

## Boston Type BB Water Licence



- Type B Water Licence 288-BOS1217
- Renewed 2017, Expires 2027 (renewable)
- Permitted Activities
  - Surface and underground exploration
  - Extract bulk sample
  - Construct surface facilities, roads and camp
  - Water Use - 100 m3 per day
  - Winter road access from Doris
  - Scope Includes:
    - *camping, prospecting, drilling, bulk sampling, operation of a bulk sampling and crushing and sorting plant, underground development, the operation of a fuel storage facility, a landfarm facility, and sampling for environmental baseline data collection.*



## Monitoring and Reporting



- Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan
- Environmental Effects Monitoring Program
- Surveillance Network Program
  - Type A Water Licence - monthly
  - Type B Water Licence(s) - monthly
- NWB Annual Reports
  - Type A and Type B Water Licence
  - Due March 31

## Madrid- Boston Project Highlights



Madrid and Boston Highlights	
Mining	• Underground mining and crown pillar recovery with waste rock stored above ground temporarily and then put back into the underground mines.
Processing	• Nominal capacity of 6,000 tonnes of ore processed per day
Gold Production	• Gold production at Doris and Boston. Concentrates produced at Madrid North
Transportation	• Sealtit arrives at Roberts Bay and utilize cargo dock and jetty • Gold bars flown out to market from Doris and Boston • Road connecting Madrid and Boston to Doris and Roberts Bay
Employment	• Fly in-fly out operation from Edmonton and Kirkmead • 870 workers during peak operations (for approximately 14 years)
Economic Benefit	• Royalties, mineral taxes and other payments of approximately \$500 million over the life of the Hope Bay Project for Canada, Nunavut, KIA and NTI (excluding Doris)

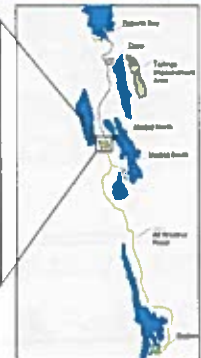
## Hope Bay Project Layout



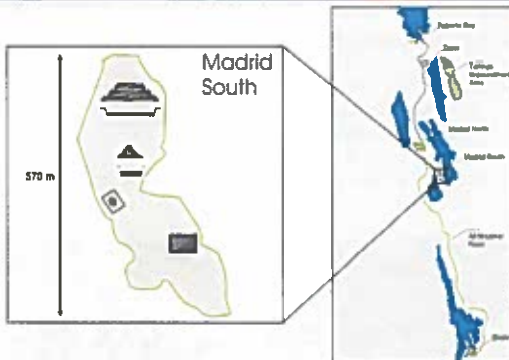
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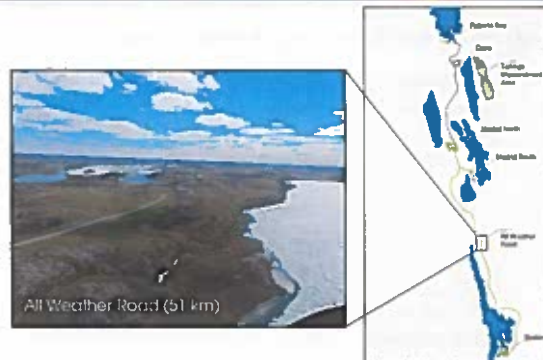
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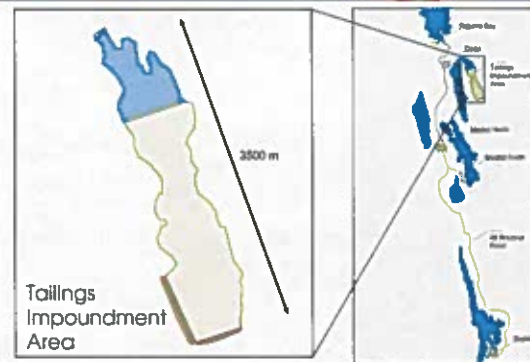
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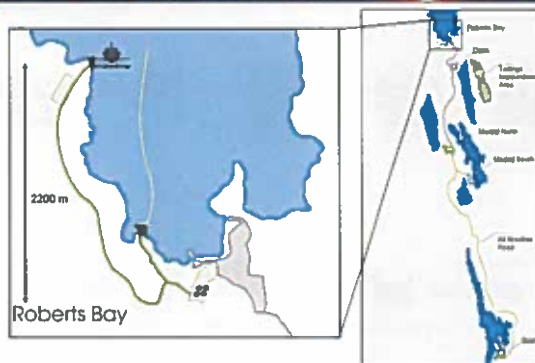
## Hope Bay Project Layout



## Hope Bay Project Layout



## Hope Bay Project Layout



## Proposed Amendment No. 2 Type A



- Scope includes Doris, Madrid Sites and All Weather Road
  - Expand 2AM-DOH1323 Amendment No. 1 by incorporating into this Licence the scope of all facilities and activities authorized under the Type B Licence 2BB-MAE1727
    - Camp Capacity - 400 persons
    - Expand TIA capacity to 18 million tonnes
    - Water Allowance:
      - Domestic from Windy Lake: 43,600 m<sup>3</sup>/year
      - Industrial from Doris Lake: 1,930,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day
    - Concentrator at Madrid
    - AWR to Boston
    - Allows commercial mining



## Proposed Boston Type A



### Project Certificate and Boston Type A Water Licence

- **Scope:**
  - Construct and operate Boston Site
  - Camp Capacity – 300 persons
  - Tailings Management Area capacity of 5.1 million tonnes
    - Water Allowance:
      - Domestic from Alimaakatalok Lake 33,000m<sup>3</sup>/year
      - Industrial from Alimaakatalok Lake 450,000m<sup>3</sup>/year
  - 2400 t/d process plant
  - Allows water use, waste management and construction of all surface infrastructure
  - **Allows commercial mining**

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## Closure and Reclamation

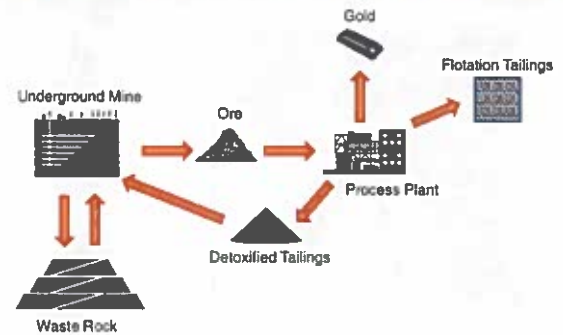


- Doris-Madrid Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan was updated
- Boston Conceptual Closure and Reclamation Plan was developed
- Overall objectives of closure planning at Hope Bay:
  - **Physical Stability**
  - **Chemical Stability**
  - **Future use and aesthetics**
- Planning provides basis to estimate financial security



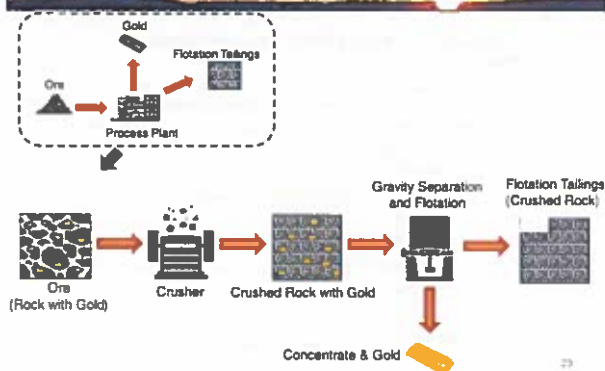
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## Tailings and Waste Rock



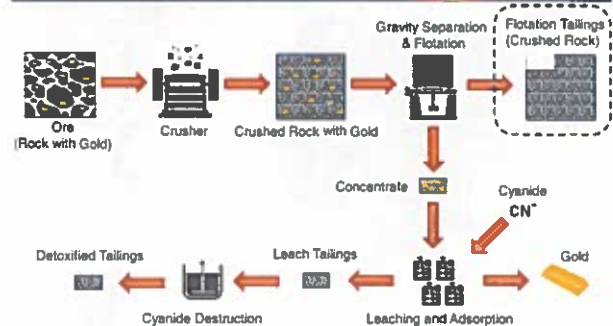
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## Flotation Tailings



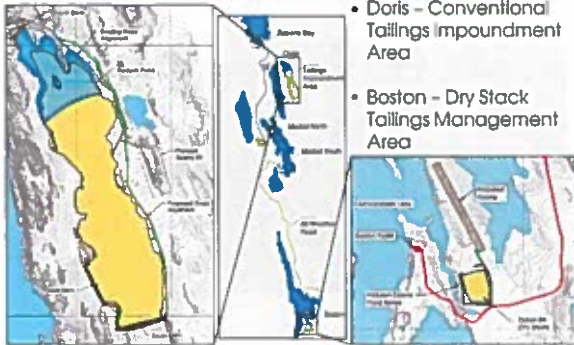
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## Detoxified Leach Tailings



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## Overview of Tailings Management



- Doris - Conventional Tailings Impoundment Area
- Boston - Dry Stack Tailings Management Area

## Alternative Analysis - Doris



Siting Options



Deposition Options



## Tailings Impoundment Area - Doris



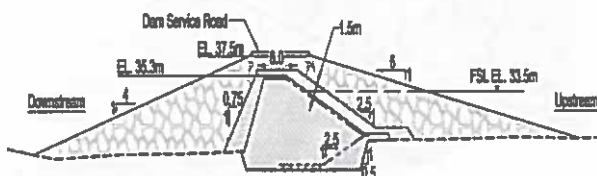
## Tailings Impoundment Area - Doris



- Slurry tailings
- Low solids content
- Pumped
- Similar to:
  - Meadowbank
  - Nanisivik



## North Dam : Frozen Core Dam



- Seepage Analysis
- Stability Analysis
- Creep Analysis
- Thermal Analysis
- Settlement Analysis
- Frost Heave Assessment
- Freeboard Hydraulic Assessment

## North Dam





## Key Trench Excavation



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## Thermosyphon Installation



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## Frozen Core Construction



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## Liner (GCL) Installation



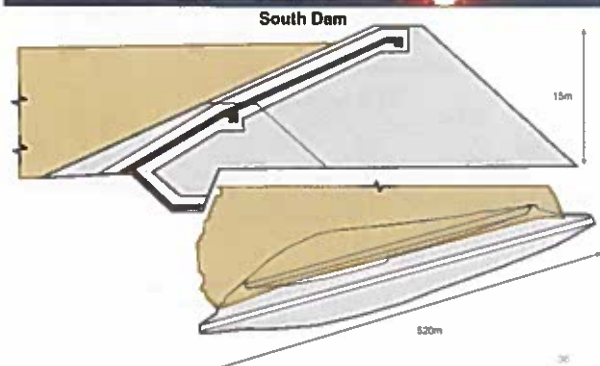
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## Transition & Shell Construction

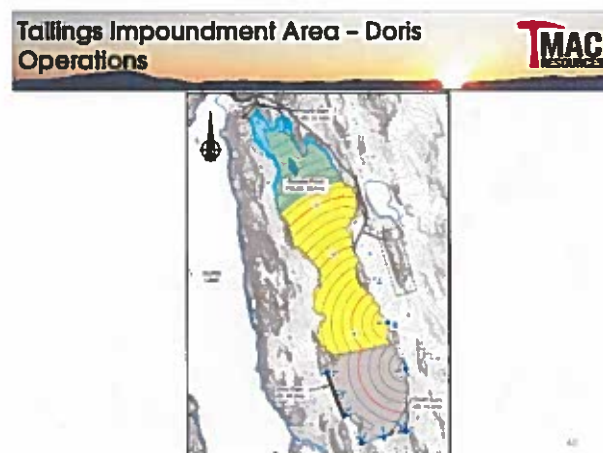
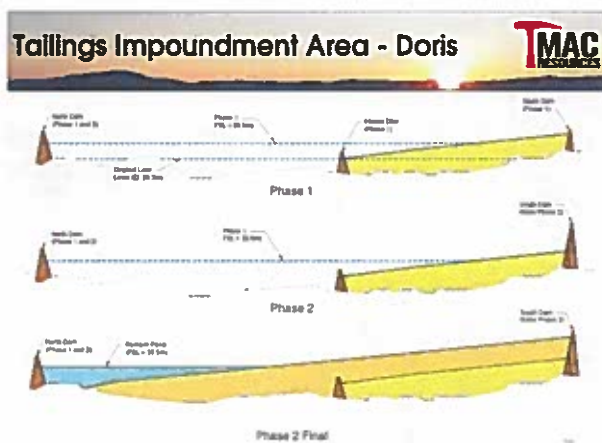
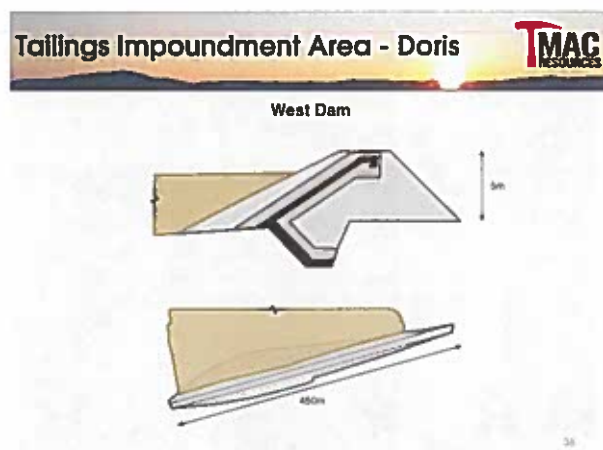


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## Tailings Impoundment Area - Doris



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### Tailings Impoundment Area - Doris

#### Summary of proposed changes

Component	Phase 1	Phase 2
Tailings Volume (tonnes)	2.5 million	Additional 15.5 million
Tailings Production Rate	Maximum nominal 2,000 tonnes per day	Maximum nominal 3,400 tonnes per day
Tailings Make-up	Only flotation tailings	No change
Deposition Method	Subaerial	No change
TIA Discharge Strategy	Seasonal discharge to Roberts Bay	No change
Closure Strategy	Breach North Dam; 0.3 m thick dry cover over tailings	No change

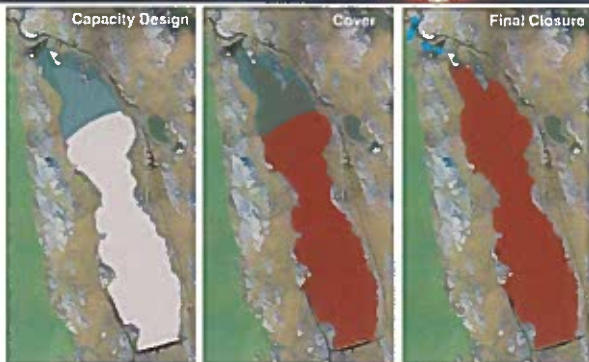
### Tailings Impoundment Area - Doris

#### Summary of proposed changes

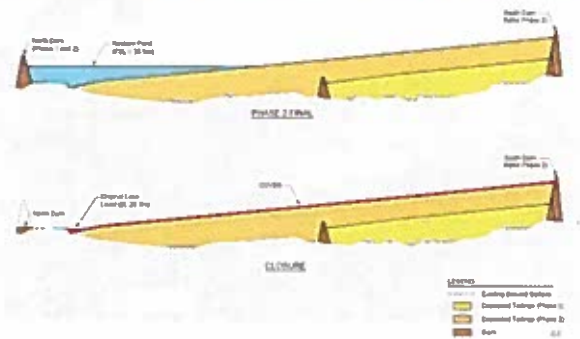
Component	Phase 1	Phase 2
North Dam	Frozen core dam	No change
North Dam Spillway	Includes spillway	No change
South Dam	Frozen foundation with liner	Dam raised by 8 m
Interim Dike	New containment structure	Not required
West Dam	Did not exist	Frozen foundation with liner
Tailings Geochemistry	Non acid generating; Neutral metal leaching	No change



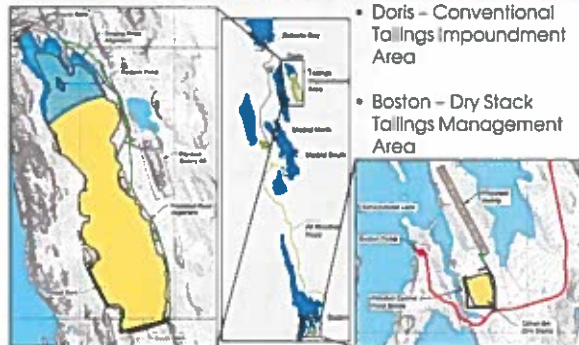
## Tailings Impoundment Area - Closure



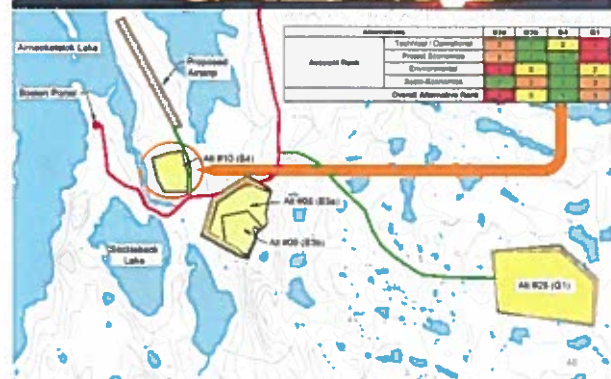
## Tailings Impoundment Area - Closure



## Summary of Tailings Management



## Alternative Analysis - Boston



## Tailings Management Area - Boston



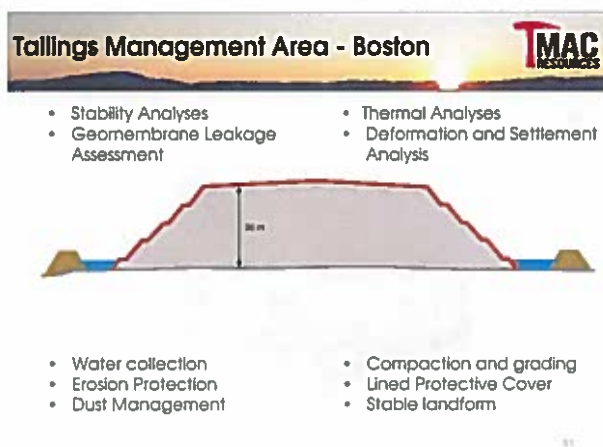
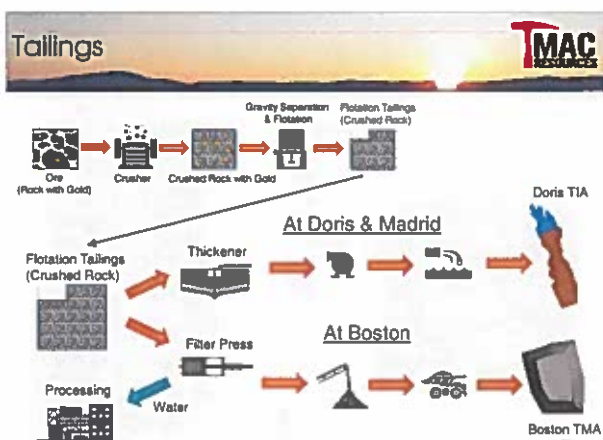
## Tailings Management Area - Boston



- Filtered tailings
- Trucks, Dozers, Compactors
- Stackable and compactable
- Similar to:
  - Raglan
  - Fort Knox
  - Pogo







### Tailings Management Area - Boston

Summary of key criteria

Component	Criteria
Dam Hazard Classification	Significant
Design Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active deposition period</li> <li>Assumed Post-closure monitoring period</li> <li>Long-term design basis</li> </ul>
Tailings Production Rate	2,400 tonnes per day
Tailing Moisture Content	20.5% (by weight)
Tailings Dry Density	1.8 t/m <sup>3</sup>
Tailings Storage Requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By mass</li> <li>By volume</li> </ul>
Tailings Deposition Method	Load, haul, dump, place, and compact filtered tailings



## Tailings Facility Designs



Additional geotechnical investigation and detailed design prior to construction



Consider Climate Change



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## Summary of Waste Rock Management



Temporary Waste Rock Piles



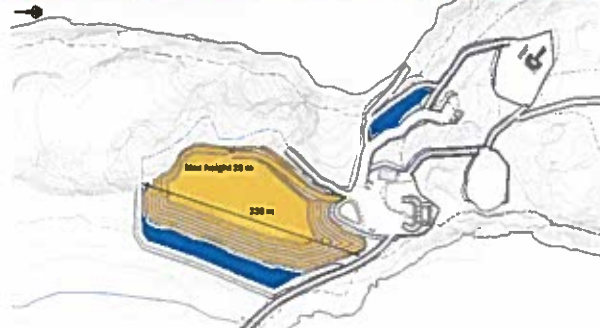
## Summary of Waste Rock Management



Madrid North

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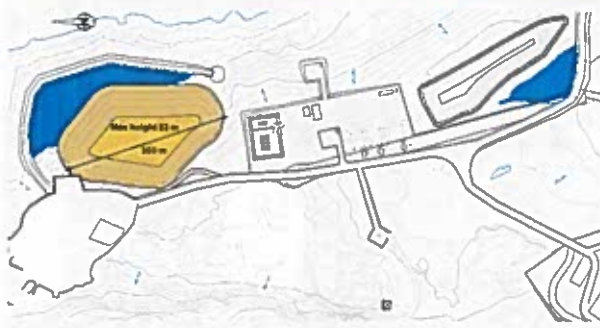
## Summary of Waste Rock Management



Madrid South

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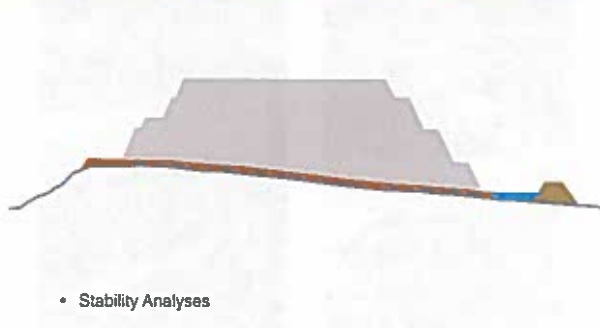
## Summary of Waste Rock Management



Boston

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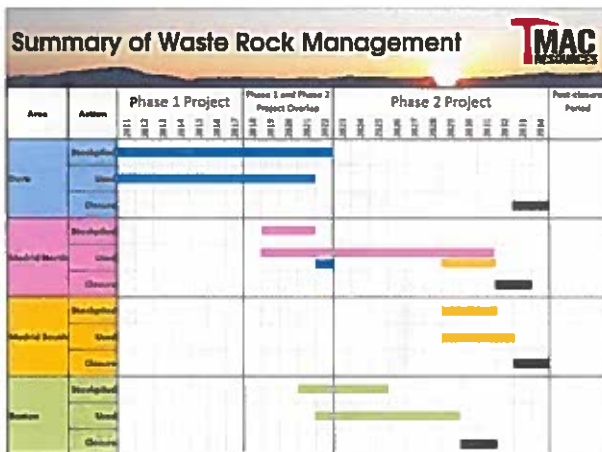
## Summary of Waste Rock Management



- Stability Analyses

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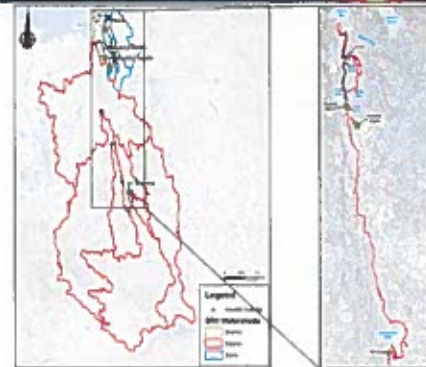


### Tailings and Waste Rock Management

- State of practice tailings management
  - Doris Tailings Impoundment Area
  - Boston Tailings Management Area
- No waste rock left on surface post closure



### Hydrological Setting

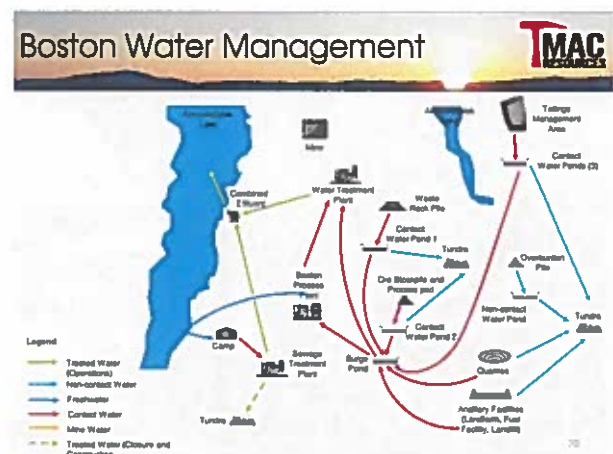
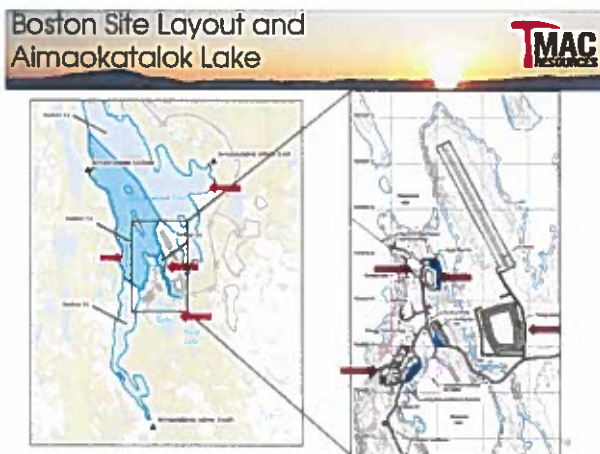
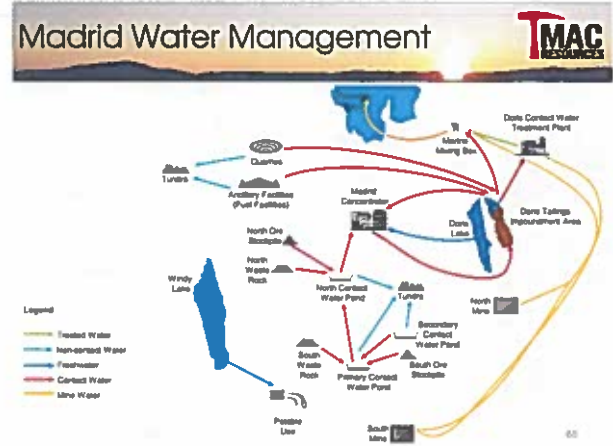
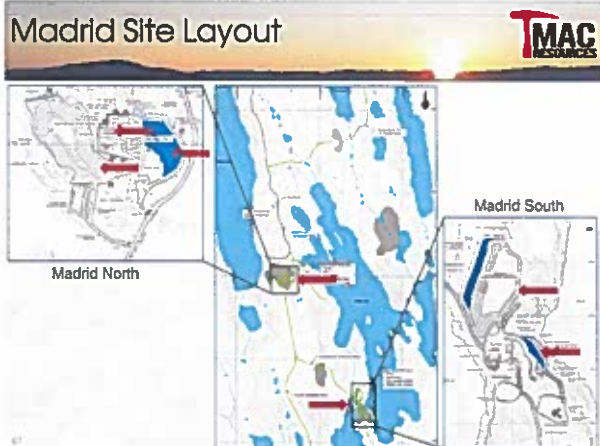


### Doris Water Management

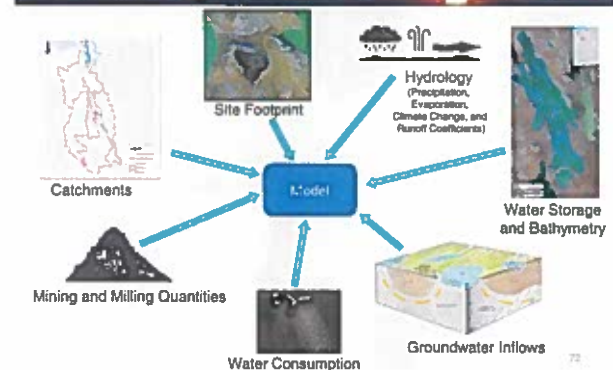


### Doris Water Management



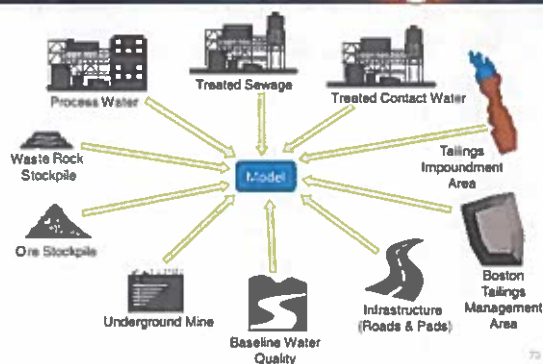


- Modelling Approach and Methods





## Model Inputs - Quality



## • Model Results

## Doris/Madrid Water Use



Water Demand	Lake Withdrawal (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	
	Doris	Windy
Doris Process Plant	880	-
Madrid Concentrator	110	-
Doris Camp Potable	-	120
Doris/Madrid General Use	1,470	-
<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>120</b>
Increase from Phase 1	1,340	57

## Boston Water Use



Water Demand	Almoakataok Lake Withdrawal (m <sup>3</sup> /day)
Boston Process Plant	550
Boston Camp Potable	90
Boston General Use	1,000
<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>1,600</b>

## Freshwater Environment



## Freshwater Environment



### • Madrid-Boston Phase 2

#### • Valued Ecosystem Components:

- Surface Hydrology
- Surface Water Quality
- Sediment Quality
- Fish
  - Fish Community
  - Fish Habitat

➤ No Significant Residual Effects of Project on Freshwater Environment

## Freshwater Environment – Monitoring

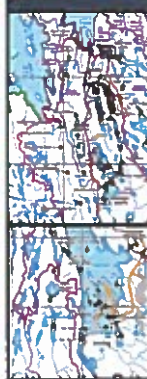


### Potential effects on the Freshwater Environment will be monitored:

- Aquatic Effect Monitoring Program
- Environmental Effects Monitoring under the Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations
- Surveillance Network Program under applicable Type A water licences
- Fisheries Act Authorizations and Offsetting

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## Baseline and Existing Environment



- Freshwater data has been collected in Hope Bay Belt since 1993
  - Project lakes and streams
  - Reference lakes and streams
- Freshwater lake and stream data includes:
  - Hydrology (streams) and lake levels
  - Water quality (winter and summer)
  - Sediment quality (summer)
  - Primary producers
  - Secondary producers
  - Fish and fish habitat, including tissue metals

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## Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program



Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program evaluates potential aquatic effects from point (treated discharge) and non-point (runoff, dust) Project sources following mitigation.

### Refinements from Intervenor Comments:

- Belt-wide program (Doris, Madrid, and Boston areas)
- Aquatic Response Framework
- Enhanced harmonization of program with federal Metal and Diamond Effluent Regulations
- Inclusion of water level and stream flow data (Fisheries Offsetting)
- Windy Lake sampling
- Additional cyanide analyses

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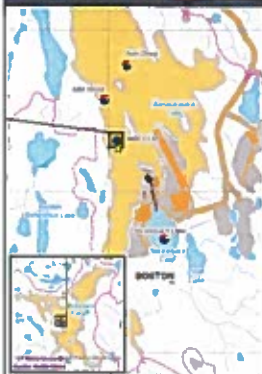
## Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program North Belt (Doris and Madrid)



- Non-point sources
  - water withdrawal and inflows
  - runoff and dust
- Doris, Patch, Windy, Wolverine Lakes
  - water level
  - water and sediment quality
  - biology
- Ogama, P.O., Glenn, Little Roberts
  - water level

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## Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program South Belt (Boston)



- Almaakatalok Lake
  - Point source (treated discharge)
  - Non-point source (runoff, dust)
- 2 Program sites
- 1 Federal Effluent Regulation site
- Stickleback Lake
  - Non-point source (runoff, dust)
  - 1 Program site
- Reference Lake B
  - 1 Program/ Federal Effluent Regulation site

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## Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations Monitoring Program



- Discharge of treated water to Almaakatalok Lake
- Requirement under Fisheries Act
  - Water, sediment, benthic invertebrates, fish
- Before-After-Impact-Control Design (BACI)
- Sites based on hydrodynamic modelling

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## Fisheries Act Authorizations



### Authorizations required for all project activities resulting in loss of fish habitat/productivity

- Water withdrawal from streams/lakes
- Stream culvert crossings
- Footprint of pipe/intakes on lake bottom



### Existing Authorizations and monitoring for Doris Mine

- Tail Lake Outflow
- Roberts Bay Jetty



### Anticipated Authorizations for Madrid-Boston

- Authorizations need to be in place prior to any loss in fish habitat or productivity from Project
- Currently under development with Fish Offsetting plan

## Fisheries Offsetting Program



### Offsetting required to balance all loss of fish habitat/productivity

- Workshop with Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee attended by Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Development considers comments from KIA, Nunavut boards, and Federal Family
  - adaptive management processes
  - lake water levels and stream flows
  - ground-truth offsetting site options
- Include mine site and offsite community-based fish productivity enhancements
- Baseline work to support offsetting in 2018
- TMAC will continue to work with Inuit and other Interested Parties through Offsetting process



## Fisheries Monitoring



### Fisheries monitoring under:

- Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations
- Fisheries Act Authorizations
- Fisheries Offsetting program
- Other programs (e.g., stream crossing construction monitoring plan, Commitment DFO-3.1.1)



## Summary



TMAC has put extensive effort to understand and mitigate potential effects to the freshwater environment related to the Hope Bay Project, including:

- Comprehensive baseline characterization
- Predictive water quality, quantity, and effluent dispersion modelling
- Development of comprehensive monitoring programs
- Consultation with Inuit Communities, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, and Federal Family, including consideration of technical comments and recommendations
- Future workshop with the Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee

TMAC is committed to working cooperatively with Inuit, Nunavut Boards, and the Federal Family through the water licensing process to ensure its activities in the Hope Bay Belt are protective of the Freshwater Environment. Future workshop with the Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee.



## Closure Planning and Financial Security

## Closure Planning & Financial Security

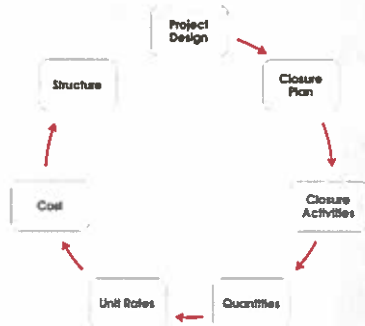


1. Closure Planning
2. Financial Security Estimate Process
3. Phase 1 Obligations
4. Phase 2 Outcomes



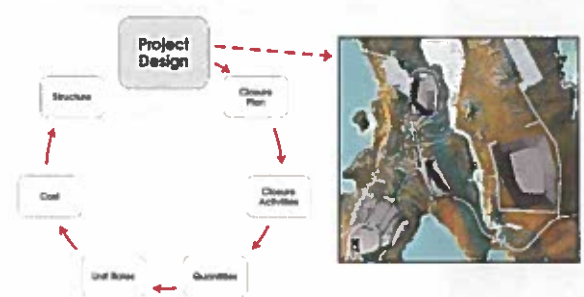
## Closure Planning & Financial Security TMAC RESOURCES

o How we develop a security bond



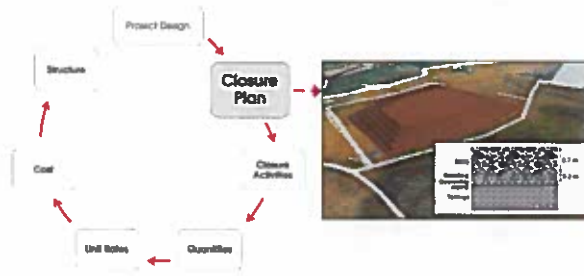
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## Closure Planning & Financial Security TMAC RESOURCES



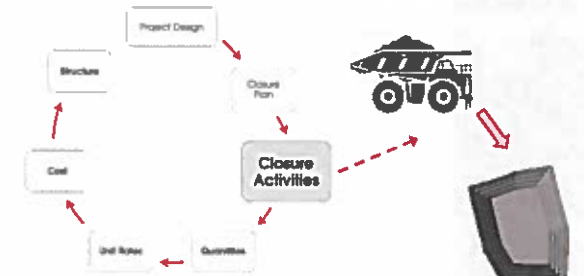
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## Closure Planning & Financial Security TMAC RESOURCES



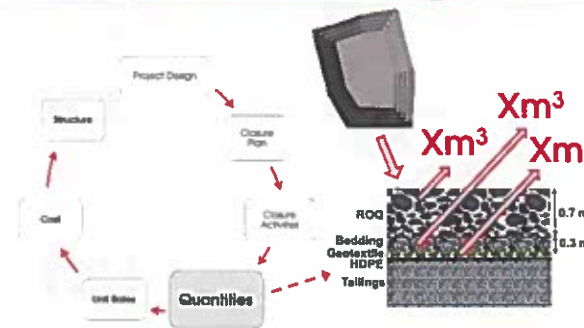
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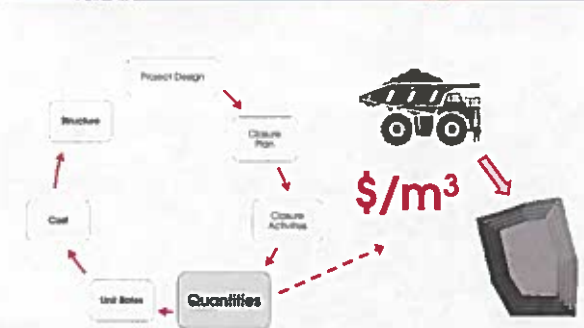
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## Closure Planning & Financial Security TMAC RESOURCES



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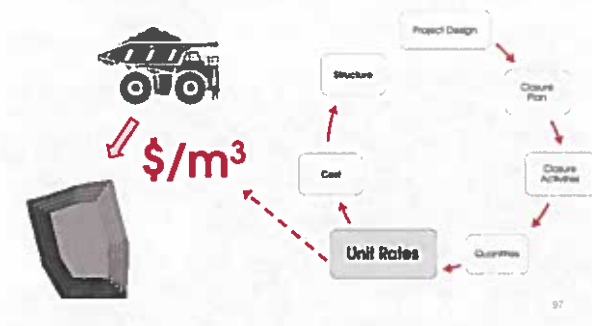
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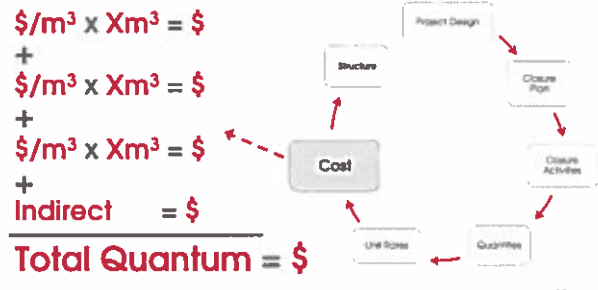
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## Closure Planning & Financial Security TMAC



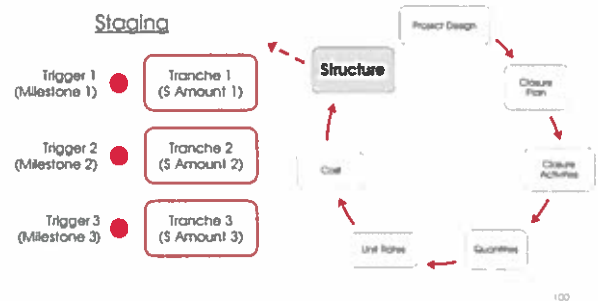
## Closure Planning & Financial Security TMAC



## Closure Planning & Financial Security TMAC



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## Closure Planning & Financial Security TMAC

### Phase 1 Security Postings

- KIA (under Framework Agreement)**
  - \$17.6M - Type "A" WL / Commercial Lease
  - \$2.0M - Overbonding
  - \$0.8M - Advanced Exploration
  - \$0.1M - Land Use Permit
- CIRNAC / Receiver General of Canada**
  - \$13.1M - Type "A" WL (Doris)
  - \$3.6M - Type "B" WL (Boston)
  - \$0.5M - Marine Outfall Lease
  - \$0.08M - Jetty Lease
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada**
  - \$0.07M - Fisheries Act Authorization

TOTAL: \$37.9M

Same process for Phase 1



## Closure Planning & Financial Security

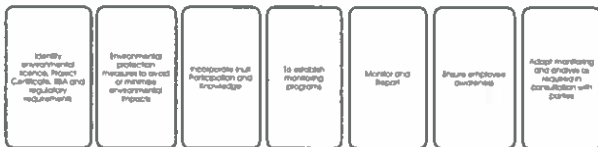
### o Outcomes for Phase 2



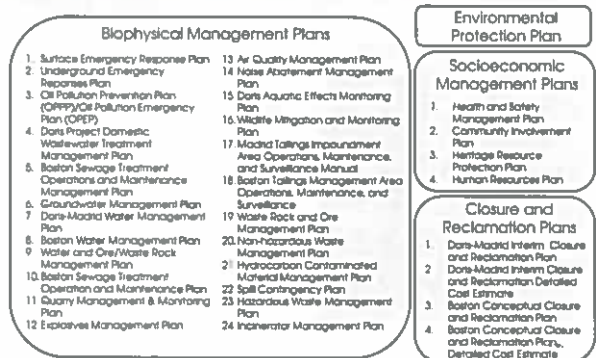
## Environmental Management System

- TMAC has a functioning environmental health and safety management system for our existing operations
- Inherent in the management system is reporting, adaptive management and continual improvement with input from stakeholders

### Key Aims of EMS:



## Management Plan Overview



## Final Written Submissions

- TMAC received 11 final written submissions that required a response:

Party / Comment ID	Topic	Status
CIRNAC-1	Scope and transition approach of Type A and Type B Licences	Resolved
CIRNAC-2	Term/duration of amended or new Type A Water Licence(s)	Resolved
CIRNAC-3	Water use quantities	Resolved
CIRNAC-4	Water management approach	Resolved
CIRNAC-5	Waste management approach	Resolved
CIRNAC-6	Management Plans and reports	Resolved
CIRNAC-7	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan	Resolved
CIRNAC-8	Closure planning and financial security	Partially Resolved
ECCC-WL-1	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan	Resolved
ECCC-WL-2	Effluent quality criteria	Resolved
ECCC-WL-3	Mitigation and monitoring of in-water construction activities	Resolved <sup>07</sup>

## Thank You, Questions?

