APPENDIX E
Supplemental Information Questionnaire
Malley – Wishbone Application

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

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NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI
OFFICE DES EAUX DU NUNAVUT

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

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

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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

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

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

4. Is the applicant an 'operator' for another company (i.e., the holder of the property rights)? If so, please provide letter of authorization.
Not applicable

5. Duration of the Project

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

If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
Start: Feb 1, 2012 Completion: Jan 30, 2017
With camp operation and exploration activities occurring annually between February and October.

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp

☐ Mobile (self-propelled)
■ Temporary
■ Seasonally Occupied
☐ Permanent
☐ Other: _____

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

Structures at the camp consist of a combination of wood-frame construction for many of the common buildings (kitchen/dry, drillers' dry, pacto sheds, offices, coreshacks, etc.) and wood-framed canvas tents for sleeping accommodations.

Two helicopter pads would be located within camp area.

Water is provided to a main holding tank via an on-demand system which continuously circulates water from the local lake. Water can be diverted through a flow meter to the holding tank as required, or otherwise returned to the local lake.

The core cutting and logging facilities will be constructed as well as a new drillers' dry. Office facilities will also be constructed for management and communication basis for Sabina and their contractors.

Sleeping quarters will be constructed to support a camp population of up to 60 people, to support drilling of up to 4 drill rigs.

All of the planned construction/expansion activities have and will remain within the smallest footprint possible and 31m above the high water mark of local waterways.

The temporary satellite camps will consist of approximately 4-6 weatherhaven-type structures which are set up for the duration of the exploration program and/or resupply period.

The main camp would be used seasonally. At the end of each season, all buildings and infrastructure are prepared for winter based on the Abandonment and Restoration Plan and left in place.

The satellite camps are temporary and would be removed at the end of the annual exploration/resupply program.

Currently the proposed main camp would have a capacity of up to 60 people including Sabina personnel, drilling contractors, pilots and any other contractors and/or guests. The population of the temporary camps is expected to be approximately up to 20 personnel.

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

Exploration has occurred in the area of the Wishbone – Malley claims on and off since the 1960s. More recently:

2007 – Wishbone and Malley claims staked by Dundee Precious Metals. Airborne geophysics conducted over Wishbone claims

2009 – Properties sold to Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.

2010 – 2011 Exploration activities included additional ground/airborne geophysics and diamond drilling on portions of the property.

CAMP LOCATION

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

See location map included in application project.

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

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

The Malley-Wishbone project area is situated in two watersheds; Hackett River and Mara River. Both rivers are tributaries of the Burnside River. The main camp would be located on the shore of a local lake (see included location map). In general, lakes in the area contain extremely clear, low nutrient, low metal water, indicative of pristine high Arctic lakes. Most lakes have near-neutral waters, with very low hardness and alkalinity. However, naturally high metal concentrations are present in some lakes, indicating their proximity to surface mineralized areas.

The Malley-Wishbone Project is in a zone of continuous permafrost. The active layer in the Project area ranges from approximately 1 to 2 m, but may be greater in areas where there is loose, sandy soil at the edges of lakes or ponds. Talik features are potentially present under larger lakes. The depth of permafrost in the region is approximately 500 metres. Permafrost greatly increases ground stability at depth but at surface it can increase rates of soil erosion through formation of ice wedges, pingos, palsas, ice lenses, and thermokarst. In the Hackett River Project area only ice wedges and ice lenses have been identified.

Several observations of caribou have been noted in the area during previous exploration programs. These are typically single or small groups of transitory animals; calving areas for the Bathurst herd are known to exist several hundred kilometers to the north of the area (west of Bathurst Inlet) and the Ahiak herd are known to calve east of Bathurst Inlet in the Queen Maud Gulf area. Other wildlife noted in the area include muskox, wolves and grizzly bears.

No archaeological sites were noted in the area during the 2011 program.

Photo of Potential Bullwinkle camp location; note indication of previous camp infrastructure (photo taken Sept 2011)

Photo of Potential Rocky camp location (photo taken Sept 2011)

10. How was the location of the camp selected? Was the site previously used? Was assistance from the Regional Inuit Association Land Manager sought? Include maps and/or aerial photographs.
These locations were selected due to proximity to the exploration programs and access to a suitable topographic area and water supply. Assistance was not sought from the Regional Inuit Association.

11. Is the camp or any aspect of the project located on:
[X] Crown Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: application pending

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

[X] Inuit Owned Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: application pending

12. Closest Communities (direction and distance in km):
The Malley – Wishbone Project is located approximately 120km south of the community of Bathurst Inlet.

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

Sabina representatives have not contacted the nearby communities regarding this application. We have on-going discussions with regulators, inspectors and communities with Sabina's exploration activities in the area.

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

This application is not expected to have an impact on traditional water use areas by nearby communities during the planned exploration season. It is also expected to have minimal impact on local fish and wildlife habitat. This is principally because of design and mitigation measures to be implemented to minimize the impact.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

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

16. Activities (check all applicable)
- ☐ Preliminary site visit
- ■ Prospecting
- ■ Geological mapping
- ■ Geophysical survey
- ■ Diamond drilling

- ☐ Reverse circulation drilling
- ☐ Evaluation Drilling/Bulk Sampling (also complete separate questionnaire)
- ☐ Other:

17. Type of deposit (exploration focus):

- ☐ Lead Zinc
- ☐ Diamond
- ■ Gold
- ☐ Uranium
- ☐ Other

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities
    - ■ Land Based drilling
    - ☐ Drilling on ice

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?
The drill return water containing drill cuttings will be pumped well back from the shore of the lake to a natural depression, or sump, the location of which is surveyed and recorded. Because drill cuttings are mechanically pulverized rock, they are geologically similar to the locally present glacial till. It is expected that drill cuttings will, in time, be colonized by plants and lichen. The quantity of drill cuttings at each drill site depends on the length of the hole and is estimated to be up to 1 m^3 for the deepest holes. At each drill site (except those drilled from ice) plans are to backfill the drill hole with any accumulated drill cuttings taking care not to disrupt the surrounding topsoil/organic layer.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?
Water used during drilling will be recycled and reused as much as possible to minimize the quantity used and allowed to freeze in the hole upon completion; the timeframe for freezing ranges from hours to days. Clarified water from the sump (used to capture the drill cuttings/sludge) would be allowed to drain on the tundra (away from any surface water body) and/or percolate into the ground to return to the local watershed.

21. List the brand names and constituents of the drill additives to be used? Includes MSDS sheets and provide confirmation that the additives are non-toxic and biodegradable.

Product	Constituent
Matex DD2000	Liquid polymer
Polydrill 1300	Liquid anionic polymer
PureVis	Liquid Polymer
Westcoast Drilling Supplies	Linseed Soap
Peladow	$CaCl_2$

22. Will any core testing be done on site? Describe.
Core testing at the Project will be limited to cutting in half and sending half for analysis at a certified laboratory. Core cutting may occur in the proposed seasonal camp location, or at one of the existing Back River camps (Goose and George). The remaining core will be secured and stored in the Project area.

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING

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

24. How many spill kits will be on site and where will they be located?
Spill kits are located at any fuel storage area, each generator and with each drill rig. The contents include:

Quantity	Item(s)
1	45 gal, 16 Gauge Open Top Drum, c/w Bolting Ring & Gasket
20	Short Putty Epoxy Sticks
1	48" x 48" x 1/16" Neoprene Pad (Drain Stop)
1	Splash Protective Goggles
1	Pkg. - Polyethylene Disposable Bags (5 ml) 10 per Package
1	Shovel (Spark Proof)
1	Case T-123" x 10' Absorbent Boom, 4-Booms/Case;
1	Pkg. – Universal absorbent Mats, 16 ½" x 20", 100 Mats per Package
1	Roll – Oil only absorbent mats 150' x 33"

** Drill rigs are equipped with a roll of absorbent mat for minor spills. Other appropriate equipment for spill response (PPE, shovel, bags) is typically already located at the drill for general use.*

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

Fuel Storage

Diesel fuel is required to generate power on-site, heat buildings and to fuel mobile equipment. The diesel fuel storage at the camps consists of 205L drums. Secondary containment (Instaberms) is used for all of the drummed fuel on site. Anticipated fuel supplies for 2012 for the Wishbone-Malley Project are:

Estimate of Bulk Supplies for 2012 Exploration Program

Fuel	Malley-Wishbone camp
Diesel – 205 L drums	~2,000 drums
Jet fuel – 205 L drums	~ 1,000 drums
Gasoline	~5 drums
AvGas – 205 L drums	~2 drum
Propane – 100 lb cylinders	75
Propane – 250 lb cylinders	n/a

Supplies will be replenished with quantities dependent on the scope of the program which has not yet been determined. Inventories of fuel at each site are dynamic and dependent on exploration activities and personnel in camp.

Drummed fuel is required to support drilling and helicopter activities outside of camp and strategically relocated as required. All drums are located at least 30 metres above the high water mark of any water body to a maximum volume of 10,000 L (approximately 50 drums) in each cache. Specialized oils and greases used by the drilling contractors are stored in sheds or sea-cans designated for that purpose.

Chemicals

Sabina is committed to the safe and proper handling of waste materials to ensure minimal environmental impact and land disturbance. Waste chemicals that require special attention and handling include waste oil, hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, calcium chloride, grease, and ethylene glycol.

Waste oil is used to either, heat the maintenance and core logging facilities, or to fuel the incinerator at Goose camp. If not used to fuel heaters or incinerator, waste oil and oil from filters are backhauled for appropriate disposal. Drained spent oil filters will be stored in drums for removal from the site for disposal at an authorized disposal facility.
There are minimal quantities of reagents such as dilute HCl (<5L), concentrated HNO_3 (vials of <10mL), and other materials on site for geological testing and environmental sample preservation.

Calcium chloride is added to the fresh water to form a brine solution that acts as antifreeze when drilling in permafrost conditions. The drilling return water is reheated and reused using a mega-bag system which catches the drill cuttings as well.

Explosive products, when/if on-site, will be stored in appropriate facilities at designated explosives storage site(s).

Small quantities of various household chemicals are on site for domestic use.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be collected and kept at the site for all chemicals and fuel products. Appropriate storage and handling of these products will be undertaken.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.
Goose Lake and local lakes in area of temporary camps and drill sites

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

Domestic Use: 20m3/day Water Source: local lakes to seasonal/temporary camps
Drilling: 120m3/day Water Source: local lakes to drill locations

Other: 60m3/day Water Source: local lakes to camps and drill locations

Water use will include:

- *up to 120 m^3/dayfor drilling (assuming 4 drill rigs using 30m3/day)*
- *up to 15 m3/day for a seasonal camp (assuming 60 people using 250L/day)*
- *up to 5 m3/day for temporary camp (assuming 20 people using 250L/day)*
- *Other water use, storage, discharge, diversion/collection associated with exploration activities, infrastructure and/or reclamation 10m3/day*
- *Ice airstrip at camps (-30 to 50 m3/day and only used if necessary)*

TOTAL 200m3/day

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

Water for the Wishbone - Malley camp would be supplied from a local lake of sufficient volume that drawdown meets DFO withdrawal criteria. The intake hose would be equipped with a screen suitable to prevent the entrapment of fish. Water for the drills would be supplied from a variety of small lakes and ponds located on the mineral leases and claims. Water for each drill site would most likely be from the closest body of water to the drill site so as to minimize pumping distance. These locations will have intake hoses equipped with screens to prevent the entrapment of fish. Local lakes would also supply water to the temporary camps with intakes also screened to prevent the extrapment of fish.

Water pumped from the lake would be stored in six 250 gallon (1137 litre) plastic tanks located inside a water room adjacent to the kitchen and possibly the driller's dry to keep the water from freezing.

When the lake is frozen, a portable water pump would be placed on the ice approximately 15m from shore and the screened intake hose put down a hole in the ice to provide water. When there is no ice on the lake, the portable Honda 5 hp water pump is replaced by an electric, system, and the screened intake hose is placed in deeper water to provide clear water. The metered water intake system continually circulates water, and when water is required in the tanks, the flow is diverted through the meter, and into the tanks. Readings are recorded daily. This electric, on demand system, removes the threat of fuel spills into the lake. The circulating water returns down a second hose to the lake, if not needed to allow for continuous circulation, and prevent freezing of the lines. This system will be maintained with the licence renewal and amendment.

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

Yes drinking water will be analyzed on a regular basis; anticipated sampling for biological components (Ecoli) on a weekly basis). Physical parameters, TSS and total metals would be analyzed approximately 4 times a year for the source lakes on a regular basis.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

Drinking water would be filtered and treated with U/V light at discharge from storage tank to the camp distribution system.

31. Will water be stored on site? See above description

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

- ✕ Camp Sewage (blackwater)

Blackwater would be contained in plastic Pacto toilet bags and would be incinerated. It is estimated that up to 20 Pacto toilet bags (~5 kg) would be produced each day. Ashes and any unburned residue would be placed in metal drums and flown out to Yellowknife for disposal at the Yellowknife dump.

- ✕ Camp Greywater

Greywater from the camp kitchen and drys would be collected by drainage pipes and gathered in a 500-gallon (1893 litre) open tub ans then pumped by a trash pump to a greywater disposal pit located

further back (about 110m) from the local waterways with an automatic, float-controlled pump. It is estimated that up to approximately 15-20 m^3 per day of grey-water would be generated by the camp.

- Solid Waste

The disposal method of burnable solid waste such as paper, cardboard, plastic, wood, burlap cloth, fuel or oil-soaked absorbent material, semi-solid waste from Pacto toilets and food preparation waste would principally be by burning in the dual stage, forced air incinerator. It is estimated that on average up to approximately 30 garbage bags (121L capacity) of burnable waste would be generated each day.

On occasion, the volume of the untreated wood products (e.g. paper, cardboard, and wood) is very large because of resupply, construction and reclamation activities. At these times, the waste management would include open controlled, open burning conditions. It is challenging to estimate this volume since it would vary with resupply, camp population, camp maintenance and progressive reclamation. It is assumed that approximately half of the combustible material (1m3/day) may be generated and open burn completed on a regular period approximately every 2-3 days depending on weather conditions.

Any remaining ash and unburned residue from the incinerator or open burn would be collected in cleaned 205L drums, sealed for transport and flown out for disposal at a suitable, approved Hazardous waste management facility.

- Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

All large metal waste items such as used drill steel, broken or worn out mechanical parts and 205 litre (45 gallon) drums used for fuel transport would be flown back to Yellowknife for recycling or for disposal in an approved waste disposal site. Any bulky waste items would be burned under controlled conditions, or cut up and burned in the Goose camp incinerator or would be flown out for disposal at the Yellowknife landfill site. The quantity produced is estimated to be approximately 1-2 Twin Otter plane load every week, most of which would be empty fuel drums.

- Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

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

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

- Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

As mentioned in the "Bulky Items/Scrap Metal" section, empty fuel drums would be returned to camp, and flown to Yellowknife on backhaul flights. The barrels are emptied, and any remaining fuel is collected and used as primary burn fuel at the incinerator. Care would be taken to ensure that the bungs

are replaced and snugly tightened so as to prevent any fuel leakage. The empty drums are stored in a large secondary containment, arctic grade berm.

✕ Other:

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

The rock saw is expected to produce approximately 2 m^3 of sludge cleaned from the bottom of the settling container in the course of the season. The sludge will consist mostly of sulfides. The rock saw is expected to produce approximately 1/2 m3 of sludge cleaned from the bottom of the settling container in the course of the season. The sludge will consist mostly of sulfides. The sludge will be cleaned from the settling container on an as needed basis, placed in emptied and cleaned 205l fuel drums, allowed to dry out, and eventually flown out to the Yellowknife for disposal at a hazardous waste materials handling facility.

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33. Please describe incineration system if used on site. What types of wastes will be incinerated?
A forced air – dual stage, diesel fueled incinerator system is used on site. Burnable solid waste such as paper, cardboard, plastic, wood, burlap cloth, fuel or oil soaked absorbent material, semi-solid waste from Pacto toilets and food preparation waste would is disposed of by burning in the incinerator.

    At times, the volume and/or size of some of this material cannot be accommodated by the incinerator capacity. Under controlled conditions untreated wood products such as paper, wood and cardboard would be burned in an area located 30m above the local waterways and downwind of camp facilities.

34. Where and how will non-combustible waste be disposed of? If in a municipality in Nunavut, has authorization been granted?
Non-combustible waste will be backhauled to Yellowknife for recycling or disposal in approved facility

35. Describe location (relative to water bodies and camp facilities) dimensions and volume, and freeboard for all sumps (if applicable).
See description above under waste management item 32.

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

Diversion and collection systems may occur around drill locations and camp infrastructure. Water monitoring program will be completed, and regulators advised, prior to any discharge.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

37. Have the water supply and waste treatment and disposal methods been used and proven in cold climate? What known O&M problems may occur? What contingency plans are in place?

Yes. The water supply system for the drills has been tested on prior work sites in Nunavut. If a coil stove water heater fails and the water lines freeze the frozen hose can be gathered up and thawed out in the drill shack. Water pumped from the lake to the camp for domestic use (showers, laundry, washing dishes, etc.) is via an insulation-wrapped water hose to prevent freezing during use. A second similar pump will also be available in camp as a back-up. Water pumped from the lake is temporarily stored in tanks enclosed in a heated water storage room to prevent freezing. All water supply pipes in camp are equipped with heat trace and insulation or are located entirely within heated tents to prevent freezing.

In camp, if the water source does not meet drinking water standards, potable water would be flown to the camp. If the supply of bottled water runs out due to unexpected weather conditions snow can be melted and the water boiled to provide a safe drinkable water supply. This approach has been proven in other camps in the area.

A second generator is located in camp as a back-up power supply in the event that the main generator fails. Pacto-type toilets will avoid the need for a water-based sewage system. In the event that the incinerator fails, burnable waste, including the Pacto bags, would be stockpiled until repairs can be completed, or all the waste can be flown out to Yellowknife until the incinerator is repaired. Any needed repairs or maintenance can be quickly accessed using the satellite telephone (VOIP) system, or internet in camp, supplemented by a battery powered hand-held satellite telephone system to call for parts or assistance.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

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

See Abandonment & Reclamation Plan included in application package

BASELINE DATA

39. Has or will any baseline information be collected as part of this project? Provide bibliography.
Preliminary environmental baseline data was collected during the 2011 exploration program to identify general topography, water quality, water quantity, vegetation and archaeology in the proposed camp locations. The Malley-Wishbone Project and its associated camp and drill locations would have continued baseline programs continue in 2011, to focus and improve data collection in the area.

- ☐ Physical Environment (Landscape and Terrain, Air, Water, etc.)
- ☐ Biological Environment (Vegetation, Wildlife, Birds, Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms, etc.)
- ☐ Socio-Economic Environment (Archaeology, Land and Resources Use,
- ☐ Demographics, Social and Culture Patterns, etc.)
- ☐ Other: _____

REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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