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NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: De Beers Canada Inc. Licence No: NWB2BAF0204
(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: Matthew Pickard Tel: (416) 645 1710 Fax: (416) 423 9944
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2. Project Manager: Doug Winzar Tel: (705) 674 3712 Fax: (705) 674 7784
E-mail: doug.winzar@ca.debeersgroup.com
3. Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights? Yes, the camp is situated with De Beers Canada permit number 2519
4. Is the applicant an 'operator' for another company (i.e., the holder of the property rights)? No
If so, please provide letter of authorization.
5. Duration of the Project
☐ Annual
☒ Multi Year:
If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
Start: 20 May 2005 Completion: 20 September 2006

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp
☐ Mobile (self-propelled)
☐ Temporary
☒ Seasonally Occupied: Tented 25 person
☐ Permanent
☐ Other: _____
7. What are the design population of the camp and the maximum population expected on site at one time? What will be the fluctuations in personnel?

The camp is designed for 25 people but will generally have less than 20 people. It is anticipated that the camp will have 15 people from mid may to the end of June, then 20 people for July and August and then 0 people until May 2006.

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

The camp was moved at the end of the 2005 season once approval was obtained from INAC that land use permit #N2002J0020 was amended to allow the camp to be positioned at the new site. This allowed the camp to be moved whilst there was no snow on the ground and aided in positioning sumps in suitable locations. This land use permit was amended after being reviewed by the Nunavut Impact Review Board.

CAMP LOCATION

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

The area for the camp is raised approximately 1.5m above the high water mark of the lake on a relatively flat sandy till blanket. The closest tent is 25m from the lake (refer to image in Appendix) that is west of the camp. There is an end moraine to the east of the camp that a Twin Otter is able to land on in the summer.

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.

Paul Hundt, the previous project manager, got the Twin Otter pilots to identify any potential landing sites in the vicinity of the area where we wanted to move the camp. Only one was identified. Lukie Taqqaugaq, Harry Iyerak and Dominic Angutimarik workers from Igloolik were then asked to select the most suitable position for a camp that was relatively close to the landing strip and the Pingu Juak location was selected. When selecting this site all recommendations from the NIRB were taken into account. During the move members of the Igloolik hamlet council including the mayor Elijah Evaluardjuk visited the camp and were happy with the location and they were responsible for naming the camp Pingu Juak.

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crown Lands	2519 Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: 31 January 2007
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioners Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Inuit Owned Lands	Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____

12. Closest Communities (distance in km):

Igloolik 181km

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

All work since 2003 has focused within the De Beers permit areas and this has involved using Igloolik as the source for logistical support, expediting and hiring of crew. Because all of our work has been concentrated on areas of crown land and closer to Igloolik than the other communities we have only been consulting with this community for the past two years.

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?

There should be no impact on traditional water use areas. Disturbance to wildlife should be minimal. The drilling and geophysics will be done in a relatively localized area close to camp. The helicopter sampling is done in July and August. This is after calving and before migration. In 2002 the local HTO's indicated that there were no large herds in the work area and since that time very few Caribou have been seen.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

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

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities
☒ Land Based drilling
☐ Drilling on ice

An RC drill is planned to test all targets that occur on land. If any targets below small lakes are identified then the core drill will be used from land to drill angle holes. If any targets are identified under large water bodies they will be tested in 2006 when the program would start earlier to ensure stable ice conditions.

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

Drill cutting from the RC drill are collected into plastic pails and are flown back to Igloolik where they will be shipped back to Sudbury for storage or processing.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

The RC drill does not use water. If we do require the use of a diamond drill the water will be controlled to ensure that this water and any drill cuttings are contained in a sump on land and do not get into any waterbody.

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.

Matex DD 2000.

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.

Yes, refer to Operating Procedure 31.

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

Six 200L and ten 10L spill kits are on site. The large ones are located at the air strip, helipad and one at the camp. If the drill is operational a large one is also present. The smaller spill kits are kept near the generator and in the storage tent. When refueling of the tents is done the camp attendants always have a small spill kit with them. If a fuel cache is set up a large spill kit is placed at the cache.

25. Please describe the types, quantities, and method of storage of fuel and chemicals on site, and provide MSDS sheets.

Approximately sixty 45-gallon drums of Jet A1 fuel will be stored on site at one time.

Approximately fifty 45-gallon drums of diesel will be stored on site at one time.

Approximately three 45 gallon drums of Gasoline will be stored on site at one time.

Approximately three 100lb propane bottles will be stored on site at one time.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

The lake in front of the camp.

27. Estimated demand (in L/day * person):

- Domestic Use: 2500L Water Source: Lake
- Drilling Units: Water Source:
- Other: Water Source:

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

A submersible pump is used with a 2mm mesh screen to prevent entrainment.

29. Will drinking water quality be monitored? What parameters will be analyzed and at what frequency?

Water quality will be tested at the start and several times throughout the program. By PSC Analytical Services based on methods found in 'Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater' and will include total and fecal coli form.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

All water for camp is passed through a sediment filter and then a UV filter.

31. Will water be stored on site?

Water is pumped from the lake into a 1500litre holding tank in the dry.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

32. Describe the characteristics, quantities, treatment and disposal methods for:

- Camp Sewage (blackwater)

2 pit privys situated 60m from lake on sandy gravel.

-
- Camp Greywater

gravel lined sump 34m from high water level of lake.

-
- Solid Waste

Backhauled to Igloolik land fill.

-
- Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

Backhauled to Igloolik land fill.

-
- Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

Backhauled to Igloolik and then shipped back to Montreal.

-
- Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

Backhauled to Igloolik and then shipped back to Montreal.

-
- Other:
-

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

No incineration.

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

Approval to dispose of solid waste at Igloolik was received from the town council in 2002 and this has continued. All solid waste is backhauled in twin otters and the expeditor then takes the waste to the land fill.

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

The sump is located between the dry (shower and laundry tent) and the kitchen/mess tent. This is 34m from the high level mark of the lake. The material is sandy gravel and the sump is fenced off.

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

No.

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?

In 2004 at the previous camp location on Erichsen Lake the submersible pump could not be used until July. This camp was positioned where the lake was shallow and it froze to the base for several hundred meters from the camp. Water was collected using 10l plastic pails with a snowmobile and a sled. The new camp location has deeper water close to the camp location so it is believed that water will be easier to get. It may be necessary to use this method for several weeks at the start of the project.

The sump at the new camp is larger than at the previous camp and no problems were encountered at that camp so it should be fine.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

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

Refer to De Beers Operating Procedure 18.

BASELINE DATA

39. Has or will any baseline information be collected as part of this project? Provide bibliography.
- Physical Environment (Landscape and Terrain, Air, Water, etc.)
 - Biological Environment (Vegetation, Wildlife, Birds, Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms, etc.)
 - Socio-Economic Environment (Archaeology, Land and Resources Use,
 - Demographics, Social and Culture Patterns, etc.)
 - Other:

REGULATORY INFORMATION

40. Do you have a copy of
- Article 13 - Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
 - NWB - Water Licensing in Nunavut - Interim Procedures and Information Guide for Applicants
 - NWB - Interim Rules of Practice and Procedure for Public Hearings

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

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