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NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: Golden Bull Resources Corp. **Licence No:** _____
(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: Bruce Goad, P. Geo Tel: 604-533-2255 Fax: N/A
E-mail: inukshuk@uniserve,com

2. Project Manager: Bruce Goad, P. Geo Tel: 604-533-2255 Fax: N/A
E-mail: inukshuk@uniserve,com

3. Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights?

Claims are held and an application for a Land Use Permit has been submitted to INAC for work on the INAC land.

4. Is the applicant an 'operator' for another company (i.e., the holder of the property rights)? If so, please provide letter of authorization.

No

5. Duration of the Project

✓ Annual
Multi Year:
If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
Start:_____ Completion: _____
Start:_____ Completion:_____

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp

[ ] Mobile (self-propelled)
✓ Temporary
✓ Seasonally Occupied: July 1 to September 30 of 2007
[ ] Permanent
[ ] Other:_____

7. What are the design population of the camp and the maximum population expected on site at one time? What will be the fluctuations in personnel?

The camp will not be used this season but we want to keep the site and permit in good standing for possible use next year (2008)

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

This site was used by Natural Resources Canada (Nunavut) in 2001 for a camp and subsequently in 2004 by Bay Resources Ltd. and 4075251 Canada Inc. (precursor companies to Golden Bull Resources Corp.).

CAMP LOCATION

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

The camp is located at 66o47'59" N and 90o42'46" W, on an island at the north end of Walker Lake. An esker is located on the island that will be used as a landing strip. The camp is a winterized canvas tent camp with wooden tent floors and sides for approximately 11 tents (7 for sleeping, 1 for core logging, a dry, a kitchen and an office).

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.

Selection was based on previous use of the site and appropriateness for a camp (esker for landing, water supply, minimal potential for wildlife interaction).

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

✓ Crown Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: N2004C0014 (an extension application has been requested/submitted)

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

[ ] Inuit Owned Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____

12. Closest Communities (distance in km):

The camp is located 245 to 365 kilometres northeast of the town of Baker Lake (Qamani'tuaq), Nunavut, or 210 to 320 kilometres west to southwest of the town of Repulse Bay (Naujat). The community of Kagaaruk (formerly Pelly Bay) is 190 to 305 kilometres northeast, while Sila Lodge, located on Wager Bay is approximately 150 kilometres southeast.

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

No letters of notification were sent to the Mayor and Hamlet offices of the above noted communities as the company has no plans to use the site during 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?

See attached Table 1.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

15. ✓ Mining
☐ Tourism (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, adventure/expedition, etc.) (Omit questions # 16 to 21)
☐ Other _____ (Omit questions # 16 to 22)

16.
- ✓ 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:
- ☐ Lead Zinc
- ☐ Diamond
- ✓ Gold (showing)
- ☐ Uranium
- ☐ Other: _____

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities
No drilling is planned during 2007.
- ☐ Land Based drilling
- ☐ Drilling on ice

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

No drilling is planned during 2007; however, in future possible drill programs, drill cuttings and water will be pumped to a sump (natural depression or temporary dyke) to trap cuttings allowing the water to infiltrate back into the ground. At the end of any future drill program, all sumps shall be backfilled with native surficial material upon completion of drilling and contoured to match the existing landscape.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

See number 19 above

TABLE 1.

Golden Bull Resources Corp. Committee Bay Properties Work for 2007
Potential Project / Environment Interactions Matrix

Environmental / Social Components	Atmospheric Environment		Terrain and Soils		Aquatic Resources				Terrestrial Resources		Social, Economic and Health Conditions				
Physical Works and Activities	Air Quality	Noise	Permafrost	Soil / Groundwater Quality	Surface Water Hydrology	Surface Water Quality	Physical Fish Habitat	Fish Species / Communities	Vegetation Communities / Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Species / Communities	Economics	Land and Water Use	Traditional Use	Human Health and Safety	Cultural / Heritage Resources
Camp and Airstrip															
Site preparation - groundwork		✓							✓	✓					
Set up buildings										✓	✓				
Food handling										✓					
Water use					✓		✓							✓	
Movement of people within camp		✓								✓				✓	
Power supply	✓	✓								✓				✓	
Fuel use and storage				✓		✓		✓		✓				✓	
Waste disposal (food, materials, fuel, sewage)	✓		✓	✓											
Site abandonment									✓	✓					
Helicopter and plane access	✓	✓								✓	✓			✓	
Exploration Activities															
Helicopter access	✓	✓								✓	✓			✓	
Foot access - prospecting / staking / geophysics														✓	
Drilling (incl. site prep and water use)	No Drilling will be undertaken during 2007														
Site abandonment									✓						

✓ denotes potential for an interaction (could be neutral, positive or negative)

NOTE: NO EXPLORATION IS BEING PLANNED FOR 2007; the campsite will be inactive.

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.

No drilling will be undertaken during 2007.

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

Core splitting will be conducted manually and with a core saw

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING

23. Does the proponent have a spill contingency plan in place? Please include for review.

The spill contingency plan is attached.

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

When the camp is operational, spill kits will be located at the camp (1) at the fuel and material storage at the airstrip (1) and with the drill (1).

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

During 2007, the camp will not be in use. No fuel will be transported to the site.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

THE CAMP WILL NOT BE IN USE DURING 2007. No water will be required. When the camp is in use, water for the camp will be provided from Walker Lake. Water or drilling will be provided from lakes in the drill area (circled in map below).

27. Estimated demand (in L/day * person):

No water will be required during 2007 as the camp will not be in use. There will be no drilling undertaken during 2007.

✓ Domestic Use: 0.0 L/day for 0 people ``Water Source: Walker Lake
✓ Drilling Units: 0 L/day Water Source: No water required
☐ Other: _____ Water Source: _____

28. Describe water intake for camp operations? Is the water intake equipped with a mesh screen to prevent entrapment of fish? Describe:

No water will be required during 2007 as the camp will not be in use. When the camp is in use, water intake will be via a land based pump and the intake will include a mesh screen to prevent entrainment of fish. Screening will meet the DFO end-of-pipe fish screen guidelines.

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

Analysis for bacteriological parameters (total and fecal coliform) in treated potable water will be conducted once each month. Analysis for turbidity, colour, odour, total dissolved solids, nitrate, sulfate, chloride, fluoride, cyanide and total metals will be conducted at the beginning of the camp inhabitation.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

Potable water will be chlorinated as required under the Public Health Act Water Sully Regulations.

31. Will water be stored on site?

A holding tank will store treated potable water.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

- ✓ Camp Sewage (blackwater)

Pacto toilets will be used and waste incinerated onsite.

- ✓ Camp Greywater

Grey water will be discharged into a sump in pervious material a minimum of 30 m from edge of Walker Lake.

- ✓ Solid Waste

These items will be incinerated

- ✓ Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

These items will be removed from site and disposed of at an approved site in either Baker Lake or Yellowknife.

- ✓ Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

Waste oil can be incinerated and used as incineration fuel.
Any hazardous waste will be removed from site and disposed of at an approved site in either Baker Lake or Yellowknife. Approval has not been obtained from these communities as the camp will NOT be active during 2007.

- ✓ Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

Empty barrels will be removed from site back to Baker Lake for re-use.

- ☐ Other:

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

Burnable waste including camp waste (kitchen, paper, packaging, small wood and sewage) will be incinerated. This will be in a 205 L burn barrel or a CSA environmentally-rated incinerator.

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

There will be no non combustible waste material during 2007 as the camp will be inactive.

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

The grey water sump will be located a minimum of 30 m from Walker Lake within pervious material (esker on the island). The sump freeboard will be a minimum of 30 cm and dimensions 1 m by 1 m by 1.5 m deep.

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

No

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?

Proposed methods (or similar) have been used at other exploration sites in area including by Committee Bay resources and DeBeers. The camp operator will be trained to operate and repair temporary camp buildings (tents), power, water supply, waste management and communications systems. Water lines used for water supply and grey water will be insulated to prevent freezing and back-up plans in place. The grey water sump will be monitored for capacity and expanded or a new one excavated if there is a problem.

Backup materials including water supply pump and camp generator will be on site. A minimum of 100 litres of acceptable drinking water should be stored at the site in case of a problem with the water supply. Emergency supply of materials can be provided by the expediter and Oopik Aviation.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

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

At the end of the season, the camp site will be secured and all waste incinerated / removed. When the camp is dismantled at the end of exploration, all materials will be removed from site (for re-use or appropriate disposal) and disturbed areas (including grey water sump) covered and graded.

BASELINE DATA

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

- ☐ 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:

No baseline data has been collected.

REGULATORY INFORMATION

40. Do you have a copy of:

- ✓ Article 13 - Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
- ✓ NWB - Water Licensing in Nunavut - Interim Procedures and Information Guide for Applicants
- ☐ NWB - Interim Rules of Practice and Procedure for Public Hearings
- ☐ NWTWB - Guidelines for the Discharge of Treated Municipal Wastewater in the NWT
- ✓ NWTWB - Guidelines for Contingency Planning
- ✓ DFO - Freshwater Intake End of Pipe Fish Screen Guideline
- ✓ Fisheries Act - s.35
- ✓ RWED - Environment Protection- Spill Contingency Regulations
- ✓ Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines
- ✓ Public Health Act Camp Sanitation Regulations
- ✓ Public Health Act Water Supply Regulations
- ✓ Territorial Land Use Act and Regulations

You should consult the above document, guidelines, and legislation for compliance with existing regulatory requirements.

Environmental Impact Assessment

Existing Environmental Conditions

Biophysical - The Committee Bay Belt lies within the zone of permanent permafrost. The mean annual temperature of -20°C is reflects its Arctic location (the Arctic Circle transects the property area). The climate is typical of the Eastern Arctic with average temperatures in the winter months of -30°C to -35°C, and +10°C to +12°C in the summer. Wind speeds have been recorded in excess of 100 kilometres per hour. The ground remains snow covered for more than 250 days a year (generally September to June). Rivers break up in June and lakes are ice bound until mid July. In the summer and fall, the temperature differential between the warm land and cooler ocean can create fog blankets in low lying areas.

The project area is on the northern section of the Wager Plateau, a shield area that has been significantly modified by glacial processes. Elevations range from 122 m a.s.l. in the southwest to 560 m a.s.l. in the northeast. Expansive till plains with eskers, kames, and moraines are the predominant geomorphologic features though glacially sculpted bedrock (including roches moutonnées), felsenmeer, and glacial boulder fields are also present. Bedrock is estimated at 10% of the total surface area, though locally it can be much higher.

The Hayes River and its tributaries flow northwest into Chantrey Inlet. The Brown River (southwest) flows into northwestern Hudson Bay. The Arrowsmith River, to the north, flows into the Gulf of Boothia. Elongate eskers and rock striae indicate the glacial ice movement was to the north northwest in 56K and north northeast in 56J.

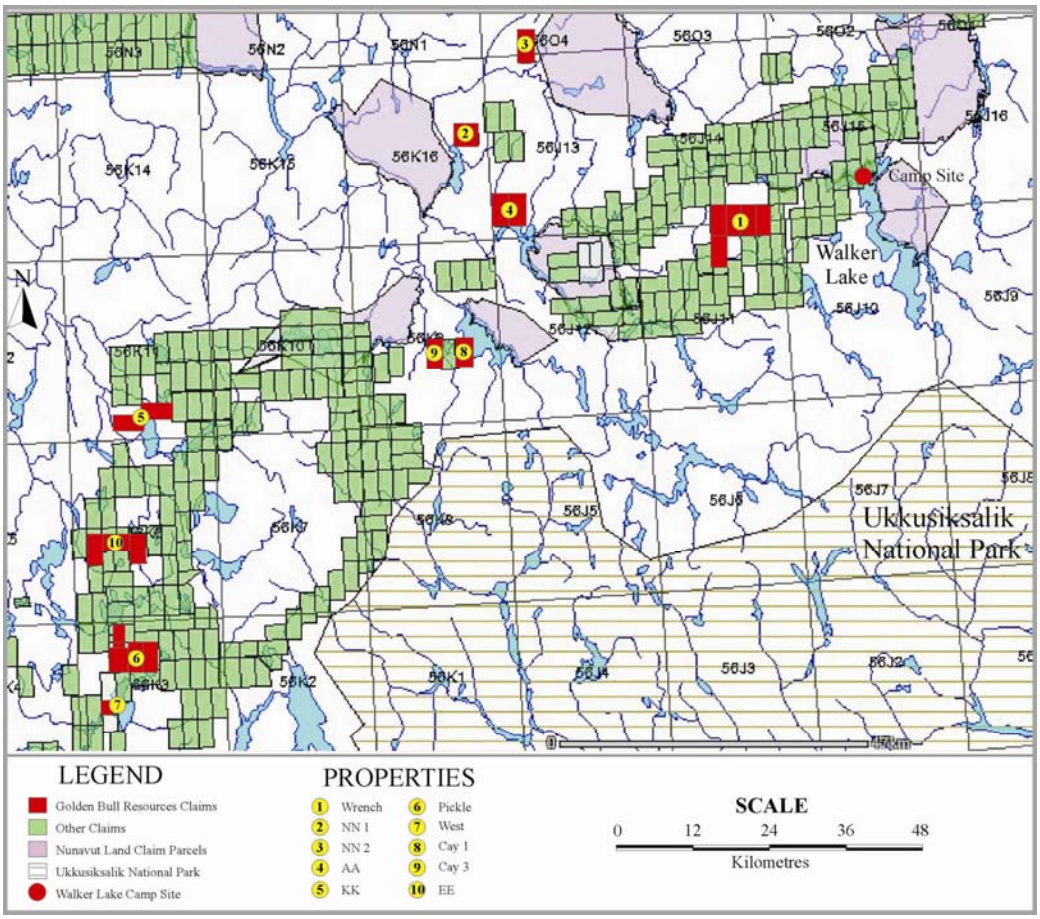
The regional area is used by wolves, caribou and muskoxen and may be used by grizzly bears and Polar bears (both COSEWIC listed as special concern). Important Polar bear denning and summer retreat habitat is present in the Wager Bay area. The North-East Mainland caribou (barren-ground) may migrate through or close to the planned exploration area between late February and early May and again from late July to early December. A known calving area is located south of the exploration area. Pelly caribou (COSEWIC listed as threatened) may be present in the winter as far south as the Hayes River. Based on a July 2000 survey, muskoxen are present in the area in very low density. The Wager Bay area is known as an important raptors' nesting area. Species include Peregrine falcon, Gyrfalcon and Rough-legged hawk.

Socio-economic - The western limit of the Wager Bay National Park is located north and east of Laughland Lake. The bounday for this park has been finalized and the Golden Bull Resources mineral claims are all located outside the park area.

The region west of Committee Bay is used for hunting muskox, caribou and wolves between November and May of each year (Ema Qaggutag of Hunters and Trappers Association).
There is no known existing manmade infrastructure (roads, power-lines, buildings, campsites) at the proposed sites. The Walker Lake campsite is located beside a source of water and near known landing sites suitable for tundra tire equipped aircraft. It is believed that these landing sites are located along flat topped eskers.

Existing mineral claims in the region are noted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Existing Mineral Claims, IOL and National Parks as of June 17, 2007; No prospecting permits have been issued for the map area.



Potential Impacts and Mitigation

The attached potential project / environment interactions matrix (Table 1) outlines activities associated with the project and where they may interact with existing biophysical and social conditions.

The attached potential project / environment interactions matrix (Table 1) outlines activities associated with the project and where they may interact with existing biophysical and social conditions. The project / environmental interactions matrix outlines works related to the camp, exploratory drilling and prospecting and general environmental, social, economic and health components. It is noted where the potential for interaction exists, which can be used to determine potential impacts.

Biophysical - Impacts on **air quality** can result from discharge of exhaust from airplanes, helicopters, drilling operations and diesel generator power supply at camp as well as emissions from incineration. Given the remote location and lack of air quality issues in the project location, these short duration and small scope activities are not expected to result in measurable air quality impacts at the local or regional scale. An Environment Canada approved incinerator will be selected. **Noise** can result from the use of planes, helicopters and drills and to a lesser degree from activities within the camp and at the airstrip that can disturb wildlife. Mitigation is noted in the wildlife section, below.

Soil and permafrost quality can be impacted from spills of fuel and other materials, waste discharge and drilling. Preventative measures including storage in appropriate containers in areas where spill clean-up is easy (ie on flat areas at runway and in camp, at least 30m away from watercourses) and fueling in these areas with diligence will be taken. Drip pans, or other such preventative measures, should be used when refuelling equipment on site.

Materials storage will meet the requirements of the federal *Environmental Protection Act*. Environment Canada recommends secondary containment, such as self-supporting insta-berms, also be used when storing barrels of fuel on location. A spill response plan (including preparation, clean-up, removal and reporting) is attached. The discharge of grey water to a sump meets acceptable standards and would be covered with 40 cm of native material following abandonment.

The following additional mitigation should be followed during drilling:

- Drilling will occur at a minimum of 30 m from any water body.
- Absorbent pads will be placed under areas where fuel, lubricants and other toxic materials may leak from to assist in clean up following drill operations.
- Drill cuttings will be pumped to a sump (natural depression or temporary dyke) a minimum of 30 m from any surface water body where water will infiltrate to ground, direct flow into a water body is not possible and no additional impacts are created.
- Any fuel or hazardous material will be located) a minimum of 30 m from any surface water body.
- All sumps shall be backfilled with native surficial material upon completion of drilling and contoured to match the existing landscape.
- If artesian flow is encountered, drill holes shall be plugged and permanently sealed upon project termination.

Surface water hydrology can be disrupted from removal of water for camp use and drilling while surface water quality may be effected by fuel and toxic material spills (including drill slurry) and grey water disposal. Physical fish habitat (stream bed) could be impacted from nearby drill activity or access (crossings). Water extraction at the camp and drill site, water quality impacts from fuel or other toxic materials such as drill slurry can ultimately negatively affect fish.

The measures noted under the soil and permafrost discussion will mitigate for surface water quality impacts from spills. Sediment and drill fluids are also issues for surface water. Activities that may result in sedimentation should be avoided or sediment control measures put in place to mitigate downstream impacts. Any grey water discharge will be a minimum of 30 m from Walker Lake.

No water will be used by the camp during 2007. During past and future programs, water use at the camp was/will be taken from Walker Lake. When the camp is in use, extraction volumes to sustain 15 to 20 people will be approximately 1 to 1.5 m^3 per day, which will not impact aquatic habitat in the large lake. ***No drilling will be undertaken during 2007***, however, generally drilling would use up to 45.8 m^3 per day from one of the lakes in the area. The intakes would be screened as per DFO requirements to prevent fish kills from pumps. Disturbance to lake (or any stream) bed or banks should be minimized by placing temporary platforms for access and by excavating a sump quickly and cleanly, if required, for pump placement. These measures will ultimately mitigate for impacts on fish.

Vegetation communities and wildlife habitat can be disturbed by clearing/grading at the camp and drill sites. During drilling, any soil removed should be side-cast and the disturbed area recovered following drilling. Soil should also be stored and covered at the camp site for reclamation at abandonment.

Wildlife can be displaced through loss of habitat, disturbed by noise (helicopter, plane, generators, drilling) or human interaction. Habitat loss can result in displacement of animals. Disturbance can cause health problems (stress-induced) and mortality. The camp location on an island will minimize human-wildlife interactions. Mitigation includes:

- avoiding disturbance of any raptor nests (particularly late May to mid-Aug when active) so that birds are not stressed to abandon the nest, bear dens and wolf dens;
- limiting helicopter overflights are to a minimum altitude of 300 metres whenever possible;
- avoiding helicopter flights over areas of known raptor nests during active reproductive periods, near waterfowl and shorebird staging areas during critical seasons and near large mammals;
- stopping drill activities and associated work if caribou cows appear nearby;
- recording wildlife sightings and passing this on the rest of the crews;
- Ensure proper storage of hazardous materials to avoid exposure to wildlife;
- All personnel be aware of and follow wildlife deterrence techniques (including proper storage and disposal of food) to reduce the possibility of attracting wildlife to the camp and drill areas;
- All personnel should have bear safety training and be aware of the penalties for shooting Polar bears, even in self defense.

Socio-economics – The use of local services for transportation and camp will provide economic benefits. Access to the site will be via Baker Lake. Notable risks to human health and safety exist from accidents during helicopter travel, interactions with wildlife and working with power, machinery such as the drill rig and hazardous materials. The site safety program including emergency response will minimize accidents and injuries. Water supply will meet the requirements of the Public Health Act Water Supply Regulations.

With proper mitigation, the project should not affect land and water use, traditional use or cultural resources. All measures should be taken to avoid defense kills of bears. The camp location on an island will minimize human-wildlife interactions.

Spill Contingency Plan
Golden Bull Resources Corp.: Nunavut Exploration - June 2007 to September 2007
THE CAMP WILL NOT BE ACTIVE DURING THIS PERIOD.

Preventative Measures and Spill Preparation

Preventative measures include:

- Materials storage will meet the requirements of the federal *Environmental Protection Act*. Environment Canada recommends secondary containment, such as self-supporting insta-berms, also be used when storing barreled fuel on location.
- Secure valves before and after fuel transfer and do not leave fuel transfer unattended.
- Drums and hoses will be inspected regularly for leaks and pans or absorbent pads placed below fuel transfer areas and stationary machinery.
- Toxic materials will be stored away from sensitive areas (30 m from any surface water body.

The following measures will allow for preparation in the event of a fuel or other toxic material spill:

- Material safety data sheets (MSDS) will be on site for all products.
- Spill kits will be located at camp (1), fuel storage area (1) and active drill site (1).
- This plan will be posted at camp, fuel storage area and drill site.
- All persons on site trained about MSDS sheets, use of spill kits and spill response and reporting.

Spill kits will contain:

- 20 lb ABC fire extinguisher
- polaski
- oil absorbent pads (package of polypropylene pads) that will also contain spills on water
- hydrocarbon-sorbent socks (polypropylene – one approximately 4’ by 3” and one 10’ by 3”)
- 1 bag treated oil only cellulose particulate
- 1 roll poly plastic sheet 110’x 6’x 6 mil thickness
- 6 poly disposal bags and ties (45 gal drum size, 6 mil)
- shovel
- 2 pair nitrite gloves (large)
- utility knife
- labels / marker

Additional response equipment in the project area should include plastic pails, extra disposal bags and plastic sheets, absorbent pads and socks

Spill Response

The steps to follow if you are first on the scene of a spill include:

1. Protect human health and safety. Assess any risk of fire or explosion, eliminate ignition sources and keep away if there is a risk.
2. Identify the product and potential dangers. Look at the MSDS sheet and wear appropriate safety gear.
3. Stop the flow from the source, if possible.
4. Contain the spill. Spill containment may be by materials in the spill kit (absorbent pads) and berming soil/snow or trenching with hand tools or available machinery.
5. Report to the head site geologist.
6. Clean up what is immediately possible using materials from the spill kit.

Clean-up of spilled fuels and other toxic materials on land (including snow) will involve:

- Absorbing liquids with absorbent pads or cellulose particulate.
- Shoveling contaminated soil/permafrost for disposal or remediation.
- Storage of materials should be in drums or impermeable containers and labeled.
- Fuel or oil contaminated soil can be incinerated at the camp or aerated on tarps for natural remediation. Some materials must be shipped off-site to an appropriate disposal site.
- Where a large area of soil/permafrost is contaminated, further remediation methods will need to be considered.

Spills onto ice will involve berming with snow, absorbing spilled material and clean up with shovels. Spills of fuel into surface water should be dealt with by redirection away from the water, where possible, containment with absorbent socks and clean up with hydrophobic absorbent pads.

Spill Reporting

Upon observing or receiving a report of a spill on Golden Bull Resources' properties or campsite, Bruce Goad, P. Geo (the company's onsite geological consultant), will:

- Report major spills immediately to the 24-Hour Spill Line at (867) 920-8130 and to the DIAND Water Resources Inspector at (867) 975-4298. Major spills are those that would cause harmful effects to air, land, water, fish, wildlife or human health. A fuel spill greater than 200 L is considered major.
- Fill out a spill report form for submission to the DIAND Water Resources Inspector no later than 30 days following any spill.