

New Discovery Mines Ltd.
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Structure Description and Construction Plan

Waste Rock, Ore Storage and Trails

For MV2020L2-0002

July, 2021

Executive Summary

The Structure Description and Construction Plan summarizes the non-engineered storage of waste rock and ore (non sensu stricto) as well as the road/trail construction on the Mon Gold Project area under MV2020L2-0002. An anticipated 2,400 m³ of NAG waste is anticipated on an annual basis to be used for construction of mine roads and laydown areas. No PAG or AG waste rock is expected, but as a contingency these rocks could be placed on the NAG laydown areas. Gold-bearing quartz vein material will be temporarily held on the NAG waste laydown areas prior to processing.

All construction will be either on peat covered quaternary aggregate or on bedrock. The peat forms an excellent thermal barrier in summer and when saturated, becomes a thermosiphon in winter. Topography will be followed in all cases. The waste area including roads totals 18,500 m² of surface area which can hold all of the waste rock anticipated to a depth of 1 m. The ore stockpile extends over 800 m² on the waste pad and can contain 1 month of production for each m of elevation. Mine roads will be up to 1 km of rough trail for mine vehicles only. No other access is permitted nor possible.

Monitoring at existing SNP sites, geochemical monitoring and geochemical characterization are covered in more detail in referenced plans. All drainage off of these piles will be monitored at these existing SNP stations or at additional ones to be proposed should obvious pooling of waters be observed. Further details are provided under the Groundwater and Water Management Plan.

There is ample room for all of the waste rock anticipated over the life of the existing permits and no additional disturbances would be required.

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1.0 Introduction

This Structure Description and Construction plan describes how the rock is piled and pushed to a stable slope. The details into choosing where the rock is to be placed, and why this was selected is presented. The general setting of the pad and trail is presented, how the storage facility is acceptable for its design purposes, and how we will operate and maintain the storage facility. A brief explanation why it is not needed to have an engineer design storage facility or mine trails is explained. The schedule for placing the waste rock and a list of materials needed for the stockpiles and trails/roads is presented including the sources, quantities, physical and geochemical characteristics of these materials.

The potential effects on the receiving environment are described as well as measures to mitigate these impacts. The monitoring of the construction of the roads and storage facilities, explaining where and how frequently inspections will take place, explaining the rationale in determining this monitoring program as well as linkages to other monitoring programs is presented. A description of how the monitoring will be evaluated and what actions might occur as a result of this.

2.0 Facility Description

Location

The roads and waste rock storage facilities on the property are shown on the attached Site Plan Map. The underlying contours prior to placement are shown. All adjacent to and south of the historical Tailings Storage Facility already exist.

Background of area

The waste storage and roads are placed on bedrock or unconsolidated Quaternary sediments that are overlying Archean rocks of the Yellowknife Supergroup. The Quaternary sediments are composed of peat overlying minor boulders, gravels and sand on top of clays. This was exposed during construction of the historic tailings storage facility. The peat is up to 1 m thick, sand and gravel is typically <1 m thick but exceeds 4 m thickness where eskers are observed. The clay is noted to be generally <1 m thick. Existing mine roads (trails) occur on the property.

Excavations for the historical engineered Tailings Storage Facility was completed in 1992 and exposed 10 to 50 cm of peat and humus under the active organic layer followed by quaternary clays approximately 50 cm thick. The entire footprint of the waste rock facility is adjacent to the historical TSF and will be on similar quaternary sediments except where it abuts up to exposed bedrock.

The trail system will extend the existing waste rock trail using identical construction methods.

Waste piles and roads on the Mon Property and on the nearby Discovery Mine site include observational data from the 1930's showing stability of waste rock piles with no observed slumps, erosion, or movement. No sediments have been observed extending from any of these constructions.

Specification

The roads and waste storage facilities have similar specifications. Constructing the roads and pads on relatively undisturbed peat has been used in Alaska and Norway with significant benefits in maintaining ground temperatures in patch permafrost terrains (Reckard et al., 1988). This is a current standard in Saskatchewan (Pers. com., Civil Projects Ltd.) Run of mine muck will be placed by scooptram or mine truck and then leveled by scooptram or bulldozer.

The waste area including roads totals 18,500 m² of surface area which can hold all of the waste rock anticipated to a depth of 1 m. The ore stockpile extends over 800 m² on the waste pad and can contain 1 month of production for each m of elevation. The maximum height of the waste stockpile will be 3 m and it will be graded to maintain the existing drainage. SNP stations (9 and 10) are designed to collect any surface drainage. Additional SNP sites will be recommended if waters are observed to collect elsewhere.

Roadways will be 3m wide minimum and 4 m wide maximum. Roadway elevation will be 1 to 2 m with all trees and shrubs to be cut and placed flat on the site. Culverts are not needed for this site, but should be considered if ponding is noted. The expanded road system will extend 750m further to the north from the mine site to the Dry Stack Tailings Facility. The side slopes will be the natural angle of repose, expected to be 35 to 45 degrees over the 1 m height.

All waste piles will be constructed from run of mine rock and no flow will occur on the surface. Drainage will be through the waste rock into margins which will be collected in SNP-09 and SNP-10. Additional sumps will be investigated if drainage patterns change.

All roads will be constructed from run of mine rock and no flow will occur on the surface. Some short-term ponding may occur on the road, however the crown will shed most waters to the sides. Natural sumps will be identified, and one such sump is proposed at SNP-22. No PAG or AG rock will be used in road construction, and no PAG or AG rock is expected from operations.

The above plans allow for ease of closure as the relatively low elevation differences, NAG chemistries, and unsorted nature of the rock will allow for reclamation identically to what has occurred at the Mon property in the past, with minor enhancements.

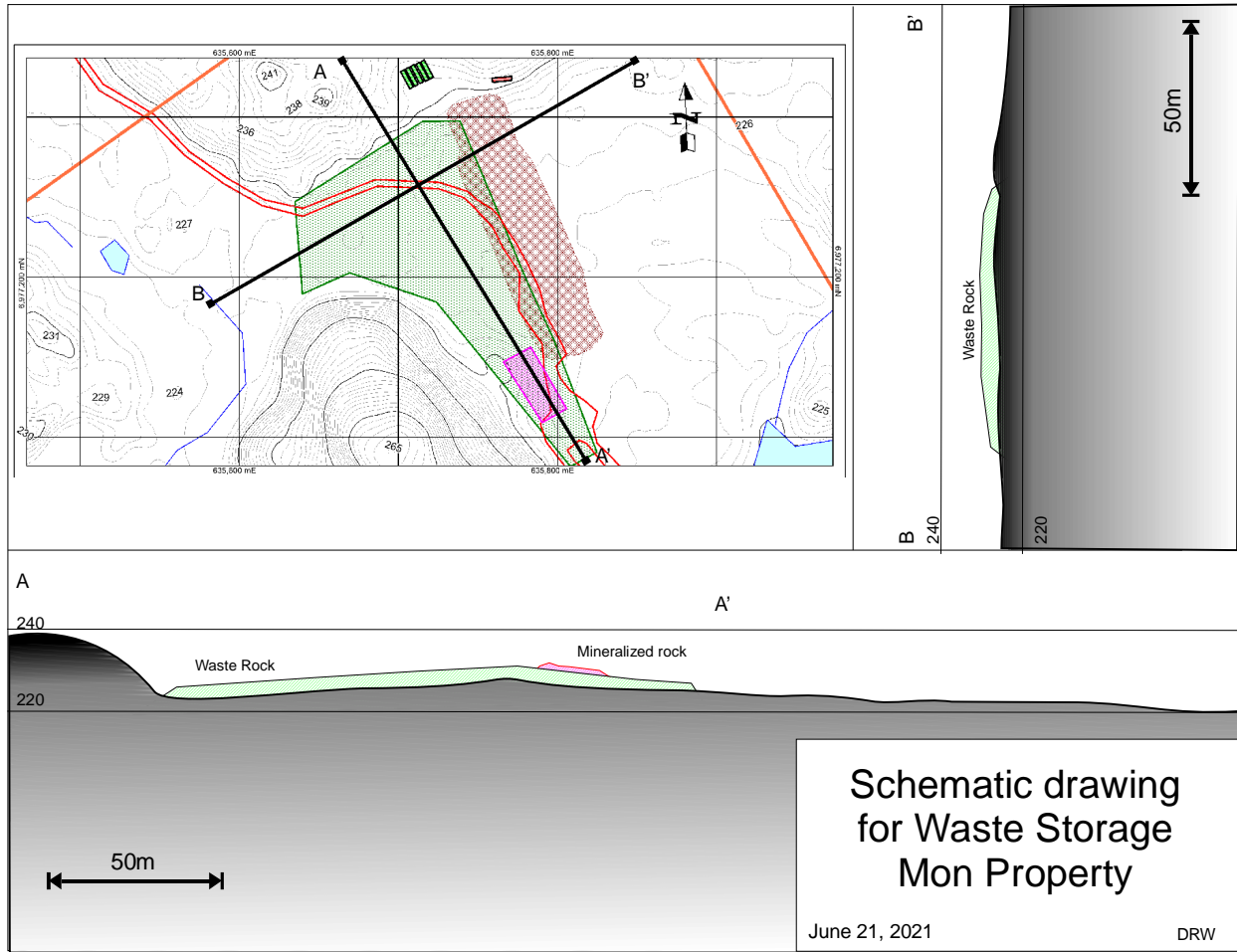


Figure 1. Schematic drawing for Waste Storage

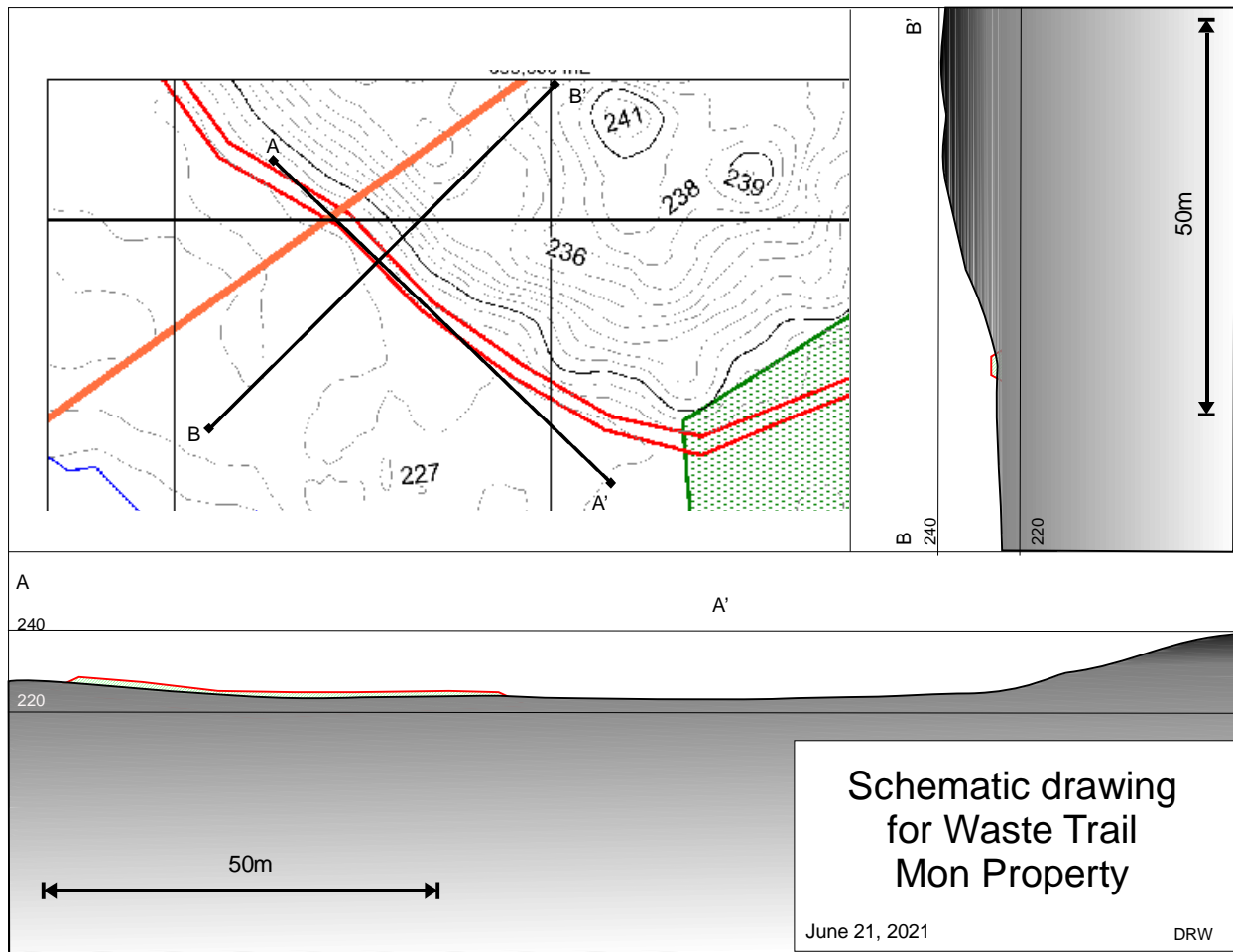


Figure 2. Schematic drawing for trail (roads).

Operations

The road will be the highest priority and will be pushed laterally to the DST site. The waste pad will be expanded from the south to the north, with the existing Tailings Facility forming the eastern limit. A maximum elevation of 3 m above existing surface is planned, primarily in the southern portion of the laydown area. The edge grades will be maintained at 1 in 3. Maximum grades of 15% will be allowed. No erosion or sedimentation measures will be required as identified during past activities. No erosion nor enhanced TSS was observed from any existing roads now, nor were any referenced in historic SNP sampling reports or annual reports filed with the NWT Water Board.

Wildlife consisting of bears, moose and caribou plus smaller mammals have been observed on the existing waste pads and roads and we expect that this will continue into the future.

Engineering

It is believed that the roadway and waste storage facilities need not be designed by an engineer due to its small size, limited options, and minimal operations requirements. Failure may result in

mass slumping or diversion/ponding of waters. The low height, coarse nature and innocuous chemical nature of the waste rock, its NAG characteristics, low sulphide, and very low SWEP-test results as well as the historic results from previous storage of these rocks at this site since 1937 suggest minimal potential impacts.

Construction Schedule

Construction will commence once approved, and continue annually over the course of operations when waste rock is generated in the Mine.

1. Trees and shrubs will be cut and laid flat.
2. Waste rock will be placed on the ground within the surface area shown on the appended Site Plan Map.
3. Surface contours of the road and waste stockpiles will be gentle to the sides, comparable to the underlying topography.

The road construction is planned to be completed in the summer of 2022 and the waste stockpiles will continue throughout the life of the mine when waste is generated. Waste will be deposited starting in the south and placed towards the north in a strip along the historic TSF, and from the east to west. No compaction is necessary nor planned.

Waste piles will continue year-round. Road construction will only occur during the first year of operations. All rock will be segregated into cells as defined by a registered professional geologist as to NAG, PAG, or AG. Only NAG will be used for construction. All construction will use run of mine rock without sizing. Any PAG or AG rock identified by the registered professional will not be mined until it is confirmed by laboratory analysis with a standard ABA test completed by the laboratory approved by the Analyst.

Materials required

Waste rock will be provided exclusively from the Mon Mine. A total of 2,400 m³ of waste rock is expected to be generated annually. This material will be run of mine development muck, angular 80% -30 cm diameter blocks, unsorted mafic igneous rock with minor intercalated metasedimentary rock. The mafic igneous rock has an NPR >4 and the intercalated metasedimentary rock has an NPR of 2.7 (see Waste Rock Management and Geochemical Characterization Plan). None of these rocks are expected to generate acid.

Potential Effects on the Receiving Environment

The waste rock and roads have a direct foot print of 18,500 m².

- The sides of the stockpiles may slump, as such it is recommended to monitor the slope of the sides of the waste piles.

- Drainage from these piles may be outside of the normal chemistries of waters and as such these should be monitored. It is recommended that SNP-09 and SNP-10 standards apply for any such samples with similar action plans.

Monitoring of the Construction

The Mine Manager or his designate will monitor the excavation of waste rock and placement of this rock. Samples defined in the Waste Rock Management and Geochemical Characterization Plan will be implemented.

Records confirming:

- Source of the rock.
- What samples were collected, and what the results of any tests completed.
- Dimensions of monthly updates on:
 - The disturbed area
 - The roads and storage facility
- Number of inspections (frequencies)
- Any observations, recommendations and conclusions

All measurements at SNP-09 and SNP-10 plus any other SNP to be established will also note the construction details. This is documented and linked to the Waste Rock Monitoring and Geochemical Characterization Plan and the Groundwater and Water Monitoring Plan.

All drainage is expected to flow downhill parallel to the topographic gradient. SNP stations are in place to measure this.

Annual freeze and thaw effects on waste piles and roads will be monitored by standard survey techniques with maintenance of slopes and grades monitored.

NDM will monitor the entire perimeter of the waste and ore piles and road several times per day. Any water flows, ponding, sedimentation, slumping, movement will be reported to the Mine Manager. All details will be summarized and reported in the Water License Annual Report. Sedimentation and erosion should be documented carefully, and where observed sedimentation fences should be installed.

Maintenance

Ongoing waste rock production will be placed on the active face of the waste rock stockpile and be used to maintain a stable slope should any instabilities be observed. The low height of the waste rock stockpiles, ore stockpile, and roads/trail system precludes any significant instability being developed.

Linkages to other Monitoring Programs

This Structure and Design Plan is required under Schedule 3 of MV2020L2-0002 and affects the following plans:

- A. Groundwater and Water Monitoring Plan
- B. Waste Rock Monitoring and Geochemical Characterization Plan
- C. Waste Management Plan
- D. Spill Contingency Plan
- E. Explosives Management Plan

Construction materials are dominated by waste rock, and therefore the Waste Rock Management and Geochemical Plan is of paramount importance in defining many monitoring and action plans.

Evaluation of Monitoring

The Construction of the waste and ore storage facilities, and road construction described in this Structure Description and Construction Plan, once approved will be conducted during mining operations and the generation of waste rocks. Monitoring of the road and storage facilities under this plan requires confirmation the mitigation measures are effective.

The EQC on the stockpiles and roads are the same as those described in the Waste Rock Monitoring and Geochemical characterization Plan.

This will be reviewed monthly in reports from the Mine Manager to head office and will be annexed to the annual water license report.

Any exceedances in water quality as defined in the License and reported in the Waste Rock Management and Geochemical Characterization Plan will be considered under that Plan's Action Levels and Corrective Actions sections.

Slumping and erosion, including sedimentation coming from the waste or ore piles or the roads will require a halt to all activities, immediate remedial action including but not restricted to resetting all slopes, limiting elevations, covering all piles and roads with impermeable liners to halt water ingress. Any excess sedimentation would be excavated and contained in a lined area to be established with the Inspectors and Boards approvals.

Mitigation

In the event the design and construction of the waste and ore storage facilities, roads and sumps fail to meet design specifications, including exceedances under the Groundwater and Water Management Plans, all construction shall halt and the actions triggered under Section 5. Action Levels in that plan shall be implemented, including those listed in Corrective Actions in that section. No waters shall be discharged that do not meet EQC or CCME guidelines for the protection of Aquatic Life. Any waters exceeding that shall be treated using lime to raise the pH to acceptable levels.

Conformity Table

ID	Reviewer	Reviewer Comment	Reviewer Recommendation	Proponent Response
1	Shannon Allerston	<p>The 'Specification' Section, NDM states that "SNP stations (9 and 10) are designed to collect any surface drainage. Additional SNP sites will be recommended is [sic] waters are observed to collect elsewhere." At this stage, Board staff would expect to have more precise coordinates and locations for SNP stations identified based on the structure construction plans provided by this Plan. Board staff note that the Waste Rock Management and Geochemical Characterization Plan also identify the potential segregation and storage or PAG/AG waste rock if required. Details of these contingency structures and associated SNP station locations should also be identified in this Plan. Board staff also note that SNP-22 has been identified in the Waste Rock Management and Geochemical Characterization Plan and Groundwater and Water Management Plan to sample runoff from roads.</p>	<p>NDM to provide additional detail on how the roads, waste rock, and ore storage structures will be designed to manage seepage and runoff so that waters can be collected and monitored through SNP stations 9, 10, and proposed SNP-22. The precise locations, based on the structure construction plans should also be identified. It is not unlikely that more than one sampling station may be associated with each of these SNPs. This Structure Description and Construction Plan should include the details that show how the structures are being constructed to manage, collect, and sample runoff waters. In the event 'waters are observed to collect elsewhere', contingencies for construction and/or water management of the main waste rock storage area, ore stockpile, and roads should be identified. Similarly, NDM should provide information on the location of potential PAG/AG stockpiles, including details of how</p>	<p>run of mine rock and no flow will occur on the surface.</p>

		<p>This proposed SNP site should also be included in this discussion.</p>	<p>water will be managed, collected, and sampled from these structures through the establishment of additional SNP stations under SNP-9, 10, and/or proposed SNP station 22.</p>	
2	Shannon Allerston	<p>The Structure Description and Construction Plan for Waste Rock, Ore, and Roads does not include detailed information on the slope that will be maintained, particularly for the waste rock pile and ore stockpile.</p>	<p>NDM to provide additional detail on the slope and grade of waste rock and ore expected and how that impacts structure construction and water management. NDM should also discuss if and how temperature fluctuations might impact the physical stability of the waste rock storage area as seasons change and in the long-term.</p>	<p>Added in Operations. Monitoring incorporates discussion of temperature fluctuations.</p>

3	Shannon Allerston	<p>SNP stations and associated EQC are required to monitor the chemical stability of the waste rock structures. Does NDM have any plans for monitoring the physical stability of these structures?</p>	<p>NDM to provide details on any monitoring to support and confirm the physical stability of all waste rock structures. This should include rationale for the proposed method(s) of monitoring and any criteria used to assess physical stability.</p>	<p>See expansion of background data</p>
4	Shannon Allerston	<p>The construction schedule and sequencing information does not provide the detail expected. Will road construction occur year-round or seasonally? Will waste rock be extracted on a year-round basis, and therefore be deposited year-round or will mining and waste rock deposition be carried out seasonally? Will there be defined cells? Will waste rock be segregated by size for construction purposes? Will waste rock be segregated while awaiting geochemical results?</p>	<p>NDM to provide more detail on the construction of waste rock structures including how waste rock will be handled while awaiting geochemical results.</p>	<p>Details added in Construction schedule.</p>
5	Shannon Allerston	<p>The Evaluation of Monitoring Section refers to the requirement to confirm mitigation measures are effective.</p>	<p>NDM to clearly identify mitigation measures that are being considered for the construction and post-construction periods of all waste rock structures. What are the mitigation measures proposed in the event water quality or geochemistry results do not align with the Licence or Waste Rock Management and Geochemical</p>	<p>See expansion of Evaluation of Monitoring</p>

			<p>Characterization Plans? What are the mitigation measures proposed in the event slumping and erosion issues are identified? These should be described.</p>	
6	Shannon Allerston	<p>The Monitoring of Construction Section identifies some monitoring components for waste rock, including the source, sample locations and results, monthly calculations of disturbances, inspections, and observations/conclusions. Board staff note that the southern portion of the waste rock pile and ore storage stockpile are fairly close to Discovery Lake. Does NDM propose to carry out additional TSS monitoring during construction to ensure impacts are not being seen in Discovery Lake? Can NDM confirm the location of SNP-12?</p>	<p>NDM to provide additional information on the location of monitoring activities, parameters being monitored, and the frequency of construction monitoring. This should include all monitoring associated with SNP stations 9, 10, 12, and proposed SNP 22 and any physical stability monitoring being proposed. NDM should also confirm that all monitoring results documented should be reported in the WL Annual Report.</p>	<p>See expanded Monitoring and Construction section.</p>

7	Shannon Allerston	NDM lists associated Monitoring Programs. This list includes the 'Hydrocarbon-Stained Soil Operations and Management Plan.' Board staff are not aware of any plan under this title.	NDM to confirm the list of associated Monitoring Plans.	Corrected
8	Shannon Allerston	There is no discussion provided on how the roads or waste rock piles are being constructed with closure in mind.	NDM to discuss how the construction plans will facilitate closure of the waste rock structures in the future.	See specifications
1	Jennifer Sabourin	N/A	N/A	
2	Jennifer Sabourin	<p>In Section 2.0 (Facility Description; Background of Area), the Proponent states "The waste storage and roads are placed on bedrock or unconsolidated Quaternary sediments that are overlying Archean rocks of the Yellowknife Supergroup. The Quaternary sediments are composed of peat overlying minor boulders, gravels and sand on top of clays."</p> <p>In Section 2.0 under the "Specification" subheading, the Proponent indicated "Constructing the roads and pads on relatively undisturbed peat has been used in Alaska and Norway with significant benefits in maintaining ground temperatures in patch permafrost terrains</p>	<p>ECCC recommends the Proponent:</p> <p>a) Put in place a mitigation measure to collect seepage/drainage from the waste rock pile, and treat (if necessary) before it is discharged or drains into the environment, especially when the chemistry of the drainage may already be "outside of the normal chemistries of waters".</p> <p>b) Provide more information on the thickness of the unconsolidated Quaternary sediments that are overlying Archean rocks on which the waste rock pile is to be constructed.</p> <p>c) Identify if the drainage from the waste rock and ore pile will drain into the excavation sump as noted in the Site Map;</p>	<p>The chemistry of the seepage will not exceed specification. The natural chemistries referred to was in error and has been corrected.</p> <p>Thickness of quaternary material provided in Background of Area. Drainage from waste piles confirmed in Engineering.</p> <p>SNP-09 is designed to collect drainage from waste piles and SNP-10 is designed to collect drainage from ore piles.</p>

(Reckard et al., 1988)".

ECCC is of the view that the peat may act as an insulator for the cold permafrost ground, which could be an indication the base of the waste rock pile will remain unfrozen, allowing free drainage/seepage from the pile into the environment. The plan also gives no indication as to how any seepage from the waste rock will be managed, given the peat on which it lies may prevent the aggradation of permafrost.

In Section 2.0 (Facility Description; Potential Effects on the Receiving Environment), the Proponent states "Drainage from these piles may be outside of the normal chemistries of waters and as such these should be monitored.". If current knowledge of the water chemistry is "outside of the normal chemistries of waters", ECCC recommends a mitigation measure be put in place to collect the seepage and treat (if necessary) before being discharged to the environment.

In addition, it is not

and

d) Clarify the purpose of SNP-09 and SNP-10, and what the SNP's are monitoring for.

		<p>clear from the Site Map (Appendices) whether drainage from the waste rock and ore pile drain into the excavated sump (shown in the map) where it is treated before discharge, or whether the seepage bypasses the excavated sump and is then monitored at the SNP-09 & SNP-10 location.</p> <p>References: -Structure Description and Construction Plan -Waste Rock, Ore Storage and Trails- Section: 2.0: Facility Description; Background of area; Specification; Potential Effects on the Receiving Environment- Appendices: Site Map</p>		
1	Mr. Patrick Clancy	ENR Cover Letter to the MVLWB	N?A	
2	Mr. Patrick Clancy	ENR Letter to the Proponent	For the Proponent	

3	Mr. Patrick Clancy	<p>While there is no reference within the Plan, ENR notes from the ORS review item that the plan is required under Part E, Condition 7 of Water Licence MV2020L2-0002. Part E, Condition 7 refers to Schedule 3, which outlines the information required within the plan. There is no reference to these requirements within the plan or linkages to locations within the document that this information can be found.</p>	<p>1) ENR recommends that the plan be updated to include a concordance table which directs reviewers to specific locations in the plan which correlate to the information requirements outlined in the Water Licence.</p>	<p>A concordance table is added.</p>
4	Mr. Patrick Clancy	<p>The site plan provided is somewhat unclear. Based on the map and legend included, it is difficult to determine the location of the waste rock storage, the esker, etc.</p>	<p>1) ENR recommends that the site plan be revised to outline the locations of the various mine components more clearly.</p>	
5	Mr. Patrick Clancy	<p>ENR notes that specific comments were provided regarding the waste rock and geochemical characterization plan on May 11, 2021. As well, additional comments are provided on the Groundwater and Water Monitoring Plan. These comments will not be reiterated here but remain valid regarding waste rock management and monitoring/assessment at the site.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Reference to the Waste Rock Management and Geochemical Characterization Plan is made explicit in Linkages to other Monitoring Plans.</p>

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1	LONGINUS EKWE	<p>There seems to be a minimal information on the erosion and sediment management/control. New Discovery Mines (NDM) stated in the application document that, “no erosion or sedimentation measures will be required as identified in past activities”. Activities like excavations, cutting of trees and shrubs, waste rock management, ore stockpiling, roadways etc, will alter the landscape, disturb the soil structure and could result in erosion which could lead to undesirable impacts on the receiving environment.</p>	<p>TG recommends that NDM and the Board ensure there are adequate sediment and erosion control measures in place. Sediment transport and deposition is of great interest to TG because we want to ensure prevention of potential effects on fish and fish habitat, increased turbidity, and changes in water chemistry.</p>	<p>Specific sediment and erosion control measures are added in Monitoring of Construction.</p>

2	LONGINUS EKWE	According to NDM in the executive summary paragraph three, "All drainage off of these piles will be monitored at these existing SNP stations or at additional ones to be proposed should obvious pooling of waters be observed". How will NDM monitor and report on any additional water pooling?	N/A	Please see Groundwater and Water Monitoring Plan for specifics. A reference to this is added
1	Jennifer Sabourin	<p>In Section 2.0 (Facility Description; Background of Area), the Proponent states "The waste storage and roads are placed on bedrock or unconsolidated Quaternary sediments that are overlying Archean rocks of the Yellowknife Supergroup. The Quaternary sediments are composed of peat overlying minor boulders, gravels and sand on top of clays."</p> <p>In Section 2.0 under the "Specification" subheading, the Proponent indicated "Constructing the roads and pads on relatively undisturbed peat has been used in Alaska and Norway with significant benefits in maintaining ground temperatures in patch permafrost terrains (Reckard et al., 1988)". ECCC is of the view that the peat may act as an insulator for the cold permafrost ground, which</p>	<p>ECCC recommends the Proponent:</p> <p>a) Put in place a mitigation measure to collect seepage/drainage from the waste rock pile, and treat (if necessary) before it is discharged or drains into the environment, especially when the chemistry of the drainage may already be "outside of the normal chemistries of waters".</p> <p>b) Provide more information on the thickness of the unconsolidated Quaternary sediments that are overlying Archean rocks on which the waste rock pile is to be constructed.</p> <p>c) Identify if the drainage from the waste rock and ore pile will drain into the excavation sump as noted in the Site Map; and d) Clarify the purpose of SNP-09 and SNP-10, and what the SNP's are monitoring for.</p>	<p>a) Please see new section, Mitigation which cross links to the Ground Water and Water Management Plan.</p> <p>b) Section Background describes the Quaternary sediments at the adjacent historical engineered Tailings Storage Facility as 10 to 50 cm of peat and humus under the active organic layer followed by quaternary clays approximately 50 cm thick. Below this there is variable thicknesses of sand, gravel and boulders up to 4 m thick, but averaging <2 m thick. The entire</p>

		<p>could be an indication the base of the waste rock pile will remain unfrozen, allowing free drainage/seepage from the pile into the environment. The plan also gives no indication as to how any seepage from the waste rock will be managed, given the peat on which it lies may prevent the aggradation of permafrost.</p> <p>In Section 2.0 (Facility Description; Potential Effects on the Receiving Environment), the Proponent states “Drainage from these piles may be outside of the normal chemistries of waters and as such these should be monitored.”. If current knowledge of the water chemistry is “outside of the normal chemistries of waters”, ECCC recommends a mitigation measure be put in place to collect the seepage and treat (if necessary) before being discharged to the environment.</p> <p>In addition, it is not clear from the Site Map (Appendices) whether drainage from the waste rock and ore pile drain into the excavated sump (shown in the map) where it is treated before discharge, or whether the</p>		<p>footprint of the waste rock facility is adjacent to the historical TSF and will be on similar quaternary sediments except where it abuts up to exposed bedrock.</p> <p>c) Yes, see Groundwater and Water Management Plan including attached map.</p> <p>D) As stipulated in MV2020L2-0002 SNP-09 and SNP-10 are defined in Pat F. Section 20. <i>“The Licensee shall ensure that Runoff and Seepage from Waste Rock and ore stockpiles at Surveillance Network Program stations SNP-09 and SNP-10 has a pH value between 6.0 and 9.5 and meets the following Effluent Quality Criteria (EQC): with the attached table describing what is being monitored.”</i></p>
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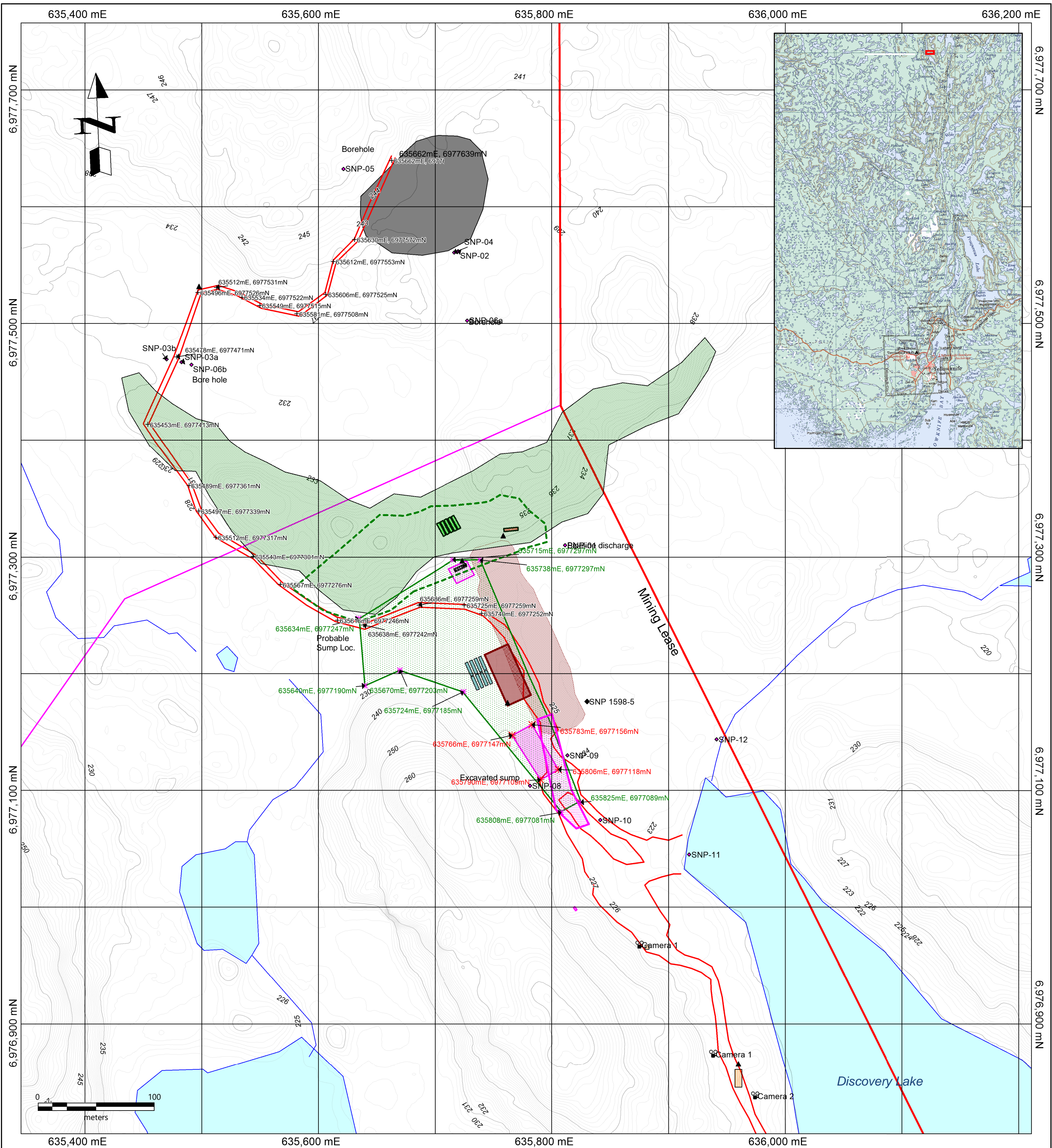
		<p>seepage bypasses the excavated sump and is then monitored at the SNP-09 & SNP-10 location.</p> <p>References: -Structure Description and Construction Plan -Waste Rock, Ore Storage and Trails- Section: 2.0: Facility Description; Background of area; Specification; Potential Effects on the Receiving Environment- Appendices: Site Map</p>		
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References

Rekard, M., Esch, D., and McHattie, R., 1988. Peat used as Roadway Insulation over Permafrost. Results from Canyon Creek Site.

Appendixes

Site Map



Legend

1 m Contours	Fuel Storage	Ore Storage	SpillKit
10 m Contours	Shops	Gravel Quarry	Concentrate Storage
Roads	75k Storage Tank	Esker	Shops
WaterCourse	Bioreactor	Mine Shaft	Mill Site
WaterBody	Camp Trailers	ANFO	Portal North Adit
Tailings Storage	SNP Stations	Waste Rock Storage	Underground, Ramp
Mineral Claims	Historic Tailings		

Site Plan As Placed May 24, 2021

Date: June 2021

Author: DRW

Office: Vancouver, B.C.

Scale: as shown

Projection: UTM Nad 83, Zone 11

