CAMECO CORPORATION
2013 TURQAVIK - ABERDEEN PROJECTS
EXPLORATION
ACTIVITIES AND CAMP MAINTENANCE

NUNAVUT WATER BOARD LICENSE: 2BE-QAM1217

March 2014

Rebecca Hunter
Project Geologist

Leon Davis
Camp Manager

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE NO:

CAMECO CORPORATION
2013 TURQAVIK - ABERDEEN PROJECTS
EXPLORATION
ACTIVITIES AND CAMP MAINTENANCE

1.0 DESCRIPTION OF 2013 EXPLORATIOIN ACTIVITIES

The Turqavik – Aberdeen Projects 2013 field season lasted from June 29th to August 8th, 2013. The exploration program included legally surveying 66 Turqavik Project mineral claims to lease, minor geological research work, and camp maintenance. Details of the water intake techniques, water monitoring and waste management at the camp are described in the Annual Report document. The following is a brief description of the 2013 work with photographs.

2.0 ABERDEEN LAKE CAMP

The Aberdeen Lake camp sustained some wind damage from the winter 2012 - 2013. Many structures had shifted and one as far as 20 ft. (Figure 1). Much time was spent putting these structures back in place (Figure 2). Structures in camp were then anchored in place in hopes of alleviating future shifting. A total of 8 sleeper tents, 3 core shack tents, and 1 driller dry building were manually shifted back in place. The anchoring method involved digging 3 ft. deep holes and burying 2 ft. long, 2" x 6" piece of lumber, which were fastened to two of the tent corners (north side due to the prevailing wind) via aircraft cable and a turnbuckle (Figures 3 and 4).

Figure 1: View of Aberdeen Lake camp looking west showing the huge amount of displacement one of the sleeper tents underwent during the winter months.

Figure 2: Displaced sleeper tent being slowly moved back into place.

Figure 3: Photograph showing the 3 ft. deep holes where the 2 ft. long 2 x 6 were placed with the cable attached for fastening onto the tent structures.

Figure 4: <u>Photograph showing the anchoring method used to deter any further shifting of the structures during high wind events.</u>

Our dual chambered incinerator is currently being run on left over fuel from years past. An 8’ x 16’ L-shaped wind break constructed around the incinerator to allow for ease of loading even during windy days (Figure 5). Solid covers for fuel containment, as well as solid covers for ash containment were constructed to keep wind, snow, and rain out.

Figure 5: <u>Photograph showing the L-shaped structure that was built around the incinerator.</u>

Our bulk 50,000 litre dual-walled fuel containment continues to be the primary source of fuel for the camp (Figure 6). The 2 cabinets (1 for jet fuel, 1 for diesel fuel) are metered and contained for ease of dispensing fuel. The cabinets are fed by 2 Gormann Rupp spark proof pumps that are individually contained within a 10’ x 10’ Insta-Berm should there ever be a leak while pumping. Yearly fuel is hauled to site via overland sleds during the pre-season (March – May). During

2013, there was a reduction in the amount of fuel stored on site, as well as a reduction in the number of berms on site due to the reduced exploration program.

Figure 6: Aerial photography showing the bulk fuel farm, helipad and 4 coreshacks in the background.

The camp is powered by a 50 kW/hr Cummins generator that provides enough electricity to run all of the energy efficient lighting around camp, as well as the incinerating toilets, which are the main energy consumer in camp. The toilets are made by Incinolet and require 3 kW of energy each to properly turn waste into ash. The ash is removed from the units and run through the camp incinerator for a final burn before being shipped out. All structures are heated by electric/diesel combo Toyotomi stoves. These units burn a fraction of the diesel that the old style drip stoves do, as well as use minimal electricity from the generators for ignition and heat circulation. A few structures in camp have the old style oil drip stoves for contingency heating only. Day to day office operations require minimal power consumption. This season saw improvements to indoor and outdoor lighting including the solar-powered garden lights that were added to the camp walk areas both for safety and aesthetics.

Water is drawn from Aberdeen Lake with a gas pump (Figure 7). There is roughly 40 m of 2" water suction hose to comply with separation distance from the water's edge. This season saw the improvement of a longer suction line, as well as an anchored suction box that houses the intake mesh. There are plans to convert the existing system to an electric pump to eliminate having water pump-related fuel along the Aberdeen Lake shoreline.

Figure 7: South facing photograph of Aberdeen Lake showing the water pump and green hose for water extraction.

During the 2013 season time was spent cleaning up construction-related material, as well as emptying and putting away a few fuel berms on site. Existing berms were covered to keep rain and snow out. Several drums of old fuel were burnt in the incinerator and the empty drums were flown off site to Baker Lake. Lastly, our helicopter landing pads were repaired from winter damage. Figure 8 shows the state of the camp in early August 2013.

Figure 7: Aerial photo of Aberdeen Lake camp looking west.

3.0 QAMANAARJUK LAKE CAMP

Progress was made towards cleaning up the camp by having all remaining fuel in drums removed from the site. All drums containing fuel were hauled out via helicopter to the Aberdeen Camp for ease of monitoring and will be used for the incineration process on site.

Plans are being developed to have a more substantial cleanup of the camp to remove all broken and non-essential items in 2015. The camp is fully permitted and will be maintained in the years to come as a standby area for future operations.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our exploration presence has significantly decreased during 2013 and will continue to be conducted at similar activity level for several years to come. As a result, our land use activities are restricted to our Aberdeen Lake camp largely with some minor oversight and maintenance of our Qamanaarjuk Lake camp. Our plans are to maintain and keep these camps in good standing by working within them, and visiting them during the summer months while we conduct minor exploration activities.