Nanisivik Mine Landfill Closure Construction Summary Report

Prepared for

CanZinco Mines Ltd.



Prepared by



SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. 1CB002.002 October 2017

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Executive Summary

In accordance with the Water License 1AR-NAN1419 Part D, Item 12, CanZinco is required to submit a Construction Summary Report, to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) for review, within ninety days following completion of all new structures designed to contain, withhold, divert or retain water or wastes. This report provides a summary of construction of the soil cover to close the Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill facility in 2017.

Key activities undertaken for the construction of the cover included:

- Selection and placement of large pieces of waste liner to prevent ingress of water;
- Construction of a soil cover over the landfill;
- Shaping and compacting the completed cover, followed by as-built survey; and
- · Construction monitoring for erosion and sediment release

The landfill was constructed as per the criteria in the design documents, with slopes not exceeding 3H:1V grades. No seepage is expected from this landfill. Some maintenance of the cover surface is expected, as the waste in the landfill will consolidate during the first year after construction.

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1 Introduction

CanZinco Mines Ltd. (CanZinco), a wholly owned subsidiary of Nyrstar, retained SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. to provide technical support and field supervision for the treatment of contaminated soil at the former Nanisivik Mine. A Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill facility (landfill from hereon) was designed and permitted on site, to dispose of scrap metal and inert waste accumulated during closure, reclamation and monitoring activities.

A field program was completed between July 21 and July 31, 2017 under the supervision of lozsef Miskolczi, MASc, PEng of SRK to complete waste deposition in the landfill and the closure of the facility.

In accordance with the Water License 1AR-NAN1419 Part D, Item 12, CanZinco is required to submit a Construction Summary Report, to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) for review, within ninety days following completion of all new structures designed to contain, withhold, divert or retain water or wastes. This report was produced in compliance with this licence condition.

1.1 Background

Water Licence 1AR-NAN1419 allows for the construction and operation of a non-hazardous waste landfill to contain wastes generated during ongoing remediation and monitoring actives. The design of the landfill was completed in 2014 and documented in a design report (SRK 2014). Issued for Construction drawings and specifications were prepared in February 2015 (SRK 2015a) to satisfy Part D, Item 10 of the water licence. As-built Pre-commissioning construction drawings and specifications for the landfill facility (SRK 2015b) were submitted to the NWB to satisfy Part F, Item 9 of the water licence.

The landfill has been operated and closed in accordance with the Landfill Operations and Maintenance Manual, submitted to the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) to satisfy Part F, Item 8 of the water licence (Nyrstar 2015). The landfill was commissioned and closed in July 2017.

The landfill is located on the former outdoor warehouse yard, 3 km south of the dock area, and 3 km north of the reclaimed West Twin Disposal Area. It is accessed from the Arctic Bay to Nanisivik highway through historical roads used to access the former outdoor warehouse yard. Drawings in Appendix A show the location of the landfill and the proximity to access roads, water courses, and remediation works at the dock area.

1.2 Construction Documentation

The size, shape, and location of the closed landfill was documented on as-built drawings (Appendix A) showing the final cover surface as per the as-built survey. Each step of the landfill closure was documented in a photo log (Appendix B).

2 Design Concept

2.1 Reclamation Objectives

As with all reclamation activities completed at the Nanisivik Mine by CanZinco, the objective is to return the site to a condition of similar environmental productivity and land use that existed prior to the development of mine facilities and to eliminate requirements for long-term monitoring and maintenance. The landfill was to be closed by placing a dry soil cover over the landfill waste. The specific objective of the cover is to isolate the landfill material from the environment.

2.2 Cover design

The objective of the dry soil cover is to isolate the non-hazardous waste from the environment. A minimum of 0.6 m thick dry soil cover material was to be placed over the consolidated non-hazardous waste. The maximum slopes shall not exceed a grade of 3:1 (horizontal:vertical). The final landscaping of the facility was to prevent ponding of water and conform to existing topography as much as possible. Vegetation is naturally sparse in this area; thus no revegetation was to be undertaken.

To prevent significant water ingress into the underlying non-hazardous waste individual pieces of the waste impermeable liner were to be placed over the non-hazardous waste. This layer would act as the base for the closure cover.

The conceptual closure plan for the landfill was initially described in the Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill design memo (SRK 2014) submitted with to the NWB during the renewal of the former mine site's water licence. The conceptual closure plan was updated in 2015 to include the use of the waste liner as base of the cover (Nyrstar 2015).

3 Design Changes

The only design change pertains to the footprint of the landfill and the volume of the landfilled waste. Initial estimate for the volume of compacted waste to be deposited in the landfill was in the range of 50 m³. The original plan was therefore for a landfill that occupies a footprint of about 105 m² with approximate dimensions of 15 m length and 7 m width. The actual volume of loose waste transported to the site by truck was about 200 m³, which necessitated expanding the footprint to about 24 m long and 15 m wide. The height was constrained to not exceed the height of the till berm upstream of the landfill.

4 Construction Procedures

4.1 Construction Team and Equipment:

The work was completed by a crew of laborers and equipment operators of Arqvartuuq Services Ltd. from Arctic Bay under contract with Nyrstar. The work was directed and supervised by lozsef Miskolczi, PEng of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. The following equipment was used:

- Loader CAT 950H
- Dump Truck Sterling LT9000
- Dozer CAT D5G.

4.2 Pre-commissioning Conditions

The landfill location consisted of a level pad constructed between two bedrock outcrops. The outcrop downslope of the pad was previously used as coarse rock borrow area. The area upslope of the pad was largely comprised of granular fill material covering the outdoor warehouse yard. The pad had a small amount of non-hazardous metal debris in the south-east corner.

The historic access road from the lower benches of the former warehouse yard was deeply rutted as a result of recent activities by other users of the area and difficult to traffic, and therefore an access route from the upper warehouse yard was established (Appendix A). No road construction activities (cut/fill, compaction) were required, as the surface of the reclaimed upper warehouse yard chosen for the route was smooth and firm, directly trafficable by personnel transport vehicles and heavy equipment. Disturbance to the reclaimed warehouse yard due to vehicle traffic was minimal.

4.3 Construction materials

Soil cover materials were obtained from loose material on the former warehouse yard. No other borrow sources were used. The nature of the material is a well graded silt, sand, and gravel with cobbles. The soil appeared to be well drained, moist, and free of ice. No other characterization was completed in 2017.

Large pieces of waste liner were selected and used to provide a water shedding layer on top of the loose waste pile.

4.4 Construction work

The largest pieces of liner were extracted from the waste liner pile and inspected to confirm absence of hydrocarbon contamination (odor and/or sheen). These selected pieces were laid out flat on top of the pile (see Appendix B). These pieces were overlapped at least 30 cm and extended to the toe of the waste pile. The overlap was created in a shingle-like fashion, to promote water running off. At least three layers of liner were placed over the top of the waste, and the granular cover was placed on top.

The top of the waste was trafficked with a dozer over an initial minimal cover thickness of about 15 cm to compact the waste as much as possible. The cover was then built to complete thickness in successive layers and trafficked by the dozer to compact the individual layers. The entire pile was covered with granular material (soil) from two locations:

- From the edge of the landfill site, immediately to the west of the landfill, and
- From re-grading the loose material on the former warehouse yard upgradient of the landfill.

Material sourced from west of the landfill was hauled in place with the loader while the material resulting from the regrading of the upgradient area was pushed directly over the landfill with the dozer. Each layer of material was shaped and track-packed with the dozer.

The slope of the landfill cover was shaped to 3H:1V or shallower. On the upgradient (south) side, the cover was blended in with the reclaimed former warehouse yard. The surface of the landfill was then smoothed with the dozer and track-packed.

4.4.1 Mitigation measures and effectiveness

Prior to placing liner in the landfill, observations were made to confirm by visual and olfactory indicators that no residual hydrocarbon contamination is present. This ensured that no hydrocarbon impacted liner was used for the cover base layer.

To prevent the liner from being windblown during construction, large rocks and small piles of cover material were placed to weigh down the liner sections. This ongoing practice prevented liner from becoming airborne.

4.4.2 Monitoring

The site was inspected daily for signs of erosion in accordance with Part D, Item 15 of the water licence. No erosion was observed during and immediately after the closure cover construction.

4.4.3 Blast Vibration Monitoring

No blasting activities were undertaken during the construction of the closure cover on the landfill facility. As a result, no blast vibration monitoring was conducted.

4.4.4 Sediment Release Monitoring

Monitoring for sediment release was conducted daily. The landfill is located such that direct flow into a water body is not possible and thus no additional impacts are created during closure construction.

4.5 Survey

A survey of the area was completed in 2015 and was the basis for the design drawings. No other pre-construction survey for the closure cover was completed.

Once the landfill closure cover was constructed, an as-built survey was completed by a surveyor of Almiq Contracting Ltd. The toe and crest of the landfill were surveyed, together with a straight line at the approximate upstream extents of the waste in the landfill. The regraded portion of the upstream cover was also captured in the survey.

5 Post-construction Monitoring and Maintenance

Due to the likely settlement following the first season, some maintenance is to be expected, consisting of smoothing out and possibly backfilling any low spots to create the final convex shape that will not retain any standing water.

No seepage is expected from the landfill. Erosion of the landfill cover will be monitored as part of the annual geotechnical inspection and corrective action can be evaluated at that time, if and when required. Significant water erosion is not expected.

This report, Nanisivik Mine Landfill Closure Construction Summary Report, was prepared by



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and reviewed by

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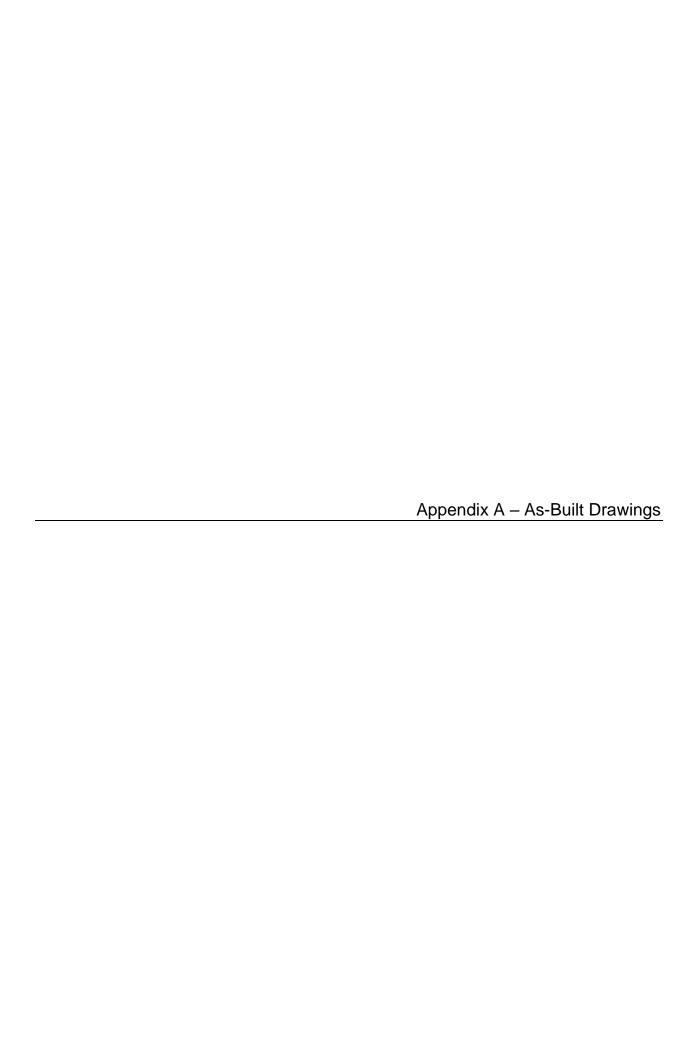
All data used as source material plus the text, tables, figures, and attachments of this document have been reviewed and prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and environmental practices.

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The opinions expressed in this report have been based on the information available to SRK at the time of preparation. SRK has exercised all due care in reviewing information supplied by others for use on this project. Whilst SRK has compared key supplied data with expected values, the accuracy of the results and conclusions from the review are entirely reliant on the accuracy and completeness of the supplied data. SRK does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the supplied information, except to the extent that SRK was hired to verify the data.

6 References

- Nyrstar 2015. Former Nanisivik Mine Site, Landfill Operations and Maintenance Manual. March 2015.
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Engineering Drawings and Specifications Former Nanisivik Mine Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill Design

ACTIVE DRAWING STATUS

		OLD/REPLACED REVISIONS					
DWG NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE	REVISION	DATE	STATUS		Issued for Construction	Issued for Review
1CB002.002-00	Engineering Drawings and Specifications - Former Nanisivik Mine, Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill Design	AB1	Oct. 2, 2017	As-Built	Rev. AB Aug. 28, 2015	Rev. 0 Feb 27, 2015	Rev. A Feb. 4, 2015
1CB002.002-01	Site Location	AB1	Oct. 2, 2017	As-Built	Rev. AB Aug. 28, 2015	Rev. 0 Feb 27, 2015	Rev. A Feb. 4, 2015
1CB002.002-02	Landfill Plan	AB1	Oct. 2, 2017	As-Built	Rev. AB Aug. 28, 2015	Rev. 0 Feb 27, 2015	Rev. A Feb. 4, 2015
1CB002.002-03	Final Grading Plan	AB1	Oct. 2, 2017	As-Built	Rev. AB Aug. 28, 2015	Rev. 0 Feb 27, 2015	Rev. A Feb. 4, 2015
1CB002.002-04	Sections and Details	AB1	Oct. 2, 2017	As-Built	Rev. AB Aug. 28, 2015	Rev. 0 Feb 27, 2015	Rev. A Feb. 4, 2015

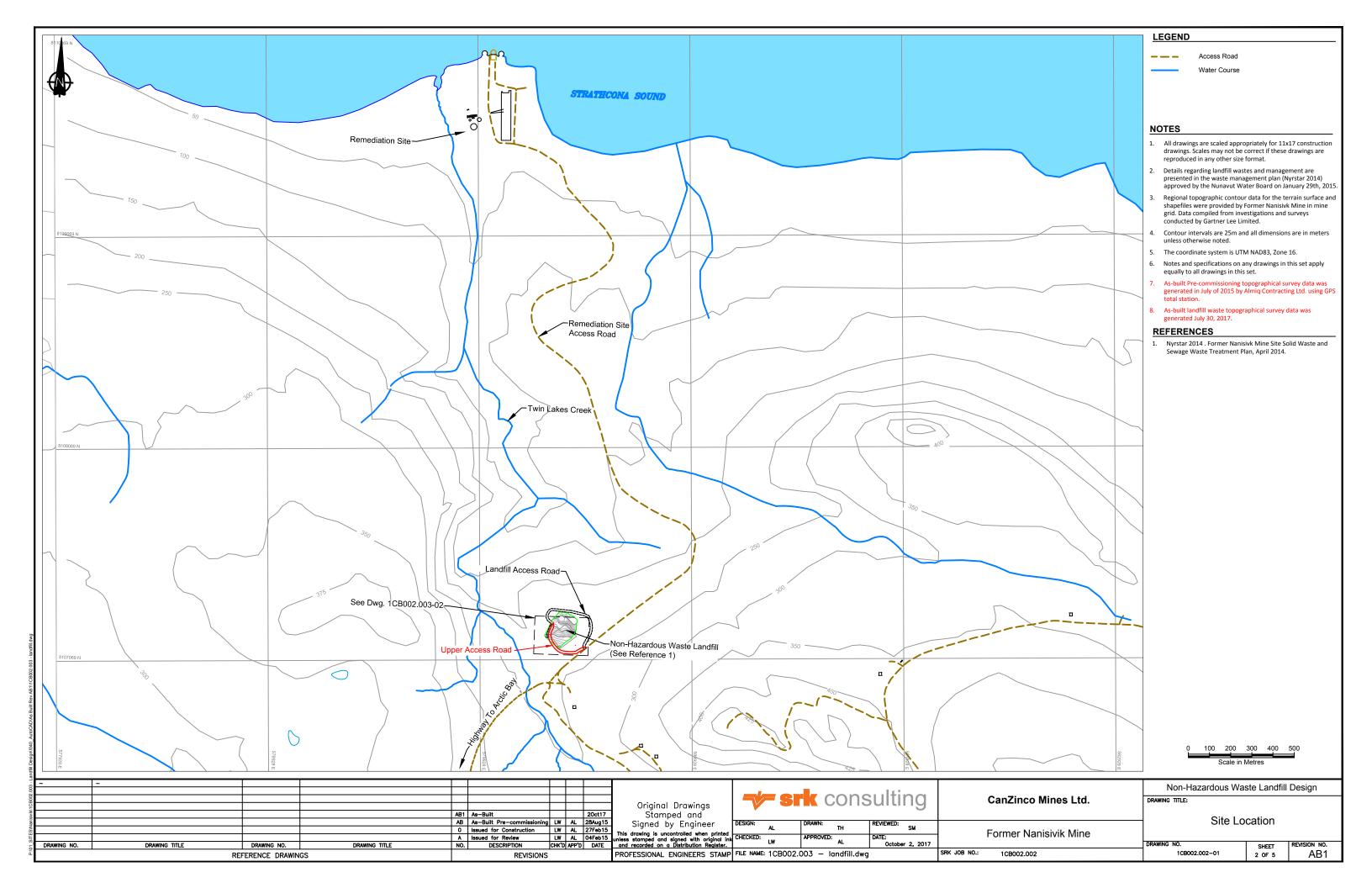
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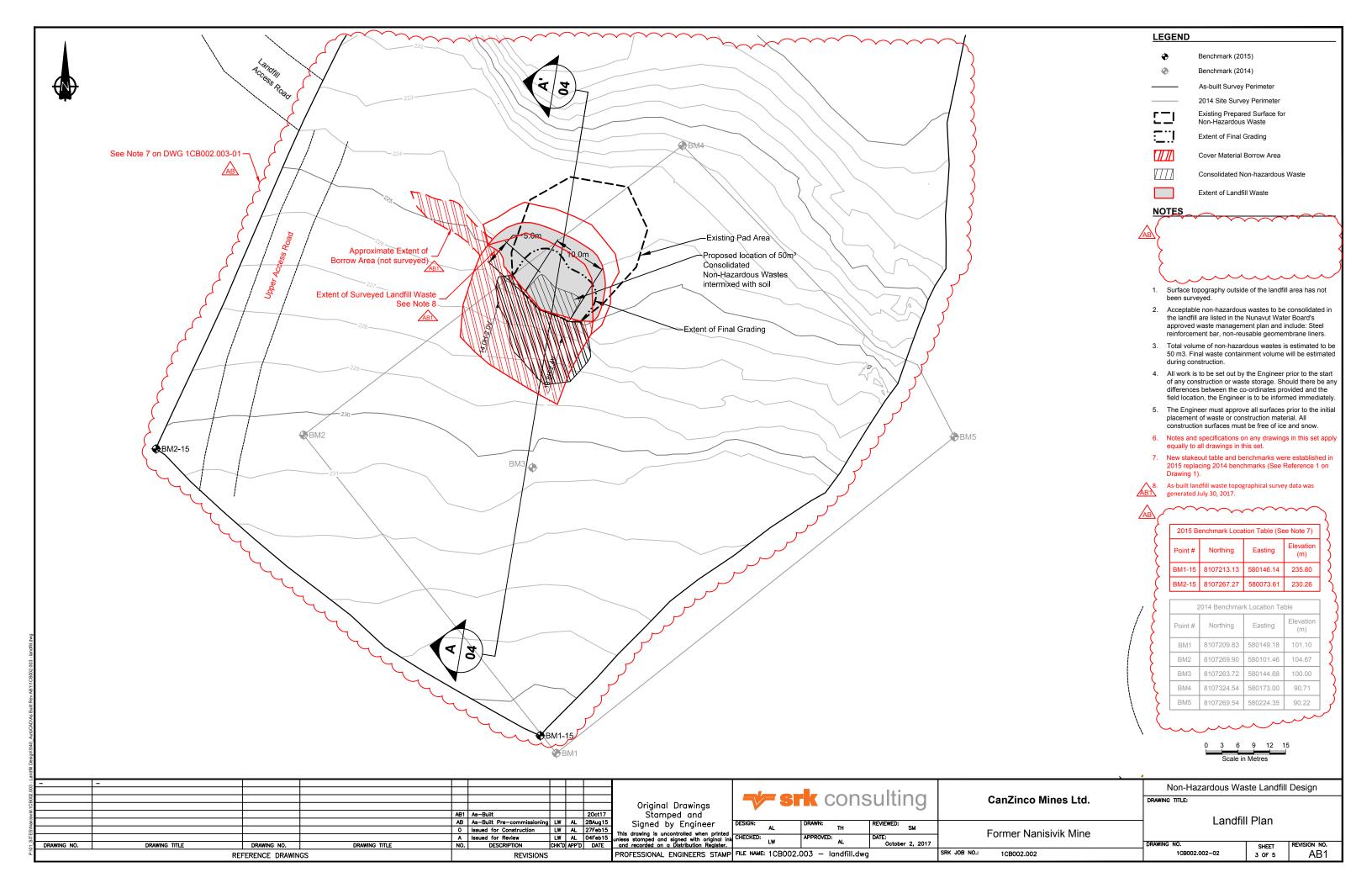


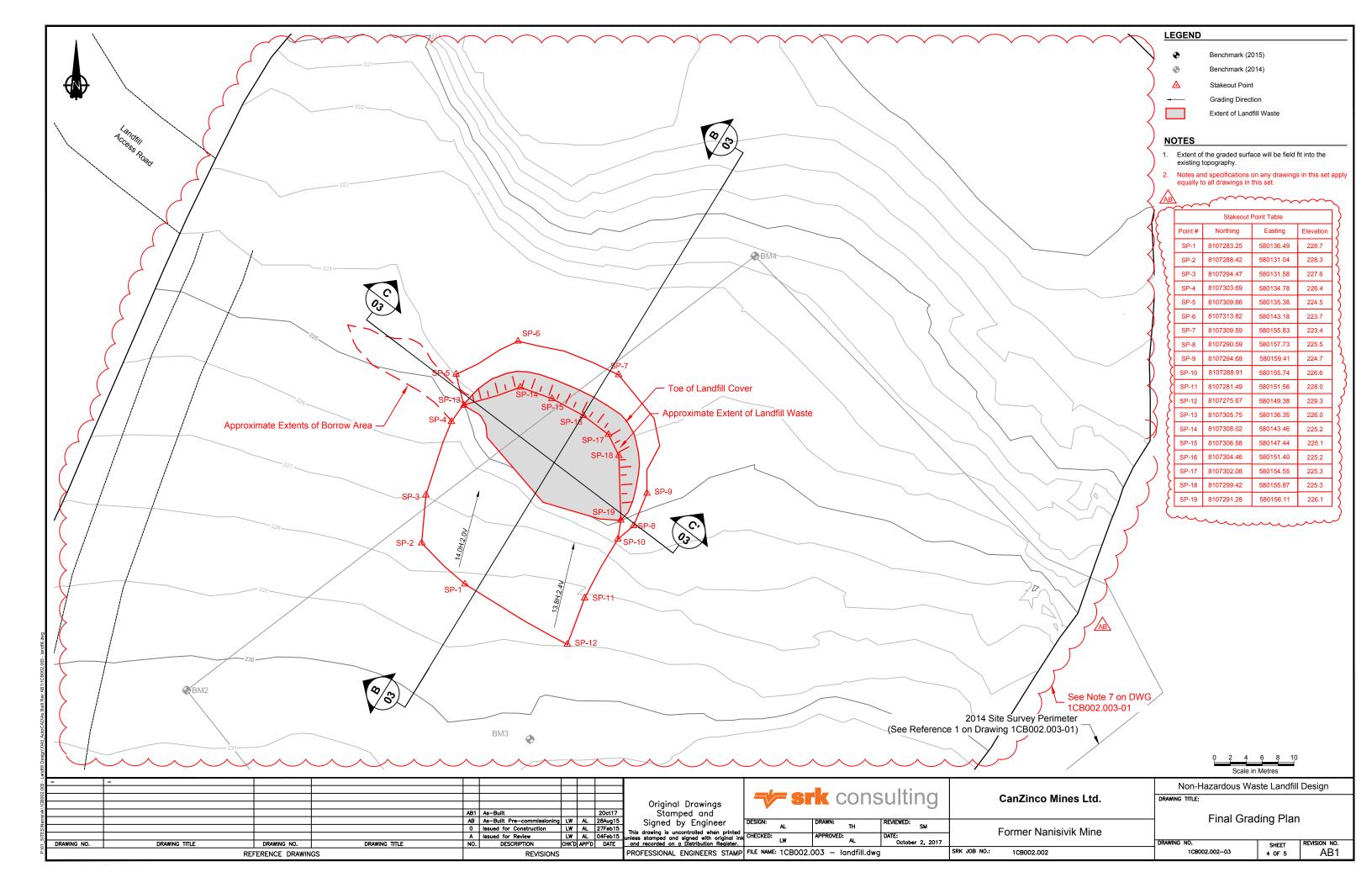
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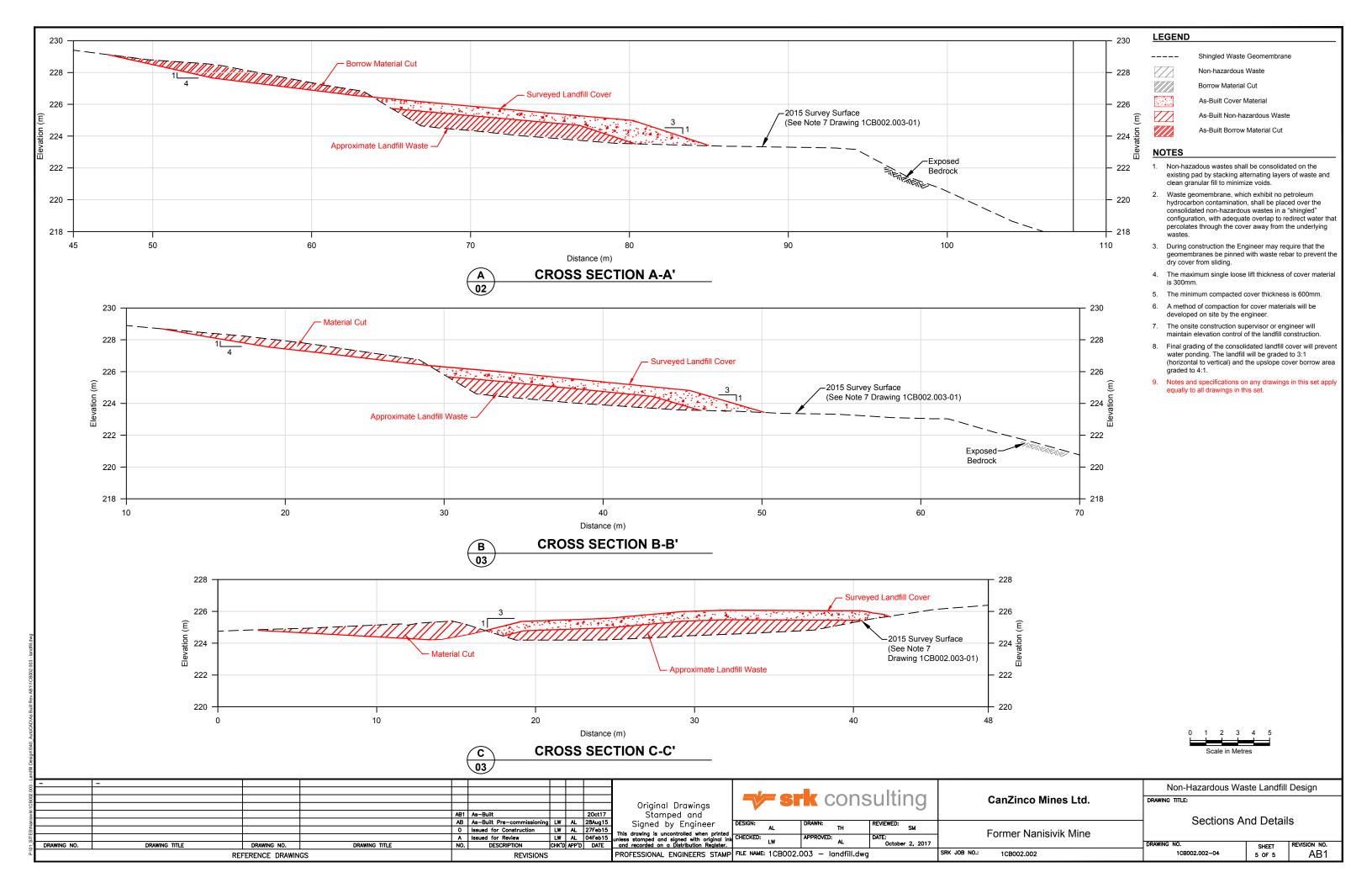
As-Built

Revision AB1, October 2, 2017 Drawing No.: 1CB002.002-00









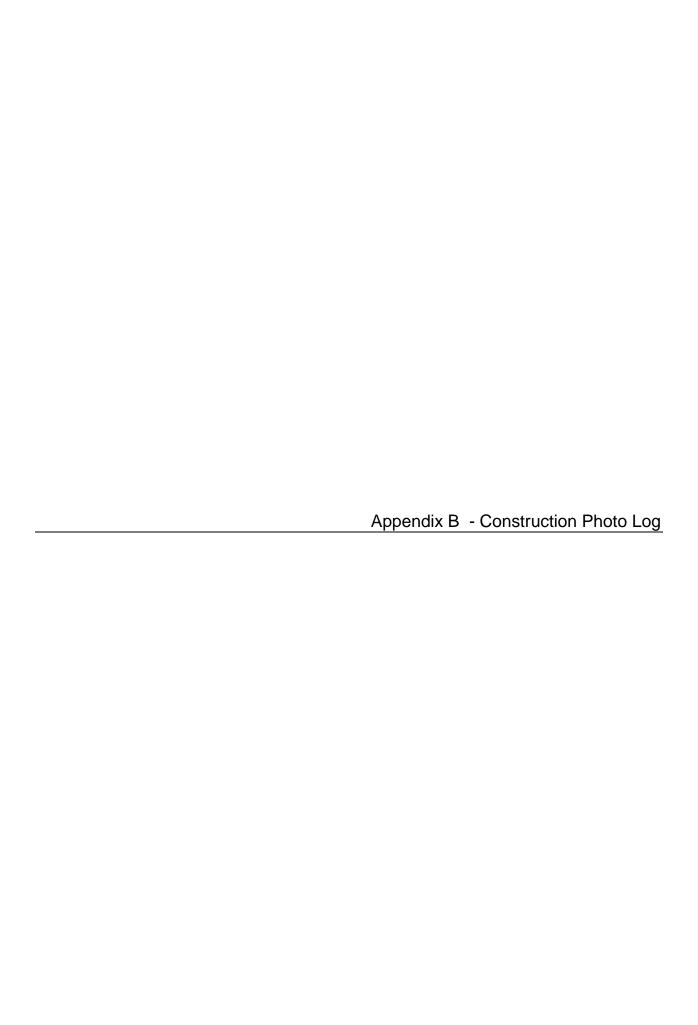




Photo 1: Large pieces of liner were stretched out over the waste in the landfill and the edges were backfilled with cover material to weigh them down. Photo looking north-west.



Photo 2: The outer slope of the landfill was covered with cover material relocated using the loader from the west edge of the landfill. Photo looking east.



Photo 3: Landfill cover construction progressing from the middle toward the east. Photo looking north-west.



Photo 4: The upstream side of the landfill was covered by pushing the unconsolidated cover material with a dozer. Photo looking south-east.



Photo 5: The covered landfill was surveyed immediately following completion. Photo looking north-west. The completed landfill cover shown in the right hand side of the photo.