

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

SECTION B3: Geosciences

SECTION B4: Drilling

Provide the number of drill holes and depths (provide estimates and maximums where possible). Approximately 10-20 diamond drill holes. Each hole to a maximum depth of 250 metres. Discuss any drill additives to be used. See MSDS sheets attached (Appendix 3 - Fuel Spill Contingency Plan). Describe method for dealing with drill cuttings. All drill sludges will be collected in a hand dug collection sump or natural depression located no less than 31 metres from the ordinary high water mark of any water body. These sludges will be allowed to settle. All land based artesian holes (drill holes which produce water after completion) will be documented, plugged and sealed with grout. As virtually 95% of the rock cored is brought to the surface and transported to camp (and then to the laboratory), the volume of drill waste created for a 100 meter long hole is only 0.14 cubic meters. Describe method for dealing with drill water. As above. Describe how drill equipment will be mobilized. The drill will be moved by helicopter between hole locations. All crews will also be shuttled daily between camp and work areas by helicopter. The foot print of each drill pad will be kept to a minimum size of approximately 10 metres by 10 metres. Pad construction will involve the placement of two parallel wooden timbers (6" x 6" x 10-12') onto the ground on which the frame of the drill and shack will be placed. The only ground clearing needed for this type of drill set-up will involve the removal of any larger, protruding boulders by hand. Absorbant matting will be used to collect any oils and lubricants which may be sourced from operating the drill. Drip trays will be used at all fueling and refueling areas. Once drilling at a particular site is completed the timbers will be removed for use at the next drill site. All used absorbant matting, garbage and fuel drums will be backhauled off the property and transported to Arviat and/or Churchill or Thompson, MB to be disposed of in an approved disposal facility. Describe how drill holes will be abandoned. All drill cuttings, water return and sludge will be disposed of in a properly constructed sump or natural depression no closer than 31 metres from the ordinary high water mark of any waterbody. Any drill collars that cannot be removed will be cut to ground level. All garbage and equipment and empty drums will be removed and the area reclaimed to as near as possible its original state.

SECTION B5: Stripping

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

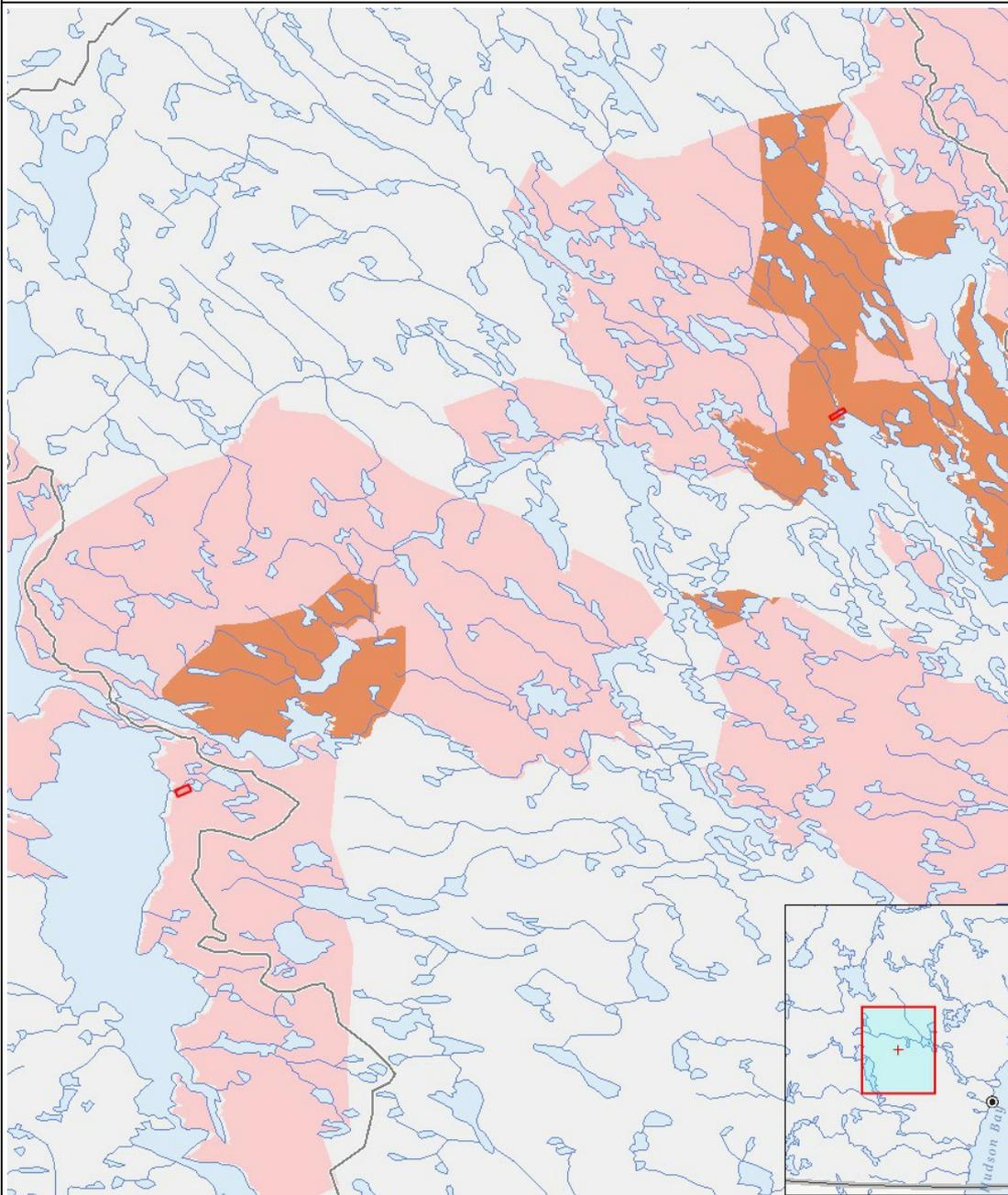
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The Turquetil-Esker project is situated in barren lands or tundra along the northern reaches of the tree line and is underlain by permafrost. Relief is moderate, less than 20 metres. Vegetation consists of black spruce, dwarf shrubs, heaths, sedges, grasses, moss and lichens. In areas of better drainage the ground is covered by dwarf birch and willow shrubs however the majority of the property is vegetated by cotton grass tussocks and wet sedge meadows. Overall bedrock exposure is less than 5%, restricted to higher elevations and/or on the edges of the larger lakes. Outcrop surfaces are often ice scoured and not uncommonly polished. Frost-heaved bedrock and shattered sub-crop are common. Flat to undulating muskeg and boulder fields are frequent throughout the property. Continental glaciation has affected the entire region. Glacial deposits vary in thickness and consist of reworked till veneer, ground moraines, and flattened eskers. Glacial transport is generally east-south-east. Landforms, relief and drainage have been strongly influenced by the effects of several periods of glaciation, post-glacial fluvial activity and freeze/thaw processes. The area is generally covered by ice and snow from late September to early July.

the laboratory), the volume of drill waste created for a 100 meter long hole is only 0.14 cubic meters.⁸All sumps will be backfilled and contoured when operations are complete.⁹Only environmentally acceptable and approved muds and additives (as per DIAND regulations) are to be used during drilling operations.¹⁰ Drill holes to be plugged and permanently sealed if artesian flow is encountered.¹¹ All fuel caches will be located a minimum of 30 meters from the normal high water mark. Spill kits will be present at all fuel caches and drilling operations.¹² MPH possesses and maintains a current Emergency Response Plan including a Fuel Spill Contingency Plan that all employees and contractors are required to adhere to. These policies also include safety, emergency, fire and medi-vac procedures and are described in detail in MPH's Safety Manual/Field Guide.

Cumulative Effects

In total, the residual environmental effects of MPH's entire program on the Esker/Turquetil property are expected to be negligible. No other mineral exploration activities or other industrial development projects are currently known or planned for the area, which eliminates the potential for cumulative environmental effects. All potential environmental effects associated with this proposed program are minor, localized effects that can be mitigated. No significant residual impacts to the environment are expected to occur as a result of the implementation of this program. As a result there are no significant contributions resulting from the project that could be considered to be cumulative. However, while individually no significant effects are anticipated, it is the role of the cumulative environmental effects assessment to consider the additive and synergistic effects of overall residual environmental effects, in combination with all existing or known planned activities within the vicinity of Turquetil-Esker project area. No other mineral exploration activities or other industrial development projects are currently known or planned for the area, which minimizes the potential for cumulative effects. No known environmental issues are known to exist in the project area from historic exploration campaigns. As a result, based on CEEA's premises, the proposed MPH's exploration program on the Turquetil-Esker project is not expected to result in a cumulative effect.



List of Project Geometries

1	polygon	Esker Drilling Operations Area
2	polygon	Turquetil Drilling Operations Area

