

Inuinnaqtun: N/A

Personnel

Personnel on site: 40

Days on site: 60

Total Person days: 2400

Operations Phase: from 2018-07-27 to 2018-08-03

Operations Phase: from 2018-07-27 to 2018-08-24

Closure Phase: from 2018-08-19 to 2018-08-24

Post-Closure Phase: from to

Hulilukaarutit

Hulilukaarutit

Inigiya	Hulilukaarut Qanurittuq	Nunannga Qanurittaakhaanik	Initurlinga qanuritpa	Initurlinga utuqqarnitat unaluuniit Ingilraaqnitat Uyarannuqtut akhuurninnga	Qanitqiyauyuq qanitqiamut nunallaat kitulluuniit ahiruqtaliyainnit nuna
2018_Proposed_Camp_Location_n83z15	Camp	Crown	It is currently unknown if the proposed camp site has been used in the past. The location was selected using GIS and satellite imagery due to the appropriate terrain composed of a consolidated and durable surface which is able to withstand aircraft and camp use.	There are no known archaeological or paleontological sites in the vicinity of the camp that the company is aware of. All staff and contactors will be properly trained in the 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 Property other than the Caribou Calving and Post Calving Ranges. The work program will be undertaken under strict adherence to the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measure Document.
Auryn_GMB_Property_Outline_NAD83Z15_Dec2017	Mineral Exploration	Crown	The area has been explored in the past for commodities such as uranium, gold and diamonds. Historic exploration in the area has included mapping, prospecting, till and lake sediment sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys and some diamond drilling. In 2017 NCGC completed regional till sampling and the collection of high resolution	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 the identification of potential sites and what do to if a site is located. If an archaeological or paleontological artifact or site is discovered, work in the area will be immediately stopped and INAC, KIA and the Department	The Gibson MacQuoid Project is located approximately 100 km southeast of Baker Lake. There are no Parks or other protected areas on the Property other than the Caribou Calving and Post Calving Ranges. The work program will be undertaken under strict adherence to the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measure Document.

			imagery via Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) surveying, along with staking 57 new claims.	of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth will be notified. Nothing will be removed, disturbed, or displaced.	
Auryn_GMB_Property_Outline_NAD83Z15_Dec2017	Mineral Exploration	Inuit Owned Surface Lands	The area has been explored in the past for commodities such as uranium, gold and diamonds. Historic exploration in the area has included mapping, prospecting, till and lake sediment sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys and some diamond drilling. In 2017 NCGC completed regional till sampling and the collection of high resolution imagery via Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) surveying, along with staking 57 new claims.	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 the identification of potential sites and what do to if a site is located. If an archaeological or paleontological artifact or site is discovered, work in the area will be immediately stopped and INAC, KIA 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 Property other than the Caribou Calving and Post Calving Ranges. The work program will be undertaken under strict adherence to the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measure Document.

Nunaliin Ilauyun, Aviktuqhimayuniitunullu Ikayuuhiarunguyun

Nunauyuq	Atia	Timiuyuq	Upluan Uqaqatigiyaungmata
Qamaniittuaq	Baker Lake Public Meeting	See Attached NCGC GMB Project Consultation Log Updated April2018	2018-04-25
Igluligaaryuk	Public Meeting in Hamlet Chambers	See Attached NCGC GMB Project Consultation Log Updated April2018	2018-04-24
Kangirliniq	Rankin Inlet Public Meeting	See Attached NCGC GMB Project Consultation Log Updated April2018	2018-04-23

Angiuttauvaktunik

Naunaiqlugu nunanga talvani havauhikhaq ittug

Angiuttauvaktunik

Munariniqmut Ayuittiaqtug	Angirutinga Qanurittug	Tadja Qanurittaakhaanik	Ublua Tuniyauyuq/Uuktuqtug	Umikvikhaa Ublua
Kivalliq Inuit Katimayit	KVL117B04	Active	2017-07-01	2019-06-30
Alaanut	NPC Conformity Determination 148787	Active	2018-04-09	
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada	Class A Land Use Permit	Not Yet Applied		
Nunavut Imaligiyyit Katimayit	Class B Water Licence	Not Yet Applied		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Qaffiuyut	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa	Length of Use
Air	0	Single otter, Helicopter	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Ihuaqutivaluin Atuqtauyukhan

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

Hanalrutit Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut	Aktikkulaanga – Qanurittullu	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Generator	1	small (~ 20 kW)	Electricity for camp
Water Pump	1	General purpose 2 water pump	Water for camp
Dual Chamber Controlled Air Incinerator	1	18-20A	Incinerate combustible waste
Helicopter	1	B12	Transport personnel around project

Qanurittuq Urhuqyuaq unalu Qayangnaqtut Hunavaluit Aturninnga

Qanurittuq urhuqyuaq hunavaluit aturninnga:	Urhuqyuaq Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut qattaryut	Qattaryuk Aktikkulaanga	Atauttimut Qaffiuyut	Ilanga	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Aviation fuel	fuel	75	205	15375	Liters	Helicopter, Twin Otter
Diesel	fuel	20	205	4100	Liters	Heat, equipment
Gasoline	fuel	5	205	1025	Liters	Equipment
Propane	fuel	10	100	1000	Lbs	Kitchen equipment
Motor Oil	hazardous	5	1	5	Liters	Generator
Cleaning Agents	hazardous	10	1	10	Liters	Cleaning

Imaqmik Aturninnga

Ubluq qanuraaluk (m3)	Aturumayain imavaluin utiqittagaani qanuq	Atulirumayain imavaluin utiqittagani humi
5	The water intakes for the camp will likely use an electrically powered submersible pump with a fine screen (<1/4" openings) on the intake.	Small lake adjacent to camp

Iqqakuq

Ikkakunik Munakgiyauyunik

Havauhikhaq Hulilukaarut	Qanurittuq Iqqakut	Ihumagiyauyuq Qanuraaluktut Atuqtait	Qanuq Iqqakuurniarmangaa	Halummaqtirarnirutikhan piyutin
Mineral Exploration	Ikulalaaqtun iqqakuuvaluin	40 people	Incineration	Waste management operations at the Property will comprise a number of activities with the common goal of reducing the amount of waste generated and to ensure that materials are reused, recycled, or disposed of in a responsible manner.
Mineral Exploration	Qimarivyaktuq imaq	40 people	Camp greywater will be stored and treated 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. The sumps will maintain a minimum 1 metre freeboard at all times. Sumps and pipes will be inspected at	N/A

			regular intervals for leaks or overflow. When full, greywater sumps will be covered with enough material to allow for future ground settlement.	
Mineral Exploration	Qayangnaqtut	Minimal, used oil from generator, etc	All hazardous wastes including waste oils, 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 backhauled for recycling or disposal.	Waste management operations at the Property will comprise a number of activities with the common goal of reducing the amount of waste generated and to ensure that materials are reused, recycled, or disposed of in a responsible manner.
Mineral Exploration	Ikulalimanngittun iqqakuuvaluin	40 people	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.	Waste management operations at the Property will comprise a number of activities with the common goal of reducing the amount of waste generated and to ensure that materials are reused, recycled, or disposed of in a responsible manner.
Mineral Exploration	Anaagun (inuin anaaguin)	40 People	Outhouses or Pacto System with incineration or backhaul.	To control sewage pathogens, outhouses will be periodically treated with lime. When full, the pits will be covered with at least 30 cm of compacted soil. If Pacto toilets are used, sewage may be backhauled for proper disposal or incinerated by incinerator specifically designed for that type of waste.

Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhautingit:

The potential environmental effects associated with the proposed Gibson MacQuoid Project are considered minor, localized effects that can be mitigated. No significant residual impacts to wildlife or the environment are expected to occur as a result of the implementation of this program. The activities associated with the proposed exploration program will be assessed for environmental risks and impacts. Variables such as topography, climate, fauna, vegetation and stakeholders will be considered. Procedures and/or processes will be implemented to manage and mitigate the identified environmental risks and impacts. Potential wildlife and environmental impacts and mitigation measures are outlined in the NCGC Corporate and Social Responsibility Action Plan (CSRAP). The CSRAP is one of several management plans established by NCGC designed to minimize pollution, protect the environment and protect the health and safety of all workers, contractors, and the community at large from any effects of its materials and operations.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

The type of mineral resource under exploration is gold.

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

The exploration activities associated with this project are till sampling, prospecting/rock sampling and drone flights.

SECTION B3: Geosciences

The proposed 2018 GMB Project work plan includes the collection of additional regional and detailed till samples and high-resolution drone imagery, supported from a temporary camp with fuel cache. The 2018 exploration activities will be required to be conducted within both the core calving and post calving ranges and will be completed under strict adherence to the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures. Flights will only be conducted under 610m when picking up or dropping off field crews.

SECTION B4: Drilling

N/A

SECTION B5: Stripping

N/A

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

N/A

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

N/A

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

N/A

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

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

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Avatingalluanga

The Property is not located within any federal or territorial Protected Areas. The nearest National Park 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. The Kazan Heritage River is approximately 25 km northwest of the Property. The southwest portion of the Property is covered by the Caribou Core-Calving, Post Calving and summer ranges. All exploration activities will be completed under strict adherence to the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures. 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. There are a number of eskers and other unique landforms located through the Property. 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. Flat areas are dominated by felsenmeer and cryoturbated soils. Water and air quality on the Property appears to be abundant and pristine. All efforts will be made to keep water and air quality as close to pristine as possible. 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.

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inuuhimayunut Avatinga

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. Typical wildlife expected to be on or near the Property include caribou, muskox, arctic fox, hare and lemmings. The proposed activities will not interfere with any wildlife including, marine species, birds, habitats and migration patterns. All exploration activities will be completed under strict adherence to the KIA Mobile Caribou Conservation Measures as well as all the NCGC GMB management plans, including the Corporate and Social Responsibility Action Plan, which outlines the proper procedures to avoid interference with all wildlife, and all other applicable legislation.

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inungit-maniliurutingit Avatinga

The Property is located in an area of Traditional Land Use, approximately 100 km southeast of the Community of Baker lake. There are no known archaeological or paleontological sites on the Property that the company is aware of, but there is the potential for the discovery of sites or artifacts. All Staff and contractors will be properly trained in identification of potential sites and what to do if a site or artifact is located. If an archaeological or paleontological artifact or site is discovered, work in the area will be immediately stopped and INAC, KIA and the Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth will be notified. Nothing will be removed, disturbed or displaced. Consultations were conducted in Rankin Inlet in 2017 (they were also planned for Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake, but logistical issues and weather prevent the meetings). The 2018 community consultations were conducted in April in Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake.

Miscellaneous Project Information

Please see NCGC GMB Abandonment & Reclamation Plan, NCGC GMB Corporate & Social Responsibility Action Plan, NCGC GMB Fuel Management Plan, NCGC GMB Medical Evacuation Plan, NCGC GMB Spill Prevention and Response Plan, NCGC GMB Waste Management Plan and 2018 Gibson MacQuoid Project Non-Technical Summary for additional information.

Naunaiyainiq ukuninnga Ayurhautingit unalu Piumayaat Ikikliyuumiutinahuarutit

The potential environmental effects associated with the proposed Gibson MacQuoid Project are considered minor, localized effects that can be mitigated. No significant residual impacts to wildlife or the environment are expected to occur as a result of the implementation of this program. The activities associated with the proposed exploration program will be assessed for environmental risks and impacts. Variables such as topography, climate, fauna, vegetation and stakeholders will be considered. Procedures and/or processes will be implemented to manage and mitigate the identified environmental risks and impacts. Potential wildlife and environmental impacts and mitigation measures are outlined in the NCGC Corporate and Social Responsibility Action Plan (CSRAP). The CSRAP is one of several management plans established by NCGC designed to minimize pollution, protect the environment and protect the health and safety of all workers, contractors, and the community at large from any effects of its materials and operations.

Tamatkiumayunik Ihuikgutivaktunik

The potential environmental effects associated with the proposed Gibson MacQuoid Project are considered minor, localized effects that can be mitigated and 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 companies conducting exploration projects the area include Agnico Eagle (claim groups in between the GMB Prospecting permit groups, to the southeast of the GMB project and as well as the small group in the north adjacent to the GMB claims). Kivalliq Energy also has a Project just northwest of the GMB Property.

Impacts

Ilitariyauniq Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhautingit

Havakvinga																									
Camp		-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N		N	N	N	-	-		P	-	-	-	-
Aulapkaininnga																									
Camp		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N		-	N	N	-	-		P	-	-	-	-
Mineral Exploration		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	N	N		-	N	N	-	-		P	-	-	-	-
Piiqtauniq																									
Camp		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N		-	N	N	-	-		P	-	-	-	-

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

