

## Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

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Date:	December 8, 2003	Pages:	14 including this page
To:	Snowfield Development Corp.	Fax:	
		CC:	MVLWB
Subject:	Responses to RWED Questions from SDC (EA-03-006)		

### NOTES:

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## RWED Information Request to Snowfield Development Corp

Questions for Snowfield Development Corp from RWED North Slave Regional Office  
Submitted December 2, 2003; Answered December 5, 2003

### RWED Question – Wnter Tote Trails

*Please provide the following information for the additional overland access roads:*

*How will they be cleared? (Type of equipment used)*

*How close to the ground will they be cleared?*

*How wide will they be?*

### Answer

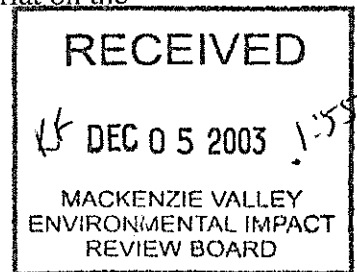
Five metre-wide winter tote trails would be put in by D6 Cat or skidder. Tall vegetation would be cleared "with the blade up" so that the frozen ground vegetation will remain intact under a cover of packed snow. Felled trees would be bucked and laid flat on the ground.

### RWED Question – Ground Access

*Please explain what is meant by "light, all-terrain vehicles".*

### Answer

Lightweight, all-terrain vehicles refer to a wheeled ATV or a tracked personnel carrier such as an Argo, with a ground-bearing pressure of 5 psi or less. Such machines could only be used for summer access along the tote trails in the central Mud Lake claim group.



### RWED Question – Field (Fly) Camps

*Reference is made to the possibility of field camps. Will there be any field camps? If there are, please describe what the camp will consist of, how camp wastes will be disposed of and the duration of the camps.*

### Answer

Yes, there may be field (or fly) camps on inland claims during the summer season in addition to the year-round semi-permanent base-camp. During the winter, field camps should not be required, as geophysical crews would use snowmobiles from the base-camp for access.

Before a decision can be made to diamond drill a target, the target must be evaluated through ground geophysics and/or till sampling. If a target or targets can be evaluated in a day or two, fly camps would not be used. If the evaluation may take a week or more, fly camps would be needed. During the summer, floatplane or helicopter-supported "fly-in" camps would consist of one screen-tent or wall-tent for a kitchen plus a sleeping pup tent for each man. A crew of two to four men may be used on occasion to perform ground geophysics or till sampling with fly camp durations on the order of 25 to 50 mandays.

Combustible fly camp garbage would be burned to ashes, non-combustible garbage would be backhauled to town; greywater put into a hand-dug sump and buried; and human wastes put into a hand-dug latrine and buried. Such fly camps would use a battery-powered electric wire for black bear deterrence. The locations of these temporary campsites would be reported to regulatory and First Nation agencies.

**RWED Question – Air Access**

*Please provide information on the duration and altitude of flights for moving personnel and equipment.*

**Answer**

1. Airborne geophysics, inland claims only, as central Mud Lake claims and Hurcomb claims already flown. Low-altitude helicopter-borne survey along flight lines spaced 50 to 100 m apart, survey lasts 2 to 5 days depending on how many line-km flown.

**Mitigation**

Such airborne geophysical surveys would not be performed during moose-calving season or during the fall hunting season (ie. the time prior to freeze-up).

2. Helicopter-supported diamond drilling will be used on all claims except the central Mud Lake claim area, which is accessible by winter tote trail. The majority of diamond drilling would be performed during the winter. The drill would be double-shifted. The preferred method of shift change during winter would be by snowmobile. Shift changes could also utilize float- or ski-mounted airplanes if conditions permit. Otherwise two helicopter flights per day would be needed to change shifts at the drill-site. Drilling at each site is anticipated to be of two days duration. Fifteen to twenty trips are needed to sling equipment and move the drill from site to site. Moving the drill from site to site usually takes 2 or 3 hours of helicopter time. Low altitude flying such as landings and take-offs would occur at campsite and drill-site only.

**Mitigation**

Helicopter-supported diamond drilling would not be performed during moose calving season.

**RWED Question – Non-combustible Waste**

*In your DAR you say that waste will be burned and buried, and in another place that all "wastes (garbage etc) will be removed off site and returned to Yellowknife" Please clarify what Snowfield intends to do with the wastes generated by the operation.*

**Answer**

All non-combustible wastes will be removed and back-hauled to Yellowknife landfill.

### **RWED Question – Waste Q & A's**

*Q. Please provide a complete description of the "burn barrel" that will be used for burning camp wastes.*

A. Used 45 gal barrel, air-holes at bottom, heavy grating near bottom of barrel, top removed and screened for sparks; burn barrel to be placed on outcrop and away from vegetation. Combustibles would be burned to ashes. Non-combustible material would be removed and back-hauled to Yellowknife landfill.

*Q. How will non-combustible kitchen waste be stored?*

A. Non-combustible kitchen waste will be stored in garbage bags within fox-proof and raven-proof garbage containers during winter and plastic, sealed pails during summer.

*Q. How will combustible kitchen waste be stored prior to burning?*

A. Combustible waste would be bagged and stored in raven-proof and fox-proof containers. During the summer, the camp, sumps and waste containers would be within the boundaries of an electric fence.

*Q. How will kitchen waste be stored prior to shipping out during forest fire hazard periods?*

A. Combustible waste would be bagged and stored in raven-proof and fox-proof containers. During the summer, camp, sumps and waste containers would be within the boundaries of an electric fence.

*Q. Please describe how the kitchen greywater will be treated to reduce wildlife attraction.*

A. Kitchen greywater would be placed in a hand-dug sump that is covered by plywood and upon completion, topped with a layer of logs before being buried with minimum of 0.3 m of dirt. During the summer, the kitchen sump would be within the camp's electric fence.

*Q. Please explain how sewage will be handled and disposed of.*

A. Sewage would be placed in a latrine sump, dug as deep as possible, as far back from water as the site would allow and buried. At the proposed Pebble Beach site, the latrine sump(s) would be 100 m or more from water. Upon completion, latrine(s) would be topped by a layer of logs before being covered with minimum of 0.3 m of dirt. In areas deemed sensitive, the company would also be prepared to use the PactoToilet system with human wastes removed to Yellowknife sewage lagoon, for instance, for its semi-permanent camp.

### **RWED Question – Primary Site Restoration**

*Please explain what the primary site restoration activities will consist of.*

#### **Answer**

We assume that this question refers to the proposed Pebble Beach camp. Restoration of drill-pads, tote trails and trenched areas are answered in the last question of this response and in prior reports submitted to the MVIERB. Upon completion of the program, the tent frames at the semi-permanent camp would be turned over to First Nation group(s) or removed as directed. All other equipment and materials would be removed. All sumps and latrines would be filled-in. The site would be left in a clean condition. Re-seeding with native species can be performed if necessary.

### **RWED Question – Disposal of Drill Fluids**

*Will there be sumps excavated for drill fluids? If there are, how deep and how many are anticipated?*

#### **Answer**

No sumps would be excavated for drill fluids.

For exploration diamond drilling, water carrying finely ground rock will be slush-pumped to, and deposited in, a natural depression 100 m from the nearest water. If unmitigated, an estimated volume of 25,000 litres of water is required to diamond drill a 100 metre-long hole. Less than 1/3 of a cubic metre of material per hole will be deposited in the natural depression and should re-vegetate within a year or two.

For delineation drilling in the proposed Mud Lake Kimberlite Work Area cuttings will be collected in settling tanks and removed to Yellowknife for disposal.

### **RWED Question – Small Pond Draw-down**

*What do you anticipate the draw down to be in small ponds?  
Since most small ponds contain beaver and muskrats, what impact will draw down have on these animals? In particular, how will draw down affect the muskrat's ability to utilize its push-ups?*

#### **Answer**

We expect the draw down on small ponds to be manageable and minimal. Exploration drilling should not have a measurable effect on muskrats, or muskrats reaching their push-ups in ice-covered ponds. We will also monitor draw down and mitigate, if and when necessary.

Despite millions of metres of rock diamond-drilled yearly in Canada, there seems to be little to no industry-related environmental guidelines available from federal or territorial regulatory agencies.

The vast majority of core drilled is ordinary rock. If ordinary ground-up rock could be deemed to be non-detrimental, then drill water (minus the settled-out fine material) could be returned to the water source and, consequently, there would be no draw down issues.

In the absence of environmental guidelines from government for exploration diamond drilling projects, the company proposes the following measures for diamond drilling with limited sources of water.

#### Draw Down Calculations

A circular pond 1 hectare in size with 1 metre of free-standing water contains 10,000,000 litres of water. A diamond drill, drilling a hole, using 25,000 litres of water has a potential impact of 0.25% or a draw down of 2.5 mm in 1 metre of water. Therefore a pond with 10,000,000 litres of free-standing water could support 10 unmitigated drill holes before a measurable draw down of 2.5 cm (1 inch) is obtained.

Environmental baseline data is not available for the region, which is typical of northern Canada. In the absence of environmental baseline data, the company generated a preliminary fish habitat database listing all known data on the ponds and lakes, 1 hectare or larger in size, on each claim of the Ticho Project, with the exception of the unexplored Red 1 to Red 7 claim group. A winter lake sediment sampling program performed on more than 100 ponds and small lakes in the Ticho Project area showed that most water bodies are not frozen to bottom. The database is attached and the company proposes to add baseline data to this table on a drill hole-by-drill hole basis during the course of its exploration program.

#### Mitigation Measures

- Re-circulation
- Water pumped from an alternate source
- Drill put on standby or moved to its next site to allow recovery of water level.

Re-circulation of water through the use of settling tanks is the most beneficial mitigation. Effective re-circulation techniques may reduce water requirements up to 75% or more.

Mitigation in the form of re-circulation settling tanks will be used by the drilling contractor should the water source not meet any of the minimum requirements listed below:

- 2 hectares in size
- 1,000,000 litres volume of available water per drill hole; or
- 1 metre of free-standing water below the ice.

Draw down will be monitored and recorded daily by measuring water depth at the water intake. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has suggested a minimum of 5% impact or a draw down of 5 cm per metre of freestanding water. The company will consider 2.5% impact or a draw down of 2.5 cm for 1 metre depth of freestanding water to be significant.

### Draw Down Conclusion

We suggest that water management and mitigation by the project manager and diamond drilling contractor should result in little effect on the push-ups of muskrats and beavers in ponds and small lakes.

### RWED Question – Hibernating Black Bears

*There has been an assumption made that since black bears are hibernating during drilling they cannot be disturbed. This is incorrect. A drill rig setup in close proximity to a denning bear is quite likely going to disturb the bear. There have been recorded incidents of bears being disturbed for different reasons and leaving dens in the middle of winter. How does SDC plan to mitigate this possibility?*

### Answer

Mitigation measures will be inherently incorporated through the following:

1. The majority of drilling targets will occur in low-lying wetlands (*i.e.* bogs) and, to a lesser degree, on rock outcrops. Bears do not typically use these types of terrain for denning.
2. The company will keep a wildlife log during the course of its operations. Personnel will monitor for wildlife and wildlife sign during all exploration activities (*e.g.* geophysical work and/or till sampling). All wildlife observations will be recorded in the wildlife log and provided to the regulatory agencies if requested.
3. The drill-skid footprint is 10 m<sup>2</sup>, the drill-pad footprint is 100 m<sup>2</sup>, and the sound will be of short-duration. Further details of drill-site impacts can be found in Table 3, page 14, in *Amendment and Additions to Snowfield Development Corporation's Agreement Report (DAR)*, dated September 2003.
4. Statistically, the occurrence of bear dens is relatively low and, consequently, the probability of disturbing hibernating bears is also low.
5. The diesel motor of the drill will be enclosed within a plywood frame mounted on the drill skid and equipped with a muffler to mitigate noise.
6. In the unlikely event a hibernating black bear is disturbed, drilling activity will cease and the drill will be moved to another area.
7. The overall effect of drilling on black bears, whether active during the summer or hibernating during the winter, is believed to be insignificant at the local or regional population level for the Ticho Project. Please see page 18-19 in *Amendment and Additions to Snowfield Development Corporation's Agreement Report (DAR)*, dated September 2003.

### **RWED Question – Attraction of Wildlife to Food and Waste**

*The DAR fails to recognize and address the following:*

*Attraction of wolves to the camp and to drill sites due to food and food wastes.*

*Attraction of foxes to the camp and to drill sites due to food and food wastes.*

*It is important to note that wolverine and wolves feed on foxes. An increase in fox numbers in an area due to human activity will often lead to an increase in wolverine and wolves in the area, as they are attracted to the foxes.*

### **Answer**

The attraction of wolves and foxes to camp and drill sites will be mitigated by not allowing them access to food or garbage. Animals will not be fed, wildlife secure waste containers will be used and all garbage will be removed to the Yellowknife landfill. Foxes and other carnivores should not be attracted to the camp due to food wastes. The camp and drill sites will be maintained in clean state.

In addition, the mitigation procedures listed below will be enforced:

- Employee orientation, site induction.
- Wildlife Management Procedures;
  - Hunting will not be allowed by employees and contractors;
  - Feeding, harassing or approaching wildlife will not be allowed;
  - A wildlife log will be maintained;
  - Employees and contractors will not be allowed to approach known den sites or nest sites; and
  - All den sites will be reported.
- Wildlife Habitat Procedures:
  - Vehicular traffic will be confined to winter trails; and
  - Removal of vegetation will be restricted, mostly to trees.
- Waste Management Procedures:
  - Waste material from field (fly) camp will be incinerated and non-combustibles removed from site to a suitable landfill (*i.e.* Yellowknife);
  - All garbage from the Pebble Beach base camp will be removed to a suitable landfill (*i.e.* Yellowknife); and
  - An emergency spill plan is in place.



### **RWED Question – Re-seeding**

*Please explain how "denuded" areas will be re-seeded and what species they will be re-seeded with.*

### **Answer**

Potential ground disturbance may occur during the exploration program from the drill pad, winter tote trail and trenched zone emplacements.

#### *Drill Pads and Winter Tote Trails*

The company is not planning to remove ground vegetation. The normal winter tote trail installation process involves clearing tall vegetation (*i.e.* trees and tall shrubs), leaving the ground cover intact under a layer of packed snow. The surface layer (*e.g.* the ground and herb stratum) should not be removed and will suffer minimal disturbance from snow compaction.

#### *Trenched Areas*

Trenched areas, where samples will be collected, will involve removal of ground vegetation. Details of trenching are contained in Section 11.0 Information Request Number 1.1.14, pages 32-36 in *Response to Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board's Informational Requests, November 2003*. The sections of relevance are trenching and not reverse-circulation drilling. The company will not use reverse-circulation drilling.

These areas will be reclaimed to pre-disturbed ground levels by backfilling the excavations with original overburden material and imported country rock from Yellowknife, and any original organic material will be placed on top. Disturbed areas will be re-seeded using native species of plants. See details in Information Request Number 1.1.14, pages 32-36 in *Response to Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board's Informational Requests, November 2003*.

#### *Re-vegetation of Denuded Areas*

Drill pads and winter tote trails should not require re-seeding, as the ground layer will be left undisturbed. Areas that have been denuded of vegetation will be re-seeded, which include trenched areas and possibly small patches of disturbed surfaces due to accidental blade strikes by the bulldozer along the winter tote trails. Surface areas will be re-seeded using native species of plants such as *Agropyron trachycaulum* (Wheat Grass) and/or *Epilobium angustifolium* (Fireweed).

Re-vegetation will be accomplished through manual re-seeding by hand during spring / early summer. Only native species will be used for re-seeding.

Claim Name	UTM East	UTM North	Target	Water Body	Size hectares	Volume 10x6 litres	Fish Habitat	Diss. O2 per cent	Temp deg C	Depth metres	Date of Test	Mitigation Level
<b>Mud Lake Kimberlite Work Area</b>												
Drybones 4	356800	6889600	kimberlite	Mud Lake	2	20	Not Known			3.05	lake sed	2
	356720	6889540	kimberlite	Mud Lake	2	20				2.44	lake sed	2
	356710	6889700	kimberlite	Mud Lake	2	20				0	lake sed	2
	356620	6889700	kimberlite	Mud Lake	2	20				2.44	lake sed	2
	356560	6889835	kimberlite	Mud Lake	2	20				1.52	lake sed	2
<b>Central Mud Lake Geophysical Survey Area - Tote Trail Access</b>												
Drybones 4	356890	6891175	9,10,18	Grass Lake	2	20	Not Known			1.52	lake sed	1
	356910	6891300	15,19	Grass Lake	2	20				1.52	lake sed	1
Drybones 4	356800	6891635	16	Swamp Lk	2	40	Not Known			3.05	lake sed	1
Drybones 4	357200	6891480		Sipper Lake	21	210	Not Known			3.05	lake sed	1
	357210	6891340		Sipper Lake	21	210				2.44	lake sed	1
	356810	6891085		Sipper Lake	21	210				1.52	lake sed	1
	357275	6891100		Sipper Lake	21	210				0.91	lake sed	1
	357410	6890925		Sipper Lake	21	210				3.05	lake sed	1
	357600	6890705	22	Sipper Lake	21	210				1.52	lake sed	1
	357620	6890520		Sipper Lake	21	210				7.62	lake sed	1
Drybones 4	357850	6890125	24,25,26	Fastner Lk	9	90	Not Known			0.61	lake sed	1
	357540	6890020		Fastner Lk	9	90				0	lake sed	1
	357140	6889840	20,21	Fastner Lk	9	90				1.52	lake sed	1
Drybones 4	357810	6889725		Bissel Lk	6	120	Not Known			1.22	lake sed	1
	357600	6889600		Bissel Lk	6	120				4.57	lake sed	1
	357280	6889530		Bissel Lk	6	120				6.1	lake sed	1
Drybones 4	355810	6892200		Chanky Lk	18	180	Not Known			2.13	lake sed	1
	356100	6892130		Chanky Lk	18	180				1.52	lake sed	1
	356340	6892100		Chanky Lk	18	180				1.52	lake sed	1
	356360	6891940		Chanky Lk	18	180				0.61	lake sed	1

Claim Name	UTM East	UTM North	Target	Water Body	Size hectares	Volume 10x6 litres	Fish Habitat	Diss. O2 per cent	Temp deg C	Depth metres	Date of Test	Mitigation Level
<b>Helicopter Access</b>												
Drybones 5	358100	6893700		Pond 1	6		Not Known					1
Drybones 5	358200	6894650		Pond 2	4		Not Known					1
Drybones 5	358800	6894600		Pond 3	5		Not Known					1
Drybones 5	359740	6894825		Tuba Lk	25		Not Known			0	lake sed	1
Faya	358550	6891850		Faya Lk	1	50	Not Known			6.1	lake sed	1
Faya	358715	6891600		Hiya Lk	1	40	Not Known			4.57	lake sed	1
Drybones 5	358980	6891235		Forya Lk	27	270	Not Known			3.05	lake sed	1
	359170	6891440		Forya Lk	27	270				0	lake sed	1
Drybones 5	359140	6890460		Fuleh Lk	24	240	Not Known			2.44	lake sed	1
	359330	6890805		Fuleh Lk	24	240				1.52	lake sed	1
	359485	6890940		Fuleh Lk	24	240				1.52	lake sed	1
	359650	6891200		Fuleh Lk	24	240				1.52	lake sed	1
Beck 6	358310	6890135		114 Pond	1	20	Not Known			2.14	lake sed	1
Beck 6	358460	6889810		Hare Lake	1	40	Not Known			4.57	lake sed	1
Beck 3	360500	6889005		Baste Lk	1	10	Not Known			1.52	lake sed	1
	360415	6889070		Baste Lk	1	10				1.52	lake sed	1
Beck 3	360465	6889455		Inchworm	1	10	Not Known			3.05	lake sed	1
	360345	6889390		Inchworm	1	10				3.05	lake sed	1
	360120	6889295		Inchworm	1	10				0	lake sed	1
Beck 3	361125	6889800		Two Lake	1	20	Not Known			3.05	lake sed	1
	361165	6890005		Two Lake	1	20				3.05	lake sed	1

Claim Name	UTM East	UTM North	Target	Water Body	Size hectares	Volume 10x6 litres	Fish Habitat	Diss. O2 per cent	Temp deg C	Depth metres	Date of Test	Mitigation Level
<b>Helicopter Access</b>												
Beck 3	361040	6890025		Won Lake	1	20	Not Known			3.05	lake sed	1
	360900	6890110		Won Lake	1	20				1.52	lake sed	1
Beck 3	361400	6890550		Four Lake	16	160	Not Known			1.23	lake sed	1
	361280	6890460		Four Lake	16	160				1.23	lake sed	1
	360840	6890190		Four Lake	16	160				1.52	lake sed	1
	360715	6890100		Four Lake	16	160				0	lake sed	1
	361110	6890130		Four Lake	16	160				0	lake sed	1
	361200	6890200		Four Lake	16	160				4.57	lake sed	1
	361120	6890690		Four Lake	16	160				1.52	lake sed	1
Beck 3	361250	68891200		Unnamed	1		Not Known					1
Beck 3	361150	68892000		Lantern Lk	1		Not Known					1
Beck 1	361100	6892980		Genie Lk	48	480	Not Known			0	lake sed	1
	361310	6892260		Genie Lk	48	480				1.52	lake sed	1
	361075	6892550		Genie Lk	48	480				1.52	lake sed	1
Beck 1	361900	6892775		Lac Gas Bar	8		Not Known			0	lake sed	2
	361100	6892980		Lac Gas Bar	8					0	lake sed	2
Beck 1	361200	6894500		Lake 1	25		Not Known					1
Beck 1	362100	6894500		Lake 2	40		Not Known					1
Beck 1	360200	6895900		Nestor Lk	10		Not Known					1
Beck 1	361500	6896150		Dolphin Lk	15		Not Known					1
Beck 1	361800	6897600		Yap Lake	30		Not Known					1

Claim Name	UTM East	UTM North	Target	Water Body	Size hectares	Volume 10x6 litres	Fish Habitat	Diss. O2 per cent	Temp deg C	Depth metres	Date of Test	Mitigation Level
<b>Helicopter Access</b>												
Pica	364000	6894750		Pond 1	3		Not Known					1
Pica	364700	6895350		Pond 2	8		Not Known					1
Pica	364500	6894500		Exo Lake	35		Not Known					1
Wica	364030	6892450		Lac Renard	100	1000	Not Known			1.52	lake sed	1
	363785	6892980		Lac Renard	100	1000				1.52	lake sed	1
	363850	6893510		Lac Renard	100	1000				1.52	lake sed	1
	363530	6893365		Lac Renard	100	1000				1.52	lake sed	1
	363500	6892800		Lac Renard	100	1000				2.13	lake sed	1
	363350	6892485		Lac Renard	100	1000				1.52	lake sed	1
	362830	6892725		Lac Renard	100	1000				0	lake sed	1
Beck 4	364580	6891985		Turtle Lk	12	200	Not Known			4.57	lake sed	1
	364210	6892225		Turtle Lk	12	200				0	lake sed	1
Beck 4	363625	6890980		Bignose Lk	50	250	Not Known			0.61	lake sed	1
	363700	6891565		Bignose Lk	50	250				0.61	lake sed	1
	363875	6891825		Bignose Lk	50	250				0	lake sed	1
	364240	6891825		Bignose Lk	50	250				0.61	lake sed	1
Habanero	362650	6890775		Flee Lake	15		Not Known			0	lake sed	2
	362840	6890700		Flee Lake	15					0	lake sed	2
	362500	6890995		Flee Lake	15					1.52	lake sed	2
	362700	6891050		Flee Lake	15					0	lake sed	2
	362730	6891400		Flee Lake	15					0	lake sed	2
Habanero	362190	6890375		Habanero Lk	4	40	Not Known			1.52	lake sed	1
	362430	6890485		Habanero Lk	4	40				1.52	lake sed	1
Habanero	362465	6890175		Jalapeno Lk	1	20	Not Known			3.05	lake sed	1
	362470	6890050		Jalapeno Lk	1	20				2.44	lake sed	1

Claim Name	UTM East	UTM North	Target	Water Body	Size hectares	Volume 10x6 litres	Fish Habitat	Diss. O2 per cent	Temp deg C	Depth metres	Date of Test	Mitigation Level
<b>Helicopter Access</b>												
Pyrope	362900	6889065		Dragon Lake	40	200	Not Known			0.91	lake sed	1
	362500	6889280		Dragon Lake	40	200				0.91	lake sed	1
	362170	6889620		Dragon Lake	40	200				1.22	lake sed	1
	361800	6889800		Dragon Lake	40	200				0.61	lake sed	1
	362215	6889930		Dragon Lake	40	200				0.61	lake sed	1
	361525	6889840		Dragon Lake	40	200				0.91	lake sed	1
Pyrope	361420	6889255		Lam Lake	1	10	Not Known			1.52	lake sed	1
	361425	6889390		Lam Lake	1	10				1.52	lake sed	1
Hurcomb 1	361600	6887200	7,8,9	Noodle Lake	25	125	Yes			1.52	lake sed	1
	361785	6887320		Noodle Lake	25	125	Yes			0.61	lake sed	1
	362060	6887460		Noodle Lake	25	125	Yes			0.61	lake sed	1
	362340	6887970	15,18,19	Noodle Lake	25	125	Yes			0.61	lake sed	1
	362625	6888200		Noodle Lake	25	125	Yes			0.91	lake sed	1
Hurcomb 1	360750	6887700	2,3,4,6	Pond 1	4		Yes					1
Hurcomb 1	363800	6888600		Pond 2	10		Not Known					1
Hurcomb 1	363500	6887200	27-33	Pond 2	15		Not Known					1
Gten 16	371150	6897000	Target 1	Pond	5		Not Known					2
Gten 16	372600	6897200	Target 2	Pond	75		Not Known					1
Gten 16	371600	6898100	Target 3	Lake	280		Yes					1
Fate 1	365218	6915714	Target 1	Defeat Lk	Large lake		All species					2
Fate 1	364747	6915373	Target 2	Defeat Lk	Large lake		All species					2
Fate 1	365313	6914553	Target 3	Defeat Lk	Large lake		All species					2