

# Appendix D

San Gold Corporation

## Notice of Alteration

- Waste Rock and Ore Acid-base Accounting Test Results; 2009 – 2011.

Table D1: Rice Lake Deposit ABA Results; 2009 - 2011.

Date	23/12/2009	23/12/2008	2010 Annual Composite Sample	2011 Annual Composite Sample
Sample Type	Ore	Waste rock	Ore	Waste Rock
<b>Analysis</b>				
Paste pH	8.17	8.36	8.40	8.55
Fizz Rate	4	4	3	3
Sample weight(g)	1.97	2.02	1.98	2.03
HCl added mL	93.10	89.20	103.00	53.70
HCl Normality	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NaOH Normality	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NaOH to pH=8.3 mL	29.85	30.71	45.70	24.82
Final pH	1.87	1.76	1.72	1.73
NP t CaCO3/1000t	160.0	145.0	145.0	71.1
AP t CaCO3/1000 t	24.4	8.3	16.1	2.4
Net NP t CaCO3/1000 t	136.0	136.0	129.0	68.7
NP/AP ratio	6.6	17.3	9.0	29.8
Total Sulphur %	0.933	0.382	0.676	0.144
Acid Leachable SO4-S %	0.10	<0.10	0.16	0.07
Sulphide-S %	0.78	0.27	0.52	0.08
Total Carbon %	2.290	2.000	2.250	0.916
Carbonate (CO3) %	8.45	8.07	9.44	3.76
Assessment	NAG	NAG	NAG	NAG
<b>Acid Generation Assessment Criteria</b>				
Net NP >20 - not acid-producing				NP/AP >3 - not acid-producing
Net NP between -20 and 20 - uncertain acid-producing potential				NP/AP between 1 and 3 - uncertain acid-producing potential
Net NP <-20 - potentially acid-producing				NP/AP <1 - potentially acid-producing

If sulphide, the main contributor to acid production, is not detected (<0.01%) and carbonate, the main contributor to neutralization potential, is present, rock is considered not acid-producing.



# Table D3: 007 Zone ABA Results; 2009 - 2011.

Date	2010 Annual Composite Sample		2011 Annual Composite Sample		
	Ore	Waste Rock	High Grade Ore	Low Grade Ore	Waste Rock
<b>Analysis</b>	<b>Units</b>				
Paste pH	units	8.92	8.88	8.94	8.68
Fizz Rate	---	3	3	4	4
Sample	weight(g)	2.04	2	2.02	1.98
HCl added	mL	118.3	32.3	83.6	138.1
HCl	Normality	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NaOH	Normality	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NaOH to	pH=8.3 mL	51.10	11.26	36.13	64.19
Final pH	units	1.68	1.87	1.70	1.63
NP	t CaCO3/1000t	165.0	52.6	118.0	187.0
AP	t CaCO3/1000 t	3.08	0.31	0.68	11.30
Net NP	t CaCO3/1000 t	162.0	52.3	117.0	175.0
NP/AP	ratio	53.5	170.0	173.0	16.6
Total Sulphur	%	0.190	0.005	0.083	0.659
Acid Leachable SO4-S	%	0.09	<0.01	0.06	0.30
Sulphide-S	%	0.10	<0.01	0.02	0.36
Total Carbon	%	2.430	0.617	1.580	2.660
Carbonate (CO3)	%	11.20	2.73	6.94	11.50
Assessment		NAG	NAG	NAG	NAG

### Acid Generation Assessment Criteria

Net NP >20 - not acid-producing	NP/AP >3 - not acid-producing
Net NP between -20 and 20 - uncertain acid-producing potential	NP/AP between 1 and 3 - uncertain acid-producing potential
Net NP <-20 - potentially acid-producing	NP/AP <1 - potentially acid-producing

If sulphide, the main contributor to acid production, is not detected (<0.01%) and carbonate, the main contributor to neutralization potential, is present, rock is considered not acid-producing.

San Gold Corporation

**Tailings Management Area Expansion Notice of Alteration -  
Five Year Water Quality Summary Report (2007-2011)**



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Prepared by:

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Date:

February 10, 2012

February 10, 2012

Project Number: 10-02

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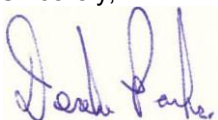
Dear Ms. Winsor:

**Re: San Gold Corporation - Five Year Water Quality Review (2007 - 2011)**

On behalf of San Gold Corporation's Bissett, Manitoba operations, Parks Environmental Inc. (PEI) is pleased to provide a five year summary of the water quality monitoring program implemented at San Gold Corporation. We hope that the information contained within this report addresses any concerns that the Province of Manitoba has related to the effect that effluent discharge has had on the receiving environment over the period from 2007 to 2011. We also hope that this report alleviates any concerns that the Province of Manitoba has with the proposed expansion of the Tailings Management Area at the Project.

If you have any questions, or require further information on the report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



**Derek Parks, B.Sc. M.Sc.**  
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DJP:djp

Encl.  
cc: Mr. John Hutchison , San Gold Corporation

## Executive Summary

This report reviews the results of the water quality monitoring program over the last five years at San Gold Corporation (herein referred to as the “Mill”, “Mine” or “Property”) located in Bissett, Manitoba in support of the Mine’s Notice of Alteration request to the Government of Manitoba. The NOA is in respect to the Mine’s plan to increase the capacity of the Tailings Management Area to accommodate a production increase to 2,500 tonnes per day in 2012 (AECOM 2012). The monitoring activities conducted over the five year period included in this report followed the protocols outlined in the Mine’s *Environment Act* License (#2628R).

The analysis of the data from the past five years indicated that quality of the effluent discharged into the receiving environment met Federal Metal Mining Effluent Regulations ((MMER); Schedule 4; Government of Canada 2012) and Manitoba Drinking Water Quality Standards as required by the Mine’s *Environmental Act* License with the exception of nitrate concentrations in the occasional sample and a copper exceedance in the monthly average for November 2010.

It was also found that the water quality in No Name Creek Vanson Road (NNC-VR) typically was well below Tier II MWQSOG for ammonia, dissolved copper and dissolved cadmium. Free cyanide concentrations were marginally exceeded at this site on a couple of occasions (less than twice the MWQSOG) but no exceedances were observed at the next monitoring site downstream on No Name Creek. Concentrations of iron and aluminum were within Tier III guidelines in the effluent discharge; however, occasional exceedances of these two parameters were observed in samples collected at No Name Creek. The concentration of iron and aluminum consistently exceeded guidelines at Wanipigow River stations which suggested that these exceedances were the result of local geologic conditions. Nitrate was still elevated along No Name Creek on some occasions; however, nitrate values drop below MWQSOG in samples collected at the Wanipigow River downstream station and pose no threat to downstream water users even under the low flow conditions observed in 2011.

2011 provided an excellent opportunity to assess the effect that changes to Mine operations would have on receiving water quality as the Mine increased production for a trial that coincided with extreme low flow conditions in the Wanipigow River. Even under these low probability conditions, dissolved copper concentrations were well below MWQSOG at the NNC-VR station which illustrated the creek’s ability to sequester and retain copper within its sediments. This interpretation is further supported by the anomalously high copper concentrations found in sediment samples collected along No Name Creek. Interestingly, elevated copper concentrations in sediments have had no adverse effect on benthic invertebrates as no difference was detected between the benthic invertebrate community sampled in No Name Creek and a reference area which was not exposed to Mine effluent.

Review of acute and sublethal bioassay results indicated that a total copper concentration greater than 0.35 mg/L results in a dose response by rainbow trout and the invertebrates tested. It is therefore recommended that an upper threshold total copper concentration for discharged effluent be less than 0.35 mg/L to protect aquatic invertebrates which are most sensitive to copper toxicity.

The evidence provided from the review of water quality data over the past five years clearly indicates that the watercourse can safely and effectively assimilate copper at rates/concentrations that have been typically observed over the last five years. This includes the period in which mining production was increased during a trial period in 2011. The ability of the watercourse to assimilate copper has also been demonstrated over a wide range of environmental conditions as copper concentrations remained within MWQSOG in No Name Creek even during periods that Wanipigow River discharges approximated 7Q<sub>10</sub> flows.

Given the evidence from other parameters (MMER Biological Monitoring Programs, Acute Lethality Testing) of the high water quality provided for aquatic life at the first monitoring site on No Name Creek (NNC-VR), significant environmental impacts are not anticipated from the proposed tailings expansion on ecological form and function. Continued biological monitoring (EEM Biological Monitoring Program), particularly of benthic organisms can confirm and clarify these environmental projections.



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# 1. Introduction

This report reviews the water quality data collected from 2007 to 2011 as part of San Gold Corporation's annual provincial environmental reporting requirements for their gold mine located in Bissett, Manitoba (Figure 1). This report organizes the information collected over this time period into a standard format to allow for comparison of water quality data among years and among sites in attempt to identify any potential areas of concern arising from effluent discharge from the Mine on the receiving environment. This report also attempts to foreshadow any potential effect that an increase in production capacity to 2,500 tonnes per day at the Mine in 2012 may have on the receiving environment.

## 2. Study Area and Methods

### 2.1 Study Area

Sampling station identifiers and locations for surface water and sediment sampling follow those outlined in Appendix “E” of San Gold Corporation’s *Environmental Act* License (Figure 2). During each effluent discharge, water samples were collected at exposure stations in No-Name Creek designated as Vanson Road (NNC-VR) and Gun Range (NNC-GR). Stations NNC-VR and NNC-GR are approximately 1500 m and 2370 m downstream of the final discharge point, respectively. No Name Creek eventually drains into the Wanipigow River approximately 1150 m downstream from Station NNC-GR. Sampling stations on the Wanipigow River consist of a Reference Area (WR-US) 3.5 km upstream of the confluence with No Name Creek, and an Exposure Area (WR-DS) 10.5 km downstream of the confluence with No Name Creek (Figure 2).

### 2.2 Field Methods

Mine effluent discharge rates and volumes were measured during each effluent discharge from 2007 to 2011 as required by the Mine’s Provincial *Environmental Act* Licence (Section 37; Government of Manitoba 2004) and the *Metal Mining Effluent Regulations* (MMER); Section 19; Government of Canada 2012). During each effluent discharge, mine effluent was collected weekly from a spigot inserted into a section along the polishing pond effluent pipe (at a station designated as the End of Pipe (EOP)) prior to the final effluent discharge point into the receiving environment as required by the MMER (Section 12; Government of Canada 2012) and the Provincial *Environmental Act* License (Section 37; Government of Manitoba 2004). Effluent samples were analyzed for the parameters outlined in Appendix D of the *Environmental Act* License at ALS Laboratories (Winnipeg) and compared to MMER guidelines (Schedule 4; Government of Canada). The weekly effluent samples were tested for acute lethality at ALS Laboratories (Winnipeg) in accordance with MMER guidelines. Effluent samples were also collected at least once per year from 2007 to 2011 for sublethal toxicity testing at HydroQual Laboratories (Calgary) as required under Schedule 5, Section 6 of the MMER.

Field personnel collected single surface water grab samples each week at each station during the discharge campaigns from 2007 to 2011. Laboratory-supplied polyethylene sampling bottles were filled by submerging them to a depth of about 0.1 m below the surface, at arm’s length, facing upstream into any water current. Field personnel wore nitrile gloves throughout the sample collection process and gloves were changed between samples. Samples were preserved (as applicable) and refrigerated or kept on ice between the time of collection and delivery to the analytical laboratory. All samples were delivered to ALS Group (Winnipeg, MB), a CALA accredited analytical laboratory, at the end of each sampling day. Water samples were filtered at the analytical laboratory prior to the dissolved metals analysis.

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## 2.3 Numerical Methods

Water Quality Data from the five Provincial Annual Environmental Reports were arranged into standardized tables to allow for comparison of water quality parameters among sites and years.

Effluent characterization data for samples collected at Station EOP were compared to MWQSOG Tier III Drinking Water Quality Guidelines and the MMER (Schedule 4; Government of Canada 2012) requirements for effluent quality.

Data for the surface water sampling locations (NNC-VR, NNC-GR, NNC-DP, WR-US, and WR-DS) were compared to the Manitoba Water Quality Standards, Objectives and Guidelines (MWQSOG; Government of Manitoba 2012) for the protection of aquatic life and for drinking water (whichever value was more conservative). Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment ((CCME); CCME 2012) guidelines for the protection of aquatic life were also included in the water quality tables in Appendix A for informative purposes.

Temperature and pH were used to calculate the range of acceptable ammonia concentrations for each year. Average monthly temperature data used in the calculations were obtained for the English River from the Ears Falls Water Treatment Plant and Distribution Facility from 2007 to 2011. Sample specific ammonia criteria were calculated for any samples that exceeded the minimum range. Hardness was used to calculate the range of acceptable dissolved cadmium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc concentrations as required under Tier II MWQSOG and the range of total cadmium, copper, lead and nickel concentrations as required under CCME guidelines for each year. Sample metal specific guidelines were calculated for any samples that exceeded the minimum range in any year.

After identifying parameters that regularly exceeded the previously mentioned criteria, boxplots were constructed to allow for a better comparison of the trends in the data between years and between sampling stations. Aluminum, cadmium, copper (total and dissolved), iron, free cyanide, ammonia and nitrate were further investigated after reviewing exceedances in the tables, the results from previous Annual Reports and the boxplots previously generated.

Provisional hydrometric data was obtained for the Manigotagan River from Duane Kelln, Hydraulic Engineer, Manitoba Water Stewardship on February 1, 2012. The monitoring station is located ~40 km west of Bissett, MB. This station was selected for the analysis because it was the closest station to Bissett, MB that had a continuous hydrometric record for river discharge and level as well as being located in the Canadian Shield with similar geological characteristics as the Wanipigow River basin. Discharge data for the WR-DS station was estimated by first calculating the average daily discharge for the Manigotagan River station in  $\text{m}^3/\text{km}^2$  and then multiplying this value by the respective watershed size of the Wanipigow River at the downstream sampling station.



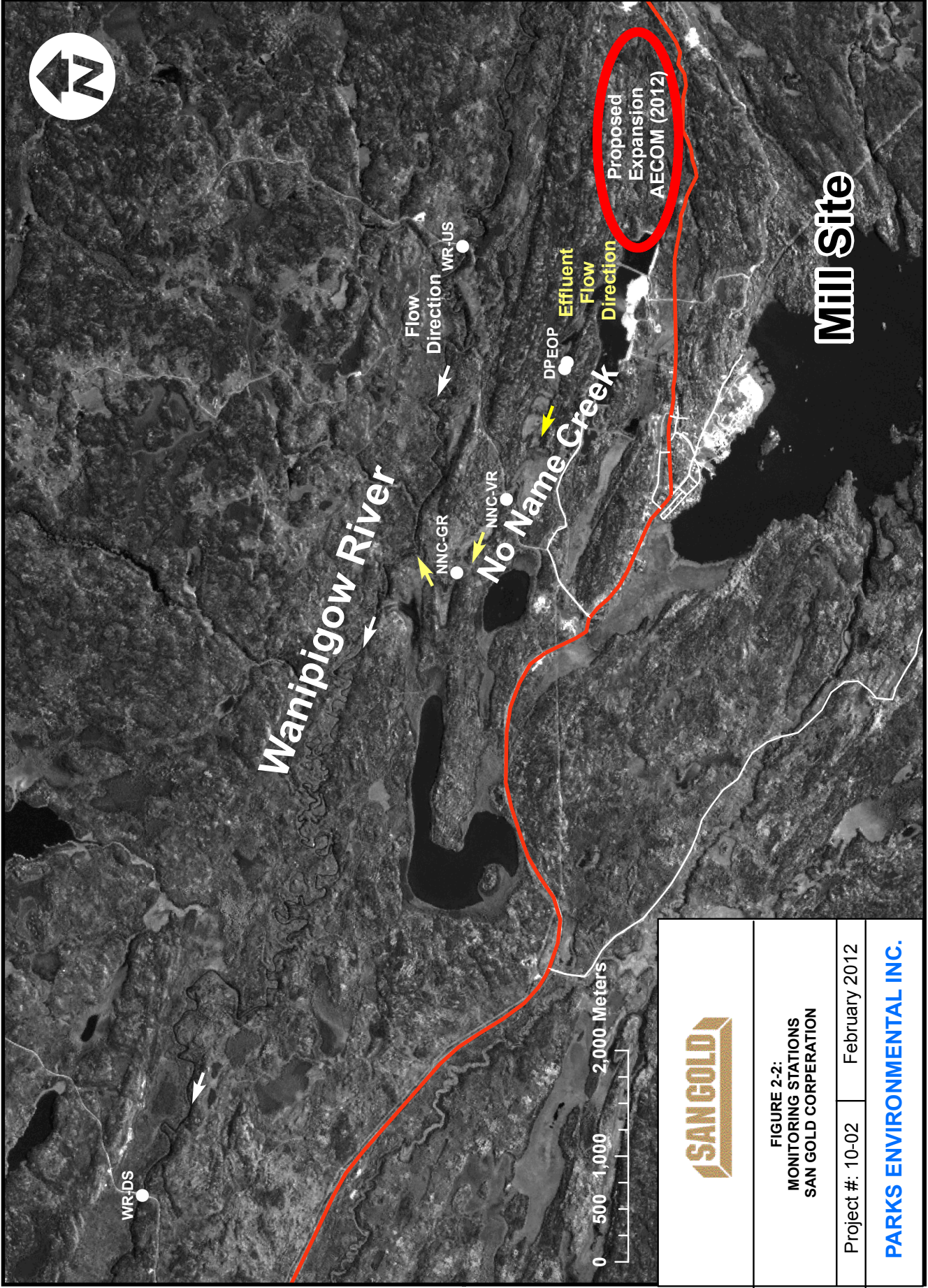
**FIGURE 2-1:  
SAN GOLD CORPORATION  
LOCATION**

Project #: 10-02

February 2012

**PARKS ENVIRONMENTAL INC.**





<b>FIGURE 2-2: MONITORING STATIONS SAN GOLD CORPORATION</b>	
Project #: 10-02	February 2012
<b>PARKS ENVIRONMENTAL INC.</b>	

### 3. Results

The 2011 data represents the conditions observed during a trial period of enhanced mining production (up to 2000 tons per day) as discussed at the meeting January 24, 2012 in Winnipeg with Manitoba Regulatory staff. The tonnage processed during the trial was close to the value expected in the requested expansion (2500 tons) and in effect gives a preview/insight of the water quality in the receiver that may be expected upon approval of the expansion request. The fall discharge of 2011 coincided with drought conditions and approximated  $7Q_{10}$  values beginning in mid-September through until the end of November's discharge period (flow estimates provided by Duane Kelln, Hydraulic Engineer, Manitoba Water Stewardship February 1, 2012, using provisional data for the Manigotagan River – Figure 3-1 for prorated flows at the WR-DS site). In Manitoba,  $7Q_{10}$  flows are used to establish effluent discharge limits to receivers. Consequently, environmental data collected during this period can be used to confirm and clarify the impact that effluent discharge is having under extreme environmental conditions and in this instance, also provide insight into the effect that increased production will have on the receiver as mining production was elevated at the same time.

A review of San Gold Corporation's water quality data from 2007-2011 indicated that Tier II MWQSOG are essentially met at the first monitoring site (NNC-VR) on the intermittent creek 1500 m downstream of the mining discharge during both routine and emergency discharge campaigns (Table 3-1; Figure 3-2). The concentration of iron at the NNC-VR station rarely exceeded Tier III MWQSOG (<0.3 mg/L); however, occasionally iron concentrations were elevated above MWQSOG and in the worst case by a factor of 3. The receiving waters (WR-US and WR-DS stations) had noticeably higher iron concentrations than those observed at the two sampling stations along the intermittent creek which suggests that effluent discharge is not having an adverse effect on the receiver; it may in fact be "improving" water quality. An even stronger case can be made for aluminum, where end of pipe discharges met the Tier III MWQSOG of 0.1 mg/L at all sampling times over the last five years. However, concentrations of aluminum in No Name Creek occasionally exceeded the guideline, while concentrations in the Wanipigow River always exceeded the guideline, sometimes by more than an order of magnitude.

Free cyanide concentrations were marginally exceeded (less than twice the MWQSOG) at No Name Creek - Vanson Road on a couple of occasions but no exceedances were observed at the next monitoring site downstream on No Name Creek ((NNC-GR); Figure 3-3).

Although nitrate concentrations were elevated in EOP and No Name Creek samples in 2011, water quality in the Wanipigow River (WR-DS) consistently met MWQSOG Tier III drinking water standards for nitrates (Figure 3-4). Thus, downstream users of Wanipigow River waters for drinking purposes were not even at risk during these very low probability events. The high nitrate concentrations were due not only to the unusually low flows observed during drought conditions but also to unusually high nitrate levels in the mining discharges. Nitrate concentrations are anticipated to decline further as San Gold improves their capacity to minimize ammonia losses, by improved handling procedures underground, which are suspected to be the source of the elevated nitrate concentrations.



Dissolved copper concentrations at Vanson Road on No Name Creek over the 5 yr period averaged 0.0023 mg/L which is only 4 % of the soluble copper discharged at the end of pipe (0.061, n=37). At Vanson Road, dissolved copper concentrations consistently met Tier II MWQSOG values (Fig 3-5). Soils/sediments in the intervening reach of the intermittent creek between the EOP discharge point and the NNC-VR are retaining copper as total concentrations of copper at NNC-VR are only ~3.4% of end of pipe values. Because there is no relationship between copper concentrations at the EOP and the first monitoring station on No Name Creek (NNC-VR; Fig 3-4), the aforementioned results indicate that the intervening creek reach very effectively sequesters copper at the maximum concentrations that are anticipated to be discharged (<0.35 mg/l) and thus prevents the downstream movement of potentially environmentally limiting concentrations of copper. It was also determined that copper levels at NNC-GR are strongly correlated with values observed upstream at NNC-VR, but the concentrations only represent 60 % of the values observed at the NNC-VR station (Figure 3-5 and 3-6).

Concentrations of dissolved copper at NNC-VR are typically well below (~20%) Tier II MWQSOG values, which provides a substantial buffer for unintended or accidental discharges of waters with potentially toxic copper concentrations. Furthermore it should be noted that the Tier II MWQSOG values for copper are based on hardness and designed to be protective of Manitoba's most sensitive waters. The guideline is based on cupric ion activity which does not take into account the ameliorative effects of organic material (mostly dissolved) that can substantially moderate copper toxicity. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA 1985) document, upon which the Manitoba Guideline is based, explicitly discusses the potential importance of dissolved organic matter on copper toxicity. The US EPA recognizes that dissolved organic matter can be as important as hardness, in modifying toxicity, although this capacity is not incorporated into the guideline criteria. Dissolved organic carbon concentrations have been determined to be strongly correlated with colour values (Malot and Dillon 1997) and very high colour values (> 100 TCU) were reported for the Wanipigow River in the baseline study report (Harmony Gold 2001). This suggests that waters in the Wanipigow River system will not be nearly as sensitive to copper toxicity as other less coloured Manitoba waters and that there is a very real and significant additional environmental safety buffer above and beyond the Tier II MWQSOG due to dissolved organic carbon.

The permitted discharge from the mining operation (200 L/s) dominates the hydrology of No Name Creek. Mine effluent discharge flow is at least an order of magnitude higher than the mean annual discharge for the intermittent creek from natural runoff alone and over two orders of magnitude greater than expected  $7Q_{10}$  flows for the No Name Creek watershed. Thus the ability of the No Name Creek watercourse to retain copper (Figure 3.5) is essentially independent of hydrologic events (typically low flows) that has been observed to modify/limit the assimilative capacity of many other watercourses.

The capacity of No Name Creek to retain copper at the point of discharge (NNC-DP) is reflected in elevated copper concentrations in soils/sediments at this location which exceed Canadian Interim Freshwater Sediment Guidelines (PEI 2012a). Although copper concentrations are elevated at this No Name Creek station, it is noted that there was essentially no difference between the benthic invertebrate community in No Name Creek exposed to mine discharges and those of a nearby reference area (PEI 2011). As benthic invertebrates are typically the community most affected by mining related operations, this "lack of impact" suggests that environmental affect from mine effluent discharge is extremely localized near the final discharge point, which can be seasonally dry.



An examination of the acute and sub lethal bioassay results over the past five years suggests that copper is the major contributor to bioassay toxicity. Bioassays that showed the greatest stress on fish and invertebrates had copper values in excess of 0.3 ppm. For example, the effluent that was characterized with the highest total copper concentration (0.373 mg/L), on November 4, 2010, had 10% mortality for the 96 hr rainbow trout test and 90% immobility for the 48 hr *Daphnia magna* test. Sublethal effects were noted at the same time with 50% mortality of the invertebrate, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* that were exposed to 60% effluent concentration. The bioassay with the second highest copper concentration of 0.351 mg/L had 70% immobility of *Daphnia magna*. Invertebrates are known to be particularly susceptible to elevated levels of copper in water. Metal Mining Effluent Regulations ((MMER), Section 4, subsection 1c; Government of Canada 2012) requires that effluent discharge must pass acute bioassay tests. As both acute invertebrate bioassays failed at copper concentrations of approximately 0.35 mg/L, the data suggests that an upper threshold total copper concentration for discharge effluent be less than 0.35 mg/L. The solid – solution partitioning of copper in the discharged effluent indicated that about 50% of the copper was in the soluble (most toxic; US EPA 1985) state (Figure 3-7).

The evidence provided from the review of water quality data over the past five years clearly indicates that the watercourse can safely and effectively assimilate copper at rates/concentrations that have been typically observed over the last five years. This includes the period in which mining production was increased during a trial period in 2011. The ability of the watercourse to assimilate copper has also been demonstrated over a wide range of environmental conditions as copper concentrations remained within MWQSOG in No Name Creek even during periods in which Wanipigow River discharges approximated 7Q<sub>10</sub> flows.

The surface run-off from waste rock stock piles will continue to be monitored as outlined in the *Environmental Act* License to assure that the waste rock stock pile is non-acid-generating and does not pose a risk to receiving environment. All waste rock and waste ore sampling conducted at the San Gold Corporation to date has been determined not acid-generating and the environmental effects associated with current operations and the changes outlined in the Notice of Alteration (NOA) currently under review are anticipated to be minor in nature (PEI 2012b, AECOM 2010).

Given the evidence from other parameters (MMER Biological Monitoring Programs, Acute Lethality Testing) of the high water quality provided for aquatic life by the first monitoring site on No Name Creek (NNV-VR), significant environmental impacts are not anticipated from the proposed mine expansion on ecological form and function. Continued biological monitoring (EEM Biological Monitoring Program), particularly of benthic organisms can confirm and clarify these environmental projections.

**Table 3-1 Five year summary of the concentrations of ammonia, free cyanide, dissolved copper and dissolved cadmium measured at station NNC-VR; 2007 - 2011.**

Date Sampled	Ammonia (mg/L)	MWQSOG Tier II (mg/L)	Free Cyanide (mg/L)	MWQSOG Tier II (mg/L)	Dissolved Copper (mg/L)	MWQSOG Tier II (mg/L)	Dissolved Cadmium (mg/L)	MWQSOG Tier II (mg/L)
September 21, 2007	0.07	<b>2.475</b>	0.002	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0040	<b>0.0132</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00034</b>
September 27, 2007	<0.05	<b>5.187</b>	0.001	<b>0.0052</b>	<0.001	<b>0.0105</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00028</b>
October 4, 2007	<0.05	<b>4.094</b>	0.001	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0020	<b>0.0114</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00030</b>
October 11, 2007	<0.05	<b>3.419</b>	0.001	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0010	<b>0.0117</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00031</b>
October 18, 2007	<0.05	<b>4.402</b>	0.003	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0010	<b>0.0119</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00031</b>
November 12, 2007	0.035	<b>4.326</b>			<0.0004		<0.0002	
November 19, 2007	0.019	<b>5.533</b>			0.0018		<0.0002	
November 26, 2007	0.032	<b>5.174</b>			0.0046	<b>0.0131</b>	<0.0002	<b>0.00033</b>
December 4, 2007	0.059	<b>5.587</b>			0.0034	<b>0.0149</b>	<0.0002	<b>0.00037</b>
September 5, 2008	0.028	<b>4.419</b>			0.0033	<b>0.0082</b>	0.00005	<b>0.00023</b>
September 11, 2008	0.031	<b>4.279</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0011	<b>0.0090</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00025</b>
September 16, 2008	0.055	<b>2.389</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0009	<b>0.0127</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00033</b>
September 23, 2008	0.025	<b>3.629</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	<0.0004	<b>0.0136</b>	0.00003	<b>0.00035</b>
September 30, 2008	0.016	<b>3.090</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0018	<b>0.0140</b>	0.00001	<b>0.00035</b>
October 7, 2008	0.018	<b>2.835</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0023	<b>0.0144</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00036</b>
October 14, 2008	0.018	<b>2.364</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0049	<b>0.0167</b>	0.00002	<b>0.00041</b>
October 21, 2008	0.018	<b>2.723</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0023	<b>0.0143</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00036</b>
October 28, 2008	0.01	<b>3.380</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0033	<b>0.0151</b>	0.00001	<b>0.00038</b>
November 4, 2008	0.01	<b>3.104</b>	<b>0.0076</b>	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0039	<b>0.0150</b>	0.00003	<b>0.00037</b>
November 13, 2008	0.009	<b>5.330</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0010	<b>0.0139</b>	<0.00001	<b>0.00035</b>
November 18, 2008	0.012	<b>1.549</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0006	<b>0.0147</b>	0.00005	<b>0.00037</b>
August 25, 2009	0.0104	<b>2.962</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0009	<b>0.0088</b>	0.000011	<b>0.00024</b>
September 1, 2009	0.011	<b>3.471</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0008	<b>0.0116</b>	0.000013	<b>0.00030</b>
September 8, 2009	0.036	<b>2.226</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0012	<b>0.0137</b>	<0.000010	<b>0.00035</b>
September 15, 2009	<0.0030	<b>1.770</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0008	<b>0.0131</b>	0.000018	<b>0.00033</b>
September 22, 2009	<0.0030	<b>1.745</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0007	<b>0.0138</b>	0.000014	<b>0.00035</b>
September 29, 2009	0.022	<b>3.102</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0008	<b>0.0139</b>	0.000014	<b>0.00035</b>
October 6, 2009	0.0109	<b>3.459</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0008	<b>0.0124</b>	<0.000010	<b>0.00032</b>
October 13, 2009	0.054	<b>3.698</b>	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0006	<b>0.0144</b>	<0.000010	<b>0.00036</b>

**Table 3-1 (cont'd) Five year summary of the concentrations of ammonia, free cyanide, dissolved copper and dissolved cadmium measured at station NNC-VR; 2007 - 2011.**

Date Sampled	Ammonia (mg/L)	MWQSOG Tier II (mg/L)	Free Cyanide (mg/L)	MWQSOG Tier II (mg/L)	Dissolved Copper (mg/L)	MWQSOG Tier II (mg/L)	Dissolved Cadmium (mg/L)	MWQSOG Tier II (mg/L)
August 8, 2010	<0.050	3.519	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0006	<b>0.0121</b>	<0.000010	<b>0.00031</b>
September 9, 2010	<0.050	3.862	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0004	<b>0.0102</b>	<0.000010	<b>0.00027</b>
September 16, 2010	<0.050	3.721	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0018	<b>0.0114</b>	0.000011	<b>0.00030</b>
September 23, 2010	<0.050	2.716	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0025	<b>0.0122</b>	0.000015	<b>0.00032</b>
September 30, 2010	<0.050	3.578	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0028	<b>0.0141</b>	<0.000010	<b>0.00036</b>
October 7, 2010	<0.050	2.540	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0032	<b>0.0148</b>	0.000026	<b>0.00037</b>
October 14, 2010	<0.050	2.469	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0035	<b>0.0158</b>	0.000026	<b>0.00039</b>
October 21, 2010	<0.050	2.911	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0024	<b>0.0154</b>	0.00002	<b>0.00038</b>
October 28, 2010	<0.050	2.504	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0044	<b>0.0149</b>	0.000033	<b>0.00037</b>
November 4, 2010	<0.050	2.162	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0047	<b>0.0147</b>	0.00003	<b>0.00037</b>
November 10, 2010	<0.050	4.054	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0048	<b>0.0140</b>	0.000029	<b>0.00035</b>
July 19, 2011	<0.050	2.996	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0007	<b>0.0152</b>	<0.000010	<b>0.00038</b>
July 22, 2011	0.197	2.679	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0005	<b>0.0140</b>	<0.000010	<b>0.00035</b>
July 27, 2011	0.107	2.273	<b>0.0073</b>	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0013	<b>0.0165</b>	<0.000010	<b>0.00040</b>
August 3, 2011	0.121	1.865	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0015	<b>0.0162</b>	0.00002	<b>0.00040</b>
August 10, 2011	0.059	1.229	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0008	<b>0.0149</b>	0.000015	<b>0.00037</b>
October 17, 2011	0.253	3.658	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0014	<b>0.0177</b>	0.000016	<b>0.00043</b>
October 24, 2011	0.232	3.897	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0023	<b>0.0186</b>	0.000028	<b>0.00045</b>
October 31, 2011	0.18	3.499	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0032	<b>0.0186</b>	0.000052	<b>0.00045</b>
November 7, 2011	0.08	3.419	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0039	<b>0.0190</b>	0.000067	<b>0.00045</b>
November 13, 2011	0.091	1.226	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0034	<b>0.0202</b>	0.000057	<b>0.00048</b>
November 20, 2011	0.138	3.897	<0.0050	<b>0.0052</b>	0.0027	<b>0.0210</b>	0.000047	<b>0.00049</b>

### 2011 WR-DS Hydrometric Data

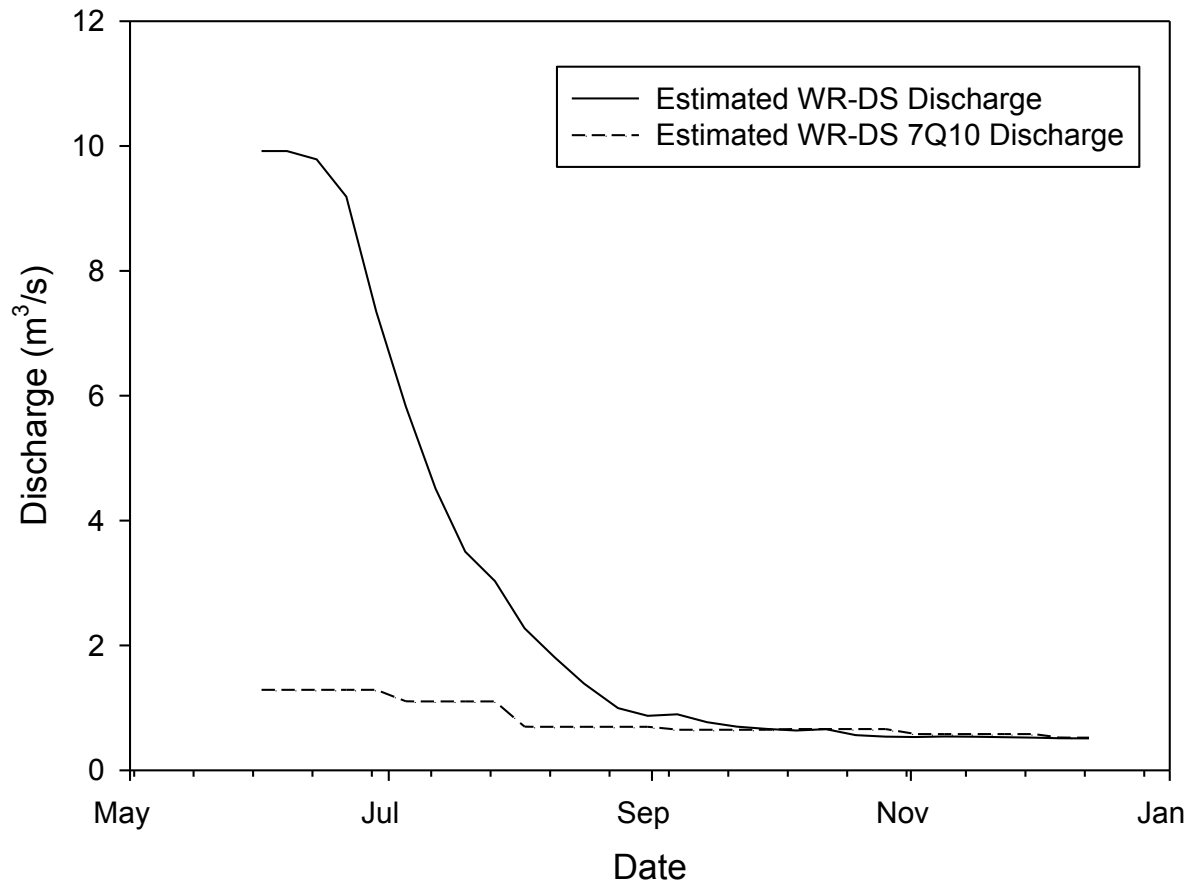


Figure 3-1 Estimated WR-DS 7Q<sub>10</sub> and discharge data; June – December, 2011.

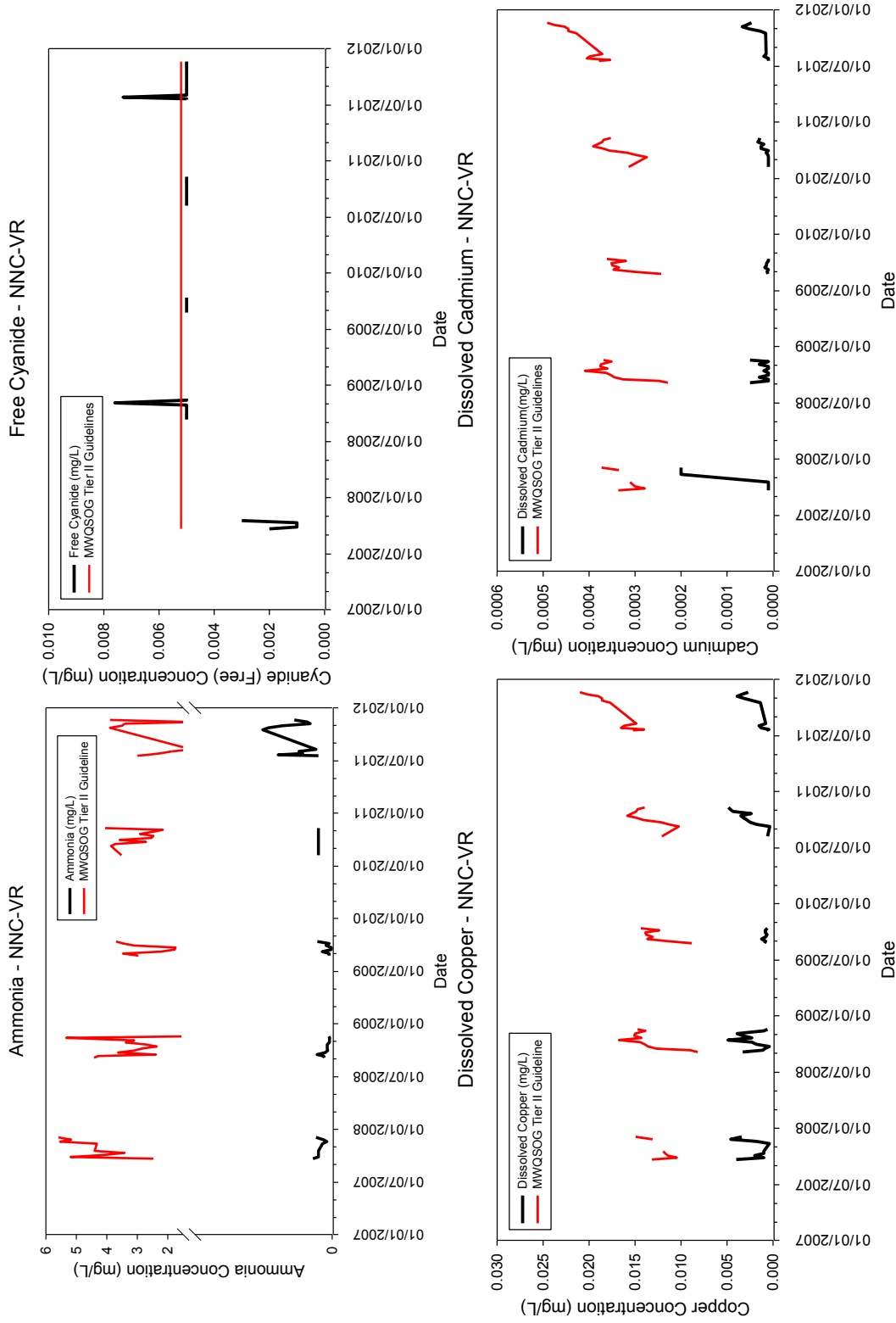


Figure 3-2 Five year summary of the concentrations of ammonia, free cyanide, dissolved copper and dissolved cadmium measured at station NNC-VR; 2007 - 2011.

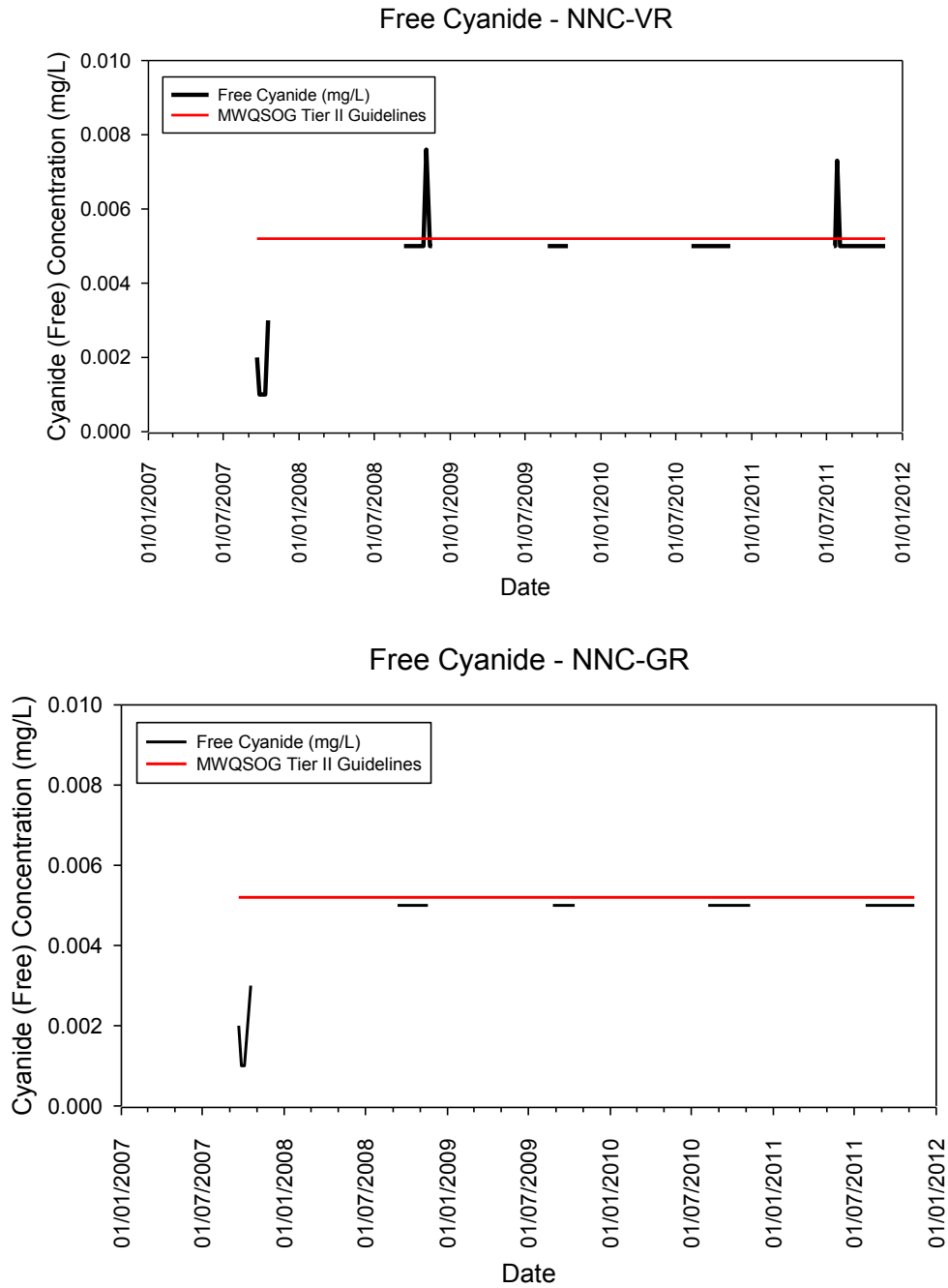


Figure 3-3 Five year summary of the concentration of free cyanide measured at stations NNC-VR and NNC-GR; 2007 - 2011.

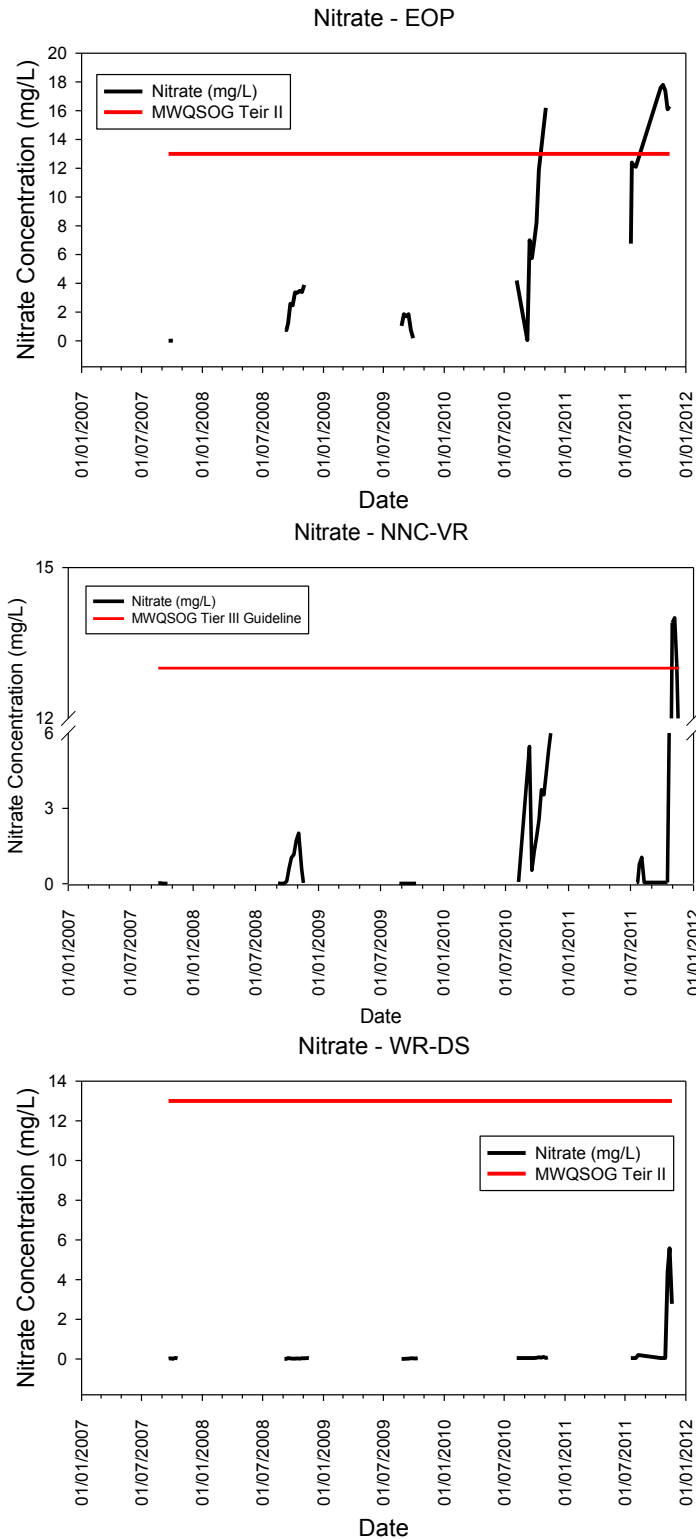


Figure 3-4 Five year summary of the concentration of nitrate measured at stations EOP, NNC-VR and WR-DS; 2007 - 2011.

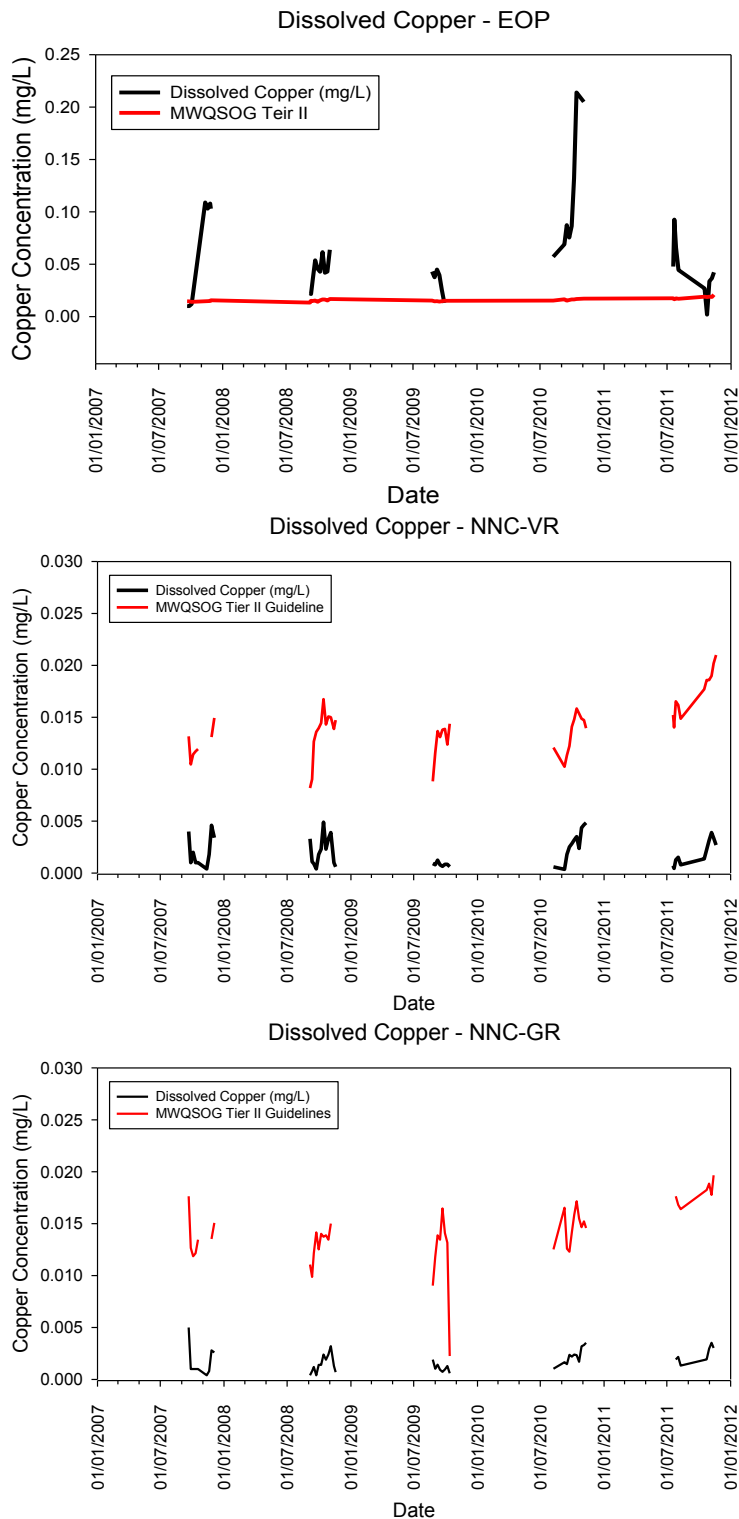


Figure 3-5 Five year summary of the concentration of dissolved copper measured at stations EOP, NNC-VR and NNC-GR; 2007 - 2011.



### Dissolved Copper

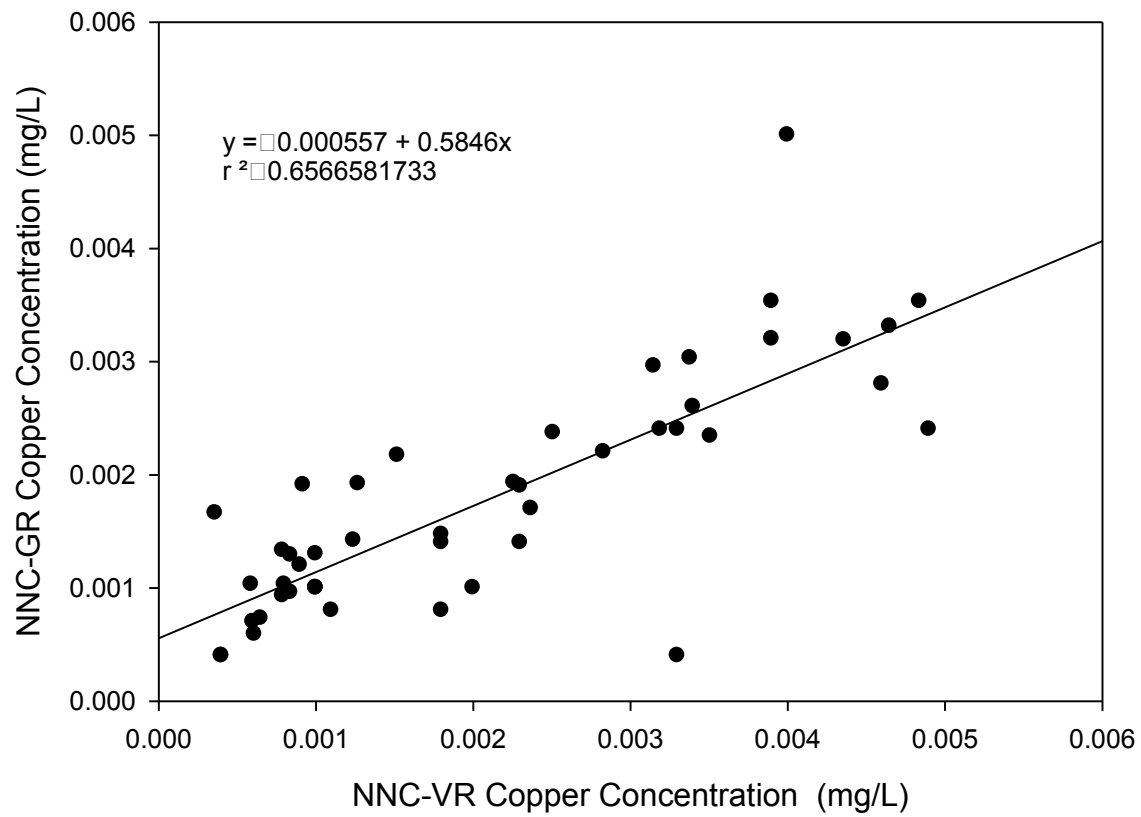


Figure 3-6 Relationship between dissolved copper concentrations at NNC-VR and NNC-GR stations; 2007 – 2011.

### Copper - EOP

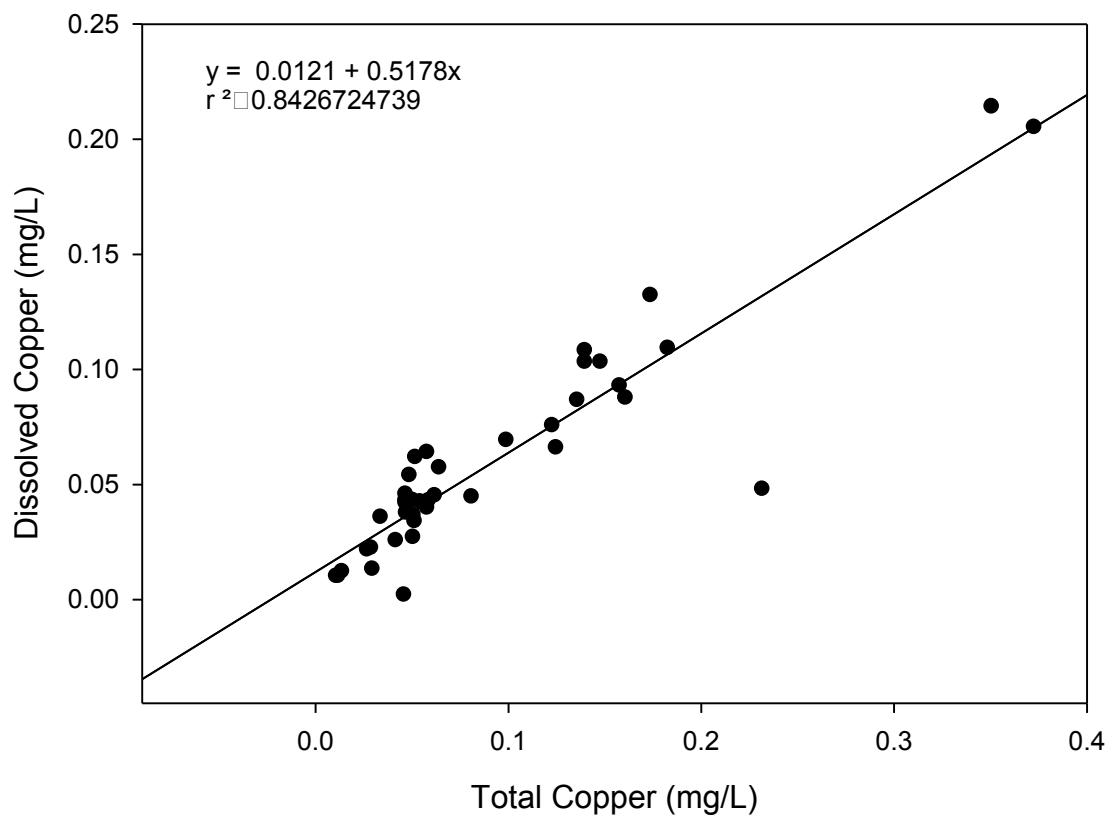


Figure 3-7 Relationship between total and dissolved copper concentrations at the EOP station; 2007 – 2011.

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# Appendix A

San Gold Corporation

**Tailings Management Area  
Expansion Notice of Alteration –  
Five Year Water Quality  
Summary Report (2007 – 2011)**

- Water Quality Tables





# 2009 Water Quality Data

Date Sampled	EOP						MWQSOG <sup>1</sup> Max. Acceptable	Aesthetic	MMER Grab Samples	NNC-VR						NNC-GR						WR-US						MWQSOG <sup>1</sup> Chronic	MWQSOG <sup>1</sup> Acute	CCME														
	25-Aug	01-Sep	08-Sep	15-Sep	22-Sep	29-Sep				25-Aug	01-Sep	08-Sep	15-Sep	22-Sep	29-Sep	06-Oct	13-Oct	25-Aug	01-Sep	08-Sep	15-Sep	22-Sep	29-Sep	06-Oct	13-Oct	25-Aug	01-Sep				08-Sep	15-Sep	22-Sep	29-Sep	06-Oct	13-Oct								
<b>Physicochemical</b>																																												
pH (pH units)	8.31	8.5	8.61	8.63	8.28	7.53	> 6.5 - < 9.0			7.65	7.37	7.82	7.99	8	7.51	7.73	7.67	7.88	7.64	8.03	8.2	8.21	7.73	7.91	7.87	7.43	7.16	7.34	7.39	7.42	7.3	7.35	7.44	7.49	7.18	7.45	7.49	7.53	7.34	7.43	7.51	< 6.5 > 9.0	< 6.5 > 9.0	
Hydroxide (OH)	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40				<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40	<0.40			
Specific Conductance (µS/cm@25°C)	719	742	759	768	801	848				209	477	641	676	729	753	716	675	202	467	630	672	713	748	727	682	512	367	403	432	46	48.5	51	53.2	59.7	46	52.9	58.6	62.9	76	70.1	72.4			
Total Dissolved Solids (Calculated)	418	300	438	419	422	387	≤ 500.0			133	276	366	368	353	362	375	347	124	265	339	365	364	367	374	230	42.8	48.8	47.5	34.7	40.2	40	39.8	33.1	50	54	54.3	42.6	48.5	51.1	47.7	38.8			
Hardness, total	187	179	179	179	178	186				88.4	135	166	166	166	166	166	174	101	167	184	184	174	174	174	174	29.8	20.3	21.7	21.9	22.3	24	22	24.8	25.1	28.2	27.7	28.2	27.7	28.2	25.8	25.8			
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	147	152	155	156	174	205				102	109	140	146	162	168	161	156	102	113	142	150	203	171	173	172	23.8	16.1	18.4	19.3	20.5	21.6	22.8	24.6	28.5	20.6	24	25.4	27.8	30.7	31.4	33.1			
Bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	177	179	179	176	213	250				124	132	170	178	197	205	196	190	124	137	173	183	247	208	211	209	29	19.7	22.5	23.6	25	26.4	27.8	30	34.7	25.1	29.2	30.9	34	37.5	38.3	40.4			
Carbonate (CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> )	1.24	3.04	5.01	7.39	<0.60	<0.60				<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60			
Total Suspended Solids	<5.0	7	<5.0	<5.0	10	15				<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0			
Turbidity (NTU)	4.7	3.5	4.4	4.2	8.8	6.9				0.61	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.57	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	2.9	8	2.9	4	3.6	3.3	3.2	4	4.3	2.5	8.1	11	8.7	7.6	8.1	6.2	5.3				
<b>Major Ions</b>																																												
Potassium, dissolved (K <sup>+</sup> )	11	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.5				2.41	4.42	7.34	7.96	8.38	8.65	7.09	7.94	1.62	4.02	6.64	7.58	6.17	8.08	6.51	6.47	0.535	0.324	0.404	0.438	0.408	0.477	0.426	0.559	0.558	0.36	0.436	0.513	0.534	0.673	0.475	0.695			
Sodium, dissolved (Na <sup>+</sup> )	80.4	79.4	86.5	76	84	82.9				10.5	44.8	67.3	70.3	73.4	75.7	73.6	68.9	7.34	41.2	67.3	60.3	74.2	68.6	63	0.764	0.89	0.74	0.83	0.745	0.811	0.829	0.885	1.01	0.914	1	1.5	1.68	2.5	1.31	1.46				
Calcium, dissolved (Ca <sup>2+</sup> )	43	39.2	42	42.6	40.7	42.6				22.1	30.7	38.2	38.4	37.6	37.8	33	38.4	22.6	31.3	38.8	39.5	44.2	38.1	35.4	43.2	7.53	5.21	5.67	5.7	5.72	6.2	5.68	6.727	8.44	6.27	6.81	7.03	7.33	8.17	7.17	9.46			
Magnesium, dissolved (Mg <sup>2+</sup> )	19.4	19.2	18	18.1	18.5	18.8				10.5	14.1	16.6	14.6	17.6	17.8	15.5	18.9	11	14.5	17	15.2	22.8	18.1	16.7	21.3	2.69	1.77	1.83	1.85	1.95	2.07	2.04	2.235	3.4	2.34	2.44	2.59	2.77	3.11	2.81	3.6			
Chloride, dissolved (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	80.8	94.1	90.3	86	85.9	96	≤ 250.0			10.2	52.3	76.4	76.6	84.3	87.8	83	70	<9.0	48.3	72.7	75.5	69.5	88.3	80.5	66.2	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0	<9.0			
Cyanide (CN <sup>-</sup> ) Weak Acid Diss	<0.002	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020				<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020			
Cyanide (CN <sup>-</sup> ) Free	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050				<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.0050				
Cyanide (CN <sup>-</sup> ) Total	0.004	<0.0020	0.0084	0.0055	0.0123	0.0286		2.00		<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020	<0.0020				
Fluoride, dissolved (F <sup>-</sup> )	0.21	0.3	0.24	0.15	0.22	0.31	1.0		0.27	0.44	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.19	0.32	0.27	0.34	0.25	0.32	0.57	0.34	0.26	0.29	0.22	0.2	0.10	0.17	0.21	0.39	0.27	0.16	<0.10	0.27	0.15	0.19	0.25	0.45	0.28			0.12
Sulphate, dissolved (SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> )	89.8	90.2	89	85.2	74.2	22.5	≤ 500.0		15.8	58.2	76.4	72.8	35.2	34.3	66.6	51.3	17.8	51.3	73.8	70.3	29	38.2	61.7	47.3	16.8	30.4	27.7	13.9	18.9	17.3	17.1	17	18	30.6	29.4	15.7	19.3	18.1	17	17.4				
<b>Nutrients</b>																																												
Nitrate-N	1.04	1.86	1.7	1.86	0.761	1.19	10.00		<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	10*	2.935	
Nitrite-N	0.03	0.024	0.032	0.018	0.019	0.029	3.0		<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.06	0.06		
Nitrate+Nitrite-N	1.07	1.89	1.73	1.88	0.78	1.219			<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	>0.78 - 1.94*	>1.03 - 14.17*	
Ammonia, total-N	0.0894	0.029	0.103	0.022	0.69	1.71			0.0104	0.011	0.036	<0.0030	<0.0030	0.022	0.0109	0.054	0.0214	0.035	0.048	<0.0030	0.0069	0.01	0.0099	0.028	0.004	0.018	0.047	0.025	0.028	0.021	0.029	0.037	0.034	0.018	0.054	0.01	0.021	0.024	0.0129	0.032	0.67*	14.17*		
Phosphorus, total	0.0265	0.038	0.0354	0.0286	0.0706	0.203			0.0295	0.0121	0.0156	0.011	0.0139	0.033	0.021	0.0141	0.141	0.022	0.0376	0.0222	0.0030	0.0193	0.0315	0.024	0.0491	0.0269	0.03	0.0272	0.0295	0.0288	0.0282	0.0264	0.0603	0.0332	0.0359	0.0349	0.0342	0.0136	0.0294	0.5	>0.78 - 1.94*	>1.03 - 14.17*		
<b>Radiochemical</b>																																												
Radium-226 (Bq/L)	<0.005	0.005	0.01	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	0.5		1.11																																		0.5*	

\* pH and temperature dependent  
 \* Drinking water quality guideline (Government of Manitoba 2011).  
 \*\* Protection of aquatic life guideline

Date Sampled	EOP						MWQSOG <sup>1</sup> Max. Acceptable	Aesthetic	MMER Grab Samples	NNC-VR						NNC-GR						WR-US						MWQSOG <sup>1</sup> Chronic	MWQSOG <sup>1</sup> Acute	CCME		
	25-Aug	01-Sep	08-Sep	15-Sep	22-Sep	29-Sep				25-Aug	01-Sep	08-Sep	15-Sep	22-Sep	29-Sep	06-Oct	13-Oct	25-Aug	01-Sep	08-Sep	15-Sep	22-Sep	29-Sep	06-Oct	13-Oct	25-Aug	01-Sep				08-Sep	15-Sep
<b>Total Metals</b>																																
Aluminum (Al)	<0.0388	0.0227	0.0364	0.0284	0.0224	0.0204	</																									







## **Appendix B**

San Gold Corporation

**Tailings Management Area  
Expansion Notice of Alteration –  
Five Year Water Quality  
Summary Report (2007 – 2011)**

- **Effluent Characterization and Toxicity  
Test Results**

