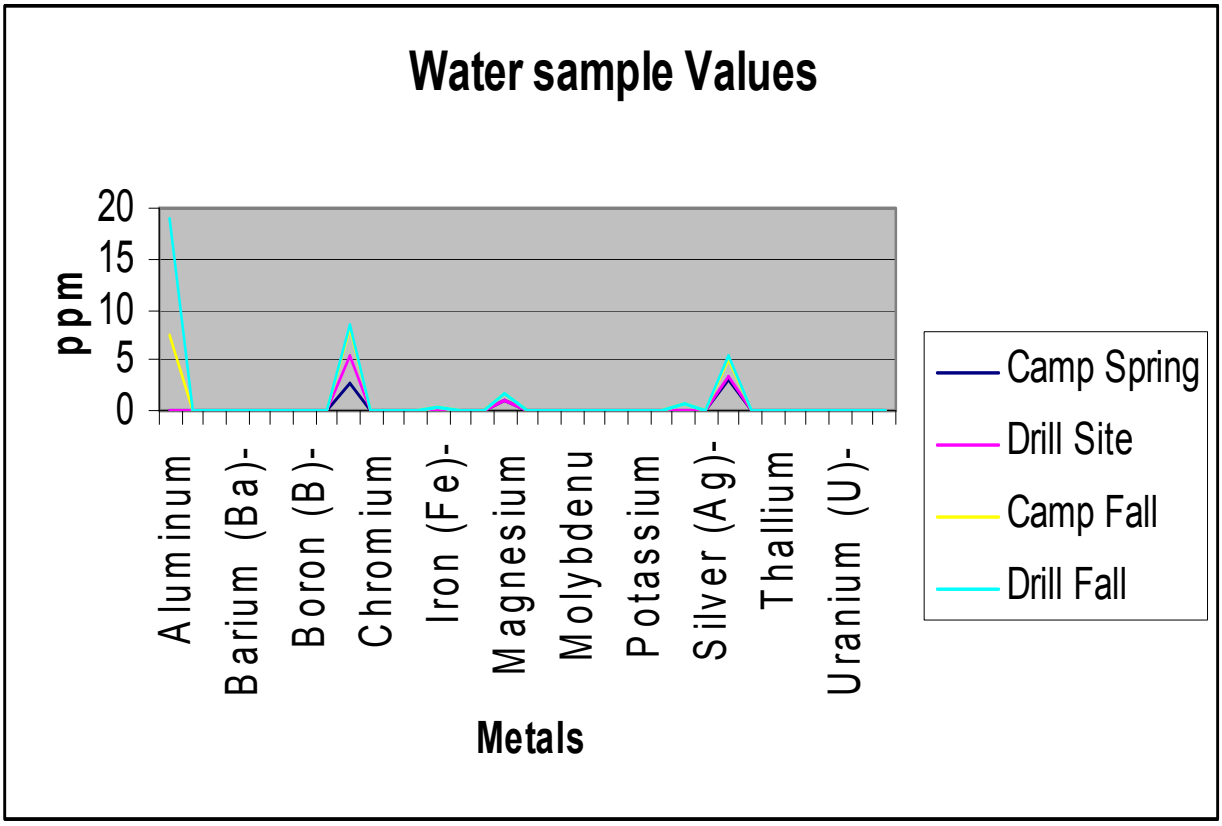
The camp located on northern shore of Bissett Lake was demobilized at the same time the drill was demobilized from the Lucky 7 site. All the equipment and supplies were removed from site and the site tied up, figure 3. Empty and full barrels were removed from the camp site and flown back to Bake Lake. Three Partial drums were sealed stored up right and left on site.

Figure 4: **Camp Clean-up and demob.**

3.0 Water Monitoring Survey

Water samples were taken from Bissett Lake before the commencement of the 2009 drill demob. The results of the analysis are presented bellow in Graph 1 and table 1. Analyses was completed by ALS CMEMEX; Qualified laboratory (see Appendix I).

Graph 1: Comparison of water samples from the 2008 and 2009 work.



The water sample was taken at the conclusion of the drill demob from site. The sample was taken next to the water pump, UTM 677726E 7081033N NAD 83 Zone 15, Figure 5. The second sample was taken 65m east of the camp, at the closest shore of Bissett Lake, UTM 674666E 7078300N NAD 83 Zone 15.

Results from the second water survey continue to show negligible changes in PH, suspended solids, alkalinity and dissolved metals graph 1 (metals only).

Table 2: Water Samples

ALS File No.	L797482	
Date Received	27-Jul-09	
Date	29-Jul-09	
RESULTS OF ANALYSIS		
Sample ID	**CAMP**	**PUMP SITE**
Date Sampled	21-Jul-09	21-Jul-09
Time Sampled	13:00	13:00
ALS Sample ID	L797482-1	L797482-2
Matrix	Water	Water
Physical Tests		
Hardness (as CaCO3)	10.3	17.9
pH	6.62	7.02
Total Suspended Solids	<3.0	<3.0
Anions and Nutrients		
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	8	16.1
Total Metals		
Aluminum (Al)-Total	0.0034	0.0039
Antimony (Sb)-Total	0.00153	0.00042
Arsenic (As)-Total	0.00012	0.00011
Barium (Ba)-Total	0.0358	0.0859
Beryllium (Be)-Total	<0.00050	<0.00050
Bismuth (Bi)-Total	<0.00050	<0.00050
Boron (B)-Total	<0.010	<0.010
Cadmium (Cd)-Total	0.000058	<0.000050
Calcium (Ca)-Total	2.64	5.5
Chromium (Cr)-Total	0.00085	<0.00050
Cobalt (Co)-Total	<0.00010	<0.00010
Copper (Cu)-Total	0.00119	0.00063
Iron (Fe)-Total	<0.030	0.075
Lead (Pb)-Total	0.000097	0.000101
Lithium (Li)-Total	<0.0050	<0.0050
Magnesium (Mg)-Total	0.9	1.01
Manganese (Mn)-Total	0.00496	0.00205
Mercury (Hg)-Total	<0.000050	<0.000050
Molybdenum (Mo)-Total	<0.000050	<0.000050
Nickel (Ni)-Total	0.00058	0.00145
Phosphorus (P)-Total	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium (K)-Total	<2.0	<2.0
Selenium (Se)-Total	<0.0010	<0.0010
Silicon (Si)-Total	0.1	0.16
Silver (Ag)-Total	<0.000010	<0.000010
Sodium (Na)-Total	3.1	3.5
Strontium (Sr)-Total	0.0198	0.0237
Thallium (Tl)-Total	<0.00010	<0.00010
Tin (Sn)-Total	<0.00010	<0.00010
Titanium (Ti)-Total	<0.010	<0.010
Uranium (U)-Total	<0.000010	0.000013
Vanadium (V)-Total	<0.0010	<0.0010
Zinc (Zn)-Total	0.0077	0.0018

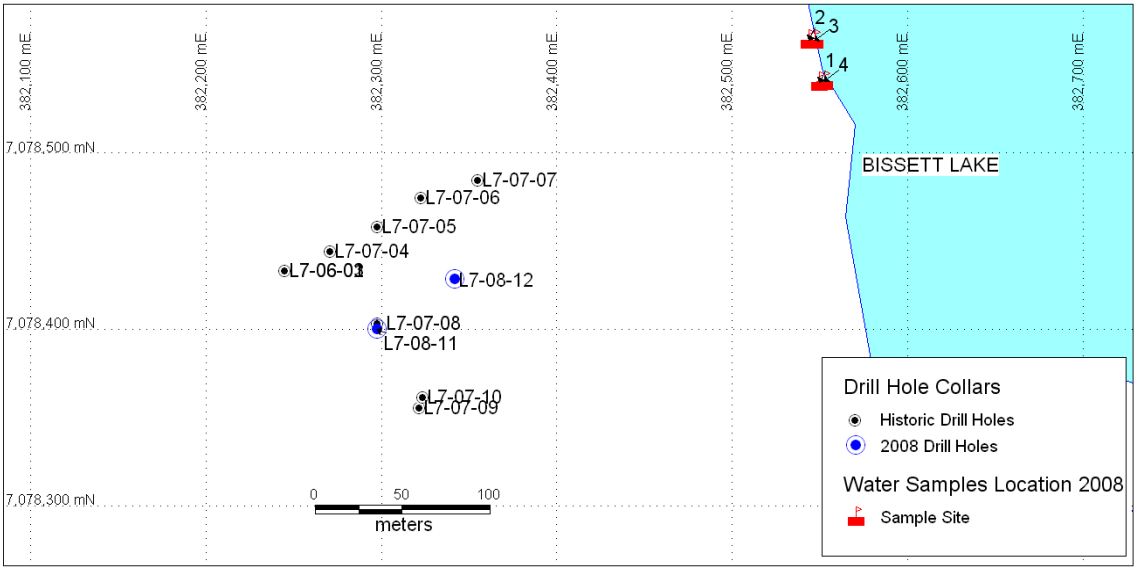


Figure 5: **Drill site water sample location.**

5.0 Scintillometer Reading of Core Storage Area

Drill Core from Aurora's 2008, Pacific's 2006-07 and the 1970-80's drilling are stored at the Bissett Lake Camp area (see Figure 10).

Scintillometer readings were taken at specific distances from the core storage areas, see Table 2. The readings were terminated after the readings past a given distances reached background levels.

Table 3: Core Storage CPS Readings

Core Storage	1 Meter from Core		5 meters from Core	
	(cps)	µSv/hr	(cps)	µSv/hr
Aurora 2008	76	0.096	Background	--
Pacific 2006-2007	115	0.14	Background	--

µSv = microSievert

Please note the following for long term core storage:

The gamma radiation level of the core storage area meets the decommissioning requirements:

- A GR-110 Gamma-Ray Scintillometer (see Appendix III) was used to measure radiation in counts per second was converted to µSv by Senes Consultants Ltd. (see Appendix IV) according to the specifications of that instrument.
- The Gamma levels measured at 1 metre from surface for the Aurora's core storage area did not exceed 1.0 µSv/hr.
- There was no need to contact regulators for review and approval of the handling procedures as in no instance did the level exceed 2.5 µSv/hr.6.0 Wildlife Monitoring

6.0 Wildlife Sightings

Aurora is aware of the importance of wild life in the Baker Lake Area. A diligent and conscious plan was implemented by the staff and contractors to lessen the impact on any wildlife and habitat within or around the project area. Christian Geissler, a field observer and biologist, conducted daily morning helicopter flights to determine if any wildlife were within a two kilometer radius of the working area. A detailed daily log of all sightings was kept and is in Appendix II as set out by the NIRB regulations.

At the initial safety meeting on July 17, all employees were instructed to stop, or alter work practices if wildlife were within 2 km of the work place. These practices include, but are not limited to, cessation of work whenever wildlife came too close to work places, moving out of the direction of the migration of wild life, increasing the altitude if the helicopter was forced to fly over large herds/flocks of migratory animals or altering its course.

Over the course of the three-day project, operations were postponed only once due to wildlife. Day 1 of operations contained two wildlife sightings. A single musk ox and three swans were sighted well outside of the 2km boundary. On Day 2, July 19, work was delayed until 11am due to fog. During the initial flight there were several sighting of musk ox and caribou. Unfortunately due to the loss of the GPS signal, several of the UTM readings could not be recorded. However, the animals distance to the work site was estimated to be well outside the 2km boundary. It should be noted that there was a conscious effort made by both helicopter and Twin Otter pilots to monitor the progress of those animals while maintaining appropriate altitude and distance. After two hours of work at the esker strip, a large herd of caribou were sighted within the 2km radius of the work site (UTM zone 15, 0380950E, 7081710N). Nicholas Mitchell, the Project Geologist was notified, the crew was immediately moved to the camp location. The Arctic Sunwest pilots were instructed to return to Baker Lake airport and await further instruction. The ground crews were then removed by Helicopter approximately three hours later when it was determined that, the herd had left the area. Day 3, July 20, went smoothly without and wildlife sightings in or around the project site. All crew and required drill equipment were removed by 6pm that day. At all the points that caribou and musk ox were observed during the three day drill demob, there was no change in there behavior of grazing and resting.

Refer to Appendix I for animal sightings ledger during the 2009 fall program.

7.0 Spills

There were no fuel spills during the July 17 to 21st. There were spill kits at both the drill site and at the esker strip in case there was a spill while disconnecting equipment or fueling the helicopter.

APPENDIX I

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ANALYTICAL LABORATORY
ALS CHEMEX

ALS Laboratory Group
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY & TESTING SERVICES

ALS's Environmental Division provides reliable analytical testing data to assist consulting and engineering firms, industry, and governments. Their accreditations for there Environmental Division labs are based on the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Aurora Energy used the North Vancouver facility for the testing of the Baker Lake water samples from Bissett Lake.

The Vancouver facility operates under ALS Laboratory Group's global Quality Management System and is in compliance with ISO 9001:2000 for the provision of assay and geochemical services according to QMI-SAI Global Management Systems Registration. The laboratory has also been accredited to ISO 17025 standards for specific laboratory procedures by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC). For a complete scope of accreditation, see the report below.

ALS Laboratory Group's Mineral Division, ALS Chemex, has developed and implemented at each of its locations a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The system covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards.

The QMS operates under global and regional Quality Control (QC) teams responsible for the execution and monitoring of ALS Chemex's various Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control programs in each department, on a regular basis. Audited both internally and by outside parties, these programs include, but are not limited to, proficiency testing of a variety of parameters, ensuring that all key methods have standard operating procedures (SOPs) that are in place and being followed properly, and ensuring that quality control standards are producing consistent results.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the QMS is the process of external auditing by recognized organizations and the maintaining of ISO registrations and accreditations. ISO registration and accreditation provides independent verification for our clients that a QMS is in operation at the location in question. Most ALS Chemex laboratories are registered or are pending registration to ISO 9001:2000, and a number of analytical facilities have received ISO 17025 accreditations for specific laboratory procedures.

www.alsglobal.com/Corporate/Legal.aspx

APPENDIX II

WILDLIFE MONITORING

Wildlife Monitoring Form

Personal Information	
Name	Christian Geissler
Phone	(250)858-1923
FAX	

Company Information	
Company	Aurora Energy Resources Inc. Suite 600, 140 Water St, TD Place St. John's, NL A1C 6H6

Date	Species/Number of animals/Age/Behavior	UTM NAD83			Direction of Movement	Person Notified	Action Taken	Photo Taken
		Zone	Easting	Northing				
2009/07/18	Musk ox/1/grazing	15	0382107	7081060	north	NM	Circle for photo	Y
2009/07/18	Swans/3/grazing	15	0382131	7081048	undetermined	NM	Outside 2km boundary	N
2009/07/19	Caribou/~200/grazing	15	0375665	7090836	undetermined	SB	Outside 2km boundary	N
2009/07/19	Caribou/3/resting	15	0369999	7075979	undetermined	SB	On 15km radius survey	N
2009/07/19	Caribou/~50/resting	15	0370022	7075949	undetermined	SB	Outside 2km boundary, GPS signal lost	N
2009/07/19	Musk ox/1/grazing	15	0370022	7075949	undetermined	SB	Outside 2km boundary, GPS signal lost	N
2009/07/19	Musk ox/8/grazing	15	0370022	7075949	undetermined	SB	Outside 2km boundary, GPS signal lost	N
2009/07/19	Caribou/10/travelling	15	0370022	7075949	south	SB	Outside 2km boundary, GPS signal lost	N
2009/07/19	Caribou/300/grazing	15	0370022	7075949	undetermined	SB	Outside 2km boundary, GPS signal lost	N
2009/07/19	Musk ox/5/grazing	15	0370022	7075949	undetermined	SB	Outside 2km boundary, GPS signal lost	N
2009/07/19	Musk ox/6/resting	15	0370022	7075949	undetermined	SB	Outside 2km boundary, GPS signal lost	N
2009/07/19	Caribou/~100/travelling	15	0380950	7081710	southwest	NM	Removed crew, Heli and Twin Otter to airport	N

Appendix II

Environmental Protection Procedures

AURORA ENERGY RESOURCES INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES PLAN

BAKER LAKE BASIN PROPERTY
NUNAVUT

June 28, 2010

Table of Contents

1.0 Preamble

This Environmental Procedures Plan is in effect as of January 01, 2010. It applies specifically to the Bissett Lake Camp. The camp is located on the West side of Bissett Lake approx UTM co-ordinates - 7075500N, 379000E, see attached map. The camp will support the Final Closure and Abandonment Plan.

2.0 Introduction

This Environmental Procedures Plan has been prepared specifically for the Baker Lake Basin Property Camp located to the west of Bissett Lake. At peak times, the camp could populate a maximum of 5 people but for the most part there will be 3 people. The camp will operate for a maximum of 5 days.

3.0 Inspections

3.1 Fuel Storage Site Inspection

A visual inspection of the fuel storage area will be conducted daily. During visual inspections fuel drums will be inspected for leaks and damage A spill kit will be located at the camp.

3.2 Sumps Site Inspection

A kitchen was not established at this site so there was no Greywater sump constructed.

Latrine: Daily inspections of the latrine sump will be conducted. These visual inspections will verify that there is adequate holding capacity and that there is no possibility of run-off to any water bodies.

3.3 Camp Site Inspection

A daily inspection will be conducted of the general camp area. Any debris will be picked-up. Non-combustibles material will be burnt in the burn barrel. The barrel will be inspected to ensure that all material has been burned. For more information on this please refer to the Spill Contingency Plan.

Non-combustible materials will be back-hauled as per the Final Closure and Restoration Plan.

4.0 Documentation

All of the information documented will comprise part of the information in the final closure report which will be submitted to INAC, NWB and KIA.

4.1 Fuel Storage Sites

Any spills will be documented as per the Spill Contingency Plan.

4.2 Sump Site

Sump usage/treatment will be documented as per the Final Closure and Abandonment Plan

4.3 Camp Site

The volume of water used for domestic purposes will be recorded in cubic metres/day.

4.4 Wildlife Sightings

Wildlife sightings will be documented as per the Wildlife Monitoring & Mitigation Plan.

5.0 Reporting

All of the information will be submitted in the final closure report to INAC, NWB and KIA.

5.1 Fuel Spills

Spills will be reported as per the Spill Contingency and Final Closure & Reclamation Plan.

5.2 Sumps

Latrine Sump reclamation will be reported as per the Final Closure and Reclamation Plan.

5.3 Camp

The volume of water used for domestic purposes will be reported as per the Final Closure and Reclamation Plan.

5.4 Wildlife

Wildlife sightings will be reported as per the Wildlife M&M and Final Closure and Reclamation Plans.

6.0 Wildlife

Any nesting and denning sites will be recorded with GPS coordinates and avoided in future.

All man/bear interactions will be immediately reported to the Government of Nunavut, Wildlife Biologist, Baker Lake at (867) 793-2944.

The Wildlife Biologist shall be notified at least two weeks prior to mobilization. The Wildlife Biologist can provide expert advice on the project area and will be consulted.

6.1 Caribou

The Bissett Lake camp is located outside the DIAND caribou protected area but is inside the BQCMB Identified caribou post calving Area.

6.2 Caribou Protection Areas

No work will be conducted during the Caribou migration. There will be no activities undertaken in any of the Caribou Protection Areas between May 15 and July 15 without the approval of the DIAND Land Use Inspector. The only work anticipated will be at the camp site. This work would only be conducted when caribou were not present within this area and the work would not interfere with the migration pattern of the herd.

When caribou are encountered, activities will cease until the caribou have moved through the area, regardless of whether it is in a Caribou Protection Area or not. If caribou are encountered at camp, every effort will be made to keep noise disturbance to a minimum and no helicopter take off or landings will be permitted.

In the event that a cow calves outside of the Caribou Protection Areas, all activities shall be suspended between May 15 and July 15.

Overhead flights must be at an altitude no less than 300 metres above ground level.

7.0 Water Crossings

ATV's or snowmobiles will not be used for the closure of the camp. Therefore there will be no water crossings.

8.0 Inspection Report Form

Date:	**Reps:**
LUP #:	**WL#:**

Indicate: A – Acceptable, U – Unacceptable, N/A – Not applicable

Water Supply:

Source:		Flow Meas. Device:	
Storage Structure:		Intake:	
Pumps:		Treatment:	

Comments:

Waste Disposal/Storage:

Sewage:		Incineration Area:	
Grey Water Sump:		Solid Waste Storage Area:	
Empty Fuel Drums:			

Comments:

Fuel Storage:

Main Camp:		Airstrip:	
Satellite Sites:		Spill Kits:	

Comments:

General Conditions:

Records & Reporting:		Posting, Signage:	
Chemical Storage:		Restoration Activities:	
Spill & Contingency Plan:		Camp Conditions:	

Comments:

Appendix III

Uranium Exploration Procedures

AURORA ENERGY RESOURCES INC.

URANIUM EXPLORATION PROCEDURES

BAKER LAKE BASIN PROPERTY
NUNAVUT

June 28, 2010

Exploration of the Baker Lake Basin Project (mineral claims held by Pacific Ridge Exploration Ltd.) has identified several areas where anomalous uranium mineralization has been discovered at surface where drill were identified. In 2007 and 2008 drilling was conducted to explore for uranium mineralization at depth and procedures were established to provide a safe workplace for employees while causing the minimum disturbance or harm to the environment. The guidelines are based on the Mineral Industry Environmental Protection Regulations (Sask. 1996); the Environmental Management and Protection Act (Sask. 2002); the Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act; and the Operational Field Manuals of Pacific Ridge.

At each drill site or drill area, a suitable natural depression was used to serve as a sump for the collection of cuttings, sludge and return water that cannot be re-circulated during the drilling process. The sump was located outside the 31 meter buffer from the ordinary high water mark of adjacent water bodies, where direct flow into a water body was not possible and no additional impacts are created. At each sump location, large catchment bags were set up to catch all drill water returns and cuttings. Any over flow water was ponded in the large natural low lying sump where additional very fine material is allowed to settle out. Aurora returned all the cuttings down the hole. No sumps were constructed so no re-contouring was necessary.

Aurora drilled two holes in 2008. Neither of the drill holes encountered mineralization with a uranium content greater than 1.0 per cent over a length of > 1.0 metre, and with a metre-per-cent concentration > 5.0. The top 30 metres of the hole were sealed with cement after cuttings were disposed of down the hole. The sealing of the holes will prevent artesian water flow. Chemicals containing salts were removed from the drill sites , which may attract wild life to the site be stored so that they are inaccessible to wildlife.

With respect to geologic logging, geo-teching and splitting of the core, all tents that are used as work facilities were ventilated and remained open when employees or contractors are working inside. As well, personnel specifically charged with core splitting worked in a vacuum ventilated tent thereby removing dust to the outside. Additionally, personnel splitting core wore approved air breathing apparatus, hearing protection, coveralls, protective eye wear and gloves when handling and splitting the core. The work areas were kept clean at all times.

Drillers, driller’s helpers, geologists or first aid personnel working at or near a drill rig were required to wear a hard hat, steel toed boots as well as ear and eye protection. Drillers and driller’s helpers also wore coveralls and gloves.

After the uranium content has been established by assaying, a decision was made on the long range storage of the core. An area away from our designated camp and work facility was set up to store core that exhibits anomalous levels of radioactivity. It is located outside the 100 metres of the high water mark of Bissett Lake, where any direct flow of water into the lake is not possible and no additional impacts are created. The radiation levels are less than 1.0 ~Sv measured at 1 metre from the surface and in no instance did the level exceed 2.5 ~Sv. Also, no drilled intersections had values > 1% U308.

All waste oil was transported off site and disposed of at an approved facility.

The Company has a contract with the National Dosimetry Services branch of Health Canada to provide dosimeter monitoring badges for radiation exposure for all personnel working on the project, including helicopter pilot and engineer. Each individual was provided with a badge which they carry on their person at all times. The badges were replaced every three months. The used badges are returned to the National Dosimetry Services branch where they are read and a report on radiation exposure levels is provided by NDS for each individual.

The shipping of radioactive materials (Class 7) from the Project site is controlled by the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations. The Regulations stipulate that Low Specific Activity consignments will be shipped as Excepted Packages if the radiation on the external surface does not exceed 5IJSv/hr. The container must bear the UN Number PTNSR 17(2) and contain a marking of "radioactive" on an internal surface that is visible upon opening the package. The Company has an 'INSPECTOR' dose level meter manufactured by Canada wide Scientific Limited to determine radiation levels in Sieverts as well as scintillometers for general cps levels and a spectrometer to differentiate the radiation by mineral type. The Project Manager has a certificate in the Packaging &Transport of Radioactive Materials.

Note: Contact Names:

VP Exploration	Paul McNeill, (709)-726-2223
Exploration Manager	Steve Barrett, (709)-726-2341
Lands Manager	Stephen Ash, (709)-726-2356

Appendix IV

Field Emergency Response Plan

AURORA ENERGY RESOURCES INC.

FIELD EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

BAKER LAKE BASIN PROPERTY
NUNAVUT

June 28, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Corporate Statement

The Aurora Energy Resources (Aurora) Field Emergency Response Plan (F-ERP) has been developed in keeping with Aurora's Health, Environmental and Safety Policies and with a high regard for the safety of the public and our workers as well as protection of the environment.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the F-ERP is to assign responsibilities to specific individuals during an emergency and to provide key linkages between personnel in the field and other external agencies. Accordingly, the F-ERP will, after training, provide assigned response personnel with the ability to:
(a) Effectively organize emergency response / support personnel.
(b) Execute all necessary emergency support actions.
(c) Cleary communicate emergency roles and responsibilities.
(d) Communicate effectively utilizing those protocols specific to field emergencies.

The F-ERP provides clear and concise guidance for **EMERGENCY SUPPORT** actions to be taken under emergency scenarios that could reasonably be expected to occur during the Drilling Program. An emergency is defined as any unexpected occurrence either resulting in, or having the potential to result in death, serious injury (or illness) requiring hospitalization and environmental impact posing a serious threat to on-scene personnel or wildlife, or major and significant damage to Aurora or Contractor property. The response to such incidents requires immediate notification and action.

Examples include:

a) Evacuation by Helicopter (Medical / Other).
b) Lost or Overdue Personnel.
c) Lost or Overdue Helicopter.
d) Wildlife Emergencies.
e) Fire.
f) Equipment Failure.
g) Environmental Emergencies.
h) Climate (extreme weather).

1.3 Primary Objective of the Field Emergency Response Plan

The primary objective of the F-ERP is to address the provision of support during emergencies which result in, or may result in:

- Direct threat to human life.
- Potential or actual damage to facilities or major equipment, civil disturbance and / or other criminal acts.
- Potential or actual uncontrolled exposure of hazardous / contaminant materials to the environment.

In the event of an emergency the F-ERP also provides procedures to ensure an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is established (Refer to Section 2.6) as soon as possible after the occurrence of an emergency and that all necessary support (technical, media, family, regulatory liaison, logistics, etc.) is provided to the location experiencing the emergency.

As a matter of policy, Aurora will make a copy of the F-ERP available to each person and / or organization involved in the emergency response and / or emergency management process.

1.4 Related and / or Specific Emergency Response Documents

Other company documentation related to the F-ERP includes the:

a) Project Specific Environmental Protection Procedures.
b) Personnel Orientation and Training.
c) Uranium Exploration Health and Safety.
d) Other policy documents related to Emergency Response / Management.

1.5 Command Authority During an Emergency (Field)

The Project Manager will act as the Incident Commander and shall be responsible for all matters related to safety, health, personnel welfare and the environment. In any emergency situation the Project Manager has complete authority to operate in a manner that he or she regards as the best response for the safety of personnel, property and the environment. The Project Manager reports to the VP Exploration.

1.6 Command Authority During an Emergency (Corporate)

Aurora's VP Exploration has executive decision making authority in relation to the provision of immediate support to the Exploration Manager in the field. The VP Exploration reports to the Chief Operating Officer (CEO).

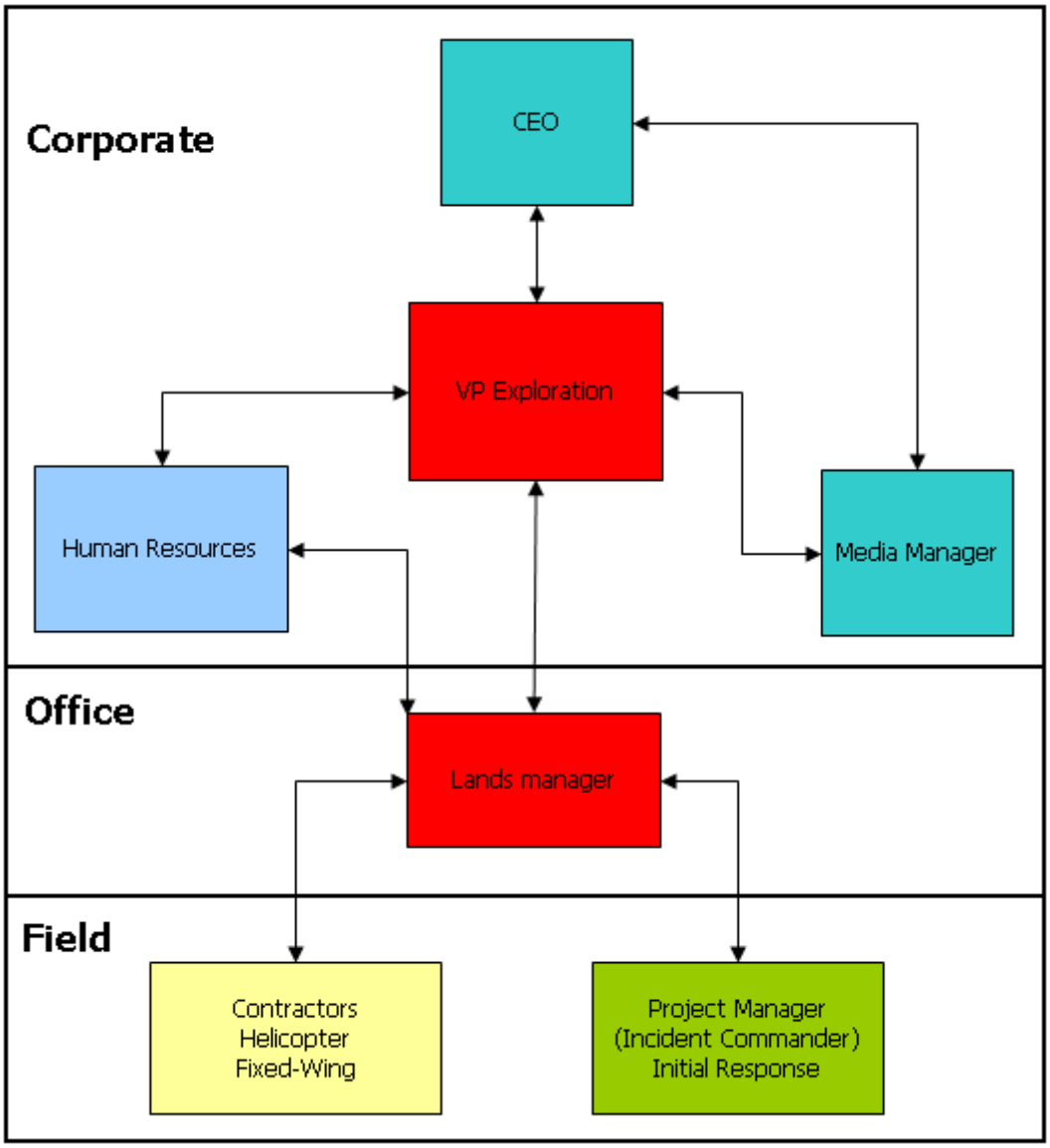
2.0 Organization and communications

2.1 EOC Responsibilities

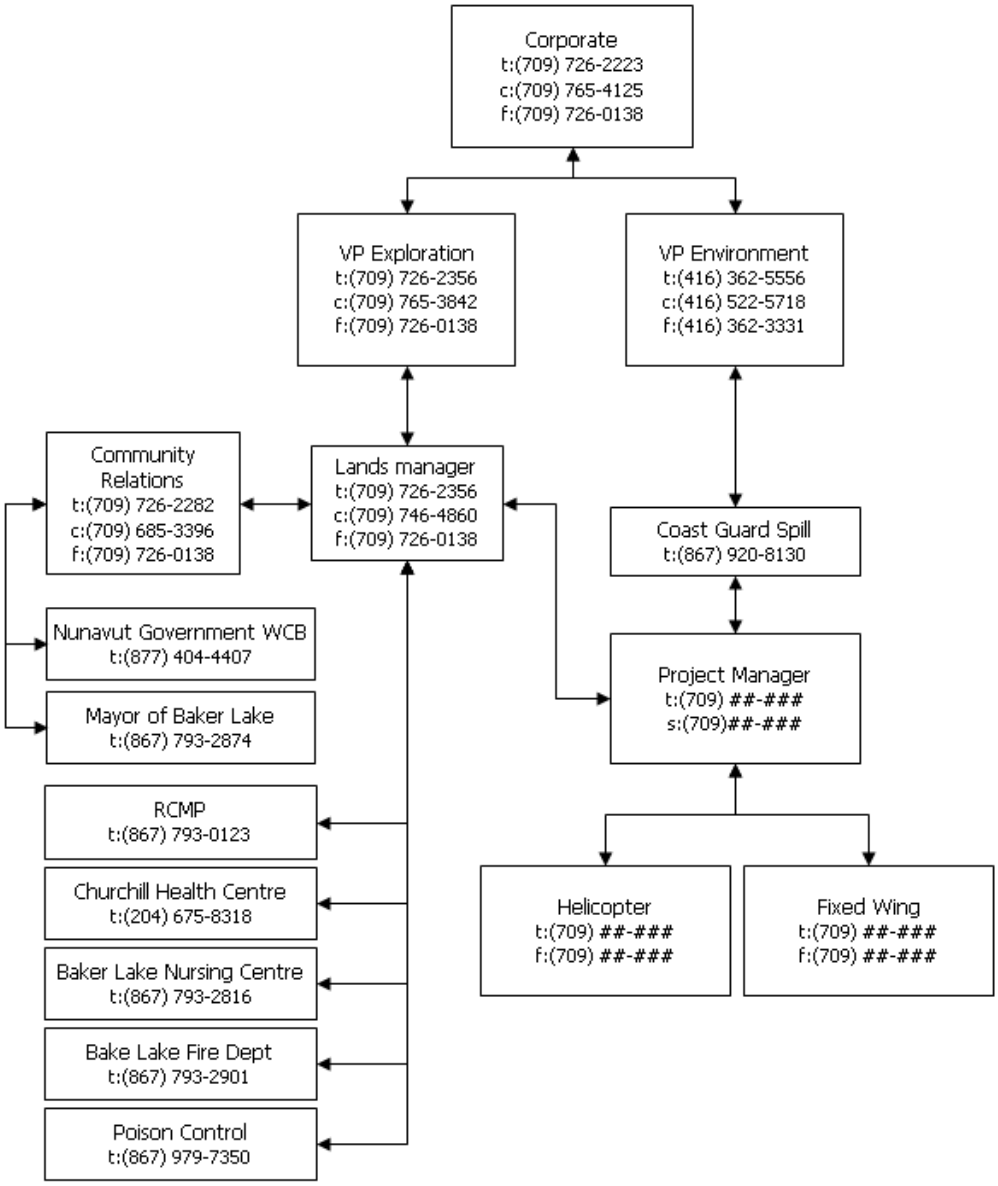
Members (presented by position) of Aurora's EOC are listed in the following table:

Management Position		Major Responsibilities
Camp	**Project Manager (Incident Commander)**	• Coordinate Field Response • Locate and Deploy Assets, as required. • Mobilize EOC. • Provide overall strategy and direction of support. • Manage the EOC. • Liaise with Aurora's VP Exploration
St. John's Office	**Lands Manager**	• Request and obtain other logistical support assets, as required by the Exploration Manager. • Liaise with contractor representative regarding additional support requests. • Liaise with JRCC and request military aircraft, as required. • Coordinate the in and out movement of Aurora personnel. • Collect weather data. • Provide Support to Project Manager. • Handle notification to Governmental Environmental Agencies. • Oversee Environmental Response Contractors. • Consider Mutual Aid support needs. • Notify / Liaise with Local Government (Baker Lake) • Notify / Liaise with Iqaluit Office of the Nunavut Government. • Handle notification to RCMP and Governmental Health and Safety Agencies. • Provide Advise in relation to all matters of Health and Safety. • Assist the Project Manager with the coordination of personnel /resources deployed to the field.
	Director, Human Resources	• Compile information on details of personnel involved in incident. • Coordinate family support activities and oversee family notifications for Aurora's personnel. • Notify contractor HR representative of incidents involving their personnel.
	Manager, Government and Media Relations.	• Acquire information on incident. • Liaise with Federal / Provincial Government. • Prepare Public Release Statement and implement overall media strategy on-scene. • Liaise with AND advise Aurora's CEO.
Other	**RCMP (Iqaluit)**	· Police Support / Investigation.
Corporate	**VP Exploration**	• As senior executive, oversee corporate response. • Liaise with President and CEO. • Liaise with and support VP Exploration. • Consider media, family, legal, financial, business impacts. • Shareholder Relations. • Liaise with and support Project Manager in the Field. • Liaise with CEO. • Oversee field response.

2. Organization Chart



2.3 Notification Chart



##-### these numbers will be forwarded when contracts are awarded

Other Emergency Contact Numbers

CONTACT	TELEPHONE NUMBER
DIAND Water Resource Officer, Iqaluit	(867) 975-4298
Environment Canada	(867) 975-4644, 24hr page (867) 920-5131
Nunavut Department of Environment	(867) 975-5910
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	(867) 979-8007
Yellowknife Fire Department	(867) 873-2222
Baker Lake RCMP	(867) 793-0123
Stanton Regional Hospital- Yellowknife	(867) 920-4111

3.0 Alert Criteria

3.1 Declaration of Alert

The decision to declare an “Alert” or “Emergency” is risk-based depending on the situation at the time and is typically dependent on the professional judgement of the Camp Manager in the Project Manager.

An “Alert” will be declared when any condition exists or is forecast which does not require immediate response but has the likely potential to escalate into a defined emergency situation adversely affecting the safety of personnel in the Field if not addressed.

Accordingly, the following criteria is to be utilized when a decision is required related to making a notification of an “Alert” or “Emergency”.

AUTHORITY:

THE DECISION TO DECLARE AN “ALERT” OR “EMERGENCY” IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROJECT MANAGER (INCIDENT COMMANDER) IN THE FIELD WHO MAY ALSO CONSULT WITH OTHER SENIOR MANAGERS AND / OR EXECUTIVES.

ALERTS AND EMERGENCIES IN THE FIELD

WHEN THERE IS NO TIME FOR CONSULTATION AND AN IMMEDIATE DECISION IS NECESSARY, THE PROJECT MANAGER (INCIDENT COMMANDER) IN THE FIELD WHO WILL MAKE THE DECLARATION OF AN “ALERT” OR “EMERGENCY” RELATED TO THE FIELD.

3.1 Emergency Response Levels

There are 3 Levels of Emergency Response (Level 1 being the least and Level 3 being the most severe). Typically, these can be described as:

Level 1 Managed entirely in the field, support from the EOC not required.
Level 2 Managed by the EOC, support from the corporation may be required.
Level 3 Managed by the EOC, support from the corporation required.

a) In circumstances where the Project Manager is unsure whether a Field related emergency is Level 1 or Level 2, the Camp Manager will treat the emergency as a Level 2 and mobilize the EOC accordingly.
b) In circumstances where the Project Manager is unsure whether a Field related emergency is Level 2 or Level 3, the Camp Manager will treat the emergency as a Level 3 and mobilize the EOC accordingly.

c) In circumstances when either the Project Manager are unsure whether an emergency at the Field, or any other location, is Level 1 or Level 2, the Camp Manager or Exploration Manager will treat the emergency as a Level 2 or Level 3 for the purpose of Mobilizing the EOC.

3.1 Alert and Emergency Response Levels

ALERT	NO MOBILIZATION	Situation Reported: Emergency has not yet occurred or has not been confirmed. • Severe weather warning is issued. • Forrest Fires within 20 km. • Missing or overdue personnel / aircraft (Attempts to contact / local search ongoing). • Unconfirmed injuries. • Unconfirmed environmental incident. • Bears sighted near camp.	PROJECT MANAGER VIA SATELLITE PHONE HELICOPTERS (867) ##-### JRCC (AIRCRAFT ALERTS) Tel: (867) ##-### RCMP (MAKKOVIK) TEL: (709) 923-2405
LEVEL 1	FIELD ONLY IF DOUBT EXISTS, DECLARE LEVEL 2	Emergency confirmed; impacts confined to one area; no immediate hazard to the public or environment exists and no danger of uncontrolled escalation. • Sever weather that is posing a threat to personnel is actually occurring. • Forrest Fires within 10 km. • Missing or overdue personnel / aircraft (Attempts to contact / local search show no results after 30 minutes). • Non-life threatening injuries have occurred. • Contained and controllable fire. • An explosion which has resulted in minimal on-site damage and poses no further Threat. • Instantaneous batch spill with the source controlled and no sustained, identifiable presence of oil on water or land. • A bomb or threat has been received but involves no further evidence of potential escalation. • Bears sighted at camp / drilling location.	PROJECT MANAGER VIA SATELLITE PHONE HELICOPTERS t:(867) ##-### JRCC(AIRCRAFT EMERGENCIES) t: (867) ##-### PROJECTMANAGER TO: VP EXPLORATION t:(709) 726-2356 c:(709) 765-3842 HEALTH AND SAFETY TO RCMP (MAKKOVIK) t: (709) 923-2405
LEVEL 2	FIELD Emergency Operations Centre OTHER LOCATIONS Corporate Executive IF DOUBT EXISTS, DECLARE LEVEL 3	Impacts to broader area of facility; has the potential to result in serious impacts off-site; some hazards to the public or environment may exist; potential for uncontrolled escalation. • Any criteria identified in 1 above with the addition of: • Life threatening injuries reported. • Smoke and Fire are impacting the site. • Uncontrolled fire with impacts contained on-site. • An explosion which has resulted in significant damage to equipment and areas of the site. Impacts are confined to the site. • Missing or overdue personnel / aircraft (Attempts to contact / local search show no results after 1 hour). • Instantaneous batch spill with an identified slick on the water which is expected to persist. Source controlled with potential for further minor spillage exists. Containment and cleanup is required. • Equipment damage or failure has occurred with the potential for further damage. • A bomb has been located / detonated or civil disturbance action has occurred with no evidence of further escalation or damage.	PROJECT MANAGER VIA SATELLITE PHONE HELICOPTERS t:(867) ##-### JRCC(AIRCRAFT EMERGENCIES) t: (867) ##-### PROJECTMANAGER TO: VP EXPLORATION t:(709) 726-2356 c:(709) 765-3842 HEALTH AND SAFETY TO RCMP (MAKKOVIK) t: (709) 923-2405
LEVEL 3	FIELD Emergency Operations Centre OTHER LOCATIONS Corporate Executive IF DOUBT EXISTS, DECLARE LEVEL 3	Operating control has been lost and the integrity of the site is threatened; situation results in serious impacts outside the facility area: uncontrolled escalation of the emergency and definite and serious hazards to the public or environment exists: Situational examples: • Any criteria identified in 1 and / or 2 above with the addition of: • Loss of life or serious injury. • Smoke and fire have impacted the integrity of the site. • A major explosion causing significant damage has occurred. • Missing or overdue personnel / aircraft (Attempts to contact / local search show no results after 2 hours). • A major spill is continuing with the source not identified. Extensive mobilization of containment and recovery equipment is required.	PROJECT MANAGER VIA SATELLITE PHONE HELICOPTERS t:(867) ##-### JRCC(AIRCRAFT EMERGENCIES) t: (867) ##-### PROJECTMANAGER TO: VP EXPLORATION t:(709) 726-2356 c:(709) 765-3842 HEALTH AND SAFETY TO RCMP (MAKKOVIK) t: (709) 923-2405

##-### these numbers will be forwarded when contracts are awarded

Appendix V

Spill Contingency Plan

AURORA ENERGY RESOURCES INC.

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

BAKER LAKE PROPERTY
NUNAVUT

June 28, 2010

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Aurora Energy Resources Inc. Spill Contingency Plan shall be in effect from January 01, 2010. Any proposed changes and/or amendments will be submitted to the Nunavut Water Board, DIAND and the Kivalliq Inuit Association.

This Spill Contingency Plan has been specifically prepared for the Baker Lake Property exploration program. This Plan shall be posted at the camp.

Aurora Energy Resources Inc. endeavours to take every reasonable precaution toward ensuring the protection and conservation of the natural environment and the safety and health of all employees and contractors from any potential harmful effects of stored materials and operations.

2.0 FACILITY

Bissett Lake Camp Location Coordinates
(UTM Nad 83, Zone 15) 379624E, 7074865N,
63º 46’ 49” N Lat, -95º 26’ 30” W Long

There are 3 drums of diesel fuel currently stored on site these will be removed as per the Final Closure and Reclamation Plan.

3.0 PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCT STORAGE AND INVENTORY

3.1 Remote Location Fuel Inventory, Storage and Handling Procedures

There are 3 drums of diesel fuel are currently stored at the Bissett Lake camp. These will be removed as per the Final Closure and Reclamation Plan. No fuel will be transferred at this location.

3.2 Petroleum Product Transfer

No fuel will be transferred for this program.

4.0 RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION OF RISK

4.1 Petroleum Products and Other Fuels

Potential Spill Sources:

1) Drummed product: Leaks or ruptures may occur. This includes drums of Jet B, Diesel, Gasoline, Waste Fuel, and Waste Oil.
2) Vehicles and equipment: Mobile equipment and vehicles, aircraft (fixed and rotary wing), snowmobiles, generators, pumps. Incidents involving leaking or dripping fuels and oils may occur due to malfunctions, impact damage, and lack of regular maintenance, improper storage, or faulty operation.

Regular inspection and maintenance in accordance with recognized and accepted standard practices at the camp, reduces risks associated with the categories listed above.

Spill response training is provided to all personnel with particular attention to those personnel who handle fuels and other petroleum products. This training will include a presentation, "mock" spill, review of spill kit contents and their use and reporting.

Spill Kits will be located at the camp. A description of contents is listed in Section 7.0.

5.0 RESPONDING TO FAILURES AND SPILLS

5.1 Spill Response Contact List

DIAND Water Resources Inspector
Iqaluit, Nunavut
(867) 975-4298

Environment Canada
Iqaluit, Nunavut
(867) 975-4644
24 hour pager - (867) 920-5131

Aurora Energy Resources Inc.
Suite 600, 140 Water Street, TD Place
St. John's, NL A1C 6H6
Telephone: (709) 726-2223 Fax: (709) 726-0138

5.2 Basic Steps - Spill Procedure

In the case of any spill or other environmental emergency, it is necessary to react in the most immediate, safe, and environmentally responsible manner. No spill or incident is so minor that it can be ignored.
The basic steps of the response plan are as follows:

1. Ensure the safety of all persons at all times.
2. Identify and find the spill substance and its source, and, if possible, stop the process or shut off the source.
3. Inform the on-site coordinator or his/her designate at once, so that he/she may take the appropriate actions. Appropriate action includes the notification of the spill to the 24 hour Spill Line and DIAND Water Resource Officer, a copy of the Spill Report form can be found in Appendix 1.
4. Contain (if safe to do so) the spill or environmental hazard, as per its nature, and as per the advice of the Spill Line and the DIAND Water Resource Officer as required.
5. Implement any necessary cleanup and/or remedial action.

5.3 Basic Steps - Chain of Command

1. Immediately notify the on-site coordinator or his/her designate of a spill.
2. The on-site coordinator or his/her designate shall immediately report to the 24-Hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130, the DIAND Water Resources Inspector in Nunavut at (867) 975-4298, and Environment Canada personnel at 867-975-4644.
3. A Spill Report Form (Appendix 1) is filled out as completely as possible before or after contacting the 24 Hour Spill Line.
4. Notify Paul McNeill, V.P. of Exploration, Aurora Energy Resources Inc. at (709) 765-3842.

5.4 Other contacts for spill response/assistance and further reporting

Nunavut Water Board	(867) 360-6338
Fisheries and Oceans Canada Habitat Impact Assessment Biologist	(867) 979-8007
Government of Nunavut Department of Environment	(867) 975-5910

6.0 TAKING ACTION

6.1 Fuel Handling, Transfer and Storage: Preventative Measures

The following actions illustrate a proactive approach to environmental stewardship. In addition, these actions minimize the potential for spills during fuel handling, transfer and storage:

1. Fuel transfer hoses with cam lock mechanisms are used.
2. Carefully monitor fuel content in the receiving vessel during transfer. Always have additional absorbent pads on hand while transferring fuel.
3. Clean up drips and minor spills immediately.
4. Regularly inspect drums, tanks and hoses for leaks or potential to leak and for proper storage.
5. Create fuel caches in natural depressions that are located a **minimum** of 31 metres from the normal, high-water mark of any water body.
6. Train personnel, especially those who will be operators, in proper fuel handling and spill response procedures.

6.2 Spill Control and Mitigation Measures

1. Immediate Response Measures:

    a) Ensure your own safety and that of others around you, beginning with those nearest to the scene.
    b) Control danger to human life, if necessary.
    c) Identify the source of the spill.
    d) Notify your supervisor, request assistance if needed.
    e) Assess whether or not the spill can be readily stopped.
    f) Contain or stop the spill at the source.

2. Secondary steps to take:

    a) Determine status of the spill event.
    b) If necessary, pump fuel from a damaged and/or leaking tank or drum into a refuge container.
    c) Notify the 24-hour Spill Report Line, and receive further instructions from the appropriate contact agencies listed in Section 5.3. (e.g., disposal of contaminated soil or ice/snow in sealed containers for removal from site, etc.).
    d) Complete and Fax a copy of the Spill Report Form (Appendix I).
    e) Notify permitting authorities.
    f) If possible, resume cleanup and containment.

6.3 Spill Response Actions

6.3.1 Spill Response: Diesel Fuel, Hydraulic Oil, and Lubricating Oil

- TAKE ACTION ONLY IF SAFETY PERMITS
- CONTINUOUSLY ASSESS AREA FOR BUILD-UP OF VAPOURS
- STOP THE SOURCE FLOW IF SAFE TO DO SO, and
- ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES.
- **NEVER SMOKE** WHEN DEALING WITH THESE TYPES OF SPILLS.

On Land

- Build a containment berm using soil material or snow and place a plastic tarp at the foot of the berm for easy capture of the spill after all vapours have dissipated.
- Remove the spill by using absorbent pads or excavating the soil, gravel or snow.
- Remove spill splashed on vegetation using particulate absorbent material.
- Contact regulatory agencies for approval before commencing with the removal of any soil, gravel, or vegetation.

On Muskeg

- Do not deploy personnel and equipment on marsh or vegetation.
- Remove pooled oil with sorbent pads and/or skimmer.
- Seek instruction from Project Manager or designate on further mitigative measures.
- Only upon receiving direction from regulatory agencies and confirmation from Project Manager, should burning measures be implemented.
- Burn only in localized areas, e.g., trenches, piles or windrows and Do not burn if root systems can be damaged (low water table).
- Minimize damage caused by equipment and excavation.

On Water

- Contain spill as close to release point as possible.
- Use containment boom to capture spill for recovery after vapours have dissipated.
- Use absorbent pads to capture small spills.
- For larger spills use skimmer, where possible

On Ice and Snow

- Build a containment berm around spill using snow.
- Remove spill using absorbent pads or particulate sorbent material.
- The contaminated ice and snow must be scraped and shoveled into plastic buckets with lids, 205 litre drums, and/or polypropylene bags.

Storage and Transfer

- All contaminated water, ice, snow, soil, and clean up supplies will be stored in closed, labeled containers.
- All containers will be stored in a well ventilated area away from incompatible materials.

Disposal

- Contact Federal and Territorial regulatory agencies to identify appropriate disposal methods before disposing of contaminated material.

6.3.2 Spill Response: Gasoline And Jet B Aviation Fuel

- TAKE ACTION ONLY IF SAFETY PERMITS
- STOP THE SOURCE FLOW IF SAFE TO DO SO, and
- ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES.
- **NEVER SMOKE** WHEN DEALING WITH THESE TYPES OF SPILLS.

On Land

- Build a containment berm using soil material or snow and place a plastic tarp at the foot of the berm for easy capture of the spill after all vapours have dissipated.
- Remove the spill by using absorbent pads or excavating the soil, gravel or snow.
- Remove spill splashed on vegetation using particulate absorbent material.
- Contact regulatory agencies for approval before commencing with the removal of any soil, gravel, or vegetation.

On Muskeg

- Do not deploy personnel and equipment on marsh or vegetation.
- Remove pooled oil with sorbent pads and/or skimmer.
- Seek instruction from Project Manager or designate on further mitigative measures.
- Flush with low pressure water to herd oil to collection point.
- Only upon receiving direction from regulatory agencies and confirmation from Project Manager, should burning measures be implemented.
- Burn only in localized areas, e.g., trenches, piles or windrows and Do not burn if root systems can be damaged (low water table).
- Minimize damage caused by equipment and excavation.

On Water

- Contain spill as close to release point as possible.
- Use containment boom to capture spill for recovery after vapours have dissipated.
- Use absorbent pads to capture small spills.
- For larger spills use skimmer, where possible

On Ice and Snow

- Build a containment berm around spill using snow.
- Remove spill using absorbent pads or particulate sorbent material.
- The contaminated ice and snow must be scraped and shoveled into plastic buckets with lids, 205 litre drums, and/or polypropylene bags.

Storage and Transfer

- All contaminated water, ice, snow, soil, and clean up supplies will be stored in closed, labeled containers.
- All containers will be stored in a well ventilated area away from incompatible materials.

Disposal

- Contact Federal and Territorial regulatory agencies to identify appropriate disposal methods before disposing of contaminated material.

6.3.3 Spill Response: Propane

Take action only if safety permits. Gases stored in cylinders can explode when ignited. Keep vehicles away from area. **Never smoke** when dealing with these types of spills.

On Land

- Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Water

- Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Ice and Snow

- Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

General

- It is not possible to contain vapours when released.
- Water spray can be used to knock down vapours if there is no chance of ignition.
- Small fires can be extinguished with dry chemical of CO2.
- Personnel should withdraw immediately from area unless a small leak is stopped immediately after it has been detected.
- If tanks are damaged, gas should be allowed to disperse and no recovery attempt should be made.
- Personnel should avoid touching release point on containers since contact with propane may cause frostbite.
- Keep away from tank ends.

Storage and Transfer

- It is not possible to contain vapours when released.

Disposal

- Contact Federal and Territorial regulatory agencies to report release and to identify appropriate disposal methods for detective equipment that resulted in the release.

7.0 SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Complete spill kits are kept on hand at the camp. Spill kits contain:

1 - 360 litre/79 gallon polyethylene over-pack drum
4 - oil sorbent booms (5" X 10')
100 - oil sorbent sheets (16.5" X 20" X 3/8")
I - drain cover (36" X 36" X 1/16")
1- Caution tape (3" X 500')
1- Danger tape (3" X 500')
1 - 1 lb plugging compound
1 - box Nitrile gloves
2 - pair Safety goggles
2 - pair Tyvek coveralls
1 - instruction booklet (copy of this spill response plan)
10 - printed disposable bags (24" X 48")
1- shovel

In addition at least one empty fuel drum will be located at each fuel cache in the event of damaged or leaking drums.

8.0 TRAINING AND PRACTICE DRILLS

8.1 Training

All employees and contractors are required to become familiar with the spill response resources at hand, this Contingency Plan, and will also be trained for initial spill response methods. Involvement of other employees may be required, from time to time. Annual refreshers will be conducted to review the procedures within this plan.

Appendix I
Nunavut Spill Report Form

Northwest Territories | Nunavut | Canada

NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR	REPORT TIME	☐ ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR	REPORT NUMBER -
B	OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH – DAY – YEAR	OCCURRENCE TIME	☐ UPDATE # TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT	
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)	WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM THE NAMED LOCATION	REGION ☐ NWT ☐ NUNAVUT ☐ ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR		
E	LATITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS	LONGITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS		
F	RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR VESSEL NAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION		
G	ANY CONTRACTOR INVOLVED	CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION		
H	PRODUCT SPILLED	QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES	U.N. NUMBER	
	SECOND PRODUCT SPILLED (IF APPLICABLE)	QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES	U.N. NUMBER	
I	SPILL SOURCE	SPILL CAUSE	AREA OF CONTAMINATION IN SQUARE METRES	
J	FACTORS AFFECTING SPILL OR RECOVERY	DESCRIBE ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED	HAZARDS TO PERSONS, PROPERTY OR ENVIRONMENT	
K	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, ACTIONS PROPOSED OR TAKEN TO CONTAIN, RECOVER OR DISPOSE OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND CONTAMINATED MATERIALS			

L	REPORTED TO SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLING FROM	TELEPHONE
M	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT	POSITION	EMPLOYER	ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION	ALTERNATE TELEPHONE

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION **Station operator**	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED **Yellowknife, NT**	REPORT LINE NUMBER **(867) 920-8130**

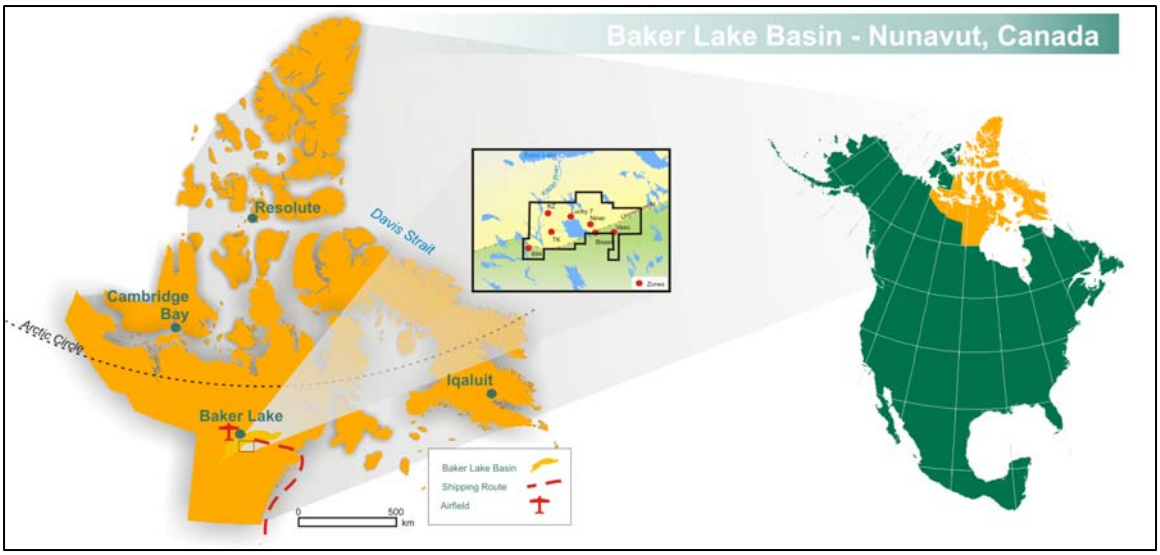
LEAD AGENCY ☐ EC ☐ CCG ☐ GNWT ☐ GN ☐ ILA ☐ INAC ☐ NEB ☐ TC | SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MINOR ☐ MAJOR ☐ UNKNOWN | FILE STATUS ☐ OPEN ☐ CLOSED

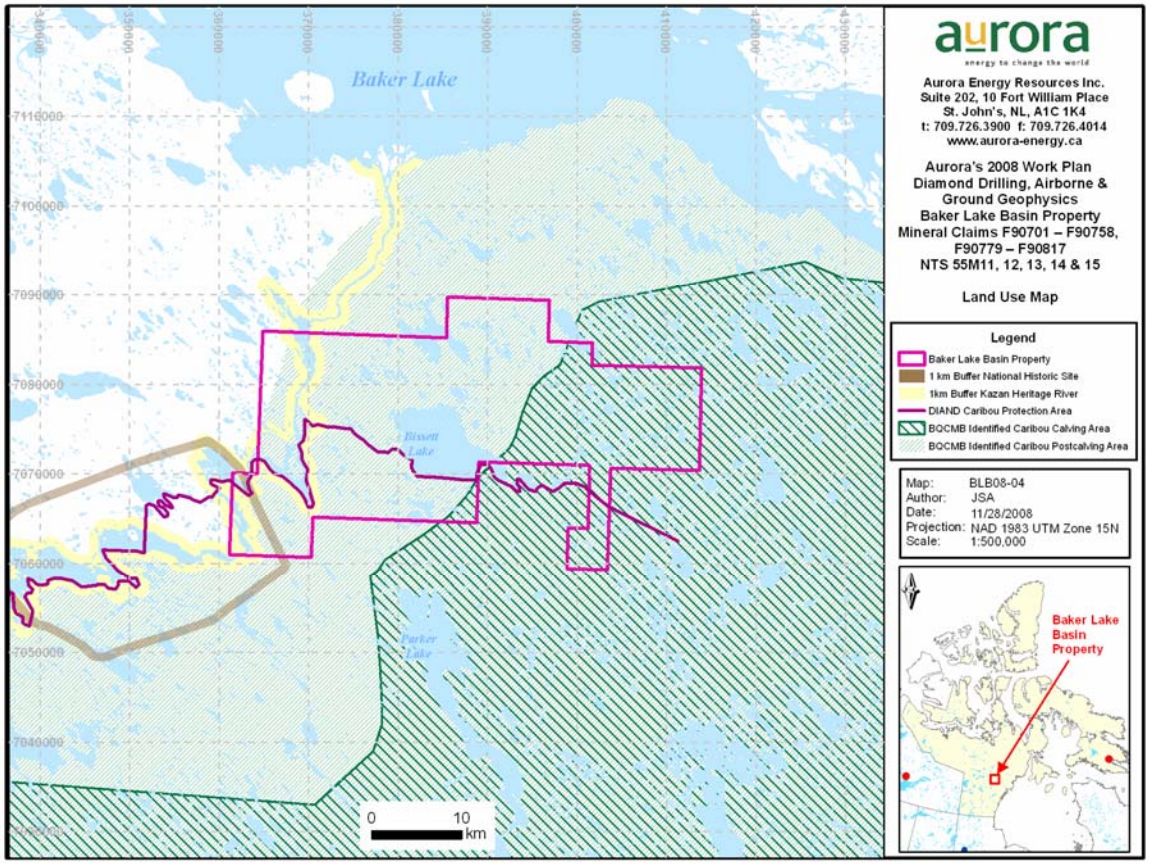
AGENCY	CONTACT NAME	CONTACT TIME	REMARKS
LEAD AGENCY			
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY			
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY			
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY			

Appendix II

Maps and Figures

Baker Lake Basin project location map





BAKER LAKE CAMP LAYOUT

Appendix II

MSDS Sheets

Appendix VI

Wildlife Monitoring & Mitigation Plan

AURORA ENERGY RESOURCES INC.

WILDLIFE MONITORING AND MITIGATION PLAN

BAKER LAKE PROPERTY
NUNAVUT

June 28, 2010

Preamble

This plan is developed in support of the final closure and reclamation plan of the Bissett Lake mineral exploration camp. The objective of the plan will be to monitor wildlife and to implement measures to avoid or deal with wildlife.

The plan will identify, analyze and manage any effects that its activities may cause to the wildlife. The plan will outline how to carry out inspections, document findings and report to appropriate regulatory agency. If an effect gets discovered that has the potential to harm wildlife then the plan will be executed immediately:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

1.0 WILDLIFE AUTHORIZATION

1.10 NIRB Screening Report

a) Aurora shall ensure that there is no damage to wildlife habitat in as a result of project activities.

b) Aurora personnel shall not harass wildlife. This includes persistently worrying or chasing animals, or disturbing large groups of animals. Deliberate feeding of any wildlife is absolutely prohibited. Aurora and its employees and contractors shall not hunt or fish within the project area unless proper Nunavut authorizations have been acquired.

c) Aurora personnel shall not touch, feed or entice wildlife to approach by holding out or setting out decoys or any such devices, foodstuffs or bait of any kind.

d) Aurora will employ an Independent Caribou Monitor (ICM)to conduct daily ground-based surveys to help assess when caribou are within or moving towards the project area. If daily monitoring indicates a group of caribou present within 2 km of project activities, Aurora will cease operations and the operation of ground or air based mobile equipment until caribou are at least 2 km from the project activity location. Efforts undertaken by the ICM are to be summarized and included within the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Report.

e) Prior to significant operational movements Aurora shall undertake high altitude aerial reconnaissance (minimum altitude of 610 m) or an equivalent observation technique with the assistance of an ICM to determine whether any migrating caribou, caribou cows (pre-calving), caribou cows and calves or large herds (> 25 animals) are present within a 2.0 km radius of the project area. If caribou are observed, the Aurora will suspend any activities; over flights by aircraft of less than 610 m above ground level movement of equipment and personnel, until monitoring indicates the caribou are at least 2.0 km from the project area.

f) Aurora will not block or cause any diversion to caribou migration, and shall cease activities likely to interfere with migration such as movement of equipment or personnel until such time as the caribou have passed.

g) Aurora shall not construct or operate any camp, cache any fuel or conduct blasting within 10 km, or conduct any drilling operation within 5 km, of the designated caribou crossing of Kazan River.

h) Aurora shall ensure that unless there is a specific requirement for low level flights, which could include low ceilings or cloud cover, aircraft maintain a minimum altitude of 610 meters above ground level in places where there are occurrences of wildlife. In areas where there are observed nesting raptors or

large concentrations of birds, flight level is to be restricted to 1,000 meters vertical distance and 1,500 meters horizontal distance from the birds. It is recommended aircraft avoid critical and sensitive wildlife areas at all times by choosing alternate flight corridors. Aurora shall advise all pilots of these restrictions and enforce their application over the project area and flight paths to/from the project area. Aurora will endeavor to correspond with local hunters along the flight corridors to establish times when hunters expect to be in the area.

i) Aurora personnel will not disturb nesting raptors and will treat all nest sites with equal precaution, regardless of the response of the bird. It is especially important not to disturb raptor nests during conditions of poor weather (rain, snow or high winds), and nesting (late May through July).

j) Aurora will avoid any and all activity within 100 m of a raptor nest site during the latter part
k) of the nesting stage (August 10-20 for peregrine falcons in this region).

l) Aurora will ensure that all activities avoid known environmentally sensitive areas (denning, nesting etc.) by a minimum of 250 metres.

m) Aurora and all employees should follow procedures outlined in the "Safety in Bear Country Manual", and will contact the regional biologist indicated below for information and advice on measures which should be taken to minimize the possibility of bear-people conflicts.
n) Aurora will ensure compliance with the Fisheries Act (http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/showtdm/cs/F-14///en). Section 35(1) of the Fisheries Act specifies that unless authorized by federal regulation, no person shall carry on any work or undertaking that results in the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat. Section 36(3) of the Fisheries Act specifies that unless authorized by federal regulation, no person shall deposit or permit the deposit of a deleterious substance in any type in water frequented by fish or in any place under any conditions where the deleterious substance may enter such a water body.

o) Aurora is aware that the following legislation may apply to the project: and Aurora will ensure compliance with the Fisheries Act (http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/showtdm/cs/F-14///en). Section 35(1) of the Fisheries Act specifies that unless authorized by federal regulation, no person shall carry on any work or undertaking that results in the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat. Section 36(3) of the Fisheries Act

specifies that unless authorized by federal regulation, no person shall deposit or permit the deposit of a deleterious substance in any type in water frequented by fish or in any place under any conditions where the deleterious substance may enter such a water body.

p) Aurora will ensure compliance with the Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act which states that "no person shall use, or permit the use of, waters in Nunavut except in accordance with the conditions of a licence," and "no person shall deposit or permit the deposit of waste (a) in waters in Nunavut; or (b) in any other place in Nunavut under conditions in which the waste, or any other waste that results from the deposit of that waste, may enter waters in Nunavut" (http://www.canlii.org/ca/sta/n-28.8/whole.html).

q) Aurora will adhere to The Migratory Birds Convention Act and Migratory Birds Regulations which state that no person disturb or destroy the nests or eggs of migratory birds, and that no person shall deposit or permit to be deposited oil, oil wastes or any other substance harmful to migratory birds in any waters or any area frequented by migratory birds (http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/showtdm/cs/M-7.01)

r) Aurora will adhere to The Species at Risk Act (http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/showtdm/cs/S-15.3). Aurora will consult the Species at Risk Public Registry (http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/) to identify any Species at Risk within the project location. Further the Aurora will develop monitoring plans for each relevant Species at Risk in accordance with any applicable status reports, recovery strategies, action plans, and management plans posted on the Species at Risk Public Registry and in consultation with the Government Organization with Primary Management Responsibility. Monitoring plans will record the locations and frequency of observing species of special concern and note any actions taken to avoid contact or cause disturbance to the species, its residence, or its critical habitat.

s) Aurora will adhere to the Nunavut Wildlife Act which contains provisions to protect and conserve wildlife and wildlife habitat, including specific protection measures for wildlife habitat and species at risk. Aurora will report all releases of harmful substances where the release:
    i. is near or into a water body;
    ii. is near or into a designated sensitive environment or sensitive wildlife habitat;
    iii. poses an imminent threat to human health or safety; or
    iv. poses an imminent threat to a listed species at risk or its critical habitat

1.20 Land Use Permit #N2006J0017

(Only additional provisions that are not specifically mentioned in NIRB Screening)

a) Aurora shall ensure that all water intake hoses are equipped with a screen with an appropriate mesh size to ensure that there is no entrapment of fish; that the rate of water withdrawal is such that no fish become impinged on the screen; the fish guard or screen is properly maintained; and that during fish guard or screen repair, the entrance of the water intake is closed.

b) Aurora shall locate hazardous materials away from the high water mark of any water body and in such a manner as to prevent their release into the environment.

c) Aurora will ensure that chemicals containing salts, which may attract wildlife to the site, will be stored so that they are inaccessible to wildlife.

d) Aurora will contact in advance, the Regional Biologist to identify areas which should be avoided.

e) Pursuant to the Migratory Bird Convention Act Regulations, Aurora will not disturb or destroy the nests or eggs of migratory birds. The period from May 15 to July 31 is the general migratory bird breeding season. Aurora will endeavor to conduct its activities outside of these dates, particularly in the vicinity of known bird colonies.

f) Aurora will ensure that all drill holes are sealed by cementing (grouting) the upper 30 metres of bedrock. Drill holes that encounter uranium mineralization with a content greater than 1% over a length of 1 metre with a meter-percentage concentration greater than 5.0% will be sealed by cementing over the entire mineralization zone; and will be at least 10 metres above and below each mineralization zone. Aurora will pump all cuttings and grey drill water to large cuttings containment bags where cuttings and grey water will be collected. Any overflow water will be contained within a large low lying area (natural sump). As part of its reclamation program, Aurora endeavors to pump back down drill holes as much of the drill cuttings as possible and will definitely pump back down any cuttings where uranium mineralization is greater than 0.05% U.

g) Aurora will orientate its employees and contractors with respect to the risks and safety measures to be taken when working with rock that contains uranium and provide information about the hazards of working in environment where there is radiation. Aurora ensures the safety of its employees that work with core containing uranium mineralization with all personnel issued a dosimeter monitor badge as provided by Health Canada. Aurora ensures that personnel where protective clothing, eye ware and breathing apparatus when splitting core and that all work places are well ventilated. All personnel are to wash their hands before they eat if they have been working with uranium mineralization.

h) Aurora will use the established pit privy located at the Bissett Lake Camp. Aurora will not burn hazardous waste and will remove any hazardous material (including waste oil products). Also note that Aurora will not incinerate treated wood, plastics, electrical wire, asbestos, and demolition waste except for clean wood.

i) Aurora will confirm there are no active nests (i.e. nests containing eggs or young) in the vicinity before activities commence. If active nests of migratory birds are encountered, avoid these areas until nesting is complete and the young have left the nest.

j) The period from mid June to mid August is the general pre-moulting geese season when moulting geese are temporarily flightless while they lose their flight feathers and grow new ones. During this time they are particularly sensitive to disturbance. Aurora will endeavor to avoid moulting flocks where ever possible.

k) Aurora will ensure compliance with Section 35 the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Migratory Birds Regulations which states that no person shall deposit or permit to be deposited, oil, oil wastes, or any other substance harmful to migratory birds in any waters or any areas frequented by migratory birds.

l) Aurora will ensure compliance the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Migratory Birds Regulations during all phases and in all undertakings related to the project.

m) Aurora will not locate any operation so as to block or cause substantial diversion to migration of caribou.

n) Aurora will develop monitoring plans for each species of special concern in accordance with any applicable status reports, recovery strategies, action plans, and management plans posted on the Species at Risk Public Registry (http://www.sararegistry.gc.cal) and in consultation with the Government of Nunavut and Environment Canada. Monitoring plans must record the locations and frequency of observing species of special concern and note any actions taken to avoid contact or cause disturbance to the species, its residence, or its critical habitat.

o) Aurora will not conduct any project activities within one (1) km of the Kazan River."

p) Aurora will not conduct any activities within the Fall Caribou Crossing National, Historic Site and shall maintain a 1- km boundary from the site at all times.

q) Aurora will consult with local residents including the Baker Lake Elders, Youth, and Hunters and Trappers, regarding their activities in the region, and to keep the communities informed.

1.30 Land Use Permit #N2006J0017 and DIAND Caribou Protection Measures.

(Only additional provisions that are not specifically mentioned in NIRB Screening Report)

a) Aurora will not without approval, conduct any activity between May 15 and July 15 within the Caribou Protection Areas depicted on the "Caribou Protection Map" as certified by the Engineer.

b) In the event that caribou cows calve outside the Caribou Protection Areas, Aurora will suspend operations within the area(s) occupied by cows and/or calves between May 15 and July 15.

c) In the event that caribou cows and calves are present, the permittee shall suspend activities.

d) Aurora will not, between May 15 and Sept 1, construct any camp, cache any fuel, or conduct any blasting within 10 kilometres of any "Designated Crossing" as outlined on the "Caribou Protection Map" as certified by the Engineer.

e) Aurora will not, between May 15 and Sept 1, conduct any operation within 5 kilometres of any "Designated Crossing" as outlined on the "Caribou Protection Map" as certified by the Engineer.

f) Aurora will cease activities that may interfere with migration or calving, such as airborne geophysics surveys or movement of equipment, until after the migrating caribou have passed.

2.0: PREDICTED IMPACTS TO WILD LIFE/HABITAT

Possible impacts and mitigations to wildlife and wildlife habitat:

1) Possible damage to wild life habitat may result from drill set ups. Damage to the tundra is mitigated by building the drill set up on wooden timbers to keep the drill steel up off the tundra and prevent roughening of the tundra moss.

2) Aurora employees and contractors are instructed not to feed wild animals such as foxes or harass the animals in any way. If animals are feed while they are still very young, their development may be impaired with respect to learning how to hunt for them-selves. Harassing animals could upset normal birthing periods causing premature births of caribou for example.

3) Low level helicopter flying necessary for moving equipment may scare or worry caribou or muskox. With the hiring of ICM from Baker Lake, an early morning fly around will let us know if there are any caribou or muskox within the work area. If there are caribou or muskox in the area, the operation will be put on hold or moved to a different part of the property until the animals have moved away.

4) In a camp situation, if garbage is not burnt regularly, this can promote a problem with wild animals including bear, wolverine, wolves and foxes scrounging for food. If animals get into a habit of finding food at camps, this will disrupt their hunting patterns. This situation puts both company personnel and animals at risk. Personnel at risk because of personnel injury caused by animal attacks and animals at risk, because if guns are used for protection, animals may be harmed in the process of protecting human life. This situation can be mitigated or avoided by burning garbage on a daily basis.

5) During the course of completing property ground surveys (geological mapping radiometrics or grid construction) raptors may be encountered. If raptors have nests low to the ground, they may be disturbed if personnel walk to close. Personnel are instructed to make wide detours round areas where raptors are nesting so that nesting birds are not disturbed. If personnel do not leave the area and continue to work, the raptor may leave the area altogether, abandoning their nest and leaving the fledging small birds or eggs to mercy of the elements and predators.

6) By utilizing spill kits at all sites where fuel is being dispensed or stored, the effects of minor or major spills of diesel, gasoline or oil or oil wastes are mitigated. If these substances, seep into the water supply system water fowl or other animals may be seriously harmed.

7) By ensuring that all intake water hoses are equipped with screens of appropriate mesh size, entrapment of fish is avoided. Also, if the rate of water withdrawal is controlled, fish impinging on the screen is also avoided.

8) By keeping hazardous material away from the high water mark of any body of water, any spill of hazardous material is mitigated. Spills of hazardous materials into any body of water would be harmful to any wild life uses the water system. By storing hazardous materials above the high water mark prevents the materials from being dissolved into the environment.

9) Storing of salt in a proper storage containers inaccessible to wild animals will mitigate the problem of attracting wildlife to the camp site and eliminated possible dangerous wildlife encounters with personnel.

10) Field work by company personnel may encounter predatory animals such as grizzly bears wolves or wolverine. Hunting by company personnel is strictly prohibited. Guns are only carried by qualified personnel and for protection purposes only. Aurora hires local Baker Lake residents experienced in hunting and gun handling. Animals are only to be shot at only if they are being aggressive. Warning shots are generally effective to scare the animals away before the animals become a serious threat and before animals have to be harmed.

3.0 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Aurora's protocol for initiating the shut down of all exploration activities during periods of caribou migration:

a) If migrating caribou are within 2km of exploration work including, Aurora will suspend such surveys until the caribou have moved to at least 2km away. Aurora will employ an ICM from Baker Lake to assist in the monitoring of caribou movements.

b) With respect to less obtrusive exploration surveys conducted by Aurora including personnel exploring on foot including geological mapping, GPS grid survey construction and radiometric surveying, Aurora will suspend work in the area and move to another area where the caribou are 1km away.

c) With respect camp scenario or our core processing facility, if caribou migration movement come within 2.0 km of the facility all personnel will be instructed to return to their tents and be quiet. All motors will be shut down until the caribou have moved away at least 2.0 km away.

4.0 MONITORING PROCEDURES

Aurora will employ an ICM who will be a resident and native Inuit of Nunavut (preferably from Baker Lake community). The monitor will be knowledgeable about Inuit traditions and will be able to develop his/her own unique monitoring program by incorporating Inuit traditions. As a base for the program, Aurora would require:

a) The caribou monitor to complete a high altitude helicopter reconnaissance (minimum of 610m) of all work areas in the morning before crews start aerial work.

b) Each area monitored will be recorded on a daily basis. The record will include:

- Location (latitude and longitude)
- Species
- Number of animals
- Description and gender and age (young present?) of animals if possible;
- Description of animal activity/behavior prior to encounter and the response to human presence;
- Observations and locations of denning, calving areas, caribou crossings, raptor nests and other;
- Timing of critical life history events observed such as calving, mating, denning, nesting;
- All actions/ mitigation taken to reduce adverse impacts to wildlife; and
- An analysis of the effectiveness of mitigation measures or adaptive management strategies implemented.

c) Throughout the day, all Aurora personnel who are working on foot will be required to monitor caribou movements in their work area. If caribou move closer than 1 km into a work area, the employee or contractor will be instructed to move out of the area and have the helicopter pick them up and move them to another location or shut down for the remainder of the day.

d) If the caribou move into the camp area closer than 2km, operations will be shut down and workers will be instructed to cease work until the caribou move at least 2 km away

e) The caribou monitor will also return at pickup time for the crews to give an idea where the caribou might be located for the following day and record their locations.

5.0 PREVENTION OF HUMAN-CARNIVORE CONFLICT

5.10 Food Handling and Storage

Proper food handling and storage is important in a camp scenario. Most food except for fruit and vegetables will be stored in freezers to keep the food fresh until it is used. Left-over food will be stored in refrigerators and food waste will be disposed of in Smart ash incinerators. No food will be left as the odors will attract wildlife. Waste food including vegetable peals will be gather and incinerated.

In the field, personnel will be instructed to bring left-over lunch food including fruit waste back to camp or town to be incinerated or deposited in the Baker Lake land fill.

5.20 Garbage Disposal

All combustible garbage will be burnt on a daily basis in a empty fuel drum.

All non-combustibles such as waste metal (cans) will be flown out to the Baker Lake community landfill where it will be disposed of properly. Any waste oil will be returned to the Baker Lake where it will be disposed of properly. Aurora has an agreement with a reputable contactor that will dispose of all our used oil by way of oil burning furnaces. Aurora will obtain permission from the Baker Lake council to utilize the landfill to dispose of garbage and non-combustibles.

5.30 Staff Training In Bear/Wolf/Fox/Wolverine Encounters

Aurora and all employees and contractors will follow procedures outlined in the “Bear Country Manual” and will contact the regional biologist below for information and advice on measures which should be taken to minimize the possibility of bear-people conflicts as well as conflicts with wolf, fox and wolverine. All interactions with carnivores will be reported to the local conservation officer.

Ecosystems Biologist (Environment Assessment)
Hillary Robinson (867) 934-2176, hrobinson@nunavutwildlife.ca

GN-DOE Manager, Wildlife
Dan Shewchuck, (867) 857-2828, dshewchuck@gov.nu.ca

Biologist, Kivalliq Region
Mitch Campbell, (867) 857-2828, mcampbell@gov.nu.ca all

6.0 SUPERVISION OF ON-SITE WORKERS

Aurora will contract a Project Manager who will be a Level II Supervisor who will be in charge of its Baker Basin field operations.

The manager will:

- Report directly to the Aurora's VP of Exploration.
- Implement a program of daily meetings that will lay out the framework for all Aurora mitigation measures and then with follow meetings make sure that the measures are strictly enforced.
- supervise employees and contractors on implementation of the Wildlife Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.

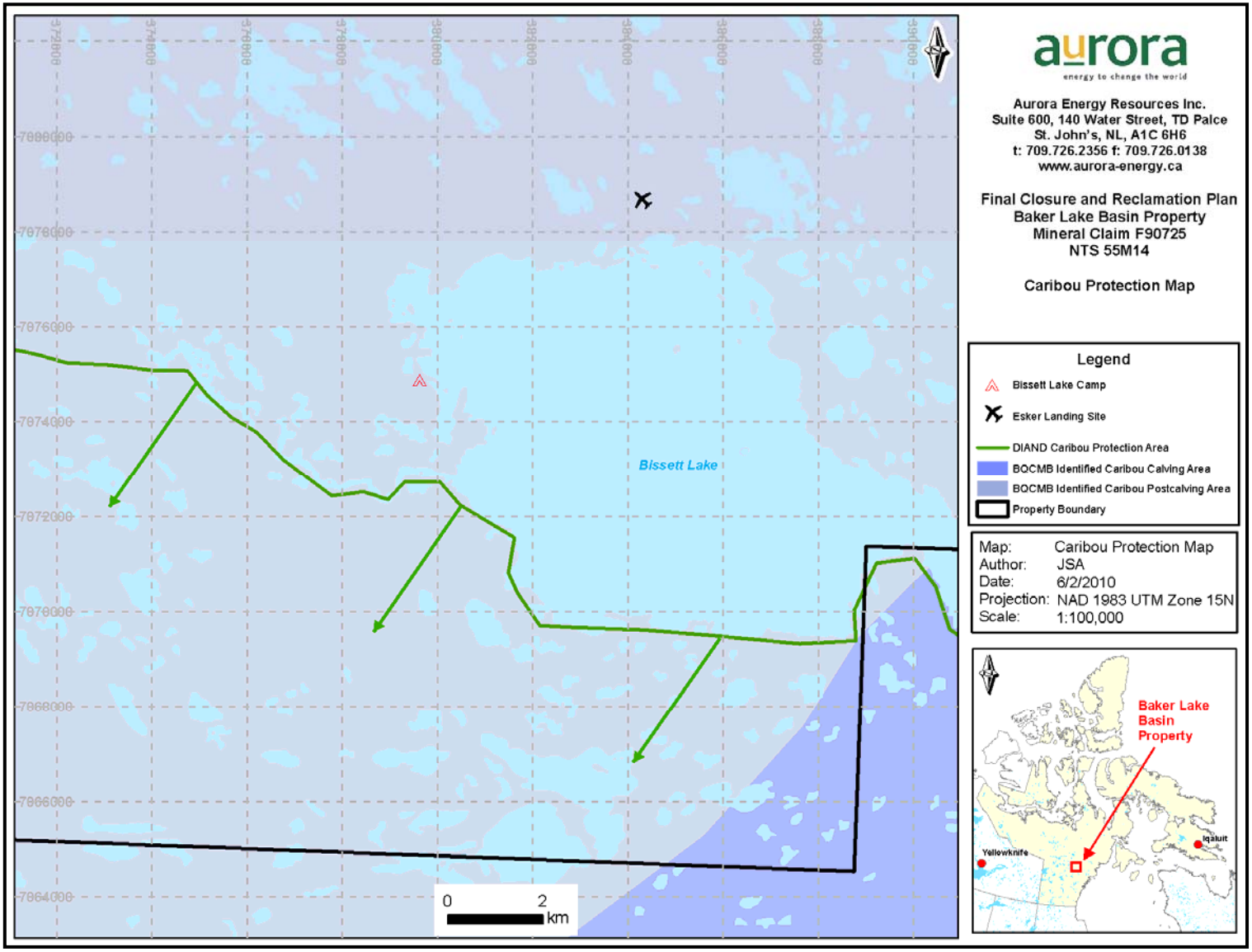
7.0 COMMUNICATION OF WILDLIFE MITIGATION MEASURES

As stated above in 6.0, Aurora will employ a Level II supervisor who is responsible for all aspects of the Baker Basin program. He/she will implement a program of daily and weekly meetings that will initially lay out the framework for all Aurora mitigation measures and then with follow meetings make sure that the measures are strictly enforced. For example one meeting will focus on enactment of a mock spill and all the procedures that are required to be completed if there is a dangerous goods spill (i.e. diesel, gas or oil).

Aurora as stated above, will, as in the past two years employ the expertise of 1984 Enterprises Inc. who will supply first aid/ safety personnel who look after all first aid requirements as well will implement a safety program and orient employees/contactors on various mitigation and safety procedures as well as supply safety and camp manuals that are available for perusal at any time by personnel.

Appendix I

Map showing the Caribou Protection Areas


Bissett Lake
0
2
km
aurora
energy to change the world
Aurora Energy Resources Inc.
Suite 600, 140 Water Street, TD Palce
St. John's, NL, A1C 6H6
t: 709.726.2356 f: 709.726.0138
www.aurora-energy.ca
Final Closure and Reclamation Plan
Baker Lake Basin Property
Mineral Claim F90725
NTS 55M14
Caribou Protection Map
Legend
Bissett Lake Camp
Esker Landing Site
DIAND Caribou Protection Area
BQCMB Identified Caribou Calving Area
BQCMB Identified Caribou Postcalving Area
Property Boundary
Map: Caribou Protection Map
Author: JSA
Date: 6/2/2010
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
Scale: 1:100,000
Baker Lake Basin Property
Yellowknife
Iqaluit