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# Memo

To: Chris Hanks, Bill Patterson, Lea-Marie

Date:

September 22, 2010

Bowes-Lyon

Deborah Muggli, Christine Kowbel

From:

Tayfun Gurdal, Maritz Rykaart

Subject: Design Brief: Roberts Bay Fuel Tank Project #:

1CH008.027

Farm Expansion – Secondary

Containment

### 1 Introduction

CC:

Hope Bay Mining Limited (HBML), a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Mining Company (NMC) is currently in the process of constructing their Doris North Project (Project) in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, Canada. Fuel is brought to the site annually via sealift and stored on site in designated fuel tank farms, housed within appropriately designed and constructed secondary containment facilities. Currently, the Project has one 5.7 Million Litre (ML) diesel fuel tank in use at Roberts Bay, and another five 1.5 ML diesel fuel tanks are under construction at the Doris North Camp.

To ensure uninterrupted fuel supply throughout the year, HBML requires additional on-site fuel storage. They propose to construct a new tank farm at Roberts Bay that would contain an additional four 5.7 ML diesel fuel tanks and one 1.5 ML aviation fuel tank. Fuel will be pumped to these tanks from barges or ships moored in Roberts Bay via a dedicated fuel pipeline.

This proposed expansion will increase the on-site diesel fuel storage capacity from 14 ML to 36 ML and will allow for storage of 1.5 ML of jet fuel. The vast majority of the additional fuel capacity will be used for construction at the Project and mining related activities. Some of the fuel stored at the Project will be used for exploration activities in other areas of the Hope Bay belt. The annual fuel needs is approximately characterized in Table 1.

**Table 1. Doris North Project Annual Fuel Needs** 

Fuel Type	Primary Use	Estimated Volume (ML)
	Normal Surface Operations	14.0
	Underground Mining	4.0
Diesel	Construction	5.0
	District Exploration	4.0
	Contingency	4.0
	Normal Operations	0.5
Aviation Fuel (Jet A)	District Exploration	0.5
	Contingency	0.5

This memo provides complete details of the secondary containment facility design that will be used to house the proposed new fuel tanks at Roberts Bay, as well as the secondary containment for the dedicated fuel pipeline. This should be read in conjunction with the attached set of detailed engineering drawings (Attachment A).

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# 2 Design Concept

The existing fuel tank farms at Roberts Bay and Doris North Camp have been designed in accordance with all Federal and Territorial regulations and guidelines. In addition, NMC has internal 5-star Standards that were adopted, where they exceed the stated Federal and Territorial regulations and standards. The design of the new tank farm and secondary containment facility described in this design brief, are in exact conformance.

Since the Doris North Project is being constructed on KIA land, HBML has secured a Commercial Lease for the property. The proposed locations of all fuel tanks including the proposed expansion are within the Commercial Lease boundary. The KIA has approved this proposal.

# 3 Expansion Alternatives

Four alternate construction locations were considered for the new tank farm as described in this design brief. The following is a summary of these alternatives:

- Expansion of the existing 5.7 ML fuel tank farm at Roberts Bay. This would have been the preferred option from an operational point of view. The fuel is offloaded from the barges at Roberts Bay providing the most flexibility. Expansion of this tank farm would require drilling and blasting activities in very close proximity to the full 5.7 ML fuel tank. This would pose a significant safety risk to the construction and operational personnel. Draining the tank was not a practical option since the fuel is required for construction and there are no alternate fuel storage sites. As a result of these constraints this alternative was not selected.
- Expansion of the existing 5 x 1.5 ML fuel tank farm at the Doris North Camp. This option was not selected since sufficient bedrock was not available to found the tanks. Founding the tanks on overburden would require piling, which would not be cost-effective, especially considering the long-term risks. In addition, having the tanks located 5 km from the shoreline would require the fuel transfer to be completed via fuel trucks or a 5 km long pipeline. The fuel transfer must occur over a very short time frame to allow the barges to return to their home port prior to freezing up. These challenges when combined, present a significant risk for operational problems that may lead to environmental consequences.
- Construction of a new tank farm within Quarry #2. Quarry #2 is sufficiently big to construct the tank farm in and has a competent rock foundation. The distance of this facility from the shoreline complicates timely fuel offloading from the barges, as described in the previous alternative. Since Quarry #2 is active, construction of the tank farm would have to be delayed until the quarry was exhausted, or alternatively, quarry development would have to be ceased, which is not feasible at this time. This alternative was not pursued further.
- Construction of a new tank farm south of the Roberts Bay laydown area. This site has a large rock outcrop, which if drilled and blasted would provide a competent foundation for the tank farm. Drilling and blasting in this area will require the use of blast mats and other control measures to prevent health and safety risks to HBML and Contractor personnel, as well as damage to equipment and supplies on the adjacent laydown areas. Implementation of these controls would be practical and reasonable. This site is ideally located to facilitate fuel offloading with minimal risk, which identifies it as the preferred alternative.

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# 4 System Design

# 4.1 Design criteria

After incorporating all Federal and Territorial regulation and guidelines, as well as NMC's 5-star standards (see Section 2 of this design brief), SRK consulted with the Prime contractor and their specialist sub-contractor who will be erecting the tanks in the tank farm to ensure constructability of the intended design. The inputs were collated and resulted in the following primary design criteria for the secondary containment facility for the new tank farm at Roberts Bay:

- All tanks will be founded on bedrock.
- The secondary containment capacity for the tank farm must be at least the capacity of the largest storage tank, plus 10% of the aggregate capacity of all other storage tanks in the facility.
- An operational minimum permanent clearance distance equivalent to 25% of the tank diameter is required around any tank.
- A temporary construction clearance of 9 m around all tanks is required.

The following secondary design criteria was adopted in the design, and specifically accounted for elements of constructability and operational use preference:

- The amount of drilling and blasting required to ensure the tanks can be founded on competent bedrock should be minimized; however, the base elevation must be sufficiently low so as not to require access ramps steeper than 7%.
- In addition to the regulated required secondary containment capacity (as stipulated above), an allowance must be made to contain the 1-in-100 year, 24-hour duration storm event.
- Over and above the regulated and storm water required secondary containment volume a Factor of Safety of 10% has been applied.
- Containment berms must have a minimum crest width of 3 m.
- Where the high-wall exceeds 8 m total height a catch-berm is provided for safety against rock falls and raveling.
- A slope of 0.17H:1V is used on the high-wall.
- A slope of 0.5% on base of the facility for drainage.
- The tank farm access road must have a minimum width of 6 m.

# 4.2 Survey Data

The design of the tank farm secondary containment facility was based on as-built topographical surveys of the Roberts Bay laydown area, as well as topographical contour maps produced from 2008 aerial photography supplied by HBML.

### 4.3 Foundation Conditions

Comprehensive geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the Doris North Site (SRK 2009). This information confirms that the area lies within the zone of continuous permafrost, with the permafrost being up to 550 m deep. Permafrost temperature at the surface is about -8°C and the active layer is generally less than 1 m thick. Laboratory and in-situ tests on disturbed and undisturbed samples indicate that the overburden soils are predominantly comprised of marine silts and clays, and the pore-water in these soils have high salinity, depressing the freezing point to -2°C. The ice-rich overburden soils are typically between 5 and 20 m deep, before encountering competent bedrock, predominantly basalt. Bedrock is frequently exposed, rising columnar 5 to 100 m above the surrounding landscape.

Due to poor foundation conditions presented by the overburden soils, it was deemed appropriate to construct the Roberts Bay tank farm on a competent bedrock foundation. This was accomplished through drilling and blasting of a natural bedrock outcrop zone at the Roberts Bay laydown area.

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Since the bedrock zone was completely exposed (with the exception of a few isolated pockets of overburden), a geotechnical investigation was not required to confirm bedrock conditions.

# 4.4 Tank Farm Secondary Containment

Secondary containment from the tank farm will be provided by constructing a fill berm using Run of Quarry material (ROQ) on a levelled bedrock foundation. A 60-mil HDPE liner sandwiched between two 12-oz non-woven geotextiles will be draped over the bedrock floor and up over the berms. The liner will subsequently be covered with a 600 mm layer of protective crush material. The berm will be constructed using ROQ excavated from the pad footprint. Downstream and upstream slopes of containment berm will be at least 1.5H:1V. The overall berm height is variable; however, its upper elevation is constant. The berm crest width is 3 m. The steel fuel tanks will be constructed on sloped crush pedestals within the confines of this area as illustrated in Attachment A.

# 4.5 Pipeline Secondary Containment

The dedicated fuel pipeline will run from the jetty to the two existing tanks farms, the new tank farm and the existing Roberts Bay tank farm. The pipeline will be placed within a lined containment berm to provide secondary containment as per NMC's 5-star standards. This containment berm will be constructed from select ROQ. The secondary containment will be provided with a 60-mil HDPE liner sandwiched between two 12-oz non-woven geotextiles. This liner system will receive a final crush protective layer as illustrated in Attachment A.

# 4.6 Safety Catch Bench

Due to the height of the high-wall along the south-west side of the facility, a 6 m wide safety catch bench will be constructed in accordance with best practice guidelines. This high-wall will also be inspected by a rock mechanics expert when exposed, and if deemed necessary, additional protection measures will be implemented such as scaling, rock bolting, meshing and/or shotcreted.

### 4.7 Protection Berm

A 1 m high protection berm with 1.5H:1V side slopes will be constructed 3 m from the crest of the high-wall in accordance with best practice guidelines to prevent inadvertent access over the high-wall by people and larger terrestrial animals.

# 4.8 Access Road and Ramps

The tank farm will be accessed through a road with ramps entering and exiting the facility. This access road will double as the fuel transfer station and will be located within the lined secondary containment areas. To ensure adequate protection of the liner in this high traffic zone, the 6.7 m wide access road is to have a minimum 0.9 m cover over the liner.

Since the tank farm is elevated over the surrounding Roberts Bay laydown areas, two access ramps will be required to enter the facility. These access ramps, graded at about 10%, fall outside of the lined secondary containment area.

### **4.9** Sump

A sump will be constructed within the secondary containment area. The area will be graded to have positive drainage towards the sump for collection of surface water and/or fuel spills. When the sump contains liquid, it will be tested. If it meets the discharge criteria, it will be pumped out and spread out on the tundra or used as dust suppressant on the roads. If the liquid contains hydrocarbons it will be pumped through an on-site oil/water separator, tested again and then is disposed of as previously mentioned. Alternatively, liquid that does not meet the discharge criteria will be pumped out (using a vacuum truck) and disposed of in the contaminated water cell of the landfarm located at Doris Camp.

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# 5 Construction Methodology

The tank farm will be constructed in the floor of a rock quarry specifically developed for that purpose. A drill program was completed to collect samples and confirm the geochemical suitability of this rock (see Attachment B).

Prior to developing the rock quarry, overburden soils will be stripped from the quarry using dozers with ripper attachments or drill-and-blast methods. This overburden will be disposed of on the existing overburden dump immediately east of the existing fuel tank farm at Roberts Bay. To ensure proper sediment control from this overburden dump, a sedimentation control berm will be constructed along the downstream edge of the dump as illustrated in Attachment A. This berm will be about 2 m high, have 2H:1V side slopes, and a 6 m crest width, and will be constructed from select ROQ material.

Once the overburden has been stripped, the quarry will be developed using conventional drill-and-blast techniques. Development will follow the best practice methods and will result in high-walls about 8 m high with near vertical overall slope angles of at least 80°. The total amount of rock to be developed is about 68,000 m³. The bulk of this material will be used for construction of the airstrip bypass road (about 50,000 m³). The remainder of the material will be used for construction of the sedimentation berm, the tank farm secondary containment, access road and ramps as well as the expansion of the Roberts Bay laydown areas to accommodate functional use of this new tank farm.

Crush material for use in these elements will be sourced from the existing crusher plant, which uses material developed from Quarry #2.

Complete quantities are presented in Attachment A.

### 6 References

SRK (2009), Hope Bay Gold Project: Stage 2, Overburden Characterization Report, 1CH008.002, September 2009.

SRK (2010), Roberts Bay Tank Farm Design Memo, 1CH008.27, April 2009.

Attachment A Drawings

# Engineering Drawings for the Roberts Bay Fuel Tank Farm, Doris North Project, Nunavut, Canada

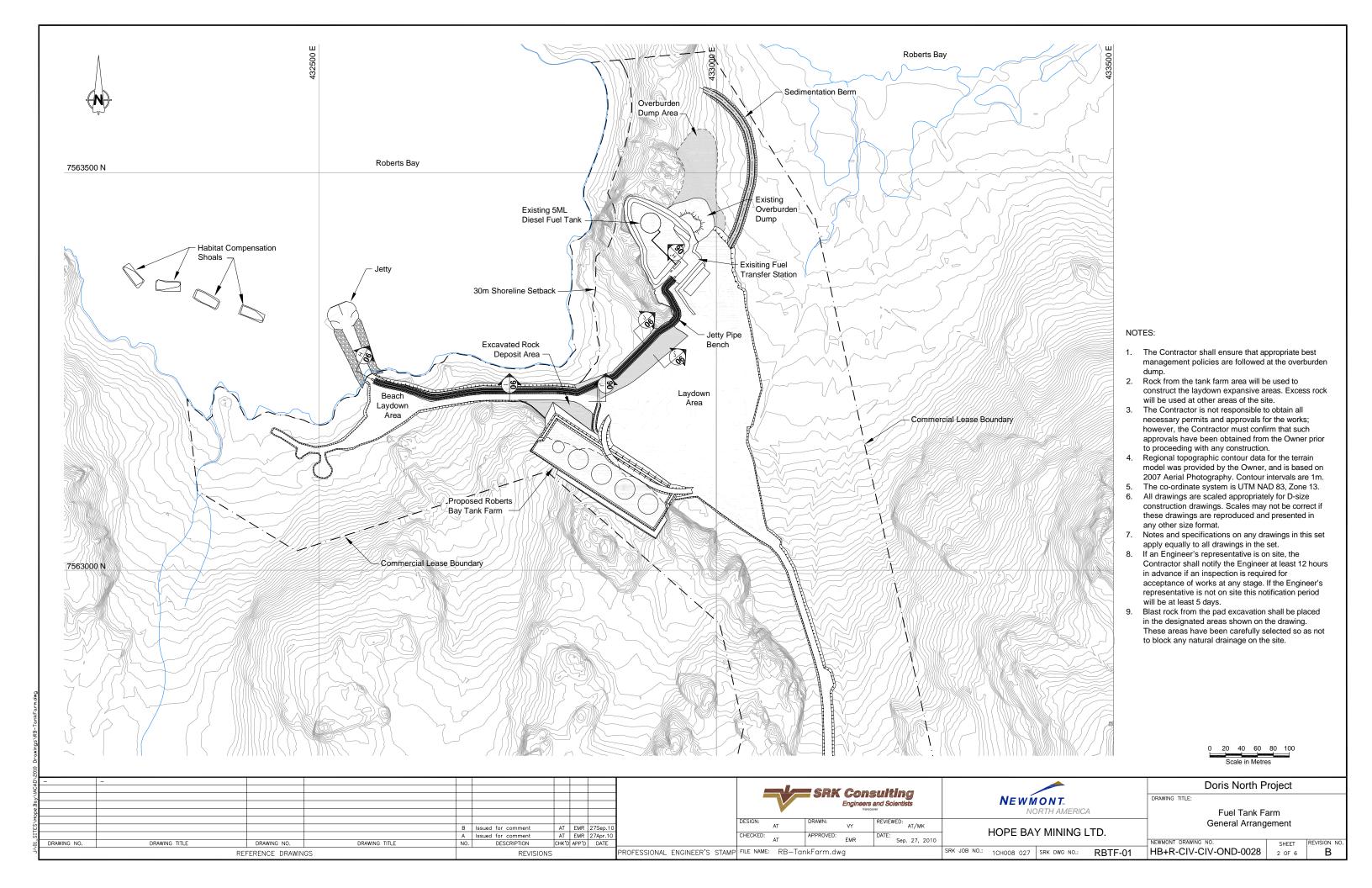
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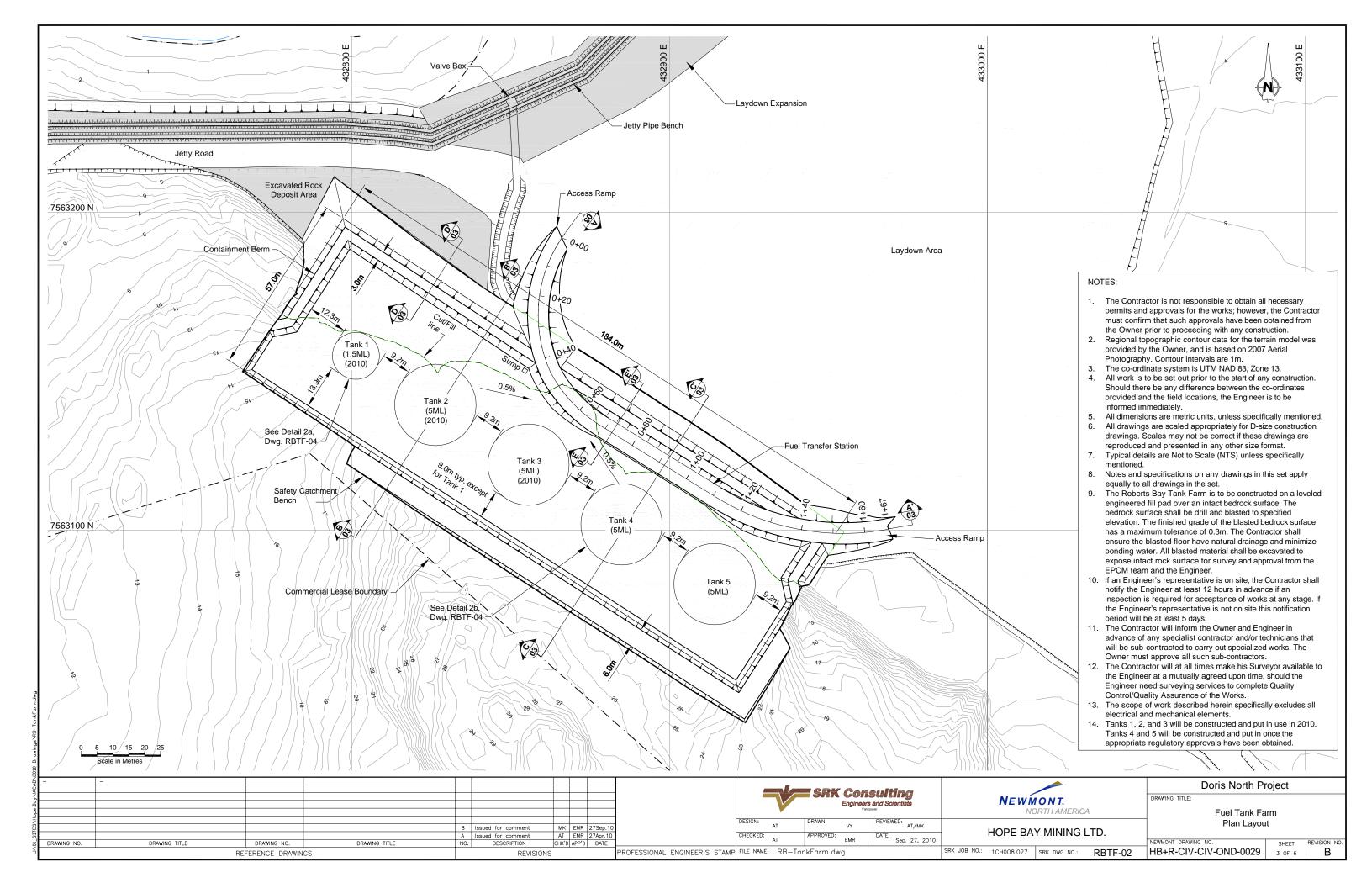
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RBTF-00	HB+R-CIV-CIV-OND-0027	Engineering Drawings for the Roberts Bay Fuel Tank Farm	В	September 27, 2010	Issued for Comment
RBTF-01	HB+R-CIV-CIV-OND-0028	Fuel Tank Farm General Arrangement	В	September 27, 2010	Issued for Comment
RBTF-02	HB+R-CIV-CIV-OND-0029	Fuel Tank Farm Plan Layout	В	September 27, 2010	Issued for Comment
RBTF-03	HB+R-CIV-CIV-OND-0030	Fuel Tank Farm Sections	В	September 27, 2010	Issued for Comment
RBTF-04	HB+R-CIV-CIV-OND-0031	Fuel Tank Farm Details	В	September 27, 2010	Issued for Comment
RBTF-05	HB+R-CIV-CIV-OND-0039	Roberts Bay Overburden Storage Area and Sedimentation Berm	Α	September 27, 2010	Issued for Comment
RBTF-06	HB+R-CIV-CIV-OND-0040	Pipe Bench Sections	Α	September 27, 2010	Issued for Comment
RBTF-07	HB+R-CIV-CIV-OND-0041	Pipe Bench Section and Details	Α	September 27, 2010	Issued for Comment

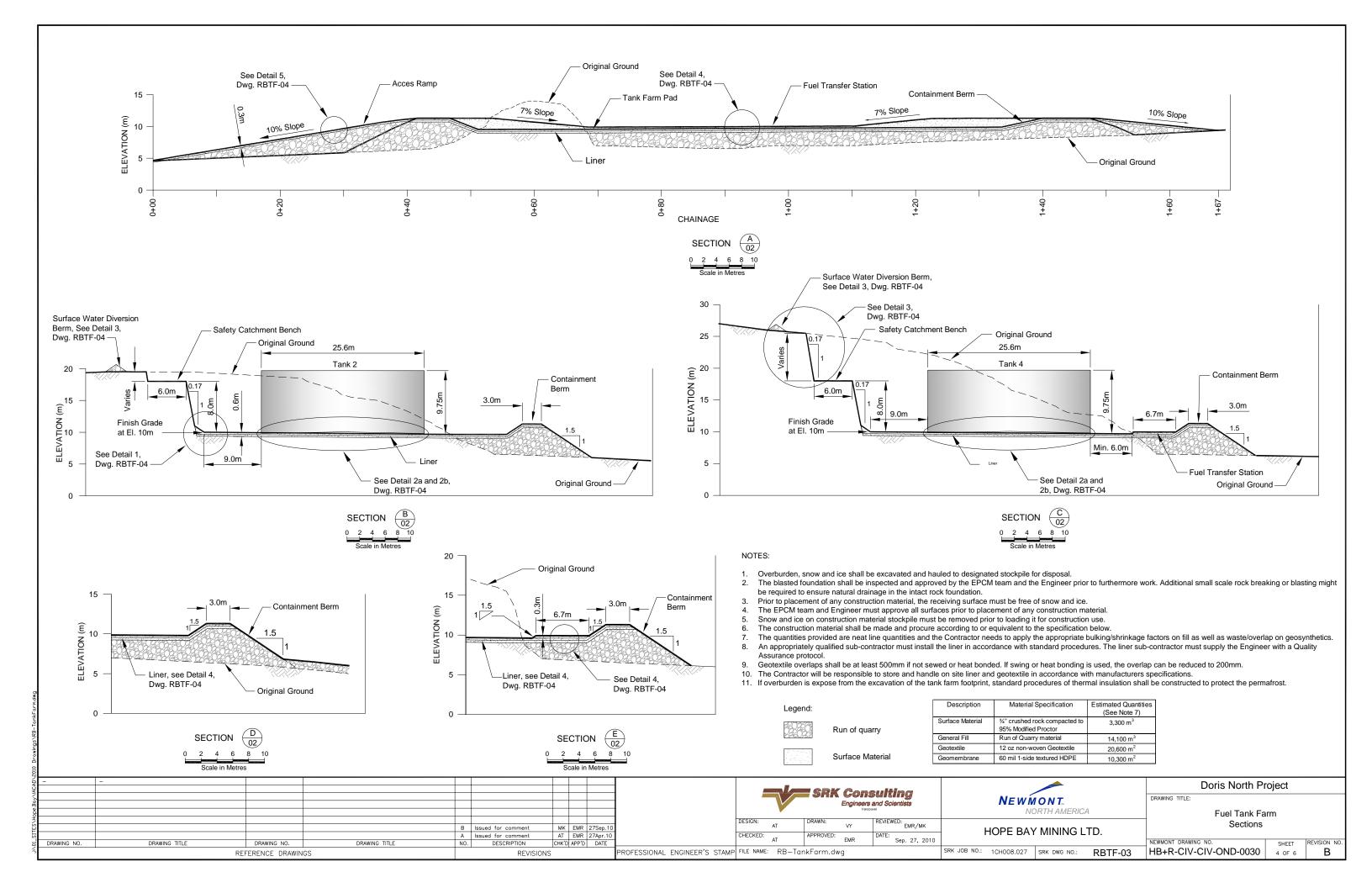
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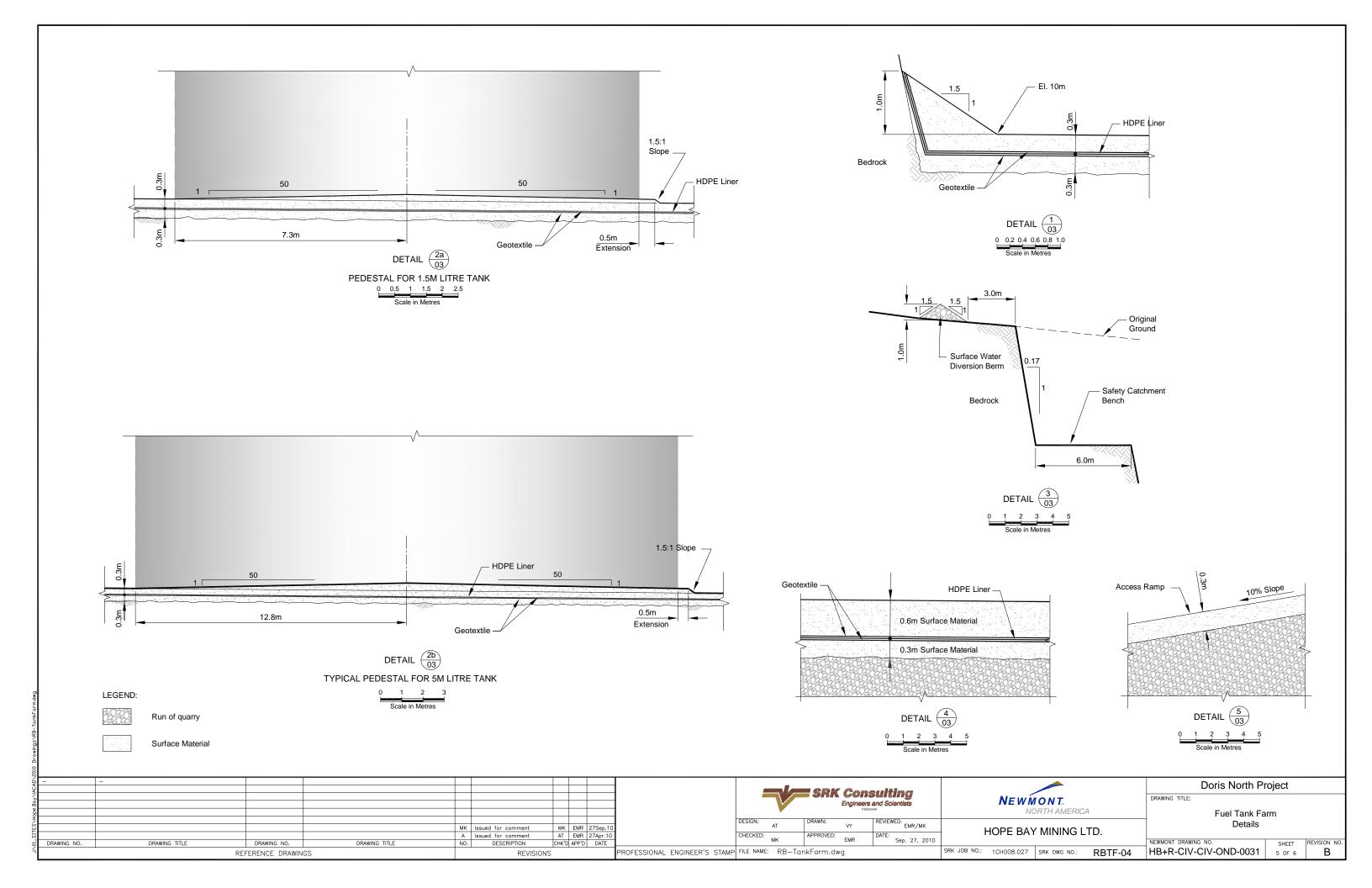


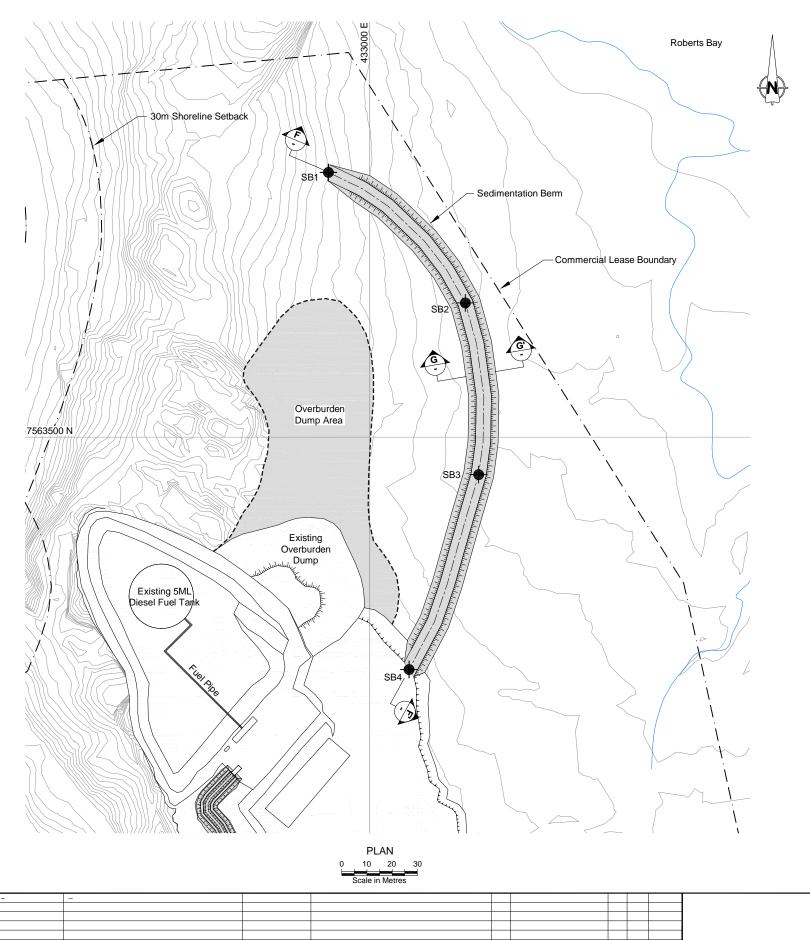
PROJECT NO: 1CH008.027 ISSUED FOR COMMENT Revision B September 27, 2010 RBTF-00 / HB+R-CIV-CIV-OND-0027







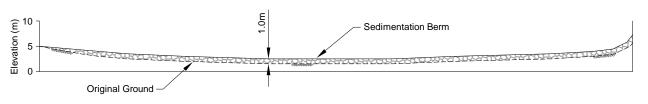


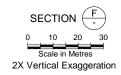


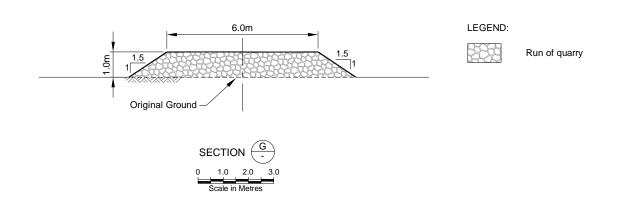
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SB2	433037.97	7563553.31					
SB3	433043.24	7563485.15					
SB4	433015.62	7563407.80					

### **Materials List and Quantities**

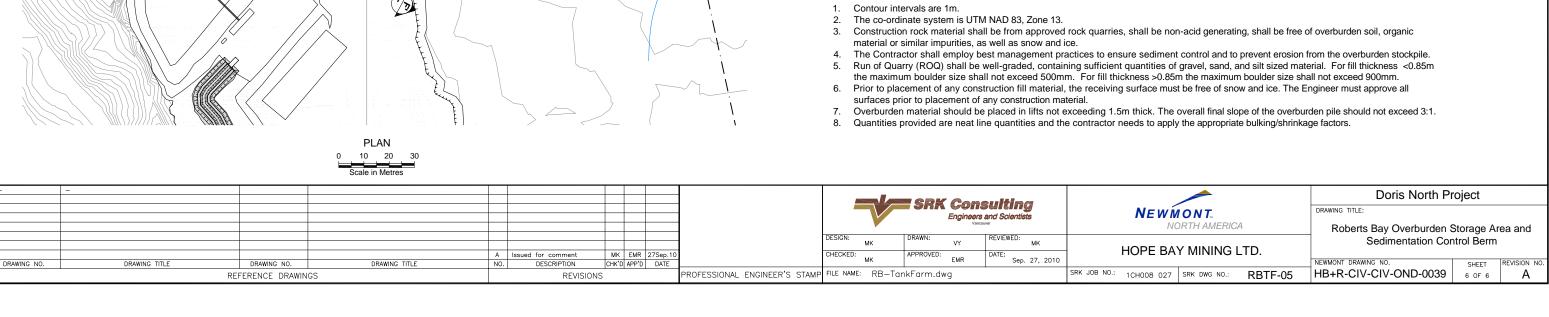
Description	Material Specifications	Estimated Quantities (See Note 8)
General Fill	Run of Quarry Material	1,800 m³

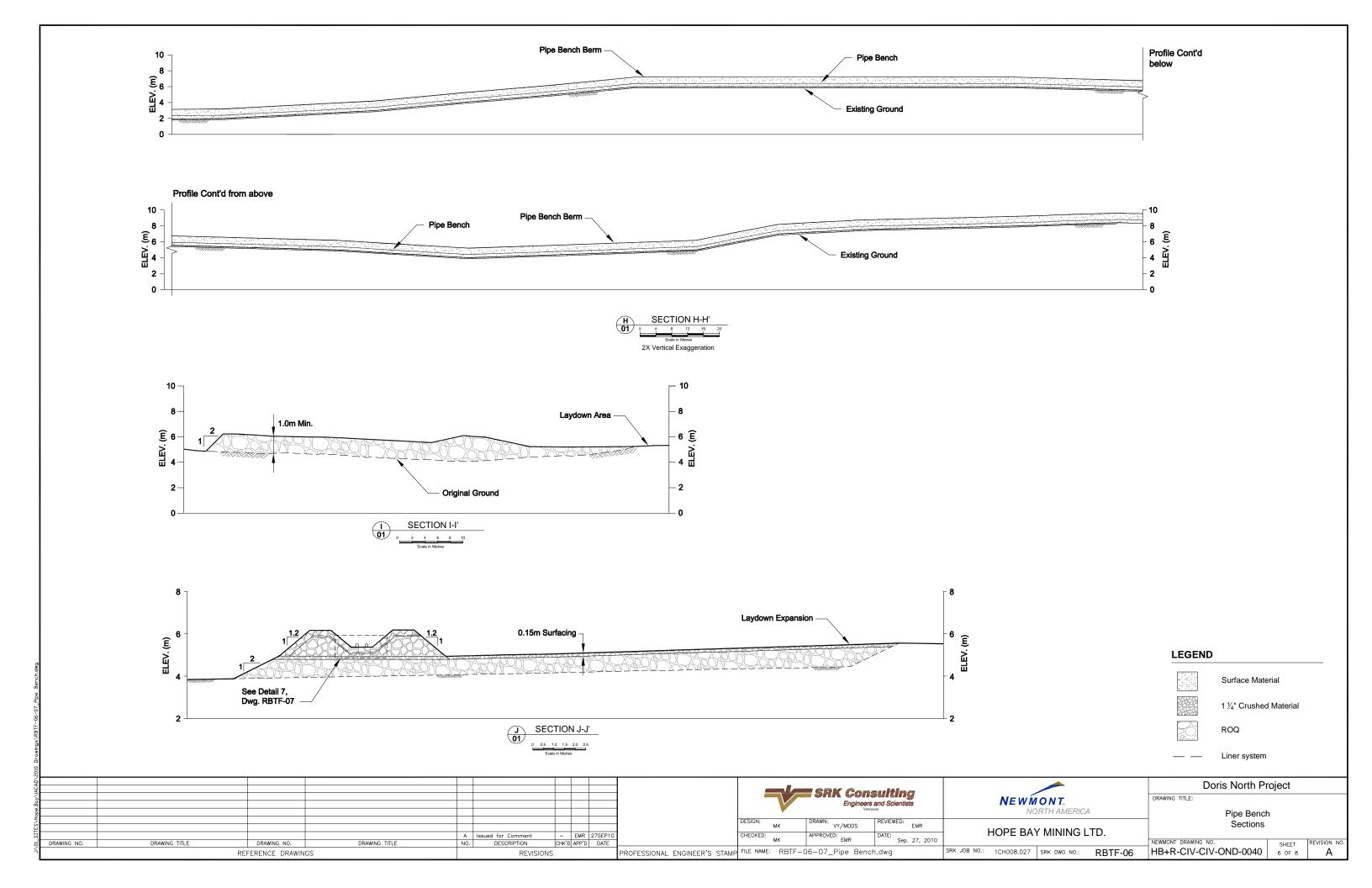


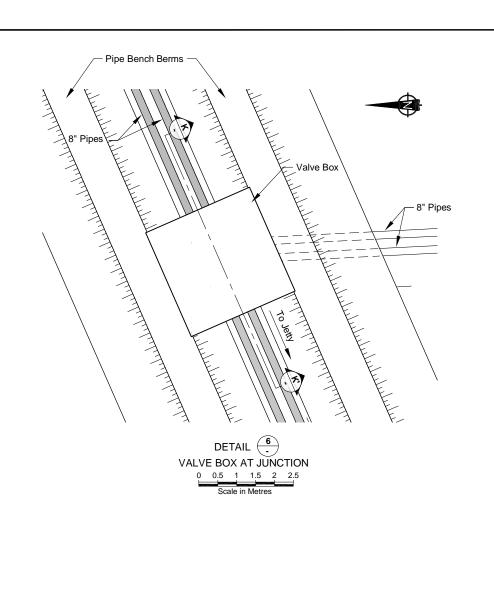


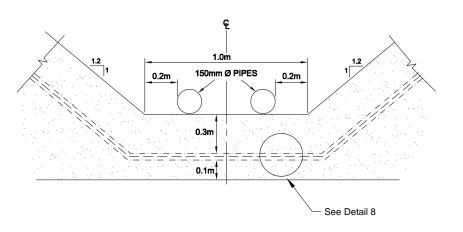


### Notes:

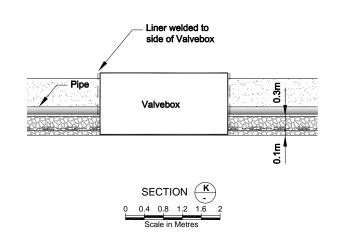


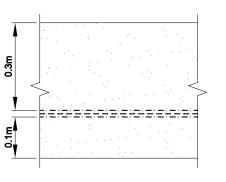






DETAIL (7) TYPICAL PIPE BENCH SECTION NTS





DETAIL 8 TYPICAL LINER DETAILS

### **Materials List and Quantities**

Description	Material Specifications	Estimated Quantities		
Surface Material	3/4" Crushed Rock Compacted to 95% Modified Proctor	3,000 m <sup>3</sup>		
Geotextile	12 oz. Non-woven Geotextile	3,000 m²		
Geomembrane	60 mil Textured HDPE	6,000 m²		

# **LEGEND**

Surface Material



1 1/4" Crushed Material



ROQ

HDPE Liner

Geotextile

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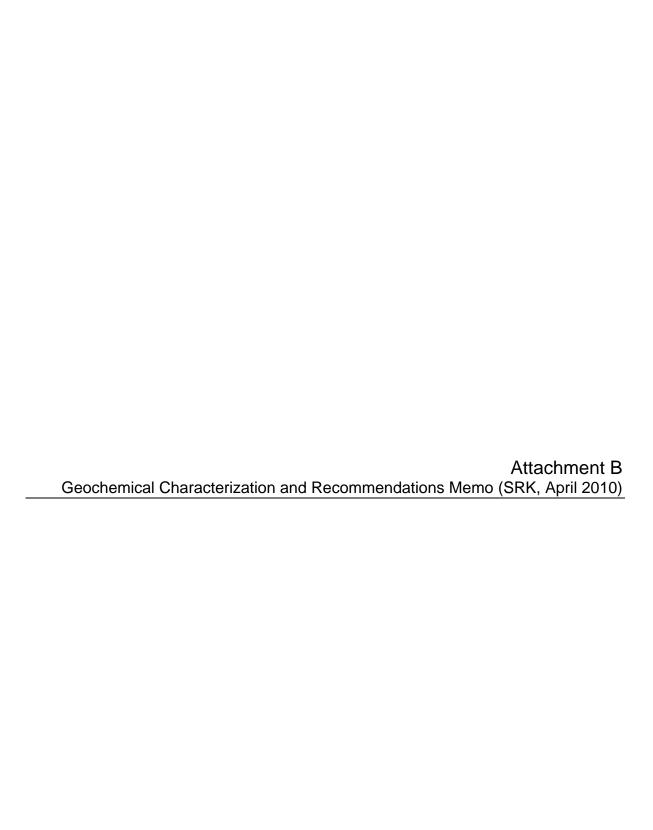
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# Memo

**To:** Chris Hanks, Newmont **Date:** April 23, 2010

**cc:** Lea-Marie Bowes-Lyon, Newmont **From:** Lisa Barazzuol

Kelly Sexsmith

1CH008.029.3600

**Subject:** Geochemical Characterization and

Recommendations for Roberts Bay Fuel Tank Farm, Doris North, Hope

**Bay Project** 

### 1 Introduction

Hope Bay Mining Ltd. (HBML) is seeking permission for the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) to build an additional fuel tank farm, fuel transfer station and secondary containment facility on a bedrock outcrop south of the Roberts Bay laydown area (Figure 1). Construction of this facility would require blasting and removal of rock to create a level working surface. The blasted rock would be used for other previously approved infrastructure development associated with the Doris North project.

Project #:

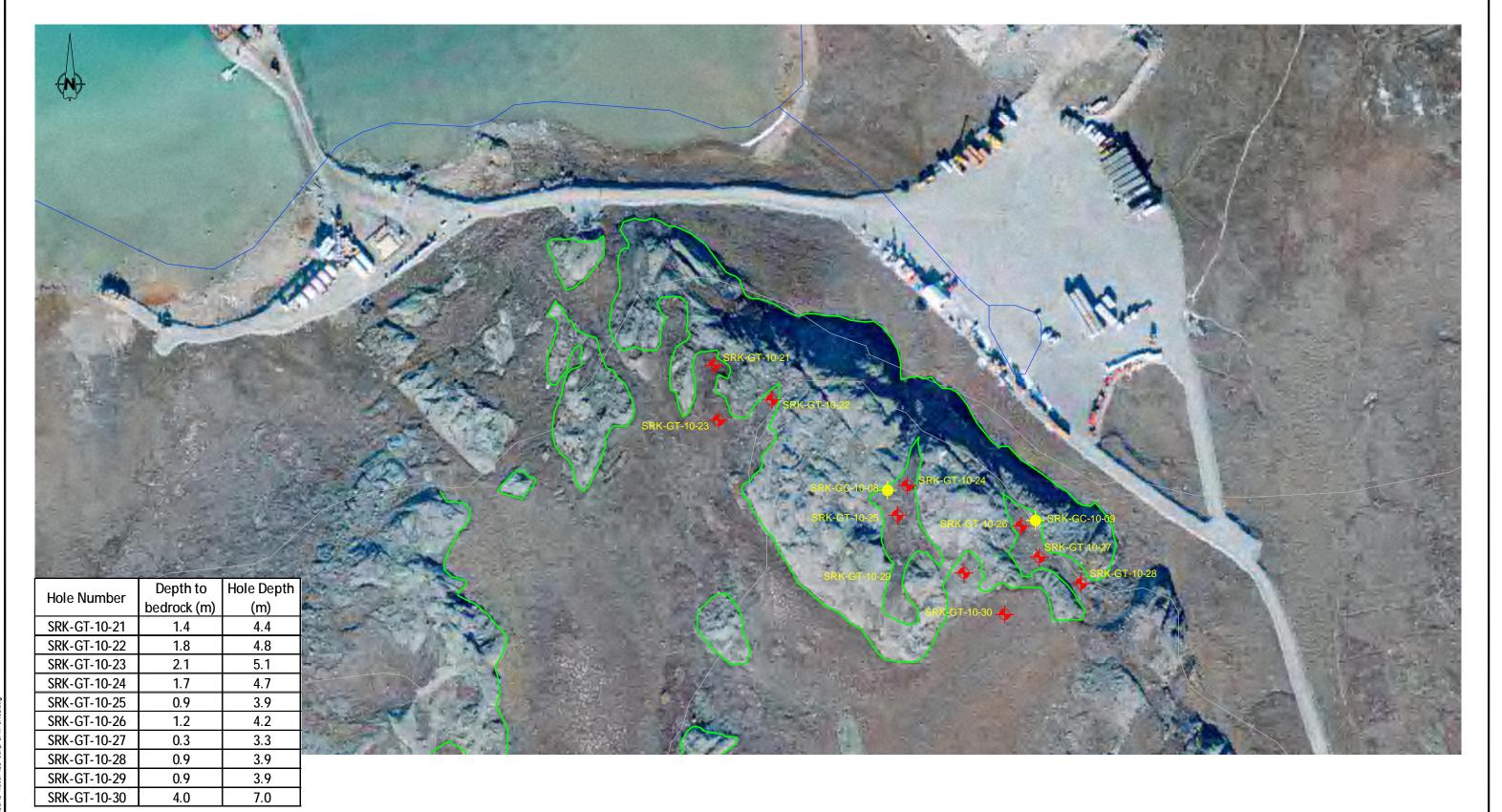
SRK were asked to characterize the potential for metal leaching and/or acid rock drainage (ML/ARD) of the rock that will be exposed or removed from this area. Samples were obtained and characterized both geologically and geochemically. This memorandum presents results of the testing program and provides recommendations for management and monitoring of this material.

### 2 Methods

Two geochemical and ten geotechnical drillholes were drilled within the proposed Roberts Bay fuel tank farm footprint in February 2010 to confirm the sub-surface geology of the development area (Figure 1). All holes were drilled using an Atlas Copco D9 ROC drill. The geochemical holes were drilled to the projected depth of development. Samples were also obtained from a series of geotechnical holes, which were terminated once 3 m of bedrock was intersected. Rock chip samples weighing approximately 2 kg each were collected by an SRK engineer. A total of 43 samples were collected, each sample representing approximately 1 m of drill core. The rock chips were logged by a Newmont geologist using standardized Newmont lithology codes (Attachment 1).

Samples were submitted to CANTEST Ltd., in Burnaby BC for testing. A total of 20 samples were analyzed for total sulphur. Eleven of these samples were geochemically analyzed for trace metals analysis by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish, and complete ABA analysis including: paste pH, total inorganic carbon (TIC), sulphate sulphur and Modified Sobek neutralization potential (NP). The samples selected for testing were intended to provide adequate spatial distribution and to represent the range of geological characteristics described in the geology logs. QA/QC of the data set was performed by SRK.





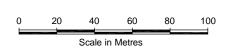


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Geotechnical Drill Hole



Geochemical Drill Hole





NEWMONT...
The Gold Company

Drill Hole

Roberts Bay Tank Farm Expansion Drill Hole Locations

Doris North Phase 1 Infrastructure

Feb 2010

FILE NAME: Doris-RobertsB Camp Drill Sites.dwg

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# 3 Results

ABA and trace metal data are presented in Attachments 2 and 3.

The majority (41/43) of the samples were logged as metavolcanic (1), suggesting that the fuel tank farm development area is lithologically consistent. The two other samples were also logged as metavolcanic, but were mixed with with either quartz vein (12q) or granitoid (9).

Total sulphur concentrations for the 20 samples were very low, ranging from below detection (0.02%) to 0.1% (median 0.07%). Pyrite concentrations of up to 3% were noted by the geologist, however total sulphur concentrations for these samples were 0.04% and 0.1%, respectively.

Table 1 presents data for the 11 samples submitted for full ABA analysis. NPs were relatively low in comparison to other metavolcanic samples in the area, ranging from 16.1 to 119.5 kg CaCO<sub>3</sub>/tonne (median 27.6 kg CaCO<sub>3</sub>/tonne). TICs were uniformly less than NP, ranging from 6.6 to 98.4 kg CaCO<sub>3</sub>/tonne (median 11.4 kg CaCO<sub>3</sub>/tonne).

The data indicate that all of the samples are classified<sup>1</sup> as not potentially acid generating (not-PAG) on the basis of NP/AP and TIC/AP ratios, with one exception. Sample ID 540470 was classified as uncertain on the basis of TIC/AP, however, the low sulphur content (0.1%) suggests the potential for acid generation is limited.

			-			•		-	
Sample ID	Paste pH	Total Sulphur	Sulphate Sulphur	AP	Modified NP	TIC	NNP	NP/AP	TIC/AP
	s.u.	%	%		Kg CaC	O₃/tonne		ratio	ratio
540477	9.01	<0.02	<0.01	0.6	64.8	50.0	64.1	103.6	80.0
540481	9.23	0.04	<0.01	1.3	94.0	74.5	92.8	75.2	59.6
540484	9.3	0.05	<0.01	1.6	119.5	98.4	117.9	76.5	63.0
540485	9.22	0.06	<0.01	1.9	23.0	9.3	21.1	12.3	5.0
540487	9.43	0.05	<0.01	1.6	16.1	6.6	14.6	10.3	4.2
540489	9.6	0.03	<0.01	0.9	28.5	15.0	27.6	30.4	16.0
540448	9.57	0.08	<0.01	2.5	83.8	76.4	81.3	33.5	30.5
540450	8.99	0.04	<0.01	1.3	37.4	23.2	36.1	29.9	18.5
540468	8.84	0.08	0.01	2.2	27.6	11.4	25.4	12.6	5.2

3.1

2.8

Table 1: ABA Data, 11 Samples from the Roberts Bay Fuel Tank Farm Expansion

P:\01\_SITES\Hope.Bay\1CH008.005\_Geochemistry (Doris, Madrid, Boston)\DNorth construction\Surface Infrastructure\WorkingFiles\2010\_01 Geochem Drilling Program\[DNorthInfrastruc\_Data\_Inb\_1CH008.029.3600\_v02.xlsx\]

22.8

25.3

8.2

11.1

19.6

22.4

7.3

9.0

2.6

4.0

< 0.01

< 0.01

0.1

0.09

540470

540474

9.49

8.91

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> ARD classifications as follows: not-PAG defined as NP/AP or TIC/AP > 3; uncertain defined as NP/AP or TIC/AP between 1 and 3; PAG defined as NP/AP or TIC/AP ≤ 1

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The apparent discrepancy in the ARD classifications for sample 540470 is due to the low levels of carbonate minerals, as indicated by the TIC content, and the more appreciable amounts of non-carbonate buffering minerals, as indicated by the higher levels of NP. Given the low sulphide content of these samples, these differences are not considered to be important, and buffering by silicate minerals is likely to be adequate for maintaining neutral pH conditions.

Of the 11 samples analyzed for trace metals, none had a trace metal content greater than ten times the average crustal abundance for basaltic rocks (Price 1997).

### 4 Discussion

Material from the proposed Roberts Bay fuel tank farm is geologically consistent with Quarry 1, which has already been developed and is located north of the Roberts Bay laydown area. This section compares data for metavolcanic samples from the fuel tank area with existing data for Quarry 1.

Existing geochemical data from Quarry 1 includes:

- ABA data for seven surface samples (AMEC 2005), 23 drill core samples from two drill holes (SRK 2007), and 33 samples obtained by Golder Consultants (Golder) during the 2007 construction season (SRK 2009). An additional 55 samples taken by Golder were analyzed for total sulphur only (SRK 2009).
- Trace element data (aqua regia digestion with ICP finish) for the AMEC (2005) and SRK (2007) samples.
- One humidity cell (AMEC 2005), Results from the 2007 seepage survey by Golder and 2009 by SRK (SRK 2009).

These data and reports have been submitted to the NWB.

Total sulphur levels for the 104 samples from AMEC (2005), SRK (2007) and SRK (2009) ranged from 0.03 to 0.22% with median values of 0.08%. NP and TIC analyzed on 55 of these samples ranged from 3.7 to 281.3 kg CaCO3/tonne (median 115.8 kg CaCO3/tonne) and 0.5 to 265.8 kg CaCO3/tonne (median 78.0 kg CaCO3/tonne), respectively. All of the samples from Quarry 1 were classified as non-PAG except one sample from AMEC (2005). This sample was a grab sample classified as uncertain and PAG on the basis of NP/AP and TIC/AP, respectively (AMEC 2005). The geology of the sample was not recorded, however this sample is considered not representative of bulk quarry material because it was obtained from a localized area. Trace element median levels were typically comparable to the fuel tank farm expansion samples, with a few exceptions. Copper levels in the fuel tank farm expansion samples were an order of magnitude lower than Quarry 1 and arsenic and lead were higher, however levels were lower than ten times the average crustal abundance for basaltic rocks.

ABA and trace element results were comparable to samples from the Roberts Bay fuel tank farm area. For this reason, seepage and runoff associated with the proposed development and any rock excavated from this area are expected to exhibit similar characteristics.

The humidity cell (HC) test of Quarry 1 material indicated sulphide depletion rates were extremely low (<1 mg/kg/week) and that the leachates were projected to remain pH neutral (AMEC 2005). Seepage monitoring results indicated that all seep samples were near neutral with metal

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concentrations generally low with the exception of copper, which was also elevated in reference sites outside of the area of interest.

# 5 Summary and Recommendations

The geology of the Roberts Bay fuel tank area expansion was consistently logged as mafic volcanic, which is the same rock type as Quarry 1. ABA data (total sulphur and ARD classifications) for 11 samples from the fuel tank expansion area are comparable to the 104 samples from Quarry 1, with all sample containing low sulphur (<0.2%) and moderate levels of NP.

All fuel tank farm expansion samples except one were classified as not-PAG on the basis of NP/AP and TIC/AP ratios. The one sample classified as uncertain on the basis of TIC/AP had a low sulphur content (0.1%), which suggests a limited potential for acid generation. Results from kinetic testing (HC test) and seepage monitoring in 2009 for Quarry 1 materials further support the not-PAG classifications of the fuel tank farm expansion materials.

Special management plans are not require to prevent acidic drainage from developing in this material. SRK recommends a monitoring program to verify the characteristics of these materials following construction. The program would include visual inspection and sampling of both solid materials and seepage flowing from infrastructure, as has already been conducted for the existing Doris North camp, airstrip and roads (SRK 2009).

### 6 References

- AMEC 2005. ARD and Metal Leaching Characterization Studies in 2003 2005, Doris North Project, Nunavut, Canada. Report prepared for Miramar Hope Bay Mining Ltd. by AMEC Earth & Environmental, October 2005.
- Price 1997. Guidelines and Recommended Methods for the Prediction of Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage at Minesites in British Columbia, DRAFT. British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, April 1997.
- SRK 2007. Geochemical Characterization of Quarry Materials, Doris North Project, Hope Bay, Nunavut, Canada (Revised March 2007). Report prepard for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd. by SRK Consulting, March 2007.
- SRK 2009. Hope Bay Project Quarry Monitoring. Report prepared for Hope Bay Mining Ltd. by SRK Consulting, November 2009.

Attachment 1: Geology Logs for Roberts Bay Fuel Tank Farm Expansion Drill Holes

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Lithology Code	Sulphides	C-type or A-type?	Geological Description
SRK-GC-10-08	0.0	1.0	540477	1a	trace pyrite		(1a) Fine to medium grained dark greyish green basalt. Hematite stain on cracks, trace fine pyrite disseminated; fizz in cracks & hairline calcite vlets, but rock is unaltered.
SRK-GC-10-08	1.0	2.0	540478	1a	trace pyrite		Fine to medium grained dark greyish green basalt. Hematite stain on cracks, trace fine pyrite disseminated; fizz in cracks & hairline calcite vlets, but rock is unaltered. Local mm scale epidote vlets.
SRK-GC-10-08	2.0	3.0	540479	1a	trace pyrite		Fine to medium grained dark greyish green basalt. Hematite stain on cracks, trace fine pyrite disseminated; fizz in cracks & hairline calcite vlets, but rock is unaltered. No epidote
SRK-GC-10-08	3.0	4.0	540480	1a	trace pyrite		Fine to medium dark greyish basalt. Hematite stain on cracks, trace fine pyrite, disseminated; No epidote, no fizz except for hairline cc vlets.
SRK-GC-10-08	4.0	5.0	540481	1a	3% pyrite		(1a) Mix: 50% Fine to medium grained dark greyish green basalt with mm scale quartz-calcite veinelts; 50% fine, possibly weakly sericite-altered basalt with 3% blebbly, discoloured pyrite. Neither fizz, except minor calcite in vlets.
SRK-GC-10-08	5.0	6.0	540482	1a	2% pyrite		(1a) Mix: 25%Fine to medium grained dark greyish green basalt, trace pyrite. 75% fine weakly sericitic basalt with 2% pyrite. No fizz.
SRK-GC-10-08	6.0	7.0	540483	1a	1% pyrite		Medium grained green basalt with moderate foliation & 1% very fine pyrite. Hairline calcite-hematite vlets. Rock mass = no fizz.
SRK-GC-10-08	7.0	8.0	540484	1a	0.5-1% pyrite		Medium to fine grained dark green basalt with moderate foliation and 0.5-1% very fine pyrite; hairline to 2mm scale quartz-calcite vlts with pyrite in rims/edges. No fizz.
SRK-GC-10-09	0.0	1.0	540485	1a	0		Medium grained dark greyish-green basalt, weakly foliated, with calcite-hematite hairline vlets; rock mass does not fizz. No pyrite.
SRK-GC-10-09	1.0	2.0	540486	1a	0.5% pyrite		Medium grained dark greyish-green basalt, weakly foliated, with calcite-hematite hairline vlets; rock mass does not fizz. 0.5% pyrite.
SRK-GC-10-09	2.0	3.0	540487	1a	0.5% pyrite		Medium grained dark greyish-green basalt, weakly foliated, hematite vlets/crack stains, with no calcite. 0.5% pyrite, fine, disseminated; no fizz.
SRK-GC-10-09	3.0	4.0	540488	1a	trace pyrite		Mix: 50% medium grained dark green, weakly foliated basalt, trace pyrite. 50% chips same texture, same composition, but a dark reddish brownish green, No fizz either.
SRK-GC-10-09	4.0	5.0	540489	1a	trace pyrite		Mix: 50% medium grained dark green, weakly foliated basalt, trace pyrite. 50% chips same texture, same composition, but a dark reddish brownish green, No fizz either.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	Lithology Code	Sulphides	C-type or A-type?	Geological Description
SRK-GT-10-21	1.4	2.4	540447	1a	2% pyrite	C-type	Mix of 90% fine to medium grained basalt, haematite-filled/coated cracks, 10% very fine yellowish green basalt, C-type, minor sericite + 2% py
SRK-GT-10-21	2.4	3.4	540448	1a/12q/1a	trace pyrite		Mix of 80% fine to medium grained basalt with trace py, 10% white quartz with epidote vein material, 10% brick red, fine grained rock, probably a haematite altered fine grained basalt
SRK-GT-10-21	3.4	4.4	540449	1a			Dark grey to reddish black, fine grained gabbro or very coarse grained basalt with abundant haematite spots.
SRK-GT-10-22	1.8	2.8	540450	1a/9		C-type	Mix of 90% foliated fine grained, light to medium gren basalt (C-type) + 10% granite / monzogranite chips.
SRK-GT-10-22	2.8	3.8	540451	1a	trace pyrite		Foliated, fine to medium grained, light green basalt with mm scale epidote veinlets and trace anhedral py.
SRK-GT-10-22	3.8	4.8	540452	1a	trace pyrite		Foliated, fine to medium grained, light green basalt with mm scale epidote veinlets and trace anhedral py with haematite-faced fractures.
SRK-GT-10-23	2.1	3.1	540453	1a	2% pyrite		Fine grained, light green basalt, foliation, 2% anhedral py in quartz and epidote hairline to mm scale cracks. Pervasive epidote and haematite lined cracks.
SRK-GT-10-23	3.1	4.1	540454	1a	1% pyrite		Fine grained, light green basalt, foliation, 1% anhedral py in quartz and epidote hairline to mm scale cracks. Pervasive epidote and haematite lined cracks.
SRK-GT-10-23	4.1	5.1	540455	1aa	0.5-1% pyrite		Fine grained, light green basalt, foliation, 0.5 to 1% anhedral py in quartz and epidote hairline to mm scale cracks. Pervasive epidote and haematite lined cracks.
SRK-GT-10-24	1.7	2.7	540456	1a	0.5% pyrite		Grey with green chlorite blotches, fine grained basalt, weak possible sericite alteration, 0.5% ultrafine pyrite, minor quartz-dolomite veinlets.
SRK-GT-10-24	2.7	3.7	540457	1a		C-type	Medium green (C-type) fine grained basalt, with sericite alteration, 10% minor quartz-dolomite veinlets, haematite blobs and stains.
SRK-GT-10-24	3.7	4.7	540458	1a		C-type	Medium green (C-type) fine grained basalt, with sericite alteration, 10% minor quartz-dolomite veinlets, haematite blobs and stains.
SRK-GT-10-25	0.9	1.9	540459	1a	1% Pyrite	C-type	Fine light green basalt, possible C-type, 1% very fine disseminated Pyrite. Very weak fizz.
SRK-GT-10-25	1.9	2.9	540460	1a	1% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite		Mix: 60% fine weakly sericitized basalt with 1% pyrite; 40% medium grained, dark green, well foliated basalt with 1% pyrite + 0.5% chalcopyrite. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-25	2.9	3.9	540461	1a	1% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite		Mix: 60% fine weakly sericitized basalt with 1% pyrite; 40% medium grained, dark green, well foliated basalt with 1% pyrite + 0.5% chalcopyrite. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-26	1.2	2.2	540462	1a	0.5% pyrite		Dark grey medium-grained basalt with hematite staining & 0.5% fine pyrite. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-26	2.2	3.2	540463	1a	0.5% pyrite		Mix: 50% dark grey fine grained basalt with hematite staining & 0.5% pyrite; 50% coarse dark green basalt. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-26	3.2	4.2	540464	1a	0		Coarse dark green basalt; no pyrite or fizz.
SRK-GT-10-27	0.3	1.3	540465	1a			Medium grained chl.altered basalt with 10% mm scale calcite vlets (no pervasive chl.alt.) Minor epidote present.
SRK-GT-10-27	1.3	2.3	540466	1a			Medium grained chl.altered basalt with 10% mm scale calcite vlets (no pervasive chl.alt.) Minor epidote present.
SRK-GT-10-27	2.3	3.3	540467	1a			Medium grained chl.altered basalt with 10% mm scale calcite vlets (no
SRK-GT-10-28	0.9	1.9	540468	1a			pervasive chl.alt.) Minor epidote present.  Dark maroon-grey, medium-grained Basalt. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-28	1.9	2.9	540469	1a	Trace Pyrite		Mix: 80% Dark maroon-grey, medium-grained Basalt; 20% Dark maroon-grey, medium-grained basalt with orange quartz & trace fine pyrite. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-28	2.9	3.9	540470	1a	1-3% Pyrite		Mix: 90% dark maroon, medium to coarse grained basalt; 10% syenogranite chips bearing ca. 1-3% medium-grained pyrite. no fizz.
SRK-GT-10-29	0.0	1.0	540471	1a	Trace Pyrite		Fine grained, medium green basalt with trace pyrite. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-29	1.9	2.9	540472	1a	Trace Pyrite		Fine grained, medium green basalt with trace pyrite, accessory epidote, hematite on joint faces. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-29	2.9	3.9	540473	1a	Trace Pyrite		epidote, ineliatine ori joint faces. No fizz.  lepidote, hematite ori joint faces. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-30	4.0	5.0	540474	1a	Trace Pyrite		Fine to medium grain, dark greenish grey basalt. Trace pyrite. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-30	5.0	6.0	540475	1a			Fine to medium grain, dark greenish grey basalt + 10% orange, mm scale quartz viets. No fizz.
SRK-GT-10-30	6.0	7.0	540476	1a			Fine to medium grain, dark greenish grey basalt+ 20% orange quartz vlets. No fizz.  Files/2010 01 Geochem Drilling Program\(DNorthInfrastruc Data Inb 1CH008.029.3600 v02.xtsx)

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### Attachment 2: Total Sulphur and ABA Data for Roberts Bay Fuel Tank Farm Expansion Area Samples



SRK Consulting Inc. - Hopebay, 3-Mar-10

CANTEST Ltd. 4606 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC Canada V5G 1K5 Tel: 604 734 7276 Fax: 604 731 2386 www.cantest.com

Table 1: ABA Test Results for 41 and Total Sulphur Results for 126 (of 172) SRK-Hopebay (Doris Camp samples) Pulp Samples - March 2010

			Acme		Acme				Mod. ABA NP			
		Paste	CO2	CaCO3	Total	Sulphate	Sulphide	Maximum Potential	Neutralization	Net Neutralization	Fizz	
S. No.	Sample ID	pН		Equiv.*	Sulphur	Sulphur	Sulphur**	Acidity***	Potential	Potential****	Rating	
			(Wt.%)	(Kg CaCO3/Tonne)	(Wt.%)	(Wt.%)	(Wt.%)	(Kg CaCO3/Tonne)	(Kg CaCO3/Tonne)	(Kg CaCO3/Tonne)		
62	540477	9.0	2.20	50.0	< 0.02	<0.01	< 0.02	<0.6	64.8	64.8	Strong	
63	540479				0.06							
64	540481	9.2	3.28	74.5	0.04	<0.01	0.04	1.3	94.0	92.8	Strong	
65	540482				0.07							
66	540483				0.07							
67	540484	9.3	4.33	98.4	0.05	<0.01	0.05	1.6	119.5	117.9	Strong	
68	540485	9.2	0.41	9.3	0.06	<0.01	0.06	1.9	23.0	21.1	Moderate	
69	540486				0.06							
70	540487	9.4	0.29	6.6	0.05	<0.01	0.05	1.6	16.1	14.6	Slight	
71	540488				0.03							
72	540489	9.6	0.66	15.0	0.03	<0.01	0.03	0.9	28.5	27.6	Moderate	
107	540448	9.6	3.36	76.4	0.08	<0.01	0.08	2.5	83.8	81.3	Strong	
108	540449				0.04							
109	540450	9.0	1.02	23.2	0.04	< 0.01	0.04	1.3	37.4	36.1	Moderate	
110	540452				0.03							
111	540453				0.09							
112	540455				0.07							
113	540456				0.07							
114	540458				0.06							
115	540460				0.06							
116	540461				0.07							
117	540463				0.07							
118	540464				0.03							
119	540466				0.05							
120	540467				0.06							
121	540468	8.8	0.50	11.4	0.08	0.01	0.07	2.2	27.6	25.4	Slight	
122	540470	9.5	0.36	8.2	0.10	<0.01	0.10	3.1	22.8	19.6	Slight	
123	540471				0.04							
124	540473				0.04							
125	540474	8.9	0.49	11.1	0.09	<0.01	0.09	2.8	25.3	22.4	Moderate	
126	540476				0.10							

### Notes:

Total sulphur and carbonate carbon (CO2; HCl direct method) by Leco done at Acme Labs.

CO2 Analysis: 0.2g of pulp sample is digested with 6 ml of 1.8N HCl in a hot water bath of 70 °C for 30 minutes. The CO2 that evolves is trapped in a gas chamber that is controlled with a stopcock, once the stopcock is opened the CO2 gas is swept into the Leco analyser with an oxygen carrier gas. Leco then determines the CO2 as total-carbon which is calculated to total CO2.

### Calculations:

### References:

Reference for Mod ABA NP method (SOP No. 7150): MEND Acid Rock Drainage Prediction Manual, MEND Project 1.16.1b (pages 6.2-11 to 17), March 1991.

<sup>\*</sup>CaCO3 equivalents is based on carbonate carbon.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Sulphide sulphur is based on difference between total sulphur and sulphate sulphur.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>MPA (Maximum Potential Acidity) is based on sulphide sulphur .

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup> NNP (Net Neutralization Potential) is based on difference between Neutralization Potential (NP) and MPA.

# Attachment 3: Trace Metal Data for Roberts Bay Fuel Tank Farm Expansion Area Samples



SRK Consulting Inc. - Hopebay, 3-Mar-10

CANTEST Ltd. 4606 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC Canada V5G 1K5 Tel: 604 734 7276 Fax: 604 731 2386 www.cantest.com

# Table 3: Trace Metals Using Aqua Regia Digestion with ICP-MS Finish for 41 (of 172) SRK-Hopebay (Doris Camp samples) Pulp Samples - March 2010

S. No.	Sample	Мо	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Со	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	Р	La	Cr	Mg	Ва	Ti	В	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	TI	S	Ga	Se	Te
	ID	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
62	540477	0.20	118.9	0.8	61	<0.1		32.9	873	4.7		<0.1	0.9	0.1	21	<0.1	<0.1		119	2.56	0.023	1	255	2.89		0.398	<20	3.17	0.024	0.03	<0.1	<0.01	5.5	<0.1	< 0.05		<0.5	<0.2
63	540479																																					
64	540481	0.20	104.4	1.2	53	<0.1	82.8	32.2	868	4.5	1.4	<0.1	2.2	0.1	22	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	111	3.46	0.022	1	261	2.58	2	0.38	<20	3.07	0.038	0.03	<0.1	<0.01	4.8	<0.1	<0.05	6	1	<0.2
65	540482																																					
66	540483																																					
67	540484	0.20	85.3	9	62	<0.1	87	36.2	934	4.8	1.7	<0.1	2.3	0.1	21	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	131	4.23	0.022	1	282	2.97	3	0.354	<20	3.37	0.042	0.03	<0.1	<0.01	5.9	<0.1	< 0.05	7	0.7	<0.2
68	540485	0.20	143	1.6	51	<0.1	47.9	35.2	639	3.59	0.7	<0.1	1.7	0.1	17	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	83	1.15	0.026	2	76	1.92	3	0.289	<20	2.23	0.043	0.03	<0.1	<0.01	2.8	<0.1	< 0.05	5	0.9	<0.2
69	540486																																					
70	540487	0.60	130.3	1.1	41	<0.1	42.4	22.4	465	3.06	<0.5	<0.1	2.3	<0.1	24	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	68	0.98	0.023	1	78	1.58	2	0.269	<20	1.79	0.043	0.03	0.2	<0.01	2.6	<0.1	<0.05	4	0.6	<0.2
71	540488																																					
72	540489	0.70	96.8	1.5	64	<0.1	51.3	34.4	827	5.82	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.6	25	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	132	1.31	0.058	8	59	2.31	8	0.429	<20	2.51	0.074	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	6.3	<0.1	< 0.05	10	<0.5	<0.2
107	540448	0.80	157.9	3.5	52	<0.1	60.5	36.8	843	5.31	0.6	<0.1	3	0.2	25	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	157	3.31	0.027	2	182	2.74	4	0.357	<20	2.85	0.083	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	5.1	<0.1	0.08	7	0.6	<0.2
108	540449																																					
109	540450	1.70	82.9	1	48	0.4	141.4	37.6	714	4.21	5.8	<0.1	<0.5	0.5	7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	87	1.16	0.027	4	480	3.34	9	0.204	<20	2.84	0.031	0.05	<0.1	<0.01	2.8	<0.1	<0.05	7	<0.5	<0.2
110	540452																																					
111	540453																																					
112	540455																																					
113	540456																																					
114	540458																																					
115	540460																																					
116	540461																																					
117	540463																																					
118	540464																																					
119	540466																																			l I		
120	540467																																					
121	540468	0.90	74.8	2	59	<0.1	59.6	54.8	981	7.42	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	38	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	138	1.32	0.114	16	27	2.21	26	0.365	<20	2.79	0.132	0.17	<0.1	<0.01	7.1	0.2	0.07	10	<0.5	<0.2
122	540470	0.80	63.2	3.5	70	<0.1	55.6	50.8	1051	7.3	1	0.1	<0.5	1.2	32	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	123	1.14	0.114	14	23	2.31	17	0.379	<20	2.94	0.114	0.1	0.1	<0.01	6.4	<0.1	0.09	11	<0.5	<0.2
123	540471																																					
124	540473																																					
125	540474	0.30	89.7	7.3	55	<0.1	51	26.4	673	3.68	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.9	14	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	83	1.06	0.028	4	88	2.17	10	0.252	<20	2.25	0.085	0.06	0.1	<0.01	2.5	<0.1	0.08	5	0.6	<0.2
126	540476																																					

Note:

Analysis done at Acme Labs.