

Hulilukaarutit

Hulilukaarutit

Inigiya	Hulilukaarut Qanurittuq	Nunangga Qanurittaakhaanik	Initurlinga qanuritpa	Initurlinga utuqqarnitat unaluuniit Ingilraaqnitat Uyarannuqtut akhuurningga	Qanitqiyauyuq qanitqiamut nunallaat kitulluuniit ahiruqtaiyainnit nuna
Proposed_Eqe_Land_use_areas	Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	The Eqe Bay exploration area was first explored for iron ore in 1969 by Patino Mining Corp. Ltd. Nanisivik Mines Ltd. conducted additional exploration in 1994. The area was selected as Inuit Owned Land with surface and subsurface mineral rights by the community of Igloolik (IOL Parcel IG-03) during the land selection process leading up to the Nunavut Agreement. the area was a traditional settlement area for Inuit, referred to as the Piling Bay settlement area.	In consultation with Igloolik and Hall Beach, participants indicated that there are cultural heritage resources in the area. An archaeological assessment of the area is planned for the summer of 2018.	Approximately 190 km east from the communities of Hall Beach and Igloolik
Eqe_Bay_exploration_camp__airstrip	Camp	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	The Eqe Bay exploration area was first explored for iron ore in 1969 by Patino	In consultation with Igloolik and Hall Beach, participants indicated that there are cultural heritage resources in the area. An	Approximately 190 km east from the communities of Hall Beach and Igloolik

			<p>Mining Corp. Ltd. Nanisivik Mines Ltd. conducted additional exploration in 1994. The area was selected as Inuit Owned Land with surface and subsurface mineral rights by the community of Igloolik (IOL Parcel IG-03) during the land selection process leading up to the Nunavut Agreement. the area was a traditional settlement area for Inuit, referred to as the Piling Bay settlement area.</p>	<p>archaeological assessment of the area is planned for the summer of 2018.</p>	
Proposed_Eqe_Land_use_areas	Quarry/Borrow pit	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	<p>The Eqe Bay exploration area was first explored for iron ore in 1969 by Patino Mining Corp. Ltd. Nanisivik Mines Ltd. conducted additional exploration in 1994. The area was selected as Inuit Owned Land with surface and subsurface mineral rights by the community</p>	<p>In consultation with Igloolik and Hall Beach, participants indicated that there are cultural heritage resources in the area. An archaeological assessment of the area is planned for the summer of 2018.</p>	<p>Approximately 190 km east from the communities of Hall Beach and Igloolik</p>

			of Igloolik (IOL Parcel IG-03) during the land selection process leading up to the Nunavut Agreement. the area was a traditional settlement area for Inuit, referred to as the Piling Bay settlement area.		
Eqe_Bay_Access_Road	Access Road	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	<p>The Eqe Bay exploration area was first explored for iron ore in 1969 by Patino Mining Corp. Ltd. Nanisivik Mines Ltd. conducted additional exploration in 1994. The area was selected as Inuit Owned Land with surface and subsurface mineral rights by the community of Igloolik (IOL Parcel IG-03) during the land selection process leading up to the Nunavut Agreement. the area was a traditional settlement area for Inuit, referred to as the Piling Bay settlement</p>	In consultation with Igloolik and Hall Beach, participants indicated that there are cultural heritage resources in the area. An archaeological assessment of the area is planned for the summer of 2018.	Approximately 190 km east from the communities of Hall Beach and Igloolik

			area.		
Eqe_Bay_culverts	Access Road	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	The Eqe Bay exploration area was first explored for iron ore in 1969 by Patino Mining Corp. Ltd. Nanisivik Mines Ltd. conducted additional exploration in 1994. The area was selected as Inuit Owned Land with surface and subsurface mineral rights by the community of Igloolik (IOL Parcel IG-03) during the land selection process leading up to the Nunavut Agreement. the area was a traditional settlement area for Inuit, referred to as the Piling Bay settlement area.	In consultation with Igloolik and Hall Beach, participants indicated that there are cultural heritage resources in the area. An archaeological assessment of the area is planned for the summer of 2018.	Approximately 190 km east from the communities of Hall Beach and Igloolik
NTI_expl_agr_and_claims	Drilling	Inuit Owned Sub-Surface Lands	The area identified as the Eqe Bay Exploration Area consists of subsurface IOL within IOL parcel IG-03, as well as adjacent claims on Crown Land.	Archaeological surveys will be conducted in 2018 within an initial exploration area. Subsequent surveys will be completed for drilling outside of the initial exploration area.	Approximately 190 km east from the communities of Hall Beach and Igloolik

Nunauyuq	Atia	Timiuyuq	Upluani Uqaqatigiyaungmata
Sanirayaak	Jaypetee Audlakiak (Mayor)	Hamlet of Hall Beach	2018-04-05
Sanirayaak	Jopie Kaerner (HTA Chair)	Hall Beach HTA	2018-04-05
Igloodik	Celestino Uyarak (Mayor)	Municipality of Igloodik	2018-04-05
Igloodik	David Irgnaut (HTA Chair)	Igloodik HTA	2018-04-06
Igloodik	Johnny Malaiya Kublu	Qikiqtani Inuit Association	2018-04-06

Angiuttauvaktunik

Naunaiqlugu nunanga talvani havauhikhaq ittuq

Angiuttauvaktunik

Munariniqmut Ayuittiaqtuq	Angirutinga Qanurittuq	Tadja Qanurittaakhaanik	Ublua Tuniyauyuq/Uuktuqtuq	Umikvikhaa Ublua
Nunavut Imaligiyyit Katimayit	Type B Water Licence	Not Yet Applied		
Qikiqtani Inuit Katimayit	IOL Land Use Licence	Not Yet Applied		
Iqalukhiumiqmut Tariuqmilu Kaanata	Letter of Advice for barge ramp and culverts	Not Yet Applied		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Qaffiyut	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa	Length of Use
Air	0	Eqe Bay will be initially accessed by air using twin otter or similar aircraft equipped with tundra tires or floats. A helicopter will be used to move drills and drilling personnel within the Project site. An airstrip may be constructed in the future at near the camp. It will be necessary to quarry additional aggregate to construct the airstrip.	
Water	0	Equipment will be transported to Eqe Bay by sealift in late August or early September 2018. Sealift deliveries of equipment and materials will be scheduled in subsequent years as required when expanding the camp or to replenish fuel and other consumables.	
Land	0	Following the initial exploration program, Baffinland will prepare a 4 km access road connecting the camp to the exploration area to the north. Culverts will need to be installed at two locations along the access road.	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Ihuaqutivaluin Atuqtauyukhan

Hanalrutit atuqtaunahuat (ukuallu ikuutat, pampiutainnik, tingmitinik, akhaluutinik, hunaluuniit)

Hanalrutit Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut	Aktikkulaanga – Qanurittullu	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Camp	1	2420 m2	22 trailer camp for accommodation of up to 100 persons. This will be a staggered with only 11 trailers erected in the first couple of years.
Power Generator QAS 250 MD T4F MVT w/ QC4003	2	12 m2	200 kW power generator. One power generator will be set up in the first 2 years. Following the initial exploration program, an additional 200 kW power generator will be added.
35 kW Power Generator	3	N/A	Power generation for general and auxiliary use.
Water Purification Plant	1	15 m2	Containerized Water Purification Plant for potable water. This will be a 5,000 GPD UF System housed in a 20 ft container.
Access Mats	60	N/A	Mats for shop floor and walkways
Rig Mats	100	N/A	For helicopter pad and structure foundation
Atlas Copco V5+ LED Lights	6	N/A	Lighting for the Main Camp including spares
CD75MA5 Dri-Prime Pump	9	N/A	2 inch dewatering pumps with 82,900 L/hr capacity. Used to pump water for exploration drilling and exploration camp use.
Supply Sea-Cans	70	1050 m2	Storage container including insulated food storage. Each container is 20 ft.
Vinyl Sling Bag Liners	9	1044 m2	Fuel berm made of vinyl sling bag liners.
Alaska Structure GBX	5	112.5 m2	Exploration Office. Each office will be 16 ft by 24 ft.
Alaska Structure GBX	2	50 m2	Cutting shed. Each will be 16 ft by 16 ft.
Alaska Structure GBX	2	150 m2	Core Logging sheds. Each will be 16 ft by 50 ft.
Alaska Structure GBX	1	225 m2	Exploration use storage warehouse. The warehouse will be 50 ft by 50 ft.
Alaska Structure GBX	1	72 m2	Hanger that will be 20 ft by 40 ft
Kubota RTV-X1100C 25HP DSL 2-HST 4WD CAB	2	N/A	Utility vehicle to use on site
Compact Loader 279D	2	N/A	Compact loader for general use
Telehandler TL943D	1	N/A	For site set up
Grader 12H	1	N/A	For pad and site road construction
Backhoe/Loader 3CX-14 JCB	1	N/A	For construction and site set up
Tanker Truck	2	N/A	For fuel, water and de-icing.
Flatdeck	2	N/A	For maintenance, supply transport, etc.
Pick Up Trucks F250	4	N/A	For site personnel use and transportation
Dozer D6	1	N/A	For construction and site

			maintenance
Mobile Crusher	1	N/A	To crush aggregate for road and airstrip
Excavator CAT 345	1	N/A	For construction
Front-End Loader 980M	1	N/A	For construction and maintenance.
Rock Truck 740B	1	N/A	For construction and maintenance.
Brine Mixing Station	2	30 m2	Brine mixing stations for exploration program. Each stored in a 20 ft container.
Hard-wall Shop	1	300 m2	A rapid deployment hard-wall shop for maintenance. The shop will be 15 by 20 m
Incinerator	1	15 m2	A containerized incinerator which will be used to treat non-hazardous combustible waste at 500 lbs per bath with 2 batches per day. The incinerator will be housed in a 20 ft container. FUEL USE
CWT50 Containerized Waste Water Treatment Plant	2	31 m2	Two 50 person capacity waste water treatment plants each consisting of a 42 ft container. One WWTP will be set up at the beginning of the exploration program. The other WWTP will be set up following the initial 2 year exploration program.
PowerTraxx 18-H or Similar	4	N/A	Cargo Carrier ideally for drill and drill supply transport
Diamond Core Drill A5 of YH 1000	9	75 m2	Exploration drilling

Qanurittuq Urhuqyuaq unalu Qayangnaqtut Hunavaluit Aturninnga

Qanurittuq urhuqyuaq hunavaluit aturninnga:	Urhuqyuaq Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut qattaryut	Qattaryuk Aktikkulaanga	Atauttimut Qaffiuyut	Ilanga	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Engine Oil	hazardous	20	205	4100	Liters	The drills, gensets and other equipment will require new engine oil, and used oil will require storage prior to transporting off-site by sealift backhaul to a southern licensed disposal facility.
Antifreeze	hazardous	5	205	1025	Liters	Engines (drills, gensets and other equipment). New antifreeze will be consumed and waste antifreeze will be generated. Waste antifreeze will be stored in lined containment until backhauled to a licensed waste disposal facility in the south.
Calcium Chloride	hazardous	50	1	50	Cubic Meters	Calcium chloride powder, transported in large totes, will be used to drill the deepest holes. Most drilling is not expected to require brine.

Diesel	fuel	63	24000	1512000	Liters	Fuel storage for the expanded 100-person camp following the initial exploration program. Fuel will be stored in 60 ISO containers each with a capacity of 24,000 L. Includes aviation fuel.
Diesel	fuel	2500	205	512500	Liters	Exploration, mobile equipment, heating. Quantity stated is for 1 year and includes aviation fuel.
Pre-packaged Explosives	hazardous	20	1	20	Cubic Meters	Quarrying

Imaqmik Aturninnga

Ubluq qanuraaluk (m3)	Aturumayain imavaluin utiqittagaani qanuq	Atulirumayain imavaluin utiqittagani humi
299	Water will be retrieved through temporary water intakes equipped with fish screens	Water used at the camp will be retrieved from Unnamed Lake EB-1. Water used for exploration drilling will be retrieved from Unnamed Lake EB-2, and during open water only from local ponds in the area.

Iqqakuq

Ikkakunik Munakgiyaayunik

Havauhikhaq Hulilukaarut	Qanurittuq Iqqakut	Ihumagiyayuuq Qanuraaluktut Atuqtait	Qanuq Iqqakuurniarmangaa	Halummaqtirarnirutikhan piyutin
Camp	Ikulalaaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	200 kg/day	Incineration of combustible non-hazardous waste	Incineration
Mineral Exploration	Ikulalaaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	2000 L/year	Stored in shipping containers or within a lined containment	Backhauled by sealift to southern disposal or recycling facility
Camp	Qirnariyaktuq imaq	included in sewage total	Effluent discharge	Sewage Treatment Facility
Mineral Exploration	Ikulalimanngittun iqqakuuvaluin	Included in combustible waste total	Stored on site	Backhauled by sealift to southern disposal or recycling facility
Camp	Anaagun (inuin anaaguin)	30 m3/day	Effluent discharge	Sewage Treatment Facility

Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhauingit:

Air quality - the exploration activities will generate emissions locally that will have limited environmental impact. Noise - drilling, helicopters and airplanes will generate noise that has the potential to impact wildlife. There is a walrus haul-out on an Imiliq Island, approximately 15 km from the exploration area. Air traffic will avoid this area and will be mindful of the possible presence of other walrus haul-outs as well as caribou in the area. Minimum flight altitudes specified in land use licences will be adhered to. An access road will eventually be constructed between the camp and exploration area to minimize helicopter use. Surface water - Water will be withdrawn from two lakes in the area. Winter withdrawals will comply with DFO's 2010 winter water withdrawal guideline. Intakes will be equipped with fish screens. Fisheries - Culverts will be installed in two small streams. Baffinland will seek direction from DFO including complying with the best practices outlined in an expected Letter of Advice. Soils, Permafrost and Landforms - Ground disturbances will be minimized. A quarry may be exploited to construct an access road and airstrip. Vegetation and wildlife - Baffinland will follow the wildlife and caribou protection measures outlined in its Environmental Protection Plan. This includes reducing activity of caribou move into the area. Cultural Heritage - A qualified archaeologist will conduct archaeological surveys in the summer of 2018 prior to the camp and equipment being delivered by sealift. The archaeological site protection measures described in Baffinland's Cultural Heritage Protection Plan will be adhered to. Land Use - The Project area is not a high use area, based on the Mary River Inuit Knowledge Study. Baffinland met with the Hamlet Councils and Hunter and Trapper Organizations in Igloolik and Hall Beach on April 5-6, 2018 to discuss the Company's exploration plans and to understand the local use and sensitivities in the area.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (Baffinland) plans to establish an exploration camp at its Ege Bay Prospect to carry out drilling and other exploration activities over the next five years (Figure 1). The name of the project is the Ege Bay Exploration Program. Exploration will be undertaken within a portion of Inuit Owned Land (IOL) Parcel IG-03 for which Baffinland holds an Exploration Agreement with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), as well as on adjacent mining claims held by Baffinland on Crown Land (Figure 2). Baffinland plans to conduct archaeological surveys of the proposed exploration area in the summer of 2018, prior to establishing an exploration camp and conducting any work. Equipment and materials will be delivered to Ege Bay by sealift and the camp will be established in the fall of 2018. No drilling is planned in 2018. An initial drill program will begin in the late winter or spring of 2019. Other exploration activities to be undertaken in 2019 includes detailed geological mapping, till sampling, and a backpack drill program. The initial drill program will be supported by an approximate 50-person trailer camp and other outbuildings. The camp will be equipped with an incinerator, a potable water treatment plant, and a sewage treatment plant. Helicopters will be used to move drills and to transport workers between the drill and camp. Diesel and Jet fuel will be stored in drums within lined secondary containment areas. Workers and supplies will be delivered to the camp from either Mary River, Hall Beach or Igloolik using Twin Otter or similar aircraft. The aircraft will land at the Ege Bay exploration area either on floats on a small lake within the exploration area, or on the tundra if equipped with tundra tires. Based on the results of the initial drill program in 2019, Baffinland may seek to expand the scale of its exploration program at Ege Bay. Over the subsequent 5 years, the exploration program may be expanded as follows:

- Operate up to 9 drills
- Expand the initial camp to 100-persons
- Implement bulk fuel storage using double-walled tanks
- Source construction materials from one or two quarries
- Construct access trails to connect the camp to exploration areas to reduce helicopter use
- Construct a small airstrip to improve air access to the site

At the conclusion of the exploration program, a closure and reclamation plan will be followed to remove all equipment and materials from the site and restore the area to the extent practical.

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

Following the initial exploration program, Baffinland will prepare a 4 km access road connecting the camp to the exploration area to the north. The construction of the travel way will reduce the need for helicopter use to transport personnel, thereby reducing fuel consumption and noise generated by the helicopter. The access road will be constructed by placing a sub-base and/or surfacing layer as required using aggregate from the proposed quarries (Section 2.6). Cuts in overburden will be avoided. Culverts will need to be installed at two locations along the access road, shown on Figure 3. Based upon a desktop review of the two crossing locations, both are expected to be fish habitat. Baffinland will engage Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) in regard to these culvert installations, and will comply with existing DFO Letters of Advice issued to Baffinland, or other guidance as directed by the DFO. The culverts will be removed as part of closure and reclamation of the exploration program.

SECTION A3: Winter Road

A winter trail may be used prior to establishing the 4 km access road described under Section A2.

SECTION B1: Project Info

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (Baffinland) plans to establish an exploration camp at its Ege Bay Prospect to carry out drilling and other exploration activities over the next five years (Figure 1). The name of the project is the Ege Bay Exploration Program. Exploration will be undertaken within a portion of Inuit Owned Land (IOL) Parcel IG-03 for which Baffinland holds an Exploration Agreement with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), as well as on adjacent mining claims held by Baffinland on Crown Land (Figure 2). Baffinland plans to conduct archaeological surveys of the proposed exploration area in the summer of 2018, prior to establishing an exploration camp and conducting any work. Equipment and materials will be delivered to Ege Bay by sealift and the camp will be established in the fall of 2018. No drilling is planned in 2018. An initial drill program will begin in the late winter or spring of 2019. Other exploration activities to be undertaken in 2019 includes detailed geological mapping, till sampling, and a backpack drill program. The initial drill program will be supported by an approximate 50-person trailer camp and other outbuildings. The camp will be equipped with an incinerator, a potable water treatment plant, and a sewage treatment plant. Helicopters will be used to move drills and to transport workers between the drill and camp. Diesel and Jet fuel will be stored in drums within lined secondary containment areas. Workers and supplies will be delivered to the camp from either Mary River, Hall Beach or Igloolik using Twin Otter or similar aircraft. The aircraft will land at the Ege Bay exploration area either on floats on a small lake within the exploration area, or on the tundra if equipped with tundra tires. Based on the results of the initial drill program in 2019, Baffinland may seek to expand the scale of its exploration program at Ege Bay. Over the subsequent 5 years, the exploration program may be expanded as follows:

- Operate up to 9 drills
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- Implement bulk fuel storage using double-walled tanks
- Source construction materials from one or two quarries
- Construct access trails to connect the camp to exploration areas to reduce helicopter use
- Construct a small airstrip to improve air access to the site

At the conclusion of the exploration program, a closure and reclamation plan will be followed to remove all equipment and materials from the site and restore the area to the extent practical.

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

Exploration activities planned for the Ege Bay exploration area include the following:

- Detailed Lithological Mapping - will be completed to define mineralization zones for sampling. Detailed structural mapping will be completed to understand the structural control on the prospects and aid in planning of the initial drill program to increase the chances of interesting mineralization at depth.
- Soil Sampling Program - Approximately 500 soil samples will be collected spread across the exploration area. Sampling will be

conducted using shovels and sample grab bags. •Backpack Drill Program - A man-portable “backpack drill” will be used to drill at least 50 targets in the exploration area. •Till Sampling Program – Till sampling will be conducted in the Cheesecake/Cake Hill area looking for anomalies in pXRF readings. The pXRF readings will be taken in-situ. A duplicate sample will be sent to an assay lab. •Drill Program – Conventional diamond core drilling will be carried out within the exploration area. Drill core will be cut onsite with a saw, but no assay work will be conducted onsite.

SECTION B3: Geosciences

The Ege Bay exploration area was identified in the late 1960s as containing iron oxides including high grade iron oxides. The ferrous potential will be investigated, as well as the potential for non-ferrous minerals to occur in the area.

SECTION B4: Drilling

Between two and nine drills will operate within the exploration area. Drills will in most instances use hot water but the occasional deep drillholes will require calcium chloride brine. Opportunities to recycle drill water will be considered.

SECTION B5: Stripping

Stripping is not proposed.

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

Not applicable.

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

Not applicable.

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

Not applicable.

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

Baffinland intends to develop one or two rock quarries to aid in the development of the camp and laydown areas, access road between the camp and the exploration area, and a small airstrip. It is expected that the quarries will only be developed if the exploration activities expand as described in this Project Proposal. The rock in the quarries will be assessed for acid rock drainage (ARD) and metal leaching (ML) potential prior to being exploited, in accordance with the Protocol for the Assessment for the Potential for Acid Rock Drainage located in Appendix B of the Borrow Pits and Quarry Management Plan (Baffinland, 2014). Once the potential quarries have been assessed for ARD/ML potential, Baffinland will develop and file a quarry-specific management plan with the NWB and QIA.

SECTION D1: Facility

Hardwall trailers will be used to establish the exploration camp. Weatherhaven or similar will be used for offices and other outbuildings.

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

Some buildings will be unloaded from the sealift barge and will be transported to their location and leveled. Soft-shell buildings will require assembly.

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

Activities include camp operation, exploration drilling and other exploration activities described in Section B4.

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

Equipment will be transported to Ege Bay by sealift in late August or early September 2018. Sealift deliveries of equipment and materials will be scheduled in subsequent years as required when expanding the camp or to replenish fuel and other consumables.

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

Not applicable.

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Avatingalluanga

TopographyThe Ege Bay Exploration Area consists of undulating bedrock outcrops with waterbodies filling local topographic lows. Glacio-fluvial or marine deposits are also present in the area. **Geologic Conditions**The North Baffin Region lies within the Committee Belt, a granite-greenstone terrain mixed with sedimentary and volcanic rock. Occasional outcrops of granitic and sedimentary rock formations occur. Near surface bedrock is dominant in the Ege Bay Exploration Area. Limited overburden is in the form of marine sediments and localized deposits of till. The majority of the overburden is located in depressions between the numerous bedrock outcrops and is typically overlain by a layer of vegetation and boulders. **Climatic Conditions and Trends**Northern Baffin Island has a semi-arid climate with relatively little precipitation. The region experiences near 24-hour darkness with less than two hours of twilight from approximately November 12 to January 29. Conversely, continuous sunshine is experienced from approximately May 5 to August 7. The months of July and August bring maritime influences and are usually the wettest (snow may still occur). Fog increases at this time due to arrival of moist air from southern Canada. During September to November, temperature and the number of daylight hours start to decrease, and by mid-October the mean daily temperature is well below 0°C. The highest amount of snowfall typically occurs during this period. A condition called “Arctic white out” often occurs during this time, where diffuse white clouds blend into the white snow-covered landscape, reducing visibility and increasing the likeliness of disorientation. This condition can also occur in April and May. Monthly mean temperatures at the long-term Environment Canada stations range from about -34°C in February at Pond Inlet to about 7°C in July at Igloodik (RWDI AIR Inc., 2010). Over the period of 2006 to 2015, monthly mean temperatures at Mary River ranged from -34.7°C in February to 11.1°C in July (Knight Piesold, 2016). Over the same 10-year period, the monthly mean temperatures at Milne Inlet ranged from -30.8°C in February to 10.2°C in July. Annual mean temperatures generally increased over the measurement period at all locations, although there is considerable year-to-year variability. The trend line plotted for Pond Inlet by RWDI AIR Inc. (2010) indicates that the annual mean temperature had increased by about 2.1°C since 1975 at Pond Inlet. The mean annual precipitation at Pond Inlet is 190.8 mm, with 144.5 cm of snowfall (equivalent to 105.4 mm of rain) and 85.4 mm falling as rain (RWDI AIR Inc., 2010). Historical records show that snow can occur in any month and rainfall may occur from April through November. The wettest month of the year is August, receiving an average 32.9 mm of rain. October receives the most snow, an average snowfall of 32.8 cm. **Hydrologic Characteristics**Streamflow in the North Baffin Region typically commences in early to mid-June as temperatures climb above 0°C, and ends in late September to late October, depending upon watershed characteristics (Knight

Piésold, 2012). The annual hydrograph is dominated by a nival (snowmelt) freshet, which occurs between late June and the end of July, followed by a period of low baseflows driven by permafrost melt and shallow subsurface flow. Baseflows are punctuated by precipitation events through July to early September. Precipitation runoff events are usually quite large and flows increase rapidly as interception, infiltration, and evapotranspiration are minimal due to shallow permafrost, cool temperatures and lack of vegetative cover. The timing and magnitude of runoff was first estimated from regional analyses and then reassessed with the addition of onsite measurements. Regional data indicated that mean annual unit runoff (MAUR) in the vicinity of Mary River should be slightly less than 10 L/s/km². Mean annual peak daily unit runoff values range from less than 100 L/s/km² for watersheds with significant lake volumes, to over 400 L/s/km² for smaller watersheds without lakes. Seismicity Regional bedrock structures include a northwest-trending fault set system and the Central Borden Fault, a crustal-scale structure which extends more than 200 km northwest from Angajurjualak Lake to Milne Inlet. This forms the southern boundary of the Mary River iron deposits. These fault systems typically show very large displacements both vertically and horizontally. The majority of recorded earthquakes in the Baffin Island region are concentrated along the east and northeast coastline and within the northwestern area of Baffin Bay. Most of these events are small earthquakes with magnitudes of less than 5.0. However, some moderate to large earthquakes have been recorded in this region, the largest being a magnitude 7.3 earthquake in 1933, located over 150 km off shore in Baffin Bay. This is the largest earthquake to be recorded north of the Arctic Circle. A seismic review was performed in support of the south railway embankment design (Knight Piésold, 2008) using information from the seismic hazard database of Natural Resources Canada. Information obtained included determination of seismic coefficients and horizontal Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) value. Based on the findings of the seismicity assessment, an appropriate design earthquake for foundations and structures at Mary River is the 1 in 2,500-year earthquake, with an estimated PGA of approximately 0.25g. At Steensby Port, the estimated PGA for the design earthquake is approximately 0.12g. The peak ground acceleration for the Steensby Port is significantly lower due to a rapid decrease in the apparent seismic hazard along the western side of Baffin Island. Permafrost Conditions The Ege Bay Exploration Area is located within the zone of continuous permafrost with low ground ice content and mean annual ground temperatures between -10°C and -15°C (Natural Resources Canada, 1995). The active layer in the region typically ranges from approximately 1 to 2 m, but may be greater in areas where there is loose, sandy soil at the edges of lakes or ponds and less in areas with a substantial surface layer of wet organics. Unfrozen taliks can exist within areas of continuous permafrost below lakes, under large rivers or near the coast. Permafrost thickness in and around the region is considered to be deep, typically in the 400–700 m depth range (Knight Piésold, 2010a). In 2007, a 400 m thermistor installed into Deposit No. 1 showed that the depth to permafrost is predicted to extend to 610 m at this location. This is consistent with regional measurements at the former Nanisivik Mine, where permafrost was measured at depths greater than 430 m (Gartner Lee, 2003), and at drillholes located 450 km west and 450 km south of Pond Inlet, with measured permafrost depths of 500 m and 400 m, respectively (Geological Survey of Canada, 2006). Surface Water Regime and Drainage Area There are two unnamed lakes in the vicinity of the Ege Bay Exploration Area, referred to herein as Lakes EB-1 and EB-2. These lakes and their respective catchment areas are shown on Figure 3. Smaller ponds also exist within the Ege Bay Exploration Area; these ponds may be used as a source of drilling water during the open water period only. Each of these waterbodies are sufficiently separated from the ocean and are therefore expected to be freshwater, however, water quality sampling has not been conducted in the Ege Bay Exploration Area as yet. Bathymetric surveys have not been conducted at these waterbodies. Break-up and freeze-up periods are unknown but are not expected to vary significantly from lakes in the vicinity of the Mary River Project, which experience break-up in the first half of July and freeze-up in the month of October.

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inuuhimayunut Avatinga

Plant life is relatively sparse in much of the Project area and is generally consistent with the plants that usually occur in arctic regions. Vegetation surveys have not been conducted in the Ege Bay Exploration Area; however, no plant species considered to be “rare” in Canada were found to occur during baseline surveys for the Mary River Project (Baffinland, 2012). Terrestrial mammals in the region include barren-ground caribou of the North Baffin herd, wolf, arctic and red fox, ermine, arctic hare, and lemmings. Marine mammals are found in abundance in the region, including polar bears, narwhals, beluga whales, bowhead whales, several species of seals, and walrus. Killer whales and northern bottlenose whales were found in small numbers. North Baffin caribou are currently present at low densities and their numbers seem to vary in accordance with a 60- to 70-year cycle. The last period of caribou abundance in the area was 1980 to 2000, and the previous period of low abundance was in the 1940s. Caribou are expected to remain at low numbers for the next couple of decades. However, there is evidence that caribou do occur throughout the entire region. While some populations of caribou migrate between preferred habitats in summer and winter, North Baffin caribou appear to be non-migratory and are likely to be found relatively equally in many locations throughout the Project area. Migratory bird species observed in the Mary River area include snow geese, ducks, eiders, loons, and mergansers. Raptors found include rough-legged hawks, peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons, and snowy owls. Relatively low densities of songbirds and shorebirds were recorded throughout the region. There are also numerous sea birds in the area, including thick billed murre and many types of gulls. According to the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (Government of Nunavut, 2008), a number of waterfowl species harvested by Inuit occur within the adjacent Grant-Suttie Bay as well as the offshore islands nearby (Bray, Rowley and Prince Charles). There are two fish species in the freshwater environment: Arctic char and ninespine stickleback. Many inland waters on northern Baffin Island contain a landlocked variety of Arctic char. Lakes connected to the marine environment that do not have natural barriers to fish contain anadromous or sea-run variety of char. Fish in the marine waters include Arctic char, sculpins, and Atlantic lumpfish at Steensby Inlet (Baffinland, 2012). Lake EB-1 (to be used for the camp water supply) is situated just above sea level and very likely supports Arctic char and ninespine stickleback and possibly sculpins. The accessible portions of the lake inlet tributaries would be used by juvenile Arctic char in the summer months as rearing habitat. This lake will be used as the water source for the exploration camp. A culvert will be installed in an unnamed stream at the east side of Lake EB-1; the stream likely supports juvenile Arctic char. Detailed habitat mapping has not been conducted to describe the streambed and streambank material, streambank vegetation and meander characteristics. Lake EB-2 (to be used to supply water to drills) will be the main water source for initial exploration drilling. The lake discharges to a stream with several ponds that ultimately reports to Harbour Bay (the marine environment). Lake EB-2 is at elevation 50 masl and its outlet is approximately 3 km by stream distance from tidewater. It is unlikely that Lake EB-2 is accessible by sea-run Arctic char due to insufficient flows and habitat connectivity to support upstream and downstream fish passage. Lake EB-2 may support land-locked Arctic char and ninespine stickleback. The second proposed stream crossing is on the same stream that discharges directly to Harbour Bay in the marine environment. The upper portion of this stream may support juvenile rearing by land-locked Arctic char during the open water period although fish use is expected to be low at the proposed crossing since it is 2.5 km by stream distance upstream from tidewater and

0.5 km below the Lake EB-2 outlet. It is unlikely that the proposed crossing is accessible by sea-run Arctic char due to insufficient flows and habitat connectivity to support fish passage. Both culvert crossings are assumed to be fish-bearing, although each has fish habitat limitations due to the relatively small catchment areas and low flows in mid to late summer.

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inungit-maniliurutingit Avatinga

The Baffin Region of Nunavut has a rich and visible archaeological heritage dating many thousands of years. Within the North Baffin Region broadly, there are many archaeological sites both small and more significant, particularly along the coast but also inland. Though an archaeological survey of the Ege Bay Exploration Area will be conducted only in 2018, the coastal location as well as the sheltered nature of Ege Bay means that there is likely to be a comparatively high density of archaeological sites in the area. The Inuit of the North Baffin region have experienced tremendous social and cultural change over the course of a few decades. In particular, initiatives such as residential schools, have affected family integrity and by implication, social cohesion. Elders are becoming increasingly engaged in community life and in promoting the learning of traditional culture for the younger generation. At the same time, a shift toward western middle-class expectations appears to be taking place among Inuit youth. These communities have experienced dramatic population growth over the last 20 years. Over 70% of the population is under the age of 25. Underemployment and lack of opportunities are contributing to social stress. Demand amongst residents for wage employment is very high. Community Elders recognize that the communities need to position themselves to enter the wage economy. The five communities of northern Baffin Island, listed by proximity to Ege Bay, include Hall Beach (190 km), Igloolik (190 km), Clyde River (325 km), Pond Inlet (345 km) and Arctic Bay (480 km). Based on the results of the Mary River Inuit Knowledge Study (Baffinland, 2014), Igloolik and Hall Beach and to a lesser extent Pond Inlet and Clyde River have ties to the Ege Bay area. For many of these North Baffin households, harvest of country food provides an important contribution to their overall well-being, both physical and cultural. In all five communities, caribou, ringed seal, and arctic char are of major importance. In addition, walrus is a significant species in Hall Beach and Igloolik, while narwhal is a key component of the harvest among households in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, and to a lesser degree, Clyde River. The land-based economy is a major part of the livelihoods of many residents of the North Baffin. Harvesting from the land and sea is estimated to produce food worth between \$12 million and \$20 million per year in this region (Baffinland, 2012). The amount of work to harvest this food is estimated to be 350 full-time jobs. Residents of the region earn money through sales of arts and crafts, through employment, and from various government social programs such as income support. The Mary River Project has provided employment to these same communities since exploration was resumed in 2004, and particularly since construction of that project began in 2013. The Mary River Project provided approximately 155 full-time equivalents of employment in 2017 (Jason Prno Consulting Services Ltd., 2018). Approximately \$387.2 million was spent on procurement with Inuit-owned businesses and joint ventures in 2017.

Miscellaneous Project Information

Naunaiyainiq ukuninnga Ayurhautingit unalu Piumayaat Ikkiliyuumiutinahuarutit

AIR QUALITY AND NOISEThe exploration activities will generate emissions locally from the combustion of fuel while operating power generators, drills, and mobile equipment, and from camp heaters. Air contaminants released from fuel combustion include particulate matter less than 10 µm (PM10), particulate matter less than 2.5 µm (PM2.5), total suspended particulate (TSP), carbon monoxide (CO), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). The level of activity at the exploration camp is small compared with industrial operations, and therefore concentrations of these air contaminants is expected to remain relatively low relative to applicable Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQSs). The waste incinerator will release the same contaminants and may also release mercury as well as dioxins and furans. Baffinland has purchased an incinerator from Eco-Waste Solutions, a reputable incinerator manufacturer whose equipment is proven to meet Canada-wide Standards (CWS) for dioxins and furans (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment [CCME], 2001) for mercury (CCME, 2000). Incinerator feed stock (requiring effective sorting of wastes) as well as operation and maintenance are key to minimizing incinerator emissions. Baffinland will follow its Incinerator Operating Procedure found in its Waste Management Plan (Baffinland, 2018). Stationary and mobile equipment will also generate noise. The main sources of noise at the exploration operation include the drills, helicopters and airplanes. Noise emissions may have localized impacts on wildlife. There is a walrus haul-out on an Imiliq Island, located near the entrance to Grant-Suttie Bay and approximately 15 km from the exploration area. Air traffic will avoid this area and will be mindful of the possible presence of other walrus haul-outs as well as caribou in the area. Other key mitigation measures to minimize noise emissions include adherence to minimum flight altitudes specified in land use licences. This will be possible outside of the exploration area but difficult to meet within the exploration area given the short distance between the camp and drilling activity, and the need to sling drills between drill sites. Provided initial exploration is promising, Baffinland intends to construct an access trail between the camp and exploration area. This will significantly reduce demand for helicopter use and will reduce noise emissions within the exploration area. Overall, noise emissions are expected to be low to moderate magnitude, localized in extent, and short to medium term in duration, and not significant.

SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATERBaffinland plans to draw water from two lakes (Lake EB-1 and Lake EB-2), the withdrawal rates are not anticipated to change flow of water to or from the lakes. The volumes that will be withdrawn are well below the recharge volumes of the lake and are not anticipated to have an effect on the quantity of surface water. Water Withdrawals from Lake EB-1 for Camp Water SupplyThe exploration camp will extract up to 29 m³/day of water for domestic use from Lake EB-1. The camp may operate year-round, and based on the maximum daily water withdrawal, the water withdrawal over the 8-month ice cover period could be up to 7,200 m³ and annually up to 11,000 m³. Winter water withdrawals are normally assessed using the DFO Protocol for Winter Water Withdrawal from Ice-covered Waterbodies in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (DFO, 2010). Excessive amounts of water withdrawn from ice-covered waterbodies can impact fish through oxygen depletion, loss of over-wintering habitat and/or reductions in littoral habitat (DFO, 2010). The DFO Protocol states that water withdrawals that are less than 10% of the under ice lake volume do not require further assessment. The volume of water in Lake EB-1 has not been determined as yet, though Baffinland aims to conduct a bathymetric survey during the 2018 open water season. Based upon a lake surface area of 6.16 km², a winter water withdrawal of 7,200 m³ will result in a drawdown of approximately 1 mm over an 8-month period of ice

cover. This drawdown is expected to be within the annual variation of winter water levels, and is not expected to have a material effect on fish habitat including any spawning areas that may be present. The catchment area of Lake EB-1 measured at the lake outlet is approximately 39.8 km² (Figure 3). Based on a mean annual unit runoff (MAUR) measured at seven seasonal hydrometric stations of 9.5 L/s/km² (Knight Piésold, 2012), the annual recharge to Lake EB-1 is in the order of 12 Mm³. The winter water withdrawal represents approximately 0.1% of the annual recharge to Lake EB-1. As such, the winter water withdrawal is not expected to meaningfully affect (i.e., delay) lake outflow in the spring. Water Withdrawals from Lake EB-2 for Drilling Two drills will be operated in the initial year of drilling in 2019, with drilling beginning in late winter (March-April) and finishing by the end of October. Provided initial drilling demonstrates promise, Baffinland intends to ramp up the drilling program to have as many as nine drills operating within the exploration area year-round. Most water required for drilling, including all water withdrawn during the ice-covered period, will be drawn from Lake EB-2. Other smaller ponds in the area will be used as a source of drilling water during open water conditions only (Figure 3). Fisheries assessments have not yet been conducted on these waterbodies, but Baffinland has observed stickleback minnows in the upper pond identified on Figure 3. It is assumed that Lake EB-2 supports both Ninespine stickleback and Arctic char. Under the fully scaled up drilling campaign, the daily water consumption of nine drills will total 270 m³/day. The maximum total water consumption from Lake EB-2 under 8 months of ice cover (mid-October through mid-June) will be an estimated 64,800 m³. Winter water withdrawals are normally assessed using the DFO Protocol for Winter Water Withdrawal from Ice-covered Waterbodies in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (DFO, 2010). Excessive amounts of water withdrawn from ice-covered waterbodies can impact fish through oxygen depletion, loss of over-wintering habitat and/or reductions in littoral habitat (DFO, 2010). The DFO Protocol states that water withdrawals that are less than 10% of the under ice lake volume do not require further assessment. The volume of water in Lake EB-2 has not been determined as yet, though a bathymetric survey will be carried out during the 2018 open water season. In the interim, the proposed water withdrawal has been evaluated by comparing the winter water withdrawal quantity to both the lake's wetted surface area (i.e., excluding islands) as well as the quantity of water reporting to the lake each year within its catchment area. The surface area of the lake is 2.54 km². A winter water withdrawal of 64,800 m³ will result in a drawdown of approximately 25.5 mm (or 2.5 cm; one inch) over the 8-month ice cover period. This drawdown is likely within the annual variation of winter water levels, and is not expected to have a material effect on fish eggs. The catchment area of Lake EB-2 measured at the lake outlet is approximately 10.4 km² (Figure 3). Based on a mean annual unit runoff (MAUR) measured at seven seasonal hydrometric stations of 9.5 L/s/km² (Knight Piésold, 2012), the annual recharge to Lake EB-2 is in the order of 3.1 Mm³. The winter water withdrawal represents approximately 2.1% of the annual recharge to Lake EB-2. As such, the winter water withdrawal is not expected to meaningfully affect flow at the lake outlet in the spring. The winter water withdrawal is not expected to meaningfully affect fish and fish habitat in Lake EB-2. Nonetheless, Baffinland will verify this once a bathymetric survey of the lake has been completed during the 2018 open water season. Baffinland will re-assess the winter water withdrawal in accordance with the DFO Protocol, and submit the results to the Nunavut Water Board.

Effects to Water Quality With respect to water quality, activities associated with the exploration are not anticipated to have an effect on water quality in the area. Hazardous waste will be stored in containers, negating any interaction with surface water. Treated effluent that will meet discharge criteria will be pumped into Ege Bay. Effects to Groundwater No effects to groundwater are anticipated. Any water that may come in contact with the ground surface will seep into the active layer and ultimately report to a surface water body.

AQUATIC RESOURCES Aquatic resources may be affected by exploration activities as follows:

- Winter water withdrawals
- Potential impingement of fish during water withdrawals
- Culvert installations

The potential for winter water withdrawals to adversely affect fish habitat was established to be negligible in Section 6.3. All water intakes will be equipped with fish screens that meet DFO's Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline (DFO, 1995). Culverts will be installed in two small streams. Both culvert crossings are assumed to be fish-bearing, although each has fish habitat limitations due to the relatively small catchment areas and low flows in mid to late summer. Culverts will be sized and installed in accordance with Knight Piésold (2018), based upon peak flow estimates by Knight Piésold (2016). Baffinland will seek direction from DFO including complying with the best practices outlined in an expected Letter of Advice (LOA). Culvert installations will be completed in accordance with the design and the LOA from DFO.

SOILS AND PERMAFROST Exploration at Ege Bay is not expected to have a meaningful effect on the soil and permafrost of the area. The exploration activities proposed have a relatively small footprint. Quarrying will be conducted in accordance with Baffinland's Quarry and Borrow Pit Management Plan (Baffinland, 2014) and a site-specific quarry management plan yet to be developed. The access road and airstrip, when constructed, will not involve any cuts on unconsolidated materials, and instead will involve placement of fill over the existing ground. Ground disturbances will be undertaken in accordance with the ground disturbance operational standard contained in the Environmental Protection Plan (EPP; Baffinland, 2016).

VEGETATION Exploration activities including drilling, test pitting, water use, construction and waste disposal are expected to have a very minimal effect on vegetation. The construction of the camp and the future construction of the access road and small airstrip will result on the localized removal of vegetation that is negligible in comparison to the area and the vegetation type in these locations. Is abundant throughout the area. As mentioned above, ground disturbances will be undertaken in accordance with the ground disturbance operational standard contained in the EPP (Baffinland, 2016). The potential for the introduction of non-native species will be minimized by delivering cleaned heavy equipment and drills to site and inspecting the equipment upon arrival, in accordance with the EPP. To reduce potential contamination of vegetation by hazardous materials and waste, these materials will be stored in the appropriate containers and within lined containment areas as appropriate, and any spills will be cleaned up in accordance with the Spill Contingency Plan (Baffinland, 2018).

TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE AND BIRDS Terrestrial wildlife and birds may be affected by exploration through direct and indirect habitat loss, mortality, or effects to wildlife health. Direct habitat loss from exploration will be relatively limited given the small footprint of the exploration program. Indirect habitat loss will occur through sensory disturbance. Efforts to minimize noise emissions is described under Air Quality and Noise. Mortality may occur because animals through collisions with wildlife, which are unlikely but possible with birds, and through attraction and habituation of animals such as foxes. Baffinland will enforce its policy of not feeding the wildlife, and will properly contain food wastes that may serve as attractants. Effects to wildlife health through the introduction of invasive species will be mitigated as described in Section 6.3. The nature of exploration is such that the introduction of contaminants that affect wildlife health is highly unlikely to occur. Various measures to monitor and mitigate against adverse effects on terrestrial wildlife are included in the EPP (Baffinland, 2016) and the Terrestrial Environment Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (TEMMP; Baffinland, 2016).

MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE Marine resources in the vicinity of Ege Bay include marine mammals and in particular walrus. Baffinland is aware of a walrus haul out on a small island in the adjacent Grant-Suttie Bay and on offshore islands (Bray Island and Rowley Island). The same islands are important nesting areas for a number of bird species. Other coastal resources important to Inuit that have been identified in the area include clams (Section 5.6). The activities that have the potential to interact with the marine environment include:

- Sealift deliveries of equipment and supplies which could occur up to once annually
- Construction of a barge ramp
- Aircraft (helicopter and small fixed wing) accessing and operating within the exploration

area•Discharge of treated sewage effluent to land, running off into Ege Bay Sealifts will operate in accordance with standard protocols, and Ege Bay is sufficiently deep to accommodate barges. A barge ramp may be constructed at some time in the future to facilitate barge offloading, similar to what currently exists at Milne Port for the Mary River Project. That barge ramp was constructed in accordance with a Letter of Advice that the DFO issued to Baffinland (DFO, 2013). Baffinland will seek similar guidance from the DFO with respect to construction of a barge ramp at Ege Bay, if the company proceeds with this plan. Low flying aircraft has the potential to generate noise that could affect marine wildlife, include walrus haul outs and bird colonies. Aircraft will adhere to minimum flight altitudes and avoid sensitive wildlife areas, as described elsewhere in Sections 6.2. Treated sewage effluent will be discharged to land, running off into the marine environment of Ege Bay. It is expected that the effects of this discharge will be minimal given that the effluent will meet discharge limits in a future Type B Water Licence. Sealift vessels do not release ballast water into the local marine environment. CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE The potential for cultural heritage resources in the coastal environment of Ege Bay is high (Section 5.5). An archaeology field program will be carried out within the Ege Bay Exploration Area in the summer of 2018, prior to the camp and equipment being delivered by sealift. A permit application has been submitted by project archaeologist to Government of Nunavut's Department of Culture and Heritage. The planned archaeological program includes a helicopter fly-by of the area to determine areas of potential cultural heritage potential. An on the ground assessment will be conducted in areas with moderate to high cultural heritage potential. Areas assessed to be of moderate or high archaeological value will be mapped, photographed, documented and stacked or roped off (if potential for human interaction exists). The archaeological site protection measures described in the Cultural Heritage Protection Plan (Baffinland, 2016) will be adhered to. This includes:•Relocating project activities and infrastructure away from known archaeological sites (avoidance)•Implementing protection measures at known sites near exploration activities, including marking or fencing these areas•Including cultural heritage awareness in site orientation training for workers•Implementing the chance finds procedures contained in the plan, should a previously unidentified archaeological site be identified within a work area Baffinland has committed to seek the participation of one or two elders from Igloolik when carrying out the archaeological surveys this summer. With the effective implementation of the above mitigation measures, adverse effects to cultural heritage are not expected. LAND USE The Project area is not a high use area, based on the Mary River Inuit Knowledge Study (Baffinland, 2014), the land use study completed for the same project, and consultation with Igloolik and Hall Beach (Section 7). Following meetings held in the communities of Igloolik and Hall Beach in April, Baffinland has learned the area holds some historical significance to the communities. The exploration program is not expected to adversely effect the use of the area by community members. Baffinland will implement site access procedures similar to those at Mary River, to ensure the safety of all potential land users in the area. OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS Potential socio-economic effects will be limited, based on the scope of the exploration program. Positive effects may be realized in the local communities through the employment of workers for the exploration program. Baffinland will look for opportunities to engage the communities of Hall Beach and Igloolik in employment, contracting and procurement activities, to help maximize potential socio-economic effects.

Tamatkiumayunik Ihuikgutivaktunik

To Baffinland's knowledge there are no other previous, present or reasonable foreseeable project in the vicinity of Ege Bay that could potentially cause cumulative effects to the environmental components assessed above.

Piiqtauniq																								
Camp	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N		N	N	N	-	-		N	-	-	-	-
Quarry/Borrow pit	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	N	-	-	N	N		N	N	N	-	-		N	-	-	-	-
Access Road	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	N	-	N	N		N	N	N	N	-		N	-	-	-	-
Mineral Exploration	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N		N	N	N	-	-		N	-	-	-	-

(P = Nakuuyuq, N = Nakuungittut unalu mikhilimaittuq, M = Nakuungittut unalu mikhittaaqtuq, U = Naluyayuq)