# EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

Civil, Geotechnical and Materials Engineers

## **GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION**

RICHARDS ISLANDS N.W.T.

PREPARED FOR







# GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T.

## submitted to:

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA
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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The discovery of petroleum reserves north of the Mackenzie Delta has led the Government of Canada to anticipate an increased future demand for granular resources in the Mackenzie Delta region. Recent settlement of COPE land claims has reallocated from Crown lands many of the previously identified reserves of quality granular material. Therefore, a need was identified to further delineate existing sources and to locate new sources of granular material.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) engaged EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd. (EBA) to undertake a study that would re-evaluate and update information on the granular resources that remain on Crown lands. This study comprises three phases:

- 1. An office study to review available ground truthing data and airphotos in order to identify prospects for further investigation.
- 2. A drilling program to explore prospects selected in Phase 1.
- An evaluation of the prospects explored in Phase 2 and preparation of recommendations for site development.

The overall objective of the study is to locate supplies of granular material and to prepare pit development plans for sources judged to contain sufficient volumes of recoverable granular material.

This report presents a general background of the geological and geomorphic setting of Richards Island, and a description of procedures used to identify and evaluate the granular resources in both office and field portions of the project. It also describes results of the drilling program, a summary of the volume and quality of the granular resources investigated, and recommendations for pit development and further work.



## 1.1 Authorization

The project was authorized by Contract No. OST85-00413, awarded to EBA on February 21, 1986. The designated Scientific Authority is Mr. R.J. Gowan, Geotechnical Advisor for Northern Renewable Resources Directorate of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.



## 2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL GRANULAR RESOURCES

## 2.1 Geologic Setting of Richards Island

Richards Island is predominantly composed of Quaternary fluvial, deltaic and estuarine sediments that comprise clays, silts and sand. Coarser glacial sediments overlie the fluvial deposits on the south half of the island. The retreat of the most recent Wisconsin glaciation provided final deposition on the island, leaving behind rolling ground morraine, lacustrine deposits, as well as ice-contact landforms including eskers and kames. A substantial number of higher elevation landforms exhibit evidence of wave modification, in the form of beach and terrace features.

The region lies well within the region of continuous permafrost with a mean annual air temperature of approximately -10°C. Ground ice is common, varying from interstitial ice, ice wedges and pingos, to massive bodies of nearly clear tabular ice. Mackay (1974) suggests that the growth of tabular ice can elevate the ground surface by 5 to 10 metres; evidence from boreholes drilled on Richards Island indicates that bodies of massive ice within glacially derived features can exceed 20 metres in thickness. In some cases, the relief of a portion of a landform may be attributed to the presence of tabular ground ice.

Massive ice was not found to be continuous in any given landform. Mineral soil was often encountered in boreholes drilled between locations where massive ice was logged. Much of present day Richards Island topography is complex terrain resulting from the growth and degradation of massive ice bodies (French, 1976).

## 2.2 Review of Existing Studies

Several granular resource inventory studies have been undertaken in the Richards Island area since 1972. These studies were prompted by a relatively high material demand for construction materials in the Tuktoyaktuk and



southern Beaufort Sea area, due to oil and gas exploration activities. The first inventory, completed by Mollard and Associates (1972) for the Arctic Petroleum Operators Association, comprised airphoto delineation of 131 potential granular sources in the Mackenzie Delta region, followed by a walk-over survey of 65 of these sites. On Richards Island, 23 potential sources were delineated, and 12 were visited during the walk-over survey.

The second study was completed by Ripley, Klohn and Leonoff International Ltd. (RKL) in 1972. The study comprised both airphoto interpretation and field investigation of potential granular resources in four zones located in the Inuvik - Tuktoyaktuk - Mackenzie Delta area. Richards Island lies within Zone II of their study area. Twenty-eight separate sources on Richards Island were explored using both test pitting and borehole sampling techniques. Based on this exploration, it was concluded that over two million cubic metres of materials were suitable for exploration. The borrow source numbering system used in the present report is based on that initiated by RKL.

Borrow prospects delineated by RKL with the highest potential for development were located in the vicinity of Ya-Ya Lake. Engineering and management studies of the this deposit were undertaken in 1975 and 1976 (EBA, 1975; Terrain Analyses and Mapping Services Ltd., 1976). This area, now on Inuvialuit land, is outside the scope of this study, thus these reports were used for background reference only.

A study commissioned by INAC and completed by BBT Geotechnical Consultants Ltd. et al., in 1983, included an investigation of the northern portion of Source 211, located near Willow Lake. This report provided lithologic details of the source at nine borehole locations. An extrapolation of the boring data by the authors concluded that 500,000 m³ of "General Fill" was available for development, of which 365,000 m³ existed in the active layer. This fill comprised predominantly sand with a minor gravel component.



A review of the previously identified sites conducted for this program, concentrated mainly on the RKL (1972) report because it was judged to be the most extensive documentation of granular resources in the area.

A preliminary rating system for exploration was based on the following criteria:

- o Quantity of fill estimated by aerial photograph interpretation/ delineation and topographic information from maps,
- o Quality of fill estimated either from previous borings or from geomorphological interpretation of features observed on the aerial photographs,
- o Location of the fill body with reference to potential future development,
- o Access to the source by winter roads that would follow lakes and streams, and
- o Existing Data. The extent and level of confidence about the size and quality of the deposit depends on the level of information available from existing data.

#### 2.3 Airphoto Interpretation

The area shown in Figure 1 was examined on airphotos at a scale of 1:60,000 to locate potential borrow sources. A detailed airphoto interpretation of prospective sources was used to refine the boundaries of the sources identified in the RKL (1972) study and also to locate additional prospects, especially in the northern half of Richards Island.

Table 1 lists the 14 prospects identified for future investigation, the location of each, an estimate of the area of the feature, and an evaluation of its priority for investigation. Eight of these sites had been previously identified and investigated by RKL (1972). The six unexplored areas have been identified using the number of a nearby RKL (1972) source, with a suffix (North, South, West, or East) to indicate its bearing from the RKL (1972) source.



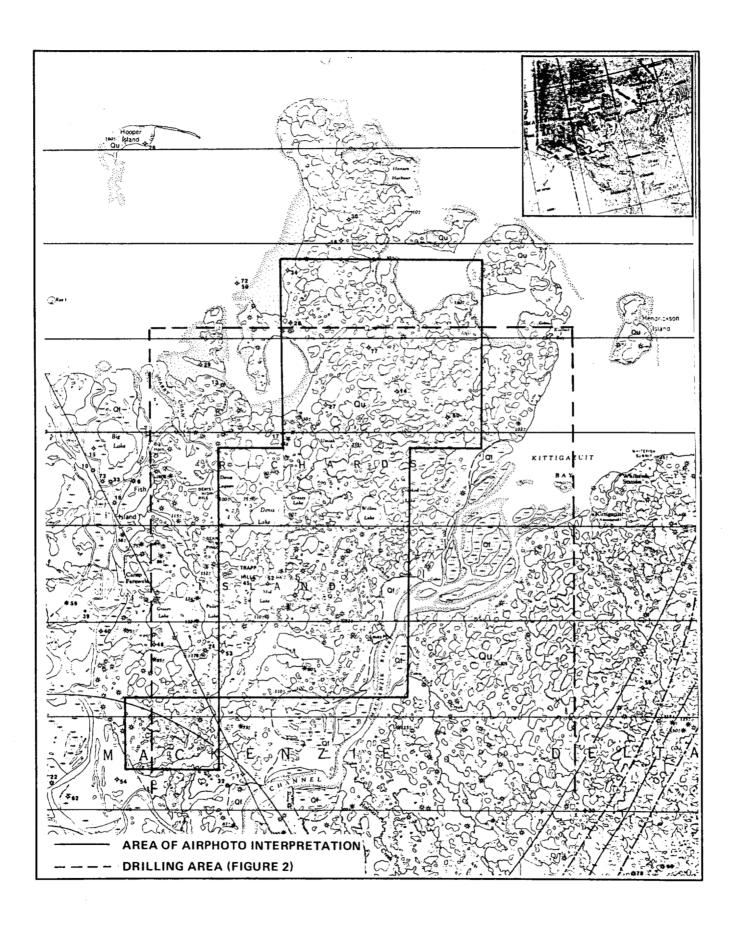


FIGURE 1 STUDY AREA

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF GRANULAR RESOURCE PROSPECTS

SOURCE NO.	ESTIMATED	UTM COORDINATES ZONE 8		RELATIVE PRIORITY	COMMENTS		
	AREA	(mN)	(mE)				
206 (North)	2,250,000	7,699,000	523,000	High	Northerly Extension to Source 206. May be of variable quality.		
209 (South)	1,360,00	7,712,000	529,000	Medium	New area to the southeast of Source 209 Logistics may not allow investigation.		
211	1,672,800	7,690,000	528,000	Medium	Supplement previous data in Southwest end of deposit. Define quantity and quality.		
211 (East)	320,000	7,690,000	534,000	Low			
212	777,000	7,682,000	527,000	Low	As an alternate to 218, should 218 prove unsatisfactory.		
216	1,062,000	7,677,000	527,000	High			
216 (South)	430,000	7,675,000	526,400	Medium			
217	567,000	7,675,500	522,500	Low			
217 (East)	427,000	7,676,000	524,000	Medium			
218	690,000	7,683,500	521,500	Medium	Area well delineated. One hole on west Lake is warranted.		
218 (North)	1,158,000	7,688,000	523,500	Medium	Area previously untested. Several small prospects lying north of Source 218.		
219	3,283,000	6,677,000	517,000	Low-Medium	Suspect thin layer of granular material.		
220	1,504,000	7,670,000	516,500	Medium-High	Source on COPE land. Focus was shifted to Source 219.		
227	4,000,000	7,668,000	509,000	High	Thorough data available in RKL report.		

Forty investigation boreholes were proposed to explore the prospects listed in Table 1, with coverage weighted to conform with the priorities listed. Drilling locations were identified on the basis of airphoto interpretation and then transferred to 1:50,000 topographical maps. Approximate UTM coordinates could be determined for use in field location of each borehole. Locations given in Table 1 approximate the centre of each source.

Initial exploration priorities required reevaluation as the field program progressed. Program modifications were required because all of the field exploration could not be completed within the time constraints imposed by the program budget. Unusually heavy snow accumulations in the area considerably slowed the progress of the drilling equipment between prospects. On-site review of the aerial photograph coverage ensured that exploration was concentrated at prospects that had the highest probability of providing the largest quantity of "General Fill".



#### 3.0 FIELD PROGRAM

#### 3.1 Equipment and Crew

The drilling subcontractor was Midnight Sun Drilling Ltd., of Whitehorse, Y.T. Drilling was carried out using a CME 750 drill rig mounted on an all-terrain vehicle. All holes were advanced using a 150 mm auger core barrel and solid stem augers. Continuous core was recovered and visually logged. Representative samples were bagged and placed in five gallon pails for shipment to EBA's Edmonton laboratory. Drilling was conducted 24 hours per day in two 12 hour shifts. A two-man drill crew plus an engineer or technologist was employed on each shift.

The location and elevation of each borehole was determined by survey. In addition, topographic sections were obtained for the more-promising sources to improve fill volume computations.

A sled camp was used as the base of operations. The camp was mobilized from Inuvik and moved three times during the program to maintain close proximity to the sites being investigated. In addition to the two shifts of drill crew and engineers, the camp complement included the INAC Scientific Authority, two representatives from GSC, one surveyor, a cook, a camp maintenance man, a bulldozer operator, a Nodwell operator, and two bear monitors.

#### 3.2 Exploration

Nine potential sources and additional GSC study sites were investigated during the 20-day field program conducted between March 15 and April 4, 1986. The location of each source is shown on the area map, Figure 2. The



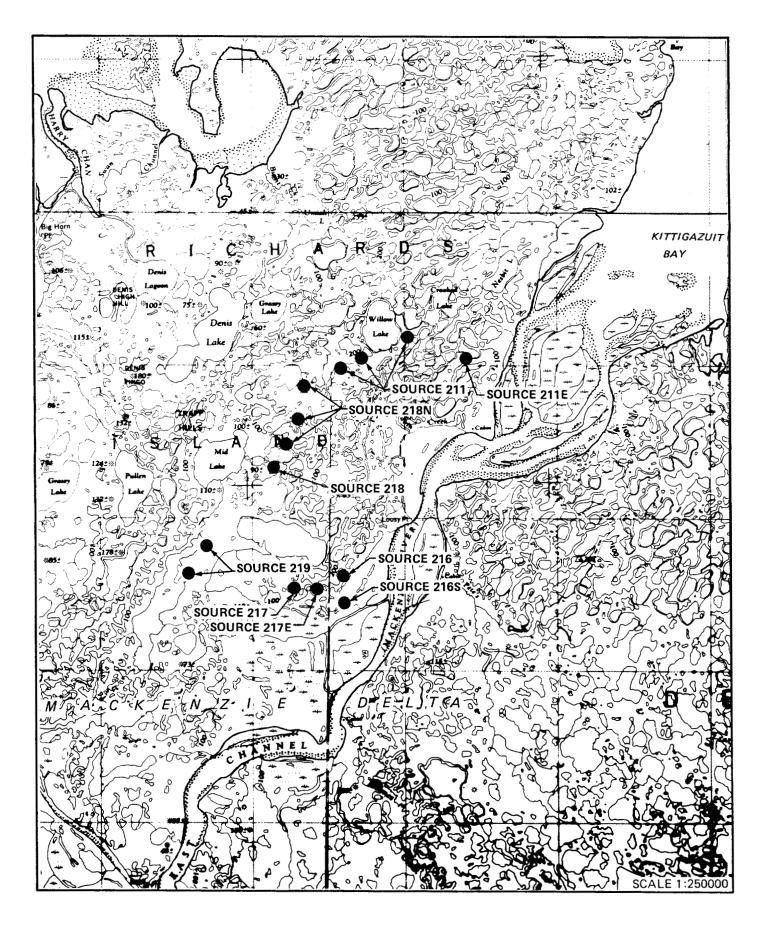


FIGURE 2 AREA MAP SHOWING SOURCES INVESTIGATED DURING FIELD PROGRAM

program was revised in response to the field conditions encountered. This resulted in only 9 of the 14 prospects targeted for exploration being drilled. The rationale for the choice of sites was as follows:

- o emphasis was placed on Source 219 as a possible extension of the Ya-Ya lake deposits which are located on Inuvialuit land and on Source 211 since there was a need to complete the delineation initiated by BBT in 1983.
- o Source 220 was deleted from the program as it is partially located on Inuvialuit land.
- o Source 227 was deleted from the program because of site access difficulties.

A drilling program for the Terrain Sciences Division of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) was added to the scope of the INAC program shortly before commencement of the fieldwork. The expanded drilling program was structured to make maximum use of the rig while moving between sources and the areas of interest to the GSC that is, Source 219 and between Lousy Point and Mid Lake.

At Source 219, four boreholes were drilled for the GSC. In addition, one INAC borehole was advanced to a depth greater than that normally drilled, to gain information for GSC's requirements. At Source 216, one borehole was extended to a greater depth for the GSC. Between March 24 and March 28, 1986, 18 borings were completed for the GSC on a line that was established between Lousy Point and Mid Lake. This is documented in more detail in the operational calendar given in Appendix A.

Table 2 summarizes the drilling conducted at the INAC sources. The reader is referred to the GSC for information regarding boreholes drilled for the GSC program.



TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

SITE	DAYS DRILLING	NUMBER OF BORINGS
211	March 30 - April 2	11
211East	April 2 - April 3	2
216	March 22 - March 24	74
216South	March 22	1
217	March 21 - March 22	2
218	March 29	2
218North	March 29 - March 30	4
219	March 17 - March 21	11
	TOTA	AL 39

## 3.3 Laboratory Program

Samples obtained during the exploration program were sealed in plastic bags and shipped to EBA's Edmonton laboratory for testing. Moisture content determinations were conducted on 320 samples. Sieve analyses were conducted on 77 samples to determine particle size distributions. Petrographic analyses were conducted on samples from Source 219 and Source 211.

Appendices B through J contain descriptions of each Source, a site plan, borehole logs, and laboratory testing results.



#### 4.0 EVALUATION OF GRANULAR MATERIAL SOURCES EXPLORED IN THIS STUDY

#### 4.1 Criteria for Evaluation of Granular Material Sources

The quality of granular materials at each of the explored sources have been evaluated using the following criteria: grain size distribution, mineralogy, ice content (moisture content), and volume of potential fill materials. Using the the first three criteria the material can be classified as one of the five borrow types described below. An inventory of granular materials for the sources investigated is presented as Table 3 at the end of this section.

The following material classification is adapted from both the Granular Resource Development and Management Plan for Tuktoyaktuk N.W.T. (EBA,1983) and the proposed Territorial Pits and Quarry Regulations.

## 4.1.1 Type I Borrow Material

Type I borrow has been classified as granular material suitable for use as high quality surfacing material or asphalt and concrete aggregate. This material must consist of a structurally sound aggregate that falls within a relatively narrow gradational range. Processing (crushing, washing and blending) usually will be necessary to produce the required gradation.

#### 4.1.2 Type II Borrow Material

Type II borrow is a quality gravel that will be required for a stable surface course on roads and for fills supporting structural loads. This material should possess the gradational characteristics shown in Figure 3, and have a moisture content below 10 percent. Type II borrow material will be relatively frost stable, will place and compact with reasonable effort, and will have good load bearing characteristics.



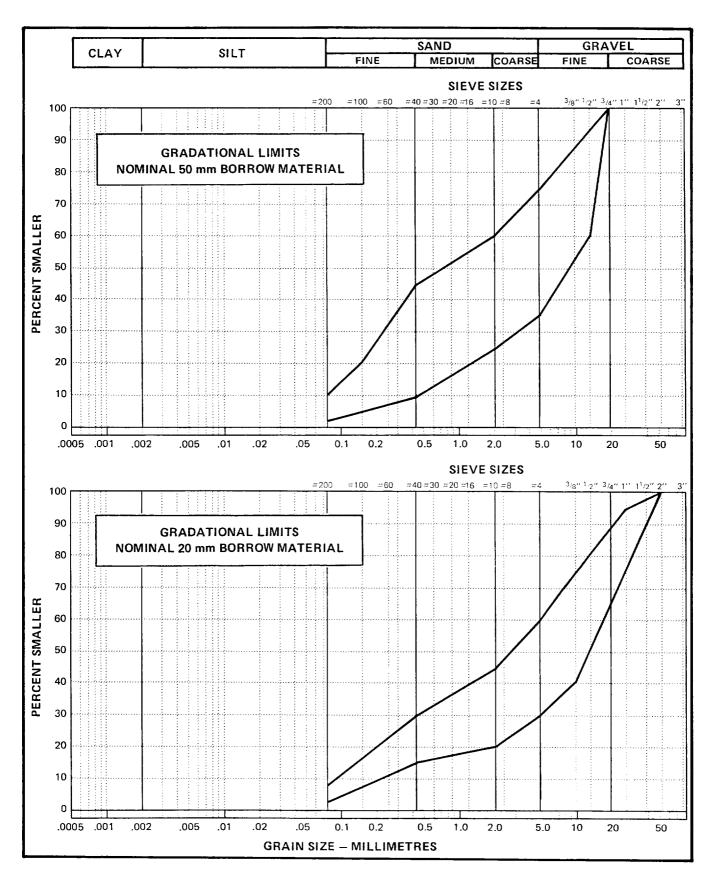


FIGURE 3 TYPICAL GRADATIONAL LIMITS FOR TYPE II BORROW MATERIAL NOMINAL 20 mm AND 50 mm MAXIMUM SIZE

#### 4.1.3 Type III Borrow Material

Type III granular borrow has been classified as material suitable for use as general fill for roads, airstrips, and general site preparation. Gradational limits of this material are similar to those for Type II (Figure 3) except that a fines content of up to 15 percent by weight is considered acceptable.

Moisture contents for this classification should be limited to less than 10 percent since most of the moisture will be located in the fines. If the moisture content is too high, it will be unstable upon thaw, resulting in poor trafficability, potential sloughing, and settlement. The fill is "frost susceptible" which will likely result in poor trafficability each spring.

#### 4.1.4 Type IV Borrow Material (Sand)

Fine and medium-grained uniform sand comprises a substantial portion of the area's granular resources inventory. The uniform grain size distribution of the material results in relatively poor compaction properties. However, the material may be suitable for use as pipeline backfill or for other non-structural applications where the strength and trafficability of the borrow are not a concern. In some circumstances it may form acceptable fill for pad construction when higher quality gravel is available for structurally sound surface layer. Maximum silt content should be limited to 10 percent to allow adequate drainage.

#### 4.1.5 Type V Borrow Material

Type V granular borrow material has been classified as material suitable for use in erosion control measures. This type of material commonly consists of cobbles, boulders, or rock fragments.



#### 4.2 Inventory Levels

The calculated volumes of the various types of granular material have been divided into various certainty levels, as detailed below. These definitions are consistent with those used by INAC.

#### Proven Resources

A "proven" resource is one whose occurrence, distribution, thickness, and quality is supported by ground truth information such as geotechnical drilling, test pitting, and/or exposed stratigraphic sections. Usually the thickness of material encountered in the borehole is extrapolated to a radius not exceeding 50 m around the hole.

#### Probable Resources

A "probable" resource is one whose existence and extent has been inferred on the basis of several different types of direct or indirect evidence, including topography, landform characteristics, airphoto interpretation, extrapolation of stratigraphy, geophysical data and/or limited sampling.

#### Prospective Resources

A "prospective" resource is one whose existence is suspected on the basis of limited direct evidence, such as airphoto interpretation and/or general geological considerations.

Because all of the sites discussed in this report have now had at least limited drilling, no resource falls into the prospective category; they have been either upgraded to probable status or deleted from the inventory. Table 3 presents the current inventory level for each source.



TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF GRANULAR RESOURCES RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T.

## MATERIAL WITH MOISTURE CONTENT LESS THAN 10%

SOURCE	TYPE II		TYPE	E III	TYPE IV		
	PROVEN (m³)	PROBABLE <sup>1</sup> (m <sup>3</sup> )	PROVEN (m³)	PROBABLE (m³)	PROVEN (m³)	PROBABLE (m³)	
211	8,500	49,500			50,000	130,000	
211East							
216							
216South							
217							
217East							
218							
218North							
219	30,000						
TOTAL	38,500	49,500			50,000	130,000	
		MATERIAL WITH	MOISTURE	CONTENT OVER	10%		
211	6,000	17,000			81,000	298,000	
211East					15,000	rec.reqd.2	
216						rec.reqd.	
216South					13,000	rec.reqd.	
217					7,500	rec.reqd.	
217East						0 0	
218					0	rec.reqd.	
218North	ı					0 0	
219			200,000	rec.reqd.			
TOTAL	6,000	17,000	200,000		116,000	298,000	

<sup>1.</sup> Total volume at each site is the sum of the "proven" and "probable" volumes.

<sup>2.</sup> Rec. reqd. - further reconaissance (usually a summmer walkover) is required to delineate the area of the source in greater detail than possible from air photographs.



## 4.3 Evaluation Summary

This section is intended to provide a brief summary of the findings of the geotechnical investigation program. A more detailed description of each of the sites and the materials encountered while drilling is provided in Appendices B through J.

Table 3 provides a summary of the estimated recoverable volumes of each type of material at each site. The inventory separates material with moisture contents less than 10 percent from material with moisture content greater than 10 percent. The material with moisture content less than 10 percent is immediately extractable. The material included with moisture content greater than 10 percent will drain if overburden is stripped, and thaw occurs. One or more summers may be required for sufficient thaw and drainage to occur before extraction operations can proceed.

In each appendix, the volume of each material type available is listed in terms of "proven" and "probable" volumes. The "probable" volume is in addition to that considered "proven". Estimates of volumes of granular material, especially those considered "probable", should be treated with caution recognizing that few boreholes have been drilled in most areas, and that complicated subsurface conditions have been found where data is available.

Results from the drilling program often reduce the volumes projected by earlier studies, such as RKL (1972). This may be partially attributed to difficulties associated with locating source boundaries during winter. The volume of recoverable material may be more accurately determined by mapping surface exposures during a summer reconnaissance program. In these cases the notation "rec. reqd." is given instead of an estimated volume in Table 3.



#### 4.3.1 Source 211

Source 211 is a long sinuous, esker-like ridge that runs along the southern and eastern shores of Willow Lake (Figure 2). The ridge has been partially dissected and nine areas that comprise the source have been identified. Six areas were investigated during this program. The remaining three areas were investigated by BBT in 1983. One area was investigated in part, by each each exploration program.

Of the six areas investigated, one was found to contain only silt and ice. The remaining sources were found to contain deposits of Type IV (sand) with some also containing supplies of Type II material. Development of these areas is recommended, thus a pit development plan is included in Appendix B.

#### 4.3.2 Source 211East

Source 211E consists of two ridges, one east and one west of an unnamed lake at 536000 mE and 7689500 mN. One borehole drilled in the western ridge encountered fine sand with 10 percent silt and moisture contents of approximately 20 percent. Silt and ice was encountered in the borehole on the eastern ridge. Development of either source is not recommended due to the high ice content and marginally acceptable silt contents.

## 4.3.3 Source 216

Source 216 consists of a steep-sided ridge located 2 km south of Lousy Point and 3 km west of the East Channel. The ridge is partially dissected by kettle-like lakes. Four boreholes were drilled on this ridge. Two boreholes located on a small terrace on the east side of the central portion of the main ridge penetrated a deposit of poorly-graded sand with a variable silt content (3 - 20 percent), a trace of fine gravel and some thin silty beds. On the basis of this investigation, a limited quantity of low quality Type IV fill can be identified, but source development is not recommended.



However, because the RKL study encountered some well-graded gravel on another portion of this site, summer reconaissance and further investigation may be warranted.

#### 4.3.4 Source 216South

Source 216South is a hillock located 6.5 km south of Lousy Point, 3 km west of the East Channel. One borehole was drilled to a depth of 8.0 m and exposed fine sand with silt and organic lenses. Although some relatively low silt contents (8-12 percent) were encountered, the overall concentration of silt and organic material, combined with high moisture contents (15-20 percent) make the source of little value, thus development is not recommended.

#### 4.3.5 Source 217

Source 217 is an esker-like ridge located 9 km southwest of Lousy Point, 6 km west of the East Channel. Two boreholes were drilled at the source. One borehole encountered silt and massive ice while the other encountered fine sand with high moisture contents (averaging 25 percent). During their investigation RKL (1972) encountered a well-graded sand. These findings indicate that the source is variable and that more investigation would be necessary if development were contemplated. Current data would not favour further investigation or development at this site.

#### 4.3.6 Source 217East

Source 217East is a hummocky ridge with several terrace-like features located immediately east of Source 217, 4 km west of the East Channel. One borehole was drilled on this feature to a depth of 9.2 m, encountering a sequence of silty sand and sandy silt. The average fines content was estimated at approximately 50 percent and the moisture content was over 30 percent. Development of this site is not recommended.



#### 4.3.7 Source 218

Source 218 consists of two flat-topped sharp-sided hillocks near the north-west shore of Mid Lake. One borehole drilled on each site encountered deposits of silt, massive ice and fine sand. The sand cannot be practically recovered because of its high moisture content (20 - 30 percent) and the silt and ice overburden. However, test pits excavated by RKL (1972) encountered clean, well-graded sand with some fine gravel. Further investigation by summer reconnaissance would be required before finally judging the merits of this source however, it does not appear to be a valued prospect.

#### 4.3.8 Source 218North

Source 218North consists of a series of small ridges and hillocks extending north of Source 218 towards Willow Lake. One borehole was drilled on each of four of the six features that were included in the proposed program. Three of the boreholes penetrated mainly massive ice, although some thin layers of granular material comprising both sands and gravels were found below 1 to 2 m of overburden. The fourth borehole encountered interbedded silt and some interbedded sand with a bed of gravel at a depth of 5.0 m. Based upon these boreholes, it is considered unlikely that significant volumes of recoverable granular material are present at this site.

#### 4.3.9 Source 219

Source 219 is a prominent flat-topped ridge near the north end of Ya-Ya Lake. It is approximately 1 to 2 km wide, 5 km long and 15 m high. This deposit appears to contain a large amount of types II, III and IV granular material. The deposit is variable with some boreholes encountering massive ice or silt at shallow depths. A small area suitable for initial development has been identified. Recommendations for pit development are presented in Appendix J.



For the remainder of the source, summer reconaissance and further delineation is required. Delineation should comprise drilling on a grid of approximately 50 m or a combined program of drilling on a wider spacing with a suitable geophysical method.

Preliminary recommendations for development of the entire source are included in Appendix J. Actual development must await favourable results from further exploration. The development plan should be refined at that time.



#### 5.0 BORROW SOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

#### 5.1 General

A site-specific management plan is presented in Appendix B for Source 211. Preliminary site-specific recommendations are presented in Appendix J for Source 219. These plans have taken into consideration information presented in the Environmental Guidelines: Pits and Quarries Handbook (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1983), and the draft Territorial Lands and Public Lands Pits and Quarries Regulations. The following sections present the objectives of the management plans, their limitations, general considerations regarding pit development and restoration which pertain to all borrow sources, and recommendations for refining the site-specific plans. Complete descriptions of the results of the drilling program are included in Appendices B to J.

## 5.2 Plan Objectives

Site-specific management plans must consider the requirements and constraints of regional borrow demand and availability. Each plan should ensure that economical recovery of quality granular materials is achieved at each pit while minimizing the adverse environmental impact. The environmental impact on the region can be minimized by restricting granular recovery operations to a select number of pits, realizing that maximum extraction from a pit will likely cause a slight rise in material cost. This cost increase must be weighed against the environmental costs associated with high grading the better drained surface materials. This local practice frequently results in numerous smaller pits being worked simultaneously or sequentially. The pit management plans have been developed primarily to maximize the utilization of limited resources and to minimize environmental disturbance.



#### 5.3 Pit Access

Access to the various gravel sources on Richards Island will only be feasible by winter road. Current practice is to use streams and lakes as winter access to either the Mackenzie River or the Coast. Site 211 is approximately 10 km from the main ice road on the MacKenzie River and Site 219 is close to Ya-Ya Lake. Economical development of granular resources on Richards Island for use in the Tuktoyaktuk area will be possible only if the Inuvik-Tuk ice road is maintained.

Summer operations would require construction of temporary access roads from the sources and docking facilities for barges. The construction of these facilities would require large quantities of granular materials, and would significantly reduce the recoverable volumes.

#### 5.4 Pit Development

#### 5.4.1 Site Preparation Work

Site preparation should be conducted sufficiently in advance of excavation to prevent contamination of granular materials. This preparation also should preferably be carried out in winter to minimize disturbance to the surrounding terrain. Snow should be cleared from both the area to be excavated and yard areas and placed so as to minimize subsequent pit infilling by drifting snow. Topsoil consisting of peat and organic soils, while typically scarce, should be stripped where possible and stockpiled or windrowed at the edges of the pit area. Windrows should be placed parallel to slope direction to prevent ponding of surface water during spring, or contamination of granular materials. Inorganic overburden materials should



be stripped and placed in separate stockpiles or windrows, with similar consideration of drainage considerations. The stripped materials are to be reserved for reclamation purposes. Disturbed areas must be kept to a practical minimum.

#### 5.4.2 Extraction Methods

Winter recovery operations will normally consist of the ripping of friable frozen granular material and pushing it into temporary windrows or stockpiles for loading. This type of extraction can be conducted with conventional equipment including bulldozers with rippers, loaders, and trucks. Poorly-bonded or friable granular material will usually be located near the surface of deposits that exhibit positive relief. If an insufficient volume of material cannot be obtained through ripping, blasting will be necessary.

Summer operations will typically consist of stripping and windrowing or stockpiling thawed layers of granular material with bulldozers, commencing when thaw has progressed about 0.5 m into the deposit. The cycle of operation is largely dependent on the rate of thawing, and the drainage considerations. This method allows potentially greater annual recovery by progressively increasing the amount of thawed material, and it may enhance drainage of the material in stockpiles or windrows.

Experience has shown that winter excavation of frozen stockpiles windrowed the previous summer, may be just as difficult as winter excavation directly from the borrow source. Frozen gravel stockpiles with a moisture content less than 5% are usually sufficiently friable for direct loading without ripping. Moisture reduction from 10% in situ to 5% in a stockpile has only been achieved by use of conveyors during favourable summer conditions (Hayley and MacLeod, 1977).



The excavation plan must take into account the type of material, its extent and the volumes to be recovered. Normal practice in the region is to strip load and transport frozen granular material during the winter. The frozen gravel is ripped and worked to breakdown frozen lumps before loading in the pit. This practice has been developed for a region where deposits are relatively small and discontinuous and project demands are modest.

Drilling and blasting of frozen ground in the winter has proven cost effective for larger operations. The techniques developed and used extensively at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, is to remove gravel in lifts 5.5 m thick, by drilling shot holes 6 m deep on a 3 m² pattern. Load factors are typically 0.9 kg of ANFO explosive per cubic metre of gravel to create manageable size chunks. Typical specifications for Alaska winter construction restrict the size of frozen gravel chunks to 200 mm.

#### 5.4.3 Treatment of Massive Ice

Logistical constraints caused by massive ice during summer development of Ya-Ya Pit are described by Hayley and MacLeod (1977). Where practical, the extent of massive ice in a prospective deposit should be defined prior to pit development. The development plans should include methodology for coping with ice bodies as they are encountered.

Where practical, large bodies of massive ice should be avoided. Thin, or less extensive massive ice within the granular material at higher elevations should be excavated and wasted, or exposed to permit thawing during the summer months. Drainage must be considered with either method of disposal.

Relatively thin layers of massive ice at depth may be permitted to thaw provided all overlying recoverable granular materials are removed during one extraction season. Formation of thaw ponds as ice melts during the summer is inevitable in this situation. Appropriate measures must be taken to control drainage and to protect, and ensure access to, adjacent recoverable granular materials.



Thicker ice bodies at depth, frequently at the base of the deposit, should be preserved. If this material thaws it is likely to prevent recovery of adjacent materials, or result in major disturbance of the surrounding areas. A minimum cover of 1.5 m of granular material should be left as insulation over massive ice to prevent excessive thawing. Criteria for establishing the minimum thickness of massive ice beds which should be preserved is influenced by topographic relief, thickness and extent of granular materials, and the effect of thaw ponds on surrounding terrain.

#### 5.4.4 Drainage Considerations

Adequate drainage of pit areas must be maintained to ensure availability of recoverable granular material and to attain required annual extraction rates: higher moisture contents inhibit thawing, increase excavation costs and reduce material quality. Small amounts of meltwater runoff from ice bonded and thinly ice-lensed granular materials could be allowed to seep into the surrounding terrain. Larger amounts of runoff, from thawing of large massive ice bodies, should be directed to retention ponds or sumps excavated in the pit floor. Where gravity drainage is possible, natural ponds or drainage ditches may be effective at removing water from the site. However, excavated ditches are generally ineffective in areas of high ice content.

It is essential that pit drainage facilities be maintained and updated frequently to ensure that moisture drains away from the working face, and that ponded runoff does not accumulate on recoverable granular material. Where thaw ponds are allowed to form by exposing buried massive ice, or where collection ponds are created, care should be taken to preserve and maintain access to adjacent recoverable granular materials. A development plan to adequately account for pit drainage is particularly important where summer extraction operations are employed.



#### 5.4.5 Waste Material

All lenses of fine-grained material (silts and clays) found within the granular deposit, should be stripped and wasted. Waste material should be stockpiled near the stockpiled overburden for use in pit reclamation. Fine-grained waste material at depth will undoubtedly have high excess ice contents, hence it may be advisable to construct a dyke of drier overburden around waste piles to prevent flow of thawed waste onto surrounding terrain or into pit areas.

#### 5.5 Restoration

Restoration measures are required whether the pit is being abandoned temporarily or permanently. All worked areas should be cleaned of all debris, and graded to remove all topographic irregularities. Where abandonment is temporary, positive drainage away from existing faces and access routes must be provided by grading or by ditching to ensure the future recovery of remaining materials. Berms should be constructed at the top of pit faces, if necessary, to prevent surface runoff from entering the pit area.

Prior to permanent abandonment, the edges of worked areas or pit walls should be recontoured to blend into the surrounding terrain. All obstructions to natural drainage should be removed and any slopes graded to prevent runoff from channelling and downcutting. Since thaw ponds and lakes and massive ground ice are common in the Tuktoyaktuk area, flooding of pits is an acceptable, and frequently inevitable, method of restoration. Areas which are not likely to become flooded should be smoothly graded and covered with stockpiled overburden and organics.

Revegetation may be feasible in certain areas by redistributing stockpiled organic topsoil and peat over the graded slopes of areas unlikely to be flooded, and by seeding or allowing reinvasion of natural vegetation, depending on the nature of the site and the quality of the topsoil. Fine-



grained overburden soils are generally adequate for surface reclamation, however, the amount of naturally-occurring topsoil is very limited at some sites. The fertility of these soils may require enrichment for revegetation.

The surface of areas to be revegetated should be broken up with a caterpillar ripper tooth in the fall after frost has penetrated to a depth of about 150 mm. The resulting roughened surface serves to reduce potential wind erosion, and provide sheltered sites for re-establishment of vegetation.



#### 6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nine potential sources of granular materials on Richards Island have been investigated. Of these, two sources are candidates for development.

Source 211 is generally well defined as a result of this and previous studies. A total of  $8500~\text{m}^3$  of type II and  $50,000~\text{m}^3$  of type IV material is recoverable from the southern section of the source. An additional total volume of  $6000~\text{m}^3$  of type II and  $81000~\text{m}^3$  of type IV granular resources with moisture content over 10% is available. With proper pit development, this material will thaw and drain to be recoverable in subsequent years.

The volume and quality of the resource of source 219 is less well defined. Further delineation is recommended. Currently, a small area containing a proven volume of 30,000 m³ of type II material has been located at this source. In the portion of the source where the most exploration drilling has been conducted, a volume of 200,000 m³ is estimated to exist. However, further exploration is required before this larger area can be developed.

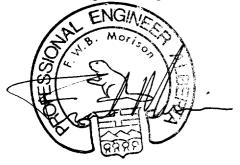
Exploration drilling was hampered by the difficulty of undertaking a proper reconnaissance of the site before drilling. Indications are that deposits of good quality granular material are often reflected by surface exposures. A summer reconnaissance program should be undertaken to properly map surface exposures of gravel. This reconnaissance should precede any further drilling in the area.

The following sites should be included in a summer reconnaissance program: 206North, 209South, 211East, 216, 216South, 217, 218, 219. A walkover at source 219 should be undertaken before delineation drilling is undertaken. Sources 206North and 209South were not drilled during this program, although they were identified at the outset as priority prospects. Consideration should be given to inclusion of these sources in future studies in the region.



Respectfully submitted,

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.



F.W.B. Morison Project Engineer



D.W. Hayley, P. Eng. Senior Project Director

FWB: chb

THE ASSUMATION OF PROFESSIONAL DISENSESS, GEOLOGISTS and OIL MAYERSTS OF THE NORTHWEST TENEROPIES PERMIT NUMBER P 018

EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.



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## TABLE A.1 OPERATIONAL CALENDAR - RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T. GRANULAR RESOURCE INVESTIGATION

## March 15, 1986

EBA personnel, INAC representative and Challenger surveyor travel from Edmonton and meet camp on Mackenzie River ice road approximately 4 km north of Swimming Point. D-6 cat cleared access road along creek bed to unnamed lake at coordinates Lat.  $69^{\circ}$  10' N Long.  $134^{\circ}$  30', where camp was initially located.

#### March 16, 1986

1200 - 1400	Drill rig departs ice road and travels to camp location.
1400 - 2015	Preparations on-going prior to departing for Source 219.
2015 - 2400	Drill rig and crew travelling from camp location to Source
	219. D-6 cat called from camp to assist with move.

## March 17, 1986

0000 - 0230	Drill rig and crew travelling from camp to Source 219 continues.
0230 - 0800	On location borehole 86-219-S01. Location set by airphoto and topo map interpretation. Drill and sample to a completed depth of 9.1 m.
0800 - 0930	Prepare to move to location 86-219-S02; Borehole location not yet been established by surveyor.
0930 - 1140	Move rig and set up at borehole location 86-219-S02
1140 - 1545	Drill and sample borehole 86-219-S02 to a completed depth of 7.6 m. Refusal due to coarse gravel.
1545 - 1800	Rig down, move to borehole location 86-219-S03. Set up and prepare to drill.
1800 - 2020	Drill and sample borehole 86-219-S03 to a depth of 8.5 m at which time GSC took over the borehole.
2020 - 2400	Continue drilling and sampling borehole 86-219-S03 taken over by GSC.

#### March 18, 1986

0000 - 0700	Continue drilling and sampling as requested by GSC: Borehole
	86-219-S03 drilled to a completed depth of 19.2 m.
0700 - 0900	Rig down, move to location 86-219-S04 and prepare to drill.
0900 - 1230	Drill and sample borehole 86-219-S04 to a completed depth of
	11.5 m.
1230 - 1500	Rig down, move to location 86-219-S05 and prepare to drill.



# TABLE A.1 OPERATIONAL CALENDAR - RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T. GRANULAR RESOURCE INVESTIGATION (continued)

March 18, 1986	(continued)
1500 - 1700	Drill and sample borehole 86-219-S05 to a completed depth of
1700 - 2050 2050 - 2400	6.7 m. Refusal due to coarse gravel. Rig down, move to location 86-219-S07 and prepare to drill. Drilling and sampling borehole 86-219-S07.
March 19, 1986	
0000 - 0045	Continue drilling and sampling borehole $86-219-807$ to a completed depth of $6.1~m$ .
0045 - 0400	Rig down, move to location 86-219-S08. High winds and
0400 - 0600	blowing snow makes both site location and set up difficult. Drill and sample borehole 86-219-S08 to a completed depth of 6.2 m.
0600 - 1400	Rig down, begin move to GSC borehole location. Repair winch cable on D-6 cat. Flat tire on rig, set up and prepare to drill borehole for INAC.
1400 1715	Drill and sample borehole 86-219-S06 to a completed depth of 7.8 m. Borehole terminated due to sloughing gravel.
1715 - 2030	Rig down, move to GSC borehole location 86-GSC219-S01. Set up and prepare to drill.
2030 - 2050	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC219-S01 to a completed depth of 2.1 m. Borehole terminated due to drilling on an ice wedge. GSC representative instructs drill crew to move
2050 - 2400	approximately 5 m and begin new borehole. Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC219-S02.
March 20, 1986	
0000 - 0110	Continue borehole 86-GSC219-S02 to a completed depth of 10.2 m.
0110 - 0345	Relocate drill rig, drill and sample borehole 86-GSC219-S03 to a completed depth of 4.7 m.
0345 - 0830	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC219-S04 and prepare to drill.
0830 - 1100	Drill and sample borehole $86\text{-GSC}219\text{-S}04$ to a completed depth of $5.5\text{ m}$ .
1100 - 1330	Rig down, move to location 86-219-S09, prepare to drill borehole for INAC.
1330 - 1530	Drill and sample borehole 86-219-S09 to a completed depth of

1530 - 1800 Rig down, move to location 86-219-S10 and prepare to drill.

5.8 m.



TABLE A.1 OPERATIONAL CALENDAR - RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T. GRANULAR RESOURCE INVESTIGATION (continued)

March 20, 1986	(continued)
1800 - 2045	Drill and sample borehole $86-219-S10$ to a completed depth of $4.7~\text{m}$ .
2045 - 2145 2145 - 2400	Rig down, move to location 86-219-S11 and prepare to drill. Drill and sample borehole 86-219-S11.
March 21, 1986	
0000 - 0200	Continue to drill and sample borehole $86-219-S11$ to a completed depth of 10.0 m.
0200 - 0300	Rig down, prepare to move drill rig and mud shack to camp location.
0300 - 0700	Rig and mud shack travel from Source 219 to camp. Rig has flat tire on route which requires repair.
0700 - 1900	Drill rig and mud shack at camp. Mud shack mounted on ski bunks. Routine service and maintenance performed on drill rig.
1900 - 2000	Drill rig escorted by D-6 cat travel from camp to Source 217.
2000 - 2040	Prepare to drill borehole 86-217-S01.
2040 - 2150	Drill and sample borehole $86-217-S01$ to a completed depth of $4.9 \text{ m}$ .
2150 - 2315	Rig down, move to location 86-217-S02. Prepare to drill borehole.
2315 - 2400	Drill and sample borehole 86-217-S02.
March 22, 1986	
0000 - 0435	Continue to drill and sample borehole $86-217-S02$ to a completed depth of 12.6 m.
0435 - 0645	Rig down, move to location 86-217E-S01. Prepare to drill borehole.
0645 - 0935	Drill and sample borehole 86-217E-S01 to a completed depth of 9.2 m.
0935 - 1350	Rig down, travel from Source 217 to Source 216 South. Prepare to drill borehole 86-216S-S01.
1350 - 1545	Drill and sample borehole 86-216S-S01 to a completed depth of 8.0 m.
1545 - 2305	Rig down, move from Source 216 South to Source 216. Crew change made at the Mackenzie River ice road. Set up and prepare to drill.
2305 - 2400	Drill and sample borehole 86-216-S01.



TABLE A.1 OPERATIONAL CALENDAR - RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T. GRANULAR RESOURCE INVESTIGATION (continued)

March 23, 1986	
0000 - 0050	Continue to drill and sample borehole 86-216-S01 to a completed depth of 6.2 m.
0050 - 0345	Rig down, prepare to move to next borehole location. Repair flat tire, weld new lugs on rim.
0345 - 0700	Travel to borehole location 86-216-S02.
0700 - 0915	Crew change made at Mackenzie River ice road.
0915 - 1045	Relocate borehole with reference to RKL test pit. Set up and prepare to drill.
1045 - 1200	Drill and sample borehole 86-216-S02 to a completed depth of 5.6 m.
1200 - 1430	Rig down, move to location 86-216-S03. Prepare to drill borehole.
1430 - 1740	Drill and sample borehole 86-216-S03 to a completed depth of 12.3 m.
1740 - 2045	Rig down, move to location 86-216-S04. Prepare to drill deep borehole.
2045 - 2400	Drill and sample borehole 86-216-S04. GSC personnel extend borehole beyond 6.1 m at 22:30.
March 24, 1986	-

0000 - 1640	Continue to drill and sample borehole 86-216-S04 to a
	completed depth of 30.9 m, on behalf of GSC.
1640 - 1930	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-SO5. Set up and prepare to
	drill borehole.
1930 - 2200	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S05 to a completed depth of
	10.1 m.
2200 - 2345	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S06.
2345 - 2400	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S06.

## March 25, 1986

0000 - 0230	Continue to drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S06 to a completed depth of 10.1 m.
0230 - 0445	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S07. Prepare to drill borehole.
0445 - 0755	Drill and sample borehole $86\text{-GSC-S07}$ to a completed depth of 15.8 m.
0755 - 1015	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S08. Set up and prepare to drill borehole.
1015 - 1300	Drill and sample borehole $86\text{-GSC-S}08$ to a completed depth of 9.9 m.



TABLE A.1 OPERATIONAL CALENDAR - RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T. GRANULAR RESOURCE INVESTIGATION (continued)

March 25, 1986	(continued)
1300 - 1530	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S09. Set up and prepare to drill borehole.
1530 - 1630	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S09 to a completed depth of
1630 - 1840	5.15 m. Rig down and move to location 86-GSC-S10. Set up and prepare to drill borehole.
1840 - 2155	Drill and sample borehole $86\text{-GSC-S10}$ to a completed depth of $7.3~\text{m}$ .
2155 - 2345	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S11 and prepare to drill borehole.
2345 - 2400	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S11.
March 26, 1986	
0000 - 0155	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S11 to a completed depth of 4.6 m. Unable to advance augers due to coarse gravel and cobbles.
0155 - 0345	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S12 and prepare to drill borehole.
0345 - 0620	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S12 to a completed depth of 9.1 m.
0620 - 0800	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S13 and prepare to drill borehole.
0800 - 0940	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S13 to a completed depth of 7.0 m.
0940 - 1200	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S14 and prepare to drill borehole.
1200 - 1715	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S14 to a completed depth of 13.6 m.
1715 - 1840	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S15 and prepare to drill borehole.
1840 - 2310	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S15 to a completed depth of 13.1 m.
2310 - 2400	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S16
March 27, 1986	
0000 - 0010 0010 - 0200	Complete set up.  Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S16 to a completed depth of 6.1 m.
0200 - 0420	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S17 and prepare to drill borehole.



TABLE A.1 OPERATIONAL CALENDAR - RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T. GRANULAR RESOURCE INVESTIGATION (continued)

March 27, 1986	(continued)
0420 - 0705	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S17 to a completed depth of 10.1 m.
0705 - 1115	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S18 and prepare to drill. Repair winch line.
1115 - 1315	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S18 to a completed depth of 10.1 m.
1315 - 1530	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S19 and prepare to drill borehole.
1530 - 2340	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S19 to a completed depth of 17.8 m.
2340 - 2400	Rig down, prepare to move.
March 28, 1986	
0000 - 0115 0115 - 0455	Move to location 86-GSC-S20 and prepare to drill borehole. Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S20 to a completed depth of 10.7 m.
0455 - 0600	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S21 and prepare to drill borehole.
0600 - 0930	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S21 to a completed depth of 7.6 m.
0930 - 1300	Rig down, move to location 86-GSC-S22 and prepare to drill borehole.
1300 - 1900	Drill and sample borehole 86-GSC-S22 to a completed depth of 16.2 m.
	END OF GSC PROGRAM
1900 - 2400	Rig on standby, waiting for D-6 cat to return after camp relocated.
March 29, 1986	
0000 - 0500 0500 - 0700	Continue rig standby.  Move rig to location 86-218-S02 and prepare to drill borehole.
0700 - 0830	Drill and sample borehole 86-218-S02 to a completed depth of 5.2 m.
0830 - 1115	Rig down, move to location 86-218-S01 and prepare to drill.



TABLE A.1 OPERATIONAL CALENDAR - RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T. GRANULAR RESOURCE INVESTIGATION (continued)

March 29, 1986	(continued)
1115 - 1315	Drill and sample borehole $86-218-S01$ to a completed depth of $7.05 \text{ m}$ .
1315 - 1920 1920 - 2100	Rig down, move to location $86-218N-S01$ and prepare to drill. Drill and sample borehole $86-218N-S01$ to a completed depth of $8.2 \text{ m}$ .
2100 - 2230 2230 - 2400	Rig down, move to location 86-218N-S02 and prepare to drill. Drill and sample borehole 86-218N-S02.
March 30, 1986	
0000 - 0025 0025 - 0440	Continue borehole to a completed depth of 6.2 m. Rig down, move to location 86-218N-S03 and prepare to drill borehole.
0440 - 0620	Drill and sample borehole $86-218N-S03$ to a completed depth of $8.4~\mathrm{m}$ .
0620 - 1300	Rig down, move to location 86-218N-S04 and prepare to drill borehole.
1300 - 1600	Drill and sample borehole 86-218N-S04 to a completed depth of 8.0 m.
1600 - 1940	Rig down, move to Source 211 and prepare to drill borehole 86-211-S01.
1940 - 2310	Drill and sample borehole $86-211-S01$ to a completed depth of $15.2 \text{ m}$ .
2310 - 2400	Rig down, prepare to move.
March 31, 1986	
0000 - 0110 0110 - 0250	Move to location $86-211-S02$ and prepare to drill. Drill and sample borehole $86-211-S02$ to a completed depth of $4.7 \text{ m}$ .
0250 - 0455 0455 - 0620	Rig down, move to location $86-211-S03$ and prepare to drill. Drill and sample borehole $86-211-S03$ to a completed depth of $7.0 \text{ m}$ .
0620 - 1345	Rig down and move to location 86-211-S04. Front ski bunk o mud shack required 4 hours of repair.
1345 - 2210	Drill and sample borehole 86-211-S04 to a completed depth o

18.3 m.

2210 - 2400 Rig down and move to location 86-211-S05.



TABLE A.1 OPERATIONAL CALENDAR - RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T. GRANULAR RESOURCE INVESTIGATION (continued)

April 1, 1986	
0000 - 0045 0045 - 0810	Set up and prepare to drill.  Drill and sample borehole 86-211-S05 to a completed depth of 19.5 m.
0810 - 1030	Rig down and move to location 86-211-S06. Prepare to drill borehole.
1030 - 1400	Drill and sample borehole 86-211-S06 to a completed depth of 9.8 m.
1400 - 1530	Rig down and move to location 86-211-S07. Prepare to drill borehole.
1530 - 1730	Drill and sample borehole 86-211-S07 to a completed depth of 7.3 m.
1720 - 1920 1920 - 2305	Rig down and move to location 86-211-S08.  Drill and sample borehole 86-21-S08 to a completed depth of 10.7 m.
2305 - 2345 2345 - 2400	Rig down and move to location 86-211-S09. Drill and sample borehole 86-211-S09.
April 2, 1986	
0000 - 0350	Continue to drill and sample borehole 86-211-S09 to a completed depth of 12.2 m.
0350 <b>-</b> 0450 0450 <b>-</b> 0615	Rig down and move to location 86-211-S10.  Drill and sample borehole 86-211-S10 to a completed depth of 3.7 m.
0615 - 0700 0700 - 0930	Rig down and move to location 86-211-S11.  Drill and sample borehole 86-211-S11 to a completed depth of 3.45 m.
0930 - 1315	Rig down, move to location 86-211E-S01. Prepare to drill borehole.
1315 - 1900	Drill and sample borehole 86-211E-S01 to a completed depth of 10.2 m.
1900 - 2125	Rig down and move to location 86-211E-S02. Prepare to drill borehole.
2125 - 2400	Drill and sample borehole 86-211E-S02.
April 3, 1986	
0000 - 0010	Continue to drill and sample borehole 86-211E-S02 to a completed depth of 8.5 m.
0010 - 0100	rig down and prepare to move to camp location positioned adjacent to Mackenzie River ice road.
0100 - 0500	Rig moves to camp.



## TABLE A.1 OPERATIONAL CALENDAR - RICHARDS ISLAND, N.W.T. GRANULAR RESOURCE INVESTIGATION (continued)

## April 3, 1986 (continued)

0500 - 0900 Demobilize equipment.

EBA personnel, INAC representative and Challenger surveyor travel to Inuvik. INAC and Challenger travel on to Edmonton. EBA personnel arrange to have equipment and samples shipped to Edmonton.

## April 4, 1986

EBA personnel travel from Inuvik to Edmonton.



## APPENDIX B SOURCE 211

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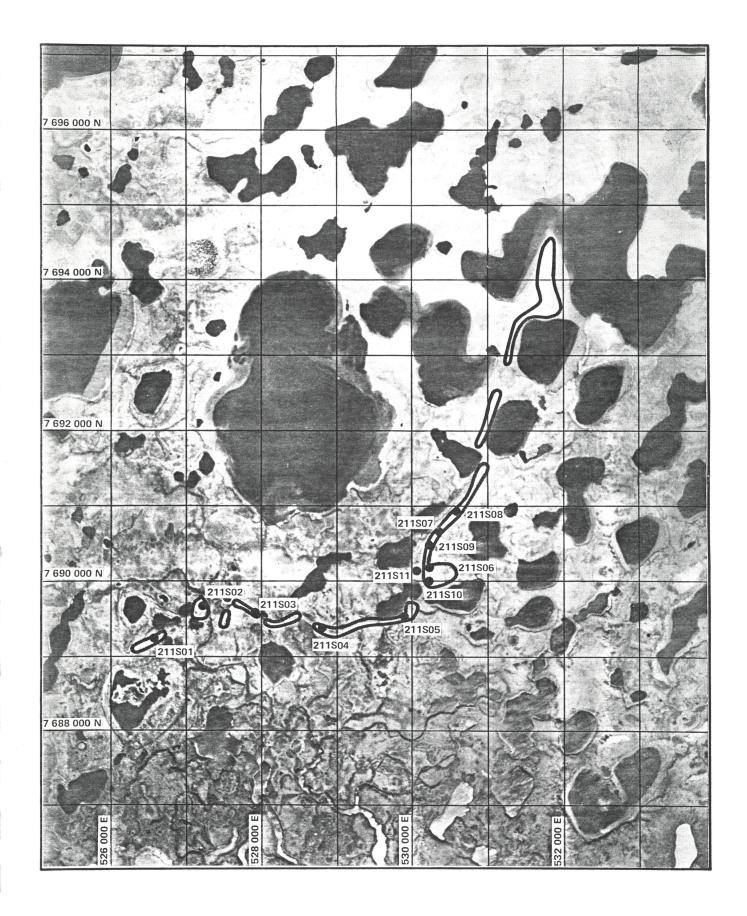


FIGURE B.1 SITE PLAN FOR SOURCE 211

#### APPENDIX B

#### SOURCE 211

#### B.1 SUMMARY

#### Area 'A'

Material Type: fine uniform sand

well-graded sand with some gravel

Fines Content: 3-8%

Area of Feature: 121,000 m<sup>2</sup> Developable Area: 121,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable  $(m^3)$  $(m^3)$ type II borrow 5,500 24,500 type IV borrow 40,000 50,000 type IV borrow 30,000 30,000

w/m.c. over 10%

3.5 m maximum Excavation Depth:

Moisture Content: 5-10% above 1.5 m

20% below 1.5 m

Borehole Reference: 211806, 211807, 211808, 211809,

211S10, 211S11

RKL211-B,C; RKL211-3

Area 'E'

Material Type: fine uniform sand

well-graded sand with some gravel

to 50 mm

Fines Content: less than 10%

Area of Feature: 100,000 m<sup>2</sup>  $30,000 \text{ m}^2$ Developable Area:



Estimated Volume: Proven Probable  $(m^3)$   $(m^3)$ 

(m<sup>3</sup>) (m<sup>3</sup>) type II borrow w/ 6000 17,000

m.c. over 10%

type IV borrow w/ 6000 17,000

m.c. over 10%

Excavation Depth: 3.5 m maximum

Moisture Content: 10-20%

Borehole Reference: 211S05

RKL217-A

Area 'F'

Material Type: fine uniform sand

well-graded sand with some gravel

to 50 mm

Fines Content: 5-10%

Area of Feature: 150,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: 51,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable

(m³) (m³) type II 3,000 25,000 type IV borrow 8,000 48,000

type IV borrow 8,000 w/m.c. over 10%

Excavation Depth: 3.5 m maximum

Moisture Content: 5% above 2 m

20% below 2 m

Borehole Reference: 211SO4

Area 'G'

Material Type: uniform sand

Fines Content: 5-10%

Area of Feature: 130,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: 74,000 m<sup>2</sup>



Estimated Volume: Proven Probable (m³) (m³)

type IV borrow 10,000 80,000 type IV borrow w/ 10,000 80,000

type IV borrow w/ 10,000 80,000 w/m.c. over 10%

Excavation Depth: 4 m

Moisture Content: 5% above 2 m

over 20% below 2 m

Borehole Reference: 211S03

RKL211-4; RKL211-D
Area 'H'

SUMMARY

Material Type: silt, ice

Fines Content: n.a.

Area of Feature: 100,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: 0

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable

)

Excavation Depth: not recommended

Moisture Content: over 30%

Borehole Reference: 211S02

Area 'I'

Material Type: fine uniform sand

Fines Content: 5%

Area of Feature: 103,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: 52,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable

(m³) (m³) type IV borrow 27,500 122,500 w/m.c. over 10%

Excavation Depth: 3.5 m

Moisture Content: 20%

Borehole Reference: 211S01

#### B.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### B.2.1 Location and Geological Origin

Source 211 is a ridge approximately 8 km long and up to 18 m in height that runs along the southern and eastern shores of Willow Lake. It is approximately 10 km west of the East Channel. Figure B1 shows the general location of the deposit, while Figures B.2 (a and b) show the location of the boreholes on the site.

Geologically, the ridge appears to an esker related to the the most recent glacial retreat. It is perched on an older glacial outwash ridge (BBT 1983). The maximum depth of the esker material has been reported as four metres (BBT,1983). Below the contact, the outwash deposits often contain finer material: ice, coal and other organic impurities.

#### B.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies

This source has been test pitted by Ripley, Klohn and Leonoff (RKL) and drilled by both RKL (1972) and BBT (1983) to approximately 10 m below surface. Each study found medium-grained sand at surface with a trace of gravel, which graded to a fine-grained, siltier sand at a depth of approximately 3 to 5 m. Ice or icy silt was found in some borings at a depth of 4 to 7 m. Both studies reported a great deal of variability. The BBT report identified four zones within the source which were suitable for development. Consistent with that study, these areas are designated 'A' to 'D'.

Further delineation drilling was carried out in Area A and the conclusions derived from all exploration in the area are given in the following section. In this section, a short summary of the BBT(1983) findings for Areas B, C and D is presented. For more detail the reader is referred to that report.



#### Area B

BBT(1983) found that this area appeared to contain the highest amount of gravel of any portion of source 211 that they explored. Between 1.8 and 5.5 m of sand with fine gravel was encountered by boreholes at this site. No massive ice was encountered during drilling. BBT(1983) estimates the volume to be  $70,000 \text{ m}^3$ .

#### Area C

Two holes were drilled by BBT and two were drilled by RKL(1972) in Area C. On the basis of this information, the base of the good quality material lies at an elevation of 37.0 m. The material is predominantly fine-grained, uniform sand. Total volume is estimated to be  $80,000 \text{ m}^3$ .

#### Area D

One borehole was drilled on this area by both RKL and BBT. Fine-grained sand was encountered with a small amount of gravel near the surface. The upper 1.5 m was dry but below that depth, the deposit had an appreciable ice content. A maximum depth of 4.6 m may contain good material. The total volume of material is estimated by BBT to be  $150,000 \text{ m}^3$ .

#### B.2.3 Results of Current Study

Eleven boreholes were drilled over the southern portion of this deposit. Six holes were drilled in the area previously identified as area 'A' to more fully delineate this portion of the deposit. The rest of the holes were drilled in five sections of the esker to the south and west of Area A. These portions have been designated as Areas E through I.

Most of the source was barren of vegetation. In some areas where snow cover had been blown off, surficial lag gravel was evident.



The material available is predominantly a fine to medium grained sand borrow (Type IV). Some small deposits of gravelly sand have been located in Areas A, E, and F. This gravelly sand is usually of Type II specification, although a few samples are slightly gap graded. A gradation envelope for both types of material encountered is given on Figure B.3.

Table B.1 shows the estimated volume of material within each section of the deposit. The base of the useable material was assumed to be flatlying, at the elevation encountered by the single borehole. The cross-sectional area of the deposit was calculated from the profile surveyed in the field during the investigation, then the volume was calculated by measuring the length of the deposit from the airphotos. For Area A the topographic information contained in the BBT (1983) report was used in combination with a base profile inferred from the borings.

A petrographic analysis was made on a sample at Type II material combined from Areas 'A' and 'F'. The result is given in Table B.2. The presence of a significant component of chert suggests that the material is not desirable as a concrete aggregate.

#### Area A

This deposit consists mainly of fine or medium grained sand, containing little silt or gravel. Up to 20% fine gravel was encountered within the top 0.3 m of the deposit. Most of the deposit contains 6% or less silt.

The top 1.5 m of the deposit had a low moisture content (3-8%) so that the source could be developed using conventional equipment to this depth. Below this depth, the deposit was well bonded with some visible ice present as moisture contents rise to approximately 20 percent. At an average of 3 m below surface the sand changed character. The different material can be identified by the presence of coal and petrified wood. At one borehole (211SO7) a layer of massive ice 2 m thick was encountered at the contact.



TABLE B.1 ESTIMATED VOLUMES OF RECOVERABLE GRANULAR MATERIAL SOURCE 211

## MATERIAL CONTAINING LESS THAN 10% MOISTURE

AREA	TYPE I	I BORROW	TYPE IV	BORROW
	PROVEN (m³)	PROBABLE 1 (m³)	PROVEN (m³)	PROBABLE (m³)
A	5,500	24,500	40,000	50,000
Е				
F	3,000	25,000		
G			10,000	80,000
I				
TOTAL	8,500	49,500	50,000	130,000
	мате	RIAL CONTAINING	MORE THAN 10%	MOISTURE
A			30,000	30,000
E	6,000	17,000	6,000	17,000
F			8,000	48,000
G			10,000	80,000
I			27,000	123,000
TOTAL	6,000	17,000	81,000	298,000

NOTE: 1. Total volume at each area is the sum of "proven" and "probable" volumes.



TABLE B.2 PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS - SOURCE 211

Quartzitic Sandstone	41.3%	-	medium to coarse sandstone, silicified and could be grouped with orthoquart-zites; pitted, light brown to white, hard, durable.
Orthoquartzite	35.5%	-	medium to fine quartz sandstones that have been silicified, also some siltstones, rounded, hard, smaller fractions are more broken and angular.
Chert	18.8%	-	Amorphous silica to crystaline chert; gradation between amorphous silica and silicified siltstones (orthoquartzitic) is very indistinct.
Basalt	3.4%	-	Black to dark grey, "asphaltic" clasts, very hard, rounded to fresh looking broken faces.
Quartz	0.6%	-	Crystalline fragments from larger clasts, hard, white angular.
Limestone	0.3%	-	One particle of grey, fossiliferous limestone, angular.
Soft Sandstone	0.1%	-	One particle of non-silicified sandstone rounded and friable
	100 %		

NOTE: Based on combined sample of 211S04 (1.2-1.3 m) and 211S08 (0-0.3 m)



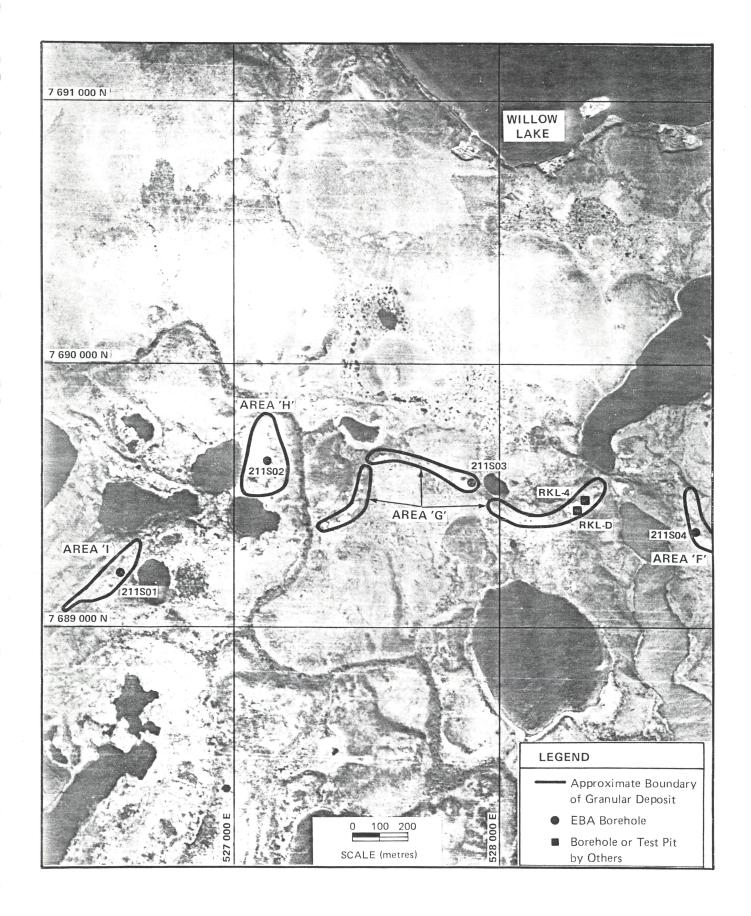


FIGURE B.2a PIT DEVELOPMENT SITE PLAN SOURCE 211 (WEST SIDE)

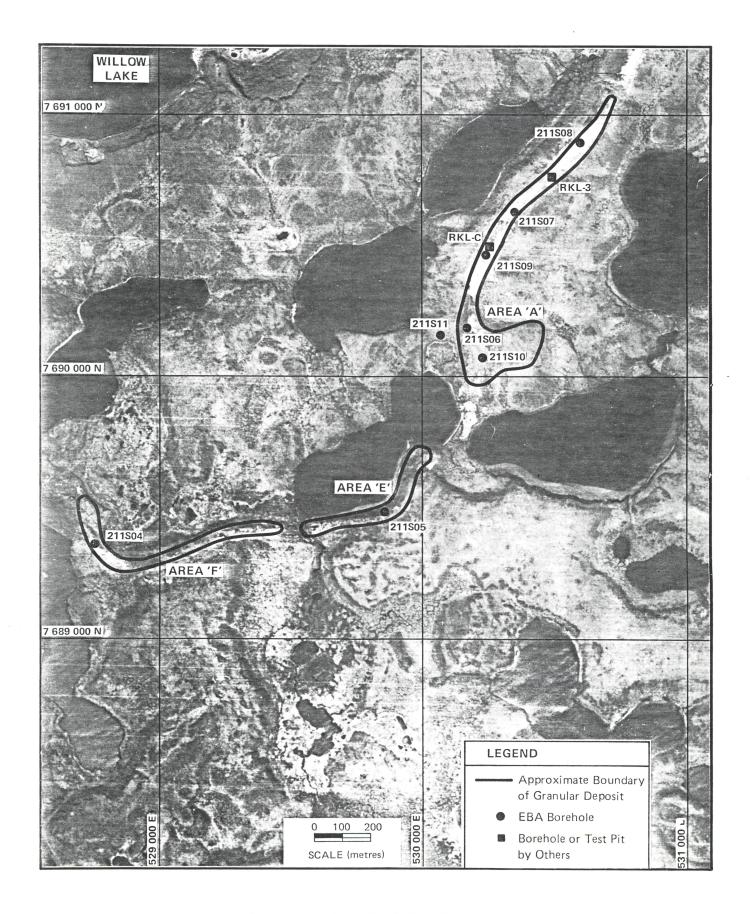


FIGURE B.2b PIT DEVELOPMENT SITE PLAN SOURCE 211 (EAST SIDE)

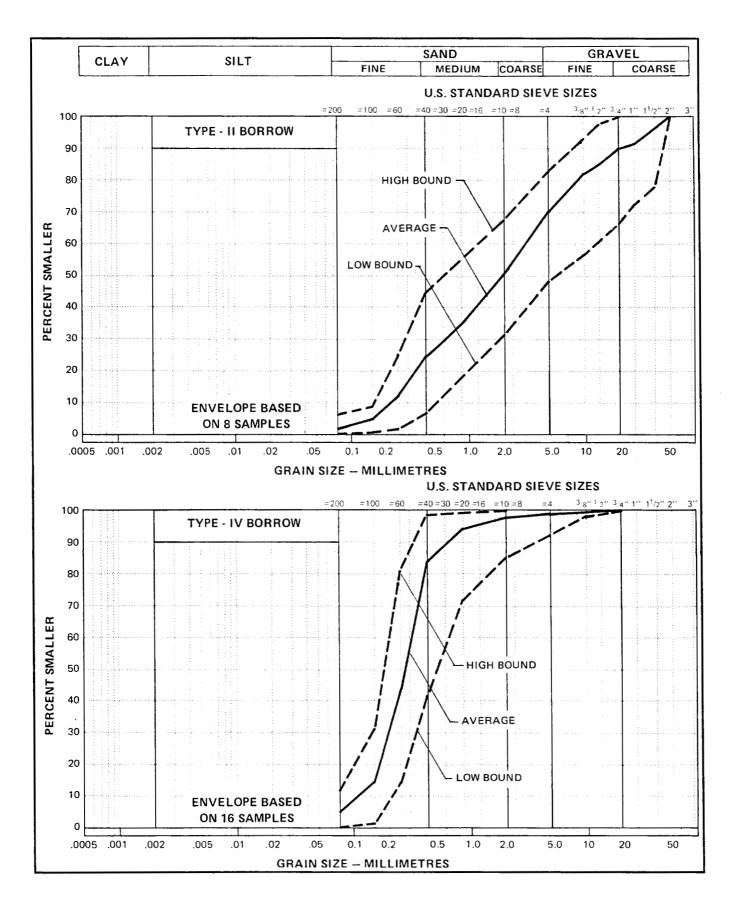


FIGURE B.3 GRAIN SIZE ENVELOPES
FOR SOURCE 211 MATERIAL

while in others sand was encountered to depths of 6 to 10 m. The narrow extent of the deposit was evidenced by the findings of boreholes 211S10 and 211S11 which were made about 100 m from the highest point of the ridge. At these points the cleaner sand that comprises the most useful deposit was not encountered.

The upper 3 m of site 211(A) contains 105,000 m<sup>3</sup> of sand. At most, 30,000 m<sup>3</sup> of sand and gravel could be scraped from the surface for quality granular (type II) fill.

#### Area E

One to 1.5 m thick layers of uniform sand and gravelly well-graded sand were encountered below 1 m of organic silt overburden, the uniform sand being the upper member. The well-graded sand could be classed as type II except that the moisture content is between 10 and 20 percent. The moisture content of the uniform sand is between 20 and 30 percent. These observations are based on a single borehole (211SO5).

#### Area F

Two metres of gravelly sand was encountered at surface in borehole 211SO4. Stratigraphy is presented in Figure B.5a. This material appeared to be very clean with only 2% silt. Its moisture content averages less than 5 percent. At the 2 m depth the material becomes sand and contains coal impurities. This is characteristic of the older outwash deposit. At a 4.5 m depth, lenses of silt and ice were encountered. Sand continued to a depth of 17 m although it often contained coal and organic impurities. It is probable that 28,000 m³ of the esker deposit in the form of gravelly sand (type II) is present, and can be stripped, with care, from the surface. Additionally, 56,000 m³ of sand from the outwash deposit may be developed before ice is encountered. However this material contains coal and the moisture content is high (30 percent).



#### Area G

Sand was encountered in Area G to a depth of 5.5 m below surface where a massive body of ground ice was found (Figure B.5b). The sand encountered in the borehole (211SO3) was fine-grained and uniformly graded. Silt content averaged approximately 5 percent and the moisture content averaged less than 5 percent in the upper 2 m, but then rose to greater than 20 percent.

A test pit and a borehole were completed by RKL during their 1972 study. The test pit encountered 4 m of sand reported to be well graded and clean but the borehole encountered only 2 m of sand reported to be silty.

Up to 180,000 m³ of uniform sand may be available from this area.

#### Area H

Based upon a single borehole (211SO2) drilled to nearly a 5 m depth this feature appeared to be composed mainly of massive ice. No usable granular material was encountered.

#### Area I

Fine-grained, uniform sand was found in a single borehole (211S01) to a depth of approximately 14 m. A few ice lenses and a considerable amount of coal impurities were found at depth. The upper 3.5 m of the deposit contained clean material, with a 3% silt content. No coal fragments were observed. Unfortunately, the moisture content was high (20%) throughout the profile. At 3.5 m, a silt and ice lens marked the transition to more marginal material. Figure B.5 shows the profile across the deposit with the stratigraphy inferred from the borehole. It is estimated that approximately 150,000 m³ of sand is available from this area.



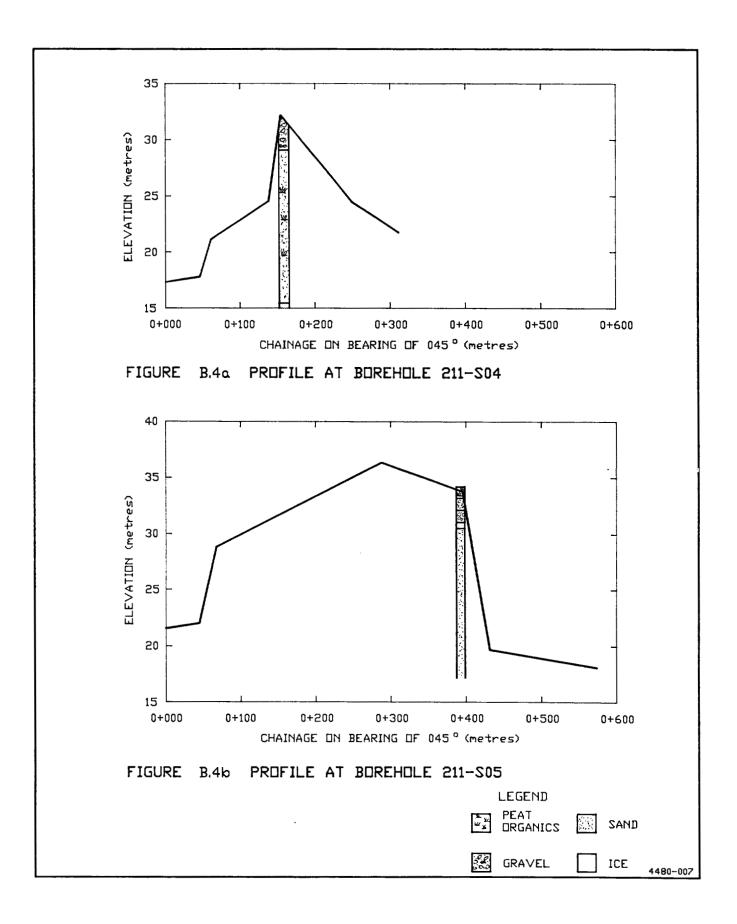


FIGURE B.4 TOPOGRAPHIC PROFILES AT SOURCE 211 (BOREHOLES S04 AND S05)

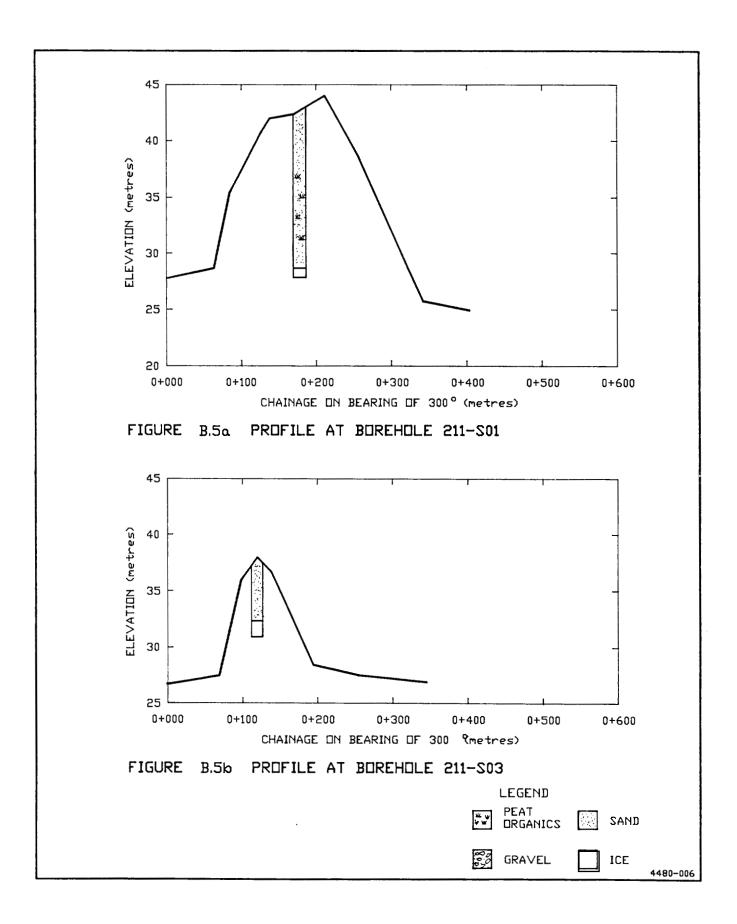


FIGURE B.5 TOPOGRAPHIC PROFILES AT SOURCE 211 (BOREHOLES S01 AND S03)

#### B.3 PIT DEVELOPMENT

#### B.3.1 Access

Access to this source will be possible only during the winter period. The selected access route depends upon the intended destination for the materials. From the MacKenzie River ice road the most direct route is from the south using Cabin Creek. Alternatively, the northern end of the site may be accessed from a series of lakes lying north of the source.

### B.3.2 Site Preparation

Site preparation should be carried out within the guidelines given in Section 5 of this report. To keep disturbance of the area to a minimum, only one of the areas should be worked at a time. Pit preparation work may be desireable one summer ahead of extraction from areas G and I. This would involve stripping surface organic soils and topsoil followed by progressive thawing, stripping windrowing and stockpiling the material to reduce its water content.

#### B.3.3 Extraction Methods

Extraction of the top 1.5 m of the resource will be feasible during the winter by ripping and pushing frozen granular material into temporary stockpiles for loading onto trucks. In the subsequent year the remainder of the material may drain sufficiently to be extracted.

#### B.3.4 Treatment of Massive Ice

Massive ground ice has been encountered in most of the boreholes drilled at this source. However, the occurrence of the ice is considered to be too irregular to define its distribution. The most shallow occurrence of ice was a depth of 3.2~m. The most probable depth range for encountering massive ice is 3.5~to~5~m.



The sand found below massive ice deposits generally contains a larger concentration of coal and organics thus extraction is not recommended below massive ice without further exploration drilling.

#### B.3.5 Drainage Considerations

The pit floor should be graded where possible, to ensure gravity drainage of surface water and meltwater. Water should be collected and discharged in an environmentally acceptable manner. Good drainage enhances seasonal thaw and limits the ingress of moisture. Prior to spring break-up and removal of the equipment, the pit floor should be graded to reduce the potential of ponds forming during the summer.

The deposit lies to the east and south of Willow Lake, which is important to the hunters and trappers of the area. Therefore drainage should be directed away from this lake, south or east of the deposit.

Prior to spring break-up and removal of the equipment, the pit floor should be graded to reduce the potential of ponds forming during the summer.

#### B.3.7 Restoration

After the pit is exhausted, the pit bottom should be graded to a slight slope to direct drainage away from Willow Lake. The previously stockpiled topsoil and organics should then be spread over the area. The feasibility of a revegetation program should be considered in a separate study.



B.4 BOREHOLE LOGS



					UNIFIED SOIL	CLASSIFICATIONT
ı	OLAN	OR DIVISI	ons	GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
		O A G	CLEAN GRAVELS	GW	An instead of and greek sand of the Common strong	$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \cdot $
S	. 14.24	GRAVELS 50° or more of course 4 infrom etained on No. 4 sev.	CLEAN O	GP.	Experimental distriction and stayer sand in most consist the experiment	Section 1 and 3 and 5 an
SOIL	No. 200	GR 50° cour stained	reus Th Es	GM	Sid paravets agained said self-maktures	Statement of the criteria for GV   Statement of the criteria for GV
AINEC	to par	2	GRAVELS WITH FINES	GC	Clayes gravels gravel sand clay mix tures	Atterberg limits plot above "A" line and plasticity index greater than 7 tols and are are but dealine classifications in general use of dual symbols.
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS	COARSE-GRAINED SOLLS More than 50% retained on No. 200 years	narse Lserve	CLEAN SANDS	SW	Well-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>10</sub> x D <sub>60</sub> Between 1 and 3  Not meeting both criteria for SW  Not meeting both criteria for SW  Atterberg limits plot below 'A' line or plasticity indix less than 4  Atterberg limits plot above 'A' line quiring use of nual sym
8		SANDS More than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 serve	CLEAN	SP	$\frac{P_{GOO\gamma}}{GOO}$ - graded sands and gravelly sands, little of no fines	Not meeting both criteria for SW
		S one than ction pa	DS 'H ES	SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures	Atterberg limits plot below "A" line Atterberg limits plot below "A" line or plasticity index less than 4 in hatched line are nor
		ţw	SANDS WITH FINES	SC	Claying sands, sand-clay mixtures	Atterberg limits plot above 'A' line quiring use of qual symbols and plasticity index greater than 7 bols
		AYS		ML	inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands	PLASTICITY CHART For classification of fine-grained
SOILS	50% or more passes No. 200 sieve*	SILTS AND CLAYS	50% or less	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	grained soils Atterberg limits plotting in batched CH
AINED S	passes No.	SILT	_ c,	OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity	40 area are horderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols  Equation of 'A' line. PI = 0.73(LL = 20)  CL
FINE-GRAINED SOILS	s or more	CLAYS	50%	мн	fnorganic silts, micaceous or diato- macrous fine sands or silts, elastic silts	МН & OH
	20	SILTS AND CLAYS	Liquid Hmit greater than 50%	СН	Inorganic clay of high plasticity, fat clays	10 7 4 - SCML ML & OL
		SILT!	grea	он	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	0 10 20 30 40 50 80 70 80 90 100 LIQUID LIMIT
н	IGHL'	Y ORGANIC	SOILS	PŤ	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils	*Based on the material passing the 3 in: (75 mm; siege *ASTM Designation D 2487, for identification procedure see 0 2488

## **GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION**

#### ICE NOT VISIBLE

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	Nf	Poorly-bonded or friable	S
N	Nbn	No excess ice, well-bonded	
	Nbe	Excess ice, well - bonded	

#### NOTE:

- NOTE:

  1. Duel symbols are used to indicate borderline or mixed ice classifications.

  2. Visual estimates of ice contents indicated on borehole logs ±5%.

  3. This system of ground ice description has been modified from NRC Technical Memo 79, Guide to the Field Discription of Permafrost for Engineering Purposes. Purposes

## LEGEND

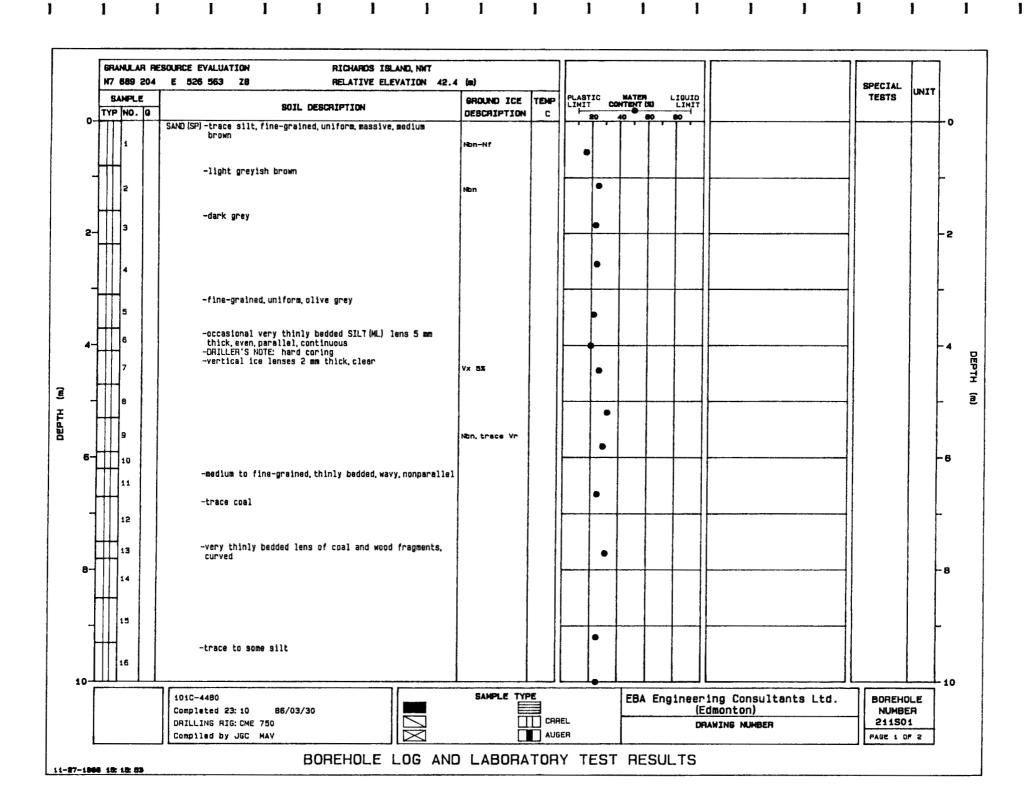
Soil ...

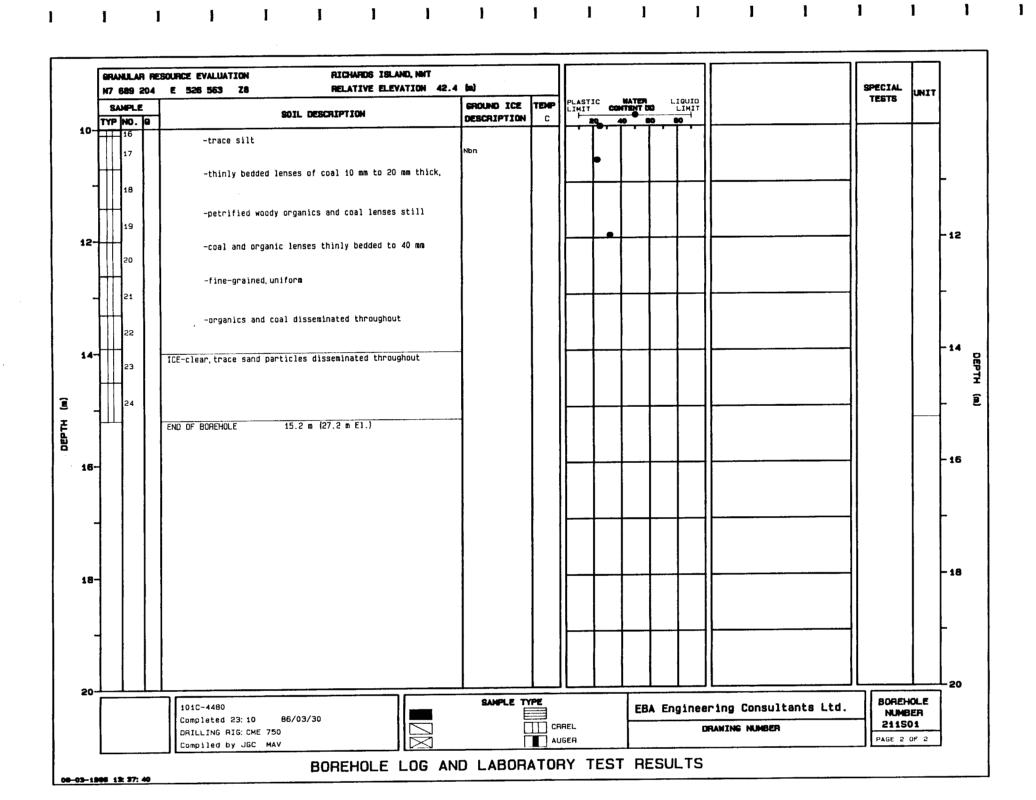
#### VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN 50% BY VOLUME

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	V×	Individual ice crystals or inclusions	
V	Vc	lce coatings in particles	146
	Vr	Bandom or irregionly oriented by formations	经
	Vs	Stratified or distinctly openhed ice formations	

#### VISIBLE ICE GREATER THAN 50% BY VOLUME

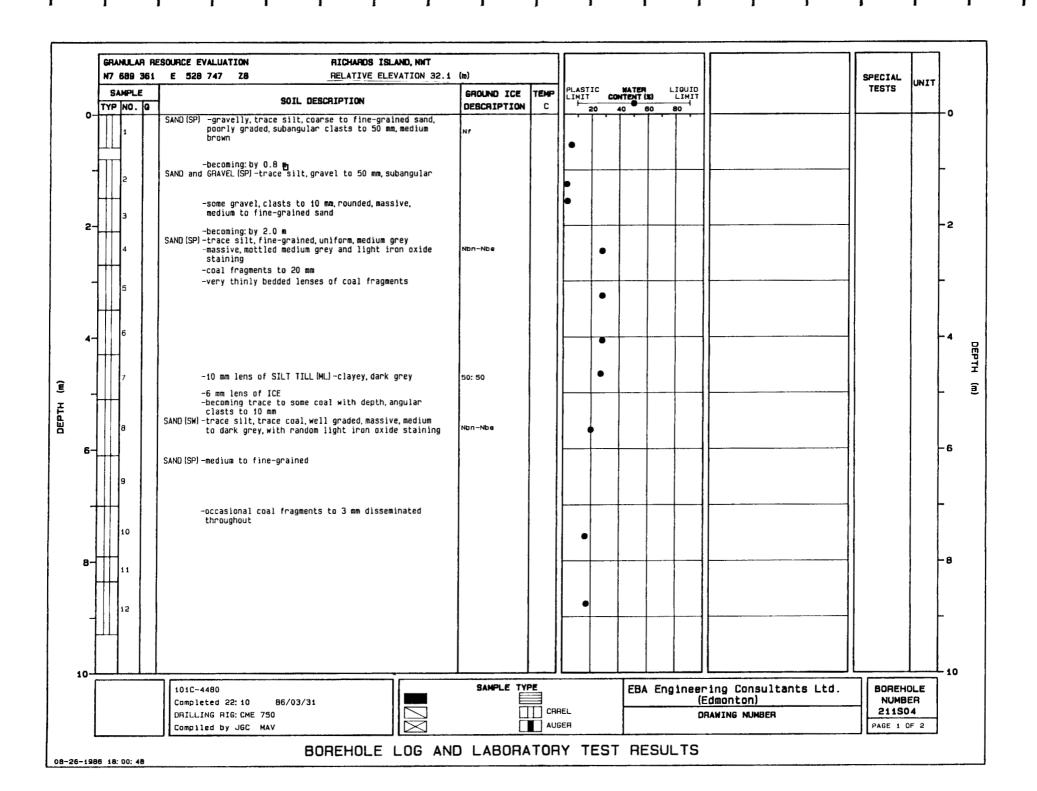
105	ICE + Soil Type	tce with sun inclusions	
ICE	ICE	lce without soil aiclusions (greater than 25 mm +1 m + rhick)	

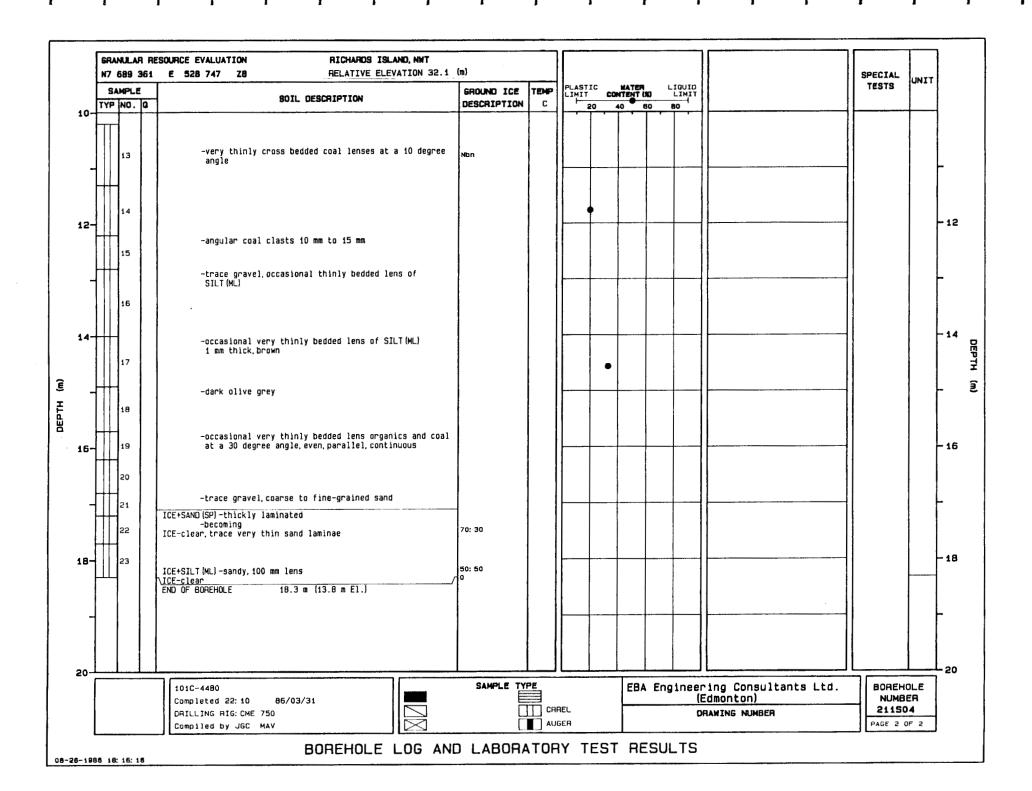




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	-		2			-trace silt	NY		•								-
i	2-		3			-trace gravel, trace silt, medium to fine-grained sand, uniform, gravel to 40 mm, smooth, massive, dark olive grey			•	•		-					-2
			4			<ul> <li>-trace gravel to 20 mm, thickly laminated, even, parallel, continuous, regularly spaced, olive brown and dark olive</li> <li>-without gravel</li> </ul>				•							_
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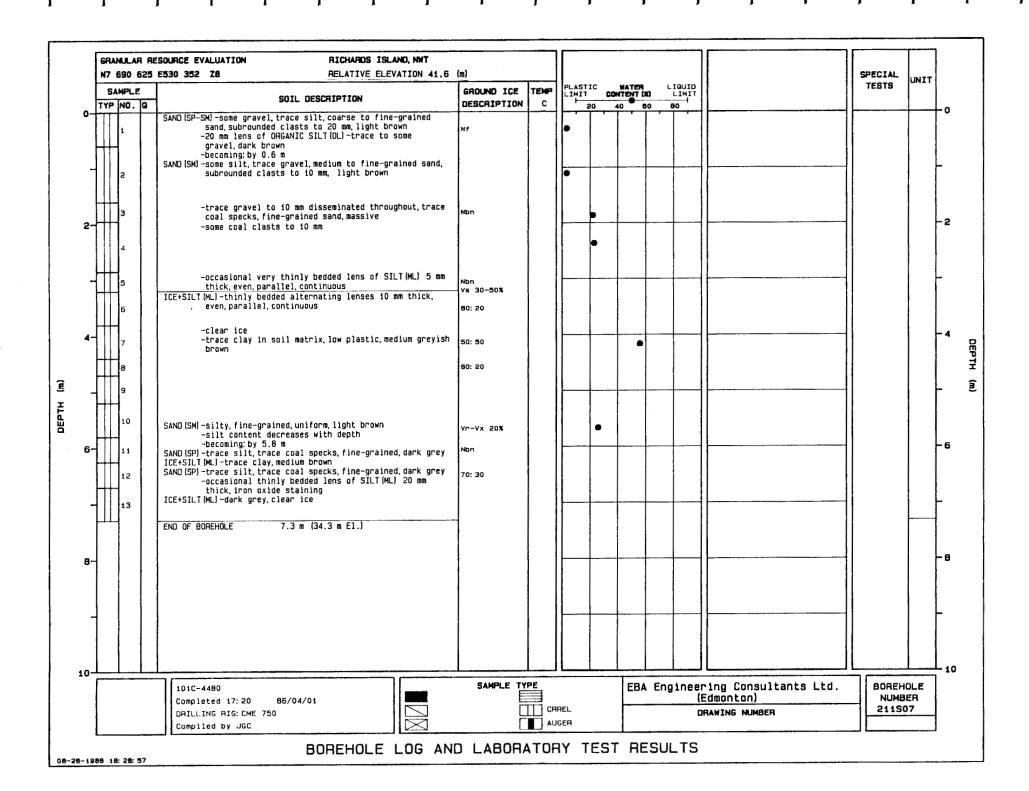




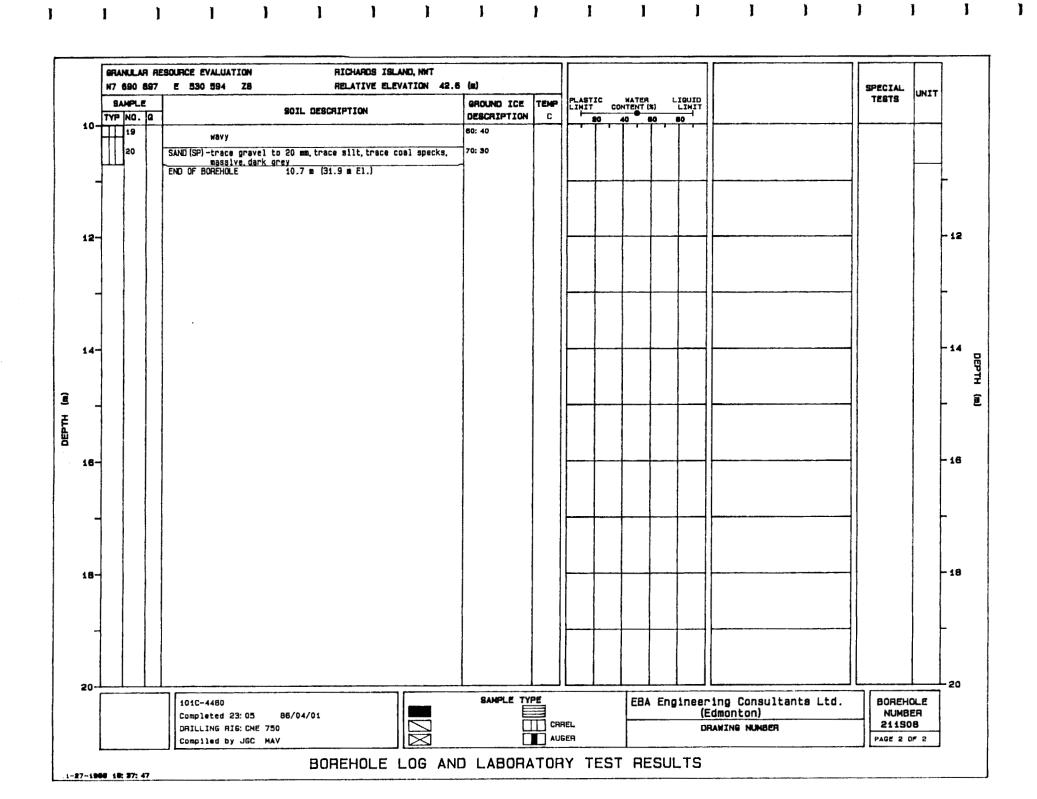
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0-	_		0. 0		SOIL DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	С	I -	20		60	BO			
•					100T MAT WAGANIC SILT(OL)-some fine-grained sand, very thinly bedded, wavy, occasional thinly bedded lens of dark brown to black organics, light greyish brown	Nf				'					
1				-	GAND (SP-SM) -trace silt, trace woody organics to 20 mm in diameter, occasional thinly bedded lens of fibrous organics, curved, greyish olive	Non			•						
2-	Ш	اِ		-	AND (SW) -gravelly, trace silt, trace coal and organics, gravel to 20 mm, well graded, angular, smooth, massive	Vc-Vx 15%			•						
	Щ	  -			-20 mm ICE lens -occasional thinly bedded lens of GRAVEL(GM)-silty -DRILLER'S NOTE: coarse gravel, unable to advance CRREL barrel, drill with solid auger			•							
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4-				s	<ul> <li>-becoming: by 4.1 m</li> <li>SAND (SP) -trace silt, trace organics and coal disseminated throughout, medium to fine-grained, uniform, massive, dark olive grey</li> </ul>	Non		ļ	•						
		֓֟֟֝֟֝֟֟֝֟֝֟֝֟ ֓֡֓֞֞֞֓֓֞֞֜֓֞֞֜֓֓֓֞֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֜֜֜֡֓֓֓֡			-coal fragments to 10 mm and woody organics disseminated throughout	VrVx 5%									
6-		$\dashv$	0		-some organics wood fragments and petrified organic matter -10 mm thinly bedded PEAT(PT) lens dark brown to				•						
		$\forall$	2	\G	black, wavy  AND (SP) -trace silt  RAVEL (GW) -sandy, trace silt, gravel to 75 mm, smooth, subrounded  to subangular, well graded  AND (SP) -trace silt, medium to fine-grained, uniform, massive,	Vc-Vx 5%									
	$\parallel$	١,	3		dark olive grey -trace gravel to 10 mm -trace gravel to 25 mm, trace coal fragments	Non									
8-	$\parallel$	1	4		AND (SP/SW) -trace silt, coarse to fine-grained										
		1	5		•				-	ļ					
		,	í	s	AND(SW)-trace gravel, trace silt, well graded										
<u>ե</u> տ ]		11	<u>z   _</u>	$\frac{\perp}{1}$	101C-4480	SAMPLE TY	PE			EBA	L En		ring Consultants Ltd.	BOREH	
					Completed 08: 10		CRF			-			Edmonton) RAWING NUMBER	NUMB 211SC	5

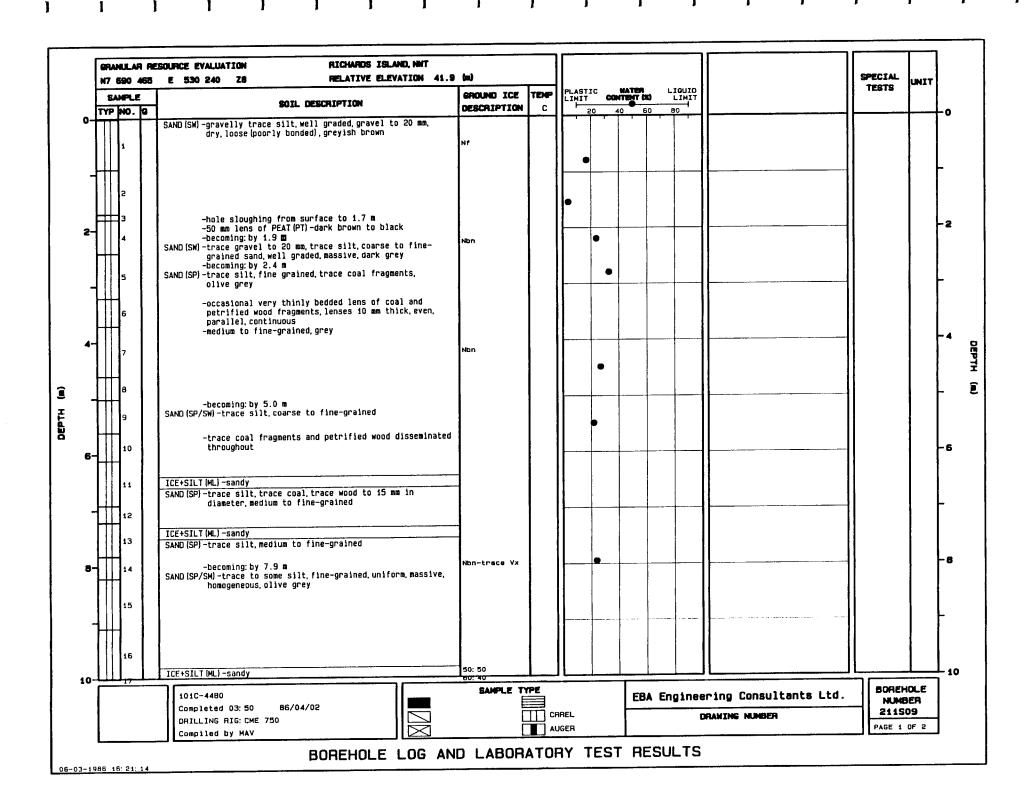
		WUL/ 689		SOURCE EVALUATION RICHARDS ISLAND, NMT E 529 857 Z8 RELATIVE ELEVATION 33	.6 (m)									PECIAL		
ŀ		AMPL	_		GROUND ICE	TEMP	PLAS'	TIC M	HATER STENT (X	LIG	DIU TIMI			TESTS	UNIT	
10-	TYP	NO.	a	SOIL DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	С			40 60		- 11		_			
		17		SAND (SP) -trace silt, medium to fine-grained, occasional thick laminated SILT (ML) lens	aly		'				`					
}	₩	18			Vx-Vr <5%											
+	╫	1	П	-trace fibrous organics			<u> </u>	1								-
ı	$\parallel$	19	Ш		Non		1			İ						
Ì	$\top$	20		-some silt, occasional cross bedded organic laminae i mm thick at a 30 degree angle, even, parallel,												
12-	#	1		continuous -trace to some silt, fine-grained		iΙ		1								- 12
	$\parallel$	21														
		22														
7	#	23		<ul> <li>-trace silt, medium to fine-grained, uniform, dark olive grey, with thickly laminated vertical SILT (ML</li> </ul>	,											
	$\parallel$	1		· lenses, brown	<b>'</b>											
14-		24						ļ			_					- 14
				-coal and petrified wood fragments disseminated												
	$\dagger \dagger$	1		throughout												
4		25						-			-					_
	#	26		-cross bedded coal and organic laminae at a 40 degr angle, even, parallel, continuous	ee											
-	#	1														
16-		27					_	-	+	-						- 16
t	$\dagger \dagger$	1_														
	$\coprod$	28			Vx <5%											
1		29		-very thinly bedded lens of medium-grained sand	Non-Vx <5%			1								_
}	#	-														
		30														- 18
8-				-100 mm lens of coal, wood fragments and petrified w	ood	]										10
ľ		31		matter -homogeneous												
+	#			-medium to fine-grained sand		] [					_  _					_
		32		-												
t		1		END OF BOREHOLE 19.5 (14.1 m E1.)												
٠ <u>٠</u>		<u> </u>				<u></u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>					- 20
				101C-4480 Completed 08: 10 86/04/01	SAMPLE TY	PE			EBA	Engi	neerin (Ed <del>a</del>	g Consultants Lt ionton)	d.	BOREHO		
				DRILLING RIG: CME 750		∏ CRI						ING NUMBER		21150	5	
L				Compiled by MAV		AU	SER						]	PAGE 2 0	F 2	

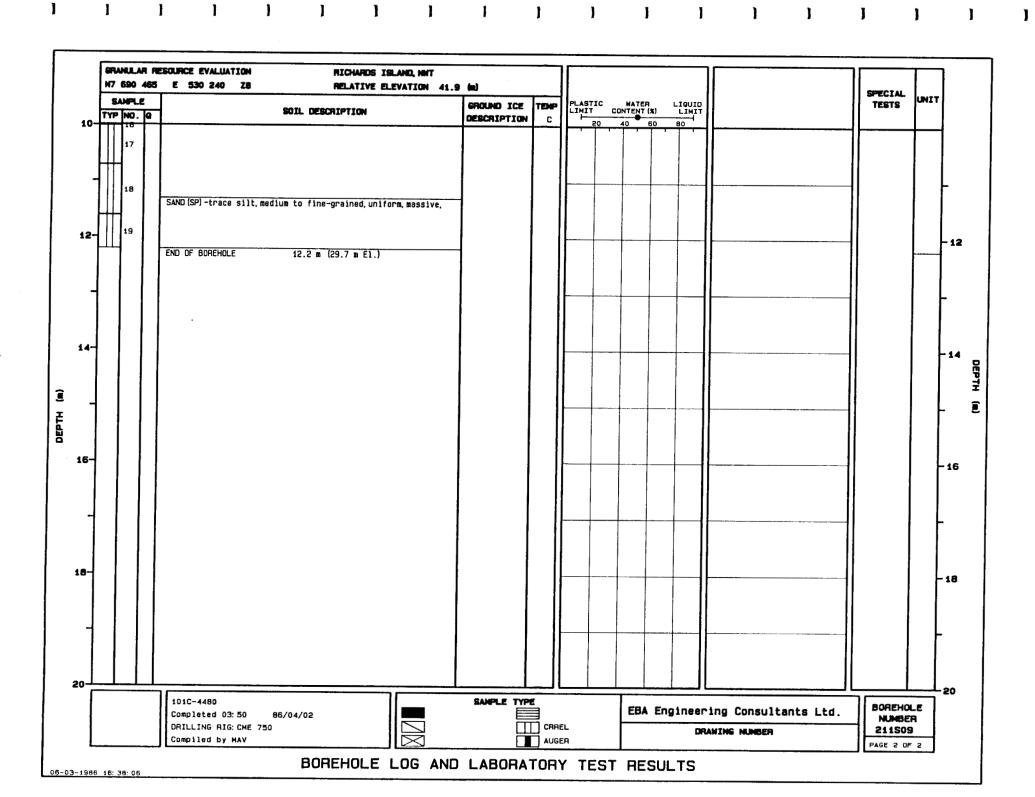
				SOURCE EVALUATION RICHARDS ISLAND, NWT							- 11	- 11			
N	N7 (	690	185	E 530 169 ZB RELATIVE ELEVATION 43.2	(=)		Ш					- 11	SPECIAL	UNIT	
		MPL	.£ . •	SOIL DESCRIPTION	GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION	TEMP C	PLAS LIMI		MATER HTENT (X)		MIT		TESTS		
0		1		GRAVEL (GP) -sandy, trace silt, coarse to fine-grained sand, fine- grained gravel, subrounded, clasts to 20 mm, massive -becoming: by 0.4 m SAND (SP) -trace gravel to 15 mm, trace silt, coarse to fine- grained sand, medium brown -medium to fine-grained	Nf		•	20	40 60						-0
2-		3 4 5		<ul><li>-trace coal specks, fine-grained, massive, medium to dark grey</li><li>-with iron oxide staining</li></ul>	Nbn			•							-2
4-		6 7 8		-occasional 5 mm coal clast				•							-4
_		9 10 11		-trace petrified wood to 10 mm -150 mm lens of coal	Vr-Va 15-20%			•							-
6-		12						•							-6
8-		14		ICE+SAND(SP)-occasional very thinly bedded lens of SILT(ML)- sandy, 3 mm thick, randomly spaced				•							-8
10		16		SAND (SP)-trace silt trace coal fine-grained medium grey END OF BODEHOLE 9.8 m (33.4 m E) ]	SAMPLE TY	PE			EBA	Engir	neering Consultanta	B Ltd.	BOREHOL		- 10

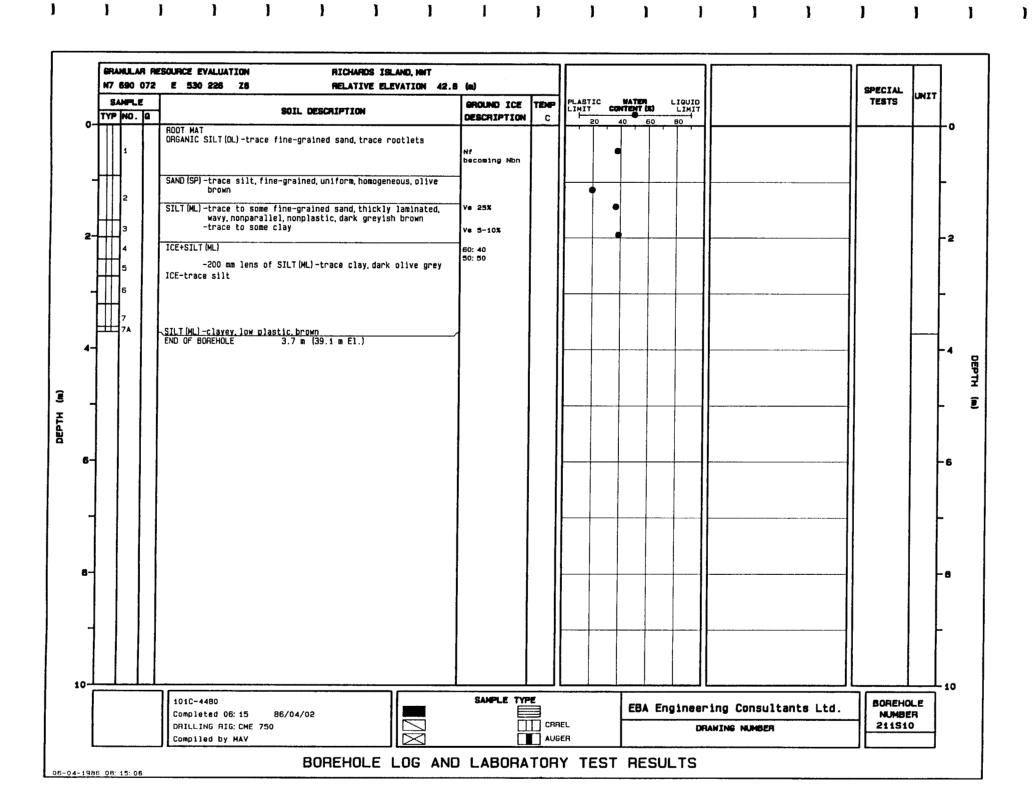


	-	_		897	E 530 594 Z6 RELATIVE ELEVATION 42		 _	PLAS'	TIC	MATE	7	LIQUI	, []		SPECIAL TESTS	UNIT
_			NO.	.E	SOIL DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPT		rihi.	20	MATEN CONTENT	(X) 80	LIMI	i			
0-			1		GRAVEL (6M) -sandy, trace silt, trace rootlets, coarse to fina- grained sand, gravel clasts to 50 mm, rounded to subrounded, medium brown -becoming: by 0.3 mg SAND (SP) -some gravel, trace silt, coarse to fine-grained sand, fine-grained gravel to 15 mm, medium brown	NF		•			•					
	H	$\parallel$	3		-trace gravel to 10 mm, subrounded			•								
2-	<del> </del>		4		-trace silt medium to fine-grained massive dark oliv grey -trace gravel to 10 mm coarse to fine-grained sand	e Non			•							
-			5		-trace gravel to 20 mm			•								
4-		$\coprod$	6 7		-trace coal fragments to 5 mm, medium to fine-grained sand											
-			9		-50 mm lens of coal and petrified wood fragments, wit stratified ice lens 5 mm thick -fine-grained sand, thickly laminated, even, parallel, continuous, regularly spaced -medium to fine-grained sand, massive, brownish grey	h						-				
6-	H	Ц	10			Non			•	ļ	-	1_				
			12		-becoming: by 6.2 m SAND (SP/SW) -trace gravel, trace silt, coarse to fine-grained sand, gravel to 25 mm, smooth, subangular to rounded											
-		Н	13		-trace gravel to 75 mm, subrounded, smooth, medium to fine-grained sand											
8-		Н	15		- Theregrained sand - Decoming: by 7.8 m SAND (SP/SM) - trace to some silt, fine-grained sand - fine-grained, uniform, homogeneous	Non			•							
-	<del>                                      </del>	H	17		-becoming: by 8.8 mg SAND (SM) -silty, trace coal and petrified wood fragments, fine- grained, uniform		$\ \cdot\ $	· · · · · ·								
.0-	Н		19_		ICE+SAND(SP)-occasional thickly laminated lens of SILT(ML),	60; 40										
					101C-4480 Completed 23: 05 86/04/01 DRILLING RIG: CME 750 Compiled by JGC MAV		CRRE			EBA	A Er	gine	ering Consultants (Edmonton) DRAWING NUMBER	Ltd.	BOREH NUMB 21190	EA 8









-	N7		-	E	530	08	7	ZB					REL/	TIVE	. ea.	.EVA	TION	37.	2 (m)		 					_			$\parallel$					PECIAL	UNIT	
	S/ TYP	AMF								80	IL (	ESCF	IPT:	NO						UND I CRIPT:	TEMP C	PLAS LIMI	TIC T		TENT	(%) 60	L.I	QUID IMIT						TESTS		
4		1 2 3 4 5 <b>6</b> 8 9 9		ICE SIL CLASIL ICE END	+SILT TILL  ( TILL  -SILT  OF E	-da (PT - tr (ML la -be -be (ML -so ic (ML ORE)	ANACE    -tr   -tr	graverace race ted, ng: b ilty ome ng: b atri	grandari grandari dari traclay	vel, this vel, this vel, this vel, this vel, this vel, this vel th	trac ve g and, pla ns b mate	smoot lam: e sar rey low p	nd, tr	ace ic, d gre	clay clay ark yish	y.th	ve grown	ey	50: 5	0% 0% 0% × 30-4								20								
				c	MPle MILL	ted	09		75		04/0	2							8.	AFW*LE	E   	EL.		ļ	EB	A E	ng t		ring RANI	 	 its	Ltd.	$\parallel$	NUMBI 21151	:A	

B.5 LABORATORY TESTING



	PTH	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT	BULK DENSITY	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
<u>(a</u>					(%)	Mg/a	 							
0.00-	0.80	i	core											F
0.50-	0.60	1A			16									F
0.80-	1.60	2	core											F
1.10-	1.20	2A		SP	25				3.0	97.0	0.0			F
1.60-	2.20	3	core											F
1.80-	1.90	3A		SP	23				3.0	97.0	0.0			F
2.20-	3.10	4	core											F
2.50-	2.60	4A		SP	24				3.0	97.0	0.0			F
3.10-	3.70	5	core											F
3.40-	3.50	5A			22									F
3.70-	4.10	6	core											F
3.90-	4.10	6A		SP	20				3.0	97.0	0.0			F
4.10-	4.70	7	core											F
4,30-	4.60	7 <b>A</b>			26									F
4.70-	5.30	6	core											F
5.10-	5.30	8A			32									F
5.30-	5.90	9	core											F
5.70-	5.90	9A			29									· F
5.90-	6.20	10	core											F
6.20-	<b>6.</b> 70	11	core											F
6.60-	6.79	11A		SP	25				3.0	97.0	0.0			F
6.70-	7.50	12	care											F
7.50-	7.80	13	core											F
7.60-	7.80	13A			31									F
7.80-	8.50	14	care											F
8.50~	9.30	15	core											F
9.10-	9.30	15A			25									F
9.30-	10.10	16	core											F
9.90-		16A			25									F
10.10-		17	core											F
10.50-		17A			23									F
10.70-		18	core											F
11.40-		19	core											F
11.90-		19A			32									F
12.00-		20	core											F
12.60-		21	care											F
13.30-		22	core											F
13.60-		22A												F
13.90-		23	core											F
14.50-	15.20	24	core											

EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

FRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION [NDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

Project Number: 101C-4480

30REHOLE NO. 211501

Page 1

DEF (m)		SAMPLE Number	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK Density Mg/#3	LIQUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	BRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
0.00-	0.90	1	core	_											
0.90-	1.70	2	core		4.7										
1.30-	1.40	2A													
1.70-	2.10	3	core												
2.10-	2.60	4	core												
2.60-	2.90	5	core												
2.90-	3.20	6	core												
3.20-	3.50	7	core												
3.50-	4.00	8	core												
4.00-	4.40	9	core												
4.40-	4.70	10	core												

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

RANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

roject Number: 101C-4480

OREHOLE NO. 211502

DEF (n)		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE Content (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/a	LIMIT LIGUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
0.00-	0.90	i	core												F
0.70-	0.90	15		SP-SM	3					9.0	91.0	0.0			F
0.90-	1.70	2	core												F
1.50-	1.70	2A		SP-SM	4					5.0	95.0	0.0			F
1.70-	2.40	3	core												F
2.10-	2.30	3A			24										F
2,40-	3.00	4	core												F
2.80-	3.00	4A		SP-SM	20					7.0	93.0	0.0			F
3,00-	3.50	5	core												F
3.50-	4.10	6	core												F
4.10-	4.70	7	core												F
4.50-	4.70	7A			26										F
4.70-	5.30	8	core												F
5.30-	6.00	9	core												F
5.50-	5.60	9A		Sp						2.0	98.0	0.0			F
6.00-	6.30	10	core												F
6.30-	6.70		core												F
6.70-	7.00	12	core												• <b>F</b>

EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

BRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 211503

DE( (a	PTH )	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	BRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
0.00-	0.60	i	core											F
0.50-	0.60	1A		SP	6				2.0	67.0	31.0			F
0.80-	1.50	2	core											F
1.20-	1.30	2A		SP	2				2.0	58.0	40.0			F
1.50-	2.10	3	core											F
1.50-	1.60	3A			3									F
2.10-	2.70	4	core											F
2.40-	2.50	4A		SP	28				1.0	99.0	0.0			F
2.70-	3.50	5	care											F
3.20-	3.30	5A			28									F
3.50-	4.30	6	core											F
4.00-	4.10	6A		SP	28				4.0	96.0	0.0			F
4.30-	5.10	7	core											F
4.60-	4.70	7A			27									F
5.10-	6.10	8	core											F
5.60-	5.70	8A			20									F
6.10-	7.00	9	core											F
6.60-	6.70	9A												F
7.00-	7.90	10	core											F
7.50-	7.60	10A			16									F
7.90-	8.35	11	core											F
8.10-	8.20	11A							1.0	99.0	0.0			F
8.35-	9.30	12	core											F
8.70-	8.80	12A			17									F
10.20-	11.30	13	core											F
10.40-	10.70	13A												F
11.30-	12.20	14	core											F
11.70-		14A			20									F
12.20-	12.80	15	core											F
12.50-	12.60	15A												F
12.80-		16	core											F
13.20-	13.30	16A												F
14.00-	14.90	17	core											F
14.50-	14.60	17A			33									F
14.90-		18	core											F
15.70-		19	core											F
16.20-	16.80	20	core											F
16.50-		20A												F
16.80-		21	core											F
16.90-		21A												F
17.20-	17.70	22	core											F

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FRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

Project Number: 101C-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 211S04

DEI (a	PTH )	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	6RAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
17.70-	18.30	23	core												F
18.10-	18.20	23A													F
18.20-	18.30	23B													F

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GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

Project Number: 1010-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 211504

Page 2 of 2

	PTH	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE Content	BULK DENSITY	LIQUID Limit	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
(e)					(%)	Mg/m									
0.00-	0.90	1	core												F
0.60-	0.80	1A			11										F
0.90-	1.80	2	core	55 6W	70						24.4	0.0			F
1.50-	1.70	2A		SP-SM	32					9.0	91.0	0.0			F
1.80-	2.40	3	core	65	50					<b>T</b> 0	70 0	40.0			F
2.20~	2.40	3A		SP	20					3.0	78.0	19.0			F
2.40-	2.90	4	core	eu.	4.4					4.0	75 A	21.0			F
2.70-	2.80	4A		S#	11					4.0	/2.0	21.0			F F
2.90-	3.00	5	core												F
3.80-	4.00	6	core												
4.00-	4.70	7	core		25										F F
4.30- 4.70-	4.50	7A	5050		Δū										r F
5.00-	5.00 5.50	8 9	core												F
5.50-	4.20	7 10	core												r F
6.10-	6.20	10A	core	SP	33					3.0	94.0	7.0			F
6.20-	6.70	11	5850	ər	33					3.0	74.0	3.0			F
6.50-	6.70	11A	core												· F
6.70-	7.30	12	# T T A												F
7.30-	7.80	13	core												F
7.70-	7.80	13A	core												F
7.70-	8.40	14	5258												F
8.40-	9.10	15	core core												, F
8.80-	9.00	15A	core												F
9.10-	9.90	16	core												F
9.90-	10.70	17	core												F
	10.50	17A	C01 E		28										, F
	11.00	18	core		20										F
	11.60	19	core												F
11.60-		20	core												F
11.90-		20A	25. 2												F
12.00-		21	core												F
12.60-		22	care												F
13.10-		23	core												F
13.30-					30										F
13.40-			core												F
14.50-			core												F
14.70-			3												F
15.20-			core												F
15.70-			core												F
16.30-			core												F
	•.•														-

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BRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

Project Number: 101C-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 211S05

DE (a	PTH )	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE Content (%)	BULK Density Mg/m	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	6RAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
16.40-	16.60	28A													F
16.90-	17.50	29	core												F
17.50-	18.40	20	core												F
18.20-	18.40	30A													F
18.40-	18.90	31	core												F
16.90-	19.50	32	core												F
19.40-	19.50	32A													F

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GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

Project Number: 1010-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 211505

DEF (a)		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK Density Mg/m	LIQUID Limit	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
0.00-	0.90	1	core			<del></del>						<del></del>			F
0.20-	0.30	1A			3										F
0.90-	1.70	2	core												F
1.20-	1.30			SP-SM	3					5.0	95.0	0.0			F
1.70-	2.00	3	core												F
2.00-	2.45	4	core												F
2.20-	2.30	4A			25										F
2.45~	2.90	5	core												F
2.70-	2.80	5A		SP	24					1.0	99.0	0.0			F
2.70-	3.40	6	core												F
3.40-	4.10	7	core												F
3.80-	3.90	7A			25										F
4.10-	4.40	8	core												F
4.40-	4.90	9	core												F
4.60-	4.70	9A		SP						1.0	99.0	0.0			F
4.90-	5.35	10	core												F
5.20-	5.30	10A			32										F
5.35-	<b>6.10</b>	11	core												F
5.70-	5.80	11A		SP-SM	28					9.0	91.0	0.0			F
6.10-	7.00	12	core												F
6.50-	6.60	12A			27										F
7.00-	7.80	13	core												F
7.50-	7.60	13A													F
7.80-	8.40	14	core												F
8.20-	8.30	14A			28										F
8.40-	9.30	15	core												F
8.90-	9.00	15A													F
9.30-	9.60	16	core												F
9.70-	9.80	16A													F

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GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 101C-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 211S06

DEP (m)		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	113E	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK Density Mq/b3	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
0.00-	0.60	1	core	SP-SM	3.4	······				6.0	76.0	18.0			
0.60-	1.60	2	core	SM	3.3					13.0					F
1.60-	1.95	3	core												F
1.80-	1.90	3A			22.0										F
1.95-	2.95	4	core												F
2.30-	2.40	46		SP-SM	23.0					6.0	94.0	0.0			F
2.85-	3.20	5	core												F
3.10-	3.20	5A													F
3.20-	3.80	6	core												F
3.80-	4.40	7	core												F
4.10-	4.20	7A			56.0										F
4.40-	4.70	8	core												F
4.70-	5.20	9	core												F
5.20-	5.80	10	core												F
5.60-	5.70	10A			26.0										F
5.80-	6.25	11	core												F
6.25-	6.70	12	core												F
6.25-	6.35	12A													F
<b>6.</b> 70-	7.30	13	core												F

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RANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

roject Number: 1010-4480

OREHOLE NO. 211507

		SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	FIGUID	PLASTIC	<b>31.</b> 41.		54115	6641151	E # 11/25	BEA	FROZEN /
	PTH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	USC	CONTENT (%)	DENSITY	LIMII	LIMIT	CLAY	51L!	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	N20	UNFROZEN
(n)		1		6 <b>W</b>	4	Mg/s				1.0	48 0	51.0			F
0.00-	0.30	-	core	5P	3					1.0		16.0			F
0.30-	1.50	2	core	ÐΓ	2					110	00.V	10.0			F
1.50-	2.10	2	core		7										F
2.10-	2.40	4	core	SP-SM	19					7.0	90.0	3.0			F
2.30-	2.40	4A		ar -an	17					7.0	1414	214			F
2.40-	3.20	5	core	SP-SM	12					6.0	88.0	6.0			F
3.00-	3.20	5A /		artan	17					0.0	0010	0,0			F
3.20-	4.00	6	core												F
4,00-	4.50	7	cars	SP	24					2.0	98.0	0.0			F
4.40-	4.50	7A		ar	27					210	70.V	***			F
4.50-	4.70	8	core												, F
4.70-	5.20	9	core												F
5.20-	5.90	10	core		25										F
5.80-	5.90	10A			20										F
5.90-	6.20	11	core												F
6.20-	7.00	12	core	en						2.0	97.0	1.0			F
6.90-	7.00			SP						4.0	77.9	1.0			, F
7.00-	7.50		core												F
7.50-	7.80		core												F
7.80-	8.20		core		24										F
8.00-	8.20				44										F
8.20-	8.80		core												, F
8.80-	9.30		core												F
9.20-	9.30														; F
9.30-	9.80		core												F
9.80-	10.20		core												F
10.20-			core												F
10.60-	10.70	20A													ŗ

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GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 211508

		SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID	PLASTIC							FROZEN /
	PTH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	USC	CONTENT	DENSITY	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	UNFROZEN
( a					(%)	Kg/a									
0.00-	0.90	1	core												F
0.70-	0.90	1A			17										F
0.90-	1.70	2	core												F
1.40-	1.70	2A		SW	4					5.0	64.0	31.0			F
1.70-	1.80	3	core												F
1.80-	2.40	4	core												F
2.10-	2.30	4A			24										F
2.40-	3.20	5	core												F
2.70-	2.90	5A		59	33					2.0	98.0	0.0			F
3.20-	3.70	6	care												F
3.70+	4.60	7	care												F
4.40-	4.60	7A		SP	27					1.0	99.0	0.0			F
4.60-	5.00	8	core												F
5.00-	5.60	9	core												F
5.40-	5.40	9A			22										F
5.60-	6.10	10	core												F
6.10-	6.90	11	core												F
6.70-	6.90	11A													F
6.90-	7.20	12	core												F
7.20-	7.80	13	core												F
7.80-	8.20	14	core												F
7.90-	8.00	14A			24										F
8.20-	9.10	15	core												F
9.10-	10.00	16	core												F
9.80~	9,90	16A													F
9.60-	9.80	16B													F
10.00-	10.70	17	core												F
10.70-	11.60	18	core												F
11.40-	11.60	18A													F
11.60-		19	core												F
12.00-	12.20	19A													F

EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

FRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

<sup>o</sup>roject Number: 101C-4480

30REHOLE NO. 211509

DEF		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	PULK DENSITY Mg/m3	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	6RAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
0.00-	0.90	1	core		38.0										F
0.50-	0.40	1≜													F
0.90-	1.70	2	core												F
1.10-	1.20	2A			20.0										F
1.40-	1.50	28			37.0										F
1.70-	2.00	3	core												F
1.90-	2.00	3A			39.0										F
2.00-	2.40	4	core												F
2.30-	2.40	4A													F
2.40-	2.70	5	core												F
2.70-	3.20	6	core									•			F
3.20-	3.70	7	COFE												F.
3.60-	3.70	7A													F

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

RANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

roject Number: 101C-4480

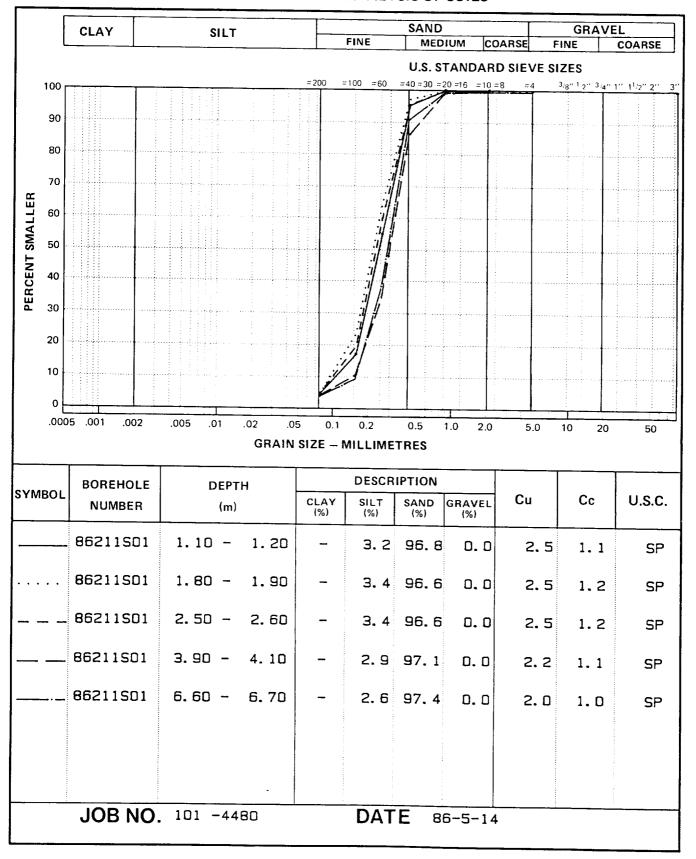
OREHOLE NO. 211510

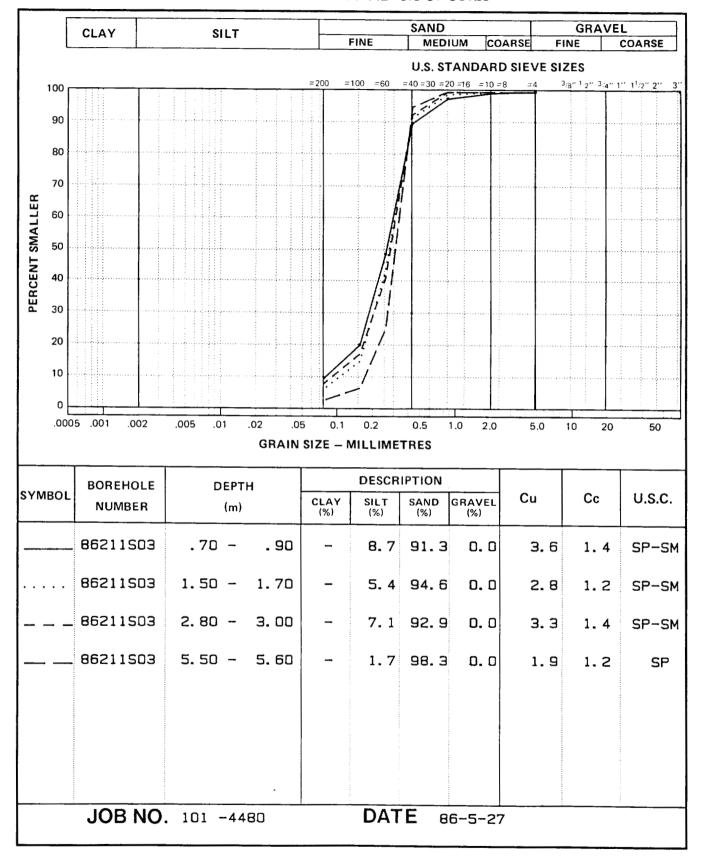
		SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	Fidnio	PLASTIC							FROZEN /
DEP	TH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	USC	CONTENT	DENSITY	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	8RAVEL	FINES	050	UNFROZEN
(m)					(%)	Mg/m3									
0.00-	0.90	1	core												F
0.20-	0.30	18													F
0.60-	0.70	18													F
0.90-	1.10	2	core												F
1.10-	1.40	3	core												F
1.40-	1.70	4	core												F
1.70-	2.00	5	core												۶
2.00-	2.40	6	core												· F
2.10-	2.20	6A			67.0										F
2.40-	2.75	7	core												F
2.75-	3.05	8	core												F
3.05-	3.45	9	core												F
3.25-	3.35	9A			%201.0										F

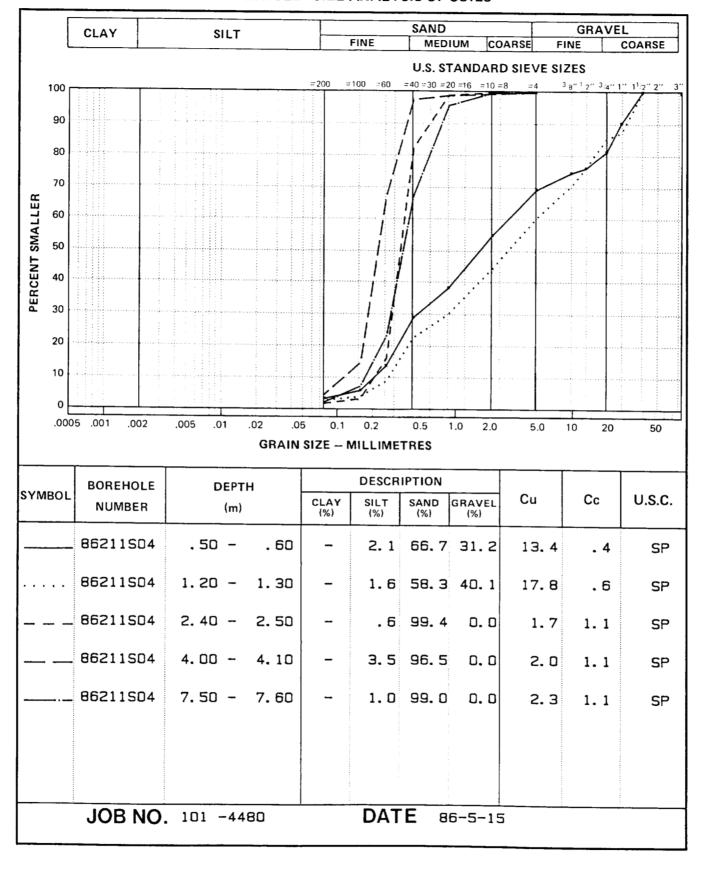
BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

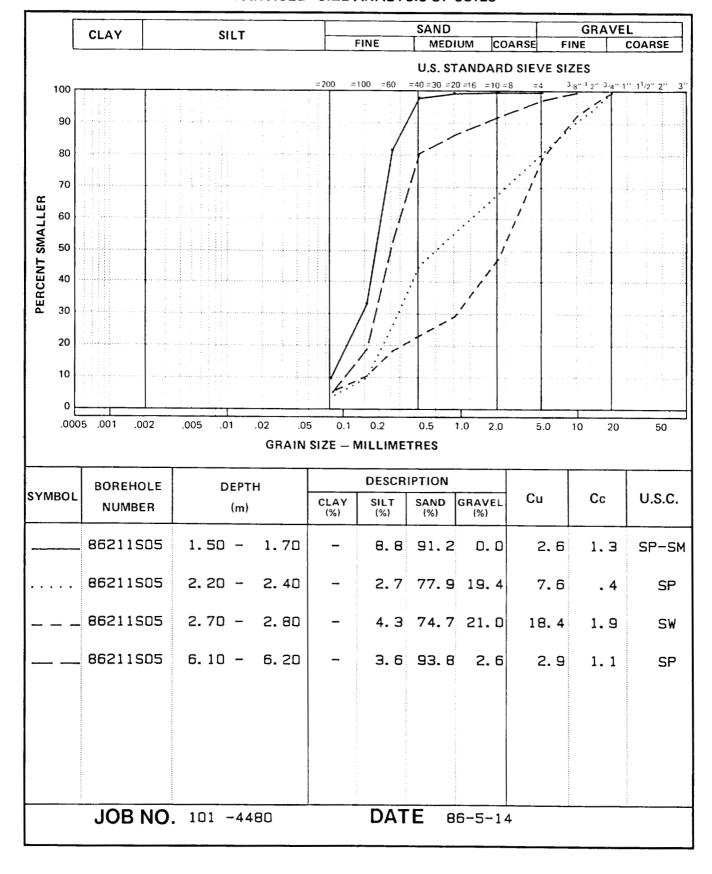
RANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

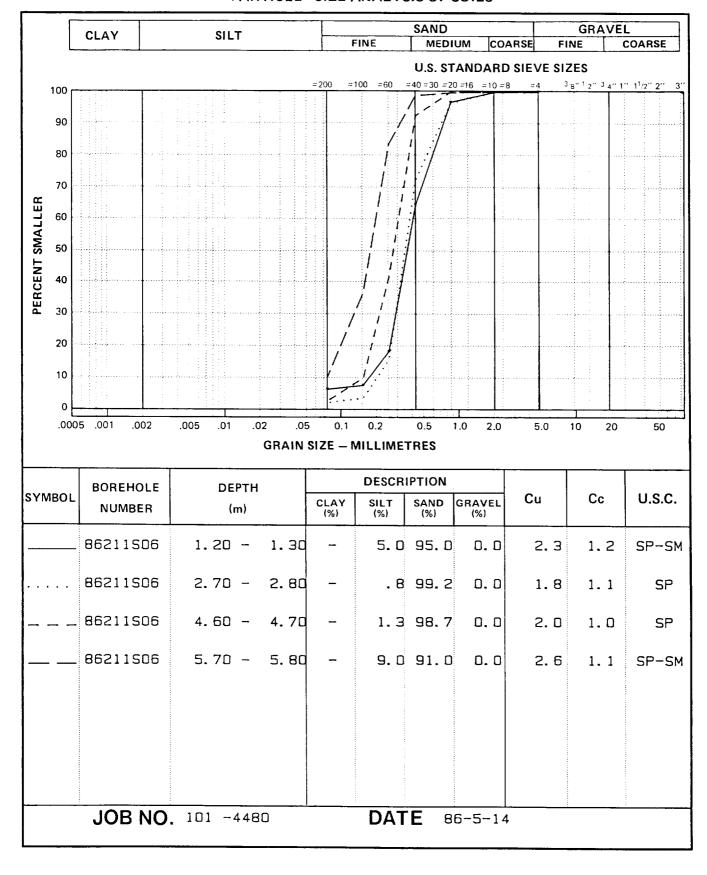
roject Number: 1010-4480 OREHOLE NO. 211511

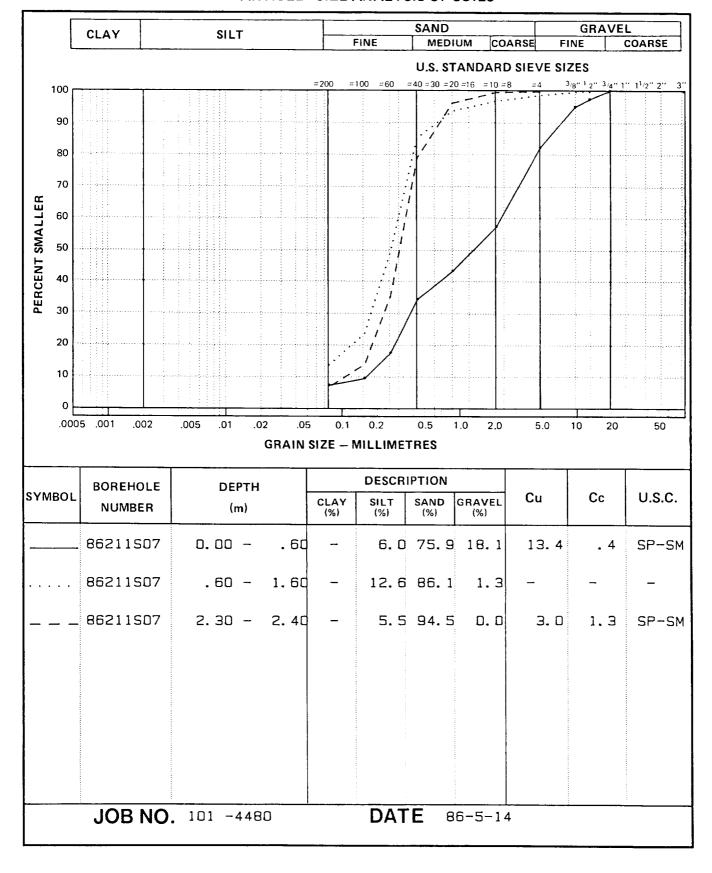


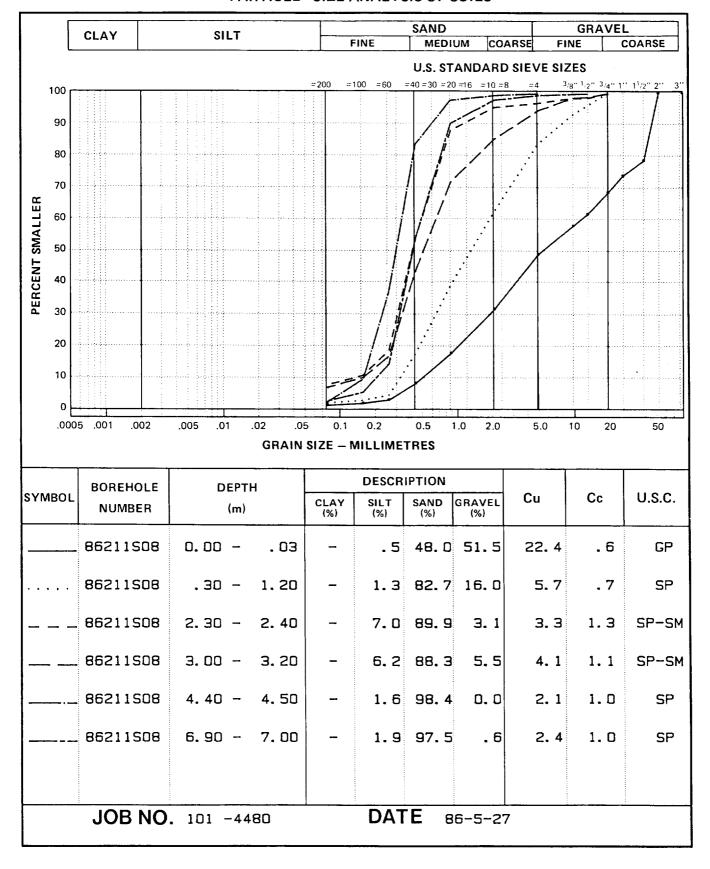


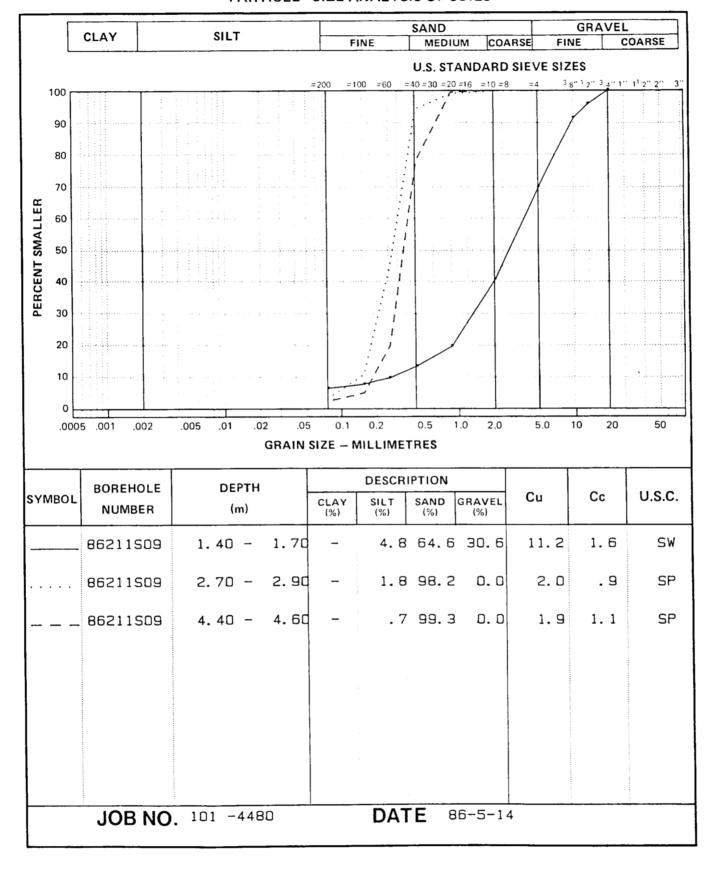












## APPENDIX C SOURCE 211East

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C.1	SUMMARY
C.2	SITE DESCRIPTION
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C.3	BOREHOLE LOGS
C.4	LABORATORY TESTING

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure C.1 Site Plan for Source 211East



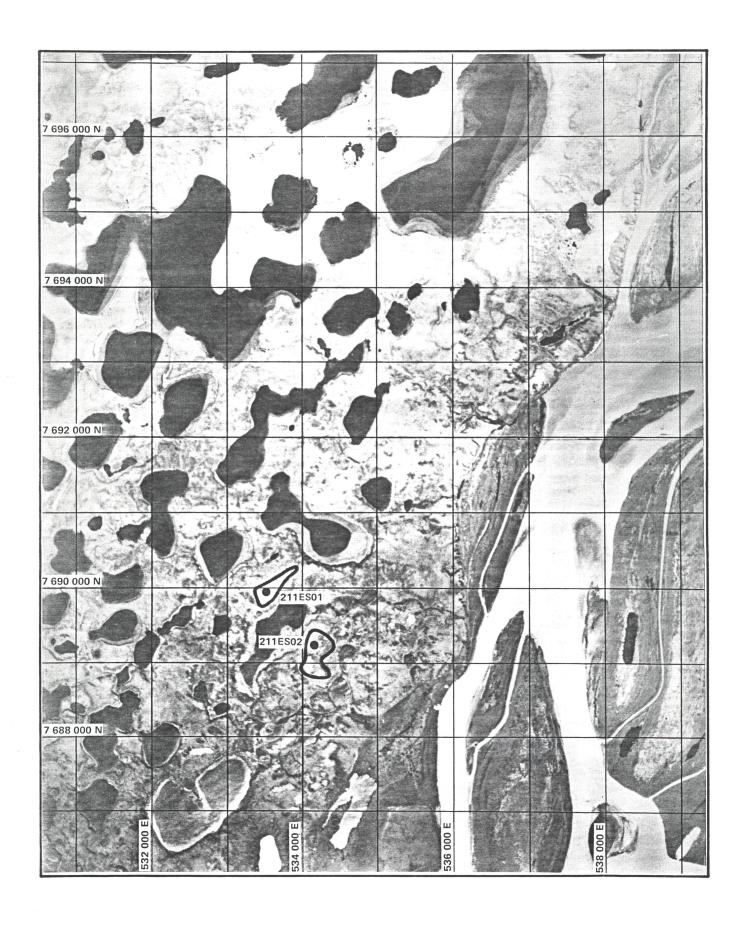


FIGURE C.1 SITE PLAN FOR SOURCE 211E

## APPENDIX C SOURCE 211East

#### C.1 SUMMARY

Material Type: fine sand or silt

Fines Content: 10%

Area of Feature: 320,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: 0

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable (m³) (m³)

type IV borrow 15,000 rec. reqd.

w/m.c. over 10%

Excavation Depth: not recommended

Moisture Content: 20 to 25%

Borehole Reference: 211ES01, 211ES02

#### C.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### C.2.1 Location and Geological Origin

Source 211East is a glacio-fluvial terrace about 5 km east of Willow Lake and approximately 2 km west of the East Channel. It consists of two ridges, one to the east and one to the west of the lake at 553600 mE and 7689500 mN. Its location is indicated on Figure 2 and Figure C.1. The total area of the landform is estimated to be 320,000 m.

## C.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies

No previous studies have been carried out for this site. However, the ridge to the west of the lake appears to have been previously used for borrow material. Several conical piles of boulders are scattered at the site.

## C.2.3 Results of Current Study

One borehole was drilled on each of two hillocks which comprise this area. Borehole 860211E-S01, advanced on the larger, western feature, encountered fine sand containing about 10% silt for the entire depth of the borehole. High moisture contents (20%) were measured from the surface, which suggest that extraction of the resource would be difficult. The second borehole encountered silt and massive ice deposits.

This area is not recommended for development because of its high moisture content. Quantities of similar and better quality material are available nearby at source 211.



C.3 BOREHOLE LOGS



					UNIFIED SOIL	CLASSIFICATION†							
٨	OLAN	OR DIVISI	ONS	GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA							
		3,430	CLEAN GRAVELS	GW	Wiltigraped i gravels, and gravel cared an strains of the carea forms.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1							
S	, Mars (	GRAVELS 50°, or nume of charse fraction retained on No. 4 siev	CLEAN	GP	Private graded gravity and graves varid mixtures of the properties	Attention plants plot above 'A' line and a second protein and the body of the							
108 (	No 200	50°. coar stamed	FLS TH ES	GM	Scty gravels, gravel sand silt mornings	A promote control of the control o							
AINEC	ned on		GRAVELS WITH FINES	GC	Clayey gravets, gravet sand clay mix tures	Atterbed plasticity index less than 4 or batterbed area are but define classifications required and plasticity index greater than 7 bols							
COARSE GRAINED SOILS	More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve	oarse t sieve	CLEAN SANDS	sw	Well-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  C <sub>U</sub> = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Between 1 and 3  Attention from the substitute of the low 'A' line or plasticity indix less than 4  Attention from the substitute of the low 'A' line of the classifications required particity indix greater than 7.							
8	More th	SANDS More than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	CLEAN	SP	Poorly - graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	Not meeting both criteria for SW							
		S ore than ction pa	DS H ES	SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures	Atterberg limits plot below "A" line Atterberg limits plot below "A" line Atterberg limits plot below "A" line in hatched area are but							
		ž.	SANDS WITH FINES	sc	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	Atterberg limits plot above "A" line quiring use of dual symbols and plasticity index greater than 7 bols							
		AYS		ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands	60 PLASTICITY CHART For classification of fine-grained							
SOILS	200 sieve	SILTS AND CLAYS	50% or less	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sanify clays, sitty clays, lean clays	grained soils Attempted limits plotting in flatched CH							
AINED S	passes No.	SILT	ی رہ	or	Organic silts and organic silty clays of ow plasticity	W 40 area are borderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols Equation of 'A' him. Pt = 0.73(LL = 20)							
FINEGR	FINE GRAINED SOILS  50% or more passes No. 200 sieve  D CLAYS  SILTS AND CI	CLAYS	20%	мн	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diato- maceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts	MH & OH							
	50	SILTS AND CLAYS	Liquid limit greater than 50%	СН	Inorganic clay of high plasticity, fat clays	10 ML & OL							
		SILT	grea.	он	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 99 100 LIQUID LIMIT							
н	IGHL'	Y ORGANI	CSOILS	PT	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils	*Based on the material passing the 3 in 175 mm) sieve †ASTM Designation D-2487, for identification procedure, ser () 2488							

## **GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION**

#### ICE NOT VISIBLE

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	Nf	Paorly-bonded or friable	
N	Nbn	No excess ice, well-bonded	
	Nbe	Excess ice, well - bonded	

#### NOTE:

- NOTE:

  1. Duel symbols are used to indicate borderline or mixed ice classifications.

  2. Visual estimates of ice contents indicated on borehole logs ± 5%.

  3. This system of ground ice description has been modified from NRC Technical Mamo 79, Guide to the Field Description of Permafrost for Engineering Purposes. Purposes

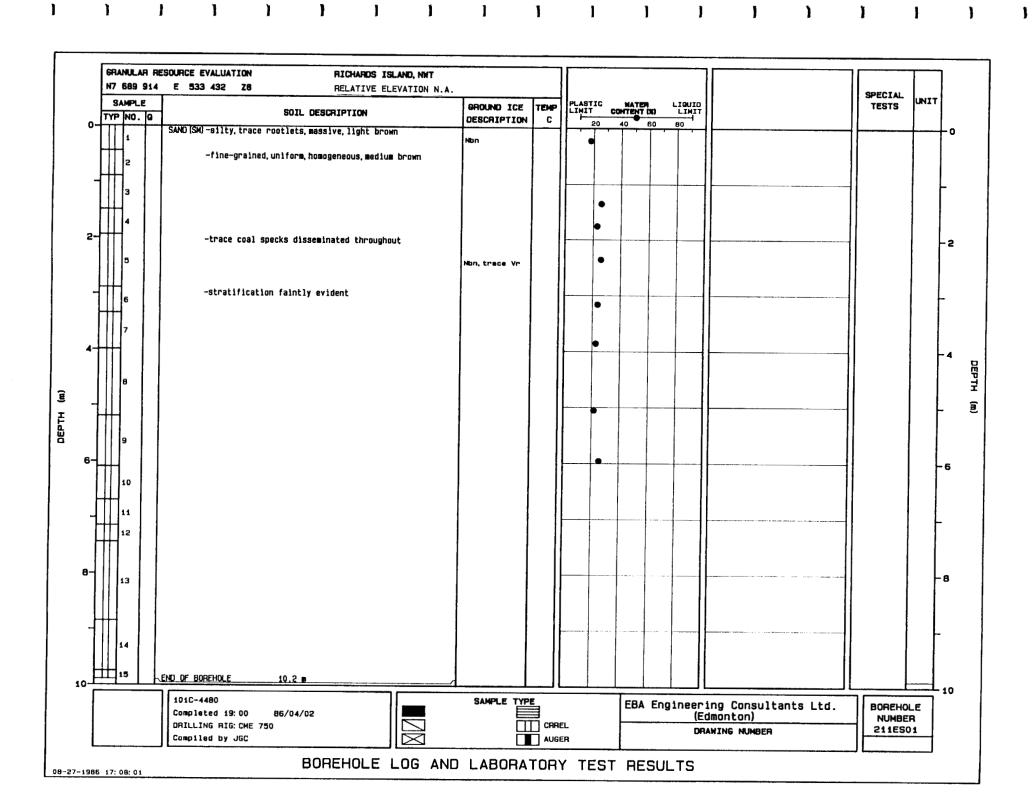
## LEGEND

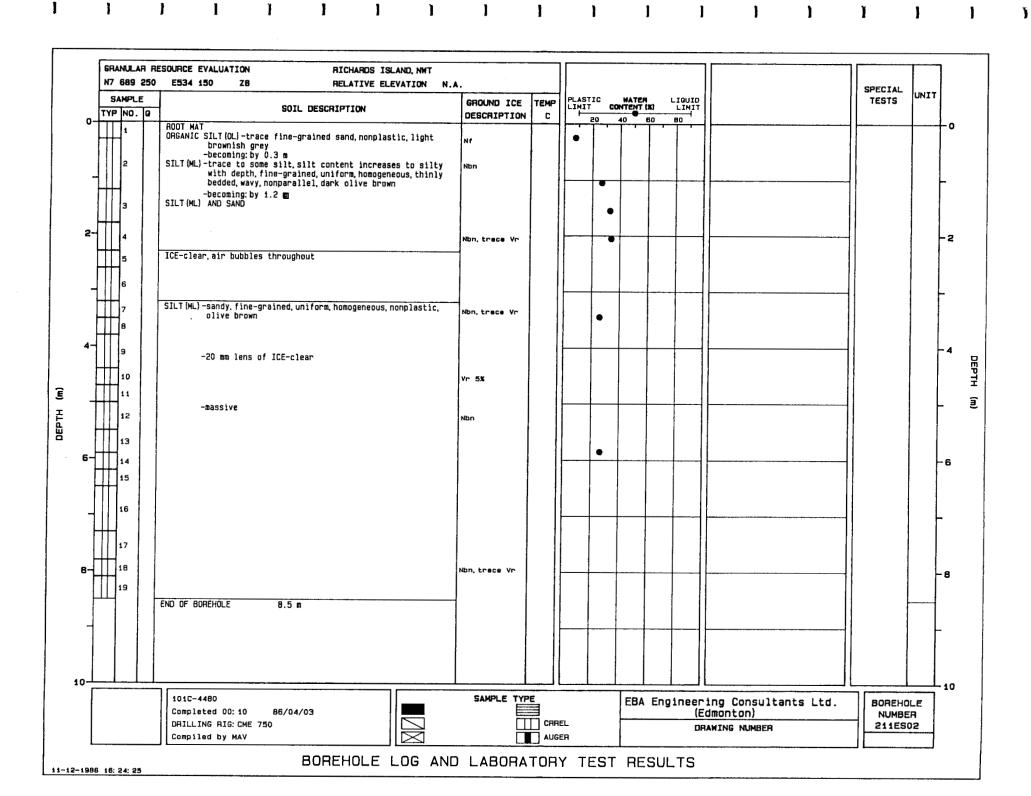
#### VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN 50% BY VOLUME

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	Vx	Individual ice iz ystals or incussions	
v	Ve	how covarings on particles	
v	V٢	Randoman irrenetars, crimited in Formations	
	Vs	Stratified or districtly onented ice formations	

#### VISIBLE ICE GREATER THAN 50% BY VOLUME

105	ICE • Soil Type	lce with soil inclusions	
ICE	ICE	lice with out soft inclusions (greater than 25 mm of inclusions)	





C.4 LABORATORY TESTING



BASIC SCIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

-	9EP (m)		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	U <b>3</b> C	MOISTURE Content (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m3	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
1	0.00-	0.45	í	core												F
	0.15-	0.30	1A			18.9										F
	0.45-	0.90	2	core												F
	0.90-	1.50	3	core												F
Ĭ	1.30-	1.40	3A		SP-SM	26.0					6.0	94.0	0.0			F
	1.50-	1.95	4	core												F
	1.70-	1.80	<b>4</b> A		SP-SM	23.0					7.0	93.0	0.0			F
I	1.95-	2.90	5	CD7 =												F
	2.30-	2.40	5A			26.0										F
	2.90-	3.35	6	core												F
	3.10-	3.20	6A		SP-SM	24.0					11.0	91.0	0.0			F
	3.35-	4.00	7	core												F
	3.80-	3.70	7A			23.0										F
	4.00-	5.20	3	core												F
_	5.00-	5.10	8A		SP-SM	22.0					10.0	70.0	0.0			F
	5.20-	6.10	9	core												F
	5.90-	<b>6.</b> 00	9A			26.0										F
-	6.10-	5.70	10	core												F
	6.50-	6.60	10A													F
	6.70-	7.15	11	core												F
	7.15-	7.45	12	core												F
	7.45-	8.85	13	core												F
	8.10-	8.20	13A													F
	8.85-	9.75	14	core												F
-	<b>9.</b> 00-	9.10														5
	9.75-	9.90	15	core												Ē

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480

-BOREHOLE NO. 211ES01

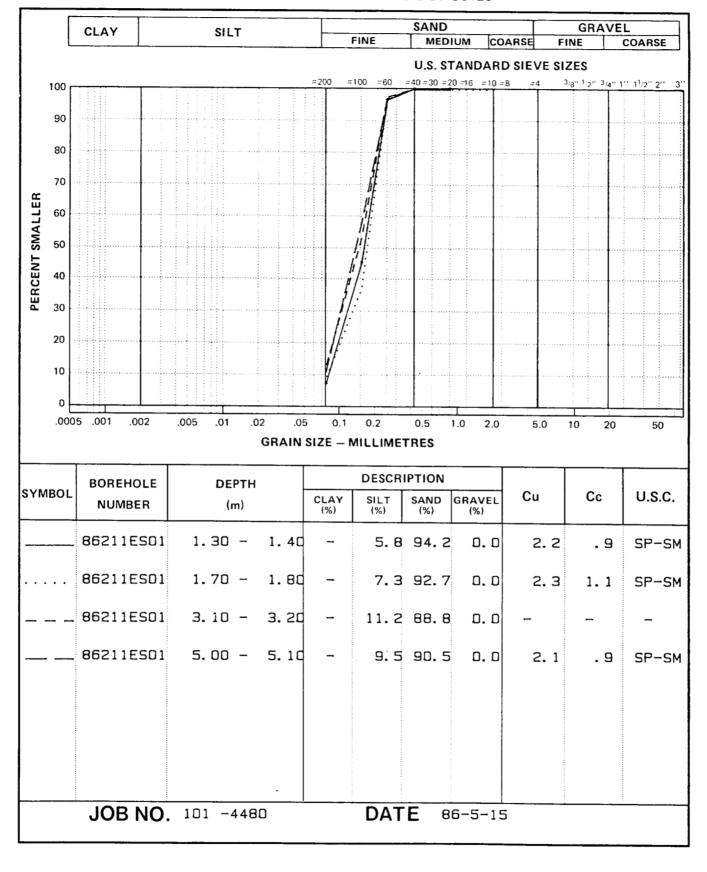
1	DEP	TH	SAMPLE Number	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT	BULK Density	LIMIT LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	SRAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
	(a)					(%)	Mg/m3									
	0.00-	0.30	1	core												
	0.20-	0.30	18			7.9										
	0.30-	1.20	2	core												
	1.00-	1.10	2A			27.0										
	1.20-	1.80	3	cora												
	1.50-	1.60	3A			33.0										
	1.80-	2.30	<del>‡</del>	core												
_	2.00-	2.10	4A			34.0										
	2.30-	2.60	5	core												
	2.60-	3.20	6	core												
_	3.20-	3.50	7	core												
	3.40-	3.50	7A			26.0										
	3.50-	3.80	8	core												
	3.80-	4.40	Ģ	core												
_	4.30-	4.40	9A													
	4.40-	4.70	10	core												
	4.70-	5.00	11	core												
	5.00-	5.50	12	core												
	5.50-	5.90	13	core												
	5.80-	5.90	13A			27.0										
	5.90-	6.20	14	core												
	6.20-	6.50	15	core												
	6.50-	7.30	16	core												
	7.20-	7.30	1 <i>6</i> A													
	7.30-	7.80	17	core												
	7.80-	8.10	18	core												
	8.10-	<b>a.5</b> 0	19	core												
	8.40-	8.50	19A													

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 101C-4480 3OREHOLE NO. 211ESO2

#### PARTICLE - SIZE ANALYSIS OF SOILS



## APPENDIX D SOURCE 216

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D.2	SITE DESCRIPTION
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D.3	BOREHOLE LOGS
D.4	LABORATORY TESTING

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure D.1 Site Plan for Source 216



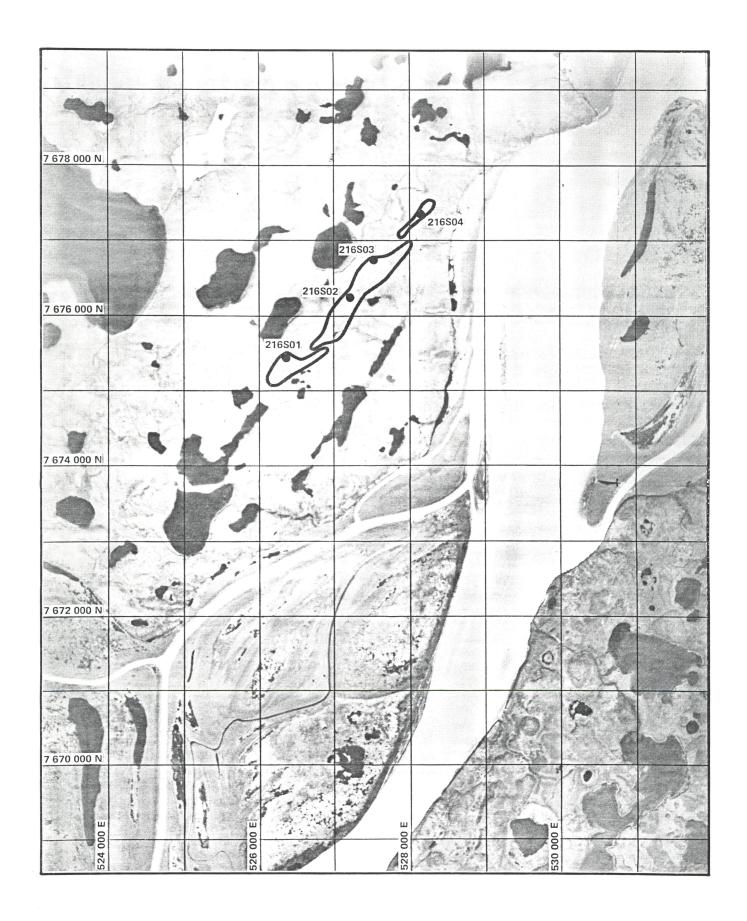


FIGURE D.1 SITE PLAN FOR SOURCE 216

## APPENDIX D SOURCE 216

#### D.1 SUMMARY

Material Type: fine uniform sand with silt beds

Fines Content: 3% to 20% in sand

Area of Feature: 1,000,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: 0

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable  $(m^3)$   $(m^3)$ 

0 rec. reqd.

Excavation Depth: not recommended

Moisture Content: 5% to 15% above 1.5 m

Borehole Reference: 2126S01, 216S02, 216S03, 216S04

RKL216-A, B, C; RK216-1,2,3,4,5,6

#### D.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### D.2.1 Location and Geological Origin

Source 216 is located 28 km northeast of Tununuk Point and 2 km south of Lousy Point, about 3 km west of the East channel. It consists of a steep sided ridge partially dissected by kettle-like lakes. RKL (1972) describe the feature as kame and esker remnants. Its location is shown on Figure 2 and Figure D.1.

#### D.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies

RKL (1972) has previously investigated this site with seven borings and three test pits. It was found to be a highly variable deposit containing well-graded sand and gravel isolated within silt and massive ice deposits.



## D.2.3 Results of Current Study

Four boreholes were drilled on this feature, traversing its length. Boreholes 216S01 and 216S04, drilled at either end of the feature encountered mostly silt and ice plus silt. Two holes, 216S02 and 216S03, located on a small terrace on the east side of the centre of the main feature, found a deposit of poorly-graded sand with a trace of fine gravel. However, thin silty beds with high ice contents were found interspersed throughout the sand. Keeping the silt separate from the granular material during extraction would be difficult, so it is likely that the final silt content of the material would be above allowable limits even for general fill. In addition the area exhibits a highly variable stratigraphy, and airphoto interpretation and winter site reconnaissance was not successful.

The prospect should be considered for a summer reconnaissance because the 1973 RKL identified encountered a well graded sand and gravel in some of their boreholes, and the source is close to the Mackenzie River ice road.



D.3 BOREHOLE LOGS



					UNIFIED SOIL	CLASSIFICATION†								
,	MAJC	R DIVISI	ONS	GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA								
		34,81	CLEAN GRAVELS	GW	We formed march and pass said or some	10 1 60 Hetween Lord 3								
s		GRAVELS 50% or more of charse fraction retained on No. 4 sev	CLEAN (	GΡ	Provide grade to prace shoot cracet which in a trace and the arrows trees.									
SOL	No. 200	GR 50% c chars	reus rh es	GM	Sativaravets, drawell sand sati movitures	Attended from Attended feets plot to be. "A fine or beatred, index less than 4 feetine classifications required from the plot of beatred, index less than 4 feetine classifications required and beatred, or beatred, index less than 4 feetine classifications required and obstacts or older greater than 7.								
AINEC	ned on	7	GRAVELS WITH FINES	GC	Clayey gravels, gravel sand clay mux- tures	or postesty index less than 4 or fattined and are borderine classifications required and plasticity index greater than 7 or stational are borderine classifications required and plasticity index greater than 7								
COARSE GRAINED SOILS	More than 50% retained on No. 200 serve	narse	CLEAN SANDS	sw	We Eqraded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	Compared to the control of the con								
8	More tha	SANDS More than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	CLEAN	SP	Poorly - graded sands and gravelly sarels, little or no fines	Not meeting both criteria for SW								
		S ore than ction p8	DS 'H ES	SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures	Attendeng Senits plot below "A" line Attendeng limits plotting on harched area are bor.								
		Σţ	SAN	sc	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	Atterberg immts plot above "A" line quiring use of dual sym bols								
		AYS		SC Clavey sands, sand-clay mixtures  SC Clavey sands, sand-clay mixtures  ML Inorganic selfs, very fine sands, rock flour, selfy or clayey fine sands.	PLASTICITY CHART									
SOILS	200 sieve	SILTS AND CLAYS	50% or less	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, swildy clays, silty clays, lean clays	granted soils  Atterberg limits plotting in hatched area are horderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols								
AINED	passes No.	SILT	, u,	OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity	Equation of 'A' hoe. Pi 0.73(LL 20)								
FINEGR	FINE GRAINED SOILS  50% or more passes No. 200 seem  SILTS AND CLAYS  SILTS AND CLAYS	CLAYS	50%	мн	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diato- maceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts	MH & OH								
	20	SAND	Liquid limit greater than 50%	СН	Inorganic clay of high plasticity, fat clays	10 4 EL ML ML & OL								
		SILT	grea	он	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 LIQUID LIMIT								
н	IIGHL'	Y ORGANI	SOILS	PT	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils	*Based on the material passing the 3 or 175 mm? siece tASTM Designation D-2487, for identification procedure see D-2488								

## **GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION**

#### ICE NOT VISIBLE

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	Nf	Poorly-banded or triable	
N	Nbn	No excess ice, well-bonded	
	Nbe	Excess ice, well-bonded	

- NOTE:
  1. Duel symbols are used to indicate borderline or mixed
- 1. Duel symbols are used to indicate borderime or mixed ice clearifications.
  2. Visual actimates of ice contents indicated on borehole logs ± 5%.
  3. This system of ground ice description has been modified from NRC Technical Memo 79, Guide to the Field Description of Permafrost for Engineering Purposes.

#### LEGEND

Soil &

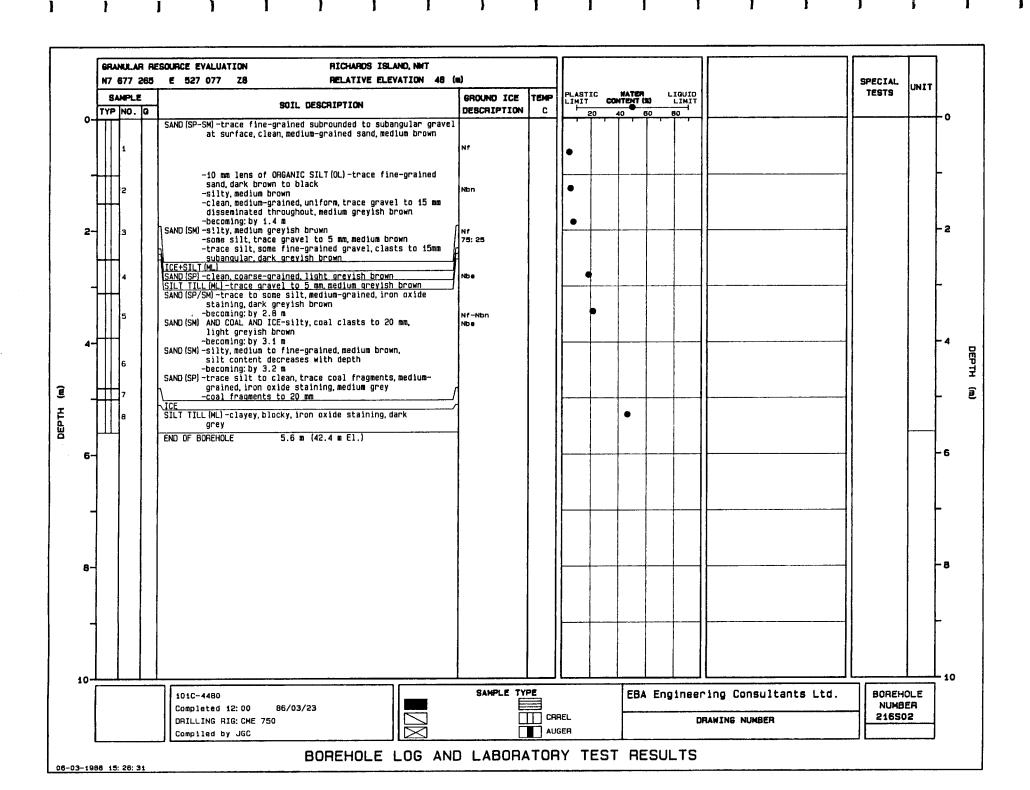
#### VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN 50% BY VOLUME

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	V۸	fedividual ice crystals or inclusions	
V	Vc	lee coarings on particles	
v	Vr	Bandom or integriarly openhed me formations	
	V۶	Stratified or districtly or ented we formations	

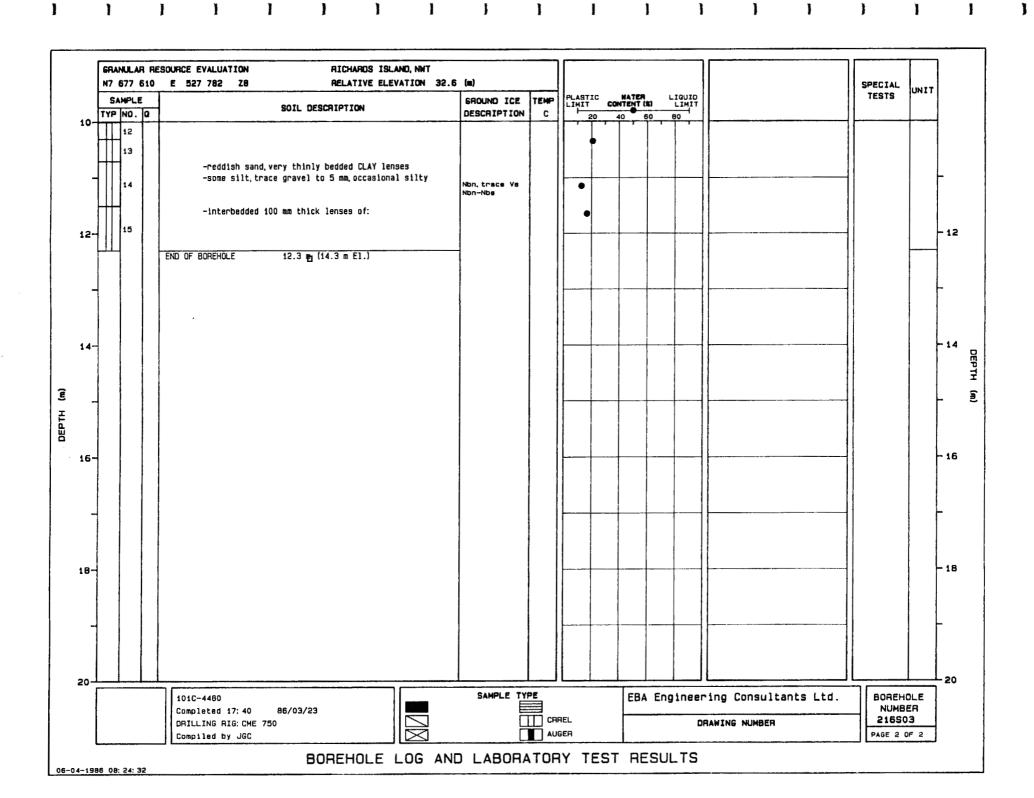
### VISIBLE ICE GREATER THAN 50% BY VOLUME

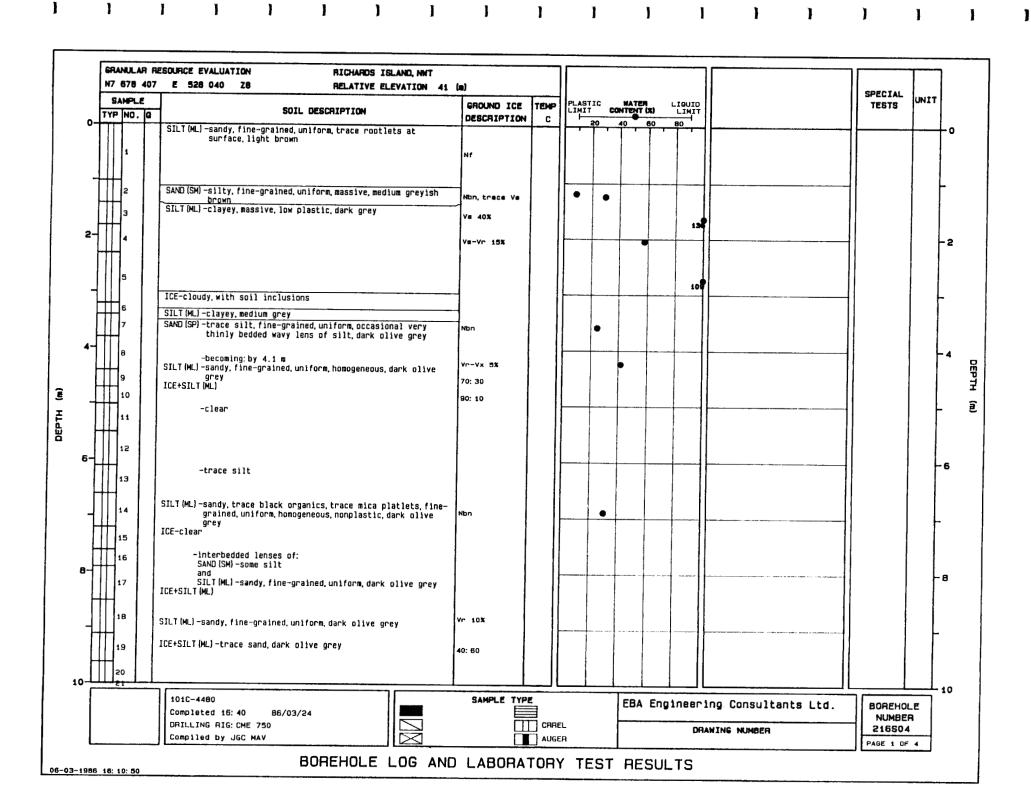
101	ICE + Soil Type	foe with soil inclusions	
ICE	IC <b>E</b>	loe without said microsions (greater than 25 mm (1 m.) (blick)	

N7		ESOURCE EVALUATION RICHARDS ISLAND, NMT  E 526 336 Z6 RELATIVE ELEVATION N.	۸.						SPECIAL	
8/	AMPLE NO. Q	SOIL DESCRIPTION	GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION	TEMP	PLAST	50 <b>C</b> C	MATER INTENT (%)		TESTS	NIT
8-	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	PEAT (PT) -and root mat UNGANIC SILT (OL) -sandy, fine-grained, uniform, homogeneous, medium brown -100 mm lens of PEAT (PT) -fibrous, dark brown -100 mm lens of ICE SILT (ML/OL) -some organics, with occasional thinly laminated lenses of coarse to medium-grained sand PEAT (PT) -fibrous, dark brown to black SILT (ML) -trace fine-grained sand, very thinly bedded, wavy, nonparallel, nonplastic, olive brown -50 mm lens of ICE -ice content decreases with depth, randomly spaced i mm stratified lenses -occasional thinly bedded lenses of medium to fine-grained sand, lenses 10 mm thick  SAND (SP) -trace silt, trace fibrous organics, fine-grained, uniform, homogeneous, olive brown  -10 mm lens of petrified wood fragments, dark brown to black -lens of coarse to medium-grained sand  SILT (ML) -trace sand, occasional very thinly bedded medium- grained sand lens, 30 mm ice lens running randomly through the sample -becoming ICE+SILT (ML)  ICE-clear  END OF BOREHOLE 6.2 m (xx.x m El.)	Nbn  Ve 30%  Ve 20%  Ve-Vr 40%  Nbn  Vr 10%							
		101C-4480 Completed 00: 50 86/03/23 DRILLING RIG: CME 750 Compiled by MAV	SAMPLE TY	CRF			EBA	 DRAWING NUMBER	BOREHOL NUMBER 216S01	a

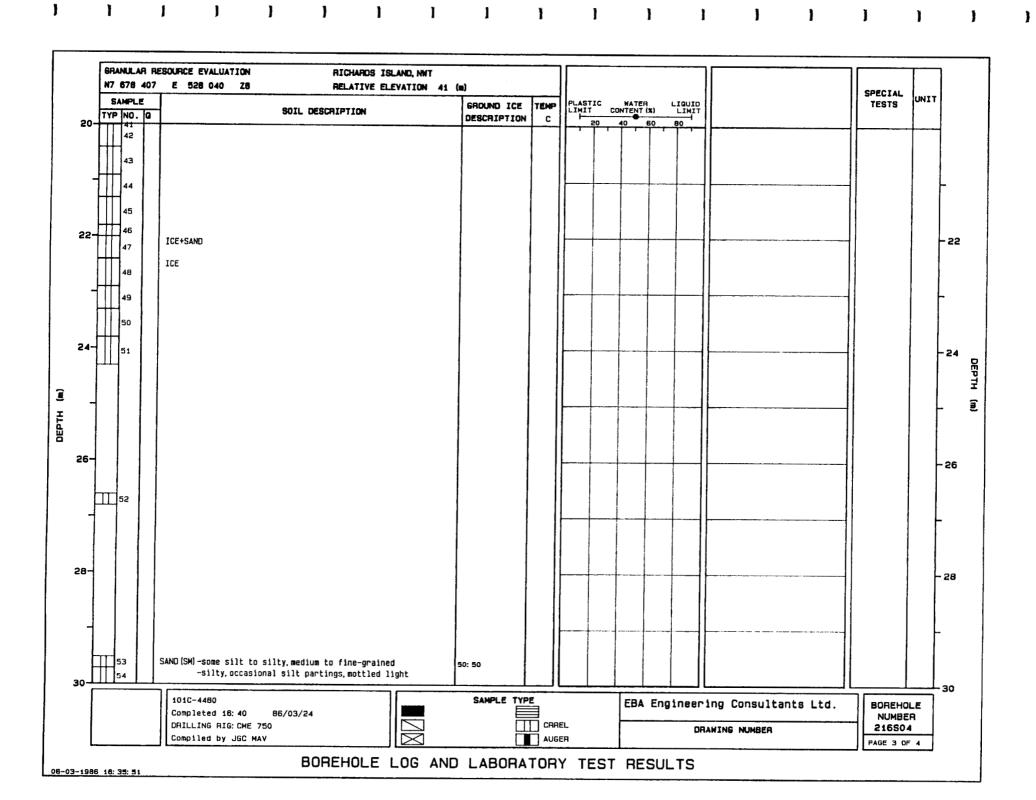


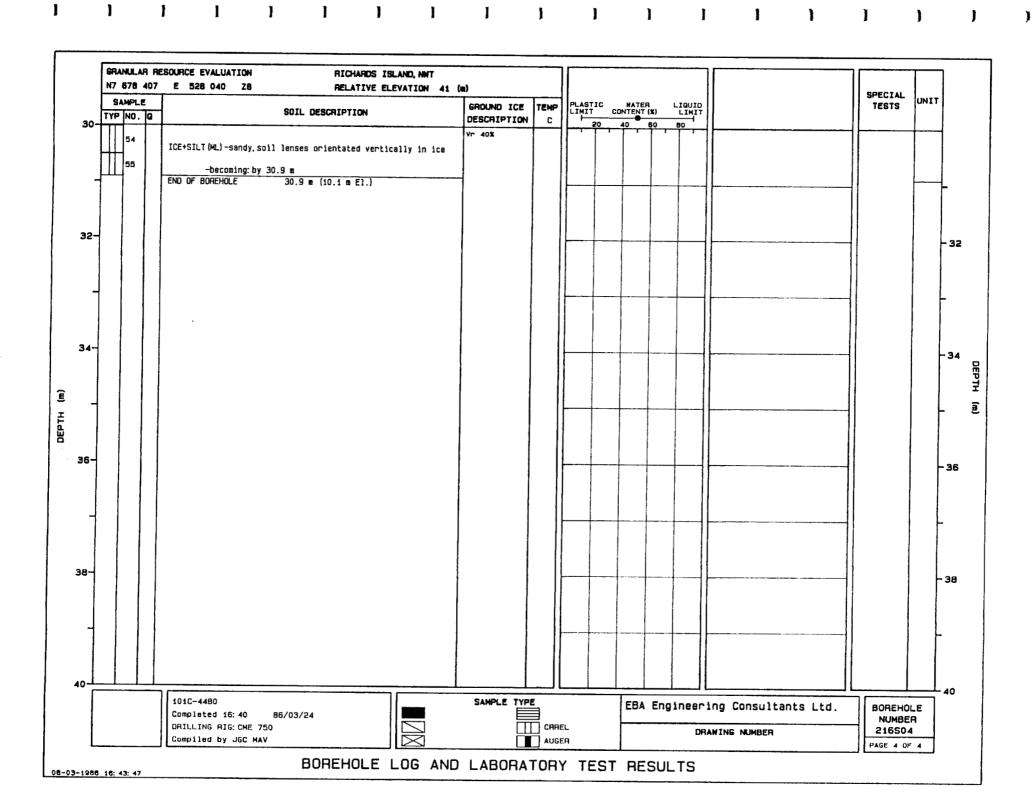
	 		310	E 527 782 Z8 RELATIVE ELEVATION 32					M	-					ECIAL ESTS	UNIT	
		PLE		SOIL DESCRIPTION	GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION	TEMP	PLAS	20	NAT CONTEN	T (%)	LIGU LIN	[[ 1		'	E913		
0-		l		SAND (SP) -some gravel to gravelly, trace silt, light brown -becoming: by 0.1 m SAND (SM) -some silt, medium-grained	Nf Nf-Nbn		•	,									·
-	ļ	2		-some silt,random partings of fine-grained sand	Non												
2-	3	)		SILT TILL (ML) -clayey, trace gravel to 10 mm, trace coarse- grained sand, iron oxide staining, medium brown SAND (SP) -trace silt, medium-grained, medium greyish brown	Vr-Vc 15%												- 2
_	]	ı		-occasional pockets and partings of coarse-grained sand, clean	Nbe			•	-		-						-
		i		SILT TILL (ML) -clayey, trace coarse-grained sand SAND (SP) -trace gravel to 15 mm, rounded to subrounded, trace silt, coarse to medium-grained sand, medium	Vx 5% Nbe												
4-	ŀ	i		greyish brown -some gravel	Non-Nbs												-4
-	7	,		SAND (SP-SM) -trace to some silt, trace gravel to 20 mm, subrounded to subangular, medium brown -interbedded lenses of:  SAND (SP) -trace gravel to 5 mm, trace silt, medium-grained, uniform, medium greyish brown and	Nf-Nbn Nbn		-	-									-
6-		ı		SILT TILL (ML) -clayey, trace coal fragments, iron oxide staining, medium greyish brown -becoming: by 5.5 m SAND (SM) -some silt to silty, medium greyish brown	Nbe-Nbn												-6
-				-silty				•									_
8-	1	0		<ul> <li>-trace gravel to 10 mm, iron oxide staining, occasional cross bedded lenses of coal fragments 3 mm thick at a 45 degree angle</li> <li>-coal content disappears with depth</li> </ul>	Non												-8
-	1	1						-				-  -					-
10	1	2		-trace to some silt, medium-grained	Nbn-Nbe												10
				101C-4480 Completed 17: 40 86/03/23 DRILLING RIG: CME 750 Compiled by JGC	SAMPLE TY	PE CRF			E	BA E	ngin		ng Consultants Ltd	_	BOREHO NUMBI 216SO	ER 3	





	-	SAI	MPL	E	Γ						ION 41	7		PLAST	IC	WATER		TOUTO			SPECIAL TESTS	TINU	1
10-		P	NO.	a	_			SOIL DESC	RIPTION			DESCRIPT	 C	PLAST LINIT	20	MATER NTENT (		LIMIT 80			12813		
-		Н	21			−1 mm th	ick silt	lenses ver	y thinly	bedded, e	ven,	80: 20											
12-		Н	23 24						enses ver	y thinly													
	+	Н	25			-Tens of	rine-gra	ined sand															- 1
-		Η	26 27		ICE-	ery thinly	oedded, wa	vy, nonpara	llel, clear														-
14-	╫	L a	28			•																	- 1
		a	29																				•
+	$\frac{\parallel}{\parallel}$	$\dashv$	30 31																			}	-
16-	#	3	32																				- 16
L		3	13																				
		3:	5																			-	
.8-		31																					- 18
	╅╅╴	39																					
	Ш	41	-																				
<u>-</u>		145			Com	C-4480 Dleted 16: 4		/03/24				SAMPLE	CRREL			ЕВА	Eng		ing Const	 l	BOREHOI NUMBEI 216S04	Æ	20





D.4 LABORATORY TESTING



_			SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID	PLASTIC							FROZEN /
	DEF	TH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UBC	CONTENT	DENSITY	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	250	UNFROZEN
	(m)	)				(%)	Mg/m3									
	0.00-	0.30	1	core												F
	0.20-	0.30	1A			22.0										F
	0.30-	0.75	2	core												F
	0.75-	1.10	3	core												F
_	1.10-	1.40	4	core		80.0										F
	1.40-	2.00	5	core		44.0										F
	2.00-	2.40	£	core												F
_	2.40-	3.00	7	core												ŗ
	3.00-	3.80	8	core		26.0										F
	3.80-	4.30	9	core												F
	4.30-	4.90	10	core		45.0										F
_	4.90-	5.50	11	core												F
	5.50-	6.20	12	core												F

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480

SOREHOLE NO. 216S01

_	DEF	TH	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT	BULK DENSITY	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
_	<u>(n)</u>					(%)	Mg/m									
_	0.00-	1.00	1	core												F
	0.30-	0.90	1 A		SP-SM	5					9.0	86.0	3.0			F
	1,00-	1.50	2	care												F
_	1.10-	1.40	2A			6										F
	1.50-	2.50	3	core												F
	1.60-	1.90	3A		SP	8					3.0	84.0	13.0			F
	2,50-	3.10	4	care		19										F
	2.70-	2.80	4A		SP						1.0	98.0	1.0			F
	3.10-	3.90	5	core												F
	3.40-	3.50	5A			22										F
-	3.90-	4.80	P	core												F
	4.40-	4.50	AA		SP						3.0	96.0	1.0			F
	4.80-	5.00	7	core												F
-	5.00-	5.60	8	core		47										F

EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

-GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 216502

_	DE	PTH	SAMPLE Number	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE Content	BULK DENSITY	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
	(n	)				(%)	Mg/m3									
	0.00-	1.00	1	COTE												F
	0.50-	0.60	1A			6.0										F
	1.00-	1.50	2	core												F
	1.30-	1.40	2A		SM	15.0					21.0	79.0	0.0			F
	1.50-	2.50	3	core												۶
	2.30-	2.40	3A													F
	2,50-	3.00	4	core												F
-	2.80-	2.90	4A			29.0										F
	3.00-	3.80	5	core												F
	3.60-	3.70	5A													F
_	3.80-	4.50	6	core		17.0										F
	4.10-	4.20	4A		SP	18.0					2.0	88.0	10.0			F
	4.50-	5.50	7	core												F
	4.40-	4.70	7A			10.0										F
_	5.00-	5.10	78			25.0										F
	5.50-	6.50	8	core												F
	6.30-	6.40	8A			19.0										F
_	6.50-	7.50	9	core												F
	7.00-	7.20	7A			17.0										F
	7.50-	8.50	10	core												5
	9.00-	8.10	10A			20.0										F
-	8.50-	9.40	11	core												F
	9.00-	9.10	11A			18.0										7
	9.40-	10.30	12	core												F
	9.90-	10.00	12A			21.0										F
	10.30-	10.70	13	spre												F
	10.30-	10.40	13A			21.0										F
L	10.70-	11.50	14	core												ŗ
	11.10-	11.20	14A			13.0										F
	11.50-	12.30	15	core												F
	11.60-	11.70	15A			17.0										F
																•

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480

COREHOLE NO. 216503

_	DEI	PTH	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT	BULK DENSITY	FIMIL	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
_	(#					(%)	Mg/e3									
	0.00-	1.00	1	core							-					F
	1.00-	1.40	2	core		9.0										F
	1.20-	1.30	2A			30.0										÷.
	1.40-	1.80	2	core												F
	1.60-	1.70	3A			<b>%136.</b> 0										F
	1.80-	2.30	4	core												F
	2.00-	2.10	4A			58.0										F
_	2.30-	3.20	5	EDTE		%109.0										F
	2.50-	2.60	5A													F
	3.20-	3.40	6	core												F
	3.40-	3.80	7	core		25.0										F
	3.80-	4.40	8	core												F
	4.10-	4.40	8A			42.0										F
	4.40-	4.70	9	core												F
	4.70-	5.00	10	core												F
	5.00-	5.50	11	core												F
	5.50-	6.10	12	core												F
	6.10-	6.60	13	core												F
	6.60-	7.20	14	core												F
	6.80-	7.00	14A			31.0										F
_	7.20-	7.60	15	core												F
	7.60-	7.90	16	core												F
	7.90-	8.50	17	core												F
	8.50-	9.10	13	core												٠٠ ٤
-	9.10-	9.60	19	core												F
	9.60-	10.00	20	core												F
		10.40	21	COFB												F
		11.00	22	core												۶
		11.60	23	core												F
	11.60-		24	core												F
	12.20-		25	core												F
	12.60-		26	core												F
	13.00-		27	core												F
	13.60-		28	core												F
	14.20-		29	core												F
	14.80-		30	core												F
	15.20-		31	core												F
		16.00	32	core												F
		16.50	33	core												F
	16.50-		34 35	core												F
	16.90-	17.50	35	core												F

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 101C-4480

→OREHOLE NO. 216504

_		PTH	SAMPLE	TEST	нее	MOISTURE	BULK	FIGUID		5: 411	0.T. T	DAND	55.41;F1	ETHER	250	FROZEN /
	) ( <u>a</u>		NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	USC	CONTENT (%)	DENSITY Mg/m3	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILI	SAND	GRAVEL	FIRES	D50	UNFROZEN
_	17.50-	18.00	36	core												F
_	18.00-	18.30	37	core												F
	18.30-	18.60	38	core												F
	18.60-	19.00	39	core												F
~	17.00-	19.60	40	core												F
	19.60-	20.00	41	core												F
	20.00-	20.40	42	core												F
_	20.40-	20.90	43	core												F
	20.90-	21.30	44	core												F
	21.30-	21.80	45	core												F
	21.80-	22.00	46	core												F
Г	22.00-	22.40	47	core												F
	22.40-	22.90	48	core												F
	22.90-	23.30	49	core												F
_	23.30-	23.80	5ΰ	core												F
	23.80-	24.30	51	core												F
	26.60-	26.80	52	core												F
_	29.50-	29.70	53	core												F
	29.70-	30.50	54	core												F
	30.50-	30.90	55	core												۶
																-

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

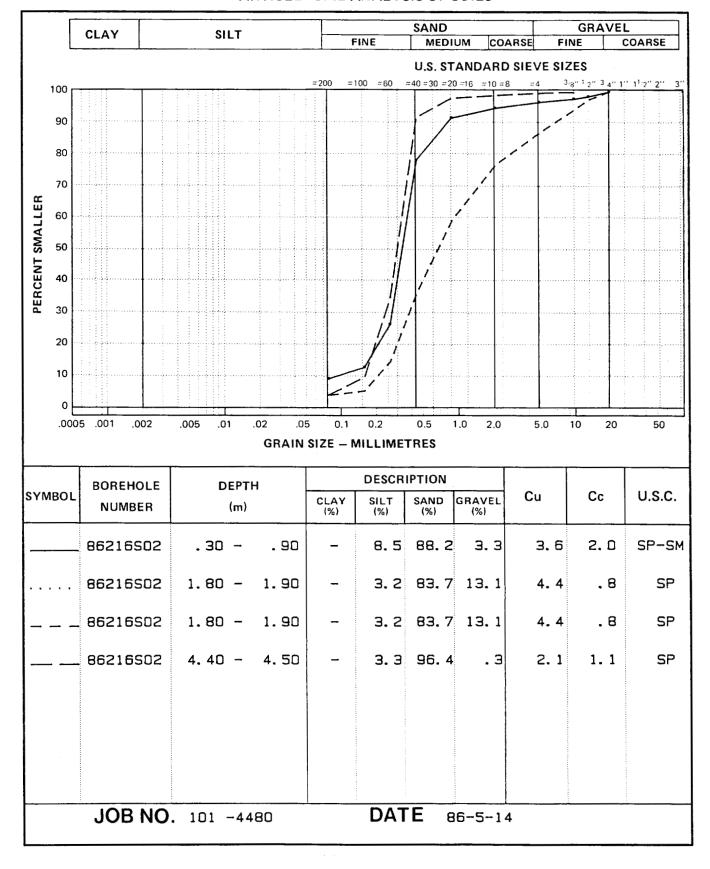
GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480

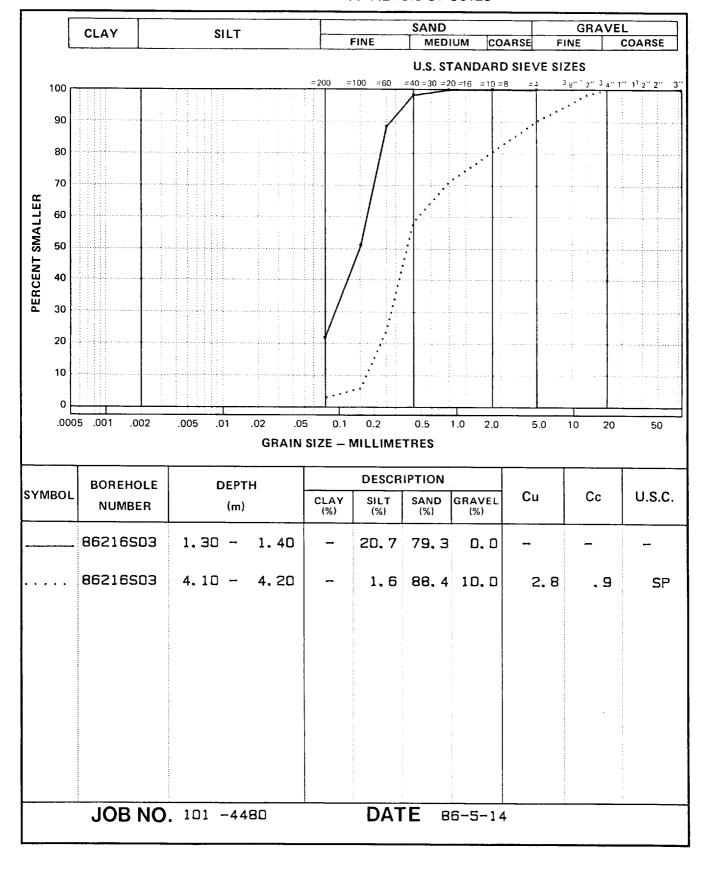
GOREHOLE NO. 216504

Page 2 of 2

#### **PARTICLE - SIZE ANALYSIS OF SOILS**



#### **PARTICLE - SIZE ANALYSIS OF SOILS**



# APPENDIX E SOURCE 216South

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

E.1	SUMMARY
E.2	SITE DESCRIPTION
	E.2.1 Location and Geological Origin
	E.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies
	E.2.3 Results of Current Study
E.3	BOREHOLE LOGS
E.4	LABORATORY TESTING

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure E.1 Site Plan for Source 216South



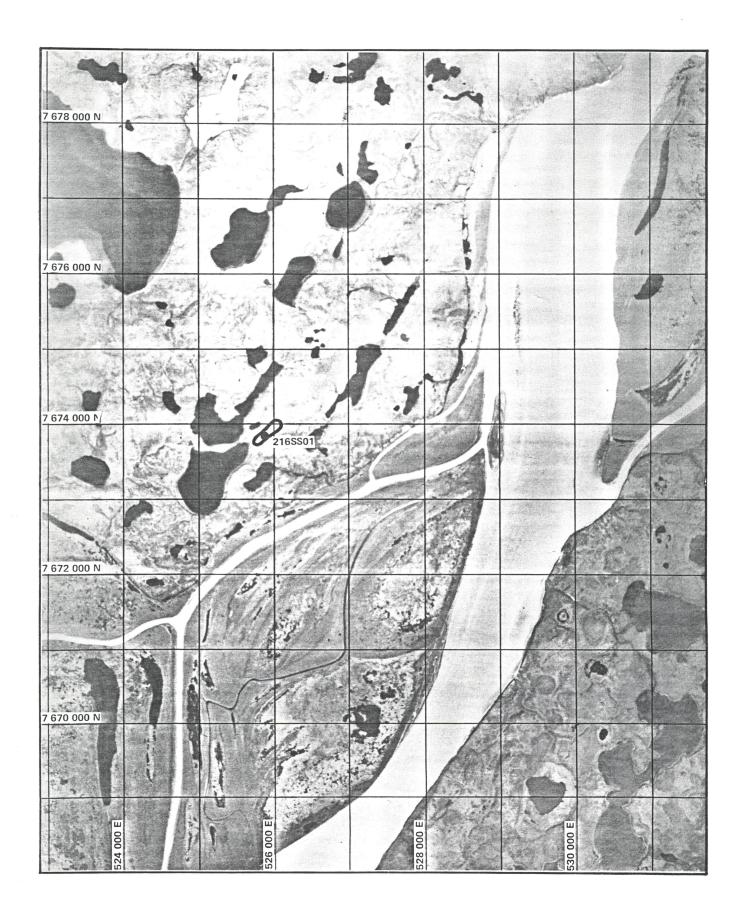


FIGURE E.1 SITE PLAN FOR SOURCE 216S

## APPENDIX E SOURCE 216South

#### E.1 SUMMARY

Material Type: fine sand, some silt

Fines Content: estimated 10% - 15%

Area of Feature: 431,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: Unknown, summer reconnaissance

required

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable

 $(m^3)$   $(m^3)$  type IV borrow 0 rec. reqd.

w/m.c. over 10%

Excavation Depth: not recommended

Moisture Content: 15 to 20%

Borehole Reference: 216SS01

#### E.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### E.2.1 Location and Geological Origin

Source 216South is located 6.5 km south of Lousy Point, about 3 km west of the East channel. This medium sized hillock may be a glacial outwash feature. Its location is shown on Figure 2 and Figure E.1. The site was selected due to its proximity to the Mackenzie River and because of its geomorphological nature.

#### E.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies

There have been no previous studies conducted at this site.



## E.2.3 Results of Current Study

One borehole was drilled on this feature. Fine sand with silt and organic lenses was encountered to a depth of 4 m. Below this depth interbedded layers of ice, sand and clay till were encountered to the maximum penetration of 8.0 m. Although some sand exhibited relatively low (8-12%) silt contents, the overall concentration of silt and organic material, plus the moisture content of approximately 20 percent, make the source of little value. If developed in the summer the material may find some utility as pipeline backfill; however, development for any other purpose is not recommended.



E.3 BOREHOLE LOGS



					UNIFIED SOIL	CLASSIFICATION†								
,	MAJC	R DIVISI	ons	GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA								
		المراب	CLEAN GRAVELS	GW	Moderated gravels and gravelshoot estimate http://entechnologis	C. (10 months) (10 months) (10 months)								
S		GRAVELS 50°s or more of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 see	CLEAN	GР	Plaint, guided analysis and araset sand most cross sittle at two times	To the first to th								
3 5011	No. 200	GR 50° c coars etained c	/ELS TH ES	GM	So by gravets, gravet same self-mostures									
COARSE GRAINED SOILS	ned on		GRAVELS WITH FINES	GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand clay mix- tures	or plasticity ordex less than 4 or hatmed area are but define classifications rearrang use of dual symbols.  Atterberg limits plut above "A" line durring use of dual symbols.								
	More than 50% retained on No. 200 seven*	narse sieve	CLEAN SANDS	sw	Well graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	and plasticity index greater than 7 bols  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 3  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6  Cu = D <sub>60</sub> Greater than								
00	More tha	SANDS More than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	CLEAN	SP	Poorly - graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	Output Section 1								
		S ore than ction pa	DS T ES	SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures	Atterberg limits plot below: 'A' line Atterberg limits plotting or plasticity index less than 4 or natched area are bor-								
		2.2	SANDS WITH FINES	sc	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	Atterberg limits plot above: "A" line gearing use of dual symbols								
		AYS		ML	Inorganic sitts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands	60 PLASTICITY CHART For classification of fine-grained								
SOILS	200 sieve	SILTS AND CLAYS	50% or less	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	50 Solid and time fraction of coarse grained soils  X 40 Atterberg limits plotting in hatched area are borderline classifications tinguiring use of dual symbols  Incompany of Solid and Solid Symbols								
FINE-GRAINED SOILS	passes No.	SILT	_ n	OF	Organic silts and organic silty clays of row plasticity	Equation of 'A' line Pt 0 73(LL 20)								
FINE-GR	50% or more passes No. 200 sieve	CLAYS	50%	мн	Inorganic silts, micaceous or dieto- maceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts	MH & OH								
	50	SILTS AND CLAYS	Liquid limit greater than 50%	сн	Inorganic clay of high plasticity, fat clays	10 4 CL ML ML& OL								
		SILT	grea	он	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	0 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 LIQUID LIMIT								
н	HGHL	Y ORGANI	csoirs	РТ	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils	*Based on the material passing the 3 in 175 mint serve tASTM Designation D-2487, for identification procedure sec 0-2488								

# **GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION**

#### ICE NOT VISIBLE

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	Nf	Poorty-bonded or friable	
N	Nbn	No excess ice, well-bonded	
	Nbe	Excess ice, well - bonded	

NOTE:

1. Duel symbols are used to indicate borderline or mixed ice clearifications.

2. Visual estimates of ice contents indicated on borehole logs ± 5%.

3. This system of ground ice description has been modified from NRC Technical Memo 79, Guide to the Field Description of Permefrost for Engineering Purposes. Purposes

# LEGEND

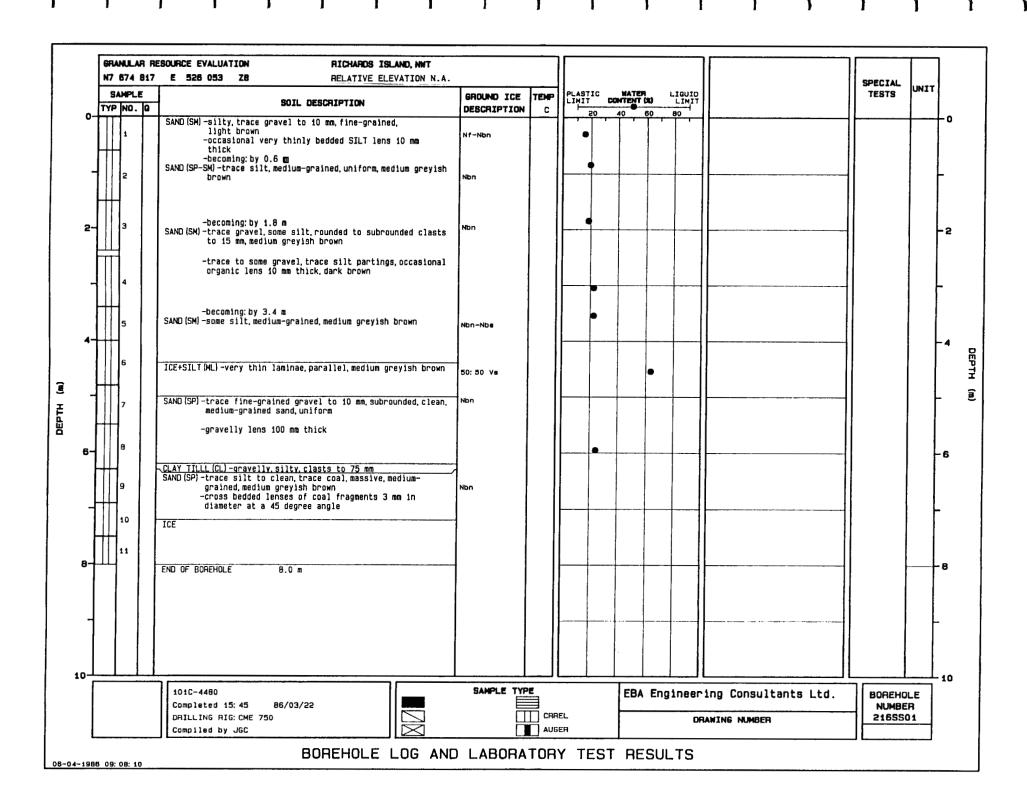
Sail Sail

#### VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN 50% BY VOLUME

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	٧x	Indivirtual ice crystals or inclusions	
V	Vc	to coatings on particles	
v	Vr	Bandom or uneoutally use oted see Camaticas	
	Vs	Stratified or districtly overled ig. formations	

#### VISIBLE ICE GREATER THAN 50% BY VOLUME

	1CE • Soil Type	lee with said inclusions	
ICE	ICE	fice without soil inclusions (greater than 25 mm (1 in ) thick:	



E.4 LABORATORY TESTING



# APPENDIX F SOURCE 217

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

F.1	SUMMARY
F.2	SITE DESCRIPTION
	F.2.1 Location and Geological Origin F.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies F.2.3 Results of Current Study
F.3	BOREHOLE LOGS
F.4	LABORATORY TESTING

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Plan for Source 217



# BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

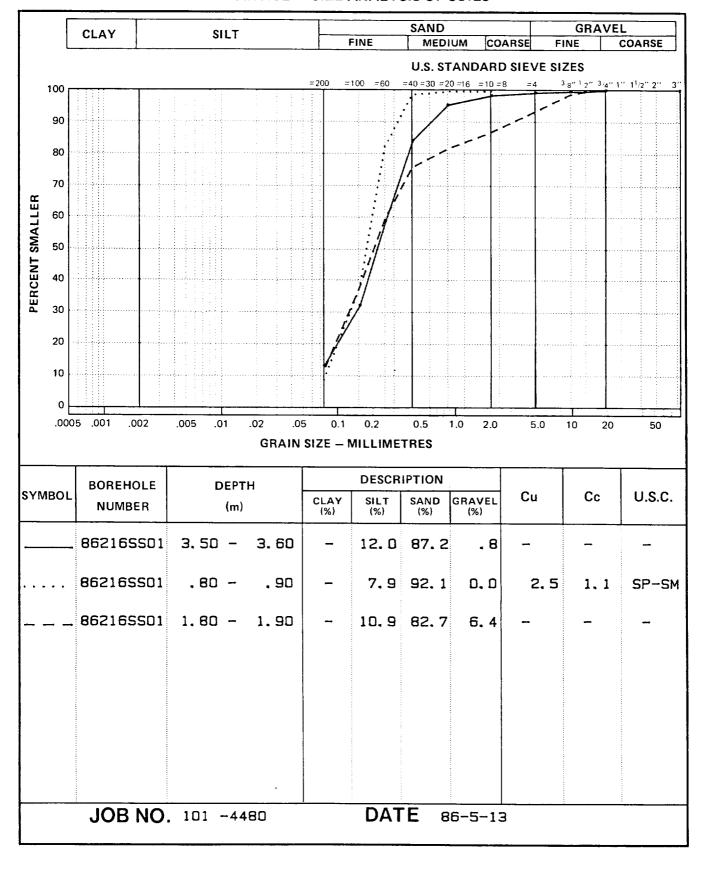
_	<b>-</b> ወደዖፕዝ (ቈ)		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE Content (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m3	FIMIL	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	6RAVEL	FINES	Ω50	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
	0.00-	0.60	1	core		16.0										F
_	0.40-	1.50	2	core												F
	0.80-	0.90	28		SP-SM	20.0					8.	92.0	0.0			F
	1.50-	2.40	3	core												F
_	1.80-	1.90	3A		SP-SM	19.0					11.	93.0	6.0			F
	2.50-	3.40	4	core												F
	3.00-	3.10	44			23.0										} -
	3.40-	4.00	C C	core												† -
	3.50-	3.60	5A		SM	23.0					12.	0 87.0	0 1.0			r
	4.00-	4.80	6	core												r
	4.50-	4.60	6A			64.0										r F
-	4.80-	5.50	7	core												r
	5.00-	5.10	7A													E
	5.50-	6.30	8	core												r <b>c</b>
	5.90-	5.00				25.0										י ב
	4.30-	6.90	9	core												
	6.50-	6.60							•							
_	6.90-	7.50		core												F
	7.00-	7.10														, F
	7.50-	8.00	11	core												·

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION NOTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

Project Number: 101C-4480 - OREHOLE NO. 216SS01

# **PARTICLE - SIZE ANALYSIS OF SOILS**



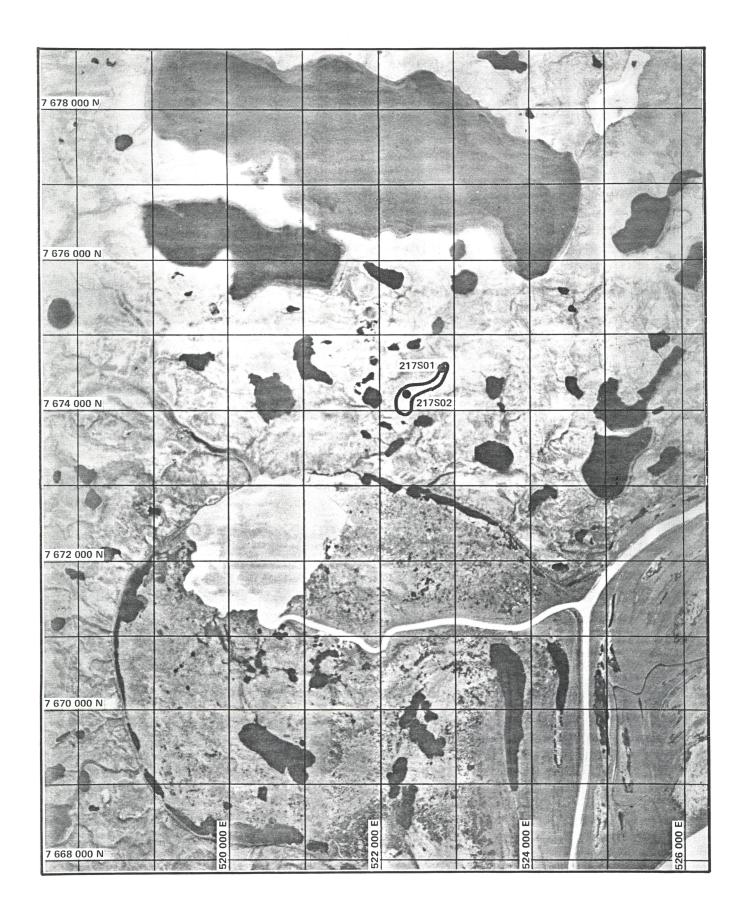


FIGURE F.1 SITE PLAN FOR SOURCE 217

# APPENDIX F SOURCE 217

#### F.1 SUMMARY

Material Type: fine uniform sand with silt beds

Fines Content: 5%

Area of Feature: 568,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: Unknown, rec. reqd.

Estimated Volume: Proven  $(m^3)$  Probable  $(m^3)$ 

type IV borrow 7,500 rec. reqd.

w/m.c. over 10%

Excavation Depth: 2 m

Moisture Content: 25%

Borehole Reference: 217S01, 217S02 RKL217-A

#### F.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

## F.2.1 Location and Geological Origin

This is a portion of a ridge located approximately 6 km west of the East channel. RKL (1972) identified it as an esker, however, current data does not support this interpretation. Its location is shown on Figure 2 and Figure F.1. The source is accessible from the Mackenzie River via frozen streams and lakes. The section identified as source 217 is approximately 2100 m long and 100 m wide.

# F.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies

RKL (1972) has previously excavated one test pit 0.75 m deep at the site. The material was found to be a well graded sand.



# F.2.3 Results of Current Study

From site reconnaissance it appeared that target materials were draped over the top of a low ridge feature as a second narrow ridge, or in dune-like mounds of variable height. Possibly a summer reconnaissance program would provide insight to the distribution of granular materials.

Two boreholes were advanced on this feature to depths of 4.9 m and 12.6 m. The first borehole encountered only silt and massive ice. The second borehole encountered silty, uniform, fine-grained sand, with a bed of silt between 2 and 3.5 m below surface. Moisture content is high (over 20%) throughout the profile which would make extraction difficult.

In view of the variation between the boreholes, further investigation is required before the site can be recommended for development. Prior to this investigation a summer reconnaissance is suggested. The relatively poor quality of the material found at the second borehole suggests that further investigation of the site should be deferred until other sources have been exhausted.



F.3 BOREHOLE LOGS



					UNIFIED SOIL	CLASSIFICATION†
٨	MAJC	R DIVISI	ONS	GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
		f sever	EAN GRAVELS	GW	What paper seasons and grass sand mass of sand	1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 1
S	SHOW	GRAVELS 50% or more of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 sevi	CLEAN	G₽	Position years in pavols and gravel sand in most proceedings on years	The state of the s
COARSE GRAINED SOILS	No. 200	GRAN 50% or r coarse t	/ELS FH ES	GM	Siny grazets, grased sand off moctaris	Arthorough limits plot the own Annual Arthorough a plot the protting on the plots city units in a than 4 on the residence are but there is classifications to
	ned on	2	GRAVELS WITH FINES	GC	Clavely gravets gravet sand clay mix- tures	Atterberg limits plot above "A" line general are of that specifies the policy of the p
	More than 50% retained on No. 200 serve	oarse I sieve	CLEAN SANDS	sw	Weil-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	and plasticity index greater than 2 bots  Cu * Deg *Dto Greater than 6  Cu * Deg *Dto Greater th
2	More tha	SANDS Mere than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	CLEAN	SP	Pourry - graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	Construction of the content of the c
		S ore than ction pa	DS TH ES	SM	Silty sands, sand silt mixtures	Atterberg limits plot below "A" line Afterberg limits plot below "A" line or plasticity index less than 4 in nariched are each bor
		¥ °	SANDS WITH FINES	sc	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	Atterherg limits plot above "A" line derine classifications re- quireng use of dual sym- and plasticity index greater than 7 bols
		AYS		ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey line sands	For classification of fine-grained sols and fine-fraction of coarse
SOILS	200 sieve	SILTS AND CLAYS	50% or less	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, sifty clays, lean clays.	grained soils Atterberg lamits plotting in hatched area are borderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols
FINE GRAINED SOILS	passes No.	SILT	, u,	οι	Organic sitts and organic sitty clays of low plasticity	Equation of 'A' hise PI 0 73(LL 20)
FINE-GR	50% or more passes No. 200 sieve*	CLAYS	50%	мн	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diato- maceous fine sands or silts, elattic silts	MH & OH
	90	SILTS AND CLAYS	Liquid imit greater than 50%	сн	Inorganic clay of high plasticity, fat clays	10 SC ML ML & OL
		SILT	grea	он	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 LIQUID LIMIT
н	IGHL	Y ORGANIC	SOILS	PT	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils	*Based on the material passing the 3 in 175 ment siese *TASTM Designation D-2487, for identification procedure ven (1748B

# **GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION**

#### ICE NOT VISIBLE

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	Nf	Poorty-bonded or friable	
N	Nbn	No excess ice, well-bonded	
	Nbe	Excess ice, well - bonded	

- NOTE:

  1. Dual symbols are used to indicate horderline or mixed ice classifications.

  2. Visual estimates of ice contents indicated on borahole logs ± 5%.

  3. This system of ground ice description has been modified from NRC Technical Memo 79, Guide to the Field Description of Permetrost for Engineering Purposes.

#### LEGEND

So.!

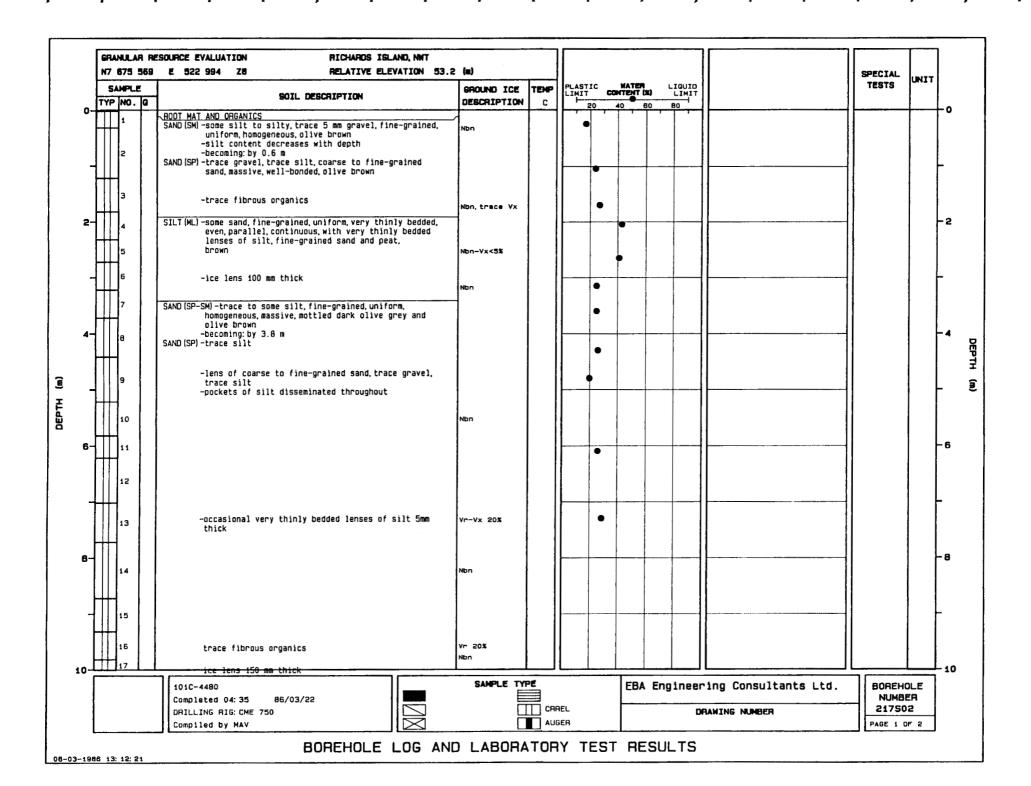
# VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN 50% BY VOLUME

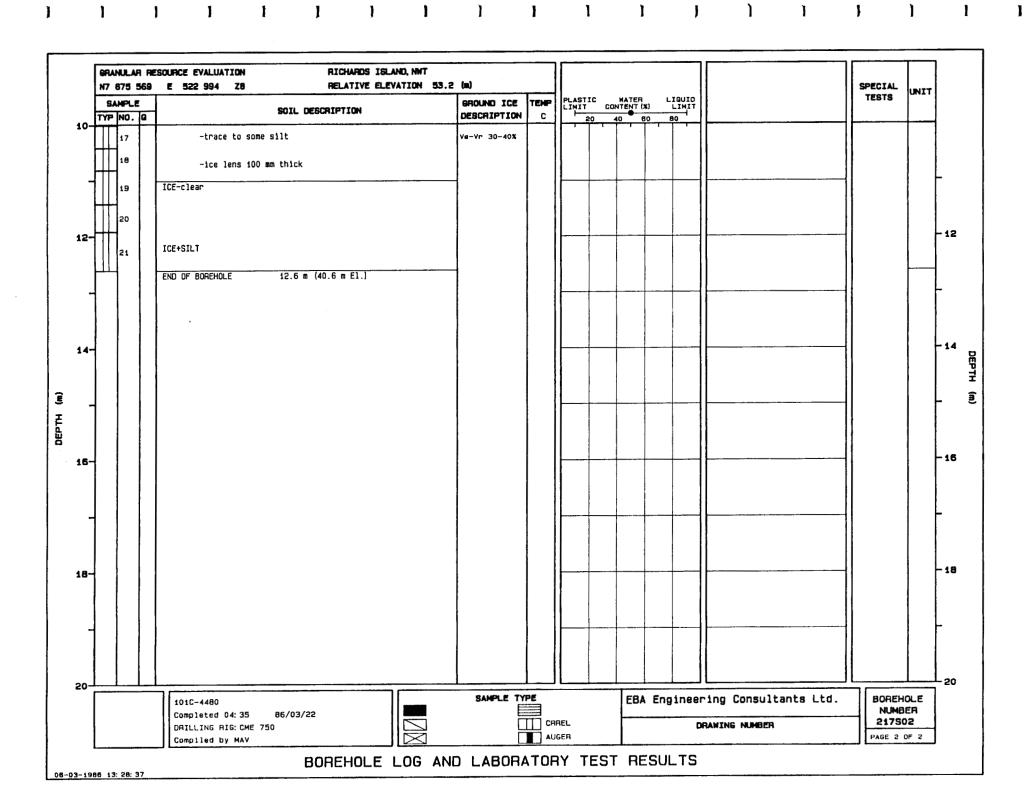
GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	V×	Indicidual receptals in melutions	
V	Vc	for continue on particles	逐
V	Vr	Handon or reseatably one steel the formations	
	Vs	Stratified or districtly or enterlide formations	

# VISIBLE ICE GREATER THAN 50% BY VOLUME

165	ICE • Soil Type	ice with soil inclusion,	
ICE	ICE	lice without scale recognors (greater than 25 mm (1 in Ethick)	

		67	 _	E 522 440 Z8	RELATIVE	ELEVATION 44.1	7			***	MATER				SPECIAL TESTS	UNIT	
	TYF	AM P N	 	1	SOIL DESCRIPTION		GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION	TEMP	PLAST LIMIT		MATER INTENT (X)		F		12813		
2-		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11		Uniform.me CLAY TILL (CL) -silty, bedded, wav -very thinl: -very thinl: very thinl: ICE+SILT-clear  END OF BOREHOLE	to silty, trace gravel 75 m dum brown , trace sand, trace gravel, v y, dark grey y bedded, even, nonparallel y bedded, wavy, continuous, w y bedded sand lens	ery thinly	Nbn Vr 5% Vs 30%										
				101C-4480 Completed 21:50 DRILLING RIG: CME Compiled by MAV	86/03/21 : 750		SAMPLE TY	CRA			EBA	Engine	ering Consult DRAWING NUMBER	ants Ltd.	BOREHO NUMBE 21790	:A	





F.4 LABORATORY TESTING



# RASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

ſ			SAMPLE	TEST	000	MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID	PLASTIC	a) av	011 T	CAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
	DEF	TH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VeC	CONTENT	DENSITY	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	DKHVEL	FIRED	บบบ	UNFRUZEN
	(m)					(%)	Mg/m3								-	
	0.00-	0.50	1	core												F
0	.00-	0.30	1A			17.0										F
(	30-	0.50	18			18.0										۶
0	.60-	1.20	2	core												F
- (	.80-	1.10	2A			30.0										F
	.20-	1.80	3	core												4.
	.50-	1.80	3A			37.0										F
	.80-	2.40	4	core												F
-	2.40-	2.90	5	core												F
	2.90-	3.40	6	core												F
	3.40-	3.70	7	core												F
_	3.70-	4.10	8	core												F
	4.10-	4.60	_	core												F
	4.60-	4.90		core												F

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

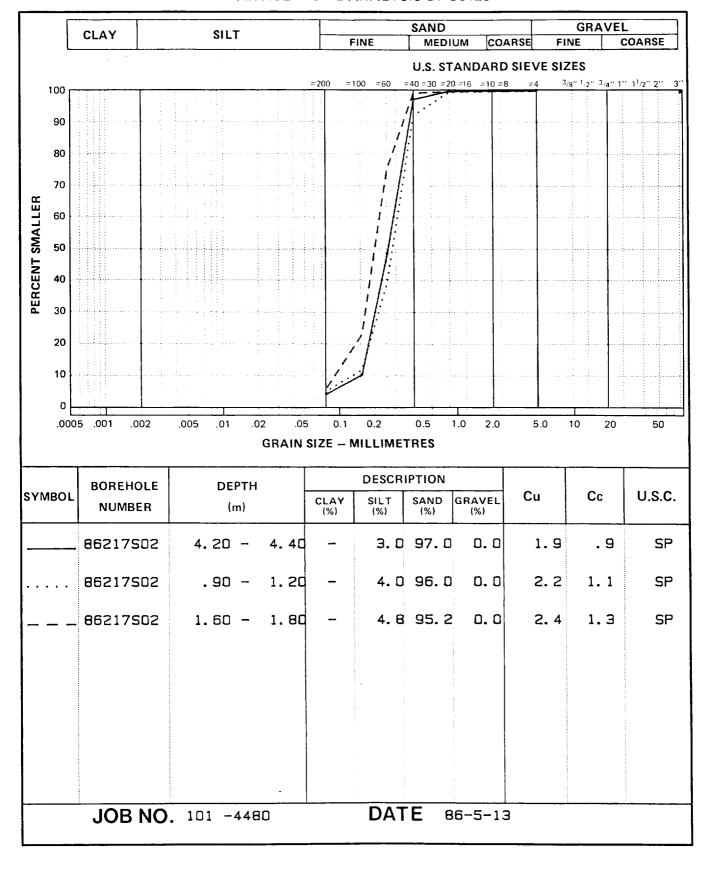
GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION "(NDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

Project Number: 1018-4480

MOREHOLE NO. 217S01

Page 1 of 1

#### **PARTICLE - SIZE ANALYSIS OF SOILS**



\_ \_ \_

# APPENDIX G SOURCE 217East

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

G.1	SUMMARY
G.2	SITE DESCRIPTION
	<ul><li>G.2.1 Location and Geological Origin</li><li>G.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies</li><li>G.2.3 Results of Current Study</li></ul>
G.3	BOREHOLE LOGS
G.4	LABORATORY TESTING

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure G.1 Site Plan for Source 217East



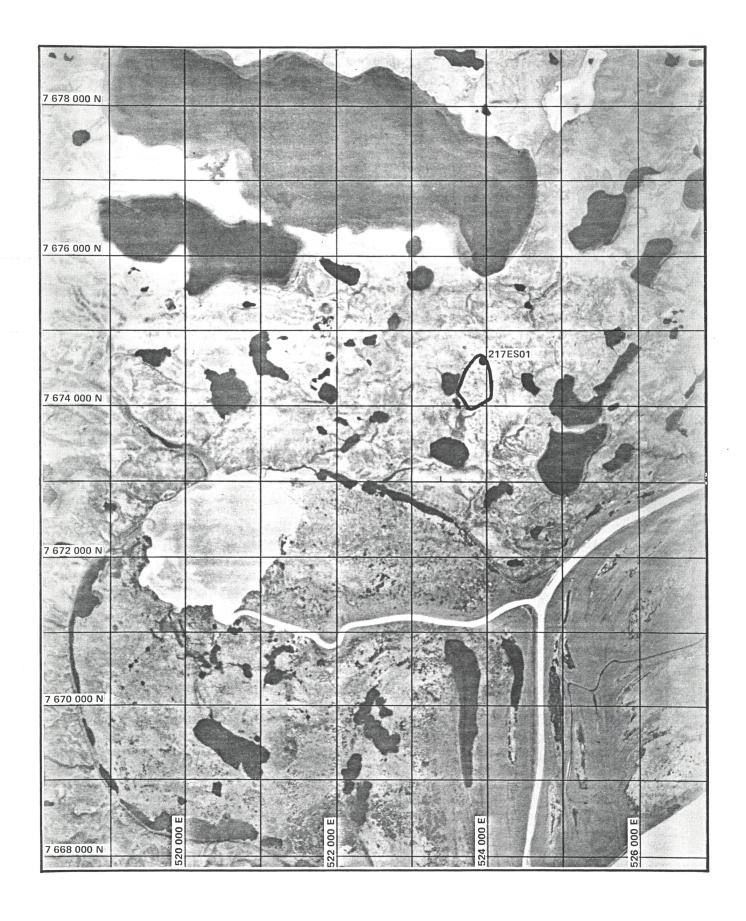


FIGURE G.1 SITE PLAN FOR SOURCE 217E

# APPENDIX G SOURCE 217East

#### G.1 SUMMARY

Material Type: silty sand and sandy silt

Fines Content: estimated average 50%

Area of Feature: 428,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: 0

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable

 $(m^3)$   $(m^3)$ 

Excavation Depth: not recommended

Moisture Content: over 30%

Borehole Reference: 217ES01

## G.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

# G.2.1 Location and Geological Origin

Source 217East is located about 4 km west of the East channel just east of source 217. Its location is shown on Figure 2 and Figure G.1. The deposit appears to be part of the same feature as deposit 217. It is, however, more kame-like but with hummocky and terrace-like features on the main ridge.

#### G.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies

There have been no previous studies conducted at this site.

## G.2.3 Results of Current Study

One borehole was drilled on this site to a depth of 9.2 m and encountered a sequence of interbedded silty sand and sandy silt. Silt predominates in the sequence, and it is not of engineering value.



G.3 BOREHOLE LOGS



					UNIFIED SOIL	CLASSIFICATION†
MAJOR DIVISIONS GROUP SYMBOLS TYPICAL NAMES CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA						
		14.3	CLEAN GRAVELS	GW	Managed Constitution of the end o	10 10 construction 4 110 2 110 2 110 2 110 110 110 110 110 1
S		GRAVELS 50% or more of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 siev	CLEAN (	GP	Paris public pases of tural fractions	Not controver to the GW
301	No 200	50% coars	ES FS	GM	fier, grave ( payel Caret of exactoric)	Arranger   Inner plot below   'A' and   Attending limits plotting   on tracticity index less than 4   on tracticity index less than 5   on the classifications required to the classification of the classificatio
AINEC	no ban	,	GRAVELS WITH FINES	GC	Clayer, graves, gravel saint clay thus tures	The second of th
ARSE-GR,	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS More than 50% retained on No. 200 seven	OBISE I SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS	SW	Well graded sands and gravelly sands, fittle or on fines	Afterberg limits plot below: "A line and plasticity index greater than 7.  Atterberg limits plot below: "A line and plasticity index greater than 3.  Atterberg limits plot below: "A line and plasticity index greater than 3.  Atterberg limits plot below: "A line and plasticity index greater than 3.  Cu = D <sub>80</sub> /D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6.  Cu = D <sub>80</sub> /D <sub>10</sub> Greater than 6.  Cu = D <sub>80</sub> /D <sub>10</sub> Between 1 and 3.  Not: meeting: both criteria for SW.  Atterberg limits plot below: "A line or plasticity index less than 4.  Atterberg limits plot above: "A line or plasticity index greater than 7.  Atterberg limits plot above: "A line or plasticity index less than 4.  Atterberg limits plot above: "A line or plasticity index less than 7.  Atterberg limits plot above: "A line or plasticity index greater than 7.  Atterberg limits plot above: "A line or plasticity index greater than 7.
8		SANDS More than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	CLEAN	SP	Poorly - graded sands and gravelly sands, ittle or no fines.	Not meeting both criteria for SW
		S ore than ction pa	OS H ES	SM	Silty sands, sand-sift mixtures	Atterberg limits plot below "A" line Atterberg limits plotting or plastricity index less than 4 in hatched area are bor-
		M. tra	SANDS WITH FINES	sc	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	Atterberg limits plot above 'A' line quiring use of dual symand plasticity indiex greater than 7 bols
		AYS		ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock finur, silty or clayey fine sands	60  PLASTICITY CHART  For classification of fine grained 50 soils and fine fraction of coarse
SOILS	200 sieve*	SILTS AND CLAYS	50% or less	CL	Increased clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, saidy clays, slity clays linan clays.	gramed soils  Afterberg limits plotting in hatched area are borderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols  Afterberg limits plotting in hatched CH  Afterberg limits plotting in hatched CH
AINED S	passes No.	SILT	. w	OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity	Equation of 'A' line, P1 > 0.73(LL   20)
FINE GRAINED SOILS	50% or more passes No. 200 sieve	CLAYS	ii 50%	мн	Inorganic sits, micaceous or diato maceous fine sands or sits, elastic sits	МН & ОН
	20	SILTS AND CLAYS	Liquid rimit greater than 50%	СН	Inorganic clay of high plasticity, fat clays	10 7 4 SC ML ML & OL
SILT		grea	ОН	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 LIQUID LIMIT	
н	IGHL	Y ORGANIC	SOILS	PT	Peat, eleck and other highly organic soils	*Based on the material passing the 3 or 175 mint serve *ASTM Designation D 2487, for identification procedure see D 2488

# **GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION**

#### ICE NOT VISIBLE

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	Nf	Poorly-bonded or friable	
N	Nbn	No excess ice, well-bonded	
	Nbe	Excess ice, well - bonded	

- NOTE:

  1. Duel symbols are used to indicate horderline or mixed ire classifications.

  2. Visual estimates of ice contents indicated on horehole tops ± 5%.

  3. This system of ground ice description has been modified from NRC Technical Memo 19, Guide to the Field Description of Permetrost for Engineering Purposes.

## LEGEND

Suit

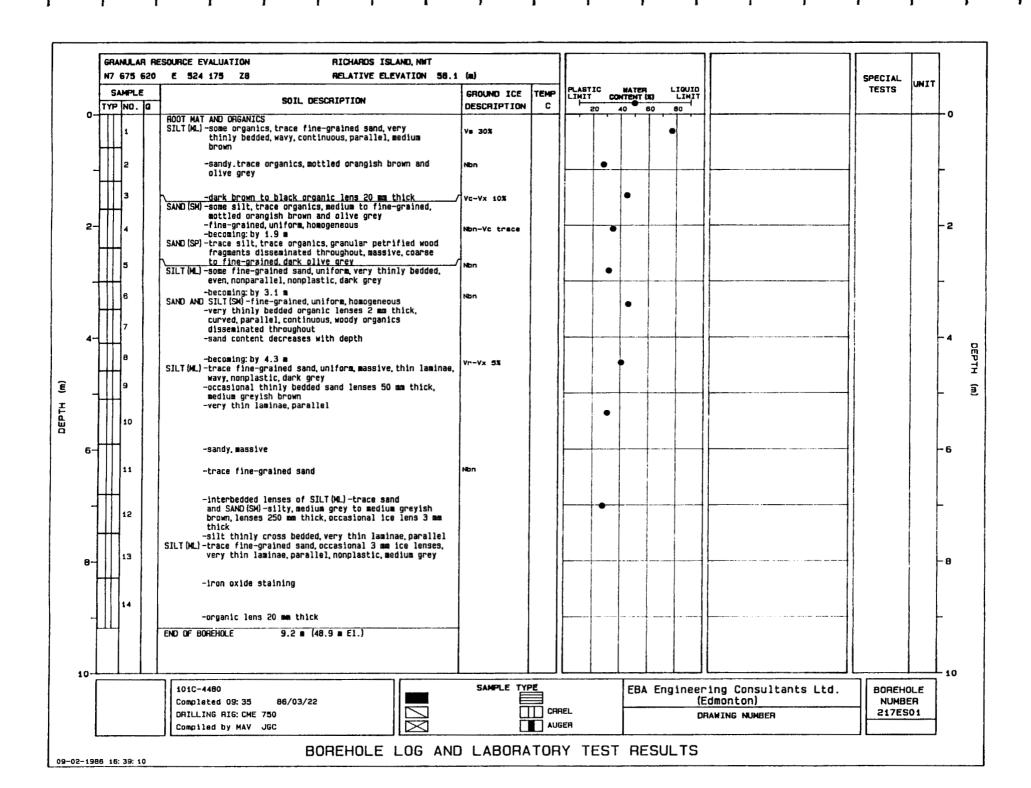
Ice

#### VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN 50% BY VOLUME

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	Vx	Individual ice crystals or inclusions	
v	Vc	lue coarings on particles	
V	Vr	Random or irregularly oriented ice formations	
	Vs	Stratified or districtly preceded ice formations	

# VISIBLE ICE GREATER THAN 50% BY VOLUME

	ICE + Soil Type	tce with soil incresions	
ICE	+CE	lce without sea archisens (greater than 25 mm (Carc) track)	



G.4 LABORATORY TESTING



# BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

_			SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	FIGUID	PLASTIC							FROZEN /
	DE	PTH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	USC	CONTENT	DENSITY	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	SRAVEL	FINES	D50	UNFROZEN
_	(a	}				(7,)	Mg/m3									
L	0.00-	0.60	1	care		77.0										F
	0.60-	1.20	2	cora		28.0										F
	1.20-	1.70	3	care		45.0										F
	1.40-	1.60	3A													F
_	1.70-	2.40	4	core	SP-S#	35.0					6.(	91.	3.0			F
	2.40-	3.00	5	core												F
	2.60-	3.00	5A			32.0										F
_	3.00-	3.50	6	core												F
	3.30-	3.50	6A			46.0										F
	3.50-	4.10	7	core												F
	4.10-	4.60		core												F
	4.30-	4.60	SA			41.0										F
	4.60-	5.10		core												F
	4.90-	5.00														F
_	5.10-	5.90	10	care												F
	5.30-	5.40	10A			31.0										F
	5.90-	<b>5.</b> 80		core												F
_	6.10-	6.20	11A													F
	6.80-	7.50		core												F
	<b>5.</b> 90-	7.10				28.0										F
	7.50-	8.30		core												F
	7.90-	8.00														F
	8.30-	9.20		core												F
	8.70-	8.80	144													F

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

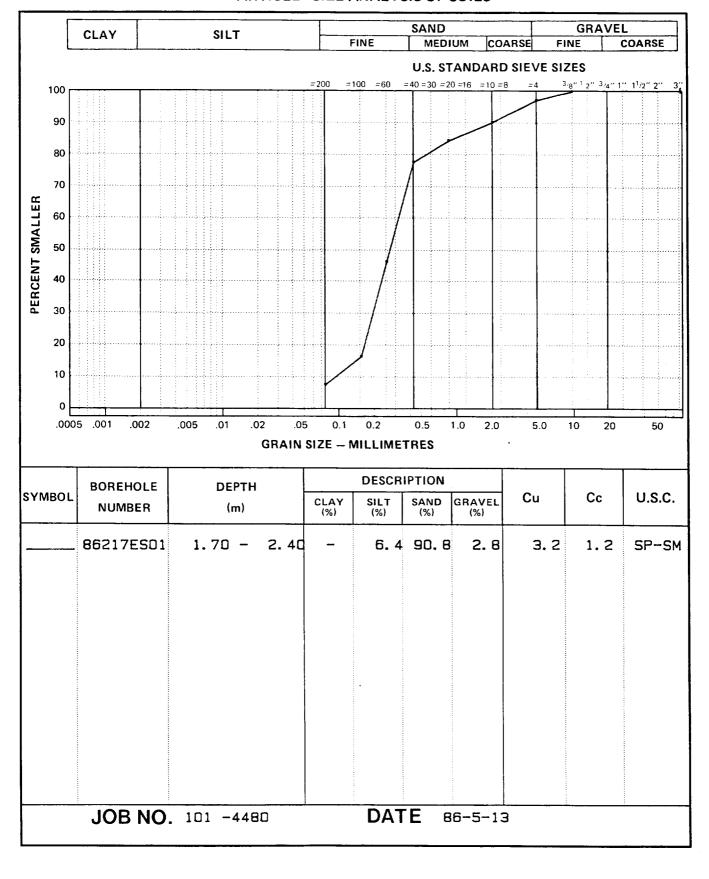
GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480

-ROREHOLE NO. 217ES01

Page 1 of 1

## **PARTICLE - SIZE ANALYSIS OF SOILS**



v 2004a

# APPENDIX H SOURCE 218

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

H.1	SUMMARY
H.2	SITE DESCRIPTION
	<ul><li>H.2.1 Location and Geological Origin</li><li>H.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies</li><li>H.2.3 Results of Current Study</li></ul>
н.3	BOREHOLE LOGS
H.4	LABORATORY TESTING

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure H.1 Site Plan for Source 218



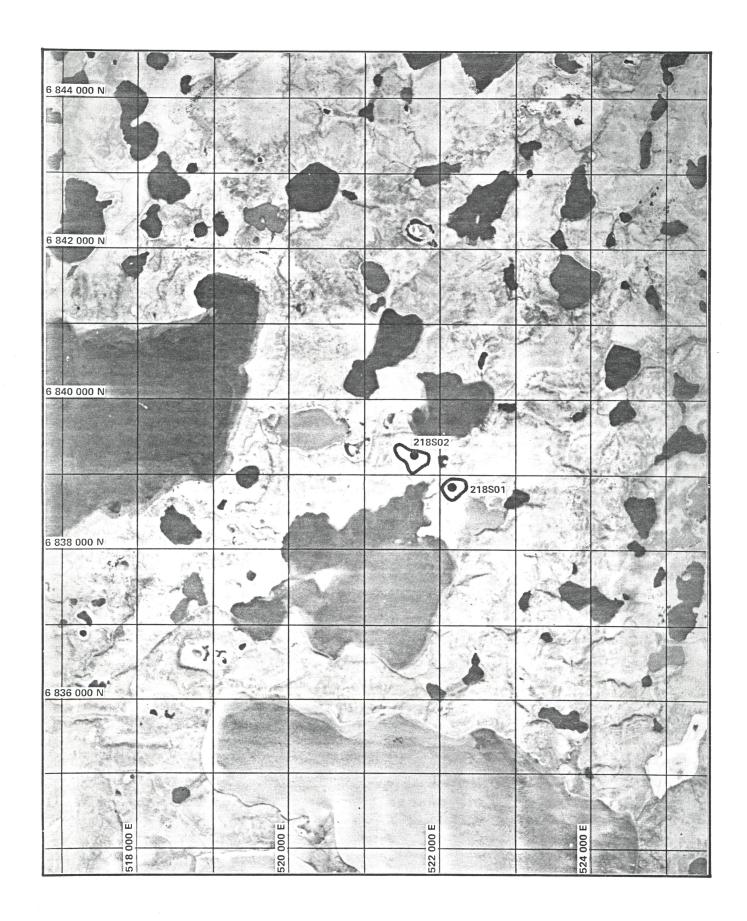


FIGURE H.1 SITE PLAN FOR SOURCE 218

# APPENDIX H SOURCE 218

#### H.1 SUMMARY

Material Type: fine sand and silt

Fines Content: n/a; estimated over 50%

Area of Feature: 690,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: Unknown, rec. reqd.

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable 0 rec. reqd.

Excavation Depth: not recommended

Moisture Content: 20 to 30%

Borehole Reference: 218S01, 218S02 RKL218-A

#### H.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

## H.2.1 Location and Geological Origin

This source is located approximately 30 km north-northeast of Tununuk Point, about 1 km west of Mid Lake. RKL (1972) described the deposit as a glacial outwash. The deposit appears as two flat-topped, steep sided hillocks, each measuring about 1200 m by 300 m by 20 m high. Its location is shown on Figure 2 and Figure H.1.

#### H.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies

RKL (1972) excavated one test pit to a depth of 1.1 m and found a clean well-graded sand with some fine-grained gravel.



# H.2.3 Results of Current Study

Two boreholes were completed on this site: one on each hillock. Both encountered interbedded deposits of silt, ice, and fine-grained sand. The material encountered is of no engineering value. The RKL test pit indicates that there is some useful material at the site. It seems likely that the material is more localized than previously expected. A summer reconnaissance may be useful to determine whether a sufficient volume of useful material exists.



H.3 BOREHOLE LOGS



	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION†										
r	MAJC	OR DIVISI	ONS	GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA					
	SOLLS  to 200 year  GRAVELS  SPP or more at rough factors		CLEAN GRAVELS	GW	Moderated stay is and quare sand east post little or in thing	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
S			CLEAN	G₽	Positry quaded grave caestigrave sand exist peoplettic as a firex						
SOIL	No. 200	GRAVELS 50° or more of course feation retained on No. 4 sec	reus rh es	GM	Totograve ogravel Sand silt moktores	Atterberg limits plot below. All you. Atterberg limits plot below. All you.					
AINEC	ned on	2	GRAVELS WITH FINES	GC	Clayery gravers, gravel sand clay mix tures	or plasticity index less than 4 or harmed area are border for a series of the classifications required and plasticity index greater than 7 do the classifications required use of dual symbols.					
ARSE GR	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS  More than 50% retained on No. 200 cm. as SANDS  SANDS  GRAVE  GRAVE  Course than 50% of coarse	coarse 4 sieve	CLEAN SANDS	sw	Well graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	Greater than 6					
8		SANDS More than 50% of differential passes No. 4	CLEAN	SP	Poorly - graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	The proof of the p					
		S our that ction py	DS FF	SM	Silty sands, sand silt mixtures	Atterbeig limits plot below "A" line Atterbeig limits plot thelow "A" line and the properties or plasticity index less than 4 in natched area are bor					
		#3	SANDS WITH FINES	sc	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	or plasticity index less than 4 in natched area are bor derline classifications required and plasticity index greater than 7. Attended to the design of the derline classifications required use of dual symbols.					
		AYS		ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands	For classification of fine-grained					
SOILS	200 sieve*	SILTS AND CLAYS	50% or less	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	Soils and fine fraction of coarse grained soils  X W 40  Attacherd limits plotting in hatched area are borderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols					
FINE GRAINED SOILS	passes No.	SILT	SILT	SILT	SILT	יט נ	OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity	Equation of 'A' line PI - 0.73(LL 20)		
FINE-GR	50% or more passes No. 200 sieve	CLAYS	50%	мн	hiorganic silts, micaceous or diato- maceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts	MH & OH					
	20	SILTS AND CLAYS	Elquid fimit greater than 50%	сн	Inorganic clay of high plasticity, fat clays	10 7 4 SCML ML & OL					
	SIETS		grea	он	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100					
н	IGHLY	Y ORGANIC	SOILS	РТ	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils	*Based on the material passing the 3 in, 175 mm; siece *FASTM Designation D-2487, for identification procedure see D-2488					

# **GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION**

#### ICE NOT VISIBLE

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	NI	Poorty-bonded or friable	
N	Nbn	No excess ice, well-bonded	
	Nbe	Excess ice, well - bonded	

#### NOTE:

- 1. Dual symbols are used to indicate borderline or mixed
- Duel symbols are used to indicate borderline or mixed ice cleasifications
  Visual estimates of ice contents indicated on borehole logs ± 5%.
  This system of ground ice description has been modified from NRC Technical Meno 79, Guide to the Field Description of Permatrost for Engineering Purposes. Purposes

#### LEGEND

Soil See

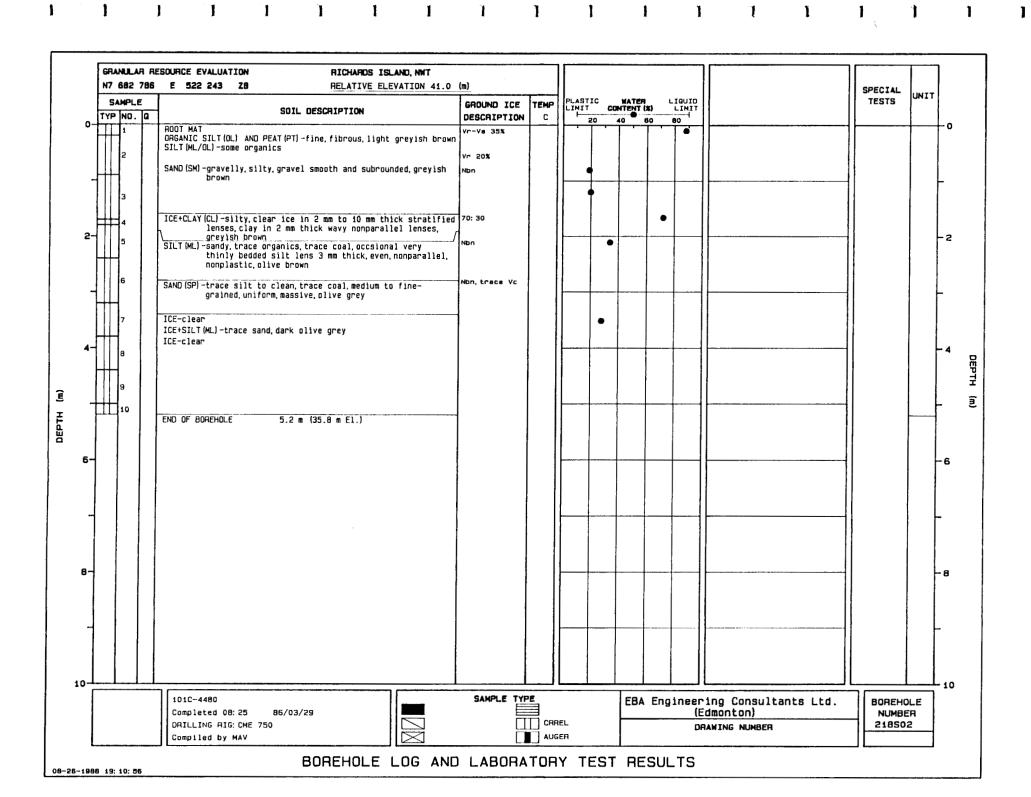


#### VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN 50% BY VOLUME

GROUP SYMBOLS	8YMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	Vx	Individual ice grystals in inclusions	
	Vc	Tre coatinus on particles	
	Vr	Random or orses any osembol de formations	
	∨5	Stratified or districtly occurred acctorinations	

#### VISIBLE ICE GREATER THAN 50% BY VOLUME

ICE	ICE + Soil Tysie	ten with soil inclusions	
	ıcı	ice without soil inclusions (greater than 25 mm (1 m) (thick)	



H.4 LABORATORY TESTING



# BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

2	DE:	PTH )	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	<b>USC</b>	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m3	FINIL FIGNID	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	BRAVEL	FINES	<b>D5</b> 0	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
	0.00-	0.70	1	COTE												F
1	0.30-	0.40	1A			4.2										F
	0.70-	1.40	2	care												F
	1.10-	1.20	2A		SP-SM	20.0					7.0	93.0	0.0			F
*	1.35-	1.40	28													F
	1.40-	2.00	3	core												F
	1.60-	1.70	3A			21.0										F
•	2.00-	2.60	4	core												F
	2.60-	3.05	5	core												F
-	3.05-	3.65	6	core												F
	3.40-	3.50	6A			29.0										F
*	3.65-	4.30	7	core												F
	3.90-	4.00				29.0										۶
	4.30-	4.75	8	core												F
-	4.50-	4.60				25.0										F
	4.75-	5.35		COLE												F
	4.85-	4.95				31.0										F
*	5.35-	5.80		core												F
	5.80-	6.25		core												F
	<b>5.15</b> -	6.20				44.0										F
	6.25-	7.05		core												F
	6.90-	7.00	12A													F
ı																

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

Project Number: 101C-4480 □OREHOLE NO. 218S01

#### BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

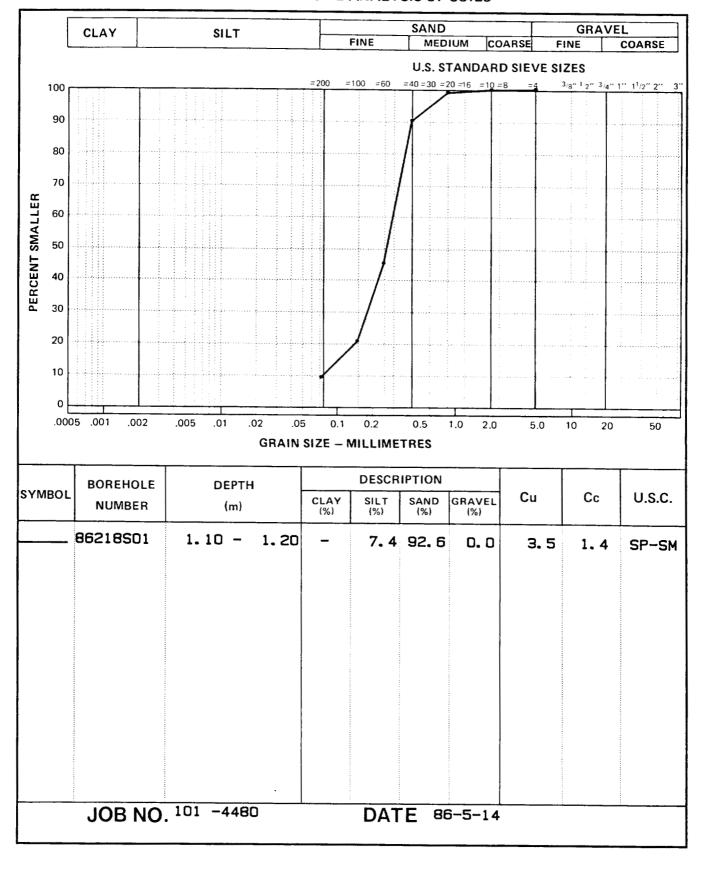
_	DEP (m)		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	380	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m3	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	ERAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
_	0.00-	0.20	1	core		88.0										F
	0.20-	0.90	2	2078												F
	0.70-	0.90	2A			19.0										F
	0.90-	1.70	3	core												F
,	1.10-	1.30	3A			20.0										۶
	1.60-	1.70	3B			72.0										۶
	1.70-	1.80	4	core												F
_	1.80-	2.40	5	core		34.0										F
	2.40-	3.20	6	core												F
	3.20-	3.80	7	core		28.0										F
	3.80-	4.40	8	core												F
	4.40-	5.00	9	core												F
	5.00-	5.20	10	core												F

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

Project Number: 101C-4480 ⇒DREHOLE NO. 218502

#### PARTICLE - SIZE ANALYSIS OF SOILS



# APPENDIX I SOURCE 218North

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.1	SUMMARY
1.2	SITE DESCRIPTION
	<ul><li>I.2.1 Location and Geological Origin</li><li>I.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies</li><li>I.2.3 Results of Current Study</li></ul>
I.3	BOREHOLE LOGS
I.4	LABORATORY TESTING

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure I.1 Site Plan for Source 218North



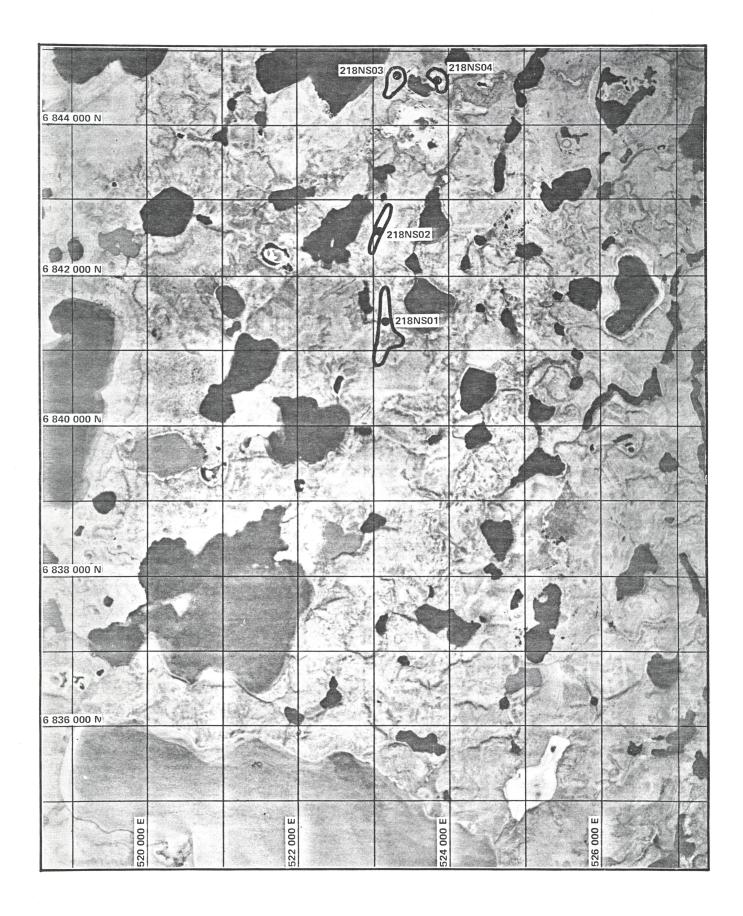


FIGURE 1.1 SITE PLAN FOR SOURCE 218N

# APPENDIX I SOURCE 218North

#### I.1 SUMMARY

Material Type:

sand, silt and ice

Fines Content:

n/a;

Area of Feature:

1,060,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area:

0

Estimated Volume:

Proven (m³)

Probable (m³)

0

C

Excavation Depth:

not recommended

Moisture Content:

10 to 100%

Borehole Reference:

218NS01, 218NS02, 218NS03, 218NS04

#### I.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### I.2.1 Location and Geological Origin

This site consists of a series of small hillocks and ridges stretching north of source 218 towards Willow Lake. Their location is shown on Figure 2 and Figure 1.1.

These sites were identified during the air photo interpretation portion of the study as possibly being related to site 218 in the south and site 211 in the north. As with these two sources, the features that comprise source 218North are likely remnants of glacial outwash features.

Although their limited potential was recognized during the preliminary study, the sites provided a suitable route between the source 218 and source 211 so limited drilling was done.



### I.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies

There have been no previous studies conducted at this these sites.

#### I.2.3 Results of Current Study

Boreholes were drilled at selected locations along the series of ridges that comprise the area. Boreholes 218NSO1, 02 and 04 penetrated mainly massive ice although in some holes some sand and gravel was encountered below 1.5 m to 2.0 m of overburden. Borehole 218NSO3 encountered silt and some interbedded sand with a 1.5 m thick bed of gravel at a depth of 5.0 m. On the basis of the four widely spaced boreholes, it is unlikely that significant quantities of recoverable granular materials are present at these sites.



I.3 BOREHOLE LOGS



					UNIFIED SOIL	CLASSIFICATION†
٥	MAJO	R DIVISI	ons	GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
		الممد	CLEAN GRAVELS	GW	Well-gradet opice's at toward so the asset of asset towards to the complete of	0. 060 010 Swater than 4  0. 030 2  0. 030 2  0. 040 660 664 Amon 1 and 3
S		GRAVELS 50% or more of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 sev	CLEAN	GP	Proofs goaded coaver and gover soon most person of the proof design.	Not meeting both criterial for GW
SOIL	No. 200	GR 50°. c coars	FLS TH ES	GM	Salty gravers, gravel sand with mixtures	Not meeting to this criteria for GW   Attention; but meeting to this criteria for GW
AINEC	ned on	ž	GRAVELS WITH FINES	GC	Glayes, grazels, gravel-sand ctay mux tures	Atterberg limits plot above "A" line define classifications re- group and plasticity index greater than 7 bols
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS	More than 50% retained on No. 200 survi-	t sieve	CLEAN SANDS	sw	Well graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	Comparison of the content of the c
8	More tha	SANDS More than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	CLEAN	SP	Poorly - graded sands and gravelly saids, little or no fines	Clossified  Not meeting both criteria for SW  Not meeting both criteria for SW
		S ore than	DS FS	SM	Sifty sands, sand sift mixtures	Atterberg femals plot below "A" lone Atterberg femals plotforg
		ă ţ	SANDS WITH FINES	sc	Crayey sands, sand clay mixtures	Atternerg limits plot above "A" line quiring use of itial symbols  Atternerg limits plot above "A" line quiring use of itial symbols
		AYS		ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands	60 PLASTICITY CHART For classification of fine-grained 50 soils and time fraction of coasse
SOILS	200 sieve	SILTS AND CLAYS	50% or less	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	grained suits  Atterberg limits plotting in hatched  Area are borderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols
FINE GRAINED SOILS	50% or more passes No. 200 sieve	SILT	, u,	OL	Organic sifts and organic sifty clays of low plasticity	Equation of 'A' line. Pt = 0.73(LL - 20)
FINE-GR	a, or more	CLAYS	50%	мн	Inorganic sits, micaceous or diato- maceous fine sands or sits, elastic sits	MH & OH
	20	SILTS AND CLAYS	Liquid limit greater than 50%	сн	Inorganic clay of high plasticity, fat clays	ML & OL
		SILT	grea	он	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 LIQUID LIMIT
н	IIGHE	Y ORGANIC	SOILS	PT	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils	*Based on the material passing the 3-76-76 minutiness of the 3-76-76 minutiness of the 48TM Dissignation D-2487, for later total two procedure see 0-2488

# **GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION**

#### ICE NOT VISIBLE

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	NI	Poorly-bonded or friable	
N	Nbn	No excess ice, well-bonded	
	Nibe	Excess ice, well - bonded	

- Dual symbols are used to indicate borderline or mixed ice classifications
   Visual estimates of ice contents indicated on borehole
- VISUAL estimates of the logs 1.5%.
  This system of ground ice description has been modified from NRC Technical Memo 79, Guide to the Field Description of Permetrost for Engineering. Purposes

## LEGEND

Soil

#### VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN 50% BY VOLUME

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	V×	and vidual ce coyelals or inclusions	
V	Vi:	Ice coatinus on particles	7
V	Vı	Basitism er irremain), oriented in Formations	ŽŽ
	Vs	Stratified or districtly or ented acclorinations	

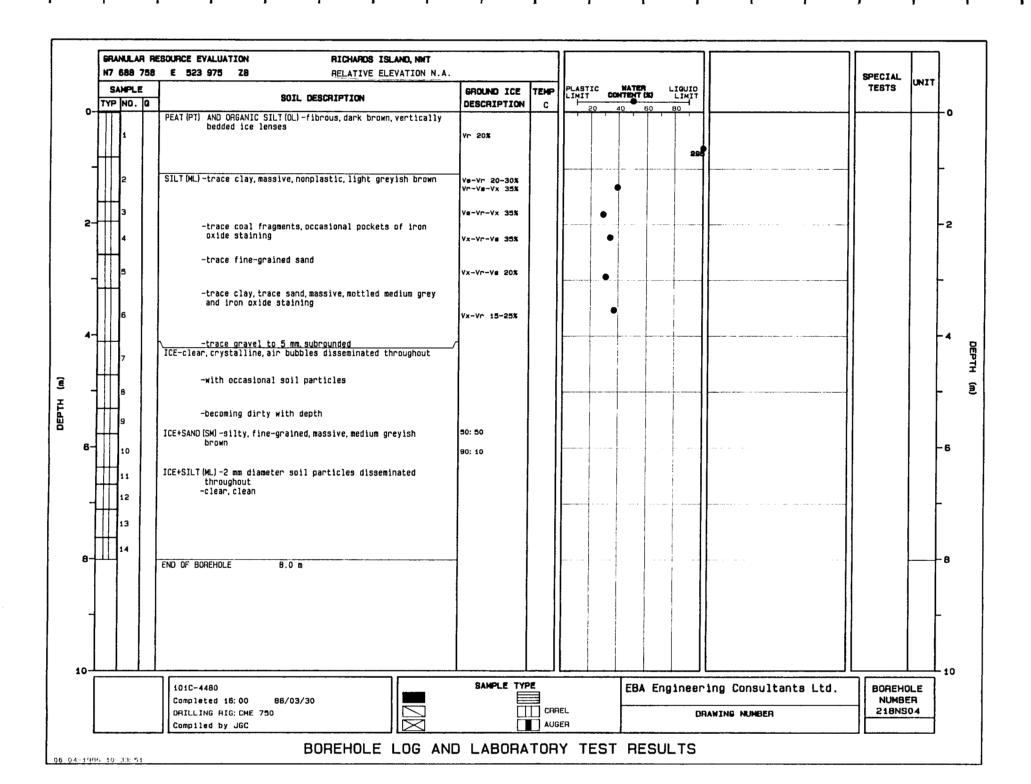
#### VISIBLE ICE GREATER THAN 50% BY VOLUME

16.5	ICE + Soil Type	tce with soil inclusions
ICE	ICE	Ice without soil rec. soirs igreater than 25 mm (1 pri mick)

-	-		PL			172				LEVATION 3				PLAST	10	WATER		OIUQI				SPECIAL TESTS	UNIT
				a	1		!	BOIL DESCR	IPTION			NO ICE RIPTION	TEMP C	PLAST		O 6	1)	LIMIT					
1		3			ì	IC SILT (OL) RGANIC SILT ML) -some cl -trace f -occasio	ay, massiv ine-grain nal very	tlets, light t brown e, nonplasti ed sand, dar thinly cros 30 degree a	c, light gre k greyish b s bedded le	eyish brown rown ns of	Nbn-Nf 90: 10 Vr-Vx Vs 40%	20-30 <b>%</b>			•	•	•						
2-					SAND	SP) -thace s choss b	ilt, fine-	grained, occ l lens at a	asional 15		Non								ļ				
	Н	Н			ICE+S	AND (SP) -tra	ce silt				50: 50				•								
					ICE+S	ILT(ML) –tra SM) –some si , pockets ML) –trace s	ce sand lt, fine-g and, fine-	silt pocke rained, occa grained, mas	sional 20 m	nm silt	Vs 50%	ı				•							
٠-		7	,		ICE+S	~10 mm 1		ns of SILT() _ (GP) -sandy, n			Va-Vx Vx 20% 50: 50						•						
			,				,	dark greyi clay, massi			70: 30 Vx 15-					•	•						
;-		9	ì		SILT	∕L}-clayey,	massive, n	nplastic			60: 40	20 <b>%</b>									-		
		1	0			(LT (ML) .AY (CL) -sil	ty, low pl	estic			Vx 20% 80: 20 Vx-Vr 80: 20	25-30%				•							
		1	2		[	NL)-trace t	o some cl	ay, dark gre	rish brown		Vr-Vx Vr-Vx 95: 5					•							
9-1		1	3		ICE END D	BOREHOLE		9.5 m (26.7	m El.)		_ :						:			.,			
Ī					10:C-4480 Completed 21: 00 86/03/29 DRILLING RIG: CME 750					SAI	MPLE TY	PE CRE	REL		ЕВА	Eng		ing Con		s Ltd.	BOREH NUMB 218NS	OLE IER	

			_															11						11						ı	
_			E	522	914					RELAT:	IVE EL	LEVAT	ION 27											$\parallel$					SPECIAL	UNIT	
			-					<b>30</b> II	. DESC	RIPTIO	N						ı	LIMI	T	CONTI	NT (X	, '	LIMIT	Ш					IESIS		
	1	-		NIC S	ILT (0	L) -tr	ace s		lamp wh	en tha	ved, no	onplas	stic.			1014	L C		50	40	60	<del>- ,</del>	B0 .								-0
-	2		GAAV	EL (GW	) -san	dv. tr	ace s	ilt. t	race c	oal.wel	ll gra	ided. c	parse-	Nbn				•		_			_	_							_
	3			_	grain occas siltv	ed gr ional some	avel thin	to fi ly be nics	ne-gra dded l dack b	ined sa ens of cown	ond, su GRAVE	ıbangu	ılar,																		
	4		1	- LAY (	becom CL) -s	ing: b ilty,	y 1.7 soil	m parti	cles i			s						-	-	-	+			-				$\dashv$			- 2
#	6					oarti	cles	maxim	um 1 m	m in di	amete	er, dar	k olive	85:	15																
+	7													90:	10							-					,				-
	9																	_	-	-						<del> </del>					- 4
#	10				oil p	parti	cles	maxim	um 10	nm in d	iamet	er		85:	15														į		
	12																			+											-
#	13																														-6
			END (	F BO	REHOLE			6.2	n (21.	2 m E1.	J		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE																		
																			-		+										-
																															-8
																			-	-	-			-							-
					-																										- 10
			Co	nplet	ed 06			6/03	/30						SAMPLE	===		IFI		-	ВА	Eng					its L	td.	NUMBE	R	
			11				/50						$\leq$				·							HAWIN	NUMB	EH			210/49		
ŀ	S	SAMPL 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 6 8 9 10 11 12 13	SAMPLE TYP NO. Q  1  2  3  4  4  5  6  7  8  10  11  12  13	SAMPLE TYP NO. G  1	SAMPLE TYP NO. Q  1  1  2  GRAVEL [GW  3  CLAY TILL  ICE+CLAY [IIII  10  11  12  13  14  END OF BOR  10  10  11  12  101C-44  Complet  DRILLIN	TYP NO. Q  1	TYP NO. Q  ROOT MAY AND PEAT (FORGANIC SILT (OL) -tr light grey  GRAVEL (GW) -sandy. tr grained gr occasional -silty, some CLAY TILL (CL) -silty -becoming: b for soil parting grey  B  10  11  -soil parting grey  12  13  14  END OF BOREHOLE	TYP NO. Q    1	TYP NO. Q  ROOT MAT AND PEAT (PT) ORGANIC SILT (OL) -trace sand, of light greyish brown  GRAVEL (GW) -sandy, trace silt, the grained gravel to fing occasional thinly be sailty, some organics. CLAY TILL (CL) -silty, trace grangles, trace g	SAMPLE TYP NO. Q  ROOT MAT AND PEAT (PT) ORGANIC SILT (OL) -trace sand, damp wh light greyish brown  GRAVEL [GW] -sandy, trace silt, trace c grained gravel to fine-gra occasional thinly bedded -silty, some organics, dark b CLAY TILL (CL) -silty, trace gravel, tr -becoming: by 1.7 m ICE+CLAY (CL) -silty, soil particles in disseminated throughout  -soil particles maximum 1 m grey  10 11 12 13 14 END OF BOREHOLE  6.2 m (21.2	SAMPLE TYP NO. Q  ROOT MAT AND PEAT (PT) ORGANIC SILT (OLI-trace sand, damp when that light greyish brown  GRAVEL (GW) -sandy, trace silt, trace coal, we grained gravel to fine-grained so occasional thinly bedded lens of -silty, some organics, dark brown  CLAY TILL (CLI-silty, trace gravel, trace sand, damp when that light greyish brown  CLAY TILL (CLI-silty, trace sand, damp when that light greyish brown  CLAY TILL (CLI-silty, trace sand, damp when that light greyish brown  CLAY TILL (CLI-silty, trace sand, damp when that light greyish brown  CLAY TILL (CLI-silty, trace sand, damp when that light greyish brown  CLAY TILL (CLI-silty, trace sand, damp when that light greyish brown  CLAY TILL (CLI-silty, trace sand, damp when that light greyish brown  CLAY TILL (CLI-silty, sail particles in small disseminated throughout  -soil particles maximum 1 mm in digrey  10  10  -soil particles maximum 10 mm in digrey  11  END OF BOREHOLE  6.2 m (21.2 m E1.  1016-44H0  Completed 06: 20 86/03/30  DRILLING RIG: CME 750	SAMPLE TYP MO. 0  ROOT MAT AND PEAT(PT) OHGANIC SILT(OLL)-trace sand, damp when thawed, not light greyish brown  GRAVEL(GW)-sandy, trace silt, trace coal, well grayined gravel to fine-grained sand, su occasional thinly bedded lens of GRAVEL-Silty, some organics, dark, brown  CLAY TILL(CL)-silty, trace gravel, trace sand becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY(CL)-silty, soil particles in small ball disseminated throughout  -soil particles maximum 1 mm in diameter grey  10  11  -soil particles maximum 10 mm in diameter grey  END OF BOREHOLE  6.2 m (21.2 m El.)  101C-44H0 Completed 06: 20 86/03/30 DRILLING RIG: CME 750	TYP NO. Q  HOOT MAT AND PEAT(PT) ORGANIC SILT(OL)-trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplas light greyish brown  GRAVEL (GW)-sandy, trace silt, trace coal, well graded, organed gravel to fine-grained sand, subanguoccasional thinly bedded lens of GRAVEL (GW)-silty, some organics, dark, brown CLAY TILL (CL)-silty, trace gravel, trace sand becoming; by 1.7 m ICE+CLAY (CL1-silty, soil particles in small balls disseminated throughout  -soil particles maximum 1 mm in diameter, dar grey  10 11 12 13 14 END OF BOREHOLE 6.2 m (21.2 m El.)	TYP NO. 0  HOUT MAY AND PEAT (PT) ORGANIC SILT (DLI-trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplastic, light greyish brown  GRAVEL [GW] -sandy, trace silt, trace cosl, well graded, coarse-grained gravel to fine-grained sand, subangular, occasional thinly bedded lens of GRAVEL [GW] -silty, some organics, dark, brown  CLAY TILL (DLI-silty, soil) particles in small balls disseminated throughout  -soil particles maximum 1 mm in diameter, dark olive grey  -soil particles maximum 10 mm in diameter  END OF BOREHOLE  6.2 m (21.2 m El.)	SAMPLE TYP NO. Q  HOOT MAT AND PEAT (PT) ORGANIC SILT (OL) - trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplastic, light greyish brown  GRAVEL (GW) - sandy, trace silt, trace cosl, well graded, coarse-grained gravel to fine-grained sand, subangular, occasional thinly bedded lens of GRAVEL (GW) - silty  CLAY TILL (CL) - silty, trace gravel, trace sand - traceming, by 1.7 m ICE+CLAY (CL) - silty, soil particles in small balls disseminated throughout  - soil particles maximum 1 mm in diameter, dark olive  grey  90:  B  - soil particles maximum 10 mm in diameter  END OF BOREHOLE  6.2 m (21.2 m El.)	SAMPLE TYP NO. 0  ROOT MAY AND PEAT (PT) ORGANIC SILT (CL1-trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplastic, light greyish brown  ROAT HILL (GW) -sandy, trace silt, trace coal, well graded, coarse- grained gravel to fine-graines sand subangular, occasional tinip bedded is GMAVEL (GW) -silty CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark, brown. CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark), brown.  CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark), brown. CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark), brown.  CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark), brown.  CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark), brown.  CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark), brown.  CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark), brown.  CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark), brown.  GENCLAY (CL1)-silty, some organics, dark, brown.  CLAY TILL (CL1-silty, some organics, dark), brown.  GENCLAY (CW)-sandy.  PO: 10  90: 10  90: 10  10  11  12  13  14  END OF BOREHOLE  6.2 m (21.2 m El.)  SAMPLI  Completed 06: 20 86/03/30  DHILL (MG RIG: CWE 750	SAMPLE TYP NO. 0  ROUND ICE OBSCRIPTION  ROUT MAT AND PEAT [PT] ORGANIC Silt [OL1-trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplastic, light greyish brown  ROUT MAT AND PEAT [PT] ORGANIC Silt [OL1-trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplastic, light greyish brown  ROUND ICE OBSCRIPTION  NF-Nbn  NF-Nbn  NF-Nbn  SAMPLE TYP  GRAVEL [GW] -sandy, trace silt, trace coal, well graded, coarse-grained gard, brown occasional thinly bedded lens of GRAVEL [GM] -silty -silty, some organics, dark, brown  CLAY TILL (CL) -silty, trace gravel, trace sand -becoming; by 1.7 m  ICE-CLAY (CLI-dilty, soil particles in small balls disseminated throughout -soil particles maximum 1 mm in diameter, dark olive grey  90: 10  SAMPLE TYP  Completed 06: 20 86/03/30 DHILLING RIG: ONE 750	SAMPLE TYPE NO. 0  SOIL DESCRIPTION  GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION  TO CHARLE (IGL) -trace sand, dasp when thawed, nonplastic, Nr-Non  Nr-Non  GRAVEL (IGN) -sandy, trace slit, trace coal, well graded, coarse-grained gravel to fine-grained sand, subangular, occasional thinly bedded lens of GRAVEL (IGN) -slity  GLAY III, 1988 programits, dark, brown  CLAY III, 1988 programits, dark, brown  GLAY CLI-slity, soil particles in small balls  disseminated throughout  -soil particles maximum 1 mm in diameter, dark olive  grey  90: 10  -soil particles maximum 10 mm in diameter  END OF BOREHOLE  6.2 m (21.2 m E1.)  SAMPLE TYPE  END OF BOREHOLE  Completed 06: 20 85/03/30  GHILLING RIG: CME 7500	SAMPLE TYP NO. 0  HODI NAT AND PEAT[P] CRGANIC SILT [DL] -trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplastic, light greyish brown  GRAVEL [GW] -sandy, trace silt, brace coal, well graded, coarse- grained gravel to the grapher sand subangular, occasional thinly bedded lens of GRAVEL [GW] -silty, some organics, dark brown  CLAY TILL [CL] -silty, trace gravel, trace sand -broughout  Gravel [CL] -silty, some prancipular of GRAVEL [GW] -silty -silty -trace gravel, trace sand -broughout  Gravel [CL] -silty, some prancipular of GRAVEL [GW] -silty -soil particles maximum 1 mm in diameter, dark olive grey  90: 10  90: 10  90: 10  90: 10  90: 10  90: 10  11  12  13  14  END OF BÖREHOLE  6.2 m (21.2 m El.)  SAMPLE TYPE  CORRELATION   SAMPLE TYP NO. 0  SOIL OESCRIPTION  SOUND ICE TO DESCRIPTION  CONTINUE AND PEAT [PT]  ORGANIC SILT[OL]-trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplastic,  I just greyish brown  ORGANIC SILT[OL]-trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplastic,  I just greyish brown  ORGANIC SILT[OL]-trace sand, damp when thawed, nonplastic,  I just greyish brown  ORGANIC SILT[OL]-trace sand, well graded, coarse-  organic greyish brown  ORGANIC SILT[OL]-trace gravel, trace sand, sand graded, coarse-  organic gravel to fire-populate and subarrogular,  occasional thinly bedded lands of GRAVEL [6N]-Silty  Solly some organics, dark brown  ORGANIC SILT[OL]-trace gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (ILL (CL)-silty, trace gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, sale gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, trace gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, trace gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, trace gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, trace gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, trace gravel, trace sand  -becoming by 1.7 m  ICE+CLAY (CL)-silty, trace san	SAMPLE TYPE NO. 0 SOIL DESCRIPTION SILD (C. ) TO DESCRIPTION C C DESCRIPTION C DESCRIPTION C C D	SAMPLE  SOIL DESCRIPTION  SHOUND ICE  PERCRIPTION  ROOI MAI AND PEAT (PT)  ORGANIC SIT (DLI-trace sand, darp when thawed, nonplastic.  11	SAMPLE TYPE NO. 0 SOIL DESCRIPTION SHOULD IZE TRAP DESCRIPTION C PROTECTION CONTROL CO	SAMPLE  SOIL DESCRIPTION  GROUND ICE TYPE NO. 0	SAMPLE SOIL DESCRIPTION GROUND ICE DESCRIPTIO	SAMPLE SOIL DESCRIPTION  SOIL OF BORNO ICE DESCRIPTION  SOURCE DESCRIPTION  Not n	SAMPLE TYPE  SOIL DESCRIPTION  SOIL DESCRIPTION  SOURCE TYPE  DESCRIPTION  The control of the co	SAMPLE TYPE  BOIL DESCRIPTION  BOIL DESCRIPTION  BOIL DESCRIPTION  BOIL DESCRIPTION  BOIL NAME OF SELECT PLANT SAND ASPENDED.  BOIL DESCRIPTION  BOIL NAME OF SELECT PLANT SAND ASPENDED.  BOIL NAME OF SELECT PLANT ASPENDED.  BOIL DESCRIPTION  BOIL NAME OF SELECT PLANT ASPENDED.  BOIL DESCRIPTION  BOIL NAME OF SELECT PLANT ASPENDED.  BOIL DESCRIPTION  BO	SOUND IDE  TOP NO. 0  NOT NO. 10  NO. 10  NOT NO. 10  NO. 10  NOT NO. 10  NO.	SAMPLE TYPE    Solid   Solid	SAMPLE TYPE   SAMPLE TYPE TYPE   SAMPLE TYPE TYPE   SAMPLE TYPE TYPE TYPE TYPE TYPE TYPE TYPE TYP	

	N7		773	SOURCE EVALUATION RICHARDS ISLAND, NMT E 523 205 ZB RELATIVE ELEVATION N. /	GROUND ICE	TEMP	PLAS'	īic	WATER	LIQUID		SPECIAL TESTS	UNIT	
0-			. a	SOIL DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION	C	rimi.	20	40 60					Į,
		1		ORGANIC SILT (OL) AND PEAT (PT) -with roots at surface  -fine-grained, olive brown -becoming:	Nf Nbn Vs-Vr 15%			•						
		2		SILT (ML) -trace sand, fine-grained, uniform, thinly bedded 30 mm to 50 mm thick, even, parallel, with thin laminae, wavy, nonparallel, nonplastic, olive brown	Ve 30%				•					
2-	#	4		SAND (SP) -trace silt, fine-grained, uniform, occasional very thinly bedded silt lens, olive brownwith cross bedded lenses of SILT (NL), 50 mm to 100 mm thick at a 30 degree angle -trace gravel, with wood fragments 25 mm thick	Non Vc 15%			•						- 2
4		5		-becoming by 2.5 m SILT (ML) -some sand, fine-grained, uniform, thinly bedded, wavy, nonparallel, olive grey -some sand to sandy, trace coal, with very thin beds	Vr-Vc 10%									-
4		В		and pockets of medium-grained sand  ICE+CLAY(CL)-silty  SILT(ML)-some sand, with thinly bedded lenses of GRAVEL(GP).	70: 30			•				_		
		7		sand, with thinly bedded lenses of GMAVEL (GP), sandy, -wood, 75 mm in diameter on a 45% angle -olive grey	V 5.			•						
		В		SAND AND GRAVEL (SW/GW) -trace silt, fine-grained gravel, coarse to medium-grained sand, occasional very thinly bedded lens of medium to fine-grained sand, olive - becoming: by 5.5m	VC 10%									
6-		9		GRAVEL (GM) -sandy, trace silt, well graded, coarse-grained gravel for fine-grained sand, gravel to 50 mm, angular to subangular, smooth, light greyish brown				ļ						- 6
+	-	10		SAND (SW/SP)-trace fine-grained gravel, trace silt, coarse to fine-grained sand, massive, olive brown  -trace coal fragments	Non		-							-
8	+	11		ICE+SAND (SP) -fine-grained, very thinly bedded lenses i mm to 3 mm thick, even, nonparallel										-8
	Щ	12		END OF BORIEHOLE 8.4 m	_									
+	ĺ								1 20 000000					<u>-</u>
اً ،				<u> </u>								]		L,
				101C-4480  Completed 06: 20 86/03/30  DRILLING RIG: CME 750  Complied by MAV	SAMPLE TY	PE CRR L AUG			EBA		ring Consultants Ltd. (Edmonton) DRAWING NUMBER	BOREH NUMB 218NS	ER	



I.4 LABORATORY TESTING



#### BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

_	DEP		SAMPLE Number	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE Content	BULK Density	FIMIT Figuid	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
	(a)					(%)	Mg/m3									
	0.00-	0.50	į	core												Ç
	0.15-	0.25	18													F
	0.25-	0.50	18													F
	0.50-	0.90	2	core												F
	0.70-	0.80	2A			53.0										F
	0,90-	1.50	3	core												F
	1.10-	1.20	3 <b>A</b>			35.0										F
	1.50-	2.40	4	core												F
	2.20-	2.40	4A			32.0										F
	2.40-	3.20	5	core												F
	2.90-	3.00	5A			39.0										F
	3.20-	4.00	6	core												F
	3.60-	3.70	δA			46.0										F
	4.00-	4.60	7	core												F
	4.35-	4.45	7A			70.0										F
	4.45-	4.60	78													F
	4.60-	5.40	8	core												F
_	4.60-	5.00	AB													F
	5.00-	5.20	88													F
	5.20-	5.30	38			44.0										F
	5.40-	6.20	9	core												F
~	5.70-	5.80	9A			75.0										F
	6.00-	6.20	98													F
	<b>6.20</b> -	6.70	10	core												F
	6.30-	6.60	10A			55.0										F
	6.60-	6.70	10B													F
	<b>6.</b> 70-	7.30	11	core												F
	7.10-	7.20	11A			47.0										F
	7.30-	7 <b>.9</b> 0	12	core												F
	7.40-	7.50	12A													F
	7.70-	7.90	128													F
-	7.90-	<b>B.</b> 50	13	core												F
	8.20-	8.30	13A													F

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 101C-4480

-BOREHOLE NO. 218NS01

# BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

-		PT#	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (7)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m3	LIMIT LIGUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	SRAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
	0.00-	0.90	,	core		\67	rig/mo									F
~	0.80-	0.70	1A	2015		11.0										F
	0.90-	1.20	2	core		••••										F
	1.00-	1.20	ZA	22, 2		12.0										F
-	1.20-	1.80	3	core												F
	1.40-	1.60	3A													F
	1.80-	2.10	4	core												F
_	2.10-	2.60	5	core												F
	2.60-	2.90	ь	core												F
	2.90-	3.40	7	core												F
	3.40-	3.80	8	core												F
	3.80-	4.30		core												ř
	4.30-	4.70		core												t c
	4.70-	5.00		core												} -
_	5.00-	5.50		core												} -
	5.50-	5.90		core												•
	5.90-	6.20	14	core												<b>!</b>

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

\_GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480

-BOREHOLE NO. 218NS02

BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

_			SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID	PLASTIC	61 AU	01: 1	CAUD	05405	CINCO	nen	FROZEN / Unfrozen
	DEF		NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	USC	CONTENT (%)	DENSITY Mg/m3	LIMIT	LIMIT	LLHY	5111	SAND	SRAVEL	CINED	050	UNFRUZEN
_	(m)					\ A /	1197100									<u> </u>
_	0.00-	0.90	1	core		28.0										F
	0.50- 0.70-	0.70 0.80	1A 1B			20.0										F
	0.70-	1.40	2	core												F
	1.20-	1.40	2A	LOIE		44.0										F
	1.40-	2.10	3	core												F
	1.90-	2.10		20, 6		24.0										F
	2.10-	2.40	4	core		2										F
_	2.30-	2.40				24.0										F
	2.40-	3.20		core												F
	2.90-	3.10				55.0										F
_	3.20-	4.00		core												F
	3.50-	3.60				28.0										F
	3.70-	3.80														F
_	4.00-	4.70		core												F
	4.10-	4.20														F
	4.50-	4.70				35.0										F
	4.70-	5.50		core												F
_	4.90-	5.20														F
	5.50-	6.20		core												F
	5.80-	5.00														F
-	6.20-	7.00		core												ĩ
	6.60-	6.80														F
	7.00-	7.80		core												F
	7.80-	8.40		core												F

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1015-4480

-BOREHOLE NO. 218NS03

### BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

-			SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID	PLASTIC							FROZEN /
	DEP	TH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	USC	CONTENT	DENSITY	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	UNFROZEN
	(m)					(%)	Mg/m3									
	0.00-	0.80	1	core												F
	0.40-	0.70	1A			%295.0										F
	0.80-	1.60	2	core												F
	1.30-	1.40	2A			39.0										F
-	1.60-	1.95	3	core												F
	1.80-	1.85	3A			29.0										F
	1.95-	2.55	4	COTE												F
_	2.20-	2.30	4A			34.0										F
	2.55-	3.15	5	core												F
	2.90-	3.00	5A			31.0										F
	3.15-	4.10	5	core												F
_	3.50-	3.60	óĤ			37.0										F
	4.10-	4.70	7	core												F
	4.70-	5.30	8	core												F
~	5.30-	5.75		core												F
	5.65-	5.75														, F
	5.75-	6.35		core												F
_	6.35-	6.65		core												F
	6.65-	7.10		core												F
	7.10-	7.60		core												F
	7.60-	8.00	14	core												F

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480

-BOREHOLE NO. 218NS04

# APPENDIX J SOURCE 219

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rigure	J. i	Site Plan for	Source	219			
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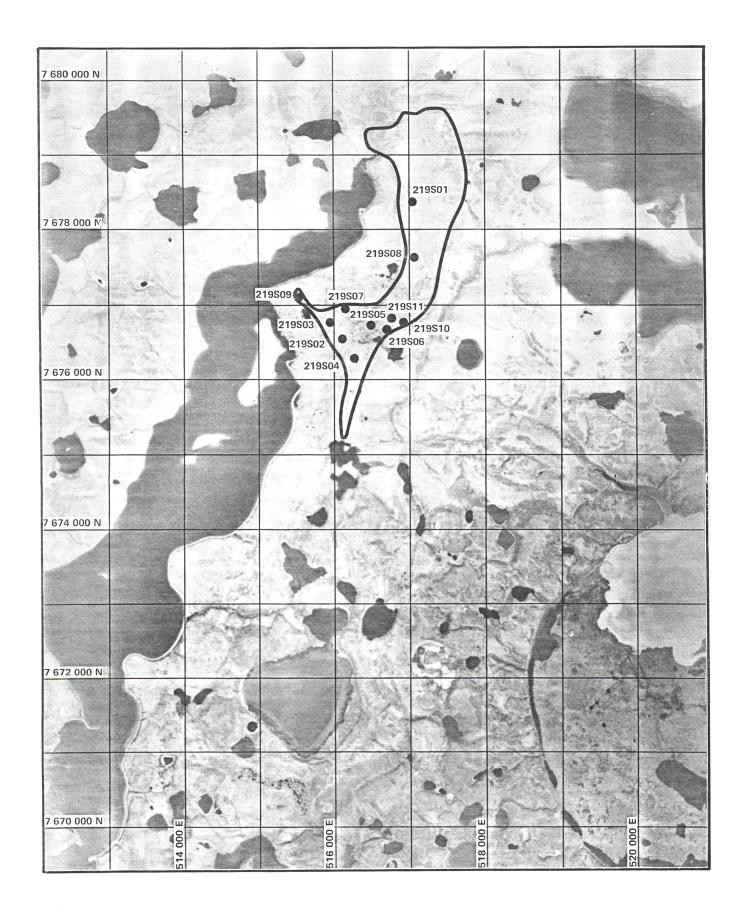


FIGURE J.1 SITE PLAN FOR SOURCE 219

# APPENDIX J SOURCE 219

#### J.1 SUMMARY

Material Type: well graded sand, some gravel

uniform sand

Fines Content: 0 to 17%, average 4%

Area of Feature: 1,500,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Developable Area: 7,500 m<sup>2</sup>

Estimated Volume: Proven Probable

(m³)

type II borrow 30,000

type II & type IV

borrow w/m.c. over 10% 200,000 rec. reqd.

Excavation Depth: varies from 4 m to 8 m

Moisture Content: 5 to 20%

Borehole Reference: 219801, 219802, 212803, 219804,

219S05, 219S06, 219S07, 219S08, 219S09, 219S10, 219S11, RKL219-1 to

RKL219-5, RKL219-A, RKL219-B

#### J.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### J.2.1 Location and Geological Origin

Site 219 is a large flat-topped ridge situated to the east of Ya-Ya Lake. Figure 2 and Figure J.1 illustrates its location. RKL(1972) suggests that it may be a crevasse filling. However, the data that has been collected at the site does not support this hypothesis.

Highly variable subsurface conditions were encountered during both the RKL(1972) investigation and the present one. Some borings encountered Type II granular material, while others encountered only silt and ice.



Fine-grained sand was also encountered. One area containing 30,000 m³ of Type II borrow has been identified, however, the rest of the area is too variable for accurate delineation on the basis of the existing borehole coverage. High moisture contents (over 10 percent) are typical throughout most of the source, indicating that more expensive extraction methods will be required. However, the potentially large volume of material may justify the additional expense.

#### J.2.2 Summary of Previous Studies

RKL(1972) has excavated two test pits and drilled five boreholes at this site. They have determined that the deposit contained a large volume of granular material, but that its distribution was erratic. Some locations contained sandy gravel and others gravelly sand. However, some of the borings encountered massive ice and/or icy silt at relatively shallow depths.

#### J.2.3 Results of Current Study

Despite the general variability of the deposit, one area appeared to contain a consistent deposit of Type II material to a depth of approximately 4.0 m. The material became siltier (Type III) below this depth. This was evidenced by the borehole data and by material exposed in local slopes. The location of this area is shown as Area A on Figure J.2. The moisture content was less than 5% and therefore extraction should be feasible during the winter months. The volume of material in Area A is approximately 30,000 m³.

Over the rest of the site, conditions were more variable. Many of the bore-holes encountered a bed of granular material up to 5 m thick. The material was predominantly medium-grained sand with some gravel to 20 mm. Silt contents average approximately 4%, but are as high as 20%. Some samples exhibited gap-graded grain size distributions and some samples were quite uniform. Since it has not been possible to differentiate between areas of different gradational characteristics, a single grain size envelope



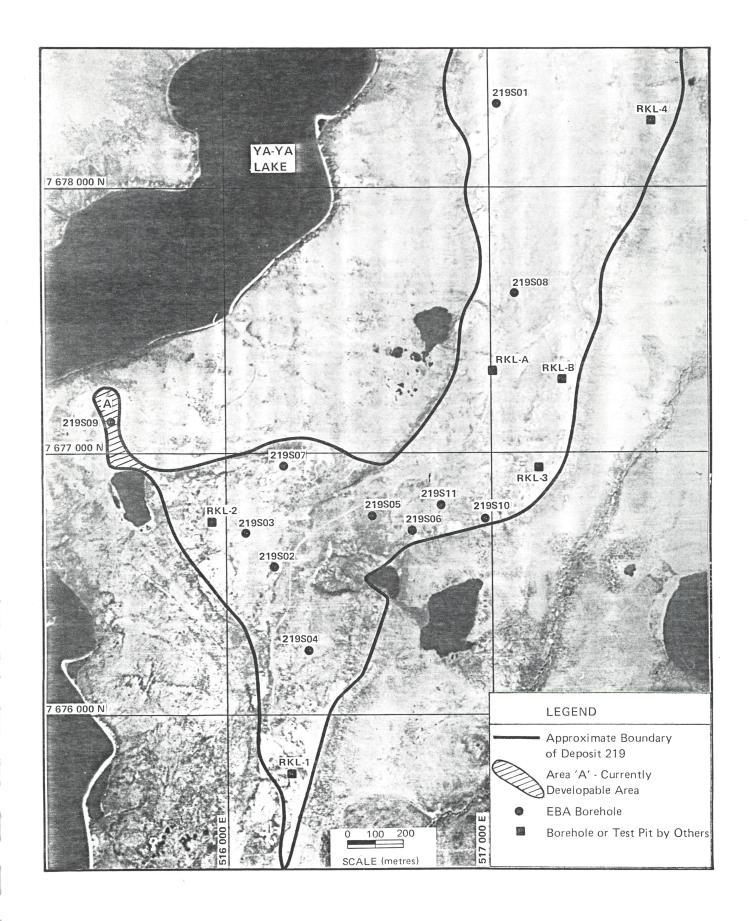


FIGURE J.2 PIT DEVELOPMENT SITE PLAN SOURCE 219

for the source (Figure J.3) has been produced. Moisture contents to 20% were common in the deposits. Considering these factors, the deposit has been classed as Type III borrow.

The volume of the resource was estimated by determining the area where most boreholes encountered a granular deposit at least 5 m thick. A reduction factor of 50% was applied to account for the fact that the deposit was not continuous.

A portion of the granular material is covered with a veneer of silty till. This till reaches a thickness of approximately 3 m at one borehole location.

A petrographic analysis was made on a sample of material combined from borehole 219S02 and 219S09. The results are presented in Table J.1. The presence of a significant component of chert suggest that the material is not suitable as concrete aggregate, even after washing and screening.

#### J.3 PIT DEVELOPMENT

This section of the report contains recommendations for development of the area shown as Area A on Figure J.2. It also addresses, in a more preliminary manner, the development of the entire source. Site reconnaissance of the remainder of the source is recommended before development is contemplated. Recommendations presented here must be re-evaluated if additional data becomes available.

#### J.3.1 Access

Winter access is recommended for this source. The most practical route to the site is from the west by proceeding from the Mackenzie River over Ya-Ya Lake. For a very large operation an all-weather road from shore to the source might be practical.



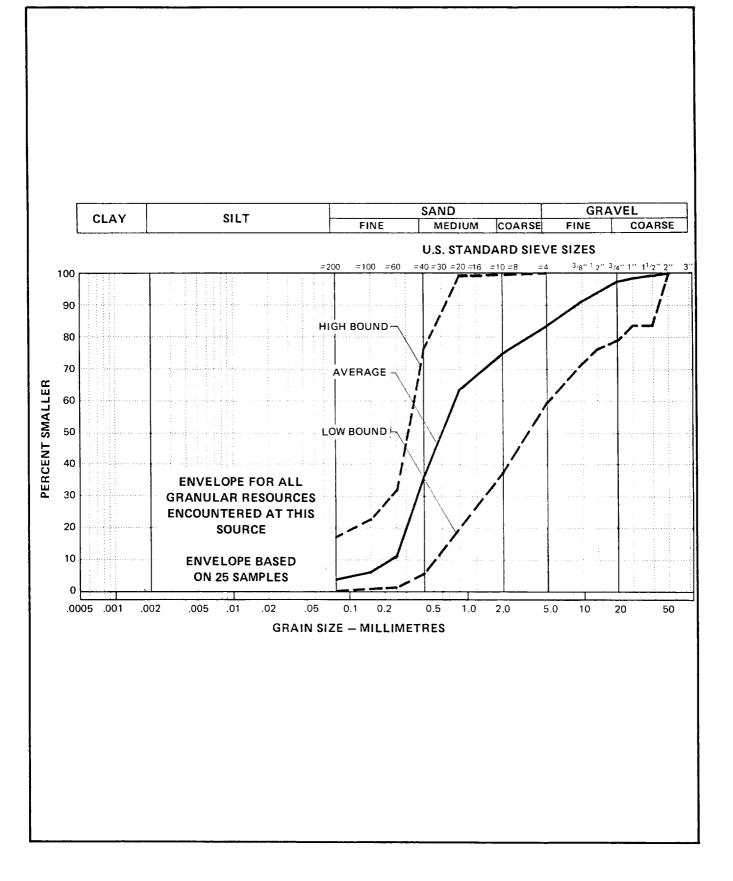


FIGURE J.3 GRAIN SIZE ENVELOPE FOR SOURCE 219 MATERIAL

TABLE J.1 PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS - SOURCE 219

Orthoquartzite	44.2%	-	Silicified fine-grained sandstone and siltstone grading into amorphous silica; various colours; hard and durable; subrounded to angular flakes of larger pieces.
Chert	31.7%	-	Amorphous slicia to semi-translucent cherts; brown to grey with some black pieces; subangular to subrounded.
Quartzitic	13.8%	-	Medium to coarse-grained sandstone; silicified and grades into orthoquarzite; hard; subrounded to angular.
Basalt	6.1%	-	Apharitic (very fine-grained), black, hard, rounded to angular; some particles show moderate weathering.
Quartz	4.2%	-	Crystalline fragment that appear to have broken off large clasts; white, hard and angular.
	100%		

NOTE: Based on combined sample of 219S02 (0-0.6 m) and 219S09 (1.9-2.6 m).



#### J.3.2 Site Preparation

Very little overburden was present in Area A. What little is encountered should be stockpiled for use during reclamation. These stockpiles should be situated well away from Ya-Ya Lake so that melt water from the stockpiles does not enter the lake. Similarly, drainage from the deposit itself should be directed away from Ya-Ya Lake.

Over the major portion of the resource, site preparation should consist of stripping the overburden from the area to be developed. The overburden should be placed in stockpiles well away from the working pit, separating the organic material from the inorganic material. As an alternative to stockpiling, the inorganic material may be placed in previously developed portions of the pit as part of the restoration work. This would not be possible if the worked-out portions of the pit were required for access or for impounding of meltwaters.

#### J.3.3 Extraction Methods

Area A may be developed first because of its proven resources, high quality and low moisture content. On the basis of the single borehole it appears that the resource can be stripped to a depth of 4 m. The moisture contents are approximately 5 percent, so that conventional ripping and stripping methods can be used. The material should be stripped and loaded directly as there is no advantage to be gained from temporary stockpiles.

The remainder of the source has a generally higher moisture content and often a substantial overburden (up to 3 m). The usual practices for granular resource extraction will not be adequate in this case. Considerable extra effort in the planning and execution of the operation will be required. This will be justified only if the extent of the resource can be proven and a large demand exists. Increased supervision of pit operation would also be required.



The areal extent of the deposit is quite large and therefore staged development is recommended. Overburden must first be stripped from the area to be developed and stockpiled, separating the organic topsoil. The cut face of the overburden should be left as nearly vertical as possible. Sufficient overburden should be stripped to leave a buffer zone between the overburden face and the proposed pit to allow for slumping of this material. This buffer zone should be at least three times the height of the overburden face.

When the granular material begins to thaw it can be stripped and placed in windrows to drain. If the thawed material is worked relatively continuously it can be expected that the full 5 m thickness of the deposit can be extracted in two to three summers. Each stage of the development should be sized to provide sufficient material to meet projected annual demand.

#### J.3.4 Treatment of Ground Ice

Site specific recommendations for treatment of massive ice cannot be made due to the variability of ice bodies. Each occurrence must, therefore be evaluated individually as it is encountered in the pit. Use of a geophysical method, such as ground penetrating radar, may help identify massive ice deposits in the pit planning stage.

No indication of massive ice deposits are evident for Area A of this source. Even so, their occurrence should be anticipated. Where practical, extensive bodies of ice should be avoided. Thin or less areally extensive bodies of ice within the granular materials should be excavated and wasted, or exposed to permit thawing during the summer.

#### J.3.5 Drainage

Drainage from this source should not be allowed to enter Ya-Ya Lake, which is a valuable resource to the local people. The small lake to the south of Area A is likely of less economic importance and it should be possible to



use this lake to receive water from melting ice and surface runoff. If this is not possible, then an impoundment structure may have to be constructed. The cost of an impoundment structure would have to be weighed against the economic and environmental costs of contaminating Ya-Ya Lake. Gravity drainage of closed depressions caused by thaw may not be possible. Pumps may be required to maintain acceptable trafficability during the summer months. Thaw ponds in the previously worked areas are usually acceptable and convenient destinations for discharge from the active pit.

#### J.3.6 Waste Material

Development of the major portion of this source will produce substantial amounts of waste material. The waste material should be stockpiled near the overburden for use in pit reclamation. Fine-grained material obtained at depth will undoubtedly have high ice contents; therefore, waste piles may have to be confined by berms of thaw stable material.

#### J.3.7 Restoration

On opening the first stage of the pit, overburden and organic soil should be stockpiled. When subsequent stages of the pit are opened overburden may be placed in exhausted portions of the pit while organic soil should be added to the existing stockpile. The organic soil should be used to cover stable exposed slopes and hilltops wherever feasible.



J.4 BOREHOLE LOGS



					UNIFIED SOIL	CLASSIFICATION†
N	OLAN	R DIVISI	ons	GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA
		, Ad	CLEAN GRAVELS	GM	We high ideal induseds and industries of a more than some control of the second some second s	1. 60 10 strater that 4 2 30 2 8 tween 1 and 3
S		GRAVELS 50°, or more of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 silv	CLEAN (	GР	Proofly grade Explains and grade said in ktores, often a notices.	(An electing tends continued to GW 大変素を
SOIL	No. 200	GRAN 50° : or r course f	ELS H ES	GM	Sity grave signasel sand tilt mornios	Atterberg limits plot below "A" line or hattered agents plot below "A" line or hattered agents plotting or hattered agents plot below "A" line and plasticity index greater than 7.
AINED	no par		GRAVELS WITH FINES	GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand clay mix tures	or plasticity index less than 4 in lattered area are hot define classifications required and plasticity index greater than 7.
ARSE GR	FINE-GRAINED SOILS COARSE-GRAINED SOILS  50% or more passes No. 200 sieve*  More than 50% retained on No. 200 siever  SAMPE  GRAVEI	oarse I sieve	CLEAN SANDS	sw	Well graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	Co - De0 D10   Greater than 6   Greater t
8		SANDS More than 50% of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	CLEAN	SP	Poorly - graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines	Not meeting both criteria for SW
		S ore than	DS H ES	SM	Silty sands, sand silt mixtures	Atterbing finite plot below "Af line Affections could are hatched area are both
		N e	SANDS WITH FINES	sc	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	Atterberg limits plot above "A" line quiring use of dual symbols  Atterberg limits plot above "A" line quiring use of dual symbols
		AYS		ML	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands	60 PLASTICITY CHART For classification of fine-grained 50 soils and fine-fraction of coarse
SOILS		SILTS AND CLAYS	Liquid limit 50% or less	CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, saidly clays, silty clays, lean clays	grained soils Atterberg limits plotting in batched CH
AINED S		SILT	 	OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity	W 40 aria are borderline classifications requiring use of dual symbols Equation of 'A' line PI = 0.73(LL = 20)
FINE GR		CLAYS	50%	мн	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diato- maceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts	MH & OH
		SILTS AND CLAYS	Liquid limit greater than 50%	сн	Inorganic clay of high plasticity, fat clays	10 7 4 ECM ML&OL
		SILT	grea	ОН	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 LIQUID LIMIT
н	IIGHL	Y ORGANI	C SOILS	PT	Peat, muck and other highly organic soils	*Based on the material passing the 3 in 175 mm; sleve FASTM Designation D-2487, for each telegraphic enture see D-2488

#### **GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION**

#### ICE NOT VISIBLE

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	NI	Poorly-bonded or friable	
N	Nbn	No excess ice, well-bonded	
	Nbe	Excess ice, well - bonded	

#### NOTE.

- NOTE.

  1. Duel symbols are used to indicate borderline or mixed ice classifications.

  2. Visual estimates of ice contents indicated on borahole logs ± 5%.

  3. This system of ground ice description has been modified from NRC Technical Memo 79, Guide to the Field Description of Permafrost for Engineering Personsecription.

#### LEGEND

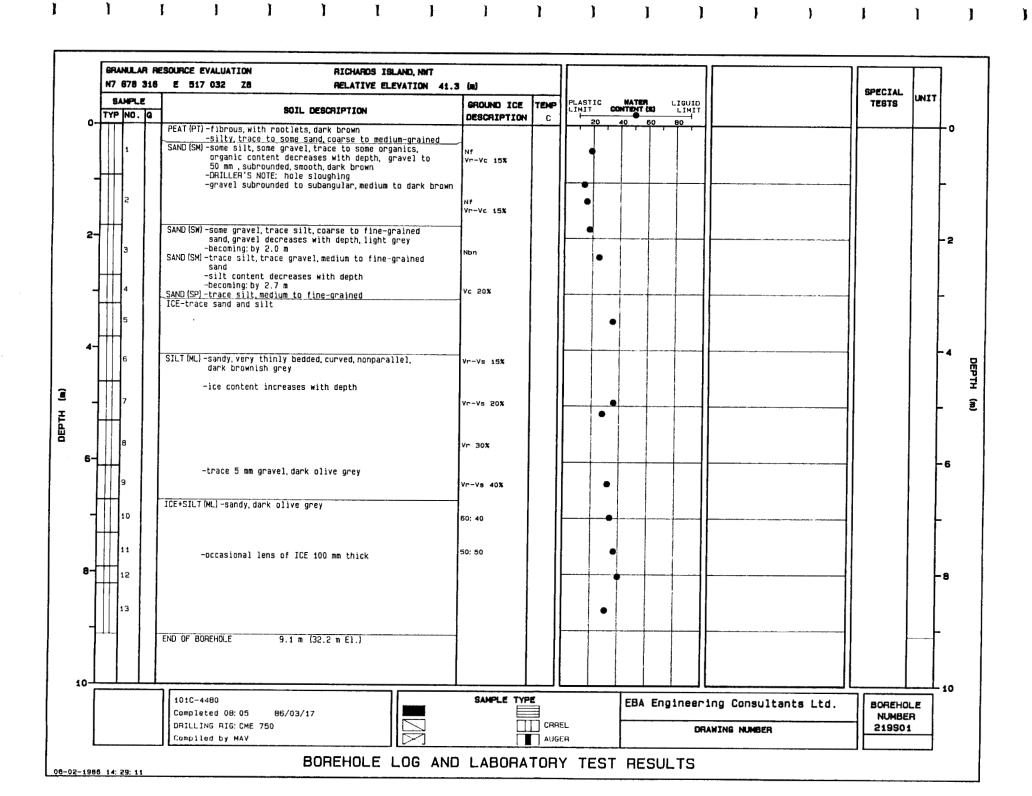
Soil Soil

#### VISIBLE ICE LESS THAN 50% BY VOLUME

GROUP SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SUBGROUP DESCRIPTION	
	V×	Individual ice crystals or molusions	
V	Vc	le coatings on particles	
V	V	Bandom or cresidarly on interace formations	
	Vs	Strat. test or distributly inherited ice formations	200

#### VISIBLE ICE GREATER THAN 50% BY VOLUME

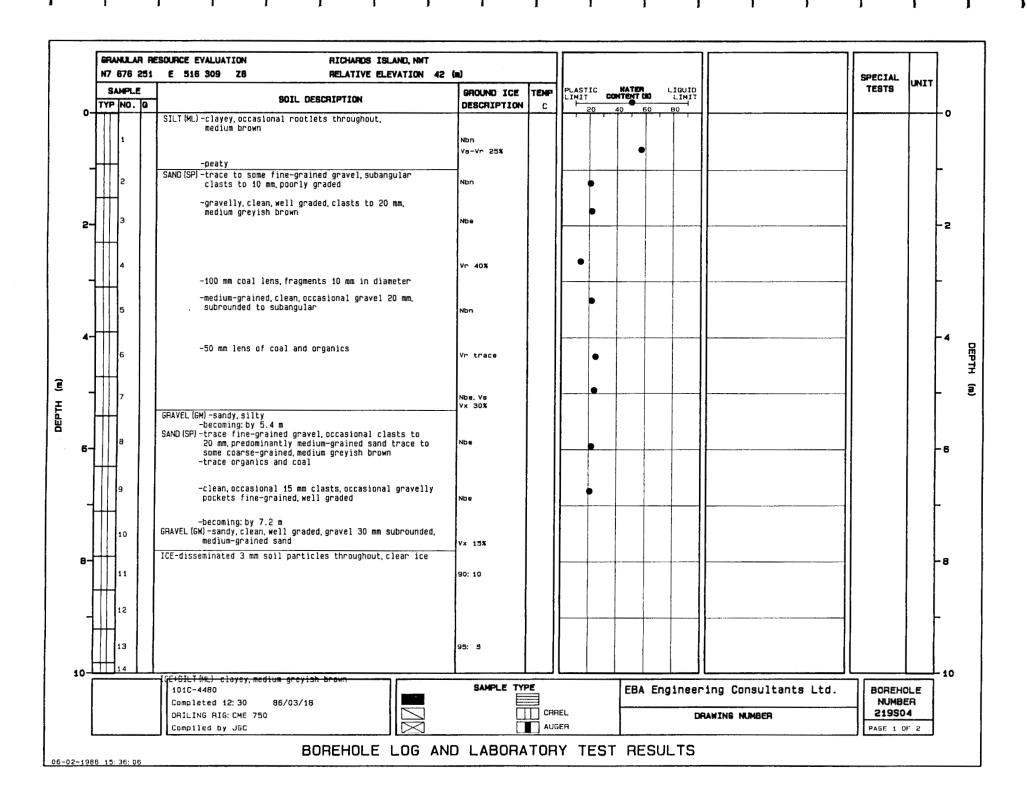
ICF.	ICE + Soil Type	Ice with soil inclusions	
ICE	ICE	Ice without soil inclusions (greater than 29 mm (1 in ) thick)	

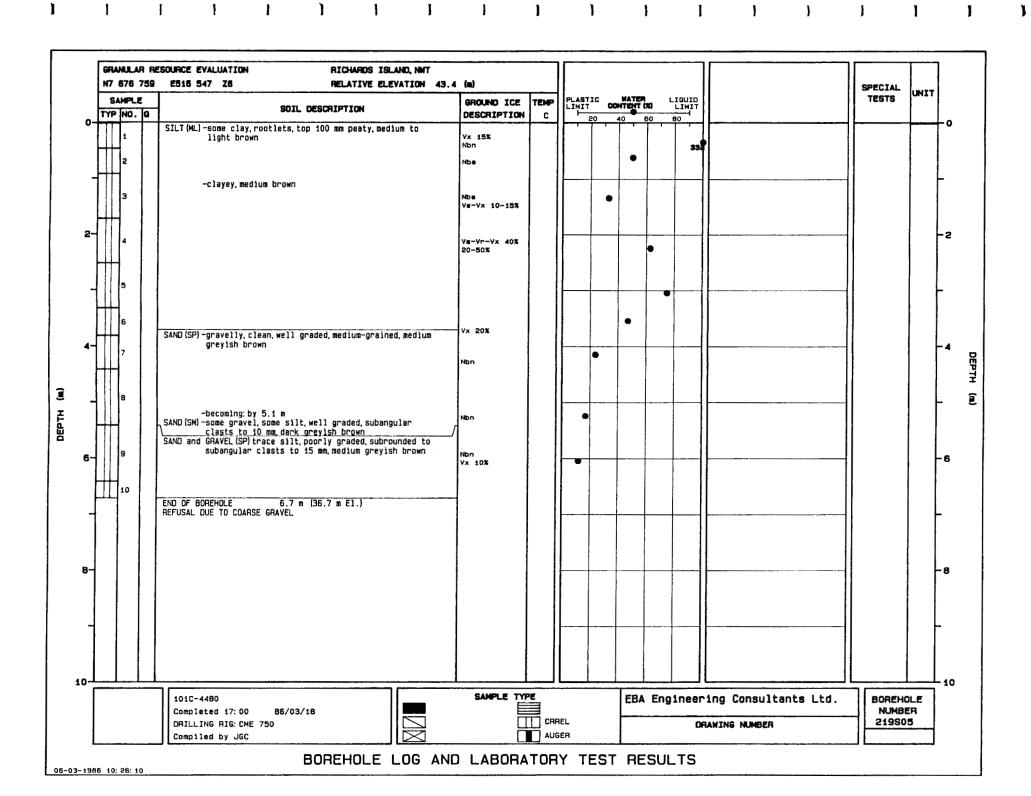


		_	_	568	E 518 178 Z8 RELATIVE ELEVATION 45		T	PL AS	STIC		MATER		LIQUID			SPECIAL TESTS	UNIT
	TYF		PL.		SOIL DESCRIPTION	GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION	TEMP C	LIMI	20	CON 40	TENT (A		LIMIT BO				
`†		,			GRAVEL (GW)-some sand to sandy, clean, clast supported, subangular to subrounded, brown	Nf		•			'	'					
		-	?		-becoming: by 0.6 m SAND(SP)-gravelly, trace silt	Nbn		•									
		]3	1		-traces of black organic lenses SAND (SM) -some silt to silty, medium-grained, medium to	Nf Nbn			•								
2-		٤	<b>i</b>		dark brown SAND(SP)-trace silt,trace coal,light brown	Vx-Vc trace Vx 20% (coal)			-	•							
		7	,		-occasional seams of coal 10 mm thick SAND(SP) AND COAL	Vx 30% (coal)											
					-trace gravel SAND(SP)-trace silt, medium-grained, light brown	Nbn-Nbe				.			-				
		8			-trace to some silt,medium to fine-grained,					•							
<u>-</u>		9	i		light greyish brown	Ире			+								
		,	0		SILT(ML)-thinly laminated, dark grey	Nbe-Vx trace			!	•							
$\frac{1}{2}$		Н.	1						.			· · · · ·					
		1	.2		ICE-occasional soil lens, crystalline, cloudy -becoming:				-		:						
;-		1	ε		ICE+SOIL SILT (ML) -thinly laminated, dark grey	50: 50 Vr-Vs-Vx 40%											
		1	4		-trace of medium-grained sand, some light grey mottling	Vr-Vs-Vx 30%											
1		-	5		SAND (SP) -medium-grained, trace iron oxide staining, grey	Nbn=Nba						<b>.</b>		-			
- {	11	1	6		clean trace gravel to 20 mm, subrounded to subangular END OF BOREHOLE 7.6 m (37.4 m El.) REFUSAL DUE TO COARSE GRAVEL	1											
'-					NETUSAL DUE 10 CUANSE BRAYLE												
								_		.							
Ļ		1	_					<u></u>									
					101C-4480 Completed 15: 45 86/03/17		(PE 	REL			EBA	Eng		PRANING NUMBER	Ltd.	BOREH NUMB 21950	ER
١					Compiled by JGC	Ť	T AUG										

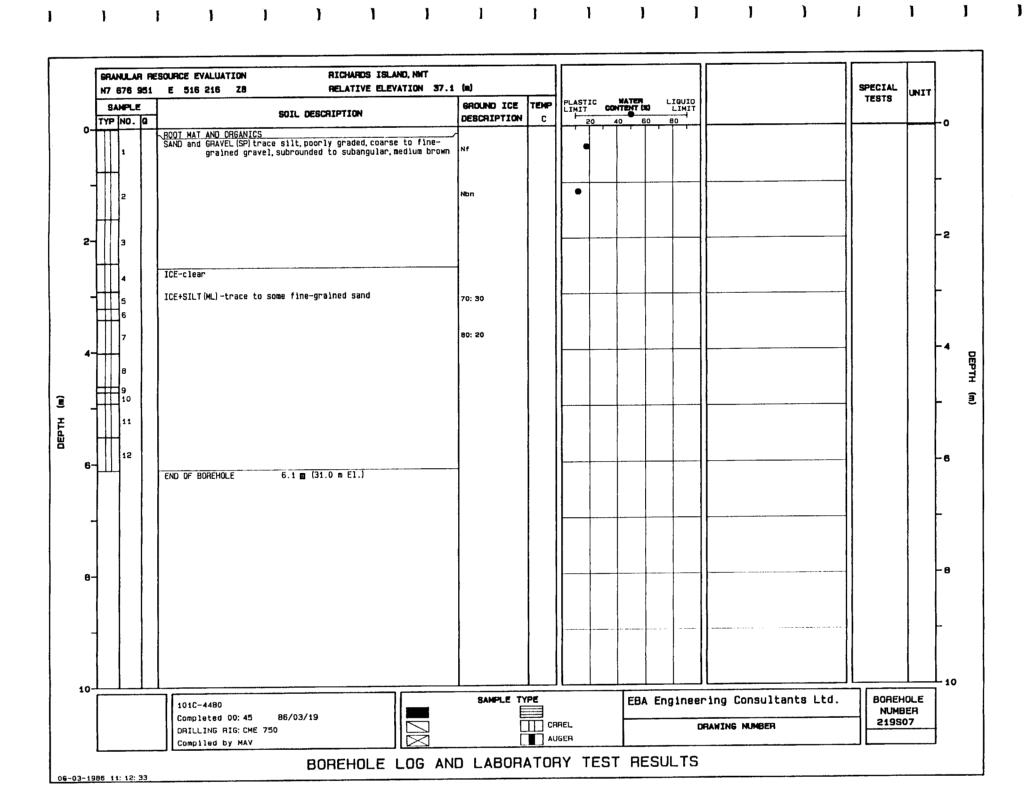
		AR AÆ 696	SOURCE EVALUATION RICHARDS ISLAND, NMT E 516 074 Z6 RELATIVE ELEVATION 3	4.3 (m)									SPECIAL	UNIT	
	 NO.		SOIL DESCRIPTION	GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION	TEMP	PLAST LIMIT		MATER MIENT (X		LIMIT			TESTS		
°†	1		SILT(ML)-clayey, some organics, grey brown ICE-clear, trace soil inclusions	Nbn			•		1						ľ
	2		CLAY (CL) -silty, trace gravel 10 mm, subrounded, massive dark grey  SILT (ML) -sandy, trace gravel 20 mm, subrounded to subangular,	Vs 10~15%			•					 			-
2-	3		grey brown SAND (SP) -trace gravel 20mm -100 mm lens of SILT TILL, clayey, trace coal, trace gravel	NDe NDn-Nbe											-2
+	4		SAND (SP) -clean, medium-grained, medium greyish brown -100 mm lens of SILT TILL, clayey, trace coal, trace gravel	Nbn-Nbe								 			-
-	5A 5		SAND (SW) -clean, trace gravel 10 mm, subrounded to subangular, brown SILT (ML) -dark grey	Nbn Nbn-Vr trace					ļ						
4	6		-trace gravel 20 mm, trace coal SAND (SP) -clean, medium to fine-grained, medium greyish brown -trace gravel 10 mm, trace organics	Nbn			•								[
4	7		GRAVEL (GP) -sandy, subrounded, clast supported, light greyish brown	Nf-Vx trace		•	•								
6-	8		SAND (SP) -clean, medium-grained, medium greyish brown -some gravel 10 mm, trace coal, coarse to fine- grained sand	Nbe											-
	9		-fine-grained, trace coarse-grained sand pockets, medium greyish brown	Nbs								 			_
B-	11		-trace gravel 10 mm disseminated throughout												-6
	12		ICE-occasional soil inclusion	_											-
	13		-trace soil												<u> </u>
	-		101C-4480 Completed 07: 00 86/03/18 DRILLING RIG: CME 750	SAMPLE TY	∭ ∭ CRRI			EBA	Eng		ing Consu	 Ltd.	BOREH NUMB 21950	ER )3	
L	 		BOREHOLE LOG A		AUG							 	PAGE 1 C	)F 2	j

	$\overline{}$			<del>70</del>	E 516 074 Z8 RELATIVE ELEVATION 34									SPECIAL	UNIT	
10-	TYP	NO	). I	1	SOIL DESCRIPTION	GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION	TEMP C	PLAS'	50 L C	WATER ONTENT (%		117		TESTS		
		14			CT T TT L full				'							
	Щ	15		l	SILT TILL(ML)-some sand, trace to some clay, trace gravel 5 mm,	Vr 30-40%								[]		
	$\parallel \parallel$	16	- 1	ľ	ICE-very thinly bedded, even, nonparallel											
		718			-100 mm lens of ICE+SILT TILL											
12-		19 20	- 1	1	CLAY(CL)-silty, trace to some fine-grained sand, brown organics											- 1
		21		r	ICE+SILT	90: 10										
7		22	- 1		-trace fine-grained sand	80: 20										-
	$\parallel$	23	- !													
14-		25										-				- 14
l																
4									ļ		_		:			_
ı																
16-		26			-becoming:	50: 50		_	-							- 16
	$\perp \!\!\! \perp$	27			-very thinly bedded, even, nonparallel, dark grey	70: 30										
4	4	28			or a second control of the second second						į	_				-
-	+	29 30			-sandy, trace clay, very thin laminae, wavy	50: 50										
18-					-gravel to 50 mm, subrounded, smooth		Ì									- 18
		31														
		32														
7	1			E	ND OF BOREHOLE 19.2 m (15.1 m E1.)	-										-
					101C-4480 Completed 07:00 86/03/18	SAMPLE TY				EBA	Engin	eering Cons	sultants Ltd.	BOREHO	:R	- 20
				ı	DRILLING RIG: CME 750 Compiled by JGC MAV		CRR AUG					DRAWING NUM	IBER	219S0		

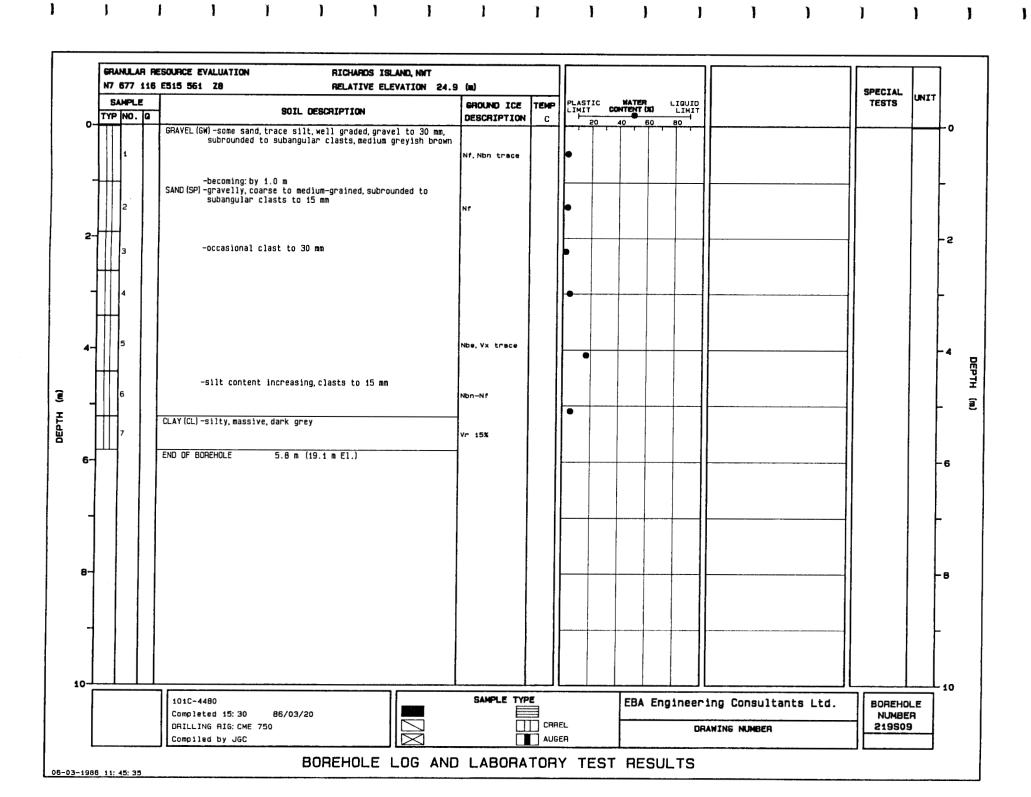


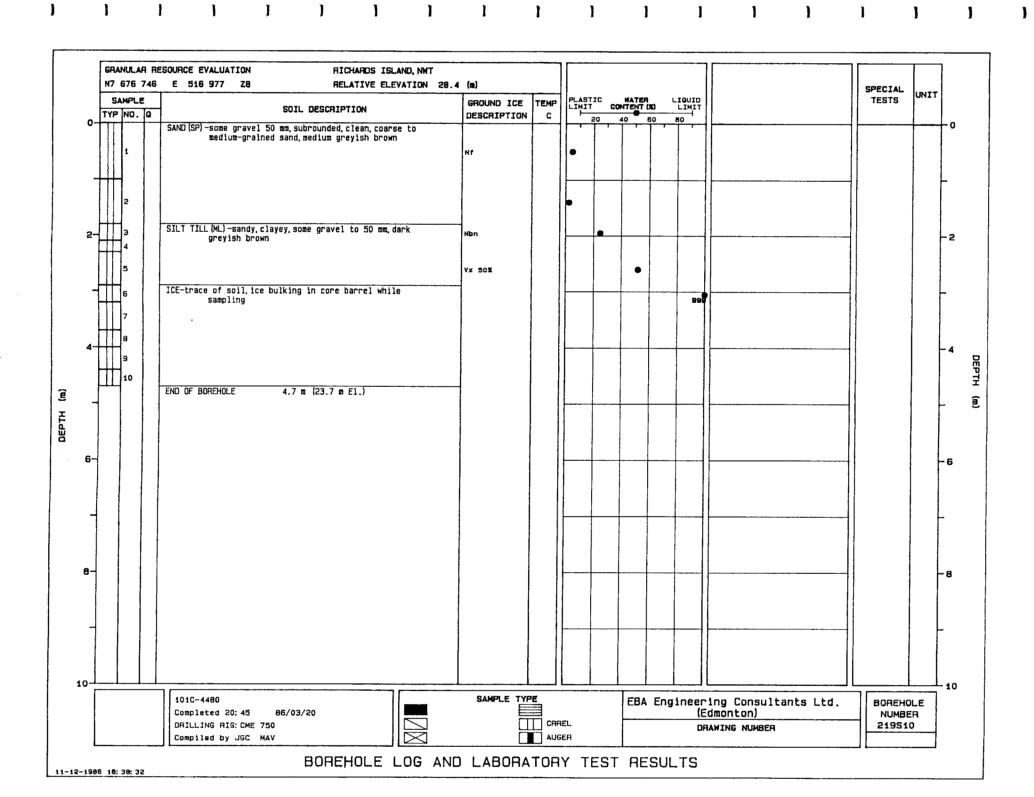


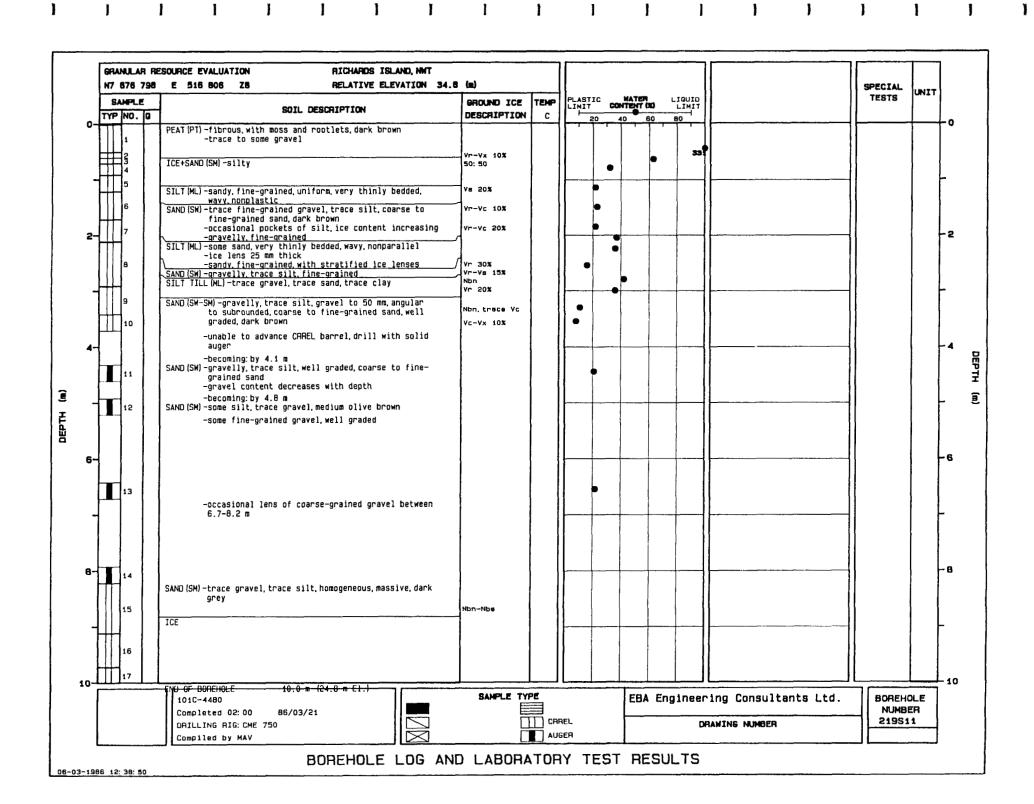
ŀ	_			 E516 700 Z8 RELATIVE ELEVATION 36	<del></del>					_		]]	SPECIAL	UNIT
			PLE	SOIL DESCRIPTION	GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION	TEMP	PLAS LIMI	20	CONTENT 40	<b>60</b>	LIMIT		TESTS	
٥				PEAT (PT) -moss and rootlets SAND (SP) -trace fine-grained gravel 15 mm, clean, coarse to medium-grained sand, medium greyish brown	Non			•						
4		П		SILT(ML)-medium greyish brown, lens 300 mm thick					_	-	-			
		<u> </u>	2	SAND(SP)-medium-grained, occasional clasts to 20 mm, subrounded, occasional coal clast to 10 mm, medium greyish brown	Vs 30-40% Nbn			•						
2-	$\parallel$	H	3	GRAVEL (GW) -sandy, clean, well graded, fine-grained, 20 mm gravel, lens 100 mm thick										
}				SAND (SP) -coarse to medium-grained	Nbn									
			5	-silty, trace 10 mm gravel, well graded trace gravel disseminated throughout, medium-grained sand	Non									
4-		<sup>7</sup>	•	SAND and GRAVEL (SW) trace silt, well graded, subrounded clasts to 20 mm	Nf-Nbn		•							
		E	3	-becoming: by 5.0 m			•							
		9	)	GRAVEL (GW) -sandy, trace silt, clasts to 75 mm, subangular										
6-[		]	BA	-clasts to 30 mm										
-		1	1	ICE	_									
8-	I			END OF BOREHOLE 7.8 m (28.2 m El.) BOREHOLE TERMINATION DUE TO SLOUGHING GRAVEL. UNABLE TO RE-	-									
				ENTER HOLE WITH CRAEL BARREL.										
+														
			-	 101C-4480 Completed 17: 15 86/03/19 DRILLING RIG: CME 750	SAMPLE TY	PÉ			EBA	. En		ring Consultants Ltd.	BOREHO NUMBE 21950	R



	N7	6	77 5	99	SOURCE EVALUATION RICHARDS ISLAND, NHT E 517 087 Z8 RELATIVE ELEVATION 42	(m)	]							SPECIAL	UNIT	
	TYF		PLE	_	SOIL DESCRIPTION	GROUND ICE DESCRIPTION	TEMP	PLAS LIM	20 E	NATER ONTENT (1		LIGUID		TESTS		
0 2 1 4 1 6 1		3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0		ORGANIC SILT (OL) AND PEAT (PT)  SILT (ML) - clayey, trace to some sand, very thinly bedded, even, nonparallel, low plastic -ice content increases with depth - becoming:  ICE+SILT (ML)  SAND (SM) - silty, trace gravel, fine-grained, uniform, medium brown  PEAT (PT) - very dark brown to black  SILT (ML) - sandy, trace clay, thin laminae, wavy, nonparallel, nonplastic, olive brown  CLAY (CL) - silty, trace fine-grained sand, very thinly bedded, even, nonparallel, medium olive brown  ICE+SILT (ML)  SILT TILL (ML) - sandy, fine-grained, trace angular gravel, very thinly bedded, wavy, nonparallel, medium olive brown  ICE+SILT (ML) - clear  END OF BOREHOLE  6.2 m (35.8 m El.)	Ve-Vr 30X 50: 50  Vr-Ve 25X  Vr 30X  Vr 25X  Vs-Vr 15X  Vr 40X 70: 30  Vr 5X  90: 10	U			40 6	0	80				- 4 - 6 - 8
10					101C-4480 Completed 06: 00 86/03/19 DRILLING RIG: CME 750 Compiled by MAV	SAMPLE TY	PE CAR			ЕВА	Eng		ring Consultants Ltd.	BOREHO NUMBE 21950	R	L.,







J.5 LABORATORY TESTING



_	מרח	T21	SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID	PLASTIC	01.41/		04117				FROZEN /
	DEP (m)		NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	USC	CONTENT (%)	DENSITY Mg/m3	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	UNFROZEN
ĺ	0.00-	0.90	1	care												F
	0.30-	0.60	1A			19.0										F
	0.90-	1.80	2	core												F
	0.90-	1.20	2A		SM	14.0					16.0	70.0	14.0			F
	1.20-	1.50	28			16.0										F
	1.80-	2.70	3	core												F
	1.90-	1.90	3A		SP-SM	18.0					5.0	90.0	5.0			۶
	2.30-	2.40	3B		SP-5#	25.0					6.0	94.0	0.0			F
	2.70-	3.20	4	core												F
	3.00-	3.20	4A													F
_	3.20-	3.80	5	core		35.0										F
	3.80-	4.60	6	core												۶
	4.50-	4.60	6A													F
	4.60-	5.30	7	core		34.0										F
_	5.10-	5.20	7A			28.0										F
	5.30-	6.10	8	6103												F
	6.00-	6.10	8A													F
_	6.10-	6.70	9	core		32.0										F
	5.60-	6.70	9A													F
	6.70-	7.30	10	core		34.0										F
	7.20-	7.30	10A													F
	7.30-	7.90	11	core		37.0										F
	7.80-	7.90	11A													F
	7.90-	8.20	12	core		40.0										F
	8.10-	8.20	12A													F
	8.20-	9.10	13	core		31.0										F
	9.00-	9.10	13A													F

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

Project Number: 1010-4480

SOREHOLE NO. 219501

	DEF		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT	BULK	FIGNID FIGURE	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
_	(a) 0.00-	0.60	1	2528	SH	(%) #	Mg/m				4 0	- FO A	47.0			
	0.60-	1.00	2	care core	SP	4 3					1.0		47.0			F
	1.00-	1.25	3	core	ō!	-J					3.0	/1.0	26.0			F
	1.25-	1.50	4	core		16										ł
	1.50-	2.00	5	core		10										ŗ
	1.60-	1.90	5A	Cuit		36										, t
	2.00-	2.10	6	core	SP	24					1.0	99.0	0.0			ŗ
	2.10-	2.70	7	core	E1	-:					1.0	77 t V	0.0			r
	2.60-	2.70	7A													r E
	2.70-	3.50	8	core												r E
	3.30-	3.50	8A		SP-SM	30					5.0	95.0	0.0			ţ <b>L</b>
	3.50-	4.10	9	core		•					010	1012	V. V			į.
	3.45-	3.85	9A			29										F
	4,10-	4.70	10	core												F
	4.50-	4.60	10A			37										F
	4.70-	5.30	11	core												, F
	5.00-	5.10	11A													F
_	5.10-	5.50	12	core												F
	5.50-	6.30	13	core												F
	6.00-	6.30	13A													F
	6.30-	7.00	14	core												F
	6.60-	6.80	14A													F
	7.00-	7.50	15	care												F
L	7.30-	7.50	15A													F
	7.50~	7.60	16	core												F

EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

-GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 219502

BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

	De (a	EPTH	SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT	BULK DENSITY	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	950	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
	0.00-	0.90	:			(%)	Mg/m3					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
-	0.00-	0.70		core		55.4									F
			1A			29.0									F
	0.90-	1.60	2	core											F
-	1.20-	1.30	2A			27.0									F
	1.60-	2.20	3 74	core											F
	2.00- 2.20-	2.10 3.00	3A 4			22.0									F
	2.20-	2.30	4	core											F
	3.00-	4.00	4A =			28.0									F
	3.20-		5 54	core		4									F
	3.70-	3.30 3.80	5A			17.0									F
-	4.00-		5B ,			34.0									F
	4.20-	4.90	5 /^	core											F
	4.90-	4.30	6A			24.0									F
	5.10-	5.60 5.20	7	core		22.4									F
	5.40-	3.20 5.60	7A			22.0									F
	5.40-		7B			<b>6.</b> 2									F
	5.90-	6.20	8	core											E
	6.20-	6.10	8A 2												F
		7.00	9	core											F
	6.40-	6.50	9A												£
,,,,,,,,	7.00-	7.70	10	core											F
	7.50-	7.60	10A												F
	7.70-	8.50	11	core		<b>.</b>									F
	8.00-	8.10	11A			20.0									=
_	8.50-	9,30	12	core											F
	9.30~	10.00	13	core											F
	0.00-	10.30	14	core											Ē
	0.50~	10.80	14A												F
		11.10	15	core											F
		11.50	16	core											F
		11.70	17	core											F
		11.90	18	core											F
		12.20	19	core											F
	2.20-		20	core											F
	2.50-		21	core											F
	2.90-		22	core											F
		13.50	23	core											F
	3.50-		24	core											F
	3.80-		25 27	core											F
	5.70-		26 27 a	core											F
•	J.80-	16.00	26A												F

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480

COREHOLE NO. 219803

_	DE (m	PTH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m3	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
_	16.00-	16.50	27	core												F
_	16.50-	17.00	23	core												F
	17.00-	17.40	29	core												F
	17.40-	17.60	30	core												F
_	17.60-	18.50	31	core												F
	18.50-	19.20	32	core												F

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 101C-4480

-OREHOLE NO. 219803

Page 2 of 3

_	25	5.TI.	SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID	PLASTIC	01.04		CANE	00 AUE	Ethen		FROZEN /
	DEI (a	PTK )	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	Jau	CONTENT (%)	DENSITY Mg/m	LIMIT	LIMIT	LLAY	SILT	รคทบ	GRAVEL	FINES	D50	UNFROZEN
_	0.00-	0.90	1	care			119, 11									F
	0.60-	0.70	1A			57										F
	0.90-	1.50	2	care												F
*****	1.20-	1.30	ZA			21										F
	1.50-	2.30	3	core												F
	1.70-	1.80	3A		SP	22					4.0	95.0	1.0			F
	2.30-	3.10	4	core												F
1	2.60-	2.70	4A			14										F
	3.10-	3.90	5	COLS												F
	3.30-	3.40	5A		SP	22					3.0	97.0	0.0			F
_	3.90-	4.70	6	core												F
	4.30-	4,40	AA			25										F
	4.70-	5.40	7	core												F
-	4.90-	5.00	7A		SP	24					2.0	98.0	0.0			F
	5.40-	6.30	8	core												F
	5.90-	6.00	8A			22										F
_	6.30-	7.10	9	core	0.0						•	55 A				F
	6.70~	6.80	9A		SP	21					2.0	98.0	0.0			F
	7.10-	7.90	10	core												<b>†</b>
	7.40-	7.50	10A													f -
	7.90-	8.50	11	core												ľ
	8.50-	9.20	12	care												r
	9.20- 9.80-	9.80 10.30	13	core												F
_	10.30-	10.90	14 15	core												F F
		11.50	16	core												r F
	10.70	11,50	10	core												r

EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

-GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

\_Project Number: 1010-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 219S04

-			SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID	PLASTIC							FROZEN /
	DEF	TH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	190	CONTENT	DENSITY	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	SRAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	UNFROZEN
	(m)					(%)	Mg/m3									
_	0.00-	0.45	1	core												F
	0.30-	0.40	14			%332.0										F
	0.45-	0.90	2	core												F
	0.60-	0.65	2A			50.0										F
	0.90-	1.70	3	core												F
	1.30-	1.40	3A			33.0										Ē
	1.70-	2.50	4	core												F
_	2.20-	2.30	4A			63.0										F
	2.50-	3.30	5	core												F
	3.00-	3.10	5A			75.0										F
-	3.30~	3.80	6	core												F
	3.50-	3.60	6A			47.0										F
	3.80-	4.40	7	core												F
	4.10-	4.20	7A		SP	24.0					0.0	X100	.0 0.0			F
_	4.40-	5.40	8	core	20	47.0										F -
	5.10-	5.40	8A		SP	17.0					3.0	61.0	34.0			F
	5.40-	6.40	9 na	core		45. 4										F
_	6.00-	6.10	9A			12.0										F
	5.40-	6.70	10	core												F
	6.50-	6.60	104													F
ı																

BA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

\_GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1010-4480

→OREHOLE NO. 219805

	DEP (m)		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK Density Mg/m	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	050	FROZEN / UNFROZEN
	0.00-	0.80	1	core												F
	0.50-	0.40	1A			18										F
	0.80-	1.70	2	core												F
_	1.50-	1.60	2 <b>A</b>			20										F
	1.70-	2.10	3	core												F
	1.80-	1.90	3A		SP	23					1.0	99.0	0.0			F
	2.10-	2.70	4	core												F
_	2.30-	2.40	4A			22					1.0	99.0	0.0			F
	2.70-	3.20	5	care												F
	3.20-	3.40	6	core												F
_	3.20-	3.30	άA			19					11.0	86.0	3.0			F
	3.40-	4.40	7	core												F_
	4.20-	4.40	7A			11										F _
_	4.40-	5.20	8	core												ł
	4.80-	4.90	88		SP	11					0.0	59.0	41.0			ŀ
	5.20-	5.90	9	core												<b>!</b>
	5.70-	5.90	9A			9										F -
	5.90-	6.50	10	grab												<u> </u>
	4.20-	6.30	10A	grab												t c
	<b>6.5</b> 0-	7.80	11													t

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-GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

\_Project Number: 1010-4480

BOREHOLE NO. 219506

0.90- 0.75 i core 19.0	_	DEP		SAMPLE Number	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m3	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	SRAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
1.60- 2.40 3 core 2.40- 2.90 4 core 2.90- 3.20 5 core 3.20- 3.40 6 core 3.40- 4.00 7 core 4.00- 4.60 8 core 4.60- 4.70 9 core 4.70- 4.90 10 core 4.90- 5.50 11 core	_	0.00-	0.75	1	core		19.0										F
2.40- 2.90		0.75-	1.40	2	core	5P	12.0					3.0	59.0	38.0			F
2.90- 3.20 5 core 3.20- 3.40 6 core 3.40- 4.00 7 core 4.00- 4.60 8 core 4.60- 4.70 9 core 4.70- 4.90 10 core 4.90- 5.50 11 core		1.60-	2.40	3	core												F
3.20- 3.40 6 core  3.40- 4.00 7 core  4.00- 4.60 8 core  4.60- 4.70 9 core  4.70- 4.90 10 core  4.90- 5.50 11 core		2.40-	2.90	4	core												F
3.40- 4.00 7 core 4.00- 4.60 8 core 4.60- 4.70 9 core 4.70- 4.90 10 core 4.90- 5.50 11 core		2.90-	3.20	5	COL6												F
4.00- 4.60 8 core F 4.60- 4.70 9 core F 4.70- 4.90 10 core F 4.90- 5.50 11 core F		3.20-	3.40	6	COTE												F
4.60- 4.70 9 core 4.70- 4.90 10 core 4.90- 5.50 11 core		3.40-	4.00	7	CDFE												F
4.70- 4.90 10 core F 4.90- 5.50 11 core F	_	4.00-	4.60	8	core												F
4.90- 5.50 11 core F		4.60-	4.70	9	core												F
		4.70-	4.90	10	core												F
5.50- 6.10 12 core F		4.90-	5.50	11	core												F
		5.50-	6.10	12	core												F

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

Project Number: 1010-4480

GOREHOLE NO. 219507

_			SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID	PLASTIC							FROZEN /
	DEF	TH	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	320	CONTENT	DENSITY	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	ERAVEL	FINES	050	UNFROZEN
	(m)	}				(%)	Mg/m3									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
_	0.00-	0.50	1	care		29.0										F
	0.60-	0.90	2	core		45.0										F
	0.90-	1.40	3	core												F
	1.10-	1.40	3 <b>A</b>			23.0										F
_	1.40-	1.70	4	care												F
	1.70-	1.90	5	core												F
	1.90-	2.60	6	core												F
_	2.60-	3.20	7	core												F
	2.80-	2.80	7A													F
	3.20-	3.50	8	core												F
	3.50-	4.30	9	core												F
	4.30-	4.90	10	core												F
	4.90-	5.40	11	core												F
	5.60-	4.20	12	core												F

EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION -

Project Number: 101C-4480

→OREHOLE NO. 219808

<b>-</b>	DEP		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK Density	LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	BRAVEL	FINES	D50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
	0.00-	1.00	Ĺ	care		3										F
	1.00-	1.90	2	core	SP	3					3.0	65.0	32.0			F
	1.90-	2.60	3	core	SP	2					4.0	56.0	40.0			F
	2.40-	3.40	4	core	SP-SM	5					6.0	64.0	30.0			F
	3.40-	4.40	5	core												F
	4.00-	4.20	5A		SP-SM	17					11.0	67.0	22.0			F
	4.40-	5.20	6	care												F
	5.00-	5.20	6A			5										F
	5.20-	5.80	7	core												F
	5.50-	5.60	7A													F

EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

-GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

\_Project Number: 1010-4480 BOREHOLE NO. 219809

	DEPTH		SAMPLE NUMBER	TEST DESCRIPTION	USC	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	BULK DENSITY Mg/m	FIWIL FIGUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	<b>D</b> 50	FROZEN / Unfrozen
_	0,00-	1.00	1	core		5										F
	1.00-	1.80	2	core	SP	3					4.0	82.0	18.0			F
_	1.80-	2.10	3	core		25										F
	2.10-	2.30	4	cors												F
_	2.30-	2.90	5	core		52										F
	2.30-	2.40	5A													F
	2.90-	3.20	6	core												F
-	3.00-	3.10	6A			999										F
	3.20-	3.70	7	core												F
_	3.70-	4,00	8	core												F
	4.00-	4,40	9	core												F
	4.40-	4.70	10	core												F

EBA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS LTD.

-GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

Project Number: 1016-4480

BOREHOLE NO. 219510

BASIC SOIL CHARACTERISTICS DATA

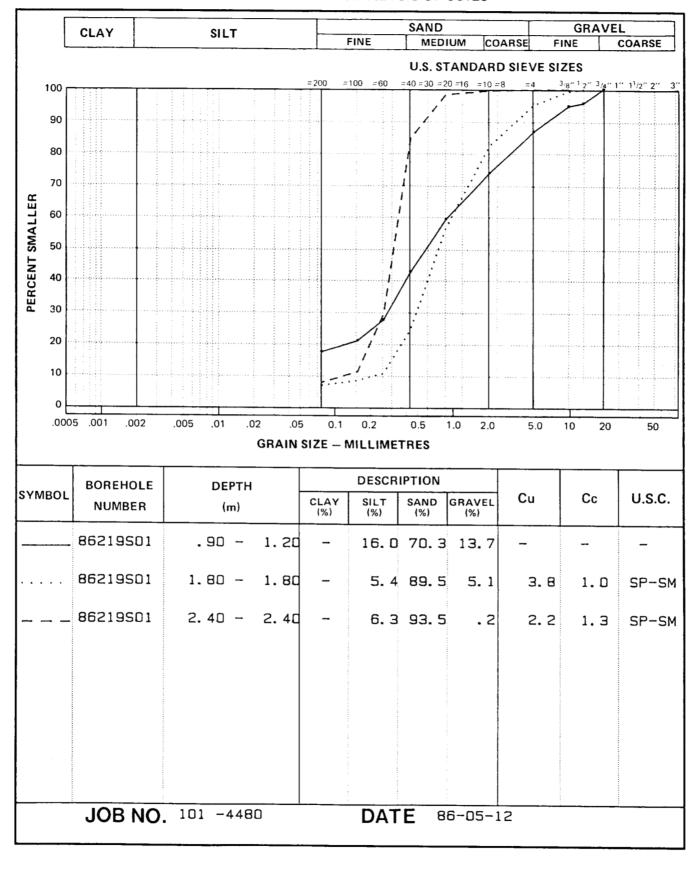
_			SAMPLE	TEST		MOISTURE	BULK	LIQUID								FROZEN /
	DEPTH (m)		NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	980	CONTENT (%)	DENSITY Mg/m3	LIMIT	LIMIT	CLAY	SILT	SAND	GRAVEL	FINES	<b>D5</b> 0	UNFROZEN
_	0.00-	0.50	i	core				-			*			-		F
	0.40-	0.50	1A			%331.0										F
	0.50-	0.50	2	core												F
	0.60-	0.70	3	core		63.0										F.
	0.70-	0.90	4	core		32.0										F
	0.90-	1.20	5	core												F
	1.10-	1.20	5A			22.0										F.
_	1.20-	1.70	6	core												F
	1.40-	1.60	6A			23.0										F
	1.70-	2.10	7	core												F
	1.80-	1.90	7A			22.0										F
	2.00-	2.10	7B			37.0										F
	2.10-	2.90	8	core												F
	2.10-	2.40	88			3á.0										F
~	2.40-	2.70	88			16.0										F
	2.70-	2.90	28			42.0										F
	2.90-	3.40	9	core												F
,	2.90-	3.10	9A			36.0										F
	3.20~	3.40	99		9W-9M	11.0					9.0	62.0	29.0			F.
	3.40-	3.70	10	core		8.1										F
	4.30-	4.60	11	grab		21.0										F
	4.90-	5.20	12	grab												F
	6.40-	6.70	13	grab	SM	22.0					17.0	77.0	6.0			F
	7.90-	8.20	14	grab												F
_	8.20-	9.10	15	core												F
	9.50-	8.80	15A													<u>ئ</u>
	9.10-	9.70	16	core												F
	9.70-	10.00	17	cors												F

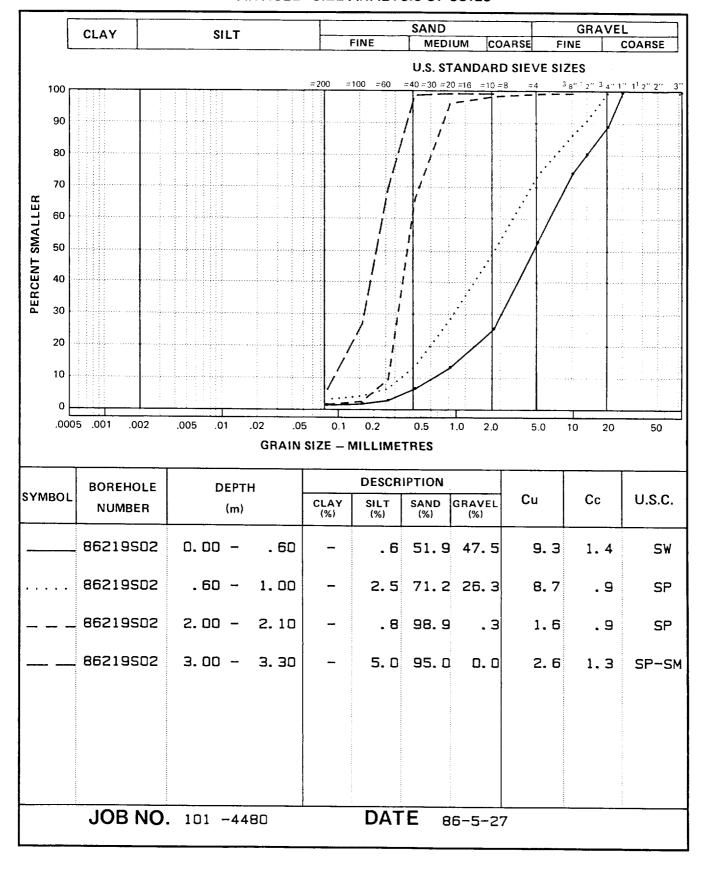
EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.

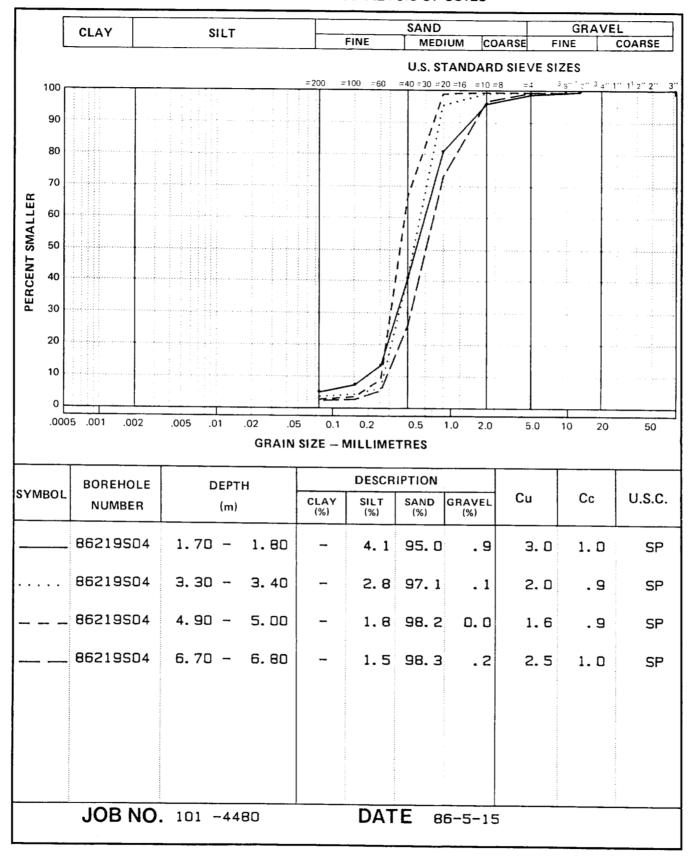
GRANULAR RESOURCE EVALUATION

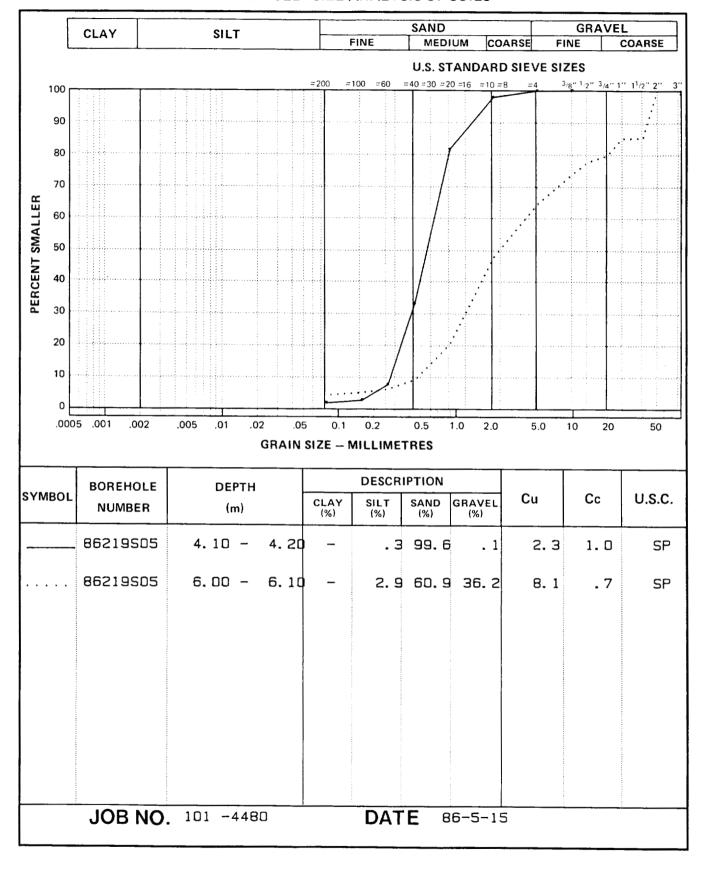
Project Number: 1010-4480

→OREHOLE NO. 219811

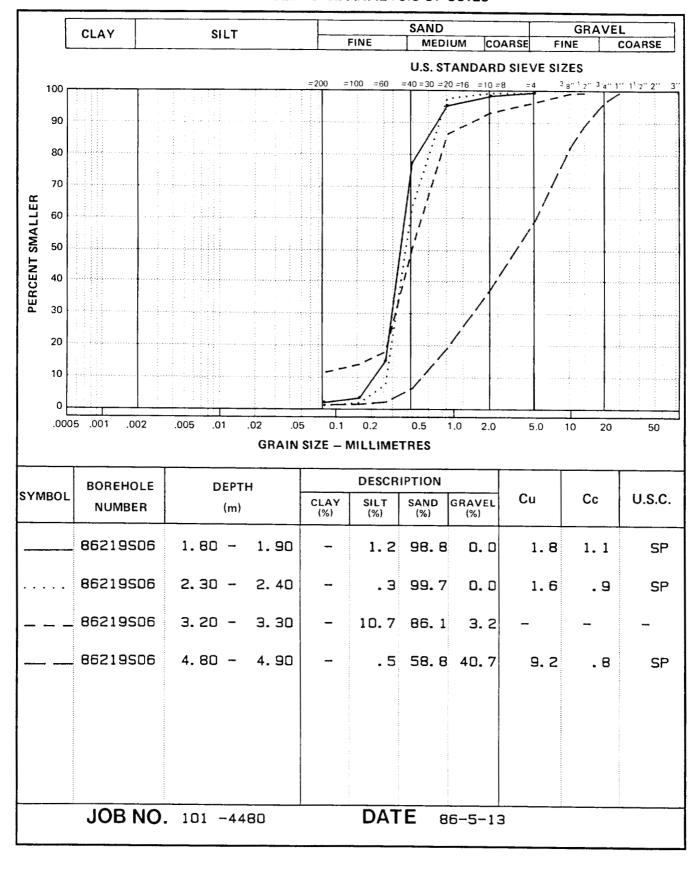


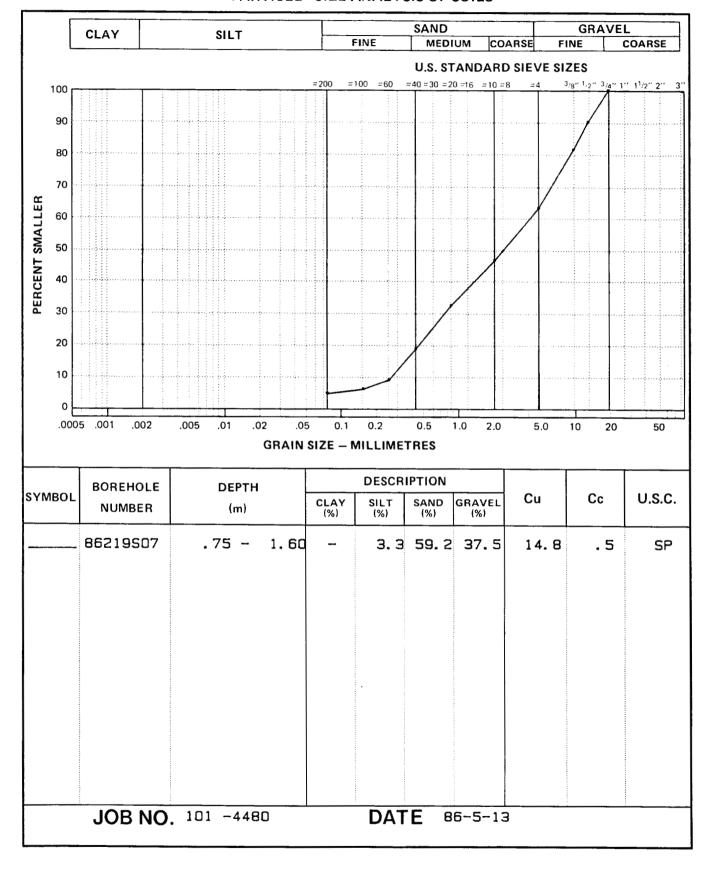


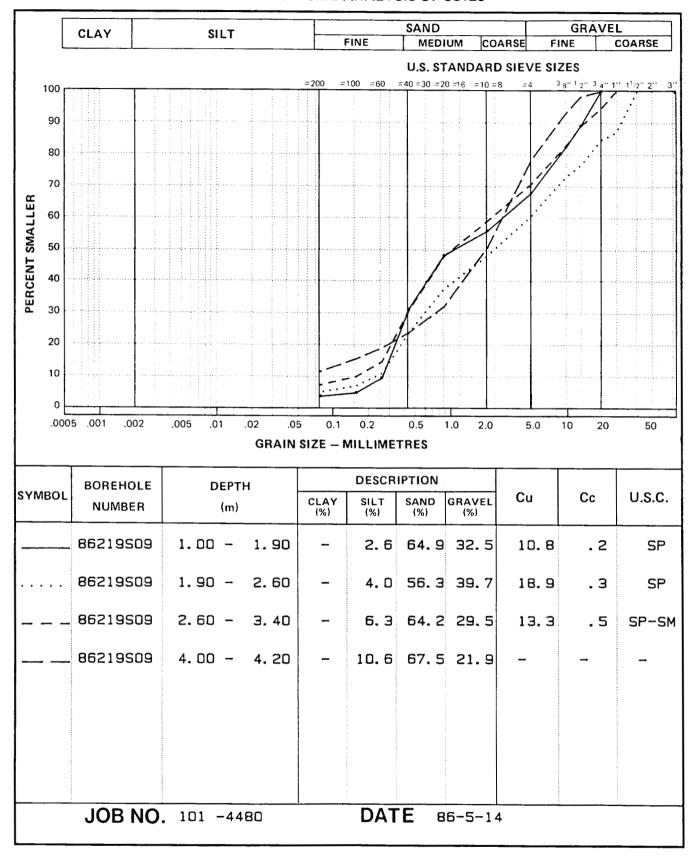




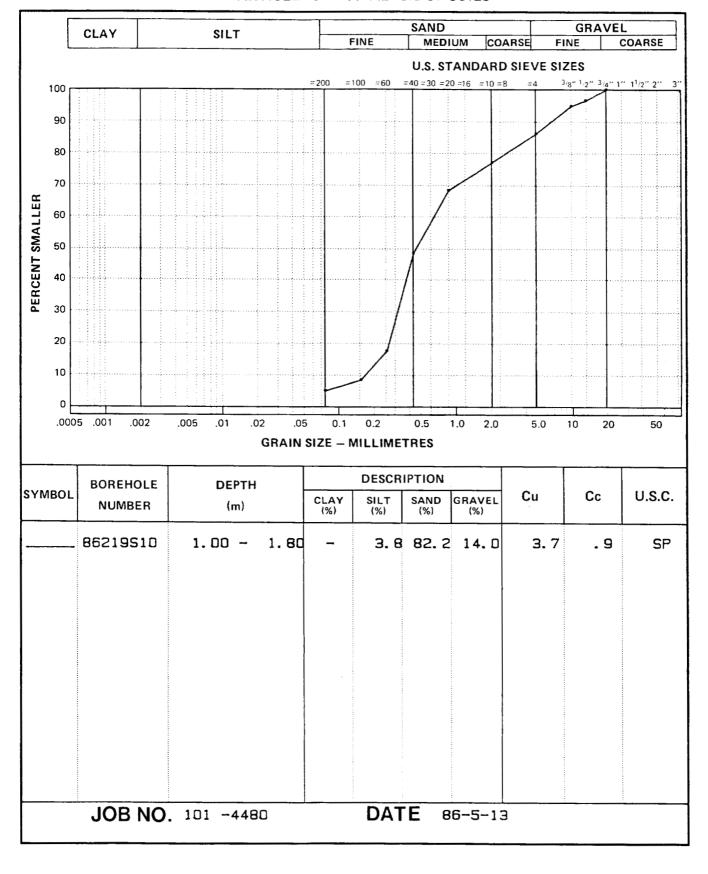
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