MADRID-BOSTON PROJECT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Volume 1 Annex V1-7 Type A Water Licence Applications

Package P5-23

Hope Bay Project: Windy Lake North Freshwater Intake

Preliminary Design





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Memo

Hope Bay Project: Windy Lake North Freshwater Intake Preliminary Design

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1CT022.013

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Date:

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Introduction

1.1 General

Subject:

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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.

As a component to the Phase 2 application, a new freshwater intake will be required to increase efficiency in supply of freshwater to the 400 person Doris Camp. The design draw for potable water supply is 300 L/person/day resulting in a freshwater demand equal to 120,000 L/day for the intake. The intake will be located in the north of Windy Lake, and will be accessed via a 650 m long single lane all-weather access road connecting to the existing Doris-Windy all-weather road.

1.2 **Objective**

This memo provides the preliminary design details for the freshwater intake and associated access road from the existing Doris-Windy all-weather road.

2 Design Concept

2.1 Approach

The overall design concept for the intake structure will consist of a pumping system, coupled with two pumphouses; one at the lakeshore and one at the pipeline high point along the Doris-Windy all-weather road.

The access road design is based the same principles used for existing roads at Doris. Design components of the Windy Lake North Intake all-weather access road include the road geometry and alignments, pumphouse pads, and a turn-around pad at the lake.

Road alignments are designed to minimize crossings and unfavorable foundation conditions. along the road. There are no stream crossings anticipated along the Windy Lake North Intake all-weather access road.

The Windy Lake North Intake all-weather access road will be administered and controlled entirely by TMAC.

2.2 Topographic data

Design of the Windy Lake North Freshwater Intake and associated all-weather road are based on topographic contour maps with 1.0 m vertical resolution, and aerial photography produced from 2008 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 this has been the adopted practice of all road construction in the Project.

2.3 Foundation Conditions

Detailed studies and site inspections have not been performed along the entire length of the proposed all-weather road. The encompassing Project area (Doris, Madrid and Boston) have been well studied, and it is expected that foundation conditions and geology along the road length are similar. For details on the foundation conditions refer to SRK (2017a, 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.

2.4 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.

The road culminates at a distance closer than 31 m from Windy Lake, so that the pumphouse and associated equipment can be as close to the lake as possible and access to the intake pipeline does not occur across exposed tundra. Any archaeological sites that were not identified during pre-development surveys are recognized and treated in an appropriate manner i.e., in accordance with the Heritage Resources Protection Plan (TMAC 2016).

3 Design of Components

3.1 Intake Design

The freshwater intake system will be designed to a similar concept as the existing Doris Lake freshwater intake. The new system will supply freshwater to the expanded camp which will accommodate a total of 400 workers. The new intake rate is 120,000 L/day (120 m³/day) based on a design daily water requirement of 300 L/person/day.

Godwin (or similar) pumps will be placed in a lakeshore pumphouse (sea can). The intake pipeline will be a 4" high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe and will transition from shoreline to lakebed beneath a protective rock berm. The overland portion will be a 6" HDPE insulated and heat-traced system following the access road. The rock berm will have a top width of 2 m and a minimum height of 1 m, with a total lakebed footprint of 4.4 m² per lineal metre of berm. The pipeline will be anchored to the lakebed beneath the rock berm until the lake depth is a minimum of 3 m, estimated as approximately 20 m into the lake. The pipeline will continue along the base of the lake for an additional 20 m to a lake depth of 5 m. A fish screen will be installed at the intake of the pipeline to protect fish in the lake, as per the requirements of Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 1995). The total lakebed footprint of the intake berm is approximately 88 m².

A secondary pumphouse will be situated at the high point along the Doris-Windy all-weather road which will store approximately 100 m³ of freshwater in three water storage sea cans. The secondary station will require a lower pressure head than the primary station at the lakeshore, and will pump or gravity drain water downgradient to the Doris Camp.

Detailed pump and pipeline design and specifications will be developed in the Detailed Design phase.

3.2 Road Design

3.2.1 Design Criteria

The road is designed to be a single lane haul road with an end turnaround. As with all single lane roads on site, it will 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 vehicles travelling the road. The road design criteria are as follows:

- The design vehicles will be crew cab 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, 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%, 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. Due to the relatively short length of road (less than 1 km),
 no turnouts will be required;
- 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;

3.2.2 Design

The road alignment is presented in Drawing DN-WLI-02 (Attachment 1).

The water intake and water discharge access roads will be 8 m wide access roads with 15 m radius turnarounds near the edge of the lake (Drawings BC-14 and BC-15, **Attachment 1**). The road will be constructed of geochemically suitable ROQ or (ROM) material, with a 0.15 m thick surfacing layer.

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 DN-WLI-05 (Attachment 1).

4 Construction

All construction fill materials will be obtained from geochemically suitable permitted quarries, or geochemically suitable waste rock. Management and monitoring of these quarries will be according to the quarry monitoring plan (TMAC 2017). Surfacing (32 mm minus) materials will be produced at an on-site crusher located within the permitted quarries. The estimated construction quantities are provided in Drawing DN-WLI-05 (Attachment 1). These volumes are estimated to neat lines and do not account for tundra embedment.

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.

Prior to construction, the road alignment and pumphouse pad footprint 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).

Wherever possible, the road and pumphouse pad 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 road 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.

The pipeline and pumphouses will be installed following completion of the road. The Intake pipeline should be installed in the open water season. Summer construction will require careful screening of the shoreline for nesting birds, and modifications to the construction schedule may be required to avoid disturbing nesting populations.

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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.

5 References

Department of Fisheries and Oceans. (1995). Freshwater Intake End-of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline.

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- [WSCC] Workers Safety & Compensation Commission, 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).



Engineering Drawings for the Windy Lake North Freshwater Intake, Hope Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada

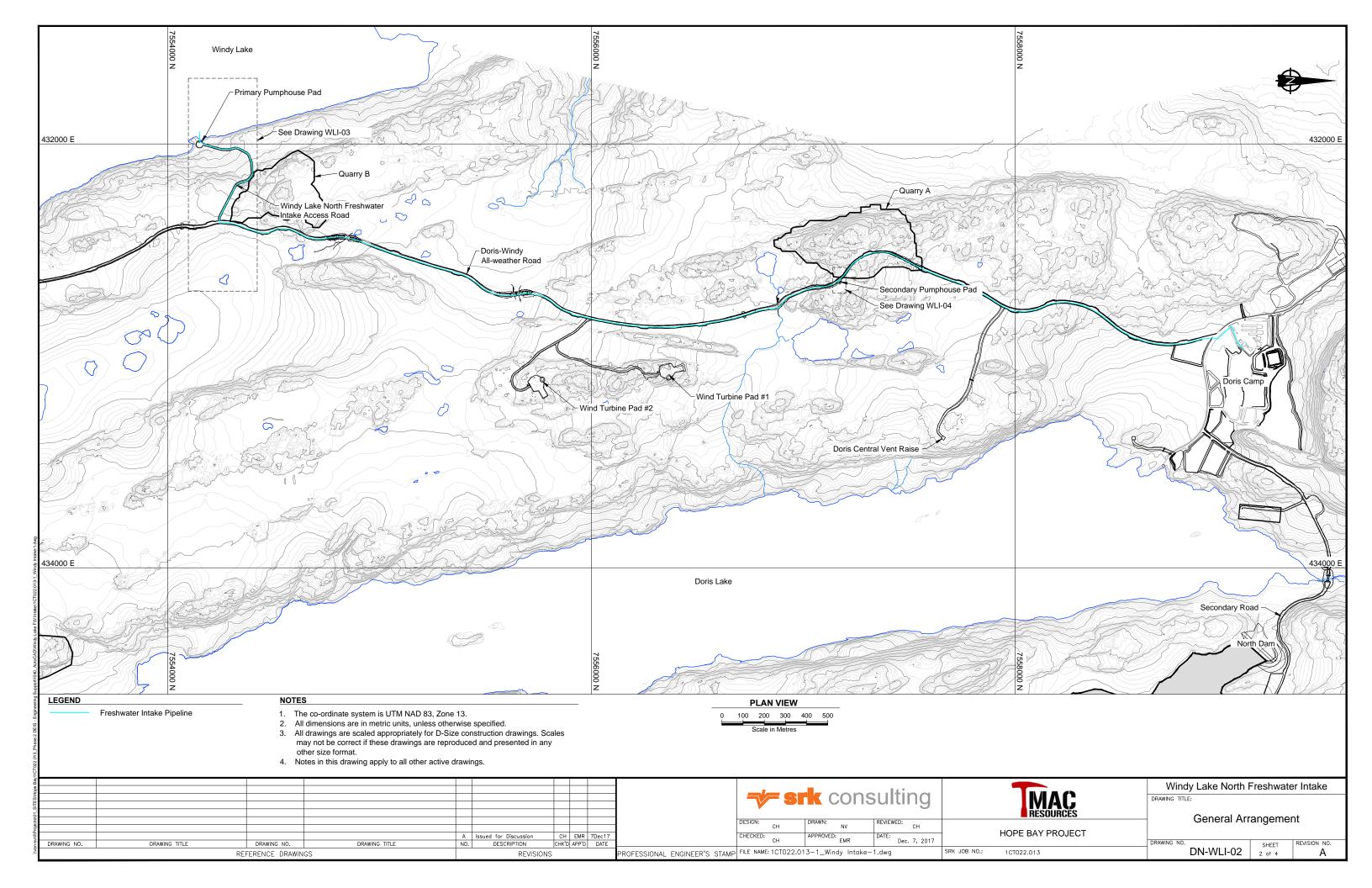
ACTIVE DRAWING STATUS

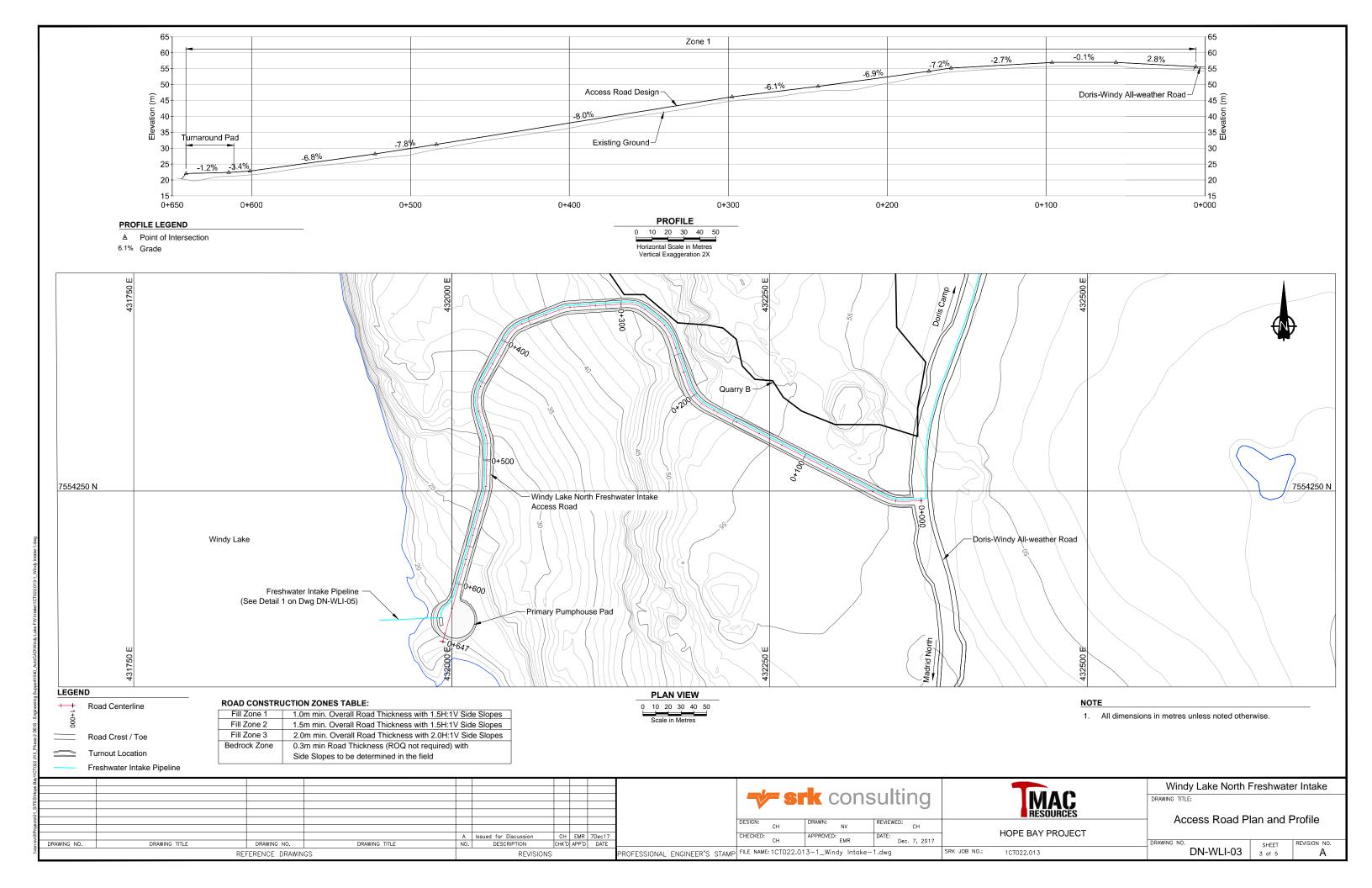
DWG NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE	REVISION	DATE	STATUS
DN-WLI-01	Engineering Drawings for the Windy Lake North Freshwater Intake, Hope Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada	A	Dec. 7, 2017	Issued for Discussion
DN-WLI-02	General Arrangement	Α	Dec. 7, 2017	Issued for Discussion
DN-WLI-03	Access Road Plan and Profile	Α	Dec. 7, 2017	Issued for Discussion
DN-WLI-04	Secondary Pumphouse Pad Layout	Α	Dec. 7, 2017	Issued for Discussion
DN-WLI-05	Typical Sections and Material Quanties	Α	Dec. 7, 2017	Issued for Discussion

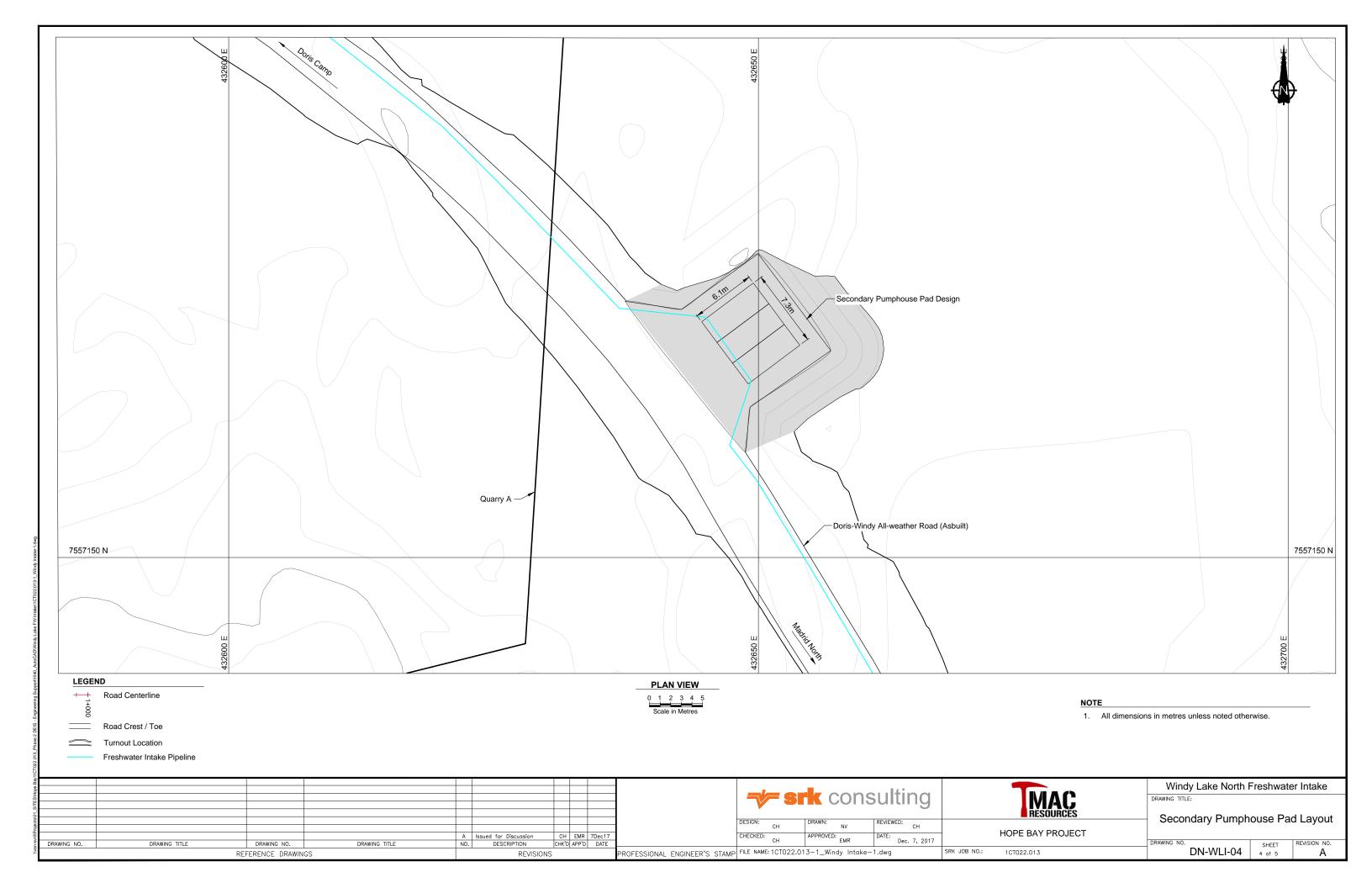


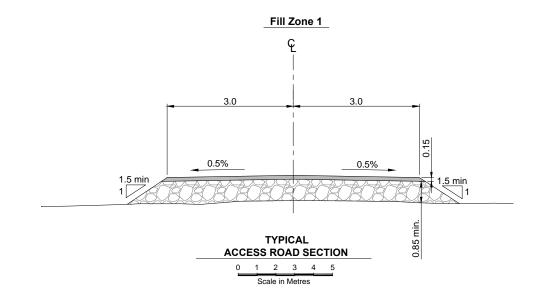


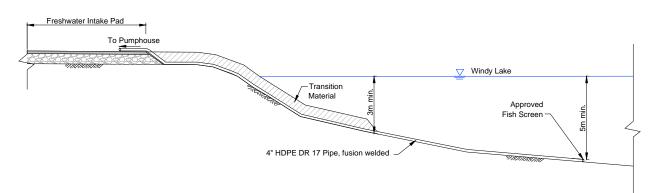
PROJECT NO: 1CT022.013 Revision A December 7, 2017 Drawing DN-WLI-01



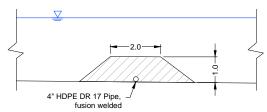








TYPICAL FRESHWATER INTAKE SECTION VIEW Not to Scale



TYPICAL FRESHWATER INTAKE PROTECTIVE BERM CROSS-SECTION

Not to Scale

LEGEND

Surfacing Material

Run of Quarry Material

Transition Material

NOTES

- 1. All dimensions in metres unless noted otherwise.
- 2. Minimum design thickness must be maintained for all
- sections of the all-weather road including turnouts.

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

Materials List and Quantity Estimates

Item	Quantity / Area / Volume		Description
1. Run of Quarry Material	Primary Pumphouse Pad and Road: Secondary Pumphouse Pad:	7,935m ³ 365m 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)
2. Surfacing Material	Primary Pumphouse Pad and Road: Secondary Pumphouse Pad:	545m³ 25m³	Approximate In-Place Neat-line Volume
3. Transition Material	Protective Berm:	130m ³	Approximate In-Place Neat-line Volume
4. Freshwater Intake Pipeline		5955m	4" HDPE DR-17 Pipe

Tolerances on Road Material Placement:

Location	Fill (mm)	Excavation (mm)
Vertical Tolerance on Roads	0 to +75	n/a
Horizontal Tolerance on Roads	-150 to +150	

Note: Grade shall not be uniformly high or low.

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Windy Lake North Freshwater Intake DRAWING TITLE:

> Typical Sections and Material Quantities

SHEET 5 of 5 DN-WLI-05 Α