

**YUKON'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT (EAA) SCREENING REPORT****1. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FILE INFORMATION**

Application Number	LQ00017 – Amendment 2004/2005
Proponent Name	Pacifica Resources Ltd.
Contact Information	701 – 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B3
Project Title	Quartz exploration
Physical Work or Activity	Quartz exploration
Multiple Activity(ies)	N/A
E. A. Start Date	May 24 <sup>th</sup> , 2005
E. A. Finish Date	June 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2005
E. A. Determination	No significance, project may proceed
Subject Descriptor	Exploration
Project Category Code	Area

**2. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY IDENTIFICATION**

Lead Responsible Authority	Mining Lands
Other Responsible Authorities	N/A
Date EAA coordination regs triggered	No
R. A. Contact Information	Nancy Moore, Mining Lands Officer, Box 269, Watson Lake, Yukon
Project Trigger	EAA Law List And Inclusion List
Lead Type of Approval	Permit Amendment
Status of Approval	Approved
Integrated Screening	N/A
Other Triggers	N/A
Other Types of Approval	N/A
Project File Location	Watson Lake Mining Recorders Office

**3. PROJECT LOCATION**

Region	Watson Lake		
NTS Map #	105-I-05/06/11/12	Quadrant	<u>X</u> NE <u>X</u> SE <u>X</u> SW <u>X</u> NW
Geographic Location Name	Selwyn Mountains – Howard's Pass		
Latitude and Longitude or UTM Coordinates	<b>N boundary:</b> 62°40'30"N <b>S boundary:</b> 62°27'00"N	<b>E boundary:</b> 129°11'00"W <b>W boundary:</b> 129°55'00"W	
Watershed and Drainage Region	Don Creek		
Nearest Community(s)	Name: Ross River	Distance from project: 165 km (air miles)	
	Name: Cantung, NWT	Distance from project: 85 km (air miles)	
First Nation Traditional Territory(s)	Kaska Dena		
Surrounding Land Status	The Cantung Mine (NWT), operated by North American Tungsten (located approximately 85 km southeast) is planning to re-open this summer or fall. The amendment for Approval LQ00017 includes 978 mineral claims, – there are an additional 15 claims on 105-I-05 in this area. There is one Land Claim selection LFN R-137B in the vicinity of this Approval as well as Outfitting and Trapping concerns.		
Special Designation(s)	N/A		

**Ecozone: TAIGA CORDILLERA ECOZONE**

**Ecoregion: 171. SELWYN MOUNTAINS**

This ecoregion is located in the Selwyn and southern Mackenzie mountains that span the Yukon–Northwest Territories border. For the most part this is a rugged mountain wilderness, a northern extension of the Rocky Mountains. The highest mountains found in the Northwest Territories occur in this ecoregion. Climatic conditions vary with elevation. The mean annual temperature for major valley systems is approximately  $-4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  with a summer mean of  $9.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a winter mean of  $-19.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Mean annual precipitation is highly variable ranging from 600 mm at lower elevation on the perimeter of the ecoregion up to 750 mm at high elevation. The ecoregion is characterized by alpine tundra at upper elevations and by subalpine open woodland vegetation at lower elevations. Alpine vegetation consists of crustose lichens, mountain avens, dwarf willow, and ericaceous shrubs; sedge and cottongrass are associated with wetter sites. Barren talus slopes are common. Subalpine vegetation consists of discontinuous open stands of stunted white spruce, and occasional alpine fir and lodgepole pine, in a matrix of willow, dwarf birch, and northern Labrador tea with a ground cover of moss and lichen. Sedge, cottongrass, and mosses occur in wet sites. The ecoregion includes the Selwyn Mountains and a small portion of the southern Backbone Ranges of the Mackenzie Mountains in its easternmost section. The Selwyn Mountains, which have been extensively glaciated, are composed of Palaeozoic and Proterozoic strata intruded by granitic stocks. They are divided into several ranges by broad, northwesterly-trending valleys. Some contain alpine and valley glaciers. Mount Keele, at 2950 m asl, is the most outstanding peak. Local alpine glaciers exist in the highest ranges of this ecoregion. Bare rock outcrops and rubble are common at higher elevation. Permafrost is extensive but discontinuous in the western part and continuous with low ice content in the eastern part of the ecoregion. Dystric and Eutric Brunisols on alluvial, fluvio-glacial, and morainal veneers and blankets are dominant in the region. Static and Turbic Cryosols with Dystric Brunisols or Regosols are developed on upper-elevation, steeply-sloping colluvium. Characteristic wildlife includes caribou, grizzly and black bear, Dall's sheep, moose, beaver, fox, wolf, hare, raven, rock and willow ptarmigan, and bald and golden eagle. Climate and resources provide opportunities for hunting and trapping of wildlife, ecotourism, and mineral exploration. There are no major permanent settlements in the ecoregion. The population of the ecoregion is approximately 50.

## **4. PROJECT SCOPING**

### **4.1 Project Scope**

The amendment to LQ00017 governing mining activity on the property for the remaining 4 years of the Approval includes increases in levels of previously assessed activities; Diamond Drilling, Trenching, Corridors and Camps; while remaining within current Class 3 thresholds and directed by operating conditions set out in the Approval.

The amendment also includes the addition of 835 mineral claims as well as the following new activities: New Access Trails (up to 40 km), Upgrading Existing Roads/Trails (up to 30 km), Use of Explosives and Cut Lines (up to 200 km).

Reclamation will be ongoing throughout the program and all material will be removed at the end of the operation. A complete list of exploration activities can be found at the end of this screening.

### **4.2 Scope of Assessment**

The spacial scope of this assessment is defined as: western boundary of Pelly River, eastern boundary at the Yukon/NWT border, extending north to latitude  $62^{\circ}40'30''$  and south to latitude  $62^{\circ}27'00''$ .

**5. CONSULTATION/REFERRAL LIST**

<b>Department or Organization</b>	<b>Contact person</b>	<b>Response</b>
GY, Client Service & Inspections - Mining	Steve Colp	No response
GY, Regional Mining Lands Officer	Judy St. Amand	No response
GY Environmental Affairs Section	Morris George	No response
GY Exploration & Geological	Karen Pelletier	No response
GY, Forest Planning & Development	Myles Thorp	No response
GY, Lands Client Services	Bryony McIntyre	25 May, 2005
GY Lands Use	Marg White	June 9, 2005
GY, Senior Natural Resource Officer – Tintina	Richard Potvin	No response
GY, EMR, First Nation Liaison	Allan Carlick	No response
DFO Habitat & Enhancement	Sandra Orban	No response
DOE Environmental Protection	Doug Davidge	No response
MacKenzie River Basin Board	Jack VanCamp	No response
Association of Yukon Communities		No response
Canada Parks & Wilderness Society	Theresa Gulliver	No response
Yukon Chamber of Mines		No response
Salmon Sub-Committee	Gord Zealand	No response
Yukon Conservation Society	Karen Baltgailis	No response
Yukon FWMB		No response
Council for Yukon First Nations		No response
Ross River Dene Council	Testloa Smith	No response
Liard First Nation	Laurie Allen	No response
Town of the Watson Lake	Hilda Price	No response

**6. SUMMARY OF RESPONSES FROM REFERRAL LIST****GY Lands Client Services**

No concerns.

**GY Land Use**

No concerns.

**7. MANAGING THE POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT****7.1 Potential Adverse Effects on the Environment Resulting from Amendment**

1. Archaeological Sites and Burial Grounds
2. Trenching Concerns
3. Potential Fuel Spills
4. Use of Vehicles on Existing Roads and Trails
5. Use of Vehicles off the Road or Trail

6. Stream Crossings
7. Explosives
8. Permafrost Concerns
9. Disturbance to Wildlife

## 7.2 Cumulative Environmental Effects

There are 978 mineral claims included within the amended Approval area. There are an additional 15 mineral claims on claim sheet 105-I-05 adjacent to this property. The Cantung Mine (NWT), operated by North American Tungsten (located approximately 85 km southeast) is planning to re-open this summer or fall.

There is one Land Claim selection LFN R-137B in the vicinity of this Approval as well as Outfitting and Trapping concerns. On claim sheet 105H-09 there are currently 474 active quartz claims. The proposed work will not cause a significant cumulative effect and with adherence to the operating conditions of the approval and amendment, the environmental impact should be successfully mitigated before completion of the project.

## 7.3 Required Mitigation Measures

### Archaeological Sites and Burial Grounds

- All archaeological sites and burial grounds must be avoided. If such a site is encountered in the course of an exploration program, it is to be marked, reported to the Chief and protected from further disturbance until authorization is given by the Chief.

### Fuel and Chemical Storage and Handling

- Vehicles must be maintained and operated in a manner designed to prevent spills of fuel to oil.
- Sufficient oil spill clean-up equipment and material must be in a state of readiness and on site at all times in order to clean-up all petroleum spills.
- All 200 litre drums must have the permit holder's name labelled on the tops.
- An operator who takes an emergency remedial measure shall, as soon as possible but not later than 10 days after taking it, send a written report to the Chief describing the duration, nature and extent of the emergency and the measures taken to respond to it.
- In the case of a ruptured primary containment situation, should the secondary containment contain water then the contaminated water must be removed with the fuel.

### Trenching

- When trenching with mechanized equipment an operator shall segregate material into two piles:
  - a) Vegetative mat, and
  - b) overburden and bedrock;to be conserved and used for backfilling trenches.

- Trenches excavated during an exploration program with mechanized equipment must be backfilled by the operator. Overburden and bedrock shall be replaced first, followed by vegetative mat. The backfilled trench must comply with the operating conditions for re-establishment of the vegetative mat and erosion control.

#### **Use of vehicles on existing roads and trails**

- All vehicles must be operated within the design limits or tolerances of the road or trail. If design limits or tolerances are unknown, the operation of vehicles must not cause significant rutting or gouging to the road or trail.

#### **Use of vehicles off the road or trail**

- Routes for off the road or trail use by vehicles must be reconnoitered and used in a way that minimizes ground disturbance
- If rutting and gouging that could lead to ongoing erosion, ponding or permafrost degradation occurs, vehicle use must be suspended or relocated to ground that is capable of bearing the vehicle, and the former routes must be restored in compliance with the operating conditions for re-establishment of the vegetative mat and erosion control.

#### **Stream crossing**

- Streams must be crossed in accordance with the provisions of the *Fisheries Act* and the *Waters Act*.
- The operator shall contact Department of Fisheries and Oceans prior to any fords of streams at (867)393-6730.

#### **Use of Explosives**

- Explosives must be set off in a way that minimizes their impact on wildlife and the public and that will not cause forest fires, unplanned landslides, artificial damming or other obstructions of streams.

#### **Permafrost**

In areas where continuous or discontinuous permafrost is present:

- Permafrost should be avoided where possible.
- If permafrost is encountered, the vegetative mat should be maintained where possible and insulated with granular material or geo-textiles.
- Areas of disturbed permafrost should be re-vegetated, particularly in areas where runoff could impact water bodies.
- Sediment fences and other erosion control methods should be used to control runoff and reduce sedimentation into nearby water courses. Sediment control techniques should be progressively applied when required.
- If the operator encounters areas of permafrost the proposed trench should be relocated.

#### **Disturbance to Wildlife**

- Wildlife should be approached with caution and shall not be disturbed.

- Removed brush must not be piled so that it blocks movement of wildlife or people.
- Feeding of any wildlife is prohibited.

**7.4 Residual Effects**

Natural revegetation could take longer than anticipated.

**7.5 Significance of Effects**

No significance.

**7.6 Likelihood of Occurrence**

Unlikely.

**8. EAA DETERMINATION**

**16(1)(a)** project not likely to cause significant adverse effects, or  
 **16(1)(b)** project likely to cause significant adverse effects that cannot be justified

For 16(1)(b) determinations only:

**16(1)(c)(i)** likelihood of significant effects occurring uncertain

**16(1)(c)(ii)** significant effects may be justified

**16(1)(c)(iii)** public concerns

the Minister shall refer the project to a mediator or a review panel in accordance with section 25.

**9. AUTHORIZATION**

Prepared by:

Signature:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Nancy Moore, Mining Lands Officer*

Date: June 20, 2005

Authorized by:

Signature:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Joanne Oberg, A/Chief, Mining Land Use*

Date: June 20, 2005



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## COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE SUMMARY

Date: October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2006  
Time: 2:00 to 4:00 pm  
Location: Tulita, NWT. Tulita Arena

Subject: Pacifica's plans for mineral exploration in the Sahtu in 2007

### Pre-work:

On October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2007 invitations along with a Community Notice were faxed to various interested parties throughout the District. Pacifica worked with Valerie Yakaleah to coordinate posting of the Community Notice.

### Open House

Justin Himmelright, Manager of Environment and Community Affairs for Pacifica Resources was present to provide a presentation and answer questions. Posters were set up providing general information regarding the company, the project, and the proposed exploration program. Hand outs were made available including a the company annual report for 2005 and a booklet from produced by Government of Canada entitled "Mining Information Kit for Aboriginal Communities". A sign in sheet was circulated and comment sheets and pens distributed to the attendees. The event was catered with soup and sandwiches, fruit, and some sweets.

For the first half hour people came in to the arena and picked up the handouts and filled out the sign in sheet. They browsed the posters and snacked on the food provided. The Power Point presentation was automated and animated and many paused to watch it for a time.

Justin Himmelright then addressed the assembled group and walked through the information on each of the posters and spoke to the information provided through the Power Point presentation. The main points provided through this presentation included:

- An overview of the mineral exploration industry, phases of mineral property development and how Pacifica Resources and the Selwyn Project sit in relation to that information
- the location of the project relative to the community, to other communities in the Sahtu and the Yukon, to important heritage areas such as Mile 222 on the Canol Trail, and to the Yukon/NWT border
- the extent and nature of the work already being conducted on the project on the Yukon side of the border
- the nature, extent, and timing of the work planned for those portions of the project on the NWT side of the border

- how the activity and infrastructure in the Yukon will be used to support the work in the NWT.
- the potential timing for a mine development at the Selwyn Project

The audience was encouraged to ask questions throughout the presentation. The questions that were asked include:

Q: Would the mine be open pit or underground?

A: Most likely both methods would be used.

Q: What is happening with the access road from Tungsten? (Pacifica has a permit pending from the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board to re-activate an existing road)

A: We are waiting for the MVLWB to issue to terms and conditions required for us to use that road.

Q: The company is looking for zinc. What happens if you find gold or diamonds? Do you ignore it?

A: No we wouldn't but it is unlikely that we would find such things in the area we are working in. The geology of the area is well known and studied and we are focused on those areas that have the best potential for zinc and lead.

Q: What are the implication of this project for the Tulita District?

A: Pacifica will be putting forward an application to the Sahtu Land and Water Board and they will likely circulate the application for comment. Overall there is a high level of exploration happening in the area and having some work happening on Tulita lands does open the door for possible economic opportunities.

### Open House Results

Attendees      Leon Andrew – Mackay Range Dev. Corp  
                      Jody Snortland – Sahtu Renewable Resource Board  
                      Wilfred Lennie – President, Tulita Renewable Resources  
                      Brodie Thomas  
                      Alvin Yallee  
                      Fred Clement – Tulita Lands  
                      Ethel Blondin-Andrew – Norman Wells Land Corporation  
                      Rocky Norwegian  
                      Frank Andrew – Tulita Dene Band  
                      Gabriel Horassi  
                      John Hetchinelle  
                      Maurice Mendo

Comment sheets submitted: 6

Notable comments:

1. Never assume people know what you are doing. Always overload and some of it will stick. Keep good relations
2. No more Sunday meetings
3. (would like to know more on) How the company do work in the Sahtu Area, keep the community informed about the project and what areas are going to be worked on.
4. Keep in touch with the District Lands on projects such as drilling, staking, etc.



Available Documentation

Community Notice

Invitation Letters

Fax records for invitations

Open House Information Posters

Power Point Presentation

Open House sign in sheets (2)

Open House comment sheets ( 6)

Hand outs – Pacifica Resources Annual Report 2005, Mining Information Kit for Aboriginal Communities

**pacifica**  
resources ltd.



**Tulita Community Consultation Presentation**

*October 15, 2006*

**WELCOME**

Welcome to the Pacifica Resources Open House.

Please help yourself to the food and drinks.

Feel free to ask questions.

Please take some time to fill in the comment card provided.

**THANKS FOR COMING.**

2



**WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?**

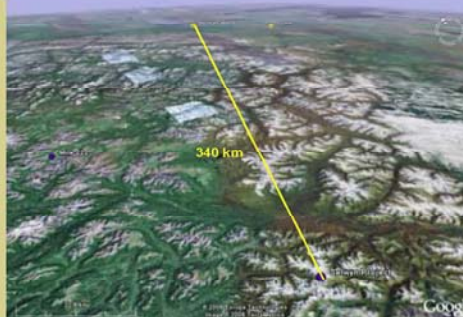


The Selwyn Project is located at Howards Pass, 330 km south-west of Tulita

3




**WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?**



..... 340 km from Norman Wells

4



## WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?

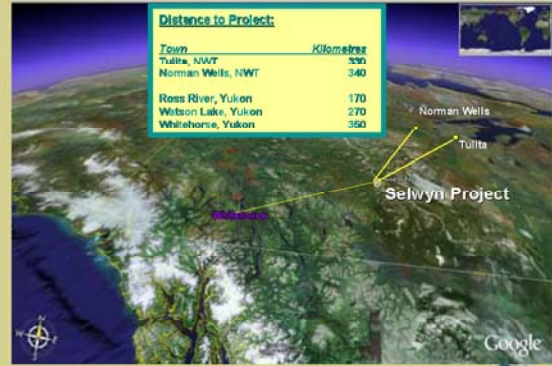


..... and 100 km from Mile 222 on the Canol Trail



5

## WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?



6

## WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?

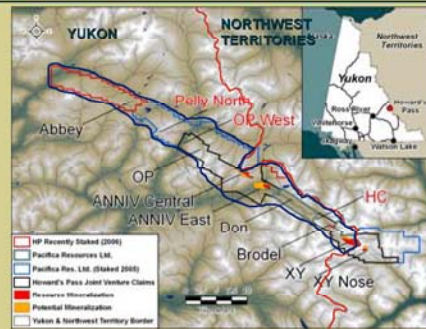


The Yukon and Northwest Territories Border divides the project.



7

## WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?



...and most of the project area is in the Yukon.

Pacifica has been exploring here for the past two years



8

## WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?

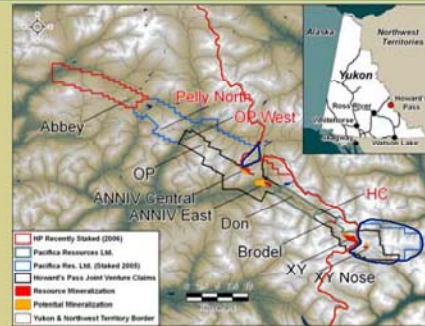


Some small areas are in the Sahtu



9

## WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?



and Pacifica intends to start exploration in these areas



10

## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Pacifica has 2 camps operating on the Yukon side of the border.



11

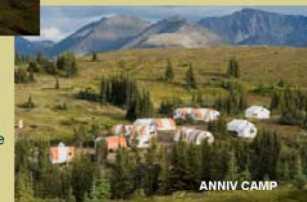
## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Each camp supports about 40 workers. Camp staff include:

- Geologists
- Biologists
- Geological technicians
- Pilots and aircraft mechanics

- Surveyors
- Drillers
- Equipment operators
- Carpenters and camp maintenance
- Cooks and kitchen staff
- Administrative and first aid



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## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Each camp is supported by a small airstrip. Flights from Whitehorse and Watson Lake bring in:

- people,
- groceries,
- fuel, and
- other supplies

13



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Each tent sleeps 4 people.

Tents are insulated and heated by electric baseboards or diesel stove.

Mattresses are provided but each worker must bring their own sleeping bag.

There are tents for women workers and men and women bunk separately.

14



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Each camp also has a 'dry' tent.

In the 'dry', the heat is kept on high all day.

Workers hang wet clothes, boots and equipment in the dry at the end of the work day so it will be dry and ready for work on the following day.

15



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Each camp has a wash house.

The wash house has sinks, mirrors, and washers and dryers for laundry.

The wash house also has private shower stalls with locking doors.

Men and women workers share the wash house.

16



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



There are no flush toilets.

17



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Each camp has a kitchen combined with a dining area.

The dining area seats about 24 people.

Breakfast and dinner are served between 6:00 and 8:00

Lunch materials are available and workers are responsible to make their own lunches.

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## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Kitchens are equipped with stoves, ovens, fridges, sinks, and food prep areas.

There are no dishwashing machines.

A separate building is used for food storage. This building has shelving for dry goods and a large freezer.

19



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Kitchen staff are our hardest workers.

They work in shifts, one shift for morning and lunch and second for dinner.

They are responsible for all meal planning, food orders, cooking, and cleaning in the kitchens.

And the food is REALLY GOOD!

20



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Each camp also has a helicopter on site at all times.

Helicopters are essential to our work.

Helicopters are critical for safety. It is a long way to get medical help.

21



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



The main use of helicopters is to move workers and equipment from one area to another.



Most of the exploration area is not accessible by road or trail.

22



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Helicopter supported

There are 2 types of drills at work at the Selwyn Project.



CAT supported

And all of these people and equipment are needed to support this activity.....

DRILLING

23



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



In helicopter supported drilling, a site prep crew goes to area ahead of the drillers.

They clear a small area and build a level platform for the drill

The drill is lifted into place in sections by a helicopter.  
When the drilling is finished the drill is lifted out and the platform removed.



24



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Helicopter supported drills are used mostly to explore new areas where we don't know what is under the ground.

25



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



CAT supported drills are used once a mineral resource has been found under the ground.

CATs are used to level a small area for the drill and to move the drill from one place to the next.

This type of drilling is confined to smaller areas.

Drills are moved only 50 meters to 200 meters with each drill move.

This type of work is used to find the edges of the mineral area and discover how deep it is.



26



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



The Pacifica camps at the Selwyn Project support 8 drills  
There are 4 drills at each camp.

27



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



The drills are used to make this.....

DRILL CORE

Drill core is a rock cylinder about 2.75 inches across.



28





## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



Geologists use the core to understand the structure of the mineral resource.

This information is used to decide where to drill next.

Where there is mineral found, the core is split and half of it is sent to a lab to determine the amount of mineral in the rock.



29



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?

Geology is not the only thing being studied at Selwyn. Studies of the environment were started this year.



We are collecting information about:

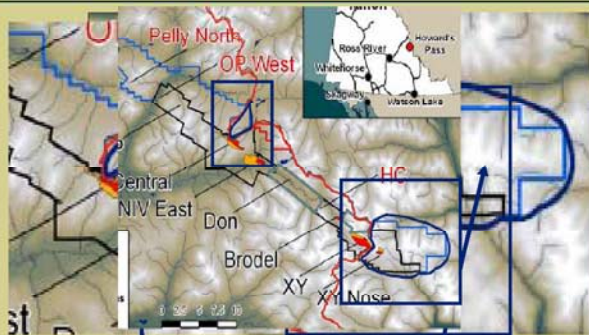
- Water quality
- Fisheries
- Plants
- Wildlife
- Weather
- ....and more

The environmental studies at Selwyn will be carried out for several years. This information will be used to help evaluate the potential impact of a mine development on the environment.

30



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



There are two small areas that Pacifica will explore in Sahtu

31



## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?

When Pacifica begins exploration in the Sahtu area

drills working on the Yukon side

will move over the border to explore on the Northwest Territories side



32

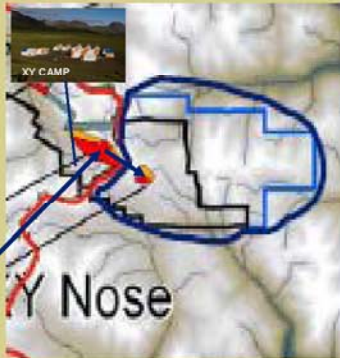


## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?

When Pacifica begins exploration in the Sahtu area

drills working on the Yukon side

will move over the border to explore on the Northwest Territories side



33

**pacifica**  
CORPORATION

## WHAT HAPPENS IN EXPLORATION?



ANNIV CAMP



XY CAMP

No camps will be built in the Sahtu area

All work will be supported from the two camps in the Yukon

34

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CORPORATION

## WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR ?



This kind of rock.  
It is rich in zinc and lead.

35

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## WHAT IS ZINC USED FOR ?



Zinc is used to cover steel and prevent rust.  
It is an important metal in the construction industry

36

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## WHAT IS ZINC USED FOR ?



Zinc is also important for health.  
It is used in nutrition supplements and ointments  
and creams

37



When will we build a mine ?

.....not for many years

38



## WHAT IS NEEDED TO BUILD THE MINE ?

in 2006



More drilling and environmental studies

39



## WHAT IS NEEDED TO BUILD THE MINE ?

in 2007



Drilling  
Environmental studies  
Engineering studies

40



WHAT IS NEEDED TO BUILD THE MINE ?

in 2008

Drilling  
Environmental studies  
Engineering studies  
Underground test mining

41

WHAT IS NEEDED TO BUILD THE MINE ?

in 2009

Drilling  
Environmental studies  
Engineering studies  
Underground test mining

42

WHAT IS NEEDED TO BUILD THE MINE ?

2010

Drilling  
Environmental studies  
Engineering studies  
Underground test mining

43

WHAT IS NEEDED TO BUILD THE MINE ?

in 2011

Environmental studies  
Engineering studies  
Construction

44

## WHAT IS NEEDED TO BUILD THE MINE ?

in 2012



Environmental studies

Engineering studies

Construction

Mining

45



## WHAT IS NEEDED TO BUILD THE MINE ?

There is a lot of work to do before a mine is built.

There are a lot of questions to answer.

The exploration work we are doing is starting to answer some questions.

Pacifica will be working for many more years in the community and at Howards Pass before any mining happens.

Throughout this time we will provide information to the community and seek your input to our work.

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THANK YOU FOR COMING

MUSSI CHO

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Selwyn Project – Sahtu Land Use Permit Presentation

## Selwyn Project Presentation

- Who is Selwyn Resources?
- What is the type of work?
- Where is the work proposed?
- What is the environment like?
- What do we do to protect the environment?



## The Company

- Junior mining company
- Based in Vancouver, BC
- Successor to Pacifica Resources Ltd.
- Experienced Board of Directors and Management Team

*For company information visit our website  
[www.selwynresources.com](http://www.selwynresources.com)*



## Selwyn Resources Policy on Community and Environment

Selwyn Resources is committed to the responsible exploration and development of mineral resources. In accordance with the Mining Association of Canada ("MAC") Selwyn Resources believes in a responsible approach to social, economic, and environmental performance that is aligned with the evolving priorities of our communities of interest\*.

\* Communities of Interest include all of the individuals and groups who have or believe they have an interest in the management of decisions about our operations that may affect them. This includes: employees, contractors, Aboriginals, mining community members, suppliers, customers, environmental organizations, governments, the financial community, and shareholders.



## Selwyn Resources Policy on Community and Environment

### Environmental Responsibility

#### *We are committed to:*

- Seeking to minimize the impact of our operations on the environment through all stages of exploration and development.
- Seeking to minimize any adverse affects caused by the accidental release of pollutants into the environment.
- Practicing continuous improvement through the application of new technology, innovation and reasonable best practices in all facets of our operation.

#### *We will:*

- Comply with all laws and regulations and adhere to our guiding principles to ensure reasonable best practices are followed.



## How do we protect the environment?

- Environmental Management System (EMS)
  - Best management practice (BMP)
  - Management and crew experience
  - Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
  - Continuous improvement review
- On site monitoring by qualified staff
- Crew and contractor orientation
- Internal audit and incident review procedures
- External audit and inspection by regulators



## Selwyn Resources Policy on Community and Environment

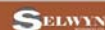
#### *We will:*

- Respect the cultures, customs and values of people with whom our operations interact.
- Recognize and respect the unique role, contribution and concerns of aboriginal peoples in our project areas.
- Provide benefits to local communities through programs that will enhance the economic, social, educational, health and environmental standards that they enjoy.
- Obtain and maintain business through ethical conduct.
- Respect human rights and treat those with whom we deal fairly and with dignity.
- Support the capability of communities to participate in opportunities provided by new mining projects and existing operations.
- Be responsive to community priorities, needs and interests through all stages of mineral exploration.



## Examples of living our policy

- Employment and contract opportunities
- Leadership tours
- Community visits and interaction
- Dechenla youth camp
- Canada Winter Games sponsor



## The Work

- Diamond Drilling
  - Two types; helicopter and CAT supported
  - Drill pad construction
  - Drilling
  - Drill move
  - Reclamation

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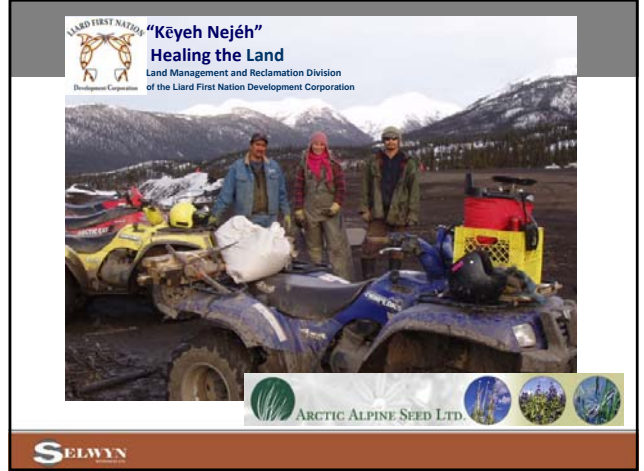


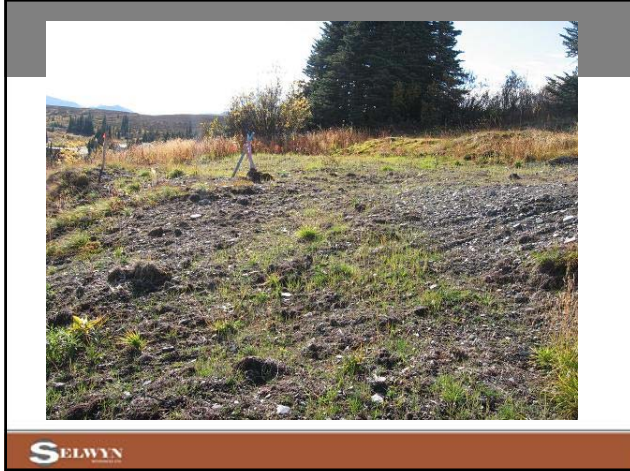
### Additives and lubricants used in drilling

- Extreme Rod Grease
- Extreme Linseed Lube
- Extreme Stop
- Extreme Number One
- Extreme Super G-Blue
- Extreme Super G-Gold

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The drills are used to make this.....  
**DRILL CORE**

Drill core is a rock cylinder about 2.75 inches across.

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### WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?

The Selwyn Project is located at Howards Pass, 330 km south-west of Tulita

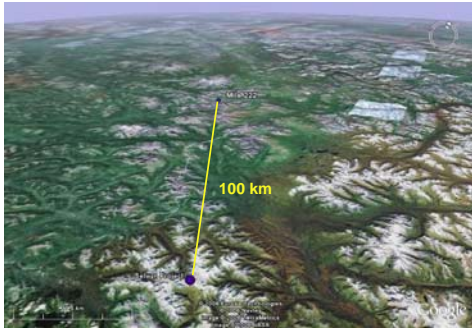
**SELWYN**

### WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?

..... 340 km from Norman Wells

**SELWYN**

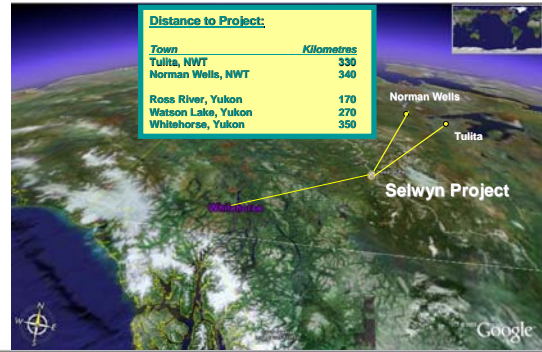
## WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?



..... and 100 km from Mile 222 on the Canol Trail

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## WHERE IS THE SELWYN PROJECT ?



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## The Climate

- Alpine and subalpine
- Deep snowpack
- Snow free period July to September

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## January



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February



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March



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April



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May



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June



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July



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August



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October



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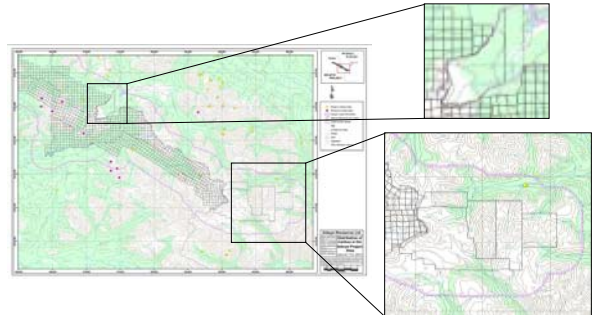


## Wildlife

- Caribou (Upper Nahanni and Finlayson Herds)
- Moose
- Grizzly
- Wolf
- Wolverine
- Marmot
- Ground squirrel
- Ptarmigan

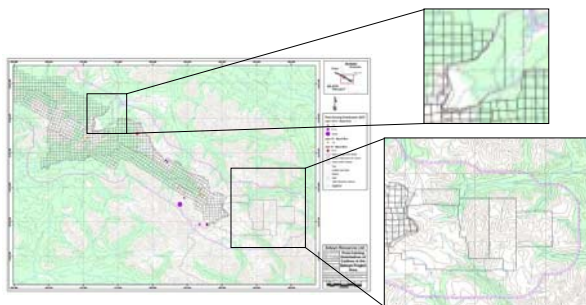
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## Caribou – Yukon Govt. Data



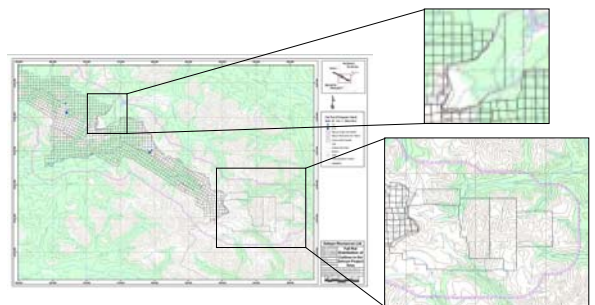
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## Caribou – Post Calving Survey



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## Caribou – Rut Survey



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## Traditional Use and Heritage Sites



- Traditional Knowledge Study completed in October 2006
  - Indicated that there has been little traditional use in this area in recent years but that in the past the area was used
- Review of known archaeology sites completed in 2005
  - concluded that there were no known archaeology sites in the area

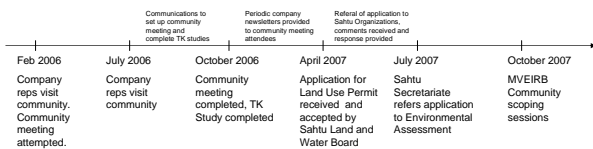
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## SOP – Heritage Sites

- All heritage sites including, cabins, caches, graves, brush camps and other man-made structures, greater than 50 years in antiquity are protected from disturbance by regulation.
- If a historic site is found on the property **stop work immediately**, cordon off the area around the site, photograph the site and notify the Project Manager.
- All employees and contractors are to minimize the impacts to heritage sites during exploration activities. There is to be no disturbance of historic sites or removal of materials and/or artifacts.

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## Community Consultation



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## Questions?



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