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NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI
OFFICE DES EAUX DU NUNAVUT

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: Generation Uranium Inc. **Licence No:** _____
(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: Derrick Strickland Tel: 604-773-0992 E-mail: derrickstrickland@hotmail.com

2. Project Manager: Derrick Strickland Tel: 604-773-0992 E-mail: derrickstrickland@hotmail.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.
Application completed by APEX Geoscience Ltd. on behalf of Generation Uranium Inc.

5. Duration of the Project

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

If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
Start: March 01, 2025 Completion: February 28, 2030

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp

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

7. What is the design, maximum and expected average population of the camp?
Generation Uranium is applying for permits to build a camp to accommodate 10-15 personnel, the location of which is to be determined. The proposed camp will consist of Insulated tents such as Weatherhaven tents, with plywood floors. These tents will function as sleep tents, an office, core tent, first aid station, kitchen, dry (with showers) and storage, Pacto toilets, and a generator building. The

camp will also include a helicopter landing area and garbage incineration area. The proposed camp will be constructed on a localized high point near a water source.

8. Provide history of the site if it has been used in the past.
To the best of Generation Uranium's knowledge, no camp has been built within the Yath Property mineral claims. The Property has been historically explored for uranium since the 1970's with exploration based out of the historical Yathkyed camp and Nuutaaq camp, both sites are not located on the Yath mineral claims.

CAMP LOCATION

9. Please describe proposed camp location in relation to biogeographical and geomorphological features, and water bodies.
The locations for the proposed camp and drillholes are still to be determined, but as soon as a suitable camp site and drill targets are identified, the locations will be submitted to CIRNAC and the NWB for approval prior to any ground disturbance or construction.

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 camp location will be selected based on the combination of satellite imagery and ground truthing. The camp will make use of a localized high point with appropriate terrain composed of consolidated and durable surface, such as gravel or sand, which is able to withstand aircraft and camp use and be near an adequate water source. In-person consultation will be conducted prior to the construction of a camp, to discuss the proposed location(s), any concerns the KIA, Hamlets, HTO's, and community members may have and to incorporate any available Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit traditional knowledge.

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

X	Crown Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: TBD
☐	Commissioners Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____
☐	Inuit Owned Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____

12. Closest Communities (direction and distance in km):
The Yath Property is located 350 kilometers west of Rankin Inlet and 230 kilometers southwest of Baker Lake, in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut.

13. Has the proponent notified and consulted the nearby communities and potentially interested parties about the proposed work?
In-person consultation visits will be conducted annually, prior to the commencement of operations, to discuss the proposed exploration program, any concerns the KIA, Hamlets, HTO's, and community members may have and to incorporate any available Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit traditional knowledge.

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?
No impacts on traditional land use or water use are anticipated. All potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project are considered minor, localized effects that can be mitigated. No significant residual impacts to the environment are expected to occur as a result of the implementation of this program. All exploration activity planning will take into account any possible impacts to the cultural value, including subsistence harvesting, of the area and quality of water.

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)
- [X] Preliminary site visit
- [X] Prospecting
- [X] Geological mapping
- [X] Geophysical survey
- [X] Diamond drilling
- [X] 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
- [X] Drilling on ice

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

A cutting retrieval system is used during drill operations. Non-mineralized (≤ 0.05% U3O8 or e U3O8 equivalent) drill cuttings will be deposited in a natural depression adjacent to each drillpad. Mineralized (>0.05% U3O8 or e U3O8 equivalent) drill cuttings will be collected an either pumped back down the hole or contained in sealed steel 205 L drums and cached as short-term storage on an elevated, flat, dry outcrop, 100 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody, the location of which is yet to be determined. A radioactive waste storage location will be submitted to NWB and CIRNAC prior to drums being stored on site. Drums will be kept at this short-term storage location until being transportation for disposal at an accredited facility.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

Drilling will utilize recirculation and filtration systems to minimize loss of water and drill additives. Bio-degradable drilling fluids will be used at all times wherever possible. Drilling fluids will be directed into a natural depression sump adjacent to each drill pad, at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody, where direct flow into a waterbody is not possible and no additional impacts are created. If any artesian water flow is detected, the hole will be plugged immediately and cemented in bedrock to prevent continued flow.

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.

The exact drill additives are not known at this time, but Generation Uranium will ensure that the drilling contractor maximizes the use of non-toxic and biodegradable additives. Until confirmed, it is assumed that the following materials may potentially be present at the drill site:

Product	Non-toxic and Biodegradable
Moly Grease	Yes
Tool Joint Compound	Yes
Drill Rod Grease	Yes
Gear Lubricant	Yes
Poly-Drill	Yes
Calcium Chloride – CaCl2	No

See attached Spill Contingency Plan for example MSDS sheets. The appropriate, up to date MSDS sheets will be available on site in the event of an emergency.

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

Core will be cut and sampled onsite, but all analytical testing will be performed in an accredited laboratory off site. Radiation will be detected with an RS-230 or equivalent Scintillometer.

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.

See Yath Property Spill Contingency Plan for details.

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

Complete spill kits will be kept at any fuel storage and transfer sites and at each drill shack. there will be a minimum of 6 Spill kits on site. A minimum of 30 containment bags ($1m^3$ each) will be kept on site to ensure adequate containment of any material (e.g. soil or snow) that requires removal due to a spill. Additionally, at least one empty fuel drum will be located at each fuel cache in the event of damaged or leaking drums. Extra absorbent pads will be kept with the helicopter, drill and any area where re-fueling, transferring and/or handling is done. See the Yath Project Spill Contingency Plan and the Yath Project Fuel Management Plan for additional information.

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

The fuel cache will contain 500 drums (102,500 L) of diesel, gasoline, and aviation fuel and 20 cylinders (2,000 lb) of propane. Diesel, jet fuel, and gasoline will be stored in 205 litre steel drums. Propane will be stored in 100 lb cylinders equipped with pressure relief valves. Waste oil will be sealed in 205 L steel drums and removed from the Project for proper disposal.

Product	Container	Maximum Quantity On-site
Diesel	205 L Drum	250 Drums
Jet Fuel (Jet A or Jet B)	205 L Drum	245 Drums
Gasoline	205 L Drum	5 Drums
Propane	100 lb Cylinder	20 Cylinders

Within 30 days of establishing any fuel cache, CIRNAC, and the NWB will be notified of the details of the cache including: coordinates, fuel type, container sizes, method of storage, type of secondary containment and proposed date of removal. The fuel cache coordinates will also be included in the annual reports submitted to CIRNAC, and the NWB.

All fuel and other hazardous materials will be stored within “Arctic Insta-Berms”, or similar products, for secondary containment. These types of berms utilize chemical and fire resistant fabric (generally polyurethane coated nylon or vinyl coated polyester material) designed for extreme arctic temperatures and puncture resistance. “RainDrain” or similar hydrocarbon filtration systems will be used to safely remove any water collected inside secondary containment berms, and as a safeguard against any potential overflows of contaminated water. For liquid products spill containment pallets will be provided underneath the product containers. For solids, tarps and/or polyethylene sheets will be placed under the pallets or the bags/pails of product where significant quantities are stored. As at any re-fuelling stations, appropriate spill kits will be located at the drill site and remote temporary fuel cache. The generator will be inside a wooden generator shack. Fueling and oil changes of the generator will be undertaken inside this structure. As at all re-fuelling stations, appropriate Spill Kits will be located at the generator shack. Other Hazardous materials in camp will also be stored in wooden floored structures such as the shop, core shack and kitchen. All other material (soaps, cleansers, degreasers, javex, etc. will be securely stored in the storage area/tent until required.

Chemicals will generally be transferred directly to the end use machinery from the containers that the products were provided in. Considering the nature of the operations, generally less than 20 L of product will be transferred at a time. Spill kits will be kept on hand to clean up any product spilled in the transfer process. For any solid products, the bags will be opened directly over the intended use tanks into which the product will be placed. Used chemical products will be returned to empty containers and stored for shipment off-site. Used motor oil will be accumulated in sealed, labeled 20 L pails for shipment off-site. For the drilling materials, the containers will be slung with a helicopter and deployed at the drill site. Appropriate spill kits, including empty containers for contaminated soil, will be kept on hand to clean up any product spilled.

All hazardous materials will be used, stored or transferred a minimum distance of 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody. Spill kits and firefighting equipment will be strategically located near where any hazardous materials are stored, used or transferred, including drill sites, remote fuel caches and in the helicopter.

Drums will be inspected prior to being transferred to the camp fuel cache, drill sites or temporary fuel caches to identify any defects (i.e. torn, missing, or twisted gaskets, etc.); a second inspection will be performed upon arrival at the storage location. Regulations outlined in the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, and other relevant legislation, will be observed at all times during transport. Fuel drums will be slung by helicopter as needed to drill sites or exploration fuel caches. Empty drums will be removed

from drill sites or exploration caches and returned to the until transport to an approved recycling or disposal facility. Fuel drums will be stored on their sides in organized rows with the bungs in the three o'clock and nine o'clock positions. Drums will be stood upright 1 to 2 days prior to use in order to allow any contaminants to settle.

Chemicals

Chemicals to be used on site may include household-strength cleaning supplies such as Javex, ammonia-based sprays, wash soaps, hand sanitizer, degreasers, etc. In addition, limited miscellaneous items such as insect repellent and aerosols will be available. All items will be stored in their original containers in their respective storage/use areas and removed off-site with routine garbage backhauls, such as at crew change. All containers storing hazardous materials will be inspected for dents, punctures, etc. prior to being transported to the drill site. Extreme care will be taken in the process of transferring all chemicals/chemical solutions/fuels/etc. Funnels will be utilized to direct small amounts of liquid to reduce the potential of spillage. Spill mats will be in place when transferring/refuelling.

Motor, Hydrologic and Gear Oils

An average of approximately 40 L of motor, hydraulic and gear oils will be maintained at the drill site. The products will be supplied in 1 L or 20 L plastic containers. This inventory will be maintained during operations and resupplied as needed. These products will be used as crankcase oils in the diesel engines that power the electrical generator, diesel engines on the drill rigs, and gasoline engines in small equipment such as portable electrical generators. The containers will be stored next to the drill, outdoors on pallets, wrapped in polyethylene sheeting and tarped over or on spill containment pallets.

Drilling Additives

Diamond drilling may require the use of additives depending on rock conditions. All drill additives will be non-toxic and biodegradable, whenever possible. When drilling is underway, the required drilling muds, additives, oils and lubricants will be stored in their original containers within a designated area, once the single hole is completed these materials will be removed to be properly disposed of. The drill additives will be transferred according to the manufacturer's guidelines and the operating procedures of the drill contractor.

Antifreeze

As much as possible, drilling will utilize hot water, but if required, CaCl2 will be used as an antifreeze. To ensure drill fluids cannot directly flow into a waterbody, all drill waste will be captured in an appropriate natural depression located at a distance of at least 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any adjacent waterbody. All hazardous materials, including CaCl2, will be stored in secondary containment. Storage, use and transport will follow the recommendations of the SDS/MSDS.

Lead Acid Batteries

Lead acid batteries will be present on the drill rigs and on the diesel engines for the electrical generators. In addition, a small number of batteries may be needed for other portable items. Spares will be maintained on site. For the purpose of this project description, we have assumed that two spare lead acid batteries will be kept at the camp. Secondary containment measures are not contemplated given the small number of batteries in storage. At no time will any batteries be put in the garbage.

For MSDS and additional information, see the Yath Property Spill Contingency and Fuel Management Plans.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.
Water will be drawn for drilling from numerous un-named waterbodies. Water will be drawn for camp usage from an adjacent lake. Care will be taken to ensure that water is drawn from bodies with sufficient capacity in order to avoid impact on waterbody level or watercourse flow.

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

X Domestic Use**:** 10 m³ per day Water Source: Unnamed water bodies proximal to camp
X Drilling: 289 m³ per day Water Source: Unnamed water bodies proximal to drillpad
☐ 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:
For camp operations, water will be extracted from a proximal lake using an electrically powered submersible pump with a fine screen (<1/4" openings) on the intake to prevent fish entrapment.

29. Will drinking water quality be monitored? What parameters will be analyzed and at what frequency?
Drinking water quality will be monitored for various types of coliform bacteria, upon mobilization to the camp, periodically during the program and upon de-mobilization.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?
Water will be mildly chlorinated, and a UV filter used on the drinking water at the camp location.

31. Will water be stored on site?
Water will be stored at camp in 500 L tanks.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

X Camp Sewage (blackwater)

Pacto toilets are used at the Camp. Bags containing blackwater waste will be incinerated in accordance with the Nunavut Environmental Guidelines for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Wastes. Ash generated from the incineration of Pacto wastes will be sealed in designated 205 L drums and labelled accordingly. Ash drums will be removed from site regularly and transported south for disposal at an authorized facility. See the attached Yath Property Waste Management Plan for more details.

X Camp Greywater

Camp greywater will be deposited into an excavated sump, which will allow for slow infiltration into the soil and will be located at least 31 m away from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody. If available, coarse gravel will be placed in the bottom of the sump to provide filtration, and supports will be built on the sides to prevent slumping. A grease trap and filters will be installed on kitchen drains to ensure solid food wastes do not enter the sumps and have the potential to attract wildlife. Sumps and pipes will be inspected at regular intervals for leaks

or overflow. When full, greywater sumps will be covered with enough material to allow for future ground settlement.

X Solid Waste

All non-combustible solid waste will be removed from site regularly and transported to an accredited disposal/recycling facility. See the Yath Property Waste Management Plan for more details.

X Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

Scrap metal will be repurposed as much as possible. Materials that cannot be reused, repurposed or incinerated such as: scrap metal, glass, electronics, tires, hoses and other rubber materials will be stored in appropriate containers until they can be transported to an accredited disposal/recycling facility.

X Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

All hazardous wastes such as: lubricating oils, hydraulic fluids, petroleum based solvents, batteries, aerosol cans and fluorescent light bulbs will be placed in sealed containers and stored within "Arctic Insta-Berms", or similar, for secondary containment until they can be reused or backhauled for recycling or disposal. A hazardous waste storage area will be established adjacent to the camp fuel cache. Hazardous wastes will be transported in accordance with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) and International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations. See the Yath Property Waste Management Plan for more details.

X Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

Empty containers will be stored in a designated area and returned to the supplier. Drums may alternatively be drained, air dried, backhauled to a recycling facility. See the attached Yath Project Waste Management Plan for more details.

X Other: Radioactive waste

A cutting retrieval system is used during drill operations. Non-mineralized cuttings will be captured and stored in a natural depression as per land use permits. If uranium concentrations are greater than 0.05% or (eU equivalent), drill cuttings will be contained in sealed steel 205 litre drums and cached as short-term storage on an elevated flat dry outcropping, 100 m from the high-water mark of any waterbody, the location of which is yet to be determined. A radioactive waste storage location will be submitted to NWB and CIRNAC prior to drums being stored on site. Drums will be kept at this short-term storage location until proper transportation and disposal at an accredited facility can be arranged. See the attached Yath Project Radiation Hazard Control Plan for more details.

X Other: Drilling Greywater

Drilling will utilize recirculation and filtration systems to minimize loss of water and drill additives and nonhazardous and bio-degradable drilling fluids will be used at all times wherever possible. Drill water will not be returned directly to the source, but be released into an appropriate natural depression, located a minimum of 31 m from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody, to allow for slow infiltration into the soil. See the Yath Property Waste Management Plan for more details.

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

The proposed camp will use a batch fed dual-chamber controlled air incinerator to dispose of combustible solid wastes. All combustible wastes will be incinerated in accordance with applicable federal and territorial regulations and the Nunavut Department of Environment Guideline for the Burning and Incineration of Solid Waste. Combustible wastes will be incinerated on a regular schedule and upon seasonal shutdown.

Dedicated steel bins will be provided for the collection of food waste and packaging at select locations in camp and at drill sites. The bins will be secured in place and use locking lids to avoid interference by wildlife. Food waste and packaging will be incinerated daily to minimize the attraction of wildlife. Waste oil and grease collected from the kitchen will be stored in sealed plastic pails and remain in the kitchen until transferred to the incinerator for immediate disposal.

Use of electronic methods for communication will be encouraged at the Yath Project to minimize the amount of paper used. Efforts will be taken to restrict the amount of corrugated cardboard coming to site, and waste cardboard will be reused as needed, possibly as packaging for backhauled materials. Specific containers, located throughout camp, will be used to collect paper and cardboard. Wastepaper and cardboard will be incinerated.

Whenever possible, lumber will be reused at the Yath Project. Excess waste lumber will be stored in appropriate areas and either backhauled or burned when the camp is completely removed.

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

Effort will be taken to reuse or repurpose any materials before disposal is considered. Materials that cannot be reused, repurposed or incinerated such as: scrap metal, glass, electronics, tires, hoses and other rubber materials will be stored in appropriate containers until they can be removed from site for recycling, treatment and/or disposal at an accredited facility. All authorizations for waste disposal will be obtained prior to commencement of field work.

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

Camp greywater will be deposited in an excavated sump, which will allow for slow infiltration into the soil and will be located at least 31 m away from a water body. If available, coarse gravel will be placed in the bottom of the sump to provide filtration, and supports will be built on the sides to prevent slumping. Filters will be installed on kitchen drains to ensure solid food wastes do not enter the sumps and have the potential to attract wildlife. Sumps and pipes will be inspected at regular intervals for leaks or overflow. When full, greywater sumps will be covered with enough material to allow for future ground settlement. Excavated sumps will be monitored to ensure adequate freeboard at all times.

Drilling greywater and non-mineralized cuttings (< 0.05% U3O8 or eU3O8 equivalent) from drilling operations will be collected in natural depression sumps near each drill site, located at least 31 m away from the ordinary high-water mark of any waterbody. Mineralized cuttings (0.05% U3O8 or eU3O8

equivalent) either be pumped back down the drillhole or collected and stored in labelled 55 gallon drums and transported off site to an authorized disposal facility. Sumps will be positioned down slope from the drill collar in such a manner that runoff flows into the sump.

36. Will leachate monitoring be done? What parameters will be sampled and analyzed, and at what frequency?
No leachate will be produced on site.

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 water supply and waste management practices have been employed in a multitude of exploration projects throughout Nunavut and are considered safe and common practice. No problems are anticipated, but numerous contingency plans, such as the Yath Property Spill Contingency Plan will be in place to ensure any issues are dealt with quickly and efficiently.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

38. Provide a detailed description of progressive and final abandonment and restoration activities at the site.
Generation Uranium will carry out progressive reclamation of all exploration and drill sites. The progressive reclamation activities will include, but not be limited to:

- Fuel and any other hazardous materials will be kept within secondary containment and appropriate precautions will be taken when refueling or toping up other fluids/chemicals, but in the event of a spill it will be treated immediately as per the Yath Property Spill Contingency Plan.
- Waste receptacles will be appropriately protected from the environment to ensure garbage is not allowed to spread to the environment. If in the event waste material is spilled or released to environment it will be immediately cleaned up.
- Waste material and equipment that has no further use for the Project will be backhauled to an accredited facility on a regular basis.
- Drill casing will be removed at the termination of the hole. The hole will be capped with cement to prevent any surface contamination from the cuttings. Any drill hole that encounters mineralization with > 1.0% over a length of > 1.0 metre and with a metre-per-cent concentration > 5.0, will be sealed by grouting over the entire length of the mineralization zone and not less than 10 metres above or below each mineralization zone. The top 30 metres of the hole within bedrock will also be sealed by grouting once drilling is complete. Drill equipment, fuel and any other hazardous materials will be moved to the next drill site immediately after termination of the hole. All garbage, debris and empty drums from drillsites will be backhauled to camp.
- If any artesian water flow is detected, the hole will be plugged and cemented in bedrock to prevent continued flow.
- No material or residue will be allowed to accumulate on any lake ice surface. Any material that may become frozen into the ice during the drill operations will be chipped out and removed for proper disposal.

See the Yath Property Abandonment and Restoration Plan for additional information.

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: _____

Consultation with the Hamlets, Hunters and Trappers Organizations and public of Kugluktuk and Qamani'tuaq will be completed prior to field programs in order to incorporate any Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit into the project planning and design and to address any issues or concerns

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