



201-1250 HOMER STREET, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V6B 1C6  
TELEPHONE: (604) 408-8880 FAX: (604) 408-8881  
[www.peregrinediamonds.com](http://www.peregrinediamonds.com)

**GENERAL GUIDELINES: CHIDLIAK PROPERTY,  
BAFFIN, NU, PEREGRINE DIAMONDS LTD.**

**ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION  
OF CAMP FACILITIES AND WORKSITES**

**Initial Submission: 04 January 2008;  
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## INTRODUCTION

For this Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. (Peregrine) Abandonment and Restoration Plan (the Plan), which is in respect of the seasonal fly-in tent camp, “Chidliak camp”, located approximately 45 minutes by air from Iqaluit and 1.5 hours by air from Pangnirtung, it is assumed that the camp will be established on or about 01 July 2008, be operational until early or mid-September 2008, then secured for reopening in 2009.

At seasonal closure, usable items removed from site may be flown to a Peregrine facility, recycled and flown to another project, sold or returned to the supplier (if applicable). Unusable inventory which cannot be burned on-site, such as waste oil or filters, will be flown off site to Iqaluit for disposal via a waste-disposal contractor, in compliance with NU Transportation of Dangerous Goods regulations. If treatable hazardous waste should exist at the time of seasonal or permanent closure, such material will be transported to Yellowknife, then to Newalta Recycling Facility in Redwater, AB, or similar licensed facility for such waste at closer distance. In the remote possibility that non-treatable hazardous waste should exist at the time of closure, such material will be transported to Swan Hills Disposal Facility in Swan Hills, AB, or other suitable licensed facility for such waste at closer distance.

### **Validity of Land-Use Authorisation**

Indian and Northern Affairs (INAC) Class A Land-Use Permit #N2008C0005 is now in force for activity on Crown land, along with a Nunavut Water Board (NWB) Type B Water Licence #2BE-CH10813 and Land Licence #Q08L1C01 from the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), which is applicable to activity on Inuit-Owned Land (IOL). The camp and activities are described in the current Project Description. Any final abandonment and restoration shall occur after valid land- and water-use authorisations are in place, and in consultation and co-operation with the designated INAC field inspectors (land and water), the QIA inspector, NWB staff and local communities, principally the closest communities, Iqaluit, 85km southwest of the southwest corner of the property block, and Pangnirtung, 133km north of the northeast corner of the property block. If an archaeology permit is in place, notification also shall be provided to the Chief Archaeologist – Government of Nunavut. If a then-existing land- or water-use authorisation is due to lapse during the closure process, an extension or renewal will be sought, as appropriate.

### **Waste Generator Registration**

Peregrine is registered as Waste Generator #NUG-100030 with the Government of Nunavut – Department of the Environment (DOE), and any non-burnable waste transported off site will be accompanied by a DOE Waste Manifest Form and a Transportation of Dangerous Goods air-carrier form, then properly disposed of by Peregrine’s expeditor agents in accordance with existing legislation and any directives. Initial Waste Receiver is Qikiqtaaluk Corporation-Environmental; additional registered waste receivers (Ecocycle and BFI Canada, both in Lachenaie, PQ) are identified in Peregrine’s Waste Generator Form supplied to DOE.

## BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS

The camp will accommodate up to 15 persons in 2008, and will be comprised of 5 sleep tents, a generator shed, first-aid tent, latrine, office, kitchen and dry – all of which can be disassembled, removed and reused later. Use areas will include two fuel-drum storage areas (one each for diesel and aviation fuel), burn area (incinerator) and helicopter-landing area. Activities in 2008 will include airborne and ground geophysics, as well as sediment sampling. If drilling proceeds in 2009, one or more drill shacks will be operational and moved from site to site, as required. Sleep and work tents will be heated by oil stoves supplied with diesel fuel in 205L drums.

At final closure, all tent structures and contents deemed reusable will be dismantled and the components transported off-site by plane. Non-reusable items will be dismantled and clean, untreated wooden components burned on site on a gravel or sand area, if allowed, with all débris such as nails, bolts and screws raked up, bagged and removed off-site for disposal to a pre-authorised community waste disposal facility. On-site burning would involve only untreated timbers, construction scrapwood and plywood, in order to lessen the fuel burden of flying out such items, and only in compliance with the Canada-Wide Standards (CWS) for Dioxins and Furans, the CWS for Mercury Emissions and other governing legislation; items such as plastics and Styrofoam are non-burnable and will not be burned on site.

Any absorbent padding used where fuel is transferred, such as at the generator and at camp structures, will be bagged and removed to the nearest authorised disposal facility after burning has ceased at camp. The area around each diesel drum will be inspected and the soil beneath will be sampled, if necessary, for potential hydrocarbon contamination; sampling will be in accordance with accepted sampling protocol and analysed in an accredited environmental laboratory against CCME criteria. Any remediation will be in accordance with the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) CWS for Petroleum Hydrocarbons (PHC) in Soil (latest revision), the CCME CWS for PHC in Soil – Technical Supplement (latest revision), the Nunavut Environment Department's Environmental Guideline for Site Remediation, and informed by the PHC in Soil CWS User Guidance Document (latest revision). Contaminated soil will be drummed, manifested and disposed of properly off-site with a Waste Receiver, or remediated on site. Used drip pans or pails will be flown out for disposal with other contaminated solid waste. With the concurrence of regulatory authorities, contaminated soil can be shovelled onto clean tarps for aeration through turning. The advantages of this method is that it is faster than natural attenuation yet is non-invasive of permafrost regimes and appropriate for small, localised hydrocarbon leaks and spills, where time is available (e.g., aeration over at least several field seasons, until the excavated soil tests within Tier 1 CCME criteria for industrial soil, coarse-grained or fine-grained). Should sufficient contaminated soils be identified prior to closure, an engineered land farm could be constructed to accommodate larger volumes of soil for longer-term remediation. Such remediation would be conducted in accordance with any plans then approved by regulatory authorities.

The drill shack, pump shack and drilling equipment (should drilling occur in future), any scrap, fuels, lubricants, additives and waste hydrocarbons will be flown off site at the end of the respective programme and prior to closure.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT**

### Freshwater Supply and Greywater System

Potable water for domestic camp use will be obtained from the unnamed stream east of camp. All lines associated with the water intake will be drained, dismantled and removed off-site for future re-use.

The greywater system will consist of plastic pipe and greywater sumps which receive water from the camp kitchen and dry (one sump for each). The greywater lines will be drained, dismantled and removed off-site for disposal or recycled to another project. The sumps and immediate environs will be examined, any remaining debris removed, the sumps backfilled/levelled/restored to prior condition, combustibles burned or bagged and remaining bagged materials transported off-site for disposal. If necessary, the sump pits will be treated with lime or Javex to kill odours which might attract animals.

Two Pacto toilets or a pit privy will be used for this camp; no water use is required.

#### Refuse Disposal Facilities

All combustible wastes will be burned on site in a CSA fuel-fired incinerator. Particular care will be taken to secure and then burn all food wastes at least daily, to limit animal attraction. Non-combustibles will be flown off-site for disposal, as noted elsewhere in this Plan. These practices will remain in effect until the camp is closed. At the point where incineration is no longer required, i.e., at the completion of cleanup, the incinerator itself will be removed off-site.

The wooden latrine will be dismantled and components burned. If Pactos are on site at the time, these will be cleaned and recycled to another project. Pit privy holes will be backfilled. The ground in the vicinity of the shed will be levelled and raked, if necessary, so that the site is restored to prior condition.

#### Generator Area

The shed will be inspected for any remaining hazardous materials (such as oil for generators and all-terrain vehicles), cleaned and dismantled for salvage or disposal, and the ground inspected. At Peregrine camps, used motor oil typically is collected in an empty drum and removed for recycling. Where practical, given the remote location, this practice will continue until final closure; where not practical, the waste oil will be flown out for proper disposal. Used materials such as floor-dry (vermiculite), drip pans and padding will be properly disposed of off-site. Any oil- or fuel-contaminated soil will be removed for proper disposal, or remediated as described on Page 2. If necessary, the ground in the vicinity of the shed will be sampled for contamination. The use areas will be raked clean and restored to prior condition.

#### Transportation Facilities

It is expected that transportation facilities at the camp will be minimal, consisting of a natural-gravel airstrip and a helicopter landing pad (a level patch of gravel adjacent to the camp). The helipad area will be checked and any contaminated soil will be bagged and disposed of properly off-site, or remediated as described on Page 2. If necessary, ground in the vicinity of the pad will be sampled for hydrocarbon contamination. The use areas will be raked clean and restored to prior condition.

## **FUEL STORAGE AREAS**

The camp fuel storage area will consist of segregated groups of drums, with empties separated from full drums of diesel and aviation fuel. Waste fuel will be sent out as manifested Class 9 waste on backhauls. Propane, as standard 45kg cylinders, will be stored upright and secured beside the kitchen and dry areas. At programme closure, unneeded drums and cylinders will be removed; at final closure, all fuel containers will be removed.

Should some drums be left in the camp cache for use in 2009, a fuel inventory will be completed to assess the quantity and type of fuel remaining, and the storage areas inspected. Any contaminated soil will be bagged and removed for proper disposal, if in small quantity, or remediated as described on Page 2. If necessary, the ground in the storage areas will be sampled for contamination. The use areas will be restored to prior condition. At final closure, all fuels and empty drums will be removed; usable fuel will be transported to another project or returned with empties to the supplier.

## **CHEMICAL STORAGE**

The chemicals to be used on site will be limited to household-strength cleaning supplies such as Javex, ammonia-based cleaning sprays, wash soaps, degreasers and the like, and limited miscellaneous items such as antifreeze, insect repellent and aerosols. These will be stored in their original containers in their respective use areas, and removed off-site with routine garbage backhauls. In 2009, if drilling is then occurring, the contractor responsible will store the required drilling muds, additives, oils and lubricants in a temporary shed at drillsite; these materials would not be present on site at closure. Upon closure of the camp, any unused inventory will be recycled to another project, returned to the supplier or properly disposed of; partially-used containers will be removed for disposal. As part of final closure activities, areas in the immediate vicinity of chemical storage areas, such as the kitchen, dry and generator shed, will be inspected, any soil so requiring will be collected, bagged and removed off-site for disposal. If necessary, ground at chemical storage areas will be sampled for contamination.

## **MOBILE AND FIXED EQUIPMENT**

All mobile and fixed equipment will be removed from the site prior to closure. This inventory in 2008 will include generators, pumps, all-terrain vehicles in camp area, power and hand tools; in 2009, the inventory may include a welder and any drilling equipment, pipe or heavy machinery. Any equipment required for abandonment and restoration, such as shovels, chainsaw, a generator for power tools, etc., will remain on site until all activities are completed. Areas such as sump pits will be re-covered with reserved overburden and recontoured, if required, to blend with surrounding terrain and ensure drainage away from nearby watercourses.

## **WATER MANAGEMENT**

During fieldwork, water consumption figures will be kept and the total reported in the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) Annual Report.

Water-quality sampling will occur as part of final abandonment and restoration activities, if required, and will be conducted in compliance with the NWB water licence then in effect. Grab samples will be collected from the camp water source for analysis of standard parameters against CCME guidelines by an accredited laboratory to ensure minimal degradation from the demobilisation and abandonment of the campsite.

### **DRILL SITE MANAGEMENT AND CLOSURE (BEYOND 2008)**

In compliance with best practice, Peregrine ensures that each drillsite is properly cleaned up when the hole is closed, not simply when the project closes. In compliance with the land-use permit then in effect, any lake-based coreholes will be closed with grout plugs, any lake-based large-diameter holes (should such be drilled in a future year) will be capped with cement, and land-based holes cemented and casings cut. Locations of drillholes are recorded as GPS co-ordinates for future reference.

No drilling is planned for 2008. The Plan will be amended with provisional co-ordinates of drillholes, should drilling be proposed for 2009.

In addition to closure of the hole, and removal of all associated equipment and débris, sumps also are inspected. In almost all cases, the underflow material consists only of sandy/silty water. However, where necessary, sumps are backfilled; if this is not possible due to snowcover and frozen ground, then any sumps requiring backfill will be filled in summer conditions. Should additives be used in any holes, the associated sediments will be placed in poly-lined sumps where necessary and the liner material and contents disposed of as waste on flight backhauls. However, Peregrine promotes use only of environmentally-benign additives, as determined by Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). The drill contractor is required to supply MSDS prior to an additive being approved by Peregrine for delivery to site. Drill sumps for the 2009 programme and any subsequent programmes will be sited so as to lessen the possibility of flow of drill cuttings into any neighbouring waterbodies, taking advantage of topographic features such as natural depressions and bedrock outcrops.

At final closure, old work sites will be re-inspected to ensure compliance and return of the sites to their natural condition.

### **SHORT-TERM SHUTDOWN**

Since activity on the property is at the early exploration stage, there will continue to be periods of short-term shutdown, i.e., periods when the camp is inactive and no geophysical surveying, sediment sampling or drilling is occurring. At the end of the 2008 programme, the tent camp, fuels and any equipment will be secured for the winter. With another seasonal programme in 2009, a similar process would occur. A seasonal shutdown procedure will be activated. The camp would be cleaned up and secured, an inventory taken, personal and unnecessary office items removed, and empty drums and garbage removed off site for proper disposal, thus ensuring public and wildlife safety. All fuel and water lines would be drained, and all fuel and power sources would be shut off and disconnected. However, the camp will be left in such a way that all equipment, buildings and utilities remain in serviceable and safe condition, such that startup in the next season could be effected safely and efficiently, and in consonance with the terms and intent of the governing authorisations.

### **SCHEDULE FOR PLAN, POST-CLOSURE INSPECTION AND/OR MONITORING**

Prior to seasonal closure in September 2008, inspectors will be notified of this event in advance, should they wish to visit the site. At final closure, final inspection, documentation and one or more site visits by community representatives, conducted by the permitholder in co-operation and consultation with INAC, QIA, NWB staff and local land users, will ensure successful closure of this exploration camp. One or more community visits also may occur, if required.

The schedule for final closure cannot be known in advance, as closure is directly related to exploration outcomes and other variables at the time, but regulators and communities will be given notice, as appropriate, and final closure activities will be completed as noted in this Plan.

Some past abandonment incidents by others (non-Peregrine) at campsites and fuel caches in the NWT and Nunavut have been unfortunate, and are not condoned by this permitholder or its agents. Peregrine practises a good-neighbour policy in all its programme areas, and voluntarily removes abandoned drums or scrap that it encounters. Where the unknown abandoned areas are extensive, the permitting authorities are supplied with co-ordinates.

If, in the judgement of regulators, it is deemed that monitoring is required in regard to some component of the Chidliak camp or associated activities, this will be carried out by the permitholder in such form and manner, and for such duration, as is best able to ensure successful abandonment and restoration of the property and its future benefit to other land users.

-- Shirley Standafer-Pfister (contractor)  
on behalf of Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.  
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