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Kahuna Property Field Camp

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Period of operation: from 0001-01-01 to 0001-01-01

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ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ: Chris Taylor
Dunedin Ventures Inc.
1110, 1111 West Georgia St.
Vancouver BC V6E 4M3
Canada
ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ: 778 327 5799, ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ: 778 327 6675

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ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ: Please refer to the attached Non-Technical Project Summary in English under the document tab.

ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ: The proposed project will not affect the city of Iqaluit.

ᓄᓇᑖᑦ ᓄᓇᑖᑦ: Please refer to the attached Non-Technical Project Summary in Inuktitut under the document tab.

Inuinnaqtun: The proposed project will not affect the communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Bay Chimo or Bathurst Inlet.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 20

Days on site: 214

Total Person days: 4280

Operations Phase: from 2018-02-16 to 2018-03-16

Operations Phase: from 2018-03-02 to 2018-10-01

Post-Closure Phase: from to

	circulation drilling and bulk sampling.			
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ᑭᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	KVRW16F01. Right of Way Land Use License for an Overland Winter Trail from Rankin Inlet to the Kahuna Property.	Active	2017-04-02	2018-04-02
ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	2BE-KDP1722. Type B Water Licence for the use of water on the Kahuna Project. Quantity of water use not to exceed: one hundred (100) cubic metres per day.	Active	2017-06-01	2022-05-31
ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	An INAC amendment application has submitted to NIRB and upon screening decision will be submitted to INAC to add a temporary field camp on Crown Lands under N2015C0019.	Applied, Decision Pending		
ᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	A NWB amendment application has submitted to NIRB and upon screening decision will be submitted to NWB to authorize domestic water use not exceeding three (3) cubic metres per day for the temporary field camp under Water Licence 2BE-KDP1722.	Applied, Decision Pending		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Length of Use
Air	0	Helicopter-supported	

Land	0	Caterpillar Challengers with sleds, snowmobiles	
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Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

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ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕ ᑎᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ
Camp	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	~0.05m3/day	Duel-walled fuel-fired incinerator	Ash collected and removed from site for authorized disposal.
Camp	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	<3m3/day	Greywater sump	Sump backfilled upon final closure.
Camp	ᐱᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	0.005m3/day	Collected in sealed and labelled drums.	Removed from site to a registered hazardous waste receiver.
Camp	ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	0.05m3/day	Collection	Transported off site for authorized recycling/disposal.
Camp	ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	0.05m3/day	Incinerated and ash collected.	Ash transported off site for authorized disposal.

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Camp activities are not likely to significantly impact the permafrost, soil and sediment quality. Camp structures will be elevated to prevent permafrost thaw. Soil quality can be impacted by hazardous materials spills and waste discharge and will be treated as per the Spill Prevention and Response Plan. The camp grey water sump will be outfitted with a grease trap and screen to ensure food grease and solids do not enter the waste water sump. No contamination of the water supply is predicted. Upon final closure, the sump will be infilled and re-contoured. The camp location was chosen in a location with minimal vegetation to reduce the need for clearing. Due to the short duration of the program and the remote location of the field camp, measurable impacts to the air quality are not anticipated. Noise quality may be effected by helicopters and generators which can disturb wildlife. Helicopters are to maintain a minimum altitude of 610 metres where wildlife is observed to mitigate impacts by noise. The predicted impacts to wildlife due to the presence of the Kahuna Property field camp include attracting wildlife and habitat disturbance. Dunnedin will discourage attracting wildlife by minimize all waste and properly storing attractants until they can be removed from camp. Habitat disturbance from the field camp is temporary and upon final closure the site will be reclaimed and restored to its original state. Camp layout will be designed to minimize its footprint and limit its impact. No birds, eggs or nests are to be disturbed. Flight restrictions are in place where colonies of birds are observed. Positive socioeconomic impacts are anticipated from employment opportunities for local Inuit and increased business for northern companies and services. Please see the Environmental and Wildlife Management Plan and other management plans included in the project documents for additional details.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

SECTION B3: Geosciences

SECTION B4: Drilling

SECTION B5: Stripping

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

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

Iñupiat and Gwich'atin Cultural Resources: Inupiat Cultural Resources

The Kahuna Property is located within the Maguse River Upland Ecoregion within the Southern Arctic Ecozone. This ecoregion is an area that is often referred to as the “barren lands.” This name reflects the largely treeless nature of the Ecozone as most of it lies to the north of the tree line. Glaciation released a huge volume of soil and rocks debris creating a bouldery moraine and long sinuous eskers which may extend up to 100km. Occurring less frequently are outwash aprons of crudely sorted sand and gravel and raised beaches along pre-existing shorelines. The resulting undulating terrain is studded with abundant interconnected lakes and ponds. Local relief varies between 80 and 240 metres above sea level. Permafrost occurs continuously throughout the Southern Arctic Ecozone. Lying sometimes just a few centimeters below the surface, permafrost acts as a dam that stops the downward flow of water. Even though there is little precipitation, the soils are often waterlogged or frozen. Repeated freezing and thawing of these soils create surface features such as cell like polygons, bulging hummocks and bare mud boils where the soil is so active that no plants can take root. Intense frost heaving often splits apart the underlying bedrock and forces large angular boulders to the surface. Occasionally emerging through the thick mantle of glacial till is the Canadian Shield. The current limits of the Kahuna claim group lie almost exclusively within the west trending metasedimentary paragneiss belt consisting of metasedimentary rocks including semipelite/psammite with garnet + biotite +/- aluminosilicate schist/paragneiss and the weakly to well foliated, biotite-muscovite Leucogranite unit made up of biotite-muscovite Leucogranite, in part contains xenocrystic garnet and includes layered tonalite gneiss and garnet-kyanite-sillimanite schist paragneiss. Water, soil and air quality remain in a pristine state, affected only by global factors. There are no national, territorial or wildlife parks or sanctuaries within or closely bounding the boundaries of the Kahuna Diamond project. Of special interest to the communities of Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin inlet is the Char bearing habitat of Josephine Lake located in the northeast quadrant of the Kahuna claim group. Josephine Lake is the only lake within the claim group which is deep enough to supply fresh water during the winter months and is one of only a few lakes within the claim group that does not freeze to bottom. Although this area is typically characterized by long, cold winters and continuous permafrost, climate change is rapidly altering the arctic environment. In the future climate in the north could continue to trend towards warmer temperatures and decrease of summer ice.

Iñupiat and Gwich'atin Cultural Resources: Inuvialuit Cultural Resources

Vegetation within the Southern Arctic Ecozone is adapted to short, cold growing seasons; high persistent winds and acidic soils over permafrost. The Ecozone is bounded to the south by the tree line, a broad ecological division between the taiga forest and the treeless arctic tundra. Low precipitation and extremely low winter temperatures are among the factors that discourage tree growth. The near continuous blowing of cold, dry winds and the presence of permafrost also restricts plant growth. Low shrubs such as the Shrub Birch, Willow and Labrador Tea are well adapted to these conditions. On the most exposed sites, low shrubs give way to mats of lichens, mosses, and ground-hugging shrubs such as Mountain Cranberry and Least Willow. Low biological productivity, a short growing season, and extremely cold long winters are demanding on wildlife so those found

