Appendix A: Technical Summary

Comaplex Minerals Corp
901 1015 4th St SW
Calgary AB, T2R 1J4
2002-2003 Land Use Plan
Noomut River Project - Henik Lakes Area, Nunavut

1 **Project Activities:**
Project activities will involve ground gridding, ground geophysics, diamond drilling (3000m), sampling, geological mapping and claim staking

Our existing camp is located at:

Camp Location	61 deg 34 min 48 sec N. Lat
	97 deg 08 min 31 sec W. Long

2 **Schedule of Operations**
Probable startup date: June 15/02
Probable camp close for season: September 15/02
Project review in winter 2002-2003
If success in 2002, then likely up to 5000 m drilling in 2003, else demobe

3 **See Attached Plan Maps:**

4 **Structures:**
One new tent will be constructed at our Yandle Fuel Cache (Lat. 61-46-08, Long -96-32-00). This tent will provide emergency shelter for crews working 50 km from the main camp and will be provided with heat, bedding and emergency food supplies.

5

Equipment:	Use:	Impact:
Helicopter	field personnel and diamond drill support	no expected impacts
Tents	field personnel support	no permanent impacts
Pickets	grids	no expected impacts
Generator	small camp electrical supply	no expected impacts
Diamond Drill	diamond drilling	medium term minor surface impacts, small area
Water Pumps	diamond drilling	no permanent impacts

6 **Fuels:**
In support of exploration activities the existing camp will be resupplied with JETB and DIESEL fuels.
We will also establish a new fuel cache at our Yandle gold occurrence southwest of Yandle Lake. We expect

fuels to be distributed as follows by May, 2002

Fuel Distribution by May 2002:

			205 lt Drums		100lb
	Lat_DMS	Long_DMS	JetB	Diesel	Propane
Main Cache at Camp Above	61-34-48	97-08-31	150	90	20
River Fuel Cache:	61-39-00	96-44-00	0	10	0
Yandle Fuel Cache:	61-46-08	96-32-00	20	30	30
		Total Containers	170	130	50
		Total Litres	34850	26650	
		Total Fuel (lt)	61500		

Note: All existing drums and garbage will be backhauled during fuel resupply in spring 2002

We anticipate to have between 12 and 16 people in camp full time between June 15 and September 15.

7 **Fuel Spill Contingency Plan:**

All barrels checked on arrival for leaking bungs or split seams
Barrels rolled such that bungs are horizontal
Fuel to be stored minimum of 100 m from high water mark in a natural depression.
Oil absorbant matting to be kept on hand for quick response at base camp.
Danger and No smoking signs posted at fuel caches
Safe fuel handling practices to be discussed at regular safety meetings.
Releases exceeding 1 litre to be reported to **Spills Hotline 1 - 800 - 920 8130**
Depleted barrels to be safely stored with bungs replaced.

REPLACED BY THIS SUBMISSION

8 **Camp Waste Disposal:**

Garbage will be burned on site daily in barrels. Non combustible materials will be backhauled on resupply flights. Grey and black water will be disposed of locally in small pits which will be backfilled. No waste disposal acitivities will occur within 30 m of the high water mark of local water bodies.

Possible Drill Site Waste Disposal:

All fuel drums and general drill waste (empty oil cans etc) will be backhaued to our camp for eventual disposal. Return water will be drained to a small depression near the drill. No return waters will be allowed to impact surface water bodies. Drill sites will be cleaned up immediately upon termination of drilling. Sites will be evaluated for possible rehabilitation requirements.

9 **Transportation:**

Transportation to and from prospecting traverses, grid locations or drill sites will be via helicopter. Drill moves will be by helicopter. We have and will continue to make use of the Henik Lake airstrip for logistical support.

10 Environmental Components:

Source: **Nunavut Atlas:** Rick Riewe editor, published by the Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut
see: **Nueltin Lake Sheet**, pages 119-120, 225 -226

Two maps taken from the Nunavut Atlas are provided with this submission. The main claim blocks held by Comaplex Minerals Corp. Are sketched on the maps

Fauna

Caribou of the Kaminuriak Herd sometimes winter in the Henik Lakes area. The area around South Henik Lake is also considered an important rutting area for this herd. Traditional caribou water crossings are noted in the Kinga Lake area and at the narrows between North and South Henik Lakes. Large herds of caribou were observed passing through the Harling Lake area in 1998.

Barren-ground grizzley bear are known from the Turquetil Lake area and have been observed in recent years in the Heninga - Ayotte Lakes area.

Arctic foxes are known to den north of North Henik Lake and have also been observed denning on the east side of South Henik Lake.

Much of the east side of South Henik Lake is important habitat for many species of waterfowl including ducks (mergansers, scaup, pintail and oldsquaw) and geese (snow and Canada).

A herd of 12 musk-ox were observed near the Noomut River (Lat 61-39-00, Long 96-44-00) during August of 2000.

Inuit Land Use

The **Nunavut Atlas** shows that the area covered by the licence is a traditional hunting and fishing area for Arviat and former Inland Inuit peoples. In particular the areas around the narrows between North and South Henik Lakes and the Kinga Lake area (Padlei) are historically important and continue to be popular as spring and summer hunting, fishing and camping areas. Our camp near South Henik Lake recieves spring hunting and camping parties every year. Currently, fishing is conducted in the larger lakes of the area principally in spring and caribou and wolf are hunted when encountered. Arctic Fox is also trapped in the area.

Archeology

Many historical and recent hunting, camping and fishing sites are shown on the maps in the Nunavut Atlas around the Henik Lakes, Ameto Lake, Heninga Lake, Yandle Lake, Kinga Lake and the Maguse and Noomut Rivers. These sites are encountered from time to time during our exploration activities. Care is taken to avoid disturbing the sites in any way.

11 Potential Environmental Impacts:

Minor non-permanent stress to vegetation around temporary camps is expected.

No permanent stress to vegetation is expected around sites of detailed

gridding, mapping and ground geophysics.

Drill sites will have minor surface vegetation and soil impact including degradation of permafrost, vegetation stress or death and possible salt and hydrocarbon contamination. Vegetation and permafrost impacts will occur over a very small area (~ 10 x 20 m) and should remediate themselves over several years. An assessment of remedial requirements will be conducted on an ongoing basis. Mitigation measures established in the field will include environmental monitoring by the project manager, discussion of potential environmental impacts as part of our regular safety meetings and the establishment of spill containment procedures and equipment at all drill sites.

Wildlife nesting and denning sites will be respected and efforts will be made to avoid disturbing natural wildlife. Helicopter flights will be restricted to 1500 feet above ground level where practical.

Sites showing evidence of historic Inuit activity will be documented and assigned a GPS coordinate and subsequently reported to the KIA lands officer, the Deputy Minister of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth in Iqualuit and to the Archeological Survey in Ottawa. Nothing will be collected or disturbed at any archeological or potential archeological sites.

Eskers and activity on eskers will be documented.

12 **Reclamation Cost Analysis** -Not Applicable

13 **Reclamation Plan:**

Prospecting activites:
All materials will be backhauled to our main camp.

Potential Drill Sites:
Drill sites will be evaluted on an site by site basis for possible remedial work. Assuming no serious releases of contaminants to the environment, revegetation of drill sites is the only anticipated remedial requirement. Much of the area is underlain by a boulder lag and lacks any significant vegetaion.

Main Camp Demobilization:
In the event that we decide to close our main camp, all materials will be removed and the camp site will be restored to pre-camp conditions insofar as it is possible. All non-combustible materials will be demobilized to local communities for storage and non-combustible waste materials will be backhauled to local community land fill sites. It is expected that wooden tent frames will be burned in a safe manner at the camp site.

14 Socio-Economic Benefits:

Comaplex Minerals Corp will employ a minimum of one person from Arviat during the 2002 field season. The employee will be engaged in support activities and be trained in common exploration activities such as gridding, geophysical instrumentation, prospecting and claim staking. Comaplex Minerals Corp supports the training efforts of the Nunavut Government and would favour experienced personnel or graduates and students of mineral industry courses. We are currently evaluating our employee needs and I expect to be able to provide temporary emplyment for up to 3 people sourced locally.

Employees would benefit immediately by earning a wage in a practical environment. They and the local communities would most benefit by the training of individuals as competent prospectors capable of exploring the local terrain for undiscovered mineral resources. Support services where practical will be sourced in local communities. The long term goal is the exploitation of an economic resource which would provide the local economy with sustainable employment and infrastructure.
Nunavut registered companies will be favoured for logistical and technical support.