

September 15, 2008
3.393 / G0-02

Attn. Phyllis Beaulieu, David Hohnstein
Nunavut Water Board
P.O. Box 119
Gjoa Haven, Nunavut
X0B 0J0

Re: Amendment to Water License 2BB-MEL0709

Dear Phyllis,

The following letter is a request for minor amendments to the existing water license to allow for specific upgrades to the Meliadine West gold project. These upgrades were made in response to growth in the project itself and to suggestions from the Kivalliq Inuit Association and the Nunavut Water Board.

Upgrades to the project and camp site are:

- a) A request for an amendment to build a semi-permanent fuel berm of sufficient size to hold all fuel bladders and drums currently on the Meliadine West property.
- b) A request for an amendment to the Water License to allow a very small land soil farm on the waste rock pad (response to INAC Inspector report Aug 15, 2008).

Details on these two items are outlined below and attached. If permission can be obtained in the near term, Comaplex would build the berm this fall (some time in September or early October), prior to the colder winter months. This berm should alleviate concerns by all parties relating to the use of fuel bladders by Comaplex on the project. Revisions to the plans currently on file with the NWB to accommodate the amendments will be made as the proposed work is permitted and completed i.e. Fuel Spill Contingency Plan.

Upgrades to the Fuel Storage Infrastructure

In late August of 2008, the KIA informed Comaplex that it would prefer that the fuel bladders be located in a lined semi-permanent berm. Based on this request, Comaplex is undertaking to build such a berm this fall. The berm will be built according to present industry standards (as for similar berms at other projects) and to the standards as laid out in the INAC document "Draft Fuel Storage and Handling Guidelines" dated April 2008. It has been designed and the plans stamped and signed by a qualified engineer (see attached).

The berm would be constructed on the Commercial Lease on Inuit Owned Land and will be located immediately west of the existing fuel farm to consolidate the fuel farm as much as possible. See Figure 1 for location. It is designed with an impermeable liner (60 mil HTPe Single Texture) sandwiched between two layers (top and bottom) of non-woven geo-textile for protection. The berm will be sloped to allow collection and drainage of rain and meltwater.

Crushed esker, till, and waste rock (non-mineralized sediments) would sit above and below the geo-textile. The walls of the berm would be constructed of esker or waste rock from the waste rock pad. The waste rock (sediments) is non-acid generating and has undergone numerous rounds of NP/AP testing (data in the original underground application). It is the same material that has already been permitted to build the roads, pads, and primary containment for the underground decline. Crushed esker or waste rock will also line the berm. For details on construction and detailed engineering drawings of the berm, see the attached sheets and diagrams.

A&A Technical of Yellowknife will be supplying and installing the liner and geo-textile. Nuna Logistics will be doing the earth works. Both groups have installed nearly all of these berm structures in the Arctic. The berm was designed by a qualified engineer (see stamped and signed plans) and the plans have been reviewed by both A&A Technical and Nuna. If construction is allowed to be completed, this berm will replace all Insta-berm structures presently on the property (at considerable expense to Comaplex).

Land farming of hydrocarbon impacted soils

Hydrocarbon impact to surface soils at the “esker fueling station” was noted in a KIA Inspection on May 5, 2008. The soils were impacted as a result of the cumulative effect of minor non-reportable spills resulting from normal fueling operations. Shortly thereafter, the affected material was excavated and placed on the waste pad, in the area of primary containment, on the Commercial Lease on Inuit Owned Land. Comaplex then installed a petroleum resistant liner at the fueling station location. The liner installation, soil excavation, and land farming activities were all briefly described in the addendum to the Spill Contingency Plan dated June 2008. Plate 1A and 1B illustrate the soil excavation, liner installation and area on the Operations Pad committed to the land farming operation (Figure 1). The volume of soil (glacial till) excavated is estimated to be 70 cubic meters, of which about 30% is boulders and rock fragments.

The excavated soils were placed on strips of ventilation ducting (plastic) in June of 2008 (Plate 1B, Figure 1). The soils were turned weekly using a Bobcat excavator in a period of the driest and warmest weather between mid-June 2008 and mid-August 2008. There was a very noticeable decrease in hydrocarbon odors emanating from the turned soils during this time. Two soil samples were collected towards the end of August and the results are compared to remediation guidelines for soil as listed in the **Environmental Guideline for Site Remediation (Nunavut, 2002)** in Table 1 below.

ANALYTE	MELSOIL1	MELSOIL2	Criteria		Guideline
			Residential/Parkland	Commercial	
Benzene	<0.005	<0.005	0.5	5	1
Toluene	<0.01	<0.01	0.8	0.8	1
Ethylbenzene	<0.01	<0.01	1.2	20	1
Xylenes	<0.02	<0.02	1	17	1
2-Bromobenzotrifluoride	97	103			
Hexatriacontane	84	83			
F1 (C6-C10)	<5	<5	30	320	2
F1-BTEX	<5	<5			
F2 (C10-C16)	100	220	150	260	2
F3 (C16-C34)	260	290	300	1700	2
F4 (C34-C50)	60	50	2800	3300	2
Total Hydrocarbons (C6-C50)	420	560	500	2500	1
Chromatogram to baseline at nC50	YES	YES			
% Moisture	14	15			
Lead (Pb)	10	9	140	260	1
Guideline 1 - Environmental Guideline for Site Remediation - Dept of Sust. Development Environmental Protection Service, Jan. 2002					
Guideline 2 - Canada - Wide Standards for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil, CCME May 2001, rev Jan 2008 (fine grained soils)					

The analytical results from the soils demonstrate that the soils have been remediated to Commercial levels (almost Residential levels). Comaplex intends to turn the soil one more time and allow the soil to sit at the land farm for the winter. Comaplex will resample the soils again in the spring and if analytical results are appropriate, would apply to the regulatory groups to consider the materials suitable to be deployed as fill where needed.

Comaplex was not aware that the NWB required an amendment for this work (first made aware in an INAC letter dated August 13, 2008) or that we required the INAC Inspector's prior approval for the land farm, as this was this was considered by Comaplex to be a land use issue under the authority of the KIA. Regardless, please consider this a request for an amendment to allow land farming of affected soils as required for the project. The volume of affected soils was small and the methodology successfully addressed the problem in a timely and effective manner. It is noteworthy that the soils were put on plastic, on the waste rock pad, within the area of primary containment, within the boundaries of the Commercial Lease.

Other

For your information, the underground exploration and bulk sample program on the Meliadine West property was completed at the end of August 2008. The portal site has been sealed and access to the underground is not possible, as per the instructions of the WCB Mine Inspector. Comaplex will now evaluate the results of the program. At this time, no further underground work is planned and the 2009 program will consist of surface diamond drilling only.



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With the completion of the underground program in late August, the number of people in camp dropped significantly in early September. Exploration drilling is expected to continue until late September, with the camp open until some time in November at the latest. Crews on hand in October and November will be doing mostly maintenance on the camp.

For your information, Comaplex purchased two major pieces of equipment for the Meliadine West camp. These are a new Waste Water Treatment Plant and a new wash car (flush toilets). The units were purchased in the summer of 2008, will be mobilized to camp in early 2009, and installed prior to the 2009 field exploration season. Details on these units will be forwarded to the NWB once all details on the units themselves and installation of the systems are determined.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Your truly,

Mark Balog
Comaplex Minerals Corp.

Cc: Luis Manzo, KIA

Plate 1A: Liner Installation – Area of Soil Excavation



Plate 1B: Land farming of soils on Operations Pad



Proposed Meliadine West Project – Fuel Containment Berm Details

September 15, 2008

- Negative Gradient to W Corner (~2%)
- >1,792,000 liters total capacity
- Sized for 10 x 113,000 ltr bladders (oversized for present 6 bladders currently owned by Comaplex). This would allow all drums to also be easily stored in the berm.

- Berm comprised of ~1,680 m³ material
 - Mine Rock core, estimated ~80% of berm volume
 - 3/4" crush cap over mine rock, near LDPE liner
 - 1" crush elsewhere
 - Long berm 300m³ each, short berms 180 m³ & 140 m³ = 920 m³
- >1m high freeboard inside berm
- ~2.5:1 slopes

- Underpad & access road comprised crush Till or mine rock
 - bottom layer 1" crush, top layer 3/4" crush,
 - underpad 0.15m thick 46.65mW x 72.74mL = 510 m³
 - access road mine rock 0.15m thick = 21 m³

- Overpad comprised of
 - 3/4" crush, 0.15m thick 23.8mW x 59.7mL = 213 m³
- Oil separator area 40 m³ mine rock & crush

- Water / Fuel Separator built on the West corner as per the construction of the main berm (liner with geotextile above and below). For reference, this is secondary containment for secondary containment.
- dimensions are 3 x longer than width (2m W, 6m L, 1mD). Capacity 6000 liters min.
- south end of the separator shall be slightly lower than the North end to allow natural outflow (rock rip rap surface to prevent erosion).
- separator skimmer method shall consist of oil booms floating on the water within the separator compartment. If required, a cross-member with a baffle extending from the surface into the water can be added to improve skimming.
- sump shall have a water pump powered by a generator installed as required when water build up occurs in the sump area.

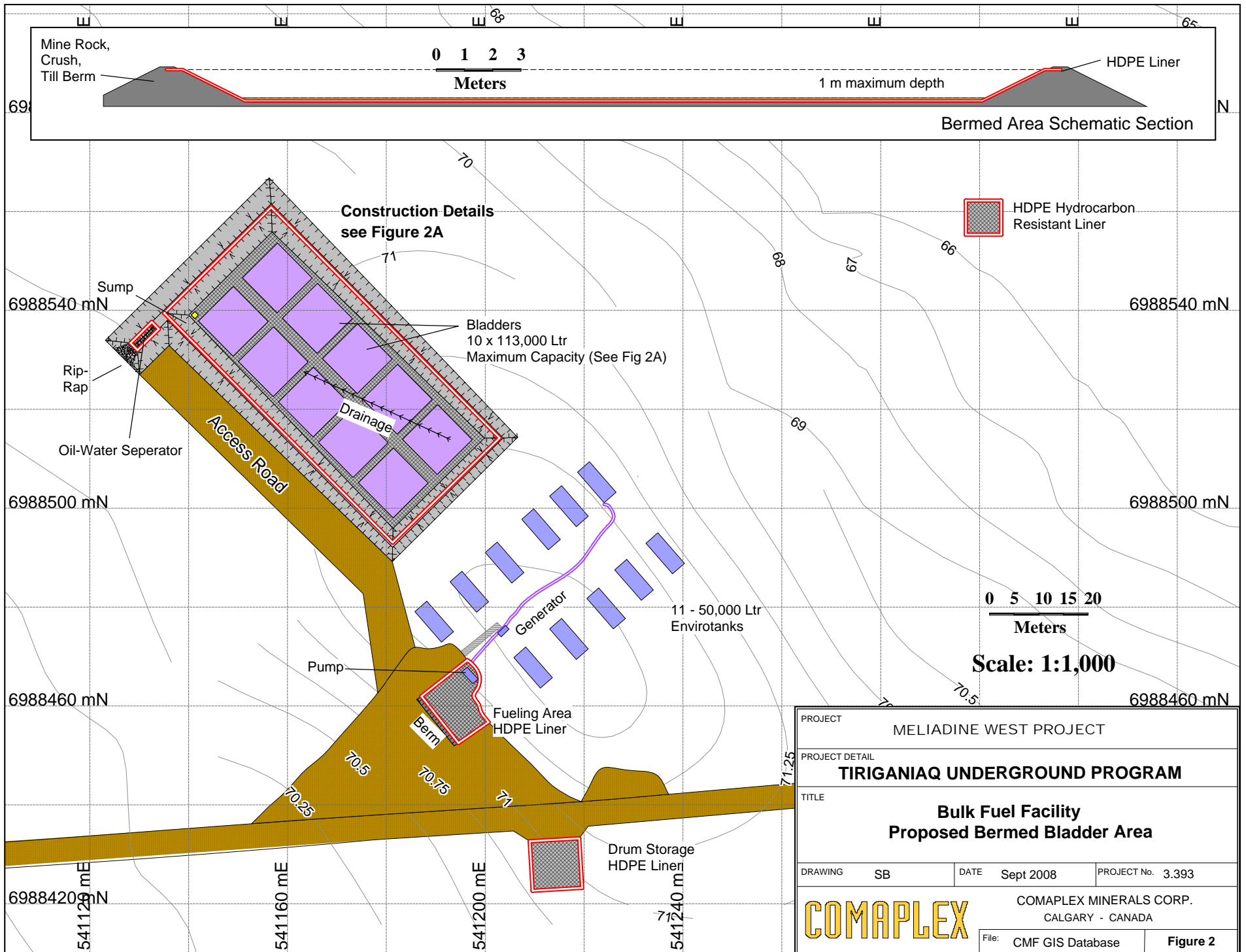
- HDPE hydro carbon resistant liner
 - liner trapped 0.1m below crest (keyed into the berm).
 - liner trapped by 0.5m length on all sides
 - Geotextile layers above & below HDPE liner
- Liner Dimensions = 32.2mW x 68.2mL minimum

- 62m x 26m (inside) plus sloped walls = 1,792,000 liters capacity
- 10 x 113,000 liter bladders = 1,130,000 liters => Overcapacity = 46%
- 6 x 113,000 liter bladders = 678,000 liters => Overcapacity = 240%

Meliadine West Project - September 2008

- Fuel Farm Berm Construction Plans

- 1.1 Lay mine rock up to proposed berm area to gain access from the West side of the current fueling area along the south side of the proposed bermed area.
- 1.2 The berm starts from a 10m offset from the steel fuel tanks to the NW, see drawing for coordinates and dimensions.
- 1.3 Lay mine rock along the base of the berm areas as delineated on the drawing.
- 1.4 Lay ¾" till/crush as an underpad 0.15m thick inside the mine rock bermed area, the underpad will be cross-graded from SE to NW, ensuring an even gradient down to the W corner (the sump area).
- 1.5 Lay a core of mine rock to form the berms to the -0.1m from the dimensions shown in the drawing, the top of the berms should be -0.2m from finished dimensions.
- 1.6 Cap the inner surface and top of the berms with a 0.1m thick layer of crush/till to meet the inner dimensions of the berm.
- 1.7 Install the underfabric geotextile,
- 1.8 Install the HDPE liner,
- 1.9 Install the overfabric geotextile
- 1.10 Build an access ramp into the berm with crush and install the 0.15m thick crush/till over pad material in the bottom of the berm using the bobcat and excavator.
- 1.11 Lay a 0.1m thick cap on top of the berms to trap the top edge of the liner and geotextiles.
- 1.12 A topographic low area will be constructed in the West corner near the water/fuel separator.
- 1.13 Build the water/fuel separator from the access ramp material on the West corner as per the construction of the main berm. Ensure the separator dimensions are 3 x longer than its width 2m W, 6m L, and 1mD,. The south end of the separator shall be slightly lower than the North end to allow natural outflow.
- 1.14 The natural outflow point of the water fuel separator shall have a mine rock rip rap surface to prevent erosion
- 1.15 The separator skimmer method shall consist of oil booms floating on the water within the separator compartment. If required a cross-member with a baffle extending from the surface into the water can be added to improve skimming.
- 1.16 The sump shall have a water pump powered by a generator installed as required when water build up occurs in the sump area.



PROJECT			
MELIADINE WEST PROJECT			
PROJECT DETAIL			
TIRIGANIAQ UNDERGROUND PROGRAM			
TITLE			
Bulk Fuel Facility Proposed Bermed Bladder Area			
DRAWING	SB	DATE	Sept 2008
		PROJECT No.	3.393
COMAPLEX		COMAPLEX MINERALS CORP. CALGARY - CANADA	
File:		CMF GIS Database	Figure 2

- OIL-WATER SEPERATOR
- TREATMENT AREA
- HDPE LINER
- LOW POINT DISCHARGE
- SOUTH CORNER
- MIN. 6,000 LTR CAPACITY
- 1 M DEEP
- SKIMMER OR OIL BOOM REQUIRED
- RIP RAP PLACED AT OUTFALL

6988540 mN

541120 mE

PUMPED SUMP
AREA

46.65
23.80

183 cu. m. berm

541160 mE

BLADDER

300 cu. m. berm

59.72

72.74

140 cu. m. berm

25.72

6988500 mN

BERM AREA CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
- SEE DOCUMENT TEXT



HDPE LINER

Access Road



Scale: 1:500

PROJECT			
MELADINE WEST PROJECT			
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TITLE			
Proposed Bermed Bladder Area			
DRAWING	SB	DATE	PROJECT No.
		Sept 2008	3,393
COMAPLEX			
COMAPLEX MINERALS CORP.			
CALGARY - CANADA			
File: CMF GIS Database		Figure 2A	



541160

541200 mE

6988540 mN