MADRID-BOSTON PROJECT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Volume 1 Annex V1-7 Type A Water Licence Applications

Package P5-11

Hope Bay Project: Madrid-Boston All-Weather Road

Preliminary Design





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Memo

Hope Bay Project: Madrid-Boston All-Weather Road Preliminary Design

To: John Roberts, PEng, Vice President Environment Oliver Curran, MSc, Director Environmental Affairs Client:

TMAC Resources Inc.

From: Kaitlyn Kooy, EIT

Subject:

Project No:

1CT022.013

Megan Miller, PEng

Reviewed By: Maritz Rykaart, PhD, PEng

Date:

November 30, 2017

Change Log

The following table provides an overview of material changes to this report from the previous version issued as Appendix V3-3I as part of the DEIS for Phase 2 of the Hope Bay Project dated December 2016.

Changes by Section

| Information Request, Technical Comment, or Other Change | Section | Comments | | |
|---|---------|---|--|--|
| KIA-IR175 (1) | 2.3 | Clarified extent in which ground surveying will be carried out prior to construction | | |
| KIA-IR175 (2) | 2.4 | Clarified extent in which geotechnical investigations will be carried out prior to construction | | |
| KIA-IR175 (3) | 4.1.2 | Clarified embankment thickness zone classification methodology | | |
| KIA-IR175 (4) | 5.2.6 | Clarified level of certainty associated with quarry volume and plans for development | | |
| INAC-IR34 (a) | 4.1.2 | Clarified method for developing embankment thickness zones and provided a monitoring/maintenance plan description | | |
| INAC-IR34 (b) | 4.2.2 | Removed thermistors from pile foundation stream crossing abutments | | |
| INAC-IR34 (c) | 6 | Clarified construction schedule | | |
| NRCan-IR1 | 2.4 | Clarified extent in which geotechnical investigations will be carried out prior to construction | | |
| Other | 4.2 | Stream crossing design now addressed in separate report (SRK 2017a) | | |

1 Introduction

1.1 General

The Hope Bay Project (the Project) is a gold mining and milling undertaking of TMAC Resources Inc. The Project is located 705 km northeast of Yellowknife and 153 km southwest of Cambridge Bay in Nunavut Territory, and is situated east of Bathurst Inlet. The Project comprises of three distinct areas of known mineralization plus extensive exploration potential and targets. The three areas that host mineral resources are Doris, Madrid, and Boston.

The Project consists of two phases; Phase 1 (Doris project), which is currently being carried out under an existing Water Licence, and Phase 2 (Madrid-Boston project) which is in the environmental assessment and regulatory stage. Phase 1 includes mining and infrastructure at Doris, while Phase 2 includes mining and infrastructure at Madrid and Boston located approximately 10 and 60 km due south from Doris, respectively.

Phase 2 includes the design and construction of a 51 km long all-weather road connecting Madrid and Boston. The primary function of the road is to link the mining areas to allow year-round transport of supplies and equipment.

1.2 Objective

This memo provides the preliminary design details for the Madrid-Boston all-weather road.

2 Design Concept

2.1 Approach

The overall design concepts for the Madrid-Boston all-weather road, and associated infrastructure (quarries and quarry access roads), is based on the same principles used for existing roads at Doris. Road alignments will be designed to minimize crossings and unfavorable foundation conditions. The Madrid-Boston all-weather road will be administered and controlled entirely by TMAC.

2.2 Road Components

The Madrid-Boston all-weather road will consist of the main road, turnouts to allow for passing, and stream crossings. Quarries and quarry access roads are also associated with the road.

2.3 Topographic data

Design of the Madrid-Boston all-weather road is based on topographic contour maps with 1.0 m vertical resolution, and aerial photography produced from 2012 satellite imagery supplied by Hope Bay Mining Limited. Detailed ground surveys have not been completed along the road alignment and are not planned prior to construction as the quality of the available data has been proven to be accurate for all roads constructed on the Project.

2.4 Foundation Conditions

Detailed studies and site inspections have not been performed along the entire length of the proposed all-weather road. The Doris, Madrid and Boston areas; however, have been well

studied, and it is expected that foundation conditions and geology along the road length are similar. No further foundation studies along the proposed road alignment, with exception of the bridge abutments, are planned prior to construction. The detailed aerial photography has been proven to be accurate to define the different design road zones (Section 4.1.2), and this has been the adopted and proven practice of all road construction on the Project. For details on the foundation conditions refer to SRK (2017b).

Permafrost at the Project area extends to depths of about 570 m and are absent beneath some large lakes. The ground temperature near the depth of zero annual amplitude ranges from -9.8 to -5.6°C, with an average of -7.6°C. Active layer depth based on ground temperatures measured in overburden soil averages 0.9 m with a range from 0.5 to 1.4 m. The average geothermal gradient is 0.021°C/m.

Permafrost soils are comprised mainly of marine clays, silty clay and clayey silt, with pockets of moraine till underlying these deposits. The most prevalent rock type on site with surface exposure is mafic volcanics, predominantly basalt. The marine silts and clays contain ground ice on average ranging from 10 to 30% by volume, but occasionally as high as 50%. The till typically contains low to moderate ice contents ranging from 5 to 25%.

Overburden soil pore water is typically saline due to past inundation of the land by seawater following deglaciation of the Project area. The salinity typically ranges from 37 to 47 parts per thousand which depresses the freezing point and contributes to higher unfrozen water content at below freezing temperatures.

2.5 Environmental Setbacks

The following environmental setbacks have been applied when selecting the location of the road:

- Minimum 31 m setback from waterbodies, 51 m setback where ever possible;
- Minimum 30 m buffer zone from known rare plants; and
- Minimum 30 m buffer zone from known archeological sites.

While priority was given to avoid these areas, in some cases the minimum buffer around archeological sites could not be maintained. In these instances, the archeological site will be mitigated in accordance with the Heritage Resources Protection Plan (TMAC 2016).

3 Alternatives

3.1 Level of Development

TMAC considered several alternative methods to access the Boston mining area. The alternatives considered are described in Table 3.1. Development of an all-weather road was selected as the preferred option due to its flexibility.

While a winter road is not the preferred alternative, it may be required to access Boston until the Madrid-Boston all-weather road has been constructed.

Table 3.1: Alternative Levels of Development

| Alternative | Details |
|-------------------------|--|
| Winter road access | Consideration was given to access the area using only seasonal winter roads. Seasonal access will significantly limit development at Boston, requiring complex annual shutdowns, and excessive seasonal manpower loads. |
| Air access | A temporary airstrip has been constructed in the Boston area and a permanent airstrip is planned, but is not intended to be the sole method of access to Boston. Road access is still needed for transport of supplies and equipment, most of which would be delivered to the Hope Bay site via the annual sea-lift. |
| All-weather road access | The Boston Mine can be linked to the rest of the Hope Bay development by extending the Madrid South all-weather road to the Boston mining area. This would allow year-round vehicle access, limit further tundra damage from winter roads, and allow for increased exploration activity along the road corridor. |

3.2 All-weather Road Alignment

Preliminary design and routing of an all-weather road to the Boston mining area has been studied numerous times since 1992. Two alternative all-weather road alignments were considered, these are described in Table 3.2 and Figure 1. The PND/SRK route was selected as the preferred route as it has more favorable foundation conditions. Additional optimization of this preferred alignment was performed based on the currently available data.

Table 3.2: All-weather Road Alignment Alternatives

| Alignment | Details |
|-------------------|---|
| EBA 1997 Route | This route was first proposed by EBA in 1993 and refined in 1997. It extends south from the Madrid South all-weather road following topographic lows until terminating at Boston. The topographic lows also correspond to wet areas and permafrost polygons, which make construction and surface water drainage for this alignment difficult. |
| PND/SRK Route | This route was first developed by SRK in 2006 to minimize areas with unfavorable foundation conditions (wet areas and permafrost polygons). The route was further refined by PND in 2009 and again by EBA in 2011. It extends south from the Madrid South all-weather road to the west of the EBA 1997 route. |

4 System Design

4.1 Road Design

4.1.1 Design Criteria

The road is designed to be a single lane haul road with turnouts to allow for passing, except between the Boston tailings management area (TMA) and Boston infrastructure (Stations 51+900 to 52+000), where the road will be a dual lane haul road to allow for transport of filtered tailings. It will therefore be designed to the haul road standards set out in the Nunavut Mine Health and Safety Regulations (WSCC 2015), with an understanding that an exemption would be pursued from the Mines Inspector to allow the road to be a single lane road due to the low frequency of haul trucks travelling the road. The road design criteria are as follows:

- The design vehicles will be crew cab trucks, personnel transfer busses, Super B-fuel trucks, Super B-trucks, and lowbed trucks. In addition, construction equipment will periodically travel the road, which is expected to include CAT 988 loaders, CAT 16H graders, and CAT 730 and CAT 773 haul trucks;
- The maximum design speed for any vehicle will be 50 km/hr;
- The minimum allowable radius of curvature for the road is 100 m; however, at this radius the
 maximum speed is reduced to 35 km/hr. The maximum radius of curvature while maintaining
 a maximum speed of 50 km/hr is 231 m. Wherever possible, corners with wider radii of
 curvature should be targeted;
- Minimum fill thickness of 1 m over permafrost soils and 0.3 m over bedrock;
- The minimum crest road width will be 8 m for single lane traffic and 11 m for dual lane traffic;
- The maximum allowable grade is 10%; however, wherever possible, grades less than 4% should be targeted;
- Turnouts shall be included at a frequency of at least one per kilometer. Each turnout shall be at least 30 m long and 4 m wide;
- The road shall be crowned at 0.5% to allow for water drainage;
- The road side slopes shall be 1.5H:1V when the road is less than 2 m thick and 2H:1V when the road is greater than 2 m thick; and
- Where road thickness is greater than or equal to 3 m safety berms or barriers will be placed along the road edge, and the road crest will be widened to accommodate the berms.

4.1.2 Design

The selected road alignment extends south from the Madrid South all-weather road and roughly follows the east side of Aimaokatalok Lake before terminating in the Boston mining area. The road alignment is presented in Drawings MBR-01 and MBR-02 (Attachment 1). This alignment has been altered slightly from the PND/SRK alignment presented in Section 3.1 to avoid cultural and environmentally sensitive areas and to reduce the bridge spans at stream crossings. Figure 1 displays the final alignment in comparison to the PND/SRK alignment.

Thermal modelling was completed to determine fill thickness required to preserve permafrost under infrastructure. Thermal modelling details can be found in SRK (2017c). Four typical fill thicknesses (Bedrock Zone, Zone 1, Zone 2, and Zone 3), ranging from 0.3 to 2.0 m were identified based on observed performance of roads previously constructed on site and supported by conclusions drawn from thermal modelling. Fill zones are assigned based on site specific ground conditions, identified through air photo interpretation:

- Bedrock Zone is exposed bedrock outcrop that may be blasted if necessary and has a minimum fill thickness of 0.3 m;
- Zone 1 is even, un-patterned ground and in this zone the road has a minimum fill thickness of 1 m:
- Zone 2 is transitional, un-patterned ground with indications of drainage areas, but no frost polygons. This zone has a minimum fill thickness of 1.5 m; and
- Zone 3 is patterned ground with observable frost polygons or wet areas. This zone has a minimum fill thickness of 2 m.

Fill zones will be verified with more detailed air photo interpretation supported with field reconnaissance during the detailed design phase. Allowances will be made for field fitting during construction as was typical practice for similar infrastructure already constructed at the site.

The road will consist of 0.15 m of surfacing material overlying a layer of run-of-quarry (ROQ) material of varying thickness depending on the zone classification. Typical cross sections can be seen in Drawing MBR-35 (Attachment 2).

The landowner requires designated animal crossings to be constructed along any linear structures to allow relatively unhindered passing of migrating animals. Animal crossings will generally be located at major horizontal bends in the road alignment and at junctions, with the final location of animal crossings to be determined by elders after construction has been completed. Animal crossings will consist of 10 m wide sections of the roadway where the shoulders are flattened to 5H:1V and topped with surfacing material. Typical plans and cross sections can be seen in Drawing MBR-36 (Attachment 2).

4.2 Stream Crossings

SRK has defined a stream in this memo as a preferential flow path for surface freshet melt water and rainfall such that it may contain water seasonally or permanently and frequently links permanent water bodies. All stream crossings for the AWR are covered in the Culvert Crossing Design Brief (SRK, 2017a)

5 Quarries

5.1 Design Criteria

To allow for efficient road construction, haul distances should be less than 5 km; therefore, quarries should be located at a maximum spacing of 10 km along the road alignment. Quarry material should be non-acid generating and suitable for construction (i.e. competent rock).

5.2 Design

Twenty potential quarries have been identified along the Madrid-Boston all-weather road (Drawings MBR-01 and MBR-02, Attachment 2), based on air photo interpretation and geological maps of the area (Sherlock 2002). Geochemical testing has been performed on 15 of the identified quarries (SRK 2012). The remaining quarries are typically located within well studied rock types, which are expected to be suitable for construction. Details of the expected geochemistry of the quarries is provided in SRK (2017d).

The 20 identified quarries have been ranked and classified as preferred and non-preferred based on environmental and social sensitivities, rock type and geochemistry (Attachment 1). It is unknown at this stage how many quarries and to what extent each quarry will be required to be developed for construction of the road.

Based on this assessment the preferred quarry locations are:

Quarry M

Quarry N

Quarry O

Quarry P

Quarry S

Quarry T

Quarry U

Quarry V

Quarry X

Quarry AA

Quarry AB

Quarry depth will vary based on rock outcrop height and surrounding topography. The quarries will be drilled and blasted in benches, with 3 to 5 m high benches and 80° high wall slopes. Quarry floors should be sloped at a minimum of 1% to shed water. These parameters will be adjusted as needed based on observed rock quality during quarry development. Prior to drilling and blasting all overburden material shall be stripped from the rock surface.

Surface runoff (rain and snowmelt) management will consist of an upstream quarry berm to prevent runoff from outside of the quarry footprint from entering the area, as well as a downstream berm to contain surface runoff within the quarry footprint. The rock will be quarried near to the elevation of the surrounding topography, but not below that elevation to avoid creating permanent ponds at closure.

There are several lengths of road that may require minor blasting in bedrock outcrops to reduce localised peaks and minimise the road footprint. These potential blasting areas are characterized as either Ultramafic to Mafic Metavolcanic rock, Intermediate to Felsic Metavolcanic rock, or Early Mafic and Ultramafic Intrusive rock. These same rock types are found within the existing permitted construction material quarries. As described in SRK (2017d), this blasted material would likely be suitable for use in construction of the road.

6 Construction

All construction fill materials will be geochemically suitable rock. All construction fill materials will be obtained from permitted quarries, with the exception of small localised cut-to-fill in geochemically suitable bedrock outcrops. Management and monitoring of quarries will be according to the Quarry Management and Monitoring Plan (TMAC 2017). Surfacing (32 mm minus), and transition (150 mm minus) materials will be produced at an on-site crusher located within the permitted quarries.

The estimated construction quantities are provided in Drawing MBR-36 (Attachment 2). These volumes are estimated to neat lines and do not account for tundra embedment. Assuming a minimum quarry depth of 3 m and 10% tundra embedment, a quarry area of 32 ha would be required. It is unknown at this stage which of the designated quarries will be developed.

Based on previous surface infrastructure construction on the Project, it is assumed that the construction fleet will consist of CAT 730 haul trucks, CAT 773 haul trucks, CAT D8 dozers, CAT C330 excavator(s), CAT CS563 compactor(s) and a crusher.

The road construction is expected to proceed either from north to south or from both north and south, simultaneously working off existing site roads. Construction is expected to be completed in one winter construction season if construction is carried out from both the north and the south simultaneously. Year-round construction may be considered given that some road construction activities do not require access to the tundra and will be completed from the road surface. Construction will not take place during nesting season.

Prior to construction, the road alignment should be cleared of snow and ice. At no time will disturbance of the tundra vegetation or soils be allowed outside of the road footprint, and no permafrost disturbance will be allowed. Construction fill will be placed by end-dumping on the existing road surface and pushing the dumped material with a bulldozer. Surfacing material will not be placed until the ROQ material layer is at design grade and level. All construction should be performed in accordance with the technical specifications (SRK 2011).

Construction of the clear span bridges should not impact the stream or stream banks. Both bridge abutments will be constructed before the bridge is installed. To construct abutments on the far side of stream crossings, temporary winter roads will be constructed. The clear-span structure and its components will be installed by excavator or crane (using a sling), standing on the end of the constructed road to ensure no disturbance of original ground or stream. For the first few years after construction, silt fences will be installed along the toe of the roadway to ensure that sediments do not enter the streams. The silt fences will start a minimum of 3 m before the abutment of the clear-span structure.

Wherever possible, the road will be constructed in the winter to ensure the foundation materials remain frozen. Summer construction may be required to meet development schedules. Winter and summer construction techniques will be identical; however, summer construction will result in the use of more construction material as greater imbedding of material into the active layer will occur. Summer construction will also require careful screening of the site for nesting birds, and modifications to the construction schedule may be required to avoid disturbing nesting populations.

Routine visual inspections of the road will be carried out to assess the performance of the road surface and any disturbance to the finished surface will be appropriately repaired using the same materials as used during construction. Any observed deformation of the road or permafrost degradation along the alignment will be addressed by increasing the road fill thickness in the affected area to increase thermal insulation.

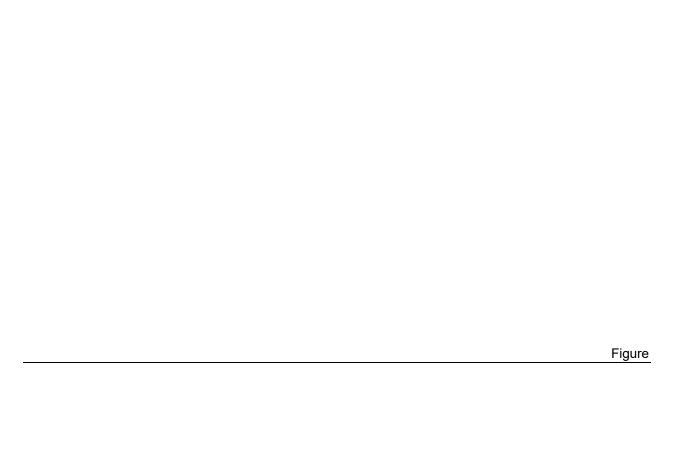
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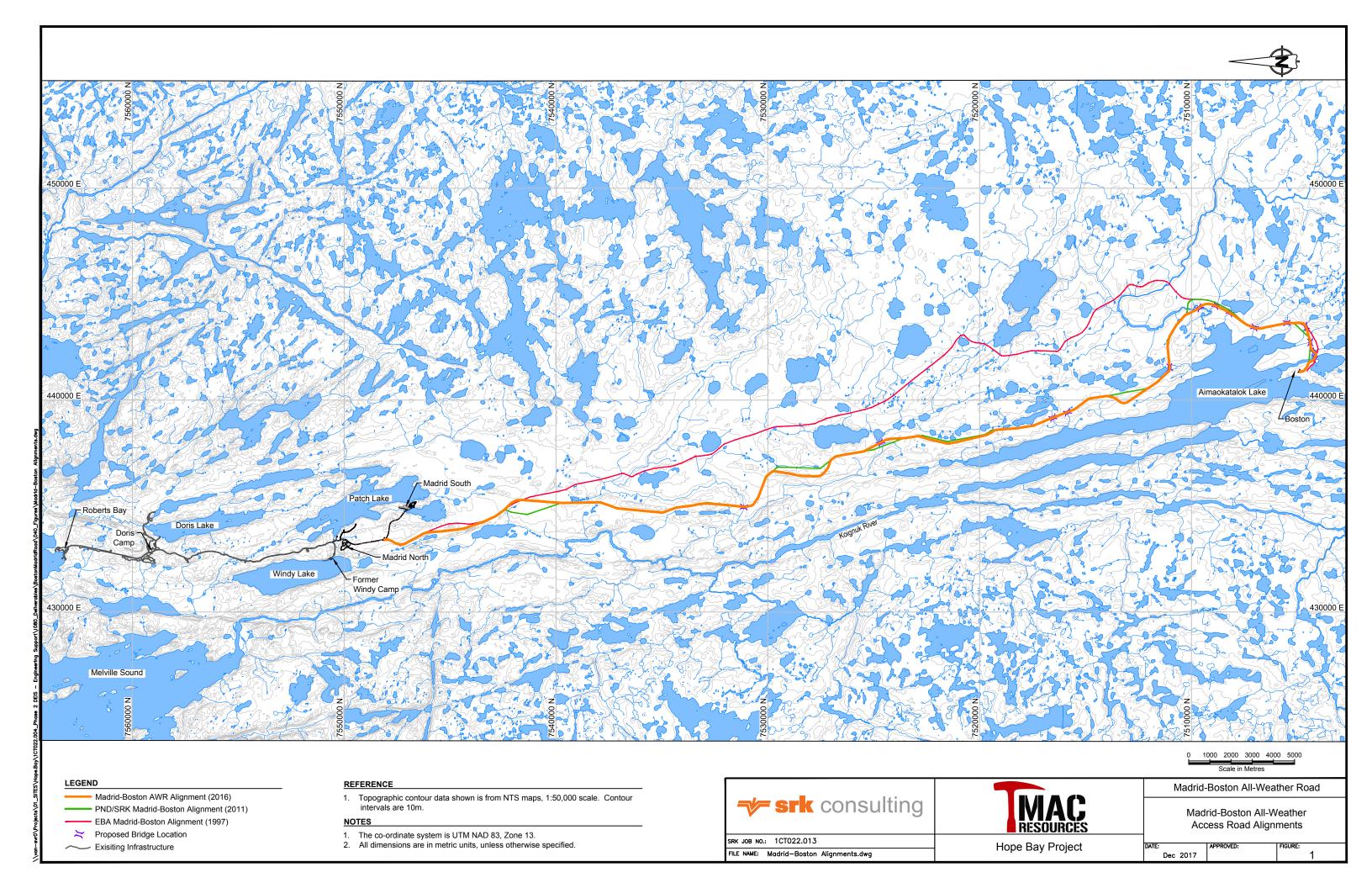
The opinions expressed in this report have been based on the information available to SRK at the time of preparation. SRK has exercised all due care in reviewing information supplied by others for use on this project. Whilst SRK has compared key supplied data with expected values, the accuracy of the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

7 References

Sherlock, R.L. 2002. Bedrock Geology of the Wolverine-Doris Corridor, Hope Bay Volcanic Belt, Nunavut, Prepared for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd., 2002.

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- TMAC Resources Inc., 2016. Hope Bay Project, Heritage Resources Protection Plan, Management Report. December 2016.
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- [WSCC] Workers Safety & Compensation Committee, 2015. Nunavut Mine Health and Safety Regulations. 2015. Available at: http://www.wscc.nt.ca/documents/mine-health-and-safety-regulations-english-nu (Accessed July 5, 2016).







| ID | Ranking | Notes |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| Quarry G | Not Preferred | Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint and likely cannot be avoided. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry H | Not Preferred | Madrid South Mine portal. Development will be constrained by requirements of mine infrastructure pads, not a road production quarry. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry J | Not Preferred | Very far from road, long access road required. Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint but can be easily avoided. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry L | Not Preferred | Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint and likely cannot be avoided. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry M | Preferred | No environmental sensitivities noted in the area. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry N | Preferred | No environmental sensitivities noted in the area. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry O | Preferred | One environmental sensitivity noted in the area but can be easily avoided. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry P | Preferred | One environmental sensitivity noted in the area but can be easily avoided. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry Q | Not Preferred | Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint and likely cannot be avoided. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry R | Not Preferred | Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint and likely cannot be avoided. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry S | Preferred | Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint but can be easily avoided. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry T | Preferred | Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint but can be avoided by developing only a portion of the quarry. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry U | Preferred | Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint but can be avoided by developing only a portion of the quarry. Rock is expected to be suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry V | Preferred | Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint but can be easily avoided. The rock had been characterized as suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry W | Not Preferred | No sensitive sites identified. Geochemical testing has been performed but additional mineralogical test work required to confirm construction suitability of this granitoid rock unit. |
| Quarry X | Preferred | No environmental sensitivities noted in the area. Rock is expected to be suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry Z | Not Preferred | Environmental sensitivities identified within the proposed footprint, but can be avoided by developing only a portion of the quarry. The rock is not recommended for construction. |
| Quarry AA | Preferred | No environmental sensitivities noted in the area. Rock is expected to be suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry AB | Preferred | No environmental sensitivities noted in the area. Rock is expected to be suitable for construction use. |
| Quarry AD | Not Preferred | The rock is not recommended for construction. |

Note(s)

- 1. Environmental sensitivities consist of known archeological sites, and known rare-plants or raptor nests.
- 2. Based on information from SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2017. Geochemical Characterization of Madrid-Boston Project Quarries, Hope Bay Project. Report Prepared for TMAC Resources Inc. 1CT022.013. November 2017.

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc.



Engineering Drawings for the Madrid-Boston All-Weather Road Hope Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada

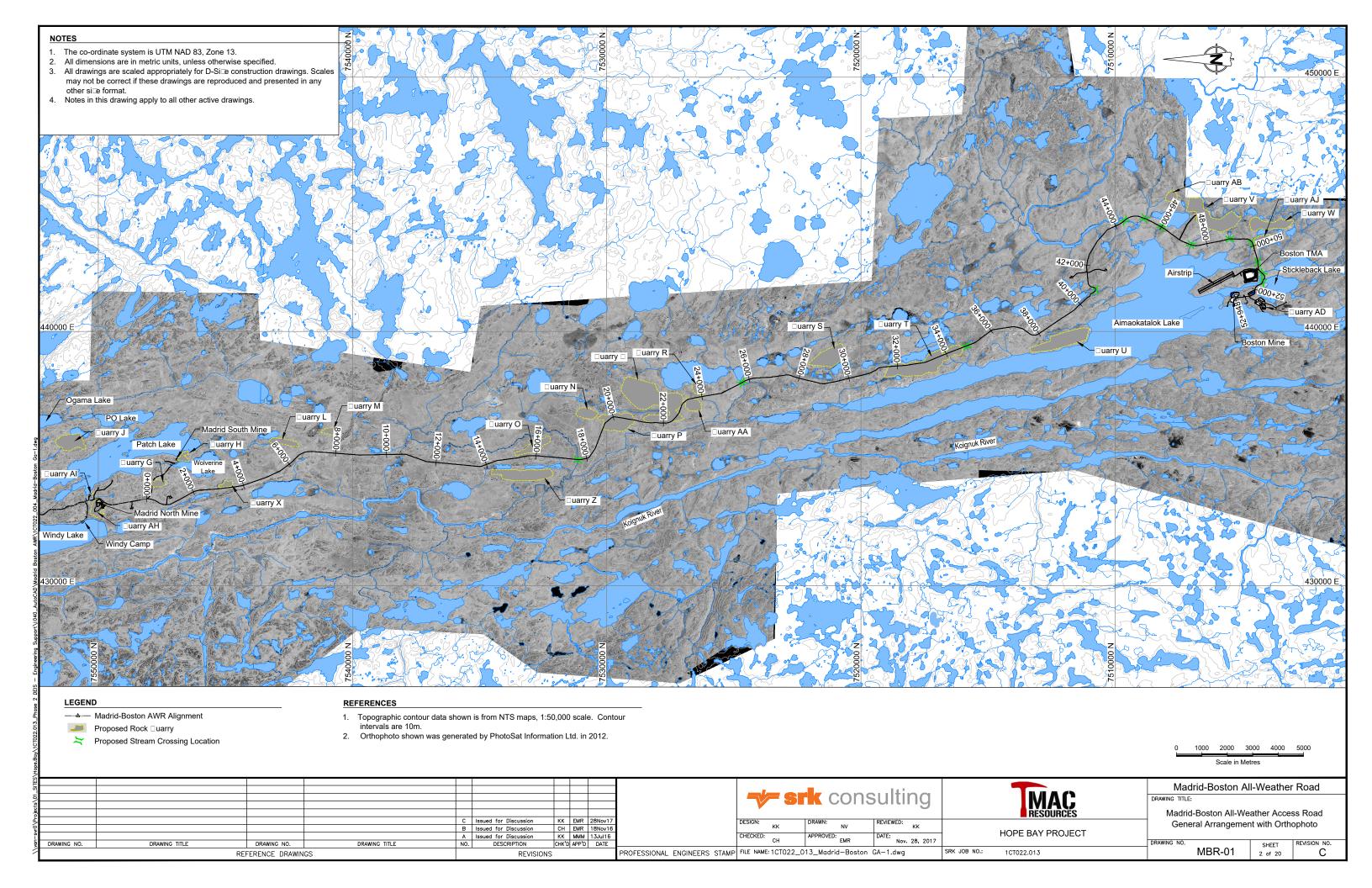
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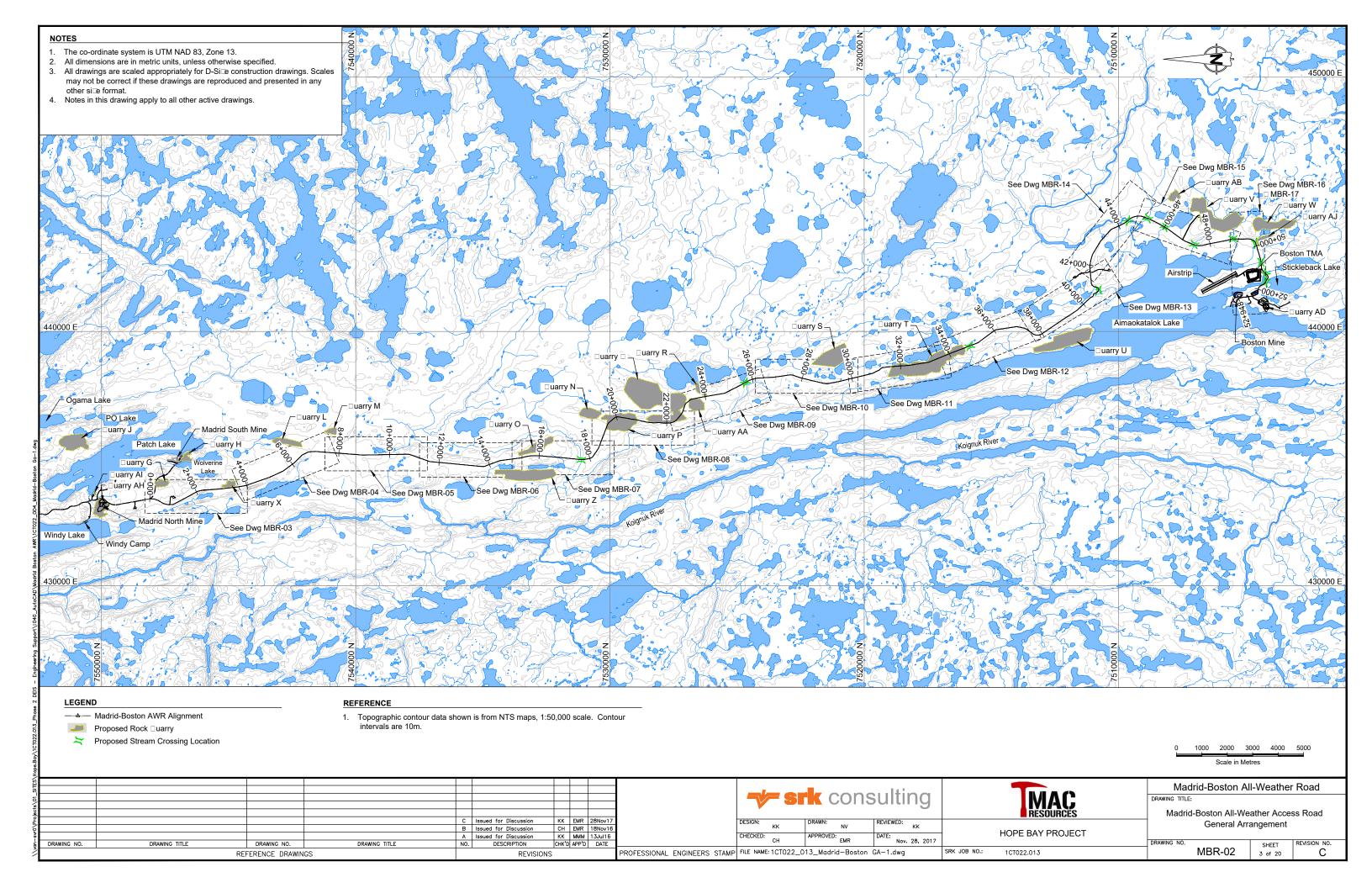
| DWG NUMBER | DRAWING TITLE | REVISION | DATE | STATUS |
|------------|---|----------|---------------|------------------------------|
| MBR-00 | Engineering Drawings for the Madrid-Boston | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| | All-Weather Road, Hope Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada | | | |
| MBR-01 | Madrid-Boston All-Weather Access Road General Arrangement with Orthophoto | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-02 | Madrid-Boston All-Weather Access Road General Arrangement | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-03 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (1 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-04 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (2 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-05 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (3 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-06 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (4 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-07 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (5 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-08 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (6 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-09 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (7 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-10 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (8 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-11 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (9 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-12 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (10 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-13 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (11 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-14 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (12 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-15 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (13 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-16 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (14 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-17 | Road Alignment Plan and Profile (15 of 15) | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-18 | Typical Road Plan and Sections | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |
| MBR-19 | Animal Crossing Plan and Section and Material List and Quantity Estimates | С | Nov. 28, 2017 | Issued for Discussion |

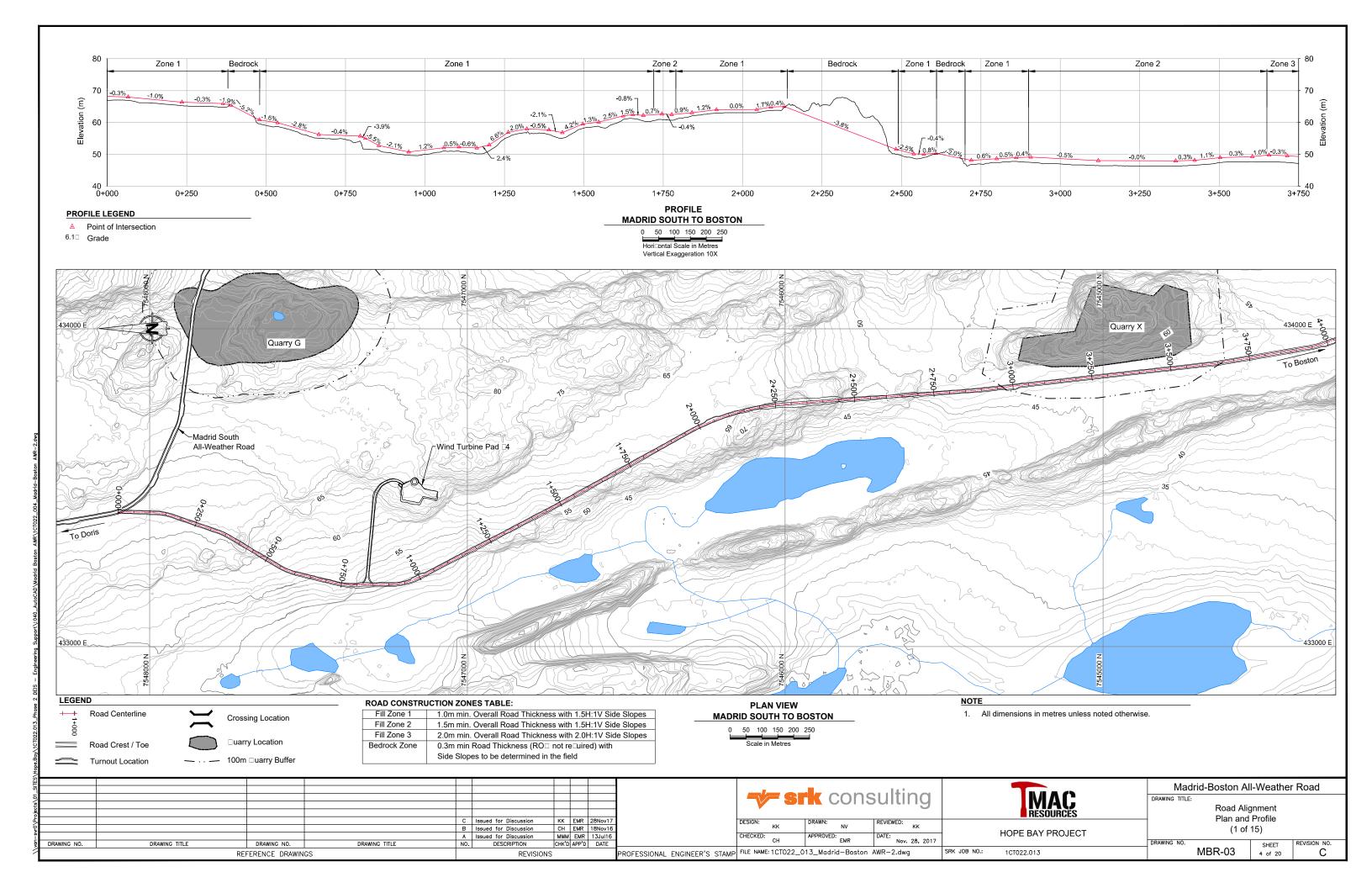


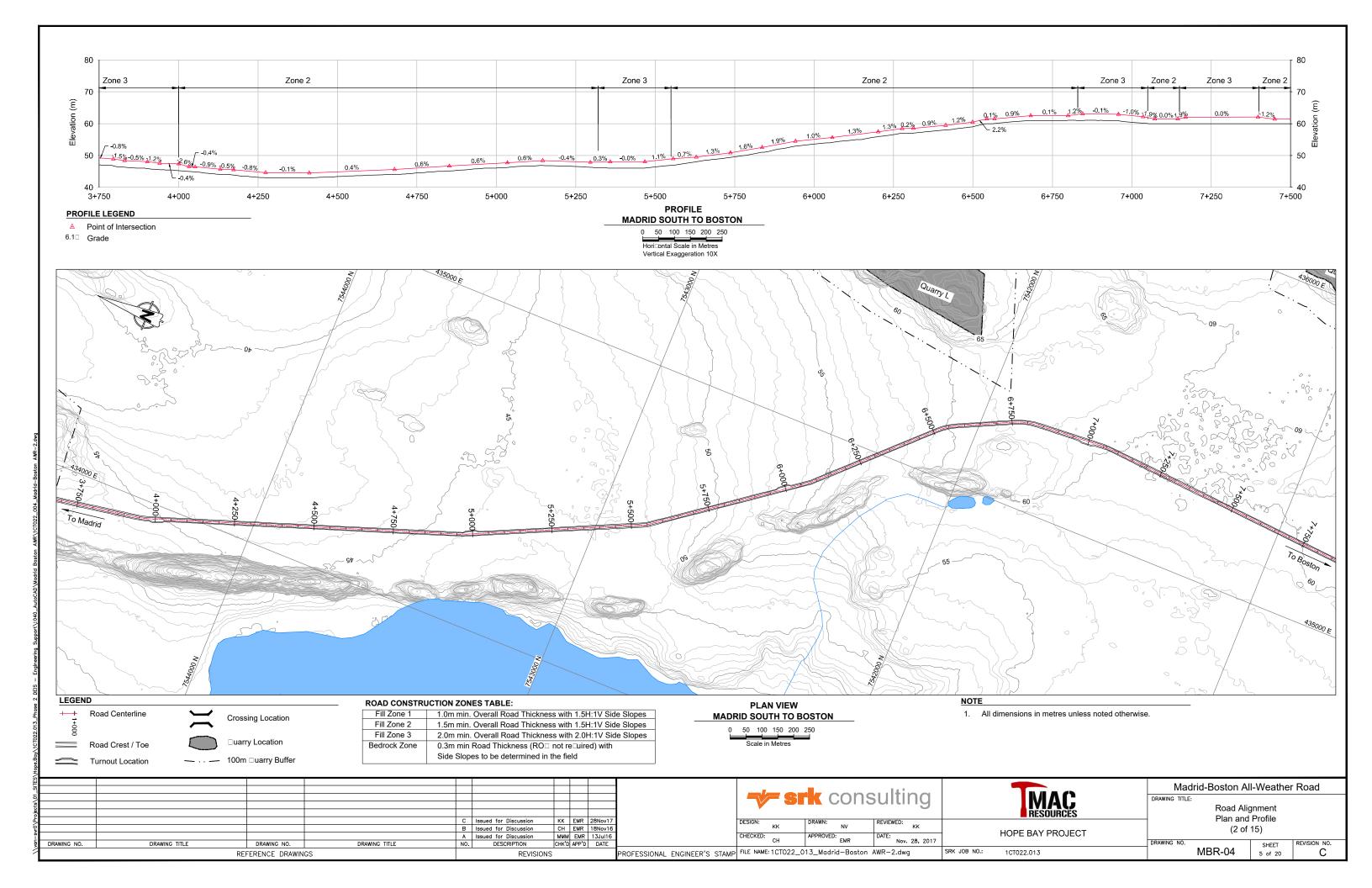


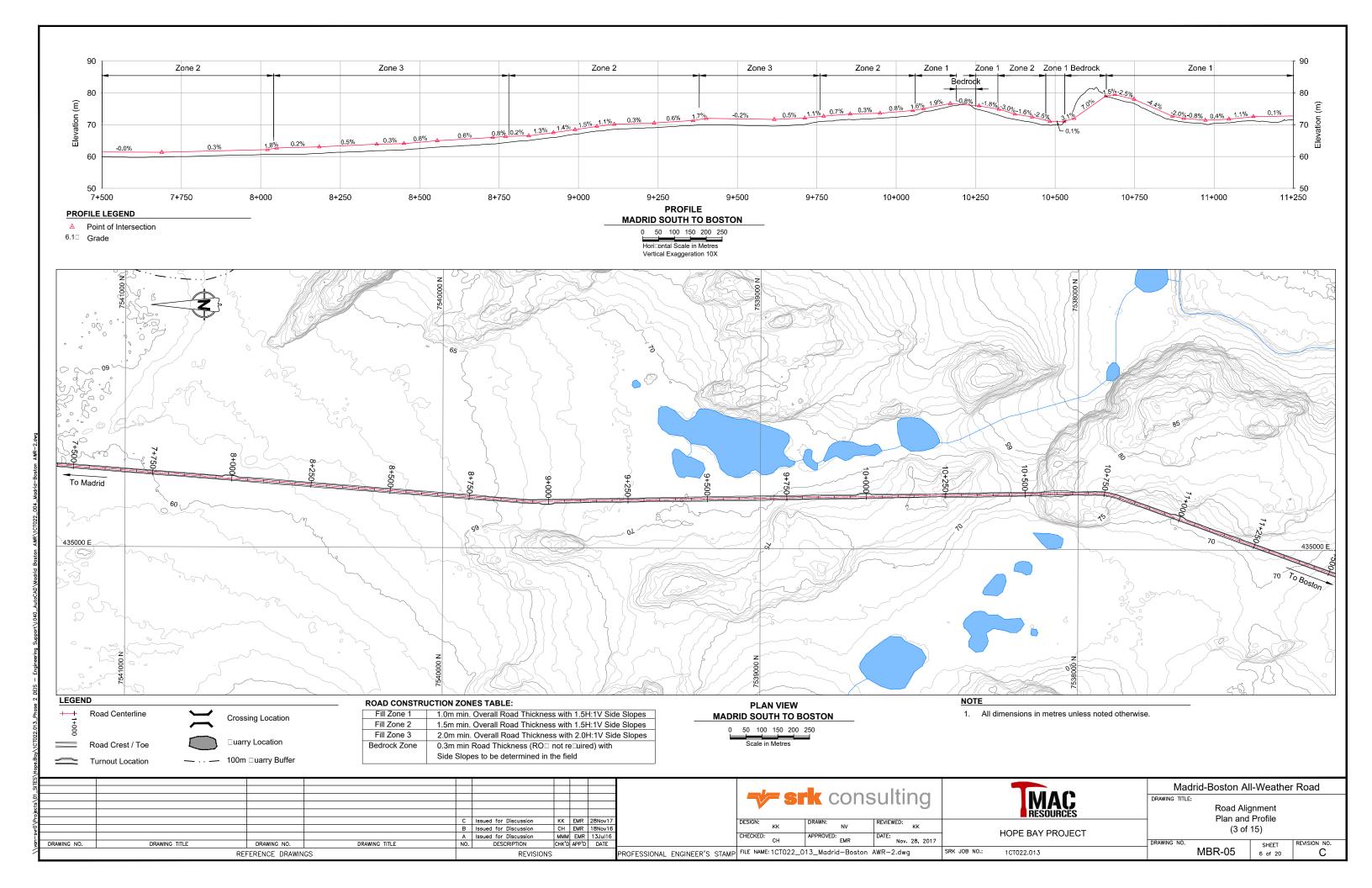
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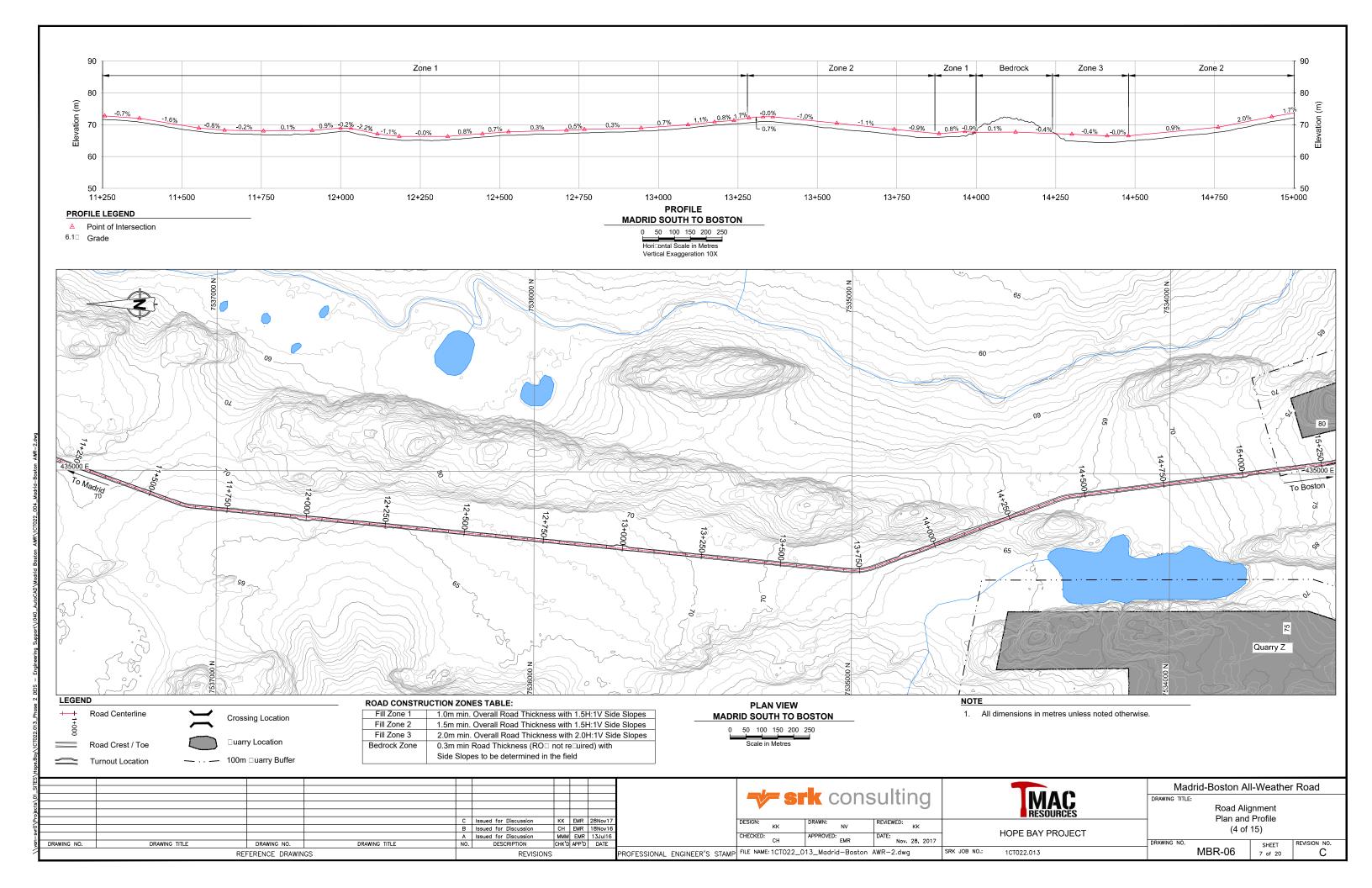


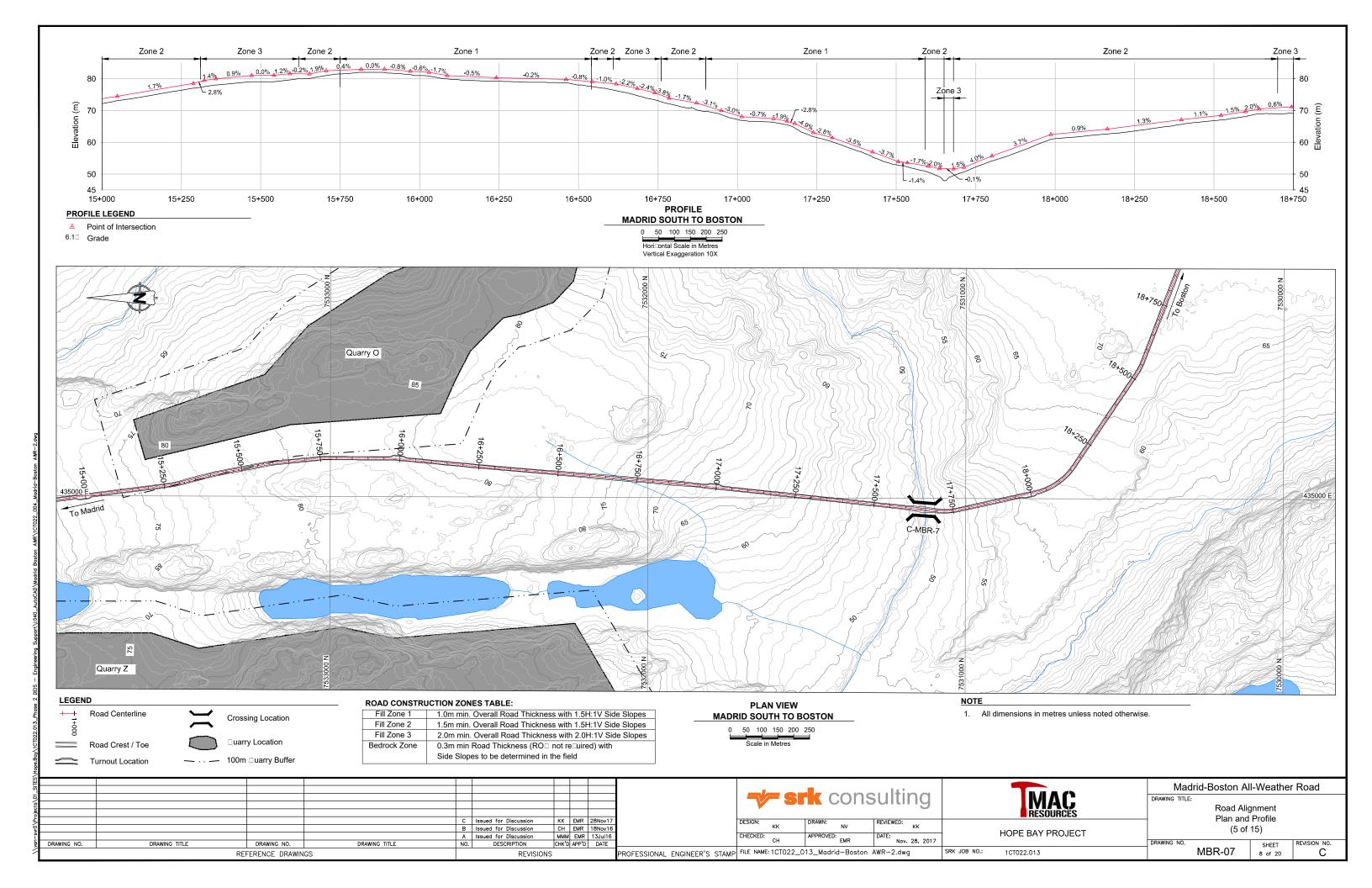


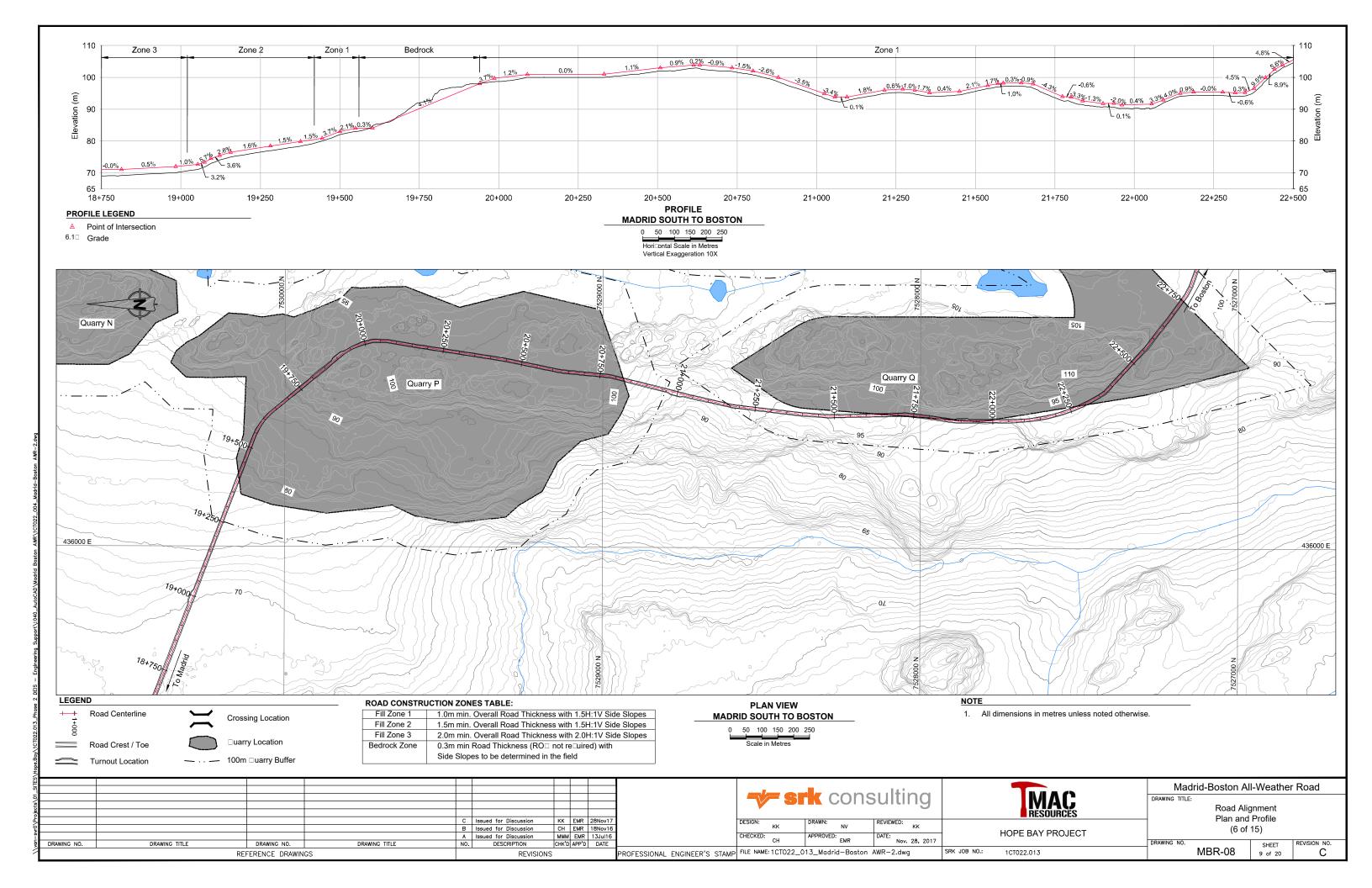


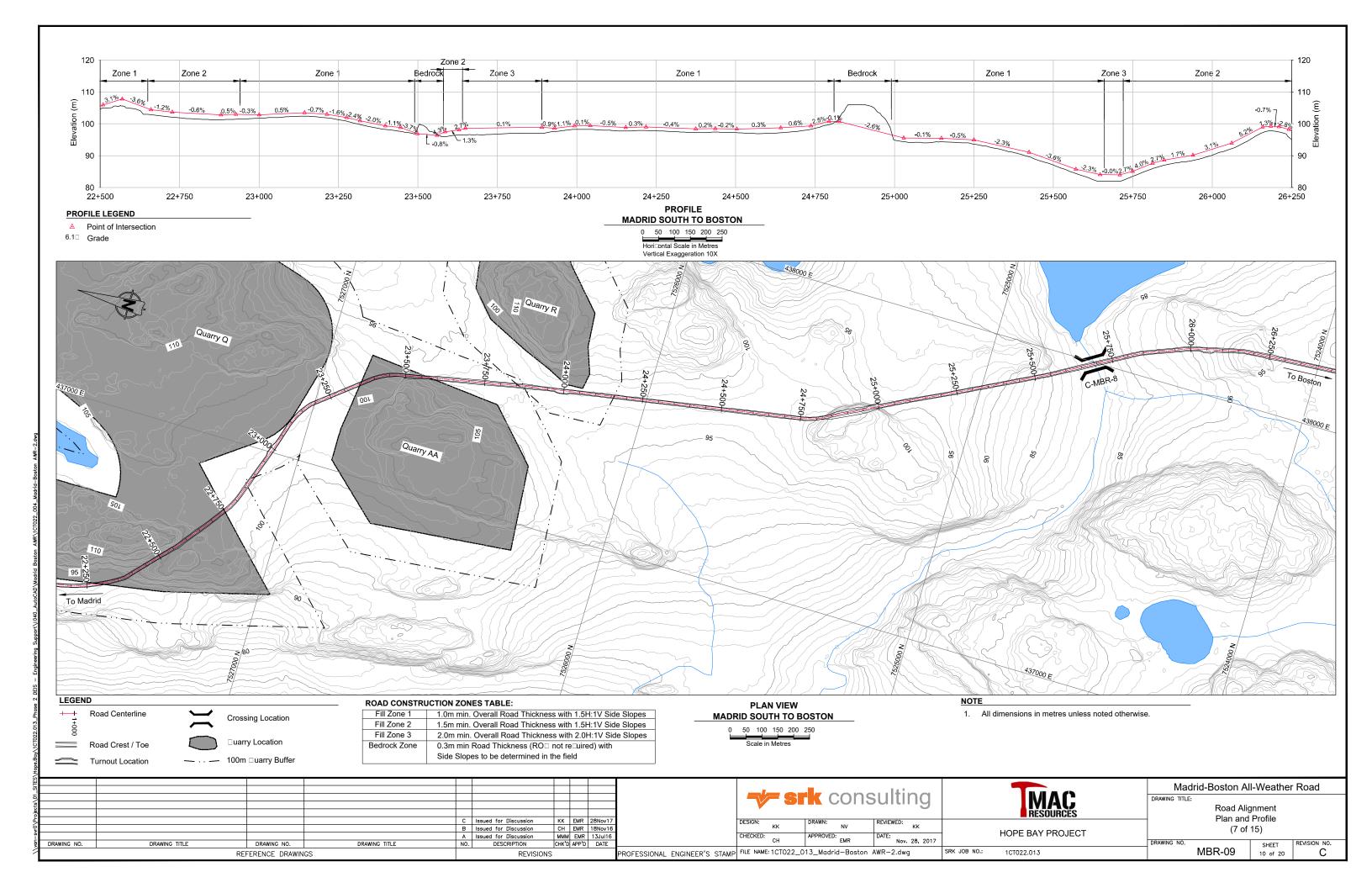


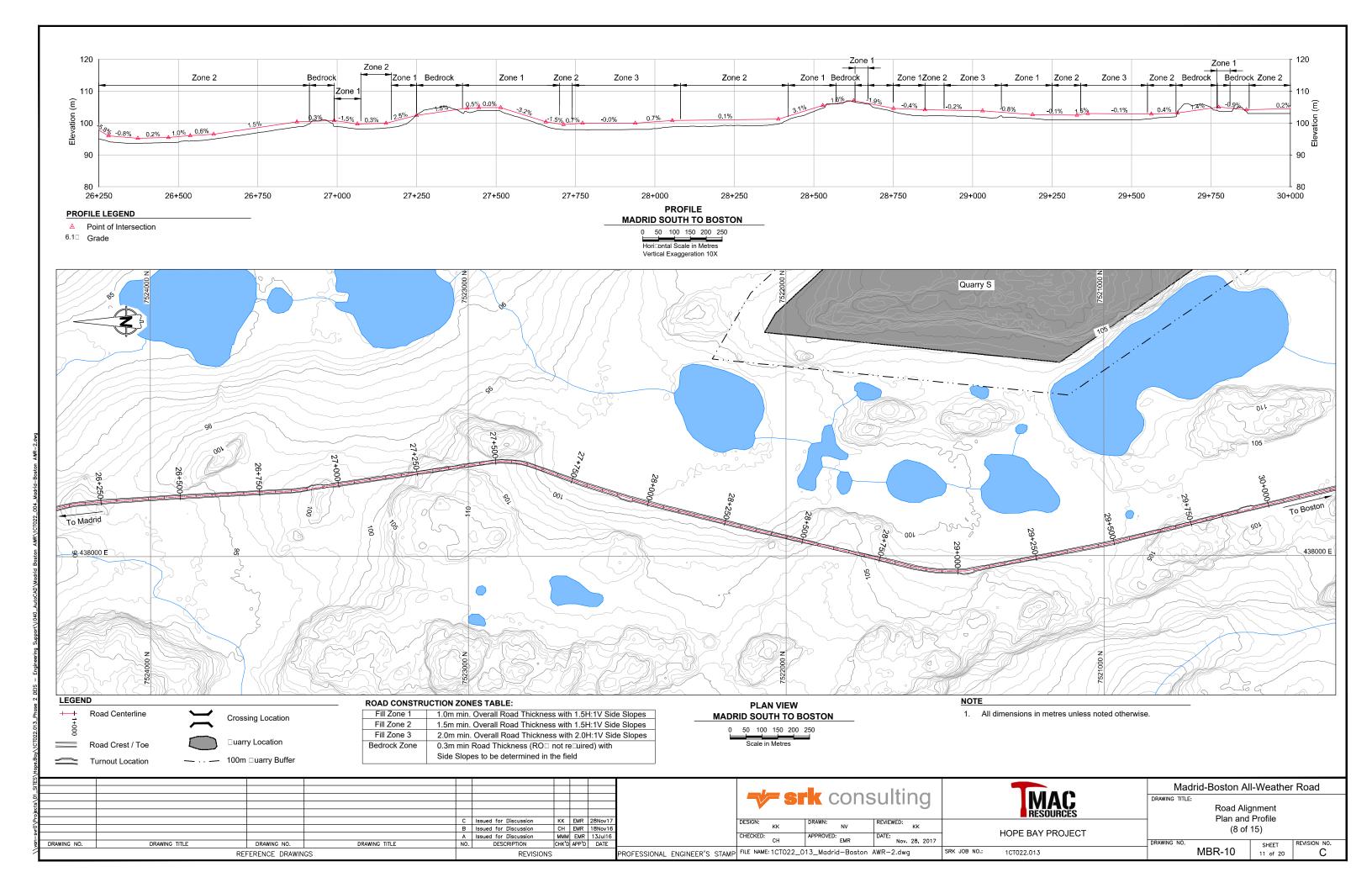


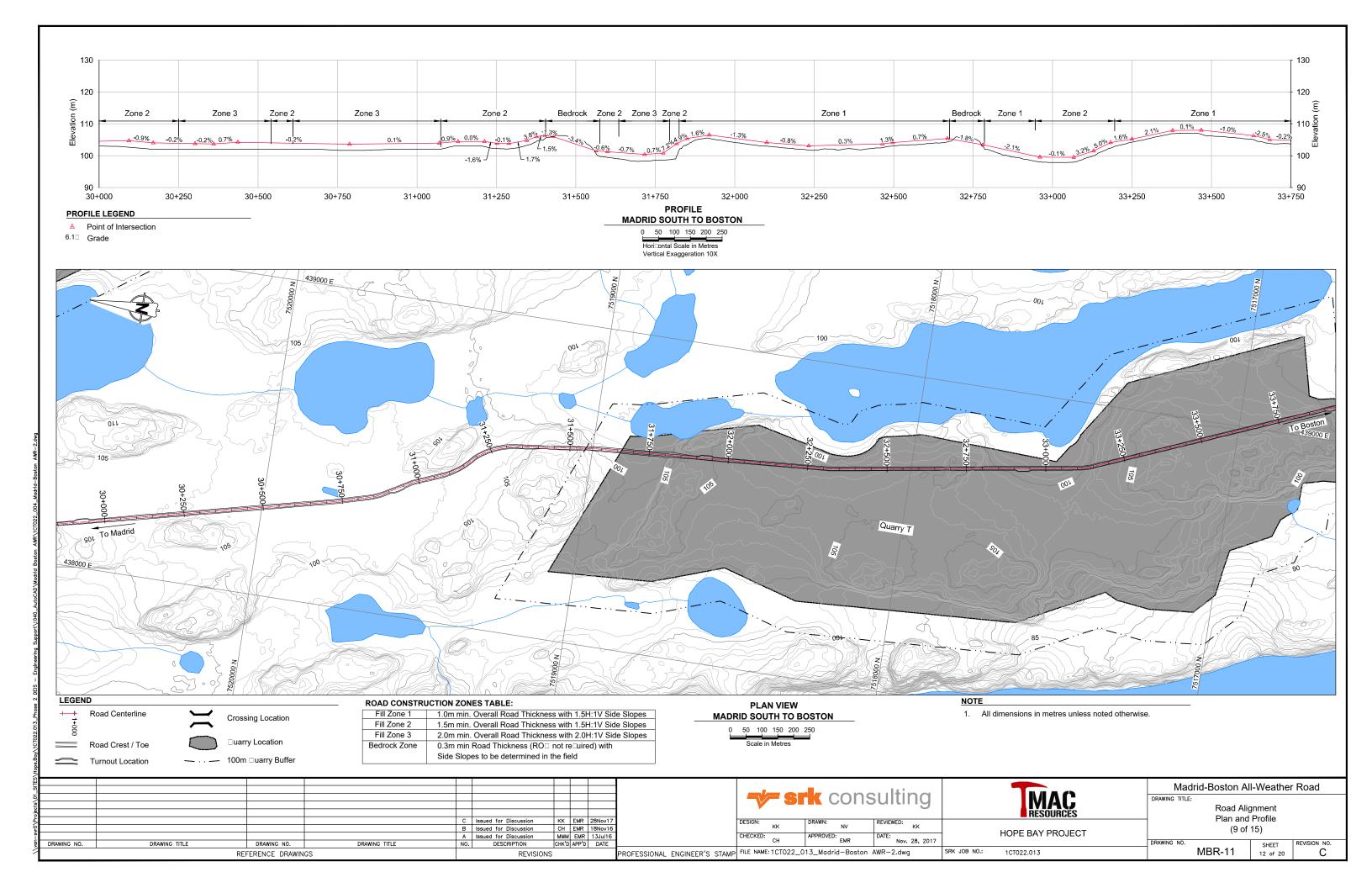


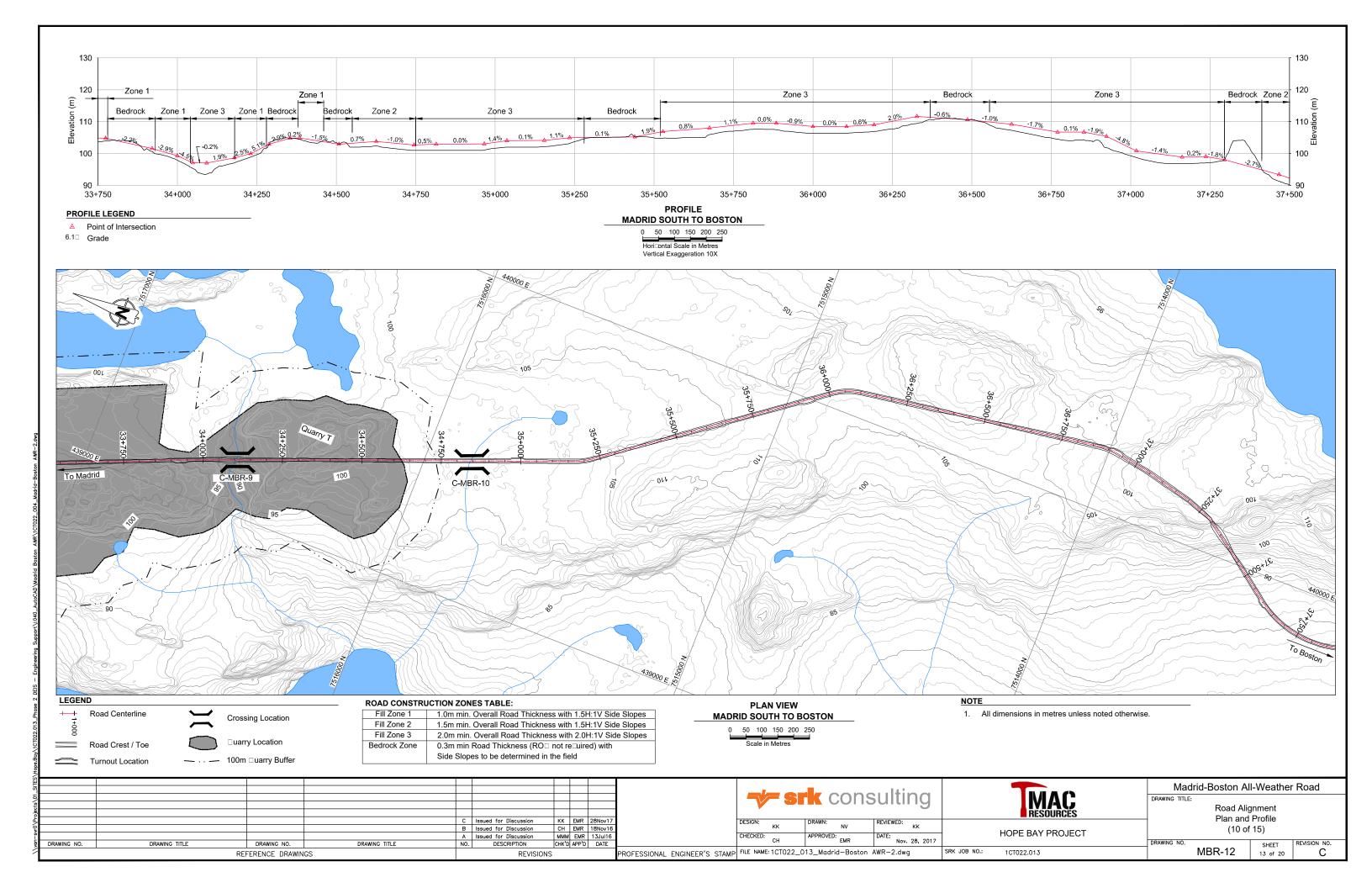


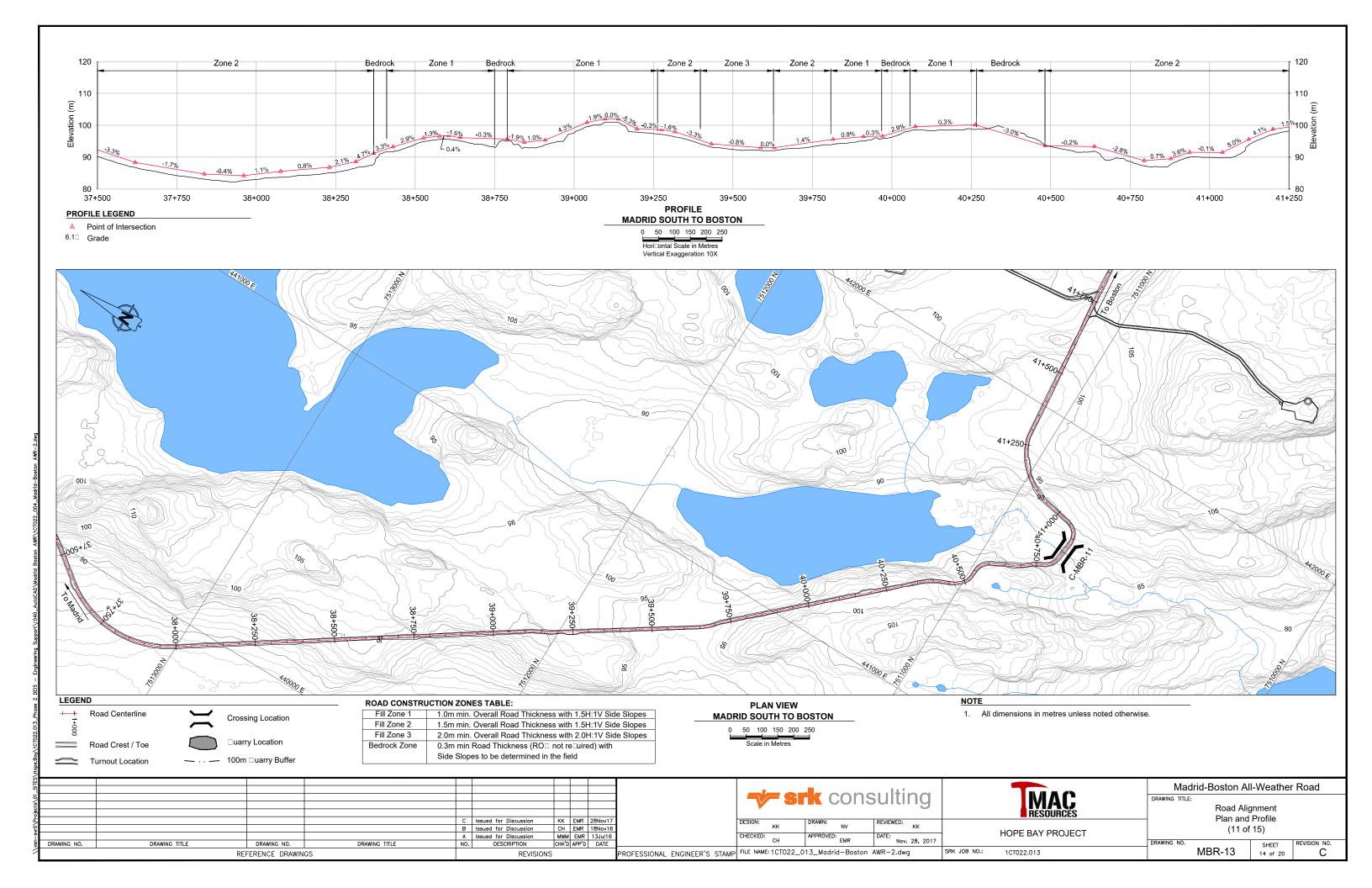


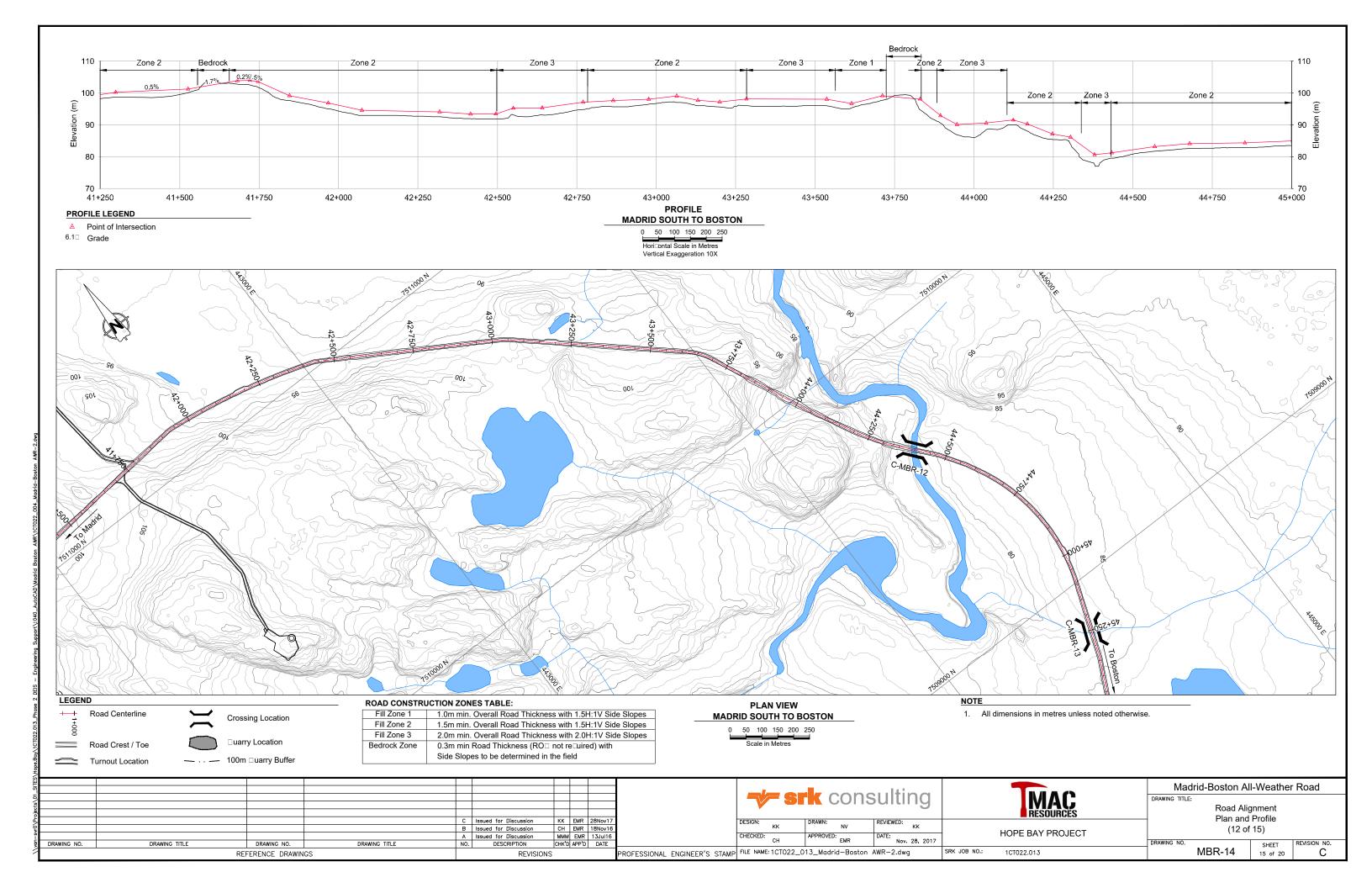


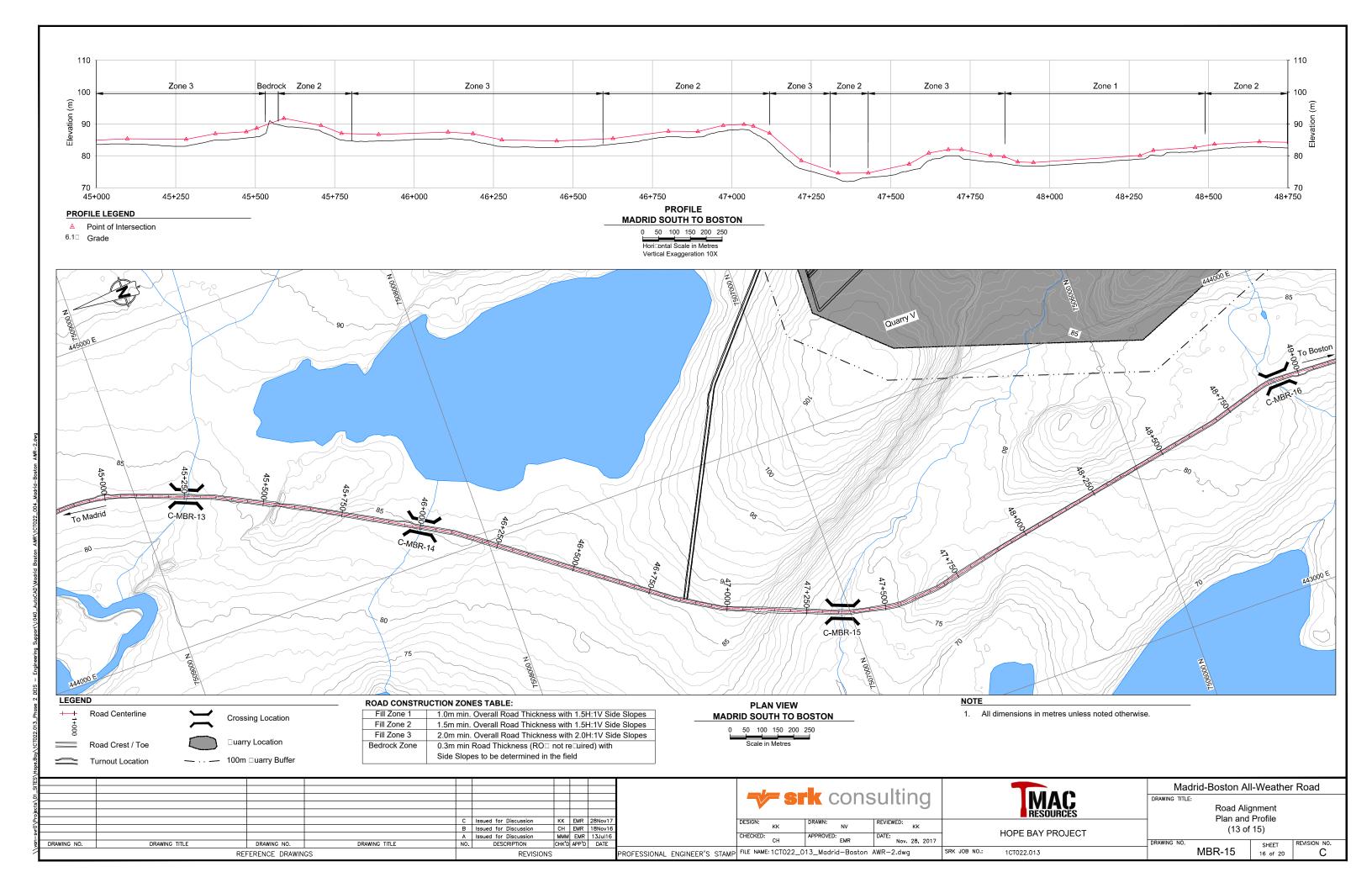


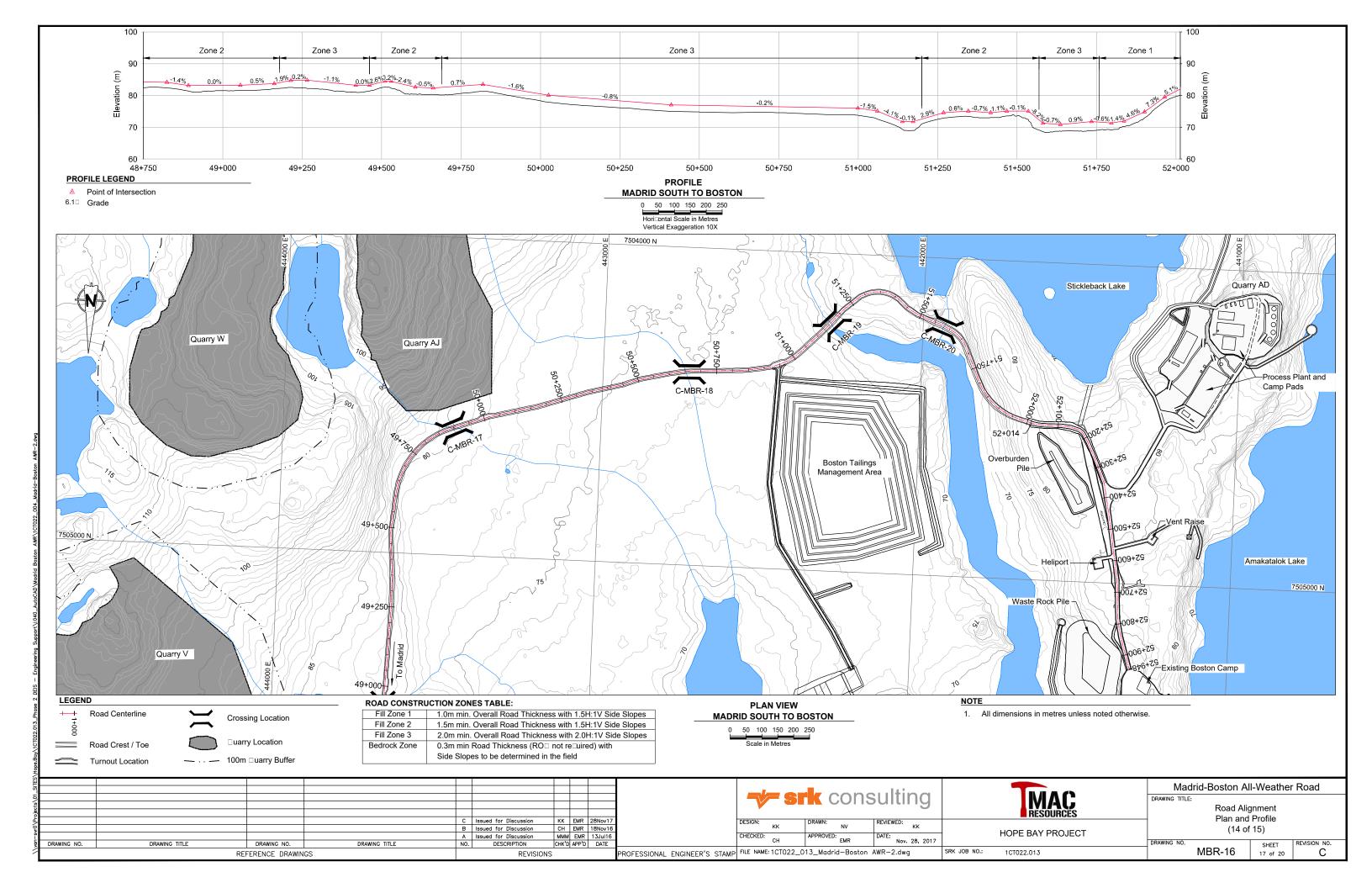


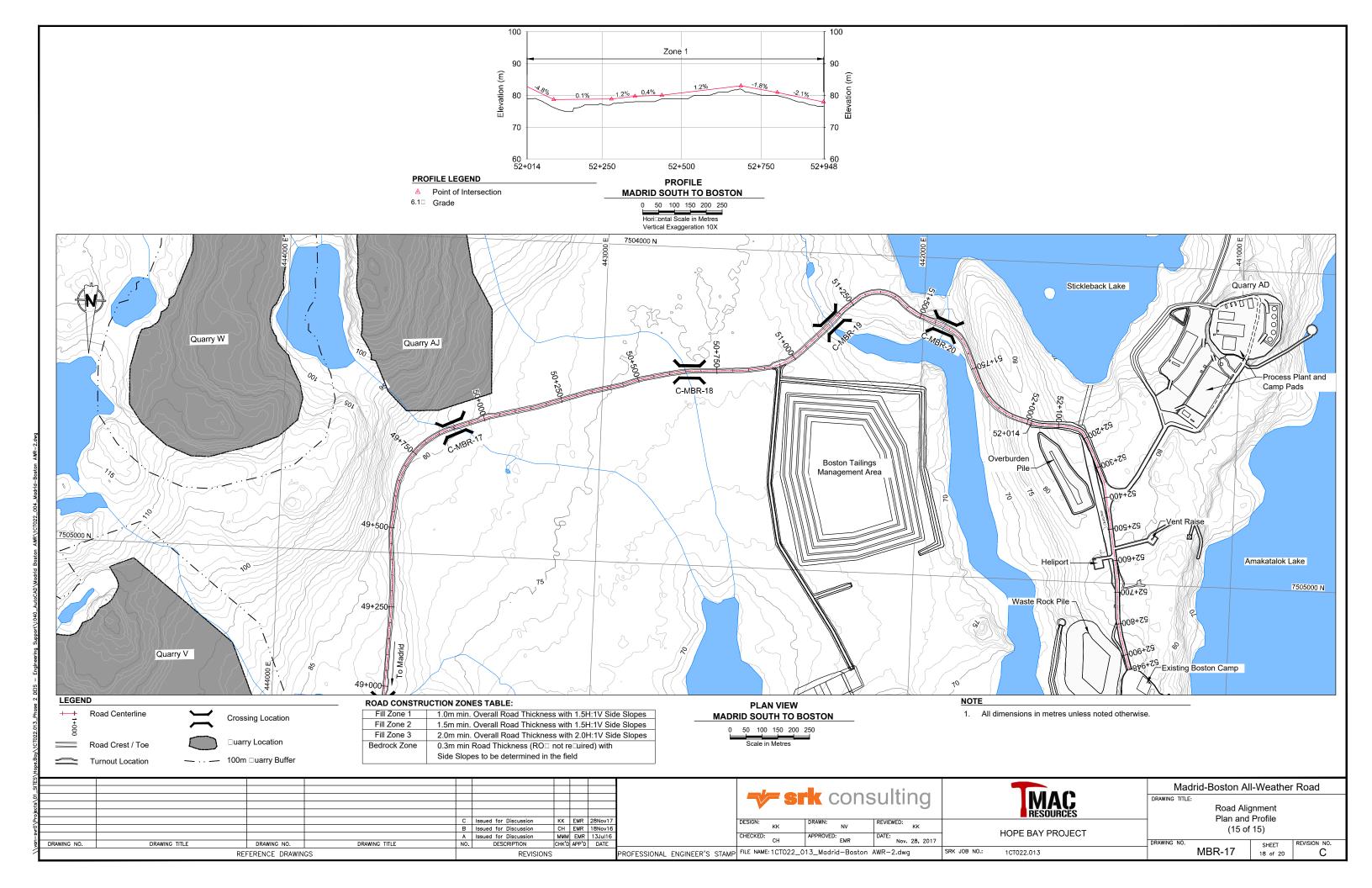


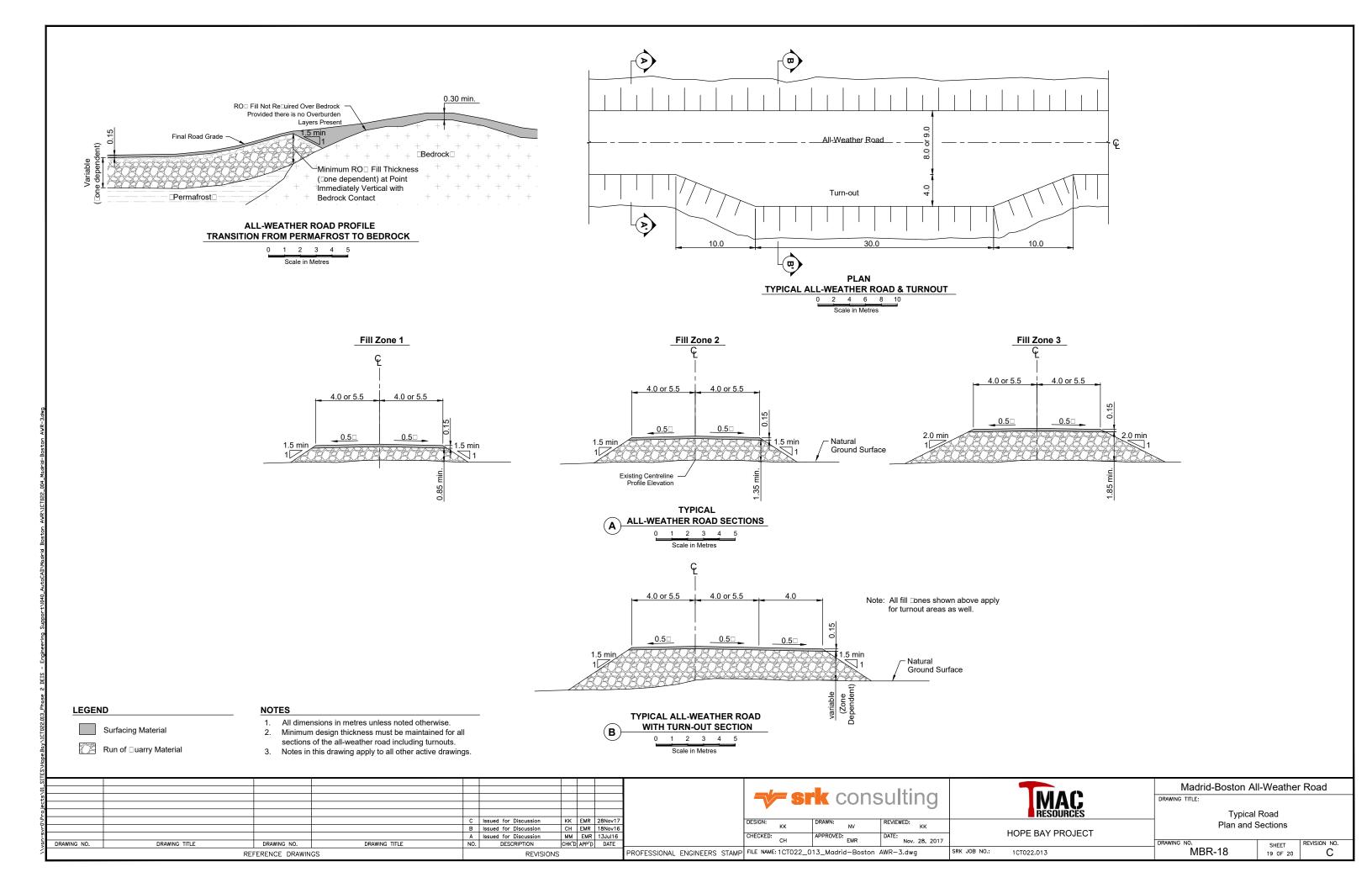


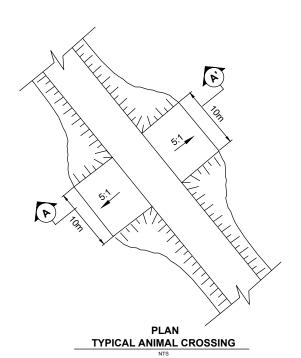


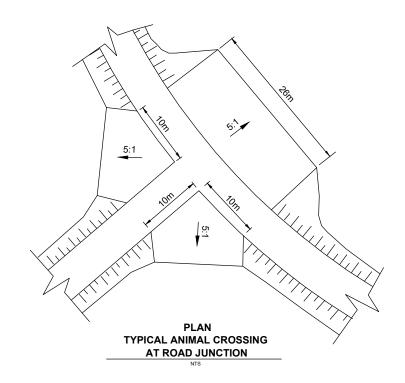


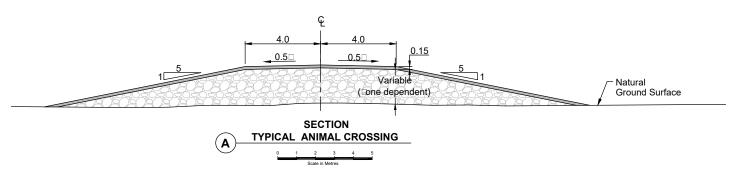












LEGEND

NOTES

Surfacing Material

Run of □uarry Material

- 1. All dimensions in metres unless noted otherwise.
- 2. Locations for animal crossings will be identified by Land Owner and Elders once road
- construction is completed.

 3. Notes in this drawing apply to all other active drawings.

Materials List and Quantity Estimates

| Item | Quantity / Ar | ea / Volume | Description |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Culverts | 1. (Estim (Dependant Final (| | AlL Corrugated Steel Pipe 68x13 corrugated profile varying diameter |
| 2. Run of □uarry Material | Road: | 808,000m ³ | Approximate In-Place Neat-line Volume (3D volume based on Civil 3D surfaces - no allowance has been made for losses and/or tundra embedment) |
| 3. Surfacing Material | Road: | 65,200m ³ | Approximate In-Place Neat-line Volume |
| 4. Bedrock Cut | Road: | 81,000m ³ | |
| 5. Thermistors | 0 | | □uantity may increase if fro⊡en abutment crossings are needed |

Tolerances on Road Material Placement:

| Fill (mm) | Excavation (mm) |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 to □75 | n/a |
| -150 to □150 | |
| | |
| | 0 to □75 |

Note: Grade shall not be uniformly high or low.

| SITES | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 8 | | | | | С | Issued for Discussion | KK | EMR | 28Nov17 | |
| <u> </u> | | | | | В | Issued for Discussion | CH | EMR | 18Nov16 | |
| Ş | | | | | Α | Issued for Discussion | MM | EMR | 13Jul16 | |
| ٧a٦ | DRAWING NO. | DRAWING TITLE | DRAWING NO. | DRAWING TITLE | NO. | DESCRIPTION | CHK'D | APP'D | DATE | |
| - | | REF | ERENCE DRAWIN | GS | | REVISIONS | | | | PR |

| | srk consulting | | | | TWAC RESOURCES |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | DESIGN: KK | DRAWN: NV | DRAWN: NV REVIEWED: KK | | LIODE DAY DDO JEOT |
| | CHECKED: CH APPROVED: EMR DATE: Nov. 28, 2017 | | | HOPE BAY PROJECT | |
| PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS STAMP | FILE NAME: 1CT022_0 | 13_Madrid-Boston / | AWR-3.dwg | SRK JOB NO.: | 1CT022.013 |

Madrid-Boston All-Weather Road DRAWING TITLE:

> Animal Crossing Plan and Section and Material List and □uantity Estimates

| DRAWING NO. | SHEET | REVISION NO |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| MBR-19 | 20 OF 20 | С |