Water Licence Application
Supplementary Questionnaire
for Exploratory Drilling

SECTION 1 :

GENERAL

1. Applicant Monopros Limited
(Company, corporation, owner)

P.O. Box 2520 - Yellowknife, NT X1A 2P8
(Postal address)

(403) 873-4530 (403) 873-4532
(Telephone number) (Fax)

(E-Mail)

Corporate Address (If different from above)

Monopros Limited, Waterpark Place, 10 Bay Street - Suite 1510,
(Corporate Office Address) Toronto, ON M5J 2R8

(416) 323-2625 (416) 323-4278
(Telephone number) (Fax)

(E-Mail)

Project Name Kikerk Lake Claims

Location Entire claim block within NTS areas 86P/06, /02, /03; 86I/14, /15.

Closest Community Kugluktuk (95 km from Kikerk claims)

Latitude/Longitude 66° 57' - 67° 29' — 112° 50' - 113° 25' [Kikerk block]
Show the location of the project on a general location map.

2. Environmental Manager Todd McKinlay (403) 873-4530
(Name) (Telephone No.)

or Project Manager Manager
(Title)

3. Indicate the status of the exploration activity on the date of application. (Check the appropriate space.)

Design	
Under construction	
In operation	
Suspended	Till sampling, geophysical surveying in 1996. 1997 drilling is planned, but has not yet occurred.
Care and Maintenance	
Abandoned	

4. If a change in the status of the exploration activity is expected, indicate the nature and anticipated date of such change.

Monopros intends to carry out a drill programme on selected targets, commencing in mid-June, 1997.

5. Indicate the present (or purposed) schedule for the exploration activity.

Hours per week	
Days per week	7
Weeks per year	
Number of employees	12
Number of Inuit employees	1-4

(Monopros personnel currently includes one resident of Kuglukluk.)

6. Estimate the term (life) of the exploration activity.

June-July, 1997. Nov-Dec, 1997. (Months / (Year))

7. How will the project effect the traditional uses on Inuit Owned Lands?

The project should have no effect, as no work will be conducted on Inuit Owned Lands.

8. Have the Elders been consulted on effects to the traditional use on Inuit Owned Land? If so, list them. If not, why not?

Regular consultation of communities and area organizations in Kitikmeot, (Monopros representatives visited Kuglukluk in October, 1996.)

9. Has the proponent consulted Inuit Organizations in the area? If so, list them.

Copy of land use application to NIRB and Nunavut Planning Commission. Proponent holds Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) Permit #I96C096; the proposed Kikerk drill programme will be served from 2 camp authorised under this permit. Kugluktuk Hunters & Trappers will receive a copy of land use application.

10. Has the proponent consulted surrounding communities on traditional water use areas? If so, list them. If not, why not?

Proponents have freely described and explained the Monopros exploration programme to hamlets and Nunavut organisations since before prospecting began. The 1997 Kikerk drill programme virtually will have no water requirements (apart from potable water) until core drilling commences; even then, water usages would be minimal.

11. Attach a detailed map drawn to scale showing the relative locations (or proposed locations) of the exploration activity, Sewage and solid waste facilities, and containment areas. The plan should include the water intake and pumphouse, fuel and chemical storage facilities. Ore and waste rock storage piles, piping distribution systems, and transportation access routes around the site. The map also should include elevation contours, water bodies and an indication of drainage patterns for the area.

12. If applicable, provide a brief history of property development which took place before the present company gained control of the site. Include shafts, audits, mills (give rated capacity, etc.) waste dumps, chemical storage areas, tailings disposal areas and effluent discharge locations. Make references to the detailed map.

N/A

13. Give a short description of the proposed or current freshwater intake facility, the type and operating capacity of the pumps used, and the intake screen size.

A small pump is required to supply water for 2 core drill, later in 1997, if such is required.

14. At the rate of intended water usage for the exploration activity, explain water balance inputs and outputs in terms of estimated maximum draw down and recharge capability of the water source from fresh water will be drawn.

No water for exploration activity in June-July 1997. [Air-flush drill.]
No draw-down of a water source will occur in this programme.

15. Will any work be done that penetrates regions of permafrost?

Yes.

16. If "YES" above, is the permafrost continuous or discontinuous ?

Assumed to be continuous.

17. Were (or will) any old workings or water bodies (be) dewatered in order to conduct the exploration activity ?

No.

18. If "YES" above, indicate the name of the water body, the total volume of water to be discharged and the chemical characteristics of the water. N/A

Water body (if unnamed give Latitude/Longitude)_____
Total volume _____ cubic metres
Receiving Watercourse _____
Dewatering flow rate into above _____ cubic metres / sec

Chemical characteristics of discharge: N/A

T/Pb	_____ mg/L	Total Ammonia	_____ mg/L
T/Cu	_____ mg/L	Suspended solids	_____ mg/L
T/Al	_____ mg/L	Specific conductivity	_____ uhmo/cm
T/HCN	_____ mg/L	pH	_____
T/Hg	_____ mg/L		
T/Zn	_____ mg/L		
T/Cd	_____ mg/L		
T/As	_____ mg/L		
T/Ni	_____ mg/L		
T/Mn	_____ mg/L		

19. Was (or will) the above discharge (be) treated chemically ?
N/A

20. If "YES" above, describe the applied treatment.

21. Briefly describe what will be done with the camp sewage.
No camp associated with Kikerk claims lands.

SECTION 2 :

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

22. Briefly describe the physical nature of the mineralization, including known dimensions and approximate shape.

We plan to drill geophysical and mineral targets in search of kimberlite; 4 sites chosen for drilling in summer, 1997 [see maps]. Size, dimensions of mineralisation not yet established.

23. Briefly describe the host rock in the general vicinity of the mineralization (from the surface to the mineralized zone.)

Early Proterozoic rocks.

24. Provide a geological description of the mineralized zone. (If possible, include the percentage of metals.)

[See comment in # 22 above.]

25. Describe the geochemical tests which have been (or will be) performed on the ore, host rock, and waste rock to determine their relative acid generation and contaminant leaching potential. Outline methods used (or to be used) and provide test results in an attached report (ie. static tests, kinetic tests.)

#25 not applicable at this early stage of exploration.

26. Estimate the percentage of sulphide in the mineralization:

pyrite	Ø
pyrrhotite	Ø
pyrite / pyrrhotite mixture	Ø
arsenopyrite	Ø

SECTION 3 :

EXPLORATION OPERATION

27. Check off the type (or proposed type) of exploration operation that will be used on the property and briefly describe the method in more detail.

a)	Reverse circulation to obtain bulk sample	
b)	Trenching	
c)	Conventional open pit	
d)	Decline	
e)	Conventional underground	
f)	Strip mining activity	
g)	Other Exploration activity (please explain)	✓

① Reverse-circulation exploratory drilling [see section sections]
② Wire-line drilling to obtain core samples at depths averaging 150 – 200 metres [in fall, 1997 -- if diamond drilling required]

28. Indicate the size and number of samples that will be obtained.

< 1 tonnes
± 30 number of samples

Please note if smaller samples are to be taken from different areas (note location) to form one large bulk sample.

No bulk sampling at this stage.

29. Indicate the present or proposed average rate of exploratory production from all mineralized sources on the property:

N/A tonnes ore / day

30. Outline the water usage (or proposed water usage) in the exploration activity, indicate the source and volume of water for each use.

	Source	Use	Volume (m^3 / day)
1.	Lake	drinking water	minimal
2.	Lake	core drilling	will depend upon frequency of drilling -- not until fall, 1997

31. If applicable, indicate or estimate the volume of natural ground water presently gaining access to the mine workings.

N/A m^3 / day

32. If applicable, outline methods used underground or on surface to decrease mine water flow. (For example: recycling)

N/A

33. List the brand names and constituents of the drill additives to be used.

EZ-Mud drilling fluid: Environmentally safe for all drilling operations, including the drilling of potable-water wells. It is solids-free, settles cuttings rapidly, provides a degree of noise elimination (i.e., for wildlife concerns) and has been tested non-toxic in laboratory environments when fed to animals. This partially hydrolised polyacrylamide is NOT classified as a hazardous substance. *(See 2 accompanying data sheets.)*

(1)

Baroid
Drilling Fluids Products

EZ-MUD®

For Low Solids Drilling Fluids

EZ-MUD® is a white liquid, anionic polymer emulsion which is readily soluble in fresh or brackish water. EZ-MUD may be used to prepare a solids-free drilling fluid with exceptional hole stabilizing properties, or to improve the properties of low-solids QUIK-GEL® fluids and air/foam injection fluids. EZ-MUD drilling fluids are applicable to all types of drilling operations, including:

Water Wells
Diamond Coring
Minerals Exploration
Seismograph Shot Holes
Blast Holes
Monitor/Observation Holes
Soils and Foundation Investigations
Disposal/Injection Wells

Recommended Uses

EZ-MUD® can be used in plain water, in QUIK-GEL®/bentonite muds and in air/foam injection to:

Stabilize water-sensitive formations that swell, cave or disintegrate in ordinary drilling fluids.

Prevent mud rings, bit balling and booting-off in clay formations.

Reduce drill pipe torque and pumping pressure.

Eliminate rod chatter in diamond core drilling.

Improve properties of drilling fluids.

Major Advantages

Easy to mix. EZ-MUD® yields rapidly and completely with minimum shear.

Settles cuttings rapidly in pits. Prevents recirculation of drilled cuttings.

Lubricity. Reduces drillpipe torque and circulating pressure.

Clay-shale stability. Prevents swelling and disintegration of formation and gouge zone clays and shales.

Compatible with bentonite. Improves properties of QUIK-GEL®/bentonite mud.

Viscosifier. Rapid and efficient thickener to improve hole cleaning, control rod chatter in diamond core drilling, and stability in fractured sections of hole.

Non-toxic. Proven suitable for use in drilling potable water wells.

Non-fermenting. Not susceptible to loss of properties due to microorganic degradation. Biocides not required.

Filtration control. Effectively lowers water loss in QUIK-GEL®/bentonite and other drilling mud systems.

Cost effective. Small amounts produce desired results. Liquid form insures complete utilization of all EZ-MUD added.

Stable. EZ-MUD is not subject to shear break-down characteristic of other polymers.

KCl salt addition. 3% by weight KCl can be added to enhance shale stabilization.

Non-damaging to producing formations. EZ-MUD is water-soluble.

Breaks down to water viscosity with sodium hypochlorite (Clorox®) treatment during well sterlization, 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons.

Do not use HTH.

Note: Use only non-perfumed Clorox.

DMD-50
Printed in U.S.A.

Baroid Drilling Fluids, Inc.
P.O. Box 1675, Houston, Texas 77251

Recommended Treatment

	Quarts Per 100 gal	Pints Per bbl	Liters Per m^3
Added to Fresh Water			
To formulate a solids-free drilling fluid			
• to stabilize water sensitive formations	1	1	2.5
• to stop rod vibration, reduce torque and pressure, increase hole stability	1.5	1.25	3.75
Added to QUIK-GEL®/Bentonite Drilling Mud			
To improve properties & performance:			
• better hole cleaning, thinner filter cake, increased hole stability	0.5	0.5	1.25
Added to Injection Liquid in Air/Foam Drilling			
To improve foam performance and hole conditions	0.5-1	0.5-1	1.25-2.5
Added to 3% KCl Drilling Fluids			
To improve performance and quality	2	1.75	5

Method of Addition

For best results:

- Mix through jet or mechanical hopper, no faster than 2 minutes per gallon.
- Mix with fresh water. Pretreat calcium with soda ash. Adjust to pH of 7.0 to 10.0.
- EZ-MUD® can be broken down with clorox (sodium hypochlorite). Use 0.5 gallons (not to exceed 0.7 gallons) Clorox per 100 gallons of EZ-MUD drilling fluid.

Environmental Information

EZ-MUD® is safe to use in any drilling operation, including potable water well, when added in recommended concentrations.

EZ-MUD has been found non-toxic when fed to animals in laboratory tests. No mortality was observed when fed to rats at levels of more than five thousand milligrams/kilogram of body weight.

EZ-MUD, in water solution, is odorless, colorless and tasteless. EZ-MUD does not ferment to produce objectionable odors, flavors or other undesirable results.

Physical Characteristics

Form: Opaque white to grey suspension, minimal syneresis.

Density: 8.8 lb/gal.

Packaging

EZ-MUD® is packaged in a five-gallon (U.S.) (18.9-liter) closed-top, high impact plastic container with a screw-on cap and carrying handle. EZ-MUD is also packaged in cardboard cartons containing four (4) one-gallon (3.8-liter) plastic jugs.

Availability

EZ-MUD® may be purchased through any Baroid Service Center, QUIK-GEL® Retailers, or from the Houston Customer Service Department.