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August 2016

As rehabilitation work continues, Mount Polley Mining Corporation (MPMC) is commited to minimizing the impact of construction along upper Hazeltine Creek. During this past spring, the Polley Lake Flats area (Polley Lake outlet) surrounding the creek became prime spawning habitat for amphibians. In accordance with the *Wildlife Act*, MPMC has contracted Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) to obtain the necessary permit and lead the salvage of particular species.

The permit, issued by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (FLNRO), authorizes the live capture, temporary possession, transport and release to nearby appropriate habitat of the Wood Frog (*Lithobates sylvaticus*), Western Toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*), Pacific Tree Frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), Columbia Spotted Frog (*Rana luteiventris*) and Long-toed Salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum*). All individuals from the permitted species list in the salvage area are properly documented before they are relocated and proper hygiene protocols are followed by field staff to minimize any risk of transmitting disease between sites and animals.

Golder identified, catalogued and isolated (by sediment fencing) the ponds containing tadpoles. Nets were used to capture swimming tadpoles and other specified amphibians that were spotted in the Polley Lake Flats. The relocation took place at a similar habitat (not affected by the breach event) southwest of the Polley Flats area (Figure 4). The Western Toad was the dominant species encountered; the life-stages varied, however the majority were in the tadpole phase (Figure 1). Some Long-toed Salamanders and Columbia Spotted Frogs in different life stages were also relocated (Figure 2). No Wood Frogs nor Pacific Tree Frogs were identified in the area.

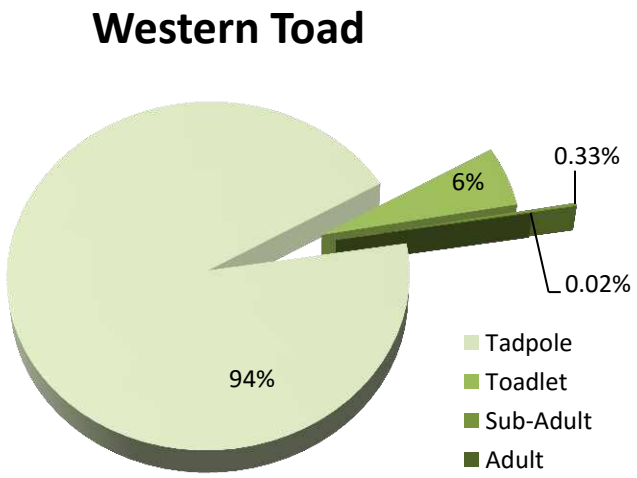

Figure 1. Percentage of Western Toads at various life stages that were relocated.

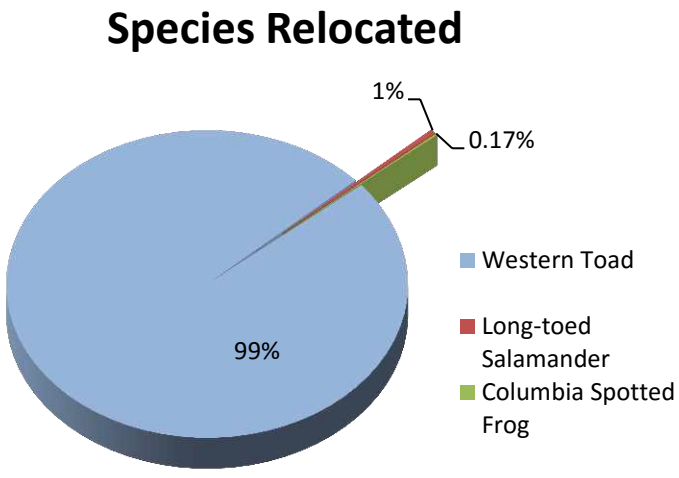

Figure 2. Percentage of Western Toad, Long-toed Salamander and Columbia Spotted Frog relocated from Polley Lake flats to a similar habitat.

The salvage was the combined effort between Golder biologists, MPMC Environmental Department staff and First Nations assistants. Tadpole netting in June lasted for thirteen days and totaled approximately 150 hours. Groups of two to five amphibian salvage workers were on hand daily, depending on availability. On average, 3,400 amphibian were caught per day like the one in Figure 3. Each pond had a designated bucket: once the amphibians were captured, they were placed in the specified buckets, covered and kept in a cool place until it was time to relocate them. Adults and tadpoles were kept separate.

To calculate the amount of tadpoles, Golder implemented a grid system. Before releasing the amiphibians into their new habitat, each bucket was poured into a container with a marked grid containing a known amount of squares. An average of tadpoles was taken by counting how many roughly occupied the squares. In addition to the total number, species, life stage and overall health (eg. abnormalities, mortalities) were also noted.

As of the end of July, some ponds still contain emerging toadlets. Daily monitoring and relocating of these amphibians is still ongoing.

The upper Hazeltine Creek remediation project is focusing on adding fish habitat and spawning features to allow future use of the creek by Polley Lake fish. Work underway includes rebuilding and recontouring to create additional meanders and installation of features such as spawning gravels, riffles, pools, and woody covering. The approximate completion of this project is expected to be mid-September 2016.

Figure 3. A salvaged Columbia Spotted Frog tadpole

Figure 4. Amplexus Western Toad pair in new habitat (foreground); Western Toad tadpoles swimming (background)

The Post-Event Environmental Impact Assessment Report was released on June 21, 2016. To view , see https://www.imperialmetals.com/assets/docs/mt-polley/2016-06-03_1411734-124-R-Rev0-10000.pdf

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July 2016 Update

Mount Polley Mining Corporation (MPMC) in cooperation with Minnow Environmental Inc (Minnow) are conducting an on-going aquatic environment survey through the spring, summer and fall of 2016. The spring survey included fish studies in Polley Lake and its inlets, and fish habitat characterization and occupancy studies in lower Edney Creek.

The study in Polley Lake concentrated on fish population sizes of rainbow trout and exsisting spawning habitats. The crew from Minnow implemented a mark-recapture approach using a Visible Implant Elastomer (VIE) (Figure 1), and a hydroacoustic tag that were inserted (Figure 2) to identify the rainbow trout as they move throughout the lake. The VIE is a silicon based material that is injected as a coloured liquid in clear or semi-transparent tissue (such as behind the eye) and cures into a pliable, non-toxic solid. The hydroacoustic tag is a small coded transmitter that is surgically implanted into the belly of the fish. The pulse of the each transmitter is unique and is detected by scattered submerged acoustic telemetry receivers via series of pings.

Figure 1. Rainbow trout with an orange coloured VIE tag behind its right eye

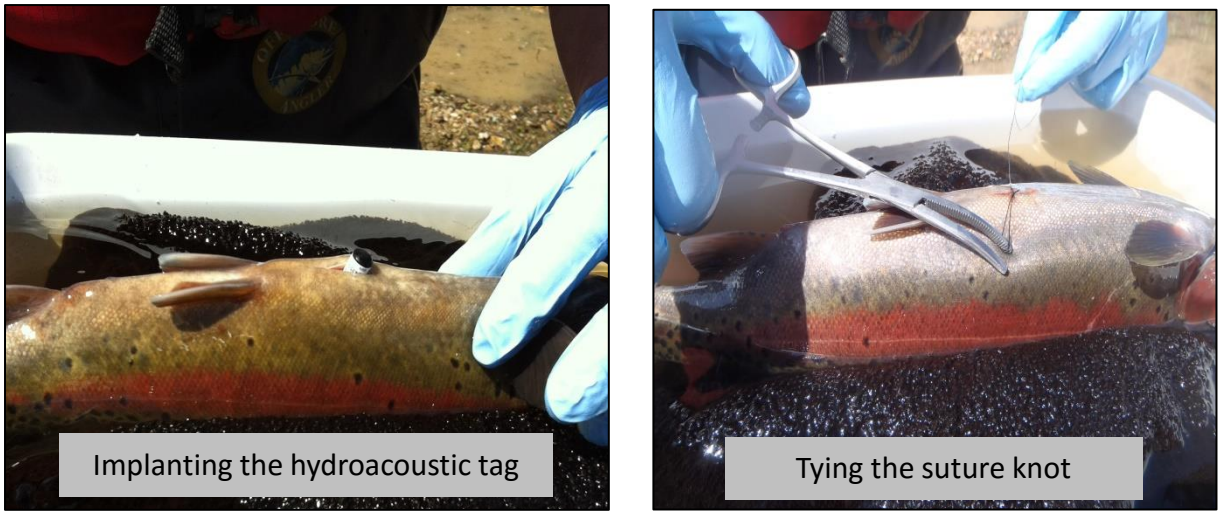

Figure 2. Field surgery on a rainbow trout at Polley Lake

Three receivers were placed at strategic locations in Polley Lake near the mouths of Frypan Creek, Hazeltine Creek and Bootjack Creek. The transmitter tags were surgically implanted into sexually mature rainbow trout (10 females and 10 males) to track the movements of these individual fish looking to spawn and identify any flexibility in their spawning behaviour. Concurrently, multiple hoop-nets were set in the south side and north side of the lake. The rainbow trout caught on the south side were marked behind one of their eyes with a VIE and the fish caught on the north end were marked behind the opposite eye. The Minnow crew will be then able to identify which end of the lake the fish was tagged when it was caught and track its potential spawning movements throughout the study.

In Edney Creek, spring hydrological profiles and riparian assessments were reviewed for fish productivity. This included documenting flow conditions, spawning habitat, bank conditions, water quality and any potential constraints for fish (with summer and fall habitat assessment continuing in August and September respectively). Fish usage is being continuously monitored; in spring and early summer, bi-weekly minnow traps were set in the creek above and below the Ditch Road Bridge over Edney Creek for a 24 to 48 hour period. They were then retrieved and any of the fish caught were identified and released as described in the graph below (Figure 3). Fish collections will also be conducted in conjunction with the habitat assessments in August and September.

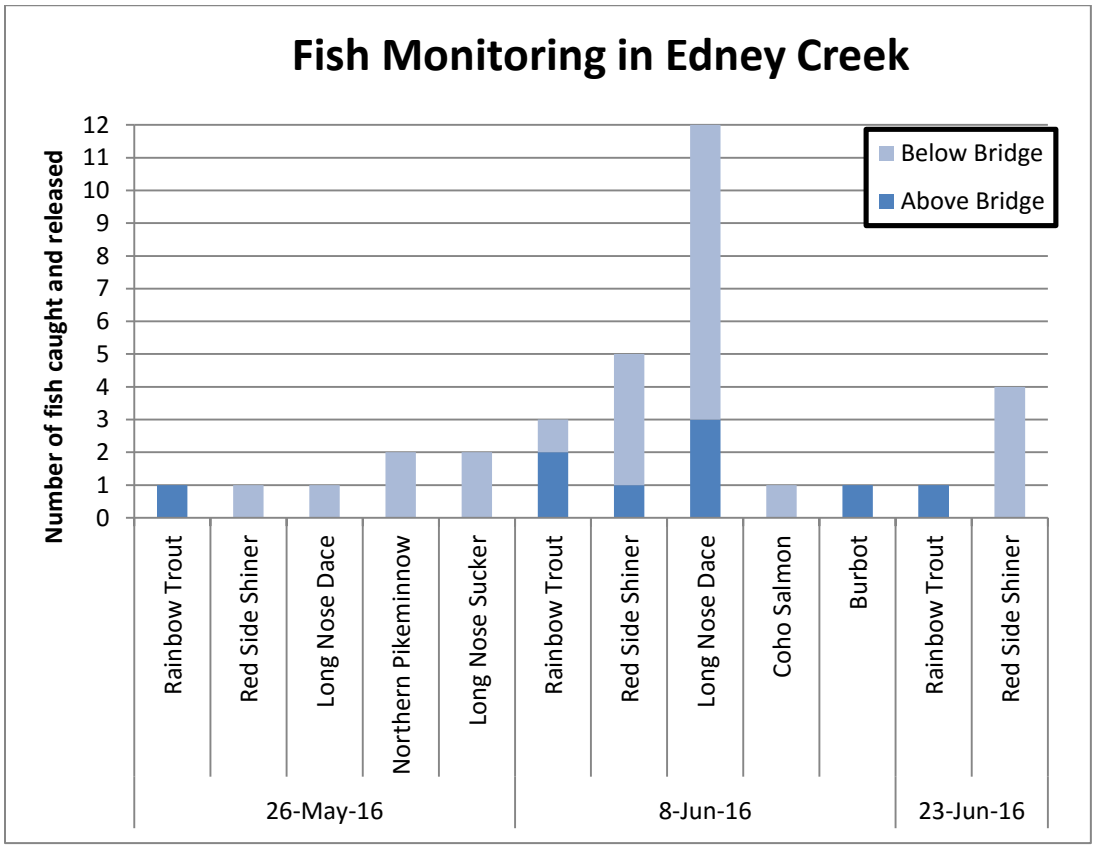

Figure 3. Species and number of fish caught in Edney Creek during the spring monitoring project.

The Post-Event Environmental Impact Assessment Report was released on June 21, 2016. To view , see https://www.imperialmetals.com/assets/docs/mt-polley/2016-06-03_1411734-124-R-Rev0-10000.pdf

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June 2016 Update

During the spring, Mount Polley Mining Corporation (MPMC) focuses on progressive ecological restoration. Ecological restoration refers to the establishment of ecosystems that mimic the structure, diversity and dynamics of the pre-disturbance landscape. This activity may take years – therefore it is natural for projects to be on-going. MPMC is committed to restoring rock dumps as they are completed and the rehabilitation of Hazeltine Creek.

MPMC completes progressive ecological restoration in areas of the Mount Polley Mine site as they become inactive (i.e., no additional disturbance or material placement is planned). Progressive restoration prepares the site for closure, providing an opportunity for enhancement of restoration methodologies, continued research into restoration/reclamation prescriptions, and allowing for continued refinement of closure cost calculations. This activity also provides additional opportunities to improve site contact water quality characteristics by reducing contact with waste materials and/or disturbed areas, and reducing erosion potential.

The general sequencing for restoration includes: site preparation (i.e., re-sloping) for geotechnical stability and macro-scale (landform) design, soil application (direct application where possible, otherwise using previously stockpiled materials, potentially with soil amendments), microsite creation (contouring and/or coarse woody debris/rock placement), planting and/or seeding, and ongoing monitoring.

Grass and forb seeding around the mine site is occurring, using a custom native seed blend that includes fireweed, lupins and various grasses, as part of the progressive restoration plan (non-breach related). Revegetation of the Boundary and East Rock dumps will include ~30 000 conifer seedlings set to be planted in the upcoming weeks with an additional ~4800 Sitka Alder scheduled to be planted in the fall. Around the breach areas, cattail seeds have been actively spread along the Polley Lake flats and upper to mid Hazeltine Creek.

In March, a crew from the Soda Creek First Nations collected willow cuttings around the mine site. They are currently planting these cuttings as part of the Hazeltine Creek revegetation. The goal of the 2016 revegetation program is to complete 70% of the initial phase planting for mid to lower Hazeltine Creek. The recontouring and surface texturing of the creek banks as well as the spreading of woody debris has started in this area. Scouler's Willow wattles planted last spring have leafed (see Figure 1) and the Prickly Rose bushes (see Figure 2) are flowering at Lower Hazeltine.

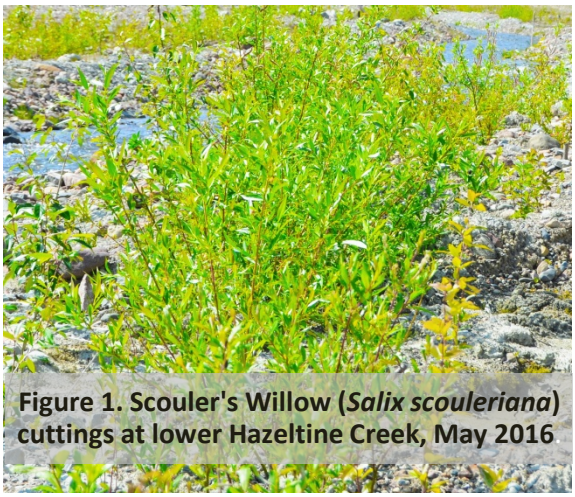

Figure 1. Scouler's Willow (*Salix scouleriana*) cuttings at lower Hazeltine Creek, May 2016

Figure 2. Prickly Rose (*Rosa acicularis*) at Lower Hazeltine Creek, May 2016.

In the almost two years since the breach occurred, rehabilitation of the affected areas has progressed significantly. As Figure 3 demonstrates, lower Hazeltine Creek has evolved from its initial disturbance in 2014. In 2015, the creek was recountoured to prevent erosion; soil and coarse woody debris were spread around the upper banks for nutrient addition and habitat, and rocks were placed along the banks for stability. Native trees and shrubs were planted along the banks for erosion control during the spring and fall. The green in the picture from May 2016 shows the plants growing along the channel and the start of the new landscape of lower Hazeltine Creek.

Figure 3. Lower Hazeltine Comparison (downstream view from the Ditch Road Bridge). Top picture was taken November 2014, middle picture was taken June 2015, and bottom picture was taken May 2016.

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May 2016 Update

Spring has sprung at the Mount Polley Mining Corporation mine and our environmental monitoring crews have already been out collecting water quality samples from several creeks and rivers flowing into and out of Quesnel Lake. These include the Quesnel River (at QRRC and at the bridge), the Horsefly River, Cedar Creek, Edney Creek, lower Hazeltine Creek, and Quesnel Lake in the initial dilution zone at the end of the discharge pipe. Some total copper and turbidity measurements from recent sampling events are provided in the tables below.

Table 1: Turbidity measurements taken April 6 and April 11 in Quesnel River, Horsefly River, Cedar Creek, Quesnel Lake (near the mouth of Hazeltine Creek), Edney Creek and Hazeltine Creek.

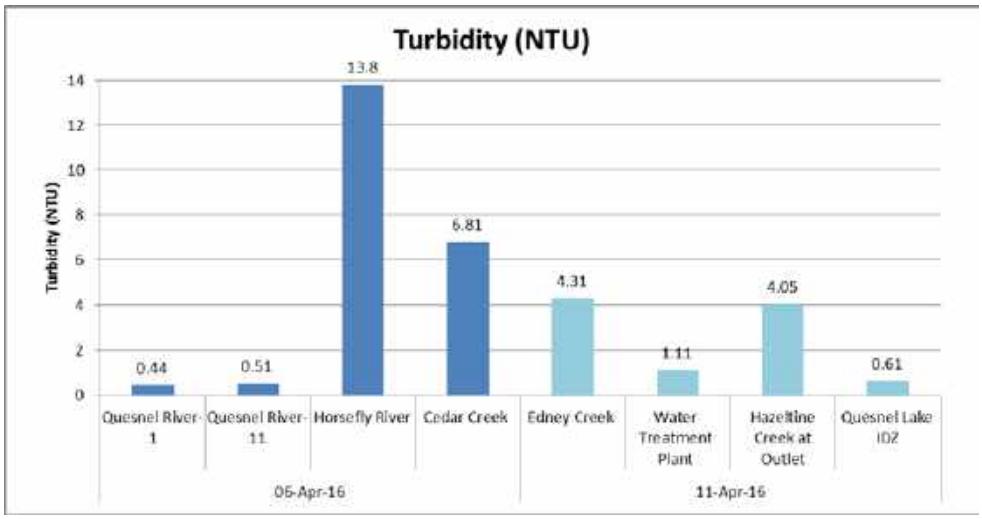
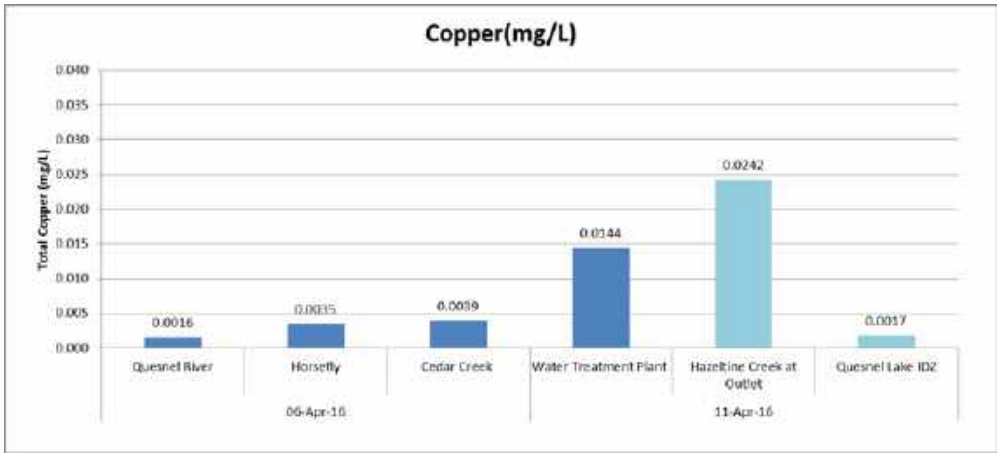


Table 2: Total copper results for Quesnel River, Horsefly River, Cedar Creek, on April 6th and Quesnel Lake IDZ (effluent plume location) on April 11th.



It is important to note that flow rates and total volumes of water vary in these rivers and creeks. The flow rate of the Quesnel River April 6th ranged between 74 and 84 m^3/S and the flow rate of the Horsefly River on the same day ranged between 49 and 59 m^3/S. On April 11th the flow rate from Hazeltine Creek into Quesnel Lake averaged 0.47 m^3/S.

On April 22nd, MPMC informed the Likely District Chamber of Commerce Liaison, Mr. Doug Watt, and CRD representative, Ms. Joan Sorley, that we had had a few copper exceedances in our water samples from the discharge of water treatment plant so we ceased discharge on 20 April, 2016. We believe these exceedances were related to spring freshet and higher turbidity in the water collection systems. The treatment plant continued to remove the total suspended solids as it was designed to do. The copper values in the water on site were already dropping quickly so we think this will be (was) a very short-lived event. The good news is that the water in Quesnel Lake at the initial dilution zone (table 2) is still meeting all the most stringent BC water quality guidelines for aquatic life and there are no indications that Quesnel Lake has been affected.

It is interesting to compare in table 1 above the turbidity conditions in a number of other creeks and rivers flowing into Quesnel Lake to see that higher turbidity is quite common in the spring for creeks and rivers during snow melt. With higher flow rates creeks and rivers typically carry more suspended sediment. When water quality samples are taken of a water body with higher turbidity, metal values are also typically higher as the metals (table 2 copper example) are contained within the particulates that are causing the turbidity.

MPMC also continues to document as many wildlife sightings as we can. Recent reports include many black bears, deer, moose, chipmunks, and hundreds of Western Toads. To learn more about the Western Toad please check out the Ministry of Environment website at this link.

Western Toad

Notice of Public Meeting Regarding Mount Polley Mine

Mount Polley invites all Likely Residents to join us for a presentation and discussion at the Likely Hall on May 25th at 7pm.

We welcome all to come out and learn about the recent happenings at the mine and to discuss the options for long term water management.

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April 2016 Update

What is in Mount Polley Tailings?

Tailings are the leftover material after the minerals that contain the elements of interest have been removed. At Mount Polley (MP), the valuable elements are copper (Cu), gold (Au) and silver (Ag) and they are found most commonly in the sulphide minerals, chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$) and bornite (Cu_5FeS_4). These minerals are liberated by crushing and grinding the mined rock down to sand and silt sized particles. A process known as flotation is then used to separate the chalcopyrite and bornite from the rest of the crushed rock. The rest of the crushed rock is considered gange (waste) and is what makes up the tailings. The leftover minerals found in the gange are piped as a slurry with water to the tailings storage facility (presently Springer Pit).

The rocks that are mined at Mount Polley are around 200 million years old and represent ancient volcanic rocks and magma that intruded into these rocks. The intrusive rocks host the copper, gold and silver mineralization. The rocks which host most of the ore are made up primarily of the minerals orthoclase (potassium feldspar), albite (sodium plagioclase), magnetite (iron oxide), plagioclase (calcium plagioclase) diopside (pyroxene), garnet, biotite (mica), epidote and calcite (calcium carbonate). These minerals represent 90% of what ends up in the tailings (see Table 1). Of the other 10 percent, most are also common minerals, with a minor amount of sulphide minerals, including a little bit of chalcopyrite (0.17%) that didn't get captured in the mill, and a small amount of pyrite (0.04%). Another copper mineral, chrysocolla, a copper silicate, is also found in the tailings in very small amounts (0.03%).

What is unusual about the Mount Polley tailings is that when compared to other copper deposits, (and the reason why these tailings are considered by geochemists to be quite benign), is that there is very little pyrite (iron sulphide), and a fair amount of calcite (calcium carbonate) in the tailings. Due to this, Mount Polley's tailings do not generate "acid rock drainage" (ARD). This is the process that happens when sulphide minerals, especially pyrite, are exposed to the atmosphere and react to form sulphuric acid, which then can leach metals out of tailings and lead to metal contamination. Mount Polley's tailings do not have this problem, as there is very little pyrite, and calcite acts as a neutralizing agent if any of the minor amount of sulphide in the tailings breaks down. The rest of the minerals in Mount Polley's tailings are very stable (ie. do not react easily with air or water).

Average Mineral Grade in BC Tails from 29 Jan to 30 May 2014			
Mineral Name	mineral %	cumulative %	Representative Mineral Forumla (webmineral.com)
Orthoclase	36.95%	36.95%	$KAlSi_3O_8$
Albite	24.38%	61.33%	$NaAlSi_3O_8$
Fe-oxide (magnetite)	7.38%	68.71%	Fe_2O_3
Plagioclase	7.12%	75.84%	$CaAlSi_3O_8$
Diopside	4.48%	80.32%	$CaMgSi_2O_6$
Grossular (garnet)	3.33%	83.65%	$Ca_3Al(Al, Fe^{++}, Mn, Cr)_2Si_3O_{12}$
Biotite (mica)	3.04%	86.69%	$K(Mg,Fe^{++})_3(Al,Fe^{+++})Si_3O_{10}(OH,F)_2$
Epidote	2.12%	88.81%	$Ca_2(Al,Fe)_2(SiO_4)_3(OH)$
Calcite	2.01%	90.82%	$CaCO_3$
Clinochlore (chlorite)	1.44%	92.26%	$(Mg,Fe^{++})_5Al_2Si_3O_{10}(OH)_8$
Chlorite	1.03%	93.29%	$(Mg,Fe^{++},Li)_6AlSi_3O_{10}(OH)_8$
Zeolite (group)	0.97%	94.26%	$Na_2Al_2Si_3O_{10}{\cdot}2H_2O$
Titanite	0.92%	95.18%	$CaTiSiO_5$ $Ca_{0.95}REE_{0.05}Ti_{0.75}Al_{0.2}Fe^{3+}{}_{0.05}SiO_{4.9}F_{0.1}$
Clay	0.80%	95.98%	complicated group of phyllosilicate minerals
Augite	0.67%	96.64%	$(Ca,Na)(Mg,Fe,Al,Ti)(Si,Al)_2$
Apatite	0.65%	97.29%	$Ca5(PO_4)_3(OH,F,Cl)$
Muscovite	0.51%	97.80%	$KAl_2(AlSi_3O_{10})(F,OH)_2$, or $(KF)_2(Al_2O_3)_3(SiO_2)_6(H_2O)$.
Grossular with Fe	0.31%	98.11%	$Ca_3Al(Al, Fe^{++}, Mn, Cr)_2Si_3O_{12}$
Actinolite	0.28%	98.39%	$Ca_2(Mg,Fe^{++})_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$
Chamosite	0.24%	98.63%	$(Fe^{++},Mg,Fe^{+++})_5Al(Si_3Al)$
Quartz	0.23%	98.86%	SiO_2
Unknown	0.22%	99.08%	?
Hydrogrossular	0.18%	99.26%	$Ca_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$-x$(OH)_4$x
Andradite	0.18%	99.44%	$Ca_3Fe^{+++}{}_2(SiO4)_3$
Chalcopyrite	0.17%	99.61%	$CuFeS_2$
Grunerite	0.08%	99.69%	$[Fe^{++}]_7Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$
Ilmenite	0.07%	99.75%	$Fe^{++}TiO_3$
MnTi-oxide	0.04%	99.79%	Mn,TiO_2?
Aluminium	0.04%	99.84%	Al?O?H?
Pyrite	0.04%	99.87%	FeS_2
Chrysocolla	0.03%	99.90%	$(Cu,Al)_2H_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4nH_2O$ (Hydrous copper silicate)

Table 1. List of minerals in Mount Polley tailings from January to May 2014 with their representative mineral formula. Note that over 90% of Mount Polley's tailings are common rock forming minerals and the two highlighted minerals chalcopyrite and chrysocolla are copper bearing minerals.

What is a Mineral?

A mineral is defined as a naturally occurring inorganic solid with a definite chemical composition and an ordered atomic arrangement. So each mineral is made up of a particular mix of chemical elements and these chemical elements are arranged in a particular way which is why most minerals grow as crystals and reflect the ordered atomic arrangement. For example:

Quartz is made up of a silica atom plus two oxygen atoms (Figure 1).

The most common feldspar mineral is orthoclase, which is made up of potassium, aluminum, silicon and oxygen (Figure 2).

If you took a handful of sand from another creek around Quesnel Lake, you would probably find that it is made up of many of the same minerals as you find at Mount Polley. There is one exception; the sediment in most of the other creeks around Quesnel Lake will have a lot of quartz in it. Quartz (silicon dioxide) is one of the most common rock-forming minerals in the earth's crust; but you will find very, very little quartz in the Mount Polley tailings, less than 0.25%. This is because of the unusual composition of the intrusive rocks that host the mineralization at Mount Polley, that are very feldspar rich, but quartz poor.

Another way to look at the Mount Polley tailings is to compare the chemical composition of a bulk sample (a mixture of all the minerals dissolved in the lab to represent the whole sample) with an analysis of a local rock, in this case, the rock in the parking lot at the Likely Community Hall (see Table 2).

As you can see, the arsenic (As), and vanadium (V) concentrations are about the same in the MP tailings as in the rock found at the Hall. Copper (Cu) and Iron (Fe) are found to be higher in MP tailings. While cadmium (Cd), antimony (Sb), selenium, (Se), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn) and silver (Ag) are all significantly higher in the parking lot rock than in the tailings.

Sample	As ppm	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	V ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
TSF average (2013)	10.63	0.13	810.91	5.14	0.07	0.46	1.14	197.6	4.85	51.13	.31
C. Hall avg	10.5	1.75	94.7	4.73	NA	2.98	1.9	194	16.7	204.2	.44

Table 2. Selected trace element concentrations found in the Mount Polley tailings (TSF average value for 2013) and a sample of the black crumbly rock from the parking lot at the Likely Community Hall (C. Hall avg, sampled in October, 2014).

Figure 1. Orthoclase (Feldspar) example

Figure 2. Quartz example

http://webmineral.com/specimens/picshow.php?id=1005&target=Quartz#.VvwHufkrLic
http://webmineral.com/specimens/picshow.php?id=868&target=Orthoclase#.VvwIhvkrLic

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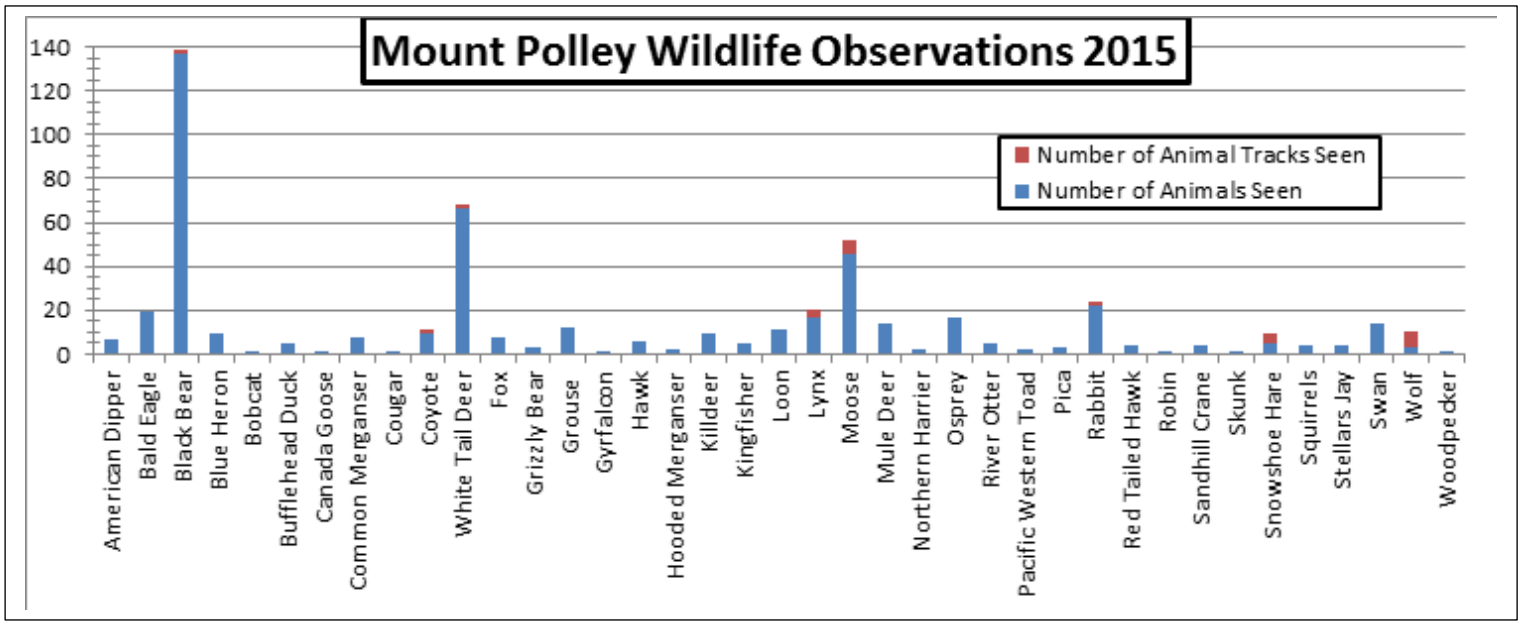
March 2016 Update

Healthiness of an ecosystem depends on the diversity of its flora and fauna. Mount Polley Mining Corporation (MPMC) continually monitors sightings and tracks of various wildlife throughout the mine site and the surrounding area.

In 2015, the most common animal observed was the black bear with over a 130 sightings, followed by deer at 66 and moose at 46 observations. The number of tracks is counted by instance seen, not by how many footprints. As seen in the bar graph below, almost 40 different species were identified for a total of 490 sightings in 2015 (this graph excludes fish and insects).



In comparison to 2014, the amount of sightings in 2015 has nearly doubled due to the attentive employees recording their observations and the noticeable presence of wildlife around the site.

Figure 1. Moose at Polley Lake, March 2015.

Figure 2. Three bears on North East Zone, October 2015.

Between January to March 2016, 14 species have been observed – most notably lynx, American dippers and coyotes. Lynx and lynx track sightings have already surpassed those of last year; increasing from 20 to 23. The presence of American dippers has also increased and the number of coyote and coyote tracks are equal to 2015's total.

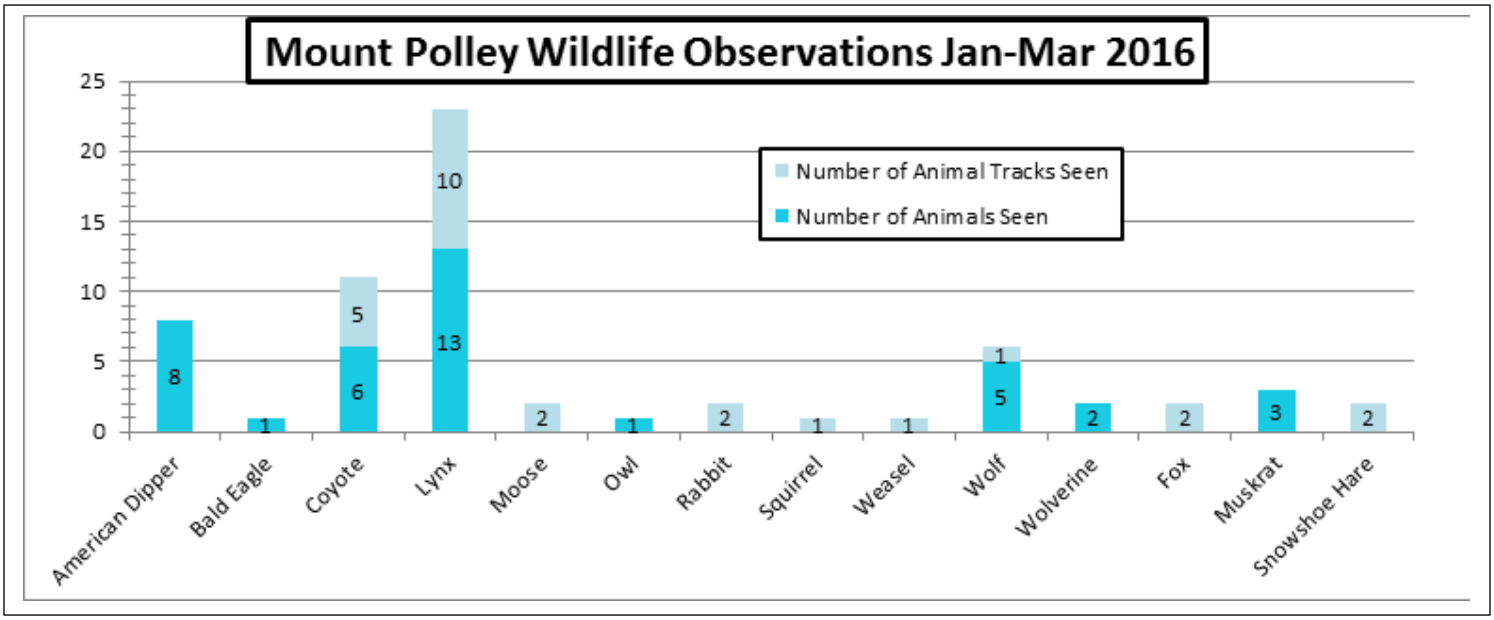


Figure 3. Lone wolf by the Gavin Lake Road, February 2016.

Figure 4. Lynx and her kittens by Polley Lake Rd, January 2016

FUN FACTS

- Did you know that more than one lynx is called a chain of lynx.
- Wolverines are part of the weasel family and also called 'skunk bears'. Like weasels, a group of wolverines is called a sneak.

Tracking and monitoring of wildlife is valuable information for future reclamation and land use planning. MPMC also provides training regarding management of food waste and bear awareness to keep employees and wildlife safe.

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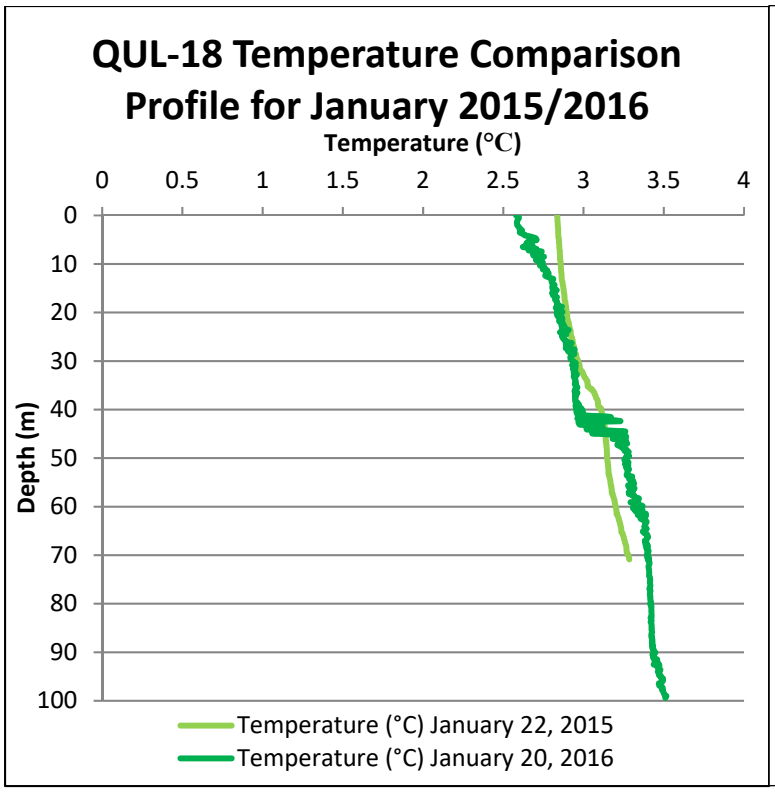
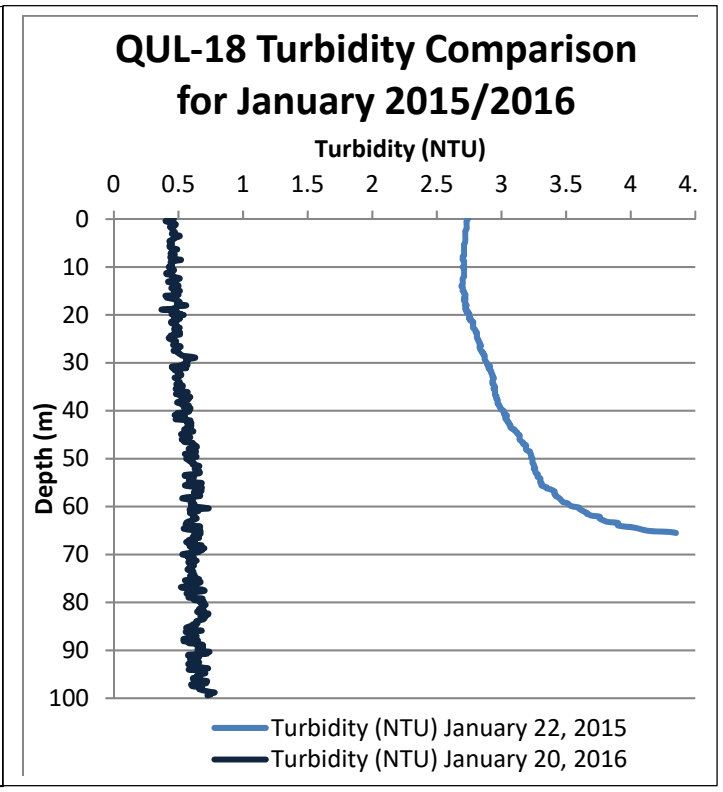
February 2016 Update

This winter, Mount Polley Mining Corporation's (MPMC) monitoring program continues on Quesnel Lake. The plan requires a regular collection of samples and data at deep locations around the lake, such as QUL-18. This point is located in the middle of the West Arm about 10km from the outlet of Hazeltine Creek and was first established in August 2014; it has since become a monthly sampling and data gathering site.

Quesnel Lake overturns in fall and spring. In fall, this occurs when the surface water cools and sinks under the warmer water, creating a mixing effect. The graphs below compare profile data between overturn events for temperature (on the left) and turbidity (on the right) for January 2015 and 2016.





In January 2015, the average turbidity at QUL-18 ranged from 2.7 to 4.4. Once the lake began to mix, the sediment particles (from the influx of material in August 2014) suspended near the bottom of the lake were mixed around. In 2016, the turbidity was consistent throughout (0.4 to 0.7), indicating that less material was remobilized than near the same time as the previous year at QUL-18.

MPMC is committed to meeting guidelines set by the Ministry of Environment with regard to the discharge permit. Monitoring results from the water treatment plant and turbidity results from the initial dilution zone in Quesnel Lake are published as they become available on the Imperial Metal website.

For more information, please visit:
http://www.imperialmetals.com/our-operations-and-projects/operations/mount-polley-mine/mount-polley-updates/environmental-monitoring-reports

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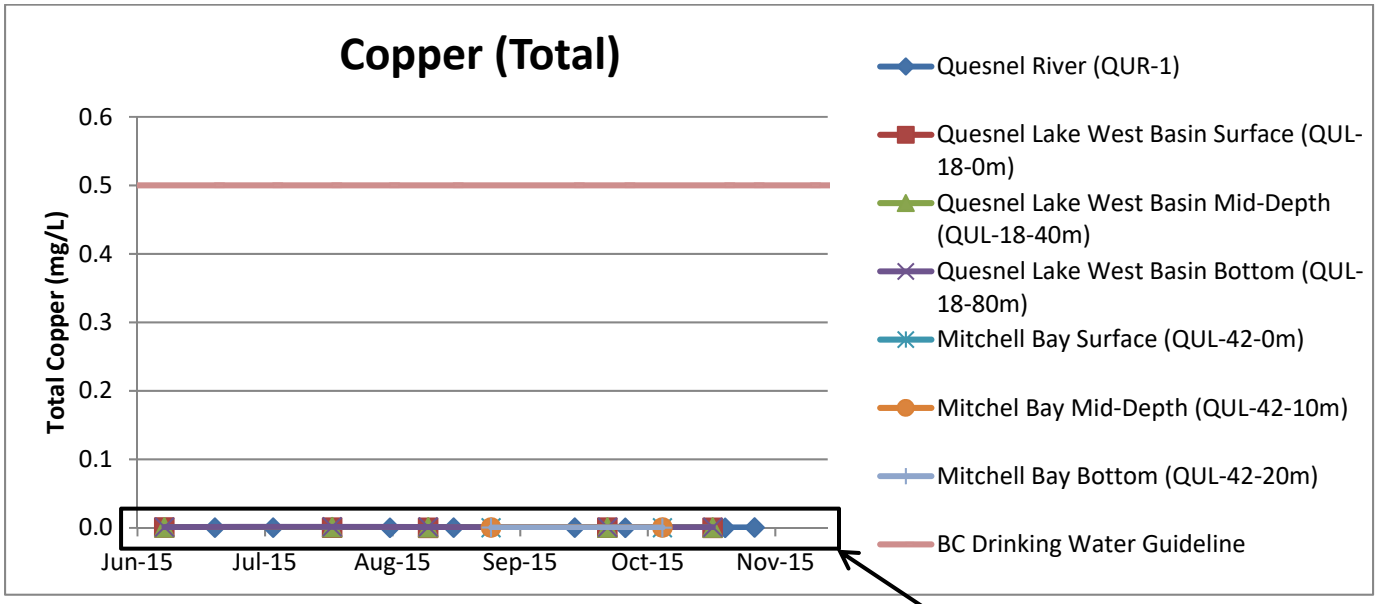
January 2016 Update

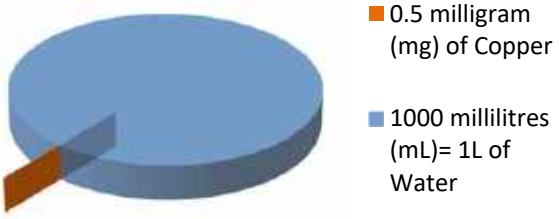
In response to the local concerns from some Likely residents about the green tinge and reduced clarity observed in late November and early December at Quesnel Lake and Quesnel River sites, Mount Polley Mining Corporation (MPMC) would like to present some of our water quality results from the last six months.

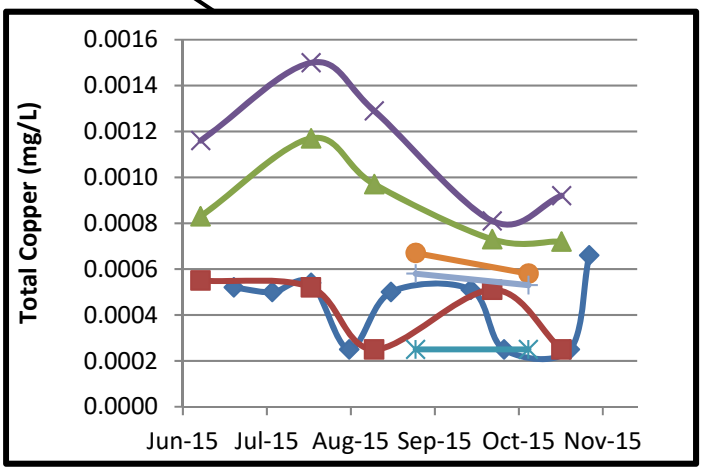
Our ongoing monitoring program includes total and dissolved metals, such as copper, aluminum, and water clarity parameters, such as turbidity. These constituents were selected for presentation because they were identified as areas of concern in the post-tailings dam failure environmental impact assessment. As can be seen from the graphs below, total copper, dissolved aluminum and turbidity are all below the BC Drinking Water Guidelines.



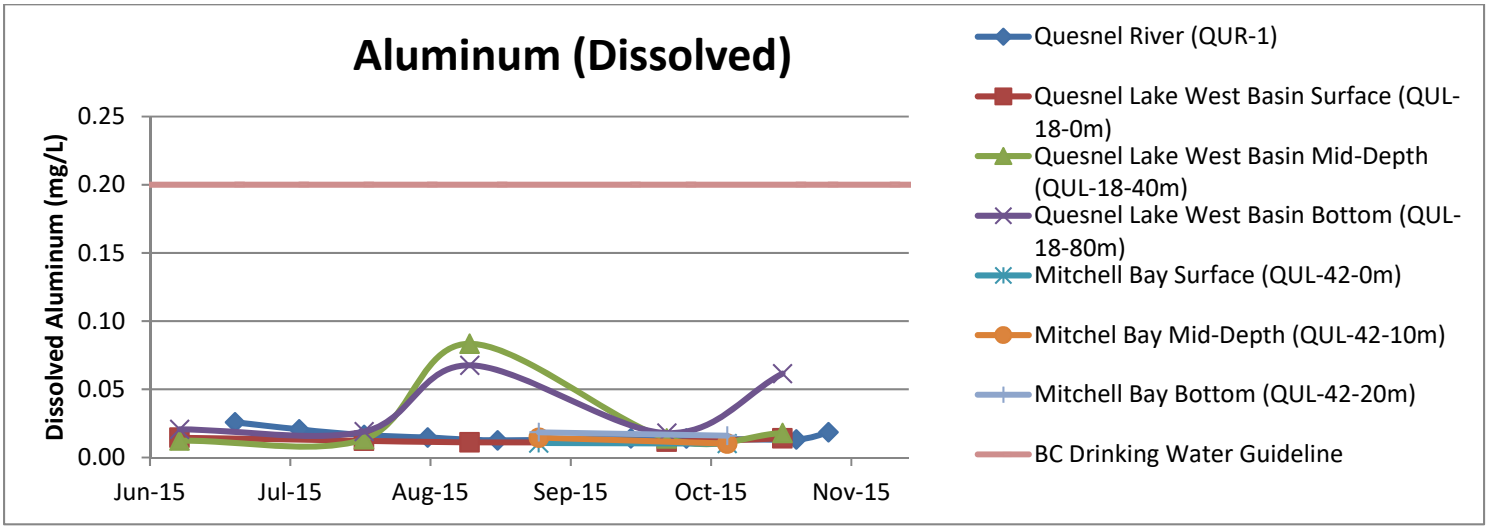
Copper (total) values, presented above, remain low and under the BC Drinking Water Guideline of 0.5mg/L .

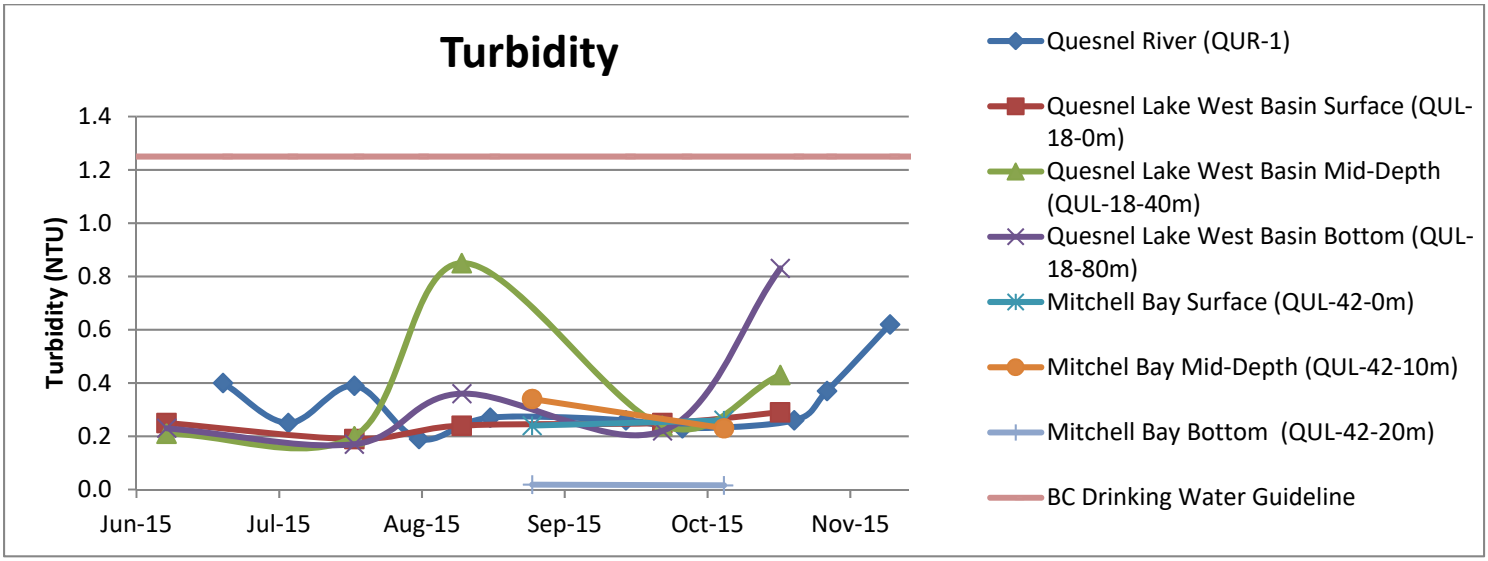
Below is a pie chart illustrating what 0.5 milligram looks like in one litre (1L) of water.





The highest measured copper concentration was below the drinking water guideline by a factor of 300.





While the issue of colour change and reduced clarity reported at some sites on Quesnel Lake and Quesnel River do not pose with any health risks, MPMC is doing additional testing, which include chlorophyll a and pheophytin (two molecules associated with photosynthesis). The increase in the amount of algae due to warmer temperature this summer may have contributed to the colour and clarity during the recent lake turnover. In addition, the minor upward trend of copper and aluminum along with the increase in turbidity could indicate some remobilization of sediment material from the bottom of lake. We will be continuing to monitor and investigate these developments throughout the upcoming year.

FUN FACTS

Since August 2014, we collected **2090 water samples** on Quesnel Lake and Quesnel River alone.

Over **4450m** of live willow cuttings have been planted along Hazeltine Creek during spring and fall 2015.

The deepest point in Quesnel Lake is **610m**[1]. That is higher than Toronto's CN Tower.

1. www.travel-british-columbia.com/cariboo-chilcotin/cariboo/quesnel-lake/

Mount Polley Mining Corporation wishes the Likely Community a Happy New Year.

If you have any questions contact 'Lyn Anglin at *Langlin@imperialmetals.com*

For information about upcoming meetings, see Mount Polley | TSF Breach information on Imperial's website *imperialmetals.com.*

The information in this bulletin has been published in the Likely Matters publication.