



ADAMERA
MINERALS

ADAMERA MINERALS CORP.

**WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT
PROTECTION PLAN**

FOR EXPLORATION CAMP

HEPBURN LAKE AREA

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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Appendix I – Wildlife Sighting Forms

- i. NWT – Nunavut Bird Checklist Survey Form
- ii. NWT – ENR Wildlife Sightings Log

Appendix II – Wildlife Information

- i. Bear Occurrence Procedures Manual
- ii. Camp Waste & Wildlife Attraction Manual
- iii. Flying Low?

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of Adamera Minerals Corp.'s Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan (WWHPP) is to outline procedures which will mitigate and monitor any potential negative effects to wildlife at the Company's exploration camp in the Hepburn Lake area of the Northwest Territories. The WWHPP has been prepared for internal company use and distribution to the Wek'eezhii Land and Water Board for approval as part of Adamera's Land Use Permit application.

1.1 Company Name, Site Name, Site Location

Company Name:

Adamera Minerals Corp.
1100-1111 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3V6

Company Representative (Corporate):

Zoe Pratt
GIS Manager
Ph: 604 689-2010
Fax: 604 484-7143

Company Representative (On-site):

Unknown at this time.
Phone and fax numbers for camp will be provided when communication contract is finalized.

Site Name and Location:

Hepburn Campsite
Coordinates: 66 ° 20 min 57 sec North, 115° 19 min 56 sec West (Nad83)

1.2 Effective Date of Plan

This Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan is effective from the date of issuance of the land use permit currently being applied for by Adamera Minerals Corp. on its Hepburn property, until the expiry of said permit. The WWHPP will be reviewed annually and re-submitted if any updates are made.

1.3 Company Environmental Policy

The sensitivity of the northern environment and the wildlife inhabitants are very important to the employees of Adamera Minerals. It is extremely important that we set and maintain high

environmental standards. Our performance is monitored by government agencies, representatives of Aboriginal organizations, nearby communities and by our peers. The following regulations will be strictly enforced.

- No unnecessary destruction of vegetation.
- No harassment or feeding of wildlife. All food and garbage must be stored in a manner that will not attract wildlife. Animals conditioned to obtaining food from humans can become dangerous and may have to be destroyed.
- No pollution of the campsites or work area – all garbage from the field must be returned to camp daily for disposal in the appropriate manner. All campsites must be kept immaculately clean. Land use inspectors can inspect the campsite at any time. They have the power to suspend operations if their standards are not met. Be very careful transferring fuel from drums to fuel tanks to minimize fuel spillage. If you notice any leaking drums or cylinders around the camp, let the project manager or the camp manager know immediately! Refer to Adamera's Fuel Spill Contingency Plan for further details.
- Be careful with fire – all fires (for the incineration of waste) should be extinguished completely. Various containers will be provided around camp for the disposal of cigarette butts.
- Fishing licenses are required in most areas of Canada. Purchase one before you arrive in camp. Responsible fishing is encouraged – keep what you catch and eat what you catch. The local fish can be returned to the water if simple lures (i.e., flies, barbless) are used and minimal damage is done on catching.
- No unauthorized fire arms are allowed in an Adamera camp. Hunting is not allowed by either Adamera personnel or contractors, while working out of the camp. It is not part of the Adamera corporate activities, and most land use licenses do not permit it.

1.4 Description of Project

Adamera is proposing to conduct a regional prospecting, mapping, and ground geophysical program on the property's 7 mineral claims as follow-up to prior regional till sampling, airborne geophysics, and IP survey conducted between 2005 and 2011. The operation being proposed at this time will involve a crew of 3 to 5 people (1 geologist, 1 camp manager/first aid attendant, 1 pilot, 2 ground geophysics crew). Through prospecting and magnetic surveys the program will evaluate the iron oxide copper gold potential originally identified on the property by Diamonds North. The program will take place in the summer months between July 1st and September 30th. It is estimated that the program will take approximately 4 weeks each year (2 weeks site visits & prospecting, 1-2 weeks ground geophysics).

1.5 Map of the Camp and Project Area

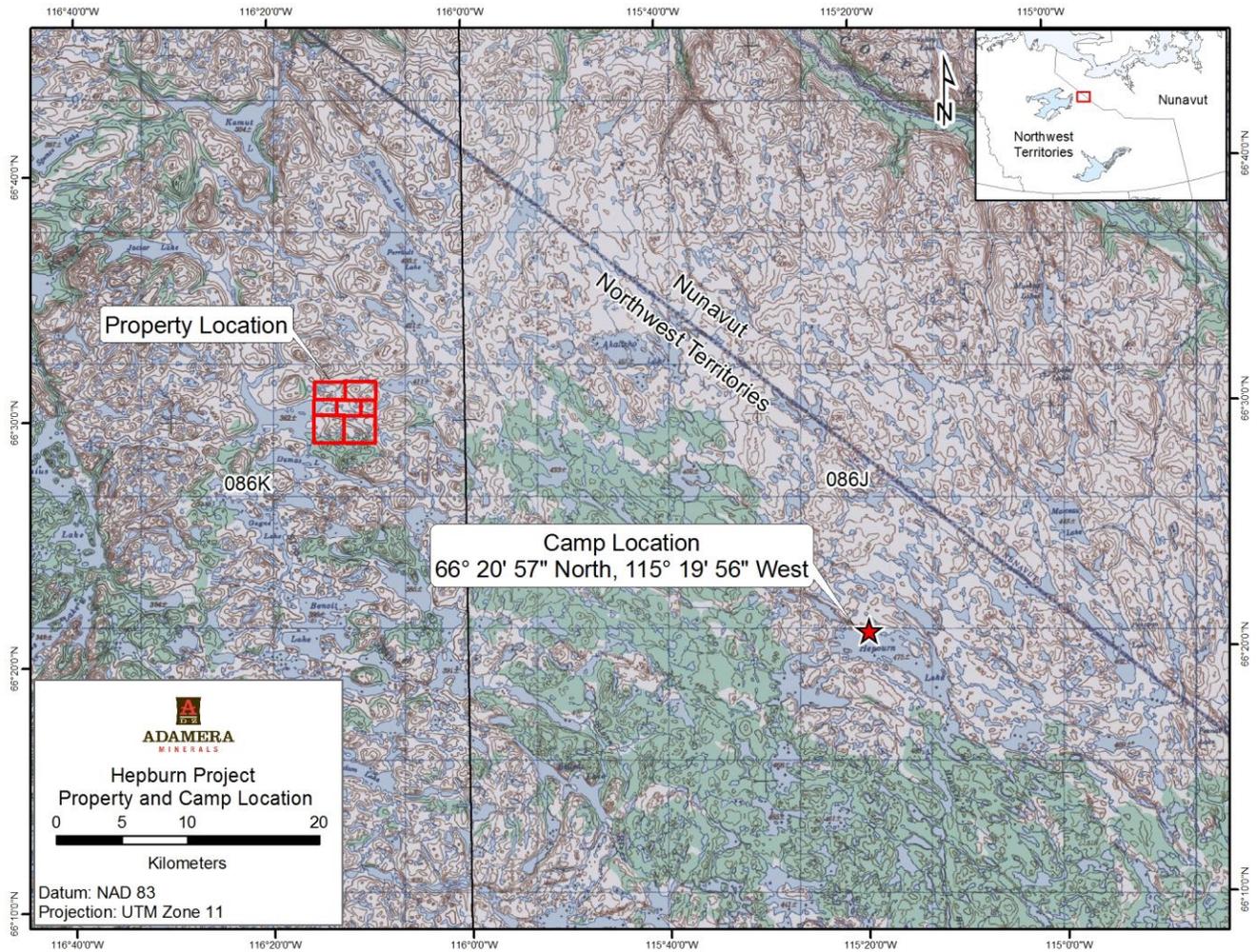


Figure 1 – Hepburn Camp and Property

1.6 Description of Camp Location and Site

The Hepburn property is located approximately 470 kilometres north of Yellowknife, NT. A camp was established under LUP W2009C003 on the shore of Hepburn Lake located on NTS Mapsheet 86J/6, coordinates of the camp are 66 ° 20 min 57 sec North, 115 ° 19 min 56 sec West. The camp consists of 6 plywood floored, 2” x 4” walled canvas tents that include a dry/first aid, kitchen, 3 sleep tents, and an office/storage facility, one outhouse, one generator shack, a helipad approximately 50’ x 50’, a fuel cache approximately 40’ x 20’ and an incinerator. The footprint of the camp is roughly 100 metres by 50 metres (0.5 ha).

Capacity: 12 people

Structures: Three 14’ x 16’ wooden sleep tents (each 20.8 sq m)
 One 14’ x 16’ kitchen tent (20.8 sq m)
 One 14’ x 16’ dry/first aid tent (20.8 sq m)

- One 14' x 16' office/storage tent (20.8 sq m)
- One 4' x 4' outhouse (1.5 sq m)
- One 4' x 6' generator shack (2.2 sq m)

The camp was constructed on level, dry, durable ground. The ground is gravelly and will allow surface water to drain, preventing erosion and destruction of any sensitive areas. No clearing of trees was necessary during camp construction, and no new clearing or disturbance of ground is expected. There are no roads or access trails within the camp footprint or project area. The camp is accessible year round by float/ski equipped aircraft, and transportation to and from the project area will be by helicopter. All sumps and pits will be constructed in locations at least 100m from the high water mark of any water body and fuel is to be stored in a natural depression at least 100m from the high water mark of any water body within a secondary containment.

2.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION

The following sections will identify potential negative effects to wildlife, and mitigation measures that will be followed to ensure that there is minimal impact to wildlife and their habitat. All Adamera staff and contractors will be briefed on these procedures and given a copy of the WWHPP before field operations begin. Field crews and pilots will carry copies of Wildlife Sightings forms to record any wildlife observed in the camp and project area.

2.1 Potential Adverse Effects

Possible negative effects to wildlife due to Adamera's presence may include:

- Physical disturbance of wildlife habitat, nests or dens by field crews. Disturbance during nesting can result in the nest being deserted.
- Attraction of wildlife to camp due to improper waste management
- Disturbance to wildlife by low-flying aircraft/helicopter
- Detrimental effects to wildlife due to waste/fuel spills near water sources
- Defense of life kill of wildlife due to human/predator conflict

2.2 Mitigation and Monitoring

The following are regulations regarding wildlife:

- No feeding of wildlife. All food and garbage must be stored in a manner that will not attract wildlife. Animals conditioned to obtaining food from humans can become dangerous and may have to be destroyed.
- Chasing, harassing or approaching wildlife is strictly prohibited.
- If a den, nest or eggs are encountered, the area must not be disturbed and subsequently be avoided. See Table 2 below for minimum setback distances.

- Disturbance of wildlife or their habitat by either ground work or low flying aircraft is to be avoided. Helicopters are to be flown at a minimum of 1000 feet above ground level, except where safety is a concern (low level ceiling conditions, slinging equipment, etc.). Helicopters must avoid landing in the presence of wildlife, except in emergency situations. See Appendix II – Flying Low for more information.
- Any incidents between wildlife and humans must be reported immediately to Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) - Government of the Northwest Territories, including wildlife caused damage, continued presence of a carnivore within camp, or any defense of life kill.
- All wildlife sightings should be recorded on the Wildlife Sighting Log or the NWT Bird Survey Form (see Appendix I) and submitted to ENR at the end of each field season.

Monitoring will be undertaken to determine the effectiveness of mitigation and will include recording the dates and locations of wildlife sightings, the behavior of the animals, and any actions taken by the company to avoid disturbance or contact. This information will be submitted to ENR at the end of the field season.

2.3 Setback Distances

The primary mitigation measure to prevent disturbance to wildlife and their environment should be avoidance. If total avoidance is not possible, the minimum setback distances for each species must be adhered to during sensitive time periods.

Table 1 – Minimum setback distances from wildlife habitat and wildlife use areas

Wildlife or Wildlife Habitat	Period	Minimum Setback Distance
Bears (grizzly and black bears)	July 15 – Sept 15	0.3 kilometres
Bear Dens	May 16 – July 15	0.3 kilometres
Caribou	May 15 – Oct 15	1 kilometre
Wolf Dens	May 1 – Sept 15	0.8 kilometres
Wolverine Dens	Oct 15 – July 15	2 kilometres
Peregrine Falcon	Mar 1 – Sept 1	1.5 kilometres
Eskimo Curlew	When nests are found	1.5 kilometres
Rusty Blackbird	When nests are found	0.3 kilometres
Short-eared Owl	Mar 1 – Sept 1	1.5 kilometres
Bird Staging and Nesting areas	When birds present	1.5 kilometres
Wildlife and Birds (general)	Breeding and birthing season	0.25 kilometres

(AANDC Northern Land Use Guidelines 2011)

There is a high possibility that the Bluenose East caribou herd will be in the camp or project area during the summer and fall months. In the event that any number of caribou are seen within 500 metres of activities, operations must temporarily cease until caribou have left the area.

Because breeding periods for migratory birds may vary from year to year due to climatic conditions, the time periods listed above are guidelines only and applicable legislation must be complied with at all times. If nests containing eggs or young are found, all disruptive activities should stop and a buffer zone established until nesting is completed and the young have naturally left the nest.

2.4 Species at Risk

There are six wildlife species which may be found near the Hepburn Lake Camp that are considered species at risk under the Species at Risk Act (SARA) and by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). Species at risk include any wildlife considered in danger of disappearing. The level of risk can vary from special concern, threatened, endangered, extirpated and extinct (NWT SAR, 2015). The killing, harming or harassing of listed species, the damage and destruction of their residences, and the destruction of critical habitat is prohibited under SARA.

Table 2 – Terrestrial species at risk potentially occurring in the project area

Species	SARA Schedule 1	COSEWIC	SARC
Grizzly Bear	Under Consideration	Special Concern	Not Assessed
Peregrine Falcon (anatum/tundrius complex)	Special Concern	Special Concern	Not Assessed
Eskimo Curlew	Endangered	Endangered	N/A
Rusty Blackbird	Special Concern	Threatened	Not Assessed
Wolverine (Western population)	Not Listed	Special Concern	Not Assessed
Short-eared Owl	Special Concern	Special Concern	Not Assessed

(NWT SAR, 2015)

Potential impacts to these species are expected to be minimal due to the limited scope of work that will take place under the proposed LUP. In addition to following the General Mitigation and Monitoring listed above in Section 2.2, and adhering to the Minimum Setback Distances listed in Table 2, there will be no significant destruction of habitat as no roads or access trails will be created, the existing camp footprint will not be expanded, and all transportation will be by helicopter or float plane.

2.5 Waste Management

Following proper waste management procedures is critical to avoid the attraction of wildlife and to prevent human/wildlife interaction. Animals conditioned to obtaining food from humans can become dangerous and may have to be relocated or destroyed. Predators attracted to food sources may also eat eggs and young birds in the area, having negative impacts on the local bird populations. The following are principles from Adamera's Waste Management Plan are specific to mitigating the negative effects on wildlife. All staff will be informed of the proper waste management procedures.

- No feeding of wildlife
- No littering
- All garbage from the field must be returned to camp daily for appropriate disposal
- Food waste must be separated from non-food waste and be placed in the appropriate sealed animal proof metal containers. Food waste must be double bagged in industrial grade garbage bags to prevent leakage and odor.
- All recyclables will be thoroughly cleaned before disposal into metal containers
- All metal containers will be regularly cleaned to prevent odor
- All non-combustible waste will be separated into metal bins and stored in an enclosed structure before being back-hauled and disposed of or recycled at an approved facility in Yellowknife

For further information, please refer to Adamera's Waste Management Plan.

3.0 REFERENCES

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) 2011, Northern Land Use Guidelines: Northwest Territories Seismic Operations, p.22, viewed 20 April 2015, <http://mvlwb.com/sites/default/files/slwb/documents/YELLOWKN-%23498216-v1-NORTHERN_LAND_USE_GUIDELINE_NORTHWEST_TERRITORIES_SEISMIC_OPERATIONS_LOW_RESOLUTION.pdf>

NWT SAR (Northwest Territories Species At Risk). 2015. Website, nwtspeciesatrisk.ca. Viewed April 2015, <<http://www.nwtspeciesatrisk.ca>>.