SHEAR DIAMONDS LTD.

LANDFILL MANAGEMENT PLAN
JERICHO DIAMOND MINE, NUNAVUT

REPORT

FEBRUARY 2011
ISSUED FOR USE
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SHEAR DIAMONDS LTD.

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry
ABA	Acid Base Accounting
ACM	Asbestos-containing Material
AEM	Aquatic Effects Monitoring
AIA	Aquatic Impact Assessment
AIRS	Adaptation and Impacts Research Section
ANCOVA	Analysis of Covariance
ANFO	Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil Explosives
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
APEC	Areas of Potential Environmental Concern
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes
BACI	Before-after-control-impact
CALA	Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CDA	Canadian Dam Association
CPK	Coarse Processed Kimberlite
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
EBA	EBA, A Tetra Tech Company
EC	Electric Conductivity
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPP	Emergency Preparedness Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FSCF	Fuel Storage Containment Facility
FPK	Fine Processed Kimberlite
GC/FID	Gas Chromatograph - Flame Ionization Detector
GTC	Ground Temperature Cable
Hazmat	Hazardous Materials
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HVAS	High Volume Air Sampling
HWTA	Hazardous Waste Transfer Area
ICP-MS	Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
KIA	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
LBP	Lead-based Paint
LPRM	Long-term Post-reclamation Monitoring
MANOVA	Multivariate Analysis of Variance

MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NP	Neutralization Potential
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
PHC	Petroleum Hydrocarbons
PKCA	Processed Kimberlite Containment Area
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RBC	Rotating Biological Contactor
RCM	Reclamation Construction Monitoring
ROM	Run of Mine
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
RRPK	Recovery Rejects Processed Kimberlite
SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Aparatus
Shear	Shear Diamonds (Nunavut) Corp.
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPRM	Short-term Post-reclamation Monitoring
TDC	Tahera Diamonds Corporation
TDGR	Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (RSNWT 1988) and Regulations
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
WSCC	Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

2011 Water Licence Renewal Documents

AEMP	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
CAMP	Care and Maintenance Plan
CMP	Contingency Management Plan
EP-RP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for Dam Emergencies
GMP	General Monitoring Plan
ICRP	Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan
LDP	Preliminary Landfill Design Plan
LMP	Landfill Management Plan
LFDP	Preliminary Landfarm Design Plan
LFMP	Landfarm Management Plan
OMS	Operations, Maintenance, and Surveillance Manual
PKMP	PKCA Management Plan
SWMP	Site Water Management Plan
WEMP	Wildlife Effects Management Plan

WMP	Waste Management Plan
WRMP	Waste Rock Management Plan
WTMP	Wastewater Treatment Management Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The Jericho Landfill Management Plan (LMP) has been developed to provide a methodology for managing landfill operations at the Jericho Diamond Mine (Jericho).

The plan fulfills the requirements specified in Part H, Item 5, and Schedule H of the Jericho Mine Water Licence NWB1JER0410 (issued December 21, 2004). This plan is being submitted to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) in the absence of complete historical information as Shear Diamonds (Nunavut) Corp. (Shear) only assumed control of the project in August 2010. Since that time Shear has discovered that detailed information on the present site conditions is limited. Comprehensive historical construction monitoring and maintenance records were not well maintained under previous ownership and management, so the available information is incomplete or lacking detail.

The LMP is based on existing records including previous management plans, regulator comments, and external anecdotal information where available. The plan has been redeveloped for the current regulatory regime and to reflect Shear's commitment to the best practices in environmental stewardship.

Once Shear has an opportunity to thoroughly investigate the site and gather information in 2011, the LMP will be revised (if required). Subsequent revisions of the LMP will also be prepared prior to resuming mining operations or commencing closure and reclamation activities.

1.2 Objective of Landfill Management Plan

The primary objective of the LMP is to provide Shear and its designated contractors with a working document to safely manage and operate the landfill.

At the time of the water licence renewal application, mining operations have been suspended, and the site is under care and maintenance. This document therefore addresses the specific requirements at the present time, with provision for future waste generated during resumed mining operations. In addition to being a management tool, the LMP was developed to assist Shear and the regulatory agencies with mine closure planning and the development of the Jericho Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (EBA 2011e).

The LMP includes:

- A description of the landfill facility;
- A summary of safety procedures;
- Criteria for acceptance of landfill material;
- Guideline for management and operation of the landfill; and
- Emergency response procedures.

1.3 Background Information

The Jericho Diamond Mine is located approximately 260 km southeast of Kugluktuk, NU, and 30 km north of Lupin Mine. The Jericho Mine was constructed and operated by Tahera Diamond Corporation (TDC) between 2004 and 2008. In January 2008, mining operations were suspended by TDC, and the site was placed under care and maintenance. Shortly thereafter, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) assumed control of the care and maintenance activities for the site. In August 2010, Shear purchased the Jericho Mine and its assets and assumed the responsibility for the site.

Presently, the mine remains under care and maintenance as Shear evaluates the mineral resource. Once the evaluation is complete, a mine plan and operations schedule for the project will be established.

A landfill was constructed under the previous ownership in Waste Rock Dump 2, as shown in Figure 1. Shear is planning to decommission the existing landfill and construct a new landfill in Waste Dump 1. A detailed landfill design, including the new landfill location, will be completed as part of Shear's investigation work in 2011. At this time, the condition of the existing landfill will also be evaluated and a closure plan developed.

1.4 Linkage to Other Management Plans

The LMP is part of the site wide management system. Other management plans that are related to or refer to the LMP include:

- Landfill Design Plan (LDP)
- Landfarm Management Plan (LFMP)
- Site Water Monitoring Plan (SWMP)
- Waste Management Plan (WMP)
- Contingency Management Plan (CMP)

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

Waste management is regulated under the Nunavut *Public Health Act*, the Nunavut *Environmental Protection Act*, and the federal *Environmental Protection Act*. The landfill will be operated in accordance with the applicable acts and regulations.

In addition to mandatory requirements, a number of waste management guidelines are commonly used in the Northwest Territories, and are specifically referenced in the water licence (Doung & Kent 1996). The most recent of these was developed for municipal solid waste, and is titled "Guidelines for the Planning, Design, Operations and Maintenance of Modified Solid Waste Sites in the NWT" (Kent et al. 2003). While not all the recommendations provided in this guideline may necessarily be appropriate for managing industrial waste such as that generated at Jericho, the applicable principles have been adopted in the proposed waste management plan contained in the current document.

3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The following section provides a brief description of the landfill design. Additional design details are available in the Jericho Landfill Design Plan (EBA 2011p).

3.1 Landfill Location

The landfill will be located within Waste Dump 1, in accordance with the Environmental Impact Statement (TDC, 2003); however, the precise location has not yet been determined. The landfill location will be finalized as part of the investigation work being undertaken by Shear in 2011. The existing landfill located in Waste Dump 2 will be decommissioned upon completion of the new landfill construction.

3.2 Landfill Components

The landfill facility consists of the following components:

- Waste cells – The waste cells comprise non-hazardous waste placed in lifts, compacted and capped with intermediate fill, forming individual cells. These cells are advanced transversely and longitudinally within the designated landfill area. Cells are bounded by granular berms constructed ahead of debris placement.
- Incinerator – An incinerator is located in a segregated area of the landfill facility. Food waste from the camp is incinerated and the ash placed in a waste cell for disposal.
- Sludge pit – A sludge pit, consisting of a till lined depression will be located in a segregated area of the landfill facility. Solids from the waste water clarifier will be placed in the pit.

3.3 Landfill Processes

The landfill design concept is based on the approach used at the EKATI Diamond Mine, NT, whereby permafrost is used to provide an impermeable barrier to water leaching into the foundation material. Once landfilling is complete, sufficient cover is placed over the waste material to aggrade permafrost into the debris. This keeps the waste material in a permafrost condition, inhibiting flow through the waste material and the release of leachate.

During operation waste material is placed in lifts and compacted under equipment traffic, using the area method detailed in Kent et al. 2003. Intermediate fill soils are placed over debris creating waste cells.

4.0 SAFETY PROCEDURES

All personnel working in the landfill must be trained in the procedures associated with landfill operation, including the use of safety equipment (first aid supplies, eyewash station, fire extinguisher, spill response materials, etc.), emergency response procedures, waste placement, incineration and open-pit burning, record-keeping, soil and water sampling, and groundwater monitoring.

Debris in the landfill will be non-hazardous; however, wastewater sludge may need to be handled or hazardous debris may need to be segregated for disposal elsewhere. Activities involving waste acceptance and disposal should be conducted under the supervision of site personnel having a 40 hour *Hazardous*

Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER) or *Canadian Hazardous Waste Workers Program* certificate.

Personnel should be trained in the proper identification of materials that can be accepted in the landfill. Personnel are also encouraged to watch for and immediately report any unsafe conditions or damages to the landfill facility.

5.0 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

5.1 Materials Accepted to Landfill

The Jericho landfill will accept only non-hazardous waste. These materials will be landfilled in waste cells as detailed in Section 6.2. Table 1 provides a summary of the anticipated types of waste to be generated at Jericho. Used equipment and incinerator ash may also be landfilled as detailed in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

Table 1 Tentative Annual Landfill Waste Types

Waste Type	Examples
Scrap metal	Structural steel, equipment guards, plate steel, steel pilings, tanks (decommissioned), bins, cladding, doors, rebar, filing cabinets, cable tray, metal furniture, wheels
Rubble	Broken concrete, masonry
Wood products	Timber dunnage, plywood and lumber from formwork and camp modules or burned in open burn pit
Rubber products	Conveyor belting, floor mats
Construction	Construction and demolition debris
Glass	Cleaned bottles, jars, plate glass and mirrors
Piping	Steel and plastic piping (fuel and glycol piping clean), including insulation, heat trace cable and support brackets
Fabrics and liners	HDPE liner, woven geotextile, insulation (liners cut into strips for burial to prevent water containment)
Electrical	Cabling, cable support systems, electrical panels, switchgear, transformers (except oil-filled units)

5.1.1 Equipment

Clean equipment that cannot be recycled or reused may be landfilled in the waste cells. Large equipment, such as unrepairable trucks, will not be placed in the landfill but will be stored for burial in the open pit or in waste rock dumps on mine closure. On-site burial of equipment that is drained of hydrocarbons is standard practice at mining operations.

Equipment containing petroleum hydrocarbons will be drained prior to landfilling. The waste petroleum products will be disposed of in waste oil cubes for backhaul on the winter road to a licensed hazardous materials disposal contractor or burned in a waste oil burner. If required, petroleum reservoirs in the equipment will be cleaned with solvent or steam prior to landfilling.

5.1.2 Incinerator Ash

All food waste from camp operation will be incinerated. The resulting ash may be taken to the landfill waste cells but must be covered immediately to prevent wind erosion.

5.2 Wastewater Sludge

Solids from the wastewater clarifier may be disposed of in the sludge pit located adjacent to the landfill waste cells. The wastewater solids may not be landfilled with non-hazardous waste.

5.3 Recycling

Recycling opportunities for non-hazardous wastes are limited at Jericho because the site is remote. However, the mine will take advantage of any practical recycling opportunities available. This will be largely determined by what is practical to backhaul over the winter road.

5.4 Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous wastes will not be permitted in the landfill facility. The treatment and handling of hazardous waste is addressed in the Jericho Waste Management Plan (EBA 2011k).

6.0 LANDFILL MANAGEMENT

6.1 Management Responsibility

The VP Operations and/or designate will be responsible for managing the landfill, adhering to the Jericho Mine Health and Safety Plan, and following the Safety Procedures outlined in Section 4.0.

A waste control program will be implemented to avoid the disposal of inappropriate materials.

6.2 Landfill Operation

6.2.1 Waste Placement and Cell Construction

Landfill cells will be constructed using the area method detailed in Kent et al. 2003. The method comprises the following steps:

1. Waste material is hauled to the landfill and dumped at the base of the containment berm.
2. The material is spread in maximum 1 m lifts using a dozer and track packed.
3. Successive lifts of debris are placed and compacted until the debris height and width reaches 3 m.
4. Intermediate cover, approximately 0.3 m to 0.5 m, is placed over the debris.
5. Once cell construction within the designated landfill footprint is complete, a second set of cells, constructed above the first can be started. A new containment berm is built on top of the existing cells and the above steps are repeated.

Intermediate cover for the landfill cells should have a maximum particle size of 100 mm to encourage filling of debris voids during placement. The cover material may comprise screened or sorted till, crushed gravel or remediated petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soils. A stockpile of intermediate fill should be maintained near the landfill for placement as required.

Once the landfill operations are complete, the landfill will be capped with 4.6 m of waste rock to close the facility. This thickness of material has been designed to encourage permafrost aggradation into the waste material.

6.2.2 Kitchen Wastes and Incinerator Ash

All kitchen wastes will be incinerated before landfilling to prevent attracting wildlife, particularly foxes, wolverines, and grizzly bears. Incinerator ash is subject to wind erosion; therefore, when removed from the incinerator and taken to the landfill, it will be covered immediately with waste rock kept at the landfill.

6.2.3 Open Burn Pit

Clean wood and paper may be burned at the landfill area, as opposed to landfilling, in a designated area where the fire can be controlled. Burning will only be done by personnel authorized by the Site Manager or designate. No petroleum-stained wood or paper will be burned at the landfill. Burning will only be conducted at times when winds are low or calm.

The burn pit may be located within the proposed landfill area; provided it is located well away from the existing debris face and not fire risks are posed by its operation.

6.2.4 Sludge Pit

Solids received from the wastewater clarifier will be placed into a till lined pit. The pit will be fenced or have a berm built around the perimeter for containment, and to prevent unintentional entry of wildlife or personnel.

Wastewater solids should be pumped from the edge of the pit and allowed to flow and settle in the pit bottom. Solids placement should be staggered around the entire pit perimeter to allow for previously placed material to dry.

Wastewater solids may be used as part of reclamation activities; therefore, the requirement for capping the pit at closure will be reviewed based on the results of revegetation trials.

6.3 Inspection

Inspection of landfill operation will be the responsibility of the mine environmental coordinator. The environmental coordinator will monitor landfill operation and report issues to the site services contractor and VP Operations and/or Site Manager. Inspection by the environmental coordinator will include:

- Housekeeping;
- Evidence of unauthorized use of the landfill;
- Evidence of ponding of water on berms, mounds, or unused areas;
- Any other items that may indicate problems with safe operation of the landfill.

Problems will be reported to the VP Operations and/or Site Manager for action. Issues will be addressed on a priority basis.

All inspections will be logged with the date and time of inspection, facility inspected, and the name of the person making the inspection.

Any accidental damage to containment structures will be inspected immediately and appropriate repairs undertaken. The extent of damage, as well as remedial repairs affected together with the date of repairs and any follow up inspection, will be reported in writing to the mine superintendent and Site Manager, or designate.

6.4 Record Keeping

Record keeping is required for the successful operation and management of the landfill. Record management will include:

- Survey of the cells – a survey of the landfill should be done after the competition of each cell, as well as a final survey upon the competition of the landfill;
- Waste placement summary reports – summary of the number of loads placed into the landfill including the type of material and the location;
- Surface water sampling report - summary of the results of the surface water from each of the sampling locations;
- Construction summary report – construction field notes and observations of the side berms.

6.5 Landfill Closure

The landfill will be capped and closed progressively as final elevations are achieved. Final elevations will be field fit so that stability of the dump is maintained and the crown mounded to facilitate slope drainage.

Final closure of the landfill will be undertaken once the site can no longer be used, which is dictated by site conditions (not expected) or when the mine closes as part of mine closure activities. A minimum of 4.6 m of waste rock material will be used to finish the cover and facilitate permafrost development within the landfill cell areas. Pursuant to regulations in force at the time of closure of the landfill, notification will be provided to the Nunavut Water Board, Department of Sustainable Development and DIAND and KIA in advance of closure.

7.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

7.1 Fire

Due to the remote nature of the site, all possible precautions will be taken to prevent fires at the site. Shear is developing an emergency response plan for the site. A specific fire response plan for the landfill will be developed and implemented prior to construction and operation of a landfill.

7.2 Spill

Upon discovering a spill of any size the following procedure will be followed:

1. The person first observing the spill must report the spill to the supervisor of the area.

2. The responsible supervisor will initiate appropriate spill control and cleanup immediately.

3. In the meantime, the supervisor will inform the incident to the Site Manager.

If the spill is of reportable size, the Site Manager will report the spill to the GNWT 24-hour spill line. A Nunavut Spill Report Form will be completed and filed by the VP Operations and/or Site Manager.

Additional details pertaining to spill response procedures are available in the Jericho Contingency Management Plan (EBA 2011c).

7.3 Extreme Weather

Extreme cold is a normal part of the high arctic winter. Operations at Jericho are designed to be undertaken in the extreme cold environment. As a result, cold extremes should have a low risk of resulting in an emergency situation. However, should whiteout conditions or other adverse environmental conditions be encountered, landfill operations will be suspended in accordance with the Jericho Health and Safety Plan.

8.0 CLOSURE

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2011 WATER LICENCE RENEWAL DOCUMENTS

Management Plans

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Additional Plans

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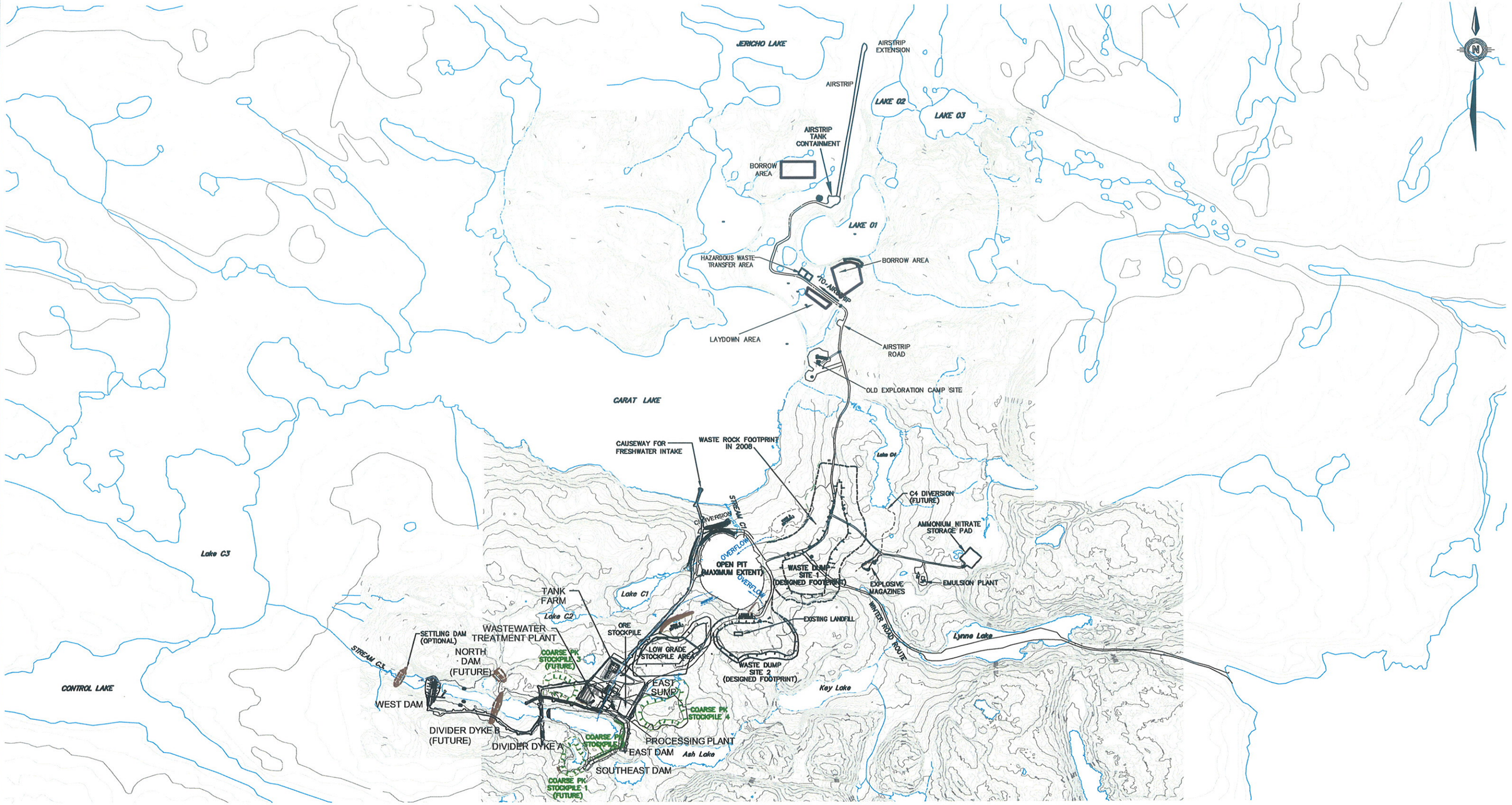
FIGURES



NOTES:

1. LAYOUTS ARE APPROXIMATE, AND MAY NOT REFLECT ACTUAL SIZE AND LOCATIONS
2. FOOTPRINTS OF WASTE ROCK PILES, COARSE PK STOCKPILES, AND ORE STOCKPILES ARE SHOWN IN MAXIMUM LIMITS, ACTUAL FOOTPRINTS MAY VARY

0 1 000

Scale: 1: 25 000 (metres)

STATUS
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LANDFILL MANAGEMENT PLAN
JERICHO DIAMOND MINE, NUNAVUT

GENERAL SITE PLAN

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Figure 1