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NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI
OFFICE DES EAUX DU NUNAVUT

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: _____Licence No: _____
(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: David Bent Tel: **416-368-0114** Fax: **416-368-0198**
   E-mail:**dbent@unorinc.com**

2. Project Manager: **Same**

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. UNOR Inc is operator of company-owned claims; claims held under the Lac Rouviere JV (Cameco Corp); and claims held under the UNAD JV (Adrianna Resources) that are being explored as part of the Mouse Lake Project. Agreements covering the J V claims were forwarded to the Nunavut Water Board (Ms. Phyllis Beaulieu) on March 4, 2007. DIAND and NIRB were also notified of the joint ventures prior to the commencement of the 2007 season.

5. Duration of the Project

   x Multi Year:

   If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
   Start**: April 1, 2009** Completion: **Oct 31, 2011**

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp

   ☐ Mobile (self-propelled)
   ☐ Temporary
   x Seasonally Occupied: normally mid April to late September
   ☐ Permanent
   ☐ Other:_____

7. What is the design, maximum and expected average population of the camp?
   The Mouse Lake camp is capable of housing 40 people. Normally the crew varies from about 24 people in the April – June period to about 33 people at the peak of the season in August.

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

The camp site has indications of temporary occupancy over many years, possibly by mineral exploration teams and/ or seasonal hunters. The modern camp was erected in 1996 and has been expanded in recent years to its present capacity. The camp consists of eighteen insulated tents on plywood frames.

CAMP LOCATION

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

The camp is located on Crown Land on the south side of Mouse Lake. The site is located approximately 70 kilometers south of Kugluktuk and 550 kilometers north of Yellowknife at latitude 67˚05'48" N and longitude 115˚44'06"W. The camp is located on a flat bench of glacial gravel approximately ten meters above the level of the lake.

10. How was the location of the camp selected? Was the site previously used? Was assistance from the Regional Inuit Association Land Manager sought? Include maps and/or aerial photographs.

The site is ideal for a camp due to the elevation above the lake combined with deep water for mooring float planes and has obviously been used in the past. The hunters from Kuglukuk occasionally use the camp in the winter as a stop off point.

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

X	**Crown Lands**	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: N2006C0001 April 12/ 2009
	Commissioners Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____
X	Inuit Owned Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: KTL 307C005 March 31, 2009

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

Kugluktuk, NU is located approximately 70 kilometers to the north of the project area.

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

The initial meeting with the Kugluktuk Town Council to discuss the Mouse Lake project was held on Dec 21, 2004. Since that time many of the members of the community have visited the Mouse Lake camp or have worked on the project. An update on the project was given at the Kugluktuk High School in April, 2007.

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

The project will have no effect on traditional water use and no adverse impact on the local fish/ wildlife habitats.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

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

16. Activities (check all applicable)

- [ ] Preliminary site visit
- [x] Prospecting
- [x] Geological mapping
- [x] Geophysical survey
- [x] Diamond drilling
- [ ] Reverse circulation drilling
- [ ] Evaluation Drilling/Bulk Sampling (also complete separate questionnaire)
- [ ] Other: _____

17. Type of deposit (exploration focus):

- [ ] Lead Zinc
- [ ] Diamond
- [ ] Gold
- [x] Uranium
- [ ] Other: _____

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities

- [x] Land Based drilling
- [ ] Drilling on ice

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

All drill cuttings will be retained in a sump located a minimum of 31 meters from the normal high water level of any water body. The sump will be back filled upon the completion of drilling. Cuttings from mineralized drill holes will be treated according to procedures outlined in the accompanying Uranium Exploration Plan.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

Drill water will be returned to the sump and re-used in the drilling process after the cuttings have settled. There will be minimal loss of water except in instances where drill holes encounter highly fractured rock.

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.

Poly Drill OBX and Poly Drill 133X/ 1330
Both additives are liquid polymers. Neither substance is hazardous as per WHIMIS regulations. Poly Drill OBX disperses in water. The solubility of Poly Drill 133X/ 1330 is limited by solution viscosity.
Both products are biodegradable. The MDS sheets are included in the MDS Appendix.

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

Core will be split after descriptive logging and the sample splits will be shipped to the Saskatchewan Research Laboratory in Saskatoon.

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.

A revised Mouse Lake Project Spill Contingency Plan is attached.

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

Spill kits are in place at all fuel storage and transfer sites. Specifically there are spill kits available at the camp water pumping station, central camp fuel storage (heating), generator, fuel cache, helicopter fueling site, diamond drill, and water intake pump for drill. Any temporary fuel cache within the project area is also equipped with spill kits.

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

See attached Spill Contingency Plan and MDS Appendix.
Jet B aviation fuel for the helicopter, P 50 diesel for the drill/ camp, and gasoline for snowmobiles/field generators/ boat are stored in 205 liter steel drums within a bermed cache at the Mouse Lake camp.
The drill additives are in 22 liter plastic pails and are stored in a storage shed under the supervision of the drill foreman.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

The water source for the camp is Mouse Lake. The water supply for drilling is from the nearest and largest lake in the vicinity of individual holes. An annual report is prepared at the end of each season with a table showing the coordinates of the completed drill holes and corresponding water intake points. A similar table has been appended to this renewal application showing the proposed drill holes for 2009/ 10 and their corresponding water intake points.

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

☐ Domestic Use: max 5 cu m/ day Water Source: Mouse Lake
☐ Drilling: max 60 cu m/day Water Source: nearest lake
☐ Other: _____ Water Source: _____

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

The water pump intake is equipped with a screen with a mesh size sufficiently fine so as to prevent the entrainment of fish. Pumping rates are sufficiently low as to prevent the impingement of fish on the pump intake screen.

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

The drinking water for the camp is treated by an ultraviolet equipped filter system in accordance with the Camp Sanitation Regulations.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

See above.

31. Will water be stored on site?

Water for the camp is stored in two large, heavy plastic tanks located in the dry where they are connected to the water heater, kitchen and showers.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

☐ Camp Sewage (blackwater)

Sewage is managed by pit toilets, located and managed in a manner consistent with that of pit toilets at other exploration and tourist camps currently licensed by the Nunavut Water Board. Pits are periodically treated with lime and will be back filled at the end of use.

☐ Camp Greywater

Camp greywater is discharged to a sump located at a site where direct flow into a water body is not possible and no additional impacts are created. The sump is monitored in a manner consistent with that of sumps of other exploration and tourist camps currently licensed by the Nunavut Water Board.

☐ Solid Waste

Combustible solid waste is incinerated in a Burn-Easy model 36 Incinerator. Ash from the incinerator and non-combustible solid waste is back-hauled to Kugluktuk for disposal at the Solid Waste Disposal facility.

☐ Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

Scrap metal is only produced during the drilling operation and is back-hauled to Peak Drilling in Yellowknife, NT.

☐ Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

Very minor amounts of hazardous waste are produced during the season. Used batteries, aerosol cans, light bulbs, infrared bulb (water filter) and paint cans are shipped at the end of the season to Braden Burry for proper disposal at the Waste Disposal facility in Yellowknife, NT. Used oil is shipped via Braden Burry to E16 Environmental Services in Calgary, AB for recycling.

☐ Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

Empty fuel drums are shipped on a regular basis to the supplier, Bassett Aviation Fuels in Yellowknife, NT. There is a $60 deposit on the drums to encourage recycling.

☐ Other:

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

Combustible non-hazardous waste is incinerated in a Burn-Easy model 36 Incinerator with Afterburner.

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

Non-combustible, non-hazardous waste is disposed of in the Waste Disposal facilities in Kugluktuk, NU (Kikiak Construction) and/ or Yellowknife (Braden Burry Expediters). UNOR has been assigned Waste Generator # NUG 100019.

35. Describe location (relative to water bodies and camp facilities) dimensions and volume, and freeboard for all sumps (if applicable).

The greywater sump (capacity approximately 12 cu m) for the kitchen and dry is located in an enhanced natural depression approximately 30 meters west of the kitchen/ dry complex with no possibility of direct seepage into Mouse Lake. The camp is on a raised gravel moraine (esker) which provides excellent filtering characteristics.

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

Sumps will be monitored daily. Any observance of leachate will be reported to the Water Resources Inspector for consultation on proper remedial measures.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

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

The treatment and disposal methods being proposed are currently in practice across the north and follow the regulated guidelines and accepted methods of existing exploration projects. The current contingency plan is mitigation (safe distance for disposal in sumps, shipping off-site of hazardous chemicals/ scrap metal/ non-combustible waste, etc) and monitoring. Should there be any concern; the INAC Water Resource Inspector will be notified immediately.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

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

Please see attached Abandonment and Restoration Plan. The plan includes seasonal shutdown as well as final closure.

BASELINE DATA

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

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

The company has been assisting the Nunavut Wildlife Department with a study of the local grizzly bear, wolverine and musk oxen populations. The survey was expanded in 2007 to include a study of areas of visible stress in the local vegetation.

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