**Preliminary Screening Report Form**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Preliminary Screener:** MVLWB<br><br>**Reference / File Number:** MV2017C0024, MV2018C0005 & MV2018L2-0003<br><br>**Title:** Mineral Exploration, Pine Point Area<br><br>**Organization:** Pine Point Mining Limited<br><br>**Meeting date:**<br>July 20, 2017<br>October 12, 2017<br>June 20, 2018<br>February 13, 2020<br>February 11, 2021 | **EIRB**<br><br>**Reference Number:** |

**Type of Development:**
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☐ New
- ☒ Amend, EIRB Ref. #
- ☒ Requires permit, licence or authorization
- ☐ Does not require permit, licence or authorization

**Background**

Exploration activities in the Pine Point area were screened on July 2, 2009, and a Land Use Permit (MV2008C0023) was issued to Tamerlane Ventures Inc. by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (the Board) on the same date. MV2008C0023 expired on July 1, 2016. On December 19, 2016, Land Use Permit MV2016C0023 was issued to Pine Point Holding Corp. for identical activities to those which were permitted under MV2008C0023. No screening was performed on the activities associated with Permit MV2016C0023, as they were determined by the Board to be exempt from preliminary screening in accordance with Schedule 1, Paragraph 2 of the Exemption List Regulations, as the proposed development had not been modified since it was last screened. Permit MV2016C0023 was assigned from Pine Point Holding Corp. to Darnley Bay Resources Ltd. (Darnley Bay), following a sale of assets and associated transfer of mineral claims to Darnley Bay.

On May 29, 2017, Darnley Bay submitted a Land Use Permit Application (MV2017C0024) to expand upon activities permitted under Permit MV2016C0023, including increased drilling activity and equipment use, addition of 5 new mineral claims, a larger camp, and increased fuel storage. These activities were screened by the Board on July 20, 2017.

On September 5, 2017, Pine Point Mining Limited (Darnley Bay Resources Ltd. changed their name to Pine Point Mining Ltd. on August 8, 2017; the Board acknowledged this change on September 28, 2017) submitted an Amendment Application for Permit MV2017C0024, requesting to add eight additional mineral claims to the project area. No changes to operations were proposed, as the drilling associated with these claims was accounted for in the initial application for Permit MV2017C0024, but these claims had not yet been formally acquired at the time of that application. On October 12, 2017, the addition of the eight mineral claims to the existing operation was screened by the Board in accordance with subsection 124(1) of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA).

On March 26, 2018, PPML submitted a Land Use Permit Application (MV2018C0005) and Water Licence Application (MV2018L2-0003) to conduct a confirmation drilling program, which is to confirm results from the historic Cominco database and obtain information for a feasibility study. PPML has explicitly stated in its application that the proposed activities are independent of its Permit MV2017C0024. As a result, the additional drilling holes (2,500) on the existing mineral claim and lease require screening by the Board as per subsection 124(1) of the MVRMA.

On December 23, 2019, PPML submitted a Land Use Permit Amendment Request for MV2017C0024 to increase the fuel storage from 16,000 L to 32,500 L, camp capacity from 35 to 49 person, and add 89 mineral tenures to the existing project area. These amendment requests were screened by the Board on February 13, 2020.

On December 10, 2020, PPML submitted a Land Use Permit Amendment Request for MV2017C0024 to increase the camp capacity from 49 to 90 persons, and to add a new drill type to install large diameter holes for future dewatering tests. These amendment requests were screened by the Board on February 11, 2021.

Previously screened items have been included in this screening for reference, to ensure all ongoing and proposed activities are included in this current screening of the project. These items are denoted as being previously screened and are listed in italics.

**Project Summary**

Previously Screened Activities:

- *Construction and maintenance of a 20-person camp facility located at: 60°50'12" W and 114°33'52" N;*
- *Confirmatory, exploration, and definition drilling program consisting of approximately 300 diamond drill holes; and*
- *Fuel storage of approximately 660 L of diesel, 55 L of gasoline and 2300 lbs of propane.*

*The following fuel will be stored at the camp site:*
- *2 drums (200 L capacity) of diesel fuel*
- *1 enviro-tank (1500 L capacity) of diesel fuel*
- *1 genset tank (50 gal. capacity) of diesel fuel*
- *1 container (205 L capacity) of gasoline*
- *4 containers of propane (2 x 4,000 L capacity and 2 x 200 L capacity)*

*The following equipment will be used on site:*
- *4 - ¾ tonne pick-up trucks*
- *1 - 4,000 L capacity water truck;*
- *1 D6 Cat dozer*
- *3 pumps (20 gpm, 10 hp)*
- *1 front-end loader*
- *2 snowmobiles*
- *2 all terrain vehicles*
- *1 diamond drill (LS 70 or smaller)*
- *2 50 kW generators.*

*July 20, 2017 Screening:*

*Darnley Bay are applying to increase exploration activity in the Pine Point area. Increased drilling, additional claims, a larger camp, and increased fuel storage are proposed in the Application. Darnley Bay has specifically requested the following additions to existing operations:*

- *Increased Diamond Drilling activity from approximately 300 holes to 1500 holes, on existing leases and 5 new mineral claims;*
- *Construction and operation of a larger camp for approximately 35 persons (previously 20);*
- *Increased fuel storage; and*
- *Increased quantity of equipment to support increased drilling.*

*June 20, 2018 Screening:*

*PPML is applying to conduct confirmation drilling to verify the Cominco historic database. The drilling program is independent of the MV2017C0024 Permit. The MV2018C0005 & MV2018L2-0003 application is proposing diamond drilling, fuel storage, construction and maintenance of trails, withdrawal of water for diamond drilling, deposit of drilling waste into sumps, and progressive reclamation and associated closure activities.*
- *Maximum drilling of 2,500 holes on existing mineral claims and leases*
- *Storage of fuel on drill pads;*
- *Use of heavy equipment and vehicles; and*
- *Use of water and deposit of waste at sumps.*

*February 13, 2020 screening under Permit MV2017C0024:*
*PPML requested to amend its Permit MV2017C0024 to increase the fuel storage, camp capacity, and mineral tenure to the existing operation.*

February 11, 2021 screening under Permit MV2017C0024:
PPML requested to amend its Permit MV2017C0024 to increase the camp capacity from 49 to 90 persons, and to add a new drill type to install large diameter holes for future dewatering tests.

**Fuel Storage:**

*Additional Fuel (July 20, 2017 Screening under MV2017C0024):*

- *10,000L Diesel (an increase of 8,250L)*
- *2,000L Gasoline (an increase of 1,795L)*
- *4000L Aviation Fuel*
- *2000 lbs Propane (an increase of 800 lbs)*

*Fuel storage on drill pads (June 20, 2018 Screening under MV2018C0005 & MV2018L2-0003):*

- *15 480 L of diesel;*
- *1,350 L of gasoline; and*
- *18,000 lbs of propane.*

*Additional Fuel (February 13, 2020 Screening under Permit MV2017C0024):*

- *from 16,000 L to 32,500L of diesel, gasoline, and aviation fuel*
- *from 2,000 lbs to 8,000 lbs of propane*

February 11, 2021 Screening
No additional fuel storage added.

**Equipment:**

*Additional Equipment (July 20, 2017 Screening):*

| Type and Number | Size | Purpose |
|---|---|---|
| *Skid or track mounted surface drills of types 25HH, 30HH, LF70, LF90, or equivalent (2 additional drills, up to 3 total)* | *10 to 13 tonnes each* | *To carry out drilling* |
| *Sloop for Equipment (1-3)* | *Skid-mounted, approximately 3 tonne capacity* | *Carry drill rods, bits and consumables to drill* |
| *Equipment and supply shack (1-3)* | *Skid-mounted, approximately 3 tonne capacity* | *Optional shack for storage of spares and tools for drill, plus additional warm area for crew in winter* |
| *Electric and diesel-powered water pumps with up to 1000 metres of water line (1 – 3)* | *Approximately 40 to 90kg* | *Provide water for the drill rig* |
| *Insulated pump shack with fuel tank and propane bottles (1-3)* | *Approximately 500 to 1000 kg* | *Required during winter conditions to keep water pump and water lines from freezing* |
| *Insulated heat shack for water lines with fuel tank and propane bottles (1-3)* | *Approximately 500 to 1000 kg* | *Required during winter conditions when water pump is further away from drill to keep water pump and water lines from freezing* |
| *Drill cuttings tank (1-3)* | *Approximately 500 to 1000 kg* | *Used to collect drill cuttings and allow future burial/covering in a pit or natural depression* |
| *Water storage tank* | *Skid-mounted, approximately 3 tonne capacity* | *Tank used to store water for drill and negate need for water lines* |
| *Water truck (1-2)* | *Approximately 7 to 8 tonnes* | *Transport water to water tank for use by drill* |
| *D-6 Dozer (Up to 3 additional, 4 total)* | *Approximately 14 tonnes* | *For moving drills and equipment* |
| *D-8 Dozer (1-2)* | *Approximately 18 tonnes* | *For moving drills and equipment* |
| *Marooka 800 or Nodwell (1-3)* | *Approximately 10 tonnes fully loaded* | *For moving drills and equipment* |
| *Skidders (1-3)* | *Approximately 8 tonnes* | *For moving drills and equipment* |
| *Snowcat with 8-way snow plow (1-2)* | | *For clearing roads and trails in winter* |
| *1/2 ton to 1.5-ton 4x4 wheel drive trucks* | *Approximately 3 to 6 tonnes depending on type and load* | *For moving personnel, light weight drill supplies, fuel and drill core* |
| *3/4-ton 4x4 wheel drive trucks with 6-way snow plough (2-3)* | *Approximately 5 to 6 tonnes depending on type and load* | *For clearing roads and trails in winter* |
| *1 tonne dump truck* | *Approximately 12 tonnes* | *Moving materials* |
| *Excavator or backhoe (1-2)* | *Approximately 5 to 15 tonnes depending on type* | *Digging of pits for disposal of cuttings.* |
| *Flatbed transport truck (1 – 4)* | *Approximately 20 to 30 tonnes depending on load* | *Transport drill to site on road for drop off at start of trail to drill* |
| *Snow machines with small sleds (Up to 6 additional – 8 total)* | *Approximately 100 to 250kg* | *Needed for locating drill sites, transporting crews to drill, and other work in winter* |
| *Quads (Up to 6 additional – 8 total)* | *Approximately 150 to 200kg* | *Needed for locating drill sites, transporting crews to drill, and other work* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Cabodas (1-2)* | *Approximately 1 tonne* | *Needed for locating drill sites, transporting crews to drill, and other work* |
| *Argos* | *Approximately 500 to 1,000 kg* | *Transport crew and light supplies to drill to minimize impact on ground* |
| *Swamp Buggies* | *Approximately 13 tonnes* | *Transport crew and light supplies to drill to minimize impact on ground* |
| *Loader (Up to 3 additional, 4 total)* | *Approximately 4 tonnes* | *Unloading cutting tanks, drill core, etc. from truck for disposal or storage* |

*Additional Equipment (June 20, 2018):*

| ***Type and Number*** | ***Purpose*** |
|---|---|
| *Skid or track mounted surface diamond drill s or RC drills of types 25HH, 30HH, LF70, LF90, or equivalent (1-9)* | *To carry out drilling* |
| *Sloop for Equipment (1-9)* | *Carry drill rods, bits and consumables to drill* |
| *Equipment and supply shack (1-9)* | *Optional shack for storage of spares and tools for drill, plus additional warm area for crew in winter* |
| *Electric and diesel powered water pumps with water line (1 - 9)* | *Provide water for the drill rig* |
| *Insulated pump shack with fuel tank and/or propane bottles (1-9)* | *Required during winter conditions to keep water pump and water lines from freezing*<br>*Required during winter conditions when water pump is further away from drill to keep water pump and water lines from freezing* |
| *Drill cuttings tanks (1-9)* | *Used to collect drill cuttings and allow future burial/covering in a pit or natural depression* |
| *Water storage tanks (1 - 12)* | *Tank used to store water for drill and negate need for water lines* |
| *Water truck (1-6)* | *Transport water to water tank for use by drill* |
| *D-6 Dozer (1-3)* | *For moving drills and equipment* |
| *D-8 Dozer (1-2)* | *For moving drills and equipment* |
| *Marooka 800 or Nodwell (1-9)* | *For moving drills and equipment* |
| *Snowcat with 8-way snow plow (1-2)* | *For clearing roads and trails in winter* |
| *1/2 ton to 1.5 ton 4x4 wheel drive trucks (1-25)* | *For moving personnel, light weight drill supplies, fuel and drill core* |
| *3/4 ton 4x4 wheel drive trucks with 6- way snow plough (1 - 2)* | *For clearing roads and trails in winter* |
| *Dump Truck (1 - 2)* | *Moving materials* |
| *Excavator or backhoe (1-2)* | *Digging of pits for disposal of cuttings.* |
| *Flatbed transport truck (1 - 3)* | *Transport drill to site on road for drop off at start of trail to drill* |
| *Snow machines with small sleds (1-8)* | *Needed for locating drill sites, transporting crews to drill, and other work in winter* |
| *Quads (1-8)* | *Needed for locating drill sites, transporting crews to drill, and other work* |
| *Kabotas (1-2)* | *Needed for locating drill sites, transporting crews to drill, and other work* |
| *Argos (1- 8)* | *Transport crew and light supplies to drill to minimize impact on ground* |
| *Swamp Buggies (1-2)* | *Transport crew and light supplies to drill to minimize impact on ground* |
| *Loader (1-4)* | *Unloading cutting tanks, drill core, etc. from truck for disposal or storage* |
| *Generators (1-10)* | *Supply power for lighting, pumps and small tools at each drill. On additional for medic truck for power, lighting, radio, and heat.* |
| *Graders (1- 2)* | *Plow snow in winter and grade main roads in summer, as needed.* |
| *Bobcats or equivalent (1- 6)* | *Clear brush, plough snow, lift pallets. Functional attachments may be used.* |

*February 13, 2020 Screening:*
*No additional equipment added.*

Additional Equipment for February 11, 2021 screening:

| ***Type and Number*** | ***Purpose*** |
|---|---|
| Diesel Generator (1-4) | To meet power needs if camp expansion requires separate sites |
| Drill rig capable of drilling up to 20-inch diameter holes, such as a Foremost DR24 or similar, weighing up to 45 tonnes (1). | Install but not operate groundwater drawdown test holes. |
| Vacuum truck, up to 25 tonnes (1). | To remove fine cuttings from tank to sump. |

***Scope***

*a) Use of heavy machinery and vehicles;*
*b) Mineral exploration, including diamond drilling;*
*c) Construction and maintenance of a camp; and*
*d) Fuel storage.*

*Additional scope June 20, 2018*
*e) Withdrawal of water for diamond drilling; and*
*f) Deposit of drilling waste into sumps.*

*February 13, 2020*
*No change in scope. PPML requested to add 93 mineral claims to the Project area, 89 of which are wholly within the Project area, and 3 of which straddle the border of the Project area. PPML has clearly indicated it is not proposing to alter the boundary of the Project area, and only operate within its Project area (89 claims and part of the 3 claims within the Project area).*

February 11, 2021
No change in scope.

*Land Use Eligibility - Section 18 Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations*

| **Type of Disposition** | Disposition Number(s) |
|---|---|
| ☒ Mineral Claims and Mineral Leases | *Previously Screened leases and claims:*<br>*Mining leases: 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 5239, 5240, 5241, 5242, 5243, 5244, 5245, 5246, 5247, 5248, 5249, 5250, 5251, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262.*<br>*Surface leases: 85B/11-15-2, 85B/11-16-2, 85B/11-18-2, and 85B/11-19-2.*<br>*Mineral Claims: D1-K15913 D2-K15914, D3-K15915, D4-K15917, and D5-K15916.*<br>*October 12, 2017 Screening:*<br>*D6-M10298; D7-M10297; D8 · Ml0296; D9-Ml0299; D10-M10300; D11- Ml0301; D12-Ml0302; D13-M10303*<br><br>*June 20, 2018 Screening:*<br>*No additional claims or leases*<br><br>*February 13, 2020 Screening: additional 93 mineral claims*<br>*89 Mineral Claims wholly within the Project Area : M10191, M10192, M10426, M10427, M10653, M10654, M10658, M10659, M10660, M10514, M10515, M10516, M10517, M10518, M10519, M10550, M10551, M10552, M10553, M10554, M10555, M10801, M10803, M10804, M10805, M10806, M10807, M10808, M10809, M10810, M10811, M10812, M10813, M10814, M10815, M10816, M10817, M10818, M10819, M10820, M10821, M10822, M10823, M10824, M10825, M10826, M10827, M10828, M10829, M10830, M10831, M10832, M10833, M10834, M10835, M10837, M10838, M10839, M10840, M10841, M10842, M10843, M10844, M10845, M10847, M10849, M10850, M10851, M10852, M10853, M10854, M10855, M10856, M10857, M10858, M10859, M10860, M10861, M10862, M10863, M10865, M10866, M10868, M10869, M10870, M10877, M10878, M10879, M10880*<br><br>*3 Mineral Claims partly within the Project Area: M10520, M10846, M10848. PPML has clearly indicated it is only proposing to add part of these claims area that is within the existing Project area boundary.*<br><br>February 11, 2021 Screening:<br>No additional claims or leases |
| ☐ Prospecting Permit (s) | |
| ☐ Oil and Gas: EL/SDL/PL | |
| ☐ Quarry Permit | |

☐ Timber Permit
☐ Other:

**Principal Activities (*related to scoping)***
(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☒ Construction | ☒ Exploration | ☐ Decommissioning |
| ☐ Installation | ☐ Industrial | ☐ Abandonment |
| ☐ Maintenance | ☐ Recreation | ☐ Aerial |
| ☐ Expansion | ☐ Municipal | ☐ Harvesting |
| ☒ Operation | ☐ Quarry | ☒ Camp |
| ☐ Repair | ☐ Linear / Corridor | ☐ Scientific/ |
| ☐ Research | ☐ Sewage | ☐ Solid Waste |
| ☒ Water Intake | | |
| ☐ Other: | | |

---

**Principal Development Components (*related to scoping*)**

- ☒ Access Road
  - ☒ construction
  - ☐ abandonment/removal
  - ☒ modification e.g., widening, straightening
- ☒ Automobile, Aircraft or Vessel Movement
- ☐ Blasting
- ☒ Building
- ☒ Burning
- ☐ Burying
- ☐ Channelling
- ☐ Cut and Fill
- ☒ Cutting of Trees or Removal of Vegetation
- ☐ Dams and Impoundments
  - ☐ construction
  - ☐ abandonment/removal
  - ☐ modification
- ☐ Ditch Construction
- ☐ Drainage Alteration
- ☒ Drilling other than Geoscientific
- ☐ Ecological Surveys
- ☐ Excavation
- ☐ Explosive Storage
- ☒ Fuel Storage
- ☐ Topsoil, Overburden or Soil
  - ☐ fill
  - ☐ disposal
  - ☐ removal
  - ☐ storage
- ☒ Waste Management
  - ☐ disposal of hazardous waste
  - ☒ waste generation
  - ☒ sewage
  - ☒ disposal of sewage
- ☒ Geoscientific Sampling
- ☐ Trenching
- ☒ Diamond drill
- ☒ Borehole core sampling
- ☐ Bulk soil sampling
  - ☐ gravel
  - ☐ hydrological Testing
- ☐ Site Restoration
  - ☐ fertilization
  - ☐ grubbing
  - ☐ planting/seeding
  - ☐ reforestation
  - ☐ scarify
  - ☐ spraying
  - ☐ re-contouring
- ☒ Slashing and removal of vegetation
- ☐ Soil Testing
- ☐ Stream Crossing/Bridging
- ☐ Tunnelling/Underground
- ☐ Other:

---

**NTS Topographic Map Sheet Numbers**
85B10, 85B11, 85B14, 85B15, 85B16

**Latitude / Longitude and UTM System:**
MV2018L2-0005 & MV2018C0005:
-114.771˚, 60.765083˚
-114.320583˚, 60.891˚

MV2017C0024
Minimum Latitude: 60°40’ and Maximum Latitude: 60°58’
Minimum Longitude: 114°02’ and Maximum Longitude: 115°17’

**Nearest Community and Water Body**:
Hay River, Fort Resolution, Buffalo River, Great Slave Lake

**Land Status (*consultation information*)**

☐ Free Hold/Private ☒ Commissioners Land ☒ Federal Crown Land ☐ Municipal Land

**Transboundary/Transregional Implications**

☐ British Columbia ☐ Alberta ☐ Saskatchewan ☐ Yukon
☐ Nunavut ☐ Wood Buffalo National Park ☐ Inuvialuit Settlement Region
☐ Wek'èezhìi ☐ Gwich'in ☐ Sahtu

**Type of Transboundary Implication:** ☐ Impact / Effect ☐ Development

☐ Public Concern: _____
(DESCRIBE)

**PHYSICAL - CHEMICAL EFFECTS**

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

**1) Ground Water**

☐ water table alteration

☒ water quality changes

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 2, 2009:*
*There is the potential for drill cuttings and sludges, returned water from drilling activities, and/or fuel to enter the groundwater in the area. Mitigation includes: the containment of returned water in natural depressions, the burial of drill cuttings/sludges in sumps located away from the high water mark, and following fuel handling and spill protocols should mitigate these concerns. The sealing of artesian aquifers, when encountered, should also mitigate this impact.*

*July 20, 2017:*
*Additional drilling activity will increase the potential for impacts; however, mitigations remain similar to those of activities previously screened.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*The quality of the water source is unknown, the amount of water returned to groundwater is unknown. The water source could be contaminated with lead, zinc, and drill chemicals from previous operations. In response to an Information Request, PPML has provided further information on the quality of the groundwater. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impact of additional drilling activity will increase the potential impacts on groundwater quality, however, mitigations remain similar to those activities previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impact of additional drilling activity will increase the potential impacts on groundwater quality, however, the same mitigations remain similar to those activities previously screened. This is because the same methodology used to manage cutting and water for other drilling activity on the property will be used for drilling the holes for future dewatering tests. Given that a high amount of drill cuttings could be produced per day, if a natural sump is not available, PPML would construct one near the drill hole, saving overburden material to place over the sump when drilling is completed. Drilling fluid recommended by the drill contractor would be approved prior to use by an Inspector. As per the Permit Condition called Chemicals, at least seven days prior to the use of any chemicals that were not identified in the complete application, the MSDS sheets must be provided to the Board and an Inspector.

☐ infiltration changes

☐ other:

☐ N/A

| ***IMPACT*** | ***MITIGATION*** |
|---|---|
| **2) Surface Water** | |
| ☒ flow or level changes | Previously Screened Activities:<br><br>*July 20, 2017:*<br>*Increased drilling activity will result in larger volume of water used by drills. Following best practices outlined in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Protocol for Winter Water-Withdrawal from Ice-Covered Waterbodies in the NWT and NU will mitigate potential impacts related to this change.*<br><br>*June 20, 2018:*<br>*Type B Water licence is triggered as drilling 2,500 holes will require more water. The water use will be limited to 299 $m^3$ per day. Water will be obtained from existing mine pits and drainage ditch. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*<br><br>*February 13, 2020:*<br>*The cumulative impact of increased drilling activity and camp capacity may result in more water use, however, PPML has committed to use less than 100 $m^3$/day for the Permit MV2017C0024 and less than 300 $m^3$/day under all authorizations including MV2017C0024, MV2018C0005, and MV2018L2-0003. Therefore, the impacts and mitigations are similar to those previously screened.*<br><br>February 11, 2021:<br>The cumulative impact of increased drilling activity and camp capacity may result in more water use, however, PPML has committed to use less than 100 $m^3$/day for the Permit MV2017C0024 and less than 300 $m^3$/day under MV2017C0024 and MV2020L2-0008. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened, including capping holes during installation to prevent flows. |
| ☒ water quality changes | Previously Screened Activities:<br><br>July 2, 2009:<br>*There is the potential for drill cuttings and sludges, returned water from drilling activities, and/or fuel to enter the water bodies in the area. The containment of returned water in natural depressions, the burial of drill cuttings/sludges in sumps located away from the high water mark, and following fuel handling and spill protocols should mitigate these concerns. The sealing of artesian aquifers, when encountered, should also mitigate this impact.*<br><br>July 20, 2017:<br>*Additional drilling activity will increase the potential for impacts; however, mitigations remain similar to those of activities previously screened.*<br><br>June 20, 2018:<br>*The quality of the water source is unknown, the amount of water returned to groundwater is unknown. The water source could be contaminated with lead, zinc, and drill chemicals from previous operations. Contaminated water could potentially flow towards Great Slave Lake. PPML provided more information regarding the quality of the groundwater in response to an Information Request. This will provide insight as to the quality of water source that can be used for drilling and minimize lower quality water being deposited. Mitigations remain similar to those of activities previously screened.*<br><br>February 13, 2020:<br>*The cumulative impact of increase drilling activity and camp capacity may result in more Waste deposited, and may result in more impacts on surface water quality. However, PPML has committed to use less than 100 $m^3$/day for the Permit MV2017C0024 and less than 300 $m^3$/day under all authorizations including MV2017C0024, MV2018C0005, and MV2018L2-0003. Therefore, the associated Waste produced would also be similar to before, and the mitigations remain similar to those of activities previously screened.* |

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impact of increase drilling activity and camp capacity may result in more Waste deposited, and may result in more impacts on surface water quality. However, PPML has committed to use less than 100 $m^3$/day for the Permit MV2017C0024 and less than 300 $m^3$/day under MV2017C0024 and MV2020L2-0008. Therefore, the associated Waste produced would also be similar to before, and the mitigations remain similar to those of activities previously screened.

☒ water quantity changes

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Increased drilling activity will result in larger volume of water used by drills. Following best practices outlined in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Protocol for Winter Water-Withdrawal from Ice-Covered Waterbodies in the NWT and NU will mitigate potential impacts related to this change.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Drilling 2,500 holes will require more water and triggers a Type B Water Licence (less than 300 $m^3$/day). According to PPML's response to an Information Request dated May 15, 2018, approximately 98% of the water used for drilling will return underground. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impact of increase drilling activity and camp capacity may result in increase in water quantity used. However, PPML has committed to use less than 100 $m^3$/day for the Permit MV2017C0024 and less than 300 $m^3$/day under all authorizations including MV2017C0024, MV2018C0005, and MV2018L2-0003. Therefore, the impacts and mitigation on water quantity is similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impact of increase drilling activity and camp capacity may result in more Waste deposited, and may result in more impacts on surface water quality. However, PPML has committed to use less than 100 $m^3$/day for the Permit MV2017C0024 and less than 300 $m^3$/day under MV2017C0024 and MV2020L2-0008. Therefore, the associated Waste produced would also be similar to before, and the mitigations remain similar to those of activities previously screened.

☐ drainage pattern changes

☐ temperature

☐ wetland changes/loss

☐ other:

☐ N/A

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

**3) Noise**

☐ noise in/near water

☒ noise increase

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 2, 2009:*
*Increases in noise should be limited to the immediate location of a drill and during periods of equipment/vehicle use. This should not cause any significant impact; any impact that may result will be short term and reversible.*

*July 20, 2017:*
*Additional drilling activity will increase the potential for impacts; however, mitigations remain similar to those of activities previously screened; no additional mitigation proposed.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened. No additional mitigation*

*proposed.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities will increase the noise on site. However, the impacts and mitigations are similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities will increase the noise on site. However, the impacts and mitigations are similar to those previously screened.

☐ other:

☐ N/A

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

**4) Land**

☐ geologic structure changes

☒ soil contamination

Previously Screened Activities:

July 2, 2009:
*There is a potential for the contamination of surrounding lands due to drill cuttings/sludges, drill return water, and/or fuel use. The containment of returned water in natural depressions, the burial of drill cuttings/sludges in sumps located away from the high water mark, and following fuel handling and spill protocols should mitigate these concerns*

July 20, 2017:
*Additional drilling activity and equipment use will increase the potential for impacts. Mitigations remain similar to those of activities previously screened. Use of drip trays under parked equipment will prevent fuel or lubricant leaks from impacting soils.*

June 20, 2018:
*Quality of water source such as the existing pits and drainage ditch may be elevated in metal contents. Depositing drilling wastes into sump may lead to soil contamination. PPML provided details regarding the quality of the water source in response to an Information Request dated May 15, 2018. Minimizing the use of highly contaminated waters source will help minimize the contamination of soil. Mitigations remain similar to those of activities previously screened.*

February 13, 2020:
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and increase mineral tenure may increase the risk of soil contamination. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities with a heavier drill and camp capacity may increase the risk of soil contamination. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☐ buffer zone loss

☒ soil compaction and settling

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Heavy equipment use on wet or unprepared surfaces could result in rutting/soil compaction. Preparing ground surfaces appropriately for heavy equipment use, using existing roads where possible, and suspending activity at the first sign of rutting will mitigate this potential impact.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*

*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and increase mineral tenure may increase the risk of soil compaction and settling. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities with a heavier drill and camp capacity may increase the risk of soil compaction and settling. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☒ destabilization/erosion

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Heavy equipment use on wet or unprepared surfaces could result in rutting/soil compaction. Preparing ground surfaces appropriately for heavy equipment use, using existing roads where possible, and suspending activity at the first sign of rutting will mitigate this potential impact.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and increase mineral tenure may increase the risk of destabilization or erosion. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities with a heavier drill and camp capacity may increase the risk of destabilization or erosion. Bentonite is frequently used to maintain stability of drill holes. Overall, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☒ permafrost regime alteration

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Heavy equipment use on wet or unprepared surfaces could result in rutting/soil compaction. Preparing ground surfaces appropriately for heavy equipment use, using existing roads where possible, and suspending activity at the first sign of rutting will mitigate this potential impact.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and increase mineral tenure may increase the impacts on permafrost. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities with a heavier drill and camp capacity may increase the impacts on permafrost. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☐ explosives/scarring

☐ other:

☐ N/A

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

**5) Non-Renewable Natural Resources**

☐ resource depletion

☐ other:

☒ N/A

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

**6) Air/Climate/Atmosphere**

☒ other:

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 2, 2009:*
*There will be localized emissions from the equipment usage associated with the operation of light and heavy equipment. This impact is expected to be short term and reversible. No mitigation.*

*July 20, 2017:*
*Additional drilling activity and equipment use will increase emissions associated with the project. No mitigation is proposed for this impact.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and increase mineral tenure may increase the impacts on air quality. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.

☐ N/A

**BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

**1) Vegetation**

☐ species composition

☐ species introduction

☐ toxin/heavy accumulation

☐ other:

☒ N/A

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

**2) Wildlife & Fish**

☒ effects on rare, threatened or endangered species

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 2, 2009 (previously screened activities):*
*As stated in GNWT-ENR's public review comments, the Species at Risk or COSEWIC listed species that may be encountered in this area include woodland caribou (boreal population), wolverine, rusty blackbird, and short-eared owl. Mitigation includes proper handling of waste/garbage.*

*July 20, 2017:*
*Increased drilling and equipment use could result in impacts to species at risk or endangered species. Granting right-of-way to wildlife, proper waste handling techniques, minimizing areas cleared, and following best practices for reducing impacts to wildlife will help to mitigate these impacts.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*As stated in ECCC's public review comments, the Terrestrial Species at Risk that may be*

*encountered include common nighthawk, oliver-sided flycatcher, caribou (Boreal population), yellow rail, rusty blackbird, short-eared owl, gypsy cuckoo bumble bee, little brown myotis, bank swallow, barn swallow, horned grebe (western population), red-necked phalarope, transverse lady beetle, wolverine, yellow-banded bumble bee.*

*Increased drilling activities could increase the impacts on species at risk. However, GNWT is of the opinion that the likelihood of impacts is minimal. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increased drilling activities could increase the impacts on species at risk. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities with a heavier drill and camp capacity may increase the effects on rare, threatened, or endangered species. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☒ fish population changes

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Fish could potentially be killed by entrainment in water intakes, or due to excessive drawdown of ice-covered water bodies. Observing best practices for total water withdrawal from a single waterbody in accordance with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Protocol for Winter Water-Withdrawal from Ice-Covered Waterbodies in the NWT and NU, and installation of a fish screen on water intakes in accordance with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guidelines, and Fish Screen Design Criteria for Flood and Water Truck Pump will mitigate these potential impacts.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Water will be taken from existing infrastructure e.g. pit lakes and drainage ditches. Impacts and mitigation are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*Potable water is transported from the City of Hay River. Impacts and mitigations are similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
Impacts and mitigations are similar to those previously screened.

☒ waterfowl population changes

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Increased drilling and equipment use could potentially impact waterfowl nesting activities. Avoiding nesting birds and observing best practices in accordance with Paragraph 6(a) of the Migratory Bird Regulations, pursuant to the Migratory Birds Convention Act will mitigate this potential impact.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*Although mineral exploration activities are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of increased exploration area could potentially impact waterfowl population. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
Although drilling for future groundwater testing and the larger camp are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of activities at Pine Point Mine could potentially impact waterfowl population. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.

☒ breeding disturbance

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Increased drilling and equipment use could potentially impact waterfowl nesting activities. Avoiding nesting birds and observing best practices in accordance with Paragraph 6(a) of the Migratory Bird Regulations, pursuant to the Migratory Birds Convention Act will mitigate this potential impact.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Clearing of vegetations during nesting season for migratory birds could harm and disturb nests and eggs. If active nests are discovered, all disruptive activities in the nesting area should be halted until nesting is completed. Other options include avoiding, adapting, rescheduling, or relocating activities should be considered. PPML will be clearing mostly previously disturbed lands, thus the impacts may be minimal. PPML has committed to not directly disturbed breeding birds. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*Although mineral exploration activities are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of increased exploration area could potentially increase disturbances on breeding. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
Although drilling for future groundwater testing and the larger camp are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of activities at Pine Point Mine could potentially impact breeding disturbance. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.

☐ population reduction

☐ species diversity change

☐ health changes

☒ behavioural changes

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 2, 2009:*
*Camp activities associated with this Land Use Permit may attract wildlife to the area. Proper waste disposal techniques should reduce the wildlife attractants. Caribou, moose, and other wildlife may avoid the area due to drilling activity. Mitigation includes proper handling of waste/garbage.*

*July 20, 2017:*
*A slightly larger camp will result in increased garbage generation, however no additional mitigation above what has been previously screened is necessary. Increased drilling and equipment use could result in behavioural changes of wildlife. Granting right-of-way to wildlife, minimizing areas cleared, and following best practices for reducing impacts to wildlife will help to mitigate these impacts.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Although there are no new camps proposed. PPML will follow NWT recommendations to limit wildlife attractions e.g. field lunches will be stored properly to prevent wildlife access. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*Although mineral exploration activities are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of increased exploration area could potentially increase changes of wildlife behaviour. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
Although drilling for future groundwater testing and the larger camp are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of activities at Pine Point Mine could potentially increase changes of wildlife behaviour. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.

☒ habitat changes / effects

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 2, 2009:*
*Environment Canada has noted that there is a potential for "chemicals, fuel or wastes associated with the proposed Land Use Permit application may enter waters frequented by fish". This concern is mitigated through land use permit conditions.*

*July 20, 2017:*
*Increased drilling activity and heavy equipment use could result in impacts to wildlife habitat. Minimizing areas cleared, avoiding bear dens, and taking all reasonable measures to avoid damage to wildlife habitat will mitigate potential impacts.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Activities are on previously disturbed land (Brownfield). Cleared area for trails will be maximum of 8 ha. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*Although mineral exploration activities are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of increased exploration area could potentially increase the impacts on habitat area. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
Although drilling for future groundwater testing and the larger camp are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of activities at Pine Point Mine could potentially increase the impacts on habitat area. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.

☐ game species effects

☐ toxins/ heavy metals

☒ forestry changes

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 2, 2009:*
*There may be some removal of trees during this project to allow for access trail construction, helicopter landing areas, camp construction, and drill site preparation. No mitigation.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Maximum clearing of trails will be 8 ha. PPML has committed to use existing trails and cutline will be used to the greatest extent. No mitigations other than natural vegetation.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*Although mineral exploration activities are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of increased exploration area could potentially increase the changes on forestry. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
Although drilling for future groundwater testing and the larger camp are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of activities at Pine Point Mine could potentially result in increased forestry changes. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.

☐ agricultural changes

☐ other:

☐ N/A

**INTERACTING ENVIRONMENT**

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

**1) Habitat and Communities**

☐ predator-prey

☒ wildlife habitat/ecosystem composition changes

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Increased drilling activity and heavy equipment use could result in impacts to wildlife habitat. Minimizing areas cleared, avoiding bear dens, and taking all reasonable measures to avoid damage to wildlife habitat will mitigate potential impacts.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Confirmation drilling is on previously disturbed area. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*Although mineral exploration activities are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of increased exploration area could potentially increase the changes on wildlife habitat or ecosystem composition. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
Although drilling for future groundwater testing and the larger camp are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of activities at Pine Point Mine could potentially increase changes to wildlife habitat/ecosystem composition changes. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.

☐ reduction/removal of keystone or endangered species

☒ removal of wildlife corridor or buffer zone

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Construction of right-of-ways could result in reduction or removal of wildlife corridors. Using existing right-of-ways wherever possible, reducing the width of right-of-ways, not constructing parallel roads, and maintaining buffer zones around watercourses and public roads will mitigate these potential impacts.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*PPML has committed to clearing trails on previously disturbed land to the greatest extent. Impacts and mitigations are similar to activities previously screened.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*Although mineral exploration activities are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of increased exploration area could potentially increase the risk of removing wildlife corridor or buffer zone. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
Although drilling for future groundwater testing and the larger camp are occurring on brownfield, the cumulative impacts of activities at Pine Point Mine could potentially increase the risk of removal of wildlife corridor or buffer zones. However, the impacts and mitigation are similar to those previously screened.

☐ other:

☐ N/A

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

**2) Social and Economic**

☐ planning/zoning changes or conflicts

☒ increase in urban facilities or services use

*June 20, 2018:*
*Deposit of waste at municipal facilities may burden community as small community do not have the capacity to accept extra waste. Waste should not be accepted at the Hamlet of Fort Resolution to mitigate this risk.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and mineral tenure may increase the use of public roads, and depositing Waste at the Town of Hay River may also increase. However, the permission from the Town is required to ensure it has the capacity to handle the Waste. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increased drilling activities with a heavier drill and camp capacity may increase the use of public roads, and depositing Waste at the Town of Hay River may increase. Permission from the Town is required to ensure it has the capacity to handle to the Waste. The mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☐ rental house

☐ airport operations/capacity changes

☐ human health hazard

☐ impair the recreational use of water or aesthetic quality

☒ affect water use for other purposes

*June 20, 2018:*
*Teck Metals holds a Licence MV2017L2-0007 to treat water north east of PPML's project area, and it has surface water monitoring stations that spread across north of the PPML's project area towards Great Slave Lake. PPML's drilling exploration program could potentially impact Teck Metals' surface water monitoring results as the general water flow is towards Great Slave Lake. PPML engaged with Teck Metals during pre-application engagement and did not express concerns with PPML's exploration program.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and mineral tenure may affect water use for other purposes such as Teck Metal's (MV2017L2-0007), GNWT (MV2017X0018), Trade Show Direct Ltd (MV2016Q0027), Eiffage Innovative Canada Inc. (MV2018L8-0007), Town of Hay River, etc. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities and camp capacity may affect water use for other purposes such as Teck Metal's (MV2017L2-0007), GNWT (MV2017X0018), Trade Show Direct Ltd (MV2016Q0027), Eiffage Innovative Canada Inc. (MV2018L8-0007), Town of Hay River, etc. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☒ affect other land use operations

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Timberworks Inc. holds Land Use Permit MV2015W0011 for timber harvesting operations in the area. This land use operation could potentially reduce timber resources associated with MV2015W0011. Communicating with Timberworks as the land-use-operation progresses, minimizing areas cleared, minimizing the width of right-of-ways and using existing roads where possible will mitigate this potential impact.*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Traffic may increase with additional drilling and affect nearby authorizations including MV2017X0016 (remediation of contaminants), MV2014Q0019 (quarrying), MV2016Q0014 (quarrying), and MV2016X0020 (construction of arena). No mitigation proposed.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and mineral tenure may*

*affect other operations such as Teck Metal's (MV2017L2-0007), GNWT (MV2017X0018), Trade Show Direct Ltd (MV2016Q0027), Eiffage Innovative Canada Inc. (MV2018L8-0007), Town of Hay River, etc. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities and camp capacity may affect other operations such as Teck Metal's (MV2017L2-0007), GNWT (MV2017X0018), Trade Show Direct Ltd (MV2016Q0027), Eiffage Innovative Canada Inc. (MV2018L8-0007), Town of Hay River, etc. However, the mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☐ quality of life changes

☐ public concern

☒ other:

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 2, 2009:*
*DKFN has voiced concern that this project infringes on their Aboriginal and treaty rights. DKFN has requested a determination as to whether the obligation to consult with DKFN shall be exercised by the Proponent, the Crown or the MVLWB. This concern has been addressed by INAC in their determination letter dated June 8, 2009 which states that the legal duty to consult has been met.*

☐ N/A

***IMPACT*** ***MITIGATION***

3) **Cultural and Heritage**

☐ effects to historic property

☐ increased economic pressure on historic properties

☐ change to or loss of historic resources

☒ change to or loss of archaeological resources

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Increased drilling activity and heavy equipment use in areas associated with new mineral claims have the potential to impact archaeological resources. Conditions can be added to a Permit to mitigate these concerns*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Confirmation drilling is on previously disturbed areas. The impacts on archaeological resources is minimal.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and mineral tenure may increase the risk to change to or loss of archaeological resources. The exploration site is on brown field. The mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increased drilling activities and camp capacity increase the risk to change to or loss of archaeological resources. The exploration site is on brown field. The mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☒ increased pressure on archaeological sites

Previously Screened Activities:

*July 20, 2017:*
*Increased drilling activity and heavy equipment use in areas associated with new mineral claims have the potential to impact archaeological resources Conditions can be added to a Permit to mitigate these concerns*

*June 20, 2018:*
*Confirmation drilling is on previously disturbed areas. The pressure on archaeological sites is minimal and can be mitigated.*

*February 13, 2020:*
*The cumulative impacts of increase drilling activities, camp capacity, and mineral tenure may increase pressure on archaeological sites. The exploration site is on brownfield. The mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.*

February 11, 2021:
The cumulative impacts of increased drilling activities and camp capacity could put increased pressure on archaeological sites. The exploration site is on brown field. The mitigations remain similar to those previously screened.

☐ change to or loss of aesthetically important sites

☒ effects to aboriginal lifestyle

Previously Screened Activities:

July 2, 2009
*DKFN has voiced concern that this project infringes on their Aboriginal and treaty rights. DKFN has requested a determination as to whether the obligation to consult with DKFN shall be exercised by the Proponent, the Crown or the MVLWB. This concern has been addressed by INAC in their determination letter dated June 8, 2009 which states that the legal duty to consult has been met.*

☐ other:

☐ N/A

**NOTES:**

**Consultation**

- Pursuant to section 27, subsections (*a*) and (*b*) of the **Deh Cho First Nations** (DCFN) Interim Measures Agreement, the MVLWB determined that written notice was given to the DCFN and that a reasonable period of time was allowed for DCFN to make representations with respect to the application.

- Pursuant to section 1.6, subsections (*a*) and (*b*) of the **Akaitcho Territory Dene First Nations** (ATDFN) Interim Measures Agreement, the MVLWB determined that written notice was given to the ATDFN and that a reasonable period of time was allowed for ATDFN to make representations with respect to the application.

- Pursuant to Schedule 4.1 of the **Northwest Territory Métis Nation** (NWTMN) Interim Measures Agreement, the MVLWB determined that written notice was given to the NWTMN and that a reasonable period of time was allowed for NWTMN to make representations with respect to the application.

**Preliminary Screener / Referring Body Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| Akaitcho IMA Implementation Office | GNWT - Lands - North Slave Region |
| Bathurst Inlet Development Ltd. | GNWT - Lands - South Slave Region - Fort Smith |
| Bathurst Inlet Lodge | GNWT - MACA (Municipal and Community Affairs) |
| Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency - NWT Region | GNWT - PPCA (Policy, Planning, Communications and Analysis (w/in ITI)) |
| City of Yellowknife | GNWT - PWNHC (Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (w/in ECE)) |
| CIRNAC – Inspector | Golder Associates |
| CIRNAC-CARD | Hamlet of Fort Resolution |
| Dene Nation | Katlodeeche First Nation |
| Deninu K'ue First Nation | Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation - Chief or Wildlife, Lands and Environment |
| Det'on Cho Corporation | Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board |
| Environment and Climate Change Canada | Manitoba Denesuline |
| Equity Metals Corporation | MVLWB |
| Fisheries and Oceans Canada | Ni Hadi Xa |
| Fort Resolution Métis Government | North Slave Metis Alliance |
| Forward Mining | Northwest Territory Metis Nation |
| Ghotelnene K'odtineh Dene | NWT & Nunavut Chamber of Mines |
| GNWT - ENR (Environment and Natural Resources) | NWT- OROGO |
| GNWT - ENR – EAM (Environmental Assessment and Monitoring) | Pine Point Mining Limited |
| GNWT - ENR - North Slave Region | Salt River First Nation |
| GNWT - ENR - South Slave Region - Fort Smith | Smith's Landing First Nation |
| GNWT - Executive and Indigenous Affairs | Snap Lake Environmental Monitoring Agency (SLEMA) |
| GNWT - HSS (Health and Social Services) | Tłı̨chǫ Lands Protection Department |
| GNWT - INF (Infrastructure) | Wek' eezhii Renewable Resources Board |
| GNWT - ITI (Industry, Tourism and Investment) | West Point First Nation |
| GNWT - Lands | WLWB |
| GNWT - Lands - Hay River Region | Yellowknives Dene First Nation |

**Reasons for Decision**
(List all reasons and supporting rationales for preliminary screening decision)

**Decision**

The Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (the Board) is satisfied that the preliminary screenings of Pine Point Mining Limited's December 23, 2019 Amendment Request for Permit MV2017C0024, Mineral Exploration have been completed in accordance with section 125 of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA).

The Board is satisfied that communities and First Nations affected by the Application have been notified and provided adequate time to provide comment on the Amendment Request for Permit MV2017C0024 as required by land claim and self-government agreements, the MVRMA, policy directions relating to Interim Measures Agreements, and any other applicable legislation and agreements.

Having reviewed all relevant evidence on the Public Registry, including the submissions of the Applicant, the written comments received by the Board and any Staff Reports prepared for the Board, the Board has decided that in its opinion:

- The proposed development will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment; and
- The proposed development is not a cause of public concern.

The Board is also of the opinion that the proposed development can proceed through the regulatory process and that any impacts on the environment can be mitigated through existing Land Use Permit and Water Licence conditions.

As a result, the Board, having due regard to the facts and circumstances, the merits of the submissions made to it, and to the purpose, scope, and intent of the MVRMA and the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations and the *Waters Act* and Waters Regulations has decided that this proposed development can proceed with the regulatory process, and an amended Permit be presented to the Board for decision.

| | **Preliminary Screening Decision** |
|---|---|
| ☒ | **Outside Local Government Boundaries** |
| ☐ | The development proposal might have a significant adverse impact on the environment, *refer it to the EIRB*. |
| ☒ | *Proceed with regulatory process and/or implementation.* |
| ☐ | The development proposal might have public concern, *refer it to the EIRB*. |
| ☒ | *Proceed with regulatory process and/or implementation.* |
| ☐ | **Wholly Within Local Government Boundaries** |
| ☐ | The development proposal is likely to have a significant adverse impact on air, water or renewable resources, *refer it to the EIRB*. |
| ☐ | *Proceed with regulatory process and/or implementation*. |
| ☐ | The development proposal might have public concern, *refer it to the EIRB*. |
| ☐ | *Proceed with regulatory process and/or implementation*. |

**Preliminary Screening Organization**

Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

February 11, 2021

**Signatures**

Mavis Cli-Michaud, Chair