Application No./N° de la demande

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION FOR WORKS OR UNDERTAKINGS AFFECTING FISH HABITAT
DEMANDE D'AUTORISATION POUR DES OUVRAGES OU ENTREPRISES MODIFIANT L'HABITAT DU POISSON

I, the undersigned, hereby request authorization to carry out the works or undertakings described on this application form. I understand that the approval of this application, if granted, is from the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans standpoint only and does not release me from my obligation to obtain permission from other concerned regulatory agencies.

If an authorization is granted as a result of this application, I hereby agree to carry out all activities relating to the project within the designated time frames and conditions specified in the authorization.

Je soussigné, demande par les présentes l'autorisation d'exploiter les ouvrages ou entreprises décrits dans la formule. Je comprends que l'approbation de cette demande, le cas échéant, porte sur ce qui relève du ministre des Pêches et des Océans et ne me dispense pas d'obtenir la permission d'autres organismes réglementaires concernés.

Si la demande est approuvée, je consens par les présentes à exécuter tous les travaux relatifs à ce projet selon les modalités et dans le laps de temps prescrits dans l'autorisation.

Applicant's Name (Please Print) _Homestake Canada Inc. _____ Nom du requérant (lettres moulées)

Applicant's Business Address _Suite 1100 – 1055 West Georgia St._____ Adresse d'affaires du requérant

_Vancouver, BC_____

__Canada, V6E 3P3_____

Applicant's Telephone No./ N° de téléphone du requérant 604-684-2345_____ Date April 16, 2001_____

I solemnly declare that the information provided and facts set out in this application are true, complete and correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath. This declaration applies to all material submitted as part of this application.

Je déclare solennellement que les renseignements fournis et les faits énoncés dans cette demande sont véridiques, complets et exacts, et je fais cette déclaration solennelle, la croyant consciencieusement vraie et sachant qu'elle a la même force et le même effet que si elle était faite sous serment. Cette déclaration s'applique à tout document qui est présenté dans le cadre de cette demande.

_____ _____

Applicant's Signature (and corporate seal) Signature du requérant (et sceau de la société)

Name of watercourse or waterbody (give coordinates)
Cours d'eau ou plan d'eau (donner les coordonnées) _Shear Lake - approximatley 61Degrees North, 98 degrees, 30 minutes West_____

This watercourse is a tributary of (where applicable)
Cours d'eau tributaire de (le cas échéant) _Kognak River_____

Nearest community Localité la plus proche	County Comté	Province Province
Arviat, Nunavut Territiory(250 km east)_____	_____	_____

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Type of Activity/Genre d'activité

[ ] Bridge Pont	[ ] Stream Realignment Alignement de cours d'eau	[ ] Gravel Removal Enlèvement du gravier	[ ] Stream Traverse Traversée de cours d'eau
[ ] Culvert Ponceau	[ ] Channelization Canalisation	[ ] Obstruction Removal - Bypass Enlèvement ou contournement d'obstacle	[ ] Seismic Survey Levé sismique
[ ] Dam Barrage	[ ] Wharf - Break water Quai - Brise-lames	[ ] Stream Utilization - Recreation Utilisation récréative du cours d'eau	[ ] Agriculture
[ ] Stream Diversion Dérivation de cours d'eau	[ ] Dewatering Assèchement	[ ] Erosion Control Lutte contre l'érosion	[ ] Other (specify) Autres (préciser)
[X] Mining Activité minière	[ ] Aquaculture	[ ] Flood Protection Protection contre les inondations	

List of Agencies (Federal, Provincial or Municipal) contacted or notified, or who have initiated contact with the applicant.
Liste des organismes (fédéraux, provinciaux ou municipaux) contactés ou qui ont pris contact avec le requérant.

Nunavut Water Board, Nunavut Impact Review Board

PROVIDE DETAILS OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY INCLUDING REASONS FOR THE PROJECT AND TYPES OF EQUIPMENT TO BE USED
DONNER DES PRÉCISIONS SUR LES TRAVAUX PROJETÉS, Y COMPRIS LA JUSTIFICATION DU PROJET ET LE TYPE D'ÉQUIPEMENT À UTILISER

This project is to place approximately 40,000 cubic meters of potentially acid generating waste rock in Shear Lake for permanent underwater storage. The project is described in the following sections.

This application has been amended to add the following section on waste rock disposal describing the method to be used to place rock in the lake. In addition, a Habitat Assessment and Habitat Compensation Plan have been prepared and will be submitted under separate cover to support this application.

WASTE ROCK DISPOSAL

Homestake Canada Inc. (HCI) has requested approval to dispose of approximately 40,000 cubic meters of waste rock from the Cullaton Mine project into Shear Lake. This is necessary to prevent acid generation from the rock. This is part of the final Abandonment and Restoration of the Cullaton Mine, which operated from 1981 to 1985.

Shear Lake has a volume of approximately 384,000 cubic meters. The estimated maximum volume of waste rock of 40,000 cubic meters will fill approximately 11% of the lake. It is expected that rock deposition will take approximately 4 weeks and thus the displacement of water will occur over the same 4 weeks.

The volume of waste rock and the lake volume presented above were based on anecdotal evidence from reports prepared in the 1980's. Field measurements conducted in June 2001 have shown the waste rock volume to be a maximum 8,000 cubic meters and the lake volume to be approximately 42,000 cubic meters.

The following describes the methodology to be used to move the rock into the lake.

1. Shear Lake has two deep areas, one of 4 meters depth and the other of 6 meters. The plan is to place the rock in the most accessible of these areas.

2. The deep areas will be identified by sounding the lake.

3. Prior to loading the rock, lime will be spread over the rock surface to neutralize the pH. Paste pH will be tested with a portable pH meter.

4. The rock will be loaded from its current stockpile into trucks using a backhoe type excavator.

5. The rock will be hauled to the lake in the trucks and dumped to form a causeway into the lake.

6. Trucks will dump at least one vehicle length from the end of the causeway and the rock will be pushed into the lake using a dozer.

7. Once all of the rock is in the lake, the excavator will be used to move the surface of the causeway so that there is a depth of at least one meter of water over all the rock.

8. During the deposition of the rock, HCI will place a silt curtain at the outlet of the lake to prevent siltation in the creek downstream of the lake.

9. During the deposition of the waste rock, HCI will sample the outlet of Shear Lake twice a week. Samples will be analysed for Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Turbidity, pH and metals. Samples will be shipped to Vancouver for analysis and the results will be submitted to the Nunavut Water Board and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans as they become available.

10. Sampling at the Shear Lake outlet will be added to the annual water quality sampling required under the Water Licence for post project monitoring.

11. Visual observations will be made of the lake outlet during the deposition work. If increased turbidity is observed, additional siltation curtains will be installed in the lake near the deposition area.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

During a review of reclamation alternatives in 1990, the waste rock and tailings material at Cullaton Lake underwent Acid Base Accounting (ABA) analysis at the CANMET, Elliot Lake, Laboratory. The tailings material also underwent kinetic testing in the form of column lysimeter leaching tests.

Although characterized by very low sulphide contents, both the B-Zone and Shear-Zone tailings had a negative net neutralization potential (NNP) and were amenable to oxidation, and thus acid rock drainage (ARD), under

favourable laboratory conditions. Therefore, decommissioning included oxygen limiting barriers. As recommended by CANMET, permanent saturation under a water cover was chosen as the decommissioning alternative for a portion of the tailings. The remainder were covered with 1.4 m of overburden, also to limit oxygen ingress. The tailings have remained non acid generating.

At the same time, the B-Zone and Shear-Zone waste rock was analyzed by CANMET for total sulphide content, total acid production potential, total alkalinity and NNP. The sulphur content of the waste rock from both locations was low (comparable to the tailings), while the NNP of the two zones differed. B-Zone waste rock had high NNP because of its carbonate content. Shear-Zone however, had a low NNP. The CANMET study concluded that because of the high alkalinity and NNP of the B-Zone waste rock, a mix of B- and Shear-Zone waste rock would result in a combined high NNP for the waste rock.

It was the practice, during operations, to mix the B-Zone and Shear-Zone waste rock with other Cullaton Lake rejects and overburden for deposit within the tailings. However, most of the Shear-Zone waste rock was not mixed during operations and remained at the Shear Lake waste dump and low-grade ore storage area. During the mine shutdown period (October 1985) this material was contoured to match the surrounding landscape.

Waste Rock Quantity

The volume of waste rock located at Shear Lake has been compiled from monthly reports which estimated the amount of waste removed from the Shear-Zone development. The maximum volume of waste rock removed from the mine was 41,400 m^3. Some of this rock was removed during operations according to the records. Homestake estimates that approximately 35,000 m^3 remains at the Shear Lake site, spread out into a pad in front of the adit and piled adjacent to (and into) the lake.

Onset of Acidic Drainage

No evidence of ARD was identified during periodic inspections of the Shear Lake site in the years since mine closure. However, during the September 2000 site inspection an area of dying vegetation was identified along the toe of the waste rock. Eleven rock samples, as well as two soil samples were collected for ABA analysis and ICP metals in October, 2000. At the same time seven water samples were collected and analyzed for total and dissolved metals, pH, sulphate, acidity, chloride and hardness.

Acid Base Accounting (ABA) Data and SWEP Test Results

The waste rock samples were characterized by paste pH values of 4.0 to 5.5. Sulphide sulphur concentrations ranged from detection limit (0.02%) to 1.2% while sulphate sulphur concentrations were below detection. Neutralization potentials (NP) of the samples were very low, indicating that there is virtually no capacity for these materials to neutralize acid, and net neutralization potentials were near zero or negative. Although the acid generation potential for approximately one half of the samples is very low, there is no neutralizing capacity in the rock and therefore they are classified as Potentially Acid Generating (PAG). Total metal concentrations of the samples were also low. This was expected due to the type of rock (orthoquartzite) which is essentially pure quartz with accessory sulphides.

The two soil samples (Soil A-00 and Soil B-00) contained no neutralizing capacity. One sample contained approximately 0.1% sulphate, the other 0.03%, and the paste pH was 3.1 and 4.1. The soil samples had higher metal concentrations than the rock samples, but still at low concentrations.

A modified SWEP test was conducted on the waste rock and soil samples. The SWEP tests confirmed that there are low concentrations of leachable metals in the waste rock.

Surface Water Data

Water samples were collected from the site in October; three from the Kognak River and four from the immediate area around the waste rock dump (Table 1 – e-mail attachment). The Kognak River samples were characterized by low concentrations of total and dissolved metals, and neutral pH, both upstream and downstream of the mine site.

The Shear Lake sample had a pH of 6.0 and the creek exiting Shear Lake had a pH of 4.2. Similar sulphate concentrations of 15 mg/L and 14 mg/L respectively, characterized both samples. Dissolved metal concentration from the lake and creek were generally at or below detection.

Consultants Recommendations and Additional Information

URS Corporation, environmental consultants, reviewed the ABA and water quality data. Their conclusions were as follows.

- The Shear Zone waste dump is composed mainly of orthoquartzite containing variable amounts of sulphide, primarily in the form of pyrrhotite and pyrite. Sulphide contents run up to 1.2%. The dump rock appears to have no neutralizing capacity. Approximately one-half of the rock samples analyzed are potentially acid generating (PAG).

- Water discharging from the waste rock dump is acidic, but appears to be low in metals although there some suggestion that zinc concentrations could be elevated.

- The recent appearance of the dying vegetation is likely related to the consumption of the available NP within the waste rock dump over the last 15 years and the subsequent production of acidic leachate.

- The data suggests that acidic water is leaching from the waste rock dump and entering Shear Lake Creek via Shear Lake and possibly through dump runoff directly into the creek. There is no apparent influence on the Kognak River.

URS Corporation recommended that Homestake complete additional testing to characterize the acidic leachate. Humidity cells were started in December using two rock samples, originally collected for the ABA tests, that contained enough material for the additional testing. The humidity cell test results indicate a trend of decreasing metals.

A number of options for remediation of the acidic, low metals waste rock found at Shear Lake were reviewed by Homestake. These options are listed in the next section.

CONSTRAINTS AND ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS

Principal Constraints

- ***Remote Location and Limited Support.*** The remote location and difficulty of mobilizing/demobilizing equipment to the site for this project favours a solution that can be completed in one field season.

- ***Desire to Complete Remediation concurrent with Site Clean-up.*** Heavy equipment and contractors will be on site during the summer, 2001 to complete the site clean-up. It is practical to complete both projects at the same time, when equipment to do so is available on site.

- ***Requirement for No Long Term Maintenance.*** Due to the remoteness of the site Homestake wishes to implement a solution that will require no long-term maintenance.

- ***Confidence in Remediation Option.*** Each option carries with it some risk of failure. The option chosen should minimize that risk.

Assessment of Alternatives

Homestake reviewed a number of remediation options, and a preferred option was chosen. The alternatives and assessment of each one are listed below.

- ***Do Nothing.*** Depending upon the expected length and load of acid generation, the waste could be left as is. This options assumes that the impact from the runoff will be minimal and/or not exceed the present impact. Not preferred. Runoff will continue to impact vegetation until the acidity in the rock is exhausted. Detailed evidence (such as long term kinetic testing) that the impact from acidic runoff will be minimal or will not exceed the present impact, is not yet available.

- ***Increase pH/alkalinity of Shear Lake.*** Lime addition to Shear Lake would increase the pH and alkalinity of the lake. Discharge of this lake water down the creek would serve to neutralize seepage from the waste rock dump that entered the creek downstream. Lime addition would likely have to be done several times per year until the acid generation ceased. Not preferred. Lime addition would not prevent acid generation. Although the water in the lake and creek would most likely remain neutral, runoff from the rock pad would still impact the tundra vegetation downgradient of the site. Also, considering the constraints above, lime addition would mean making several trips to the site each year for an undetermined number of years. The remoteness of the site would make this difficult to accomplish.

- ***Consolidate Waste and Cap.*** The waste rock could be consolidated into a single pile and capped with local material, preferably with a high neutralizing capacity. Once the cap was in place, infiltrating precipitation would pick up alkalinity from the cap rock and help neutralize the waste rock acidity. Not preferred. Cover material is scarce in this location. Minimal topsoil exists over bedrock, and, across much of the landscape, the bedrock is exposed. Geological reports indicate some dolomite rock located two to three kilometres northeast of the site. Covering the waste rock with this material would not prevent acid generation, but the dolomite would lessen the impact. However, bringing this rock to the site (if it is even available at the surface) would involve quarrying and blasting the rock as well as building a road across the tundra for transportation to Shear Lake. This alternative would disturb a large area of the tundra and would in itself cause an environmental impact.

- ***Collect drainage from Waste Dump Runoff.*** A ditch constructed around the base of the rock dump would collect seepage and direct it to either Shear Lake Creek or Shear Lake itself. This would reduce the impact of the seepage on the tundra down gradient, and allow the seepage to be diluted, treated or both (i.e. mixed with limed lake water). Not preferred. This option would not prevent acid generation; rather it is a 'collect and treat' alternative which is not practical for a remote location. As with the lime addition above, this option would mean making several trips to the site each year for an undetermined number of years to inspect the ditch, repair if necessary and to add lime to the lake and creek. The remoteness of the site would make this difficult to accomplish.

- ***Blend with B-Zone Waste Rock.*** The waste rock could be transported to the B-Zone dump and mixed to provide neutralizing capacity. This option depends upon the volume of B-Zone waste rock available and on the neutralizing efficiency of the mixed wastes. Not preferred. There is a very small pile of B-Zone waste rock located near the B-Zone portal. The volume of rock would not be sufficient to neutralize the Shear-Zone rock and would not solve the problem.

- ***Place in Tailings Impoundment.*** The waste rock could be hauled to the tailings impoundment and submerged. Sufficient water volume would be required to submerge the waste rock. Not preferred. There is approximately 1 meter of water over the tailings material in the tailings pond. Placement of the rock in the tailings would destabilize the tailings and would reduce the depth of water cover, thereby allowing oxygen to infiltrate down to both the waste rock and the tailings, leading to oxidation of both. This option has the potential to cause the onset of acid generation from the tailings impoundment.

Preferred Alternative

Submerge Waste Dump in Shear Lake. The most effective means of limiting the acid generating potential of waste rock is to prevent the oxidation process from occurring by permanently storing the rock under water. Consequently this approach is the preferred alternative for remediation of the Shear Lake waste rock. Although detailed fish studies have not been conducted in the area, it is believed that there are no fish free lakes in the area which may be used in place of Shear Lake.

The waste rock dump will be pushed into Shear Lake and submerged in order to reduce acid generation. The capacity of the lake is such that all the rock could be submerged, allowing a significant volume of water to remain on top. The lake was dammed at its inlet and all fish (consisting of less than fifty minnows) were removed in 1984 during a dewatering project designed to allow drilling of the lake bottom. The lake has since refilled, however it is believed that no fish remain in the lake.

WASTE ROCK DISPOSAL

General Considerations

Due to the low solubility of oxygen in water, underwater disposal can essentially prevent sulphide oxidation, thereby reducing acid generation and metal leaching to levels that generally no longer prose an environmental concern (Price and Errington, 1998).

Three important considerations of underwater storage are the existing concentrations of soluble contaminants in the waste rock, the amount of weathering prior to disposal, and the permanence of the water cover.

1. The Shear Lake waste dump is composed mainly of orthoquartzite rock containing variable amounts of sulphide, primarily in the form of pyrrhotite and pyrite. There are almost no metals in this rock. As is evident from the SWEP tests and early humidity cell results, any metal leaching that is occurring is restricted to a few elements and is in low concentrations.

2. The waste rock has had a significant period of aerial weathering prior to flooding (>15 years), therefore there may be a build-up of soluble acidity in the dump. A sampling program will be conducted during and after disposal to identify any increase in acidity in the lake. A contingency plan has been developed should this occur.

3. Based on a study of Shear Lake completed in 1984, the volume of the lake is 384,000 m^3. There are two deep areas, one at each end of the lake (2.7 m and 4.2 m) and a shallow bridge near the middle (0.6 m). The total volume of waste rock (up to 40,000 m^3) will fill 11% of the volume of Shear Lake. The rock, therefore, could be placed at a significant depth in the lake to prevent oxidation. As the lake is a stable component of the landscape, the rock will remain permanently flooded in this storage location

Waste Rock Disposal Procedure

The waste rock is currently located alongside Shear Lake, and a portion of the waste rock pile extends into the lake. The rock will be pushed into the lake by developing a causeway out into the deep sections of the lake with waste rock, then pushing rock out onto the causeway (or alternatively dumping it onto the causeway) and dozing it below the water level. At the end of the operation the causeway will be dozed under water as well. A detailed operations plan will be developed once a contractor has been selected for this project. The plan will be forwarded to the appropriate regulatory authorities at that time.

CONSIDERATION OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS AND PROPOSED PREVENTATIVE OR MITIGATIVE MEASURES

Kognak River Water Quality

The Kognak River, one of five major river systems in the Keewatin draining into Hudson Bay, winds its way south and the east of the mine. The river is approximately 5 kilometres east of Shear Lake, with undulating tundra and a number of small lakes in between. The river water is typically ice covered from mid October until early to mid June. The river water was routinely sampled and analyzed during mining operations and afterward until 1994. The mine had no effect on the river either during or after mining. Water samples taken upstream and downstream of the site in 2000 also show no effects from the Shear Lake site (Table 1 e-mail attachment). The Shear Lake waste rock dump will not directly impact the Kognak River.

Shear Lake Water Quality

Shear Lake is a small linear lake, located adjacent to the Shear–Zone area. It is a minor component of the local drainage system. The lake volume is approximately 384,000 m^3. There are two deep sections in the lake (2.7 m and 4.2 m) with a shallower bridge near the middle. The water in the lake is somewhat acidic with a pH of 5.0 in 1998 and 6.0 in 2000 (see Table 1 for water quality data). The water exits the lake via a small creek, and flows eastward through a series of small lakes until it eventually reaches the Kognak River.

It is believed that this lake is devoid of fish. During the summer 1984, when the mine was operating, the Shear Lake dewatering project was approved by Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), and involved the assistance of the NWT Department of Natural Resources and Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) Water Resources Division. The intention of the project was to remove the water from Shear Lake in order to conduct an exploration drilling program. Prior to dewatering, all the fish in Shear Lake were live trapped and removed to Cullaton Lake. Only minnow species (less than 50 spine stickebacks and lake chub, and 1 slimy sculpin) were found in the lake. No commercial fish (arctic grayling and lake trout) were present. Two small streams emptying into the lake were dammed at that time and a diversion ditch was constructed around the lake. The lake has subsequently re-filled with water. However, after a review of aerial photographs of the site, it is likely that the gravel dams and the diversion ditch remain. At the time of the dewatering project DFO biologists concluded that commercial fish were not resident in the lake.

Protection of Water Quality and Aquatic Resources

Considering the low pH of the lake water, and the previous dewatering project, including damming and ditch diversion, it is unlikely that any fish are currently resident in the lake. Therefore, the major focus of water quality protection will be on the water exiting Shear Lake.

It was demonstrated by Homestake in 1994 at the Eskay Creek mine (see Contingency Plan section for details) that the addition of PAG waste rock to a lake can be done safely. Homestake intends to take the same careful approach to environmental protection during disposal of the waste rock into Shear Lake.

In order to monitor Shear Lake water quality, during and after this operation, a water monitoring program will be established. To begin with, during the dumping of the waste rock into the lake, field pH measurements will be taken daily and compared to previous years' measurements. As well, an environmental monitoring station will be located at the outlet of Shear Lake in order to monitor the water exiting the lake. Regular sampling throughout the summer is planned for total suspended solids, pH, sulphates, and total and dissolved metals. In addition, sampling at this location will be included in our regular sampling program for 2002. Water Quality in the Kognak River will also be monitored in 2001 and 2002. Samples will be taken both upstream and downstream of the site, at the same location as sampled in 2000.

Contingency Plans

The waste rock has had a significant period of aerial weathering prior to flooding (>15 years), therefore there may be a build-up of soluble acidity and some metals in the dump. When the rock is placed underwater these contaminants may flush from the rock causing a deterioration in water quality. Therefore, if the lake pH deteriorates during the placement of the waste rock, Homestake is prepared, as a contingency, to stabilize the waste to prevent the release of acid and associated dissolved metals. The basic approach to be taken was used by Homestake at the Eskay Creek mine in British Columbia in 1994. At that location, hydrated lime was mixed with the waste rock during the dump disposal program to neutralize acid and precipitate metals. Approximately 100,000 tonnes of weathered, acidic waste rock were removed from a storage dump and deposited into a non-fish bearing lake. The pH remained neutral and leaching of metals (with the exception of some iron) did not occur. At Shear Lake a similar strategy will be used for neutralization of acidity in the lake, should it be required.

Environmental Spill Response Plan

A spill response plan for the site was developed in 2000. The contractor selected for the mine reclamation work and the Shear Lake Waste Rock project will be required to follow the plan and to provide spill cleanup equipment and materials while working at the site.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

The Cullaton Lake mine reclamation project is scheduled for summer 2001. Homestake intends to have the same contractor complete both projects by early Fall. Figure 3 outlines the tentative schedule. Once the Contractor has been chosen and a final schedule developed, Homestake will forward the schedule to the appropriate regulator authorities.

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SCHEDULE/CALENDRIER

	D/J	M/M	Y/A
Proposed Starting Date Date prévue du début des travaux	_01_____	06_____	_2001___
Proposed Completion Date Date prévue de l'achèvement des travaux	_15_____	09___	_2001____

Approximate Timing of Work in shoreline, foreshore, tidal zone, or underwater areas.
Période approximative des travaux sur le rivage et les estrans ainsi que dans les zones à marées et les zones sous-marines.

	D/J	M/M	Y/A		D/J	M/M	Y/A
From/De	_____	_____	_____	To/À	_____	_____	_____

The following documents will assist in assessing your application and help expedite its approval. Please check which documents you have attached.		**Les documents suivants faciliteront l'évaluation de votre demande et permettront d'accélérer son approbation. Veuillez cochez les documents vous avez joints à votre demande.**
Map indicating location of project	[ ]	Carte indiquant l'emplacement du projet
Engineering Specifications	[ ]	Spécifications techniques
Scale Drawings	[ ]	Dessins à l'échelle
Dimensional Drawings	[ ]	Plans cotés
Assessment of Existing Fish Habitat Characteristics	[ ]	Évaluation des caractéristiques existantes de l'habitat du poisson
Assessment of Potential Effects of Project on Fish Habitat	[ ]	Évaluation des répercussions possibles sur l'habitat du poisson
Measures Proposed to Offset Potential Damage to Fish Habitat	[ ]	Mesures proposées pour compenser les éventuels dommages à l'habitat du poisson
Other	[X]	Atres

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW PROCESS CONSIDERATIONS

NOTE: All applications pursuant to section 35 of the Fisheries Act will be assessed in acordance with applicable federal environmental assessment requirements.

CONSIDÉRATIONS CONCERNANT LE PROCESSUS D'ÉVALUATION ET D'EXAMEN EN MATIÈRE D'ENVIRONNEMENT

REMARQUE : Toute demande en vertu l'article 35 de la Loi sur les pêches sera soumise aux exigences fédérales applicables à l'évaluation environnementale.

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COMPLETE ONLY IF USE OF EXPLOSIVES IS INTENDED
À REMPLIR SEULEMENT EN CAS D'UTILISATION D'EXPLOSIFS

EXPLOSIVES CONTRACTOR (IF DIFFERENT FROM APPLICANT)/RESPONSABLE DES EXPLOSIFS (SI AUTRE QUE LE REQUÉRANT)

Name/Nom : **Blasting is not required for this project**

Address/Adresse : _____

_____

Telephone No./N° de téléphone : _____

	D/J	M/M	Y/A		D/J	M/M	Y/Y
Anticipated Starting Date Date prévue du début des travaux	_____	_____	_____	Completion Date Date d'achèvement	_____	_____	_____

DETAILS OF EXPLOSIVES/PRÉCISIONS SUR LES EXPLOSIFS

Type (including trade name)
Genre (y compris la marque)

Weight and configuration (where applicable)
Poids et forme (le cas échéant)

Weight of individual shots and shot pattern where multiple charges are used
Poids des coups individuels et déploiement des coups, en cas de charges multiples

Detonation depth (in the rock; note also the depth of water, if applicable)
Profondeur de détonation (dans le roc; indiquer aussi la profondeur de l'eau, s'il y a lieu)

Method of detonation
Méthode de détonation