

		Association	
ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ	Kimberley Young	Hamlet of Kugluktuk	2022-11-01
ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ	Karen Kharatyan	Nunavut Water Board	2022-11-01
ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ	John and Mercie Kaodloak	Landusers	2022-11-01
ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ	Paul Budkewitsch	GN-EDT	2022-11-03
ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ	Amanada Dumond	Kugluktuk Angoniatit	2022-11-01

ᓇᓂᓕᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ

ᓇᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ:

Kitikmeot

ᓇᓂᓕᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ

ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ/ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ
ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Land Use Permit	Not Yet Applied		
ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Land Use Licence	Not Yet Applied		
ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Water Licence	Not Yet Applied		
ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ, ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Research licence	Not Yet Applied		
ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐ, ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Research licence	Not Yet Applied		
Government of Nunavut, Department of Culture, Language, Elders, and Youth	Archaeology Permit	Not Yet Applied		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	ᓂᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Length of Use
Air	Worker access and resupply by fixed wing, local work are access by helices site and work areas. Planned use of lakes (summer and winter) and adjacent historical esker strip for aircraft landing. Nearby regional airstrips (Lupin) may be used if available.	
Land	Possibly resupply by overland cat train from Tibbitt To Contwoyto Winter Road (if it is built) to main camp area	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

additives						
Salt	hazardous	500	50	25000	Lbs	Drill support
Oxygen	hazardous	6	100	600	Lbs	Welding for equipment repair, first aid
Acetylene	hazardous	4	100	400	Lbs	Welding for equipment repair
Aviation fuel	fuel	200	205	41000	Liters	Aircraft fuel
Diesel	fuel	225	205	46125	Liters	Camp and equipment fuel
Gasoline	fuel	25	205	5125	Liters	Equipment fuel
Cement	hazardous	500	50	25000	Lbs	Drill support

ΔL 4D CD JL 5b 5b

ΔL 4D CD JL 5b 5b	5b 5b ΔΓ 5b C 5b C 5b σ Δ 5b < C	ΔP C ΔΓ 5b C 5b C 5b σ Δ 5b < C
299	Pump with screened intake	Various lakes proximal to camp locations(s) and drills

			recycling and/or disposal	
Drilling	Other, Drill cuttings	Various	Discharge to upland sump or depression	Settling tanks and/or flocculants to support water reuse where possible
Mineral Exploration	Other, Cuttings and water from core saw	various	Discharge to upland sump or depression	Settling tanks and/or flocculants to support water reuse where possible
Camp	ፍጆጃር ሲጽፍ	approx 0.1 m3/day/person	collect in pacto style toilet. Either incinerate on site or backhaul for offsite disposal	Backhaul incinerator ash for offsite disposal

ፋሬባፎርም ላይ ለተጨማሪ መረጃ ይጎብኙ

See attached document

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

Gold

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

The following exploration activity may occur over the life of the project: trenching; exploration drilling on land or over ice (diamond and/or rotary air-blast/reverse circulation); geophysical work (ground and air); soil sampling; core logging.

SECTION B3: Geosciences

Geophysical (ground and air) operations may include the following, or similar/related methodologies: magnetic; gravimetric; electromagnetic. Geological operations may include geological mapping. Activity locations, timing and flying are to be determined. Activities may occur throughout the study area.

SECTION B4: Drilling

Drill hole locations and depths are to be determined based on ongoing analysis of historic exploration activities, and results of new exploration activities. It is expected that drilling will be limited to the existing claim areas. Based on future prospecting results, claim boundaries may change in the future, however, it is reasonable to expect that drilling will occur in an area contiguous with that already delineated. Drill additives will be used where required, to the minimum extent possible. Additives vary depending on the nature of the ground encountered. Salt may be used, along with other non-toxic materials. Cuttings will be dewatered to the greatest extent possible and deposited in an adjacent upland sump. Drill water will be recirculated and reused to the greatest extent possible. Excess drill water will be deposited in an adjacent upland sump. Drill equipment will be mobilized by helicopter. Drill holes will be abandoned by cutting the drill stems off at ground level and backfilling any areas of subsidence around drill stems in such a manner as to prevent water accumulation.

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

ᐱᓐᓇ ᐱᓚᐱᓐ ᐱᓚᐱᓐ ᐱᓚᐱᓐ ᐱᓚᐱᓐ ᐱᓚᐱᓐ ᐱᓚᐱᓐ

The property is centred south of the informally named Esker Lake and includes a small lake in the eastern portion of the claim informally named Sheit Lake in past reports. Elevations on the property range from 390 m at Esker Lake to 430 m at the top of Brandon Hill. The Project is located within the Southern Arctic Ecozone and the Takijuq Lake Upland Ecoregion. Much of this region is composed of unvegetated rock outcrops. Organic Cryosols are the dominant soils in the lowlands and permafrost is deep and continuous. The area is characterized by very cold winters, brief cool summers and short fall and spring seasons. Climate data from the nearest weather station at the Lupin Mine, 145 km NE of the property, indicate that mean daily temperatures in the area vary from -30o C in January to +12o C in July and that average annual rainfall is 16.0 cm. The topography is gently undulating with sparse bedrock exposures. Lakes and some swamps cover much of the low lying areas.

ᐱᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᓂᐱᓪᓗ ᓂᓗᓂᐱᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᓂᐱᓪᓗ

The Project is located within the Southern Arctic Ecozone and the Takijuk Lake Upland Ecoregion. Vegetative cover is characterized by shrub tundra, consisting of dwarf birch, willow, northern Labrador tea, avens species and blueberry species. Characteristic wildlife includes caribou (barren ground caribou of the Bathurst, Beverly and Ahiak herds), muskoxen, grizzly bear, wolverine, Arctic hare, Arctic fox, red fox and wolf. Small mammals (e.g., Arctic ground squirrel, voles, and lemmings) are distributed throughout the region and provide an important food source for predators. Many species of migratory birds are present in the area during the summer season, including waterfowl, raptors, songbirds, and shorebirds, while some bird species are present year-round (e.g., ptarmigan, gyrfalcon, and common raven). The Project is located within the Southern Arctic Ecozone and the Takijuk Lake Upland Ecoregion. The Project also occurs within Area 1 of the Bathurst Caribou Range Planning Area, within the centre of habitation. Bathurst caribou may use the Project area all year, with highest use occurring for summer range.

ᐱᓪᓗ ᐱᓕᓂᐱᓪᓗ ᓂᓗᓂᐱᓪᓗ: ᐱᓪᓗᓂᐱᓪᓗ-ᐱᓪᓗᓂᐱᓪᓗ

The Project occurs within the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut, predominantly on Crown Land; activities on and adjacent to one of the clam blocks occurs on an Inuit Owned Land (IOL) parcel. The Project also occurs within the Akaitcho Dene First Nations asserted territory, and is also situated within the boundary of the Mòwhì Gogha De Nìitlèè. The Project is located 424 km southeast of Kugluktuk, NU, 400 km northeast of Yellowknife, NT and 145 km east - southeast of the Lupin Mine on Contwoyto Lake and south-south west of the Back River Project. Hunting and traditional land use are understood to occur in the area .

Miscellaneous Project Information

Included with this application are the following: Project Description; Engagement Plan; Spill Response Plan; Closure and Reclamation Plan; Waste Management Plan; Environment and Heritage and Heritage Resources Protection Plan (including wildlife); photos of typical work planned.

ᐱᓪᓗᓂᐱᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᓂᐱᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᓂᐱᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᓗᓂᐱᓪᓗ

See attached impact assessment

Cumulative Effects

Potential effects have been assessed and are considered to be either Negative and Mitigable, or Positive, and as a result, there are no residual effects to be carried forward into a cumulative effects assessment. Further, it is understood that effects such as those to wildlife including sensory disturbance, habituation or attraction, and unintentional interactions may occur through execution of project activities or in combination with other activities that may have a spatial or temporal overlap with the project, such as non-project overflights or traditional land use. However, given the robust mitigation measures proposed and the temporary seasonal nature of the project activities, any cumulative effects that may arise are considered immeasurable and small, intermittent and short term.

