



MELIADINE WEST GOLD PROJECT

UNDERGROUND MINERAL EXPLORATION

And

ASSEMBLE A BULK SAMPLE

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION PLAN

**COMAPLEX MINERALS CORP.
CALGARY, ALBERTA**

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The Meliadine West Gold Property is in the exploration to advanced exploration phase of development. The underground exploration and bulk sampling program currently underway on the property is an extension of the surface exploration work that has been in progress since 1993. It is for the underground exploration work that this Abandonment and Restoration Plan has been developed.

The NWB amendment license dated August 2, 2007 notes that Comaplex has two abandonment and restoration documents presently on file. One entitled “ Preliminary Demobilization and Reclamation Plan Meliadine - West Gold Project Camp” dated January 2007, and another contained within “Field Operations – Advanced Exploration: drilling environment management system - Meliadine West Gold Project”. In fact, a third report entitled “Abandonment and Decommissioning Plan” was also provided in section 7.0, page 43 of the original application to the NWB dated May 2007. This will be the fourth plan provided to the Board.

Regulatory Environment

As requested in the NWB amendment water license 2BB-MEL0709 dated August 2, 2007, Comaplex has prepared a detailed Abandonment and Restoration Plan for the underground exploration program currently being conducted at the Meliadine West property. Specifically, Part I, item 1 asks for a “*stand-alone*” plan “*specific to the scope of the License and prepared in accordance with the Mine Site Reclamation Guidelines for the NWT and the INAC Mine Site Reclamation Policy for Nunavut*”.

Comaplex has reviewed these two documents and has prepared this plan in conformity with the recommendations laid out in the two government guidelines to the extent possible for the Meliadine West project. It is, however, noteworthy that the guidelines themselves are clear on page 4 where it is stated: “*The Policy applies only to developed mines and to those mining related activities that take place at mine sites. It does not apply to activities undertaken during the prospecting, exploration, or advance exploration stages of the development of a mineral property.*” Meliadine West is not a developed mine – it is an exploration project. Consequently, adherence to the requirements of the policy are not possible in all cases.

The scope and impact of the underground exploration program at Meliadine is small relative to an operating mine. This exploration program is scheduled to last for nine months with defined objectives that have been designed for minimal terrain disturbance

(see attached Figure for the site plan). As the project is still at the exploration stage, kinetic testing has not been done to date and is not planned in the near term.

ABANDONMENT AND RECLAMATION

Since the Meliadine West project is at the exploration stage, it is unlikely that disappointing results from the underground exploration program would completely stop the project. In reality, exploration on surface and even underground would likely continue and this work would almost certainly be conducted from the existing camp. Abandonment and restoration of the decline does not infer abandonment of the property or the camp servicing that property. Regardless, the following plan assumes a worst case scenario of Comaplex completing full restoration of the portal site on the property. Clean-up and restoration of the exploration camp is detailed separately under the Commercial Lease.

The abandonment and restoration of the portal site will be relatively simple for the following reasons:

- a) The underground exploration and bulk sampling program is of short duration and in mining terms involves very little mineralized material (ore) with potential for acid generation coming to surface.
- b) The location is in close proximity to Rankin Inlet – considered a hub for exploration work in this area. It is a fair assumption that most of the site infrastructure would be easily transferred to Rankin Inlet during the winter months and would be sold off and/or salvaged by local parties.
- c) It can be reasonably assumed that the heavy equipment necessary to complete the work will already be either on site or situated in Rankin Inlet, eliminating the need for expensive mobilization of equipment.
- d) The footprint of activity for the underground exploration has been kept to a minimum.
- e) Current site practices, such as removing hazardous wastes from the site as they are generated, are already in place (such as used oil).
- f) Should underground exploration not continue after this program, the contract with the underground contractor provides for the complete removal of the contractor's equipment, with the exception of certain items, installed underground, that are not cost effective to remove. These would remain underground.

Phase 1 of the Abandonment and Reclamation Plan would consist of the reclamation of all the earthworks and general clean-up which would include readying materials that will be shipped off-site by assembling all in a common area for demobilization the following winter – this Phase 1 work would require warmer temperatures.

Phase 2 of the Abandonment and Reclamation Plan would consist of demobilizing all the items mustered via Challenger-type vehicles and sleighs back to Rankin Inlet. This work would be completed in the winter after freeze-up.

Phase 1 – Summer, late Spring or early Fall work

Ore Stock Piles

- a) A total of 6400 m³ (loose) of ore with potential for acid generation will be stored on pads of neutralizing waste rock at the end of the proposed program. This mineralized material would be loaded onto a haul truck and disposed of underground in the permafrost environment of the ramp or drifts where it will freeze.
- b) This will require the ventilation system to be left intact, as well as loading and hauling equipment left in place to relocate this material. This would be one of the first earthworks projects completed in the Abandonment and Reclamation Plan, so that the related infrastructure can be disassembled shortly after completion. The present contract between Comaplex and the underground contractor is written so that the underground infrastructure, including the ventilation system can be left on site at the end of the program.
- c) A loader and/or a small excavator and at least one haul truck will remain on site to be available to carry out this work at the end of the present program.

Site Access Roads and Pads

- a) Material near streams/creeks would be pulled back from the watercourse to prevent migration of sediments into the stream/creek and contoured. Areas that have the potential to block or dam the natural flow/runoff of surface water will be breached and contoured.
- b) All other roads and pad areas will be graded down and scarified to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. All natural drainage will be restored.

Hydrocarbons/Waste Oils/Hazardous Materials

- a) In the event that there may be evidence of small spills (diesel fuel, oils, etc.), the affected area would be excavated and placed in 45 gallon drums for transport to Rankin Inlet for disposal and or remediation. The remaining soil will be treated to reduce the contamination to acceptable levels.
- b) Waste oils will be stored in 45 gallon drums and shipped out to Rankin Inlet for recycling and/or disposal, in accordance with Comaplex's existing waste treatment program.
- c) Hazardous materials, such as old batteries, will be appropriately crated for transportation during the winter demobilization – all items will be either recycled or properly disposed of in an approved facility.

Portal Box Cut

- a) After all of the ore has been returned underground, any inert, non combustible materials suitable for burial would be put into the lowest point of the box cut or in the decline itself. Material outside the decline, at the bottom of the boxcut would be compressed with the Cat D8 Dozer.
- b) Material in the box cut will be kept well below the active layer to prevent frost jacking of materials.
- c) Some waste rock will be pushed into the cut. All available till will then be pushed into the cut and contoured to blend with the existing ground. Attempts will be made to build a slight heap of material over the main area of the box cut to allow for settling. Any useable topsoil will be placed back on the till. The area will be scarified as required to promote natural revegetation of the ground.

Proposed Containment Dike

The Comaplex Water Management Plan, submitted to the NWB for approval comprises containment dikes, some of which may be used as roads. The geo-textile liner in the dike, and along any road used as a dike, will be removed and either recycled or properly disposed of. The dike itself will be graded down, scarified, and all natural drainage will be restored.

Phase 2 - Winter Demobilization Program

Phase 2 comprises primarily the demobilization of materials and equipment that has previously been prepared and assembled for removal to Rankin Inlet during Phase 1 of the program.

Execution Plan

- a) An advance crew will be sent to site via Challenger from Rankin Inlet to get the camp (Weatherhaven tents) operational and establish communications.
- b) Equipment will have to be heated up and started so that snow can be removed from around the outbound freight and equipment.
- c) Caterpillar Challengers c/w sleighs will be used to demobilize the gear to Rankin Inlet. All loads will be hauled to a designated muster area in Rankin for disposal – either sold, salvaged, recycled, land-filled, and if necessary, prepared for shipment from Rankin via barge. Due to local demand, it is not currently foreseeable that anything will be shipped out of Rankin Inlet.

COST OF IMPLEMENTATION

Comaplex has contacted two experienced northern contractors to provide estimates of the cost to rehabilitate the portal and site infrastructure. M&T Expediting Services is an expediting, haulage, and excavation contractor based in Rankin Inlet. M&T quoted a

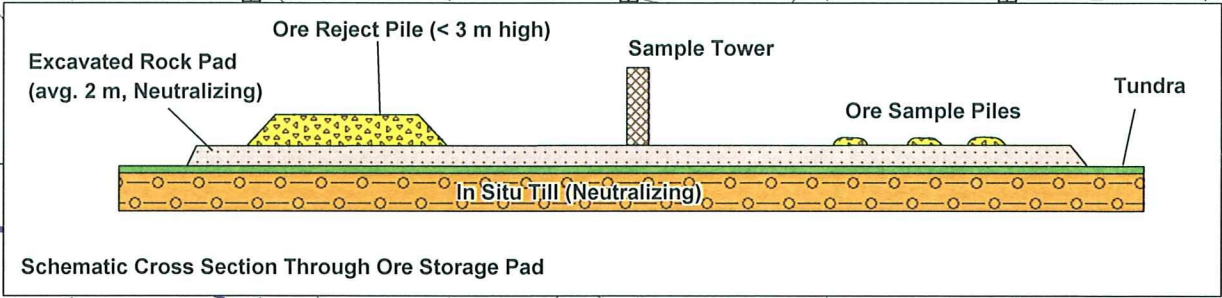
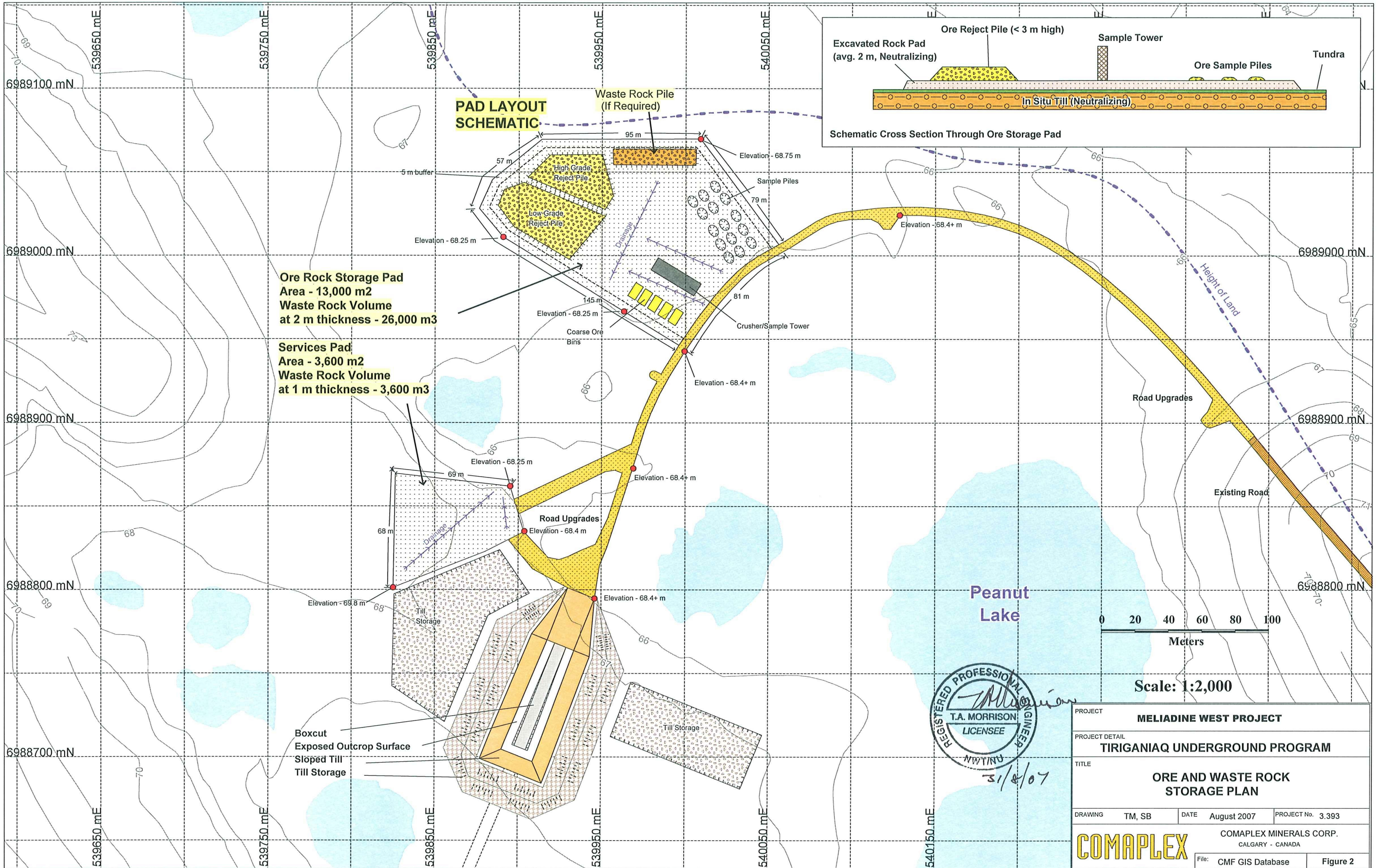
price of \$301,250. Nuna Logistics Ltd., is a major and well respected excavation contractor and winter road operator with extensive northern experience in this type of work. Nuna quoted a price of \$305,170.

These two companies commonly cooperate with each other. However, the quoted prices are complete, as if the entire scope of work were to be completed wholly and solely by one proponent. Comaplex has existing arrangements with both of these contractors.

POST-CLOSURE MONITORING

The longer term environmental monitoring of the site (after the major restoration work has been completed) is covered in the Site Water Management Plan, the Waste Rock and Ore Storage Management Plan, and/or the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan and is not repeated here. Clearly, water and soil sampling after the site has been re-habilitated is the primary method of ensuring that the area has been brought back into environmental equilibrium.

Environmental monitoring will continue during and after the post-closure phase of the reclamation until it can be established that licensed criteria have been met. The amount and frequency of post closure monitoring that is required will diminish with time as the reclamation takes hold and all parties are satisfied that the reclamation has met its objective.



PROJECT MELIADINE WEST PROJECT			
PROJECT DETAIL TIRIGANIAQ UNDERGROUND PROGRAM			
TITLE ORE AND WASTE ROCK STORAGE PLAN			
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COMAPLEX MINERALS CORP. CALGARY - CANADA			
File:		CMF GIS Database	
		Figure 2	