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NUNAVUT IMALIRIYIN KATIMAYINGI

EXPLORATION/ REMOTE CAMP SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Applicant: S. Standafer Pfister for Monopros Limited **Licence No:** NWB2ROC9800

(For NWB Use Only)

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Environment Manager: *(see above)* Tel: (867) 873-4530 Fax: (867) 873-4532 E-mail: spfister@monopros.ca
2. Project Manager: Peter Holmes Tel: (867) 873-4530 Fax: (867) 873-4532 E-mail: pholmes@monopros.ca
3. Does the applicant hold the necessary property rights? Yes, through Mining Recorder, INAC.
4. Is the applicant an 'operator' for another company (i.e., the holder of the property rights)?
If so, please provide letter of authorization. (Hood River claims subject of option agreement with Inmet Minerals. *(Letters attached.)*)
5. Duration of the Project
☐ Annual
☒ Multi Year:
If Multi-Year indicate proposed schedule of on site activities
Start: late April/01 May, 2000 Completion: 01 June, 2002

CAMP CLASSIFICATION

6. Type of Camp
☐ Mobile (self-propelled)
☐ Temporary
☒ Seasonally Occupied: max. 60-90 days
☐ 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?

Can hold up to 15 with current number of sleep tents. Maximum of 12 expected to overnight at any one time; 10 would be typical. Average fluctuation, 3-5 persons.
8. Provide history of the site if it has been used in the past.
(See "Project Summary" page attached to this Questionnaire.)

CAMP LOCATION

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

The Rockinghorse camp and claims are situated in the northwest Canadian Shield within the Bear Slave Upland (Bostock, 1970), north of the tree line, an area broken by lakes and streams, whose shores are comprised of glacial and post-glacial deposits; glaciofluvial material (sorted sands and gravels) is present mainly as outwash or eskers, hosting isolated dwarf spruce outliers (Fedirchuk, 1996). A thin vegetative cover of dwarf birch, willow, grasses, lichen and moss provides forage for passing groups of muskox and caribou, with Labrador tea, cotton grass and berries also opportunistically occurring in sheltered depressions.

The area is delimited at the compass points by the following waterbodies: Hood River at the north, Burnside River/Contwoyto Lake at the east and southeast, Point Lake at the south and the Coppermine River/Takijuk Lake at the west and northwest.

The area is characterised by distinctive landform and sediment assemblages that radiate outwards from the Keewatin Ice Divide. Zone 4 (the area of interest) is characterised by extensive areas of nearly drift-free, ice-moulded bedrock with virtually no esker development (Shifts and Aylsworth, 1989). The only major esker system in the exploration area lies at the northeast of the claimblock, showing a north to northwest ice-flow direction (Giroux, 1994); this is not an area of planned exploration. Other eskers are small and sparsely distributed.

The undulating terrane (Archaean granite-greenstone) is overlain by a predominantly thin (< 2m thick) glacial till which decreases in thickness and surface area towards the west of the property, where bedrock outcrops are more abundant (Giroux, 1994). Supracrustal rocks in the Hanikahimajuk Lake area near the claimblock (about 50% of which are mafic volcanics and subvolcanic intrusions) form a local arm of the predominantly mafic Point Lake Volcanic Belt (PLVB); this local belt, mainly felsic, trends northeast. The belt is bordered by the granites of the Rockinghorse Batholith (Bostock, 1980). Another belt, the Willingham Lake Volcanic Belt, is situated in the northeastern corner of the property. Much of belt consists of mafic volcanics, although there is a belt of felsic volcanics that extends roughly through the centre of the Inmet Mineral claims (joint-venture partner of Monopros).

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.

This is the existing Monopros camp, located at 65° 58' 48" – 111° 45' 00". It was originally chosen for its rather central location on the property and its lakeshore location (appropriate setback) for ease of logistics. This location was approved under a prior (1996) Kitikmeot Inuit Association land-access permit.

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

☒ Crown Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: #N2000C021 -- PENDING
☐ Commissioners Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: _____
☒ Inuit Owned Lands Permit Number (s)/Expiry Date: #KTL399C026 – expiry: 28 FEB, 2002

12. Closest Communities (distance in km):

Kugluktuk, 270km northwest; Bathurst Inlet (Kinggauk), 170km northeast.

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

Since 14 February, Monopros has been attempting to contact the hamlet of Kugluktuk to set up a community meeting in advance of the spring, 2000 exploration programme. It is intended to meet with representatives of

Kugluktuk in advance of the startup of the programme. We also would like to arrange a site visit for interested community representatives.

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?

The Rockinghorse Project is early-stage exploration, with temporary presence on the land and temporary and minimal use of water. There will be no interference with traditional Inuit use of water resources, and no impacts on local fish and wildlife habitat; Monopros recognises and supports Inuit use of their own lands, for their own purposes. Sport fishing does not occur from this camp, and ungulates have never been observed to calve in the area (*also see attached Map 4 and Map 5*). If large aggregations of muskox or caribou were to move through a site where drilling was to commence, activity would not proceed until the animals had progressed onward.

PURPOSE OF THE CAMP

15. ☐ ☒ Mining (EXPLORATION ONLY)
☐ 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

19. Describe what will be done with drill cuttings?

Drill cuttings will be scraped and/or torched (heat-steamed) and will report to a land-based sump, the requisite distance from a waterbody.

20. Describe what will be done with drill water?

80% or more of drillwater is recirculated; the small amount of sedimented water not recycled will report to a land-based sump, the requisite distance from a waterbody.

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.

Peak Exploration uses a variety of drilling muds, additives and greases supplied by Westcoast Drilling, a BC-regulated drilling supply company (BC environmental regulations are stringent). Additives employed vary with site conditions. Attached (*cf. Appendix 2*) are a range of Peak muds and additives, none of which is classed as hazardous or dangerous goods. Only environmentally benign substances will be employed on this project. In accordance with the Monopros Environmental Policy (*cf. Appendix 1*) and the Monopros Safety and Camp Procedures Manual present in all Monopros camps, chemicals and additives, no matter how benign or inert, are handled out-of-doors or in well-ventilated areas, with proper masks (to prevent dust inhalation) and goggles (to obviate eye irritation). Skin irritation would rarely be a problem, due to wearing of gloves and coveralls by workers. Any spills of materials would be cleaned up promptly, as per the guidelines provided with each product, and as per Monopros' Environmental Policy.

22. Will any core testing be done on site? Describe.

Core flown out; no testing on site.

SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING

23. Does the proponent have a spill contingency plan in place? Please include for review.

Yes. Environmental Plan with Spill Contingency Section included (*Appendix 1*).

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

At least one spill kit is present in camp at all times; absorbents are present where fuel is transferred. Additional spill kits are present at each drill site. Monopros complies with all WCB regulations, wherein supervisors are required to have WCB Supervisory Certificates and each driller or helper is First-Aid and WHMIS certified.

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

Diesel fuel for heating and garbage incineration, diesel for drillsites, petrol (unleaded gas) for snowmachines and water pumps, Jet-B for aviation requirements, propane for cooking and at drillsite; oils, greases and transmission fluids as appropriate. (*See attached "Project Description" for inventory currently on site.*) Household cleaners are stored in kitchen and dry tents; oils, greases, lubricants are kept in generator shed. (*Fuel/Lubricants MSDS Sheets are attached as Appendix 5*).

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

26. Describe the location of water sources.

Camp is located near-shore, on a small, unnamed lake at the southeast end of the property; informally, it is known as "Muskox Lake" and the "Muskox Kimberlite" occurring under this lake is named for it (*cf. kimberlite locations, Map 2*). Water for camp is pumped from the lake via insulated line housed in a utilidor and stored in a manufactured tank in a heated tent. The water from this pristine lake (*cf. attached report, Appendix 4*) is not treated for this small, fly-in camp, except with the requisite mg/L of household chlorine bleach.

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

- ☐ ☒ Domestic Use: _____ Water Source: _____
☐ ☒ Drilling Units: _____ Water Source: _____
☐ Other: _____ Water Source: _____

* Total maximum camp use of 3m³/day (from "Muskox Lake") and total maximum of 1.5m³/day drill use (from the respective small lake being drilled) has been reported elsewhere. If the camp is at top estimated capacity, e.g., 15 persons, which is unlikely in 2000, the averaged per-person use would be 0.2m³/day for potable water (drinking/washing/bathing/% of food prep).

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

Waterline into "Muskox Lake" for this seasonal camp is 5cm in diameter; screen mesh on intake is grate with 2mm openings to obviate entrainment of fish. (*Potable water setup described in Question #26.*)

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

Potable water pumped into the holding tank is monitored daily. General water quality of "Muskox Lake" (metals and solids) was tested by an accredited lab in 1997 and found to be that of a pristine Northern lake. (*Report is attached as Appendix 4*). As the camp is small and seasonal, no treatment nor analysis of water samples has been necessary to date; water quality sampling would occur during the restoration and abandonment period (*cf. attached "General Guidelines: Rockinghorse Property"*.) Addition of chlorine bleach to the potable stored water, as noted elsewhere, is the only preventive measure deemed necessary at this time and the only measure taken to date. Should the camp increase in size in future, additional treatment, such as ultraviolet, would be considered.

30. Will drinking water be treated? How?

No treatment of drinking water required at this stage.

31. Will water be stored on site?

Water is pumped to and stored in a holding tank of 1,136.50L (250gal) capacity.

WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

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

☐ Camp Sewage (blackwater) – Self-sealing Pacto toilet bags are incinerated daily.
 (*Please refer to accompanying Application*).

☐ Camp Greywater -- Potable water used for cooking and washing is piped via self-insulating line to a covered sump.

(*Please refer to accompanying Application*).

☐ Solid Waste – Garbage collected in standard covered receptacles; either incinerated or packaged and flown out for disposal in Yellowknife.

(*Please refer to accompanying Application*).

☐ Bulky Items/Scrap Metal – Bulky scrap items which can be recycled are reused; if unuseable, metals are packaged and flown out for disposal in Yellowknife. Wood scrap is burned.

(*Please refer to accompanying Application*).

- **Waste Oil/Hazardous Waste** – Very small amount of waste oil/fuel, about 1.5 drums, will be stored in labelled drum(s). Household cleaners, oils, lubricants stored and disposed of in original containers. Waste oil is suitable for incineration.

(Please refer to accompanying Application).

- **Empty Barrels/Fuel Drums** – Other than drums kept for waste fuel/oil, and as spill receptacles (e.g., for disposal of soaked absorbent padding), all empties are returned to source on backhauls.

- **Other:** N/A.

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

A small diesel-fired incinerator, of 200L drum capacity, is employed to burn combustible garbage.

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

Non-combustibles will be flown out by regular fixed-wing charter and returned to Yellowknife for proper disposal.

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

Monopros locates all sumps the requisite distance from waterbodies, whether greywater sumps or drill sumps. Sumps are dug to allow overcapacity with respect to input. The covered greywater sump in camp has dimensions of 1m x 1m x 1.5m and has been more than adequate for operations to date. Freeboard is not applicable for these sumps.

36. Will leachate monitoring be done? What parameters will be sampled and analyzed, 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? What known O&M problems may occur? What contingency plans are in place?

Yes. Camp water supply, e.g., is pumped through insulated line via a utilidor box into a holding tank in a heated tent. Line can be dismantled and rolled up or stacked when not in use, or rolled up, or stacked if frozen, and thawed in a heated structure, should heat-tracing fail. A similar system is employed for greywater piped to the sump. Pipe in the field can always be heat-steamed to thaw. All methods used for water supply and disposal are climate-appropriate. Waste treatment not applicable. Power failure is obviated by having two generators on site; for pumping, there is similarly a backup pump on site. Our expeditors, G&G Expediting of Yellowknife, are on 24-hour call, should materials be required which are not on site; Monopros also maintains a charter contract with Air Tindi, so emergency air transport for parts, etc., is guaranteed.

ABANDONMENT AND RESTORATION

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

(Please refer to attached "Project Description" and to "General Guidelines: Rockinghorse Property" for the Monopros abandonment and restoration plan..) As Rockinghorse Property is under active exploration, only seasonal cleanup and securing of premises has occurred to date. All camp and drillsite facilities are regularly inspected by INAC and KIA inspectors, as well as by the WCB.

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:

(Baseline in respect of water quality and the socio-economic environment has been collected to date in this early-stage programme).

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.

[illegible]