



Committee Bay Project

INAC Commercial Lease: 056J/11-1-2, 056J/12-1-2
INAC Land Use Permit: N2014C0002, N2014C0005
Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Land Use Permit KTL314C003
NTI Mineral Exploration Agreement: PB01-16-001
NIRB Project Reference Number: 07EN021
NWB Licence: 2BE-CRA1520

Annual Report

2018

North Country Gold Corp.
December 2018

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2.0 **DISTRIBUTION**

Organization	Distribution Email
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	landsmining@aandc.gc.ca
Environment Canada (EC)	enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca
Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment (GN-DOE)	environment@gov.nu.ca
Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA)	landsofficerkia@qiniq.com
Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB)	info@nirb.ca
Nunavut Water Board (NWB)	licensing@nunavutwaterboard.org

3.0 **BACKGROUND**

Auryn Resources Inc. ('Auryn') is a Canadian based junior mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and development of prospective mineral projects in established mining districts globally. North County Gold Corp. (NCGC) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Auryn and is the 100% owner of The Committee Bay Project (CBP). Auryn's management team is highly experienced with an impressive track record of success in discovery and development, including the advancement of two gold projects located in West Africa and Mexico.

Auryn's exploration strategy for the Committee Bay Project is to identify additional deposits within the Committee Bay Belt via regional grassroots exploration and further drill-testing of previously identified gold prospects. Innovative low impact and cost-effective exploration techniques also form a large part of the exploration strategy for the CBP.

The CBP is made up of mineral claims and leases located on Crown Land and surface and sub-surface Inuit Owned Lands (IOLs) which are subject to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA). See Table 1 for NCGC permits and licences for advanced exploration activities on the CBP.

Organization	Description	Permit/Licence #
Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB)	Project Reference Number	07EN021
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	Land Use Permit (Bullion camp)	N2014C0002
	Land Use Permit (Hayes camp)	N2014C0005
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	Land Use Licence for IOL (Ingot/Crater camps)	KTL314C003
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	Mineral Exploration Agreement	PB01-16-001
Nunavut Water Board (NWB)	Water Licence	2BE-CRA1520
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	Commercial Leases	Lease 056J/11-1-2
		Lease 056J/12-1-2

Table 1: NCGC Permits and Licences

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A land package of 222 mineral claims, 57 mineral leases and an exploration agreement on IOL subsurface block PB-01 currently comprise the CBP. This land package lies within a corridor of greenstone belt originating at Committee Bay continuing for approximately 300 km to the southwest towards Agnico Eagle's Meadowbank Mine, within the Eastern Kitikmeot region of Nunavut Territory. The location and distance to local communities can be seen in Figure 1.

The CBP covers approximately 325,542.37 hectares and encompasses the Three Bluffs gold deposit, more than five advanced gold targets and several significant gold anomalies. There are four permitted camp sites on the CBP, exploration during 2018 was conducted out of two of these camps; Hayes and Crater. There are also two fuel and equipment caches across the CBP. Camp and infrastructure locations are presented in Table 2.

Site	UTM Coordinates (NAD 83)			Latitude	Longitude
<i>Name</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Easting (m)</i>	<i>Northing (m)</i>	<i>D°M'S"</i>	<i>D°M'S"</i>
Hayes Camp	15 N	564,613	7,394,173	66°39'30" N	091°32'11" W
Bullion Camp	15 N	494,850	7,363,850	66°23'39" N	093°06'55" W
Ingot Camp*	15 N	516,500	7,386,100	66°35'40" N	092°37'34" W
Crater Camp	16 N	420,290	7,474,040	67°22'19" N	088°51'24" W
Three Bluffs Drill Area	15 N	569,153	7,392,660	66°38'42" N	091°26'12" W
West Plains Cache	15 N	479,650	7,342,810	66°12'19" N	093°27'02" W

Table 2: Camps and caches within the Committee Bay Project

(*Ingot camp has been on care and maintenance for several years with no exploration being conducted from that location).

4.1 Camps

4.1.1 Hayes Camp

Hayes Camp is centrally located within the Committee Bay Project, 335 km northeast of Baker Lake, 400 km north of Rankin Inlet and 220 km south of Kugaaruk and provides accommodation for up to 100 people. The camp is supported by a 914 m (3,000') graded esker airstrip and a permitted, seasonally prepared 1,585 m (5,200') winter ice airstrip which is constructed on the adjacent Sandspit Lake. Mobile equipment and earthmoving equipment, power generators, a dual chambered incinerator, fuel and oils are stored at Hayes Camp. There are three permitted quarries near to Hayes camp where no material has been removed from since 2011.

4.1.2 Bullion Camp

Bullion Camp is a small, 20 to 40 person camp used to support seasonal exploration campaigns in the southern portion of the project. This camp is supported by a short 320 m tundra airstrip, a small generator and a small drummed fuel cache.

4.1.3 Ingot Camp

Ingot Camp may accommodate up to 30 people and is used to support seasonal exploration campaigns in the central southern portion of the project. This camp is supported by a 230 m tundra airstrip. A small generator and limited quantities of fuel may be stored at this camp when active. Ingot camp was not utilized during the 2018 exploration program.

4.1.4 Crater Camp

Crater Camp is a small, 20 to 40 person camp used to support seasonal exploration campaigns in the northern portion of the project. This camp is supported by a short 260 m tundra airstrip, a small generator and a small drummed fuel cache.

4.2 Caches

4.2.1 Three Bluffs drill area and cache

The Three Bluffs drill area and cache is located approximately 5 km east-southeast of Hayes Camp. This area encompasses the Three Bluffs gold deposit and contains three diamond drills and associated equipment along with a small shop and a fuel and consumables cache.

4.2.2 West Plains cache

The West Plains cache has limited materials remaining as they were utilized at various other prospects throughout 2018. A small supply of core boxes and miscellaneous lumber is all that remains.

4.3 Three Bluffs gold deposit

The Three Bluffs gold deposit is located approximately central to the CBP, 220 km south of Kugaaruk, 235 km west of Repulse Bay and approximately 300 km northeast of Agnico Eagle's Meadowbank Mine.

The Three Bluffs gold deposit mineral resource¹ comprises:

- *An indicated mineral resource of 2.070 Mt at an average grade of 7.85 g/t Au (524,000 oz.)*
- *An inferred mineral resource of 2.930 Mt at an average grade of 7.64 g/t Au (720,000 oz.)*

Three Bluffs occupies a portion of a much larger scale mineralized structure referred to as the Walker Lake Trend. Work to date has outlined high-grade mineralization along the 4 km long Walker Lake Trend with local vertical depths in excess of 500 m.

Auryn strongly believes that continued exploration has excellent potential to increase its mineral resources at Three Bluffs. Future exploration work at the Three Bluffs is expected to continue and may include diamond core drilling.

4.4 Regional Prospects

The CBP encompasses several other high-grade gold targets in addition to the Three Bluffs gold deposit. These prospects include Aiviq, Aarluk, Inuk, Anuri, West Plains, and numerous others (Figure 2). Prospecting, geophysics, and rotary air blast (RAB) drilling have been used along the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt to identify these highly prospective areas.

¹ Please see Technical Report on the Three Bluffs Gold Project, Nunavut, Canada, May 31, 2017 filed on www.sedar.com. Resource estimation was completed in accordance with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practice Guidelines and is reported in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. Mineral resource reported at 3.0 g/t block cut-off grade for material considered amenable to open pit mining and above 4.0 g/t block cut-off grade for material amenable to underground mining.

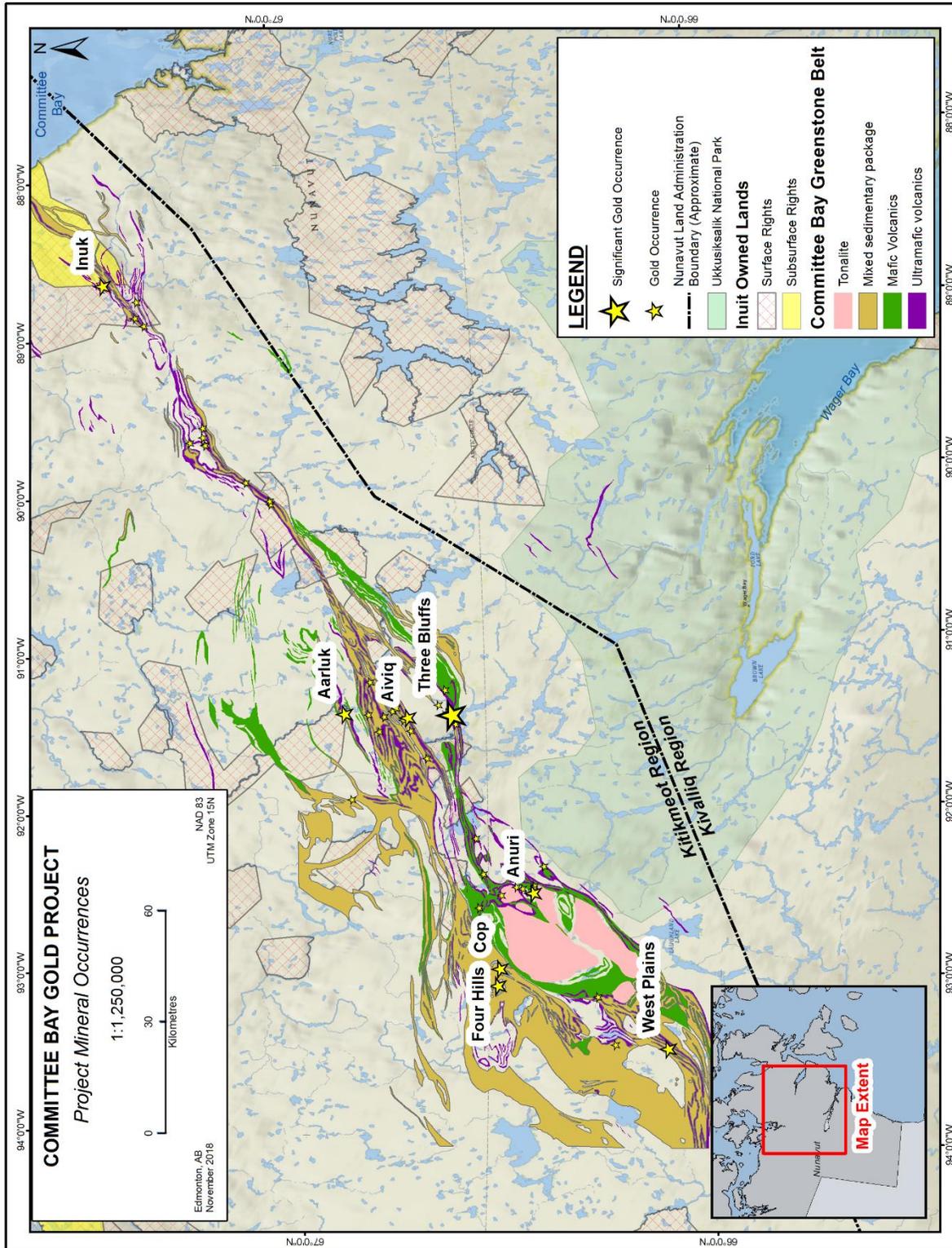


Figure 2: Committee Bay Project Mineral Occurrences

5.0 **2018 WORK ACTIVITIES**

Work conducted during 2018 at the CBP commenced with a spring mobilization to bring fuel and supplies to Hayes Camp and a site cleanup, backhauling waste material and scrap metal to Baker Lake. The 2018 exploration program comprised detailed and regional till sampling, mapping/prospecting and a sizable RAB and diamond drilling program along with staking 9 new claims. Site maintenance and remediation efforts are a continual aspect of exploration programs at the CBP. Activities occurred on mineral claims and leases on both Crown and Inuit Owned surface lands.

5.1 Mineral Exploration Activities

5.1.1 Diamond Core Drilling

Diamond core drilling was used at the CBP as follow-up to the extensive 2017 RAB drill program and specifically on the Aiviq prospect with a total of 16 holes comprising 5002.39 meters (Table 3, Figures 3, 4 and 7).

The majority of the drill holes intersected 20 - 40 meter widths of intense quartz veining and sulphidized banded iron formations, which NCGC believes demonstrates the potential for a significant discovery along this regional fault zone. Results include:

- 4.5 m at 2.93 g/t Au
- 1.5 m at 8.95 g/t Au
- 6 m at 0.44 g/t Au

Due to the strength of the hydrothermal system observed along this regional fault zone, NCGC has further evaluated the high-resolution tills collected in 2017 and 2018 and has identified two high-priority drill targets along the Aiviq regional fault zone. One of these targets is located four kilometers south of the 2018 drill program and has become known as the Shamrock prospect. The other is located 500 meters southeast of this year's drill program and is called Aiviq South.

Prospect	# of Diamond Drill Holes	Total Diamond Drill Metres Drilled
Aiviq	16	5002.39

Table 3: 2018 Diamond Drilling Activity



Figure 3: Diamond Drill in progress at Aiviq – August 2018



Figure 4: Diamond Drill Site Reclaimed at Aiviq – late August 2018

5.1.2 RAB Drilling

RAB drilling was used at the CBP in a continuing effort to reduce environmental impact and operational costs while providing exceptional sampling coverage of prospective areas. Twenty-two RAB holes totalling 4139.66 metres were drilled at 3 targets originating from Hayes Camp (Figure 7). A total of 15 RAB holes were drilled on IOL parcels. A breakdown of drill coverage is summarized in Table 4 with the drill collar and drill waste locations listed in Appendix 1.

The 2018 drill program at Kalulik identified two separate gold-bearing hydrothermal systems, four kilometers apart, that intersected broad zones of low-grade mineralization over 10 - 20 meter widths within sulphidized banded iron formations and associated quartz veining. These results include 21.34 meters at 0.4 g/t gold and 16.76 meters at 0.45 g/t gold. In addition, the identification of two separate gold-bearing structures speaks to the potential of the regional fault zone linking Aiviq and Kalulik.

At the Aarluk prospect the best intercept was 3.05 meters of 3.39 g/t gold, which was encountered in a weakly sulphidized banded iron formation. Based on the geological characteristics observed, no further work is planned at the Aarluk prospect.

Prospect	# of RAB Holes	Total RAB Metres Drilled
Aarluk	7	1319.98
Kalulik	8	1601.87
Aiviq	7	1217.81
Total	22	4139.66

Table 4: 2018 RAB Drilling Activity



Figure 5: RAB Drill in progress at Aarluk – July 2018



Figure 6: RAB Drill Site Reclaimed at Aarluk – late August 2018

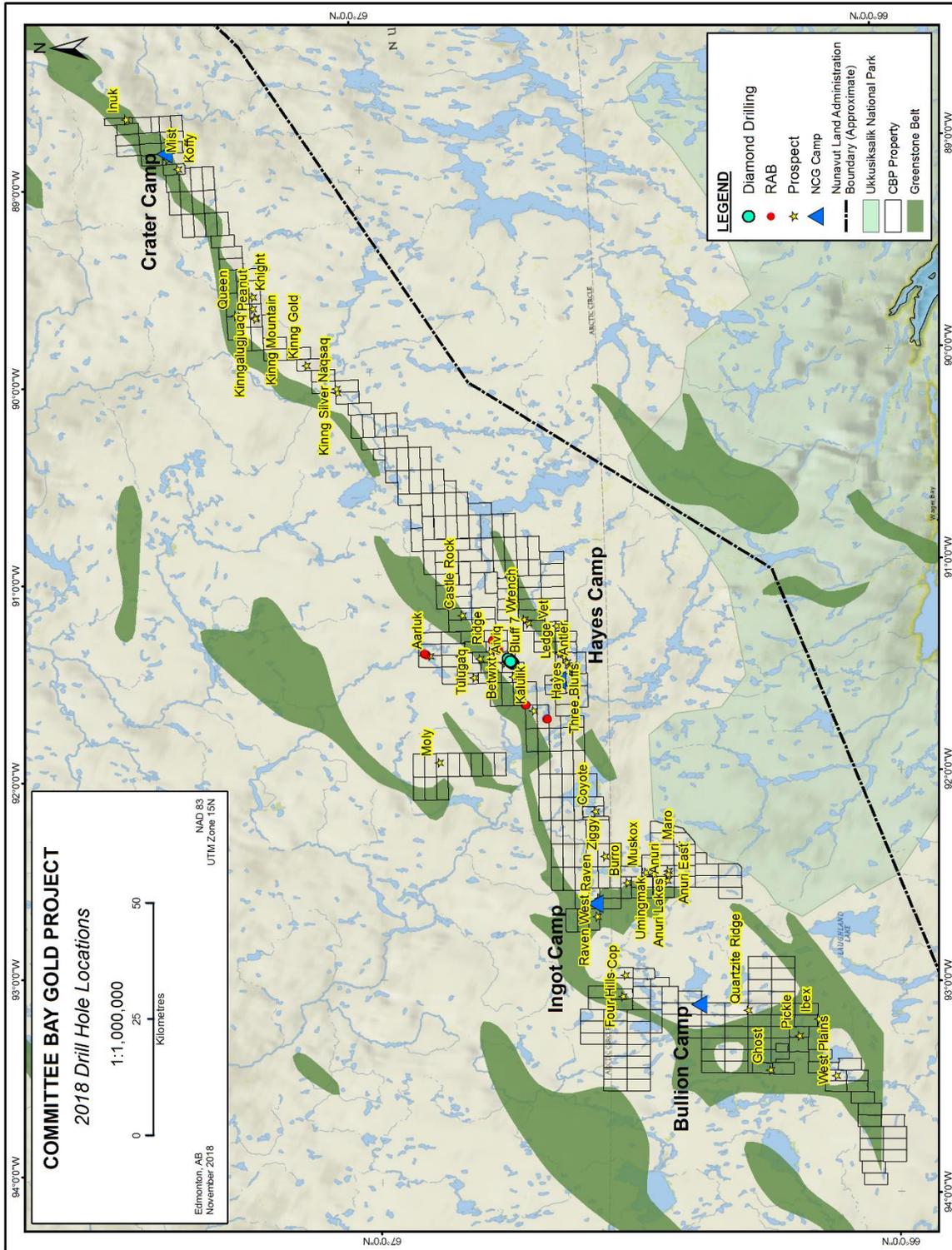


Figure 7: 2018 RAB and Diamond Drill Hole Locations

5.1.3 Till Sampling

Detailed till geochemical sampling was undertaken in order to follow up on previously identified regional till anomalies. The detailed till sampling program comprised 3,697 samples (Figure 6). A total of 222 regional till samples were collected on IOL ground on Parcel PB-01 to target drilling to the northeast of the historic Inuk prospect. See **Section 5.1.5.**, Table 5 and Figure 10.

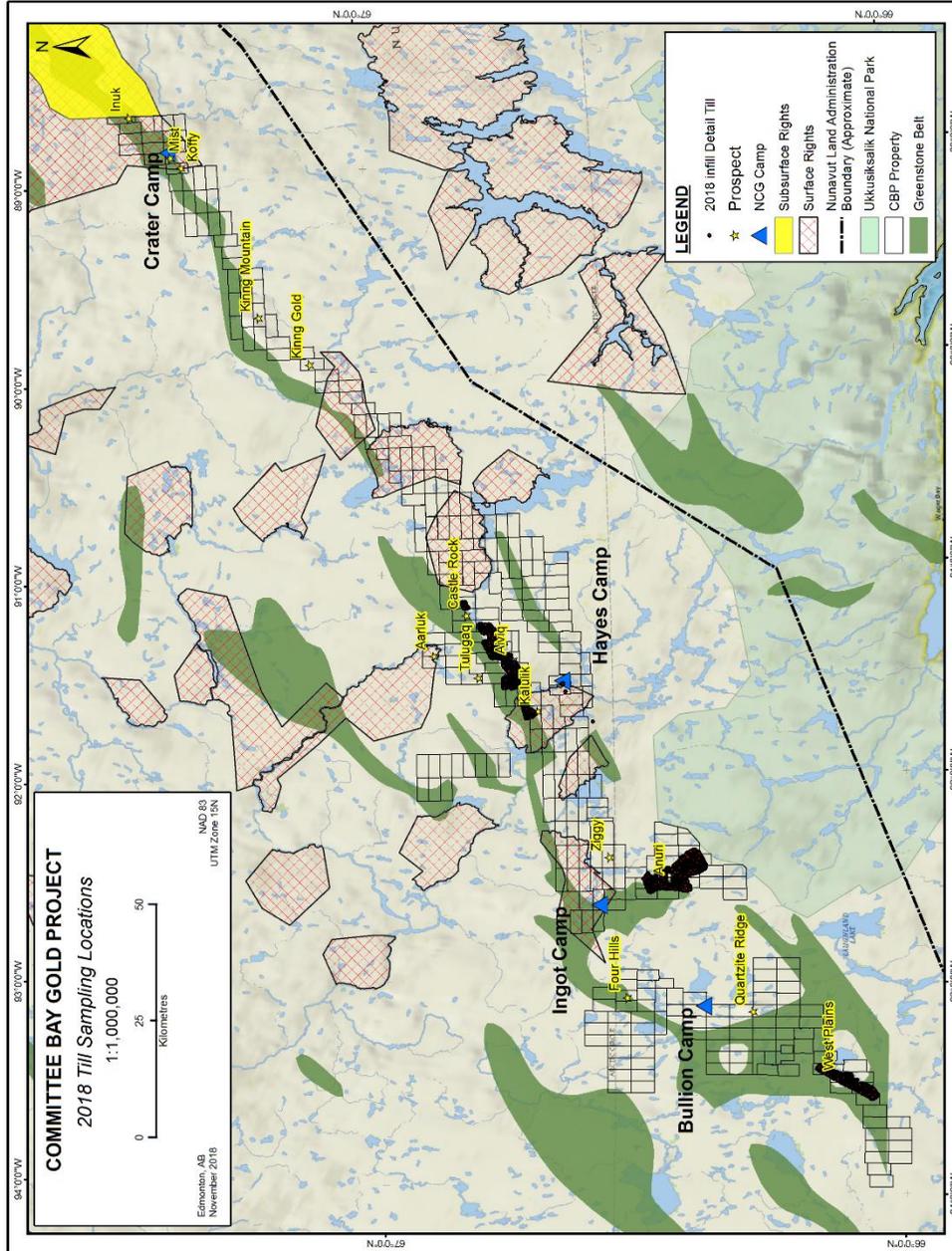


Figure 8: 2018 Till Sampling Coverage

5.1.4 Geological Mapping

A boulder mapping program containing 213 mapping stations was completed during the 2018 field season (Figure 9).

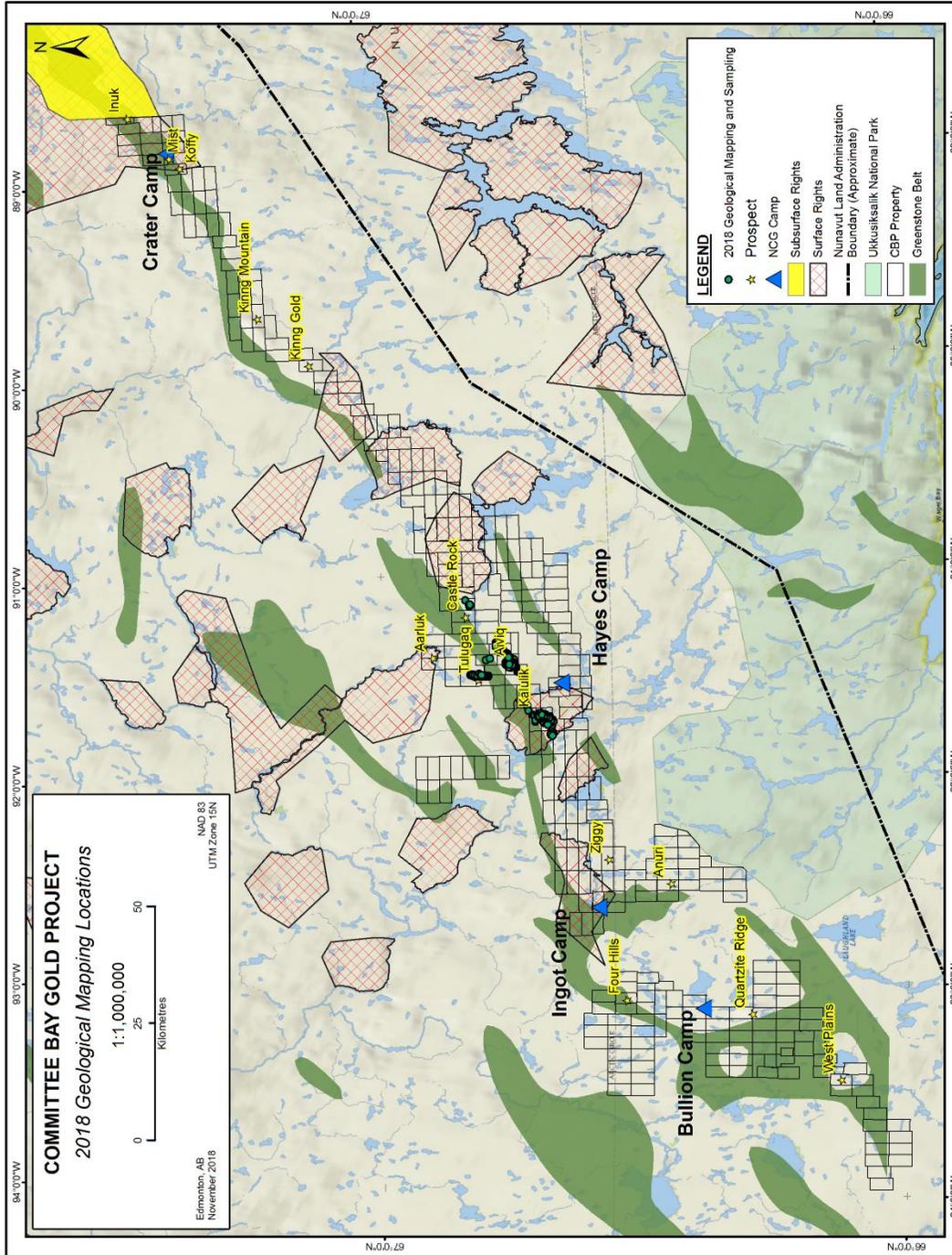


Figure 9: 2018 Geological Mapping Locations

5.1.5 Summary of work completed on IOL Parcel: PB-01

In 2016 NCGC entered into a Mineral Exploration Agreement (PB01-16-001) with Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated on the IOL subsurface block PB-01. The area covered by PB-01 covers the extension of the historic Inuk mineralized body as well as prospective greenstone NE to the coast of Committee Bay. In 2017 NCGC amended their class 3 land use permit (KTL314C003) to include proposed work within PB-01. The work carried out on PB-01 in 2018 is summarized in Table 5 and Figure 10.

IOL Parcel ID	PB-01
Till Samples Collected	222

Table 5: Summary of 2018 Exploration Activity on IOL Parcel: PB-01

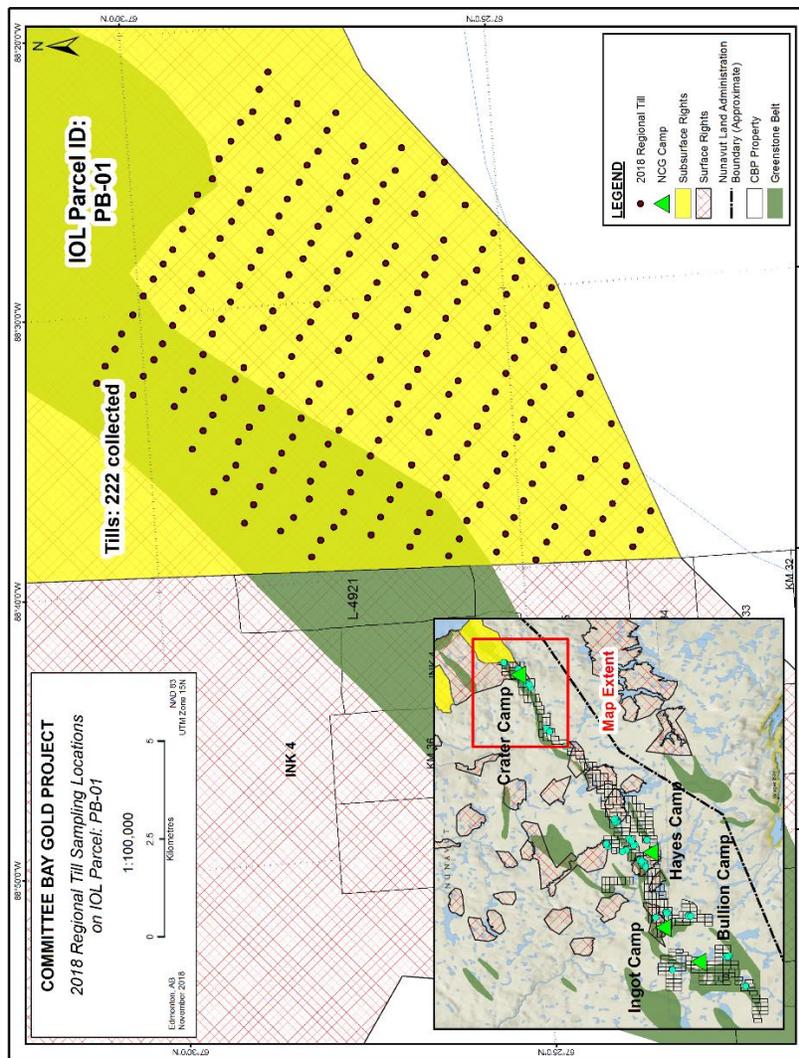


Figure 10: Summary of Work completed on IOL Parcel: PB-01

5.2 Other Work Activities

Other work activities comprised non-exploration activities that occurred at the CBP during the 2018 field season and included mobilization of fuel and supplies, waste backhauling, remediation work and new claim staking.

The backhauling records are attached in Appendix 2 and shows two destinations, Yellowknife and Valleyfield, Quebec. The load of waste backhauled to Yellowknife on board a 737 jet weighed 12,917 kg and comprised 24 drums of contaminated soil, 14 drums of contaminated fuel, 16 drums of incinerator ash, 8 drums of kitchen grease and 10 drums of used motor oil. KBL Environmental Ltd. in Yellowknife processed the waste and provided a Certificate of Disposal as in Appendix 2.

Two loads of waste were barged from Baker Lake to Valleyfield by NEAS and the records are also in Appendix 2. The loads weighed 79,555 kg and comprised 142 pallets of crushed empty fuel drums (approximately 2,840 drums), 48 drums filled with scrap metal, 88 drums filled with plastic and rubber, 8 drums filled with glass, 1 palette weighing 599 kg of automotive batteries, 16 drums filled with oily rags, 16 drums filled with empty oil containers and hoses, 7 drums filled with oil filters, 18 drums of incinerator ash, 6 drums of used motor oil, 3 drums of calcium chloride and 4 drums of old insulation. Qikiqtaaluk Environmental in Valleyfield processed the waste and provided Certificate of Disposal 035566 in Appendix 2.



Figure 11: Backhauled plastic, glass, scrap metal in drums and crushed fuel drums, ready for loading onto a NEAS barge, end of July 2018.

Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP)

The WWTP was not used during the 2018 Summer program and was left winterized at the end of Summer 2018. Inspections inside and outside the installation revealed no leaks of the 2017 RV antifreeze.

Hayes Camp

- Inspection and general maintenance of the camp infrastructure and equipment.
- Hazardous waste products were sorted, consolidated and stored in secondary containment within a covered quonset structure ready for back haul.
- Fuel containment was inspected, repaired, covered and secured.
- Limited re-grading of the airstrip was completed in order to maintain optimal drainage and to fill in holes and small ruts that were becoming safety hazards.



Figure 12: Limited re-grading of the Hayes Strip (Facing North)

- Installation of additional coconut matting westward, took place, to reduce erosion and runoff southward into Sandspit Lake (Figure 13).



Figure 13: Additional, light coloured coconut matting installed to mitigate sand being eroded by freshet 2018 (early July 2018).

- General camp cleanup and maintenance.
- Maintenance on heavy equipment to ensure optimal performance and no leaks.
- Waste generated in Crater Camp during the season was moved to Hayes Camp for incineration and storage for backhaul.
- Water samples taken and tested.
- Backhaul of waste plastic, glass, old insulation and scrap metal via ship to Quebec.

Three Bluffs Drill Grid

- Fuel cache was inspected and repaired where required.

Bullion Camp

- Inspection of camp and infrastructure was completed (Figure 14).
- Fuel containment berm was inspected.



Figure 14: Bullion Camp – July 2018

Ingot Camp

- A flyover inspection of camp and infrastructure was completed and found to be in good condition (Figure 15).



Figure 15: Ingot Camp – July 2018

Crater Camp (see Figures 16 and 17)

- Mobilization / Camp construction
- Inspection of camp and infrastructure was completed.
- Water sample taken and tested.
- Fuel containment berm was inspected.
- Demobilization and winterization.



Figure 16: Crater Camp – August 2018



Figure 17: Crater Camp – winterised September 2018

5.3 Camp Usage

Hayes and Crater camps were used during the 2018 exploration program (Table 6). Exploration activities were based primarily out of Hayes Camp, whereas activity in Crater Camp consisted of campaign style exploration and associated maintenance.

Camp	Date In	Date Out
Hayes Camp	18 Mar 2018 30 June 2018	23 April 2018 1 Sept 2018
Bullion Camp	N/A	N/A
Crater Camp	9 Aug 2018	16 Aug 2018
Ingot Camp	N/A	N/A

Table 6: Camps Occupation Dates during 2018

5.4 Local Hiring

Auryn hired a total of 26 local workers from 3 surrounding communities to take part in the 2018 CBP field season (Table 7). The total local payroll expenditure for the program was \$287,717.00 for 755 days of work.

Community	Naujaat		Kugaaruk		Taloyoak	
	Days	Wages	Days	Wages	Days	Wages
Camp Manager L1	26	\$12,801.00	28	\$ 12,048.00		
RAB Sampler			133	\$ 52,971.00	31	\$13,770.00
Site Services L3	36	\$15,585.00				
Site Services L2	102	\$41,728.00	159	\$ 54,240.00		
Site Services L1	65	\$23,184.00	156	\$ 54,240.00	19	\$ 7,150.00
Total Days	229		476		50	
Total Payroll		\$93,298.00		\$173,499.00		\$20,920.00

Table 7: Local community Hires by Position and Community - 2018

NCGC considers its work force of local personnel hired from the nearby communities to be an integral part of the success of its exploration. Local knowledge of the land, climate and environment brought to the team by residents of the region factor heavily into all NCGC's operational decisions.

This year, as in past seasons, local employees were engaged in a number of capacities including camp managers and assistants, equipment operators (Figure 18), drill sampler helpers (Figure 19), incinerator operators, carpenters, mechanics and kitchen helpers. Auryn provides both practical 'on the job' training and certificate-based training for local workers.



Figure 18: Hands-on Heavy Equipment Driver Training – Spring 2018



Figure 19: Hands-on RAB Sampler Helper Training – Summer 2018

The company looks forward to recommencing explorations activities at the CBP in 2019 and to the continued hiring and training of a local workforce.

5.5 Consultation

Two NCGC representatives toured three Northern Communities during September 2018, namely Naujaat, Kugaaruk and Taloyoak as part of reviewing the 2018 field season activities. Gjoa Haven could not be reached due to adverse weather conditions. Details of all community consultations during and before the 2018 field season are provided in Appendix 3.

5.6 2018 Kitikmeot Inuit Association Site tour

Representatives of the Kitikmeot Inuit Association from Kugluktuk namely Tannis Bolt and Monica Angohiatok were flown to Hayes Camp on July 26, 2018, toured the Hayes Camp installation, flew to Crater Camp and its surroundings and then visited a RAB drill in progress at Aarluk, returned to Hayes Camp and flew home the same day.

5.7 Expenditure

Approximately \$3.3 million was expended with northern businesses and the employment of local workers. This accounts for ~47% of the total \$7 million in expenditures during the 2018 field season. Northern businesses involved in the 2018 program included:

- A&B Suluk Interpreting Translating
- Advanced Medical Solutions and Medic North Nunavut
- Arctic Buying Company
- Auto Value Rankin Inlet
- Aviation Fuel Enterprises
- Baker Lake Contracting & Supplied Ltd.
- Baker Lake Lodge
- Boothia Inn Taloyoak
- Calm Air
- Canadian North
- Corothers Home Hardware Building Centre
- Discovery Mining Services
- EPLS Home Hardware & Building Centre
- Exploration Tents and Arctic Camp
- First Air
- Frobisher Inn Iqaluit
- Iglu Hotel Ltd
- Inukshuk Inn Kugaaruk
- KBL Environmental Ltd.
- Kitikmeot Helicopters
- Kissarvik Co-op
- Koomut CO-OP Kugaaruk
- Nanuq Lodge Rankin
- Naujaat CO-OP
- Naujaat Inns North
- NEAS
- Nolinor Aviation
- Northern Comm and Nav Systems Ltd.
- Northern Foodservices
- Nunavut Sealink & Supply Inc.
- Ookpik Aviation Inc.
- Rankin Northern Store
- Sarliaq Holdings
- Siniktarvik Inns North
- SK Construction Ltd
- The North West Co. Inc.
- Toromont Arctic
- True Value Hardware Yellowknife
- Turaarvik Inns North Rankin

6.0 LAND USE INSPECTIONS

6.1 2018 Inspection

A land use and water licence inspection was performed on the CBP during the 2018 field season by AANDC Water Resources Officer Baba Pedersen on July 29, 2018. The inspection report is attached as Appendix 4.

6.1.1 2018 Water Licence Inspection

Observation: 4. The Secondary Containment under the 4 Drums used for the Incinerator MUST be changed to a larger one so it completely encloses the bottom, send photos to the Inspector once complete to verify this.

Remedial action: The 4 drums in the photo are the supply to fill the double walled tank to the right of the photo and are meant as temporary storage. Photos will be taken during Spring Mob 2019 and forwarded.

Observation: 5. The Waste Drum Berm #2 Secondary Containment MUST be repaired, send photos to the Inspector once complete to verify this.

Remedial action: The berm cover was temporary opened up to gain access to tent fuel supplies. Photos will be taken during Spring Mob 2019 and forwarded.

Observation: 6. It was mutually agreed that the reclamation of the old Quarry is a Long-Term Reclamation Project, the Proponent will fill in the low spots and channel the drainage to its original location.

Action required: The Proponent is to Update the Progress of this Reclamation in each Annual Report.

Remedial action: Pumping was kept up during Summer (Figure 20) to prevent excessive pooling of water with subsequent damage to the permafrost. Next Summer the plastic from the damaged rice bags and megabags will be sifted out and the material spread in depressions to prevent excessive pooling of rainwater.

6.1.2 Follow-up to 2017 Water Licence Inspection

2017 Observation: 5. Water is accumulating in Borrow Area 1, which could result in impacts to the permafrost beneath. Historic drainage channels are visible, but the water level within the quarry is lower than the old drainage channels. The Quarry Development Plan was not found on-site, and is not currently being implemented; particularly the water management procedures and closure / remediation.

2017 Action required: E. A plan for restoring drainage from Borrow Area 1 is to be submitted to the Inspector and implemented upon approval. Complete closure and remediation of the quarry should be implemented if no further use is forecasted, to reduce the need for active water management.

2017 Remedial action: An electronic copy of the Quarry Development plan is available. The Mitigative Measures outlined on section 4.0 of the Quarry Development plan include the use of sand bags and silt fences to prevent erosion and sedimentation. The naturally accumulated rain water typically either evaporates or infiltrates the esker surface by mid-summer. During high flow periods, particularly Spring Freshet, accumulated water is pumped out of the Burrow Area and directed along natural drainages with erosion controls erected. The pumping of water is believed to be a lower impact solution than the creation of a drainage ditch.

2018 Remedial action: Periodic pumping was done throughout Summer to keep excessive amounts of water from pooling, hence affecting the permafrost (Figure 20).



Figure 20: Pumping from Burrow Area 1: July 10, 2018 (facing NW)

6.1.3 Follow-up to 2017 Crown Land Use Inspection

2017 Observation: 8. The incinerator was producing very dark smoke during the inspection, and some of the sensors showed errors; it does not appear to be functioning properly.

2017 Action required: G. Ensure that the incinerator is serviced and returned to normal function.

2017 Remedial action: Annual preventative maintenance occurs on the Hayes camp incinerator. NCGC has several staff on site trained in the basics of the incinerator operation and troubleshooting. Unfortunately, at times a service call by the manufacturer is required to rectify problems that basic troubleshooting cannot address. Shortly after the inspectors visit a representative from Ketek Group, manufacturer of the incinerator, was on site and performed the required repairs on the incinerator.

2018 Remedial action: Half of the secondary chamber and the entire stack was replaced this Summer. Extensive repairs were done on the control panel to make automatic cycling through the entire burn cycle possible.

6.2 Progressive Reclamation

One of NCGC's primary objectives is to perform exploration programs with minimal environmental impact. NCGC recognizes that progressive reclamation makes up an integral part of minimizing environmental impact. During the course of the 2018 field season, Auryn continued in the following progressive reclamation:

1. During the 2014 field season several fuel berms at the Three Bluffs Drill Grid were removed and left to re-establish underlying vegetation, monitoring is ongoing.
2. The airstrip revegetation is progressing and the drainage of the regraded portion is much better following completion of work in the previous field season.
3. Significant backhaul of plastic waste, glass, contaminated fuel and metal from Hayes Camp to surrounding communities then by ship to Quebec for disposal to reduce waste at site.
4. Ongoing demarcation of established pathways at all camps to limit the impact of foot and / or vehicle traffic to vegetated areas and areas susceptible to erosion.
5. All drill pads are reclaimed as soon as possible after a drill rig has moved to a new site.
6. Additional coconut matting installation to the West of one of the natural gullies draining off the Hayes Esker into Sandspit Lake to allow for natural revegetation to occur (Figure 21, below).



Figure 21: Additional coconut matting installation to the right, dark grey coconut matting installed during 2017 on the left (Facing: South).

7.0 WATER

7.1 *Water Use*

A grand total of 161.2 cubic metres of domestic water was used during the 2018 field season which fell between March 24th and September 1st. The water usage during the 2018 field season was for camp and kitchen use at Hayes Camp and Crater Camp. Table 8 details water usage by month and detailed water usage given in Appendix 5.

2018	Hayes Camp Total Water Usage (m ³)	Crater Camp Total Water Usage (m ³)
March	4.7	
April	16.5	
July	66.6	
August	69.3	3.2
September	0.9	
Grand Total	158	3.2

Table 8: Domestic Water usage during 2018 field season

Table 9 details the water usage by month for the two diamond drills at the Aiviq prospect for a grand total of 261.7 cubic meters.

2018	Diamond Drill Total Water Usage (m³)
July	90.8
August	170.9
Grand Total	261.7

Table 9: Diamond Drill Water usage during 2018 field season

7.2 Water Sampling

Water samples were taken from Water Monitoring Stations CRA1, CRA2 and CRA3 during the 2018 program from Hayes Camp and from Crater Lake. Water sampling analytical results are listed in Appendix 6.

8.0 WILDLIFE

NCGC recognizes that the CBP is located within a diverse ecosystem with abundant flora and fauna. As part of our efforts to mitigate any impact on the local wildlife populations NCGC has a wildlife reporting system in place. Scanned copies of the Spring Mob and Summer season wildlife sightings at Hayes camp and beyond are attached as Appendix 7. Table 10 summarizes the wildlife sightings by species for the Spring mobilization and Summer 2018 field season.

Species	Recorded sightings
Canada Geese	4
Unknown Ducks	Flock
Muskox	20
Arctic Hare	1
Wolf	1
Caribou	21

Table 10: Wildlife sightings - 2018



First sighted on August 8 (left), until September 1, 2018 (right)

Figure 22: Resident caribou took over as Hayes Camp was closed down for the Summer.

NCGC is committed to continue to monitor wildlife throughout the CBP in order to mitigate any and all effects on wildlife.

9.0 **SPILLS**

Spills which occurred during 2018 are listed below and the spill reports as reported to the Spill Line are attached as Appendix 8.

On July 27, while filling up a compressor, a small quantity of P50 Arctic Diesel was spilled due to a sudden squall of wind. The contaminated till material was scooped up on Aug 23 and put into a plastic bag and flown to Hayes Camp for storage in a Contaminated Sand barrel in a quonset at Hayes Camp, to be removed from site at a later date. The spill occurred away from any bodies of water. The spill was reported to the Spill Line on Aug 29.

Between July 31 and August 1, during drilling, a small quantity of P50 Arctic Diesel was spilled from a faulty seal on a fuel filter. A P50 stain was noticed during borehole site reclamation on Aug 23, contaminated till material was collected in a plastic bag, flown back to Hayes Camp and dispensed into the Contaminated Soil drum for storage until removed off site. The spill was reported to the Spill Line on Aug 29.

- Appendix 1: 2018 RAB Drill Hole Locations and Dates**
- Appendix 2: 2018 Waste Backhaul Records**
- Appendix 3: 2018 Community Liaison Logs**
- Appendix 4: 2018 AANDC Crown Land and Water Licence Inspection Reports**
- Appendix 5: 2018 Water Usage Logs**
- Appendix 6: 2018 Water Monitoring Results**
- Appendix 7: 2018 Wildlife Observation Logs**
- Appendix 8: 2018 Spill Reports**