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# Memo

To: Brendan Barron, Director of Projects Client: TMAC Resources Inc.

Cc: Dan Redmond, Director of Strategic Mine Planning

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From: Ryan Williams, CPEng Project No: 1CT022.043

Reviewed By: Maritz Rykaart, PhD, PEng Date: March 18, 2019

Subject: Hope Bay Project – Madrid South All-Weather Road (0 to 1 km) Detailed Design

# 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 General

The Hope Bay Project (the Project) is a gold mining and milling undertaking of TMAC Resources Inc. (TMAC). 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 Type A Water Licence, and Phase 2 (Madrid-Boston project) which has been granted a new Type A Water Licence. 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 the Madrid South All-Weather Road (AWR) from the existing Doris-Windy AWR to both the Madrid North and Madrid South sites. A preliminary design was completed in 2014 (SRK 2014) which includes a 4.7-kilometer long AWR branching off from the southernmost end of the existing Doris-Windy AWR to Madrid South. TMAC intends to construct the first one kilometer of the road to allow access to proposed infrastructure at the Madrid North site, as well as two spur roads, one to the Madrid North waste rock pile (WRP) and one to the Naartok East Crown Pillar Recovery Trench (CPRT).

## 1.2 Objective

This memo provides the detailed design for the first one kilometer of the Madrid South AWR, as well as design details for the two additional spur roads required to access the Madrid North WRP and the Naartok East CPRT.

# 2 Design Concept

# 2.1 Approach

The overall design concepts for the Madrid South AWR is based on the same principles used for existing roads at Doris. Road alignments have been designed to minimize crossings and unfavorable foundation conditions. The Madrid South AWR will be administered and controlled entirely by TMAC.

## 2.2 Road Components

The first one kilometer of the Madrid South AWR will consist of the main road, turnouts to allow for passing, one stream crossing, and two additional spur roads (to provide access to the Madrid North WRP and the Naartok East CPRT). No quarries and associated quarry access roads are planned to be constructed along the first one kilometer of the road.

# 2.3 Topographic data

Design of the Madrid South AWR 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 (HBML). 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 AWR. 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 are planned prior to construction. The detailed aerial photography has been proven to be accurate to define the different design road zones (Section 3.2), 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 (2017a).

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).

#### 2.6 Alternatives Assessment

An alternatives assessment was previously completed to consider alternative access methods (e.g., winter road access, air access, AWR access) as well as alternative road alignments. Further details of the alternatives assessment are provided in SRK (2014).

# 3 Road Design

# 3.1 Design Criteria

The road is designed to be a single lane haul road with turnouts to allow for passing. 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;
- 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. 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 by 1 m to accommodate the berms;
- The maximum allowable grade is 10%; however, wherever possible, grades less than 4% should be targeted;
- Turnouts shall be included at a minimum frequency of at least one per kilometer, but more frequent turnouts may be required based on principals of line of sight. 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; and
- 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.

## 3.2 Design Overview

The selected road alignment for the Madrid South AWR is presented in Drawings MSR-01 and MSR-02 (Attachment 1). Plan and profile drawings for the first one kilometer of the alignment, access to the Madrid North WRP, and access to the Naartok East CPRT, are presented in Drawings MSR-03, MSR-17, and MSR-18, respectively.

Thermal modelling was completed to determine fill thickness required to preserve permafrost under infrastructure. Thermal modelling details can be found in SRK (2017b). 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.

The road will consist of 0.15 m of surfacing material overlying a layer of run-of-quarry (ROQ) or run-of-mine (ROM) material of varying thickness depending on the zone classification. Typical details for each zone are presented in Drawing MSR-08 (Attachment 1). Allowances will be made for field fitting during construction as was typical practice for similar infrastructure already constructed at the site.

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 MSR-09 (Attachment 1).

#### 3.2.1 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. For the first one kilometer of the Madrid South AWR, one stream crossing is required at approximately station 0+140. Note: this is a non-fish bearing stream.

A second crossing is required for the Naartok East CPRT access road to prevent ponding of surface water runoff on the upstream side of the road. Any surface flows here are non-perennial and are not fish bearing. This is not designated as a stream crossing; however, it is designed the same.

A typical stream crossing detail is presented in Drawing MSR-08 (Attachment 1). Further design details for stream crossings for the all-weather road are covered in the Culvert Crossing Design Brief (SRK, 2017c).

#### 3.3 Construction Materials

Crushed and screened geochemically suitable quarry rock and/or waste rock from selected areas of the mine will be used for construction fill materials. Geochemical analysis of proposed quarry rock materials determined that rock from Quarries 1 to 4 (SRK 2007) and Quarries A to E (SRK 2008) are suitable for use as construction material. Development (waste) rock from the Naartok portal decline west and south of the Deformation Zone is expected to be geologically and geochemically similar to quarry materials from the Hope Bay Project, e.g. SRK (2007), SRK (2008), SRK (2015), and SRK (2017d). All construction materials will be subject to operational monitoring to validate their geochemical suitability for use as construction material (TMAC 2017a, 2017b). Based on the findings of SRK (2017e), waste rock from the deposit area, e.g. Madrid Crown Pillar Recovery Trenches, are not recommended for construction due to risk of neutral pH metal leaching.

# 4 Construction

All construction should be performed in accordance with the technical specifications (SRK 2018). Construction fill materials will be obtained from geochemically suitable permitted quarries or geochemically suitable ROM rock. Management and monitoring of these quarries will be according to the quarry management and monitoring plan (TMAC 2017a).

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 from north to south, simultaneously working off existing site roads. 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.

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.

# 5 References

SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2007. Geochemical Characterization of Quarry Materials, Doris-North Project, Hope Bay, Nunavut, Canada (Revised March 2007). Report Prepared for Miramar Hope Bay Ltd., April 2007.

- SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2008. Geochemical Characterization of Quarry Materials for the Doris-Windy All-Weather Road, Hope Bay Project. Report Prepared for Hope Bay Mining Ltd., 1CH008.000. August 2008.
- SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2014. Hope Bay Project, Madrid South Bulk Sample, Madrid South All-Weather Road. Memo Prepared for TMAC Resources Inc. 1CT022.001. November 2014.
- SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2015. Hope Bay Project, Geochemical Characterization Program for Quarry G, H and I. Report Prepared for TMAC Resources Inc., 1CT022.002. August 2015.
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- SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2017b. Hope Bay Project: Thermal Modelling to Support Run-of-Quarry Pad Design. Memo Prepared for TMAC Resources Inc. 1CT022.013. November 2017.
- SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2017c. Hope Bay Project Culvert Crossing Design Brief. Report Prepared for TMAC Resources Inc. 1CT022.013. November 2017.
- SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2017d. Geochemical Characterization of Madrid-Boston Project Quarries, Hope Bay Project. Report Prepared for TMAC Resources Inc. 1CT022.013. November 2017.
- SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2017e. Geochemical Characterization of Waste Rock and Ore, Madrid North Deposit, Hope Bay Project. Report Prepared for TMAC Resources Inc., 1CT022.013. November 2017.
- SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., 2018. Technical Specifications Earthworks and Geotechnical Engineering. Hope Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada. Revision H Issued for Construction. Report Prepared for TMAC Resources Inc., 1CT022.031. April 2018.
- TMAC Resources Inc., 2016. Hope Bay Project, Heritage Resources Protection Plan, Management Report. December 2016.
- TMAC Resources Inc., 2017a. Hope Bay Project Quarry Management Plan. December 2017.

TMAC Resources Inc., 2017b. Hope Bay Project Waste Rock, Ore and Mine Backfill Management Plan. December 2017.

[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).



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

## **ACTIVE DRAWING STATUS**

DWG NUMBER	R DRAWING TITLE F Engineering Drawings for the Madrid South All-Weather Road, Hope Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada		DATE	STATUS
MSR-00			Mar. 18, 2019	Issued for Construction
MSR-01	General Arrangement (with Orthophoto)	0	Mar. 18, 2019	Issued for Construction
MSR-02	General Arrangement	0	Mar. 18, 2019	Issued for Construction
MSR-03	Road Alignment Plan and Profile (1 of 5)	0	Mar. 18, 2019	Issued for Construction
MSR-04	Road Alignment Plan and Profile (2 of 5)	Α	Mar. 14, 2014	Issued For Discussion
MSR-05	Road Alignment Plan and Profile (3 of 5)	Α	Mar. 14, 2014	Issued For Discussion
MSR-06	Road Alignment Plan and Profile (4 of 5)	Α	Mar. 14, 2014	Issued For Discussion
MSR-07	Road Alignment Plan and Profile (5 of 5)	D	Mar. 14, 2014	Issued For Discussion
MSR-08	Typical Road and Crossing Details	0	Mar. 18, 2019	Issued for Construction
MSR-09	Animal Crossings Plan and Sections	0	Mar. 18, 2019	Issued for Construction
MSR-10	Crossing #1 - Bridge Option - Plan, Section and Detail (1 of 2)	Α	Mar. 14, 2014	Discontinued (Removed)
MSR-11	Crossing #1 - Bridge Option - Plan, Section and Detail (2 of 2)	Α	Mar. 14, 2014	Discontinued (Removed)
MSR-12	Crossing #1 - Arch Culvert Option	Α	Mar. 14, 2014	Discontinued (Removed)
MSR-13	Crossing #2 - Arch Culvert	Α	Mar. 14, 2014	Discontinued (Removed)
MSR-14	Typical Arch Culvert Plan and Profile (1 of 2)	Α	Mar. 14, 2014	Discontinued (Removed)
MSR-15	Typical Arch Culvert Details (2 of 2)	Α	Mar. 14, 2014	Discontinued (Removed)
MSR-16	Material List and Quantity Estimates	В	Aug. 5, 2014	Issued For Discussion
MSR-17	Madrid North Waste Rock Access Road Plan and Profile	0	Mar. 18, 2019	Issued for Construction
MSR-18	Naartok East CPRT Access Road Plan and Profile	0	Mar. 18, 2019	Issued for Construction





PROJECT NO: 1CT022.043 Revision 0 March 18, 2019 Drawing MSR-00

#### NOTES

- 1. Topographic contour data for the terrain model were provided by Hope Bay Mining, and is based on 2007 Aerial Photography. Contour intervals are 0.5m.
- 2. The co-ordinate system is UTM NAD 83, Zone 13.
- All dimensions are in metric units, unless specifically mentioned.
- All drawings are scaled appropriately for D-Size construction drawings. Scales may not be correct if these drawings are reproduced and presented in any other size format.
- Construction and material specifications shall be in accordance with the following Technical Specifications: Earthworks and Geotechnical Engineering. Hope Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada. Revision H - Issued for Construction. SRK (2018).

#### MATERIALS LIST AND QUANTITIES

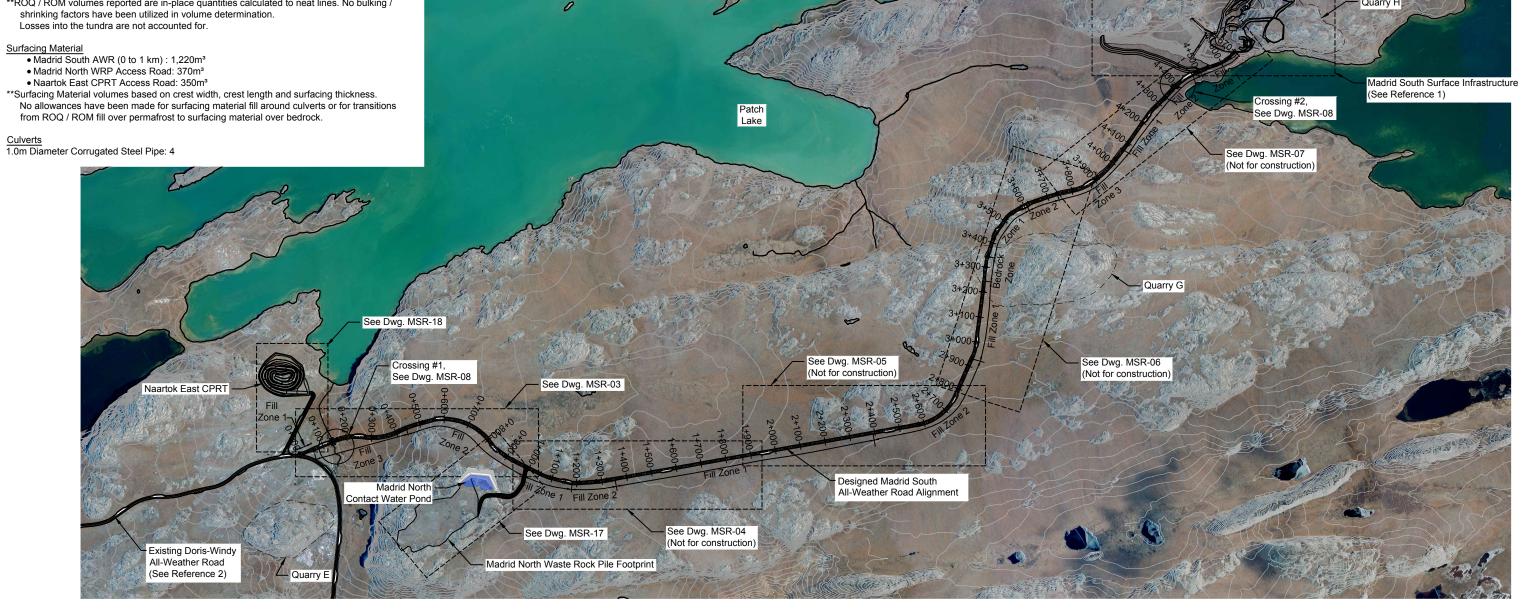
#### Run of Quarry or Run of Mine Material

- Madrid South AWR (0 to 1 km): 29,260m³
- Madrid North WRP Access Road: 4,030m³
- Naartok East CPRT Access Road: 3,220m³

\*\*ROQ / ROM volumes reported are in-place quantities calculated to neat lines. No bulking / shrinking factors have been utilized in volume determination.

\*\*Surfacing Material volumes based on crest width, crest length and surfacing thickness. No allowances have been made for surfacing material fill around culverts or for transitions from ROQ / ROM fill over permafrost to surfacing material over bedrock.

1.0m Diameter Corrugated Steel Pipe: 4



#### LEGEND

Existing Approved and 0 Permitted Quarry

Proposed Development

#### **ROAD CONSTRUCTION ZONES TABLE:**

Fill Zone 1	1.0m min. Overall Road Thickness with 1.5H:1V Side Slopes
Fill Zone 2	1.5m min. Overall Road Thickness with 1.5H:1V Side Slopes
Fill Zone 3	2.0m min. Overall Road Thickness with 2.0H:1V Side Slopes
Bedrock Zone	0.3m min Road Thickness (ROQ not required) with
	Side Slopes to be determined in the field

Original Drawings Stamped and Signed by Engineer

- Engineering drawings for the Madrid South Surface Infrastructure, Hope Bay Project, 3. Nunavut, Canada. Issued for Discussion. Revision F. Project No. 1CT022.001. October 31, 2014.
- Engineering Drawings for the Doris-Windy All-Weather Road, Doris Infrastructure Project, Nunavut, Canada. Revision AB1. As-Built Drawings Prepared for Hope Bay Mining Ltd. Project Number: 1CH008.033/.058. May 11, 2012.

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Geochemical Characterization of Quarry Materials for the Doris-Windy All-Weather Road, Hope Bay Project. Report prepared for Hope Bay Mining Ltd. 1CH008.000. August 2008.

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Road Alignment

Route Centerline

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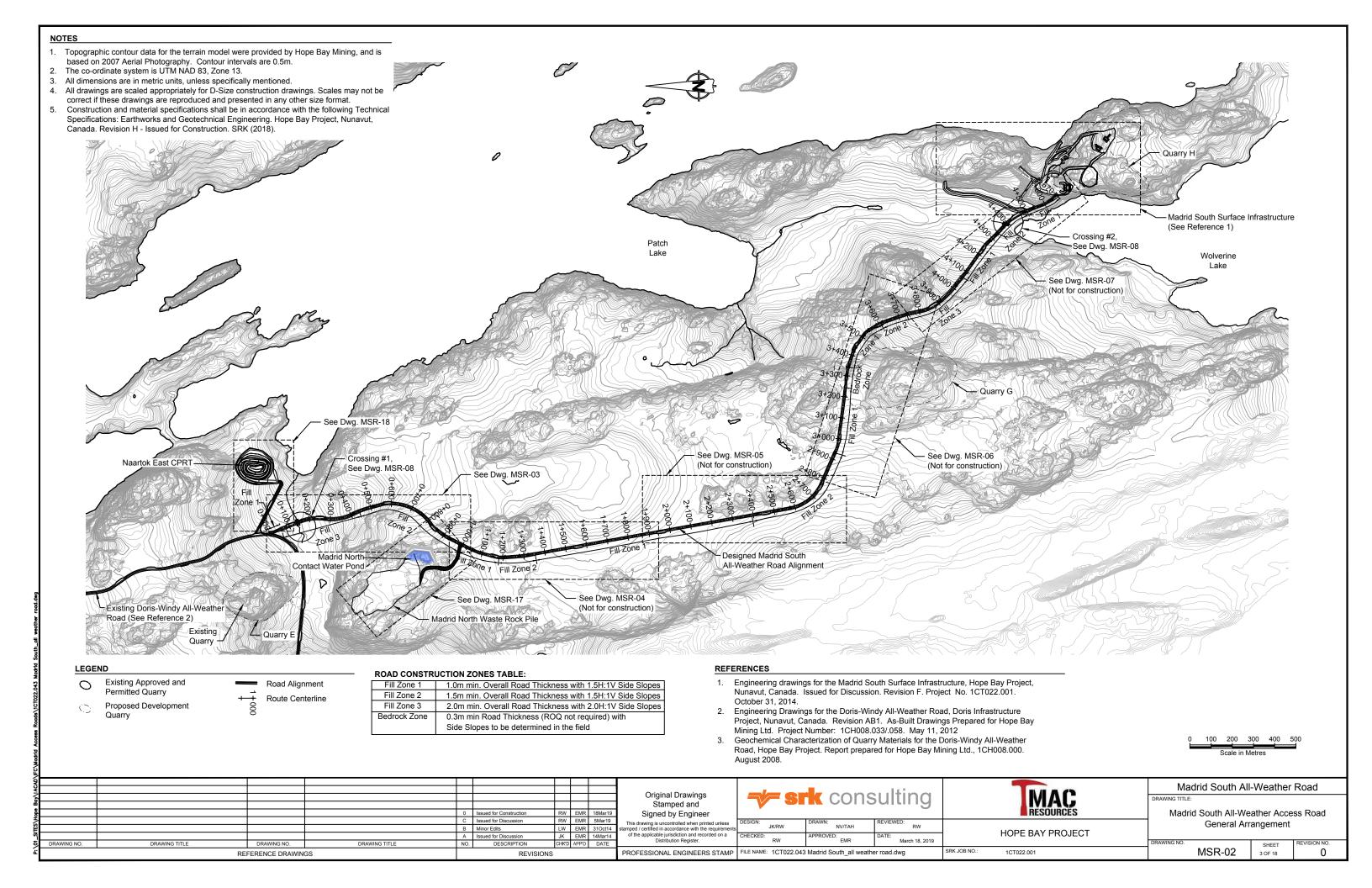
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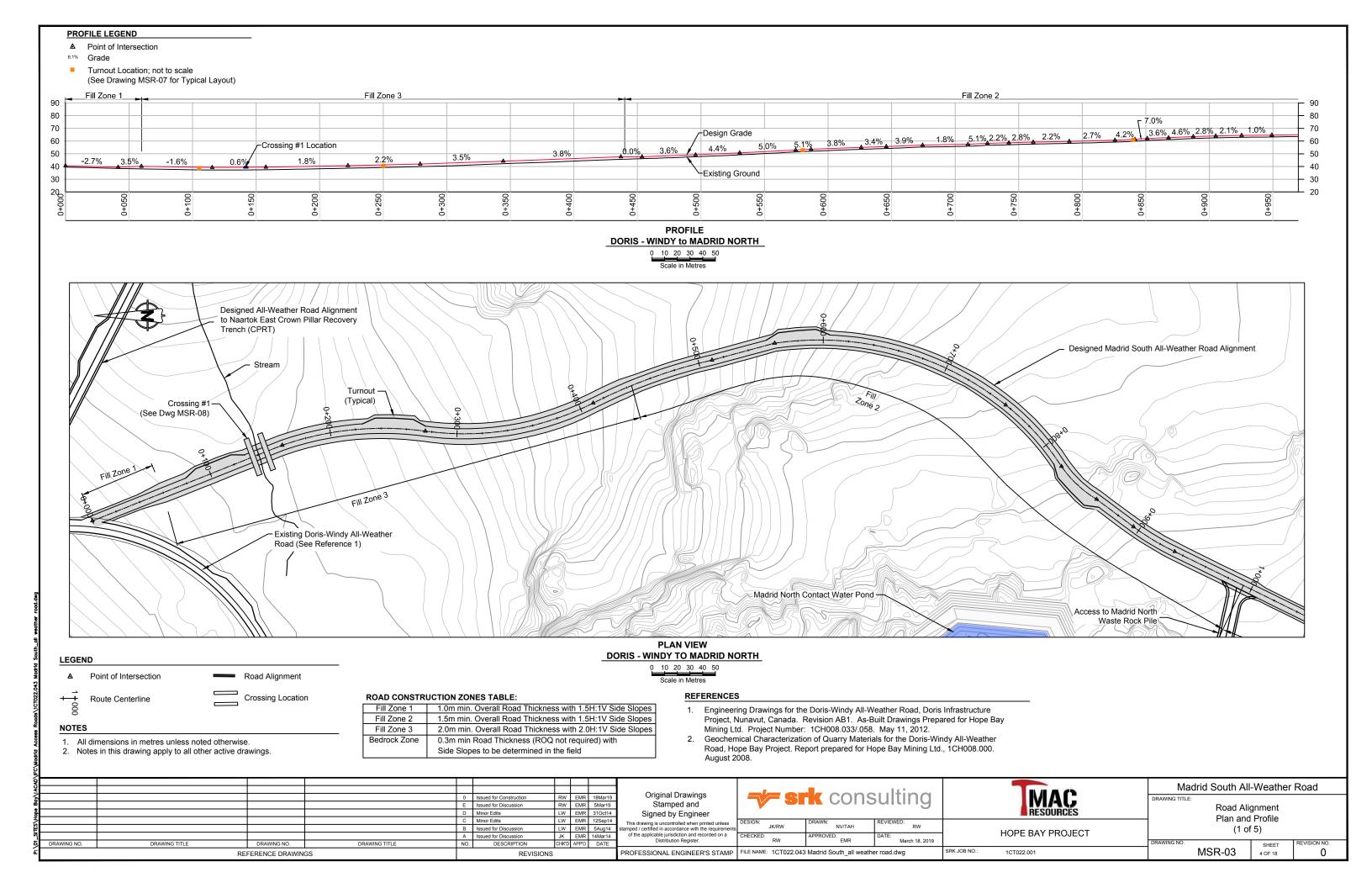
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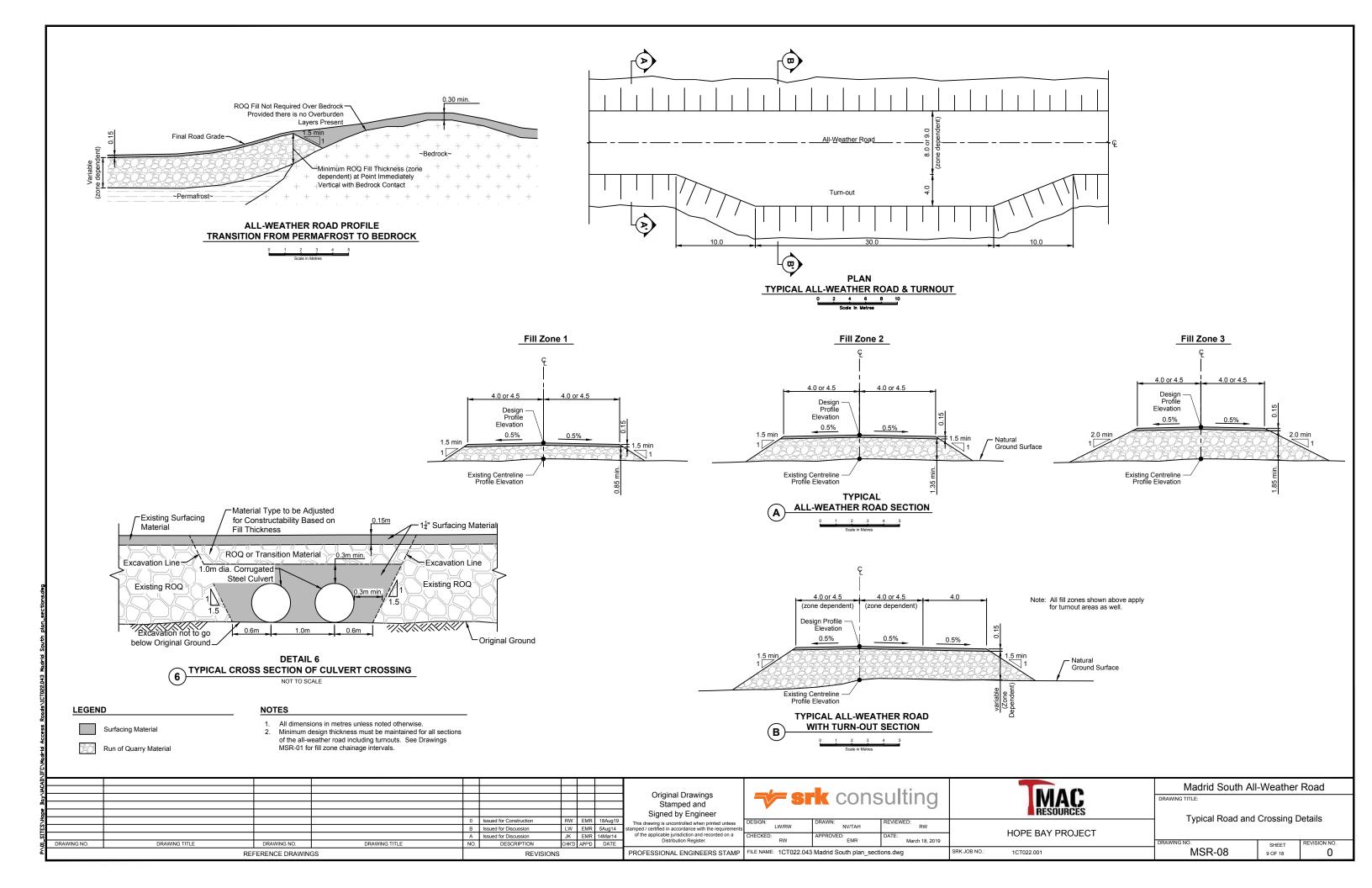
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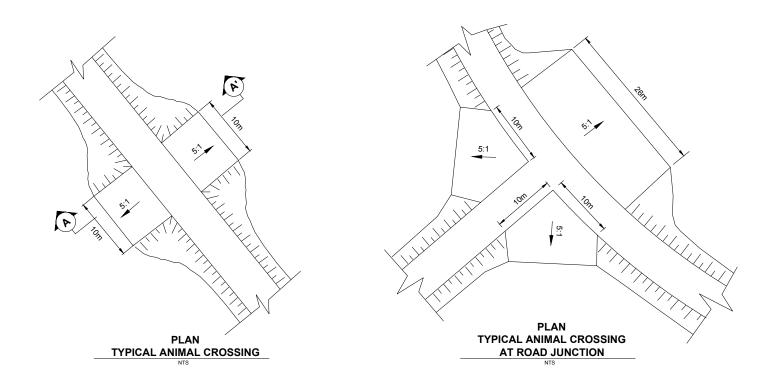
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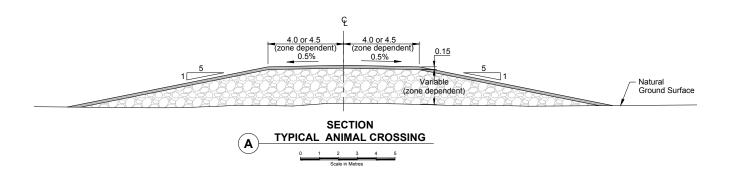
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LEGEND

Surfacing Material

Run of Quarry Material

NOTES

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

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**Animal Crossings** Plan and Sections

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