NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD
NUNAVUMI AVATILIKIYIN KATIMAYIN

NIRB Application for Screening #125085

Gibson-MacQuoid Project

Application Type:	New
Project Type:	Exploration
Application Date:	3/2/2017 3:54:12 PM
Period of Operation:	From 2017-07-01 to 2022-06-30
Proposed Authorization:	From 2017-07-01 to 2022-06-30
Project proponent:	Bryan Atkinson North Country Gold Corp 600-1199 West Hastings Street Vancouver BC V6E3T5 Canada Tel: 7809196086, fax:

DETAILS

Non-technical project proposal description

English: North Country Gold Corp. (NCGC) has recently acquired 19 Prospecting Permits covering Crown and Inuit Owned Lands, to the South of Baker Lake in the Kivalliq Region. The company plans to perform regional staking, prospecting, soil sampling and drone flights starting July 1st, 2017. Prior to July 15th, 2017 all work will be completed outside of the Core Calving and Post Calving Ranges, as identified by the Government of Nunavut shapefiles. As per discussions with the Kivalliq Inuit Association, no work will be performed on Inuit Owned Lands at any time within the Core Calving or Post Calving Ranges. Therefore after July 15th, 2017 all work within the Core Calving and Post Calving Range will be restricted to Crown Lands. The 2017 exploration program is anticipated to take approximately 6 weeks (42 days) to complete. The number of personnel required is anticipated to be 13, for a total of 546 man days. No Camp is required for the project as it will be based out of Baker Lake, approximately 100 km to the northwest. Helicopters will be used to move people to, from and around the project. Exact flight paths are not known at this time, but they will be from Baker Lake to project area and back daily. Drone flights will be restricted to the prospecting permits. The drone flights will only be over crown lands within the Core Calving or Post Calving Ranges. The drones will be flown daily for the entire duration of the program at a height of 800 ft. A small Jet fuel cache (less than 4,000 Litres) located on crown land may be required to support the field activities. Within 10 days of the establishment of any temporary fuel cache Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), the Nunavut Water Board (NWB), the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) will be notified of the details of the cache including: GPS location, fuel type, container sizes and method of storage. Any fuel stored on the project will be stored within “Arctic Insta-Berms”, or similar products, for secondary containment. NCGC recognizes the need to effectively manage the interdependence between the needs of our shareholders and respecting the natural environment in order to effectively achieve sustainable development goals. NCGC is committed to undertaking its exploration programs in a manner that minimizes or eliminates adverse environmental effects with a proactive approach and maintaining good relationships with all relevant regulatory bodies. NCGC’s goal of sustainable development includes training and employing local Inuit from neighbouring communities. NCGC anticipates conducting meaningful consultation with the communities of Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake on, or about, May of this year. The purpose of the consultation would be to engage with local communities and knowledge holders for advice on possible effects of the project, as well as local employment and business opportunities. Information sought from the communities would include wildlife movements for avoidance purposes and to help in developing the Wildlife and Environment Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. NCGC views consultation as an important aspect of their exploration activities and engagement of local knowledge holders as an collaborative relationship in the success of their activities.

French: N/A

Inuktitut: ᓄᐊᑦ ᑲᓐᑐᓇ ᒍᓗᓯᐅᖅᑎᑦ ᑯᐊᐳᓇᓴᓐ (NCGC) ᓇᖏᓂᖅᑕᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ 19 ᐅᔭᕿᒃᑕᕆᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᖏᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐ, ᓂᒋᐊᓐᓂ ᖃᒪᓂ'ᑐᐊᑉ ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ. ᑲᒻᐸᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᓇᑉᐸᖅᑎᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᖃᖓᑕᑎᑦᓯᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᖃᖏᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓗᓐᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 1st, 2017. ᓯᕗᓂᖓᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 15th, 2017 ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᑕᓂᓯᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᕿᓕᐅᕐᕕᖏᑕ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᕿᓕᐅᒐᓂᒡᕕᒋᑕᓗ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᑉᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᓐᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ. ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒋᓚᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑭᕙᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔨᖃᑎᒋᓪᓗ, ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖃᓚᖏᑐᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓐᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᕿᓕᐅᕐᕕᖏᑕ ᓄᕿᓕᐅᒐᓂᒡᕕᖏᑕᓗ. ᑭᓯᐊᓐᓂ ᐅᖓᑕᓐᓂ ᔪᓚᐃ 15th, 2017 ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓐᓂ ᓄᕿᓕᐅᕐᕕᑦ ᓄᕿᓕᐅᒐᓂᒡᕕᓪᓗ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᓯᐅᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑕ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ. ᐅᑭᐅᒻᒥ 2017 ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᒐᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓ 6 ᓴᓇᑕᐃᓕᑦ (42 ᐅᑉᓗᑦ) ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᓗᓐᓂ. ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᐊᖁᑉᓗᒍ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏ 13, ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ 546 ᐊᖑᑎᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖓᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᕕᑕᖃᓚᖏᑐᖅ ᑭᓯᐊᓐᓂ ᓯᓂᒃᑕᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᖃᒪᓂ'ᑐᐊᕐᒥ ᐅᖓᓯᖕᓂᖃᕐᓄᓂ 100 ᑭᓚᒥᑐᐢ ᑭᕙᑕᓐᓂ. ᕼᐊᓕᑲᑉᑕ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒡᔭᖅᑐᖅᑕᕐᓗᓐᓂ. ᒪᓇ ᓯᓚ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᖓᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖏᑐᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓐᓂ ᖃᒪᓂ'ᑐᐊᕐᒥᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᕐᕕᖑᑦ ᐅᑉᓗᑕᒪᑦ. ᐃᓄᖃᖏᑐᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓐᓂ ᐊᔪᖏᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑕ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᑐᒐᐅᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᓐᓂ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᕿᓕᐅᕐᕕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᕿᓕᐅᒐᓂᒡᕕᑦ. ᐊᑉᓗᑕᒪᑦ ᐃᓄᖃᖏᑐᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᑉ ᐃᖏᕿᓂᖓᓂ ᖁᑦᓯᖕᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ 800 ᕕᑦ. ᐊᖏᓗᐊᖏᑐᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᓯᑉ ᐅᖅᓯᖓ (ᒥᒃᓴᓐᓂ 4,000 ᓕᑐᐢ) ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒐᕙᒪᖏᑕ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᖓᓂ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᕿᔭᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᓗᓐᓂ. ᐅᑉᓗᑦ 10 ᐃᓗᐊᓐᓂ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᓯᓂᒃ ᑕᑉᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᖃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐃᒪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᖅᓯᑦ ᓇᓂᓯᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒻᒪᓇᒃᑯᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᑐᓂᖏ ᐅᖅᓯᑦ, ᖃᑕᐅᔭᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᓴᓂᕙᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓪᓗ. ᐅᖅᓯᑦ ᓴᓂᕙᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᓯᐅᕆᐊᖅᐳᑦ “ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᑯᕕᒋᒃᑯᒻᒥ” ᐊᔨᖓᓂᒡᓗᓐᓂᑦ, ᑐᔨᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᑯᕕᑕᐅᓕᔪᑎᖃᕐᓗᓐᓂ. ᓄᐊᑦ ᑲᓐᑐᓇ ᒍᓗᓯᐅᖅᑎᑦ (NCGC) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕗᖅ ᒥᐊᓂᖅᓯᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᑉᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᑭᓕᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐅᐱᒍᓱᖕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᑲᓂᕈᖕᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᕿᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᓪᓗ. ᐅᔭᕿᖕᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᖏᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᔭᕿᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖃᓂᐊᕐᓗᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᖕᓂᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᐊᖁᑉᓗᒍ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᔨᑦ. ᐅᔭᕿᖕᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᑲᓂᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᓄᐊᑦ ᑲᓐᑐᓇ ᒍᓗᓯᐅᖅᑎᑦ (NCGC) ᐃᓱᒪᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᕗᓴᓕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᖏᖅᖠᓂᕐᒥ ᖃᒪᓂ'ᑐᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᐅᑉᓗᕐᒥ ᒥ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᒻᒥ ᑕᕙᓂ. ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᔨᔪᖕᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓗᓐᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕿᖅᑐᓂᒃ , ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᖏᓂᖃᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᐃᓚᐅᖁᑉᓗᒋᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑎᒃᓴᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐱᓱᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᐊᕿᒃᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᑕᐃᓕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᓄᐊᑦ ᑲᓐᑐᓇ ᒍᓗᓯᐅᖅᑎᑦ (NCGC) ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᐅᔭᕿᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖕᒥ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖕᒪᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᖕᓂᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᐊᖅᑐᑉ.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 13

Days on site: 42

Total Person days: 546

Period of operation: from 2017-07-01 to 2017-08-11

Proposed term of operation: from 2017-07-01 to 2022-06-30

ACTIVITIES

Project Activities

Location	Activity Type	Land Status	Site History	Site Archaeological or Palentological Value	Proximity to the nearest communities and any protected areas
Gibson-MacQuoid Project Area	Mineral Exploration	Crown	The area has been explored in the past for commodities such as uranium, gold and diamonds. Exploration in the area has included mapping, prospecting, till and lake sediment sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys and some diamond drilling.	There are no known archaeological or paleontological sites on the Property that the company is aware of. All staff and contactors will be properly trained in identification of potential sites and what do to when a site is located. If an archaeological or paleontological artifact or site is discovered, work in the area will be immediately stopped and INAC and the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth will be notified. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced.	The Gibson-MacQuoid project is located approximately 100 km southeast of Baker Lake. There are no Parks or other protected areas on the Porperty other than the Caribou calving and post Calving Ranges. As per disscussions with the KIA no work will be completed at any time on IOL within the Calving or Post Calving Range.
Gibson-MacQuoid Project Area	Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	The area has been explored in the past for commodities such as uranium, gold and diamonds. Exploration in the area has included mapping, prospectig, till and lake sediment sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys and some diamond drilling.	There are no known archaeological or paleontological sites on the Property that the company is aware of. All Staff and contractors will be properly trained in identification of potential sites and what to do when a site is located. If an archaeological or paleontological artifacts or site is discovered, work in the area will be immediately stopped and INAC and the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth will be notified. Nothing will be removed, disturbed or displaced.	The Gibson-MacQuoid Project is located approximately 100 km southeast of the community of Baker Lake. There are no parks or other protected areas on the Property other than the Caribou Calving and Post Calving Ranges. As per discussions with the KIA, no work will be completed at any time on IOL within the Calving or Post Calving Ranges.

Community Involvement and Regional Benefits

Community	Name	Organization	Date Contacted
Information is not available			

AUTHORIZATIONS

Project Locations

Kivalliq

Project Authorization

Authorizing Agency	Authorization Description	Current Status	Date Issued / Applied	Expiry Date
Kivalliq Inuit Association	Licence 1	Not Yet Applied		

Please indicate the mineral of interest that is being extracted. Include a brief description.

Mineral Type	Description
Base Metals (zinc, copper, gold, silver, etc)	gold

MATERIAL USE

Equipment to be used (including drills, pumps, aircraft, vehicles etc.)

Equipment Type	Quantity	Size - Dimensions	Proposed Use
Helicopter	1	Bell, A-Star or similar	Transporting Personnel to, from and around the Project Area. Staking.

Detail Fuel and Hazardous Material Use

Fuel / Material	Type	Number of Containers	Container Capacity	Total Amount	Units	Proposed Use
Aviation fuel	fuel	19	205	3895	Liters	Helicopter

Project Water Consumption

Daily Amount (m3)	Proposed Water Retrieval Methods	Proposed Water Retrieval Location
0		

WASTE

Waste Management

Project Activity	Type of Waste	Projected Amount Generated	Method of Disposal	Additional Treatment Procedures
Information is not available				

Environmental Impacts

All potential environmental effects associated with the proposedGibson-MacQuoid 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.

DETAILS PART 2

Project General Information

1. The objective of the current project is to explore for economic gold deposits in the Gibson-MacQuoid Region. 2. Previous exploration surrounding the area has defined the area to be prospective for gold occurrences. More detailed exploration work is justified. 3. July 1 to August 11, 2017. Similar programs anticipated for the next few years. 4. - Article 13 – Nunavut Land Claims Agreement - NWB – Water Licensing in Nunavut - DFO – Freshwater Intake End of Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines - DFO – Fisheries Act – s.35 - RWED – Environment Protection – Spill Contingency Regulations - Public Health Act Camp Sanitation Regulations - Public Health Act Water Supply Regulations - Territorial Land Use Act and Regulations 5. A Licence 1 is required for access to IOL.

DFO Operational Statement of Conformity

N/A

Transportation

1. The Property will be accessed via helicopter from Baker Lake. 2. No airstrip will be required 3. No new airstrip will be required 4. Helicopter flights will generally be above 1,000 ft unless dropping off or picking up personnel. Drone flights will generally be around 800 ft.

Camp Site

N/A

Equipment

1. Helicopter (1): A-Star, Bell 407, or similar to transport personnel to and from Baker Lake Drone (X):

Water

N/A

Waste Water (Grey water, Sewage, Other)

N/A

Fuel

1. Jet Fuel (19) 205 L Drum s The exact location of the fuel cache is not known at this time, but as soon as a proper location is identified NIRB, INAC and NWB will notified of the location. 2. Arctic Insta-Berms (or similar) will provide secondary containment. All fuel caches will be stored a minimum distance of 31 m from the normal high water mark of any water body. Spill kits and firefighting equipment will be strategically located near where any fuel is stored or transferred. 3. Fuel will be transferred by hand held pump or grounded electric pump directly from fuel drums to helicopter, drill, etc. Spill kits and fire-fighting equipment will be available at each storage/refueling site. Smoking will be prohibited during fuel transfer and within the vicinity of any stored fuel. 4. All fuel 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 the berms, and as a safeguard against any potential overflows of contaminated water. 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. Inspections will be conducted to identify any damaged or leaking containers. In the event that a leak is discovered, the substance will either be used immediately or transferred to an undamaged container. Regular inspections and maintenance of the helicopter will also be performed to avoid any fluid leaks onto the land. Electric or hand wobble pumps equipped with filtration devices will be used for the transfer of diesel, jet fuel, and gasoline from their storage containers directly to their end-use fuel tanks. Portable drip trays or mini-berms will be used to mitigate the risk of any spillage. Proper grounding procedures will always be used during fuel transfer while using an electric pump. Cigarette smoking, sparks, open flames, and any potential ignition sources are prohibited within 100 m of any fuel storage site and at all times during fuel transfer. All chemical and fuel storage and fuel transfer areas will be located a minimum distance of 31 m from the normal high water mark of any water body. Spill kits and firefighting equipment will be strategically located near where any fuel is stored or transferred.

Chemical and Hazardous Material

N/A

Workforce and Human Resources / Socio-Economic Impacts

NCGC’s goal of sustainable development includes training and employing local Inuit from neighbouring communities. NCGC will hire local Inuit beneficiaries and purchase locally wherever possible.

Public Involvement / Traditional Knowledge

1. - Baker Lake - Nunavut Planning Commission - Nunavut Impact Review Board - Kivalliq Inuit Association - INAC - Government of Nunavut – Culture Language Elders and Youth (GN-CLEY) - Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment (GN-DoE) - Environment Canada (EC) - Transport Canada (TC) 2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A 5. NCGC anticipates conducting meaningful consultation with the communities of Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake on, or about, May of this year. The purpose of the consultation would be to engage with local communities and knowledge holders for advice on possible effects of the project, as well as local employment and business opportunities. Information sought from the communities would include wildlife movements for avoidance purposes and to help in developing the Wildlife and Environment Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. NCGC views consultation as an important aspect of their exploration activities and engagement of local knowledge holders as an collaborative relationship in the success of their activities.

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Project Information

1. Gold

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Exploration Activity

1. N/A 2. Staking Soil/till sampling Prospecting/rock sampling

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Geosciences

1. N/A 2. Drone Flights (aerial photography) 3. The drone flights will be restricted to the Prospectimg permits. Within the Caribou Calving and Post Calving Ranges the flights will be restricted to crown lands. 4. The helicopter will only fly lower than 610 m when dropping off and picking up field crews or performing staking activities. The drones will fly at approximately 800 ft (~250 m).

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Drilling

N/A

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Stripping / Trenching / Pit Excavation

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Underground Activities

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Waste Rock Storage and Tailings Disposal

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Stockpiles

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Mine Development Activities

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Geology and Mineralogy

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Mine

SECTION B: Mineral Exploration: Mill

Description of Existing Environment: Physical Environment

i. designated environmental areas, including parks; The Property is not located within any federal or territorial Protected Areas. The nearest National Park to the Property is the Ukkusiksalik National Park of Canada, located 250 km northeast of the Property. The Thelon Game Sanctuary is located 225 km to the northwest of the Property and the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary located 325 km northwest of the Property. ii. heritage sites; There are no known heritage sites on the Property. The Kazan Heritage River is approximetly 25 km northwest of the Property. iii. sensitive areas, including all sensitive marine habitat areas; There are no known sensitive areas on the Property. iv. recreational areas; There are no known recreational areas on the Property. v. sport and commercial fishing areas; There are no known sport and commercial fishing areas on the Property. vi. breeding, spawning and nursery areas; A portion of the Property is covered by the Core-Calving and Post-Calving ranges. As per discussions with the KIA no work will be competed at any time within the Core-Calving and Post-Calving ranges on IOL. Exploration activities on crown lands with the Core-Calving and Post-Calving ranges will be after July 15th, 2017. vii. known migration routes of terrestrial and marine species; A portion of the Property is partially overlapped by the spring migration corridor. viii. marine resources; Marine resources should not be affected by this project. ix. areas of natural beauty, cultural or historical history; All efforts will be made to respect and preserve all natural, cultural or historical resources. x. protected wildlife areas; and There are no other protected wildlife areas within the project boundary of which the company is aware. xi. other protected areas. There are no other protected areas within the project boundary of which the company is aware. Eskers and other unique landscapes (e.g. sand hills, marshes, wetlands, floodplains) There are a number of eskers located throught the Property. Evidence of ground, slope or rock instability, seismicity. There is no evidence of ground, slope, rock instability or seismicity within the boundary of the Property of which the company is aware. Evidence of thermokarsts. There is no evidence of the presence of thermokarsts within the boundary of the Property of which the company is aware. Evidence of ice lenses. There is no evidence of the presence of ice lenses within the boundary of the Property of which the company is aware. Surface and bedrock geology. The MacQuoid and Parker Lakes area lies within the Churchill-Hearne Province and is dominantly underlain by the east-northeast trending Archean Gibson-MacQuoid Lake supracrustal/greenstone belt. This volcanosedimentary sequence can be correlated structurally and lithologically with the Rankin-Ennadai belt to the south. The Gibson-MacQuoid belt is dominated by interbedded metasedimentary and metavolcanics with lesser intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks and locally extensive oxide and silicate facies iron formation. The supracrustal rocks of this greenstone belt are bounded to the north and south by broad bands of granite and granite gneiss that have been intruded by alkalic and granitic plutons (Hauseux, 1995). Topography. The property is located in the barren lands in an area dominated by till and oceanic sediments in a relatively flat area. Maximum relief throughout the area is about 350 m above sea level (a.s.l.). There are numerous small and large lakes in the region. Permafrost (e.g. stability, depth, thickness, continuity, taliks). The entire region is subject to continuous permafrost, extending to depths of 400 to 500 metres. Sediment and soil quality. Flat areas are dominated by felsenmeer and cryoturbated soils. Cryoturbation produces features such as frost boils, ice-wedge polygons, stone nets and stone stripes. Hydrology/ limnology (e.g. watershed boundaries, lakes, streams, sediment geochemistry, surface water flow, groundwater flow, flood zones). The Property is located within the Baker Lake watershed and the Thelon Heritage River runs through the southwest corner of Area C. Tidal processes and bathymetry in the project area (if applicable). Water quality and quantity. Water quality on the Property appears to be abundant and pristine. All efforts will be made to keep water quality as close to pristine as possible. Air quality. All pollutants will be kept to an absolute minimum. Climate conditions and predicted future climate trends. January and February are the coldest months, with average temperatures below -30°C. Summers are typically brief, cool, and damp with a mean temperature through July and August of under 3°C. Snow cover during winter months may be as little as 30 cm, however due to constant northwest winds, drift accumulations can be significant. Noise levels. Will be kept to an absolute minimum. Other physical Valued Ecosystem Components (VEC) as determined through community consultation and/or literature review. None known at this time

Description of Existing Environment: Biological Environment

Vegetation (terrestrial as well as freshwater and marine where applicable). Vegetation at the Property consists mainly of moss, lichens, stunted plants and Arctic grasses. The grasses are typically observed growing at lower elevations in areas associated with river drainage basins. Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns. Typical wildlife expected to be n or near the Property include caribou, muskox, arctic fox, hare and lemmings. Birds, including habitat and migration patterns. The proposed activities should not interfere with bird habitat and migration patterns Species of concern as identified by federal or territorial agencies, including any wildlife species listed under the Species at Risk Act (SARA), its critical habitat or the residences of individuals of the species. Aquatic (freshwater and marine) species, including habitat and migration/spawning patterns. The proposed activities should not interfere with marine species. Screens will be placed over water intakes for the camp and drills to ensure no entrapment of freshwater species. Other biological Valued Ecosystem Components None known at this time

Description of Existing Environment: Socioeconomic Environment

Proximity to communities. Baker Lake is approximately 30 to 100 km south of the Property. Archaeological and culturally significant sites (e.g. pingos, soap stone quarries) in the project (Local Study Area) and adjacent area (Regional Study Area). The company is not aware of any archaeological and/or culturally significant sites on the Property. Palaeontological component of surface and bedrock geology. The company is not aware of any palaeontological sites on the Property. Land and resource use in the area, including subsistence harvesting, tourism, trapping and guiding operations. The Property is within an area of Traditional Land Use. Local and regional traffic patterns. Human Health, broadly defined as a complete state of wellbeing (including physical, social, psychological, and spiritual aspects). Other Valued Socioeconomic Components (VSEC) as determined through community consultation and/or literature review.

Identification of Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Potential Impacts and Mitigation: The attached Identification of Environmental Impacts (Table 1) outlines activities associated with the Gibson-MacQuoid Property, including work related to general regional exploration, which may impact environmental, social, economic and health components. It is noted where the potential for interaction exists, which subsequently, can be used to determine potential impacts. PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL Designated Environmental Areas: There are no known protected areas in the

vicinity of the Property (see point i. the Physical Environment portion of Section 4, “Description of the Existing Environment” for more information. Ground Stability: The proposed program is not likely to cause any impact on the stability of the ground. Permafrost: The proposed program is not likely to cause any impact on permafrost. Surface Water Hydrology: Surface water will not be used in this program Water Quality: Water quality can be effected by spills, therefore no fuel will be stored or transsferred within 31 m of the high water mark of any waterbody. Climate Conditions: The proposed program is not likely to cause any impact on climate conditions. Eskers and Other Unique or Fragile Landscapes: NCGC considers all landscapes to be critical to the natural environment of the area and will treat with care and respect. Any seemingly unique and fragile landscapes will be avoided. Surface and Bedrock Geology: The proposed program will not cause any impact on surface or bedrock geology. The regional exploration may help to add new information about the geology of the area. Sediment and Soil Quality: Soil quality can be impacted from spills of fuel. Preventative measures include appropriate and approved storage locations and containers with secondary containment. All fuel will be a minimum 31 metres away from any watercourses. Refueling will be done with precision and appropriate due-diligence will be taken. Drums and hoses will be inspected regularly for leaks and pans or absorbent pads will be placed below fuel transfer areas and stationary machinery. Tidal Processes and Bathymetry: N/A Air Quality: Impacts on air quality can result from discharge of exhaust from helicopters. Given the remote location with lack of air quality issues which currently exists within the project location, the short duration and small scope of activities are not expected to result in any measurable air quality impacts. Noise Levels: Noise can result from the use of helicopters, which can disturb wildlife. Mitigation measure include, but not be limited to: helicopter avoidance of any raptor nests, bear dens and wolf dens, waterfowl and shorebird staging areas during critical seasons and near large mammals. In addition all exploration activities will cease if caribou cows and/or calves appear nearby. Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat: The proposed program will not cause any impact on vegetation and wildlife habitat. Wildlife, Birds and Aquatic Species (including habitat and migration patterns): Wildlife can be displaced through loss of habitat, disturbed by noise (helicopter) or human interaction. Habitat loss can result in displacement of animals. Disturbance can cause stress-induced health problems and mortality.Mitigation procedures for reducing the impact of activities on wildlife will include, but not be limited to the following: - All personnel will be trained on wildlife-human interaction/encounters procedures. - Wildlife sightings will be recorded and this information will be passed on to other members of the crew; - Proper storage of hazardous materials, garbage, food and any other potential attractants will be ensured to avoid exposure to wildlife; - All personnel will be aware of, and will follow, wildlife deterrence techniques (including proper storage of food) to reduce the possibility of attracting wildlife; - All personnel will have bear safety training and will be aware of the penalties for shooting polar bears, even in self defense. - Operations will be modified or suspended if there is a potential to affect seasonal migration or nesting activities. See above comments in Noise Levels and Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat for additional information about wildlife disturbance mitigation measures. SOCIO-ECONOMIC Archaeological and cultural historic sites: Work in remote areas may help identify new archeological and/or paleontological sites. These important historic sites can be disturbed or destroyed if proper precautions are not taken. All staff and contactors will be properly trained in identification of potential sites and what do to when a site is located. If an archaeological or paleontological artifact or site is discovered at any stage of the program, work in the area will be immediately stopped and the INAC resource management officer, territorial government and Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth will be notified. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced at any archaeological or paleontological site. Employment: NCGC believes that it is essential to develop the project in cooperation with local communities. The proposed exploration program may provide seasonal employment and training opportunities for local Inuit whenever possible. Local employment benefits individuals and families in isolated communities which may have few opportunities. This in turn boosts the local economy. Community wellness: Whenever possible, goods and services will be sourced from local businesses. NCGC is committed to engaging communities in an open and honest manner and would appreciate and consider any and all knowledge, advice and input received. With proper mitigation, the project should not affect land and water use, traditional use or cultural resources. Human Health: As the project is located at a remote site removed from immediate interaction with local communities, no impact to local human health is expected. The Project is not likely to cause any transboundary effects

Cumulative Effects

All potential environmental effects associated with the proposed Gibson-MacQuoid 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. While individually no significant effects are anticipated, consideration should be made to the combination of all existing or known planned activities within the vicinity of the project area. Some cumulative effects can be positive, such as the case with the establishment of the diamond mines in the NWT, more residents are finishing high school and earning higher salaries. Other positive cumulative effects can be increased employment rate, infrastructure and potential for investment in communities by government. Cumulative effects may also be negative and therefore attention should be given to the potential for these to occur in advance of project growth. Cumulative effects on the land might include changes to the number of wildlife, increases in non-native plants, or the melting of permafrost. Other potential exploration projects or sites in the area include the Agnico Eagle claims (in between the Propecting permit groups, to the south as well as the small group to the north). Kivalliq Energy also has a Project to the northwest of the Property.

IMPACTS

TABLE 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

	PHYSICAL	Designated environmental areas	Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	BIOLOGICAL	Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health
CONSTRUCTION																									
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
OPERATION																									
Mineral Exploration		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	M	M		-	M	M	-	-		P	-	-	-	-
DECOMMISSIONING																									
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

(P = Positive, N = Negative and non-mitigatable, M = Negative and mitigatable, U = Unknown)

Project Map