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August 18, 2006

Alistair MacDonald
Environmental Assessment Officer
Box 938
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Yellowknife, NT
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RE: Scoping Session Questions and Comments

Dear Mr MacDonald;

As you encouraged me to comment on the Scoping Session held in Fort Resolution, on August 17, 2006, I am submitting to you the concerns and questions that I myself have as a member of the Community.

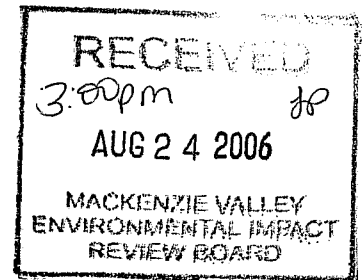
In the following pages I will outline my questions and some of my concerns.

Should you require further clarification on my submission please do not hesitate to contact me at 867-394-4151 or at the above address.

Sincerely;



Kara King



CC.: Northwest Territories Métis Nation, Cec Heron, IMA Coordinator
Deninu Kue First Nation, Rosy Bjornson, IMA Coordinator

Some Concerns that need clarification:

A concern of mine is the storage of ferrosilicon and other chemicals and substances used and how they will be stored. As a majority of native people still live off the land and have diets made up of wild food, I worry that any animal may eat any one of the chemicals or substances used by the pilot project and become contaminated, then we the native people who eat these foods will then ourselves become contaminated and as time goes by we will eat more animals and the contaminants will build up in our bodies and we will become sick. And the same thing will happen with animals, contaminants will build up in them.

How will Tamerlane go about re-vegetating the ground?

How close is the northern part of the infiltration basin to the Great Slave Lake?

What effects will the ferrosilicon have when it comes into contact with the waste water? What about the animals that could possibly swim in this waste water, what effects will they encounter from the ferrosilicon and the trace amounts of the "paste" and as well as from the waste water?

At Nanisivik the ferrosilicon was left outside in tote bags and Godfrey MacDonald stated that this proved that the material was OK in a more severe climate, However, the climate and the environment are two different things, the climate is part of the environment, what I myself have researched about Ferrosilicon states that there is no available data on the effects that Ferrosilicon has on the environment.

About filling and flooding the removal of freeze pipes, how will the holes be filled and allow to dry if the ground is frozen and the land on top flooded?

Mr Hoos stated that the aboriginal communities were contacted for assistance on the studies but there was a challenge in communication. Why hasn't Mr Hoos and Tamerlane called for public meetings on this matter, they would have received responses and input but rather Tamerlane just went ahead with their studies without the input of the traditional residents. Which makes their studies incomplete, because they have not included the residents.

So far, in regards to consulting and including the residents Tamerlane has not conducted itself any better than Pine Point, They say that they are in contact, but in reality how many people that live in the communities have they had contact with? What part of the community are they trying to establish contact with? Is it just the elected people in the community or the majority of the population? If Tamerlane wants to have good relations within the communities they should establish relations before the projects approval.

On dust suppression, where will Tamerlane be getting the water to do this? How often are they going to be spraying down the roads? What will be the anticipated water usage amount to do this?

About the surface emissions, why isn't the air quality above ground not going to be protected, air quality is an important issue, as more people will be breathing the air including the underground workers as the air will come from the surface.

Blasting may take place underground but some animals still have a keener sense of sound including those who are hundreds of feet away. They will also hear not just the blasting but the running machinery as well. The majority of the animals in that area have not had to live with this type of noise pollution before, what will be the effects to them?

And also as a result of noise some animals may move farther away and the people who hunt them will have to travel further into the land to find them, with the rising costs of fuel this can become very expensive.

The ores that Tamerlane is proposing to mine are soft materials a concern is that while they are being transported they will be broken into smaller pieces, with every bump in the road, and the road quality will only deteriorate as the project goes on, the pieces may become as small as dust particles, or flour grains, A tarp will not catch all of this and neither will damp conditions deter it from becoming airborne and contaminating the transportation route.

On Tamerlane Ventures Inc.'s Environmental Operating Procedures:

Is Tamerlane committed to the maintenance, attainment and improvement of high environmental standards while undertaking its exploration activities?

As Tamerlane will be working in a remote and relatively pristine area with a particularly sensitive ecosystem and challenging environmental and climactic conditions, Tamerlane must be diligent, innovative and responsible in managing and undertaking their exploration activities in a manner that ensures minimal impact on the environment.

1. Planning:

How will Tamerlane's project be carefully planned to minimize disturbances and effectively manage environmental impact.

Risk Assessment:

Variables such as topography, climate, fauna, vegetation, water, and stakeholders must be considered in the Environmental Assessment as major risks.

Emergency Preparedness:

Does Tamerlane have an Emergency Response Plan (ERP)?

Expenditure / Budget:

Has Tamerlane budgeted for the activities such as site clearance surveys, environmental training and rehabilitation? These are genuine program costs and must be treated as such. Good environmental planning and management will minimize environmental damage.

Due Diligence:

Has an environmental assessment been done after the last Pine Point Venture, and what was the environmental status of the land before Tamerlane came into ownership of the Mineral Rights?

What were the Environmental liabilities that were recognized?

This should include more discussions with the communities affected, more onsite inspections, the reviewing of maps, photographs and previous reports of exploration work in the area. This process should be continued through the life of the program and should include mapping and photographing of possible sensitive areas.

Legislative Requirements:

All people involved and not just Tamerlane should be educated on all relevant legislation and regulations. They should be communicated and complied to with diligence.

Approvals:

Approvals from the Communities involved should be as important as the regulatory authorities with which approvals are obtained.

Responsibilities and Accountabilities:

What is the Environmental Schedule of the contract? What will the Project Managers primary responsibility for protecting the environment from impacts related to the project?

Induction and Training:

Will all Tamerlane Employees and contractors undergo environmental training before or after the project is underway? Will the training include an Environmental Operating Procedures Manual and all other relevant regulations?

Contractors:

Will Tamerlane give preference to contractors who display high standards of environmental management and performance and will Tamerlane enforce the expectation that all contractors involved, will themselves display high standards regarding the environment?

2. Stakeholders

Will Tamerlane initiate and maintain regular communications with stakeholders for the duration of the program, and afterwards? Will all formal contracts, meetings and agreements with the stakeholders be documented?

Cultural and Heritage Issues:

Will cultural objects, remains and sites of spiritual, archaeological, anthropological and sites of historical significance be protected?

Will surveys be done to identify sites of sacred, heritage and cultural significance? Will the results of those surveys be documented and distributed to the appropriate stakeholders?

- Any additional sites should undergo surveys to identify heritage and cultural significance and should anything be identified, located or encountered they should be left undisturbed and reported to the appropriate regulatory authority and relevant stakeholders.
- Any formal discussions and meeting with local communities or traditional residents should be documented.

3. Flora & Fauna

Will all care be taken to avoid interference with rare or all endangered species of native flora or fauna?

Flora:

Will all care be taken to avoid unnecessary impact to flora and to mitigate required impacts?

Fauna:

Will hunting and trapping be prohibited?

Will firearms and domestic animals be permitted in the project site?

4. Airborne Operations:

In case of an extreme emergency Tamerlane may need to have airborne support.

Potential impacts of such airborne support include:

Petroleum product spills. Disturbance of fauna and people from low altitude flying and take offs.

Will Stakeholders be advised of aircraft operations prior to commencement of such operations? Will any stakeholder's requests regarding noise abatement be respected?

Helipads:

Will the possible site for this be a ground surface naturally free of vegetation or marginally covered?

Keeping in mind that Helipads must be constructed, will the possible helipad be constructed in a way to minimize contact with surface vegetation?

How will vegetation clearing be conducted?

Fuel:

Will the possibility of fuel leakage warrant any precautions when dealing with possible leakage from an aircraft?

5. Land Disturbance:

What measures of great care are taken during earthmoving and vegetation clearing?

When clearing is done will it be carried out in a manner that does not promote erosion?

How will Tamerlane select areas for logistical support sites?

Will Tamerlane prioritize selected areas that are naturally free of vegetation for logistical support sites?

Will preventative measures be taken to prevent the disturbance of soil and ground cover vegetation during operations requiring vehicle access?

Supervision:

Will the earthmoving and clearing be supervised at all times by a Tamerlane representative? What will Tamerlane do to ensure that only the areas marked out by them are the areas that are disturbed?

Earthmoving:

Will Tamerlane's earthmoving be limited to the construction of small pits and sumps?

What will Tamerlane do with the topsoil or surface material?

Will the topsoil and surface material be able to maintain seed viability, nutrient quality and microbial activity? If so for how long once it is removed from the ground?

Clearing Vegetation for Vehicle Access:

With all operations requiring vehicle access what kinds of vegetation will Tamerlane have to remove to allow further vehicle access? Will Tamerlane employees educate themselves on identifying any vegetation on site as a possible rare species?

Will Tamerlane ensure that the removal trees will only be undertaken if access cannot be obtained from natural and existing clearings and existing tracks? If not why?

On Existing Tracks:

- Will Tamerlane keep the track width to the minimum?

- Will Tamerlane make it a priority to weave around large trees and avoid long stretches to minimize tree falling?
- Will Tamerlane use naturally cleared areas and consider the thickness of vegetation?
- Will Tamerlane avoid clearing on steep slopes, side hills and drainage banks?

Clearing Vegetation in General:

What measures will Tamerlane do to determine the exact requirements to avoid unnecessary and excessive clearing?

Will Tamerlane consider loping branches instead of falling trees in all areas they use?

What will Tamerlane do with the felled timber from their clearings? What is Tamerlane's plan to protect the exposed soil from erosion and to enable seed stocks to regenerate?

Where will Tamerlane place felled vegetation? Will they be near natural drainage channels? What will Tamerlane do to ensure that the felled vegetation does not disrupt or alter natural drainage channels?

Geochemical Sampling:

When taking soil samples what types of areas will be selected? What will be done with the organic layers and topsoil after the sample is taken?

Will Tamerlane prioritize selected areas that are naturally free of vegetation to ensure absolute minimal environmental impacts?

6. Traversing:

Girdling:

Will Tamerlane ensure that all gridlines for geophysics, geochemistry and geology be at the minimal width? If not why?

Will Tamerlane fell large trees when girdling?

Will Tamerlane ensure that absolutely all markers and stakes are removed so that they do not endanger any humans or animals?

What types of pegs, markers and stakes will be used?

Will steel markers be placed where they will not cause injury to animals or people or interfere with vehicle movement?

Will Tamerlane ensure that all non-permanent pegs, markers and stakes will be removed at the completion of the project? Will they willing to sign a contract stating that this will be done if asked of them?

Will flagging tape and spray paint be used? If so what type?

Will Tamerlane ensure that they are used sparingly?

Will biodegradable materials be given preference to flagging tape and spray paints?

Will hip chain line be used? Will care be taken to ensure that the line will fell clear of the right of way?

Introduction Surveys:

Will Tamerlane ensure that all wires will be watched during surveys to avoid endangering animals or people in the survey area?
 Will signs be posted to notify potential visitors to the survey that is underway?
 At anytime will the wires and cables be left unattended?

Drilling Operations / Ground Freezing and Raisebore:

How will Tamerlane identify the time of year to do the ground freezing? Will Tamerlane identify a season to do the ground freezing? Why not?
 What are the effects of ground freezing in a Northern Climate? Will it cause ground erosion when it thaws? Have there been studies on whether or not ground freezing causes erosion?
 At the scoping session Tamerlane has said that there is no permafrost where they will be doing the ground freeze, what will this lack of permafrost do in the thawing process?
 Thyssen Mining has stated that they have done ground freezing for potash and uranium mines how does the mining differ from the mining of lead and zinc ores?
 Earthquakes have been known to happen in and around Tamerlane's pilot project, how will Tamerlane prevent the frozen ground from cracking if such a thing should happen? Is it possible to prevent? What will Tamerlane do to ensure that their "paste" doesn't enter the ground or ground water if such an event should take place? What known effects will the "paste" cause if in contact with the ground or water?
 Ground freezing, then raisebored, when done in Pine Point in 1985 was a world first, does Tamerlane know of any other mining operation that has done this since? Who? If not why haven't there been any other mining operations that have raisebored through ground freezing? Could Tamerlane list some possibilities?
 Have the long-term effects, on the environment, from the 21 years since the ground freezing and raisebore that were done in Pine Point, has there been studies? Were they documented?
 Will the ground freezing take place on unstable, wet and consolidated ground?
 How will Tamerlane go about filling the holes with cement if the ground is frozen? How will the cement dry if the ground is frozen and then thaws out?
 Will the drilling services be contracted? Will Tamerlane ensure that they, Tamerlane, or the contractor will be educated about and adhere to environmental regulations?

Dewatering:

What are the measurable and noticeable impacts that happen after and during dewatering?
 Why is Tamerlane looking to use the maximum inflow rate of 10000 gallons per minute?
 How will Tamerlane choose where to place the sumps? Will the places that have the least impact on the environment be prioritized for a place to put the sumps?
 After all water is channelled into the main sump near the shaft where does it go? Will this water be tested and treated? Or will it be recycled?
 Where will the infiltration Basin be? Water can only go down for so long before it starts going side to side, how much water can the infiltration basin hold before ground erosion

will happen? Will Tamerlane educated themselves and employees on how to identify such things? How will this be done?

Drill Sites:

How will Tamerlane select its sites?
 Will Tamerlane select sites that will have the least environmental damage?
 Will the sites be small? Will they include fire protection and safe operations?
 Will drilling on steep sites be avoided?
 How will the drill sites be prepared?

Sumps:

Natural depressions or excavations?
 Will the number and size of sumps be adequate to contain all potential drilling fluids?
 If sump excavation is required what will be done with the organic layer and topsoil when it is removed?
 What will Tamerlane do with the excavation sumps until they are backfilled?
 Will the excavated sumps be dried out before backfilling? If so how?

Drilling Fluids:

What will Tamerlane do, to prevent contamination, in the event that an underground freeze pipe has leakage? What effects will the Brine and Ammonia have on the environment if such a leakage should happen? How will or could they be contained?
 What are the measurable and noticeable impacts on the environment?
 How will the leakage be noticed? How long of a return time is there? How will the leakage be isolated from the rest of the system and how long will it take to be isolated?
 What type of drilling fluid will Tamerlane be using?
 How will the drilling fluids be contained?
 How will these fluids be disposed of?
 Will Tamerlane ensure that preference will be given to biodegradable drilling fluids?

Groundwater:

When encountered, how will the water flow be controlled? How so? Will this type of control method prevent erosion to the ground surface and the silting of watercourses?

Waste:

Will receptacles be provided at drill sites? If so what types of litter does Tamerlane anticipate?
 How often will waste be removed from the drill sites?
 How will Tamerlane dispose of this waste?

Reverse Circulation / Percussion Drilling:

When handling reverse circulation / percussion drilling samples what prevention measures will Tamerlane take to ensure that the mixing of sub-soil and topsoil does not happen?

What types of measure is Tamerlane using to ensure that the drill cuttings do not come into contact with the ground surface?

What will be used to control dust?

How will the materials that are not required be disposed of? Where?

Drilling on Ice:

Will Tamerlane have to do any drilling on ice? If so how will the drilling fluids and cutting be controlled to prevent contact with the ice surface or water?

What type of method will Tamerlane use to clean up the accidental spills of drilling fluids and cuttings?

How will the fluids and cuttings be disposed of and where?

Spill Prevention:

What type of methods will be implemented?

What types of methods are in use at the site at this time?

What plans are implemented for leaking equipment and general leaks?

Core Cutting:

What will be done with the wastewater? Will this prevent erosion of the ground surface and the silting of watercourses? How?

Will the wastewater be recycled? How?

Sulphur has the potential to acidify any soils with which it comes into contact, how will the sulphur be contained and disposed of?

Capping of Drill Holes:

Will all holes be plugged immediately after completion? If so with what?

What if any precautions will be taken to ensure that the holes do not become a hazard to the wildlife?

What will be done with the open holes prior to the projects completion? If plugged, with what?

Will relocation of the holes be later required?

Will the holes have casing? If so what? For how long?

What will be done to the remaining casing? Will it be capped?

Will there be any excess drill chips? What will be done with them?

How will the holes with flowing water be dealt with?

9. Water Management:

How close to the water is the project site?

What precautions will be taken through out all areas of Tamerlane Ventures Inc project operations to direct or indirect pollution of watercourses, water bodies and groundwater? Where will the used water be contained? Will water flow be controlled to prevent erosion of the ground surface and the silting of watercourses? If so what measures will be taken?

Will proposed portable water be tested for quality? If so what will become of the results? Will this be on public record?

What type of monitoring and testing will be undertaken for areas of advanced exploration or semi-permanent camps?

10. Hazardous Materials:

What types of hazardous material will Tamerlane be using at the project site?

What are the immediate impacts on the soil, water, and people when they come into contact or are exposed to the following: Ferric oxide, Iron oxide, chromium compounds II & III, carbon monoxide from nicol carbonyl, aluminium powder, elemental aluminium, arsenic, molybdenum, lead phosphorous, sulfur, antimony, vanadium, zinc and zirconium? What are the chances of any of these things becoming airborne? What measures are in place to ensure that they do not? If they do come into contact with water, soil, plants, animals and humans what would be their long-term effects if any? What would be the effects if any of these things where ingested? How will these "paste" contents be cleaned off the product or will they be prior to transport? What type of containers will they be in during transportation to and from the site? Could dust their particles escape these containers?

What measures will Tamerlane take to ensure that the roadways and possible waterways to be used for transportation do not become contaminated? Will Tamerlane conduct regular studies to ensure contamination does not happen?

What measures will be taken to ensure that the phosphorous does not come into contact with hydrogen to form Phosphine? Should this happen what effects is phosphine known to have on plants, animals, soils and Humans?

Where will the ferrosilicon and other contents of the "paste" be stored?

What are the normal conditions for storage?

What effects would ferrosilicon have if digested by plants and animals?

How will the ferrosilicon be collected? What would be some possible circumstances for the ferrosilicon to not be collected?

Conditions to avoid when handling the contents of the "paste" are water areas, with the project being surrounded by water and humidity what are some if any of the extreme measures that will be taken to avoid the water and humidity?

As some of the contents of the "paste" and other chemicals on site are highly flammable and even explosive what type of fire prevention methods are in place? What type of equipment will be on site? Will all employees be trained with the equipment? What about the toxic gases that would result from a fire containing the "paste" contents and other chemicals, what types would they be? How will the employees of Tamerlane, the public who use the highway and the plants and animals be affected?

I strongly feel that the disposal of the "paste" contents should not be disposed of in a landfill, since there is no data on the effects they might have on the surrounding environment.

- Will the use of hazardous materials, whenever possible, be avoided? How?
- What other methods are non-hazardous methods will be used?
- Will the sites have posted procedures in place for the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials? If so what will they be?
- What measures will Tamerlane take to ensure that these posted procedures are being followed?
- Will the use of primary and secondary containers be used in the project for hazardous materials? If so what measures will Tamerlane use to ensure that they are all properly labelled?
- What type of containers will be used? What will they be made of?
- How will they be transported? Will the containers be full during transport? What measures will be in place to prevent leakage during transport?
- What will Tamerlane suggest to the contractors doing the transporting?
- Will Tamerlane monitor the transportation to ensure that the hazardous material, while on route does not leak or blow out of the containers and contaminate the route, causing people, plants and animals to be exposed to the hazardous materials?
- Will Tamerlane advise the appropriate authorities and stakeholders if such a thing should happen?
- How will Tamerlane's "paste" be stored after use? Have there been any studies as to the "pastes" immediate effects on the surrounding environment? Will Tamerlane have such a study conducted before its use?
- Will material and safety data sheets be available for all hazardous materials on site?
- Will there be certified trained people to deal with the hazardous materials? If so where will they get their certification?
- How will the fuels, oils, and chemicals be contained and stored? What types of containers will be used? How far away from the surface water will they be stored?
- Will the fuel be stored in drums? What kind of drums will they be? Will these drums be stores horizontally or possibly in a plastic berm/catch basin on the ground? If so, will the plastic berm/ catch basin have sufficient sidewall height to contain the contents of the drum in the event of a leakage?
- What storage method will Tamerlane use that will prevent the seals on the drums from drying out and leaking? How will Tamerlane contain any accidental leakage or spillage?
- How far will the fuel drums be stored from any surface water source?
- Will Tamerlane have any remote fuel storage locations? Will they be plotted on a topographic map and will the GPS positions be recorded?
- Will an updated inventory of the fuel used be maintained?
- Will daily visual inspections be conducted for all fuel caches?
- Will empty or fuel drums that are no longer required be retrieved from all locations? Will the empty or no longer required fuel drums be returned to the supplier?
- How long will the fuel drums be stored remotely?
- Will all fuel storage locations have a spill response kit that follows all regulatory measures?

Will all fuel and refuelling locations have fire extinguishers?
 Will spill prevention measures be implemented when dealing with all fuel and refuelling matters?
 Will the bulk tanks of fuel be equipped with secondary containers? If so what percentage capacity of the secondary container hold of the primary container? What type of container will be used and what will it be made out of?
 How will flammable materials be stored? Will the area be cleared? Will it be stored in a cabinet? If so what type of cabinet? What will it be made of? Will it be segregated?
 What types of combustibile materials will be used on site? What are they specifically?
 What types of precautions will be taken with these materials?
 Where will the disposal of all hazardous materials occur? Will this be and authorized facility?
 What are the immediate and long term effects on the environment when a spill happens from the following; Diesel fuel and or biodiesel, hydraulic oil, motor oil, gasoline, antifreeze, propane, and grey water sewage?

Spill Response:

How is Tamerlane cooperating with other groups committed to protecting the environment? Who are these "Other" groups?
 How is Tamerlane ensuring that employees, government and the public are informed of the procedures to follow to help protect the environment? What types of procedures?
 How are they informing the public of these procedures?
 What will be the timeline for spill cleanup? Who will spills be reported to? When will the Project Manager contact the appropriate authority?
 Will spill Kits and absorbent material be available at all fuel storage locations and remote areas of significant machinery activity?

Tamerlane's fuel supply will be contracted with local area businesses and transported to the site via Provincial Highway 5.

How will Tamerlane ensure that the contracted local businesses are following procedures to help protect the environment? Will Tamerlane implement a monitoring system of their contractors? Why Not?

The project area is planned to include an isolated fuel and lube storage area enclosed in a catch basin.

Where will the catch basin be? What will the catch basin be made out of to prevent it from leaking the contents of its contents? What will its dimensions be? Will it have the capacity to hold 110% of its contents or is this under consideration now? How will the catch basin be isolated? How far from water will it be stored? Will there be fire safety equipment close by, and will there also be a spill kit close by? Will it be monitored regularly and have a visual inspection as well as inventory done daily?

Disinfected effluent will be mixed into the DMS Circuit and discharged into the proposed primary infiltration basin.

Geese, ducks, swans and various other birds like to swim in open bodies of liquids, with them in mind will the discharge be treated before it is put into the infiltration basin? What types of chemicals will be used in the disinfected effluent? What will its impacts be on the infiltration basin? Will this basin be fenced off from wildlife and clearly marked so that people know when they come across it? Where will the primary infiltration basin be? How many infiltration basins does Tamerlane anticipate creating or using and where will they be? Will the infiltration basins cause ground erosion? What types of wildlife will be displaced from creating infiltration basins?

As for the Onsite Coordinator, What type of training will Tamerlane ensure that he or she has in regards to environmental procedures and protection of the environment?

Obtain additional manpower, equipment and materials if they are not available on-site. What types of spills does Tamerlane anticipate that will require additional help and materials?

The Environmental Advisor will provide technical advice regarding probable environmental effects from the spill.

Why weren't the probable environmental effects from spills included in the spill contingency plan since Tamerlane has identified some of what they feel needs to have an immediate spill response?

The Environmental Advisor will provide advice to the On-Site Coordinator for spill response procedures.

Why would the environmental advisor need to give advice to the on-site coordinator if Tamerlane ensures that their employees are informed about environmental protection? Will the Environmental Advisor be giving advice on all aspects of the project and not just advice on spills?

Assist in developing any sampling, testing or monitoring of soil or water directly affected by the spill.

Who will the Environmental Advisor be assisting in developing any sampling, testing or monitoring of soil or water that is directly affected by the spill? Why doesn't this include indirectly affected areas?

Who will have access to the results? Who will know the results of the sampling, testing and monitoring? How long before they know? Will the results be included in the report to be submitted to the regulatory agencies? If not why?

Control the danger to human life if it is possible to do so without additional assistance.

What if the first person on site in the initial spill response cannot control the danger to human life, what plan of action will come in to play then?

Stop the flow of material if it can be done safely.

What will the first person on the spill sites next plan of action be if it can't be done safely?

Call the 24 hr NWT Spill Line (867) 920-8130 IF the On-site Coordinator cannot be contacted.

What would be some of the reasons why the On-Site Coordinator can't be contacted? How are the employees to be in contact with one another? Will portable communication devices be available to all employees? Will phone lines have to be installed at the site? If so where? Will Tamerlane remove all poles and lines prior to the end of the project? And how will Tamerlane dispose of the material and fill the holes left behind? How will Tamerlane select the places to put the poles and lines needed for a telephone connection? Will trees and vegetation have to be cleared? How will this be done? Will the impacts on the immediate environment be considered as well as the long-term effects?

Spills on land, gravel, rock and vegetation, trenching in rocky substances is typically impractical and impossible, with that in mind will Tamerlane include the use of items like synthetic, impervious sheeting that can also be used as a barrier?

Will plastic tarps be used in some of the barriers and are they included in the spill kits? How will spill that splashed on vegetation be removed? If soil, gravel, or vegetation must be removed, will the regulatory agencies be contacted for approval before commencing with the removal?

In regards to the spill response action plan for diesel fuel, hydraulic oil and lubricating oil I have the following questions:

- When the team builds a barrier with soil to block entry into waterways, how close will the diesel fuels and oils be to surface water? What tools will they require to build this barrier, and will they be easily accessible to all employees?
- Where would the spill kits be placed? Will there also be fire safety kits available?
- When a spill of the fuels and oils occur on water, what will become of the animals and plant life that are in the water, how will they be decontaminated?
- When a spill happens on ice and snow, snow is absorbent, how will building a barrier out of snow help to contain the spill? Where the ground and the snow meet there is an air pocket which mice use to protect themselves from freezing, the fuels and oils can travel using this pocket, what will be done to combat this?
- When removing the spill from the ice and snow what will be done to the topsoil and plants? How will they be disposed of?
- How will the buckets with lids and the polypropylene bags be disposed of?
- How long will Tamerlane store the contaminated materials on site? Where will they be stored and what will they be stored in? What is the life span of the storage containers?
- How will Tamerlane be transporting the contaminated materials? What procedures will be followed?

In regards to the spill response action plan for gasoline I have the following questions:

- What will be done if the spill cannot be contained because of ignition potential?
- As a skimmer will be used on contained slicks, what will be done and used on uncontained slicks?
- On water, the containment and removal of spills will be done only after the vapours have dissipated, in the meantime what will the immediate affects on the environment?
- In ice and snow, what if building a barrier with snow doesn't work, what will be that back up plan?
- When removing the contaminated ice and snow what will become of the frozen soil? What about in the spring when snow is present and the ground is thawed, and seepage is a likely outcome, what will be the plan of action then?
- Where and for how long will the contaminated materials be stored for? How will they be disposed of? What measures will be taken during transport?
- Is Tamerlane already familiar with the Federal and Territorial Environment authorities and their regulations?

In regards to the spill response action plan for antifreeze, I have the following questions:

- What about the possible seepage through the soil barrier that can contaminate the water? What is the backup plan to this?
- What about the surrounding vegetation that have roots, if contaminated, will they have to be removed as well, and why hasn't this been specified in the spill plan?
- Antifreeze contaminates any water that it comes into contact with, the plan is to pump all contaminated water, what will be the effects on the surrounding plants and wildlife that may depend on the water that has to be pumped due to contamination? What will be done to the surrounding soil of the pumped out water as this too will become contaminated?
- On ice and snow, how will it be possible to make a barrier with snow if the antifreeze sinks and mixes with water, won't it do the same thing with snow?
- There is no mention of the soil or vegetation that lie under the ice and snow, what will be the plan for them? What about in the spring when the ice and snow is still present and the soil and vegetation are absorbent and the land is filled with slush and water, what will be planned for a spill in such conditions?
- Where will the contaminated materials be stored and for how long? How will this be transported for disposal?

In regards to the spill response action plan for propane, I have the following questions:

- What will be the quantity of propane kept on site? Based on the amount kept on site if there is a spill or leak what will be the distance immediately affected by the propane, in the worst case scenario?

- Will work be halted and the camp evacuated?
- How will the people be made to know, in and out of camp?
- What will be done if a major possible spill of flammable materials, and not just propane, takes place during a thunderstorm with lightning?
- It is not possible to collect and or contain propane once it is released, so what will be done then? Will samples be taken to ensure that the propane is still not lingering in the air? Will there be tests?

About the spill response equipment, will just one loader be available for emergency use, what if there are two are more spills in one day within close time proximity? What will be the plan then?

Spill kits:

There will be only two spill kits, what will happen if you need more than two? How much time will it take to replenish the stocks of the spill kits? What will be the ratio of spill kits to machinery and to people on the site?

Why aren't the following items included in the spill kits; Caution tape, coveralls, and an instruction booklet?

Will the spark proof shovel be strong enough for frozen soil?

What is the absorbent capacity of the spill kit?

Disposal Methods:

Where and how will the off site disposal, controlled burning and incineration be done?

Spill Response Training:

Will the on site coordinator be certified to conduct the training of surface personnel?

What about the personnel that will not be on the surface? What training will they receive?

Will annual refresher courses be conducted to review the procedures on the Spill Contingency Plan?