APPENDIX A

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GEOTECHNICAL

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1.4 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION BY CLIENT

The Client acknowledges that it has fully cooperated with TETRA TECH with respect to the provision of all available information on the past, present, and proposed conditions on the site, including historical information respecting the use of the site. The Client further acknowledges that in order for TETRA TECH to properly provide the services contracted for in the Contract, TETRA TECH has relied upon the Client with respect to both the full disclosure and accuracy of any such information.

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During the performance of the work and the preparation of this Professional Document, TETRA TECH may have relied on information provided by third parties other than the Client.

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This Professional Document is based solely on the conditions presented and the data available to TETRA TECH at the time the data were collected in the field or gathered from available databases.

The Client, and any Authorized Party, acknowledges that the Professional Document is based on limited data and that the conclusions, opinions, and recommendations contained in the Professional Document are the result of the application of professional judgment to such limited data.

The Professional Document is not applicable to any other sites, nor should it be relied upon for types of development other than those to which it refers. Any variation from the site conditions present, or variation in assumed conditions which might form the basis of design or recommendations as outlined in this document, at or on the development proposed as of the date of the Professional Document requires a supplementary exploration, investigation, and assessment.

TETRA TECH is neither qualified to, nor is it making, any recommendations with respect to the purchase, sale, investment or development of the property, the decisions on which are the sole responsibility of the Client.



1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY ISSUES

Unless stipulated in the report, TETRA TECH has not been retained to explore, address or consider and has not explored, addressed or considered any environmental or regulatory issues associated with development on the subject site.

1.8 NATURE AND EXACTNESS OF SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

Classification and identification of soils and rocks are based upon commonly accepted systems, methods and standards employed in professional geotechnical practice. This report contains descriptions of the systems and methods used. Where deviations from the system or method prevail, they are specifically mentioned.

Classification and identification of geological units are judgmental in nature as to both type and condition. TETRA TECH does not warrant conditions represented herein as exact, but infers accuracy only to the extent that is common in practice.

Where subsurface conditions encountered during development are different from those described in this report, qualified geotechnical personnel should revisit the site and review recommendations in light of the actual conditions encountered.

1.9 LOGS OF TESTHOLES

The testhole logs are a compilation of conditions and classification of soils and rocks as obtained from field observations and laboratory testing of selected samples. Soil and rock zones have been interpreted. Change from one geological zone to the other, indicated on the logs as a distinct line, can be, in fact, transitional. The extent of transition is interpretive. Any circumstance which requires precise definition of soil or rock zone transition elevations may require further investigation and review.

1.10 STRATIGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The stratigraphic and geological information indicated on drawings contained in this report are inferred from logs of test holes and/or soil/rock exposures. Stratigraphy is known only at the locations of the test hole or exposure. Actual geology and stratigraphy between test holes and/or exposures may vary from that shown on these drawings. Natural variations in geological conditions are inherent and are a function of the historical environment. TETRA TECH does not represent the conditions illustrated as exact but recognizes that variations will exist. Where knowledge of more precise locations of geological units is necessary, additional exploration and review may be necessary.

1.11 PROTECTION OF EXPOSED GROUND

Excavation and construction operations expose geological materials to climatic elements (freeze/thaw, wet/dry) and/or mechanical disturbance which can cause severe deterioration. Unless otherwise specifically indicated in this report, the walls and floors of excavations must be protected from the elements, particularly moisture, desiccation, frost action and construction traffic.

1.12 SUPPORT OF ADJACENT GROUND AND STRUCTURES

Unless otherwise specifically advised, support of ground and structures adjacent to the anticipated construction and preservation of adjacent ground and structures from the adverse impact of construction activity is required.

1.13 INFLUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Construction activity can impact structural performance of adjacent buildings and other installations. The influence of all anticipated construction activities should be considered by the contractor, owner, architect and prime engineer in consultation with a geotechnical engineer when the final design and construction techniques, and construction sequence are known.

1.14 OBSERVATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Because of the nature of geological deposits, the judgmental nature of geotechnical engineering, and the potential of adverse circumstances arising from construction activity, observations during site preparation, excavation and construction should be carried out by a geotechnical engineer. These observations may then serve as the basis for confirmation and/or alteration of geotechnical recommendations or design guidelines presented herein.

1.15 DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Where temporary or permanent drainage systems are installed within or around a structure, the systems which will be installed must protect the structure from loss of ground due to internal erosion and must be designed so as to assure continued satisfactory performance of the drains. Specific design detail of such systems should be developed or reviewed by the geotechnical engineer. Unless otherwise specified, it is a condition of this report that effective temporary and permanent drainage systems are required and that they must be considered in relation to project purpose and function.

1.16 DESIGN PARAMETERS

Bearing capacities for Limit States or Allowable Stress Design, strength/stiffness properties and similar geotechnical design parameters quoted in this report relate to a specific soil or rock type and condition. Construction activity and environmental circumstances can materially change the condition of soil or rock. The elevation at which a soil or rock type occurs is variable. It is a requirement of this report that structural elements be founded in and/or upon geological materials of the type and in the condition used in this report. Sufficient observations should be made by qualified geotechnical personnel during construction to assure that the soil and/or rock conditions considered in this report in fact exist at the site.

1.17 SAMPLES

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TETRA TECH will retain all soil and rock samples for 30 days after this report is issued. Further storage or transfer of samples can be made at the Client's expense upon written request, otherwise samples will be discarded.

1.18 APPLICABLE CODES, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES & BEST PRACTICE

This document has been prepared based on the applicable codes, standards, guidelines or best practice as identified in the report. Some mandated codes, standards and guidelines (such as ASTM, AASHTO Bridge Design/Construction Codes, Canadian Highway Bridge Design Code, National/Provincial Building Codes) are routinely updated and corrections made. TETRA TECH cannot predict nor be held liable for any such future changes, amendments, errors or omissions in these documents that may have a bearing on the assessment, design or analyses included in this report.

APPENDIX B

SITE-SPECIFIC SEISMIC HAZARD ASSESSMENT FOR CANTUNG PROJECT



ONUR SEEMANN CONSULTING, INC. 3378 KINGSLEY PL., VICTORIA, BC V8P 4K1 TEL: 250-882-4393

SEISMIC HAZARD AND GROUND MOTIONS FOR CANTUNG PROJECT

PREPARED BY: TUNA ONUR, PH.D. 10 APRIL 2019 REVISION 4

SEISMIC HAZARD AND GROUND MOTIONS FOR CANTUNG PROJECT PART 1: EVALUATION OF SEISMIC HAZARD

ART I. EVALUATION OF SEISMIC HAZAR

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

Tetra Tech Canada requested from Onur Seemann Consulting, Inc. (OSC) a seismic hazard analysis that uses the NBC 2015 hazard models with slight modifications to better reflect the hazard at the CanTung project site. This report outlines the seismic hazard model developed within this scope. The seismic hazard assessment was required as part of Task 005 – Tailings Geotechnical Assessment at the Cantung Mine. Uniform Hazard Spectra (UHS) and hazard deaggregations are provided for return periods specified by Tetra Tech.

REVISIONS

This revision corrects mean and mode magnitudes listed in the report text and Tables 3a-c.

INTRODUCTION

CanTung project site (61.963N, 128.217W) is located at the western edge of the Mackenzie Mountains bordering between Yukon and the Northwest Territories. This region, which is part of the Northern Canadian Cordillera lies between actively deforming major plate boundaries on the Pacific coast and the Stable Craton to the east. Seismic activity generally decreases from the coast to the interior until Mackenzie and Richardson Mountains, but then picks up again along these mountains before dying off along the Cordillera eastern deformation front (Figure 1). Deformation rates follow the same trend, decreasing from 10-50 mm/yr to 0.1-1.0 mm/yr and then increasing again to 1-10 mm/yr along Richardson and Mackenzie Mountains before dropping back down to less than 0.1 mm/yr to the east. Focal mechanisms (Figure 1) generally indicate strike-slip movement in the Richardson Mountains, and thrust and oblique thrust motion in the Mackenzie Mountains. Based on seismicity and GPS data, Mazzotti et al. (2008) postulate that a significant portion (10-30%) of the relative plate motion in this region is taken up by internal shortening, shear and block motion within the Cordillera.

Approximately 150km west of the project site is the Tintina Fault (Figure 1), which is a major right-lateral strike-slip fault, extending from north-central Alaska southeastward to northern British Columbia. Tintina Fault system shows significant dextral motion since the Palaeocene (Zelt et al., 2006). However, present day seismic activity rates are low; and the estimated slip rate of ~0.5 mm/yr (Leonard et al., 2008) suggests that this fault no longer accommodates significant seismic deformation.



Figure 1. Earthquake activity and focal mechanisms in Western Canada. TF: Tintina Fault. Adapted from Mazzotti et al., (2008). Green triangle indicates the location of the project site.

HAZARD MODEL

Probabilistic seismic hazard assessment (PSHA) for the site was carried out using the Geological Survey Canada (GSC)'s 5th generation hazard model (Adams et al., 2015) implemented in the National Building Code (NBC) of Canada's 2015 Edition, with the following changes:

- 1. Area sources were modified slightly to introduce a new area source to better reflect the seismic activity rates near the CanTung site.
- 2. Tintina Fault was added as a fault source to better characterize the long term hazard from this seismic source.
- 3. Ground motion models were updated to include the NGA West 2 (PEER, 2013) ground motion prediction equations (GMPEs).

OpenQuake (GEM, 2018) software was used for the calculations. Hazard analyses were conducted for Site Class C. GSC's 5th generation hazard model was implemented in OpenQuake (OQ) and checked to confirm that the OQ results were within 5% of GSC's hazard values.

SEISMIC SOURCE CHARACTERIZATION

GSC's 5th generation hazard model (NBC 2015) characterizes the low seismic activity region between the coast and the Mackenzie Mountains by a large area source named "Yukon South (YUS)" (Figure 2). To the east of the YUS, the "Mackenzie Mountains (MKM)" source exhibits significantly more intense seismic activity. Although the CanTung project site is fairly close to the Mackenzie Mountains, it falls inside YUS in the GSC's hazard model. Hence the seismic hazard from the GSC's hazard model for this site is relatively low.

In order to better reflect the seismic activity rates and the associated seismic hazard at the CanTung site, a new area source, "Selwyn Mountains" (SWM) is introduced as part of this project, straddling the YUS and MKM sources (Figure 3). Borders of YUS and MKM are adjusted accordingly, and recurrence for these two GSC source zones is recalculated using their new boundaries.



Figure 2. GSC's 5th generation hazard model area source zones overlain with earthquakes in the SHEEF catalogue. Green triangle indicates the location of the project site.

The seismic recurrence parameters for the adjusted GSC sources (YUS and MKM) and the new area source (SWM) are calculated using the Seismic Hazard Earthquake Epicentre File (SHEEF) catalogue developed by the Geological Survey of Canada (Halchuk et al., 2015) and used in the 5th generation seismic hazard maps. Completeness intervals are adopted from Adams and Halchuk (2003). Bounded Gutenberg-Richter relationship is used to calculate the a- and b-values. This allows consistency of the recurrence parameters with the GSC's original model. The resulting recurrence parameters are given in Table 1 and the bounded Gutenber-Richter curves for the two new sources and the adjusted MKM source are presented in Figure 4.

In addition to the update of the area sources, Tintina Fault is added to the seismic hazard model as a fault source (Figure 3). Geometry and recurrence parameters for Tintina Fault are adopted from Leonard et al. (2008). A minimum magnitude of 5.5 is used for Tintina Fault. It has not experienced any earthquakes larger than Mw5 during instrumental era (since about 1900AD). Smaller magnitude seismic activity is considered in the background area sources. A dip angle of 90° is used for Tintina Fault, consistent with a strike-slip fault. Upper seismogenic depth is set to 0 (surface ruptures are allowed) and lower seismogenic depth is set to 20km, consistent with the rest of GSC's fault source modeling in the region. Wells and Coppersmith (1994) is selected as the magnitude scaling relationship.



Figure 3. New area source zone (SWM in blue) and newly added Tintina Fault (dark red line).

Source	G-R b-value	G-R a-value	Mmax
Original YUS	0.95	3.67	7.8
Original MKM	0.93	4.22	7.7
New SWM	0.95	3.70	7.8
Adjusted YUS	0.91	3.55	7.8
Adjusted MKM	0.96	4.27	7.8
Tintina Fault	0.84	2.50	8.2

Table 1. Recurrence parameters for the new and adjusted sources



Figure 4. Recurrence relations for the new Selwn Mountains (SWM) area source, the updated Mackenzie Mountains (MKM) area source, and the newly added Tintina Fault (TIN).

GROUND MOTION CHARACTERIZATION

GSC's 5th generation hazard model (NBC 2015) uses GMPEs described by Atkinson and Adams (2013). At the time these GMPEs were selected and implemented, NGA West 2 (PEER, 2013) relationships had not yet been released. In order to reflect the more recent GMPEs in this hazard project, Atkinson and Adams (2013) implementation is weighted 50-50 against the four NGA West 2 GMPEs for shallow crustal earthquakes. Atkinson and Adams (2013) implementation (including the weights) is retained because its treatment of epistemic uncertainty is more robust than simply using the NGA West 2 GMPEs without consideration of additional epistemic uncertainty. GMPEs for other types of sources (e.g. subduction zone earthquakes) are left unchanged as they do not significantly affect seismic hazard at the CanTung site.

Figure 5a presents the Atkinson and Adams (2013) implementation of three GMPEs for crustal earthquakes, i.e. the central (solid line), upper (dashed line) and lower (dashed line), for magnitude 5.0, 6.0, 7.0 and 8.0, and distances (Rjb: closest distance to the surface projection of rupture) 5km, 20km, 50km, and 100km. Similarly, for the same magnitude and distance values, the four new NGA West 2 GMPEs are presented in Figure 5b, where the blue line is Abrahamson et al. (2014), green line Boore et al. (2014), red line Campbell and Bozorgnia (2014), and cyan line Chiou and Youngs (2014).



Figure 5a. NBC 2015 crustal GMPEs used in the hazard analyses.



HAZARD ANALYSIS RESULTS

Table 2 and Figure 6 present uniform hazard spectra (UHS) for the CanTung site at three return periods, 475 years, 2,475 years, and 4,975 years. For comparison, GSC's 4^{th} generation (NBC 2010) and 5^{th} generation (NBC 2015) model results are also shown as well as OpenQuake implementation of GSC's 5^{th} generation hazard model (NBC 2015 OQ) at the return periods they are available.

Period	NBC 2010 SA (g)	NBC 2015 GSC SA (g)	NBC 2015 OQ SA (g)	NEW MODEL SA (g)
PGA	0.139	0.066	0.065	0.094
0.2	0.271	0.150	0.148	0.209
0.5	0.161	0.115	0.113	0.126
1	0.079	0.071	0.070	0.065
2	0.044	0.036	0.035	0.029
5	N/A	0.012	0.012	0.0083
10	N/A	0.0046	0.0047	0.0033

Table 2a. UHS for 475-year return period (10% chance of exceedance in 50 years)

Table 2b. UHS for 2,475-year return period (2% chance of exceedance in 50 years)

Period	NBC 2010 SA (g)	NBC 2015 GSC SA (g)	NBC 2015 OQ SA (g)	NEW MODEL SA (g)
PGA	0.245	0.157	0.149	0.210
0.2	0.509	0.334	0.321	0.466
0.5	0.313	0.244	0.236	0.279
1	0.158	0.146	0.146	0.142
2	0.087	0.071	0.071	0.061
5	N/A	0.024	0.024	0.018
10	N/A	0.0092	0.0093	0.0069

Table 2c. UHS for 4,975-year return period (1% chance of exceedance in 50 years)

UHS	PGA	SA(0.2s)	SA(0.5s)	SA(1.0s)	SA(2.0s)	SA(5.0s)	SA(10s)
NEW MODEL SA (g)	0.277	0.620	0.374	0.192	0.081	0.024	0.0092



Figure 6a. UHS for 475-year return period (10% chance of exceedance in 50 years).



Figure 6b. UHS for 2,475-year return period (2% chance of exceedance in 50 years)



Figure 6c. UHS for 4,975-year return period (1% chance of exceedance in 50 years)

Deaggregations are presented in Table 3 and Figure 7 for PGA, SA(0.2s) and SA(1.0s) at the 2,475-year return period. The deaggregations are in terms of per mil contributions in Table 3 and per cent contributions in Figure 7.

Mean magnitudes and distances for PGA, SA(0.2s), and SA(1.0s) are {Mw5.8, 21km}, {Mw5.9, 23km}, and {Mw6.5, 53km}, respectively. Mode magnitudes and distances are {Mw5.0, 10km}, {Mw5.3, 10km}, and {Mw6.3, 30km} for PGA, SA(0.2s), and SA(1.0s), respectively.

The largest contributor to hazard is generally the nearby small earthquakes, particularly for short periods. Contributions to hazard shift to larger magnitudes and distances as the period goes longer to 1.0s.

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10	30	50	70	90	110	130	150	170	190	210	230	250	270	290	310	330	350	370	390
31	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	14	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	13	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	12	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
/ E	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	9	⊃ ⊿	1 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
л Л	0 7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 2	, 6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Table 3a. Per mil contributions by magnitude (Mw) and distance (km) for PGA at 2,475-year return period (2% chance of exceedance in 50 years). Mode magnitude: 5.05. Mode distance: 10km. Mean magnitude: 5.80. Mean distance: 21km.

	Dist																			
Mag	10	30	50	70	90	110	130	150	170	190	210	230	250	270	290	310	330	350	370	390
4.55	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.65	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.75	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.85	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.95	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.05	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.15	32	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.25	32	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.35	33	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.45	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.55	31	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.65	30	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.75	28	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.85	25	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.95	23	19	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.05	20	19	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.15	18	19	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.25	16	18	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.35	14	17	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.45	12	16	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.55	10	15	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.65	8	14	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.75	7	12	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.85	6	11	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.95	5	9	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.05	4	7	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.15	3	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.25	3	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.35	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.45	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.55	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.65	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.75	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3b. Per mil contributions by magnitude (Mw) and distance (km) for SA(0.2s) at 2,475year return period (2% chance of exceedance in 50 years). Mode magnitude: 5.35. Mode distance: 10km. Mean magnitude: 5.90. Mean distance: 23km.

	Dist																			
Mag	10	30	50	70	90	110	130	150	170	190	210	230	250	270	290	310	330	350	370	390
4.55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.75	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.85	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.95	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.05	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.15	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.25	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.35	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.45	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.55	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.65	18	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.75	18	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.85	18	12	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.95	18	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.05	17	16	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.15	16	18	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.25	15	19	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.35	13	19	10	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.45	12	19	11	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.55	10	18	11	6	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.65	9	17	12	6	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.75	7	16	12	7	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.85	6	14	11	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.95	5	12	10	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.05	4	10	9	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.15	3	9	8	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.25	3	7	7	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.35	2	6	6	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.45	2	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.55	2	4	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.65	1	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.75	1	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3c. Per mil contributions by magnitude (Mw) and distance (km) for SA(1.0s) at 2,475year return period (2% chance of exceedance in 50 years). Mode magnitude: 6.35. Mode distance: 30km. Mean magnitude: 6.54. Mean distance: 53km.



Figure 7a. Per cent contribution by magnitude and distance for PGA at 2,475-year return period (2% chance of exceedance in 50 years). Mode magnitude: 5.05. Mode distance: 10km. Mean magnitude: 5.80. Mean distance: 21km.



Figure 7b. Per cent contribution by magnitude and distance for SA(0.2s) at 2,475-year return period (2% chance of exceedance in 50 years). Mode magnitude: 5.35. Mode distance: 10km. Mean magnitude: 5.90. Mean distance: 23km.



Figure 7c. Per cent contribution by magnitude and distance for SA(1.0s) at 2,475-year return period (2% chance of exceedance in 50 years). Mode magnitude: 6.35. Mode distance: 30km. Mean magnitude: 6.54. Mean distance: 53km.

SENSITIVITY OF RESULTS TO MODEL PARAMETERS

Introduction of the new area source, "Selwyn Mountains", generally increased the hazard at all periods at the project site. Given its low seismic activity rates and large distance to the CanTung site (~150km), adding Tintina Fault to the hazard model did not change the hazard significantly, i.e. no change to short periods, about 0.5% increase in SA(2s), 2% increase in SA(5s) and 4% increase in SA(10s).

Using NGA West 2 GMPEs instead of Atkinson and Adams (2013) for shallow crustal seismicity reduces the calculated long-period hazard by about 25% at 2 second period, and over 30% at 5 and 10 second periods (generally less than 10% difference in all other periods). The hazard model developed for this project equally weighs the NGA West 2 GMPEs with Atkinson and Adams (2013), which brings the long period hazard back up somewhat (by 10% at 5 second period).

CONCLUSIONS

An updated PSHA was carried out for the CanTung project site. Although effort was made to better reflect the seismicity and seismic hazard around the project site, it should be noted that this updated PSHA does not constitute a full site-specific hazard assessment.

The new hazard model uses the GSC's 5th generation hazard model (Adams et al., 2015) implemented in NBC's 2015 Edition as the base model, as required by the project scope document. Three main changes were introduced to better characterize the seismic activity at the site and reflect GMPE updates introduced after the implementation of the GSC's 5th generation hazard model: 1) A new area source was introduced to better reflect the seismic activity rates near the CanTung site, 2) Tintina Fault was added as a fault source to better characterize the long term hazard from this seismic source, and 3) Ground motion characterization was updated to include the NGA West 2 GMPEs.

The resulting hazard (presented in Table 2) is within 10% of the NBC 2015 values for SA(1s) and SA(2s); higher in shorter periods (40% higher for PGA) and lower in longer periods (20% lower for 10s SA). The changes are mainly due to the new area source introduced in order to better capture the seismic activity in the vicinity of the project site and the new GMPE implementation.

Deaggregations presented in Figure 7 indicate that the largest contribution to short period hazard is generally from nearby small earthquakes (Mw<6.0 within 20km of the site). On the other hand, the contribution to long period hazard shifts to earthquakes with larger magnitudes (Mw>6.0) and distances (30~55km).

DISCLAIMER

All information and data provided as part of this report (presented in any form, including any attachments to this report or other email communications) are the author's best estimates on a subject that is susceptible to large uncertainties and varying interpretations. In no event shall Onur Seemann Consulting, Inc. (OSC) and its consultants be liable to any party for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages, including injuries, loss of life, loss of property or any form of financial loss, arising out of the use of the information and data described herein.

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PART 2: SUITE OF GROUND MOTION TIME-HISTORIES

SELECTION AND PREPARATION PROCESS

The hazard at the CanTung project site is dominated by shallow crustal earthquake activity. Deaggregations for 2,475-year hazard indicate that the largest contribution to short period hazard is generally from nearby small earthquakes (Mw<6.0 within 20km of the site), while the contribution to long period hazard shifts to earthquakes with larger magnitudes (Mw>6.0) and distances (30~55km). However, the shift is gradual and there is no sharp change by period in contributing magnitudes and distances.

Records from earthquakes of these magnitude and distance ranges were selected from the PEER NGA-West2 database (Table 4). All selected time-histories were recorded on Site Class C. Those records with spectral shapes that are naturally close to the 2,475-year UHS (target spectrum) were most strongly favoured.

File Name	Event	Mw	Station	Rrup (km)	Vs30 (m/s)	Time step (s)	Scale factor
CT_Crustal01	1979 Imperial Valley	6.5	CPE	15	472	0.01	1.0
CT_Crustal02	1983 Coalinga	6.4	PG3	39	511	0.01	1.2
CT_Crustal03	1983 Coalinga	6.4	SC3	34	565	0.01	1.5
CT_Crustal04	1984 Morgan Hill	6.2	CLS	23	462	0.005	2.5*
CT_Crustal05	1986 Chalfant Valley	5.8	BPL	15	585	0.005	1.5
CT_Crustal06	1987 Whittier Narrows	6.0	SYL	42	440	0.005	3.0
CT_Crustal07	1994 Northridge	6.7	СҮР	31	367	0.01	1.3
CT_Crustal08	1994 Northridge	6.7	UCL	22	398	0.02	1.0
CT_Crustal09	1991 Sierra Madre	5.6	LAC	26	365	0.01	2.8
CT_Crustal10	2004 Niigata, Japan	6.6	FKSH21	31	365	0.005	1.0
CT_Crustal11	2004 Niigata, Japan	6.6	NIG016	32	370	0.01	1.8

Table 4. Selected ground motion time-histories

* In addition to scaling, this record was spectrally modified at six periods

As the significant proportion of earthquakes in the region is caused by compressional tectonics, most of the records were chosen from "reverse" or "reverse oblique" mechanism earthquakes. However, three records from strike-slip earthquakes

(1979 Imperial Valley, 1984 Morgan Hill, 1986 Chalfant Valley) were also included to cover the possibility of this type of earthquake in the region.

Records requiring scale factors more than 3.0 were discarded from the selection. As there are no known major active faults within 10km of the project site, records marked by PEER NGA-West2 database as having pulses were also discarded.

All records were processed by the PEER NGA program, as described in Ancheta et al. (2013). Scaling factors ranging from 1.0 to 3.0 were applied to the records. No spectral matching was applied to the records with the exception of one (CT_Crustal04). This record's spectrum was modified at six periods using the program, RSPMATCH (Al Atik and Abrahamson, 2010). The full set of time-histories and their response spectra are presented in the Appendix.

Each time-history file includes a header indicating time step and units. It should be noted that the records are prepared to be used as a set, and as such, their average response spectrum "matches" the target spectrum, i.e. it does not fall more than 10% below the target spectrum at the period range of 0.1s to 3.5s (Figure 8).



Figure 8a. Comparison of the response spectra of the suite of 11 time-histories (light gray), the average response spectrum (black) and the target spectrum (red), plotted in linear axes



Figure 8b. Comparison of the response spectra of the suite of 11 time-histories (light gray), the average response spectrum (black) and the target spectrum (red), plotted in log-log axes

DISCLAIMER

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work greatly benefited from the online strong motion database prepared by the Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center (PEER).

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APPENDIX

The scaled time-histories and their response spectra are presented below. The target spectrum is plotted in red for comparison. In the Crustal04 plots, the original scaled record is plotted in black and the spectrally modified record is plotted in blue.









APPENDIX C

LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS







- SCPT: Seismic Cone Penetration Test
- + BPT: Becker Penetration Test
- SPT/LPT: Standard/Large Penetration Test
- iBPT: Instrumented Becker Penetration Test

FSliq: Factor of Safety against Liquefaction

Groundwater level and ground surface varies for each test location – values shown on plots are approximate.

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Liquefaction Assessment Results TP1/TP2 – Section A-A' and B-B'

Figure C.2

DWN CKD APVD REV

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DATE

March 2021



LEGEND

Data Types

- SCPT: Seismic Cone Penetration Test
- + BPT: Becker Penetration Test
- SPT/LPT: Standard/Large Penetration Test
- iBPT: Instrumented Becker Penetration Test

	NOTES GWL: Groundwater Level		Geotechni Tailings F	cal A acili	Asse ties	essr , Ca	nent ntur	t of Existing ng Mine, NT		
	FS _{liq} : Factor of Safety against Liquefaction Groundwater level and ground surface	TUNGSTEN	Liquefaction Assessment Results TP4 – Section C-C'							
est Test	varies for each test location – values shown on plots are approximate.	TE TETRA TECH	PROJECT NO. ENW.WENW03039-05	DWN EW	CKD AA	APVD AA	REV 0	Figure C.3		
	STATS		OFFICE	DATE						

EBA-VANC

March 2021

STATUS



- SPT/LPT: Standard/Large Penetration Test
- . iBPT: Instrumented Becker Penetration Test

STATUS ISSUED FOR USE

on plots are approximate.

PROJECT NO.

OFFICE

EBA-VANC

TETRA TECH

Tt

ENW.WENW03039-05

EW AA AA 0

DATE

March 2021

Figure C.4






SPT/LPT: Standard/Large Penetration Test

• iBPT: Instrumented Becker Penetration Test

STATUS ISSUED FOR USE TŁ

	1P3 - 560	tioi	n G	-G' i	and	Section I-I
TETRA TECH	PROJECT NO. ENW.WENW03039-05	DWN EW	<mark>скр</mark> Аа	APVD AA	REV 0	Figure C.7
	OFFICE EBA-VANC	DATE March	2021		rigare en	





LEGEND

Data Types

- SCPT: Seismic Cone Penetration Test Φ
- **BPT: Becker Penetration Test** +
- SPT/LPT: Standard/Large Penetration Test
- iBPT: Instrumented Becker Penetration Test

GWL: Groundwater Level FSlig: Factor of Safety against Liquefaction

Groundwater level and ground surface varies for each test location - values shown on plots are approximate.

> STATUS ISSUED FOR USE

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Geotechnical Assessment of Existing Tailings Facilities, Cantung Mine, NT

Liquefaction Assessment Results TSF6 – Northwest

TETRA TECH	PROJECT NO. ENW.WENW03039-05	DWN EW	CKD AA	APVD AA	REV 0	Figure C 9
	OFFICE EBA-VANC	DATE March 2021			i iguio eio	



Data Types

- SCPT: Seismic Cone Penetration Test
- BPT: Becker Penetration Test
- SPT/LPT: Standard/Large Penetration Test
- iBPT: Instrumented Becker Penetration Test

GWL: Groundwater Level FSIIq: Factor of Safety against Liquefaction

Groundwater level and ground surface varies for each test location – values shown on plots are approximate.

STATUS



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Liquefaction Assessment Results TSF6 – Central

TETRA TECH	PROJECT NO. ENW.WENW03039-05	DWN EW	CKD AA	APVD AA	REV 0	Figure C 10
	OFFICE EBA-VANC	DATE March 2021				i iguio erio



STATUS ISSUED FOR USE Te

- Solid Lines: Estimated moisture content threshold for 85% saturation based on CPT data correlations
- --- Dashed Lines: Best estimate (BE) elevation for 85% saturation of tailings, used in liquefaction assessment
- ------ Dotted Lines: High estimate (HE) elevation for 85% saturation of tailings, used in sensitivity analyses

 Based on Measured Moisture Contents and CPT Correlations

 TETRA TECH
 PROJECT NO. ENV. WENW03039-05
 DWN EW
 CKD AA
 APVD AA
 REV 0

 OFFICE
 DATE
 Figure C.11

March 2021

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0 iBPT: Instrumented Becker Penetration Test Only data within the tailings is shown. STATUS ISSUED FOR USE

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EBA-VANC

DATE

March 2021

APPENDIX D

STABILITY ANALYSIS FIGURES



GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES
CANTUNG MINE, NT

TAILINGS PONDS 1 AND 2
BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN

PROJECT NO.	DWN	CKD	REV	
ENW.WENW03039-05	EL	RG	0	Eiguro D 1
OFFICE	DATE			ligule D. I
EDMONTON	March 20)21		



ENW.WENW03039-05	EL	RG	0
OFFICE	DATE		
EDMONTON	March 20)21	



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RTH AMERICAN JNGSTEN R PORATION LTD	GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES CANTUNG MINE, NT					
	TAILINGS POND LIQUEFIABLE MODEL SECTION A-A'					
ETRA TECH	PROJECT NO.	DWN	CKD	REV		
	ENW.WENW03039-05	EL/EP	GDK	0	Eiguro D 2	
	OFFICE	DATE		Figure D.3		
	EDMONTON	March 20)21			



LEGEND:

-?--?-- INFERRED CONTACT ------ INTERPRETED CONTACT

2019 iBPT

LIQUEFACTION TRIGGERING FOS > 2.0LIQUEFACTION TRIGGERING 1.1 < FOS < 2.0 LIQUEFACTION TRIGGERING FOS ≤ 1.1 LIQUEFIABLE MATERIAL (INTERPRETED)



RTH AMERICAN JNGSTEN	GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES CANTUNG MINE, NT					
	TAILINGS POND LIQUEFIABLE MODEL SECTION A-A2					
ETRA TECH	PROJECT NO.	DWN	CKD	REV		
	OFFICE EDMONTON	DATE	GDK)21	Figure D.4		



LEGEND:

 INFERRED WATER TABLE

 -?-?-?

 INFERRED CONTACT

 INTERPRETED CONTACT

2019 iBPT



LIQUEFACTION TRIGGERING FOS > 2.0 LIQUEFACTION TRIGGERING 1.1 < FOS < 2.0 LIQUEFACTION TRIGGERING FOS < 1.1 LIQUEFIABLE MATERIAL (INTERPRETED) STATUS ISSUED FOR USE



CLIENT

RTH AMERICAN JNGSTEN R POBATION LTD	GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES CANTUNG MINE, NT						
	TAILINGS POND LIQUEFIABLE MODEL SECTION B-B1						
ETRA TECH	PROJECT NO.	DWN	CKD	REV			
	ENW.WENW03039-05	EL/EP	GDK	0	Figure D.5		
		DATE March 20)21				



LEGEND:

INFERRED WATER TABLE INFERRED CONTACT -?-?-?-INTERPRETED CONTACT

2019 iBPT



LIQUEFACTION TRIGGERING FOS > 2.0 LIQUEFACTION TRIGGERING 1.1 < FOS < 2.0 LIQUEFACTION TRIGGERING FOS ≤ 1.1 LIQUEFIABLE MATERIAL (INTERPRETED)

STATUS ISSUED FOR USE





RTH AMERICAN JNGSTEN R POBATION LTD	GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES CANTUNG MINE, NT					
	TAILINGS POND LIQUEFIABLE MODEL SECTION B-B2					
ETRA TECH	PROJECT NO. ENW.WENW03039-05	DWN EL/EP	CKD GDK	REV 0	Figure D 6	
	OFFICE EDMONTON	DATE March 20)21	i igule D.0		



RTH AMERICAN JNGSTEN R PORATION LTD	GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES CANTUNG MINE, NT					
	TAILINGS POND LIQUEFIABLE MODEL SECTION C-C'					
ETRA TECH	PROJECT NO.	DWN	CKD	REV		
	ENW.WENW03039-05	EL/EP	GDK	0	Eiguro D 7	
	OFFICE	DATE		Figure D.7		
	EDMONTON	March 20)21			





RTH AMERICAN	GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES CANTUNG MINE, NT						
JNGSTEN A PORATION LTD	TAILINGS POND LIQUEFIABLE MODEL SECTION D-D'						
ETRA TECH	PROJECT NO.	DWN	CKD	REV			
	ENW.WENW03039-05	EL/EP	GDK	0	Eiguro D 8		
	OFFICE	DATE			Figure D.o		
	EDMONTON	March 2021					



RTH AMERICAN	GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES CANTUNG MINE, NT						
JNGSTEN	TAILINGS POND LIQUEFIABLE MODEL SECTION F-F'						
	PROJECT NO.	DWN	CKD	REV			
ETRA TECH	OFFICE EDMONTON	DATE March 2021			Figure D.9		







RTH AMERICAN	GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TAILINGS FACILITIES CANTUNG MINE, NT						
JNGSTEN	TAILINGS POND LIQUEFIABLE MODEL TP1/TP2 SECTION TOE						
ETRA TECH	PROJECT NO.	DWN	CKD	REV			
	ENW.WENW03039-05	EL/EP	GDK	0	Eiguro D 11		
	OFFICE	DATE		Figure D. 11			
	EDMONTON	March 20)21				







leivin lee\Desktop\Cantung Site Model r2 Liquifaction.dwg [FIGURE D.14] August 07, 2020 - 1.47:28 |

ELVIN)

(BY: LEE,



Jserstelvin.lee/Desktop/Cantung Site Model r2 Liquifaction.dwg [FIGURE D.15] August 07, 2020 - 1:47:34 pm (B |



































LEGEND	NOTES CLIENT		Geotechnical Assessment of Existing Tailings Facilities, Cantung Mine, NT								
		TUNGSTEN	TP3 – Section F-F' Static Loading via Deep Rotational Failure				·F' ⁄ia iilure				
		TETRA TECH	PROJECT NO. ENW.WENW03039-05	DWN C	CD AP	VD I DK	REV 0	Figure D.24			
	STATUS ISSUED FOR USE		OFFICE EBA-EDMONTON	DATE March 20	21						






















LEGEND	NOTES CLIENT	Geotechn Tailings F	t of Existing ng Mine, NT				
	TUNGSTE	TP1 – So Post-Seismic via D	ectio Loa eep	n A din Rot	-A' [g wi atio	FLA th N nal	C Layers] lo Remediation Failure
		PROJECT NO. ENW.WENW03039-05	DWN EW	<mark>СКD</mark> СР	APVD GDK	REV 0	Figure D 30
	STATUS ISSUED FOR USE	OFFICE EBA-EDMONTON	DATE March	2021			1.94.0 0.00



















LEGEND	NOTES		Geotechni Tailings F	cal A acili	al Assessment of Existing cilities, Cantung Mine, NT					
		TUNGSTEN	T Post-Seismic via	P2 – Loa Tran	- Se ding slat	ctio g wi tion	n B th N al Fa	B' o Remediation ailure		
		TETRA TECH	PROJECT NO. ENW.WENW03039-05	DWN CP	CKD EW	APVD GDK	REV 0	Figure D 35		
	STATUS ISSUED FOR USE		OFFICE EBA-EDMONTON	DATE March	2021	· · · · · · ·		94. 5 0.00		







Geotechnical Assessment of Existing LEGEND NOTES CLIENT **Tailings Facilities, Cantung Mine, NT** NORTH AMERICAN TP2 – Section B-B'₂ Post-Seismic Loading with No Remediation via Translational Failure DWN CKD APVD REV PROJECT NO. **TETRA TECH** ŦŁ ENW.WENW03039-05 СР EW GDK 0 Figure D.37 OFFICE DATE STATUS EBA-EDMONTON March 2021 ISSUED FOR USE









































APPENDIX E

DEFORMATION ANALYSIS FIGURES









Vs1 = shear wave velocity normalized for a reference stress level of 1 atm

Average

305

310

315

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TETRA TECH

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EW AA AA 0

DATE

March 2021

Figure E.3





Percentile	TP1 / TP2	TP3	TP4
5 th	0.05	0.08	0.07
10 th	0.05	0.09	0.07
33 rd	0.09	0.13	0.09
50 th	0.10	0.14	0.10
Average	0.11	0.15	0.11

The plots show post-liquefaction residual shear strength ratios calculated based on Idriss & Boulanger (2008) for soils with a factor of safety against liquefaction (FSliq) of less than 1.1.



TETRA TECH

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PROJECT NO. ENW.WENW03039-05

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Tailings Facilities, Cantung Mine, NT

Calculated Residual Strength Ratios from iBPT Data

Figure E.5

DWN CKD APVD REV

EW AA AA 0

DATE

March 2021

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Cumulative Absolute Velocity (CAV) for each Earthquake Record
































































