

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Item 16 Detailed Project Description**

#### **Point 1 – Project Activities**

Commander Resources Ltd. made several significant gold discoveries in central-west Baffin Island during exploration over the past few years. The main discoveries are on the Qimmiq Agreements (Qimmiq 1, 2, 4, 5 & 6) on Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) while other showings are on federal lands covered by DIAND Land Use Permits (LUP). All of the most advanced showings are on IOL, within BI-35 and BI 34.

In 2008, Commander intends to undertake a comprehensive exploration program on the properties to evaluate the discoveries and search for others. The program will include diamond drill testing of the Ridge Lake and Durette Zones. Ground geophysical surveys (magnetic and electromagnetic), prospecting, geological mapping, and detailed rock sampling will also be completed.

#### **Point 2 – Schedule of Activities**

The 2008 program is expected to start in mid-July with ground geophysics and possibly diamond drilling of the Durette Zone, and will proceed for about a month. The mapping and rock sampling programs will be done from late June until early to mid September. Camp closure will occur in mid to late September.

#### **Point 3 – Plan Map**

Please see attached map for location of the various mineralized areas and camp locations.

#### **Point 4 – List of Structures to be Erected**

The Dewar Lakes camp (on Federal Land) will consist of a large kitchen/dry/storage facility (3 tents joined together) along with 1 first aid tent, 1 office tent, 1 dry tent for the drillers, 2 tents for core logging and core cutting, 1 generator shack, and 6 tents for crew accommodations. In addition there will be 1 fire station and 2 latrines. There is also one (1) tent at the Ridge Lake Zone which will act as an emergency shelter throughout the summer for the exploration programs.

#### **Point 5 – Equipment to be used**

Equipment to be used is as follows:

##### Diamond Drilling

- one diamond drill rig for deeper drill testing to a depth of 50-400 metres
- one water supply pump for the diamond drill rig
- one or two coil stoves to heat the water for the diamond drill rig

##### Field Equipment

- 1 table mounted electric rock saw for cutting core
- 2-3 hand-held gas powered rock saws for cutting channel samples
- 1 or 2 magnetometers (Geophysics)
- 1 Max-Min EM unit (geophysics)
- 4 snowmobiles for a possible spring program

### Camp Support

- 1 25 kW generator
- 2 small gasoline powered water pumps
- chain saw for camp use
- gas powered ice auger to obtain water for camp
- small diesel powered tractor to make and maintain ice strip
- one 4 wheel Honda ATV at camp to transfer fuel and supplies from the airstrip

### **Point 6 – Fuels**

Fuels to be used for the duration of the program are as follows

- Gasoline for saws, ATV and snowmobiles in 205 litre (45-gallon) drums: total = 6 drums
- Diesel for oil stoves, generator, drill rig, water pumps in 205 litre (45-gallon) drums - 75 drums (we will recycle drums by sending empties to Iqaluit for refilling)
- Jet-A fuel for helicopter in 205 litre (45-gallon) drums = 300 drums
- Propane for camp and coil stove heaters in 100 pound tanks = 100 tanks
- Gasoline in 20 litre (5 gallon) plastic jerry cans for rock saws

All fuels except propane will be transferred with hand or electric (battery) powered wobble pumps.

A fuel cache of approximately 10 drums (205-litre capacity) will be positioned at each of Durette and Ridge Lake for use by the drill rig. Upon completion of the drilling any left over fuel would be moved to the Dewar Lake. Empty fuel drums will be backhauled to Iqaluit. With the exception of the fuel caches listed above the only other fuel to be temporarily stored on IOL includes emergency fuel for re-fuelling helicopters (perhaps 3 drums at any given site), and 3-5 drums of fuel to be stored with the drill and support pumps and water heaters.

### **Point 7 – Fuel Contingency Plan**

- please see attached fuel contingency plan

### **Point 8 – Disposal Methods**

Garbage – to be burned in a “Smart Ash” barrel incinerator, non-combustible items such as scrap steel, will be shipped to Iqaluit for disposal.

Sewage – treated with chloride of lime and buried

Grey Water – water flow directed into hand dug sump 2 feet by 2 feet by 3 feet deep

Hazardous Waste – there should not be any high hazard materials on site. There will be motor and gear oils for the drills and generator and hydraulic oil for the diamond drill. Used oils will be either flown to Iqaluit, or with permission, will be burned in the garbage incinerator. Oils will be stored in either 1 or 20 litre plastic containers. Calcium chloride in 20kg bags will be stored in tarps and used as necessary for the diamond drill rig when drilling in difficult permafrost conditions.

### **Point 9 – Methods of Transportation**

All supplies will be brought to camp via fixed-wing aircraft, mainly Twin Otter and Hawker Sidley 748. These aircraft will be able to land at the Dewar Lakes gravel airstrip. A helicopter (A-Star or Bell 206 Long Ranger) will be used to fly crews and supplies to and from camp.

Snowmobiles will be used in the spring portion of the program. A small track-mounted Cat will be used to move the drill if we drill in the spring on the snow and ice.

#### **Point 10 – Environmental Components**

Minimal wildlife was observed around the property. In the west end of the property small (5-20 animals) herds of caribou were seen from camp in later August and early September and in various areas throughout the property. Geese, ducks, and various small birds were seen throughout the field season but were sparse. The property does not appear to be used by different wildlife species as a major calving area or a migratory route for large herds. Other animals seen include a few arctic foxes and wolves throughout the summer.

There are no known historical or archaeological sites on the property. There are no large eskers near the camp area. The nearest communities are Clyde River, 225 km to the northeast and Qikiqtarjuaq, 400 km to the east.

#### **Point 11 – Summary of potential environmental impacts**

The proposed program should have minimum impact on the environment. The heaviest piece of equipment will be the diamond drill rig, which will have minimal impact on the lands due to wide pads or while the ground is frozen. The diamond drill rig will be moved by a Cat in the spring and by helicopter in the summer. It will only impact the land directly around the drill pad where there may be some flattening of the flora while building the pad. All oils and greases from the drills will be cleaned up with absorbent matting when the drill is dismantled for moving. Water return from the drill will be directed into a local sump, the water will contain suspended rock dust cuttings which will settle in the sump and slowly disperse with rain and snow fall.

Some of the sparse local flora around the camp area may be flattened by the tent floors and may be deprived of sunlight so there will be bare patches when the tents and floors are removed which should recover naturally.

#### **Point 12 – Reclamation Cost Analysis**

Not applicable as this is not an advanced exploration program

#### **Point 13 – Proposed Reclamation Plan**

##### Camp

When the program is finished the camp will be dismantled and all equipment flown to Iqaluit. If we feel that we will be back in 2009 then we will submit a request to leave some of the tents and floors standing. Fertilizer can be added to the areas where the tents were to try and speed up flora recovery.

##### Drill Sites

All materials will be cleaned up at each drill site including the drill pad and any garbage or broken wood or bits of steel.

##### Field Sites

There is virtually no impact from the geophysical and geological mapping surveys except for wooden lath used to establish a grid. The channel sampling leaves a permanent cut in the outcrop that is only a few centimetres wide and deep. There is no disturbance to overburden and soil.

**Point 14 – Inuit Employment**

We anticipate hiring several Inuit for the duration of the project, to help with camp, to train as prospectors, and to accompany the geophysical crews.

Diesel fuel will be obtained locally in Iqaluit as well as some field and office supplies and groceries for the camp. We also have supplies stored at Clyde River for which we pay a monthly storage fee, and have used local heavy equipment operators for loading aircraft with fuels.

The socio-economic benefits include direct employment and support of local businesses. If a major orebody were to be discovered there would be long term benefits to the communities as our most advanced mineralized zones are all on IOL, from which direct cash benefits flow to the local communities via the Qimmiq Agreements.