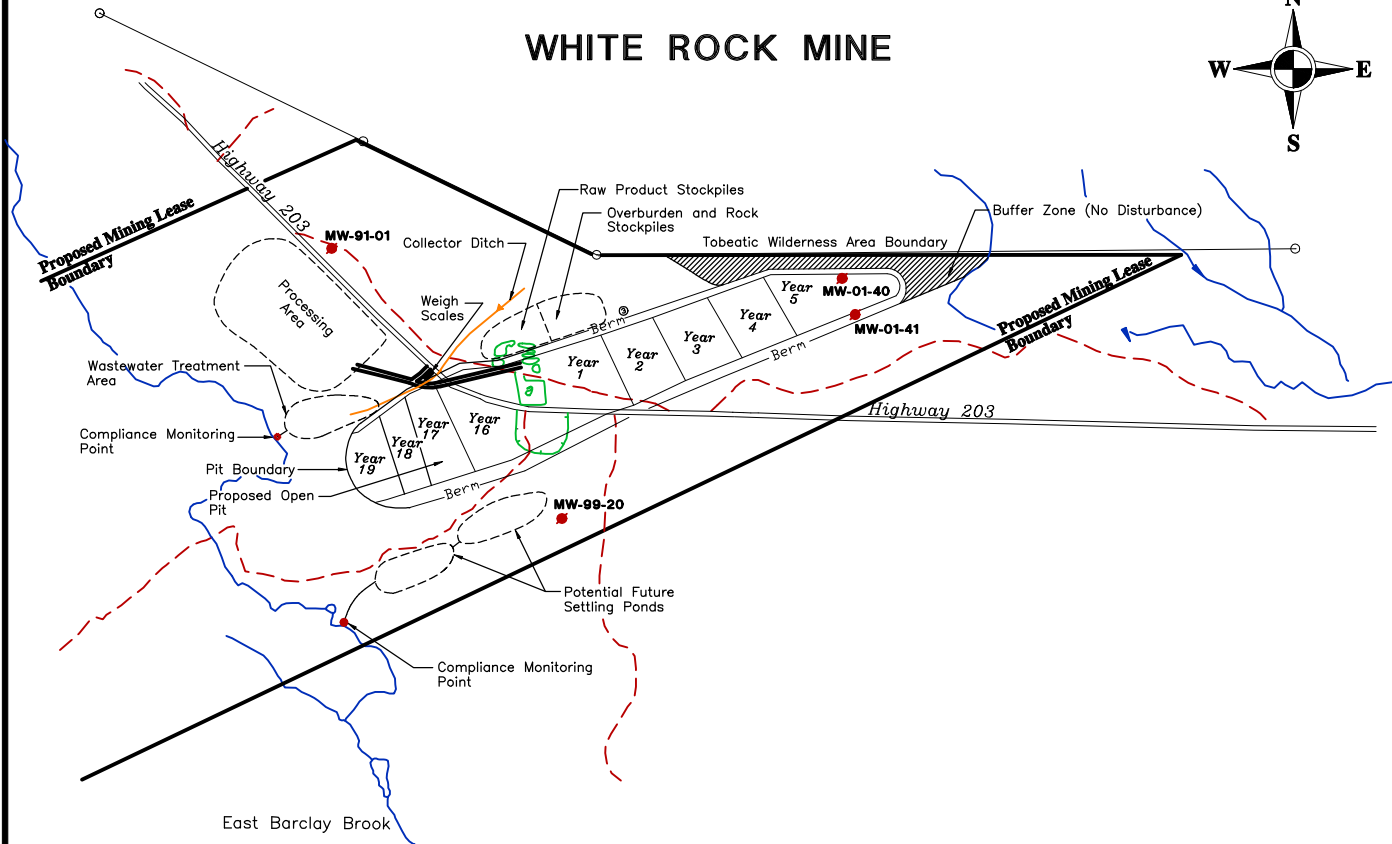
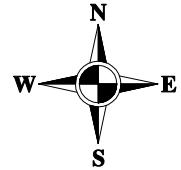
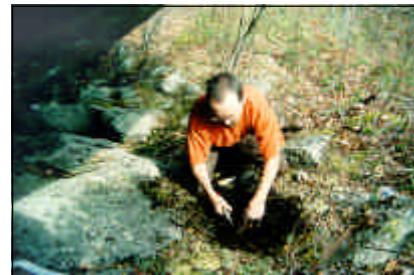
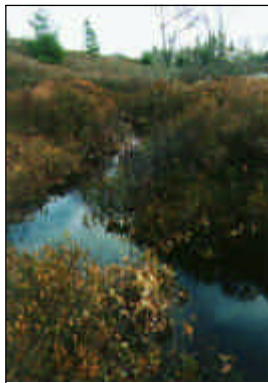


ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT ADDENDUM

WHITE ROCK MINE



Black Bull Resources Inc.



CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL
& EARTH SCIENCES

ADDENDUM
TO
ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRATION
DOCUMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED
WHITE ROCK QUARTZ/KAOLIN
AND MICA MINE

Prepared for:

**The Nova Scotia Department
of the Environment**

By:

**MGI Limited on behalf
of Black Bull Resources Inc.**

January 2002

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.

#303 Sun Tower
100 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada, V6B 1R8
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January 24, 2002

Nova Scotia Department of the Environment
PO Box 2107
Halifax, NS
B3J 3B7

Attention: Mr. Chris Daly
Environmental Assessment Coordinator

Dear Sirs:

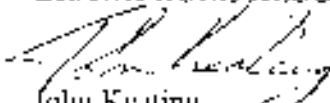
**Re: Environmental Registration Document
White Rock Quartz/Kaolin and Mica Mine
Black Bull Resources Inc.**

In accordance with Part IV of the Environment Act, Black Bull Resources Inc. ("Black Bull") is submitting an Addendum to the White Rock Quartz/Kaolin and Mica Mine Environmental Registration Document to be considered for Environmental Assessment Approval on January 24, 2002. This Addendum supplements the information originally submitted for Environmental Assessment Approval on October 26, 2001.

Through the course of the project history from first One Window Committee meeting in 2000 to present, Black Bull and its consultants have maintained an open and fully consultative approach with regulatory bodies, local residents and communities including First Nations Peoples. We believe that the project as described is technically sound and incorporates principals of community involvement, progressive reclamation and environmental protection that are favorable for an Environmental Assessment Approval to be granted subject to certain conditions.

Sincerely,

BLACK BULL RESOURCES INC.


John Keating
President & CEO

PREFACE

This ADDENDUM document to our original Environmental Registration Document is submitted by Black Bull Resources Inc. (Black Bull), a publicly traded Canadian company in support of a provincial environmental assessment registration for a proposed surface quartz, kaolin and mica mine and associated processing facilities. The document has been prepared utilizing the comments, advice and expertise of a number of different agencies and persons including:

Technical Consultants

MGI Limited (MGI) - Management of Permitting Process, Hydrogeology, Environmental Monitoring
William, Alexander and Associates Limited (WAA) - Public and First Nations Consultation
Confederacy of Mainland Miꞌkmaq (CMM) – First Nations Knowledge Study
DalTech Minerals Engineering Centre (Daltech) – Mineral Evaluation and Processing Lab Services
Dillon Consulting Ltd. (Dillon) - Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Evaluations
ATCON Construction Inc. (Atcon) - Mine Layout and Reclamation Planning, Geotechnical Engineering,
W.G. Shaw and Associates (W.G. Shaw) - Initial Surface Water Monitoring and Digital Mapping
Ruth Newell - Terrestrial Habitat Survey - Plant Communities
Heather Stewart – Terrestrial Habitat Survey – Plant Communities
Fulton Lavender- Avian Communities
Cultural Resource Management Group (CRM) - Archaeological and Heritage Resource Surveys
Dr. Haydn Murray - Kaolin Specialist Consultant
Dr. Ian Wilson - Kaolin Specialist Consultant
George C. Hawley – Mica Specialist Consultant

Technical and Stakeholder Organizations

Clyde River Protection Association (CRPA)
Southwest Nova Biosphere Association
Tobeatic Wilderness Committee (TWC)
Tusket River Environmental Protection Agency (TREPA)
Mr. Chris Miller – Terrestrial Ecology Specialist
Ms. Leah Hagreen - Terrestrial Ecology Specialist
Ecology Action Centre (EAC)

First Nations

Confederacy of Mainland Miꞌkmaq (CMM) – Don Julian and Michael Cox
Bear River Band Council - Chief Muise
Acadia Band Council - Chief Robinson
First Nations Forestry Association in Nova Scotia – Bill Mackay

Government Departments and Community Agencies

Federal Level

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA)
Environment Canada (EC)
Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)

Provincial Level

Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (NSDNR)
Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Labour (NSDEL)
Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Public Works (NSDOTPW)

Municipal Level

Municipality of the County of Shelburne
Municipality of the County of Yarmouth
Town of Shelburne
Town of Yarmouth
Municipality of the District of Argyle

Local Communities

Valuable input was also received from the local communities via the following means:

Initial Community Meeting - August 2000 in Middle Ohio
Community Newsletters – July 2000; December 2000; May 2001; December 2001
Project Overview Presentations to Shelburne and Argyle Municipal Councils – February 2001
Public Information Sessions - May 2001 - Yarmouth, Shelburne, Middle Ohio, Argyle, Barrington
Public Information Sessions – January 2002 – Shelburne

Contact with persons from the following Nova Scotia communities has been recorded via the informal and formal public consultation undertaken by Black Bull and its consultants:

Shelburne	Halifax	Tusket
Woods Harbour	Sandy Cove	Deerfield
Port La Tour	Roseway	Argyle
Liverpool	Digby Neck	Carleton
Yarmouth	Bear River	Barrington
Port Clyde	Welshtown	Northeast Point
Upper, Middle and Lower Ohio	Pubnico	East Baccaro
Lockeport	Reynardtown	Clarks Harbour
Grand Etang	East Kemptville	Barrington Passage
Dartmouth	Surettes Island	Acadia
	Truro	

Black Bull and its consultants wish to acknowledge the contribution and input of all of the above and extend thanks.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLE

Black Bull looks forward to working in a co-operative way with all members of the local community and in developing a continuously improving spirit of cooperation with the peoples of Southwest Nova Scotia. Black Bull will implement a “local hire-local purchase” policy with respect to services, labour and supplies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

Letter of Transmittal	
PREFACE	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
1.0 INTRODUCTION AND REGISTRATION.....	1-1
1.1 Introduction.....	1-1
1.2 Registration.....	1-1
2.0 PROJECT AND SITE HISTORY	2-1
2.1 Site Use History.....	2-1
2.2 Site Ownership and Local Land Use	2-1
2.3 Mineral Exploration Program History and Environmental Baseline Information Collection.....	2-1
3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3-1
3.1 Mining, Processing and Product Movement Overview	3-2
3.2 Design Considerations.....	3-2
3.3 Procedures and Equipment.....	3-6
3.3.1 Clearing and Grubbing/Overburden Removal.....	3-6
3.3.2 Blasting.....	3-6
3.3.3 Crushing and Screening	3-7
3.3.4 Storage and Shipping	3-8
3.4 Environmental Components.....	3-8
3.4.1 Water Requirements for Operation.....	3-8
3.4.2 Surface Water Management	3-8
3.4.3 Management of Quarry Water	3-10
3.4.4 Sediment Control/Sedimentation Ponds	3-11
3.4.5 Noise.....	3-11
3.4.6 Traffic.....	3-12
3.4.7 Dust.....	3-13
3.4.8 Visibility.....	3-13
4.0 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	4-1
4.1 Environmental Geology	4-1
4.2 Watercourses and Surface Water Quality	4-2
4.3 Regional and Local Hydrogeology.....	4-2
4.4 Aquatic Habitats	4-3
4.5 Municipal/County.....	4-3
5.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	5-1

6.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION PLANS6-1

7.0	PROPOSED MONITORING.....	7-1
7.1	Groundwater Monitoring Plan.....	7-1
7.2	Liquid Effluent Plan.....	7-1
7.3	Blast Monitoring Plan.....	7-1
7.4	Particulate Emissions Plan.....	7-2
7.5	Habitat Monitoring Plan.....	7-2
7.6	Surface Water Monitoring Plan.....	7-2
8.0	RECLAMATION & LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS.....	8-1
8.1	Reclamation Plan.....	8-1
8.1.1	Aquatic Habitats.....	8-1
8.1.2	Terrestrial and Aquatic Corridors.....	8-2
8.1.3	Engineered Wetlands Program.....	8-2
8.2	Land Management Plan.....	8-2
9.0	SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND BENEFITS.....	9-1
10.0	REFERENCES USED – ADDENDUM.....	10-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure A2-1	Existing Third Party Industrial Approvals.....	2-2
Figure A3-1	Revised Conceptual Mine Plan and Site Layout – White Rock Mine.....	3-3
Figure A3-2	Development Sequence – White Rock Mine.....	3-5
Figure A3-3	Typical Collection Ditch – White Rock Mine.....	3-9

LIST OF TABLES

Table A2-1	Site Data Collection Summary.....	2-3
Table A3-1	Proposed Production Quantities and Quarry Area.....	3-10
Table A3-2	Commercial Traffic Study Data.....	3-12
Table A4-1	Updated Acid-Base Accounting Testing Summary.....	4-1
Table A4-2	Site Hydrogeological Data.....	4-3
Table A5-1	Open House Meeting Summary.....	5-1

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A-A	NSDEL Application for Approval – Reference Guide
Appendix A-B	Town of Shelburne Trucking Survey
Appendix A-C	Micheal Edmond & Associates – Letter Regarding Port of Shelburne Traffic
Appendix A-D	Surface Water Chemistry Monitoring Data
Appendix A-E	Sampling Protocols – Surface Water and Groundwater

Appendix A-F	Groundwater Chemistry Monitoring Data
Appendix A-G	Hydraulic Conductivity Testing – Site Groundwater Wells
Appendix A-H	Land Management Plan Proposal
Appendix A-I	Municipality of Argyle – Letter of Support
Appendix A-J	Update Letter – RR#1 Residents
Appendix A-K	NSDEL – Minister Morse Decision Letter – November 2001
Appendix A-L	Dillon Consulting – Errata Sheet for Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Surveys

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Black Bull Resources Inc. (“Black Bull”) has prepared this overview of our White Rock project in order to assist the reader with respect to our Environmental Assessment report and Addendum thereto. Please refer to the original report and this Addendum for a complete review of the project and the history of the investigations, studies, review and research that was completed in order to prepare the original report and this addendum report.

Black Bull optioned the White Rock Yarmouth property in November, 1997 and began the exploration process which included sampling, trenching, drilling, open pit sampling and hundreds of lab tests to determine product quality. We began gathering information for the environmental assessment report in April of 2000. After months of studies and countless meetings, Black Bull submitted its Environmental Assessment Report in October 2001. In November 2001, Black Bull was informed by the Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Labour that additional information was required specifically in two areas, traffic and transportation within the Town of Shelburne, and the impact of our project on the Tobeatic Wilderness Area (TWA).

In December of 2001 Black Bull met with Minister Morse and other officials of Environment and Labour to determine what specific areas of our report required additional information. In early January 2002 Black Bull began the process of gathering the required information and contacting the local landowners and residents. We commenced drilling in 26 new locations including four locations for groundwater data. The drilling will also provide information necessary for the Industrial and Mining Permits. We recently met with local and regional transportation and trucking companies to discuss the movement of truck traffic in and near the Town of Shelburne. Our public information session for transportation identified both short and long term solutions to the transport and movement of our products through Shelburne. We held our 8th Open House meeting in order to discuss with the residents and stakeholders the recent changes to our proposal and to exchange ideas and discuss solutions regarding trucks and transportation. We have also met with the Town of Shelburne, Municipality of the District of Shelburne, Municipality of Argyle, South West Shore Development Authority, Mr. Richard Hurlburt-MLA and Mr. Cecil O’Donnell-MLA, and hundreds of residents. As a result of the recent meetings Black Bull has obtained a clear view of the needs and requirements of the community, who have continued to show us a tremendous amount of support for our project.

Although our Addendum will address the new and additional information, as previously mentioned we will provide the following outline of the overall project to assist the reader to gain a quick over-view of our White Rock Quartz/Kaolin/Mica project.

Black Bull’s White Rock project has an exploration permit of almost 4200 acres or 1700 ha. The area we will lease for development work will be approximately 1260 acres or 510 ha. The footprint of the mine (facilities, roads, stockpiles, settling ponds, extraction areas) will be approximately 200 acres or 80 ha. Initial water storage and settlement ponds that will capture rain for process water and recycling will be 50m X 100m X 3m deep. Additional water storage ponds may be required to retain run off from all disturbed areas including roads, stockpile areas, building sites, and parking areas. Storage pond areas will grow as the processing plant expansion takes place. The water storage and settlement ponds will increase in size

until they reach 20 ha as development progresses. Black Bull will obtain the vast majority of the process water from precipitation. Domestic water will be obtained either from drilling domestic use water wells or extracting water from the nearby Clyde River system.

Black Bull's project will provide opportunities for employment for skilled workers. These opportunities will be long term and well paying jobs. During our first year of quartz operation we estimate the number of jobs at 15-25. When construction of our kaolin processing facilities begins, 200+ construction jobs will be created. When the kaolin plant is built, 100 operators will be required. At year four, we estimate full employment to be as follows:

- Mining - 35 jobs
- Trucking - 10 jobs
- ocean shipping - 5 jobs
- plant operators - 100 jobs
- management - 20 jobs
- part time jobs - 25

Additional opportunities for "value added" jobs will occur once production of Quartz/Kaolin/Mica begins. Once the security of supply of the products and advantages of the deep water port for transportation become established and well known, companies could relocate in order to be closer to the raw products and inexpensive ocean shipping. Value added jobs could vary from bagging small sized quartz for use in landscaping to building new plants to produce manufactured products such as counter tops and flooring.

Black Bull's project will impact the local environment. To help place the impact on the environment and to keep it in its proper perspective we have considered the size or area of total disturbance as compared to the size of the surrounding undisturbed areas. Black Bull will disturb approximately 100 acres or 40.5 ha during our first five years. At 25 years we will disturb no more than 300 ac or 120 ha. The surrounding vacant Crown Land totals approximately 1.3 million acres or 525,000 ha. Black Bull's impact will be less than 0.0002% of the adjacent vacant Crown Land.

Although the disturbed area is small we are very concerned about the negative impact our mine may have on the environment. Black Bull will work openly with all parties to minimize the negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts. Where environmental solutions are more complex, we will see other solutions such as enhancement of adjacent lands or enhancement of off-site lands.

Our intention is to provide greater positive impacts than negative wherever possible, for example: the quartz, kaolin and host rocks will buffer against acid rain and improve the pH of the water in the mine site area. In addition, the mine site will disturb 300 ac and create 200 jobs or 2 jobs for every 3 acres of disturbed area. As previously noted the adjacent vacant Crown Land is 1.3 million areas.

In January of 2002, Black Bull commenced a four-hole groundwater monitoring system. This system will allow Black Bull to consistently monitor ground water to outline any possible effects to water from adjacent

land. Water levels and water quality will be checked on a regular monthly basis. This monitoring program will supplement the ongoing water-monitoring program, which has been underway since April of 2000. Black Bull has and will continue with our community relations program, which will keep the residents and neighbors informed and aware of our activities at the mine site and on the transportation routes to port. Our community involvement is very important as it allows us to receive feedback from the community. We need to understand how the community feels about our on-going project. Without community feedback Black Bull cannot meet the communities needs. We will hold our first meeting of the Citizens Liaison Committee (CLC) in late March or April 2002. The purpose of this committee includes a review of Black Bull's progress with respect to environmental matters and to keep the community aware and informed. We have asked various members of the community as well as members of local environmental groups to join our committee.

Black Bull has reviewed and revised our trucking and transportation plans. We intend to utilize local, independent, trucking contractors to transport the products from the mine site to the Ports of Shelburne, Yarmouth or Weymouth. The transportation company or companies will be subject to a strict training and safety program. Black Bull will transport approximately 10,000 tonnes of material each month in the first year of production. Transportation of the products can be completed in a variety of methods, using a small number of trucks making a small number of trips per day. For example, three trucks each making five round trips per day on a monthly basis would be able to deliver 10,000 tonnes of quartz to port. On the other hand, 30 trucks making 13 round trips in one day would be able to deliver the 10,000 tonnes of quartz to port in one day. Truck traffic would be only one day per month, as compared to 30 days per month using 30 trucks per day. As production levels increase so will the volume of truck traffic through the Town of Shelburne.

Black Bull has held discussions with local transportation experts and the town officials and has concluded, as have the experts, that a new by-pass route will be needed. In several years with the increase in truck traffic due to Black Bulls increased production and increasing use of the Port of Shelburne by existing and other users, the existing roads will become inefficient. Black Bull supports and encourages the construction of a by-pass route. Black Bull has firmly placed its support behind the Town of Shelburne and their plans to start canvassing the local users of the port and roadways. Black Bull is 100% in favor of a new by-pass route and will continue to be pro-active in helping the Town of Shelburne's action committee to accomplish the construction of the new road system.

Shipping products from ports has been carefully reviewed. Black Bull intends to utilize the ports of Shelburne, Yarmouth and Weymouth for ocean shipping. For ocean shipments to Shelburne or Yarmouth, our material will be transported by truck for transfer into stockpile areas or for loading directly onto the ship or barge. The specific docks used to load or off load material will be subject to availability and our customer's preference. Black Bull will only use the services of qualified, experienced shipping companies. We feel using qualified experienced shippers with established safety records will reduce or eliminate the potential for accidents while in port, or at sea.

It should be noted the products Black Bull will be shipping will be quartz rock, sand and clay, all of which are commonly found, inert materials that are not considered dangerous or harmful as per transportation regulations.

Black Bull has established a “hire local - buy local”, policy. We will behave in a responsible manner and will continue to work with and listen to the concerns and advice from the local community, the people of South West Nova Scotia, and all citizens of the province of Nova Scotia. We look forward to a long and lasting relationship with our friends, business partners and the people of Nova Scotia.

Please review the addendum material and contact Black Bull directly should you require any additional information.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND REGISTRATION

1.1 Introduction

In our Environmental Registration Document submission dated Oct 26, 2001 Black Bull Resources Inc. submitted four pages of information, introducing the property. For this Addendum, Black Bull Resources Inc. is pleased to submit additional information regarding our progress made to date. In January of 2002 Black Bull Resources Inc. commenced a drilling program to obtain information on the geological sub-surface structures and their hydrogeological characteristics. We have established four groundwater monitoring stations; each designed to separately gather hydrogeological data at the White Rock Mine. The company has also completed the majority of the 26 hole-drilling program, which is designed to provide information with respect to design and mine development that is needed for the Mining Lease and Approval. We have met with various officials and community members to discuss traffic and transportation needs. We continue with the research on our kaolin in the United Kingdom. Black Bull Resources Inc. is working directly with the local end users of the kaolin in developing a suitable product for paper manufacturing. This development work will result in a flow sheet of technical data which when completed in the early spring allow Black Bull Resources Inc. to forecast accurate quantities of water usage, flocculants that may be used and other specific details that will be required for additional permits, refer to Appendix A-A for a reference guide to Approvals.

1.2 Registration

Name of Undertaking: White Rock Quartz/Kaolin and Mica Mine
 Location of Undertaking: Flintstone Rock, Yarmouth County
 Proponent: Black Bull Resources Inc. (BBS:CDNX)
 Project Manager: Mr. John Keating, P.Geo, President
 Head Office: #303 Sun Tower
 100 West Pender Street
 Vancouver, B.C
 V6B 1R8

Contact methods: Telephone: 604-688-9500
 Fax: 604-688-9550
 E-mail – blackbullresources@telus.net

Contact persons for the purposes of Environmental Registration:

Proponent – Mr. John Keating – see above for contact methods

Environmental Consultant – Mr. Peter Oram, P.Geo.,
 MGI Limited
 31 Gloster Court
 Dartmouth, N.S.
 B3B 1X9
 Telephone – 902-468-1248

Fax – 902-468-2207

E-mail – peter.oram@mgi-limited.com

The completion of environmental baseline data collection, public consultation and preparation of this document have all been completed to comply with legislation associated with the Environment Act. The proponent requests that the Minister of Environment review the project, determine it favourable for approval and subject Black Bull to any and all reasonable terms and conditions within the legislation framework of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Black Bull Resources Inc. has not received public funding to go into production at the White Rock Property. Black Bull is working with the Industrial Research Assistance Programme on a kaolin research project in the United Kingdom. The U.K. laboratories were chosen for the research due to a lack of kaolin research capacity in Canada.

Black Bull understands the need and will seek to secure the following prior to development of the White Rock Mine:

Industrial Approval – NSDEL

Mining Permit – NSDNR

Mining Lease – NSDNR

Milling Permit - NSDNR

Crown Land Lease – NSDNR

On-site Sewage Disposal System Approval – NSDEL

Signage and Road Access Authorization- Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Public Works (NSDTPW)

Black Bull currently holds the following approvals/permits:

Letter of Authority to Bulk Sample Silica and Kaolin, Yarmouth County - NSDNR

Excavation Permits Nos. E-146 and E-152 – Flintstone Rock - NSDNR

Permit for Mineral Exploration on Crown Land - NSDNR

Industrial Approval For CAG Enterprises Ltd. to conduct a Bulk Sample - NSDEL

Excavation Permit No. E-146 - NSDNR

Excavation Permit No. E-143 - NSDNR

Copies of each of the above noted approvals are located in Appendix B of the Environmental Registration Document for review/reference.

2.0 PROJECT AND SITE HISTORY

2.1 Site Use History

The proposed mining lease area is approximately 510 hectares stretching from approximately 4 kilometres to the west and 500 metres east of Highway 203. This highway route was built over and adjacent to a previously constructed road in the mid-1980's. During the course of construction of the original and new roads approximately 14 hectares of the proposed mining lease area were disturbed of which 11 hectares is now road and ditching (new and old), 2 hectares is unreclaimed borrow pits and 1 hectare is unreclaimed organics spoil piles (peat, trees and rootmat stripped from the road corridor during construction of Highway 203). Therefore in total approximately 14 hectares of previously disturbed lands are now part of the proposed mining lease area for the White Rock Mine of which approximately 4 hectares will be incorporated into the extraction areas and then reclaimed by Black Bull. Additional details on reclamation can be found in Section 8.0 of the Environmental Registration Document and Section 8.0 of this Addendum.

2.2 Site Ownership and Local Land Use

The proposed mine site is owned by the Province within an area of Nova Scotia that is almost entirely provincial or federal crown land. Land ownership within 5 kilometres of the site in any direction is over 99% provincial crown land with any private lands being small in size and for the most part within larger crown land blocks. According to the Nova Scotia Property Records Database the closest identified private landowner has a 46 hectare property located approximately 4.2 kilometers to the south of the mine site at Silver Lake. Land use is a mixture of forestry, aggregate operations, former mining operations (in reclamation phase) and recreational use. Existing industrial activity occurs to the west, east and south of the property as outlined on Figure A2-1. Black Bull will apply to the Province for a Surface Lease and Mining Lease from NSDNR which will involve an Integrated Resource Management review prior to granting of the lease.

2.3 Mineral Exploration Program History and Environmental Baseline Information Collection

Previous exploration drillholes completed by CAG Enterprises at the site have been abandoned according to NSDNR protocols, which includes removal of the surface casing and backfill to surface. In cases where there is an overflow of water from an exploration holes, there is a requirement to grout the holes. However no such overflow conditions were encountered at the White Rock Mine site. Four exploration holes have been converted to groundwater monitoring wells to assist in outlining local groundwater conditions. Please refer to Section 4.6 of this Addendum for additional information. Table A2-1 outlines the numerous activities completed as part of the site data collection for the White Rock Mine development to date.



- Approval Type**
- 1. Compost Site
 - 2. Quarry/Pit
 - 3. Quarry/Pit
 - 4. Hydro Dam
 - 5. Water Storage
 - 6. Gel & Protein Extraction



CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL & EARTH SCIENCES

TITLE	Existing Third Party Industrial Approvals	DATE	Jan. 2002	PROJECT NO.	20232A
PROJECT	Addendum - Environmental Registration Document White Rock Mine Flinstone Rock, Nova Scotia	SCALE	Unknown	FIGURE NO.	A2-1
		DRAWN	SAG		

TABLE A2-1: SITE DATA COLLECTION SUMMARY – WHITE ROCK MINE

ACTIVITY	CONSULTANT	PROJECT TIME FRAME(S)
Surface Water Monitoring	W.G. Shaw and Associates Ltd.	April 2000 – December 2000
	MGI Limited	April 2001 - Present
Groundwater Monitoring	MGI Limited	December 2001 - Present
Fisheries Habitat Evaluation	Dillon Consulting Ltd.	October – November 2000 May – August 2001
Plant and Animal Presence & Habitat Evaluations	Dillon Consulting Ltd. with sub-consultants: 1. Ruth Newell – Plants/Animals 2. Fulton Lavender – Birds/Animals 3. Heather Stewart - Plants	September – October 2000 May – August 2001
Archaeological and Cultural Resource Survey	Cultural Resource Management Group Ltd.	October – November 2000
First Nations Knowledge Study	Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	June – August 2001
Mineral Processing Evaluations	Daltech University – Minerals Engineering Centre	1997 - Present
Kaolin Evaluations	Dr. Ian Wilson Dr. Haydn Murray	2000 – Present
Preliminary Mine Design	ATCON Construction Inc.	April 2001 – Present

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Black Bull had previously submitted 11 pages of information relative to the Project Description with our Environmental Registration Document on Oct 26, 2001. We described the project and the various processes used in our mining schedule. We have identified and refined the process for extraction of quartz and for the blasting and crushing/washing process. We now have additional information about secondary processing of the quartz. Market studies indicate that further refining or screening of the quartz to smaller particle sizes will allow Black Bull to achieve a greater market share. In other words, customers for quartz products are requesting for their specific use, smaller size quartz, which results in a value-added product. We are discovering that companies not currently located in the South West Shore region are considering relocating to be closer to the source of their raw material and receive the economic benefit of being located near deep water port facilities.

Almost all of the required process water can be obtained from the collection of rainwater. Black Bull is currently conducting kaolin testing to further evaluate the flow sheet requirements of the production of kaolin. When the flow sheet work is complete in late March 2002 we will be able to confirm the amounts of process water required. In addition we will be able to accurately estimate the operating cost for the production of kaolin. With this information Black Bull will be able to complete the cost analysis on the production of Mica. In either case Black Bull will be able to very carefully identify our water requirements prior to applying for or receiving the Industrial Approval for quartz and/or kaolin production.

Black Bull has a \$20,000 cash bond in place with DNR which is required to ensure the company meets or exceeds the reclamation work that is necessary to reclaim the areas disturbed by our previous exploration work. Black Bull will be required to post a similar bond for the reclamation work for the areas that will be disturbed by our proposed mining program. The exact amount of the bond is determined by the DNR, based on a review of the site and reclamation plan. Black Bull is in agreement with the reclamation bond program. Black Bull will work closely with the 1st Nations to develop a Land Management Program that will provide a land use plan for the surface lease area.

We will receive the benefit of our contract miners experience in reclaiming closed and mined out mineral properties. Contractors such as ATCON Construction will prove to be an asset to the mining process as well as the reclamation process.

Reclamation, restoration, and surface water management programs have been conducted by Atcon Construction on a range of projects of a similar, and larger, magnitude to the White Rock Mine. For example, a quarry was recently operated to produce several million tonnes of rock for placement in accordance with strict environmental guidelines in a sensitive, internationally recognized wetland. Surface water management, segregation of acid generating rock, treatment of wastewater, and operation of an open pit base metal mine was conducted for an operation in northern New Brunswick. Water management programs have been conducted on numerous occasions in conjunction with stream relocation and diversion projects. A major project involved the restoration and stabilization of a well known salmon habitat on the Northwest Miramichi River. Innovative programs for waste management, waste minimization and conversion, composting, and recycling have also been developed.

This diversified range of experience will enable development of a customized reclamation program that recognizes the unique characteristics of the terrain in the vicinity of the White Rock Mine.

3.1 Mining, Processing and Product Movement Overview

The project comprises the quarrying, crushing, screening, processing, storage and shipping of industrial minerals (quartz, kaolin, and mica) from the White Rock Property located approximately 45 km from Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

The open pit quarry will produce 100,000 tons of lump, aggregate and sand sized quartz in the first year of operation. Quartz production is forecast to increase by 100,000 tonnes per year until reaching a targeted production capacity of 500,000 tonnes per year in year five. Kaolin production will commence in year 3 or 4 with the completion of kaolin product development work, financing and construction of a 200,000 to 250,000 tonne per year plant. Mica will be produced as a by-product of the kaolin operation and will be processed as a value-added product.

Quartz, kaolin and mica storage and shipping operations will be incorporated into the project at the mine site, and at the port facilities in Shelburne, Yarmouth or Weymouth as production increases in years 3, 4, and 5. To help relieve traffic congestion at the Port in Shelburne, Black Bull will work with the Town, Municipality, truckers, local industries and other government agencies to develop solutions to increased traffic from all sources, including a potential bypass route.

In the first year, it is anticipated that the quarry will operate in the spring to late fall and that between 10 and 12 shipments of quartz products will be shipped at regular intervals during this period, depending on customer requirements. As annual production increases the quarry will operate year round with the number of shipments increasing proportionally. Trucking may be restricted by spring road conditions as per government requirements.

The northeastern and eastern limits of the quarry will be established by a self imposed protection buffer (approximately 50 metres) adjacent to the Tobeatic Wilderness Area where no disturbance will occur. The revised Conceptual Mine Plan and Site Layout is presented as Figure A3-1. Water monitoring holes have been placed between the northeastern most planned pit edge and the buffer zone. These holes will be used to monitor ground water levels and quality.

3.2 Design Considerations

The overall design of the project was founded upon consideration of safety, environmental compatibility, efficiency, and resource optimization.

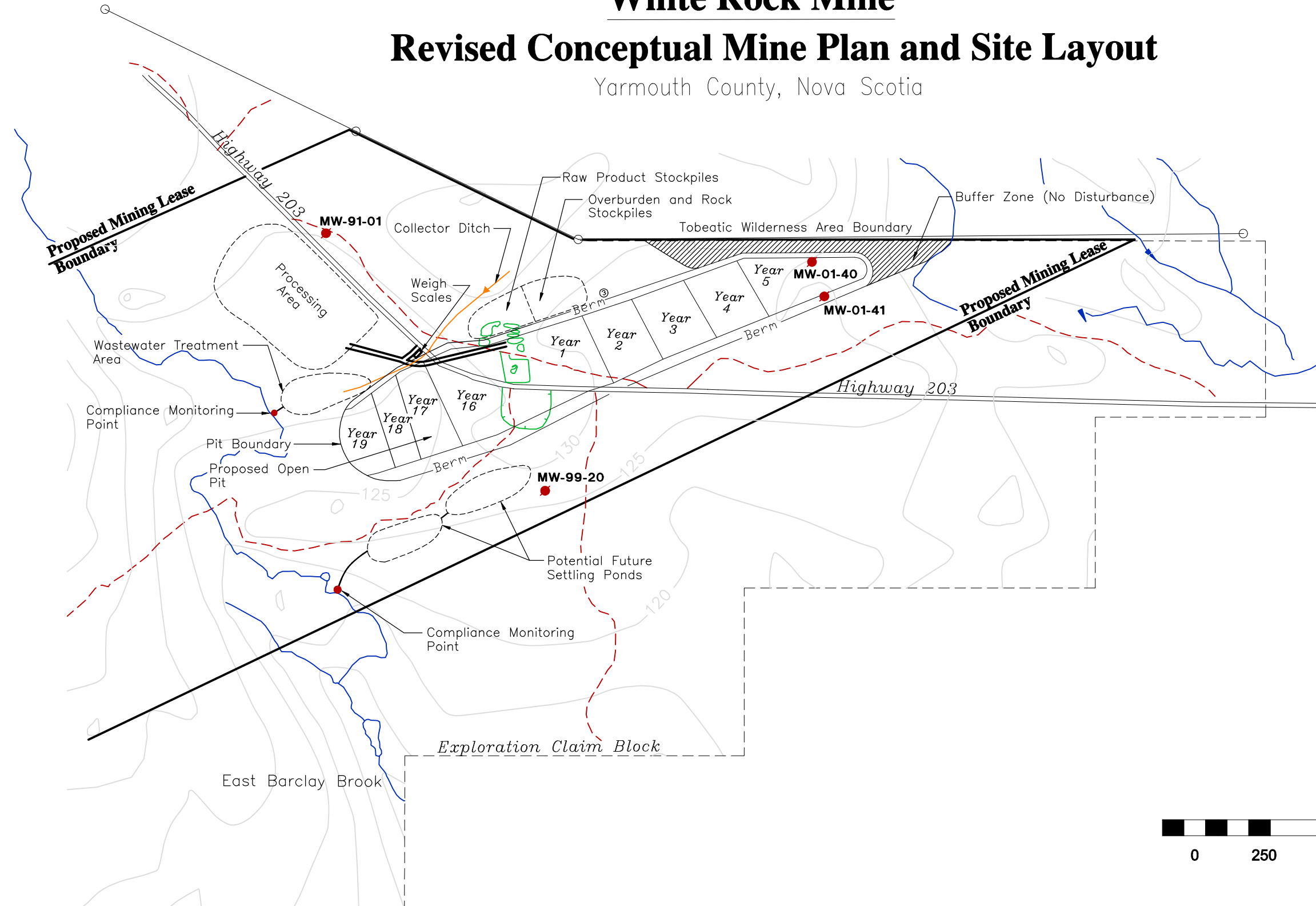
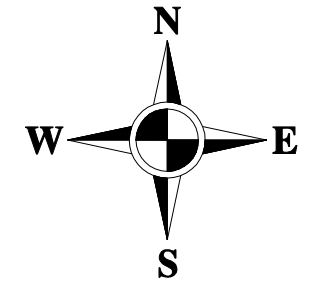
A detailed review was made of the available information from previous studies and reports, and direction was taken from concerns expressed by many stake-holders and the public at numerous meetings relating to development of the project over the past two years. Extensive meetings were held with the Nova Scotia Departments of Environment, Natural Resources and Economic Development. The project has been

designed around these inputs. As a result of this research and consultation, the following items have been addressed in the project development plan;

White Rock Mine

Revised Conceptual Mine Plan and Site Layout

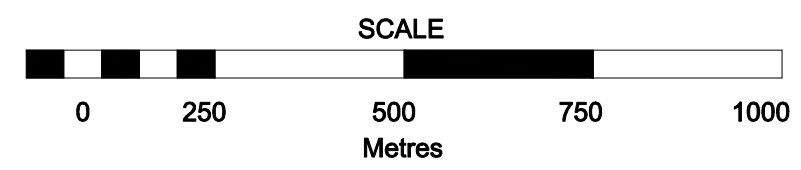
Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia



Legend

- Brooks
- Contours
- Exploration Claim Block
- ATV Trails
- Existing Pit & Stock Piles
- Haul Road
- Collector Ditch
- Proposed Pit
- Monitoring Well (Approximate)

- Notes:**
- ① Years 6 to 15 are at a second level in the pit beneath years 1 to 5
 - ② Years 20 to 25 are beneath years 16 to 19
 - ③ Berm will be constructed of overburden and fenced/posted



Mine Plan
Prepared By
ATCON
CONSTRUCTION INC.

MGI
CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL
& EARTH SCIENCES

TITLE
Revised Conceptual Mine Plan and Site Layout

PROJECT
**Addendum - Environmental Registration Document
White Rock Mine
Flintstone Rock, Nova Scotia**

DATE	PROJECT NO.
Jan. 2002	20232A
SCALE	FIGURE NO.
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DRAWN	SAG

CADFILE No. 20232AFA3-1

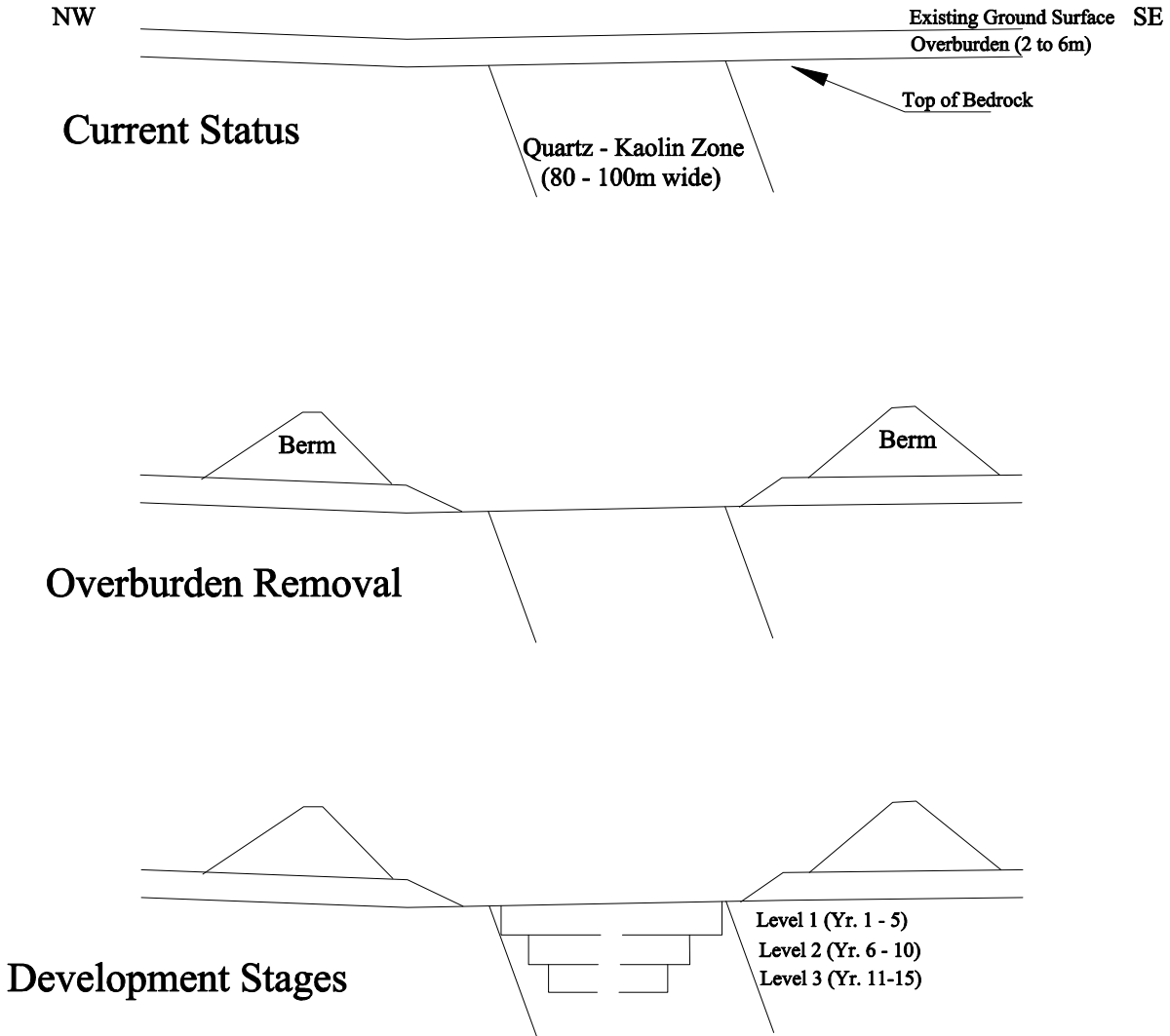
- A 50 m buffer zone is proposed along the northeast margins of the quarry.
- The buffer zone will help provide a visual barrier.
- Berms will also reduce impacts to adjacent Crown Lands.
- The quarry faces will be benched every 10 m to 15 m vertically and the top of the quarry face will be fenced for safety and environmental reasons (wildlife). Because the ground elevation at the top of the quarry will be 15 to 20 metres above the working floor of the quarry, the quarry walls will effectively shield most of the operational activity and noise.
- Blast sizes will be designed to minimize fly rock, vibration and noise. Explosives will be delivered to the site as required for each blast.
- Noise and vibration levels from all operations will be monitored as per the stringent regulations of NSDEL to ensure compliance with environmental and safety standards.
- Spray-misting critical areas of the operation will provide additional dust control when necessary.
- All blasting operations will be carried out in accordance with Health and Safety Regulations, under the direct control of a fully certified Powder man.

The quartz operation has been designed to crush and screen both dry and washed material. Sediment holding ponds will be used to filter out particulate from the wash water so as much water as possible can be reused in the process. Water accumulating from precipitation or ground water seepage into the quarry area and settling ponds will be used for washing and processing materials as much as possible. Excavation limits will be phased, in order to minimize open area erosion and sediment transport. Sediment control fencing will be installed down slope of any areas that generate sediment discharge. Select grubbing and overburden materials will be used for berms and could also be utilized in site reclamation.

The development plan essentially restricts access to the quarry operation to a single road on the north side of Highway 203. Initially crushing and screening operation will be on the north side of the Highway. In the future, trucks and other equipment will traverse Highway 203 to deliver materials to the kaolin, quartz and mica processing plants south of Highway 203. These plants will be constructed on the southwest side of Highway 203 away from the TWA. This location will also be closer to future development as quartz, kaolin and mica continue to be mined to the southwest, and previously mined areas in the northeast are reclaimed. The Development Sequence for the White Rock Mine is presented as Figure A3-2.

Development Sequence

(Cross Section Perpendicular to axis of Deposit)



Prepared By:



TITLE	Development Sequence - White Rock Mine	DATE	Jan. 2002	PROJECT NO.	20232A
PROJECT	Addendum - Environmental Registration Document White Rock Mine Flinstone Rock, Nova Scotia	SCALE	NTS	FIGURE NO.	A3-2
		DRAWN	SAG		

It is anticipated that the kaolin production operation will generate a volume of presently un-useable material equal to approximately 10- 15% of the total volume extracted. This material will be used in reclamation and site construction activities.

Fuel storage will be in accordance with provincial regulations. Materials to contain and handle small fuel spills will be kept on site, and staff will be trained to deal with such incidents. Mobile equipment will be fuelled at a central location with appropriate spill protection.

The foregoing description summarizes the many factors that have been considered in the design of the project to provide the maximum benefit with the least environmental impact. As many of the known environmental and safety concerns as possible have been addressed or mitigated in the course of the design process.

3.3 Procedures and Equipment

3.3.1 Clearing and Grubbing / Overburden Removal

Clearing and grubbing will be carried out, only as required. Overburden removal would be undertaken, to keep in step with the progression of the mining operation. In the first year within the mining area, approximately 20 hectares will be used in order to permit excavation of the working area and to provide a stockpile site for products and other materials. In subsequent years it is anticipated that between 2 to 5 hectares will be cleared to a total of 40 hectares for the 30 year mine plan.

Based upon drill program data for the site it has been determined that there is generally 2 m to 6 m of overburden (sand, silt and boulders) covering the top of the bedrock. It is expected that there will be some pockets of material up to 10 m thick.

The process will involve:

- cutting and removing any marketable timber,
- constructing sediment control ditches and berms with silt fences where needed on the down slope edge of each area, and
- removing the overburden to the bedrock surface.

The overburden will be placed in berms along each side of the quarry (Figure A3-1) or used to construct pads for processing areas.

3.3.2 Blasting

It will be necessary to blast and process approximately 30-35,000 tonnes of rock 3 times in the first year in order to meet the proposed production volume of 100,000 tonnes of finished products. It is estimated that there could be 1-2 blasts per month when full production is achieved in year 5 of the project. As the working face moves it may be possible to increase the size of the blasts, and thus reduce their frequency.

The general procedure for blasting is as follows:

- drill the area of the blast to install shot holes to a depth of 10-15 m,
- the number of shot holes in each blast will be determined by ground conditions (rock factor),
- load each shot hole with explosives and a booster,
- prime each hole with a detonator,
- collar each hole to ground surface,
- clear the area and fire the blast.

It is proposed that the drilling will be carried out using either rotary or hydraulic drills.

3.3.3 Crushing and Screening

The crushing and screening plant will be set up temporarily on a working area (north side of Highway 203). If space permits, it will be moved inside the quarried area where it will be surrounded by the walls of the excavation. The plant will therefore only be visible in the initial phases of the project, and any impacts from noise and dust will be greatly reduced thereafter.

Quartz from the blast faces will be carried to the crusher using Caterpillar 980F, or equivalent, 5 cubic yard (yd³) loaders. The stone will be dumped into a vibrating feeder to the primary crusher. This jaw crusher will be a Cedar Rapids 3042 make or equivalent. It is projected that the feed rate into the plant will be between 50 and 350 tonnes per hour depending on required product size.

The broken quartz from the primary crusher will be feed by conveyor belt to a secondary cone crusher which will reduce the quartz to aggregate size, if required. It is anticipated that a 57 inch TelSmith FC Cone crusher, or equivalent, will be used for this operation.

Conveyor from the crushers to the screening plant will carry the quartz. This plant will consist of a TelSmith 6 x 20 Triple Deck screener, or equivalent, with conveyors. The oversize fraction from the plant will return to the crusher, and the fine fraction stored and either sold or used in reclamation. The quartz will be processed into different sizes on site to meet particular customer specifications. The finished products will be carried to stockpiles. The process may require the installation of a classifier if a market is established for sand sized products.

The crushing and screening plant will be powered by electricity. At the start of the operation the electricity will be generated by a portable, enclosed 750-kilowatt diesel generator (Caterpillar 3412, or equivalent).

Once the kaolin processing plant is operational in year 3 or 4, the generator will most probably be eliminated in favour of linking into the existing nearby power supply.

3.3.4 Storage and Shipping

There will be a need to store up to 50,000 tonnes of processed quartz at any given time on site. Unexpected zones of kaolin material encountered during the first years of operation will also be stockpiled and covered for later processing when the kaolin processing plant is fully operational.

During the first years of operation, quartz products will be trucked to the port facilities and stockpiled on sites approved by the port operators prior to being loaded onto ships or barges. Products may also be trucked and directly loaded onto barges or ships without the need for stockpiling at the port. As production increases in the future holding bays and storage tanks with conveyors will be constructed at the port facility to facilitate the ship loading of the quartz material and kaolin products.

3.4 Environmental Components

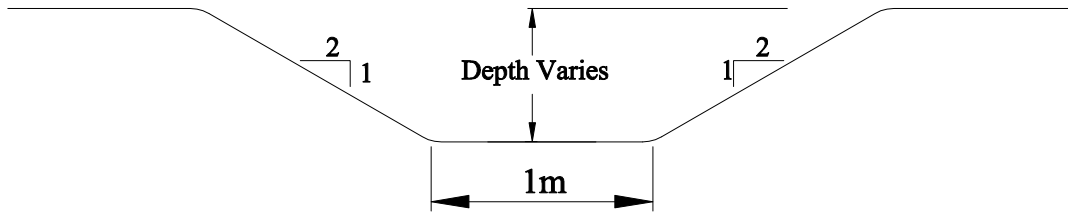
3.4.1 Water Requirements for Operation

The processing of quartz will require relatively small quantities (5 to 10 gallons per minute) of water for washing of the larger sizes of crushed material. There is a potential for periodic use of a classifier for smaller (sand or less) particle sizes. The amounts of water required are estimated to be between 75 and 200 gallons per minute depending on the size of the classifier unit. Processing of kaolin may also require quantities of process water. Current estimates are in the 200 gallon per minute range. Water may also be used for dust control purposes. The sources of this water are expected to include collection of surface water from runoff events, etc. Recycling of water will be undertaken when feasible.

The sections that follow provide additional information on the mine plan and the methods for management of water at the site. The water management program consists of two primary components: a) surface flow toward the site and b) water collected in the actual quarry.


3.4.2 Surface Water Management

The surface topography at the White Rock Mine generally slopes from the north and northwest toward the southeast and south. A collector ditch is proposed for the northwest side of the quarry to intercept surface water flow toward the quarry. Water collected by this ditch would be routed to the southwest. An existing culvert under Highway 203 (30 inch diameter) would convey the water to the south side of the highway. The collector ditch would have a relatively low gradient that would minimize the rate of water flow and reduce the potential for erosion. Figure A3-3 shows a typical collector ditch cross-section. The ditch would have a 'flat-bottom' design (as opposed to a V design) to reduce the flow velocity and minimize the potential for erosion. Erosion control structures (type A, B, or C as appropriate) or rip-rap ditch bottoms would be installed in portions of the ditch with steeper gradients. The water in the collector ditches would be expected to contain minimal levels of sediment, since it would follow natural flow patterns through existing vegetation before entering the ditch.



Prepared By:



 CONSULTANTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL & EARTH SCIENCES	TITLE	DATE	PROJECT NO.
	PROJECT	SCALE	FIGURE NO.
		DRAWN	
	Typical Collector Ditch Cross Section Addendum - Environmental Registration Document White Rock Mine Flinstone Rock, Nova Scotia	Jan. 2002 NTS SAG	20232A A3-3

Surface water collected on the site represents a potential source of process water for the operation. The drainage system would be designed to enable surface water to bypass the sedimentation ponds to minimize the quantity in the ponds. However, a gate system would be used to divert surface water into the pond system when required for process water usage. The extraction areas also have large storage volumes for handling storm events should other areas be at capacity.

3.4.3 Management of Quarry Water

The development of the quarry will proceed in phases based on the production requirement for various commodities. Table A3-1 outlines the proposed production quantities and the approximate surface area involved for the quarry. Additional areas would be used for the overburden berms and the processing areas.

Table A3-1: Proposed Production Quantities and Quarry Area

Year	Quartz (tonnes)	Kaolin (tonnes)	Approximate Quarry Surface Area (ha)
1	100,000	-----	0.4
2	200,000	-----	0.8
3	300,000	100,000	1.6
4	400,000	250,000	2.6
5	500,000	250,000	3.0
6-15	500,000	250,000	Note 3

Notes:

1. Density of material is approximately 2.5 tonnes /cubic metre.
2. Depth of first bench assumed to be 10 metres for calculation of surface area.
3. Years 6 through 15 would involve mining at lower levels in the quarry and additional surface area would not be developed. Additional surface area is planned for development in years 16 to 20.

Dewatering of the quarry will be necessary for mining to be undertaken. The rate of dewatering would be controlled by the pumping capacity. This creates a 'control mechanism' for discharge of the water from the mine, since the quarry would function as a reservoir or 'bath tub'.

The quantity of water collected by the quarry would be a function of precipitation events. In addition, there would be a groundwater contribution to the quantity of water in the quarry. However, groundwater is expected to contribute a relatively small amount based on the information obtained during the quarry operation for the bulk sample and hydrogeological testing completed.

The volume of water collected during a precipitation event can be calculated using the surface area and the magnitude of the event. For example, a precipitation event of 2.5 cm (1 inch) and a surface area of 1 hectare (10,000 square metres) would result in a volume of 250 cubic metres of water. At a pumping rate of 200 imperial gallons per minute (igpm), this would be removed in less than five hours.

Water removed from the quarry would be routed to settling ponds or other appropriate treatment facilities. The pond sizes would be based on the rates of flow, and the retention time required for settling of particles. The rate of flow from the quarry can be controlled by the pumping rate.

In the initial phases of operation, quartz will be the primary product. The quartz zones in the quarry are expected to contribute minimal quantities of suspended solids to the discharge water from the quarry. The quartz zones are anticipated to have substantially different characteristics than the kaolin zones. The current information indicates that treatment of discharge water from quartz mining would be undertaken using settling ponds.

Mining of the kaolin zones has the potential to result in fine particles of clay becoming suspended in the quarry water. The use of settling ponds to remove this material would be expected to require an extensive retention time. However, the time period could be reduced by the use of treatment methods such as flocculents. Flocculents can be mixed with the discharge water to counteract the bond between the sediment particle and the water.

Treatment of kaolin enriched water is also expected to be required in conjunction with the kaolin processing operation. From a conceptual perspective, a single treatment operation would be preferable to having two treatment facilities. On this basis it is anticipated that the treatment methodologies for kaolin enriched water would be developed in conjunction with the design of the kaolin processing facilities.

3.4.4 Sediment Control/Sedimentation Ponds

Sediment control has been considered from two perspectives: a) minimization of erosion, and b) removal of suspended solids. Minimization of erosion is proposed whenever feasible. Sediment control fences will be placed on the downgradient side of erodible soils where appropriate. The locations will be assessed in greater detail in conjunction with the application for the Mining Permit. In addition, soils will be stabilized as necessary and slopes of ditches, etc. will be established at low gradients to reduce the potential for erosion.

Removal of suspended solids will be undertaken by the construction of sediment ponds. The ponds will be sized based on 1 in 25 year rainfall events for a 24 hour period with overflow capacity considered for a 1 in 100 year event. Environment Canada data for a weather station in Yarmouth indicates the magnitude of such an event to be 106.6 mm (about four inches).

3.4.5 Noise

Noise will be generated by the drilling, crushing, screening and loader operation. As noted previously, the worst case situation for the proposed project will be in the first year, when activities are at surface. The plant will be situated no closer than 100 m from the edge of the TWA for the life of the operation.

The closest house to the operation is 12.7 km to the south of the site on Highway 203. It is not likely that the crushing and screening activity will be at audible levels at this location however the owner will be approached for permission to use this as a monitoring point as it is the closest residence.

Black Bull is aware of all regulations with respect to noise and will have noise monitoring as part of the overall environmental monitoring plan.

3.4.6 Traffic

The quartz, kaolin and mica products produced at the plant will be shipped directly from the Port in Shelburne, Yarmouth or Weymouth. It is not anticipated that the project will cause a significant increase in traffic in the first few years. In year 4 and 5 when the operation is reaching targeted capacity the traffic levels will increase to 500,000 tonnes per year. In the future, additional trucking is expected to occur as manufacturing and other value added industries using quartz, kaolin and mica build plants in the region.

Within the Town of Shelburne the truck counts were completed at the corners of King and Water Street, downtown Shelburne and at the Irving Mainway service station at Falls Lane. The strategic locations of both entry points gave an accurate indication of the number of trucks traversing the Town of Shelburne. Both locations were surveyed from 8 AM to NOON or NOON to 4 PM, on four consecutive days. The greatest number of trucks encountered were delivery type vehicles supplying the area's retail stores. Other vehicles comprised of school busses, fuel delivery trucks, dump trucks, cement trucks and container trucks. The study data is summarized in Table A3-2.

TABLE A3-2: COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC STUDY DATA

Time	Location	Single Axle	Tractor Trailer	Trailer + Pup	Total
Mon Dec 17, 8 AM – 12 PM	King/Water	70	21		91
Tues Dec 18, 12 PM – 4 PM	Irving Mainway	63	12	2	77
Wed Dec 19, 8 AM – 12 PM	Irving Mainway	45	22		67
Thurs Dec 20, 12 PM – 4 PM	King/Water	57	13		70

The average number of commercial vehicles indicated 152 vehicles per day. This traffic is between the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM (... it does not include night deliveries). Also note there were no major container shipments or fish transports during the four days surveyed. Delivery schedules of Eimskip and Clearwater, both located at the Town's Government Wharf could greatly increase the number of vehicles (up to 100 more per day) found in this survey. Note that a copy of the full report is in Appendix A-B.

Additional information relative to the EIMSKIP container operation indicated that in 2001 this operation generated approximately 2,580 trucks (5,160 truck trips) for the 86 ships that came to Shelburne. Further approximately 136 trucks per month (272 trips) or 3,264 per year (2001) are required for loading/unloading for resupply of vessels owned by Green Reefer, Clearwater and the Canadian Coast Guard (Appendix A-C). In total it is estimated that the Port of Shelburne had approximately 8,424 truck trips, using current roads/streets in the Town of Shelburne in 2001. Indications from all companies surveyed are that business will increase over current levels.

Based on the above information Black Bull's truck traffic in year one would represent only 10-20% of the total existing truck traffic.

Future improvements at the Port resulting from the creation of the materials holding bay and associated conveyor loading system will considerably reduce congestion on the dockside during ship loading operations, since there will be no further need for loaders to carry product from the stockpiles. Once an alternate access road (e.g. by-pass route in Shelburne) is constructed, this will reduce traffic from existing and new industries in the Community, including Black Bull's traffic.

3.4.7 Dust

Dust will be generated at the crushing and screening plant and from loader traffic in the excavation, primarily in the summer dry months. The plant will be fitted with watermisting spray systems in order to reduce impacts as much as possible and the road surfaces traveled by the loaders will be sprayed as required. The misting and spraying procedures will be applied as required to contain dust as much as possible within the extraction area.

Some dust will be generated during ship loading from the stockpile as a result of the operation of the front-end loaders. This activity will be reduced when ships can be loaded by conveyors directly, or direct trucking to the ship. The generation of dust from areas of cleared ground will be minimized by keeping these areas to the limited size required for each year of production as described in the section on Clearing, Grubbing and Overburden Removal. It is important to note that all trucks leaving the site will be transporting washed products in covered trailers.

3.4.8 Visibility

The mine operations will be seen from Highway 203 for a distance of approximately one kilometer. The property will be developed to create a controlled access corridor into the working area, which will be constructed to minimize sight lines from the highway with new vegetation encouraged in areas currently providing open sight lines. The working floor elevation of the excavation will eventually be 50 m below the top elevation of the pit wall. Equipment should not be visible from Highway 203 (vehicles) or Clyde River (boats) once the pit floor is below 20 metres. Further, the local topography and vegetation between the Clyde River and site make for very limited sight lines. Black Bull will annually review sight lines and make efforts through re-vegetation programs to reduce visibility of mine infrastructure from Highway 203 and the Clyde River.

The depth to which Black Bull feels that the kaolin and quartz can be feasibly mined is in the order of 50 metres. Mineralization extends to at least 100 metres however the proposed mining techniques and current economic factors make a depth below ground of no more than 50 metres proposed for the pit floor. Mining of the kaolin and quartz deposit will occur in areas west of the buffer zone, Tobeatic Wilderness Area and east of East Barclay Brook.

4.0 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Black Bull Resources submitted approximately 20 pages of information on the project environmental setting in our October, 2001 Environmental Registration Document. Additional consultation and research allows us to provide further detail on the existing environmental setting. This additional information is based on further study of existing issues and further analytical testing (site materials, groundwater and surface water), on-site hydrogeological testing of surficial materials and bedrock groundwater systems and consultation with the public, stakeholder groups, NSDNR and NSDEL. Additional information provided also addressing key issues raised by the public and regulatory bodies during the public consultation process and review of the Environmental Registration Document.

4.1 Environmental Geology

Additional work was completed on acid consuming and producing potential of on-site materials at the White Rock Mine. Concern had been expressed over the ability of local natural materials to generate acid if disturbed as part of the surface mining operation. Previous testing on quartz and kaolin indicated that both materials did not generate acid but in fact were acid consuming. Additional testing was completed on 6 samples representing samples from within the mine area at the Daltech Minerals Engineering Center in Halifax with the results indicating that all materials did not generate acid but were net acid consuming. The samples were of all of the consolidated (rock) units that would be potentially disturbed as part of the mining operations and included argillite quartzite (Goldenville Formation strata found in local tills), granite, meta-sediment breccia (broken-up quartzite), muscovite bearing granite, quartz breccia and kaolin breccia. Table A4-1 summarizes all data relative to Updated Acid-Base Accounting Testing Summary. All samples analyzed from the site, within and adjacent to the mineable areas of the site, have the ability to be net acid consuming at proportions in some cases at 100 times their ability to produce acids. The result of this is an ability of the site to consume acid and thereby bring surface water at the site from the background range of pH 3.8-4.2 to closer to neutral. This has been demonstrated to occur in the bulk sample pit where surface water is in the pH 5.5 to 6 range as compared to a pH of 3.8 to 4.2 in the nearby East Barclay Brook.

TABLE A4-1: UPDATED ACID-BASE ACCOUNTING TESTING SUMMARY

Rock Types	pH	% S (Total)	Acid Producing Potential	Acid Consuming Ability
Argillite Quartzite	7.95	<0.001	<0.03	5.39
Granite	8.30	0.001	0.03	4.90
Meta-Sediment Breccia	6.70	0.009	0.28	2.70
Muscovite Bearing Granite	7.60	<0.001	<0.03	5.15
Quartz Breccia	6.20	0.004	0.12	2.21
Kaolin Breccia	5.95	<0.001	<0.03	2.21

Section 6.0 provides additional detail on contingencies for encountering materials which are net acid producing noting that no such materials have been encountered at the site or have been mapped for the site by the NSDNR or in previous exploration assessment reports for the mining area.

4.2 Watercourses and Surface Water Quality

Regional drainage is strongly southward in the form of overland drainage and focused drainage along the limited named and unnamed watercourses. The proposed site is located entirely within the Clyde River watershed, which is approximately 142298 ha in size. The proposed area to be disturbed as part of the mine development is in the order of 40 ha or 0.00028% of the watershed. Water balance calculations indicate that approximately 1458 mm of precipitation falls on the mine site area (40 hectares) or a total of 584,000,000 litres per year or 1111 litres per minute. Of that amount approximately 15% goes to groundwater as infiltration of which approximately half or 83 litres per minute is estimated to migrate to the extraction areas once below the local water table. Losses to evaporation and vegetation is in the 25% range and the remainder (60% or 666 litres) goes to surface run-off of which the vast majority will go to the collection areas through controlled drainage ditches. Capture of the groundwater infiltration and surface run-off water from precipitation will result in approximately 750 litres per minute being available for process water directly from precipitation. The collection areas and additional surface water impoundment areas will be used to contain this water.

The above-described approach for obtaining process water also has advantages for control of surface water that has been impacted by fines associated with the mining activity. As all drainage will be directed to the settling ponds or holding areas, all impacted water will be collected and contained. Should the water in the pit interfere with mining operation the excess will be pumped to settling ponds for treatment and discharge to East Barclay Brook upon meeting discharge guidelines.

When kaolin production occurs, any additional water requirements will be met by groundwater resources outside the disturbed area or by sourcing water from a local surface watercourse. Use of surface water and groundwater in Nova Scotia is governed by the Province and Black Bull is aware of the requirement for detailed study and submission of an application for an Approval for surface water use and for groundwater use in excess of 5,000 Imperial gallons per day. A detailed water balance sheet for both the quartz and kaolin production cycles will be submitted as part of the applications for Industrial Approvals.

The local hydrology of the Black Bull mine site consists of two named brooks (Barclay Brook and East Barclay Brook), which originate on and north of the site respectively and the Clyde River located from 300 to 700 metres east of the site. Note that none of these surface watercourses are within the area proposed for extraction or disturbance as part of the White Rock Mine development described in this document. A buffer zone has been established around East Barclay Brook based on recommendations from Dillon Consulting and discussions with DFO. Any disturbance to East Barclay Brook would occur only after all appropriate studies were completed and permission granted by appropriate regulatory bodies. Appendix A-D contains updated tables with surface water monitoring data to December 2001.

4.3 Regional and Local Hydrogeology

MGI staff were on site January 10, 2002 to collect water level measurements and groundwater samples from monitoring wells located on the White Rock Mine property. Groundwater elevations were collected from four monitoring wells locations (MW91-01, MW99-20, MW01-40 and MW01-41) to determine the

direction and gradient of groundwater flow. The groundwater appears to be flowing in a south to south-east direction based on data collected and is locally controlled by topography. Black Bull anticipates having 8–10 monitor wells in place prior to mine operations starting for long term monitoring of groundwater chemistry and elevations as part of the overall environmental monitoring program for the White Rock Mine. Table A4-2 summarizes the site hydrogeological data collected to date.

TABLE A4-2: SITE HYDROGEOLOGICAL DATA

Well	Location	Groundwater Elevation ¹	Hydraulic Conductivity ²	Notes
MW-91-01	Northwest of Extraction Area	124.3	Not tested	Open hole in bedrock –granite
MW-99-20	South of Extraction Area	122.14	7.05×10^{-5}	Screened in bedrock – granite
MW-01-40	East of Extraction Area	123.60	2.27×10^{-4}	Screened in bedrock – granite
MW-01-41	East of Extraction Area	120.40	3.02×10^{-5}	Screened in till – sand and silt

Notes: ¹ Monitoring completed on January 10, 2002– elevation
² cm/sec

Groundwater samples for general chemistry and metal analysis were collected from three monitoring wells (MW99-20, MW01-40 and MW01-41). The samples were collected from the monitoring wells using dedicated Waterra tubing and associated foot valves. Metals samples were filtered and acidified in the field.

All groundwater samples were collected in laboratory supplied bottles and were maintained at 4⁰ Celsius and submitted to PSC Analytical Services Inc in Bedford, Nova Scotia for analysis. Appendix A-E outlines the protocols used for both surface water and groundwater data collection. Table A4-3 present the groundwater chemistry data for this data set (January 10, 2002). Appendix A-F contains the laboratory Certificates of Analysis for the groundwater samples. Appendix A-G contains hydraulic conductivity testing plots and water level data.

4.4 Aquatic Habitats

Black Bull has continued efforts to identify stakeholder organizations who wish to assist in development of aquatic habitat enhancement programs for the reclaimed areas of the pit and surrounding watercourses. Opportunities exist for water elevated in pH above existing surface water to be used for enhancement programs in proximity to the White Rock Mine. Many programs to increase pH in water courses through “liming” have been completed in southwest Nova Scotia with varying success. Black Bull operations will create a treated liquid effluent with an anticipated pH in the order of 5.5 to 6.0 units which could be used for increasing pH in aquatic habitats to levels favoured by salmonid species.

4.5 Municipal/County

Black Bull is aware of and has gathered information relative to municipal level (Yarmouth and Shelburne County) planning strategies and land use by-laws. Consultation with municipal staff has not revealed any impediments to the mine development proceeding as described. Black Bull will continue consulting with the municipal and county level governments in all stages of the project and anticipate furthering the cooperative

nature of the relationship established. An example of this cooperative approach is presented in Appendix A-I.

5.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Black Bull Resources Inc. submitted 8 pages of information with our registration document on Oct 26, 2001. We detailed the extent of our public consultation program and discussed our plans for continued public consultation. The following provides additional detail on activities completed in the area of public consultation.

Since Oct 2001 the company has met with regulators, elected officials, town councils, municipal councilors, community advisers, and hundreds of private individuals. We have made hundreds of telephone calls and have learned from the public meetings that Black Bull Resources Inc. has a great deal of local and regional support for our project. We have also learned there are two main areas of concern that required addressing in the Addendum; the transport of our products through the Town of Shelburne and the impact of our mining operation on the Tobetic Wilderness Area.

We have a firm belief that keeping the public informed and up to date on the progress of our project is in everyone's best interest. Black Bull has held 8 open house meetings with the public beginning in August of 2000 with the last open house meeting held in January 2002 in Shelburne as summarized in Table A5-1. Over 225 people attended our January 10, 2002 meeting and we received in excess of 100 comment sheets or letters supporting our project. Since May 2000, our continued effort to keep the public informed we have made 5 presentations to local municipal and town councilors, two of which were televised. We have been interviewed 10-12 times by local newspapers and interviewed 12-15 times by radio reporters. To our best estimate there have been over 50 articles about the project published in various local and regional newspapers. On four separate occasions the company has mailed to over 250 residents an update report in the form of a newsletter outlining our progress (example – Appendix A-J). We have also sent out information via our email and fax list to numerous people. The project was featured in several industrial or trade magazines as well.

TABLE A5-1: OPEN HOUSE MEETING SUMMARY

Date and Time	Location
August 16, 2000 – 2:00 – 8:00 pm	Middle & Upper Ohio Community Hall & Fire Department, NS (Informational)
May 28, 2001 – 3:00 – 8:00 pm	Town of Shelburne, NS (Informational)
May 29, 2001 – 3:00 – 8:00 pm	Middle Ohio, NS (Informational)
May 30, 2001 – 6:00 – 9:00 pm	Barrington, NS (Informational)
May 30, 2001 – 1:00 – 5:00 pm	Tusket, NS (Informational)
May 31, 2001 – 3:00 – 8:00 pm	Yarmouth, NS (Informational)
January 9, 2002 – 2:00 – 8:00 pm	Shelburne Fire Hall, NS (Trucking)
January 10, 2002 – 2:00 – 8:00 pm	Shelburne Fire Hall, NS (Informational)

Black Bull Resources Inc. will continue to keep the public informed and aware of our project. We have received over a hundred letters of support and we understand numerous letters of support have been sent directly to the elected officials. Although Black Bull Resources Inc. has never advertised the need for skilled workers to date we have received just under 200 resumes from highly skilled people seeking employment.

Black Bull has also held discussions with various special interest groups such as the Tobeatic Wilderness Committee (TWC), the Tuskent River Environmental Protection Agency (TREP), Nature Trust groups and the 1st Nations. We continue to encourage input from all groups with environmental and other concerns and the company will work with each group in order to find solutions, which will improve the environment, both on the mine site and off the mine site. We will continue to maintain our open door policy and we have invited member of the community and local environmental groups to join our Citizens Liaison Committee (CLC), which will hold it's first meeting in the spring of 2002. The role of the CLC will be large as it will be a vehicle for soliciting public input/involvement in the project throughout its lifespan.

We have worked hard to keep the public informed and we will continue to do so. We do appreciate the strong support from the local community and their constructive comments.

6.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION PLANS

The Black Bull Resources Inc. original Environmental Registration Document covered many topics including the identified and potential impacts of our mining on the local environment. Although the original submission was extensive, Black Bull was requested to submit additional information for key components of the project. See Appendix A-K for a copy of Minister Morse's decision letter of November 2001. Black Bull has met with staff from NSDNR, NSDEL, public and stakeholder organizations to discuss their concerns, which were brought to our attention following the submission of our original report. We have reviewed each of their concerns and have agreed on workable solutions.

In the extreme cases that mitigation, relocation or enhancement of adjacent or on-site lands proves to be not effective, the company will seek off-site solutions. Such solutions will include the purchase of privately owned lands that have unique physical attributes for dedication to a local nature trust program. Black Bull Resources Inc. has been in discussions with several nature trust groups and will conclude our discussions in the near future. We intend to work co-operatively with one or more organizations to identify, research and purchase property for dedication. We intend to continue this practice as an ongoing part of our Citizens Liaison Committee work.

AT RISK ANIMAL SPECIES

Black Bull Resources Inc. will limit access for moose to the pit using berms and fencing and the company will consult with the appropriate government department on the success of this. We also re-examined possible disturbance to the Pine Marten and were told that occurrences of Pine Marten at the surface lease area are very rare. Black Bull Resources Inc. is prepared to actively monitor for the presence of the Pine Martens (and any other at risk animal species identified). If Pine Marten are present, Black Bull Resources Inc. will contact the Regional Biologist to invoke a plan of action which would include relocation and or creation of suitable alternative habitat on site as previously outlined in the Environmental Registration Document.

RECREATIONAL LAND USE

Black Bull Resources Inc. also has developed a Land Management Plan in conjunction with 1st Nation's Peoples (Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq). Our Land Management Plan has evaluated the current forest resources, which are somewhat limited. We will also improve some trails (ATV and Hiking trails) while closing certain ATV access trails that will encroach onto the proposed mining lease area. We expect to commence an improvement program, which will be operated jointly by the company and 1st Nation's personnel upon receiving all permits for site operations. In the future we will construct nature-walking trails that will identify the various species of plants found in the adjacent lands known as the Blue Mountain Region. This trail system will eventually reach points of interest such as; Aggies Rock, Porcupine Rock and Flintstone Rock. A copy of the Land Management Proposal is included as Appendix A-H. This proposed approach will mitigate loss of recreational opportunities on the lease area.

SURFACE WATER

The company is confident that our discharge water, water which will be eventually released from the settling ponds on the site into the receiving water (East Barclay Brook) will not only meet or exceed current provincial guidelines and requirements but the pH of the discharge water enhance the pH levels of the local water ways (East Barclay Brook).

BUFFER ZONES

The company has very closely considered the matter of boundary or property lines and set backs from these boundaries. We also understand the wishes and desires of certain environmental groups to have set backs from the Tobeatic Wilderness Area of at least 200-250m. While we understand the wishes to have large buffer zones, we understand that the Tobeatic Wilderness Area already has a built-in buffer zone. The company has agreed to a self-imposed 50-m setback from the TWA boundary. Black Bull Resources Inc. has publicly stated that the company has no intention of exploring, mining, or developing the area designated as the Tobeatic Wilderness Area, now or in the future. The company does not have the right or permits that would allow any exploration work within the Tobeatic. Black Bull Resources Inc. will not enter the Tobeatic Wilderness Area.

TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPPING

Black Bull Resources Inc. has met with transportation and trucking specialists to research and review alternatives to transportation from the mine site to the ports. Recent information confirms products shipped to Shelburne must follow the only road, Highway # 203, that is suitable for heavy truck traffic as indicated to Black Bull by NSDOTPW officials. That route which is known as the Tin Mine Road was built for heavy trucks in the mid 1980's. When the truck traffic reaches the Town of Shelburne several options become available. Option 1 is to follow the old Highway # 3 through Town to Water Street. At the intersection of Water Street and George Street, truck traffic would turn left to the "F" dock, or continue straight on Water Street to the Town or Government dock.

Black Bull Resources Inc. held a six-hour long meeting with the local and regional trucking firms, consultants and traffic experts. Six or more different routes through Shelburne were reviewed and the following findings were reached. The Town of Shelburne requires a by-pass route to remove the increasing amount of truck traffic from the town core. The unanimous conclusion of the transportation and trucking meeting was; build a truck by-pass route as soon as possible.

Black Bull Resources Inc. also met with the local residents and the Town of Shelburne, Council. Again, the findings were the same. Build a by-pass road as quickly as possible. In the mean time Black Bull has agreed to work with the town, municipality, provincial government and other users of the Shelburne roads. Until the by-pass road is completed Black Bull Resources Inc. has undertaken to work with the town of Shelburne to minimize the effect of Black Bull Resources Inc. trucking. This could be achieved by scheduling truck traffic to avoid the busy periods. Trucking could also be scheduled to meet the shipping needs of the consumers. Shipping and trucking could take place in the shortest possible period, perhaps only one day per month for the first year. In our year five of production truck traffic could be reduced to only 5 days per month by using a large number of trucks. Black Bull is committed to work with the Town

and NSDOTPW to solve the short-term traffic concerns. Long term, the by-pass road would be the most acceptable solution, for not only Black Bull Resources Inc., but for the other trucking and transportation companies currently using the town's roads. This new route would enhance to Town's ability to attract new industry and tourism to Shelburne.

The route or routes to Yarmouth are as follows:

- leave the mine site on Highway # 203 to Carleton, then travel southwest to Hebron.
- from Hebron trucks will follow route #1 to Yarmouth.
- the town of Yarmouth has several existing truck routes, which will allow safe access to the port facilities on Water Street. Arrangements have been made with owners of the dock facilities to stockpile our quartz products on their nearby land.

Shipping may also take place from the port of Weymouth.

- along the following route trucks will leave the mine site via route #203 traveling to Carleton
- north on route 340 to St. Bernard
- east on Route #1 to the port facilities at Weymouth.

It is assumed shipping from Weymouth would not be as frequent as from Shelburne or Yarmouth. Weymouth is a privately owned dock with shipping that is tightly controlled.

Experienced shipping companies familiar with all aspects of loading and maritime safety will complete shipping from the ports of Yarmouth and/or Shelburne. Black Bull Resources Inc. will use the services of an experienced Shipping Agent to ensure all safety standards are met or exceeded. All loads will be scale weighed before leaving the site thereby eliminating the chance of overweight loads traveling the roadways. In addition, Black Bull will be taking many proactive steps through the development of a Trucking Policy that will adhere to all provincial and federal highway regulations and laws. Aspects such as tarping loads and use of engine brakes will form part of this policy. All carriers will abide by this policy or will not be permitted to haul for the company.

Ocean shipping will be completed by experienced companies with a history of safe, efficient loading and handling of bulk products. Companies such as Atlantic Towing, Eimskip, Ocean Shipping, Desgagnes Transport, McKeil Marine have operated safely in the region for decades and will be ready and able to provide expert service for Black Bull Resources Inc's. ocean shipping requirements. Experienced shippers will comply with all safety regulations as per Maritime Transportation Requirements and work in accordance with federal, Provincial safety rules and regulations. Locally all ocean shippers will comply with safety programs and regulations as per the Harbour Master and Canadian Coast Guard. Black Bull will employ an experienced shipping agent on our behalf to ensure the safe loading and storage of our products on board ships and barges.

ACID GENERATING MATERIALS

Acid generating materials have never been encountered at the site nor mapped within the extraction areas. However, if potentially acid generating materials are encountered they would be tested and taken to the overburden stockpile and covered. This stockpile will have perimeter ditching where a drainage goes to a settling pond or the pit, in either case, it will not be discharged from the site prior to meeting all discharge guidelines. The amount of acid generating materials will be recorded and location noted using site survey equipment. If used for reclamation purposes the material will be placed with sufficient acid consuming materials to eliminate environmental impacts.

NON-NATIVE PLANT SPECIES

Based on the research completed by Dillon and others relative to this issue we feel that the risk is not increased by the operation of the White Rock Mine based on the following:

- all equipment used at the site and for transport of product will be locally sourced or cleaned prior to arrival at the site
- the workforce will be from the southwest Nova Scotia area and will use existing roads to get to the site
- existing traffic patterns have regular visitors from other destinations (Eastern United States, other parts of Canada) with no noted difficulties with non-native plant species
- Black Bull will use native species for the re-vegetation programs as part of on-going sedimentation and erosion control plans and reclamation activities

Black Bull will be conducting terrestrial habitat and species surveys in a number of site areas to collect additional information for wetlands removal and buffer zone management that will include plant species inventories.

LIGHT PENETRATION

Concerns were expressed relative to light penetration into the TWA due to mining operations thus creating situations where plant communities would be altered (species diversity, health). With the buffer zone in place and local topography factors taken into account, Black Bull does not anticipate any effects on the TWA due to increased light penetration. As previously noted the buffer zone will be monitored for overall health and plant species inventories completed. The data will be reviewed by the CLC and mitigative measures employed where necessary based on input from NSDNR, NSDEL, CLC and terrestrial ecology consultants.

7.0 PROPOSED MONITORING

The previously submitted Environmental Registration Document provided details on components of the Environmental Monitoring Plan to be implemented at the Black Bull site. The monitoring program included the following components:

- Groundwater Monitoring Plan
- Liquid Effluent Plan
- Blast Monitoring Plan
- Particulate Emissions Plan
- Habitat Monitoring Plan
- Surface Water Monitoring Plan

Additional details have been developed for each of these components as part of this ADDENDUM submission as follows:

7.1 Groundwater Monitoring Plan

Groundwater monitoring at the White Rock Mine site and surrounding lands has been initiated and supplements the existing database of information from published sources on regional groundwater quality and hydrogeology. Four groundwater monitoring wells are present on the site and have had initial testing for groundwater quality, hydraulic conductivity testing and water levels as previously outlined in Section 4.6. Black Bull intends to have between 8 and 10 wells included in the groundwater monitoring program prior to production starting with the locations covering areas in all compass directions from the pit area and in surficial materials and bedrock to monitor both of these groundwater systems. As previously noted the number of groundwater monitoring points or increased frequency of monitoring can be initiated should monitoring data suggest possible impacts. The monitoring program proposed in the Environmental Registration Document and additional detail in this ADDENDUM is in line with groundwater monitoring components of environmental monitoring programs proposed for other industrial activities in Nova Scotia that are designed to outline possible impacts and provide hard data to base mitigative measures and if necessary, compensation.

7.2 Liquid Effluent Plan

Black Bull is aware of the discharge requirements for liquid effluent and has designed appropriate measures to meet these guidelines as previously noted in the Environmental Registration Document. Additional detail from the site is being collected to allow additional design to be completed to ensure that applicable guidelines are met. Black Bull is aware of the detail requirements for the Industrial Approval submission for operation of a liquid effluent system and will meet the information requirements of NSDEL at the time of submission.

7.3 Blast Monitoring Plan

Black Bull previously provided detail on this aspect of the Environmental Monitoring Plan. Since the Environmental Registration Document Black Bull has confirmed that the nearest residence is 12.7 kilometres from the site and will approach the landowner about using the point for blast monitoring. Detailed site monitoring will be completed as well to provide information to the CLC and regulators on actual values recorded at various points within the White Rock Mine lease area and beyond.

7.4 Particulate Emissions Plan

Black Bull previously provided detail on this aspect of the Environmental Monitoring Plan. Since the Environmental Registration Document Black Bull has collected additional information on mitigative measures for dust control on kaolin and quartz stockpiles through the use of water and coverings from existing operations in the UK and USA. Detailed site monitoring will be completed as well to provide information to the CLC and regulators on actual values recorded at various points within the White Rock Mine lease area and beyond.

7.5 Habitat Monitoring Plan

Black Bull previously provided detail on this aspect of the Environmental Monitoring Plan. Since the Environmental Registration Document Black Bull has committed to additional monitoring for key site areas. Terrestrial habitat in the buffer zones with the TWA and East Barclay Brook and associated wetlands will be completed for plant and animal species on an annual basis. Data will be provided to the CLC and regulators for review and suggestions on mitigative measures where necessary. See Appendix A-L for an Errata Sheet for Dillon Consulting's habitat survey work presented in their report (Appendix E of the Environmental Registration Document).

7.6 Surface Water Monitoring Plan

Black Bull previously provided detail on this aspect of the Environmental Monitoring Plan. Since the Environmental Registration Document Black Bull has committed to additional monitoring for key site areas. It was suggested by NSDEL and local recreational anglers that an additional surface water monitoring point be placed at the confluence of the Barclays Brooks (East Barclay and Barclay converge approximately 6 kilometres south of the site) and Clyde River. Black Bull will initiate monitoring at this point in the Spring of 2002 to provide baseline data and continue to monitor at the frequency proposed in the Environmental Monitoring Plan. Based on past monitoring experience at the site we anticipate being able to collect the first sample after ice/snow leaves in late March or early April of 2002 which is several months in advance of anticipated mine operations commencing.

8.0 RECLAMATION & LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS

The previously submitted Environmental Registration Document contained details on the Black Bull general reclamation approach and specific details on the reclamation plan. Additional consultation and research since submission of the Environmental Registration Document has been undertaken with the following results:

1. More focus on establishment of vegetative buffers that provide visual, noise and dust capture capabilities between the mining areas and the surrounding lands should be incorporated into the reclamation plan – as suggested by NSDNR, NSDEL and public input

In response to this Black Bull has committed to placing native tree species in the revegetation plan that are capable of providing the above noted features noting that red maple, birch and poplar are favoured. All species are available at the mine site and Black Bull will consult with forestry officials with NSDNR on tree spacing suggestions for maximum growth.

2. More details on the types of aquatic environments created by the mining and reclamation plan - as suggested by NSDNR, NSDEL and public input

In response Black Bull provides the following information relative to the Reclamation Plan and Land Management Plan.

8.1 Reclamation Plan

8.1.1 Aquatic Habitats

Areas where mining will be completed will be up to 50 meters below surface when the extraction phase is completed. The shape of these extraction areas will be elongated with irregular edges similar to all other local water bodies. These former extraction areas will have mainly granite as the base and sides with quartz and sand on the sides to a lesser extent. Groundwater levels in the bedrock system at the site are in the order of 3 to 6 metres below ground surface thereby leaving “banks” that are either bedrock or surficial materials depending on local conditions when water levels re-establish. These ground conditions will areas where some parts of the “lake” will have water depths of up to 44-47 metres which can provide refuge for aquatic species during summer months. It was suggested by NSDNR, NSDEL and public participants at the January Open House that a combination of rock and sand banks are favoured with some “cliffs” which are not typical features in the area. At least one of the sides of the former extraction areas will be sloped so as to allow animal access to and from the area. Note that during mining of the extraction areas they will be fenced to prevent accidental animal entry. This request will be incorporated into the reclamation plan which will be reviewed with the CLC and regulatory authorities.

Black Bull anticipates the loss of approximately 0.5 ha of wetland habitat as part of the proposed mining plan. This wetland area is located in the southern west portion of the mine lease area where settling pond construction may occur. It is anticipated that this loss would occur in Year 10 of the mine plan thus allowing sufficient time to complete additional habitat and species evaluations. As compensation for this loss of wetland habitat Black Bull estimates the creation of at least 5 hectares of wetland habitat as part of the

reclamation of former extraction areas. This represents a replacement ratio of approximately 10:1 on an wetland area basis. Black Bull will complete all required studies on aquatic habitat prior to the wetland removal including invertebrate species surveys.

8.1.2 Terrestrial and Aquatic Corridors

The flexible reclamation plan allows for areas to be left or created where terrestrial animal species can travel from the undisturbed portions of the lease area through the reclaimed areas to undisturbed portions of the lease area and beyond. These corridors will most likely have north-south orientations to mirror the local topographic gradients and drainage directions. Aquatic corridors can be left or created between reclaimed areas to allow for aquatic species movement and these will likely be east-west orientations to assist in capture of the north-south movement of surface water.

Black Bull will also reclaim approximately 4 hectares of land previously disturbed by 1980s road building activities by third parties as part of the reclamation plan. These areas consist of borrow pits, organics (grubbings) piles, abandoned roads and ditches and boulder piles.

8.1.3 Engineered Wetlands Program

Black Bull will hold discussions with parties from government research/academic groups with an interest in doing engineered wetlands programs at the site. The use of engineered wetlands for industrial waste water treatment is emerging as an important low-tech alternative to traditional wastewater treatment. Black Bull will continue to work towards having engineered wetlands demonstration project at the mine site with interested parties.

8.2 Land Management Plan

Black Bull had previously provided details on the Land Management Plan which was being developed in conjunction with the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq. Since the Environmental Registration Document submission the plan has been finalized. A copy of the Land Management Plan proposed by CMM is provided as Appendix A-H for review.

9.0 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND BENEFITS

Environmental Benefits

Previously identified environmental benefits of the project presented in the Environmental Registration Document included “6. Creation of fish habitat and potential recreational opportunities with the proposed reclamation plan.” and “7. Long term opportunities for research on surface water, vegetation, and fisheries habitat improvement as part of mine operation environmental monitoring.” Since the submission of the Environmental Registration Document several additional environmental benefits have been identified with the project completion, namely:

- Black Bull will engage in a program of assistance in funding the acquisition of private lands identified as being ecologically significant by the Citizens Liaison Committee or other stakeholder groups.
- Black Bull’s lease and mine operation will decrease access to the Tobeatic Wilderness Area by ATV’s and potentially reduce illegal hunting and fishing in the vicinity of the mine site due to continuous presence of personnel.
- Black Bull will have staff and equipment present at the site available for response to natural disasters or emergencies such as forest fires.
- Black Bull will assist local fire departments with emergency response training for incidents such as chemical spills.

10.0 REFERENCES USED - ADDENDUM

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