



Head Office
3506 McDonald Drive
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2H1

Phone: 867-920-2739
Fax: 867-920-2739
Yellowknife@aurorageosciences.com

Ms. Tyree Mullaney
Regulatory Officer
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
7th Floor - 4910 50th Avenue
P.O. Box 2130
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P6
Phone: 867-669-0506
Fax: 867-873-6610

June 15, 2010

Dear Ms. Mullaney,

I am submitting a land use permit application on behalf of TNR Gold Corp.'s Moose property. Along with the application I have included a project description, spill plan, abandonment and restoration plan and documentation of a request for archaeological information. When we spoke in early April you indicated that TNR should consult with potentially affected aboriginal groups and First Nations. TNR Gold Corp has consulted with the potentially affected groups and, if requested, shall forward a draft application and project description, spill plan and abandonment and restoration plan. After our original application in April we conducted more consultation with the Akaitcho Dene First Nations (Yellowknives, Lutsel K'e, and Deninu Kue). During the process we have held a meeting with a representative of the Akaitcho Dene First Nations and supplied a letter that outlines the policies that TNR Gold Corp will adhere to in regards to the various concerns that were raised. Please see the attached communication log and communication for details.

As outlined in our project description TNR Gold Corp proposes to conduct grass roots exploration in a remote area of the Northwest Territories. TNR Gold corp has communicated with potentially affected stakeholders, appended is a summary of communication to date.

TNR Gold Corp's policy is to continue communicating with the affected stakeholders regarding their exploration program on the Moose Project.

I hope our application is deemed complete so that it can be processed and allow us to make plans for the summer exploration season.

Respectfully submitted,

Corey Segboer
Operations Manager
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Project Description

Moose Property Northwest Territories

Introduction

TNR Gold Corp. is a Canadian company with its corporate office in Vancouver, BC. The company is listed on the TSX under the symbol TNR.

International Lithium acquired the Moose 2 and Moose 1 pegmatite veins in April of 2009 when Aurora Geosciences of Yellowknife, NT, were contracted to stake the old mining leases which had just lapsed. The Moose 2 pegmatite is a historic lithium and tantalum showing which was worked mostly in the early 1940's to the mid-1950's. With the recent demand for lithium, International Lithium acquired the three old mining leases and has optioned additional ground around the mining leases.

Aurora Geosciences Ltd., a Yellowknife-based geological and geophysical consulting company, was retained by TNR Gold Corp. to conduct prospecting and sampling over the property in the summer of 2009 and prepare a NI 43-101 compliant technical report on the Moose 2 Dyke (Moose) property in the fall of 2009. The program was carried out under land use threshold, the results were encouraging and TNR Gold Corp. would like to continue exploration activities on this property.

Property Description and Location

The Moose property (Moose) is located on the north shore of Great Slave Lake in the NWT (Figure 1 and 2), approximately 115 km east-southeast of the capital Yellowknife. The property occurs within the MacKenzie Mining District and is shown on National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 85I/01. It is bounded in a general sense by the following minimum and maximum latitudes/longitudes:

MIN Latitude 62° 10' 02" N

MAX Latitude 62° 12' 39" N

MIN Longitude 112° 10' 10" W

MAX Longitude 112° 11' 59" W

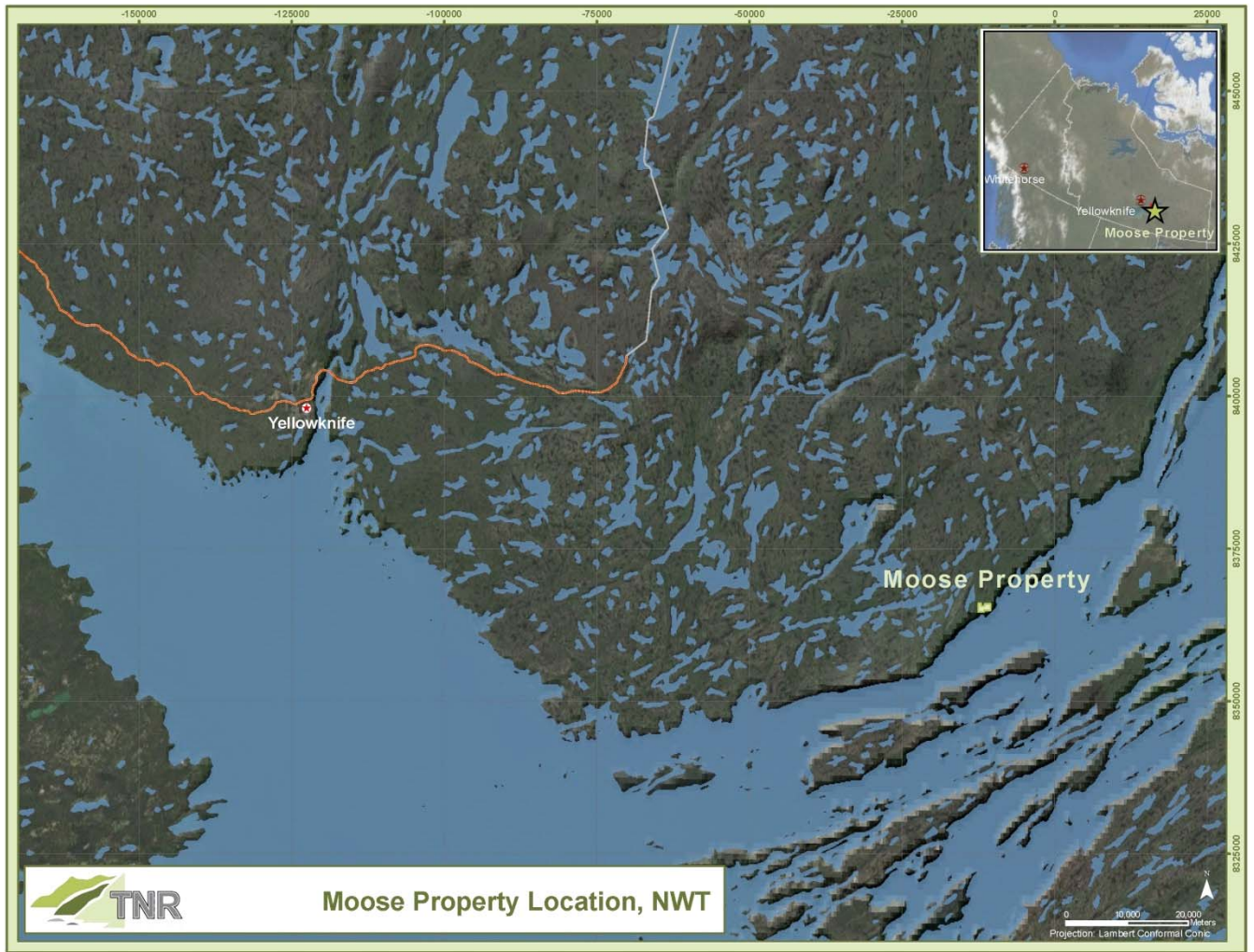


Figure 1 Moose Property Location Map



Figure 2 Property Location map

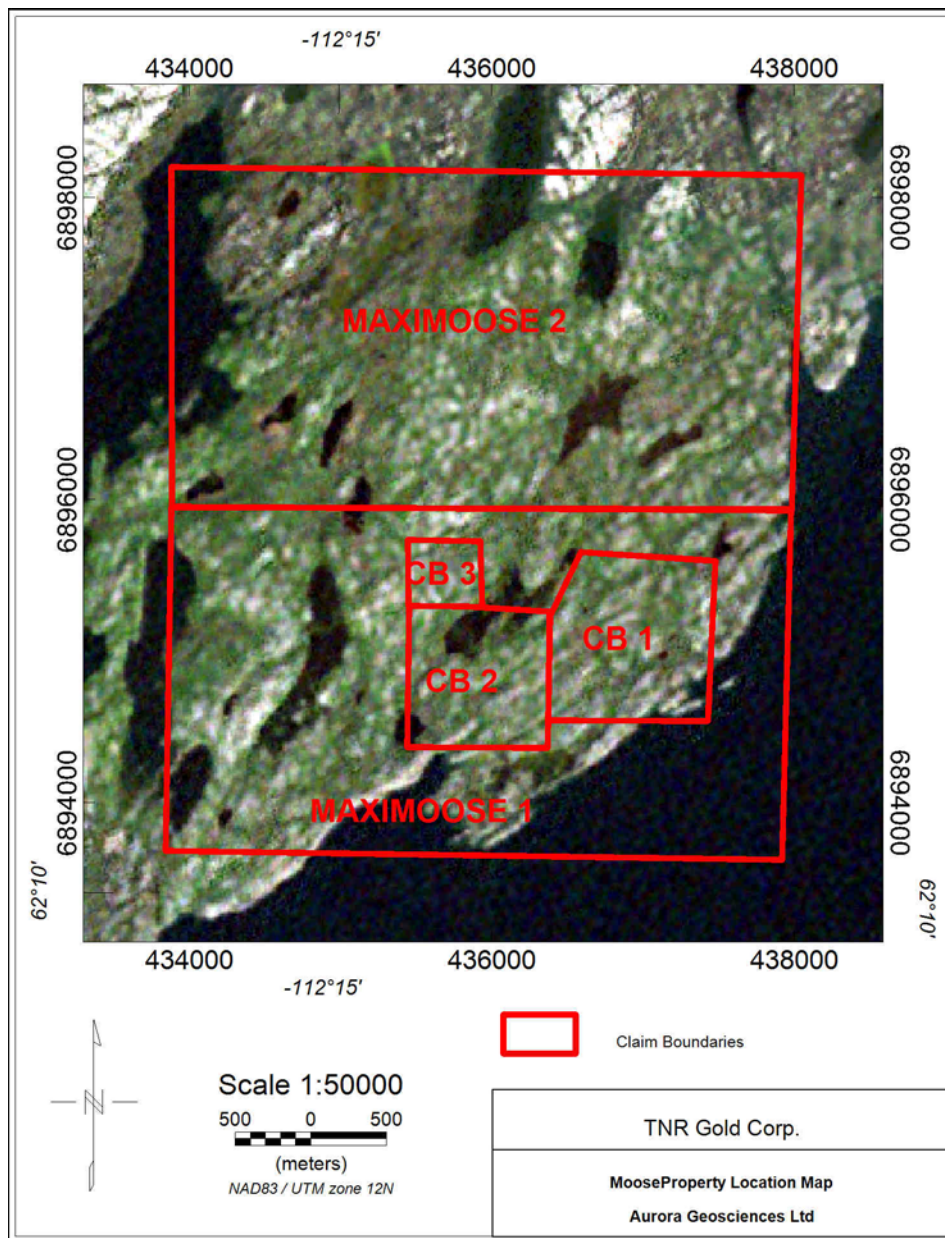


Figure 3 Moose Property Claims

The property consists of 5 mineral claims, totaling 4,637.27 acres (Figure 3). Pertinent claim information is given in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Claim Information - Moose Property

<u>CLAIM NUMBER</u>	<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>AREA (acres)</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
K00200	CB1	292.82	2011-04-01
K00201	CB2	206.60	2011-04-01
K200202	CB3	51.65	2011-04-01

F71121	Maximoose 1	1762.00	2011-02-12
F71122	Maximoose 2	2324.20	2011-02-12

The Moose property is accessible seasonally by boat, winter road and/or by float or ski-equipped aircraft from either Yellowknife or Hay River. During the ice-free summer period, equipment can be barged to a landing site on the Hearne Channel on Great Slave Lake and then transported by existing access roads. During the winter months, winter roads on the ice can be used to haul the bulk of materials across Great Slave Lake to the property.

A camp has not yet been constructed on the property. This permit application will include the construction of an exploration tent camp suitable for up to 10 personnel. This would include 2 sleep tents, combination cook tent/First aid station, kitchen, dry, core shack, outhouse, generator shack and a fuel cache.

TNR Gold Corp. and AGL are not aware of any environmental liabilities. There is recognition that these claims lie within the large interim withdrawal of the Akaitcho causing some issues in the area but none associated with the property. There is some very old equipment left from the late 40's and 50's work (remnants of a crusher system and an old caterpillar).

Exploration History

G.D. DeStaffany and A. Greathouse staked the Moose 1 and 2 claims, currently part of the Moose property in July 1942. Early work done on the claims was for the exploration of tungsten deposits. Several small pits were dug, and DeStaffany and Greathouse sank a short shaft during 1942-43 on the Moose 1. About 100 tons of scheelite ore was stockpiled (Normin.D.B. Northwest Geoscience Office).

Following the discovery of tantalite and columbite mineralization in the area by Geological Survey of Canada during 1943-44, DeStaffany enlarged the claim group to cover two pegmatite dykes, the Moose 1 and Moose 2 dykes. He also arranged for the purchase of nearby Best Bet and Big Hill properties (The Nor-West Miner, January-February 1945). In September 1943, the southern section of the Moose 2 Dyke was stripped and a considerable amount of beryl and tantalite minerals were observed during this initial development work. In November, 1943, erection of the first stages of the milling plant was started and some crude machinery was installed. New camps and a dock were also established.

In May, 1944, development work was shifted to the northern section of the Moose 2 Dyke. Some stripping was also conducted in September, 1944, on the Moose 1 Dyke. Tonnages were estimated and DeStaffany claimed the highly concentrated nature of the ores could be exploited cheaply (The Nor-West Miner, January-February 1945).

In 1946 two diamond drill holes in the north section of the dyke, one drilled at 45 degrees toward the shaft from the west side of the dyke and the other drilled 100 feet farther south, have indicated the dyke to be slightly over 40 feet (12.2 meters) in true width and also demonstrated that tantalite and columbite exists at a vertical depth of 68 feet. (Mosher, 1969) (Table 3).

In July, 1946, a shaft was sunk on the Moose 2 Dyke. It was driven to a depth of 12.19 meters and its dimensions measured 1.68m by 2.13m. By early 1947 it was down to 20.73m and may have

reached a final depth of 22.86m with some lateral work done at depth (N.W.T. Geoscience Office Assessment Report #82159). Lateral work intersected the footwall of the dyke (The Nor-West Miner, January-February 1947). Work on the Moose group of claims was generally confined to the Moose 2 Dyke, which comprises three sections, south, central and north. The greater part of the work was concentrated on the north section where overburden has been removed and a large cut made. The central and southern sections contain smaller cuts and blast faces (Mosher, 1969).

The mill that was built on the shore of Great Slave Lake operated during parts of September and October, 1947, and treated 3,800 pounds of ore from the Best Bet #1, located 7 km northwest of the DeStaffany Mine site, and 30 tons from the Moose #2 pit (Mosher 1969). About 1200 pounds of tantalum-columbium concentrate of unknown grade - 500 pounds from the Best Bet #1 and 700 pounds from the Moose 2 Dyke - were produced (DeStaffany Tantalum Beryllium Mines Ltd. – Annual Report and Balanced Sheet, October 1947; Lord 1951). These concentrates contained tantalite-columbite, beryl, and lithium minerals spodumene and amblygonite.

In 1948, some production came from a high-grade section at the nearby Best Bet pit. About one ton of ore was processed to recover 1400 pounds of concentrate of unknown grade (Lord 1951). No mining/development work was conducted between 1948 and 1952 while the company underwent reorganization.

In 1951, Boreal Rare Metals Limited was formed to acquire the property from G. DeStaffany. The company's main focus was on the northern section of the Moose 2 Dyke, where it was believed the grade of the ore was high enough to justify the expenditure of reactivating the plant. It was also envisioned that beryl or lithium production would be economically viable at some point in the future (Boreal Rare Metals Ltd. – Prospectus 1952). A total of 11 dyke deposits had been discovered on this large property by 1953 but not enough exploration work was conducted to accurately estimate reserves (The Northern Miner – March 5, 1953). Rehabilitation of the camp and plant buildings at the DeStaffany Mine was undertaken during 1952-53 and the mill building was enlarged to accommodate a plant of 125 tons per day. A smaller camp was also established at Drever Lake for crews working on the Best Bet claims.

In 1955 Boreal Rare Metals Ltd. tested the Moose 2 Dyke with 20 drill holes to a depth of about 45.72m over a length of approximately 426.72m (McGlynn 1971). The Best Bet Dyke was also tested at this time with 8 drill holes over a length of 91.44m down to a depth of 91.44m (McGlynn 1971). Both these drilling programs were conducted with the emphasis on lithium exploration. A new dyke named Moose #3 is also mentioned in Boreal's Annual Report (Boreal Rare Metals Ltd. – Annual Report, September 30, 1955). This dyke is reportedly located about 1600 meters in an unknown direction from the Moose 1 Dyke. No surface work or its dimensions are mentioned in this report however the dyke was considered to be promising because its proximity to the mill site.

Boreal Rare Metals started production on the basis of the tantalite-columbite contents of some of their dykes, of which the most important was Moose 2 Dyke. Columbite-tantalite concentrate was shipped from the property to Boreal Rare Metals refinery in Cap de la Madeline, Quebec where the manager of the refinery, Mr. P. Pichon, P.Eng, estimated 4,000 tons of ore mined during Boreal's operations averaged 4 pounds tantalite-columbite to the ton (Mosher, 1969).

In 1953-1954, a 108-ton shipment of hand-cobbed amblygonite was shipped from the property to a refinery in Philadelphia.

Boreal Rare Metals Ltd. went bankrupt in 1956, resulting in the closure of the DeStaffany Mine, attributed to weaker tantalum-columbium markets at that time.

In 1957, Beaufort Holdings Limited, who already had held 67 claims in the area including the former Boreal Rare Metals property, acquired the assets of the DeStaffany Mine. Some surveying on the claim group was performed in 1963.

The eastern part of the Moose property, which contains the Moose 2 Dyke, was re-staked as the “Elk 1” claim by Charles O’Sullivan in 1978. In June, Hemisphere Development Corporation (HDC) acquired a 50% interest in the Elk claim and prepared an evaluation of the economic potential of the Moose 2 Dyke. The company carried out prospecting, biogeochemical sampling, radiometric surveys and bulk sampling. The tantalum-columbium zones were estimated to contain 246,755 tonnes and the amblygonite and spodumene zones 388,275 tonnes to a depth of 70 meters. These are historical resources calculated prior to implementation of NI 43-101 standards, therefore should not be relied upon. HDC continued work in the 1980s, but there has been no significant work conducted since then (National Mineral Inventory).

The pegmatites were mapped three times: by Jolliffe (1943) before significant excavation had begun, by Rowe (1952) after the first round of mining, and by Mosher (1969) after the second mining operation.

Since the first staking in 1942, the Moose 2 Dyke was mined on two occasions: the first time intermittently in the 1946-1952 period by the DeStaffany Tantalum Beryllium Mines Limited for a heavy-mineral concentrate, and the second time in the winter of 1953-1954 by Boreal Rare Metals Ltd., for both heavy-minerals and amblygonite.

In late August and early September 1969, A.C.A. Howe International Limited undertook an evaluation program of several pegmatite bodies of Beauport Holdings in the Yellowknife Beaulieu Region (Mosher 1969). Moose 2 Dyke was one of the pegmatites included in this evaluation program. The program included detailed mapping and sampling of the columbite-tantalite mineralized zones. The samples were sent to X-Ray Assay Laboratories in Toronto, Ontario, where they were assayed for Ta₂O₅.

The Moose property was visited between in 2009 by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. This program was initiated to provide confirmation of the location of the Moose #1 and #2 Veins and to obtain samples for assay to verify historical assay values. During two 4 day visits, the limits of the Moose #1 and #2 veins were documented by gps. Three channel samples and one grab sample were obtained from the Moose #2 Pegmatite and two large composite samples and one trench sample (7.5m) were obtained from the Moose #1 Pegmatite.

Future Exploration

The historic and current exploration activities are encouraging. TNR Gold Corp. may carry out ground geophysical surveys to evaluate and define the existing pegmatite as well as looking for other dikes in the area. This data will be used to better define drill collar locations. Once determined, the collar locations for the drilling program would be provided to the MVLWB and DIAND inspectors. As well, TNR Gold Corp. would prospect the property for additional pegmatites. Further definition of the property may require trenching and channel sampling programs. It is anticipated that the new work on the Moose Property would begin in the summer of 2010. The precise timing of the work in 2010 is dependant upon a number of factors including permit acceptance, financing and contractor availability. Additional work would be dependant upon the results of work carried out in 2010.

The materials and equipment required for the exploration program would be transported into camp via barge from Yellowknife. Further supplies would either be barged in or delivered via float plane in the summer and then driven across an ice road or delivered via ski plane in the winter.

Some geophysical surveys may require the establishment of a ground grid by cutting line. There would be minimal cutting done as the foliage would simply need to be trimmed back to allow passage of the equipment.

Preliminary work at Moose suggests that both pegmatites can be tested primarily by land based drilling. There is however the possibility that some drilling might be required from lake setups if extensions to these pegmatites can be proven or new pegmatites are located.

Diamond drill rock coring rigs use water during the drilling process. Water will be mixed with additives at the drill site and then pumped down hole to cool the drill bit, lubricate the drill bit and to flush cuttings. Water is drawn from an available source using diesel powered portable water pumps and carried through a 1.5 inch flexible hose.

The volume of water used varies depending upon how quickly the drill is turning the type of rock being drilled, etc. Typically, a drill might use from four to eight gallons per minute. Drills are normally operated using two twelve hour crews with some shut down periods for maintenance and rotations. Therefore assuming 18 hours of drilling per day at eight gallons per minute, maximum water use will be 8,640 gallons of water per day. Drill cuttings are an environmental impact of the diamond drilling and, where produced, this inert, fine material will be filtered through a riffle system.

If drilling is carried out on ice set ups, all cuttings will be scraped up and deposited in a suitable land based sump.

Drill moves will be supported by a rubber track vehicle and crew changes will be by boat or by snowmobile when appropriate seasonal conditions exist. There is potential for use of a helicopter. If required the helicopter utilized will be a single engine machine capable of lifting a sling load of approximately 1500 lb.

All drilling activities are conducted according to standard best practices guidelines for mineral exploration to safeguard both the workers and the environment. The impact of drilling to the land, environment and wildlife will be minimal. All drill sites, both winter and summer, will be cleaned and restored as close to prior condition as possible.

For periods of drilling, staffing would include 1 project geologist, 1 geological assistant, 1 cook/first aid attendant, 1 drill foreman, 2 drillers and 2 driller's helpers. Drilling might be carried out in conjunction with a prospecting program which would require an additional 2 geologists and 2 assistants/prospectors. Intermittently the services of a 4 person geophysical crew may also be required.

Camp

A camp is not yet constructed on the property. It is planned to construct an exploration tent camp suitable for up to 10 personnel at approximately, 62°10'31"N 112°13'58"W (see Fig. 4). This would include 2 sleep tents, combination cook tent/First aid station, kitchen, dry, core shack, outhouse, generator shack, incinerator and a fuel cache. All buildings will be set back the required distance from the high water mark and the camp will be kept in a clean and tidy condition. Specifics of the final layout will be dependant upon the topographic conditions encountered during camp construction. A layout plan will be forwarded after camp construction.

The operation of the camp will be regulated by the terms of assigned land use permits and will be monitored by applicable federal and territorial inspectors. TNR Gold Corp has made an offer to

employ members of the Akaitcho Dene First Nations on site should the size of the program and the qualifications of the applicants warrant such employment. Once the camp and exploration program is underway, TNR Gold Corp has offered to provide a representative of the Akaitcho Dene First with an opportunity to make a site visit to inspect the program and procedures in place.

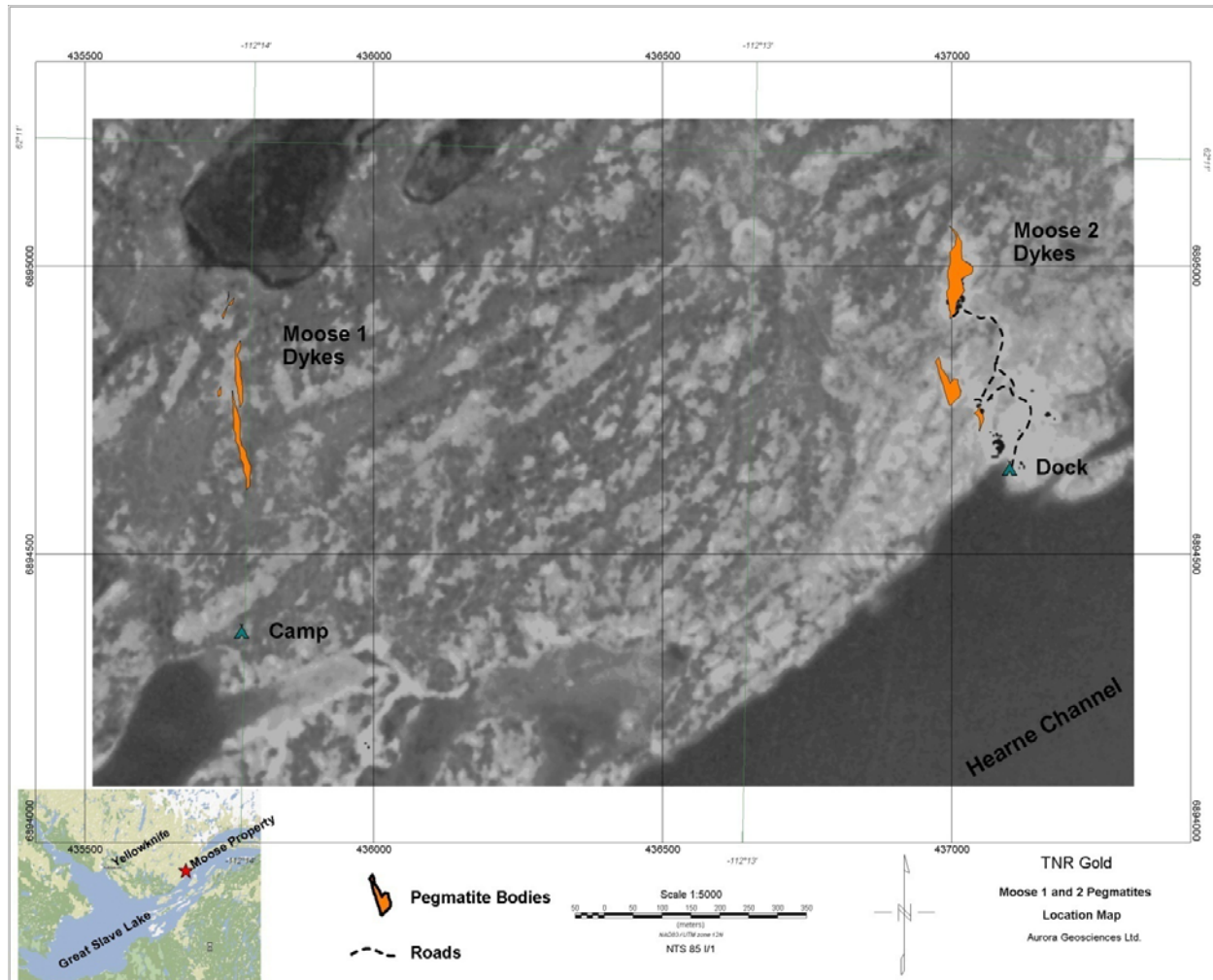


Figure 4 Camp location map

Fuel Storage

Drums of diesel, Jet-A, gasoline and cylinders of propane will be barged or flown into the camp location and then placed the required distance from shore. Other petroleum products (oils, greases, etc) will be stored at the generator shed or dry. Oils, greases and other lubricants required for the drilling operation are stored in a secure manner at drill sites. Spill kits and absorbent pads are present where fuel is transferred. Empty fuel containers will be backhauled to Yellowknife on an ongoing basis.

Potable water and waste

Water will be obtained from the lake adjacent to camp location and stored in a 1000 litre holding tank in the dry. Water will be used for daily camp cooking, laundry and shower needs. Greywater will be deposited in natural sumps. Sanitary will be incinerated.

Combustible garbage will be incinerated on site. All non-combustible garbage will be flown out or barged out and disposed of by Air Tindi or Aurora Geosciences Ltd. TNR Gold Corp. pays appropriate fees associated with this service.

Wildlife

Impacts to wildlife are adequately mitigated with the proper handling and storage of food and food wastes as per recommendations of the relevant government agencies. TNR Gold Corp. recognizes that a number of wildlife species can be found in the Moose project area including but not limited to caribou, bear, wolverine, wolf and fox. Most of these species travel extensively and while it is possible that these wildlife species may avoid the area during the drilling program, it is expected that this effect will be localized, intermittent and reversible.

The water related effects of work carried out on the Moose project will be minimal and fisheries resources are unlikely to be impacted.

Archaeological sites

TNR Gold Corp. has contacted the Yellowknives Dene Land and Environmental department and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre to check if any archaeological sites have been recorded in the proposed project area. The application for information to the Prince of Wales has been attached as well as the communication log between the Land and Environment department, should any sites be within the project area TNR Gold Corp shall take all steps necessary to investigate and ensure they remain undisturbed. TNR Gold Corp has also offered to take in an archaeologist and one representative from the Akaitcho Dene First Nations to do a site inspection and archaeological study at the start of the exploration program. Concerns raised about the proximity of the exploration program to Narrow Island, a known cultural and historical site, have been raised by the Akaitcho first nations. It has been noted in a letter to the Akaitcho First nations that Narrow Island is approximately 10km NE of the exploration site and that the transportation methods used will neither land on the island nor come closer than approximately 10km.



Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
7th Floor - 4910 50th Avenue
P.O. Box 2130
YELLOWKNIFE NT X1A 2P6
Phone (867) 669-0506
FAX (867) 873-6610

Application for:

New Land Use Permit: X

Amendment to _____

<p>1. Applicant's name and mailing address:</p> <p>TNR Gold Corp. P.O Box 11604 620 – 650 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC V6B 4N9</p>	<p>Fax number: 604-687-4670</p> <p>Telephone number: 604-687-7551</p>
<p>2. Head office address:</p> <p>TNR Gold Corp. P.O Box 11604 620 – 650 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC V6B 4N9</p> <p>Field supervisor: To be decided Radiotelephone: To be decided</p>	<p>Fax number:</p> <p>Telephone number:</p>
<p>3. Other personnel (subcontractor, contractors, company staff etc.)</p> <p>Geological and expediting services will be provided by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. based in Yellowknife NWT. Drilling, barge, fixed wing and Helicopter contracts will be awarded on a bid basis once land access is confirmed. Due to the project location contractors will most likely be Yellowknife based.</p> <p>During active periods of exploration, the property will have a work force of between 2 to 10 personnel. The project will consist of three program aspects that include drilling, mapping/prospecting and geophysical surveys. Logistical concerns and the availability of contractors will determine if these aspects will operate at the same time or not. Typically the project will include 1 project geologist, 1 camp cook/first aid attendant, 1 geological assistant, 2 drillers and 2 driller's helpers. If prospecting and mapping is carried out at the same time as drilling then an additional geologist and geological assistant would be present. Drilling results and prospecting results might indicate ground geophysical surveys should be carried out. A geophysical crew would consist of 1 geophysicist and 3 geophysical operators.</p> <p>TOTAL: 2 to 10 (Number of persons on site)</p>	
<p>4. Eligibility: (Refer to section 18 of the <i>Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations</i>)</p> <p>a)(i) X a)(ii) a)(iii) b)(i) b)(ii)</p>	
<p>5. a) Summary of operation (Describe purpose, nature and location of all activities.)</p> <p>Please see the attached project summary for a full description of the proposed exploration activities associated with this application.</p> <p>b) Please indicate if a camp is to be set up. (Please provide details on a separate page, if necessary.)</p> <p>An exploration camp will be required. It is planned to construct a suitable camp for up to 10 personnel at approximately, 62°10'31"N 112°13'58"W (see Fig 3). This would include 2 sleep tents, combination cook tent/First aid station, kitchen, dry, core shack, outhouse, generator shack, incinerator and a fuel cache. All buildings will be set back the required distance from the high water mark and the camp will be kept in a clean and tidy condition. A secondary fuel cache would be established by the Moose 2 Dyke (see Fig 3). Specifics of the final layout will be dependant upon the topographic conditions encountered during camp construction. A layout plan will be forwarded after camp construction.</p>	

6. Summary of potential environmental and resource impacts (describe the effects of the proposed land-use operation on land, water, flora & fauna and related socio-economic impacts). Use separate page if necessary.)

The proposed land use operation is a small scale, early stage exploration program and therefore is projected to have minimal impact on land, water, flora and fauna. There are existing blast roads in place which will limit potential impact.

TNR Gold Corp. has contacted the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre to check if any archaeological sites have been recorded in the proposed project area. No known archaeological sites are located on the property.

As the project is in an early stage the program will have little impact socio-economic effects on the proximal communities. As the program develops there will be employment opportunity for the proximal communities to supply a core-splitter and line-cutters.

7. Proposed restoration plan (please use a separate page if necessary).
Please see attached Abandonment and restoration Plan

8. Other rights, licences or permits related to this permit application (mineral rights, timber permits, water licences, etc.)

<u>CLAIM NUMBER</u>	<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>AREA (acres)</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
K00200	CB1	292.82	2011-04-01
K00201	CB2	206.60	2011-04-01
K200202	CB3	51.65	2011-04-01
F71121	Maximoose 1	1762.00	2011-02-12
F71122	Maximoose 2	2324.20	2011-02-12

Roads: There are existing roads onsite from the past exploration work. The existing network of roads would be utilized and would require minimal brushing. There would be minimal pioneering of road where the existing network may be deficient.

Is this to be a pioneered road? N/A Has the route been laid out or ground truthed? N/A

9. Proposed disposal methods.

- a) Garbage: Combustible garbage will be incinerated on site. All non-combustible garbage will be flown out to Yellowknife
- b) Sewage (Sanitary & Grey Water): Placed in natural sumps. Sanitary will be incinerated
- c) Brush & trees: Cut and stacked
- d) Overburden (Organic soils, waste material, etc.): Return from Drill will be captured in a riffle system

10. Equipment (includes drills, pumps, etc.) (Please use separate page if necessary.)		
Type & number	Size	Proposed use
Helicopter (1)	MD 500 or equivalent	Transportation of personnel, drill moves, drill support
Diamond Drill (1)	Boyles 17A or equivalent	Core Rock samples
Water pump (drill) (1)	Boyles 17A or equivalent	Drill water
Water pump (camp) (1)	General purpose 2" pump	Core Rock samples
Diesel Generator (1)	10 kw	Camp Power
Gas Generator (1)	2 kw	Camp backup Power supply
Tin Boat (1)	16ft	Transportation of Personnel
Skidoo (1) (seasonal)	Skidoo Tundra or equivalent	Transport supplies and personnel
Core Saw (1)	4hp	Cutting core samples
Rubber track vehicle (1)	Light track vehicle	Drill moves, drill support

11. Fuels	()	Number of containers	Capacity of containers	Location
Diesel		40 (8,200 litres)	205 litre drum	One drum to be located at each tent for heating, two at the generator, 4 to 6 drums at the active drilling sites, remainder at fuel cache
Gasoline		4 Drums (820 litres)	205 litre drum	Camp fuel cache
Aviation fuel	Jet A	20 Drums (4,100 litres)	205 litre drum	Camp fuel cache
Propane		10 (450kg)	45 kg cylinders	Two cylinders each to be located at kitchen (heating/cooking) and dry (water heating), two cylinders at drill site. Remainder at camp fuel cache
Engine Oil/Lubricating Oil		2 cases (24 litres/case)	1 litre	Generator Shed, active drilling sites

12. Containment fuel spill contingency plans. (Please attach separate contingency plan if necessary). Please see attached spill contingency plan
13. Methods of fuel transfer (to other tanks, vehicles, etc.) Electric fuel pump and hand operated wobble pump
14. Period of operation (includes time to cover all phases of project work applied for, including restoration) Seasonal – Approximately July 1 – Oct 1 2010, Feb1 – Oct 1 2011 – 2014. Specific dates depend upon weather, contractor availability and financing.
15. Period of permit (up to five years, with maximum of two years of extension). 5 Years

16. Location of activities by map co-ordinates (attach maps and sketches) - NAD83 (see attached Maps)	
Minimum latitude (degrees, minutes, seconds) 62° 10' 02" N	Maximum latitude (degrees, minutes, seconds) 62° 12' 39" N
Minimum longitude (degrees, minutes, seconds) 112° 11' 28" W	Maximum longitude (degrees, minutes, seconds) 112° 16' 17" W
Map Sheet no. 85I/01	
17. Applicant Print name in full Corey Segboer <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Signature</div> <div>Date</div> </div>	
18. Fees Type A - \$150.00 ** Type B - \$150.00 ** (**Application Fees are Non-Refundable**)	
Land use fee: _____4_____ hectares @ \$50.00/hectare \$ _____200_____	
Assignment fee \$50.00 \$ _____50_____	
Total application and land use fees \$ _____250_____	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Please make all cheques payable to “Receiver General of Canada”</i></p>	

TNR Gold Corp.

OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

April 2010

Prepared By :
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
3506 McDonald Dr.
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2H1

Oil and Hazardous Material Spill Contingency Plan

The Spill Contingency plan is in effect for the TNR Gold Corp. Moose camp operating under a Class A or Class B Land Use Permit where barrel fuel storage is used. This plan is for the:

Camp : Moose Property

Location : 62°11'23.13"N and 112°14'5.40"W

Camp Phone : Satellite Phone number to be assigned

Introduction

This Spill Plan has been developed to formalize the actions taken in the event of an Oil or Hazardous Material Spill. The responsibilities of key personnel and the procedures to be followed in responding to a spill are outlined. This spill contingency plan is to minimize the health and safety hazards, environmental damage and clean up costs. The plan has been prepared to provide easy access to all the information needed in dealing with a spill. The plan will be presented to all staff during the on-site orientation. All employees and contractors are aware of the locations of the plan on site. During orientations meeting, training sessions are scheduled to ensure employees have an understanding of the steps to be undertaken in the event of a spill. All employees and contractors are shown where the spill kits are stored and are aware of how to properly use them when responding to spills.

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. have been active in the Territories over the past 30 years. Plans for the program include exploration geophysics, mapping, prospecting and a small drill program. Equipment most likely to be used during this land use permit will be a Boyles 17A or equivalent Diamond Drill rig, a MD 500 helicopter, an 11kW generator for camp, a 16ft tin boat, a small rubber track vehicle, and small water pump with a water meter for obtaining water for camp. P 50 heating oil will be used in oil stoves, drill and the generator while Jet B will be used for the helicopter, regular unleaded gas will be used for water pump, boat and rubber track vehicle and propane for cooking and heating water.

There will be two fuel caches, one at camp and a second at Moose Dyke 2. The fuel is contained within 205 litre sealed containers. Barrels will generally be delivered by barge and be moved by helicopter or by rolling on the ground. All of the diesel and Jet A will be stored within an acceptable field berm. We will ensure absorbent padding underlies the fuel transfer areas and the smaller areas for storage of lubricants and diesel. All fuel drums will be inspected on a daily basis for leaks.

The most likely source for spillage and leakage include poor seals on drums or punctures, leaky valves, mishandled drums, improper storage, heat expansion due to overfilling, accidental puncture of fuel lines (either by wear or animals) and/or poor transfer method.

INITIAL RESPONSE

Procedure to be followed upon discovering a spill of oil or hazardous material:

- i) Be alert and ensure personal safety first
- ii) Assess the hazard and attempt to identify product spilled
- iii) Control danger to human life
- iv) Assess whether spill can be stopped or brought under control
- v) Alert appropriate personnel (Camp Supervisor)
- vi) If safe, and possible to do so, stop the flow of hazardous material
- vii) Record pertinent information on spill status on Spill Report Form
- viii) Report spill immediately to NWT 24 Hour Spill Report Line (867) 920-8130
- ix) Resume or continue effective action to contain, clean up, or stop flow of spilled material

ACTION PLAN

CAMP SPILLS

Procedure

1. The person who first discovers a spill of hazardous material should follow the procedures set out in the section entitled “Initial Response”.
2. Together with the field operations Supervisor, the situation will be reassessed and effective actions will be carried out in order to contain, clean up and stop the flow of spillage. Such actions may include:
 - a) evaluating Material Safety Data Sheets for types of Health and safety hazards from the spill,
 - b) determining the origin of the spill, if fuel drums have been punctured or are leaking due to unsatisfactory seal, the fuel should be transferred into competent drums and/or seals should be replaced,
 - c) Absorbents and booms should be placed in order to recover all the free fuel before it is allowed to seep into the environment. Special care should be taken to prevent spills from entering fish habitat,
 - d) construction of containment dikes and recovery trenches using available hand tools to divert and control runoff,
 - e) continual monitoring of the site to ensure no subsequent spills have occurred,
 - f) safe and proper disposal of any materials used during the containment and clean up of spilled fuel,
 - g) continued assessment of soils and waterways within the area to determine if further remediation is required,
 - h) Any actions required by appropriate government authority.

CONTAINMENT ISSUES

- 1) All fuel caches and hazardous materials storage areas should be underlain by thick, impermeable plastic material to retard the possible leakage through seals or punctures (very minimal). The edges of the plastic containment area should be buried up so leakage cannot happen outside of the buried area.
- 2) All fuel transfer areas should be underlain by thick impermeable plastic material and absorbent padding to eliminate the need for concern.

CLEAN-UP TECHNIQUES

- 1) Consult the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet (posted in Field Office Tent) to determine the types of health and safety hazards associated with the product or material.
- 2) Wear appropriate protective clothing working near or around the spill.
- 3) If safe to do so, stop the leak and avoid being sprayed.
- 4) Try to contain the spill with dykes, pits, absorbent material or using an impermeable polyethylene plastic to contain spill directly.
- 5) Clean up the SPILLED materials using methods and materials recommended by the On-Scene-Coordinator.
- 6) Dispose of hazardous waste materials in impermeable containers at a location approved by the On-Site Project Manager.
- 7) Remove hazardous waste from site upon clearance from Nuanvut/NWT and Environment Canada officials to an accepted site.

Reporting Procedure

All spills of petroleum products or other hazardous materials must be reported to the 24 Hour Spill Report Line to ensure that an investigation may be undertaken by the appropriate government authority.

The following outlines the procedure to be taken when reporting a spill to the appropriate authority:

SPILL REPORTING PROCEDURE

- 1) Fill out the "Spill Report Form" as completely as possible before making the report.
- 2) Report immediately to Yellowknife using the 24 Hour Spill Report Line:

24 HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE : 867-920-8130

- 3) Where Telex is available, follow up immediately by sending a copy of the Spill Report Chart

Facsimile : 867 – 873 - 6924

- 4) RCMP communications may be used if other means are not available

Additional Information or Assistance:

Environmental Protection Services, YK

Phone : 867-873-7654

Fax : 867-873-0221

Environment Canada, YK

Phone : 867-766-3737

Fax : 867-873-8185

In preparation of making a report to the appropriate officials, the reporting person must have specific information regarding the spill. Please fill out the following "Spill Report Form" prior to making a report.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

The personnel make-up of the field camp will be relatively stable as the field program may be as long as 3 months and rotations will occur every 5-6 weeks. The numbers will vary from 2 – 10 people. The camp will have a First Aid Attendant, a WCB Supervisor and/or trained Camp Man on site while in operation.

Resources Available at Any Time During Operation :

Hand Tools (shovels, picks, rakes)
Wheel Barrow (summer)
Snow mobile sleighs (winter)
Absorbent Pads
Water
Protective Gloves, footwear and eyewear
First Aid Station
Satellite Phone Communication
Water Pump

Resources Available Periodically :

Helicopter
Fixed Wing

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION

Name of Chemical	Chemical Supplier	Potential Hazards
Heating Oil – Diesel Fuel	Matonabee Petroleum or Bassett Petroleum	Fire, explosion or leakage
Jet A fuel	As Above	Fire, explosion or leakage
Regular Unleaded Gas	As Above	Fire, explosion or leakage
Propane	Superior Propane	Fire or explosion
Battery Acid	Home Hardware or Canadian Tire	Limited; eating plastics or clothing

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

To ensure the effectiveness of our Contingency and Emergency Spill Response Plan, we implement the following procedures:

- a)** Prepare and up-date the Plan as required
- b)** Distribute the Plan to personnel on site and meet to discuss the Plan.
- c)** Commitment to training the on-site personnel regarding the location of all storage areas containing hazardous materials.
- d)** Commitment to ensuring all on-site personnel know the MSDS for all hazardous materials are kept on the wall in the on-site "Office Tent" and making sure these sheets are properly explained.
- e)** To maintain an annual review of the Plan to ensure the objectives and methods of the Plan are being met.
- f)** Site personnel will be trained on how to initiate a first response once a spill is noted. This training will include how to identify a spill, identify the seriousness of the spill and to recognize and respond to the Plan as identified.
- g)** It is imperative to train the on-site personnel in the techniques and materials which can be used in spill containment and clean up activities. Particular emphasis on early detection will be a priority. Training will be initiated as part of the on-site introduction to the project.

SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS

GASOLINE AND JET A AVIATION FUEL

Take action only if safety permits – stop the source flow if safe to do so and eliminate all ignition sources.

Never smoke when dealing with these types of spills.

On Land

Build a containment berm using soil material or snow and place a plastic tarp at the foot of the berm for easy capture of the spill after all vapours have dissipated.

Remove the spill by using absorbent pads or excavating the soil, gravel or snow.

Remove spill splashed on vegetation using particulate absorbent material.

On Muskeg

Do not deploy personnel and equipment on marsh or vegetation.

Remove pooled gasoline or Jet B with sorbent pads and/or skimmer.

Flush with low pressure water to herd oil to collection point.

On advice from regulatory agencies, burn only in localized areas, e.g., trenches, piles or windrows.

Do not burn if root systems can be damaged (low water table).

Minimize damage caused by equipment and excavation.

On Water

Contain spill as close to release point as possible.

Use containment boom to capture spill for recovery after vapours have dissipated.

Use absorbent pads to capture small spills.

Use skimmer for larger spills.

On Ice and Snow

Build a containment berm around spill using snow.

Remove spill using absorbent pads or particulate sorbent material.

The contaminated ice and snow must be scraped and shovelled into plastic buckets with lids, 205 litre drums, and/or polypropylene bags.

Storage and Transfer

All contaminated water, ice, snow, soil, and clean up supplies will be stored in closed, labelled containers. All containers will be stored in a well ventilated area away from incompatible materials.

Disposal

All contaminated material will be transported to an appropriate disposal facility.

SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS

PROPANE

Take action only if safety permits. Gases stored in cylinders can explode when ignited.

Keep vehicles away from area.

Never smoke when dealing with these types of spills.

On Land

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Water

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

On Ice and Snow

Do not attempt to contain the propane release.

General

It is not possible to contain vapours when released.

Water spray can be used to knock down vapours if there is no chance of ignition.

Small fires can be extinguished with dry chemical CO₂.

Personnel should withdraw immediately from area unless a small leak is stopped immediately after it has been detected.

If tanks are damaged, gas should be allowed to disperse and no recovery attempt should be made.

Personnel should avoid touching release point on containers since frost forms very rapidly.

Keep away from tank ends.

Storage and Transfer

It is not possible to contain vapours when released.

Disposal

All contaminated material will be transported to an appropriate disposal facility.

PROCEDURES FOR TRANSFERRING, STORING, AND MANAGING SPILL RELATED WASTES

In most cases, spill cleanups are initiated at the far end of the spill and contained moving toward the centre of the spill. Sorbent socks and pads are generally used for small spill cleanup. A pump with attached fuel transfer hose can suction spills from leaking containers or large accumulations on land or ice, and direct these larger quantities into empty drums. Hand tools such as cans, shovels, and rakes are also very effective for small spills or hard to reach areas. Heavy equipment can be used if deemed necessary but may be constrained by transportation to site constraints. Used sorbent materials are to be placed in plastic bags for future disposal at an approved disposal facility. All materials mentioned in this section are available in the spill kits located on the Moose Property. Following cleanup, any tools or equipment used will be properly washed and decontaminated, or replaced if this is not possible.

For most of the containment procedures outlined, spilled petroleum products and materials used for containment will be placed into empty waste oil containers and sealed for proper disposal at an approved disposal facility.

PROCEDURES FOR RESTORING AFFECTED AREAS

Once a spill has been contained, TNR Gold Corp. will consult with the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Inspector assigned to the property to determine the level of cleanup required (INAC – Land Use Inspector, Yellowknife (867) 669-2761). The Inspector may require a site-specific study to ensure appropriate cleanup levels are met. Criteria that may be considered include natural biodegradation of oil, replacement of soil and revegetation.

Instructions for Completing the NT-NU Spill Report Form

This form can be filled out electronically and e-mailed as an attachment to spills@gov.nt.ca. Until further notice, please verify receipt of e-mail transmissions with a follow-up telephone call to the spill line. Forms can also be printed and faxed to the spill line at 867-873-6924. Spills can still be phoned in by calling collect at 867-920-8130.

A. Report Date/Time	The actual date and time that the spill was reported to the spill line. If the spill is phoned in, the Spill Line will fill this out. Please do not fill in the Report Number: the spill line will assign a number after the spill is reported.
B. Occurrence Date/Time	Indicate, to the best of your knowledge, the exact date and time that the spill occurred. Not to be confused with the report date and time (see above).
C. Land Use Permit Number /Water Licence Number	This only needs to be filled in if the activity has been licenced by the Nunavut Water Board and/or if a Land Use Permit has been issued. Applies primarily to mines and mineral exploration sites.
D. Geographic Place Name	In most cases, this will be the name of the city or town in which the spill occurred. For remote locations – outside of human habitations – identify the most prominent geographic feature, such as a lake or mountain and/or the distance and direction from the nearest population center. You must include the geographic coordinates (Refer to Section E).
E. Geographic Coordinates	This only needs to be filled out if the spill occurred outside of an established community such as a mine site. Please note that the location should be stated in degrees, minutes and seconds of Latitude and Longitude.
F. Responsible Party Or Vessel Name	This is the person who was in management/control/ownership of the substance at the time that it was spilled. In the case of a spill from a ship/vessel, include the name of the ship/vessel. Please include full address, telephone number and e-mail. Use box K if there is insufficient space. Please note that, the owner of the spilled substance is ultimately responsible for any spills of that substance, regardless of who may have actually caused the spill.
G. Contractor involved?	Were there any other parties/contractors involved? An example would be a construction company who is undertaking work on behalf of the owner of the spilled substance and who may have contributed to, or directly caused the spill and/or is responding to the spill.
H. Product Spilled	Identify the product spilled; most commonly, it is gasoline, diesel fuel or sewage. For other substances, avoid trade names. Wherever possible, use the chemical name of the substance and further, identify the product using the four digit UN number (eg: UN1203 for gasoline; UN1202 for diesel fuel; UN1863 for Jet A & B)
I. Spill Source	Identify the source of the spill: truck, ship, home heating fuel tank and, if known, the cause (eg: fuel tank overflow, leaking tank; ship ran aground; traffic accident, vandalism, storm, etc.). Provide an estimate of the extent of the contaminated/impacted area (eg: 10 m ²)
J. Factors Affecting Spill	Any factors which might make it difficult to clean up the spill: rough terrain, bad weather, remote location, lack of equipment. Do you require advice and/or assistance with the cleanup operation? Identify any hazards to persons, property or environment: for example, a gasoline spill beside a daycare centre would pose a safety hazard to children. Use box K if there is insufficient space.
K. Additional Information	Provide any additional, pertinent details about the spill, such as any peculiar/unique hazards associated with the spilled material. State what action is being taken towards cleaning up the spill; disposal of spilled material; notification of affected parties. If necessary, append additional sheets to the spill report. Number the pages in the same format found in the lower right hand corner of the spill form: eg. "Page 1 of 2", "Page 2 of 2" etc. Please number the pages to ensure that recipients can be certain that they received all pertinent documents. If only the spill report form was filled out, number the form as "Page 1 of 1".
L. Reported to Spill Line by	Include your full name, employer, contact number and the location from which you are reporting the spill. Use box K if there is insufficient space.
M. Alternate Contact	Identify any alternate contacts. This information assists regulatory agencies to obtain additional information if they cannot reach the individual who reported the spill.
N. Report Line Use Only	Leave Blank. This box is for the Spill Line's use only.



Canada

NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE

TEL: (867) 920-8130

FAX: (867) 873-6924

EMAIL: spills@gov.nt.ca

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	REPORT DATE: MONTH - DAY - YEAR		REPORT TIME		<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT, OR <input type="checkbox"/> UPDATE # TO THE ORIGINAL SPILL REPORT	REPORT NUMBER _____
	B OCCURRENCE DATE: MONTH - DAY - YEAR		C OCCURRENCE TIME			
C	LAND USE PERMIT NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)			WATER LICENCE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE)		
D	GEOGRAPHIC PLACE NAME OR DISTANCE AND DIRECTION FROM NAMED LOCATION				REGION <input type="checkbox"/> NWT <input type="checkbox"/> NUNAVUT <input type="checkbox"/> ADJACENT JURISDICTION OR OCEAN	
E	LATITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS			LONGITUDE DEGREES MINUTES SECONDS		
F	RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR VESSEL NAME		RESPONSIBLE PARTY ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION			
G	ANY CONTRACTOR INVOLVED		CONTRACTOR ADDRESS OR OFFICE LOCATION			
H	PRODUCT SPILLED		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES		U.N. NUMBER	
	SECOND PRODUCT SPILLED (IF APPLICABLE)		QUANTITY IN LITRES, KILOGRAMS OR CUBIC METRES		U.N. NUMBER	
I	SPILL SOURCE		SPILL CAUSE		AREA OF CONTAMINATION IN SQUARE METRES	
J	FACTORS AFFECTING SPILL OR RECOVERY		DESCRIBE ANY ASSISTANCE REQUIRED		HAZARDS TO PERSONS, PROPERTY OR EQUIPMENT	
K	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, ACTIONS PROPOSED OR TAKEN TO CONTAIN, RECOVER OR DISPOSE OF SPILLED PRODUCT AND CONTAMINATED MATERIALS					
L	REPORTED TO SPILL LINE BY	POSITION	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLING FROM	TELEPHONE	
M	ANY ALTERNATE CONTACT	POSITION	EMPLOYER	ALTERNATE CONTACT LOCATION	ALTERNATE TELEPHONE	
REPORT LINE USE ONLY						
N	RECEIVED AT SPILL LINE BY	POSITION STATION OPERATOR	EMPLOYER	LOCATION CALLED YELLOWKNIFE, NT	REPORT LINE NUMBER (867) 920-8130	
LEAD AGENCY <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> CCG <input type="checkbox"/> GNWT <input type="checkbox"/> GN <input type="checkbox"/> ILA <input type="checkbox"/> INAC <input type="checkbox"/> NEB <input type="checkbox"/> TC			SIGNIFICANCE <input type="checkbox"/> MINOR <input type="checkbox"/> MAJOR <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		FILE STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED	
AGENCY		CONTACT NAME	CONTACT TIME	REMARKS		
LEAD AGENCY						
FIRST SUPPORT AGENCY						
SECOND SUPPORT AGENCY						
THIRD SUPPORT AGENCY						

Hazardous Materials Information:

Gasoline

Characteristics

- Flammable
- Solubility in water 1 to 100 ppm
- Floats
- Flash point - 38 to -43 C

Human Health

- Moderately toxic by inhalation. Avoid prolonged exposure to fumes

Environment

- Harmful to aquatic life. Fish toxicity: 5 - 40 ppm rainbow trout

Protective Clothing

- No specific recommendations. Protective clothing is required.

Diesel

Characteristics

- Combustible/Flammable liquid
- Insoluble in water (30 ppm)
- Floats
- Flash point 52 to 96 C

Human Health

- Low toxicity by all routes

Environment

- Fish toxicity: 10 ppm rainbow trout; 2 ppm for grass shrimp

Protective Clothing

- Gloves and boots made from neoprene or butyl rubber

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Moose property is located on the north shore of Great Slave Lake in the NWT (Figure 1), approximately 115 km east-southeast of the capital Yellowknife. The property occurs within the MacKenzie Mining District and is shown on National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet 85I/01. It is bounded in a general sense by the following minimum and maximum latitudes/longitudes:

MIN Latitude 62° 10' 02" N	MAX Latitude 62° 12' 39" N
MIN Longitude 112° 10' 10" W	MAX Longitude 112° 11' 59" W

The property consists of 5 mineral claims, totaling 4,637.27 acres. TNR Gold Corp. intends to carry out exploration work including prospecting, mapping, sampling, ground geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling. The number of persons onsite could reach 10 for short periods but typically 4-8. Initial exploration would take place in the summer of 2010 with potential for year round exploration.

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

Project Supervisor Gary Vivian
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
3506 McDonald Dr.
Yellowknife, NT
X1A 2H1

Phone: 867-920-2729

Fax: 867-920-2739

Facility -10 Person Camp to be constructed at the proposed coordinates 62°10'31"N 112°13'58"W

Locations – Fuel will be stored in the appropriate facility a safe distance from the accommodations and away from water bodies.

Size - Fuel stored at facility in 205 litre (45 gal.) steel drums

Storage Capacity – Maximum fuel stored at camp will typically be 20 drums (4,100 litres) of Jet-A, 60 drums of diesel (12,300 litres), 4 drums reg gasoline (820 litres) plus 10, 45 kg propane cylinders.

A minor amount of fuel will be stored at drill sites (2 to 4 drums diesel, 2 cylinders propane), and removed promptly upon completion of each drill hole.

Description of the type and amount of potential contaminants normally stored at the camp during occupation (estimated maximums):

JET A fuel for the helicopter – 820 litres (4 drums)

Propane for cooking, heating, etc. - 10, 45 kg cylinders

Diesel – 12,300 litres (60 drums)

Oil – 2 cases 1 litre bottles (24 per) of four-cycle Engine Oil

2 stroke oil – 1 case 1 litre bottles (24 per)

Gasoline – 820 litres (4 drums)

Description of the type and amount of potential contaminants normally stored at drill site:

Diesel for the drill - 410 litres (2 drums)

Propane for heating, etc. - Two (2) 45 kg cylinders

Storage Location - Drums will be stored on flat stable terrain during the summer to reduce chances of a leak. If available a natural depression situated well away from water bodies will be utilized for storage.

ONGOING OPERATIONS, SEASONAL ABANDONMENT, FINAL ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION PLANS

ONGOING OPERATIONS

The exploration season for the Moose Project will typically run from mid June to end of September of each year, weather permitting. Winter drilling and geophysical surveys may also be carried out typically from March until June. Restoration during operations for drilling, fuel storage, contamination clean up and camp operations are described below.

Drill Hole Locations

- Each drill hole will be restored to as close as possible, previous conditions after completion of the hole
- If hole is drilled on-ice the drill cuttings will be scraped clean and removed to an onland sump
- All fuel drums and drilling equipment will be removed from the site immediately upon completion of each hole.
- Each drill site will be inspected to ensure that all garbage (combustible and noncombustible) has been collected and removed from the area.
- A final inspection of the site will ensure that there is no remaining material at the site upon completion of the drill hole.

Core Storage

- Core will be stored at the drill sites and at the camp site in core racks

Fuel Storage

- All fuel storage and handling is to be guided by the procedures set out in the Spill Contingency Plan for the Moose Project.
- Empty fuel drums are to be regularly backhauled to Yellowknife for proper disposal.

Contamination Clean Up

- Any soil around fuel caches or drill sites that has become contaminated will be treated as per Aurora Geosciences Ltd.'s Spill Contingency Plan. Before and after photos will be taken to document the contamination and the clean up.

Camp

Sanitary will be incinerated. Combustible garbage will be incinerated on site. All non-combustible garbage will be flown out and disposed of by Air Tindi or Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

SEASONAL ABANDONMENT

Existing camp infrastructure will be left intact. Tents will be returned to Yellowknife. The camp generator may be removed from site for servicing and storage. All food and garbage will be backhauled to Yellowknife. All stove fuel lines will be shut off and stove barrels will have bungs tightened. Fuel caches will be inventoried and inspected for any leaks.

FINAL ABANDONMENT & RECLAMATION

As work on the properties comprising the Moose Project is currently still in the grass roots stage of exploration activities, it is not practicable at this time to subscribe to a definitive schedule for the conclusion of this land use operation, however upon its completion the following procedures will be followed to allow for proper abandonment and reclamation of the area:

Drill Hole Locations

- As per the ongoing restoration procedures all drill holes are to be restored to as close as possible, previous conditions immediately upon completion of the hole.

Fuel Storage

- All fuel storage and handling is to be guided by the framework set out in the Spill Contingency Plan for the Moose Project.
- Upon completion of the land use operation all empty fuel drums will be removed from the area for proper disposal and any remaining fuel caches will be moved to an approved/permitted storage location.

Camp

- At the end of the project all camp materials and equipment, fuel drums, and drilling equipment (if applicable) will be removed from the site.
- All remaining garbage will be incinerated or backhauled to Yellowknife.
- At the end of the program all wood (tent floors, frames etc.) will be backhauled to Yellowknife.
- A last inspection will ensure that there is no remaining material at the site and that there is little/no evidence of TNR Gold Corp.'s land use activity upon completion of the operation.