

P.O. Box 119

TEL: (867) 360-6338 FAX: (867) 360-6369 KATIMAYINGI NUNAVUT WATER BOARD NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: _BHP Billiton Diamonds IncLicence No: (For NWB Use Only) ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION	
 3. 	Project Manager: <u>Sig Weidner</u> Tel: <u>604 632-1459</u> Fax: 604 683-4125_E-mail:_siegfried.weidner@bhpbilliton.com Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights? YES
4.	Is the applicant an 'operator' for another company (i.e., the holder of the property rights)? If so, please provide letter of authorization.
5.	Duration of the Project [] Annual [X] Multi Year: If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities Start: 2003 Completion:_2006 or
CAM	MP CLASSIFICATION
6.	Type of Camp [] Mobile (self-propelled) [] Temporary [x] Seasonally Occupied: [] Permanent [] Other:
o Maxi	What are the design population of the camp and the maximum population expected on site at ne time? What will be the fluctuations in personnel? Imum design capacity of the camp as it stands is 53 people. A typical population range in the season will be 20 to 30. Population is a function of program success.

Provide history of the site if it has been used in the past.

The site was first occupied in the spring of 2004 when a turn-key camp was constructed by Weatherhaven Resources for BHPB. Camp population in that year peaked at 45.

October 1998 Page 1 of 7

CAMP LOCATION

9. Please describe proposed camp location in relation to biogeographical and geomorphological features, and water bodies.

The camp sits on competent esker gravels between two lakes and closest to the northern most of these. The site straddles a small swale between the lakes. Plant cover is sparse, consisting predominantly of thinly distributed lichens, moss and flowers (dryas, saxifrage).

10. How was the location of the camp selected? Was the site previously used? Was assistance from the Regional Inuit Association Land Manager sought? Include maps and/or aerial photographs.

The site was found only after an extensive search by helicopter in the fall of 2003. It was the only viable possibility we have since identified in the entire region.

11. Is the camp or any aspect of the project located on:

[x] Crown Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _N2003C006_ April 1, 2006
[] Commissioners Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date:

[x] Inuit Owned Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: KVL204C24 June 1 2005

12. Closest Communities (distance in km):

Repulse Bay 15km

13. Has the proponent notified and consulted the nearby communities and potentially interested parties about the proposed work?

We have been working intimately with the local community at all levels from the start of the project including HTO, elders, hamlet office, individual employees. A community presentation will be given the week of March 14th to explain this season's operations.

14. Will the project have impacts on traditional water use areas used by the nearby communities? Will the project have impacts on local fish and wildlife habitats?

Thus far, sewage effluent from our treatment plant has been completely within the design parameters of the unit and the limits approved by NWB.

The escape of cuttings from an RC drill sump last spring was effectively neutralized and did not impact local water systems (see 2004 annual report to NWB).

Drilling within the community watershed has been explicitly avoided.

15. Mining O Tourism (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, adventure/expedition, etc.) (Omit questions # 16 to 21) (Omit questions # 16 to 22) O Preliminary site visit 16. x Prospecting x Geological mapping x Geophysical survey x Diamond drilling x Reverse circulation drilling O Evaluation Drilling/Bulk Sampling (also complete separate questionnaire) Other: _____ 17. Type of deposit: Lead Zinc • Diamond O Gold Uranium Other:

DRILLING INFORMATION

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

18. **Drilling Activities**

- Land Based drilling
- Drilling on ice
- 19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

Cuttings are pumped upland to any natural flat or depression. Alternatively, if the cuttings removal system is used and fluids are recirculated, the dewatered fines can be bagged and flown by helicopter to an upland deposition area that poses no threat of a return to source.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

See above. Water used with cuttings removal is clarified and recirculated down the drill string. Upon completion of the hole, it is returned to source. Where necessary (slopes etc), portable dikes/dams are installed to contain drill water and settle cuttings.

21. List the brand names and constituents of the drill additives to be used? Includes MSDS sheets and provide confirmation that the additives are non-toxic and biodegradable.

See attachment

22. Will any core testing be done on site? Describe.

No

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING

23. Does the proponent have a spill contingency plan in place? Please include for review.

See attachment

24. How many spill kits will be on site and where will they be located?

Spill kits contained in a 205 litre plastic drum will be located at:

- The drill(s) 1 each
- The generator shed 1 each
- Camp fuel cache 2 each
- 25. Please describe the types, quantities, and method of storage of fuel and chemicals on site, and provide MSDS sheets.

Jet B - 300 drums (laid on their side in separated rows, two high, oil-sorb cloth beneath bungs) Diesel - 200 drums (laid on their side in separated rows, two high, oil-sorb cloth beneath bungs) Propane - 18 40lb (chained upright into boxed pallet) Ca Cl - 80/55lb plastic bags (on plastic-wrapped pallets) Bentonite - 100 bags (on pastic-wrapped pallets)

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

- 26. Describe the location of water sources.
- 27. Estimated demand (in L/day * person):

drill site_

Domestic Use: <u>up to 6000 litres/day</u> Water Source: small lake adjacent camp
 Drilling Units: up to 10000 litres/day Water Source: <u>any lake close to the drill site</u>
 Other: RC rig – 60,000 litres per day Water Source: <u>any lake close to the drill site</u>

28. Describe water intake for camp operations? Is the water intake equipped with a mesh screen to prevent entrapment of fish? Describe:

Water is drawn through a 1.5" suction line with a 2mm mesh screen and pumped by a ¾ HP electric centrifugal pump to a 500 gallon tank in the camp from which it is pressurized in the plumbing system.

29. Will drinking water quality be monitored? What parameters will be analyzed and at what frequency? Drinking water in the lake was tested last year and was acceptable in all parameters (see 2004 annual report to NWB). There are no plans to retest it this year. 30. Will drinking water be treated? How? Camp water is filtered for sediment and sterilized under UV. 31. Will water be stored on site? A 500 gallon indoor storage tank is used as a reservoir to supply the pressurized plumbing. WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL 32. Describe the characteristics, quantities, treatment and disposal methods for: • Camp Sewage (blackwater) All used camp water (grey and septic) is treated in a 'Seprotech' RBC, sterilized through a UV filter and discharged onto the surface several hundred feet upslope of a large lake to the south of the camp. Effluent BOD and TSS <15. See above Solid Waste Flammable materials and food containers are burner on site in a diesel-fired incinerator. Bulky Items/Scrap Metal Scrap metal and all non-burnables are collected in used fuel drums and flown for disposal to Curchill, MB on backhaul supply flights. Removal of materials by barge in September is another option if so required. Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste Used oil or recovered fuel spill material is flown out to the Churchill Marine Tank Farm for recycling or disposal. O Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums Empty drums are systematically flown out on backhaul supply flights.

Other:

33. Please describe incineration system if used on site. What types of wastes will be incinerated?

The incinerator is a component-style system designed for breakdown portability. It's fired by a diesel-fueled furnace burner.

Burned materials include paper, cardboard, food tins, wood scraps. Food tins are retrieved and shipped to the hamlet dump. The hamlet has agreed to this use.

34. Where and how will non-combustible waste be disposed of ? If in a municipality in Nunavut, has authorization been granted?

See above

35. Describe location (relative to water bodies and camp facilities) dimensions and volume, and freeboard for sumps (if applicable).

There is a high variability in drill sump characteristics as they are almost invariably topographic conveniences close to the drill set-up.

36. Will leachate monitoring be done? What parameters will be sampled and analyzed, and at what frequency?

Drill cuttings sumps leachate is monitored casually to ensure that cuttings are not flowing into water sources. Whether or not there will be problem in this regard is almost always apparent by the time the hole has been shut down and the rig is being moved to a new set-up. Last year's spill from the RC cuttings sump will continue to be monitored weekly as the thaw sets in to ensure that containment and clarification is stabilized.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

37. Have the water supply and waste treatment and disposal methods been used and proven in cold climate? What known O&M problems may occur? What contingency plans are in place?

The systems have been fully tested and proven in the arctic. No serious problems were encountered last year in this respect. The RBC system in use was chosen, in part, for its extreme simplicity. Freezing remains the only apparent possibility of a problem but it has never been encountered – even in extreme cold, the unit has remained fully functioning.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

38. Provide a detailed description of progressive and final abandonment and restoration activities at the site.

Progressive removal of used fuel drums, scrap metal, etc is ongoing so that extraneous materials are kept to a minimum. Any equipment that is no longer relevant to the program will be demobilized to Repulse to be barged to Churchill this fall. At least partial abandonment of the site may begin as early as this summer, should results warrant. Final abandonment would not be effected until next spring when an icestrip could be built to facilitate removal of the disassembled camp.

A formal restoration plan has not yet been devised as the specific disposition of on-site project resources will not be evident until the decision to leave is made. Nonetheless, company and territorial standards require that in the end the site be returned as nearly as possible to its original condition and this should be completed within two years of the decision to abandon..

BASELINE DATA

39. Has or will any baseline information be collected as part of this project? Provide bibliography.

See 2004 Annual Report to NWB

- O Physical Environment (Landscape and Terrain, Air, Water, etc.)
- O Biological Environment (Vegetation, Wildlife, Birds, Fish and Other Aquatic
- Organisms, etc.)
- O Socio-Economic Environment (Archaeology, Land and Resources Use,
- O Demographics, Social and Culture Patterns, etc.)
- Other:

REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 40. Do you have a copy of
 - x Article 13 Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
 - x NWB Water Licensing in Nunavut Interim Procedures and Information Guide

for Applicants

- O NWB Interim Rules of Practice and Procedure for Public Hearings
- O NWTWB Guidelines for the Discharge of Treated Municipal Wastewater in the

NWT

- O NWTWB Guidelines for Contingency Planning
- x DFO Freshwater Intake End of Pipe Fish Screen Guideline
- O Fisheries Act s.35
- x RWED Environment Protection- Spill Contingency Regulations
- O Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines
- O Public Health Act Camp Sanitation Regulations
- x Public Health Act Water Supply Regulations
- x Territorial Land Use Act and Regulations

You should consult the above document, guidelines, and legislation for compliance with existing regulatory requirements.

ATTACHMENTS

• MSDS SHEETS











C:\Data\Word\Drill C:\Data\Word\

• SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN



C:\Data\Word\
PROJECTS\Qilalugaq\