P.O. BOX 119
GJOA HAVEN, NT X0E 1J0
TEL: (867) 360-6338
FAX: (867) 360-6369

kNK5 wmoEp5 vtmpq
NUNAVUT WATER BOARD
NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE [for Amendment to Add New Tent Camp] (REVISION OF EXISTING QUESTIONNAIRE)

Applicant: *Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.* **Licence No:** _____
(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: **SHIRLEY STANDAFER-PFISTER** Tel: (250) 686-1769 Fax: (604) 408-8880 E-mail: shirley@pdiam.com

2. Project Manager: **PETER HOLMES** Tel: (604) 408-8880 Fax: (604) 408-8880 E-mail: peter@pdiam.com

3. Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights?
Yes. Peregrine retains a 49% interest and BHP Billiton has earned a 51% interest in the Chidliak Project; Peregrine remains project Operator, including of the site of proposed "CH-6 Temporary Camp" (new camp) in 26B/07.

4. Is the applicant an 'operator' for another company (i.e., the holder of the property rights)? If so, please provide letter of authorisation.
Yes, Peregrine is Operator of the Chidliak Project on behalf of its joint venture with BHP Billiton, *i.e.,* satisfies *Section 21 (a) (ii)* of the Territorial Land Use Regulations. (A press release and news release are attached to this amendment application as *Appendix 12*. Peregrine also is requesting a formal letter from BHPB Billiton to confirm the existing authorisation).

5. Duration of the Project
[ ] Annual
[**X**] Multi Year:
If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
Current Licence *#2BE-CHI0813*: Start: 07 May 2008 Completion: 01 June 2013

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp
[ ] Mobile (self-propelled)
[ ] Temporary
[X] Seasonally Occupied: CH-6 Temporary Camp would be erected and utilised over an approx. 35-day period in Feb-Mar 2012. At completion of the associated drilling of CH-6 kimberlite, the camp may be closed and removed *or* closed and reopened later, if warranted – hence, status is "Seasonal" or "Limited Seasonal".
[ ] 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?

CH-6 Temporary Camp has been designed for a maximum of 30 persons (*e.g.*, there will 8 sleep tents, with a tent of 5m x 5m able to accommodate 3-4 persons). [*See Map 5 accompanying this application*.] Design allows for a population of 27 people to support bulk-sampling of the CH-6 kimberlite, plus a contingency of 3 additional persons (*e.g.,* consultants/visitors/other Peregrine representatives).

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

Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. has held an AANDC (formerly INAC) Class A Land-Use Permit *(#N2008C0005*) and NWB Type B Water Licence *(#2BE-CHI0813)* for work on the Chidliak Project property since 2008. The proposed new "CH-6 Temporary Camp" is within that Project Scope, and the area surrounding it has been explored for kimberlites since the beginning of those permits. CH-6 kimberlite was discovered by core drilling in 2009, and has subsequently been drilled in each of 2009, 2010 and 2011. However, the selected camp location, field-reviewed on two occasions by an Arctic geotechnical engineer and Peregrine's contract archaeologist, is an unused area, approximately 400m NE of the CH-6 kimberlite.

CAMP LOCATION

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

CH-6 campsite: 31 August 2011: relatively flat, sandy/silty active layer with well sorted glacial rubble, low % cobbles, sparse vegetation, all typical of Hall Peninsula interior.

Proposed site of "CH-6 Temporary Camp" (shown in above photo of 31 August 2011) is relatively flat, boulder-free location amid glacial terrain and surrounded by gently rolling bedrock, with a sandy/silty active layer and abundant patches of well sorted glacial rubble, low % cobbles, no standing water or marshy areas and sparse sedge/grass vegetation – typical land cover of the Hall Peninsula interior. Ephemeral streams are within several kms; however, water sources which could support camp and bulk-sample drilling at the CH-6 kimberlite lie 5km S (preferred source, a "deep hole" in the McKeand River) and 5.6km W at a lake along a tributary of the McKeand River. Sites were selected by Peregrine's consulting geotechnical engineer and water sources were confirmed via bathymetric study in August 2011. [*Preliminary findings of the bathymetric study are in Appendix 9, the "Bulk Sampling Monitoring Plan".]* Camp footprint will be 0.2-0.3ha, the typical size for an exploration field camp.

10. How was the location of the camp selected?

The site was selected through 2 site visits by Peregrine's consulting Arctic geotechnical engineer (Kevin Jones of EBA, who has been engaged in siting northern infrastructure for proponents for several decades). The site also was visited by Peregrine's consulting NU archaeologist, who has rated the Bulk Sample Focus Area as of low archaeological potential. Preliminary habitat assessment of the central Hall Peninsula in 2009 found no productive land-cover classifications in the immediate area, with caribou tending more toward the west, to utilise the more verdant McKeand Lake (*Qamanialuk*) habitat.

Was the site previously used?

No.

Was assistance from the Regional Inuit Association Land Manager sought?

Not for site; site and adjacent exploration area is on Crown land. Peregrine has consulted local HTAs in Iqaluit and Pangnirtung, as well as QIA-Lands in Iqaluit, since 2008, and all groups are regularly apprised of plans and encouraged to provide local-use information. Peregrine has sought to formally

acquire TK/IQ on Iqaluimmiut land-use since 2009, and hopes to advance discussion of acquiring TK/IQ data from QIA in autumn 2011 whilst visiting Iqaluit for consultation meetings.

Include maps and/or aerial photographs.
(Fifteen m*aps, including one airphoto-composite map, accompany this application*).

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

[x] Crown Lands — Permit Number(s)/Expiry Date*: N2008C0005* (expires 17 April 2012; 1-yr. Extension will be applied for); CH-6 camp is on Crown Land.

[ ] Commissioners Lands — Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____

[ ] Inuit Owned Lands — Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____

12. Closest Communities (distance in km):
Iqaluit, ~75km SW of closest SW point on Chidliak property. Pangnirtung, ~133km N of NE corner of Chidliak property. [*See Map 1c accompanying this application.]*

13. Has the proponent notified and consulted the nearby communities and potentially interested parties about the proposed work?
Yes, consultation regarding Chidliak exploration has been under way with community groups and the QIA since 2008. The next meetings, which will focus specifically on the proposed 2012 winter bulk-sampling programme and use of the new "CH-6 Temporary Camp", are being arranged to occur in November 2011 (a schedule already familiar to the groups). Community groups from Iqaluit and Pangnirtung also visited Peregrine's central camp, Discovery, and drillsites in August 2011.

14. Will the project have impacts on traditional water use areas used by the nearby communities?
No. Pangnirtung families have said they utilise the north coast waterways, mainly centred on *Qasigijjat (*Ptarmigan Fjord), *Kangiqtuq (*Chidliak Bay) and *Tasiuyak* (Tawsig Fjord). Iqaluimmiut say they utilise *Qamanialuk* (McKeand Lake) which lies approx. 15km SW of the proposed CH-6 camp and kimberlite at the closest point. Peregrine inputs local-use sites into its database as land-users share them; land-use site locations currently in our database are presented on *Map 1b* accompanying this application.

Will the project have impacts on local fish and wildlife habitats?
No. Conduct of the 2012 bulk-sampling programme will occur in winter conditions, and will not occur near *Qamanialuk*, which Iqaluimmiut fishermen visit in winter via the "Pang Trail" (see *Map 6*). The Bulk Sample Focus Area is poorly vegetated and has been rated on preliminary aerial study as low-productivity habitat. Should any new information be obtained during meetings with the Amarok HTA or QIA in Iqaluit, that information will inform the proposed activities.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

15. ⦸ **Mining (Exploration)**
○ Tourism (hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, adventure/expedition, etc.) (Omit questions # 16 to 21)
○Other _____ (Omit questions # 16 to 22)

16. Activities (check all applicable)
○ Preliminary site visit
○ Prospecting
○ Geological mapping
○ Geophysical survey
⦸ Diamond drilling
⦸ Reverse circulation drilling
⦸ Evaluation Drilling/Bulk Sampling (also complete separate questionnaire)
Amendment Application Form is attached.

⦸ Other: _Erect new tent camp + operate 2 other existing camps during the bulk sample.

17. Type of deposit:

○ Lead Zinc
⦸ **Diamond**
○ Gold
○ Uranium
○ Other: _____

DRILLING INFORMATION

18. Drilling Activities

⦸ Land Based drilling (land-based RC drilling in winter 2012; summer exploration drilling possible in July-August 2012)

⦸ Drilling on ice (exploration drilling in winter 2012 possible though not highly likely, as focus will be on collecting land-based bulk sample.)

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

Cuttings from a bulk-sample drillhole (rock flour fines + water) will exit the drill circuit into a cuttings tank, from whence they will be pumped to or outfall to waiting 1-tonne megabags, which will be tied, loaded with a picker crane arm onto the deck of a Morooka (MST 3000) tracked vehicle and conveyed by winter trail to one of 3 potential cuttings areas selected by Peregrine's consulting engineer -- one of 2 large natural-rock basins (one basin approx. 1.9km W of the CH-6 kimberlite, serving CH-6 drilling, and another to serve CH-7 and potentially cuttings from one or more other kimberlites proximal to CH-7 and located approx. 2.3km NNE) and a flat, rocky plateau which will be snow-bermed as a cuttings deposition area. The plateau site is approx. 830m NE of CH-44 kimberlite and would be suitable to receive cuttings from CH-44 and neighbouring CH-31, if required. The cuttings component of the total material recovered has been calculated to be approximately. 35% of total volume; thus, for a total sample volume of 600 tonnes – as is intended for the 2012 programme – the volume of cuttings reporting to cuttings-deposition areas would be on the order of 200 tonnes.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

Drillwater in the closed-loop drill system will be desilted and cycled back into the drilling circuit. The recirculation percentage, according to the contractor, northern-experienced Cooper Drilling, is 80% or better. Actual water consumption for the CT350 Canterra large-diameter reverse-circulation air-assist drill to be deployed for the programme is a modest $15m^3$ per hole, with water use to charge the hole at startup on the order of $20m^3$. Peregrine limits use of muds and additives by its contractors. Where the drilling professional concludes that such use is necessary to complete drilling of a formation, Peregrine insists that its contractors employ environmentally-benign additives only. MSDS sheets on all potential MSDS products, including drill additives, are attached to this application as *Appendix 2* (a CD). An updated inventory list also is attached to *Appendix 7a*, the Spill Contingency Plan. Presence of any particular item on the inventory list does not necessarily mean that the product will be employed, as all uses are determined case-by-case depending on the substance and the specific drillhole environment.

21. List the brand names and constituents of the drill additives to be used. Include MSDS sheets and provide confirmation that the additives are non-toxic and biodegradable.

Updated MSDS sheets for products are attached to this application as *Appendix 2*. As stated above, Peregrine's policy with regard to additives is that wherever possible, no additives are employed, and where such are deemed necessary, only an environmentally-acceptable additive will be employed. In fact, Peregrine has rarely authorised additive use at all over time, with Matex (which is not a WHMIS-controlled product) being one familiar example.

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, An updated Spill Contingency Plan (*Appendix 7a)* and Emergency Response Plan (*Appendix 7b*), are attached with this amendment application.

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

Spill-kit information is included in the Spill Plan. In all Peregrine camps, each camp compound has 1 spill kit, usually beside the gen-shed, with auxiliary materials (such as absorbent pads,socks) deployed as/when required; 1 kit at camp fuel berms, 1 at heli area, 1 at any remote temporary fuel cache (for prospecting or sampling), and 1 at each drill site when drills are in operation. (Extra absorbents, as well as drip pans/catch pails and refuge drums, also will be present). The new Designated Fuel Station which is being set up at Discovery Camp to manage fuel transfer and storage for the bulk-sampling programme (*see Maps 3a and 3b)* will have a total of 5 full kits, in addition to other response supplies: 1 each at 4 fuel-drum berms and 1 at a drive-in fuel-transfer and refuelling berm. [*Please refer to Appendix 10, the "Bulk-Fuel Management Facility Monitoring Plan".]*

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

The primary fuel for the 2012 programme will be diesel fuel and the proposed total usage in 2012 is approximately 2 000 drums. A few hundred of those drums may be used for exploration activities such as core drilling and camp operations after the bulk sample is completed. Because of the shift in 2012 from a mainly airborne programme of prospecting, identifying and testing anomalies to a concentrated focus on collecting sample from a limited number of discrete locations – 5 kimberlites all within a total distance of 16km – there will be a corresponding decrease in aviation-fuel use, from 600 drums a season in past years to approximately 250 drums in 2012. Standard uses of non-bulk quantities of petrol (gasoline) and propane also will continue for the 2012 bulk-sampling programme to serve fuelling of small equipment (skidoos, pumps, augers) and cooking and heating in camps.

Projected Fuel Use for 2012 Chidliak Exploration Activities

Fuels	No. of Containers	Capacity of Containers
Diesel for drilling, equipment, camps	2000 drums	205L
Aviation turbine fuel (Jet-B)	250 drums	205L
Unleaded petrol (gasoline)	20 drums	205L
Propane	65 cylinders	45kg
Oxygen (medical)	3 cylinders	10kg
Oxygen and Acetylene (welding, cutting)	4 cylinders (total)	45kg
Oils/lubricants/cleaners	200	1L to 5L (typical sizes))

Empty drums (crushed) and backhauled, cylinders regularly backhauled.
Aviation fuel, diesel, unleaded petrol and propane, as well as welding/cutting /brazing gases, are found in Peregrine's MSDS inventory, in the sections on Fuels/Fuel Additives/Oils and Misc. Chemicals

Peregrine has chosen to address the management of its diesel bulk-fuel requirement by means of a "Designated Fuel Station" under control of two dedicated, trained and experienced personnel, a Fuel Specialist and a Fuel Specialist Assistant. Fuel use at the CH-6 Temporary Camp will be at typical exploration-camp levels, *i.e*., 50 drums of diesel (3-5 drums on site at any given time, stored in a manufactured berm, 100 drums of Jet-B (small number stored in a berm at any given time), 5 unleaded petrol in a berm and 15 propane cylinders stored upright and caged or secured with chain, and stored near the kitchen and dry. Up to 50L of chemicals/hazardous substances, such as oils/lubricants and antifreeze will be stored in non-reactive tubs or packaging in the gen-shed or dry.

The Fuel Station transfer berm will be lined and equipped with drive-on mats, so that fuel may be efficiently transferred within a controlled environment from drums into the 2 sleigh-mounted-enviro-tanks and so that refuelling of the heavy equipment may be carried out from the enviro-tanks also within a controlled environment.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

As depicted in *Maps 2a and 2b, 7 and 8*, three water sources with sufficient capacity have been selected to support the bulk-sampling programme: (1) "deep hole" in McKeand River (under-ice calculated volume of 81 700m^3), 5.6km south of CH-6; (2) contingency lake in a tributary of the McKeand River (under-ice calculated volume of 35 400m^3), 5.0km west of CH-6 which could be utilised during weather periods when the main routing to "deep hole" is difficult to travel; and (3) a lake immediately west and downstream of Sunrise Camp Lake (under-ice calculated volume of 7 462 500m^3), or 12.5km east-southeast of CH-7. This large third lake would have sufficient capacity to support Discovery Camp during the approx. 14-15 weeks of the bulk-sampling programme as well as drilling of the CH-7 kimberlite and 1 or more of CH-31, CH-44 and/or CH-45.

A tracked Challenger 875C pulling a 10 000L water tank mounted on a sleigh will be used to haul water to the drill and to the Discovery and CH-6 camps.

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

Water use already is established in existing licence. No new capacity is required for either camp use, drilling or ancillary uses such as building and maintaining the 27km of winter-access trail which allows movement of goods, sample, water and fuel between camps, water sites, drillsites and cuttings-deposition areas. Readers of this form should keep in mind that although a third camp (CH-6 Temporary Camp) will be operational for up to 35 days in winter, use of the 3 camps at any one time – CH-6, Discovery and Sunrise – will be staggered so that the fewest number of people are present at any one time. During startup and establishment of the CH-6 Temporary Camp, Sunrise will operate with from 12 to 16 and Discovery will operate with up to 18 mainly operational staff. When CH-6 camp opens in mid-February 2012, Discovery camp numbers will decrease to a maintenance and logistical staff of 10. When the 27-30 people at CH-6 camp depart, numbers at Discovery will increase to 40 to serve bulk-sampling of CH-7 and any adjacent kimberlites as well as maintenance needs, whilst Sunrise Camp will decline to a logistical and maintenance staff – the dozen people that the programme started with. This allows efficient use of water and fuel resources. Records over time indicate that total use of water/day for an exploration camp of 24-25 people averages at or less than 2m^3 per day.

- Domestic Use: *25 m^3/day for camps* Water Sources: Sunrise Camp Lake; lake west of Sunrise (for CH-7, Discovery *et al*); preferred McKeand "deep hole"; and contingency water source. If Aurora Camp should open, water would be obtained from the adjacent Aurora Camp Lake, as occurred in 2011. A conservative TOTAL for simultaneous water use at 3 camps operating at capacity at same time would be an est. maximum of 6-10m^3/day.
- Drilling Units: *70m^3/day total* Water Source: same 3 sources as listed in question #26. (Actual est. vol. for RC drilling = **15-20m^3/day**).
- Other: Water for spraying trails (for building trails and compaction). Water Sources: same 3 sources as listed in question #26. Potential volume of 20m^3/day – less for trail maintenance. **TOTAL for drilling + ancillary = 40m^3/day or less**.
  NOTE: Water for flooding of ice strip on Sunrise Camp Lake is not technically a water use, as water is NOT removed from the lake, but simply transferred from below the ice cover to the surface above it, leaving the overall lake volume the same.

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

Water pumping will be via a flexible hose, with the inlet (suction) equipped with mesh screen and inserted into source water; outlet hose discharges the pumped water into a camp water tank or, for the 2012 winter programme, into a sleigh-mounted water tank for transporting to the camp potable-water tank. Fine mesh compliant with the DFO Fish Screen Guidelines to prevent entrainment of fish is secured over suction hose and checked regularly during pumping.

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

Yes, water will be monitored at CH-6 Temporary Camp, just as at existing camps. Chlorination is accepted by northern environmental-health officers as suitable treatment for camp potable-water supply, and is being conducted at current camps, along with UV filtration at Sunrise Camp. Orbeco colorimeter testing (analogous to Hach testing) for free chlorine is conducted periodically during the camp season. Drinking water will continue to be sampled (raw and treated) and analysed at an accredited environmental lab for faecals, total coliforms and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) within 24 hours. Results to date at existing camps have been acceptable for treated source water. One sampling event will be

scheduled for CH-6 camp system and source water when camp is operational in winter 2012. Efforts are made to sample camps that operate in both winter and summer in 2 events per year, depending on transportation available, due to need to have samples transported and analysed within 24-hour holding limit, in order to ensure validity of samples.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?
Yes. See answer to Question #29 above.

31. Will water be stored on site?
Yes, water for CH-6 Temporary Camp will be stored as per the existing camps. In the existing camps covered under the existing licence, water is pumped to 1100L poly-tanks in each camp. The tanks are sited in the camp drys, from whence water (after chlorination) is distributed via hose-lines to sinks (kitchen and dry), to Pacto sheds (hand-washing basins) and showers (dry).

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

- ⦸ Camp Sewage (blackwater)

Waste from Pacto toilets in Pacto shed is sealed and incinerated in dual-chamber fuel-fired incinerator on site; NEW CAMP will have a new Inciner8 unit similar to existing units at other camps. Proximity of Pacto shed, incinerator and sumps from water is not an issue for CH-6 camp, as the water source is approx. 5km away. Bagged sewage from Pactos up to a volume of approx. 50L/day will be generated, depending on camp population; bags will be incinerated on site in a new dual-chamber Inciner8 unit. Toilets are checked daily by camp attendants.

- ⦸ Camp Greywater

Under the existing licence, cooking grease is removed from the waste stream for incineration; it does not enter the greywater sump. Enviro-products are used for washing and cleaning. Greywater from the kitchen and dry at NEW CAMP will be pumped to hand-dug sumps; distance to water is not as issue, as there is no proximal water source. The liquid component of greywater reporting to the sump will both evaporate and percolate through the gravelly soil in thawed conditions; the sump contents will be treated with Javex, if required to control odours which might attract wildlife; in summers 2009-2010, Peregrine began trial of a natural degreaser and odour-control enviro-product called Liqui-Bac (MSDS supplied in 2009); the product is being used on a trial basis at each camp in summer conditions.

- ○ Solid Waste

Combustible kitchen waste on the order of up to two 121L garbage bins by volume will be incinerated daily at NEW CAMP. Non-combustible solid waste which can't be reused or recycled will be collected and removed on backhauls for proper disposal at the Iqaluit landfill (authorisation is on file with regulators); waste includes pails of clean ash from incinerators.

- ○ Bulky Items/Scrap Metal

It is conceivable that up to 2/3 of a Twin-load of such scrap (500kg) could be accumulated during a programme operated out of NEW CAMP and flown out for proper disposal, most likely at a contractor's storage yard (*e.g.*, broken parts, spent drill rod, *etc*.) Timbers could be transported to Discovery Camp for future use or storage at the designated drill laydown areas (*see* <u>*Map 3a*</u>).

- ○ Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste

A volume of 2 drums' worth of waste oil/fuel, filters, oily rags, *etc*., could be generated in winter 2012 at NEW CAMP and an additional 2 drums' worth from RC drilling during the winter programme,. These drums would be labelled as to contents, sealed and removed on backhauls, transferred to Nunatta Environmental Services (Peregrine's remediation and response contractor in Iqaluit) for oil/water separation at their site or onward shipment with chain-of-custody to a Registered Waste Receiver.

- ○ Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums

Empty drums will be segregated from full drums, bungs tight, and flown to Discovery Camp for crushing in Discovery's new DD-30 drum crusher at the Fuel Station. A certain number of empty drums will be reserved for use as refuge drums (containers for waste fuel, scrap, any spilt hydrocarbons, should such occur).

- ○ Other: *N/A*

33. Please describe incineration system if used on site. What types of wastes will be incinerated?
A CSA-rated dual-chamber incinerator, the Inciner8, is authorised for use in each camp under the existing licence, and this use will be extended to NEW CAMP via a new Inciner8 unit. Combustible waste – typically, food waste, paper and Pacto bags – will be incinerated. Ash remains will be containerised and flown out on backhauls for disposal.

34. Where and how will non-combustible waste be disposed of ? If in a municipality in Nunavut, has authorisation been granted?
As indicated in the "Solid Waste" section above, non-combustible solid waste which can't be reused or recycled will be collected and removed on backhauls for proper disposal. Authorisation to dispose to the Iqaluit landfill was provided to regulators in 2009.

35. Describe location (relative to water bodies and camp facilities) dimensions and volume, and freeboard for sumps (if applicable).
Just as at the existing camps, waste water from CH-6 Temporary Camp will report to natural sump areas, hand-dug or modified natural depressions (typical dimensions are 1m x 1m x1.5m). Waterbodies are in no danger of greywater migration from kitchen and dry sumps, in that the closest waterbody is approx. 2.5km SE. Sump contents will be treated with Javex, if required, to control odours which could attract wildlife in summer. In summer conditions at Sunrise and Discovery, Liqui-Bac microbial treatment for grease control is carried out. The CH-6 Temporary Camp sump pit will be covered in snow periods to prevent its being filled with snow. Soaps used will be biodegradable and phosphate-free. Kitchen waste will be incinerated at least daily. Where practical, cardboard boxes and packing will be recycled and office paper reused. No Styrofoam cups or dinnerware will be used. No food scraps or other refuse will be left at the worksite; what is packed in for a shift (*e.g.*, by drillers) will be packed out. Foreman and Peregrine drill geologist will ensure a drillsite is clean before it is closed. Camp sump(s) and incinerator are checked daily by camp attendant as part of his/her rounds and regularly inspected by the site supervisor. A final aerial check by helicopter will ensure cleanup has been completed across remote areas prior to end of the season and closure, or final closure, of CH-6 camp.

36. Will leachate monitoring be done? What parameters will be sampled and analysed, and at what frequency?
N/A

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

37. Have the water supply and waste treatment and disposal methods been used and proven in cold climate? Yes.

What known O&M problems may occur? What contingency plans are in place?
Please refer to the updated SPILL PLAN accompanying this amendment application.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

38. Provide a detailed description of progressive and final abandonment and restoration activities at the site.
Please refer to the updated ABANDONMENT & RESTORATION PLAN (*Appendix 6)* accompanying this amendment application. (At the end of final operations at NEW CAMP and at any camp, the camp infrastructure will be dismantled; materials which can be incinerated will be and remaining materials, drums, *etc*., flown off site, such that the use area is returned to its prior condition and contours. The camp sumps will be examined, cleaned of debris (if required), infilled and covered with native cover (no overburden will have been available during winter occupation of the camp). Documenting photographs will be taken before/during/after the cleanup.) A similar process will occur for any drillsites, with holes closed, materials removed and cleanup documented at the time of hole closure. For the bulk-sample drillholes (diameter of 34cm), casing will be cut as per usual and a steel cap welded over the hole.

BASELINE DATA

38. Has or will any baseline information be collected as part of this project? Provide bibliography.

All baseline reports to date have been provided to NWB; 2011 reports will be provided when available at year-end or early in the first quarter of 2012.

- Physical Environment (Landscape and Terrain, Air, Water, etc.): **"2009 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME, CHIDLIAK PROJECT, SOUTH BAFFIN ISLAND, NUNAVUT", EBA Engineering Consultants, November 2009**
- Biological Environment (Vegetation, Wildlife, Birds, Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms, etc.) : *(see above)*
- Socio-Economic Environment (Archaeology, Land and Resources Use, Demographics, Social and Culture Patterns, etc.): **"ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF CHIDLIAK CLAIM BLOCK, HALL PENINSULA, BAFFIN ISLAND, NU", Thomson Heritage Consultants, December 2009**
- Physical Environment and Biological Environment: **"2010 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE PROGRAMME, CHIDLIAK PROJECT, BAFFIN ISLAND, NUNAVUT", EBA Engineering Consultants, February 2010**
- Physical Environment **"BASELINE HYDROLOGY ASSESSMENT, CHIDLIAK PROJECT, SOUTH BAFFIN ISLAND, NUNAVUT", EBA Engineering Consultants, February 2011**
- Socio-Economic Environment: **"CONTINUING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF CHIDLIAK AND QILAQ CLAIM BLOCKS, HALL PENINSULA, BAFFIN ISLAND, NU", Thomson Heritage Consultants, February 2011**
- Socio-Economic Environment: **"ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECOGNITION GUIDE", Thomson Heritage Consultants, December 2009**

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.