

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

ABANDONED CLINTON
CREEK
ASBESTOS MINE

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
REPORT
NOVEMBER, 2000

DRAFT



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November 13, 2000

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
345 - 300 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
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Attention: Mr. Brett Hartshorne

Dear Sir:

**Reference: Abandoned Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
Conceptual Design Report**

Attached is 1 copy of our Draft Report summarizing the results of our conceptual design of remedial measures to mitigate the hazards associated with a breach of the waste rock dump at the abandoned Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine. A review of the performance of the waste rock dump, previous geotechnical investigations and survey information collected since 1976 has been completed in preparing this report. A range of technically feasible options is presented to provide an indication of the capital costs associated with the implementation of remedial works. Recommendations are also provided for the investigations considered necessary to proceed with feasibility and detailed design should the implementation of remedial work proceed. Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact Ken Skaftfeld, P.Eng.

Yours truly,

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
2.0	<u>BACKGROUND</u>	2
2.1	<u>Historical Summary</u>	2
2.2	<u>Background Information</u>	4
3.0	<u>GEOTECHNICAL PROPERTIES</u>	10
3.1	<u>Bedrock</u>	10
3.2	<u>Waste Rock</u>	10
3.3	<u>Overburden</u>	10
3.4	<u>Permafrost</u>	10
3.5	<u>Piezometric Elevations</u>	13
4.0	<u>WASTE ROCK MOVEMENTS</u>	15
5.0	<u>WASTE ROCK STABILITY</u>	19
5.1	<u>Initial Waste Rock Dump Failure</u>	19
5.2	<u>Existing Stability</u>	20
6.0	<u>REMEDIATION ALTERNATIVES</u>	23
6.1	<u>Design Objective</u>	23
6.2	<u>Valley Restoration – Draining Hudgeon Lake</u>	23
6.3	<u>Convey Water Over Waste Rock Dump</u>	24
6.3.1	<u>Channel Stabilization</u>	24
6.3.2	<u>Waste Rock Pile Stabilization</u>	26
6.4	<u>Convey Water Around Waste Rock Dump</u>	28
7.0	<u>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	30

APPENDIX A TEST HOLE LOGS

APPENDIX B PERFORMANCE MONITORING RESULTS

DRAWINGS

- 01 WASTE ROCK DUMP INSTRUMENTATION
- 02 WASTE ROCK DUMP CROSS SECTIONS
- 03 PROPOSED CREEK CHANNEL PROFILE
- 04 PROPOSED GABION DROP STRUCTURE
- 05 PROPOSED WASTE ROCK DUMP GEOMETRY FOR VALLEY RESTORATION
- 06 PROPOSED WASTE ROCK DUMP GEOMETRY FOR EXISTING CREEK
CHANNEL ALIGNMENT
- 07 PROPOSED WASTE ROCK DUMP GEOMETRY FOR ALTERNATIVE CREEK
CHANNEL ALIGNMENT
- 08 PROPOSED TUNNEL

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of our conceptual design of remedial measures to mitigate the hazards associated with a breach of the waste rock dump at the abandoned Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine, Yukon Territory. The terms of reference for the project are outlined in our letter to INAC dated August 16, 2000.

A significant hazard has been identified associated with continued degradation of the Clinton Creek channel through the waste rock dump (UMA Risk Assessment Report, April, 2000). Of particular concern are potential risks to human life and property downstream of the mine associated with a sudden breach of the channel blockage. In areas with significant relief such as the Clinton Creek valley, flooding from failures of channel blockages can be especially dangerous and unrelated to precipitation events that would normally be expected to produce flooding conditions. Although the potential exists for a sudden release of water from the tailings pile and Porcupine Creek blockages, the consequences of such a failure are less significant by comparison. For these reasons, the conceptual design of remedial measures focuses on the waste rock dump instabilities and degradation of the creek channel where it passes through (over) the waste rock.

A review of the performance of the waste rock dump, previous geotechnical investigations and survey information collected since 1976 has been completed in preparing this report. A range of technically feasible solutions have been discussed to provide an indication of the level of effort and capital costs associated with the implementation of remedial works. Recommendations are provided for the investigations considered necessary to proceed with feasibility and detailed design should the implementation of remedial work proceed.



Clinton Creek Channel Over Waste Rock Dump (view upstream)

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical Summary

The abandoned Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine is located about 100 km north-west of Dawson City in the Yukon Territory, 9 km upstream of the confluence of Clinton Creek with the Forty Mile River (Figure 2-1). The mine consists of three open pits (Porcupine, Creek and Snowshoe), two waste rock dumps (Porcupine and Clinton Creek) along the south side of Clinton Creek, and a tailings pile on the west side of Wolverine Creek (Drawing 02). From 1968 until depletion of economic reserves in 1978, approximately 12 million tonnes of serpentine ore was extracted from the bedrock by the Cassiar Mining Corporation.

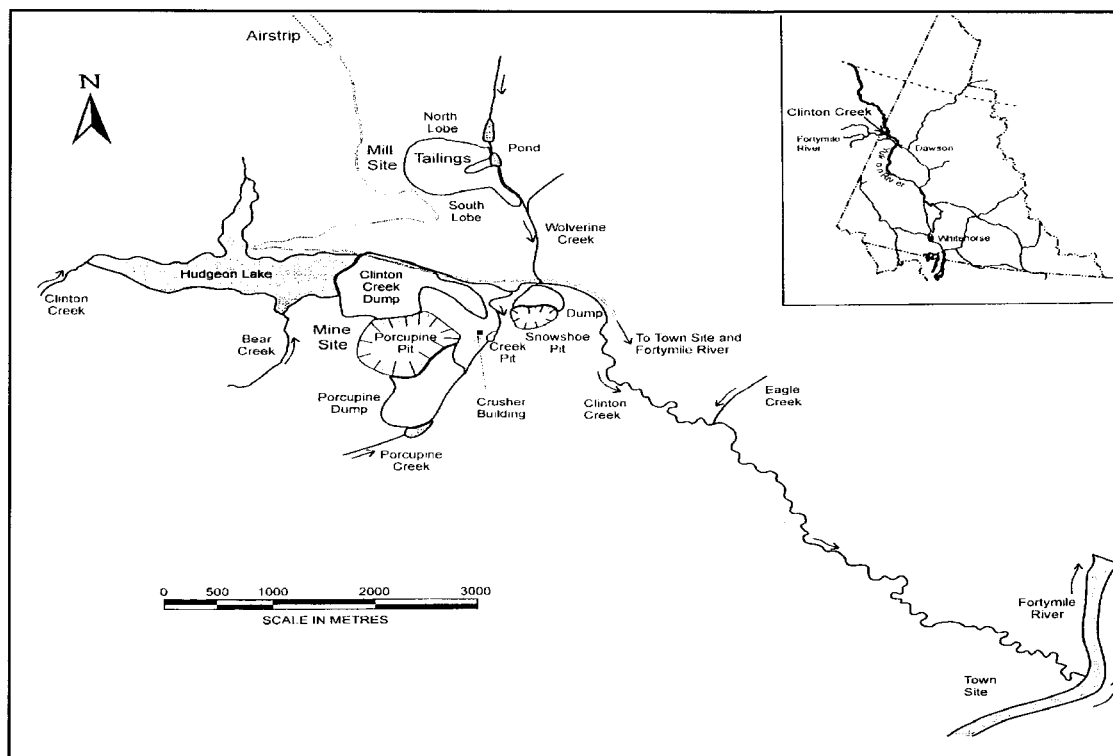


Figure 2-1
Location Plan (Royal Roads University, 1999)

Over 60 million tonnes of waste rock from the open pits was deposited over the south slope of the Clinton Creek valley at what is referred to as the Clinton Creek waste rock dump. The ore was transported by an aerial tramway to the mill located on a ridge along the west side of Wolverine Creek, a tributary of Clinton Creek. Over the same period of time, about 10 million tonnes of asbestos tailings from the milling operation were deposited over the west slope of the Wolverine Creek valley (Wolverine Creek Tailings Piles). Since closure of the asbestos mine, concerns have been raised with respect to the physical condition of the site, in particular downstream hazards associated with

channel blockages resulting from landslides of the Clinton Creek waste rock dumps and Wolverine Creek tailings piles.



Waste Rock Dump in About 1970 (View Upstream)

A significant slope failure of the waste rock dump into the Clinton Creek valley occurred in 1974 and the resulting landslide dam blocked natural drainage through the valley creating a 74 ha lake (Hudgeon Lake). A new creek channel was subsequently formed along the interface between the landslide material and north valley slope, some 25 metres above the original valley bottom at the Hudgeon Lake outlet. Within the area now occupied by the waste rock dump, the creek channel is approximately 700 m long with a gradient ranging from 3 to 5.5 percent compared to its natural gradient of approximately 0.075 percent.



Waste Rock Dump in 1974 (View Downstream)

Monitoring of waste rock movements was carried out on an annual basis beginning in 1977 and ending in 1986. Over this period it was concluded that while downslope movements of the Clinton Creek waste rock dump were continuing, the movement rates were decreasing (Klohn, 1987). Channel erosion protection measures were constructed between 1979 and 1984, including a rock weir and channel armouring just downstream of the Hudgeon Lake outlet. These erosion control works have since proven to be largely unsuccessful and were almost completely destroyed in the spring of 1997. Since that time, degradation of the channel, in particular, down-cutting near the Hudgeon Lake outlet has occurred. Up to 3 metres of down-cutting has occurred immediately downstream of the outlet where the channel bed is bounded to the south by waste rock and to the north by colluvial soils overlying bedrock on the valley slope. Farther downstream, less down-cutting is evident. This may be a result of less erodible exposed bedrock bounding the channel at lower elevations and/or sediment deposition.

2.2 Background Information

A considerable amount of information regarding the waste rock dump is contained in reports, correspondence and drawings filed at INAC's Whitehorse office. Information was extracted related to geotechnical issues, previous remedial strategies and any anecdotal information regarding the nature of the waste rock instabilities. In chronological order, relevant information from these reports is summarized in the following sections. Comments by K. Skaffeld are provided in *Italics*.

- The natural topography beneath the waste rock pile slopes at slightly greater than 30 degrees. The waste pile was developed in a series of benches by end dumping and pushing material over the crest. The measured angle of repose for the waste overburden is 37 to 38 degrees. Back scarps were evident on the upper regions of the dump in the early stages of development. Toe regions had evidence of cracking and differential movements in vertical and horizontal directions (Golder 1974, pg2).
- The toe of the waste rock dump had crept northward blocking the natural drainage course of Clinton Creek by 1974 when Hudgeon Lake was about 40 to 50 feet deep (*probably about elevation 1305 feet or so*). A channel had been excavated along the northern edge of the waste dump to drain the lake. The western side of this channel showed active soil movement, as did the surface of the toe regions of the waste rock dump above the channel. The bottom of the channel appeared to have been raised above the level of the lake by earth movements within the toe region of the waste rock dump (Golder 1974, pg3).
- Some tree cutting was undertaken in 1974 in the flooded area to remove standing timber. The cut material drifted to the outlet and a large amount of standing timber remained along the lakeshore and bottom. "This will soon become a sea of snags" (Bowie, 1974, pg11). *Based on Photo 5 in Bowie's report, the waste rock had already reached the north side of the valley.*
- Placement of an additional 3 million tonnes of waste rock was planned over the lower regions of the dump in the summer of 1974. It was recommended that this placement could destabilize the lower portion of the waste rock dump and further elevate the creek channel, although it would improve the overall stability (Golder

1974, pg3&4). Any additional waste material (beyond the 3 million tonnes) was to be placed on the east side of the waste dump. *Concerns remained however about the shear strength and displacement of the organic mantle beneath the waste rock already placed and the planned dump extension to the east* (Golder 1974, pg5). Golder Associates proposed to evaluate the presence of permafrost and if necessary strip the organic soil, allow the active layer to freeze and place 10 feet of waste rock as an insulating layer to prevent permafrost degradation. *It is not known if this recommendation was followed.*

- The slope at the toe of the dump along the creek was trimmed to 2.75H:1V in the summer of 1976 to control erosion and sloughing (Golder 1977, pg2). The water depth in Hudgeon Lake was reported to be 120 feet (Hardy, 1977, pg13). *This depth is overstated.*
- It appears that little to no fill was placed on the active dump beyond about 1974 after which time, waste material was being dumped northwest of Snowshoe pit (Golder 1977, V77016 pg2). Large cracks believed to be a result of grabben development still existed in a north-south alignment in the toe area above the road in 1976/77 (Golder 1977, V77016 pg8).



Waste Rock Dump in 1975;



Waste Rock Dump in 1976

Note North South Orientation of Cracks (above left)

Note uniform waste rock face sideslope into Hudgeon Lake (about 40 degrees) in 1974 (above left) followed by evidence of slumping of into Hudgeon Lake by 1976 (above right).

- Large-scale creep-type movements were continuing in the Waste Rock Dump in 1977, but the rate of creep was decreasing progressively with time. "In the toe region of the dump, there is evidence to suggest that the major component of the movement is parallel to the valley direction, i.e. the valley confinement itself may be preventing further large across-valley movement" (Golder 1977, V76083, pg1).

- Flattening of local slopes in the waste dump adjacent to the creek valley and construction of energy dissipaters in the channel were recommended in 1977 (Golder 1977, V76083, pg1 and V77016, pg10).
- A Site Rehabilitation and Abandonment Plan for the Yukon Territory Water Board was prepared in 1977 (Hardy, Dec. 30, 1977). The main points were:
 - The waste rock dump failure assumed 2 modes: 1) flow within the mass and 2) foundation failure (pg10).
 - Bulging at toe is visible in 1970 aerial photos.
 - The first mention that excess pore water pressures in the foundation material was possible and responsible for the failure (pg10).
 - Temporary regression of permafrost could be a contributing factor. Water in Hudgeon Lake could be degrading the valley bottom (pg11).
 - A large flow estimated to be 1,000 cfs, occurred in 1977 that eroded the toe leaving a boulder paved bank (pg12).
 - A number of investigations were proposed to evaluate the properties of the soils and condition of the permafrost. This was necessary to evaluate if permafrost was moving up into the waste rock or degrading below the base. It was considered essential to evaluate possible long-term thermal equilibrium and its influence on dump stability (pg26).
 - Stability improvement by recontouring the waste pile was mentioned, as was an alternative plan to extend the dam and raise the elevation of the channel and run the creek through natural soils. Concrete lining and energy dissipaters might be required (pg29). A revegetation plan was also recommended (pg31).
- "We understand that as creep was taking place, there was no sudden or deep seated movements of material". "Cracks up to 3 feet and 10 feet deep were observed in the upper portion of the dump. The cracks were oriented east west i.e. parallel to the dump surface and original ground surface contours. In the lower part of the dump, the cracks were oriented north south indicating grabben development. In some areas near the crest of local slopes in the lower part of the dump, cracks have developed parallel to the crests of these slopes" (Golder 1977, V76083, pg1).



Waste Rock Dump (1977).
Note Cracks in Upper and Lower Portions



Cracks Near Crest (Mon #7 on Right)

- Waste rock deposition stopped in 1977/78.
- Geotechnical investigations were carried out in 1978 by Golder Associates. Report highlights are summarized as follows:
 - The depth of Hudgeon Lake is 85 feet with surface movements radially outward from the central portion of the dump. Movements are occurring into Hudgeon Lake.
 - Rates of horizontal movements are greater near the perimeter than they are within the central portion of the dump. Rates of horizontal movements decrease in a downstream direction.



Pressure Ridge on Hudgeon Lake Ice Surface (March, 1978)

- Monitoring Points 66, 67 and 68 located between the creek and the toe of the north valley wall show upward movement toward the north with the development of horizontal movements. Movement vectors ranged from 6 to 12 degrees from horizontal which was reported to be approximately parallel to the valley slope at this location *This statement is not consistent with the reported valley slope of about 30 degrees. Our 1999 survey indicates #68 has in fact settled about 8 feet.*
- Upward vertical movements were also noted for the cross channel reference line points which were moving at 3.6 ft/yr. *Our 1999 survey could not confirm this as we have been unable to locate historical coordinates for these points.*

- The geometry of the dump and angle of internal friction for waste rock material (40 degrees) precludes the possibility the movements are occurring as a result of shearing within the dump materials. "The dump is sliding on its base as a result of shear displacements within the in situ native foundation soils beneath the base of the dump."
- The waste rock serves as an insulator, which isolates the foundation from ambient temperatures. More importantly, groundwater seepage from Hudgeon Lake provides a continuous source of heat. As a result, the permafrost beneath the dump is melting. *This contradicts the monitoring results from Thermistors T1 and T2.*
- The melting permafrost generates high pore water pressures within the foundation soils.
- In 1980, it was concluded (*after a review of 1978 monitoring data*) that the entire dump was unstable and the degree of activity varies seasonally. Existing information was considered insufficient to determine the cause of seasonal variation (Hardy 1980, pg9).
- In 1981, Hardy concluded that the main dump segment and the eastern portion of the dump had not reached an equilibrium condition. Fresh tension cracks noted uphill and behind the uppermost reaches of the dump may have been associated with open pit wall instabilities (*This observation is consistent with UMA's in 2000*) Fresh tension cracks were visible along the access road in the downslope dump segment (Hardy 1981, pg2). Cross channel reference lines showed continued movement into the creek channel with the movements being greater in the summer.
- The rocks forming the weirs downstream of the outlet were being undermined and displaced as early as 1981 (Hardy 1981, pg5). Cassiar planned at this time (1981) to repair the weirs.
- In 1982 Hardy noted that the surface characteristics of the waste rock dump demonstrated sufficiently clearly the ongoing instability and continued movement of the dump. The channel weirs constructed in the fall of 1981 were now by-passed by the stream, which was undercutting and eroding the natural side slope.



Waste Rock Dump (1982)



Channel bypassing weirs (1982)

- Remedial work to repair the channel where it had escaped the rock weirs was recommended in 1983 (Klohn 1984, pg2). The work, consisting of a rip rap plug with a geotextile lining at the upstream end of the erosion channel was initiated in November 1983 and completed in 1984. It was further recommended that the channel be widened at the upstream plug to allow for squeezing by future dump movements.
- In 1984, the channel down-cutting had not increased significantly and the channel was becoming increasingly protected by large rock fragments which remained following erosion of the waste rock. It was speculated that the 1984 construction program, when completed, would have sufficient flexibility to eventually reach an equilibrium condition and allow the waste dump to be finally abandoned. (Klohn 1984, pg3).
- Options considered in 1985 (Hardy, 1985) are summarized as follows:
 - Three different positions were presented: 1) Restoration of stability of the terrain and streams or 2) Allowing natural processes to take place 3) Allow for uncontrolled erosion, slope movements etc. but construct small flow and sediment controlling structures just downstream of the mine, in effect, create selected condemned valley segments to protect downstream reaches (pg 11 and 12).

3.0 GEOTECHNICAL PROPERTIES

The geotechnical properties of the waste rock and foundation soils necessary to complete stability analysis include their general engineering properties (shear strength, unit weight), permafrost conditions and piezometric levels. The geotechnical properties of the waste rock have been previously researched, providing some information with respect to shear strength (friction angle) of the material. Information on the properties of overburden soils however, is nearly non-existent since test holes in the dump area did not penetrate into this stratigraphic unit. Data on permafrost conditions and piezometric levels is limited. Based on previous geotechnical reports, supplemented by observations made in recent reconnaissance trips, the available information with respect to geotechnical properties is summarized as follows:

3.1 Bedrock

The Porcupine Pit ore body (serpentine) strikes NE and dips to the NW at approximately 45 degrees (Golder 1977, V76083, pg1). The waste rock overburden consists of black argillite, which fractures easily. It is also possible that thin bedding planes of graphitic material may exist in the bedrock (personal communication, N. Morgenstern).

3.2 Waste Rock

The waste rock is primarily sand and gravel sized argillite particles with occasional durable cobbles and boulders throughout (Golder 1986, pg3, Hardy, 1977, pg12). The argillite rock fragments are generally weak and break down relatively easily, in particular upon point to point contact. Direct shear tests were conducted in the 1970's to measure peak and residual friction angles. Peak friction angles of 40 degrees for an effective stress range of 0 to 170 kPa (0 to 25 psi) and 33.5 degrees for an effective stress of 1,380 kPa (200psi) were reported from tests on 6mm (1/4 inch) minus fraction material (Golder 1978, pg15). The observed angle of repose of the waste rock dump face of 35 to 40 degrees indicates good agreement with lab results for tests at the low stress range. A residual friction angle of 23 degrees was also reported (Hardy, 1977, pg12).

3.3 Overburden

Very little information is available regarding the nature of the overburden soils within the Clinton Creek valley. Although colluvium is visible above the weathered argillite on the north valley slope, there is no record of similar material on the south slope beneath the waste rock. The test hole logs do not note any overburden over the argillite bedrock and there is no mention of colluvium along the open pit wall. Alluvial material would be expected in the bottom of the valley although the nature, depth and properties of the alluvial materials are not known. The presence of layers of fine grained material in the alluvium as a result of deposition of eroded parent rock (argillite) resulting from historical valley blockages cannot be ruled out.

3.4 Permafrost

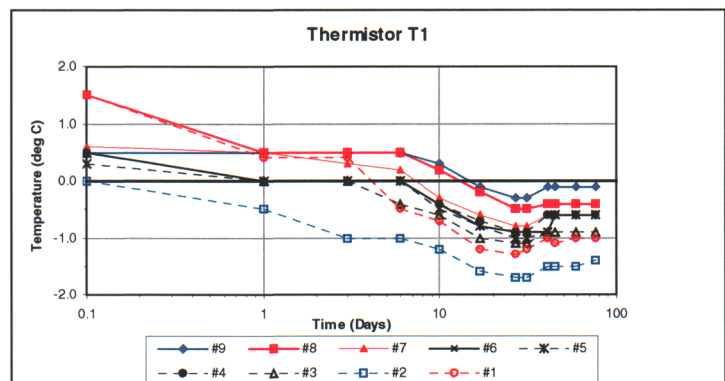
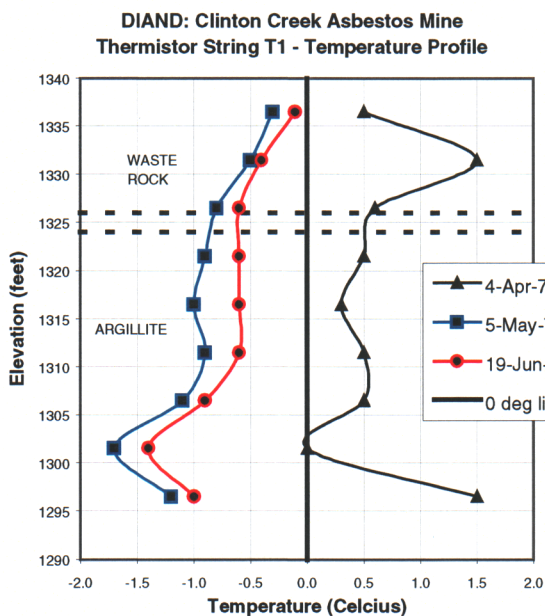
Very little site specific information exists with respect to permafrost conditions beneath the waste rock dump. Previous research indicates the area consists of wide spread

permafrost distribution up to 200 feet thick (Golder 1978, pg6). Mean annual temperature are -2.5 degrees C, ranging on average from 15 degrees C in the summer to -32 degrees C during the winter (Golder 1978, pg6). Discussions with site personnel and observations downstream of the mine indicate the foundation soils were ice-rich (Golder 1978, pg16). The active layer was reported to be 12-18 inches but this appears inconsistent with vegetation in the area (Hardy, 1977, pg15).

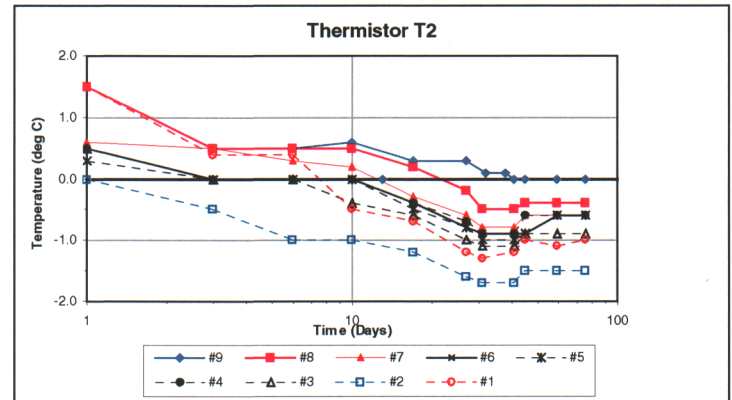
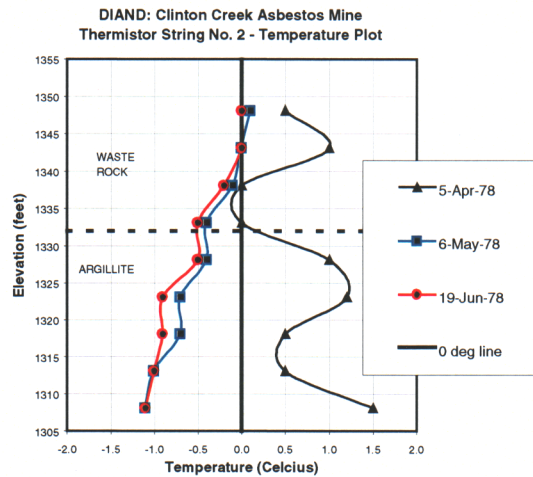
Thermistor strings were installed at 4 locations within the waste rock dump in April 1978 (Golder, 1978). Each string has 9 points spaced at 1.5m (5 ft) intervals. Instrumentation was targeted at locations where the waste rock had been in place for at least 4-5 years and the depth of waste rock was less than 24 m (80 ft), which was the length of drill rod available for the investigation. Monitoring was conducted from April until July, 1978. The entire data set for each string is plotted on a logarithmic scale on Figure 3-2, 3-4, 3-6 and 3-8 respectively. Temperature profiles were then plotted for data obtained immediately after installation, the minimum temperatures (May) and the last readings (June) on Figures 3-1, 3-3, 3-5 and 3-7. Test hole logs from the thermistor string installations are included in Appendix A. The results from each installation are summarized as follows:

Thermistor Strings T1 and T2

Thermistors T1 & T2 are located on the southern edge of the dump (well away from the creek channel) as shown on Drawing 01. Points installed within the waste rock and foundation were below 0 degrees C indicating permafrost had advanced into the waste rock. Temperatures range from close to 0 degrees at the top of the string (within the waste rock) to -1 to -1.5 degrees in the foundation (argillite). Ice chips were noted on the test hole logs within the argillite for Thermistor T1 (BH1) and T2 (BH2).



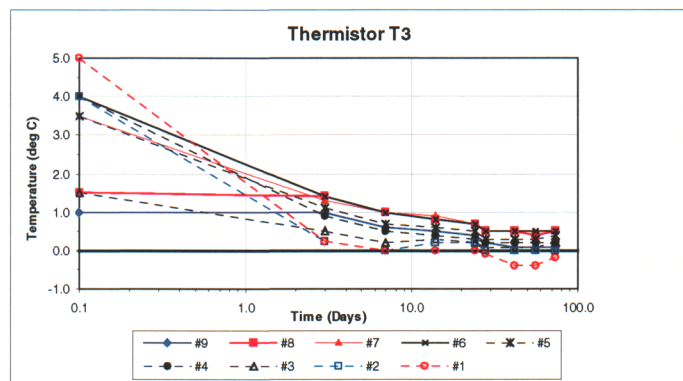
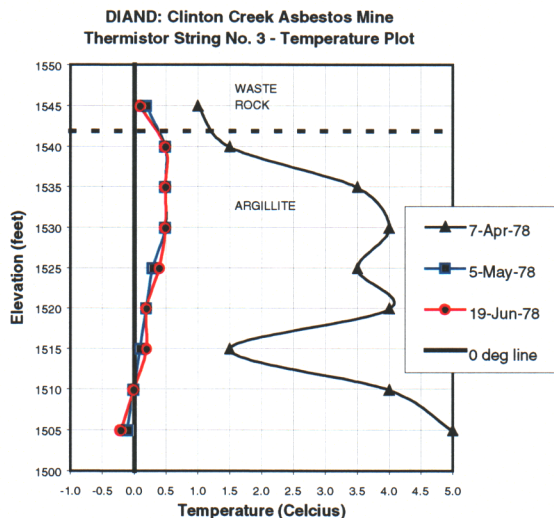
Figures 3-1 and 3-2
Thermistor String T1



Figures 3-3 and 3-4
Thermistor String T2

Thermistor String T3

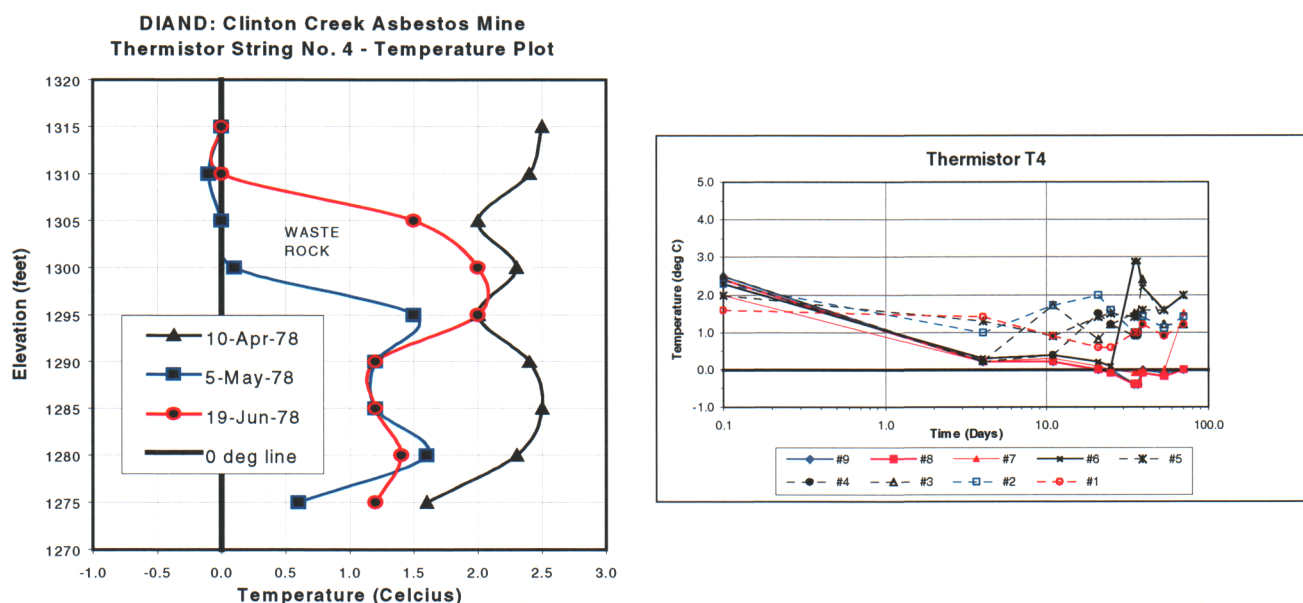
Thermistor T3 is located farther to the west but still some distance from the creek. The results indicate the ground temperatures are above 0 degrees (about +0.5 degrees) for a depth of 30 feet below the original ground surface. At the location of T3, the ground surface formed part of a north aspect and quite likely was underlain extensively by permafrost. It appears therefore that the permafrost may have degraded to a depth of 30 feet in this area of the waste rock dump. No ice chips were observed during installation of the Thermistor T3 (BH4).



Figures 3-5 and 3-6
Thermistor String T3

Thermistor String T4

Thermistor T4 is located near the northern edge of the waste rock dump along the access road adjacent to Clinton Creek, approximately coincident with the original toe of the north valley slope. Unfortunately, the base of the waste rock dump was not reached with the borehole and sloughing prevented the installation of the string to the base of the hole. Golder Associates concluded that the measurements reflected the temperature of seepage water within the base region of the dump. Based on the temperature profile, it was speculated that the phreatic surface was at approximately elevation 396m (1300 ft).



**Figures 3-7 and 3-8
Thermistor String T4**

3.5 Piezometric Elevations

Five standpipe (Casagrande) piezometers (P1 to P5) were installed along the south side of the creek channel in 1978. Test hole logs for these installations are included in Appendix A. After installation in 1978, none of the piezometers were functioning properly and the installations did not yield any useful data (Golder 1978, pg14). All piezometers were located and monitored by UMA in 1999 with the results summarized in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1
STANDPIPE PIEZOMETER DATA (1999)

Piezo No.	Ground Elev (estimated)	Stick-up	Intake Elev (m)	Piezometric Elev	Comments
P1	415.4m (1363 ft)	2.0m (6.4 ft)	402.9m (1322 ft)	409.4m (1343 ft)	Bottom of Pipe at 11.6m below grade Installation Depth= 11.6m below grade
P2	417.0m (1368 ft)	1.6m (5.4 ft)	405.2m (1329 ft)	408.8m (1341 ft)	Bottom of Pipe at 10.4m below grade Installation Depth= 12.8m below grade Sediment in Bottom of Pipe.
P3	415.7m (1364 ft)	1.3m (4.4 ft)	400.6m (1314 ft)	413.5 (1357 ft)	Kink in Pipe at 2.1m below grade Blockage at 3.8m below grade
P4	397.8m (1305 ft)	1.3m (4.3 ft)	379.5m (1245 ft)	Dry	Pipe sheared or obstructed at 1.8m below grade
P5	387.7m (1272 ft)	1.3m (4.3 ft)	366.6m (1203 ft)	Dry	Pipe sheared or obstructed at 7.0m below grade

4.0 WASTE ROCK MOVEMENTS

Background performance monitoring reports have been combined with information from UMA's 1999 survey data to evaluate historical and current movement trends and magnitudes. Waste rock movements were monitored from 1976 until 1986 after which no surveys were undertaken until 1999. Although information on waste rock movements has been discussed in a number of reports dating back to 1974, the coordinates of monitoring target points are not always provided; The data is often reported as the rate of movement only. As best as possible, movement plots have been compiled by systematically combining historical and recent (1999) data and the following plots have been generated for operational targets:

- Northing and Easting coordinates measured at each survey to determine the direction of horizontal movement
- Movement rates (horizontal distance vs time)
- Elevation and rate of vertical movement vs time

The results are presented in tabular and graphical form in Appendix B. In general, the 1999 survey data is in good agreement with the movement trends identified in 1986. The direction of total horizontal movement since 1976 (in some cases extrapolated) and total vertical movement since 1981 (in most cases, missing data did not allow vertical movements from 1976 to 1981 to be determined) are illustrated on Drawing 01. Since 1976, approximately 10m of horizontal movement has occurred throughout the waste rock dump. In general, the movements are occurring radially outward from the central upper portion of the dump in the vicinity of 109,750N and 106,250 E (just NW of Thermistor T3). Since 1981, downward vertical movement (settlement) of the waste rock pile ranging from 2.0 to 3.8m has occurred. It was not possible to reconcile the vertical movements back to 1976. Horizontal and vertical movements which have occurred from 1986 to 1999 are summarized on Tables 4 and 5 respectively with minimum and maximum values highlighted.

Table 4-1
Summary of Horizontal Movements

Movement Monitor	Horizontal Movement 1986-1999	
	Magnitude	Rate - cm/yr (ft/yr)
81-1	0.70m (2.28 ft)	5.3 (0.175)
81-2	0.80m (2.62 ft)	1.6 (0.054)
19	1.89m (6.20 ft) max	14.5 (0.477 ft)
20/20A	0.28m (0.93 ft) min	2.2 (0.071)
21/21A	0.47m (1.53 ft)	3.6 (0.117)
22/22A	1.06m (3.48 ft)	8.1 (0.267)
68	1.04m (3.42 ft)	7.9 (0.26)
AVERAGE	0.89m (2.92 ft)	6.2 (0.203)

Table 4-2
Summary of Vertical Movements

Movement Monitor	Vertical Movement 1986-1999	
	Magnitude	Rate - cm/yr (feet/yr)
81-1	1.04m (3.42 ft) min	7.9 (0.26)
81-2	1.05 (3.43 ft)	7.9 (0.26)
19	1.86m (6.09 ft)	14.3 (0.47)
20/20A	1.14m (3.73 ft)	9.1 (0.30)
21/21A	1.78m (5.85 ft)	13.7 (0.45)
22/22A	2.35m (7.70 ft) max	17.9 (0.59)
68	1.59m (5.20 ft)	12.2 (0.40)
AVERAGE	1.54m (5.06 ft)	11.9 (0.39)

Plots of movement data are illustrated in Figures 4-1 to 4-3 using Movement Monitor #68 as an example. Movement vectors are generally consistent throughout the observation period i.e. the direction of movement is consistent (Figure 4-1). Current (1999) horizontal movement rates appear to have reduced significantly from those observed prior to 1986 (Figure 4-2). Over the same period, however, settlement rates have remained about the same, currently at a magnitude about double that of the horizontal movement (Figure 4-3). It therefore appears that while the horizontal movement has slowed down considerably or may have ceased, settlement of the waste rock is continuing at a more or less constant rate.

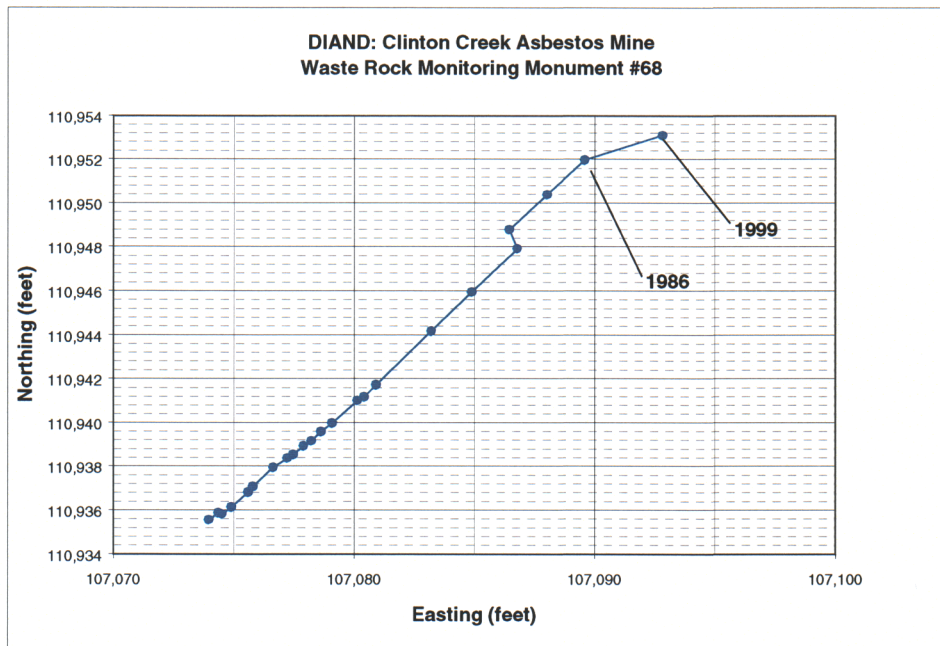
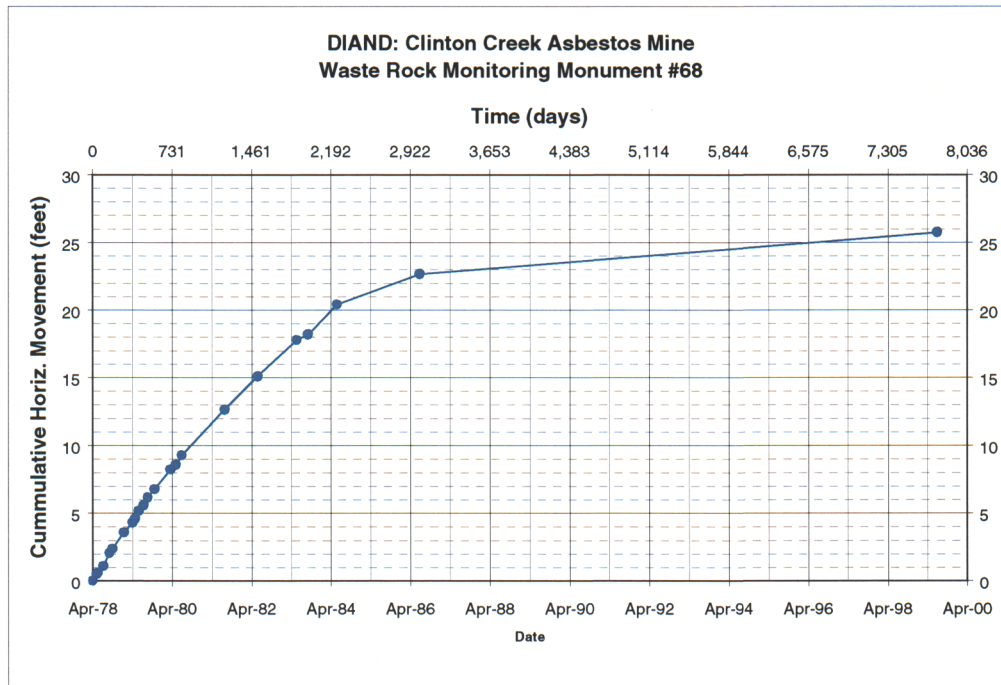
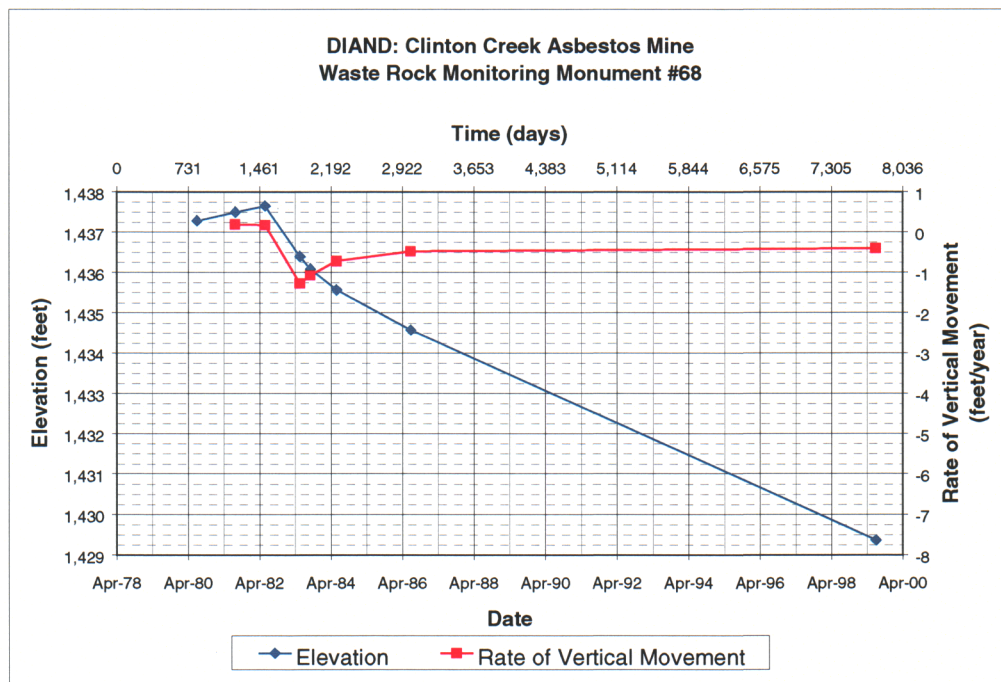


Figure 4-1
Target Coordinates



**Figure 4-2
Horizontal Movements**



**Figure 4-3
Vertical Movements**

The ability to combine the 1999 Channel Closure Section survey results with previous surveys has been limited. Of the 6 channel closure sections, coordinates from previous (1983) surveys are only available for Sections J and K (Drawing 01). Of these 2 sections, there is an inconsistency in the position of prism KK on the valley slope (reason unknown). Therefore, interpretation is only possible for Section J-JJ, located at the Hudgeon Lake outlet. From 1983 to 1999, about 2.1m (7 ft) of channel closure occurred at Section J-JJ with only about 0.2m (0.7 ft) of settlement. Although the horizontal movement is consistent with what was recorded at the waste rock monitors over the same period as the waste rock monitors, the vertical movement is significantly less, possibly as a result of a thinner layer of compressible foundation material at this location. It is also possible that the waste rock is riding up onto the valley slope as it moves across the valley, compensating in part, for the downward vertical settlement.

5.0 WASTE ROCK STABILITY

5.1 Initial Waste Rock Dump Failure

The failure mechanism associated with the initial slide may be unique to that event i.e. the mechanism may be different than that associated with the subsequent movements. The difference could be associated with the thermal regime early in the development of the dump compared with the long term equilibrium (steady state) condition eventually reached after termination of mining activities. It is reasonable to assume that the most critical time period would be the first few years of development when waste rock was being actively placed over the valley slope and the initial disturbance to the thermal regime occurred. This is the time period when the rate of thaw might have been the fastest if ice-rich surficial soils were present.

Evidence of slumping at the toe of the waste rock dump seen in the 1970 aerial photograph (page 3) was likely the first sign of the impending problem. At this time (1970) there was no water impounded i.e. the time before the formation of Hudgeon Lake. Assuming permafrost existed at shallow depths there may have been zones of varying strength within the waste rock and foundation soils at the time of the failure as follows:

- The waste rock fill, the strength characteristics of which have been measured,
- The upper portion of the foundation soil immediately below the toe of the waste rock which may have previously thawed and consolidated, thus regaining some strength,
- The foundation material near the thaw front where shear strengths may be significantly reduced by increased pore water pressures associated with the slow drainage of thaw-water, and
- The still frozen bedrock or foundation material which would represent an impenetrable boundary. It cannot be ruled out that there is a possibility of the frozen layer being underlain by a weaker thawed zone.

The resistance to sliding within the frozen foundation soil at the toe of the dump and along the valley slope would be expected to decrease if the drainage of water from the thawing permafrost affected soil is restricted. To investigate the parameters necessary to cause an initial foundation failure of the waste rock, the pre-failure dump geometry was generated from historical surveys and photographs. Two representative cross sections (E and K) were chosen for the slope stability back analysis which assumes the factor of safety (FS) at the time of failure was unity (Drawing 02).

The failure surface was assumed to be within a weak layer of the weathered argillite at a shallow depth in the foundation soil across the valley floor. The resisting forces in the rock fill were excluded in the analysis by forcing the failure through the weathered argillite. The piezometric level within the weak foundation soil is assumed to be coincident with the top of the original creek bank (valley floor). Sensitivity analyses were then carried out to determine the influence of pore water pressures and friction angles for the argillite. A friction angle in the weathered argillite of 33.5 degrees (close to the

direct shear testing results) was then selected to determine the porewater pressures necessary to achieve a FS of 1.0, as illustrated in Figures 5-1 and 5-2.

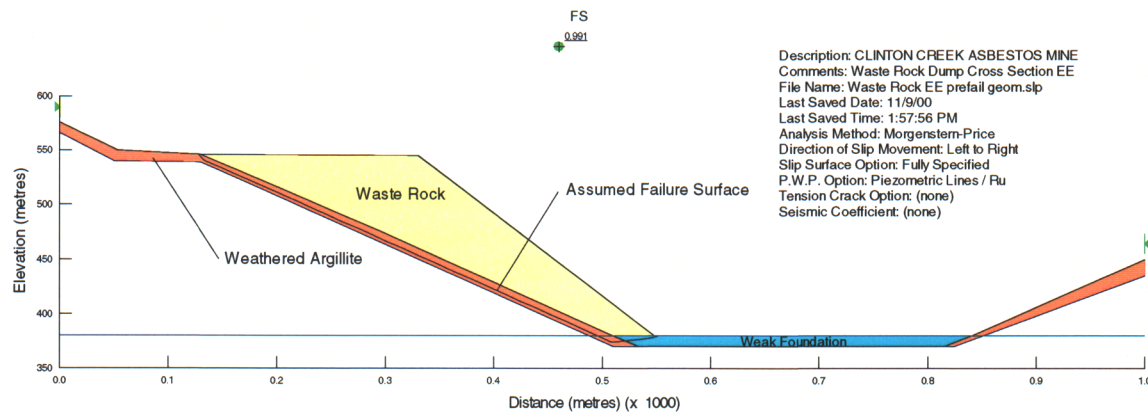


Figure 5-1
SECTION E – Initial Failure

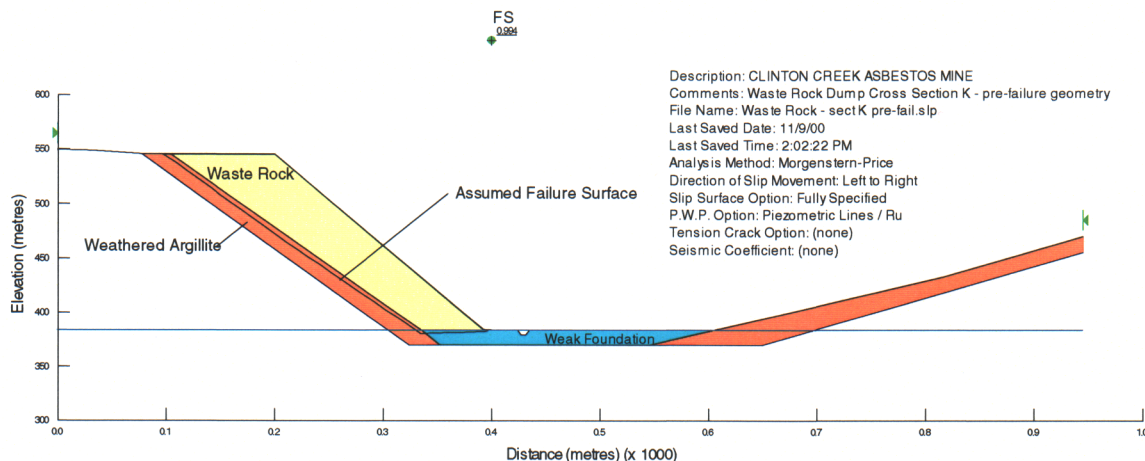


Figure 5-2
SECTION K – Initial Failure

5.2 Existing Stability

Continued movements of the waste rock dump since the initial failure indicates the presence of a weak layer within the foundation soil. The strength of this layer may be dependent on a number of factors including the ice content, the type of soil and the relationship between the rate of thawing and dissipation of excess pore water pressures.

A slope stability back analysis was carried out to determine approximate operating soil strengths and piezometric levels necessary to satisfy a FS of 1.0. The analysis assumes a residual friction angle for the waste rock of 23 degrees based on direct shear testing results. Combinations of strengths for the foundation and argillite were used under varying piezometric levels to determine combinations of parameters necessary to satisfy a FS of unity as illustrated in Figures 5-3 and 5-4.

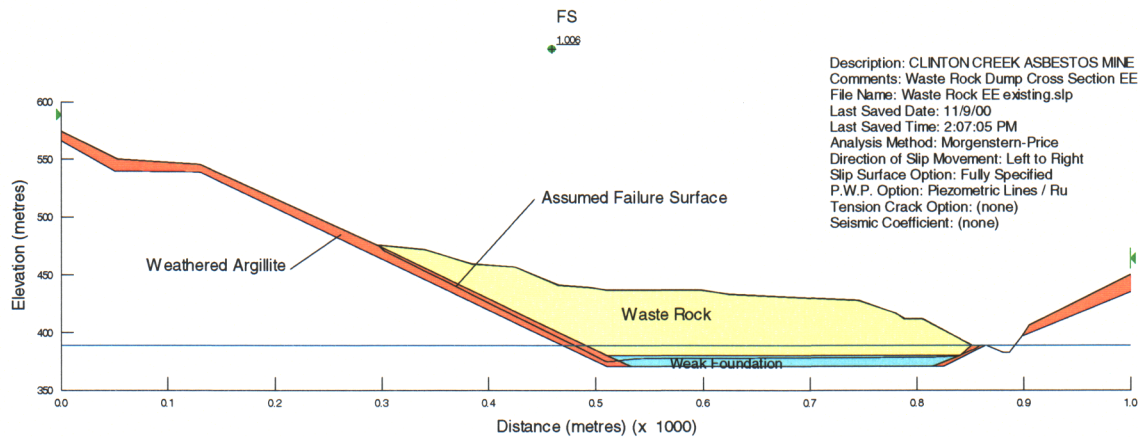


Figure 5-3
SECTION E – Existing Geometry

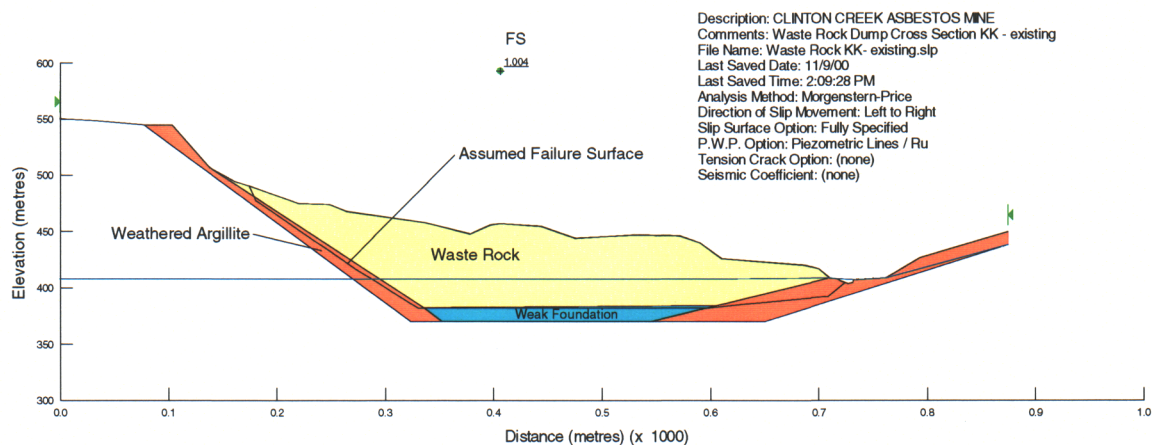


Figure 5-4
SECTION K – Existing Geometry

The analysis indicated that a combination of very low shear strengths and high pore-water pressures in the foundation material are required to achieve a FS of unity. It can therefore be concluded that unique geological conditions, in particular a very weak foundation layer, are responsible for continued movement of the waste rock pile. Almost certainly, disturbance of the thermal regime, in particular thawing of the permafrost resulting from filling of the upstream reservoir (Hudgeon Lake) has been a contributing factor. Penetration of the thaw front will likely be downward below the lake and laterally (downstream) into the waste rock and foundation soil. Detailed knowledge of the thermal changes which occurred during mining and after mine closure, however, are not known and these changes may be continuing i.e. equilibrium may not have been reached. Given the limited site specific geological information, there is considerable uncertainty in the absolute values or combinations of values calculated from the back analysis. The model generated however, is considered sufficient to comment on and assess the relative improvement available through remedial options for the purposes of conceptual design.

6.0 REMEDIATION ALTERNATIVES

Monitoring data suggests the horizontal waste rock movements are abating while vertical displacements (settlement) are continuing at a constant rate. Remediation alternatives must therefore either accommodate the movements or include measures to stabilize the waste rock. Remedial strategies broadly fall into one of three categories;

- i) Remove a sufficient volume of waste rock from the valley to completely drain Hudgeon Lake and restore natural creek drainage,
- ii) Continue to convey water over the waste rock dump and
- iii) Convey water around the waste rock dump.

Each alternative is discussed in the following sections.

6.1 Design Objective

Stabilization measures are typically designed with an objective to achieve a factor of safety which reflects the level of confidence in the interpretation of site and geological conditions and the consequences of continued movement or a slope failure. Higher factors of safety are generally used if there is a high failure consequence or high uncertainty in parameters assumed for the analysis. In this regard, the consequences of any continued movements of the waste rock dump are small providing the channel stabilization measures can accommodate some deformation and if necessary, repairs could be completed. This observation is based on our interpretation of the recent survey data that suggests that large displacements of waste rock are not anticipated. A high degree of uncertainty exists however, with respect to the site and geological conditions.

Providing additional information on soil properties, permafrost and piezometric levels can be obtained through more detailed site investigations, an overall minimum factor of safety of 1.25 is recommended for the final design of remedial measures involving slope stabilization. Without this information, a FS of 1.5 is recommended. The cost of these investigations can certainly be justified given the significant incremental increase in capital costs associated with achieving higher factors of safety i.e. construction costs could conceivably double if a FS of 1.5 is desired. A design objective of 1.25 has therefore been used for the conceptual design and cost estimating of remedial measures.

6.2 Valley Restoration – Draining Hudgeon Lake

Of the options considered, completely draining Hudgeon Lake by removing the waste rock blockage is the only alternative that restores natural creek drainage through the Clinton Creek valley. The work would have to be completed in stages to gradually lower lake levels as excavation work proceeded. A sufficient volume of waste rock would have to be removed to provide adequate hydraulic capacity through the valley and allow for sloughing of thawed valley slopes below the present water surface. The remaining waste rock would have to be flattened or terraced for long term stability. Considerable excavation would be required upstream of the mine where sub aqueous slopes are likely

much flatter and where sedimentation has occurred. Excavated material could likely be wasted in the open pit.

To provide for the meandering pattern typical to the Clinton Creek channel, a minimum valley width of 100 to 150 m was used to estimate the waste rock excavation volumes. Based on existing cross sections, approximately 10,000,000 m³ of waste rock excavation would be required to achieve a stable geometry as shown on Drawing 05. The excavated material would be disposed of either in the open pit or at the east end of the waste rock dump. An additional 1,000,000 m³ of regrading may be necessary to achieve a stable waste rock geometry on the south side of the valley. The estimated capital costs to implement this scheme are summarized in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1
Valley Restoration - Draining Hudgeon Lake
Cost Estimate

Description	Unit	Approximate Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
Mobilization & Demobilization	Lump Sum	1	\$500,000	\$500,000
Excavation	Cubic Metre	10,000,000	\$2	\$20,000,000
Dewatering	Allowance			\$500,000
Regrading	Cubic Metre	1,000,000	\$1	\$1,000,000
Subtotal				\$22,000,000
30% Contingency				\$6,600,000
Total Estimated Cost				\$28,600,000

6.3 Convey Water Over Waste Rock Dump

The long term success of continuing to convey water over the waste rock dump is contingent on the overall stability of the waste rock dump and the stability of the channel i.e. its ability to resist erosion. Although the survey data suggests horizontal movement rates have decreased significantly, the existing stability cannot be fully quantified without additional surveys and investigations. For the purposes of conceptual design, it has therefore been assumed that stabilization of the waste rock dump is required for this alternative. Conveyance of water over the dump could be achieved either along the existing channel alignment or along an alternative alignment through the center of the dump. Conveyance of water in buried culverts is not considered practical given the anticipated settlement of the waste rock and the potential for failure and/or blockages of the culvert.

6.3.1 Channel Stabilization

The significance of continued channel degradation on overall stability depends largely on the current state of equilibrium. Since this cannot be readily quantified, it is concluded that any option conveying water over the waste rock dump must include channel

stabilization measures. These measures should include filling the channel to flatten the profile through the western (more active) portion of the waste rock dump, armouring the channel bottom and flattening the sideslopes on either side of the creek channel. The modified channel profile is illustrated on Drawing 03. The channel stabilization works should be compatible with any continued horizontal and vertical movements. In this regard, channel stabilization using cobbles and cobble filled gabion drop structures is recommended. Rigid structures e.g. concrete linings should be avoided due to the risk of cracking and subsequent failure.

Drop Structures

The drop structures would be constructed from 0.5 x 0.5 x 3.0m gabion baskets placed empty on a geotextile, tied together with wire and machine filled with cobbles. The gabions are placed as steps, which provides energy dissipation between each step as the water travels through the structure. The weir at the top of the structure creates a constriction that reduces the water surface draw-down immediately upstream of the structure to control the channel flow velocity along that length of channel. An end sill prevents a floor jet during high discharges. Using as many 0.5 m steps as required creates the desired hydraulic drop of approximately 35 m (Drawing 04).

As the weir and end sill are made of gabions, a part of the channel flow will pass through the gabions rather than over them. As a result, neither the weir nor the end sill will cause any significant ponding of water. In fact, during low flows, the water surface may be below the top of the gabions i.e. between the cobbles. Because there will be a small flow of water through the gabions most of the time, it is important that the gabions sit on a geotextile and gravel bedding layer to prevent the loss of fine grained material below the baskets. Some sand and gravel will be washed through the channel, in particular during spring runoff. The finer material will become trapped between the cobbles in the gabion baskets further stabilizing the structure.

Channel Lining

The entire channel through the waste rock dump (approximately 700 m) must be lined with granular material of sufficient size and gradation to resist anticipated velocities. For example, the permissible channel velocity for cobble lining is 2.5 m/s compared with 1.6 m/s for unprocessed material consisting of gravel and cobble sized material. Channel velocities in the proposed channel can be maintained within this range by adjusting the number, height and locations of the drop structures and the channel width and grade. For conceptual design, the drop structure locations required for both options are summarized in Table 6-2. Final determination of the drop structure profile and channel lining method would be deferred until detailed design.

Table 6-2
Drop Structure Profiles

Station (m)	Drop (m)		Comments
	Cobble Lined Channel (5m wide channel)	Channel Lined With Composite Material (7m wide channel)	
0+100	2.0	2.5	100m Downstream of Outlet
0+200	2.0	2.5	
0+300	2.0	2.5	
0+450	3.0	3.5	Grade Break
0+500	3.5	3.5	
0+550	3.5	3.5	
0+620	3.5	3.5	Grade Break
0+650	3.5	3.5	
0+680	3.5	4.0	
0+710	4.0	4.0	
0+750			Downstream End

Downstream Channel Hydraulic Considerations

As a result of the channel stabilization measures, the sediment transport will be reduced in the stabilized reach possibly resulting in downstream channel degradation. For this reason, the stabilization works should continue with drop structures as far as is practicable. Due to the amount of material that has been deposited in the Clinton Creek channel during decades of chronic erosion and channel degradation through the waste rock dump, channel instability and degradation can be expected downstream of the mine. The instability will be most noticeable just downstream of the Wolverine Creek confluence and least noticeable just upstream of the alluvial fan at the lower end of Clinton Creek (just upstream of the Clinton Creek Townsite). The channel crossing the alluvial fan will remain unstable as this is an inherent condition. The estimated cost to stabilize either channel alignment is \$1,500,000, exclusive of earthworks and dewatering associated with channel filling.

6.3.2 Waste Rock Pile Stabilization

Existing Creek Channel Alignment

Slope stability analyses were carried out to determine the necessary geometric modifications to the waste rock dump to achieve a minimum overall FS of 1.25. In general, this would be accomplished by regrading the waste rock and off-loading material from the upper portion of the waste rock dump to reduce the driving forces on the slide mass. Two unloading scenarios were evaluated; with the channel along its existing alignment and an alternative alignment through the middle of the dump. The modified channel profile illustrated on Drawing 03 was used for each case. The

elevation of the upper portion of the waste rock pile was incrementally lowered until the design objective was met (Drawing 06).

Approximately 600,000 m³ of waste rock would be excavated to achieve a stable waste rock geometry. Approximately half of this volume (300,000 m³) would be used to fill the existing channel. The remainder (300,000 m³) would be used for regarding the mid to lower sections of the dump or disposed of in the open pit area. The channel would be stabilized as described in Section 6.3.1. To carry out the construction work, discharge from the lake would have to be controlled. This could be accomplished by drawing down the lake level prior to construction and/or constructing a cofferdam at the outlet and allowing lake levels to rise for the construction period.

Drawdown would have to be carefully controlled to minimize instabilities of the slopes around Hudgeon Lake. Assuming an average lake discharge of about 0.6 m³/sec (20 cfs) during the summer, a pumping capacity of 75 m³/min (20,000 gpm) over approximately one month would be required to draw down the lake level by approximately 2m. If pumping at this rate was discontinued after 1 month, it would take about another month for lake levels to recover and begin spilling at the outlet. Conversely, the lake would be expected to rise by about 2m per month if a cofferdam was constructed. No inflow into Hudgeon Lake would be expected during winter months.

Placement of 300,000 m³ of material to in-fill the channel would take approximately 60 days, assuming an average placement rate of 5,000 m³/day, a window that could be accommodated by the lake discharge control measures described above. Construction of channel stabilization works would proceed as soon as possible during this operation. Regrading on the upper portion of the waste rock dump could continue during the channel stabilization work. This earth moving operation, however is not weather dependent and construction could proceed into the winter months if required. The estimated costs for this option are summarized in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3
Waste Rock Stabilization With Existing Channel Alignment – Cost Estimate

Description	Unit	Approximate Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
Mobilization & Demobilization	Lump Sum	1	\$500,000	\$500,000
Dewatering	Allowance			\$500,000
Excavation	Cubic Metre	600,000	\$3	\$1,800,000
Regrading	Cubic Metre	300,000	\$1	\$300,000
Channel Filling	Cubic Metre	300,000	\$2	\$600,000
Channel Stabilization	Allowance			\$1,500,000
Subtotal				\$5,200,000
30% Contingency				\$1,600,000
Total Estimated Cost				\$6,800,000

Alternative Channel Alignment

The option of excavating an alternate creek channel over the waste rock dump was also evaluated. This approach would allow for construction of the new channel to proceed in the dry while maintaining flow in the existing channel. The alternative channel profile would be similar to the one proposed for the existing alignment (Drawing 03). A portion of the waste rock excavated from the new channel would be temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the existing channel for subsequent filling. Waste rock from the upper portion of the waste rock dump would be off-loaded to improve the overall stability. Using parameters determined from the back analysis, the modified geometry necessary to achieve a FS of 1.25 is illustrated on Drawing 07 for Sections E and K.

Approximately 3,000,000 m³ of waste rock would be excavated to achieve the required waste rock dump geometry, including about 1,500,000 m³ for the channel excavation. Approximately 1,000,000 m³ of the excavated waste rock would be used to fill the existing creek channel. Of the remaining 2,000,000 m³, a portion (say 500,000 m³) would be used for regrading and 1,500,000 m³ would be disposed of in the open pit or east end of the waste rock dump. Once the channel has been lined with gabion drop structures, the flow would be diverted to the new channel and the existing channel could be filled. The estimated costs for this option are summarized in table 6-4.

Table 6-4
Waste Rock Stabilization With Alternative Channel Alignment – Cost Estimate

Description	Unit	Approximate Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
Mobilization & Demobilization	Lump Sum	1	\$500,000	\$500,000
Excavation*	Cubic Metre	3,000,000	\$2	\$6,000,000
Dewatering	Allowance			\$500,000
Channel Filling	Cubic Metre	1,000,000	\$2	\$2,000,000
Channel Stabilization	Allowance			\$1,500,000
Regrading	Cubic Metre	500,000	\$1	\$500,000
Subtotal				\$11,000,000
30% Contingency				\$3,300,000
Total Estimated Cost				\$14,300,000

* Includes disposal costs for portion not used for regrading

6.4 Convey Water Around Waste Rock Dump

The conveyance of water through a concrete lined tunnel constructed around the unstable waste rock dump was considered. This scheme would not require any stabilization of the waste rock dump other than filling in the existing creek channel once the tunnel has been constructed. The inlet structure for the tunnel should be located

away from the active waste rock movement. In this regard, the most practical tunnel alignment would be from just upstream of the existing Hudgeon Lake outlet on the north side of the valley to the Wolverine Creek valley (Drawing 08). The total distance for this alignment is approximately 2,200m. Tunneling on the south side of the valley is not considered feasible given the unstable open pit slopes and required tunnel length.

The full supply level (FSL) would be set at 410m (approximately the current lake elevation) and the crown of the tunnel would be placed at the same level. The proposed FSL will provide a live storage of 1.5 m between the overflow crest at the tunnel inlet and the outflow level of the current channel (over the waste rock pile) to generate sufficient head for the tunnel flow. The channel over the waste rock pile will function as an emergency spillway in the event the tunnel entrance is blocked. To allow isolation of the tunnel for inspection and maintenance, a low-head sluice gate would be installed at the inlet. Once completed, flow would be diverted into the tunnel.

A minimum tunnel diameter of 2.3 m is required to convey the estimated 200-year flood (43 m³/s). The appropriate design flood will be determined during the feasibility study prior to the detailed design. The estimated costs of tunneling are summarized in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5
Conveyance of Water Around Waste Rock Dump – Cost Estimate

Description	Unit	Approximate Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
Mobilization & Demobilization	Lump Sum	1	\$500,000	\$500,000
Tunneling	Metre	2,200	\$5,500	\$12,100,000
Inlet and Outlet Structures	Allowance			\$2,000,000
Channel Improvements (Wolverine Creek)	Allowance			\$500,000
Regrade Clinton Creek Channel	Allowance			\$500,000
Subtotal				\$15,600,000
30% Contingency				\$4,700,000
Total Estimated Cost				\$20,300,000

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A review of the performance of the Clinton Creek waste rock dump, including previous geotechnical investigations and survey information collected since 1976 has been completed. The rate of horizontal waste rock movements appears to have significantly reduced although minor movements may be continuing. Vertical movements associated with settlement of the waste rock dump appear to be continuing at a constant rate. Additional monitoring of the waste rock dump is required to verify the interpretations made from 1999 survey data.

Stability analysis indicates a weak foundation material is contributing to the continued horizontal displacements following the initial failure of the waste rock dump. The loss of strength may be related to a number of geological conditions including ice content, the soil type and the relationship between the rate of thawing and dissipation of excess pore-water pressures. It is likely that disturbance to the thermal regime, in particular thawing of permafrost beneath the dump, has resulted from filling of the upstream reservoir (Hudgeon Lake). Insufficient information is available to further quantify parameters necessary to accurately model the existing waste rock stability. In this regard, a detailed geotechnical investigation will be required for the final design of remedial measures.

Based on our current understanding of the problem, several remediation alternatives were considered to mitigate the existing hazards associated with a breach of the waste rock blockage. Remedial strategies broadly fall into one of three categories;

- i) Remove a sufficient volume of waste rock from the valley to completely drain Hudgeon Lake and restore natural creek drainage,
- ii) Continue to convey water over the waste rock dump and
- iii) Convey water around the waste rock dump via a tunnel.

Significant capital costs are associated with these options, ranging from \$ 7,000,000 to stabilize the waste rock dump and existing creek channel alignment to \$30,000,000 to remove a sufficient amount of the dump to restore natural creek drainage. It must be recognized that these options have been evaluated in concept only. Should additional consideration of any of these options be warranted, it is recommended that a functional design be completed to verify the feasibility and costs

Performance monitoring of the waste rock dump should continue to provide data needed to confirm the current waste rock movement trends. If continued monitoring confirms that movement rates are sufficiently small or if movements have terminated, the need to stabilize the waste rock dump should be re-evaluated. If based on additional surveys, it can be concluded that stabilizing the waste rock dump is not required, it may be possible to reduce the scale of the construction project to stabilize only the creek channel over the waste rock dump. Including a 30 percent contingency, the cost of stabilizing the channel alone is estimated to be in the range of \$4,000,000.

Given the evidence of accelerated deterioration of the Hudgeon Lake outlet, the implementation of remedial measures as soon as possible is recommended if the hazards associated with a breach scenario are unacceptable. Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,

Ken Skatfeld, P.Eng

APPENDIX A
TEST HOLE LOGS

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 1 (T-1)

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE *April 4, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER 6 in.

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE		STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	WATER CONTENT PERCENT			PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION						W _p	W	W _L		
1386.6'	0.0'	WASTE ROCK - argillite - dry - grey - some asbestos fibres									
1370.6'	16.0'	WASTE ROCK - argillite - dry - brownish grey - very fibrous.									
1364.6'	22.0'	WASTE ROCK - argillite with some serpentine - dry to damp - grey to brown to green - some asbestos fibres									
1323.6'	63.0'	Original Ground Surface ORGANICS - dark brown - moss, leaves etc. - ice chips									
1306.6'	65.0'	ARGILLITE - weathered - moist - grey brown - ice chips									
1296.6'	82.0'	ARGILLITE - weathered - grey (brownish) - wet - ice chips									
	90.0'	End of Hole									Thermistor cable installed to 90' (9 units at 5' intervals)

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN A.D.
CHECKED EBF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 2 (T-2)

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE *April 5, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE		STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	WATER CONTENT PERCENT W _p W W _L			PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION										
1398.1'											
0.0'	WASTE Rock - argillite - dark grey - damp										
1386.1'											
12.0'											
			1	DO							
			2	.							
	WASTE ROCK - argillite - dark grey - damp										
			3	.							
1333.1'	Original Ground Surface										
65.0'	ORGANICS - dark brown										
66.0'											
	ARGILLITE - dark grey - weathered - ice chips		4	.							
1308.1'											
90.0'	End of Hole										

*Thermistor
cable installed
to 90 ft. (9 units
at 5 ft. interval)*

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN *R.D.*
CHECKED *EBF*

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 3

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE April 6, 1978

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER 6 in.

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE			STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	WATER CONTENT PERCENT <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100px;"> W_p W W_L </div>	PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION									
0.0'	WASTE ROCK -argillite - dry - dark gray									
8.0'	WASTE ROCK -argillite - damp									
			1	20						
			2	"						
52.0'	End of Hole									

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED EDE

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 5

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE *April 8, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE						<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>WATER CONTENT PERCENT Wp W Wl</p> </div>				PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT					
0.0'	<div style="text-align: center;"> WASTE ROCK - argillite - dry to damp - grey </div>									
80.0'	<i>End of Hole (hole collapsed at 80ft.)</i>									

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED EBF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 6 (T-4)

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE *April 10, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE			STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	<div style="text-align: center;"> WATER CONTENT PERCENT W_p W W_L </div>			PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION											
00'	WASTE ROCK - argillite - dark grey - dry - some asbestos fibre											
25.0'	WASTE ROCK - argillite - dark grey - damp											
50.0'	WASTE ROCK - argillite - wet - free water running into hole at 50.0' - some asbestos fibres - possible original ground surface at approx. 80'											
82.0'	End of Hole											

*Thermistor cable installed to 60' (9 units at 5' intervals)
Borehole collapsed during installation preventing cable from reaching full depth in bore hole*

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED EDF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 7 (P-4)

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE *April 10, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE		STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 100px; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; left: 0; bottom: -5px; font-size: 8px;">W_p</div> <div style="position: absolute; right: 0; bottom: -5px; font-size: 8px;">W_L</div> <div style="position: absolute; left: 50%; transform: translateX(-50%); bottom: -5px; font-size: 8px;">W</div> </div> </div>			PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION										
1304.6'											
	<p><i>WASTE ROCK</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- argillite</i> <i>- dry</i> <i>- dark grey</i> <i>- damp at 40'</i> 										
1241.6'											
63.0'	<i>End of Hole</i>										

*Piezometer
el. 1245.17'*

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED EDF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 8 (P-5)

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE *April 10, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE

PIEZOMETER
OR
STANDPIPE
INSTALLATION

ADDITIONAL
LAB. TESTING

ELEV.
DEPTH

DESCRIPTION

STRATIGRAPHY PLOT

SAMPLE NUMBER

SAMPLE TYPE

BLOWS / FOOT

ELEVATION SCALE

WATER CONTENT PERCENT
W_p W W_L

1271.5'
0.0'

WASTE ROCK
- argillite
- dry
- dark grey

1241.5'
30.0'

ARGILLITE - dark grey
- damp.

ARGILLITE
bedrock-weathered

1202.5'
69.0'

End of Hole

Piezometer
el. 1202.76'

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED EBF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 9 (P-3)

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE *April 11, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

Project No. *KL 016*

SOIL PROFILE							PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION			ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING	
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE					WATER CONTENT PERCENT
1364.3'											

Piezometer el. 1314.19'

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN *RD*
CHECKED *EBF*

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 10 (p-2)

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE *April 11, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

Project No. *VL/016*

SOIL PROFILE		STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>			PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION										
1368.0'	0.0'										
	<p><i>WASTE ROCK</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>argillite</i> - <i>dry to damp</i> - <i>dark grey</i> 										
1330.0'	42.0'										
	<i>End of Hole</i>										

Piezometer, el. 1329.43'

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN *R.D.*
CHECKED *EDF*

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 11 (P-1)

LOCATION (See Figure 2)

BORING DATE *April 11, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER 6 in.

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE							PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE		
1363.0' 0.0'	WASTE ROCK - argillite - dry to damp - dark grey							Piezometer el. 1321.95'
1345.0' 38.0'	End of Hole							

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED _____

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 12 (T-5)

LOCATION (See Figure 6)

BORING DATE *May 9, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE							PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION		
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	WATER CONTENT PERCENT		ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
							W _p W W _L		
1945.2'	Surface of Tailing Pile						10 20 30 40		
0.0'	Tails								
1911.7'									
33.5'	Compact, light brown, sub-rounded, fine to med. GRAVEL with clay, silt and sand - fluvial lacustrine traces of organics at bottom of tails		1						
			2						
1891.2									
54.0'	End of Hole								Thermistor cable installed to 54 ft (9 units at 5' intervals)

Thermistor cable installed to 54 ft. (9 units at 5' intervals)

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED EBF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 13 (T-6)

LOCATION (See Figure 6)

BORING DATE May 9, 1978

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER 6 in.

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

Project No. Y11219 -

SOIL PROFILE		STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	WATER CONTENT PERCENT			PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION						W _p	W	W _L		
1880.6'	Ground Surface in Roadway Cut										
0.0'											
	Frozen, light brown sub-rounded fine to med. GRAVEL with clay, silt & sand fluvial lacustrines		1								
			2								
			3								
			4								
1840.6'	End of Hole										
40.0'											

Thermistor cable installed to 40 ft. (9 units at 5' intervals)

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.R.
CHECKED EBF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 14 (T-7)

LOCATION (See Figure 6)

BORING DATE *May 10, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

Project No. 2-1-1-1-1

SOIL PROFILE		STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	WATER CONTENT PERCENT				PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION						W _p	W	W _L			
1741.0 0.0'	<i>Surface of Tailing Pile</i>						15	20	30	40		
1696.0' 45.0'	<i>Toils</i>											
			1									
	<i>-Frozen - ice crystals</i>											
	<i>- light brown</i>											
	<i>- sub-rounded</i>											
	<i>- fine to med. GRAVEL with</i>		2									
	<i>clay, silt & sand.</i>											
	<i>- fluvial - lacustrine</i>											
1667.0' 74.0'	<i>End of Hole</i>											

Thermistor cable installed to 74ft. (9 units at 5' intervals)

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.P.
CHECKED EBF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 15 (ST-8)

LOCATION (See Figure 6)

BORING DATE *May 11, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE				STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>WATER CONTENT PERCENT</p> <p>W_p W W_L</p> <p>10 20 30 40</p> </div> </div>				PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING	
ELEV.	DEPTH	DESCRIPTION													
1607.2'		Ground Surface in Road Cut													
0.0'	1607	-Frozen - light brown - sub rounded - fine to med. GRAVEL with clay silt & sand - fluvial locus trines		1											
		-Frozen - black - ARGILLITE weathered bedrock		2											
1567.2															
40.0'		End of Hole													

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED EDF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 16 (T-8)

LOCATION (See Figure 6)

BORING DATE May 12, 1978

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER 6 in.

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE									PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING	
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	WATER CONTENT PERCENT				
							W _p	W	W _L		
1623.8 0.0'	Surface of Tailing Pile						10	20	30	40	
	Tails										
1560.8 63.0'	- light brown - sub-rounded - fine to med. GRAVEL with clay silt & sand. fluvial lacustrine		1								
1540.8 83.0'	End of Hole										Thermistor cable installed to 83.0 ft. (9 units at 5' intervals)

Thermistor
cable installed
to 83.0 ft.
(9 units at
5' intervals)

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED EBF

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 17 (D.S.-2)

LOCATION (See Figure 6)

BORING DATE *May 16, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE		STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	<div style="text-align: center;"> WATER CONTENT PERCENT W_p W W_L </div>			PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV.	DEPTH										
0.0'											
3.0'											
5.0'											
7.0'											
19.0'											
21.0'											
46.0'											
57.0'											

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN *R.D.*
CHECKED *EDE*

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 18 (D.S-5)

LOCATION (See Figure 6)

BORING DATE *May 17, 1978*

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER *6 in.*

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

Project No. *KT-1010*

SOIL PROFILE		STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	<div style="text-align: center;"> WATER CONTENT PERCENT W_p W W_L </div>				PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION											
0.0'	<i>Frozen, dark brown, organic silty, SAND.</i>											
8.0'	<i>Frozen, light brown, sub-rounded, fine to med. GRAVEL with clay, silt & sand (fluvial lacustrine)</i>		<i>=1=</i>									
19.0'	<i>ARGILLITE frozen, weathered (ice lens approx. 3 in. thick recovered with sample)</i>		<i>=2=</i>									
37.0'	<i>ARGILLITE - frozen, becoming harder with depth, unweathered</i>		<i>3</i>									
			<i>4</i>									
60.0'	<i>End of Hole</i>											

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN *R.D.*
CHECKED *EBF*

RECORD OF BOREHOLE 19(D-S-6)

LOCATION (See Figure 6)

BORING DATE May 18, 1978

BOREHOLE TYPE

BOREHOLE DIAMETER 6 in.

SAMPLER HAMMER WEIGHT 140 LB. DROP 30 IN.

DATUM

SOIL PROFILE		STRATIGRAPHY PLOT	SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOWS / FOOT	ELEVATION SCALE	WATER CONTENT PERCENT <div style="text-align: center;"> W_p W W_L </div>				PIEZOMETER OR STANDPIPE INSTALLATION	ADDITIONAL LAB. TESTING
ELEV. DEPTH	DESCRIPTION											
0.0'	Frozen, light brown sub-rounded, fine to medium GRAVEL with clay, silt & sand (alluvial)											
7.0'	Frozen silt with layers of fibrous peat											
17.0'	Frozen, light brown sub-rounded, fine to medium GRAVEL with clay, silt and sand (fluvial lacustrine)	-1-										
20.0'	ARGILLITE frozen, weathered	-2-										
32.0'	ARGILLITE - frozen becoming harder with depth, unweathered	-3-										
60.0'	End of Hole											

VERTICAL SCALE
1 inch to 20 feet

Golder Associates

DRAWN R.D.
CHECKED EBF

APPENDIX B
PERFORMANCE MONITORING RESULTS

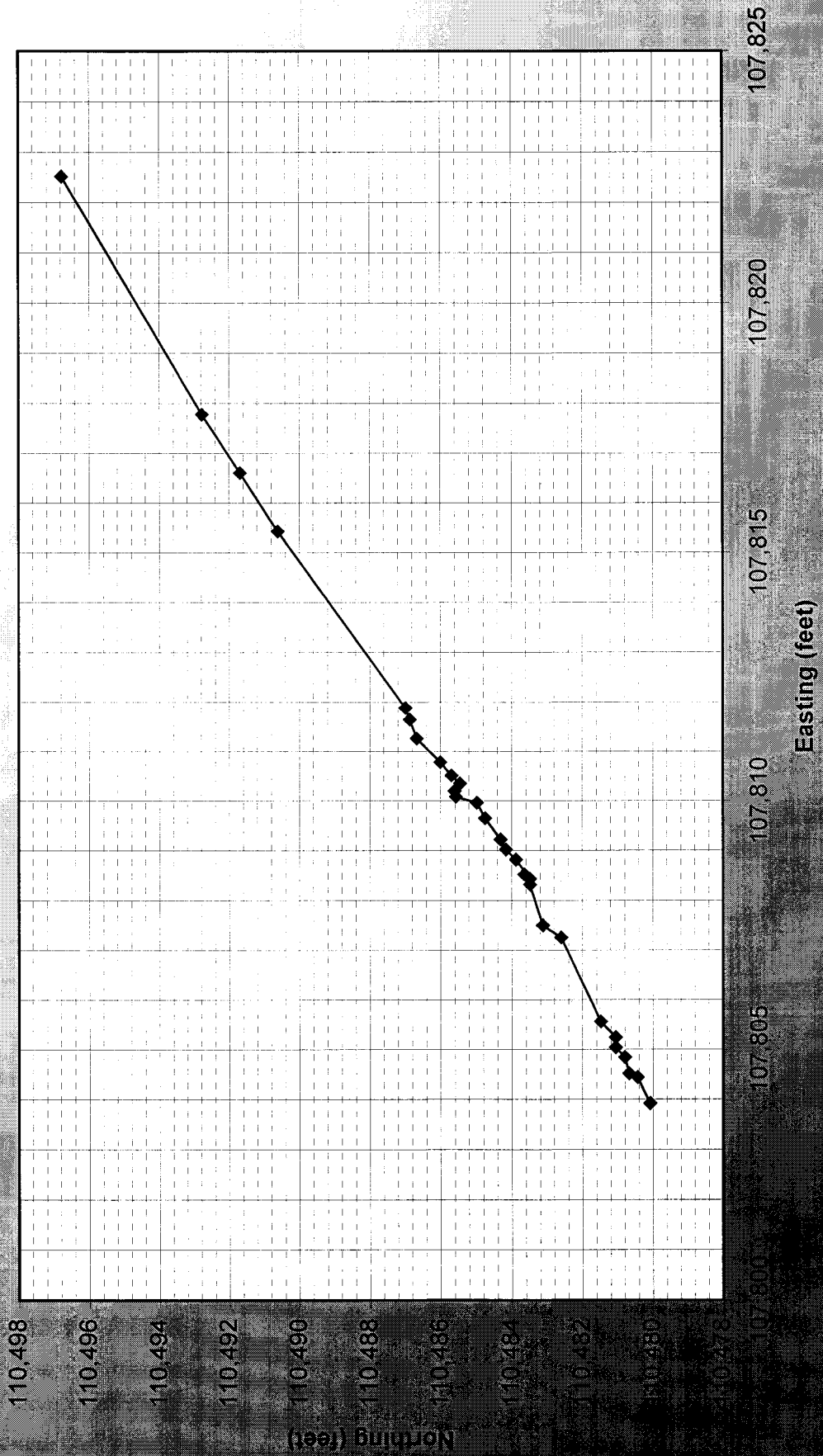
Client: DIAND
 Project: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
 Job No.: 4440-038-02-02
 Date: 22-Sep-00

Waste Dump Stability - Monitoring Point #19

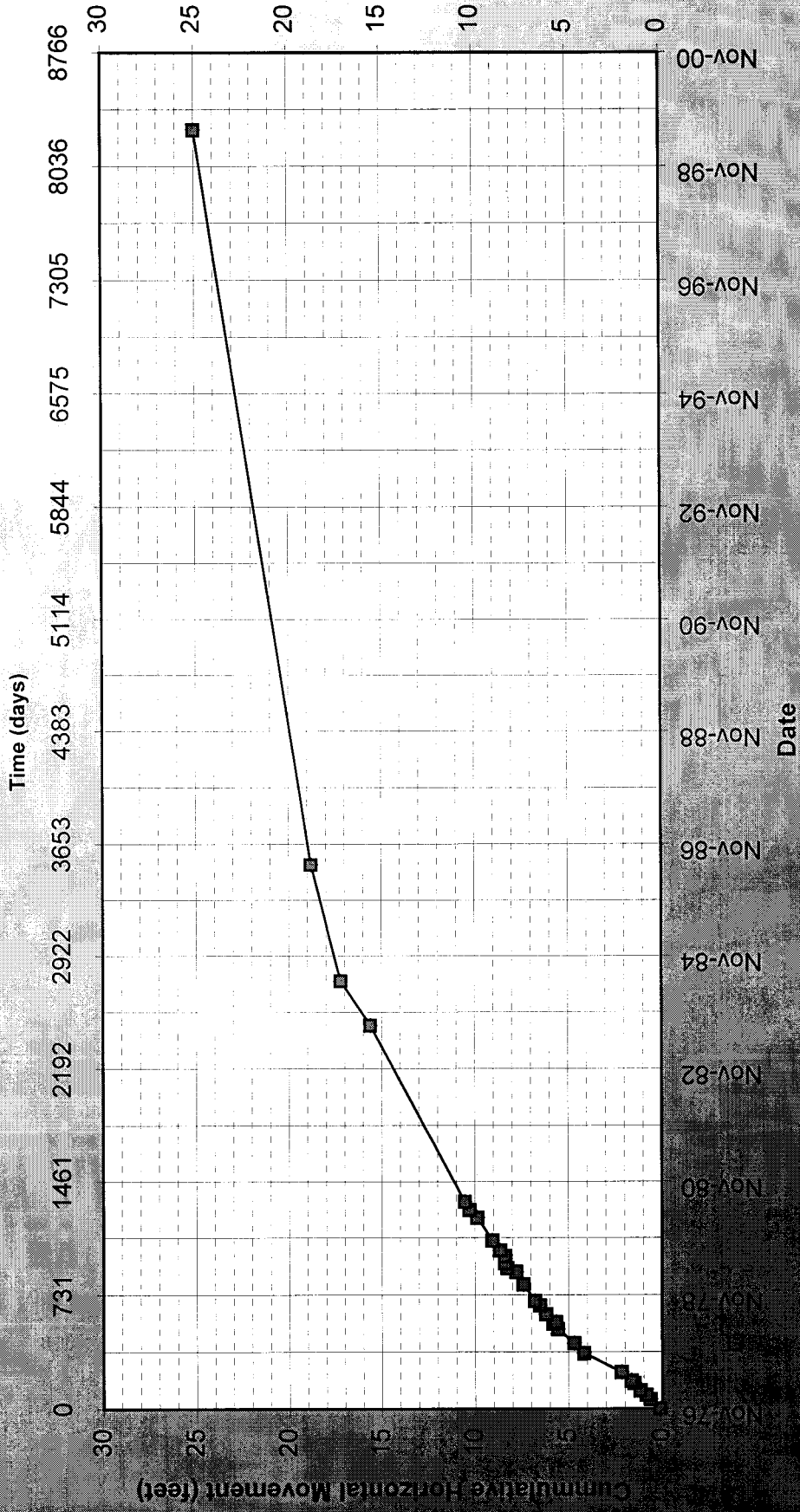
Interpolated values

Monitoring Date	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Time		Horizontal Movement			Vertical Movement		
				Total (days)	Incremental (days)	total (feet)	incremental (feet)	rate (feet/year)	total (feet)	incremental (feet)	rate (feet / year)
24-Nov-76	110 480 08	107 803 92		0	0	0	0	0			
25-Jan-77	110 480 44	107 804 44		62.0	62.0	0.63	0.63	3.723	0.04	0.04	0.24
24-Feb-77	110 480 68	107 804 52		92.0	30.0	0.85	0.25	3.078			
23-Mar-77	110 480 80	107 804 84		119.0	27.0	1.17	0.34	4.620			
10-May-77	110 481 06	107 805 04		167.0	48.0	1.49	0.33	2.494			
24-May-77	110 481 06	107 805 24		181.0	14.0	1.64	0.20	5.214			
19-Jul-77	110 481 48	107 805 56		237.0	56.0	2.16	0.53	3.442			
18-Nov-77	110 482 60	107 807 25		359.0	122.0	4.18	2.03	6.066			
20-Jan-78	110 483 12	107 807 50		422.0	63.0	4.70	0.58	3.343			
20-Apr-78	110 483 48	107 808 32		512.0	90.0	5.56	0.90	3.632			
26-May-78	110 483 64	107 808 52		548.0	36.0	5.82	0.26	2.597			
06-Jun-78	110 483 48	107 808 44		559.0	11.0	5.66	0.18	5.936			
27-Jul-78	110 483 88	107 808 82		610.0	51.0	6.20	0.55	3.949			
22-Sep-78	110 484 16	107 809 02		667.0	57.0	6.53	0.34	2.203			
19-Oct-78	110 484 31	107 809 22		694.0	27.0	6.78	0.25	3.380			
01-Feb-79	110 484 75	107 809 65		799.0	105.0	7.39	0.62	2.139			
22-Apr-79	110 484 98	107 809 96		879.0	80.0	7.78	0.39	1.761			
16-May-79	110 485 57	107 810 08		903.0	24.0	8.25	0.60	9.157			
18-Jun-79	110 485 61	107 810 20		936.0	33.0	8.37	0.13	1.399			
01-Aug-79	110 485 45	107 810 35		980.0	44.0	8.38	0.22	1.819			
07-Sep-79	110 485 69	107 810 51		1017.0	37.0	8.65	0.29	2.845			
10-Nov-79	110 486 00	107 810 78		1081.0	64.0	9.06	0.41	2.345			
04-Apr-80	110 486 67	107 811 26		1227.0	146.0	9.86	0.82	2.060			
24-May-80	110 486 86	107 811 65		1277.0	50.0	10.28	0.43	3.167			
17-Jul-80	110 486 98	107 811 88		1331.0	54.0	10.53	0.26	1.754			
01-Sep-83	110 490 61	107 815 43	1422.64	2472.0	1141.0	15.60	5.08	1.624			
14-Jun-84	110 491 69	107 816 61	1422.09	2759.0	287.0	17.20	1.60	2.034	-0.55	-0.55	-0.70
15-Jul-86	110 492 77	107 817 78	1420.69	3520.0	761.0	18.79	1.59	0.764	-1.40	-1.40	-0.67
16-Jul-99	110 496 77	107 822 52	1414.60	8269.0	4749.0	24.99	6.20	0.477	-6.09	-6.09	-0.47

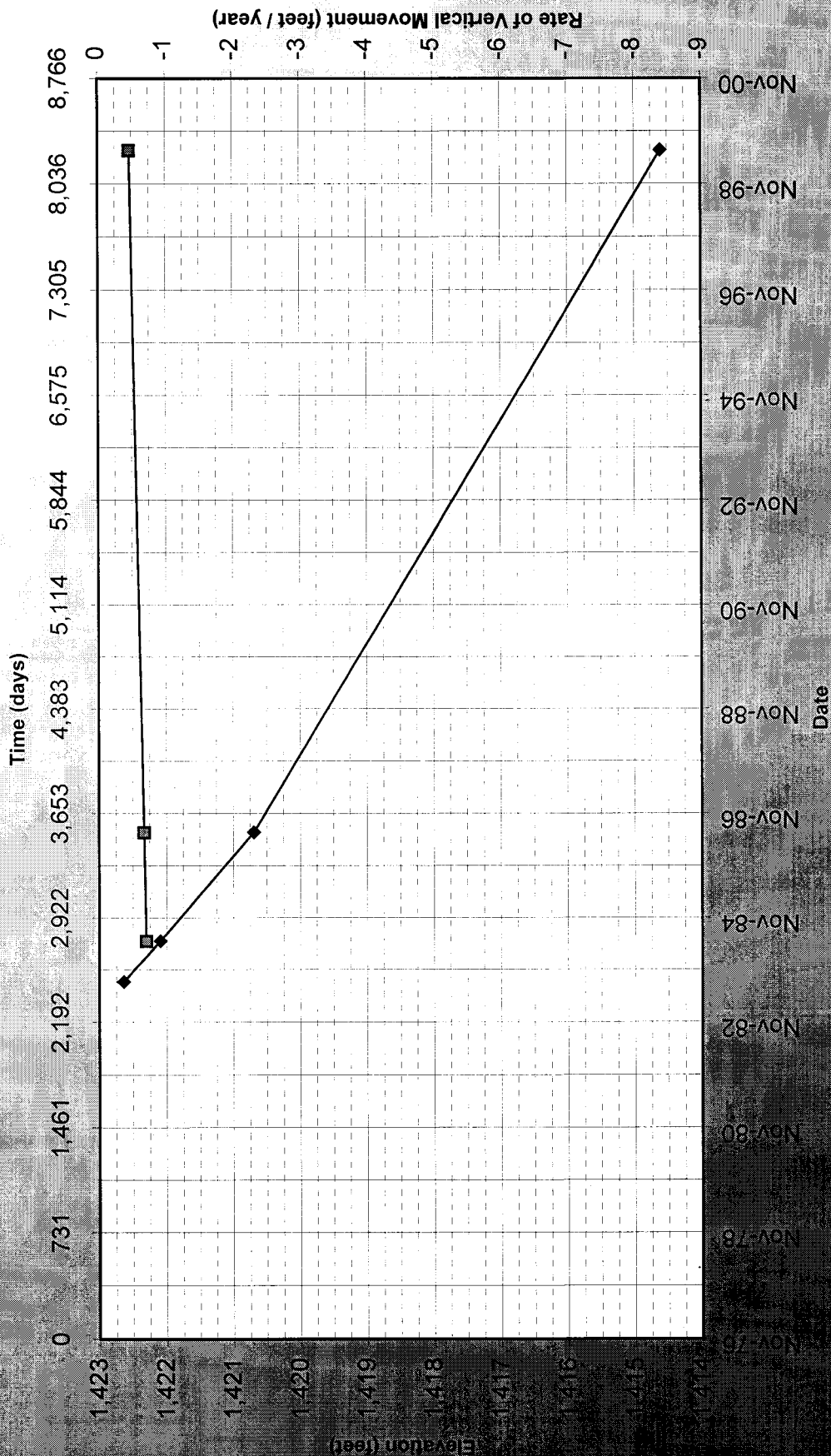
DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #19



**DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #19**



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #19

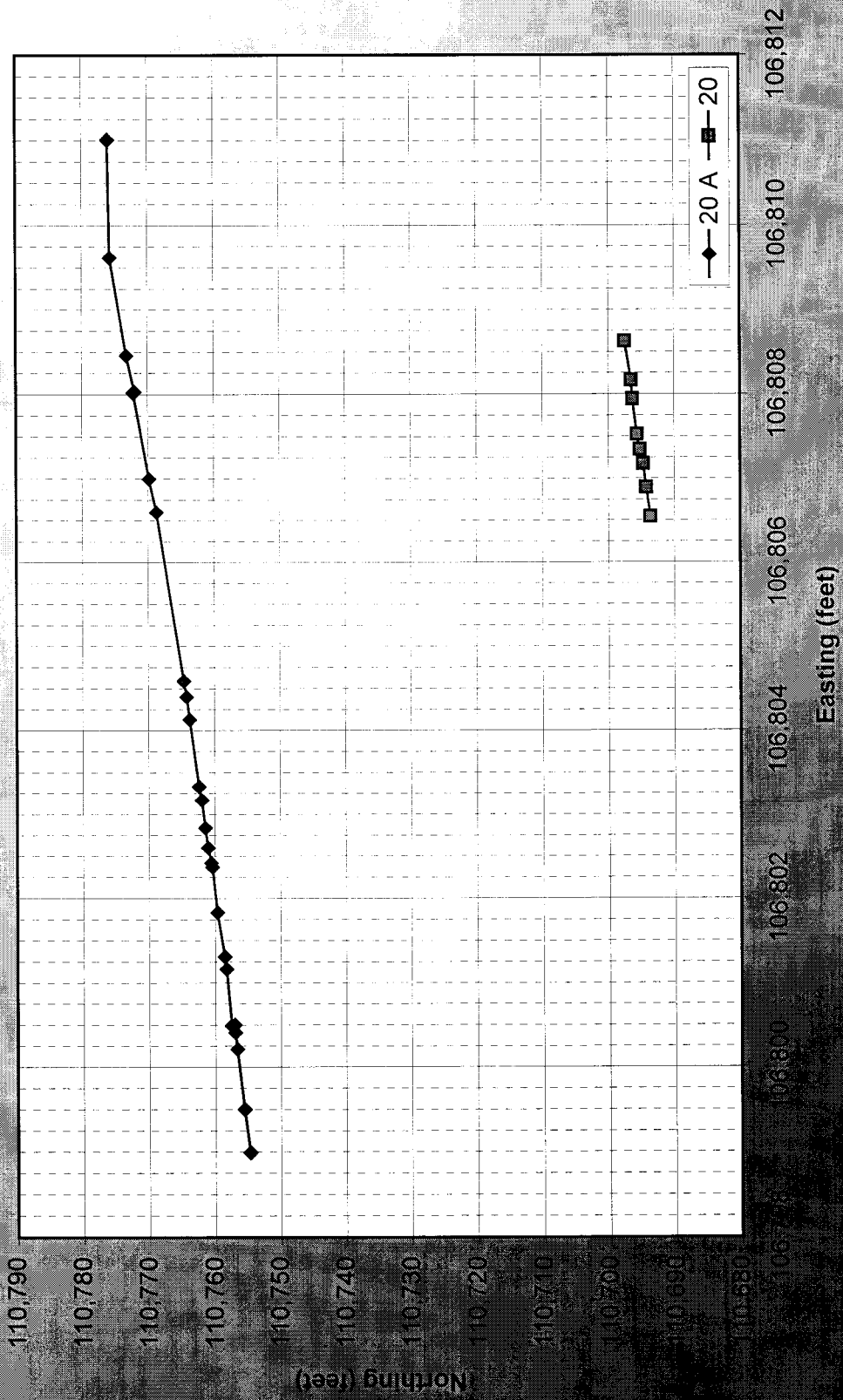


Client: DIAND
 Project: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
 Job No.: 4440-038-02-02
 Date: 22-Sep-00

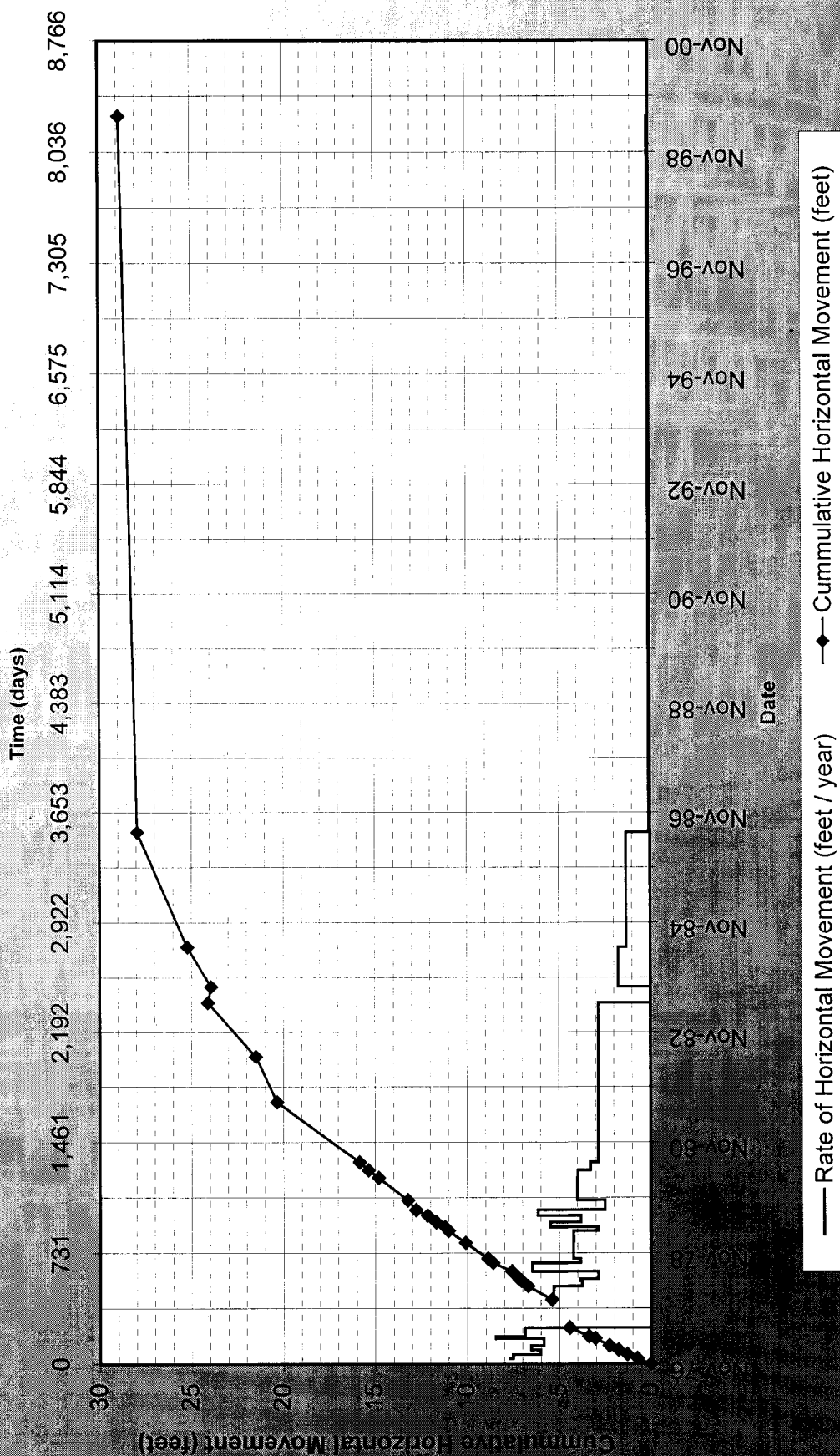
Waste Dump Stability - Monitoring Point #20A

interpolated values											
Monitoring	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Time		Horizontal Movement			Vertical Movement		
Date				Total	Incremental	total	incremental	rate	total	incremental	rate
	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(days)	(days)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet/year)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet / year)
#20											
24-Nov-76	110,693.60	106,806.55		0	0	0	0	0			
29-Dec-76	110,694.25	106,806.90		35.0	35.0	0.74	0.74	7.699			
25-Jan-77	110,694.73	106,807.18		62.0	27.0	1.29	0.56	7.512	0.22		
24-Feb-77	110,695.20	106,807.35		92.0	30.0	1.79	0.50	6.081			
23-Mar-77	110,695.65	106,807.53		119.0	27.0	2.27	0.48	6.552			
10-May-77	110,696.30	106,807.95		167.0	48.0	3.04	0.77	5.885			
24-May-77	110,696.55	106,808.17		181.0	14.0	3.37	0.33	8.682			
19-Jul-77	110,697.50	106,808.63		237.0	56.0	4.42	1.06	6.880			
#20A											
18-Nov-77	110,754.71	106,798.99		0	0	0	0	0			
20-Jan-78	110,755.53	106,799.50		63.0	63.0	0.97	0.97	5.595			
20-Apr-78	110,756.63	106,800.21		153.0	90.0	2.27	1.31	5.310			
26-May-78	110,756.94	106,800.41		189.0	36.0	2.64	0.37	3.740			
06-Jun-78	110,757.02	106,800.50		200.0	11.0	2.76	0.12	3.996			
27-Jul-78	110,757.49	106,800.49		251.0	51.0	3.16	0.47	3.364			
22-Sep-78	110,758.27	106,801.16		308.0	57.0	4.17	1.03	6.584			
19-Oct-78	110,758.51	106,801.31		335.0	27.0	4.45	0.28	3.826			
01-Feb-79	110,759.61	106,801.83		440.0	105.0	5.66	1.22	4.230			
22-Apr-79	110,760.36	106,802.37		520.0	80.0	6.58	0.92	4.217			
16-May-79	110,760.55	106,802.42		544.0	24.0	6.77	0.20	2.988			
18-Jun-79	110,761.02	106,802.60		577.0	33.0	7.27	0.50	5.567			
01-Aug-79	110,761.41	106,802.84		621.0	44.0	7.73	0.46	3.799			
07-Sep-79	110,761.94	106,803.17		658.0	37.0	8.35	0.62	6.159			
10-Nov-79	110,762.35	106,803.33		722.0	64.0	8.79	0.44	2.510			
04-Apr-80	110,763.73	106,804.13		868.0	146.0	10.38	1.60	3.988			
24-May-80	110,764.20	106,804.40		918.0	50.0	10.92	0.54	3.957			
17-Jul-80	110,764.65	106,804.59	1473.76	972.0	54.0	11.41	0.49	3.302			
15-Aug-81	110,768.70	106,806.60	1472.96	1366.0	394.0	15.93	4.52	4.189		-0.8	
15-Jun-82	110,769.80	106,807.00	1472.62	1670.0	304.0	17.08	1.17	1.405		-0.34	
09-Jun-83	110,772.19	106,808.02	1471.96	2029.0	359.0	19.67	2.60	2.642		-0.66	
23-Sep-83	110,772.00	106,808.03	1471.7	2135.0	106.0	19.51	0.19	0.655		-0.26	
14-Jun-84	110,773.22	106,808.46	1470.66	2400.0	265.0	20.79	1.29	1.782		-1.04	
15-Jul-86	110,775.69	106,809.62	1470.07	3161.0	761.0	23.52	2.73	1.309		-0.59	
17-Jul-99	110,776.00	106,811.01	1466.34	7911.0	4750.0	24.45	1.42	0.109		-3.73	
20 & 20A Combined											
24-Nov-76				0.1	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.000			
29-Dec-76				35.0	35.0	0.74	0.74	7.699			
25-Jan-77				62.0	27.0	1.29	0.56	7.510	-0.22		-1.3
24-Feb-77				92.0	30.0	1.79	0.50	6.024			
23-Mar-77				119.0	27.0	2.27	0.48	6.534			
10-May-77				167.0	48.0	3.04	0.77	5.849			
24-May-77				181.0	14.0	3.37	0.32	8.451			
19-Jul-77				237.0	56.0	4.42	1.05	6.873			
18-Nov-77				359.0							
20-Jan-78				422.0	63.0	5.39					
20-Apr-78				512.0	90.0	6.69	1.31	5.309			
26-May-78				548.0	36.0	7.06	0.37	3.740			
06-Jun-78				559.0	11.0	7.18	0.12	3.850			
27-Jul-78				610.0	51.0	7.58	0.40	2.856			
22-Sep-78				667.0	57.0	8.59	1.01	6.470			
19-Oct-78				694.0	27.0	8.87	0.28	3.826			
01-Feb-79				799.0	105.0	10.08	1.21	4.211			
22-Apr-79				879.0	80.0	11.00	0.92	4.199			
16-May-79				903.0	24.0	11.19	0.19	2.873			
18-Jun-79				936.0	33.0	11.69	0.50	5.496			
01-Aug-79				980.0	44.0	12.15	0.46	3.797			
07-Sep-79				1017.0	37.0	12.77	0.62	6.155			
10-Nov-79				1081.0	64.0	13.21	0.44	2.482			
04-Apr-80				1227.0	146.0	14.80	1.60	3.988			
24-May-80				1277.0	50.0	15.34	0.54	3.957			
17-Jul-80			1473.76	1331.0	54.0	15.83	0.49	3.279			
15-Aug-81			1472.96	1725.0	394.0	20.35	4.52	4.184		-0.8	-0.7
15-Jun-82			1472.62	2029.0	304.0	21.50	1.16	1.391		-0.34	-0.4
09-Jun-83			1471.96	2388.0	359.0	24.09	2.59	2.634		-0.66	-0.7
23-Sep-83			1471.7	2494.0	106.0	23.93	-0.16	-0.565		-0.26	-0.9
14-Jun-84			1470.66	2759.0	265.0	25.21	1.28	1.765		-1.04	-1.4
15-Jul-86			1470.07	3520.0	761.0	27.94	2.73	1.308		-0.59	-0.3
17-Jul-99			1466.34	8270.0	4750.0	28.87	0.93	0.071		-3.73	-0.3

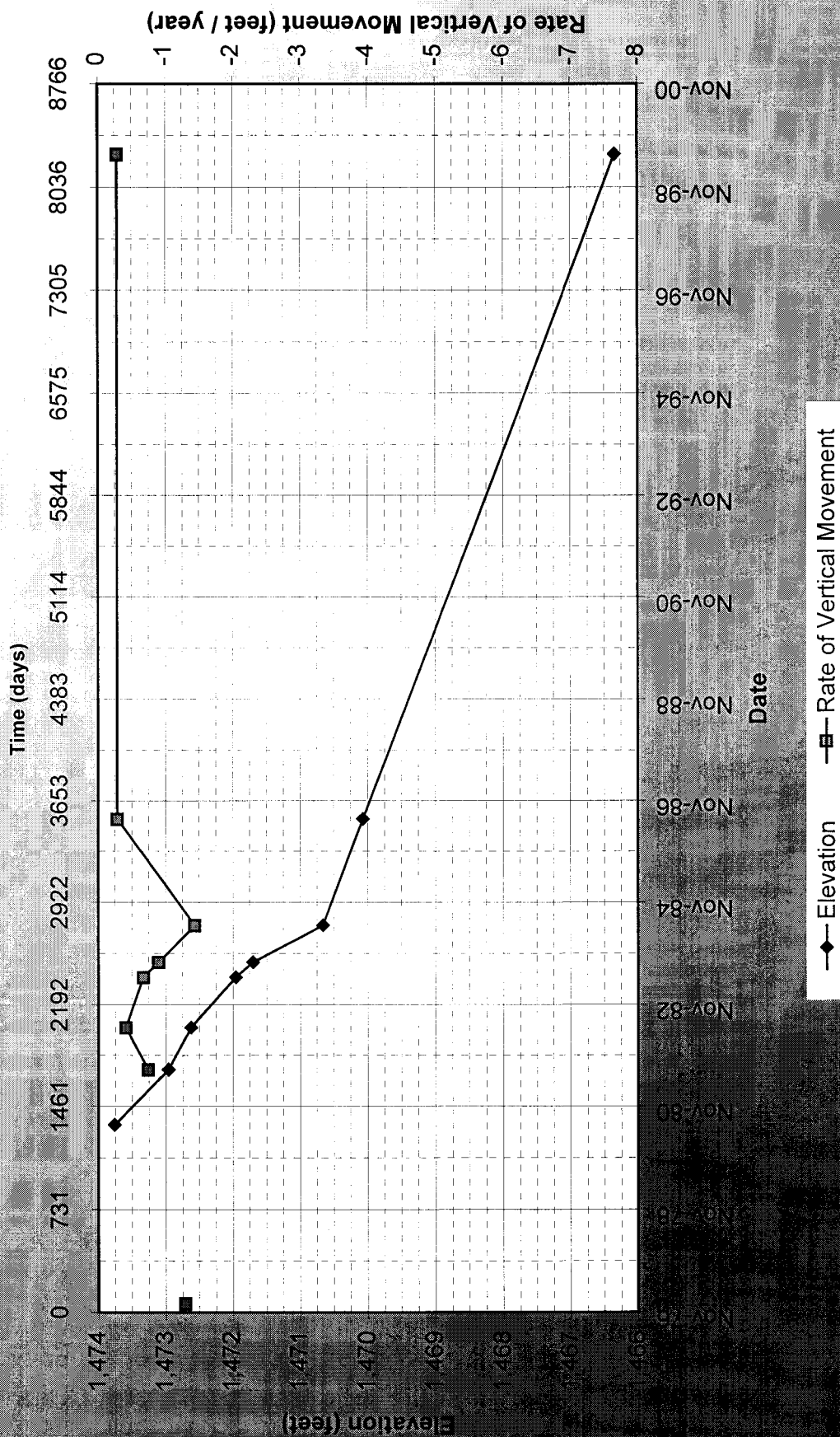
DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #20 & 20A



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monuments #20 & 20A Combined



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #20 & 20A Combined



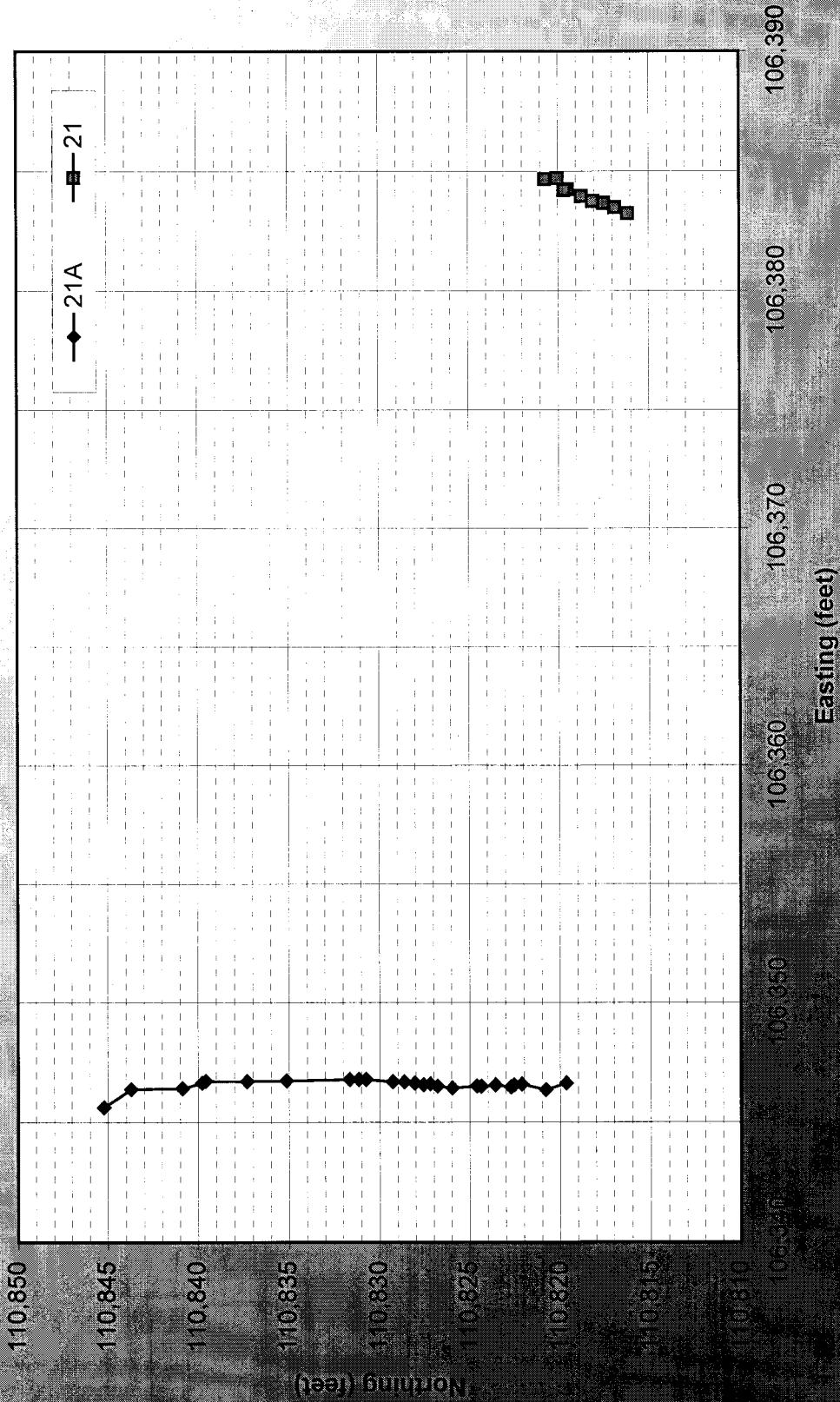
Client: DIAND
 Project: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
 Job No.: 4440-038-02-02
 Date: 22-Sep-00

Waste Dump Stability - Monitoring Points #21 & 21A

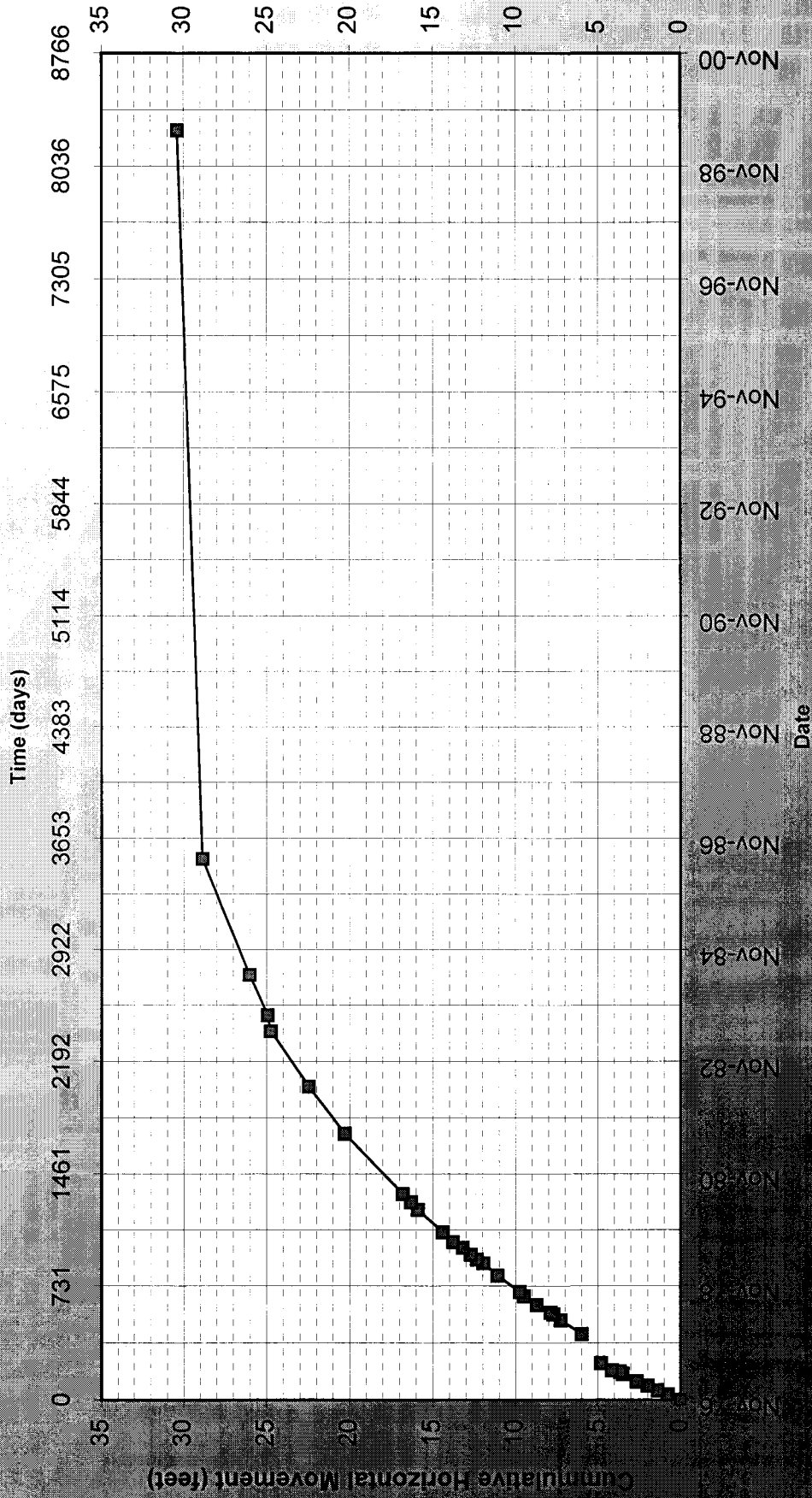
interpolated using survey and rates of movement

Monitoring	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Time		Horizontal Movement			Vertical Movement		
				Total	Incremental	total	incremental	rate	total	incremental	rate
Date	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(days)	(days)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet / year)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet / year)
Monitor Point #20											
24-Nov-76	110,816.15	106,383.25		0	0	0	0	0			
29-Dec-76	110,816.86	106,383.51		35.0	35.0	0.76	0.76	7.885			
25-Jan-77	110,817.46	106,383.68		62.0	27.0	1.38	0.62	8.430	0.45		
24-Feb-77	110,818.06	106,383.76		92.0	30.0	1.98	0.61	7.365			
23-Mar-77	110,818.69	106,383.97		119.0	27.0	2.64	0.66	8.977			
10-May-77	110,819.48	106,384.26		167.0	48.0	3.48	0.84	6.399			
24-May-77	110,819.66	106,384.23		181.0	14.0	3.64	0.18	4.758			
3-Jun-77	110,820.02	106,384.73		191.0	10.0	4.14	0.62	22.488			
19-Jul-77	110,820.73	106,384.68		237.0	46.0	4.80	0.71	5.648			
Monitor Point #20 A											
18-Nov-77	110,819.65	106,346.63		0	0	0	0	0			
20-Jan-78	110,820.78	106,346.36		63.0	63.0	1.16	1.16	6.731			
20-Apr-78	110,822.12	106,346.59		153.0	90.0	2.47	1.36	5.514			
26-May-78	110,822.55	106,346.55		189.0	36.0	2.90	0.43	4.379			
06-Jun-78	110,822.71	106,346.47		200.0	11.0	3.06	0.18	5.936			
27-Jul-78	110,823.57	106,346.55		251.0	51.0	3.92	0.86	6.181			
22-Sep-78	110,824.35	106,346.49		308.0	57.0	4.70	0.78	5.009			
19-Oct-78	110,824.60	106,346.51		335.0	27.0	4.95	0.25	3.390			
01-Feb-79	110,825.95	106,346.43		440.0	105.0	6.30	1.35	4.701			
22-Apr-79	110,826.78	106,346.51		520.0	80.0	7.13	0.83	3.804			
16-May-79	110,827.18	106,346.60		544.0	24.0	7.53	0.41	6.235			
18-Jun-79	110,827.56	106,346.56		577.0	33.0	7.91	0.38	4.226			
01-Aug-79	110,828.04	106,346.63		621.0	44.0	8.39	0.49	4.024			
07-Sep-79	110,828.63	106,346.68		658.0	37.0	8.98	0.59	5.841			
10-Nov-79	110,829.25	106,346.69		722.0	64.0	9.60	0.62	3.536			
04-Apr-80	110,830.75	106,346.79		868.0	146.0	11.10	1.50	3.758			
24-May-80	110,831.15	106,346.79		918.0	50.0	11.50	0.40	2.920			
17-Jul-80	110,831.65	106,346.79	1478.79	972.0	54.0	12.00	0.50	3.380			
15-Aug-81	110,835.13	106,346.73	1477.77	1366.0	394.0	15.48	3.48	3.224		-1.02	-0.94
15-Jun-82	110,837.30	106,346.71	1477.09	1670.0	304.0	17.65	2.17	2.606		-0.68	-0.82
09-Jun-83	110,839.58	106,346.72	1,476.17	2029.0	359.0	19.93	2.28	2.318		-0.92	-0.94
23-Sep-83	110,839.78	106,346.64	1,476.17	2135.0	106.0	20.13	0.22	0.742		0	0.00
14-Jun-84	110,840.87	106,346.41	1,475.15	2400.0	265.0	21.22	1.11	1.534		-1.02	-1.40
15-Jul-86	110,843.70	106,346.38	1,474.25	3161.0	761.0	24.05	2.83	1.357		-0.9	-0.43
16-Jul-99	110,845.21	106,345.62	1,468.40	7910.0	4749.0	25.58	1.69	0.130		-5.85	-0.45
Monitoring Points 21 & 21A combined											
24-Nov-76				0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
29-Dec-76				35.0	35.0	0.76	0.76	7.885			
25-Jan-77				62.0	27.0	1.38	0.62	8.417			
24-Feb-77				92.0	30.0	1.98	0.60	7.277			
23-Mar-77				119.0	27.0	2.64	0.66	8.965			
10-May-77				167.0	48.0	3.48	0.84	6.385			
24-May-77				181.0	14.0	3.64	0.16	4.287			
3-Jun-77				191.0	10.0	4.14	0.50	18.217			
19-Jul-77				237.0	46.0	4.80	0.65	5.195			
18-Nov-77				359.0	122.0						
20-Jan-78				422.0	63.0	5.96	1.16	6.731			
20-Apr-78				512.0	90.0	7.27	1.31	5.307			
26-May-78				548.0	36.0	7.70	0.43	4.368			
06-Jun-78				559.0	11.0	7.86	0.16	5.411			
27-Jul-78				610.0	51.0	8.72	0.86	6.131			
22-Sep-78				667.0	57.0	9.50	0.78	5.003			
19-Oct-78				694.0	27.0	9.75	0.25	3.371			
01-Feb-79				799.0	105.0	11.10	1.35	4.699			
22-Apr-79				879.0	80.0	11.93	0.83	3.777			
16-May-79				903.0	24.0	12.33	0.40	6.069			
18-Jun-79				936.0	33.0	12.71	0.38	4.206			
01-Aug-79				980.0	44.0	13.19	0.48	3.979			
07-Sep-79				1017.0	37.0	13.78	0.59	5.822			
10-Nov-79				1081.0	64.0	14.40	0.62	3.536			
04-Apr-80				1227.0	146.0	15.90	1.50	3.752			
24-May-80				1277.0	50.0	16.30	0.40	2.920			
17-Jul-80			1478.79	1331.0	54.0	16.80	0.50	3.379			
15-Aug-81			1477.77	1725.0	394.0	20.28	3.48	3.223		-1.02	-0.94
15-Jun-82			1477.09	2029.0	304.0	22.45	2.17	2.605		-0.68	-0.82
09-Jun-83			1,476.17	2388.0	359.0	24.73	2.28	2.318		-0.92	-0.94
23-Sep-83			1,476.17	2494.0	106.0	24.93	0.20	0.688		0.00	0.00
14-Jun-84			1,475.15	2759.0	265.0	26.02	1.09	1.503		-1.02	-1.40
15-Jul-86			1,474.25	3520.0	761.0	28.85	2.83	1.357		-0.90	-0.43
16-Jul-99			1,468.40	8269.0	4749.0	30.38	1.53	0.117		-5.85	-0.45

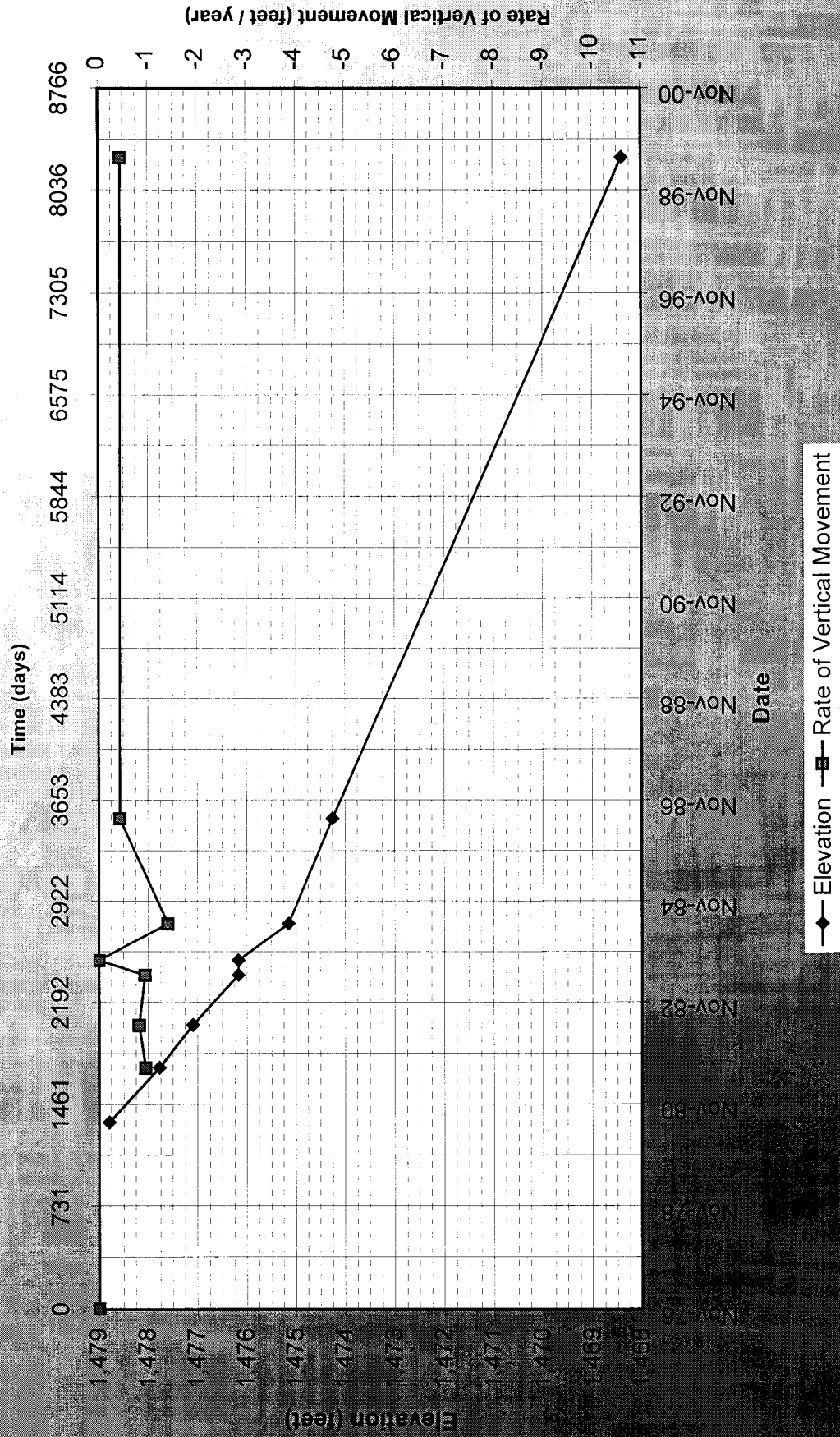
DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monuments #21 & 21A



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monuments #21 & 21A



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monuments #21 & 21A Combined

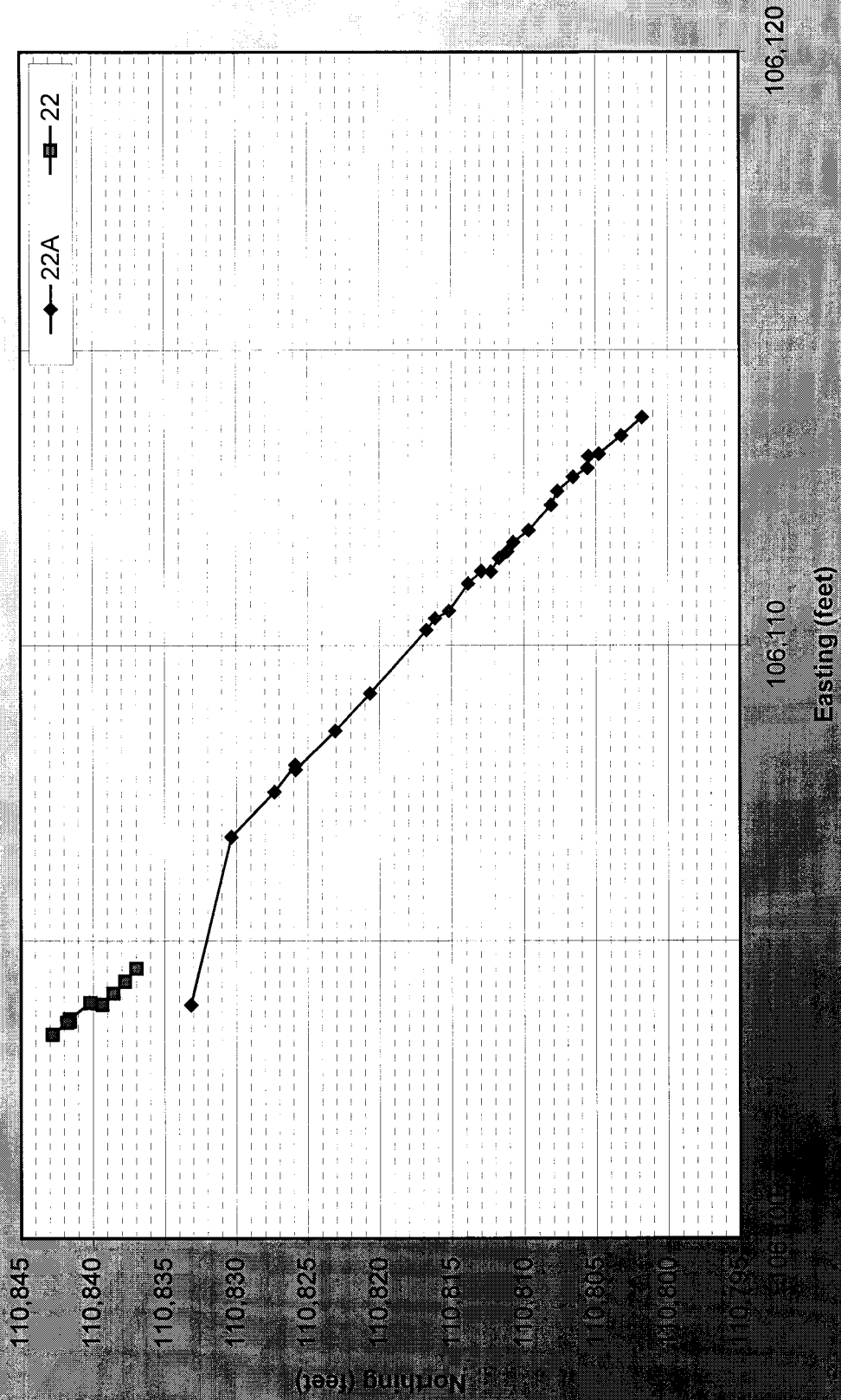


Client: DIAND
 Project: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
 Job No.: 4440-038-02-02
 Date: 22-Sep-00

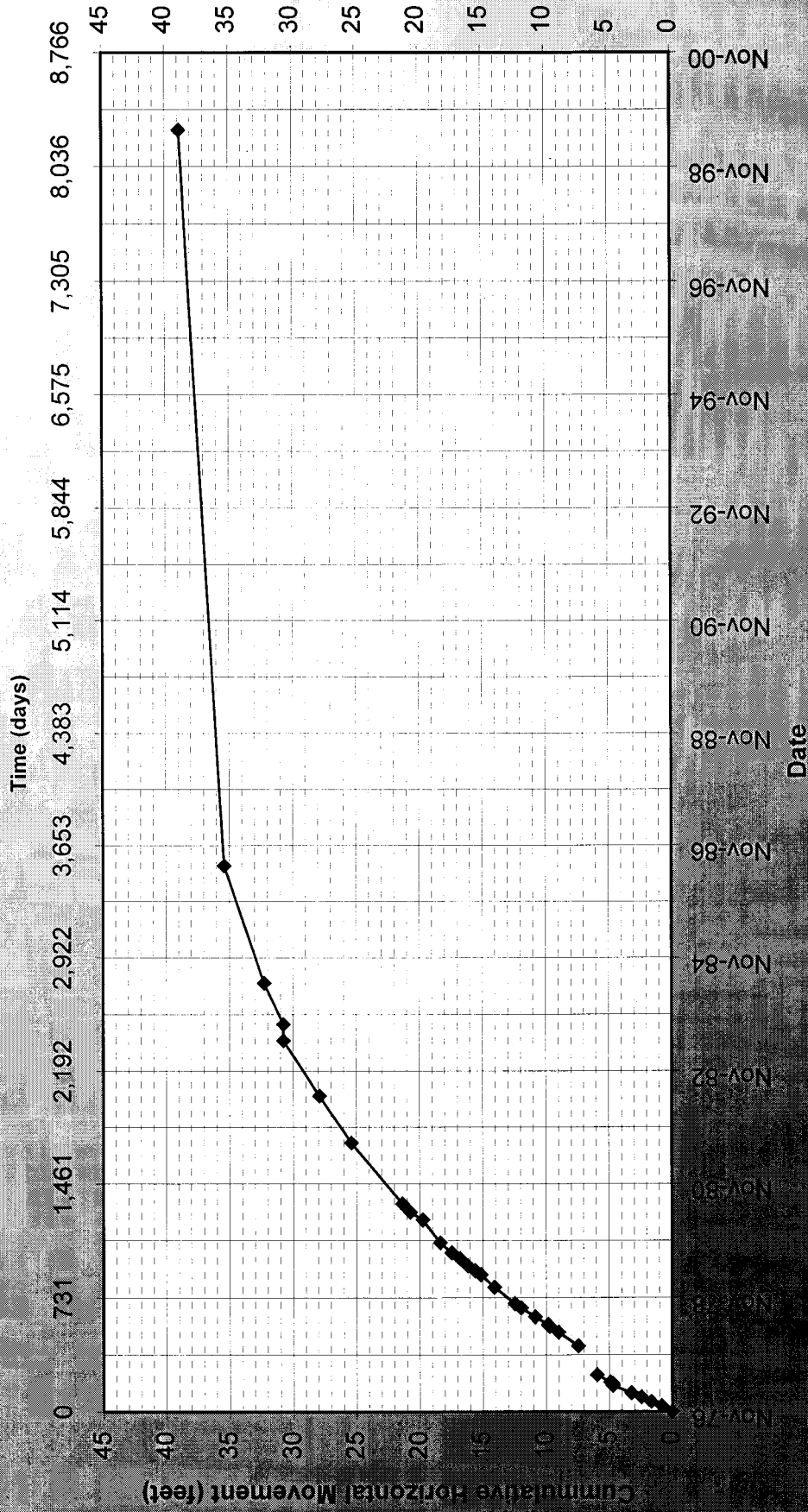
Waste Dump Stability - Monitoring Points #22 & 22A

Monitoring	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Time		Horizontal Movement			Vertical Movement		
Date				Total	Incremental	total	incremental	rate	total	incremental	rate
	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(days)	(days)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet/year)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet / year)
Monitor Point #22											
24-Nov-76	110,836.97	106,104.54		0	0	0	0	0			
29-Dec-76	110,837.76	106,104.32		35.0	35.0	0.82	0.82	8.552			
25-Jan-77	110,838.57	106,104.12		62.0	27.0	1.65	0.83	11.279	-0.88	-0.88	-11.90
24-Feb-77	110,839.33	106,103.93		92.0	30.0	2.44	0.78	9.531			
23-Mar-77	110,840.16	106,103.96		119.0	27.0	3.24	0.83	11.228			
10-May-77	110,841.60	106,103.69		167.0	48.0	4.71	1.47	11.141			
24-May-77	110,841.60	106,103.65		181.0	14.0	4.71	0.04	1.043			
3-Jun-77	110,841.77	106,103.63		191.0	10.0	4.89	0.17	6.248			
19-Jul-77	110,842.80	106,103.43		237.0	46.0	5.93	1.05	8.325			
Monitor Point #22A											
18-Nov-77	110,801.76	106,113.86		0	0	0	0	0			
20-Jan-78	110,803.21	106,113.55		63.0	63.0	1.48	1.48	8.591			
20-Apr-78	110,804.77	106,113.24		153.0	90.0	3.07	1.59	6.450			
26-May-78	110,805.48	106,113.20		189.0	36.0	3.78	0.71	7.210			
06-Jun-78	110,805.56	106,113.00		200.0	11.0	3.90	0.22	7.148			
27-Jul-78	110,806.57	106,112.85		251.0	51.0	4.91	1.02	7.308			
22-Sep-78	110,807.67	106,112.61		308.0	57.0	6.04	1.13	7.210			
19-Oct-78	110,808.10	106,112.38		335.0	27.0	6.51	0.49	6.592			
01-Feb-79	110,809.66	106,111.95		440.0	105.0	8.13	1.62	5.625			
22-Apr-79	110,810.72	106,111.75		520.0	80.0	9.21	1.08	4.922			
16-May-79	110,811.15	106,111.59		544.0	24.0	9.66	0.46	6.978			
18-Jun-79	110,811.70	106,111.48		577.0	33.0	10.22	0.56	6.204			
01-Aug-79	110,812.28	106,111.25		621.0	44.0	10.84	0.62	5.176			
07-Sep-79	110,812.95	106,111.26		658.0	37.0	11.49	0.67	6.610			
10-Nov-79	110,813.85	106,111.05		722.0	64.0	12.41	0.92	5.271			
04-Apr-80	110,815.18	106,110.59		868.0	146.0	13.81	1.41	3.518			
24-May-80	110,816.16	106,110.46		918.0	50.0	14.80	0.99	7.217			
17-Jul-80	110,816.74	106,110.26	1478.09	972.0	54.0	15.41	0.61	4.147			
15-Aug-81	110,820.65	106,109.19	1476.33	1366.0	394.0	19.46	4.05	3.76	-1.76	-1.63	
15-Jun-82	110,823.07	106,108.55	1475.58	1670.0	304.0	21.96	2.50	3.01	-0.75	-0.90	
09-Jun-83	110,825.85	106,107.89	1474.30	2029.0	359.0	24.82	2.86	2.91	-1.28	-1.30	
23-Sep-83	110,825.87	106,107.97	1474.24	2135.0	106.0	24.82	0.08	0.28	-0.06	-0.21	
14-Jun-84	110,827.32	106,107.52	1472.76	2400.0	265.0	26.33	1.52	2.09	-1.48	-2.04	
15-Jul-86	110,830.34	106,106.76	1471.30	3161.0	761.0	29.45	3.11	1.49	-1.46	-0.70	
16-Jul-99	110,833.15	106,103.92	1463.60	7910.0	4749.0	32.93	4.00	0.31	-7.70	-0.59	
Monitor Point 22 & 22A Combined											
24-Nov-76				0.0	0.0	0	0.00	0.00			
29-Dec-76				35.0	35.0	0.82	0.82	8.552			
25-Jan-77				62.0	27.0	1.65	0.83	11.276	-0.88	-0.88	-11.90
24-Feb-77				92.0	30.0	2.44	0.78	9.531			
23-Mar-77				119.0	27.0	3.24	0.80	10.879			
10-May-77				167.0	48.0	4.71	1.47	11.141			
24-May-77				181.0	14.0	4.71	0.01	0.193			
3-Jun-77				191.0	10.0	4.89	0.17	6.232			
19-Jul-77				237.0	46.0	5.93	1.05	8.325			
18-Nov-77				359.0							
20-Jan-78				422.0	63.0	7.42					
20-Apr-78				512.0	90.0	9.01	1.59	6.450			
26-May-78				548.0	36.0	9.71	0.70	7.147			
06-Jun-78				559.0	11.0	9.83	0.12	3.916			
27-Jul-78				610.0	51.0	10.85	1.02	7.291			
22-Sep-78				667.0	57.0	11.98	1.13	7.209			
19-Oct-78				694.0	27.0	12.45	0.47	6.350			
01-Feb-79				799.0	105.0	14.06	1.62	5.622			
22-Apr-79				879.0	80.0	15.14	1.08	4.916			
16-May-79				903.0	24.0	15.60	0.46	6.926			
18-Jun-79				936.0	33.0	16.16	0.56	6.199			
01-Aug-79				980.0	44.0	16.77	0.62	5.126			
07-Sep-79				1017.0	37.0	17.42	0.65	6.404			
10-Nov-79				1081.0	64.0	18.35	0.92	5.271			
04-Apr-80				1227.0	146.0	19.75	1.40	3.501			
24-May-80				1277.0	50.0	20.73	0.98	7.178			
17-Jul-80			1478.09	1331.0	54.0	21.34	0.61	4.127			
15-Aug-81			1476.33	1725.0	394.0	25.39	4.05	3.754	-1.76	-1.63	
15-Jun-82			1475.58	2029.0	304.0	27.90	2.50	3.005	-0.75	-0.90	
09-Jun-83			1474.30	2388.0	359.0	30.75	2.86	2.905	-1.28	-1.30	
23-Sep-83			1474.24	2494.0	106.0	30.75	0.00	0.001	-0.06	-0.21	
14-Jun-84			1472.76	2759.0	265.0	32.27	1.52	2.087	-1.48	-2.04	
15-Jul-86			1471.30	3520.0	761.0	35.38	3.11	1.494	-1.46	-0.70	
16-Jul-99			1463.60	8269.0	4749.0	38.86	3.48	0.267	-7.7	-0.59	

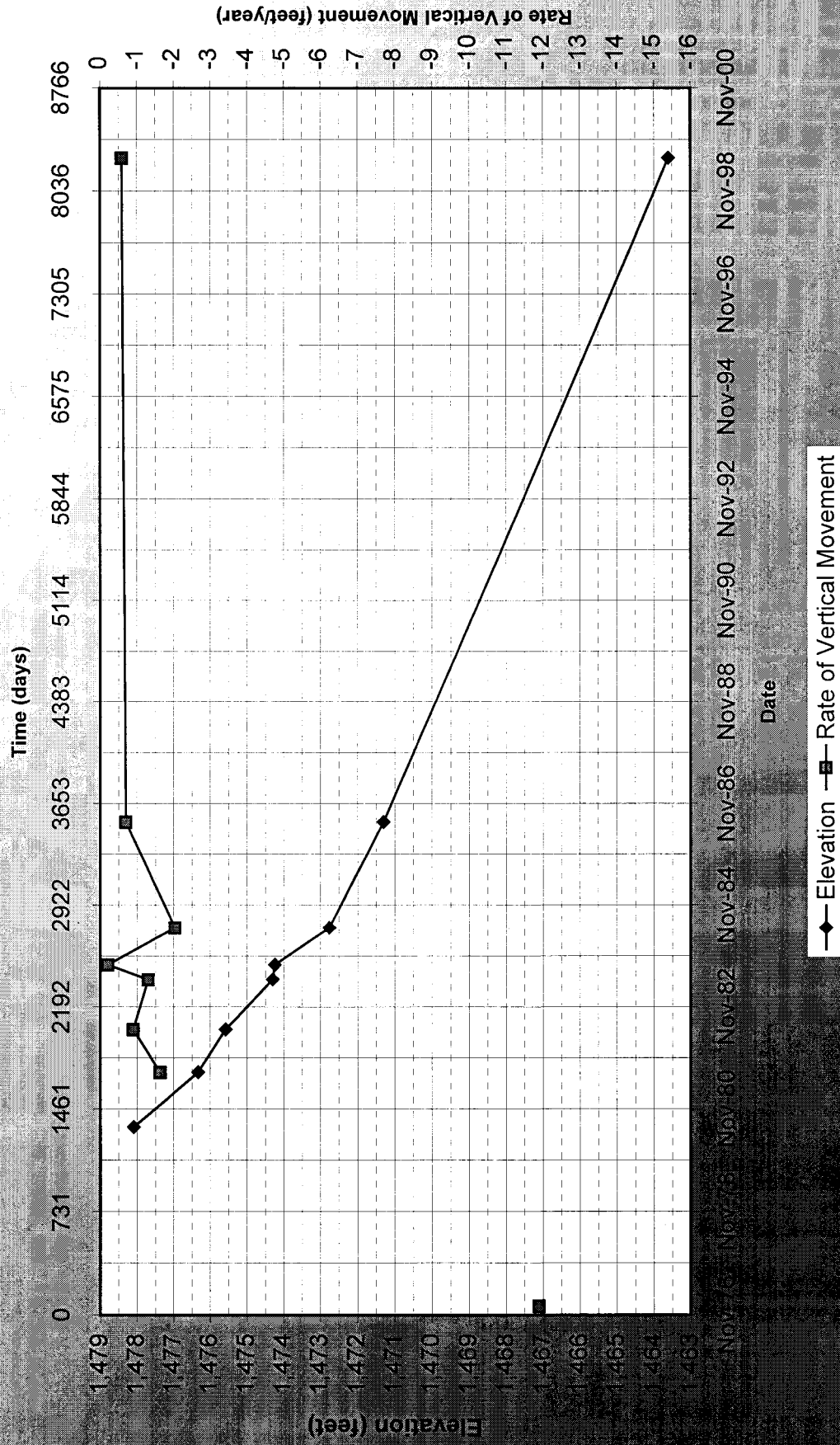
DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monuments #22 & 22A



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monuments #22 & 22A Combined



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monuments #22A

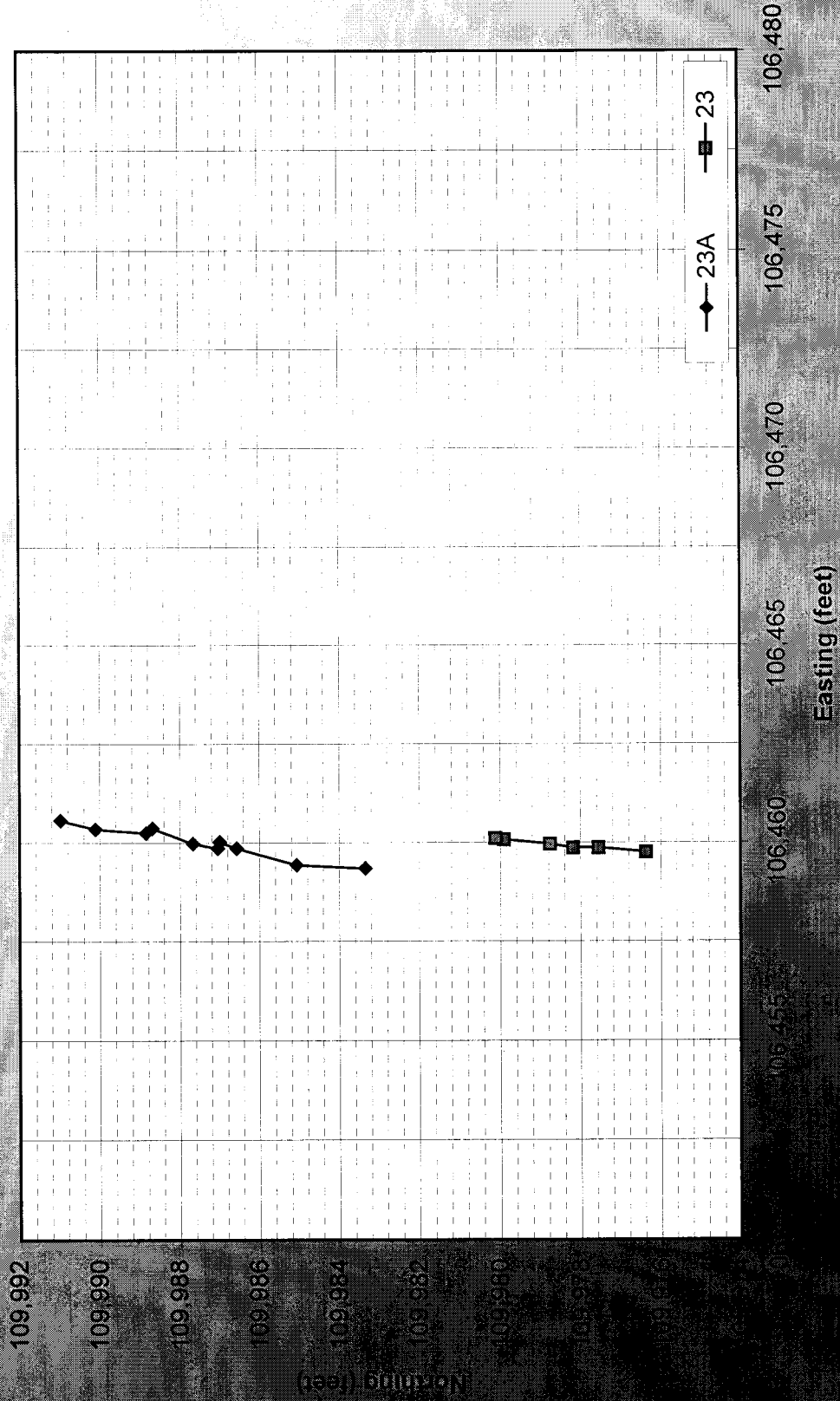


Client: DIAND
 Project: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
 Job No.: 4440-038-02-02
 Date: 22-Sep-00

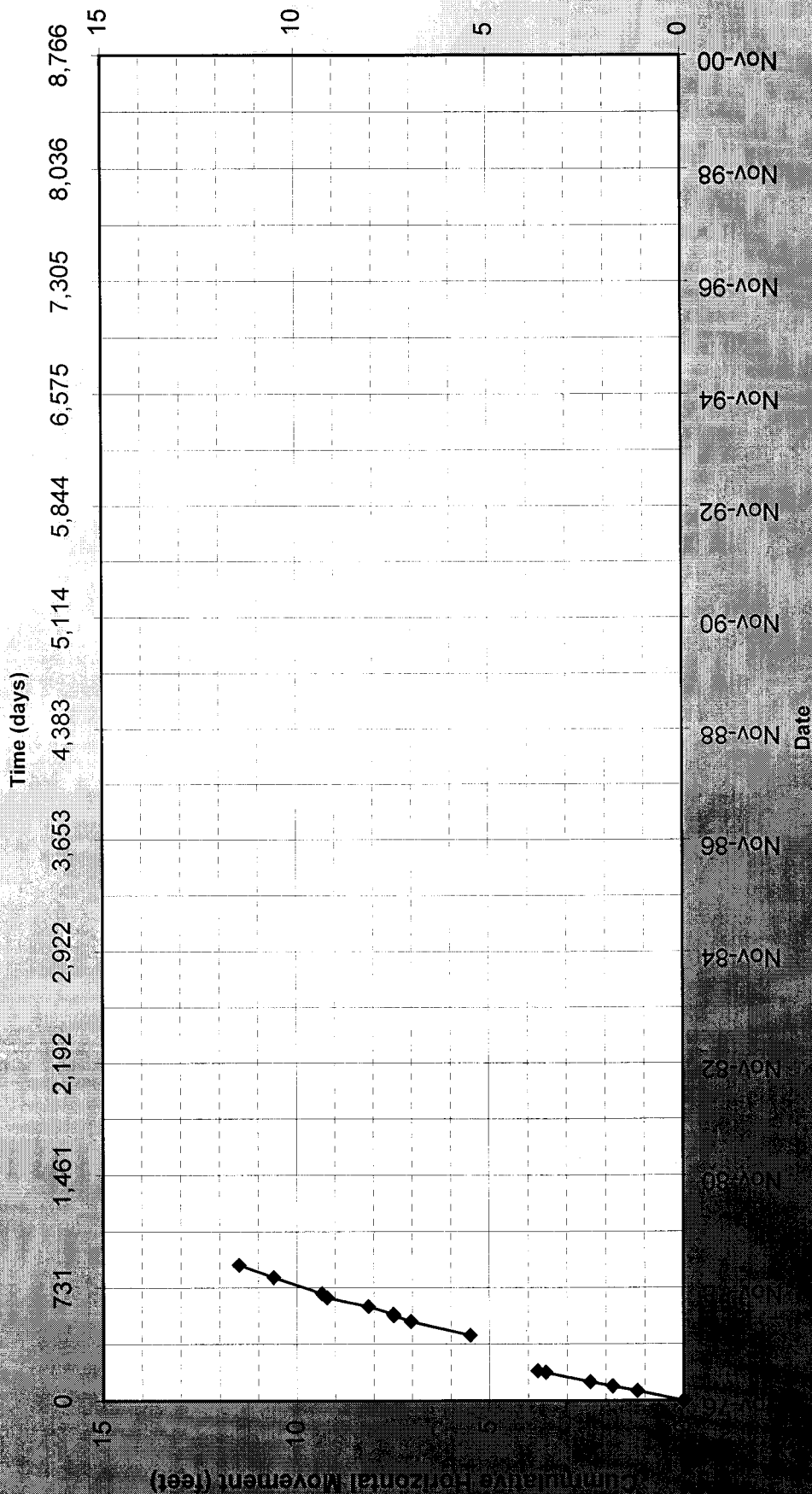
Waste Dump Stability - Monitoring Points #23 & 23A

Monitoring	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Time		Horizontal Movement			Vertical Movement		
Date	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	Total (days)	Incremental (days)	total (feet)	incremental (feet)	rate (feet/year)	total (feet)	incremental (feet)	rate (feet/year)
Monitor Point #23											
24-Nov-76	109,976.37	106,459.76		0	0	0	0	0			
25-Jan-77	109,977.55	106,459.87		62.0	62.0	1.19	1.19	0.573	0.68		
24-Feb-77	109,978.19	106,459.87		92.0	30.0	1.82	0.64	0.640			
23-Mar-77	109,978.76	106,459.97		119.0	27.0	2.40	0.58	0.643			
24-May-77	109,979.90	106,460.08		181.0	62.0	3.54	1.15	0.554			
3-Jun-77	109,980.11	106,460.12		191.0	10.0	3.76	0.21	0.641			
Monitor Point #23A											
18-Nov-77	109,983.34	106,459.35		0	0	0	0	0			
20-Jan-78	109,985.07	106,459.43		63.0	63.0	1.73	1.73	0.825			
20-Apr-78	109,986.57	106,459.86		153.0	90.0	3.27	1.56	0.520			
26-May-78	109,987.00	106,460.02		189.0	36.0	3.72	0.46	0.382			
06-Jun-78	109,987.04	106,459.86		200.0	11.0	3.73	0.16	0.450			
27-Jul-78	109,987.67	106,459.98		251.0	51.0	4.38	0.64	0.377			
22-Sep-78	109,988.69	106,460.37		308.0	57.0	5.45	1.09	0.575			
19-Oct-78	109,988.85	106,460.25		335.0	27.0	5.58	0.20	0.222			
01-Feb-79	109,990.11	106,460.35		440.0	105.0	6.84	1.26	0.361			
22-Apr-79	109,990.98	106,460.57		520.0	80.0	7.74	0.90	0.337			
Monitor Points 23 & 23A Combined											
24-Nov-76				0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00			
25-Jan-77				62.0	62.0	1.19	1.19	6.98			
24-Feb-77				92.0	30.0	1.82	0.64	7.76			
23-Mar-77				119.0	27.0	2.40	0.58	7.79			
24-May-77				181.0	62.0	3.54	1.15	6.74			
3-Jun-77				191.0	10.0	3.76	0.21	7.77			
18-Nov-77				359.0	168.0						
20-Jan-78				422.0	63.0	5.49					
20-Apr-78				512.0	90.0	7.03	1.54	6.24			
26-May-78				548.0	36.0	7.48	0.45	4.57			
06-Jun-78				559.0	11.0	7.49	0.01	0.47			
27-Jul-78				610.0	51.0	8.13	0.64	4.58			
22-Sep-78				667.0	57.0	9.20	1.07	6.86			
19-Oct-78				694.0	27.0	9.34	0.14	1.85			
01-Feb-79				799.0	105.0	10.60	1.26	4.38			
22-Apr-79				879.0	80.0	11.49	0.89	4.08			

DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monuments #23 & 23A



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monuments #23 & 23A



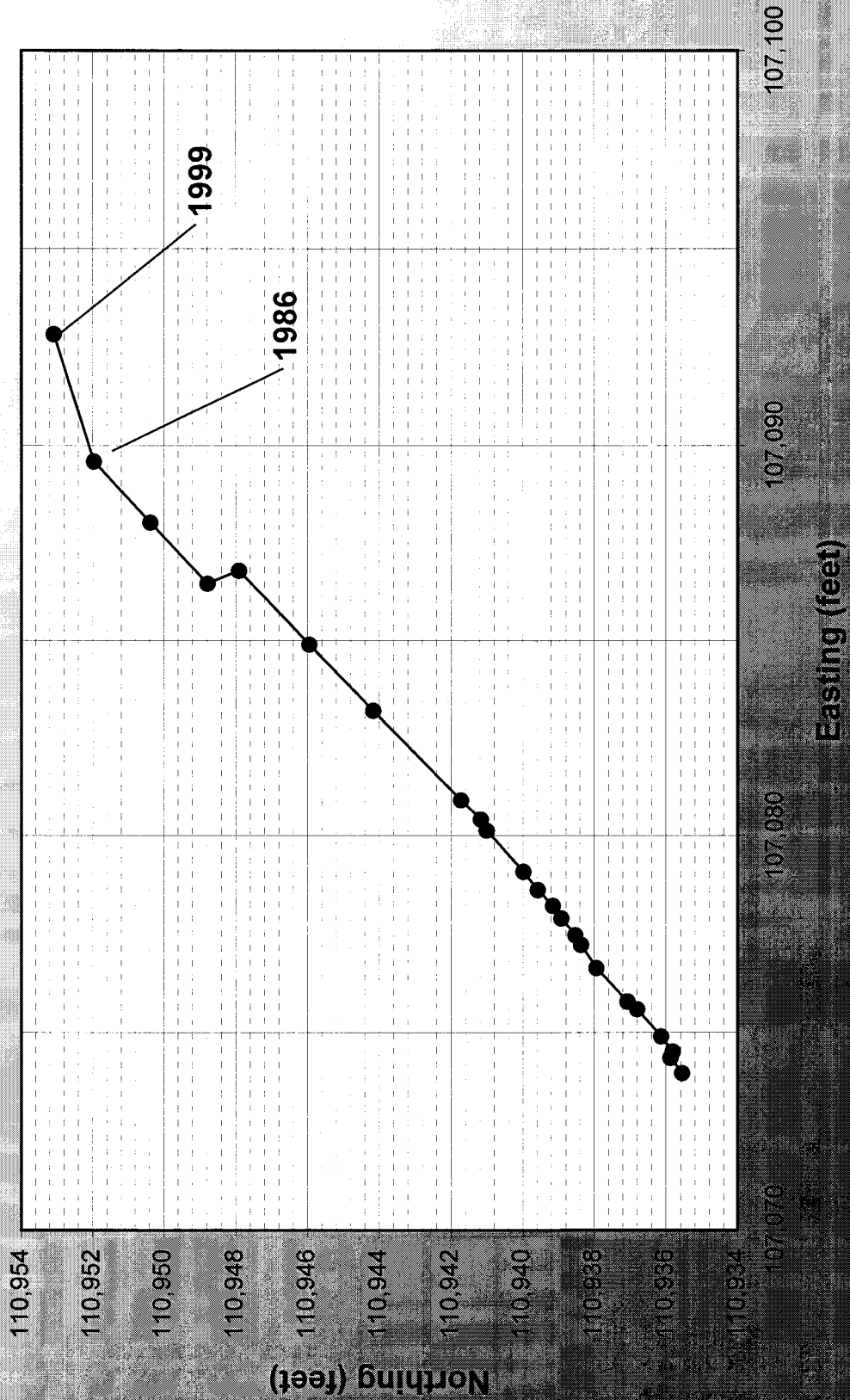
Client: DIAND
 Project: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
 Job No.: 4440-038-02-02
 Date: 22-Sep-00

Waste Dump Stability - Monitoring Point #68

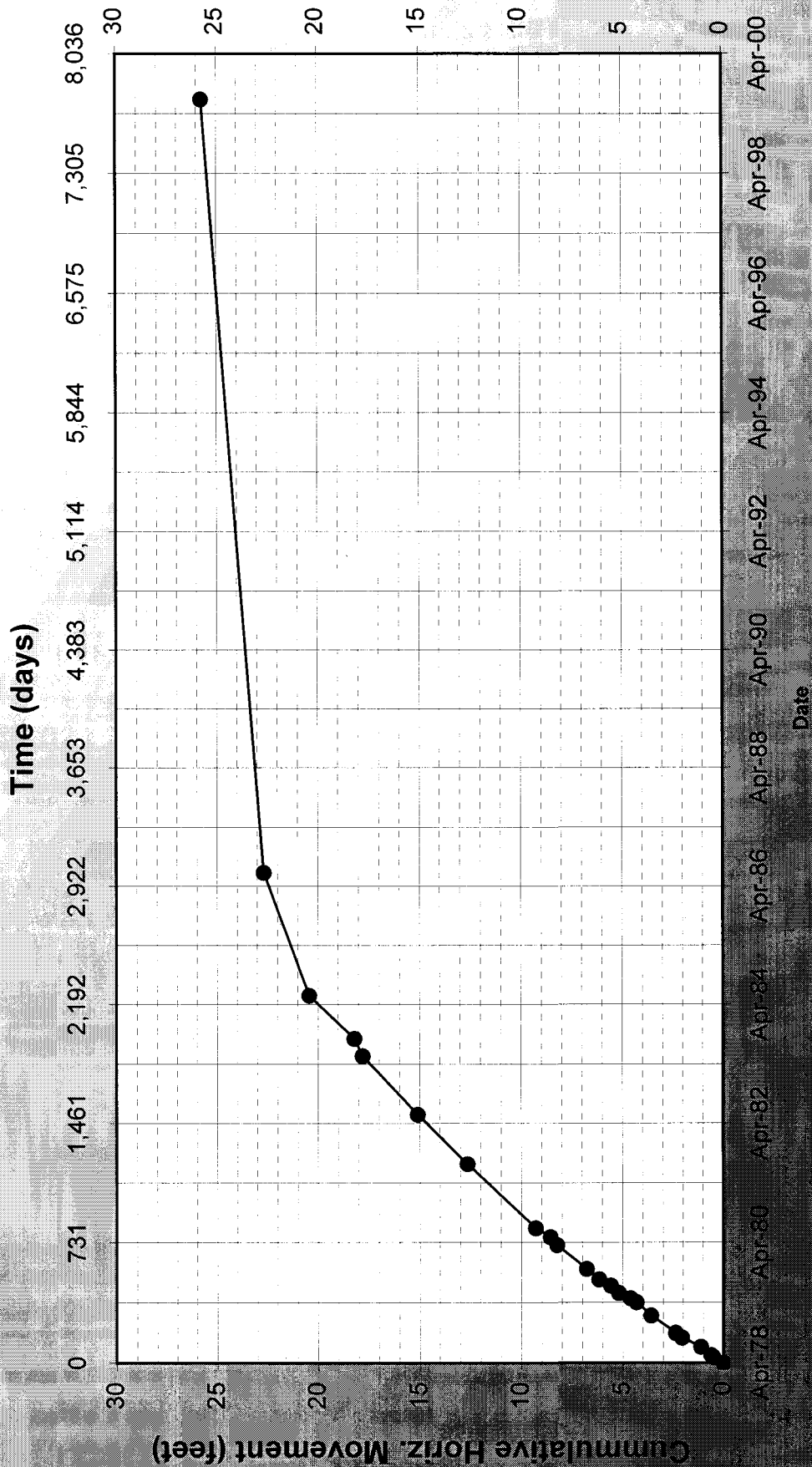
Interpolated Values

Monitoring Date	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Time		Horizontal Movement			Vertical Movement		
				Total (days)	Incremental (days)	total (feet)	incremental (feet)	rate (feet/year)	total (feet)	incremental (feet)	rate (feet/year)
20-Apr-78	110,935.55	107,073.97		0	0	0	0	0			
26-May-78	110,935.87	107,074.36		36.0	36.0	0.50	0.50	5.115			
06-Jun-78	110,935.81	107,074.52		47.0	11.0	0.61	0.17	5.670			
27-Jul-78	110,936.13	107,074.91		98.0	51.0	1.10	0.50	3.610			
22-Sep-78	110,936.80	107,075.61		155.0	57.0	2.06	0.97	6.205			
19-Oct-78	110,937.07	107,075.80		182.0	27.0	2.38	0.33	4.463			
01-Feb-79	110,937.94	107,076.65		287.0	105.0	3.59	1.22	4.228			
22-Apr-79	110,938.37	107,077.24		367.0	80.0	4.32	0.73	3.331			
16-May-79	110,938.53	107,077.48		391.0	24.0	4.60	0.29	4.387			
18-Jun-79	110,938.92	107,077.91		424.0	33.0	5.18	0.58	6.421			
01-Aug-79	110,939.16	107,078.23		468.0	44.0	5.58	0.40	3.318			
07-Sep-79	110,939.58	107,078.63		505.0	37.0	6.16	0.58	5.722			
10-Nov-79	110,939.98	107,079.09		569.0	64.0	6.77	0.61	3.477			
04-Apr-80	110,941.01	107,080.14		715.0	146.0	8.24	1.47	3.677			
24-May-80	110,941.17	107,080.43		765.0	50.0	8.56	0.33	2.418			
17-Jul-80	110,941.72	107,080.92	1437.29	819.0	54.0	9.29	0.74	4.979			
15-Aug-81	110,944.17	107,083.22	1437.50	1213.0	394.0	12.64	3.36	3.113	0.2	0.19	
15-Jun-82	110,945.95	107,084.91	1437.65	1517.0	304.0	15.09	2.45	2.947	0.2	0.18	
09-Jun-83	110,947.91	107,086.79	1436.40	1876.0	359.0	17.81	2.72	2.761	-1.3	-1.27	
23-Sep-83	110,948.78	107,086.46	1436.09	1982.0	106.0	18.19	0.93	3.204	-0.3	-1.07	
14-Jun-84	110,950.38	107,088.03	1435.57	2247.0	265.0	20.44	2.24	3.088	-0.5	-0.72	
15-Jul-86	110,951.97	107,089.60	1434.58	3008.0	761.0	22.67	2.23	1.072	-1.0	-0.47	
17-Jul-99	110,953.09	107,092.83	1429.37	7758.0	4750.0	25.76	3.42	0.263	-5.2	-0.40	

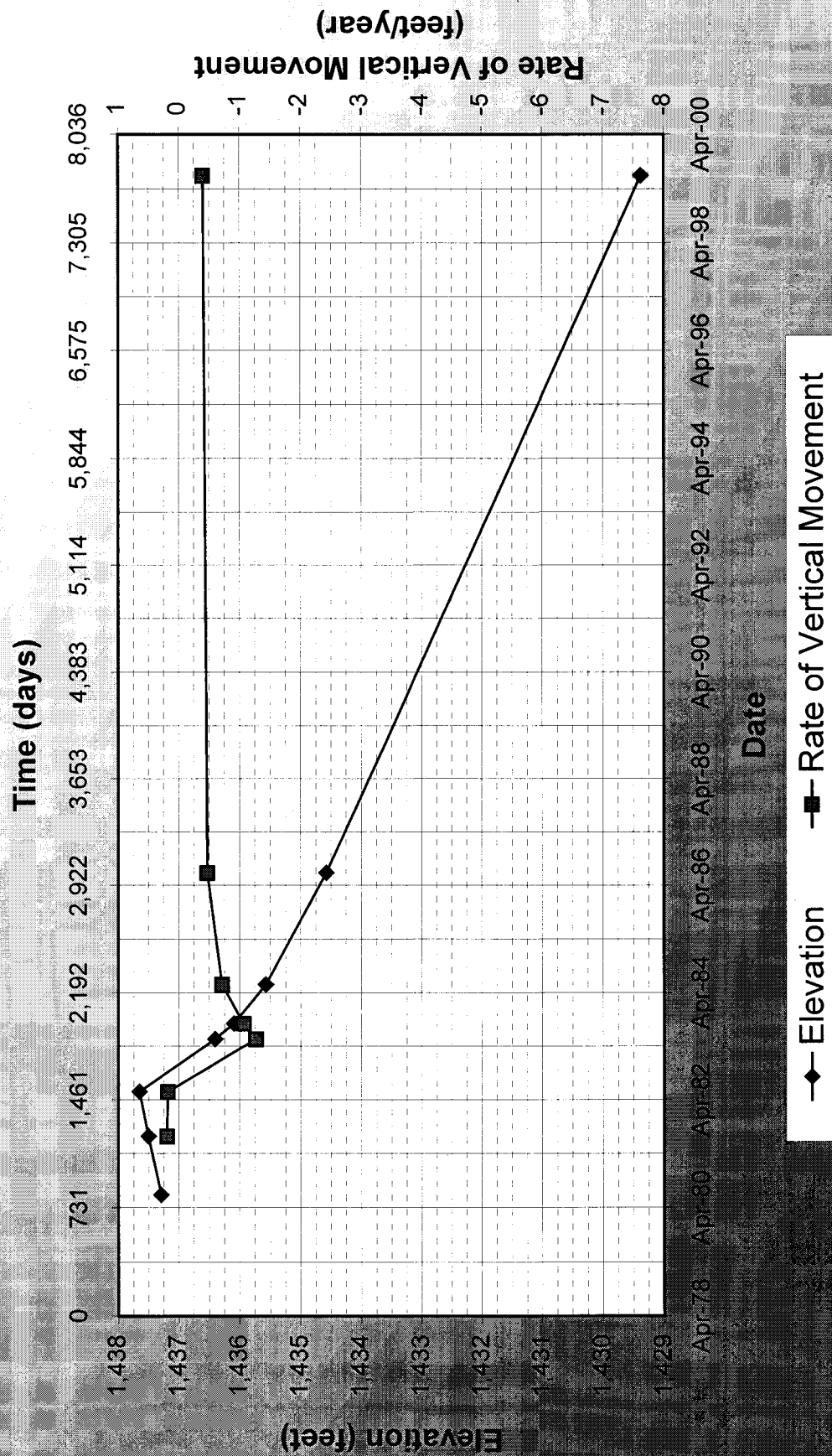
DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #68



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #68



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #68



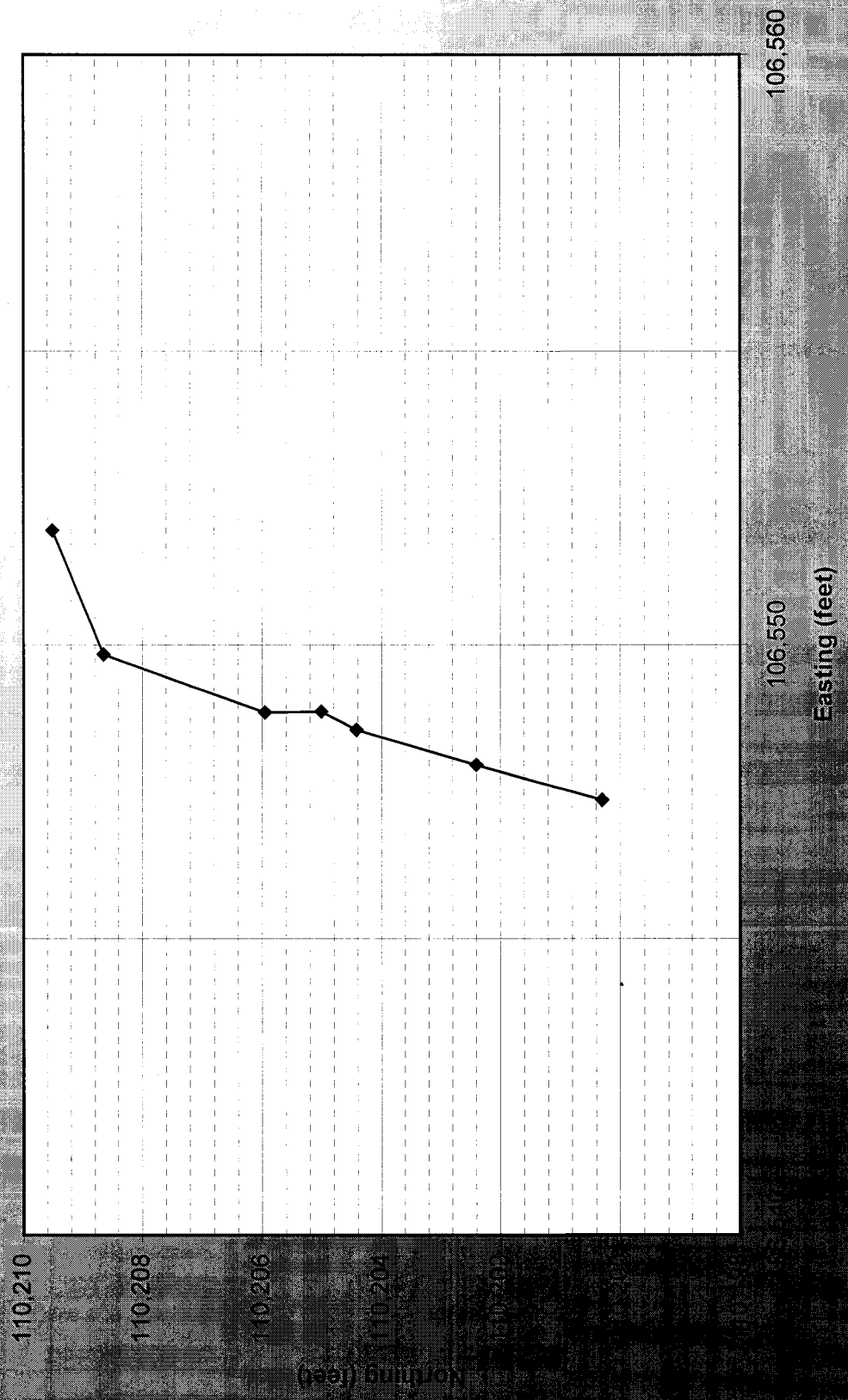
Client: DIAND
Project: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
Job No.: 4440-038-02-02
Date: 22-Sep-00

Waste Dump Stability - Monitoring Point #81-1

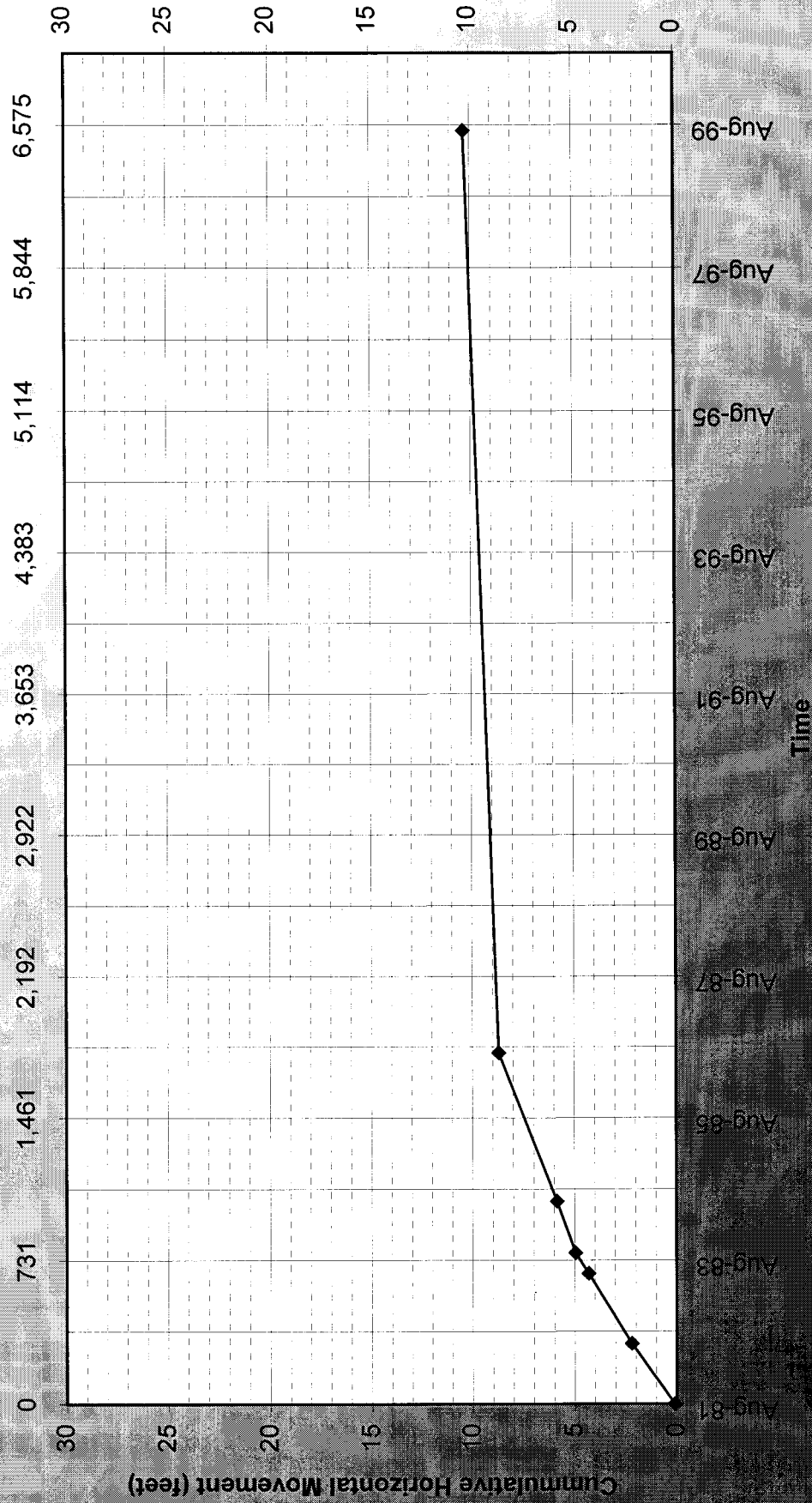
Extrapolated Values Based On Movement rates

Monitoring Date	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Time		Horizontal Movement			Vertical Movement		
				Total (days)	Increment (days)	total (feet)	increment (feet)	rate (feet/year)	total (feet)	incremental (feet)	rate (feet/year)
15-Aug-81	110200.3	106547.35	1504.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Jun-82	110202.4	106547.95	1503.6	304.0	304.0	2.18	2.18	2.622	-0.79	-0.79	-0.95
9-Jun-83	110,204.42	106,548.55	1502.82	663.0	359.0	4.29	2.11	2.142	-1.57	-0.78	-0.79
23-Sep-83	110,205.01	106,548.86	1502.65	769.0	106.0	4.95	0.67	2.295	-1.74	-0.17	-0.59
14-Jun-84	110,205.95	106,548.85	1501.43	1034.0	265.0	5.85	0.94	1.295	-2.96	-1.22	-1.68
15-Jul-86	110,208.65	106,549.84	1500.7	1795.0	761.0	8.71	2.88	1.379	-3.69	-0.73	-0.35
17-Jul-99	110,209.51	106,551.95	1497.28	6545.0	4750.0	10.29	2.28	0.175	-7.11	-3.42	-0.26

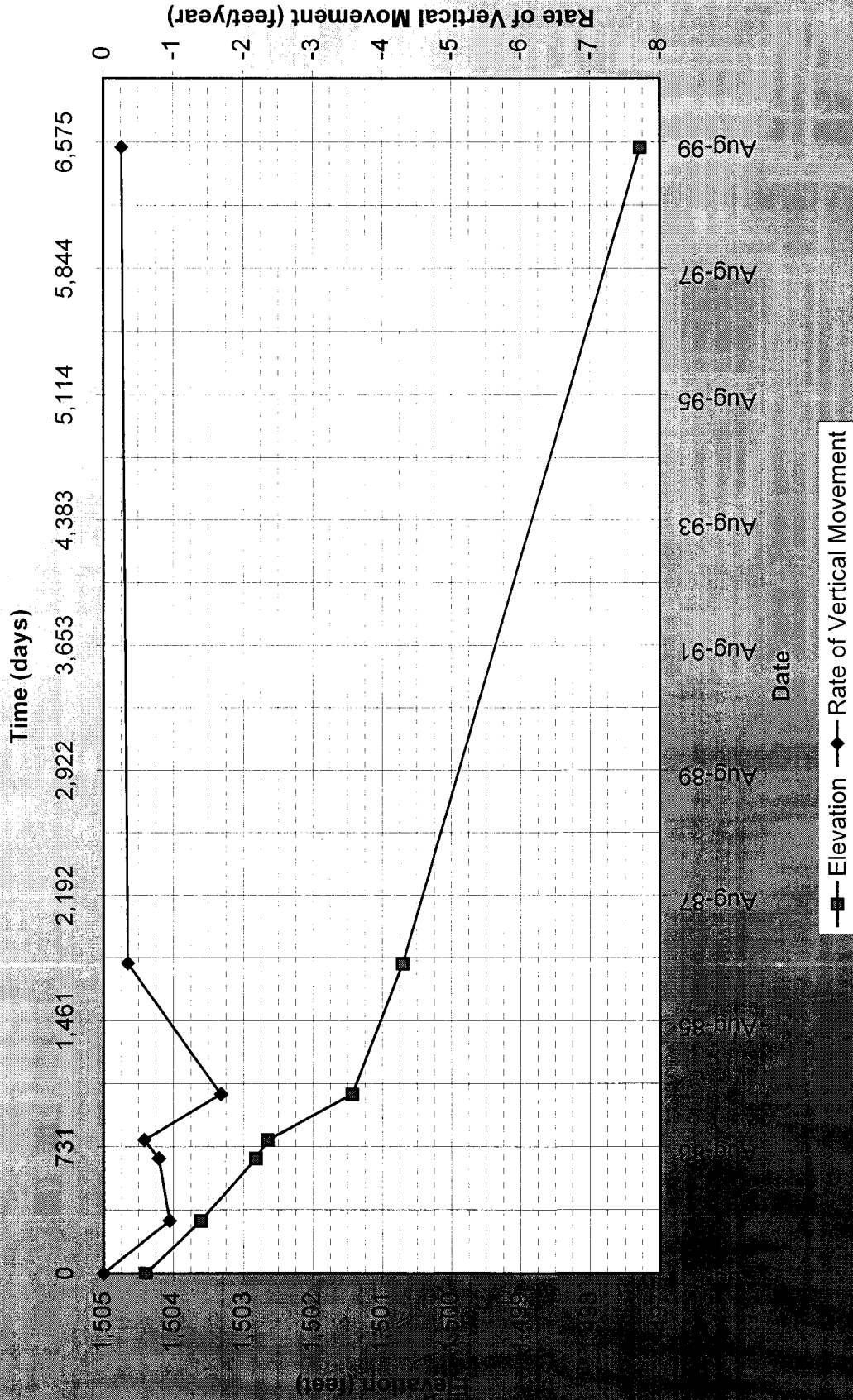
DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #81-1



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #81-1



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #81-1



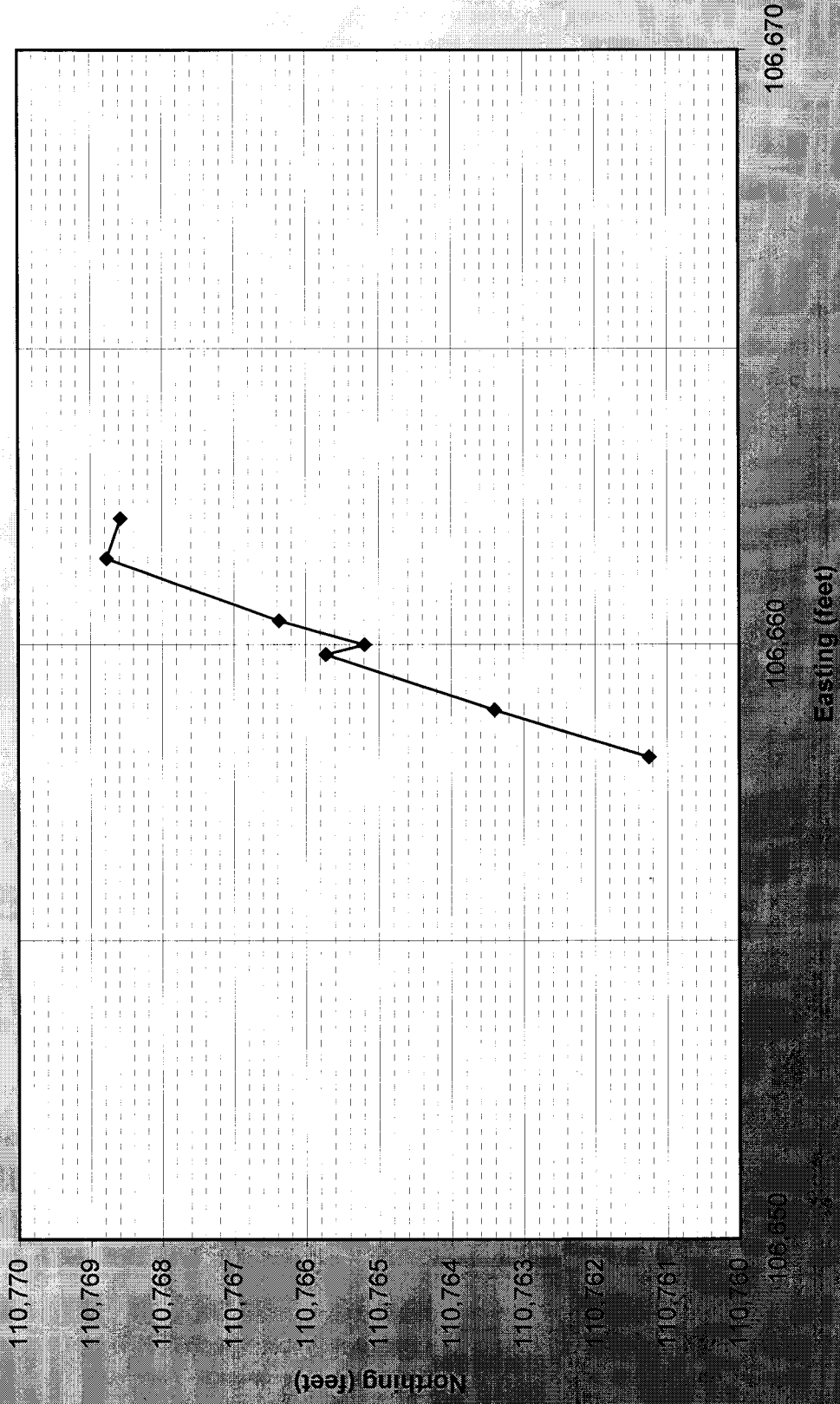
Client: DIAND
Project: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
Job No.: 4440-038-02-02
Date: 22-Sep-00

Waste Dump Stability - Monitoring Point #81-2

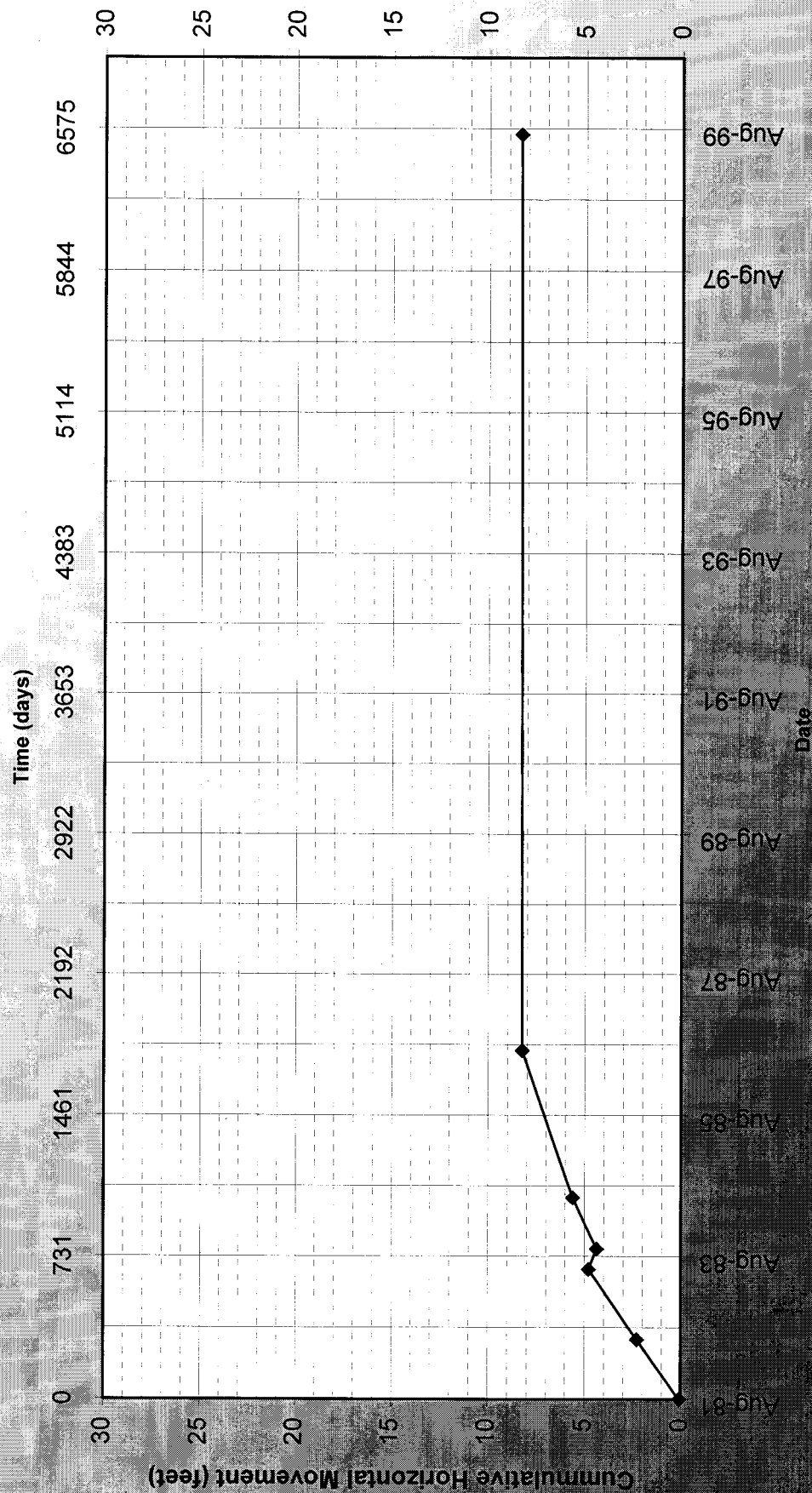
Values extrapolated

Monitoring Date	Northing (feet)	Easting (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Time		Horizontal Movement			Vertical Movement		
				Total (days)	Increment (days)	total (feet)	increment (feet)	rate (feet/year)	total (feet)	incremental (feet)	rate (feet/year)
15-Aug-81	110761.25	106658.1	1466.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-Jun-82	110763.4	106658.9	1465.53	304.0	304.0	2.29	2.29	2.754	-0.74	-0.74	-0.89
9-Jun-83	110,765.72	106,659.83	1465.06	663.0	359.0	4.79	2.50	2.541	-1.21	-0.47	-0.48
23-Sep-83	110,765.19	106,660.00	1463.97	769.0	106.0	4.37	0.56	1.917	-2.30	-1.09	-3.75
14-Jun-84	110,766.37	106,660.40	1463.78	1034.0	265.0	5.61	1.25	1.716	-2.49	-0.19	-0.26
15-Jul-86	110,768.77	106,661.46	1462.88	1795.0	761.0	8.24	2.62	1.258	-3.39	-0.9	-0.43
17-Jul-99	110,768.58	106,662.14	1459.45	6545.0	4750.0	8.37	0.71	0.054	-6.82	-3.43	-0.26

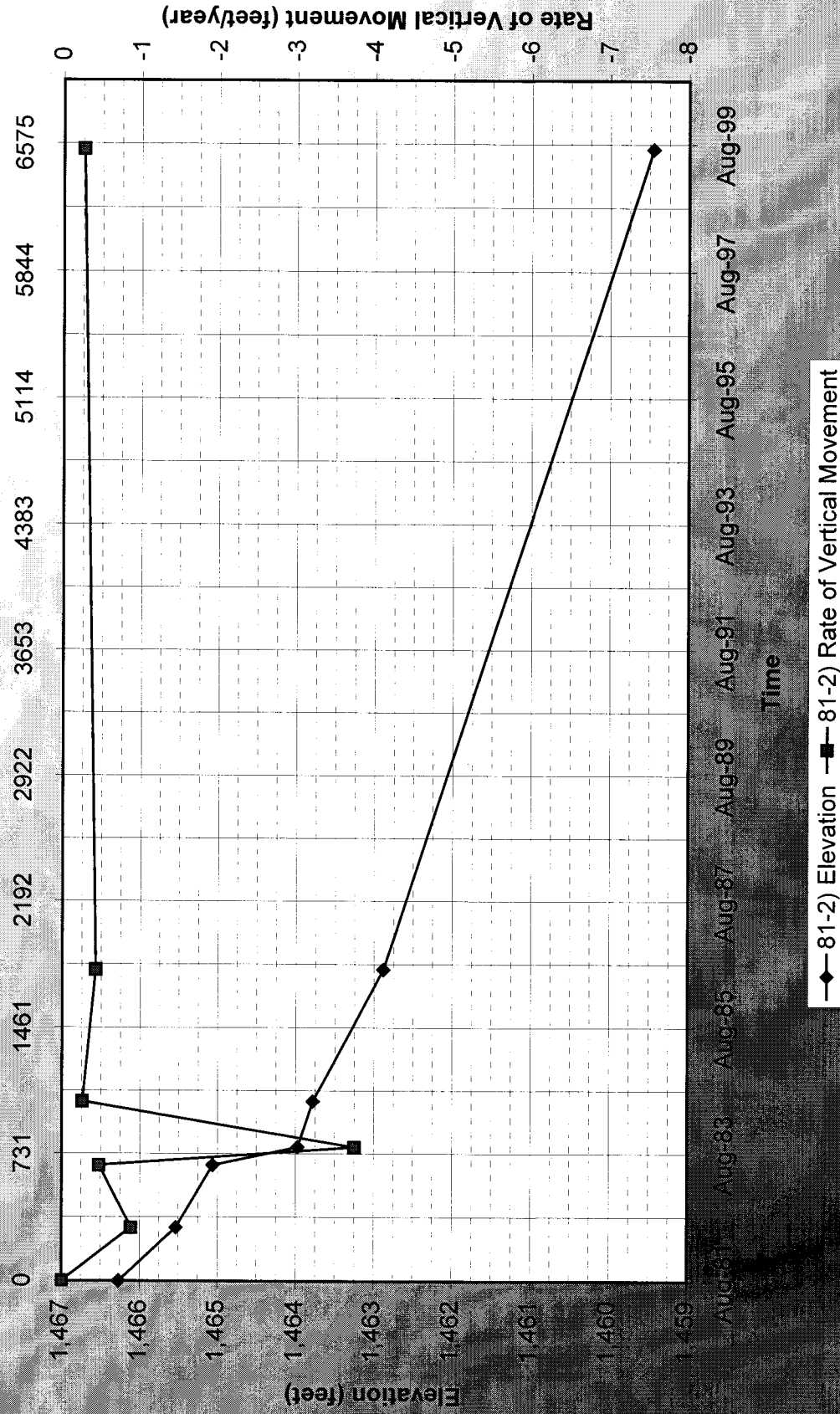
DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine
Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #81-2



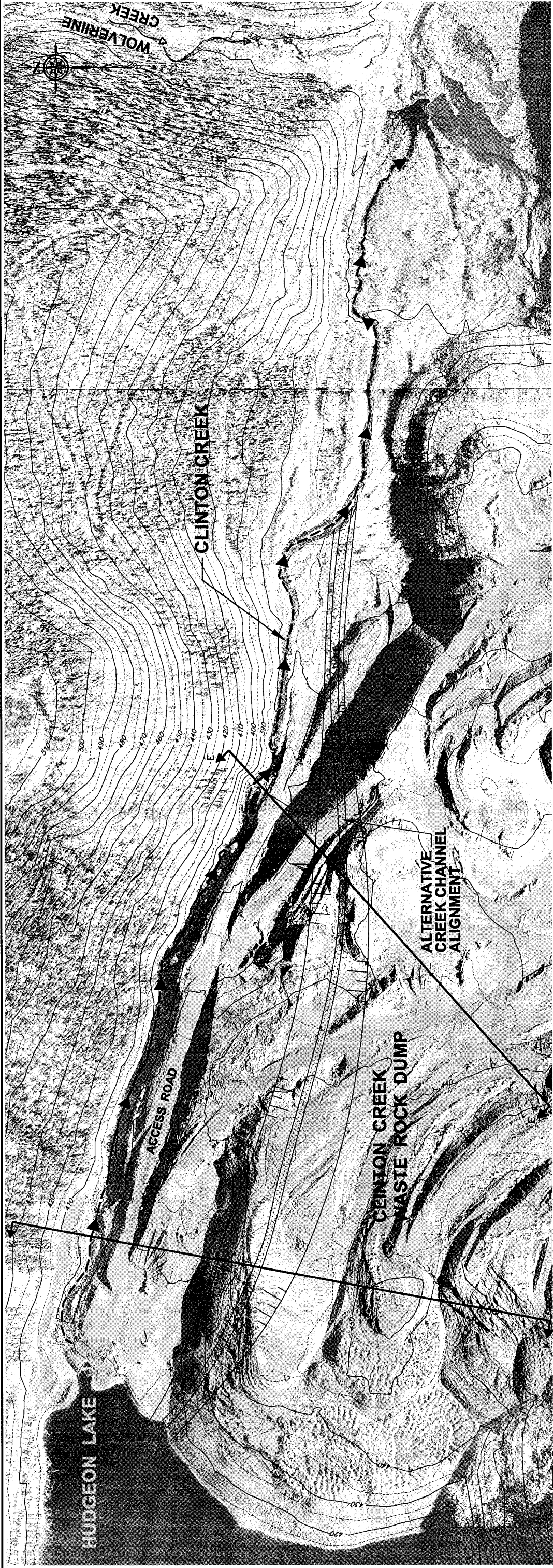
DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #81-2



DIAND: Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine Waste Rock Monitoring Monument #81-2

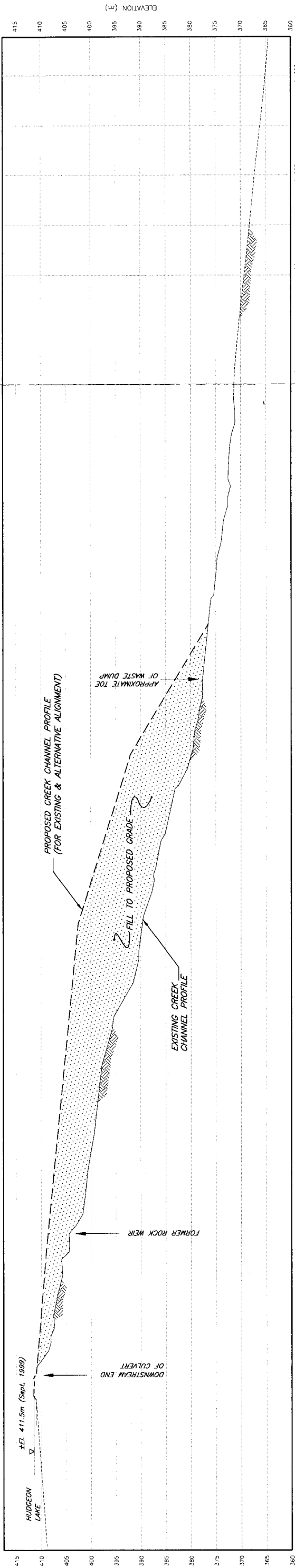


DRAWINGS



EXISTING & ALTERNATIVE CREEK CHANNEL

SCALE 1:2000



EXISTING & ALTERNATIVE CREEK CHANNEL PROFILE

VER. SCALE 1:400
HOR. SCALE 1:2000

HALF SIZE
REDUCTION

DRAFT

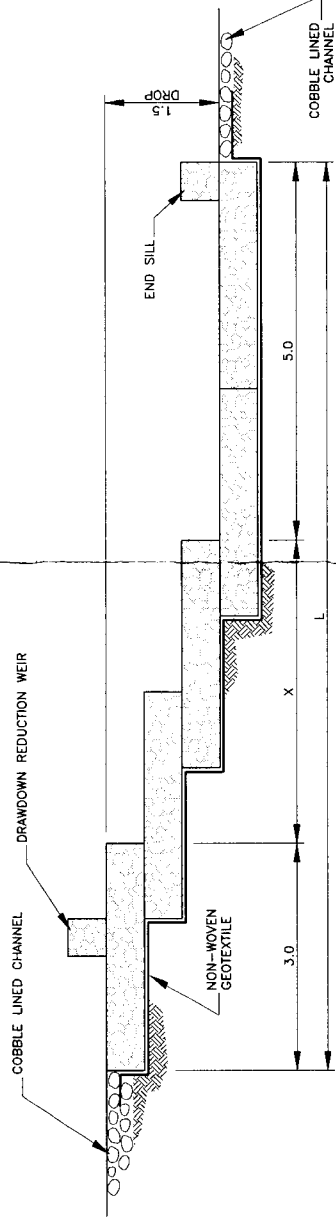
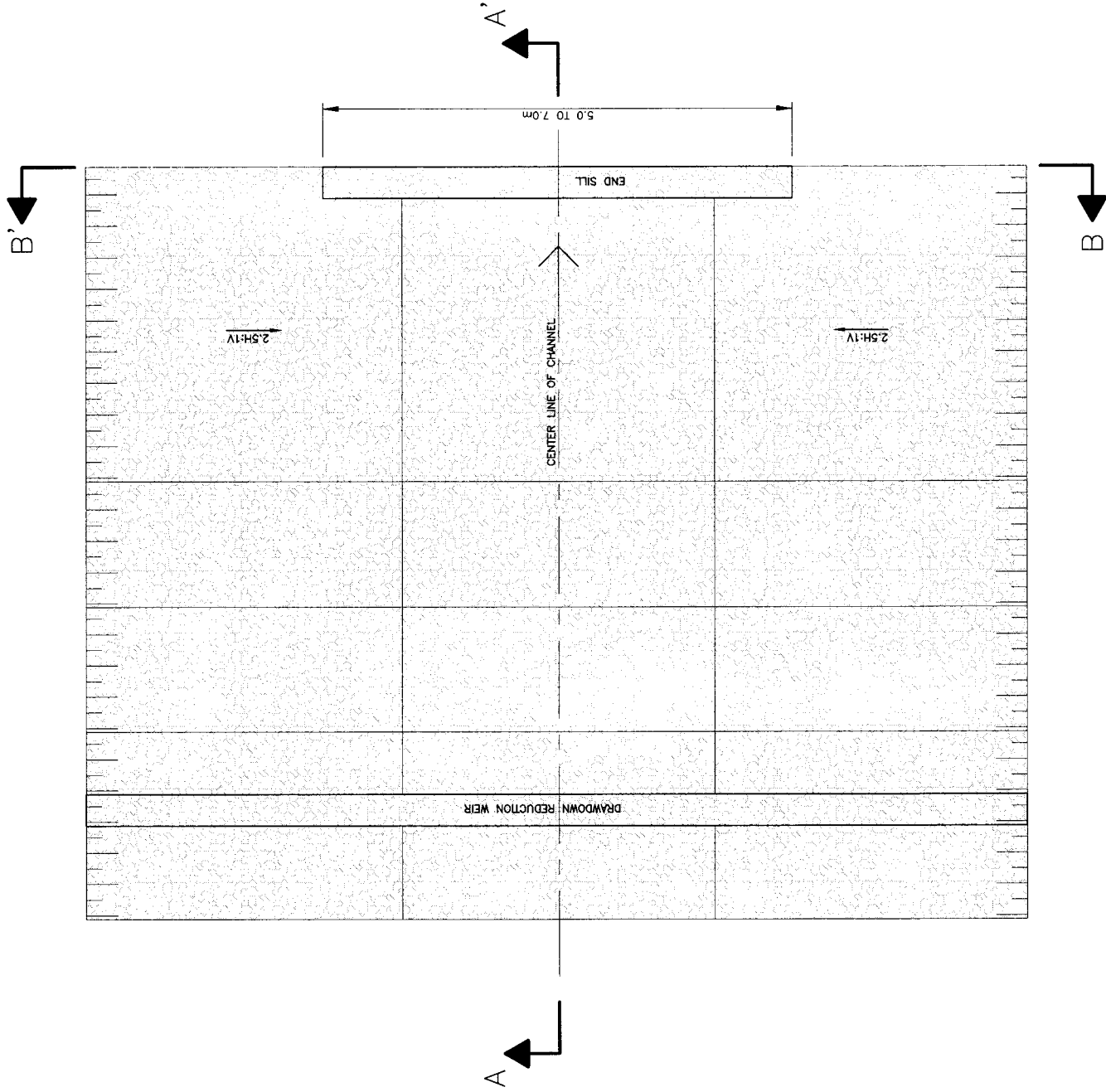
METRIC

WHOLE NUMBERS INDICATE MILLIMETRES
DECIMALIZED NUMBERS INDICATE METRES

NAD 83 UTM Zone 7
Photography Date: September 1999

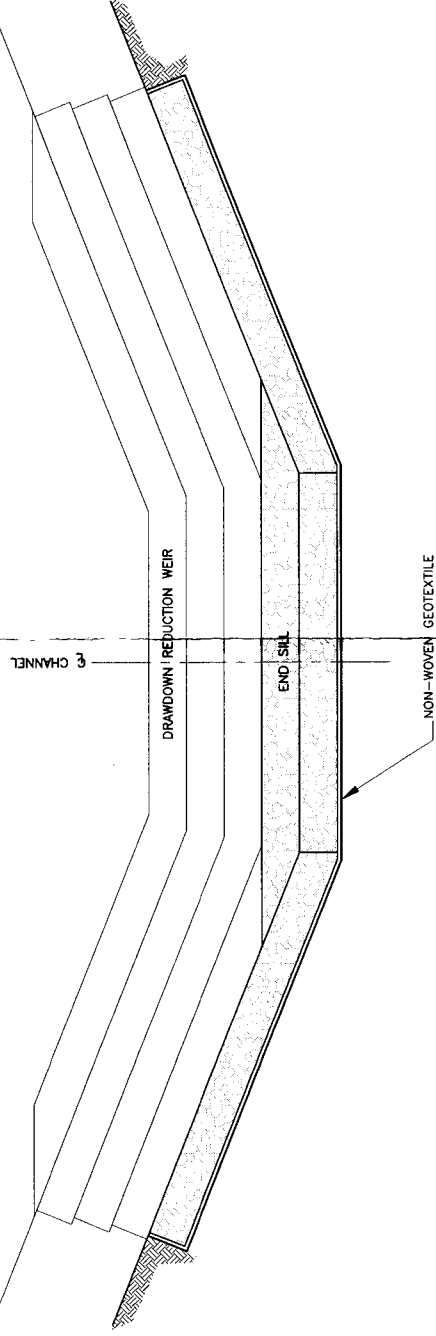
UMA		UMA Engineering Ltd. <small>Engineers and Planners</small>	
1479 Buffalo Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 1L7		OCTOBER, 2000	
APPROVED BY:	DATE	DESIGNED BY:	KVS
DRAWN BY:	LJV	CHECKED BY:	
SCALE:	AS SHOWN	JOB No.	4440-038-02-02

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA	
ABANDONED CLINTON CREEK ASBESTOS MINE	
CONCEPTUAL STABILIZATION MEASURES	
PROPOSED CREEK CHANNEL PROFILE	03
DWG. No.	REV.



NOTE: $X = (\text{NUMBER OF 0.5m STEPS} - 1) \times 2\text{m}$
ie. FOR 3 STEPS (1.5m DROP) $X = (3 - 1) \times 2 = 4\text{m}$
FOR 8 STEPS (4m DROP) $X = (8 - 1) \times 2 = 14\text{m}$
 $L = 12\text{m}$ FOR 1.5m DROP
 $L = 22\text{m}$ FOR 4.0m DROP

CENTERLINE PROFILE A-A'



SECTION B-B'

DRAFT

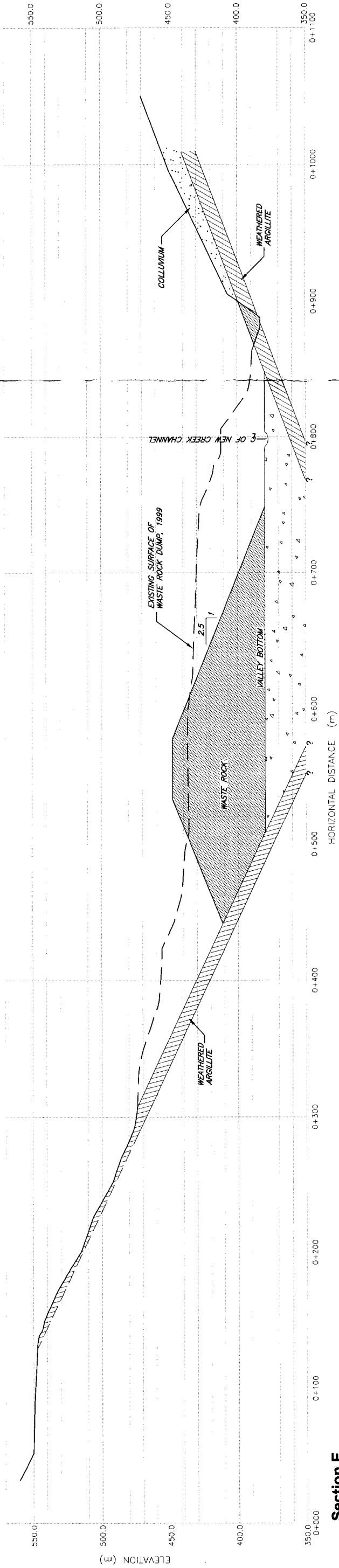
HALF SIZE
REDUCTION

METRIC
WHOLE NUMBERS INDICATE MILLIMETRES
DECIMALIZED NUMBERS INDICATE METRES

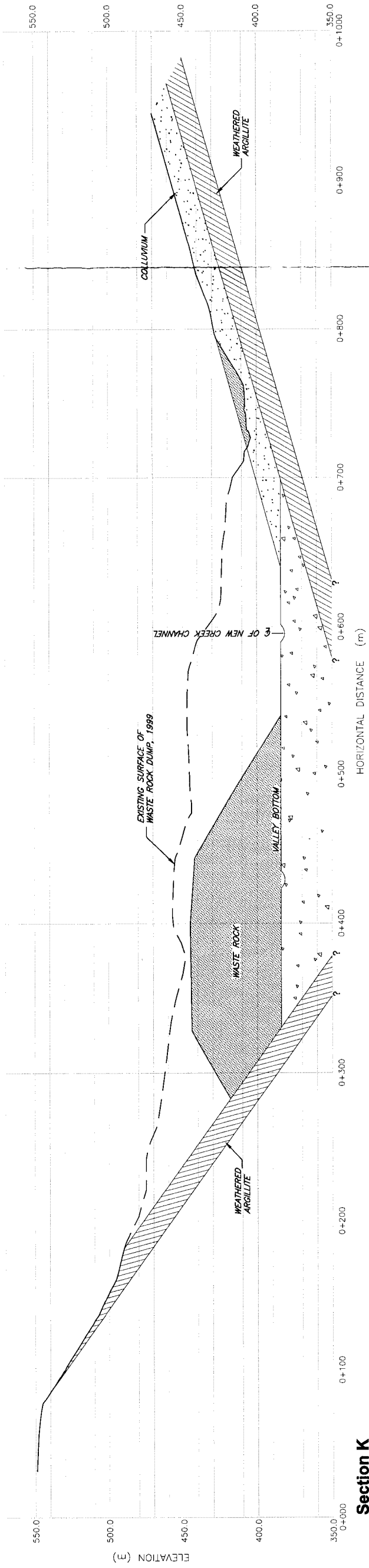
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DWN.	APP.	DATE

UMA Engineering Ltd. Corporate Services	
1479 Buffalo Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 1L6	
APPROVED BY:	NOVEMBER 2000 DATE
DRAWN BY:	LJV
DESIGNED BY:	K'S
CHECKED BY:	
SCALE:	1:50
JOB No.	4440-Q38-Q2-Q4

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA	
ABANDONED CLINTON CREEK ASBESTOS MINE CONCEPTUAL STABILIZATION MEASURES	
PROPOSED GABION DROP STRUCTURE	04
DWG. No.	REV.



Section E



Section K

DRAFT

HALF SIZE
REDUCTION

METRIC

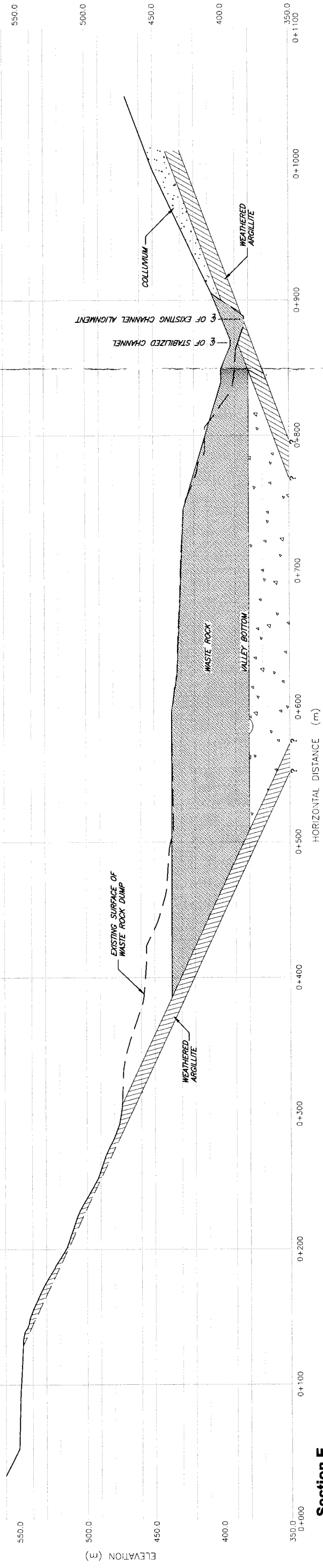
WHOLE NUMBERS INDICATE MILLIMETRES
DECIMALIZED NUMBERS INDICATE METRES

REV.	DESCRIPTION	OWN.	APP.	DATE

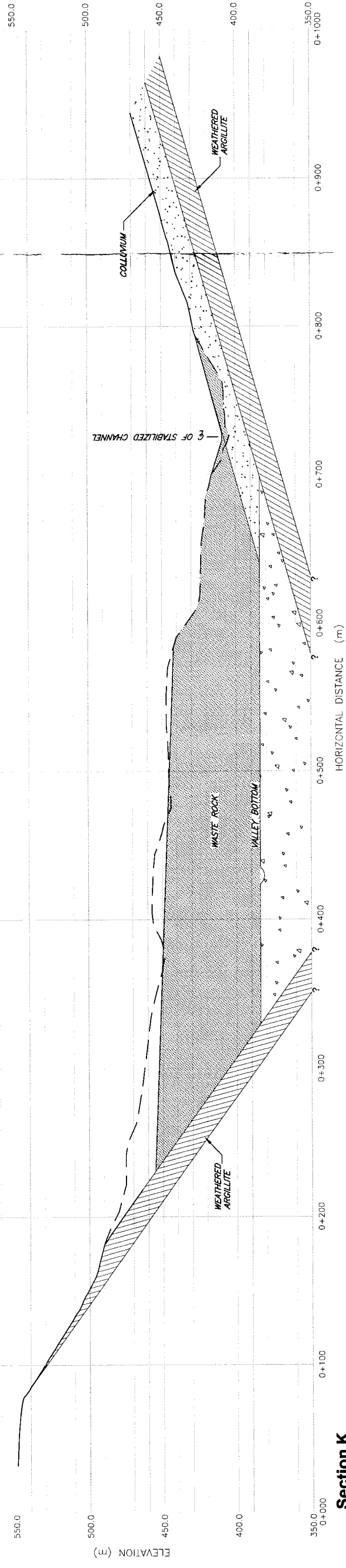
UMA Engineering Ltd. 1479 Buffalo Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 1T1	1479 Buffalo Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 1T1
APPROVED BY: LJV	DESIGNED BY: KS
CHECKED BY:	CHECKED BY:
SCALE: 1:1500	JOB No 4440-038-02-06

SEAL	SEAL
------	------

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA	
ABANDONED CLINTON CREEK ASBESTOS MINE CONCEPTUAL STABILIZATION MEASURES	
PROPOSED WASTE ROCK DUMP GEOMETRY FOR VALLEY RESTORATION	05
	REV.



Section E




Section K

HALF SIZE REDUCTION

METRIC
WHOLE NUMBERS INDICATE MILLIMETRES
DECIMALIZED NUMBERS INDICATE METRES

[illegible]

 UMA Engineering Ltd. Engineers & Planners	
1475 Buffalo Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 1L7	
DATE: OCTOBER, 2000	
APPROVED BY: _____	
DRAWN BY: LJV	DESIGNED BY: —
CHECKED BY: KS	CHECKED BY: —
SCALE: 1:1500	JOB No. 44-40-078-02-02

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA ABANDONED CLINTON CREEK ASBESTOS MINE CONCEPTUAL STABILIZATION MEASURES	PROPOSED WASTE ROCK DUMP GEOMETRY FOR EXISTING CREEK CHANNEL ALIGNMENT	DWG. No. 06	REV. -
	(This drawing is a part of a contract and is not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the Canadian Government.)		



WOLVERINE CREEK
TAILINGS PILE

SOUTH LOBE

FORMER
MILL SITE

HUDGEON LAKE
OUTLET

ACCESS ROAD

CLINTON CREEK
WASTE ROCK DUMP

CLINTON CREEK

WOLVERINE CREEK

TUNNEL ALIGNMENT

OUTLET

HUDGEON LAKE

CLINTON CREEK

WOLVERINE CREEK

CLINTON CREEK

WOLVERINE CREEK

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

ABANDONED CLINTON CREEK ASBESTOS MINE
CONCEPTUAL STABILIZATION MEASURES

UMA Engineering Ltd.
1479 Buffalo Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 1L6
APPROVED BY: LJV DATE: NOVEMBER, 2000
DRAWN BY: KS DESIGNED BY:
CHECKED BY: KS CHECKED BY:
SCALE: 1:3000 JOB No. 4440-038-02-02

08

PROPOSED TUNNEL

08

REV.

HALF SIZE
REDUCTION

METRIC
WHOLE NUMBERS INDICATE MILLIMETRES
DECIMALIZED NUMBERS INDICATE METRES

NOV 8/00
Plot Scale: 1" = 1 ps
CC-08.dwg