

### VENT RAISE PAD AND ACCESS ROAD PROFILE

0 2 4 6 8 10 Horizontal Scale in Metres Vertical Exaggeration 3X

### LEGEND

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Existing ground surface



Run of Quarry Material

Surfacing Material

### NOTES

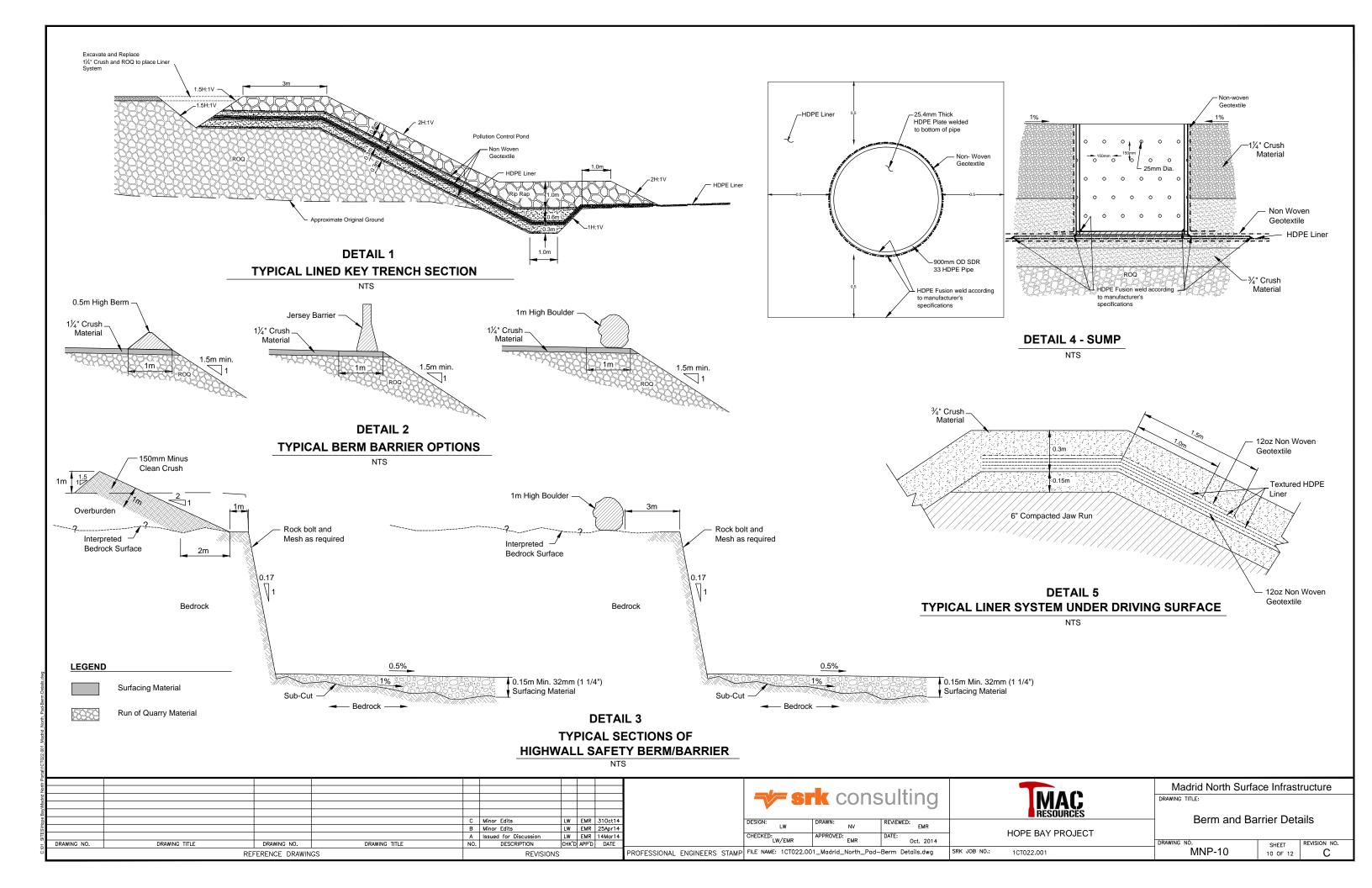
- 1. All dimensions in metres unless noted otherwise.
- Where the thickness of the pads is greater than 3.0m allow for the placement of barriers.
- The barriers are to consist of boulders larger than 1m in diameter, jersey-barriers (1.82 long X 1.37m high X 0.61m wide) or a rock fill berm 0.5m high. Maximum spacing between barriers is 3.3m.
- Extents of bedrock outcrop are based on 2007 aerial orthophoto and ground inspection. To ensure layouts match site conditions exact extents of bedrock outcrops are to be surveyed prior to any construction and the surveyed prior to any construction.
- Cut into bedrock outcrop required for construction of vent raise collar.
- 6. Notes in this drawing apply to all other active drawings.

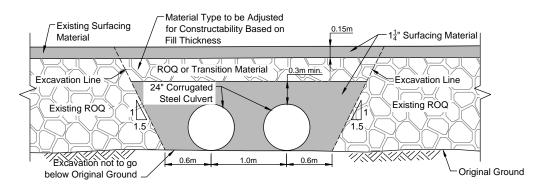
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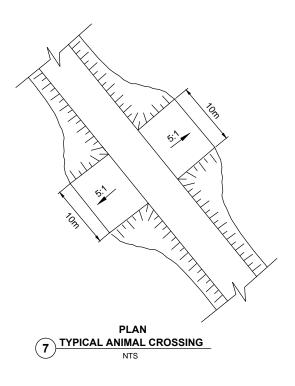
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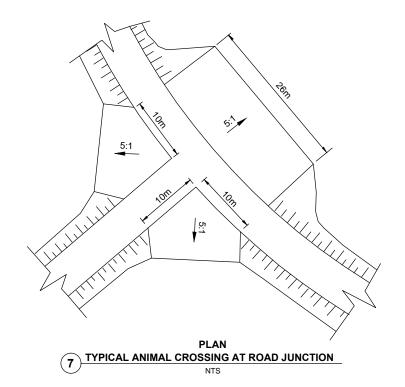
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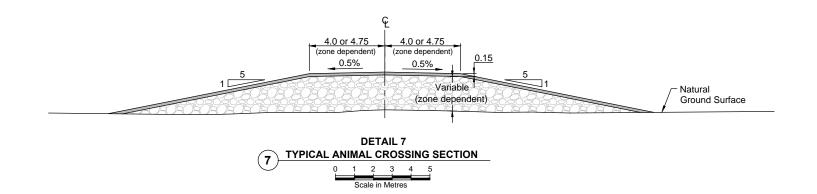




### **DETAIL 6** TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF CULVERT CROSSING NOT TO SCALE







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### LEGEND

Surfacing Material

Run of Quarry 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.

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### **Materials List and Quantity Estimates**

Item	Quantity / Area / Volume			Description
1. Run of Quarry Material	Upper/Lower Portal Pads Fuel Storage Facility Pad Waste Rock Pad Doris-Windy Rd to Upper Portal Pad Road Lower Portal to Pollution Control Berm Road Ramp from Upper Portal Pad to Waste Rock Pile Pollution Control Berm Vent Raise Pad Doris-Windy Rd to Vent Raise Pad Road  Total	ROQ (cu.m.) 12,210 2,020 31,000 3,590 3,660 140 11,380 6,400 1,280	Cut (cu.m.)	Approximate In-Place Neat-line Volume (3D volume based on Civil 3D surfaces - no allowance has been made for losses and/or tundra embedment)
Surface Grade     Material	Pads: Upper Portal Pad Lower Portal Pad Vent Raise Pad Roads: Doris-Windy Rd to Upper Portal Pad Lower Portal to Pollution Control Berm Pollution Control Berm Ramp from Upper Portal Pad to Waste Rock Pad Doris-Windy Rd to Vent Raise Pad	900 190 530 390 390 330 150 60		Approximate In-Place Neat-line Volume
	Total	2,940		

### Materials List and Quantities for Pollution Control Berm Pond

Item	Quantity / Area / Volume		Description
Rip Rap	Rip Rap on Berm Face and Over Downstream Key Trench	2640 m³	Volumes approximated by typical section and key trench lengths
Finishing Material (3/4" Crush)	OverLiner at Downstream Key Trench OverLiner at Upstream Key Trench UnderLiner at Downstream Key Trench	1480 m³ 880 m³ 940 m³	
	UnderLiner at Upstream Key Trench	320 m³	40 N W
Geotextile (2 Layers)	Geotextile OverLiner	8800 m²	12oz. Non Woven
	Geotextile UnderLiner	8800 m²	
Liner	Geomembrane Liner on Berm Face and in Downstream Key Trench	4400 m²	Textured HDPE 60 or Equivalent
	Geomembrane Liner in Pond Area and in Upstream Key Trench	16530 m²	

### Materials List and Quantities (Fuel Facilities at Portal and Vent Raise)

Item	Quantity / Area / Volume		Description
6" Compacted Jaw Run Material	Berm Walls (FSF at Portal) Berm Walls (FCA at Vent Raise)	575 m³ 575 m³	Volumes derived by Eagle Point 7.2 Side slopes 2H:1V Unless
Finishing Material (¾" Crush)	OverLiner (FSF at Portal) OverLiner (FCA at Vent Raise)	350 m³ 350 m³	otherwise noted
	UnderLiner (FSF at Portal) UnderLiner (FCA at Vent Raise)	120 m³ 120 m³	
Surfacing Material (11/4" Crush)	Final Surface (FSF at Portal) Final Surface (FCA at Vent Raise)	1260 m³ 1260 m³	
Geotextile (2 Layers)	Geotextile OverLiner (FSF at Portal) Geotextile OverLiner (FCA at Vent Raise)	750 m² 750 m²	12oz. Non Woven
	Geotextile UnderLiner (FSF at Portal) Geotextile UnderLiner (FCA at Vent Raise)	750 m² 750 m²	
	Sump (FSF at Portal) Sump (FCA at Vent Raise)	5 m² 5 m²	
Liner	Geomembrane Liner 1 Base (FSF at Portal) Geomembrane Liner 1 Base (FCA at Vent Raise)	750 m² 750 m²	Textured HDPE 60 or Equivalent
	Geomembrane Liner 2 Under Driving Surface (FSF at Portal) Geomembrane Liner 2 Under Driving Surface (FCA at Vent Raise)	25 m² 25 m²	
	Geomembrane Liner 3 Under Driving Surface (FSF at Portal) Geomembrane Liner 3 Under Driving Surface (FCA at Vent Raise)	17 m² 17 m²	
	Sump (FSF at Portal) Sump (FCA at Vent Raise)	5 m² 5 m²	

### **Tolerances 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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Madrid North Surface Infrastructure
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Material List and Quantity Estimates

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## Appendix 4-B SRK, November 2014 Memo - Hope Bay Project: Madrid South Bulk Sample: Surface Infrastructure MADRID ADVANCED EXPLORATION PROGRAM Type B Water Licence Application Supplemental Information Report



SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. 2200–1066 West Hastings Street Vancouver, BC V6E 3X2

T: +1.604.681.4196 F: +1.604.687.5532

vancouver@srk.com www.srk.com

### Memo

To: John Roberts, TMAC Client: TMAC Resources Inc.

From: Lowell Wade Project No: 1CT022.001.410

Maritz Rykaart

Cc: Date: November 27, 2014

**Subject:** Hope Bay Project: Madrid South Bulk Sample: Surface Infrastructure

### 1 Introduction

TMAC Resources Inc. is currently in the process of constructing their Doris North Project (Project) in the Kitikmeot region of Nunavut, Canada. Concurrent with this, TMAC is carrying out regional exploration and have identified the Madrid South area as a potential high quality exploration target. However, advanced exploration and extraction of a bulk sample is needed to verify economic feasibility and milling process methods.

The Madrid South area is located about 15 km south of the Doris North Camp. Currently there is no permanent access to this area; therefore, TMAC proposes to construct a 4.7 km long all-weather road which will branch off from the southernmost end of the existing Doris-Windy All-Weather Road.

This memo provides complete details of the Madrid South surface infrastructure pads and access roads. This should be read in conjunction with the attached set of conceptual level engineering drawings (Attachment 1). Water management, at Madrid South, has been discussed in SRK (2014a) and closure activities have been discussed in SRK (2014b).

### 2 Design Concept

All of the infrastructure pads and all-weather access roads associated with the Hope Bay Project are located on Inuit Owned Land (IOL), administered by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA).

The design concept of the Madrid South pads are based on the same principles as adopted for elsewhere on the Doris North Project which is to construct all facilities either on bedrock or on rock fill pads at least 1 m thick to preserve permafrost. Site layouts are designed to minimize the overall footprint and all attempts are made to minimize the volume of contact water. Contact water is captured and contained in secure ponds for appropriate disposal.

Site access roads are considered private roads, administered and controlled entirely by TMAC. Although none of these access roads are used as, or classified as mine haul roads in accordance with the Nunavut Mine Safety Act pertaining to haul roads, TMAC has opted to ensure that all site roads are designed in accordance with the minimum requirements as set out for mine haul roads in the Nunavut Mine Safety Act.

All site roads use the same primary design criteria as the 10 km long Doris-Windy All-Weather Road, which includes allowing for dual lane traffic for frequently travelled vehicles such as trucks and crew busses, while allowing single lane traffic for occasional oversize vehicles. Strategically placed road turnouts are provided to facilitate single lane use.

### 3 Site Layout Alternatives

TMAC considered three surface infrastructure alternatives at the Madrid South surface infrastructure locations:

- Access from Doris North Portal. Access to Madrid South would be underground via the
  Doris North, Connector, and Central underground workings. No surface infrastructure
  would be required. This option was not selected as hauling waste rock and ore from
  Madrid South to Doris North using underground vehicles is not practical.
- Minimal Development. Only the Madrid South portal and vent raise pads would be constructed. All waste rock and the ore would be hauled to Doris North via a winter road to the Doris-Windy All-Weather Road. This option was not selected as hauling waste rock, for disposal, and ore, to be stockpiled, at Doris North is not practical.
- <u>Full Development.</u> The entire surface infrastructure required to support the underground bulk sample would be constructed. As well, all the waste rock and ore would be stored at Madrid South. The ore would then be transported to Doris North at a later time when the mill is in operation. This was selected as the preferred option.

### 4 System Design

### 4.1 Design Criteria

The infrastructure associated with the underground activities at Madrid South consists of all-weather roads, a waste rock pad, an ore stockpile pad, a portal pad, a vent raise pad as well as an infrastructure pad and a laydown pad.

The infrastructure components associated with operations, the underground portal, and the vent raise are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Surface Infrastructure Facilities Associated With the Portal and Vent Raise

Infrastructure Component	Surface Area	Limitations	Comments
Waste Rock Pad	31,230 m <sup>2</sup>	Within 500 m haul distance from portal; haul road cannot exceed 7% grade	Storage for 225,000 tonnes minimum of waste rock
Ore Stockpile Pad	12,200 m <sup>2</sup>	Within 500 m haul distance from portal; haul road cannot exceed 7% grade	Storage for 55,000 tonnes minimum of ore
Shop	450 m <sup>2</sup> (15x30 m)	Horizontal pad of rectangular shape	
Laydown Area	1,000 m² (20x50 m) minimum		
Laydown Pad	5,040 m <sup>2</sup> (74.5x67.5 m)		
Diesel Power Generator x 2	19 m² (2.5x7.5 m)		Seacan container; one at the vent raise and a second unit at the portal entrance
Site Office Trailer	30 m <sup>2</sup> (3x10m)		ATCO Trailer
Emergency Shelter	30 m <sup>2</sup> (3x10m)		Trailer
Brine Mixing Facility (BMF)	19 m² (2.5x7.5 m)	Required at portal	Seacan container. Also includes area for CaCl laydown.
Water Storage Tank with Containment	144 m² (12x12m)	Required at portal	50,000L water tank assumed (tank radius ~4.4m)
Air Heating Facility	19 m² (2.5x7.5 m)	Required immediately adjacent to vent raise	
Fuel Tanks	Requires lined containment	(Fuel Transfer Station) (Fuel Containment Area)	75,000 L Fuel Tank 60,000 L Fuel Tank
Fuel Transfer Station Fuel Tank Containment	1,258 m <sup>2</sup> (34x37 m) 441 m2 (21x21 m)	Drive-through facility (lined containment)	Each holds one Fuel Tank

### 4.2 Survey Data

The design of the Madrid South infrastructure pads and access roads are based on topographic contour maps produced from 2008 aerial photography supplied by Hope Bay Mining Limited (HBML). No detailed ground surveys have been completed.

### 4.3 Foundation Conditions

Comprehensive geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the Hope Bay Site (SRK 2009). This information confirms that the area lies within the zone of continuous permafrost, with the permafrost being up to 550 m deep. Permafrost temperature at the surface is about -8°C and the active layer is generally less than 1 m thick. Laboratory and in-situ tests on disturbed and undisturbed samples indicate that the overburden soils are predominantly comprised of marine silts and clays, and the pore-water in these soils has high salinity,

depressing the freezing point to -2°C. The ice-rich overburden soils are typically between 5 and 20 m deep, before encountering competent bedrock, predominantly basalt. Bedrock is frequently exposed, rising columnar 5 to 100 m above the surrounding landscape.

Thermal modelling has determined that a 1 m minimum of rock fill cover would be required over the tundra to preserve the permafrost under the infrastructure pads (SRK 2006). Since all pads are designed to have a flat surface with minor grading for drainage, the run-of-quarry (ROQ) fill thickness reaches up to 7 m at places due to underlying topography.

The geotechnical design parameters for Hope Bay have been summarized in SRK (2011a).

### 4.4 Waste Rock Pile and Ore Stockpile

### 4.4.1 Design Criteria

The waste rock pad is designed to accommodate a minimum of 225,000 tonnes of waste rock while the ore stockpile pad is designed to accommodate a minimum of 55,000 tonnes of ore. Both the waste rock pad and ore stockpile pad will be a minimum of 1 m thick ROQ material be placed over the original ground. The waste rock pile and ore stockpile have a haul distance of less than 500 m; avoids archaeological sites; and are more than 31 m from neighbouring water bodies.

### 4.4.2 Design

The overall waste rock pile design, at this location, has not been finalized; however, the waste rock pile will be constructed with an overall slope angle of 2.5H:1V. The waste rock pile has a base area of 31,230 m<sup>2</sup>.

The overall ore stockpile design, at this location, has not been finalized, but will be constructed with an overall slope angle of 2.5H:1V. The ore stockpile has a base area of 12,200 m<sup>2</sup>.

### 4.5 Pollution Control Ponds

### 4.5.1 Design Criteria

The primary pollution control pond has the capacity to contain contact water from the overall drainage area and 25% of annual snow coverage combined with a 100-year, 24-hour storm event which is 15,000 m³ of water. The secondary pollution control pond has the capacity to contain contact water from the overall drainage area and 25% of annual snow coverage, which is 900 m³ of water; however, it is expected that this pond will always be operated in a manner as to allow for pumping to commence as soon as the containment volume is large enough for one (1) continuous hour of pumping.

### 4.5.2 Design

There are two pollution control ponds at Madrid South. Both pollution control ponds will be fully lined. The primary pollution control pond will be constructed downstream of the waste rock pile and ore stockpile and will be contained by an 8-m wide berm which will double as a roadway to

allow access around the primary pollution control pond. This berm will be constructed using ROQ material. The surface area of the primary pollution control pond is 12,300 m<sup>2</sup>.

The secondary pollution control pond is located next to the Madrid South portal. This pond will be contained by a 6-m wide berm constructed with ROQ material. This berm has been designed to allow for light vehicle access around the pond for regular inspection and to assist in accommodating any required maintenance. The surface area of the secondary pollution control pond is 940 m<sup>2</sup>.

### 4.6 Madrid South Pads

### 4.6.1 Design Criteria

The design criteria for the Madrid South pads are as follows:

- Minimum 1 m fill thickness must be maintained;
- 1.5H:1.0V slopes are utilized with fill thickness less than 2 m;
- 2.0H:1.0V slopes are utilized with fill thickness greater than 2 m;
- The maximum particle size for ROQ is 500 mm for fill thickness of 850 mm, and 900 mm for fill thickness exceeding 850 mm. All material shall be free from organic matter, soil, snow and ice:
- No cut is allowed, except in designated rock quarries; and
- Safety barricades (oversize boulders, Jersey Barriers, Berms) are to be placed along the crest where fill thicknesses are greater than 3 m.

### 4.6.2 Design

Pads are to be constructed using a minimum 1 m thick fill material. Typically the fill is expected to consist of minimum 0.85 m of ROQ overlain by a minimum 0.15 m thick surfacing material layer. The waste rock pad and ore stockpile pad do not require surfacing material; however, the 1 m minimum fill thickness must be maintained for permafrost protection and to allow for adequate seepage drainage. All pads will be graded at 0.5% towards the two pollution control ponds.

### 4.7 Access and Haul Roads

### 4.7.1 Design Criteria

There are two road alignments within the Madrid South area. The first road alignment is the 506 m long haul road and vent raise access road which extends from the waste rock pile and ore stockpile; accesses the infrastructure pad containing the shop, fuel transfer station, laydown area, and office trailers; the portal pad; to the vent raise pad. The second road alignment is the 243 m long infrastructure access road which extends from the infrastructure pad past the laydown pad to the vent raise pad.

The design criteria for the access and haul roads are the same as for the Madrid South All-Weather Road (SRK 2014c). The key design criteria are:

- Access and haul roads have a maximum grade of 7%;
- A minimum thickness of 1 m over tundra must be maintained and 0.3 m over bedrock;
- The roadway will be crowned to promote drainage by means of 0.5% surface grading in both directions from the centreline of the roadway;
- Road shoulders will be graded to 2H:1V in areas where fill thickness is at least 1.5 m and 1.5H:1V in zones where fill thickness is less than 1.5 m; and
- No cut is allowed, except in designated rock quarries, and then only to a grade at least 0.5 m above the surrounding tundra elevation.

### 4.7.2 Design

The all-weather road will be constructed from ROQ material obtained from local approved and permitted rock quarries. This material will be placed in lift thicknesses that do not exceed 0.85 m and compacted using a vibratory drum compactor using a site specific compaction specification. The surfacing layer of the road consists of a 150 mm thick layer of 1½ inch crush.

The haul road connecting the infrastructure pad to Madrid South portal is 16 m wide to allow for two-way traffic, of larger vehicles, to and from the waste rock pile and ore stockpile. The vent raise access road and the infrastructure access road have been designed with a final road crest width of 8 m to allow for one-way traffic, of larger vehicles.

### 4.8 Fuel Storage

### 4.8.1 Design Criteria

There will be two locations where fuel will be stored at Madrid South. A fuel transfer station, with a 75,000 L fuel tank, will be located on the infrastructure pad and a fuel containment area, with a 60,000 L fuel tank, will be located on the vent raise pad.

The fuel transfer station and fuel containment area are designed to contain 110% of the entire volume of the fuel tank plus 10% of the fuel transport truck as well as 25% of annual snow cover combined with a 1-in-100 year 24-hour storm event.

Each facility will consist of a fuel tank containment area and a fuel transfer apron which will contain fuel lines as well as the fuel transport truck. The entire footprint of each facility will be lined with a HDPE membrane sandwiched between two layers of 12 oz. non-woven geotextile. The floor of the containment area will be sunk into the ROQ fill of the pad, such that the crest of the liner is flush with the pad surface, and a slightly raised berm (0.3 m high above the pad surface elevation) will enclose the perimeter of the containment area and the fuel transfer apron, to prevent spills outside of the lined area. A bedding layer 0.2 m thick consisting of ¾ inch crushed rock will be placed and compacted prior to liner deployment. The liner will be covered by a lift of ¾ inch crushed rock over its entire surface, including the floor and the slopes of the containment. A second lift, 0.3 m thick, of 1 ¼ inch crushed rock will be placed on the floor of the

containment, while a third lift of 1 ¼ inch crush will be placed over the footprint of the fuel transfer apron.

A sump will be installed in one corner of the containment area, and the surface of the containment area will be graded to drain toward the sump.

In addition, the fuel storage facilities will be designed to the following codes and guidelines:

- NFPA 30 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code 2008 Edition;
- Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products - Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment; and
- Canada Gazette Part 1, Vol 141, No. 14 April 7, 2007.

## 5 Construction Methodology

The pads and roads will be constructed from ROQ material excavated from permitted and approved quarries along the Doris-Windy All-Weather Road (Quarry A, B, and D) as well as the new Quarry G, along the Madrid South All-Weather Road, and Quarry H, which is the location of the Madrid South bulk sample. SRK (2008) contains complete details pertaining to geochemical characterization of the Doris-Windy All-Weather Road Quarries while SRK (2014d) provides the geochemical characterization of the new rock quarries confirming the suitability of these quarries for use in construction. The management and monitoring of the existing quarries along the Doris-Windy All-Weather Road will be according to SRK (2010b), while the management and monitoring of the new quarries (Quarry G and H) that will be used for the construction of the surface infrastructure pads and access roads is discussed in SRK (2014e).

Surface grade material for both the surface infrastructure components as well as access and haul roads will be from Quarry #2 and the crusher located in Quarry #2. Complete material quantities are included in Attachment 1.

All pads and roads will be constructed in accordance to SRK's Technical Specifications (SRK 2011b).

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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.

### 6 References

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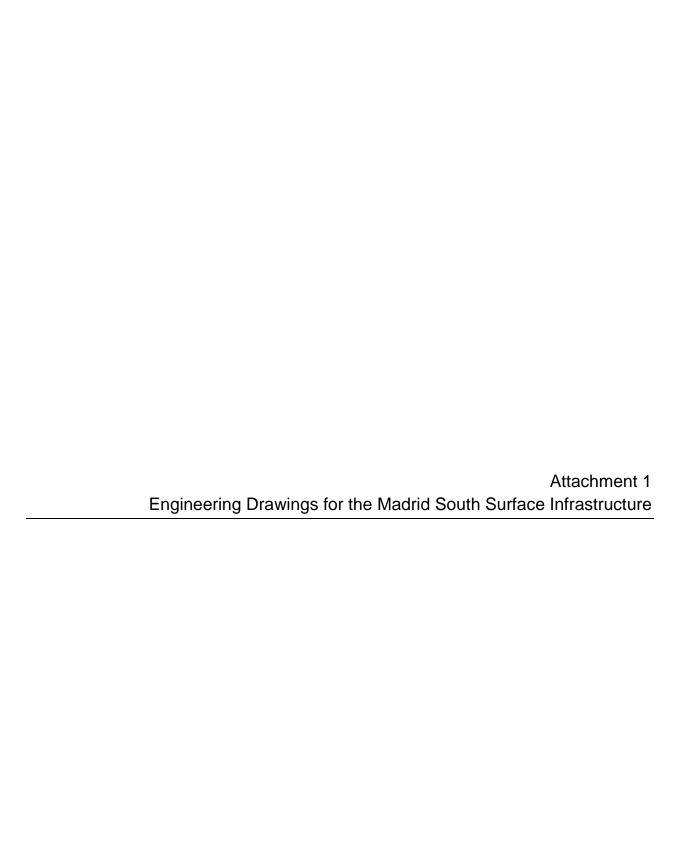
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SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. 2014e. Hope Bay Project. Quarry Management and Monitoring Plan – Revision 02 DRAFT. Report Prepared for TMAC Resources Inc. Project Number: 1CT022.001.840. July 2014.



# **Engineering Drawings for the Madrid South Surface Infrastructure, Hope Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada**

### **ACTIVE DRAWING STATUS**

DWG NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE	REVISION	DATE	STATUS
MSP-00	Engineering Drawings for the Madrid South Surface Infrastructure, Hope Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada	F	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits
MSP-01	Madrid South General Arrangement	E	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits
MSP-02	Madrid South Site Layout	G	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits
MSP-03	Madrid South Arrangement and Access Road Profiles	D	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits
MSP-04	Madrid South Pad Sections (1 of 2)	D	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits
MSP-05	Madrid South Pad Sections (2 of 2)	С	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits
MSP-06	Typical Fuel Transfer Station	С	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits
MSP-07	Typical Fuel Transfer Station Sections	D	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits
MSP-08	Berm and Barrier Details	С	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits
MSP-09	Material Specifications	E	Oct. 31, 2014	Minor Edits





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