

# BACK RIVER PROJECT Fuel Storage Tanks and Containment Facilities

# **Design Report and Drawings**



PERMIT TO PRACTICE
DT ENGINE AS LTD.

Signature

Date MX 27, 2019

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NT/NU Association of Professional
Engineers and Geoscientists

# **BACK RIVER PROJECT**

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#### 1. Introduction

The Back River Project (the Project) is a gold project owned by Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. (Sabina) within the West Kitikmeot region of south-western Nunavut. It is situated approximately 400 kilometres (km) southwest of Cambridge Bay, 95 km southeast of the southern end of Bathurst Inlet, and 520 km northeast of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The Project is located predominantly within the Queen Maud Gulf Watershed (Nunavut Water Regulations, Schedule 4).

The Project is comprised of two main areas with interconnecting winter ice roads: Goose Property and the Marine Laydown Area (MLA) situated along the western shore of southern Bathurst Inlet. The majority of annual resupply will be completed using the MLA, and an approximately 160 km long winter ice road will interconnect these sites.

#### 1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report is intended to present the design basis and considerations, engineering design and drawings related to the fuel storage and containment facilities that will be installed for the Back River Projects MLA.

In accordance with Sabina's Type A Water Licence (No. 2AM-BRP1831), Sabina shall submit to the Nunavut Water Board (the Board) for review, at least sixty (60) days prior to Construction, final design and Construction drawings accompanied with a detailed report for the bulk fuel storage facilities (Part D, Item 2c). The detailed reports referred to in Part D, Item 2 shall include:

a)	Design rationale, requirements, criteria, parameters, standards analysis, methods, assumptions and limitations;	Section 2, 4
b)	Site specific data and analysis to support the design and management decisions;	Section 4, 5
c)	Geochemical analysis of Waste Rock and fill, demonstrating their Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching characteristics;	Section 5.2
d)	Construction methods and procedures regarding how infrastructure will be put in place, including quality assurance and quality control measures and equipment to be used;	Section 4, 5, Appendix E
e)	Technical specifications for sedimentation, erosion control and bank stabilization measures, including proposed materials, location and extent, place methods and quantities required;	Section 4, 5, Appendix C
f)	Timetable for submission, including date of Construction and proposed date of commissioning of infrastructure; and	Section 1.3

g) Where required, signature and seal by the appropriately qualified Engineer.

Appendix C

#### 1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

Sabina has retained SRK Consulting Inc. to design civil and structural components of the bulk fuel storage facilities, and DT Engineers Ltd. to design the mechanical and electrical components of the bulk fuel storage facilities at the MLA.

The report includes an overview of the Codes and Regulations that apply, the design criteria and construction details as well as site-specific considerations for the following facilities:

- o One (1) fuel farm containing
  - o 2019 construction: one (1) field-erected fuel storage tank (10 M) complete with a pumping station and ancillaries;
  - Future construction: Five (5) field erected fuel storage tanks, two (2) 10 M liters storage tank, one (1) 5 M liters tank and two (2) 2.5 M liters tanks with piping manifold and all ancillaries. These drawings are stamped "hold for future construction".
- o Secondary containment for the fuel farm will be done during the 2019 construction.

Sabina will submit to the Board for review, within ninety (90) days of completion of the 10 M liter tank, a Construction Summary Report prepared by a qualified Engineer(s) in accordance with Schedule D, Item 1 of 2AM-BRP1831.

#### 1.3 SCHEDULE

The construction and installation of the tank will begin in 2019. Construction of the secondary containment will begin in June 2019. Installation of the tanks and the installation of the pumping station and the piping network will not begin until late July 2019. The other tanks will be constructed during 2020 summer program. The commissioning of this 10 M liter tank will not occur in 2019, but prior to first fill scheduled for Q3, 2020.

#### 1.4 INCLUSIONS

The following items are included in the design report:

- o 2019 Construction
  - o Field erection of one (1) new vertical 10 M liter fuel storage tank;
  - Accessories such as couplings, nozzles, stairs, steps, railings, fixed suction and piping;
  - o Earthworks;
  - Tank foundations;
  - Fuel farm secondary containment system with liner.
- o 2020 Construction
  - Five (5) field erected fuel storage tanks, two (2) 10 M liter storage tank, one (1) 5 M liter tank and two (2) 2.5 M liter storage tank;

- o Accessories such as couplings, nozzles, stairs, steps, railings, fixed suction and piping;
- Pumping station;
- Piping network;
- o Dispensing building;
- o Testing, calibration and inspection requirements;
- Instrumentation and control;
- Tank foundations;
- o Fuel farm secondary containment system with liner.

#### 1.5 ENGINEERING DOCUMENTS

Table 1. Engineering Documents List

Engineering documents		
Mechanical	General Arrangement (GA) drawings	
	Process and Instrumentation Diagram (PID) drawings	
Tank Fabrication drawings	Tanks	
Electrical	Grounding Drawings	
Civil / Foundation	Fuel Tank Farm - General Arrangement	
	Plan Layout – Final Arrangement	
	Foundation Preparation Plan	
	Containment Berm Plan	
	Liner Subgrade Plan	
	Subgrade Sections and Details	
	Plan Layout – Without Ramp	
	Sections and Details – Sheet 1 of 2	
	Cross Sections and Access Ramp Profile	
	Sections and Details – Sheet 2 of 2	
	Final Arrangement Survey Layout Points	

#### 2. Codes and Standards

#### 2.1 COMPLIANCE FOR FIELD ERECTED FUEL TANK

The system complies with the latest editions of the Codes and Standards relating to this project (Federal, Territorial, Municipal, NBCC, NFCC, CEC, CSA, NFPA, and API) as well as the directives of the authorities having jurisdiction over this project. Specific codes and standards as: Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment (CCME), National Fire Code of Canada (2015), R-125-95 NWT and Nunavut Mine Health and Safety Regulations (Mine Health and Safety Act) and RRNWT 1990, c F-12 Fire Prevention Regulations shall apply.

Additionally, the design and field-erected vertical fuel storage Tank shall conform to API Std. 650 Twelfth Edition - Welded Tank for Oil Storage, including Errata 1 (2013), Errata 2 (2014), Addendum 1 (2014), Addendum 2 (2016) and applicable Appendices.

- NBCC National Building Code of Canada
- o NFCC National Fire Code of Canada
- CFC Canadian Electrical Code
- o CSA Canadian Standards Association
- NFPA National Fire Protection Association
- API American Petroleum Institute
- o R-125-95 NWT Consolidated Mine Health and Safety Act
- o CCME Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment National Guidelines for the Landfilling of Hazardous Waste Landfills.

#### 2.2 CODE ANALYSIS FOR FIELD-ERECTED FUEL TANK

The Field-erected Storage Tank System and pumping station design are first based on the compliance with the Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations (SOR/2008-197). Article 14 (1) of this regulation mentions that for the installation of a fuel storage system, the system has to comply with the applicable requirements set out in the CCME Code of Practice (CCME PN1326).

Under the CCME, the main design criteria that apply to the design and installation of a new aboveground storage tank are defined in Part 3 and Part 5 applicable to the design and installation of new piping systems.

The Field-erected Storage Tank System design will comply with requirements of CCME 3.6.1(1) for aboveground storage Tank, more specifically API Std 650 for vertical single wall Tank.

In accordance with CCME section 3.3 and 3.4, the storage Tank will be equipped with an overfill protection to prevent spills.

In accordance with CCME section 5.4, all underground piping will be double-walled and installed such that leaks will be collected into an accessible sump.

In NFCC latest edition, the main design criteria are defined in Part 4 regarding flammable and combustible liquids. More specifically applicable are Section 4.1 which provides general information and requirements for fire protection and spill control of flammable and combustible liquid storage systems, Section 4.3 which provides the tank design and construction minimum requirements and Section 4.5 on piping and transfer systems.

The majority of the NFCC requirements for tank and piping systems are covered by CCME requirements but some additional ones exist such as Table 4.3.2.1 defining the minimum requirements for the location of aboveground storage Tank; Point 4.3.2.2 defining the minimum requirements for spacing between Tanks; or point 4.3.6.4.2 requesting that connections for filling or emptying storage Tank shall be kept closed to prevent leakage when not in use.

#### 2.3 COMPLIANCE FOR SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

The secondary containment for the aboveground storage Tank will conform to NFCC. The base and walls of a secondary containment will be designed, constructed and maintained to withstand full hydrostatic head and provide a permeability of not more than 10-6 cm/s to the flammable liquids or combustible liquids contained in the storage Tank (art. 4.3.7.2). The Tank located in the fuel farms are placed entirely within a dyke area, with an impermeable barrier in the floor of the containment area and in the dyke walls. A liner will provide the appropriate level of impermeability.

See also section 4.5 of this report for more details.

A secondary containment will have the minimum volumetric capacity stated in art.4.3.7.3. The fuel farm secondary containment has a greater volumetric capacity than required (see more details in section 4.4 of this report).

## 3. Design - Field-Erected Fuel Tank

#### 3.1 GENERAL

This section describes the criteria used to design the field-erected fuel storage tank, prepare general arrangements and select equipment and/or materials.

#### 3.1.1 Field-erected Fuel Storage Tank - MLA Fuel Farm

The fuel storage tank will be installed at the MLA fuel farm. The site location of the 10 M liter Tank is shown on Figure 1 below.

Fuel will be transported in tanker ships and/or barges, and then will be transferred through floating hose to the MLA fuel farm. Fuel may also be flown to site and transferred to the MLA fuel farm via fuel trucks.

All surfaces on which the fuel tank and manoeuvring areas of the machinery are located are protected from accidental spills by a watertight membrane (geomembrane) that directs the flow to a low point of recovery. This recovery point is built inside the bermed secondary containment area.

Construction drawings for the MLA fuel farm are included in Appendix C.

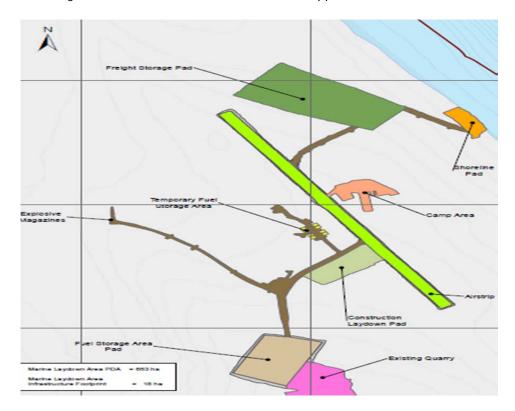


Figure 1 - MLA Fuel Farm Site Overview

#### 3.2 COMMISSIONING

The fabrication, erection, inspection, testing, welding and labelling of the vertical Tank will be to the latest edition of API Standard 650. Prior to putting a fuel storage tank in service, the tank will pass quality control checks as per API 650 requirements; finally, the tank will be cleaned, dried, strapped and closed to be ready for service.

A list of equipment at the MLA is provided in Appendix E.

#### 3.3 SYSTEM OPERATION

System operation for the fuel farm consists of tank loading and unloading and fuel distribution. The following sections describe the operations for the MLA fuel farm.

#### 3.3.1 3.3.1 MLA - Fuel Farm

Fuel will be transferred to the MLA via tanker ships and/or barges. The tanker trucks will be connected to a bottom loading arm and the pumping station will allow the operator to transfer fuel to the tank. The storage tank will be equipped with an overfill alarm system to notify the operator and to automatically stop the pumping operation.

For the loading operation, a pumping station will transfer fuel from the tank to the tanker trucks. The tanker trucks will be connected to a top loading arm and the pumping station will allow the operator to transfer fuel from tank.

For the distribution operation, the pumping station located at the MLA site will be connected to a dispensing building. Equipment located inside the dispenser building will be used to refuel equipment.

#### 3.4 MAINTENANCE / INSPECTION

A qualified maintenance team will inspect the system (mechanical equipment and piping) on a regular basis as per regulations and codes. Part of the distribution piping will be installed above ground which means any leaks can be detected during the periodic visual inspection. The underground piping is comprised of double walled pipe, and transition sumps will allow for periodic visual inspection.

The field-erected storage Tank shall be inspected externally and internally as per CCME section 8.4 and API 653 standard.

Inspection and commissioning are discussed in Section 4.8.

## 4. Design of Fuel Storage Tank Farm

#### 4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE FUEL STORAGE TANK FARM

The Project includes the development of one (1) fuel storage tank farm on the mine site: MLA Fuel Farm.

The table below presents the tank main dimensions.

Table 2 - Description of the fuel farm

Fuel farm Description	MLA Fuel Farm
Product	Diesel
Volume (liter)	10 M
Diameter (m)	33.7
Height (m)	12.2

The detailed design of the Fuel Farm is presented in drawings in Appendix C.

#### 4.2 TANK FOUNDATIONS DESIGN

The tank foundation pad will be 400 mm higher than the surrounding ground with a minimum total thickness of 900 mm of compacted material which includes the liner system. A 1 m shoulder will surround the tank with a slope of 1V:50H away from the tank. The embankments of the foundation pad will be no steeper than 1V:2H.

The table below presents the design parameters for the tank foundations.

Table 3 - Design parameters for the tank foundations

Tank Foundation Pad		
Tank Diameter (m)	33.7	
Tank foundation pad top Diameter (m)	35.7	
Tank foundation pad average thickness, above surrounding ground (m)	0.35	
Slope on shoulder	1V:50H	
Embankment slope	1V:2H	

#### 4.3 BERMS DESIGN

The storage tank is enclosed inside Berms in order to contain accidental spillage of fuel product. The Berms are made of granular material and are made impervious with a geomembrane.

The design parameters for the Berms surrounding the fuel Tank are presented in the table below.

Table 4 - Design parameters for fuel farm Berms

Tank Farm Berms		
Berms length	175	
(distance between the outer sides of the Berms) (m)	173	
Berms width	120	
(distance between the outer sides of the Berms) (m)	120	
Berms height (min) (m)	3	
Containment height (m)	2.9	
Berms flat top width (m)	3	
Berms embankment slope	1V:2H	
Impervious area (m²)	± 17 600	

#### 4.4 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT CAPACITY

The required capacity of the fuel farms is calculated based on the following codes and regulations:

- o National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC);
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA); and
- o Design Rationale for Fuel Storage and Distribution Facility (DRFS).

As per the latest edition of NFCC, art. 4.3.7.3, the required secondary containment capacity for a fuel farm with more than one storage tank must have a volumetric capacity of not less than the sum of:

- a) The capacity of the largest storage tank located in the contained space, and;
- b) 10% of the greater of:
  - i. The capacity specified in Clause (a), or;
  - ii. The aggregate capacity of all other storage Tanks located in the contained space.

The volume occupied by the Tank foundations, and roadway berm is taken into account in the total secondary containment capacity.

The height of the secondary containment capacity is 100 mm lower than the Berms' maximum elevation.

Based on the above mentioned, the secondary containment capacity requirements and the available capacity for fuel farms are summarized in the following table.

Table 5 - Fuel farm containment capacity

Fuel farm	
Volume (liter)	10 M
Required Containment Capacity (liter)	13.8 M
Available Containment Capacity (liter)	15.8 M
Is Available containment > Required containment	YES

#### 4.5 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT IMPERVIOUSNESS

As per NFCC art. 4.3.7.2, the base and walls of the fuel farms secondary containment are designed and will be constructed and maintained to withstand full hydrostatic head and provide a permeability of not more than 10-6 cm/s to the flammable liquids or combustible liquids contained in the storage tank. The Berms area will be impervious in order to avoid any seepage into the environment. A SOLMAX HDPE liner will provide adequate imperviousness. Technical specifications for the liner are provided in section 5 of this report.

#### 4.6 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE

The finished grade of the secondary containment is sloped away from the Tank in order to drain the runoff water. The bottom of the Berms surface must be built with slopes that will allow accidental spills to be concentrated at a low point. A drainage basin located at the low point allows the recovery by pumping accumulations of rainwater and accidental spills.

Due to melting snow that accumulates over the winter and precipitation, contact water will be collected inside the secondary containment Berms. During visual inspections, the quantity of contact water collected inside the secondary containment Berms will be evaluated. If there is a visible sheen on the contact water or if water withdrawal is deemed necessary, water samples will be collected and analyzed. Accumulated water will be released into the receiving environment only if it meets discharge criteria.

#### 4.7 DISTANCE RESTRICTIONS

#### 4.7.1 Minimum Clearances for Tank Farm Design

The minimum clearances that were taken into account in the design of the Tank Farm are:

- The distance between the tank and the toe of the Berms shall not be less than 1.5 m (NFCC, art. 4.3.7.4);
- o The distance between the tank and the centerline of the Berms shall not be less than ½ the height of the tank (DRFS art. 4.5);
- The distance between the property limit and the tank shall not be less than 160 ft (48 m) (NFPA 30, table 22.4.1.1);
- The distance between the property limit and the exterior toe of the Berms shall not be less than 3 m (NFPA 30, art. 22.11.2.3);
- o The Tank must be located 9 m away from the public roads and buildings (NFCC, art.4.3.2.1).

#### 4.8 INSPECTION AND COMMISSIONING

The manufacture and supply of the liner system for the fuel farm will comply with ASTM standard. The manufacturer will provide a certification stating that the material proposed has physical properties that meet the required values. The rolls of liner will be labelled, packaged, shipped, off-loaded, stored and handled by appropriate means to prevent damage to the material.

The subgrade surface will be inspected by the Engineer to verify suitability prior to installation of the liner system. A minimum thickness of fill covering the liner will be maintained for operating equipment over the liner to prevent any damage. The installation of the liner system will be performed by a qualified technician. All seaming, patching, welding operations, and testing will be performed by a qualified technician. Joints/seams between liners panels will be field welded using the manufacturer's recommended procedures and equipment. Any welds that have been rejected will be remedied to satisfactory requirements. The backfill material will be placed in accordance with the drawings and specifications for the maximum lift thickness, compaction requirements and final grade levels. The fuel farm including its liner system installation and testing documentation will be accepted by the Engineer prior to the filling of the storage tank.

A quality control program for seams is proposed during and after installation. This program includes the following procedures:

- o Test seams shall be prepared and tested by the Geomembrane Installer to verify that seaming parameters (speed, temperature and pressure of welding equipment) are adequate.
- o Field Seam testing (non-destructive): All field seams shall be non-destructively tested by the Geomembrane Installer over the full length of the seam before the seams are covered. Testing shall be done as the seaming work progresses. Non-destructive testing shall be performed using vacuum box (per ASTM D 4437 and D 5641) or air pressure (per ASTM D 5820 and D 4437) methods.
- Destructive testing or mechanical resistance of the seams: One destructive test sample per 150 linear m seam length shall be taken by the Geomembrane Installer from a location specified by the Owner's Representative. Seam testing shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM 5820 or D 4437.
- Each defective location shall be marked, numbered and repaired. Defective seams, tears or holes shall be re-seamed or repaired by applying an extrusion welded cap strip. Blisters, larger holes and contamination by foreign matter shall be repaired by patches and/or extrusion weld beads as required. All patching shall extend a minimum of 150 mm beyond all edges of defects.
- o Each repair shall be non-destructively tested per the methods above.

#### 5. Earth Works

#### 5.1 CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUANTITIES

The table below presents the estimated in-place material quantities for the construction of the Fuel farms.

Table 6 - Material estimated in-place quantities for the construction of the Fuel farm

ltem	
Levelling fill (m³)	15 100
General Fill (m³)	11 750
Crush Fill (m³)	19 550
SOLMAX Liner (m²)	18 100
Total Fill Material Volume (m³)	46 400

#### 5.2 CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

The general requirements for the materials are specified below. The requirements for each of the materials can vary slightly for a specific earth structure to meet specific design intents.

Preliminary geochemical characterization was completed on surface outcrop samples, deep bedrock, and sandy gravel representing quarry material that will be excavated during construction of the MLA Fuel Storage Area (MLA Quarry). These samples were described as weathered quartzite conglomerate, quartz arenite/quartzite (sandstone), and sandy gravel. The test results showed that these materials have a negligible potential for ML/ARD. Additional deep bedrock sampling and testing was completed in 2018 during guarry blasting; results reported low sulphur content and ARD potential.

#### 5.2.1 Levelling Fill

The levelling fill material shall consist of competent, non-acid-generating material from the quarries or foundation excavations and that is free from organic matter, frozen soil, snow and ice.

The material shall have a particle size distribution falling within the limits presented in Table 7.

Table 7 - Levelling Fill - Particle size distribution limits

Particle size (mm)	% Passing
200	100
100	60 - 100
50	40 – 70
20	20 – 50
10	0 - 30

5 0-10	5	0 -10
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#### 5.2.2 Crush Fill

Crush Fill shall consist of competent non-acid-generating rock from the quarries or foundation excavations, and that is free of organic matter, frozen soil, snow and ice.

The material shall have a particle size distribution falling within the limits presented in Table 8.

Table 8 - Crush Fill - Particle size distribution limits

Particle size (mm)	% Passing
38.0	100
25.0	60 - 100
12.5	25 – 100
5.0	10 – 50
0.63	2 - 20
0.08	1 - 15

#### 5.2.3 General Fill (Run of Quarry)

Run-of-Quarry (ROQ) material shall consist of competent non-acid generating rock sourced from the quarries or foundation excavations, and that is free of organic matter, frozen soil, snow and ice.

ROQ material shall be well-graded, containing sufficient quantities of unfrozen gravel, sand and silt sized material to allow the material to be compacted. In areas where the overall ROQ fill thickness is less than 0.85 m, the maximum boulder size shall not exceed 500 mm, as measured in any direction. In areas where the overall ROQ fill thickness is greater than 0.85 m, the maximum boulder size shall not exceed 900 mm as measured in any direction.

Basic screening, or crushing and screening may be used to achieve the desired gradation.

The ROQ material shall be washed to remove blast residue, unless otherwise directed.

#### 5.2.4 Liner - SOLMAX HDPE

An impervious SOLMAX HDPE geomembrane will be placed on granular material of varying thickness in order to contain the area in case of a spill. The liner will be a continuous membrane to ensure its imperviousness. The geomembrane is HDPE based in combination with a non-woven geotextile for mechanical resistance and specifically designed to guarantee waterproofing, chemical resistance and ageing behaviour.

Table 9 - Geomembrane specifications

				Tolerance	
Characteristics	Standard	Units	Values	Min	Max
Thickness (on finished product)	ASTM D 5994	mm	1.5	1.28	-
Resistance to Puncture	ASTM D 4833	N	535	535	-
Resistance to tearing	ASTM D 1004	N	200	200	-
Tensile properties: strength at yield		kN/m	-	23	-
Tensile properties: elongation at yield	ASTM D 6693	%	13	-	-
Tensile properties: strength at break		kN/m	-	23	-
Tensile properties: elongation at break		%	150	-	-

Table 10- Geomembrane specifications (cont'd)

					Tolerance	
Characteristics	Standard	Units	Values	Min	Max	
Dimensional Stability	ASTM D 1204	%	-	-2	+2	
Low Temperature Brittleness	ASTM D 746	°C	-77		-	
Stress Crack Resistance	ASTM D 5397	hr	500 -			
UV Resistance	ASTM D 5885	%	50	50 -		

# **Appendix A - Functional Description**

#### **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION - MLA FUEL FARM**

Unloading barge or fuel tanker (filling tank no. XX-TK-01)

- a. The barge static grounding confirmation energizes the system;
- b. Connect the unloading arm/or hose assemblies;
- c. A Microload allows the transaction (ID and volume are required) before pumping starts;
- d. The operator selects either or both pumps;
- e. The operator pushes the start button. The motorized valve of pump skid and tank opens. The pump(s) starts after an adjustable time lag;
- f. If one pump is selected and does not start, an indicator lights and the other pump starts. If both pumps are selected and one or none of the pumps start, the motorized valve closes, the tank selector returns to the neutral position and a system fail signal appears on the control panel;
- g. A light for each pump are located on the control panel and indicate which pump is running;
- h. Pumping stops at selected volume or when tank is full or after an adjustable operation time;
- i. Stopping the pump(s) closes the motorized valve tank after an adjustable time lag;
- j. Position (OPEN/CLOSED) of motorized valves are indicated on the control panel;
- k. A flow control valve automatically controls fuel flow rate during dispensing;
- I. Pump emergency button stops everything but lighting and cannot be by passed;
- m. Pump interlocks:
  - a. Starting condition that cannot be by passed:
    - i. Truck must be grounded; and
    - ii. Maximum level of diesel not to be exceeded in the selected storage tank.
  - b. Running conditions that can be by-passed:
    - i. Microload;
  - c. Safety trip conditions (cannot be by passed):
    - i. Emergency stop button.
- n. Overfill protection of tanks:
  - a. Overfill alarm is composed of one strobe light and one horn installed near the electrical container (operating area);
  - b. When 95% of a tank capacity is reached (high level from the varec level transmitter), an overfill alarm is activated. Tank strobe light and the horn are activated;
  - c. A tank level high high message will appear on local level indicator; and
  - d. The horn can be manually by-passed.
- o. Alarms transmission:

- At least, 4 different alarms must be transmitted to client's remote monitoring system, including but not limited to: Overfill alarm, Emergency stop activated, temperature alarm, pumps and valves malfunction alarm; and
- b. Use network system with the PLC to transmit alarm signals to the control room.

#### Loading tanker truck

- a. The truck grounding energizes the system;
- b. Connect the top loading arm(s);
- c. A Microload allows the transaction (ID and volume are required) before pumping starts;
- d. The operator pushes the start button. The motorized valves at fuel transfer pump moduel and the tank are activated and opens. The pump starts after an adjustable time lag;
- e. If one pump does not start, an indicator lights, the motorized valve closes, the tank selector returns to the neutral position and a system fail signal appears on the control panel;
- f. Pumps run independently. Lights for each pump are located on the control panel and indicate which pump is running;
- g. Pumping stops at selected volume or when tanker is full (tanker level determined visually by the operator) or after an adjustable operation time;
- h. Stopping the pump closes of the motorized valve at tank and the fuel transfer pump module after an adjustable time lag;
- i. Position (OPEN/CLOSED) of motorized valves are indicated on the control panel;
- j. Pumping stops when the minimum level of diesel is reached (550mm) inside the tank. In case of emergency (lack of fuel), a manual bypass of these level switches will allow pump to restart.;
- k. A flow control valve automatically controls fuel flow rate during dispensing;
- I. Pump emergency button stops everything but lighting cannot be bypassed;
- m. Pump interlocks:
  - a. Starting condition that cannot be by passed:
    - i. Truck must be grounded.
  - b. Starting conditions that can be by passed:
    - i. Minimum level of diesel in the storage tank.
  - c. Running conditions that can be by-passed:
    - i. Microload; and
    - ii. Minimum level of diesel in the storage tank.
  - d. Safety trip conditions (cannot be by passed):
    - i. Emergency stop button.

#### Dispensing fuel light vehicles

- a. Connect the dispensing nozzle to the vehicle
- b. The start button energizes the system;
- c. A Microload allows the transaction (ID required) before pumping starts;
- d. The operator activates and holds the nozzle lever. The pump starts after an adjustable time lag; and the solenoid valves opens.
- e. If one pump does not start, an indicator lights, the motorized valve closes, the tank selector returns to the neutral position and a system fail signal appears on the control panel;
- f. Pumps run independently. Lights for each pump are located on the control panel and indicate which pump is running;
- g. Pumping stops when vehicle is full (vendor system);
- h. Stopping the pump closes the solenoid valve after an adjustable time lag;
- i. Pump run status (RUNNING/STOPPED) are indicated on the control panel;
- Pumping stops when the minimum level of diesel is reached (vendor specified)
  inside the tank. In case of emergency (lack of fuel), a manual bypass of the level
  switches will allow pump to restart;
- k. When Minimum level of diesel is reached; operator manually opens handvalve to refill day tank; motor operated valve opens at MOV;
- I. Tank is filled until full (visually by operator); and operator manual closes handvalve; when handvalve is closed; Motor operated valve at tank closes;
- m. Level high alarm close motor operated valve at tank if tank is overfilled;
- n. Pump emergency button stops everything but lighting cannot be bypassed;
- o. Pump interlocks:
  - a. Starting condition that cannot be by passed:
    - i. The start button must be energized
  - b. Starting conditions that can be by passed:
    - i. Minimum level of diesel in the day tank.
  - c. Running conditions that can be by-passed:
    - i. Microload; and
    - ii. Minimum level of diesel in the day tank.
  - d. Safety trip conditions (cannot be by passed):
    - i. Emergency stop button.

# **Appendix B - Engineering Drawings List**

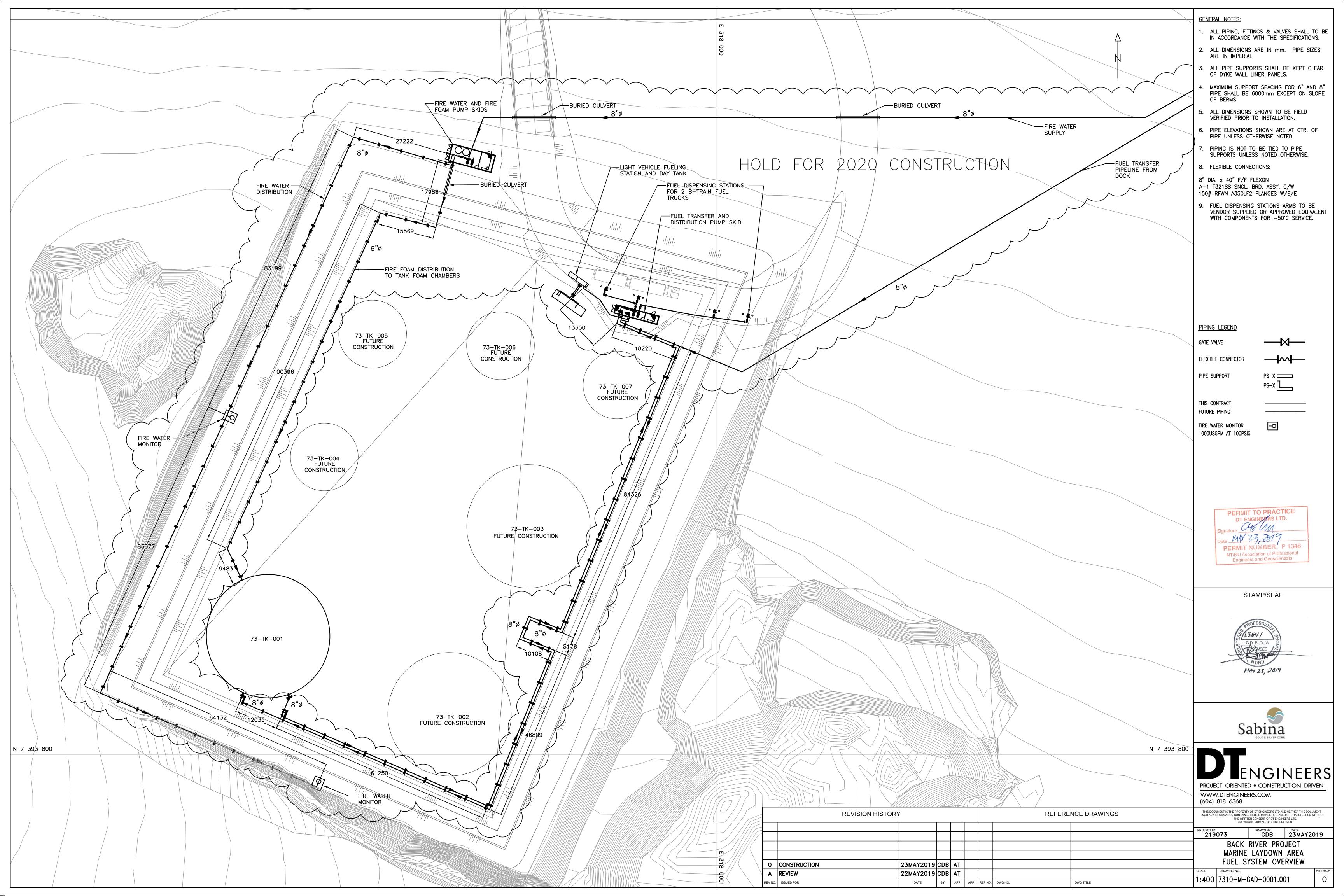
The following list of drawings covers the technical requirements for this package.

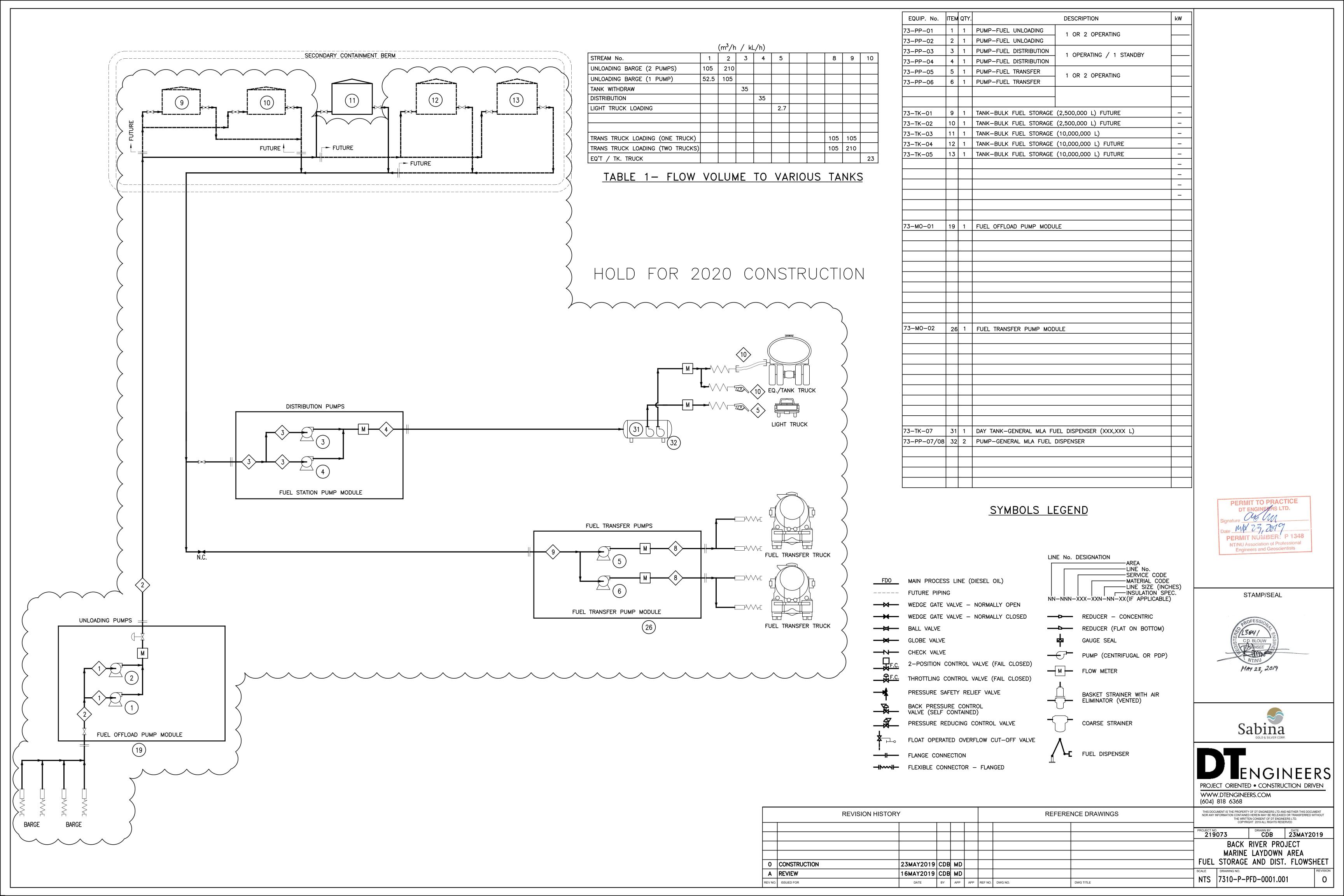
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7310-P-PFD-0001.0	001 FUELS	TORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION FLOWSHEET	RO
7310-P-PID-0001.0	01 FUEL P	PUMP OFFLOAD MODULE P&ID	RO
7310-P-PID-0002.0	01 TANK F	FARM P&ID	RO
7310-P-PID-0003.0	01 FUEL P	PUMP TRANSFER MODULE P&ID	RO
7310-M-GAD-0001	.001 FUEL S	YSTEM OVERVIEW	RO
MLA-TF-01	GENER	RAL ARRANGEMENT	RO
MLA-TF-02	FINAL /	ARRANGMENET WITH FUEL TRANSFER RAMP	RO
MLA-TF-03	FOUNE	DATION PREPARATION PLAN	RO
MLA-TF-04	CONTA	AINMENT BERM PLAN	RO
MLA-TF-05	LINERS	SUBGRADE PLAN	RO
MLA-TF-06	SUBGR	RADE SECTIONS AND DETAILS	RO

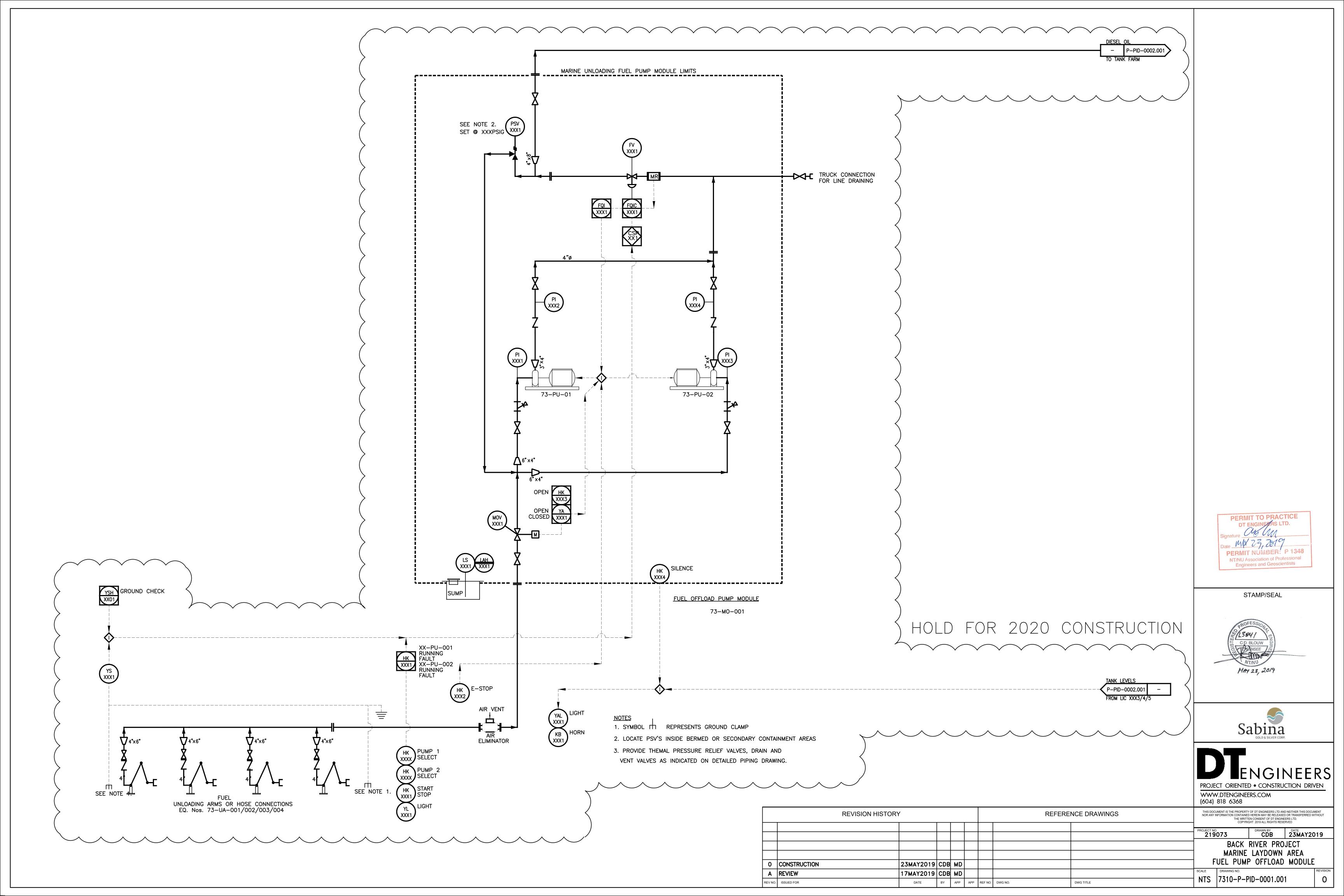
WLA-TF-U/	FINAL LAYOUT PLAN – WITHOUT RAMP	KU
MLA-TF-08	SECTIONS AND DETAILS – SHEET 1	R0
MLA-TF-09	TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS AND ACCESS RAMP PROFILE	R0
MLA-TF-10	SECTIONS AND DETAILS – SHEET 2	R0
MI A-TF-11	FINAL ARRANGEMENT SURVEY LAYOUT POINTS	RΩ

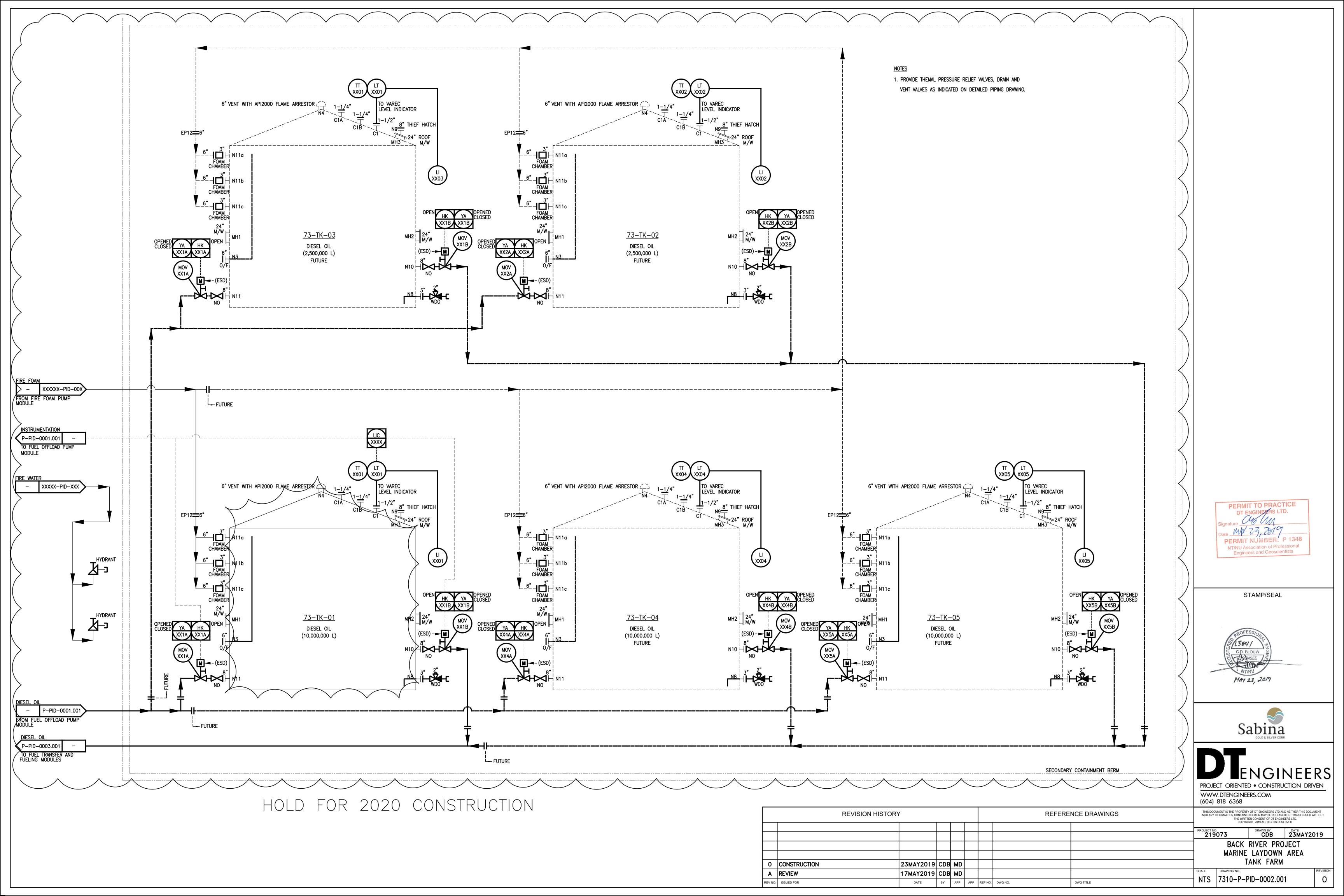
# Appendix C - Engineering Drawings

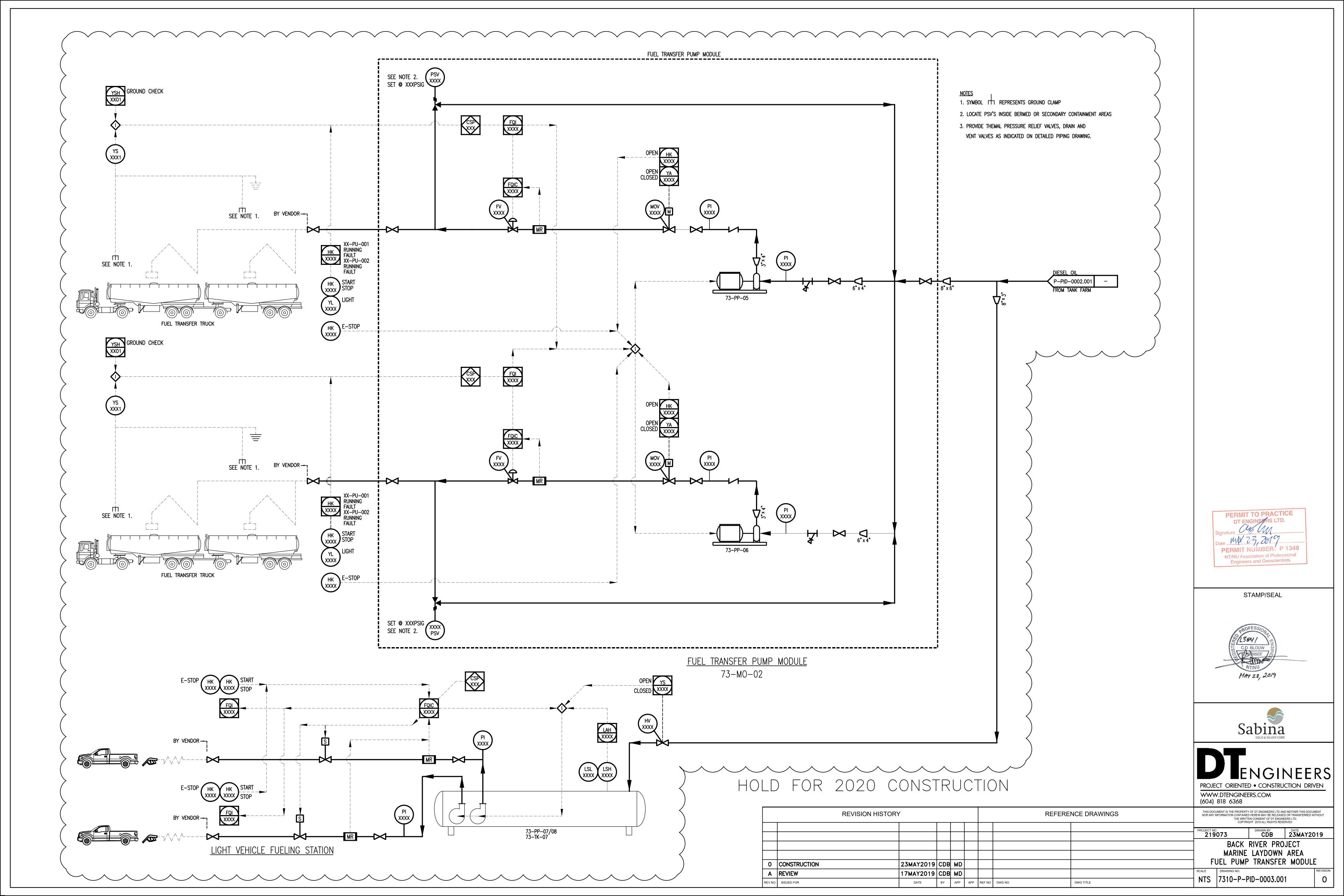












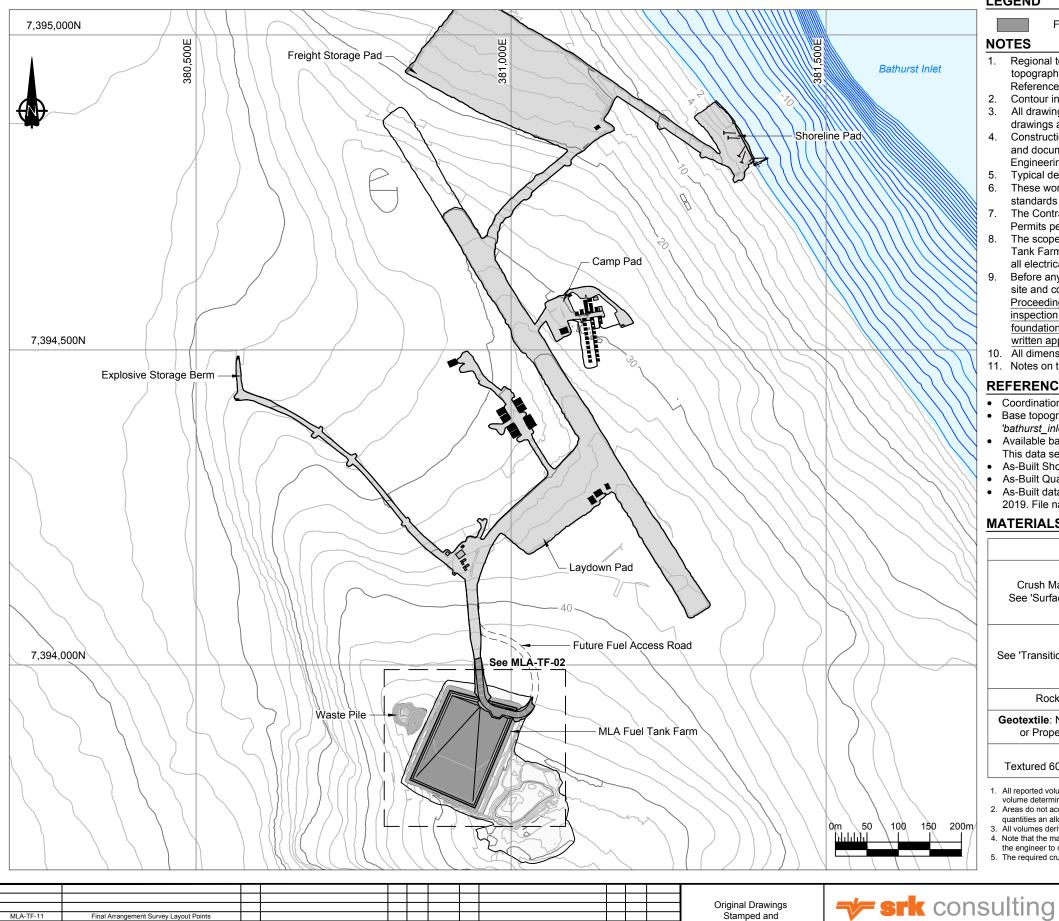


# Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.

# Back River - Marine Laydown Area Engineering Drawings for the MLA Fuel Tank Farm

Drawing Number	Drawing Title	Issue	Date	Revision
MLA-TF-01	Fuel Tank Farm - General Arrangement	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-02	Plan Layout - Final Arrangement with Fuel Transfer Ramp	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-03	Foundation Preparation Plan Base Pad	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-04	Containment Berm Plan	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-05	Liner Subgrade Plan	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-06	Subgrade Sections and Details	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-07	Final Layout Plan - Without Ramp	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-08	Sections and Details - Sheet 1	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-09	Typical Cross Sections and Access Ramp Profile	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-10	Sections and Details - Sheet 2	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0
MLA-TF-11	Final Arrangement Survey Layout Points	Issued for Construction	2019/05/24	0





Issued for Permit

RW JBK 19/05/23

MI A-TF-10

MLA-TF-09

MLA-TF-08

Sections and Details - Sheet 2

Typical Cross Sections and Access Ramp Profile

Sections and Details - Sheet 1 Plan Layout - Final Arrangement with Fuel Transfer Ramp

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

#### **LEGEND**

Fuel Tank Farm Area

2018 MLA As-Built

#### **NOTES**

- 1. Regional topographic contour data for the terrain model was provided by the Owner (Sabina). The shown design topography is based on available LiDAR information and the provided August 2018 as-built information. See Reference for additional details on the data sources.
- 2. Contour intervals are shown at 2m on this figure.
- All drawings are scaled appropriately for B-size construction drawings. Scales may not be correct if these drawings are reproduced and presented in other size formats.
- Construction is expected be in accordance with latest site Technical Specifications with any variations approved and documented by the Engineer. See the latest Issued For Construction (IFC) "Earthworks and Geotechnical Engineering - Back River Gold Project, Nunavut, Canada" document for more details.
- Typical details are not to scale (NTS) unless specifically mentioned.
- These works must be executed in accordance with the standard Sabina health and safety, and environmental standards and protocols. It is the Contractors responsibility to familiarize themselves with these documents.
- The Contractor and Construction Manager shall familiarize themselves with all appropriate Licenses and / or Permits pertaining to the execution of the Works.
- The scope of work, for this drawing package, is specifically is focused on the earthwork components of the MLA Tank Farm areas only. No other pads or roads have been looked at or designed by SRK. These drawings exclude all electrical and mechanical elements.
- Before any construction is carried out on site a geotechnical Engineer (or Engineers' representative) need to visit site and confirm the foundation conditions are bedrock, specifically important below the planned tank locations. Proceeding with construction, as noted on this IFC drawing, is contingent on the Engineer conducting a physical inspection of the foundation conditions to confirm that the facility will be founded on a competent bedrock foundation as opposed to unconsolidated fill, frozen sand, or overburden. Construction may only proceed with written approval from the Engineer.
- 10. All dimensioned are in meters unless otherwise stated.
- 11. Notes on this drawing apply to all other drawings in this issue / package.

#### REFERENCE

- Coordination system: NAD83 UTM Zone 13.
- Base topographic contours generated from data provided by Sabina Gold and Silver Corp. File name: 'bathurst inlet 1m dem tile26 to tile39.xyz', dated 2012-20-13.
- Available bathymetric data (blue contours) provided by Sabina on 2018/04/19. File name: BathymetryBathurst.dwg. This data set was collected by ERM (formerly Rescan).
- As-Built Shoreline Pad survey provided by Sabina. File name: Site 180818MLA Jetty.dwg, dated 2018-08-18
- As-Built Quarry survey provided by Sabina May 8, 2019. File name: CAB180818 Quarry.dwg, dated 2018-08-18
- As-Built data for existing earthworks (pads and roads) and building and infrastructures provided by Sabina May 8. 2019. File name: Site 180818MLA Status map.dwg, dated 2018-08-18

#### **MATERIALS LIST AND QUANTITIES**

Item	Volume or Area			
	Underliner	9,690m³		
Crush Material (above and below liner) See 'Surfacing Material' in the Tech Specs	Overliner	9,870m³		
	Total	19,560m³		
Levelling Material	Base Pad	15,110m³		
See 'Transition Material' description in the Tech	Access Ramp	3,010m³		
Specs	Total	18,120m³		
Rockfill (Run of Quarry - ROQ)	Berms (bulk fill)	8,750m³		
Geotextile: Non-woven Needle Punched LP16 or Propex Geotext 1601 or equivalent	Above and Below HDPE	36,300m²		
<b>Liner</b> : HDPE Textured 60mil (~1.5mm thick) or equivalent	Main liner element	18,150m³		

- 1. All reported volumes are calculated to neat lines. No bulking / shrinking factors or potential settlement losses have been utilized in the
- 2. Areas do not account for overlaps, excess required for installation, or for any deviations from the neat design lines. For the liner
- quantities an allowance of at least 20% is suggested
- All volumes derived from AutoCAD Civil 3D 2018.
- 4. Note that the materials outlines above should be checked against the Technical Specification and or should get written approval from the engineer to confirm suitability.

5.	i ne required	crusned quant	ities required for	tne tank pedes	tais not snown / i	included in the curr	ent aesign.

	_				0	Saulta COLD & SILVER COMP	
ents	DESIGN:	JBK	DRAWN:	TH	REVIEWED: VB	Back River Project	
	CHECKED:	RW	APPROVED:	JBK	DATE: 2019/05/24	_	DRAW
IP	FILE NAME: 1CS020.017 - GA.dwg					SRK JOB NO.: 1CS020.017	

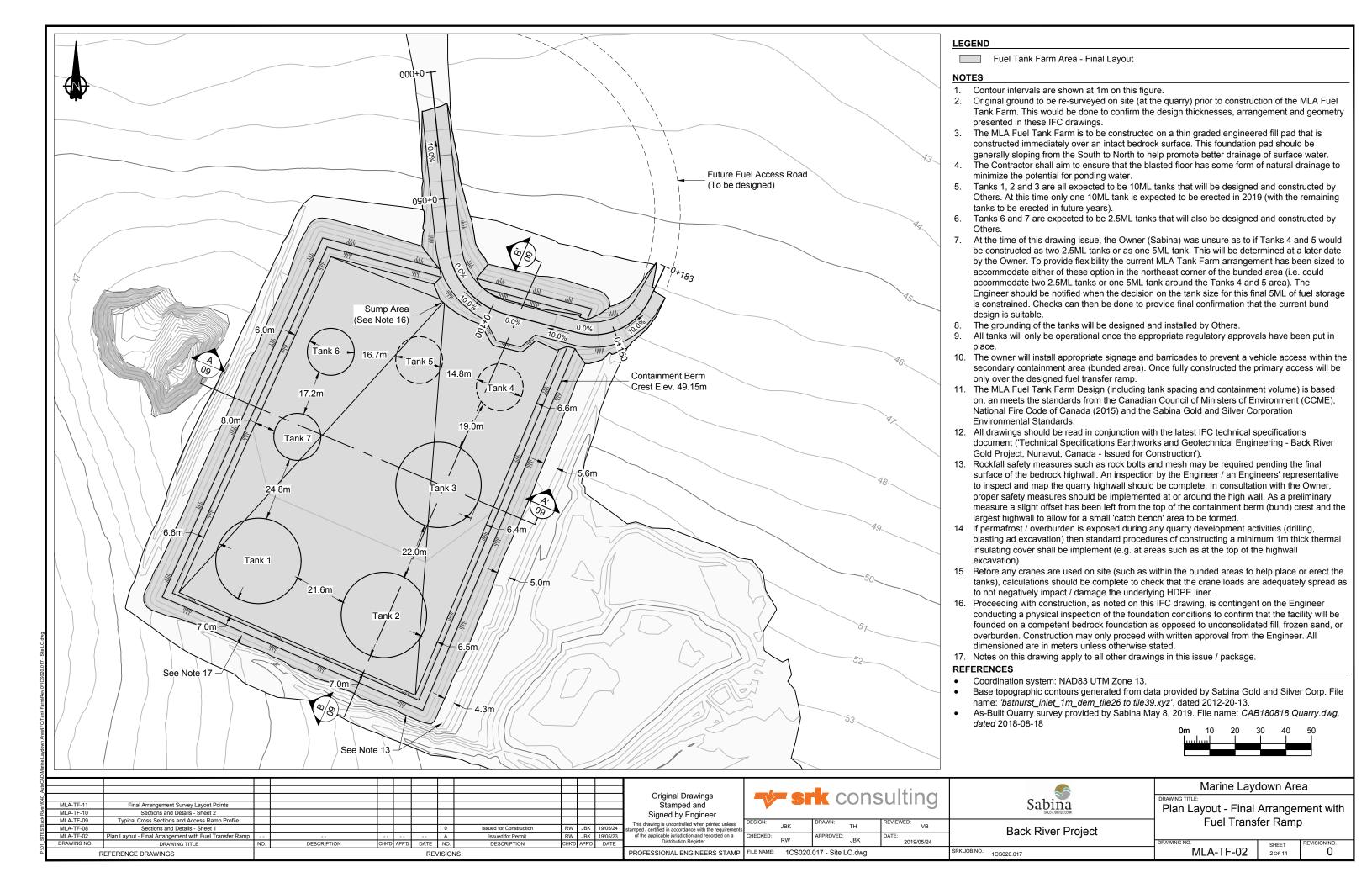
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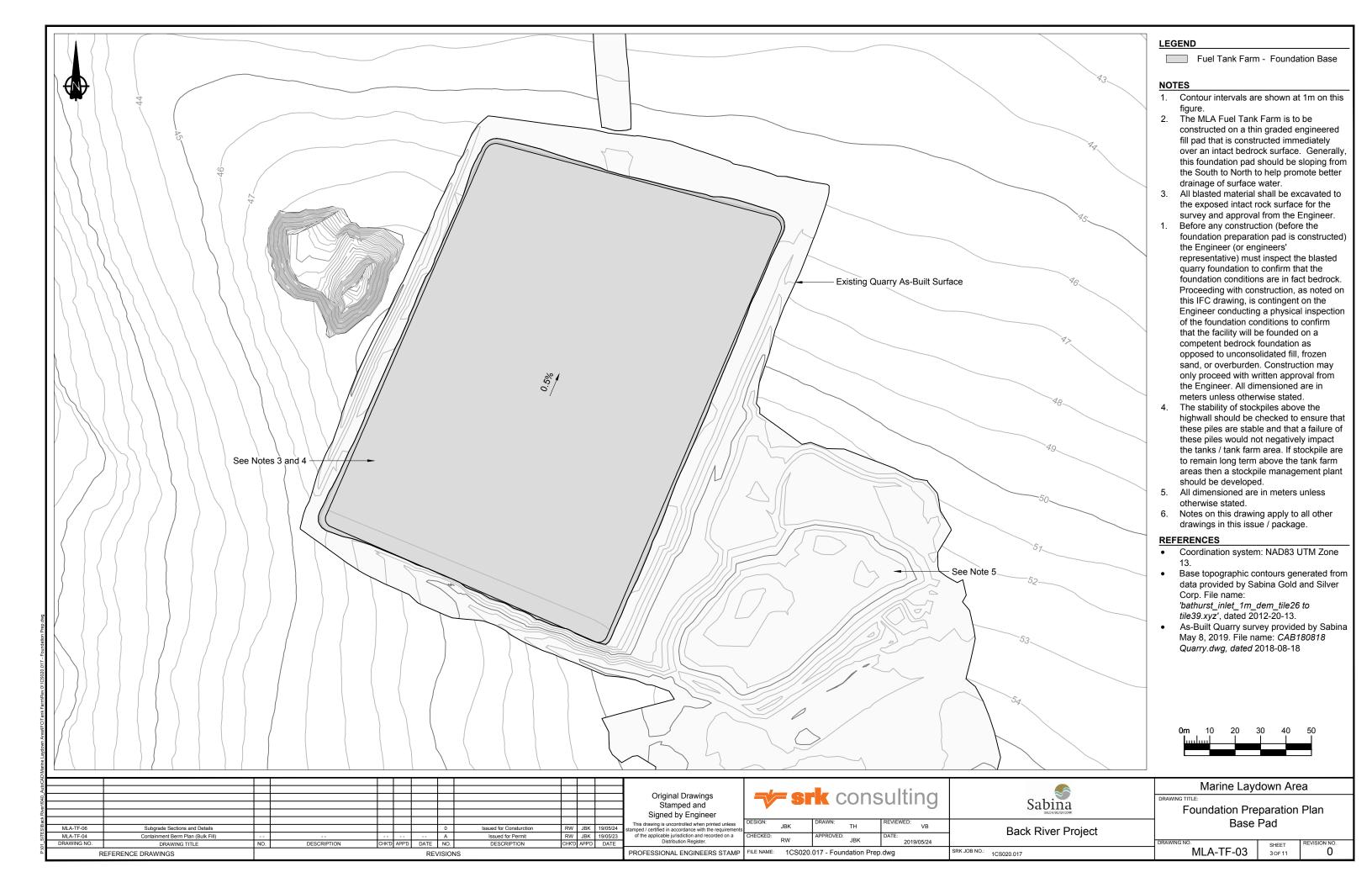
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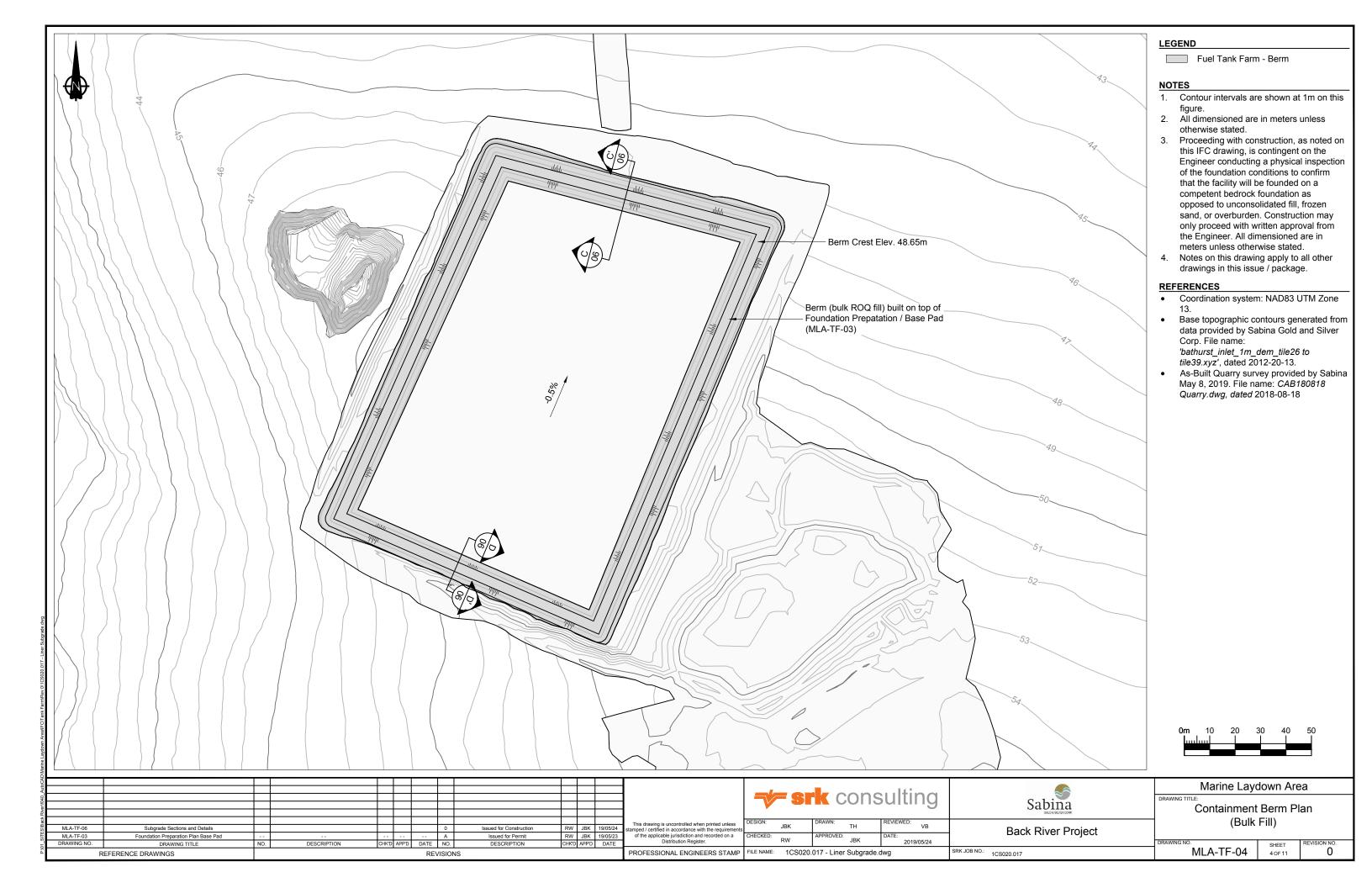
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS STAMF

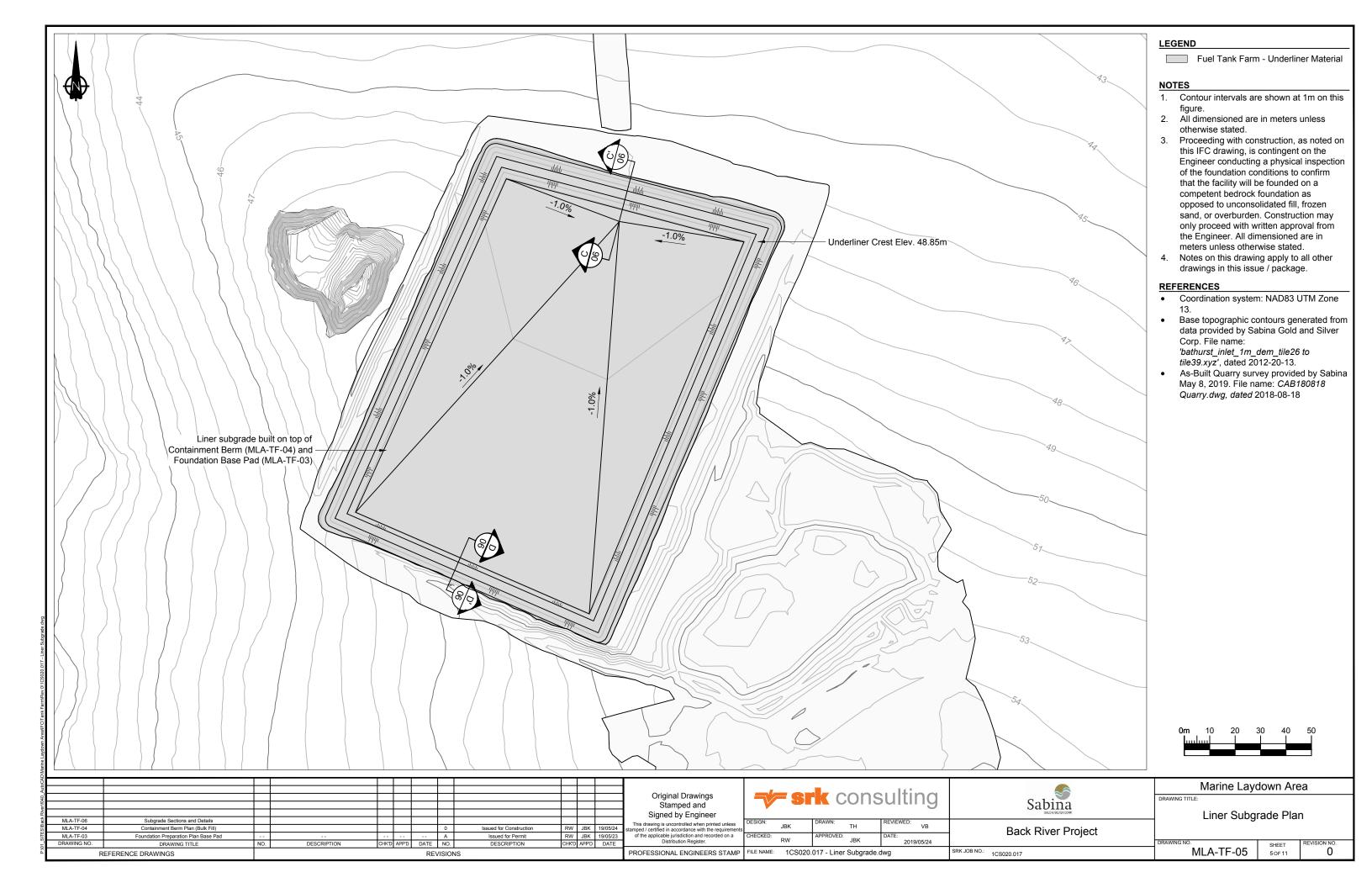
Marine Laydown Area Fuel Tank Farm -**General Arrangement** 

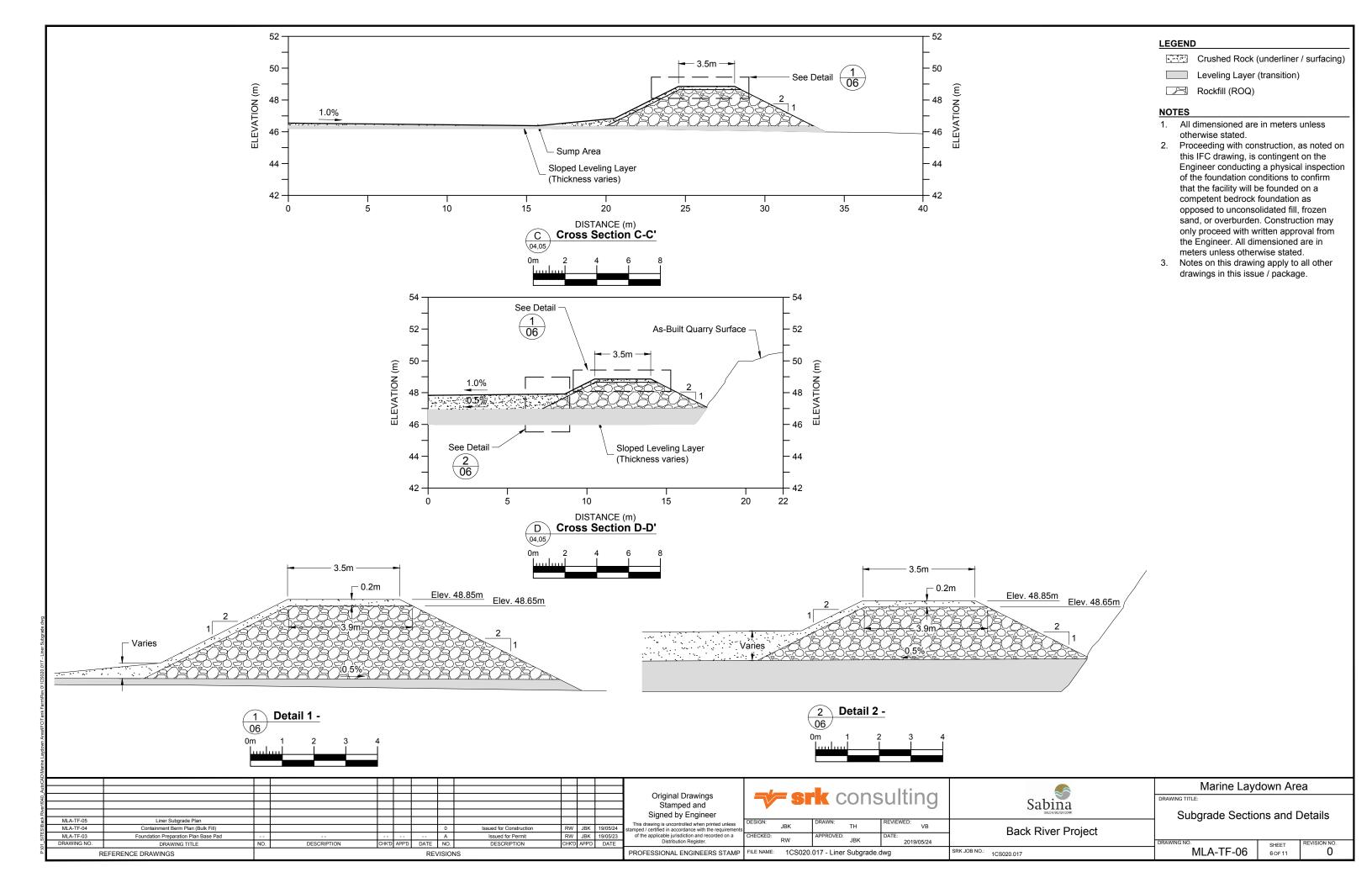
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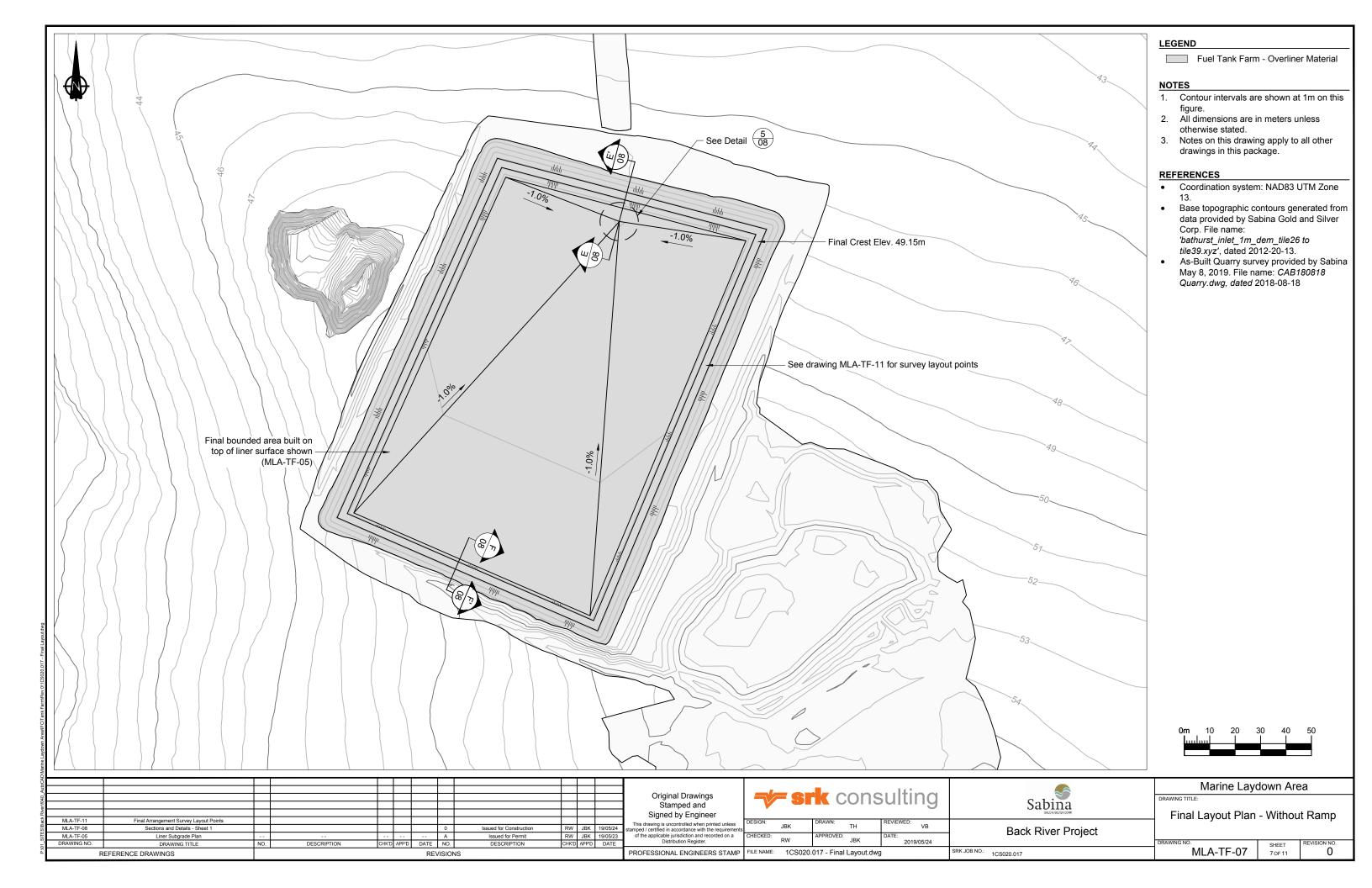


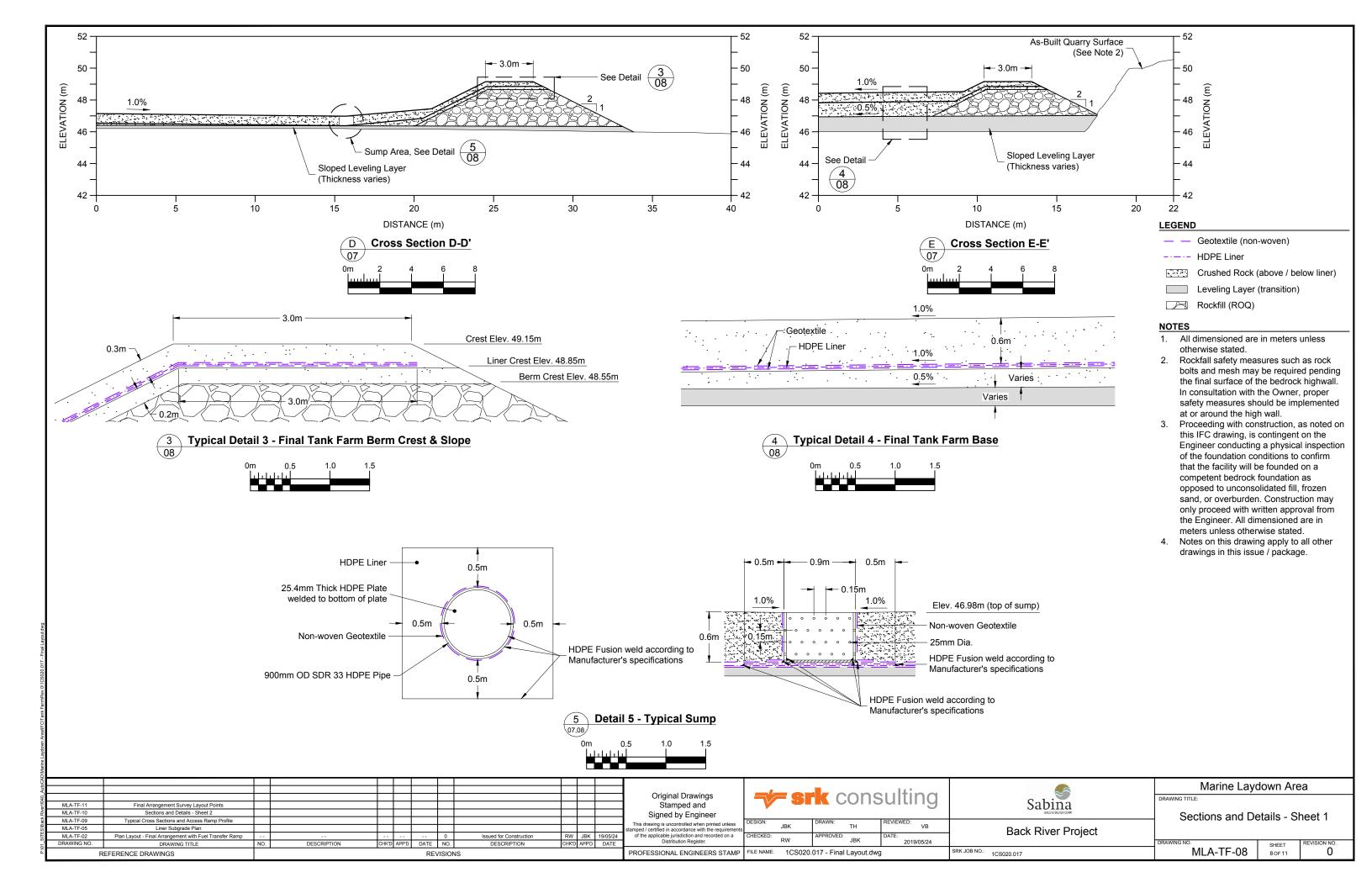


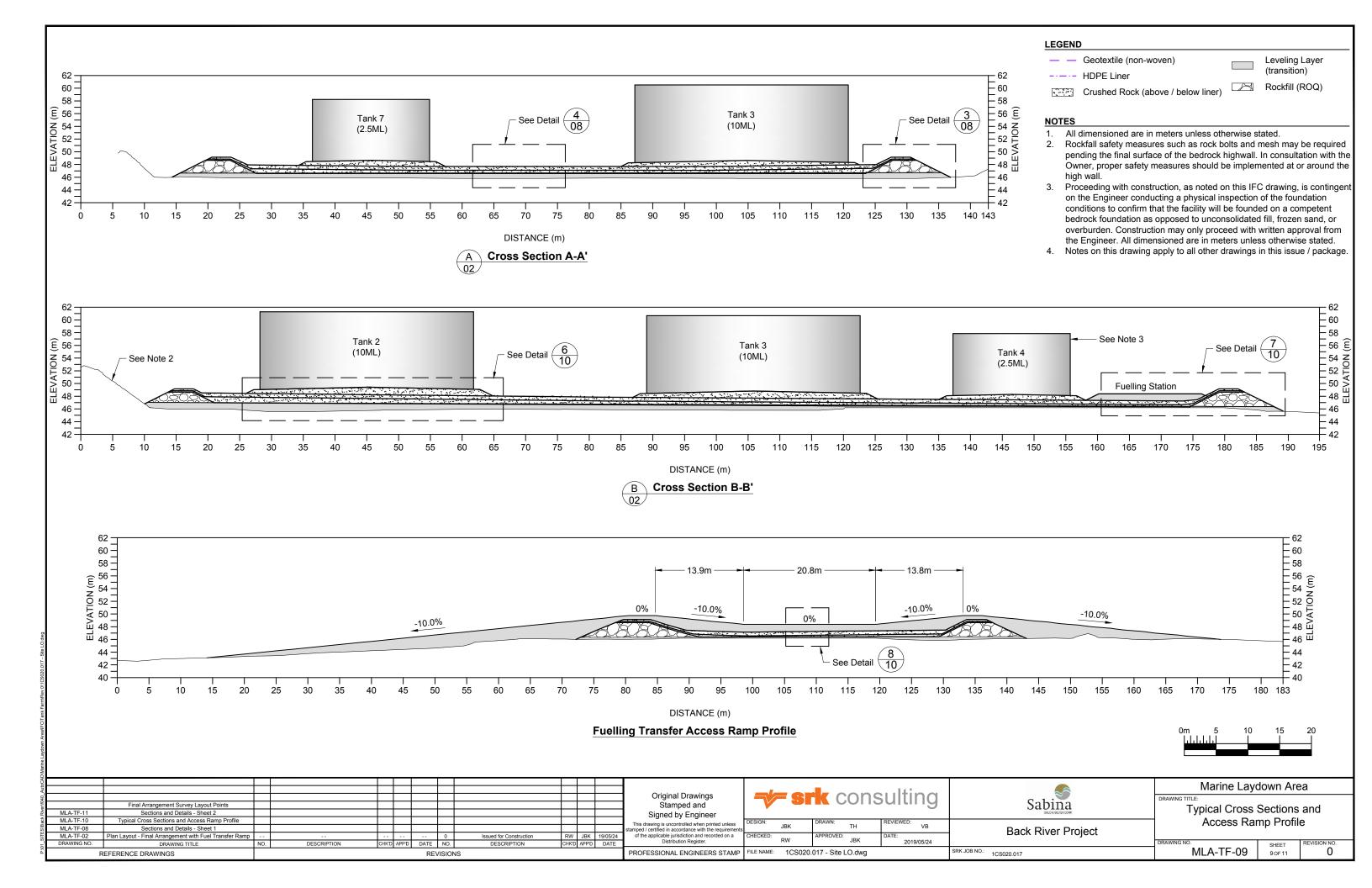


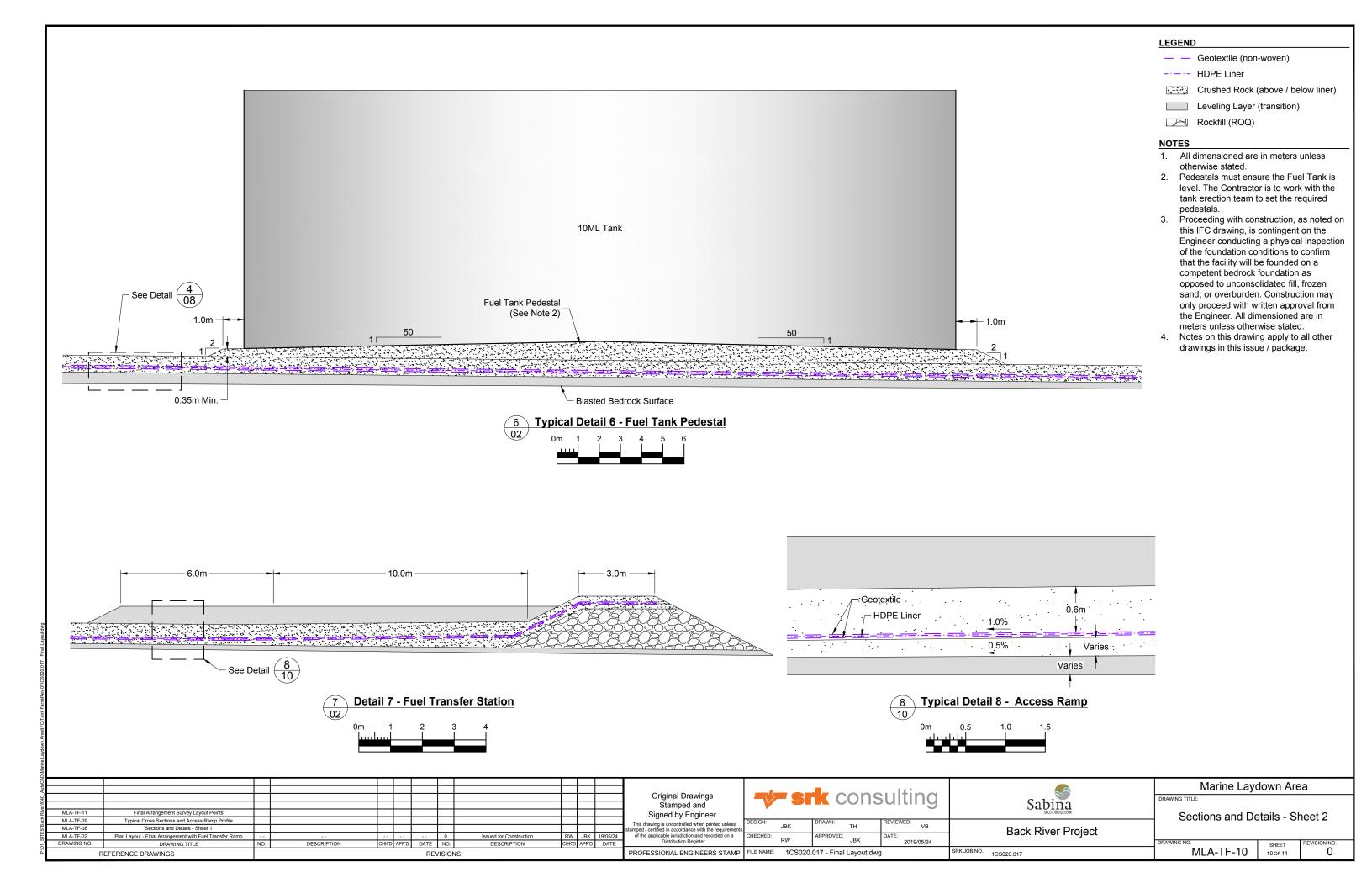


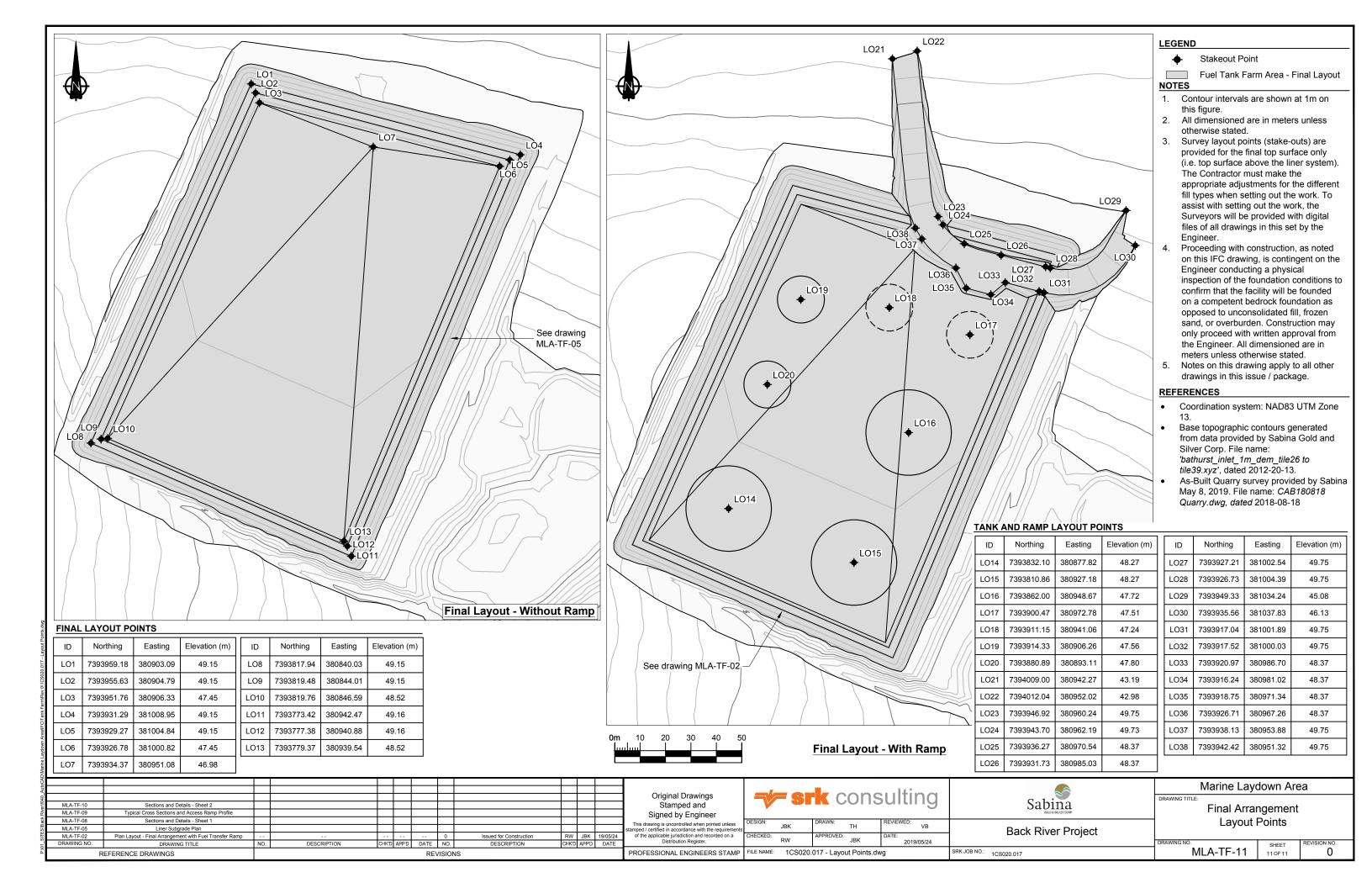












### Appendix D - Tank Drawings by Gem Steel Edmonton Ltd.

Roof Center Vent Roof Manway & Nozzles w/Flame Arrestor (See DWG# SAB110-2018-3 (See DWG# SAB110-2018-2 for — Clarity & Location) for Detail) Foam Shell Nozzles Spiral Stairs c/w Roof Plate PL3/16" & Foam Assembly Intermediate Platforms (See Weld Detail on DWG# SAB110-2018-3 -(See SAB110-2018-2 for & Rafter Plan on DWG# SAB110-2018-2) (See Details on location & Detail M DWG# SAB110-2018-4) Top Rim Angle on SAB110-2018-4 L10 x 76 x 76 for Fabrication) Rolled Leg In -(See Detail on DWG# SAB110-2018-3) C/L EI. 12035 Top of overflow El. 11582 Shell Course 5 PL 1/4" ~ 8' Nominal Height Internal Stiffening Ring at elevation of 7,925 mm (See DWG#SAB110-2018-4 for detail) Shell Course 4 PL 1/4" — 8' Nominal Height Shell Course 3 PL 5/16"(8)~ 8' Nominal Height 6" U-Bolt supports equally spaced for Foam Piping Inlet Shell Course 2 PL 3/8" (9.5) 8' Nominal Height (2438) Shell Course 1 PL 7/16"(11)~ 8' Nominal Height (2438) Foam Piping Inlet (See SAB110-2018-2 for Location) Shell Manholes Floor Plate PL 1/4" (See DWG# SAB110-2018-2 for Location, — (See DWG# SAB110-2018-2 for Location (See DWG# SAB110-2018-3 for Detail) SAB110-2018-3 & SAB110-2018-4 for Detail) & DWG# SAB110-2018-3 for Fabrication) Nominal Tank Floor Diameter 33,680 **ELEVATION** (SEE DWG. SAB110-2018-2 FOR TRUE ORIENTATION) COPYRIGHT 2018 BY GEM STEEL EDMONTON LTD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF GEM STEEL EDMONTON LTD., AND MAY NOT BE COPIED OR REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR PART OR PASSED TO ANY THIRD PARTY WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF GEM STEEL EDMONTON LTD. 9060 - 24 Street Edmonton, Alberta Canada T6P1X8 Ph. (780) 449-0000 Fax. (780) 449-0001

REVISION DESCRIPTION

### **GENERAL NOTES**

### Design

- Code of Construction: API-650, 12 Edition March 2013
   All dimensions are in mm unless noted otherwise.
   Product Stored: Diesel Fuel
- Diameter: 33,528 mm Ø
   Height: 12,192 mm
- 6. Nominal Capacity: 10,760,000 litres

  7. Working Capacity: 10,000,000 litres
- 7. Working Capacity: 10,000,000 litres
- 8. Design Metal Temp: -50° C9. Product Specific Gravity: 0.9 @ 15 °C

#### **Materials**

- Bolts: A-325
   Pipe Nozzles: A333 Gr. 6
- 3. Forged Flanges & Couplings: A350M, Gr. LF 2 & ANSI B16.5 LF2 Class D
- 4. Pipe Fittings: A420 Gr. WPG-6
- 5. Structural Steel: G40.21-300W
- 6. Shell Steel Plate: G40.21M-260WT, Killed and Fine-Grain Practice, Impact Energy 20 ft./lbs @ -50° F
- 7. Floor & Roof Steel Plate: G40.21M-260WT
- 8. Tank Manways: Structural Grade Pipe or better.

### Inspection

- Vacuum Testing: Floor
   Padiagraphy: Vartical St
- 2. Radiography: Vertical Shell Welds Spot as per API 6503. Air Test: Re-pads
- 4. Vacuum and Diesel Test: Shell Welds

## TANK ID 53-TK-01 - Goose Site

TANK ID 73-TK-01 - MLA Site

GENERAL TANK ELEVATION

Tanks 1 & 2, 110' Ø x 40' High
Diesel Fuel Storage Tanks

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp.

Back River Project, Bathhurst Inlet, Nunavut

HK'D BY:

B.K.G.

FEB 2018

1

RAWN BY:

J.O.C.

RAWING #

SAB110-2018-1

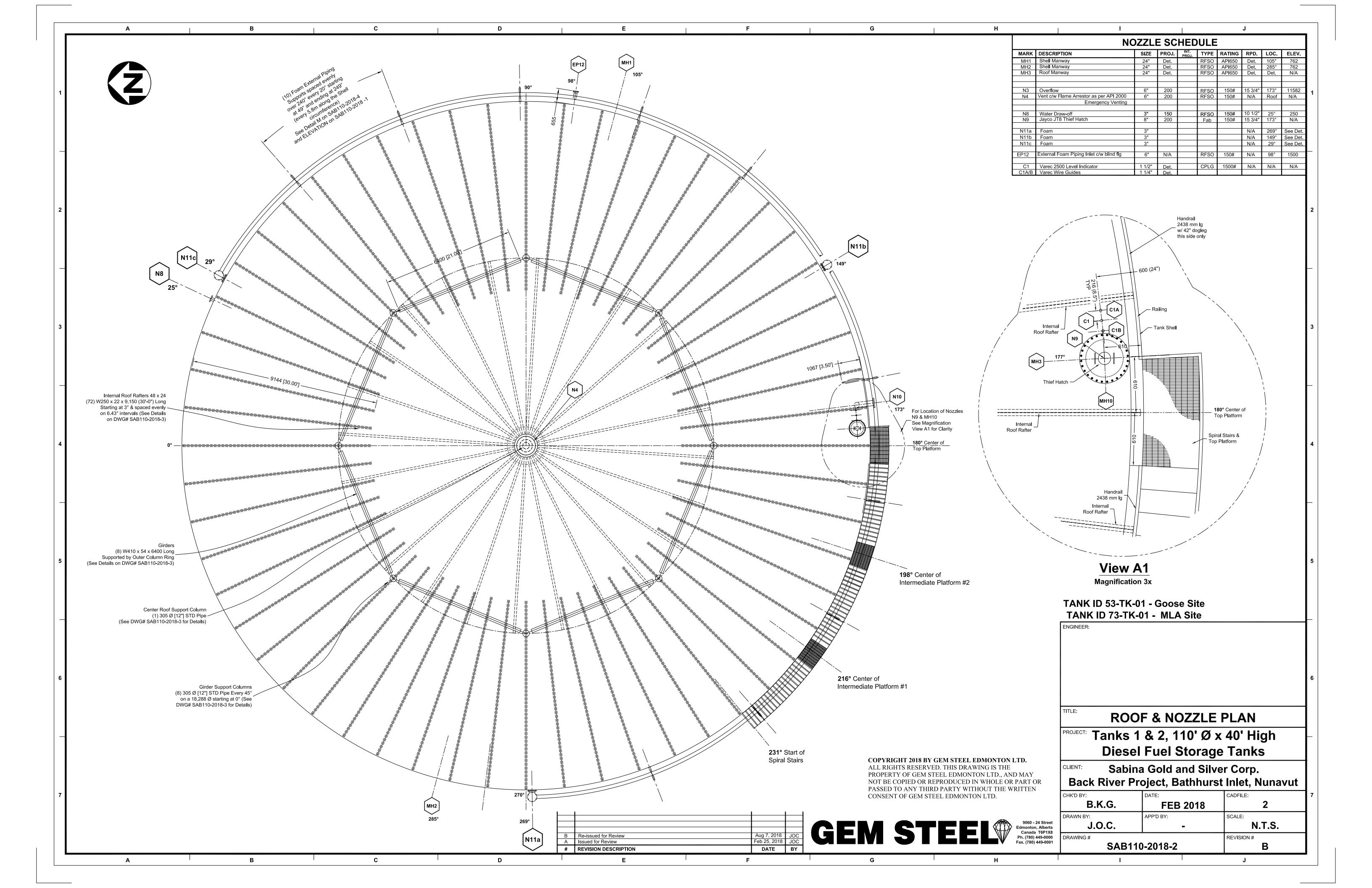
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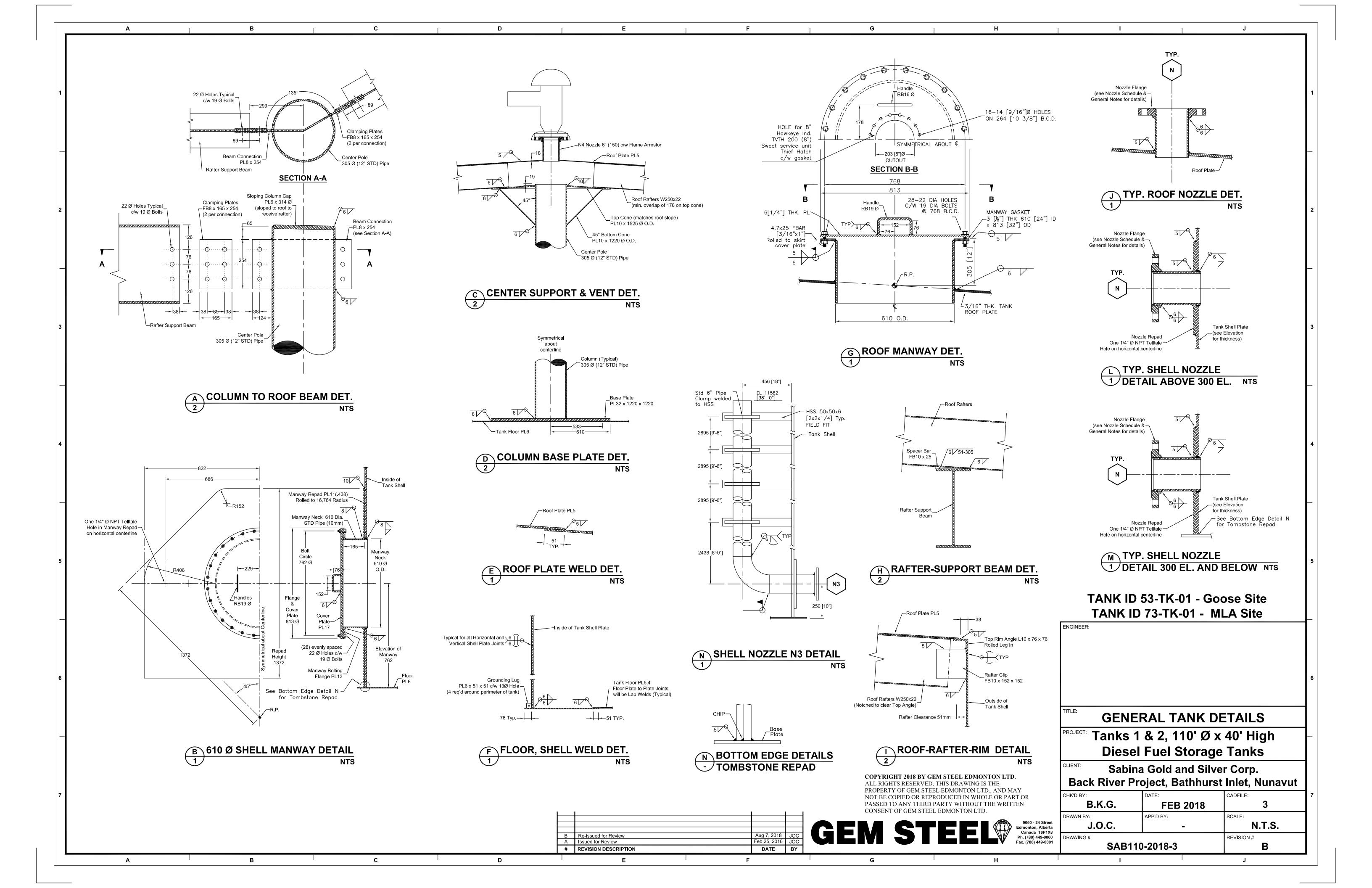
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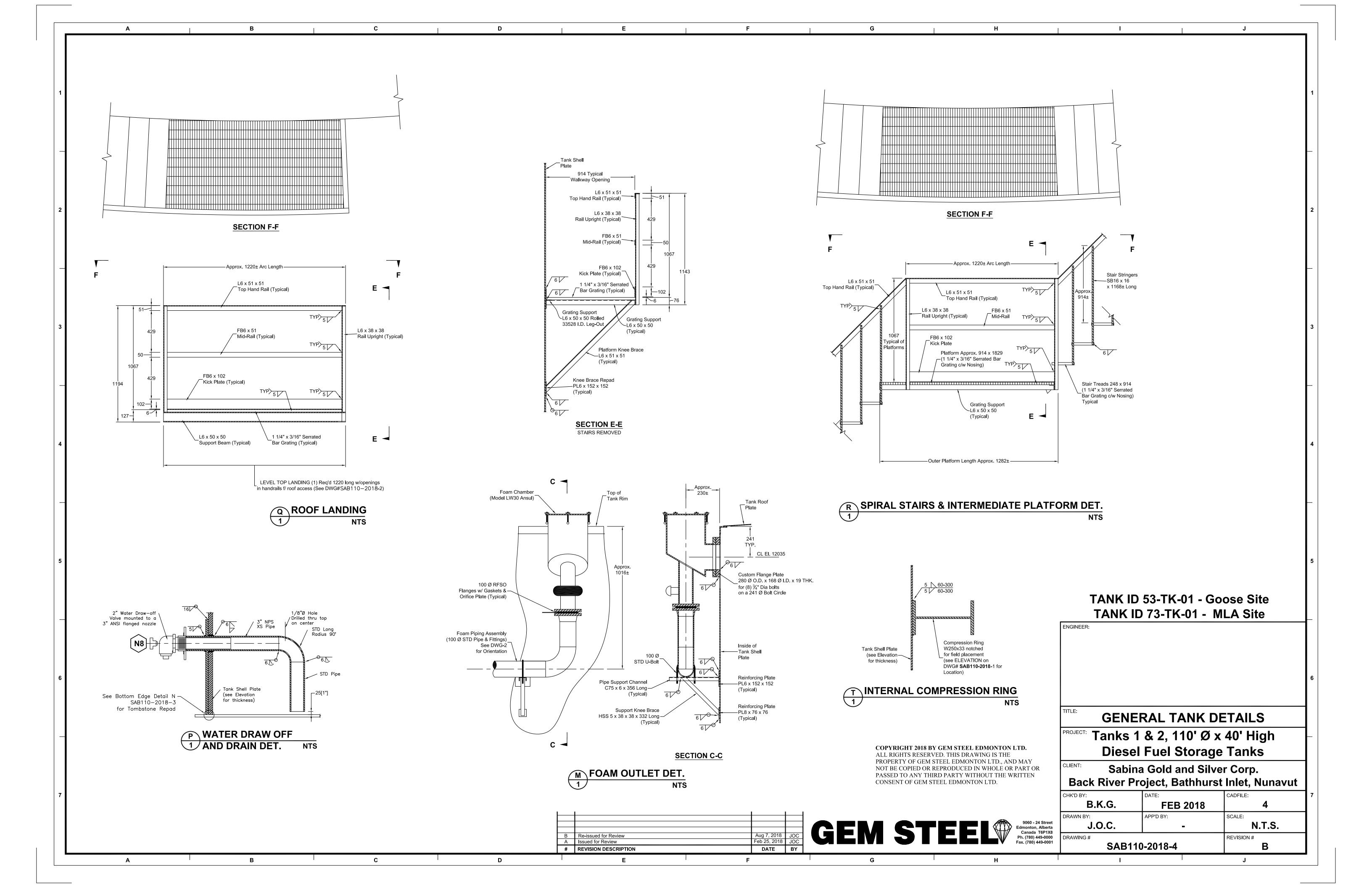
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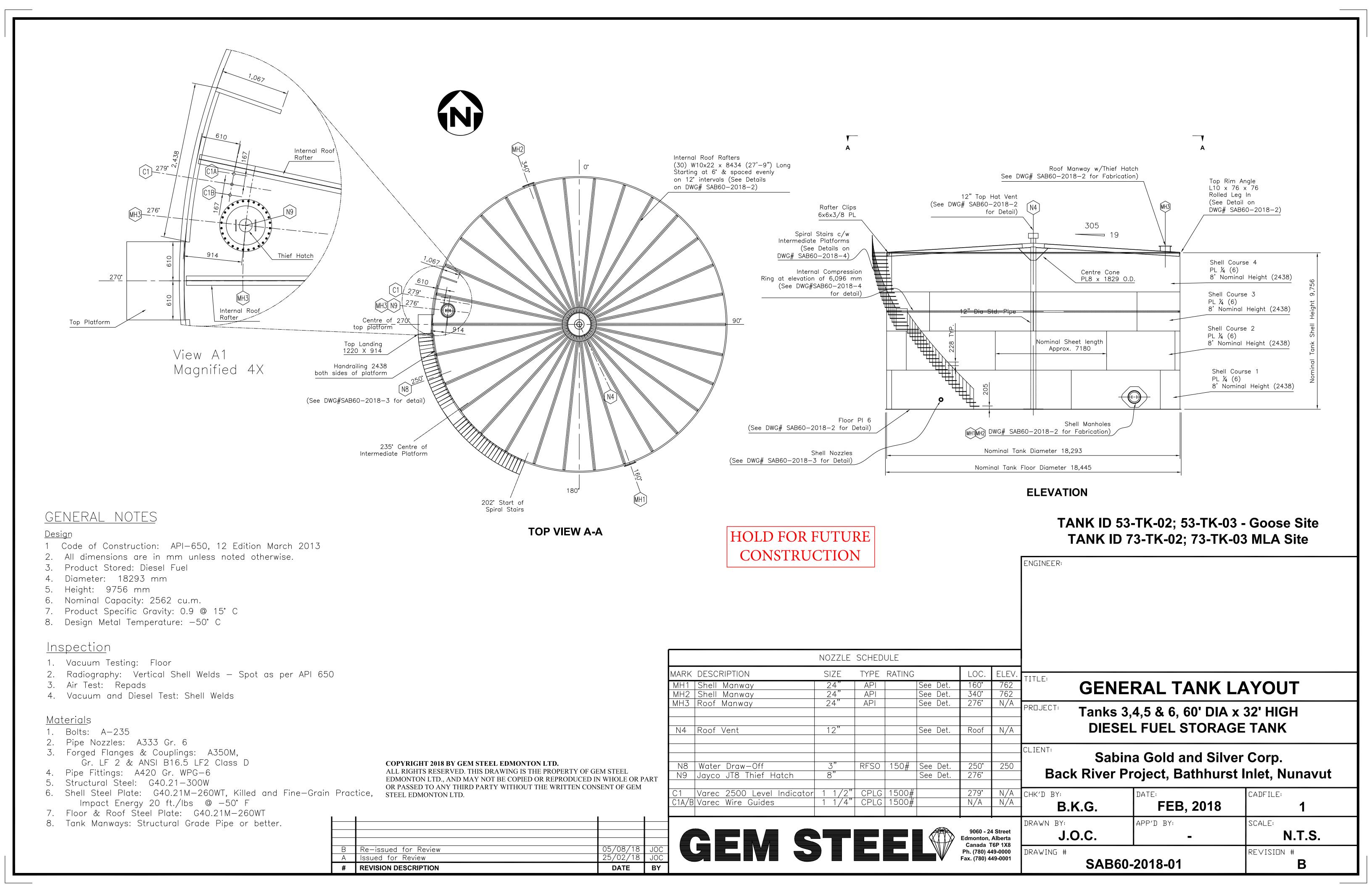
REVISION #

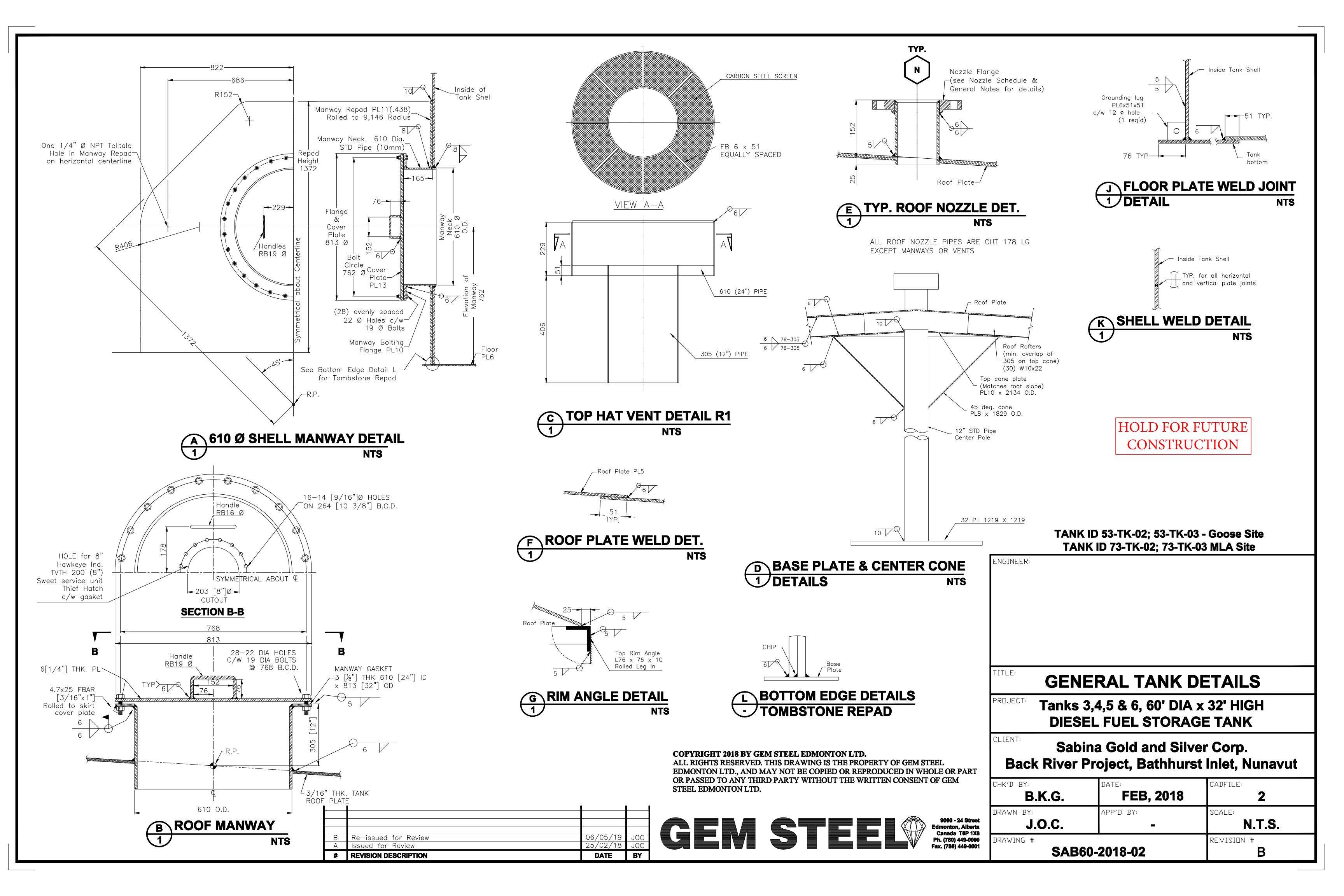
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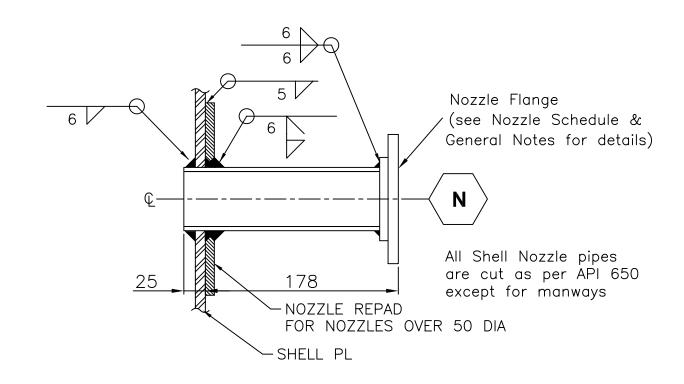




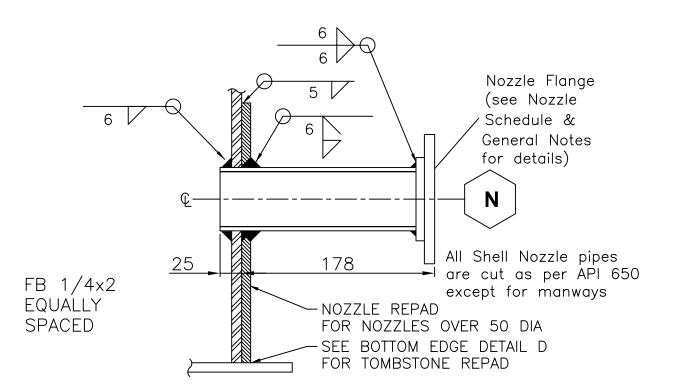




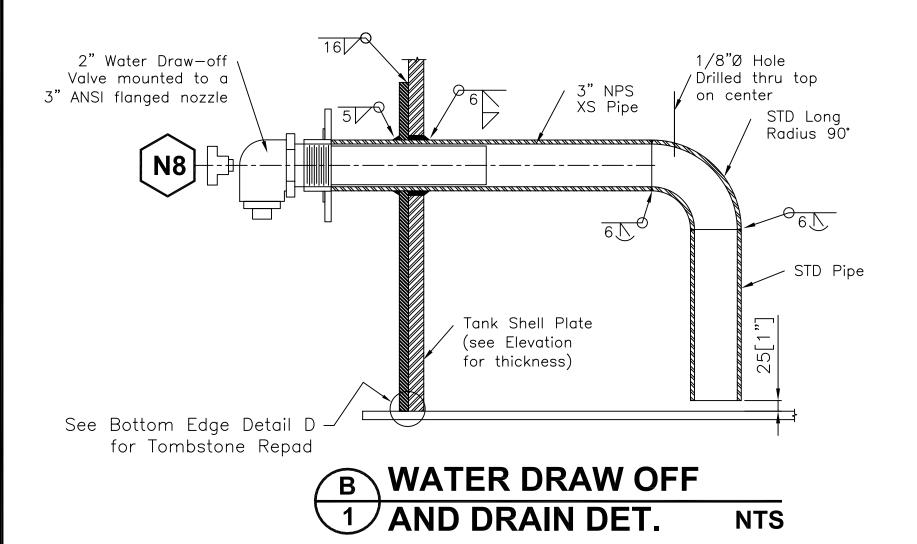


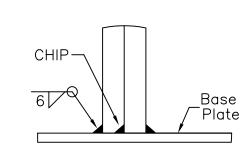






C SHELL NOZZLE DETAIL 1 EL 300 AND LOWER NTS





**D** BOTTOM EDGE DETAILS TOMBSTONE REPAD

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Re-issued for Review Issued for Review REVISION DESCRIPTION DATE

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# GEM STEEL®

HOLD FOR FUTURE CONSTRUCTION

ENGINEER:

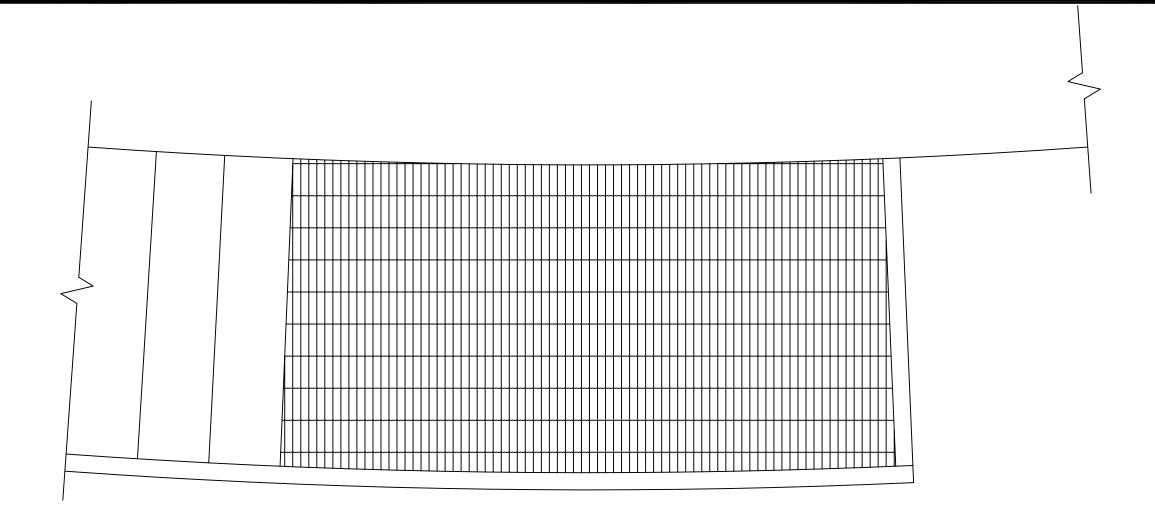
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**GENERAL TANK DETAILS** 

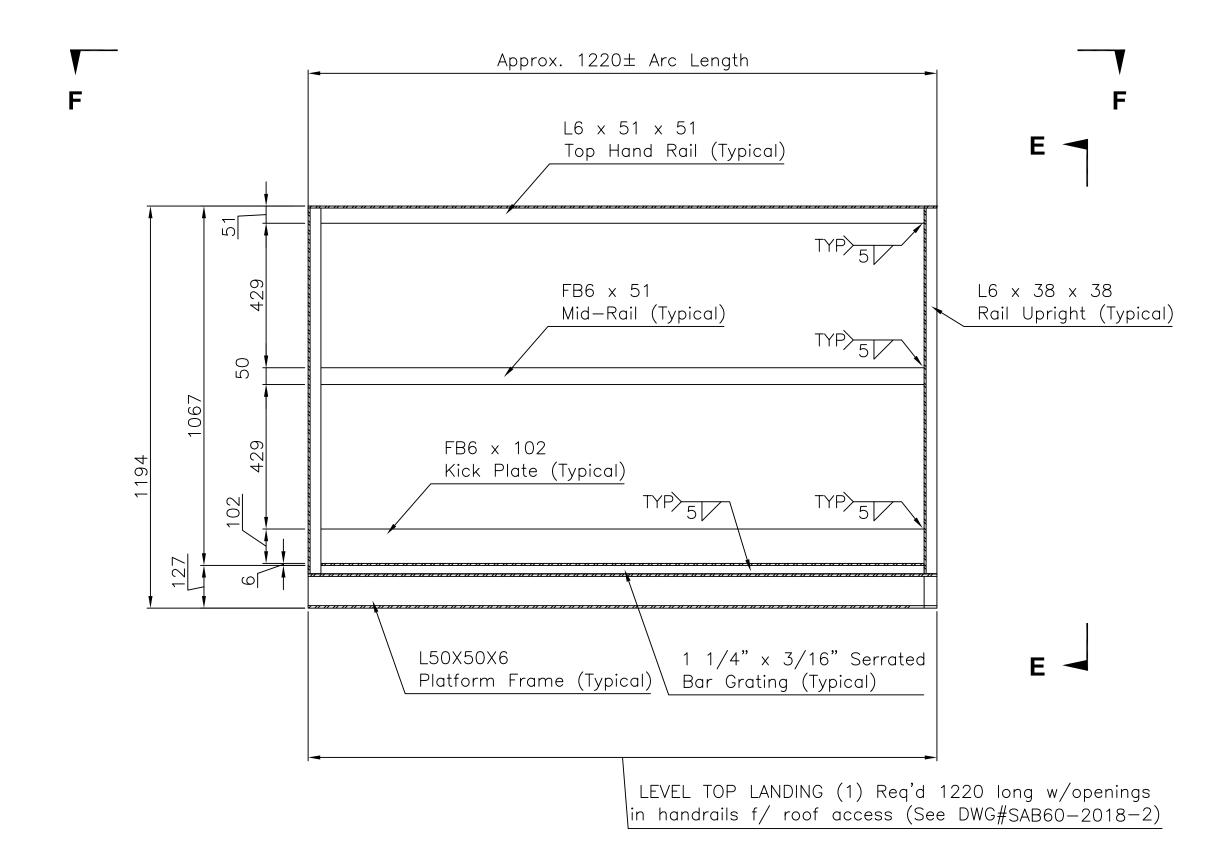
Tanks 3,4,5 & 6, 60' DIA x 32' HIGH DIESEL FUEL STORAGE TANK

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp. Back River Project, Bathhurst Inlet, Nunavut

CHK'D BY:	DATE:	CADFILE:
B.K.G.	FEB, 2018	3
DRAWN BY:	APP'D BY:	SCALE:
J.O.C.	-	N.T.S.
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### **SECTION F-F**

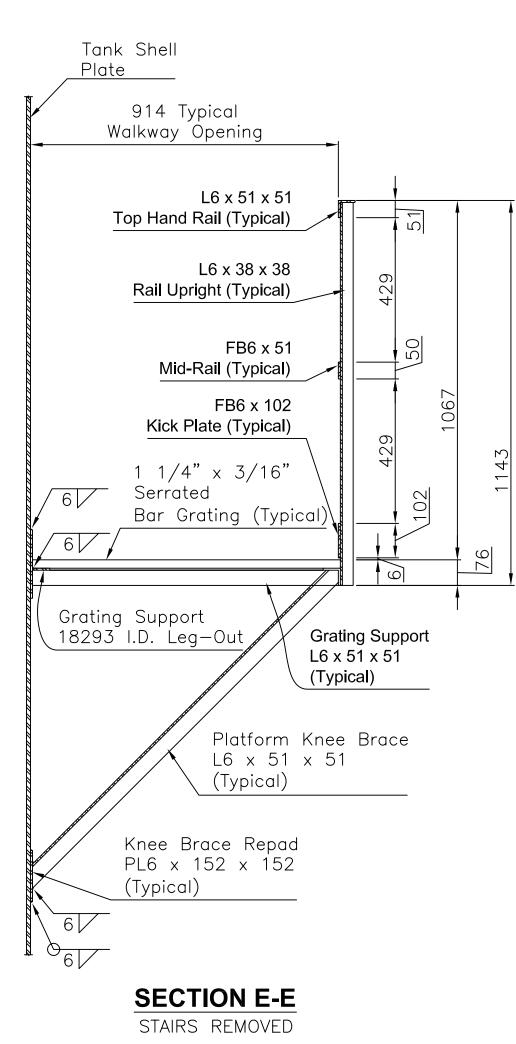


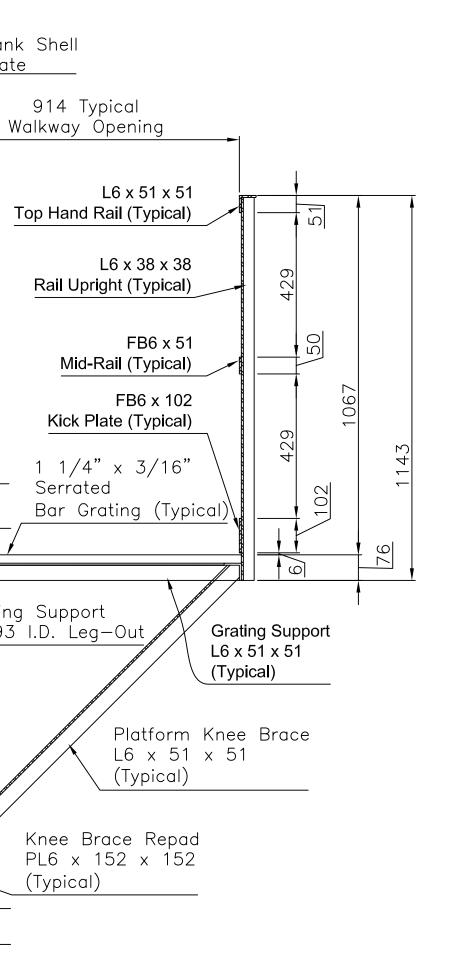


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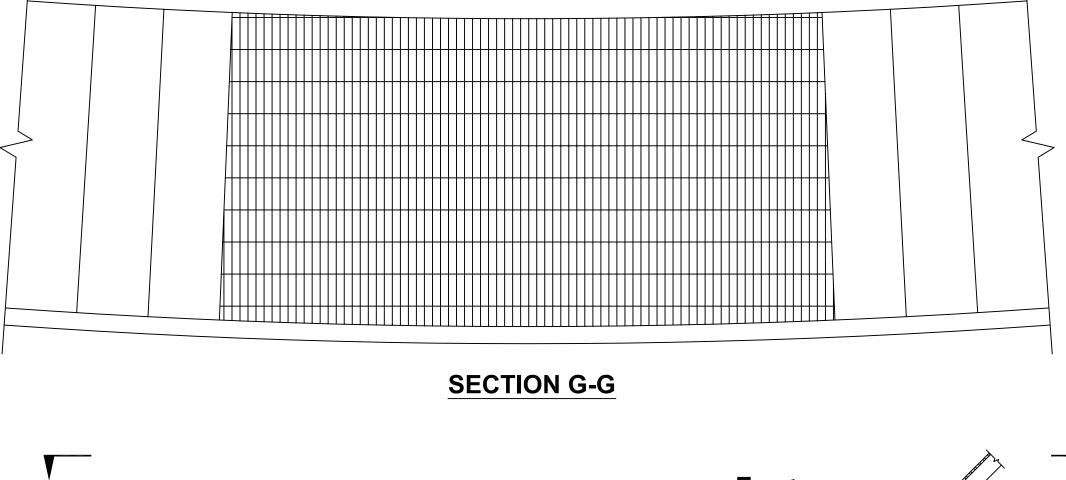
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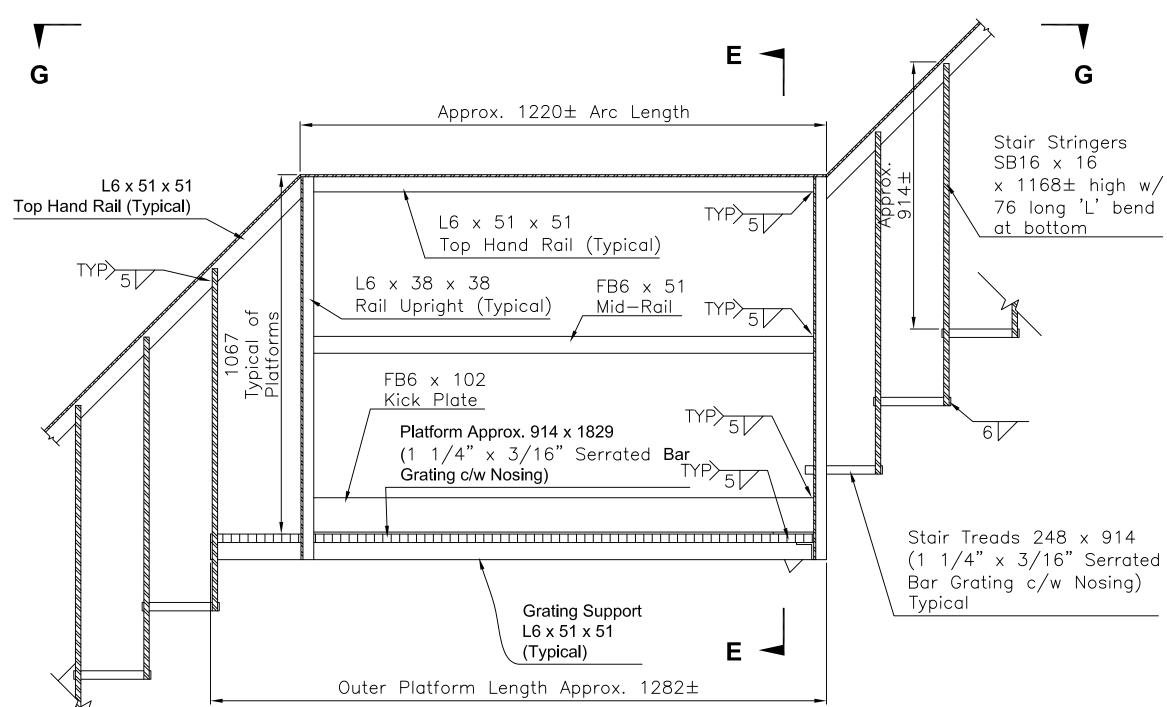
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В	Re-issued for Review	05/08/18	JOC		
Α	Issued for Review	25/02/18	JOC		
#	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY		











ENGINEER:

R SPIRAL STAIRS & INTERMEDIATE PLATFORM DET. 5 60-300 5 60-300 Compression Ring W4x13 notched Tank Shell Plate for field placement (see Elevation (see ELEVATION on for thickness) DWG# **SAB60-2018**-1 for Location)

INTERNAL COMPRESSION RING

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## SPIRAL STAIRWAY & LANDING **DETAILS**

Tanks 3,4,5 & 6, 60' DIA x 32' HIGH DIESEL FUEL STORAGE TANK

CLIENT: Sabina Gold and Silver Corp. **Back River Project, Bathhurst Inlet, Nunavut** 

CHK'D BY: CADFILE: FEB, 2018 B.K.G. APP'D BY: DRAWN BY: SCALE: J.O.C. N.T.S. DRAWING # REVISION # SAB60-2018-04

### Appendix E - MLA Equipment Inventory

Table 1. MLA Equipment Inventory

Description	Manufacturer	Serial No.	Current Location
PC200LC-8	Komatsu	KMTPC180LHC358456	MLA
WA470-8 Loader	Komatsu	PFA 100026	MLA
D6M LGP	Caterpillar	4JN02783	MLA
IT28G	Caterpillar	DBT01285	MLA
299D Skid Steer	Caterpillar	HCL00343	MLA
F350 Pick Up	Ford	1FT8W3BT2FED00953	MLA
F350 Pick Up	Ford	1FT8W3BT3BEB50877	MLA
Challenger MT755B	Caterpillar	CO755KNTBD1036	MLA
BR350 Snow Cat	Prinoth	908911200	MLA
BR350 Snow Cat	Prinoth	908911262	MLA
Dodge 5500 Service Truck	Dodge		MLA
2013 MLT4060, 6kW	Magnum	232293	MLA
2013 MLT4060, 6kW	Magnum	230060	MLA
2014 MLT5080, 20kW	Magnum	232495	MLA
2014 MLT5080, 20kW	Magnum	232488	MLA
IDF 350	Frost Fighter		MLA
IDF 350	Frost Fighter		MLA
Terex RT780 Mobile Crane	Terex	160512	MLA
1997 8-53' Triaxle FlatDeck Trailer	Great Dane	1GRDM0634VM025027	MLA
2000 8-53' Triaxle FlatDeck Trailer	Manac	2M5131616Y1069209	MLA
1995 8-53' Triaxle FlatDeck Trailer	Manac	2M513161xs1035457	MLA
1997 8-53' Triaxle FlatDeck Trailer	Manac	2M513165V1046483	MLA
730 Rock Truck	Caterpillar	B1M03339	MLA
730 Rock Truck	Caterpillar	B1M03340	MLA
DI-550	Sandvik	112H23115-1	MLA
DX-800	Sandvik	49931	MLA
F550 Blower Truck	Ford	1FDUF5HT7BEA19643	MLA
SJ1056 Telehandler	Skyjack	87310550	MLA
2008 MLT5080, 8kW	Magnum	230463	MLA
HI400D	Wacker Neuson		MLA
HI400D	Wacker Neuson		MLA
HI400D	Wacker Neuson		MLA
HI400D	Wacker Neuson		MLA
IDF 350	Frost Fighter		MLA
349E Excavator	Caterpillar	TFG01014	MLA
336 Excavator	Caterpillar	RZA00604	MLA
730 Rock Truck	Caterpillar	B1M03914	MLA
D8T Track Dozer cw Rear Ripper	Caterpillar	0FMC01173	MLA
T800B Fuel Truck 17.5 kL	Kenworth	1XKDDB9X4YR958717	MLA

C500B 50T winch tractor	Kenworth	1XKCDBOX05R978046	MLA
T800B Water Truck 14.5 kL	Kenworth	1XKDDB9X6YR958721	MLA
JLG4500AJ - 45 FT Man-Lift	JLG	211962	MLA
JLG800AJ - 80 FT Man-Lift	JLG	212157	MLA
2015 Ford F350 XLT 4WD Crewcab Longbox	Ford	1FT8W3BT9FEA90903	MLA
2015 Ford F350 XL 4WD Crewcab Longbox	Ford	1FT8W3BT8FEA72585	MLA
2015 Ford F350 XLT 4WD Crewcab longbox	Ford	1FT8W3BT8FEB27468	MLA
2015 Ford F350 XLT 4WD Crewcab longbox	Ford	1FT8W3BT6FED00955	MLA
2015 Ford F350 XLT 4WD Crewcab longbox	Ford	1FT8W3BT7GEA74751	MLA
2016 Ford F-350SD XL Crew Cab 172" WB 4X4 w/8' Box, 18" Wheels, 6.7L Power Stroke Diesel V8	Ford	1FT8W38T0GEC93146	MLA
2016 Ford F-350SD XLT Crew Cab 172" WB 4X4 w/8' Box, 18" Wheels, 6.7L Power Stroke Diesel V8	Ford	1FT8W3BT9GEBO8494	MLA
2008 53', 50 Ton Trailer, scissor neck	Aspen	2A9LB50348N125224	MLA
1999 8-53' Triaxle FlatDeck Trailer	Lode King	2LDPF5337X9032685	MLA
1999 8-53' Triaxle FlatDeck Trailer	Lode King	2LDPF5339X9032686	MLA
1998 8-53' Triaxle FlatDeck Trailer	Lode King	2LDPF533XW9028788	MLA
1999 8-53' Triaxle FlatDeck Trailer	Lode King	2LDPF5337X9031548	MLA
2012 International 24 Passenger - 24 pax	International	1HVXWSKK7CJ455332	MLA
JLG4500AJ - 45 FT Man-Lift	JLG	211836	MLA
JLG800AJ - 80 FT Man-Lift	JLG	212162	MLA
Frost Fighters			MLA
IDF 350 Heaters , 2016	Frost Fighter		MLA
IDF 350 Heaters , 2016	Frost Fighter		MLA
IDF 350 Heaters , 2016	Frost Fighter		MLA
Light Tower - 8KW, MLT5080	Magnum	232412	MLA
Light Tower - 8KW, MLT5080	Magnum	232444	MLA
Light Tower- 20KW, MLT5200	Magnum	232491	MLA
Light Tower - 20KW, MLT5200, 2014	Magnum	232635	MLA