










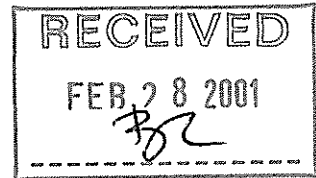


Louie Azzolini

*only one login needed
it was only 1 email.*

From: Peter [peter@canadianzinc.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2001 2:26 PM
To: Louie Azzolini (E-mail)
Subject: Responses to Information Requests

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Please find attached electronic versions of covering letters and responses to the seven (7) Information Requests forwarded to CZN by the MVEIRB on February 17, 2001. Please note that supplemental information submitted in support of the Information Requests has been forwarded directly to the originator but has not been included herein. In some cases, notably the IR by DFO, the provision of back-up documentation of baseline fisheries reports equated to a substantial volume of material.

Please let me know if the MVEIRB requires copies of support documentation submitted to the IR originators. Most of this information is available in hard copy only and would have to be faxed or couriered.

Regards,

Peter





February 26, 2001

Lionel Marcinkoski
Environmental Impact Analyst
Environmental Protection Service
Resources, Wildlife, and Economic Development
Government of the North West Territories

By fax: 867- 873-0221

Dear: Mr. Marcinkoski:

**Re: Canadian Zinc Corporation Cat Camp Fuel Cache Recovery & Drill Program
Environmental Assessment Information Requests**

Please find enclosed our responses to your two Information Requests of the MVEIRB dated February 9 & 10, 2001.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN ZINC CORPORATION

J. Peter Campbell
VP Project Affairs

cc: L. Azzolini - MVEIRB



February 26, 2001

**Canadian Zinc Corporation
Cat Camp Fuel Cache Recovery Program Environmental Assessment
Response to Information Request**

Information Request:

Date : February 9, 2001

From: Lionel Marcinkoski, Environmental Impact Analyst,
Environmental Protection Service
Resources, Wildlife, and Economic Development,
Government of the North West Territories

Subject: The safety of the recipient fuel tanks at the Prairie Creek mine site into which the fuel recovered from the cat camp fuel cache will be transferred for permanent storage. These facilities are over 20 years old, and assurance is sought to verify the integrity of the fuel storage system.

Requests:

(A) The proponent is requested to supply verification that the tankage, containment, and supporting infrastructure at the Prairie Creek site meets the CCME Environmental Code of Practice for above ground tank systems and National Fire Condition Standards. Please provide:

- Inspection Audit report by a Geotechnical Engineer and Mechanical Engineer of the tankage, hardware and containment areas

Identify whether the following tests have been done or are planned prior to the fuel transfer:

1. Hydrostatic testing of tanks
2. Corrosion resistance testing
3. Leakage testing of tanks and hardware
4. Cathodic protection systems tests
5. Floor bottom inspections

(B) Please supply spill Contingency and response procedures in detail, as the information provided is not sufficient to allow a determination of the adequacy of the spill response plan.

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Response:

The fuel storage tank systems at the Prairie Creek minesite were registered on May 21, 1998 in accordance with the Registration of Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products on Federal Lands Regulations promulgated pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

The CCME Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum Products was published in August, 1994. The fuel storage tank systems at the Prairie Creek minesite, constructed in 1981, constitute an Aboveground Storage Tank System in existence before the date the Code was adopted by the authority having jurisdiction. At this time the Prairie Creek fuel storage systems have not been upgraded to conform to the requirements for the Design and Installation of New Aboveground Storage Tank Systems under Part 3 of the CCME Code of Practice. The Code allows 15 years from the date the authority having jurisdiction adopts the Code, to upgrade existing systems to meet the requirements for new systems. In the NWT, the authority having jurisdiction for the Code is the Office of the Fire Marshall under the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs.

The most recent edition of the National Fire Code of Canada was published in 1995. The NFC has been adopted and is in force under the Fire Prevention Regulations issued pursuant to the Fire Prevention Act of the NWT. At this time the Prairie Creek fuel storage systems have not been upgraded to conform with any applicable requirements of the NFC.

The tank farm consists of 4 heavy gauge welded steel tanks each approximately 49 feet in diameter by 32 feet high. Each tank has a capacity of 1.7 million litres for a total capacity of 6.8 million litres. The tanks currently contain a total of approximately 1.726 million litres of diesel, leaving a residual capacity of over 5.0 million litres.

The proposed Cat Camp fuel recovery program would only result in an addition of approximately 170,000 litres added to the tank farm. This equates to about a 10% increase in the contained volume of the farm, for a total of 1.896 million litres, leaving a residual capacity of about 4.9 million litres.

The tank farm is contained within a berm lined with impermeable clay. The berm was designed to contain a minimum of the entire capacity of one tank (1.7 million litres), plus 10% of the capacity of the remaining tanks (510,000 litres), for a total of 2.2 million litres.

The fuel tank farm is routinely inspected by CZN personnel as part of ongoing care and maintenance activity on the property. The tanks exhibit no signs of leakage and appear to be structurally sound.

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An Inspection Audit report by a Geotechnical Engineer and Mechanical Engineer of the tankage, hardware and containment areas has not been conducted and is therefore not available. No non-destructive testing of the fuel tank storage system has been conducted to date. No non-destructive testing is currently planned in advance of the proposed fuel recovery program.

The current program involves the addition of only a small proportion (10%) of the existing contained volume of the tank farm and therefore does not in itself warrant comprehensive testing and upgrading of the storage tank systems. The main tank farm at Prairie Creek is a much more secure and structurally sound containment system than that currently in place at Cat Camp.

As part of its redevelopment plans and prior to recommencement of operations at the Prairie Creek Mine, CZN will engage the services of a qualified engineering firm to conduct the necessary non-destructive testing and upgrade the storage tank system to meet current requirements. At the present time the remote location, lack of road access and limited availability of equipment make undertaking such upgrades logistically difficult and very expensive. In the meantime, CZN will continue to monitor the condition of the tank farm as part of its ongoing care and maintenance programs, and undertake such mitigative and preventive measures as necessary to ensure the integrity of the system.

A copy of the Prairie Creek Emergency Spill Response Plan as submitted to DIAND and recently updated for 2000 – 2001 is appended.



February 26, 2001

**Canadian Zinc Corporation
Cat Camp Fuel Cache Recovery Program Environmental Assessment
Response to Information Request**

Information Request:

Date : February 9, 2001

From: Lionel Marcinkoski, Environmental Impact Analyst,
Environmental Protection Service
Resources, Wildlife, and Economic Development,
Government of the North West Territories

Subject: The safety of the recipient fuel tanks at the Prairie Creek mine site into which the fuel recovered from the cat camp fuel cache will be transferred for permanent storage. These facilities are over 20 years old, and assurance is sought to verify the integrity of the fuel storage system.

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The proposed Cat Camp fuel recovery program would only result in an addition of approximately 170,000 litres added to the tank farm. This equates to about a 10% increase in the contained volume of the farm, for a total of 1.896 million litres, leaving a residual capacity of about 4.9 million litres.

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A copy of the Prairie Creek Emergency Spill Response Plan as submitted to DIAND and recently updated for 2000 – 2001 is appended.



February 26, 2001

Jim Sparling
Air Quality Programs Coordinator
Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

By fax: (867) 873-0221

Dear: Mr. Sparling:

**Re: Canadian Zinc Corporation Drill Program
Environmental Assessment Information Request**

Please find enclosed our response to your Information Request of the MVEIRB dated February 9, 2001.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN ZINC CORPORATION

J. Peter Campbell
VP Project Affairs

cc: L. Azzolini - MVEIRB



February 26, 2001

**Canadian Zinc Corporation Drill Program Environmental Assessment
Response to Information Request**

Information Request:

Date: 9 February, 2001

From: Jim Sparling
Air Quality Programs Coordinator
Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

Subject: drilling dust

Objective: To assess potential generation and impacts from dust during drilling.

Request: Please expand on what circumstances would necessitate using air as the circulating fluid, what particulate/dust emissions would occur and how dust generation would be mitigated under such conditions.

Response:

The reference on page 6 of the EA Report to the use of air as a circulating fluid, instead of water, was part of a generic discussion of the drilling process and a consideration of alternative means of carrying out the undertaking.

Water will be used exclusively as the circulating fluid in carrying out the proposed drilling program. Air drilling will not be employed.

As the EA report goes on to say on page 9, dust/particulate emissions are expected to be minimal as a result of the use of water as the circulating fluid.

This conclusion is based on considerable in-the-field experience from previous drilling programs conducted at Prairie Creek. As stated in the report, the Company has previously drilled some 129 holes on the property between 1992 and 1995 using the same equipment and process as proposed for this program. At no time has the drilling process been noted to result in the ground and vegetation in the immediate area being blanketed in dust nor has it created a visible plume of dust capable of carrying finer particles further away.

In fact, very little dust has been observed to be generated from the drilling process.



February 26, 2001

Steven Matthews
Environmental Assessment/Habitat Biologist
Wildlife and Fisheries Division
Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
Government of the Northwest Territories

By fax: 867- 873-0293

Dear: Mr. Matthews:

**Re: Canadian Zinc Corporation Drill Program
Environmental Assessment Information Request**

Please find enclosed our response to your Information Request of the MVEIRB dated February 12, 2001.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN ZINC CORPORATION

J. Peter Campbell
VP Project Affairs

cc: L. Azzolini - MVEIRB



February 26, 2001

**Canadian Zinc Corporation Drill Program Environmental Assessment
Response to Information Request**

Information Request:

Date: February 12, 2001

From: Steven Matthews
Environmental Assessment/Habitat Biologist
Wildlife and Fisheries Division
Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
Government of the Northwest Territories

Subject: Vegetation; Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Objective: To determine the incremental or cumulative loss of wildlife habitat from past and proposed exploration and development activities in the vicinity of the Prairie Creek mine site.

Request: The proponent is requested to provide a quantitative assessment of the cumulative, direct and indirect effects of the proposed development on wildlife and wildlife habitat in order to substantiate their conclusion that impacts will be negligible. The assessment should provide an analysis of the extent of vegetation cover loss from past and proposed development activities, using current habitat classification and habitat suitability techniques. Total loss of habitat for wildlife should be assessed through both direct loss of plant communities from clearing and indirect loss (i.e. reduced habitat effectiveness) resulting from disturbance (e.g. drilling activities) to wildlife.

Response:

Detailed vegetation analyses and wildlife habitat assessments were conducted by Beak Consultants in 1981 in conjunction with a comprehensive program of baseline studies in support of operational permitting activity at that time. The mine development and construction of the minesite facilities were approved, and the mine fully permitted for operations in 1982, following a comprehensive environmental assessment and public review before the Northwest Territories Water Board taking into account the results of this work.

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The study area for the vegetation and wildlife studies covered 209,000 ha including the minesite and surrounding area, and the majority of the Prairie Creek watershed, as well as a 160 km long by 10 km wide corridor covering the access road alignment from the minesite to the Liard River. The results of this work were reported by Beak (1981) in their report – "Prairie Creek Project: Vegetation and Wildlife Studies January to July, 1981".

The Prairie Creek minesite, including the area of the proposed 6 – 7 hole drill program was determined to be located within the Spruce/Lichen vegetation map unit of the Mackenzie Mountains. The Spruce/Lichen zone was estimated by Beak Consultants (1981) to cover approximately 30,819 ha (308,190,000 m²) of the study area, largely within the boundaries of the Prairie Creek watershed.

A breakdown of historical disturbance around the Prairie Creek property, within the Prairie Creek watershed and largely within the Spruce/Lichen zone, as a result of exploration and development over the last 40 years is estimated as follows:

• Plantsite	10 ha
• Tailings impoundment	10 ha
• Airstrip	7 ha
• Exploration roads and drill pads	6 ha
• Access road (0 – 17 km)	8.5 ha
• Miscellaneous	2.5 ha
• Total	44 ha

Total disturbance to date therefore represents a physical disturbance of approximately 0.14% of the area of the Spruce/Lichen zone within the Prairie Creek watershed, resulting in available habitat reduction from 30,819 ha to 30,775 ha.

An individual drill pad, as proposed for the 6 – 7 hole drill program, would result in the disturbance of approximately 200 m², representing approximately 0.00006% of the area of the Spruce/Lichen vegetation zone. The entire program of 7 holes, assuming none of the holes to be drilled from existing pads or existing roads, would disturb an area of 1400 m², representing a disturbance of 0.00045% of the area of the Spruce/Lichen zone. Add to this provision for 7 access road spurs of 20 m length by 5m in width, would result in an increase in the disturbed area by 700 m² to 2100 m². This would result in a total disturbance of 0.00068% of the Spruce/Lichen zone, reducing remaining available habitat from 307,750,000 m² to 307,747,900 m².

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As an underground mine with site infrastructure currently in place, further disturbance of the Spruce/Lichen zone in the Prairie Creek watershed associated with mine re-development and operations would be expected to be slight relative to disturbance to date.

The Spruce/Lichen zone in the area of the Prairie Creek mine is classified as fair Dall's sheep range, good caribou winter range and, along the bottom of the Prairie Creek valley, fair moose range. Above the valley bottom, the habitat is classified a nil to insignificant moose habitat.

Wildlife observations in the immediate area of the minesite, including the area of the proposed drill program, have identified Dall's Sheep as the predominant species utilizing the area. During summer months they typically frequent the plantsite area, using the adjacent talus slopes as escape terrain. Caribou and moose have only rarely been observed anywhere in the vicinity of the mine or, for that matter, in the Prairie Creek valley generally.

Given the very small area of disturbance relative to the available habitat and the observed limited use of the minesite and surrounding area by wildlife species, impacts associated with the proposed development are predicted to be negligible.



February 26, 2001

**Canadian Zinc Corporation
Cat Camp Fuel Cache Recovery and Drill Program Environmental Assessments
Response to Information Request**

Information Request:

Date: February 10, 2001

From: Lionel Marcinkoski, Environmental Impact Analyst,
Environmental Protection Service
Resources, Wildlife, and Economic Development,
Government of the North West Territories

Subject: *The adequacy of the existing sewage treatment and garbage disposal systems at the Prairie Creek mine to accommodate waste volumes from the number of workers expected to be on the site in the summer of 2001*

Requests: *The proponent should discuss the maximum number of people who will be in camp at any one time, including those who may be on site to complete the planned 2001 surface and underground drill program and pilot plant operation, and should provide further details of the sewage waste and garbage disposal methods for the camp population.*

The current description, on page 7 of the Drill Program Environmental Assessment Report states only that sewage is discharged to a sump located in floodplain gravels adjacent to the office building. Further details regarding the capacity of the sump, its imperviousness to groundwater and surface water flows and its location relative to waterbodies and buildings should be provided, and any proposed sampling program for sewage effluent discharges should be described. The Department of Health and Social services requires that sanitary facilities be located a minimum of 30 meters away from any occupied area. Sewage disposal should also be no less than 100m beyond the normal high water mark of any watercourse.

Garbage is proposed to be burned on site in an incinerator. The proponent should discuss in greater detail proposed disposal methods for non-combustible solid waste and garbage handling procedures to minimize wildlife attraction to the site. This should include frequency of incineration of garbage and disposal plans for burning residue. The Department recommends daily incineration of combustible waste, and removal of residue to an approved land fill facility.

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Response:

Each of the Cat Camp Fuel Cache Recovery and the Mineral Exploration Drilling programs are expected to require the services of 8 people. A number of the people required are common to both programs. As a result, the maximum number of people expected to be in camp at any one time to carry out the proposed programs is 12.

Several other programs of activity, including operation of a pilot plant, development of an underground decline and an underground exploration drilling program, and a further surface exploration drilling program are currently being contemplated. It is anticipated that applications for these programs will be forthcoming in the near future. Subject to receiving the necessary approvals all of these programs could be undertaken during the coming summer season from May through October.

The total number of people estimated to be required if all of the proposed programs were to be carried out independently is 60. However, the programs will be conducted somewhat sequentially and a number of positions are common to separate programs. If all of the programs were to be carried out at the same time, the maximum number of people on site would be expected to be about 35. Given the anticipated sequential nature of the programs it is expected that the actual maximum number of people in camp at any one time will be 20 – 25.

The sewage exfiltration sump was constructed in 1991-92 to support the low levels of activity associated with ongoing care and maintenance and exploration activity on the property. The sump has been utilized successfully since that time. Typically, the maximum number of personnel on-site during the peak periods of exploration activity from 1991- 1995 was 20 – 25.

The sump is approximately 4–5 m in diameter and 3-4 m in depth. It is constructed within the coarse rock fill and natural riverine gravel deposits which underlay the plantsite area. All raw sewage and greywater reports to the sump and exfiltrates through the porous gravel deposits to groundwater. The sump is covered by a constructed wooden boardwalk with an inspection trap door. No surface water flows report through this area and the sump bottoms out below the water table.

The sump is located adjacent to the westernmost corner of the service and administration building. It is approximately 35 m from the in-service accommodation trailers and approximately 115 m from the crest of the dike separating the plantsite from Prairie Creek.

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No sampling programs for sewage effluent discharges have been conducted in the past and none are currently planned. Annual Lease Inspections by DIAND have consistently reported the sump to be performing satisfactorily and of sufficient capacity to handle all sewage and greywater.

Putrescible refuse from the kitchen and other combustible refuse is incinerated in a diesel fired incinerator. Refuse is typically incinerated daily during active programs and incinerator residue removed to the landfill site weekly or as required.

Non-combustible solid waste is disposed of in a landfill site located to the south of the minesite established under Surface Lease 95-F-10-5-3. Annual Lease Inspections by DIAND have consistently reported the solid waste disposal site as being operated satisfactorily.



February 26, 2001

Greg Yeoman
CPAWS-NWT

By fax: 867-873-9593

Dear: Mr. Yeomen:

**Re: Canadian Zinc Corporation Cat Camp Fuel Cache Recovery Program
Environmental Assessment Information Requests**

Please find enclosed our responses to your two Information Requests of the MVEIRB dated February 9, 2001.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN ZINC CORPORATION

J. Peter Campbell
VP Project Affairs

cc: L. Azzolini - MVEIRB



February 26, 2001

**Canadian Zinc Corporation
Cat Camp Fuel Cache Recovery Program Environmental Assessment
Response to Information Request**

Information Request:

Date: February 9, 2001

From: Greg Yeoman, CPAWS-NWT

Subject: Canadian Zinc proposed Cat Camp/Fuel Cache Retrieval and Clean-up

Objective: To obtain information which will help determine, with greater accuracy, the amount of fuel that has leaked, seeped or otherwise escaped from the Cat camp fuel cache.

*Request: Measurement records and/or reports from initial measurement by Agra Earth and Environmental in 1993.
Any other fuel measurement records held by Canadian Zinc and/or DIAND.*

Response:

HBT Agra Limited inspected the fuel caches at the Grainger Airstrip (River) and Cat Camp (Sundog) sites on behalf of Canadian Zinc on October 26, 1993. A copy of the text of their letter report is appended. In its letter report, Agra simply referred to the product levels in each of the tanks as being "80% to 90% full" at both sites. No measurement records were appended and it is not clear whether measurements were actually taken or just visual estimates made.

CZN personnel inspected the product levels in the tanks at Cat Camp on September 20, 1999. All tanks were physically dipped and the depth of the fuel from the top recorded.

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Fuel levels and corresponding volumes were as follows:

	Tank Height (m)	Fluid Level (m)	% Full	Max. Capacity (l)	Contained Volume (l)	Difference (l)
Tank #1	6.1m	0.686 m	88.7	65,555	58,182	7,373
Tank #2	6.1m	1.016 m	83.3	65,555	54,636	10,919
Tank #3	6.1m	0.508 m	91.7	65,555	60,095	5,460

The fluid levels recorded in 1999 correspond well with the estimates made in 1993, suggesting minimal losses from the tanks over the intervening period.

The difference between the maximum capacity of the tanks and the contained volume represents the maximum volume which could have been lost from the tanks over time, assuming the tanks to have been 100% full at the start. However, storage tanks of this nature are seldom filled to the very top and a 0.3 to 0.5 m freespace at the top would not have been unusual. As well, the fuel cache was established specifically to serve as a staging area to support transportation activity during the construction period in 1981-82. As a result it would be reasonable to expect that fuel would have been used from the cache for this purpose.

CZN is not aware of any other records detailing fuel inventories at the Cat Camp site prior to its becoming involved with the property in 1991. Similarly, CZN is not aware of any fuel measurement records taken by or available from DIAND.



February 26, 2001

**Canadian Zinc Corporation
Cat Camp Fuel Cache Recovery Program Environmental Assessment
Response to Information Request**

Information Request:

Date: February 9, 2001

From: Greg Yeoman, CPAWS-NWT

Subject: Canadian Zinc proposed Cat Camp/Fuel Cache Retrieval and Clean-up

Objective: To determine the current state of the Cat camp fuel cache, specifically whether it is still leaking or seeping fuel.

Request: Any reports, documentation or other information from Canadian Zinc and/or DIAND which:
1) describe the follow up inspections, mitigation and efforts made to prevent further contamination to the site since September 7, 2000.
2) assess the current state of the fuel tanks, specifically whether or not the tanks are losing fuel.

Response:

Canadian Zinc was advised of leakage being observed from the fuel tanks at Cat Camp on August 30, 1999 following an inspection by DIAND on August 18, 1999. CZN undertook a follow-up inspection and remedial measures on September 20, 1999. At that time, pipe joints and inspection port nuts were tightened, and a small seepage point on a vertical weld plugged with sealant. These actions effectively halted the observed minor drips and seepage. As a further precautionary measure, petroleum absorbents were placed around the base of the tanks. These actions were documented by letter from CZN to DIAND dated September 21, 1999 (attached).

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A further inspection of the Cat Camp fuel cache was conducted by CZN personnel on June 29, 2000. No leakage was observed at that time. However, a decision was made to initiate steps to eliminate the potential environmental liability associated with long term fuel storage in such a remote location. The most practical remedial measure was considered to be relocation of the fuel back to the main tank farm at the Prairie Creek minesite. Accordingly, CZN submitted an application for a Land Use Permit to the MVLWB on July 28, 2000 to undertake this work in the interest of environmental risk mitigation.

The information request makes reference to an inspection memorandum of September 7, 2000. CZN has not received any such notice of inspection and can therefore not comment on its contents.

CZN has conducted no further inspections of the Cat Camp fuel cache since June, 2000. As no leakage was apparent at that time, no additional immediate mitigation measures were considered necessary.

It was CZN's intention, based on its Application for a Land Use Permit of July 28, 2000, to undertake full clean up of the Cat Camp site over the period from September to October, 2000 thereby fully mitigating the potential for any future contamination. However, due to public concerns raised during the application review period, CZN was denied the opportunity to undertake this work at that time while the application was referred to the MVEIRB for environmental assessment. CZN continues to be willing to undertake the clean-up as proposed in its application, however this will now likely not occur until August, 2001 at the earliest pending the outcome of the EA and subject to receiving the necessary Land Use Permit.



February 26, 2001

**Canadian Zinc Corporation
Cat Camp Fuel Cache Recovery Program Environmental Assessment
Response to Information Request**

Information Request:

Date: February 9, 2001 to the Review Board

From: David Tyson, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Fish Habitat Management

Subject: Stream Crossings

Objective: To determine the number, type, location and condition of stream crossings as well as the potential species present in the watersheds.

Request: Please provide the following reports:

- (a) Beak Consultants Ltd. – September, 1981.
- (b) Beak Consultants Ltd. – December, 1981.
- (c) Rescan Environmental Services Ltd. – December, 1994
- (d) Delcan – November, 1994
- (e) JD Mollard & Assoc. Ltd. – September, 1995

Response:

Please find attached to this response copies of the following reports:

- Delcan (November, 1994) – Prairie Creek Project Haul Road
- J.D. Mollard & Assoc. (September, 1995) – Remotely Sensed Terrain Analysis and Assessed Impact of the Existing Roadway along and near the 185 km long Prairie Creek Existing Winter Haul Route from 1:20,000 scale Stereoscopic Airphotos
- Rescan Environmental Services (December 1994) – Prairie Creek Project – Project Description Report

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The following reports were submitted previously under separate cover dated February 6, 2001 to the attention Mr. Pete Cott, A/Senior Habitat Biologist DFO, Yellowknife:

- Rescan Environmental Services (1994) – Miscellaneous Field and Data Reports
- Beak Consultants Ltd. (February, 1982) - Summary Document Prairie Creek Project: Water Quality and Aquatic Biology
- Beak Consultants Ltd. (December, 1981) - Prairie Creek Project: Fall Fisheries Study, 1981
- Beak Consultants Ltd. (September, 1981) - Fisheries And Invertebrate Studies, 1981
- Ker, Priestman & Assoc. (October, 1980) - Environmental Evaluation for Cadillac Explorations Limited Prairie Creek Project, NWT (Aquatic Sections only)
- Ker, Priestman & Assoc. (May, 1980) – Preliminary Environmental Evaluation for Mine, Mill and Camp Cadillac Explorations Limited Praire Creek Project NWT (Aquatic Sections only)
- Ker, Priestman & Assoc. (May, 1980) – Preliminary Environmental Evaluation for Winter Access Road Cadillac Explorations Limited Prairie Creek Project, NWT (Aquatic Sections only)