

July 5, 2023

Mr. George Smith
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Dear George,

RE: KZK Waste Storage Facilities Classification Review

The development plans for the Kudz Ze Kayah (KZK) project include managing mine waste in four separate facilities as follows:

- The Class A Storage Facility – The Class A Storage Facility stores approximately 8 Mm³ of filtered tailings and 7 Mm³ of waste rock, both classified as strongly potentially acid generating (PAG) and metal leaching. The facility is located on the western hillside of Geona Creek, north of the process plant area, and includes a composite liner below the tailings and waste rock materials. A composite liner will be installed on top of the materials as part of the closure cover to encapsulate the material in the long-term. The PAG filtered tailings and waste rock will be co-mingled, placed and compacted in lifts to create a blended, compacted, low permeability material. Mixing and compacting the tailings and waste rock will reduce void spaces in the facility, improving geotechnical and geochemical stability.

The Class A Storage Facility includes a toe berm/buttruss at the downstream slope. The buttruss will be constructed with selectively sourced non potentially acid generating (non-PAG) Class C waste rock and will be founded on bedrock. The Class A Storage Facility is shown in plan on Drawing C2100 in Appendix A . A section of the Class A Storage Facility is shown on Drawing C2120.

- The Class B Storage Facility - The Class B Storage Facility stores approximately 25 Mm³ of weakly PAG waste rock. The facility is located on the western hillside of Geona Creek, south of the process plant area. Class B material requires encapsulation to limit contact with oxygen and water, and the facility includes the same composite liner and cover system as the Class A Storage Facility.
- The Class C Storage Facility - The Class C Storage Facility is designed to manage approximately 34 Mm³ of waste rock that is classified as non-reactive or potentially acid consuming. The facility is located on the eastern hillside of Geona Creek, in a hanging valley northeast of the open pit.
- The Overburden Stockpile - The Overburden Stockpile is designed to manage approximately 9 Mm³ of overburden material excavated from the open pit area or beneath site infrastructure. The facility is located on the eastern hillside of Geona Creek, north of the Class C Storage Facility.

The layout of the waste storage facilities is shown on Drawing C2020 in Appendix A. All the waste storage facilities have a collection or sediment control pond downstream of each facility. These will all be removed in the transition closure phase. While the collection or sediment control ponds have containment dams, there are no dams associated with the waste storage facilities.

Classification Review

The waste storage facilities have been classified based on the Yukon “Guidelines for Waste Management Facilities” (Yukon 2023). The facilities were classified using the criteria presented in Table 4-1 for the Class A Storage Facility, and Table 6-1 for the Class B Storage Facility, Class C Storage Facility, and the Overburden Stockpile.

Class A Facility

The Facility Characteristics evaluated in the classification review of the Class A Facility include the:

- Maximum planned height of facility (above natural ground)
- Volume of Tailings
- Human Health and Safety
- Presence of permafrost potentially affecting waste confinement and stability
- Geochemistry of waste materials and construction materials
- Predicted quality of stored water (for phase/stage with most adverse water quality)
- Effluent management requirements
- Surface water diversions
- Surface water storage volume (design seasonal maximum storage).

Each Facility Characteristic was evaluated based on the information provided for the Facility Classes of I, II, and III in Table 4-1. The review results are shown in Table A-1 included in Appendix A, with the selected class for each of the Facility Characteristics being shaded. The Class A Storage Facility Classification was selected based on the Facility Characteristic with the highest class rating.

The review of the Class A Storage Facility indicates the facility has a Class II classification. The classification review approximately split the characteristics criteria between Class I and Class II, with no criteria in Class III. A key consideration in the classification ranking and the design of the Class A Storage Facility is that the blended, compacted materials are unlikely to mobilize and flow in the event of a failure of the toe berm/buttness.

Class B and Class C Storage Facilities, and the Overburden Stockpile

The Facility Characteristics evaluated in the classification review of the Class B and Class C Storage Facilities, and the Overburden Stockpile, include the:

- Maximum height above natural ground
- Presence of permafrost
- Geochemistry of waste rock
- Predicted water quality of waste rock runoff or seepage (at time of most adverse predicted water quality)
- Runoff or leachate management requirements
- Surface water conditions
- Human health and safety
- Facility closure costs

Each Facility Characteristic was evaluated based on the information provided for the Facility Classes of I, II, and III in Table 6-1. The review results are shown in Tables A-2, A-3, and A-4 for the Class B Storage Facility, the Class C Storage Facility, and the Overburden Stockpile respectively in Appendix A. The selected class for each of the Facility Characteristics is shaded for the three facilities. The review of the

Class B Storage Facility, Class C Storage Facility, and the Overburden Stockpile indicates these facilities all have a Class II classification.

Classification Review Summary

The review of the waste management facilities for the KZK project indicates all have a Class II rating. This is consistent with previous Failure Modes and Effects Assessments, that were included in the application, that assessed a classification of Very Low and Low for the Class A, B, and C Storage Facilities.

It is recommended this review be discussed with the Department of Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) to receive confirmation prior to advancing with future design work for the facilities.

Please feel free to contact the undersigned if you have any questions.

Yours truly,
Knight Piésold Ltd.

Prepared:

Les Galbraith, P.Eng.
Specialist Engineer | Associate

Reviewed:

Greg Smyth, B.Sc.
Project Manager | Associate

Approval that this document adheres to the Knight Piésold Quality System:

Attachments:

Table A-1	Class A Storage Facility Classification Review
Table A-2	Class B Storage Facility Classification Review
Table A-3	Class C Storage Facility Classification Review
Table A-4	Overburden Stockpile Classification Review
Appendix A	Drawings

References:

Kudz Ze Kayah Project Reclamation and Closure Plan, Failure Modes and Effects Analysis, September 21, 2018

KZK Project – Class A Storage Facility 9 Failure Modes Effects Assessment, August 28, 2020

Yukon, 2023. Guidelines for Main Waste Management Facilities. February 2023

TABLE A-1

BMC MINERALS (NO.1) LTD
KUDZ ZE KAYAH PROJECT

CLASS A STORAGE FACILITY CLASSIFICATION REVIEW
(FROM TABLE 4-1 OF THE YUKON GUIDELINES FOR MINE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (FEBRUARY 2023))

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TABLE 4-1 TAILINGS AND COMBINED TAILINGS AND WASTE ROCK MANAGEMENT FACILITY CLASSIFICATION				
FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS		FACILITY CLASS		
CHARACTERISTIC	MODIFYING CONSIDERATIONS	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III
CDA Classification of Highest Consequence Dam		LOW	SIGNIFICANT or HIGH	VERY HIGH or EXTREME
Maximum planned height of facility (above natural ground) ¹	If slurry / thickened tailings or liquefiable waste	Less than 10 meters ² or in-pit storage ³	Between 10 and 100 m	More than 100 m
	If filtered tailings and non- liquefiable waste	Less than 50 m or in-pit storage	Between 50 and 200 m	More than 200 m
Volume of tailings		Less than 1 million m ³ or in-pit storage	Between 1 million and 50 million m ³	More than 50 million m ³
Human health and safety		Other than the temporary presence of mine workers carrying out their duties, there is no identifiable population at risk from a failure of the facility.	People, other than mine workers carrying out their duties, are only temporarily in the failure hazard zone for the facility (e.g., seasonal use, passing through on transportation routes, recreational activities).	People (including mine workers) permanently live or work in the failure hazard zone.
Presence of permafrost potentially affecting waste confinement and stability		No permafrost present under critical elements of the facility.	Permafrost present and ice-rich permafrost removed to thaw stable materials under critical elements of the facility.	Ice-rich permafrost present and not fully removed under critical elements of the facility.
Geochemistry of waste materials and construction materials		Non-acid-generating (NAG) waste and construction materials only.	Potentially acid-generating (PAG) waste materials present but PAG materials are stored in-pit storage or unlikely to be mobilized in the event of a perimeter containment failure.	PAG waste present and likely to be mobilized in the event of a perimeter containment failure
Predicted quality of stored water (for phase/stage with most adverse water quality)		Water stored in facility predicted to have contaminant concentrations (exclusive of total suspended solids, or TSS) that are less than 10x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives for all contaminants of concern (COCs).	Water stored in facility predicted to have concentrations for one or more COC (exclusive of TSS) that is between 10x and 500x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives.	Water stored in facility predicted to have concentrations for one or more COC (exclusive of TSS) that is greater than 500x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives.
Effluent management requirements		Protection of receiving water does not require active or passive management of water discharges other than sediment control during the development or operations phases.	Protection of receiving water requires active or passive management of water discharges during the operations phase and during the care and maintenance and active closure stages of the closure phase, and passive management of water discharges during the post-closure stage.	Protection of receiving water requires active management of water discharges in the long-term during the post-closure stage.
Surface water diversions		Operational water diversions where failure of the diversions would not affect containment of tailings or other mine waste	Operational water diversions where failure cannot affect containment of tailings or other mine waste	Closure water diversions where failure may affect containment of tailings or other mine waste
Surface water storage volume (design seasonal maximum storage)	During any of the development and operations phases and the care and maintenance and active closure stages	Less than 20 thousand m ³	Between 20 thousand and 5 million m ³	More than 5 million m ³
	During post-closure stage	No proposed storage, drained and capped facility		Permanent water cover required and waste material is stored above bedrock confinement

M:\1\01\00640\16\A\Correspondence\VA23-01090 - Waste Storage Facilities Classification Review\[Classification review.xlsx]Class A

NOTES:

1 MEASURED AS THE MAXIMUM VERTICAL THICKNESS OF TAILINGS OR WASTE ABOVE NATURAL GROUND.

2 MEASURED AS THE ELEVATION DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CREST OF THE RETAINING FACILITY AND THE LOWEST POINT ON THE DOWNSTREAM TOE OF THE RETAINING FACILITY.

3 IN-PIT STORAGE MEANS THAT ALL WASTE IS STORED IN MINED-OUT PITS BELOW THE ELEVATION OF THE LOWEST POINT ON THE PIT RIM. IN-PIT STORAGE MUST PROVIDE BOTH GEOLOGIC AND HYDRO-GEOLOGIC CONTAINMENT.

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TABLE A-2

**BMC MINERALS (NO.1) LTD
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**CLASS B STORAGE FACILITY CLASSIFICATION REVIEW
(FROM TABLE 6-1 OF THE YUKON GUIDELINES FOR MINE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (FEBRUARY 2023))**

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TABLE 6-1: MINE ROCK MANAGEMENT FACILITY CLASSIFICATION			
FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS	FACILITY CLASS		
CHARACTERISTIC	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III
Maximum height above natural ground ¹	Less than 50 metres, or waste rock that is geologically contained. ²	Between 50 and 200 metres.	More than 200 metres.
Presence of permafrost	No permafrost present under critical elements of the facility.	Permafrost present and ice-rich permafrost removed to thaw stable materials under critical elements of the facility.	Ice-rich permafrost present and not fully removed under critical elements of the facility.
Geochemistry of waste rock	Only NAG waste present.	PAG waste present, but not placed in any potential water flow path (e.g., stream, runoff or groundwater seepage path) ³ .	PAG waste placed in potential water flow path.
Predicted water quality of waste rock runoff or seepage (at time of most adverse predicted water quality)	Surface runoff and seepage from facility predicted to have contaminant concentrations – exclusive of total suspended solids (TSS) – that are less than 10x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives for all contaminants of concern (COCs).	Surface runoff or seepage from facility predicted to have concentrations for one or more COC – exclusive of TSS – that is between 10x and 500x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives.	Surface runoff or seepage from facility predicted to have concentrations for one or more COC – exclusive of TSS – that is greater than 500x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives.
Runoff or leachate management requirements	Protection of receiving water does not require active or passive management of water discharges other than sediment controls during the operations phase.	Protection of receiving water requires:(a) active or passive management of water discharges during the operations, care and maintenance and active closure stages; or (b) passive management of water discharges during the post-closure stage.	Protection of receiving water requires active management of water discharges during the post- closure stage.
Surface water conditions	MRMF not located on stream channels, or located on stream channels with catchment areas <1 km ² (area calculated at the upstream edge of the MRMF).	MRMF located on stream channels with a total catchment area upstream of the MRMF of between 1 and 10 km ² .	MRMF located on stream channels with a total catchment area upstream of the WRMF > 10 km ² .
Human health and safety	Other than the temporary presence of mine workers carrying out their duties, there is no identifiable population at risk from a failure of the facility.	People, other than mine workers carrying out their duties, are only temporarily in the failure hazard zone for the facility (e.g., seasonal use, passing through on transportation routes, recreational activities).	People (including mine workers) permanently live or work in the failure hazard zone.
Facility closure costs ⁴	Less than 10 million dollars	Between 10 million and 50 million dollars	More than 50 million dollars

M:\1101\00640\16\A\Correspondence\VA23-01090 - Waste Storage Facilities Classification Review\Classification review.xlsx\Class B

NOTES:

1 MEASURED AS THE MAXIMUM VERTICAL DEPTH OF WASTE ROCK ABOVE NATURAL GROUND.

2 “GEOLOGICALLY CONTAINED” REFERS TO STORAGE OF WASTE ROCK IN PITS OR OTHER GEOLOGICALLY CONTAINED AREAS, WHERE ALL WASTE ROCK IS STORED BELOW THE LOWEST ELEVATION OF THE RIM OF THE CONTAINMENT.

3 FOR THE PURPOSES OF EVALUATING THIS CRITERION, METEORIC WATER INFILTRATION THROUGH WASTE ROCK PILE IS NOT CONSIDERED A WATER FLOW PATH.

4 IF A MINE OPERATION INCLUDES MORE THAN ONE MRMF, THE CLOSURE COST IS DEFINED AS THE TOTAL CLOSURE COST FOR ALL MRMFS.

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TABLE A-3

**BMC MINERALS (NO.1) LTD
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**CLASS C STORAGE FACILITY CLASSIFICATION REVIEW
(FROM TABLE 6-1 OF THE YUKON GUIDELINES FOR MINE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (FEBRUARY 2023))**

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TABLE 6-1: MINE ROCK MANAGEMENT FACILITY CLASSIFICATION			
FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS	FACILITY CLASS		
CHARACTERISTIC	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III
Maximum height above natural ground ¹	Less than 50 metres, or waste rock that is geologically contained. ²	Between 50 and 200 metres.	More than 200 metres.
Presence of permafrost	No permafrost present under critical elements of the facility.	Permafrost present and ice-rich permafrost removed to thaw stable materials under critical elements of the facility.	Ice-rich permafrost present and not fully removed under critical elements of the facility.
Geochemistry of waste rock	Only NAG waste present.	PAG waste present, but not placed in any potential water flow path (e.g., stream, runoff or groundwater seepage path) ³ .	PAG waste placed in potential water flow path.
Predicted water quality of waste rock runoff or seepage (at time of most adverse predicted water quality)	Surface runoff and seepage from facility predicted to have contaminant concentrations – exclusive of total suspended solids (TSS) – that are less than 10x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives for all contaminants of concern (COCs).	Surface runoff or seepage from facility predicted to have concentrations for one or more COC – exclusive of TSS – that is between 10x and 500x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives.	Surface runoff or seepage from facility predicted to have concentrations for one or more COC – exclusive of TSS – that is greater than 500x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives.
Runoff or leachate management requirements	Protection of receiving water does not require active or passive management of water discharges other than sediment controls during the operations phase.	Protection of receiving water requires: (a) active or passive management of water discharges during the operations, care and maintenance and active closure stages; or (b) passive management of water discharges during the post-closure stage.	Protection of receiving water requires active management of water discharges during the post- closure stage.
Surface water conditions	MRMF not located on stream channels, or located on stream channels with catchment areas <1 km ² (area calculated at the upstream edge of the MRMF).	MRMF located on stream channels with a total catchment area upstream of the MRMF of between 1 and 10 km ² .	MRMF located on stream channels with a total catchment area upstream of the WRMF > 10 km ² .
Human health and safety	Other than the temporary presence of mine workers carrying out their duties, there is no identifiable population at risk from a failure of the facility.	People, other than mine workers carrying out their duties, are only temporarily in the failure hazard zone for the facility (e.g., seasonal use, passing through on transportation routes, recreational activities).	People (including mine workers) permanently live or work in the failure hazard zone.
Facility closure costs ⁴	Less than 10 million dollars	Between 10 million and 50 million dollars	More than 50 million dollars

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NOTES:

1 MEASURED AS THE MAXIMUM VERTICAL DEPTH OF WASTE ROCK ABOVE NATURAL GROUND.

2 “GEOLOGICALLY CONTAINED” REFERS TO STORAGE OF WASTE ROCK IN PITS OR OTHER GEOLOGICALLY CONTAINED AREAS, WHERE ALL WASTE ROCK IS STORED BELOW THE LOWEST ELEVATION OF THE RIM OF THE CONTAINMENT.

3 FOR THE PURPOSES OF EVALUATING THIS CRITERION, METEORIC WATER INFILTRATION THROUGH WASTE ROCK PILE IS NOT CONSIDERED A WATER FLOW PATH.

4 IF A MINE OPERATION INCLUDES MORE THAN ONE MRMF, THE CLOSURE COST IS DEFINED AS THE TOTAL CLOSURE COST FOR ALL MRMFS.

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TABLE A-4

**BMC MINERALS (NO.1) LTD
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**OVERBURDEN STOCKPILE CLASSIFICATION REVIEW
(FROM TABLE 6-1 OF THE YUKON GUIDELINES FOR MINE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (FEBRUARY 2023))**

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TABLE 6-1: MINE ROCK MANAGEMENT FACILITY CLASSIFICATION			
FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS	FACILITY CLASS		
CHARACTERISTIC	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III
Maximum height above natural ground ¹	Less than 50 metres, or waste rock that is geologically contained. ²	Between 50 and 200 metres.	More than 200 metres.
Presence of permafrost	No permafrost present under critical elements of the facility.	Permafrost present and ice-rich permafrost removed to thaw stable materials under critical elements of the facility.	Ice-rich permafrost present and not fully removed under critical elements of the facility.
Geochemistry of waste rock	Only NAG waste present.	PAG waste present, but not placed in any potential water flow path (e.g., stream, runoff or groundwater seepage path) ³ .	PAG waste placed in potential water flow path.
Predicted water quality of waste rock runoff or seepage (at time of most adverse predicted water quality)	Surface runoff and seepage from facility predicted to have contaminant concentrations – exclusive of total suspended solids (TSS) – that are less than 10x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives for all contaminants of concern (COCs).	Surface runoff or seepage from facility predicted to have concentrations for one or more COC – exclusive of TSS – that is between 10x and 500x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives.	Surface runoff or seepage from facility predicted to have concentrations for one or more COC – exclusive of TSS – that is greater than 500x applicable receiving water quality guidelines or site-specific water quality objectives.
Runoff or leachate management requirements	Protection of receiving water does not require active or passive management of water discharges other than sediment controls during the operations phase.	Protection of receiving water requires: (a) active or passive management of water discharges during the operations, care and maintenance and active closure stages; or (b) passive management of water discharges during the post-closure stage.	Protection of receiving water requires active management of water discharges during the post- closure stage.
Surface water conditions	MRMF not located on stream channels, or located on stream channels with catchment areas <1 km ² (area calculated at the upstream edge of the MRMF).	MRMF located on stream channels with a total catchment area upstream of the MRMF of between 1 and 10 km ² .	MRMF located on stream channels with a total catchment area upstream of the WRMF > 10 km ² .
Human health and safety	Other than the temporary presence of mine workers carrying out their duties, there is no identifiable population at risk from a failure of the facility.	People, other than mine workers carrying out their duties, are only temporarily in the failure hazard zone for the facility (e.g., seasonal use, passing through on transportation routes, recreational activities).	People (including mine workers) permanently live or work in the failure hazard zone.
Facility closure costs ⁴	Less than 10 million dollars	Between 10 million and 50 million dollars	More than 50 million dollars

M:\1101\00640\16\A\Correspondence\VA23-01090 - Waste Storage Facilities Classification Review\Classification review.xlsx|Overburden

NOTES:

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PREP'D	RVW'D

APPENDIX A

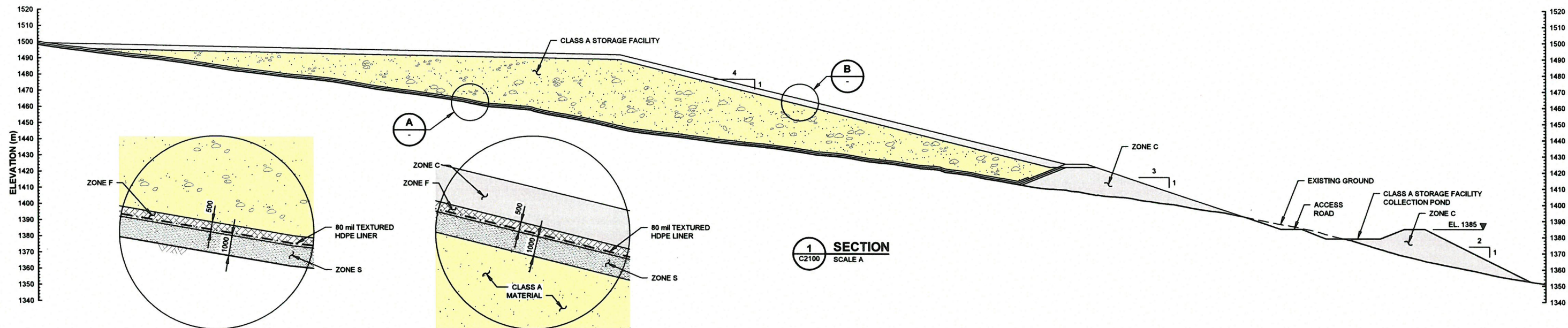
Drawings

C2020 Rev 0

C2100 Rev 0

C2120 Rev 0

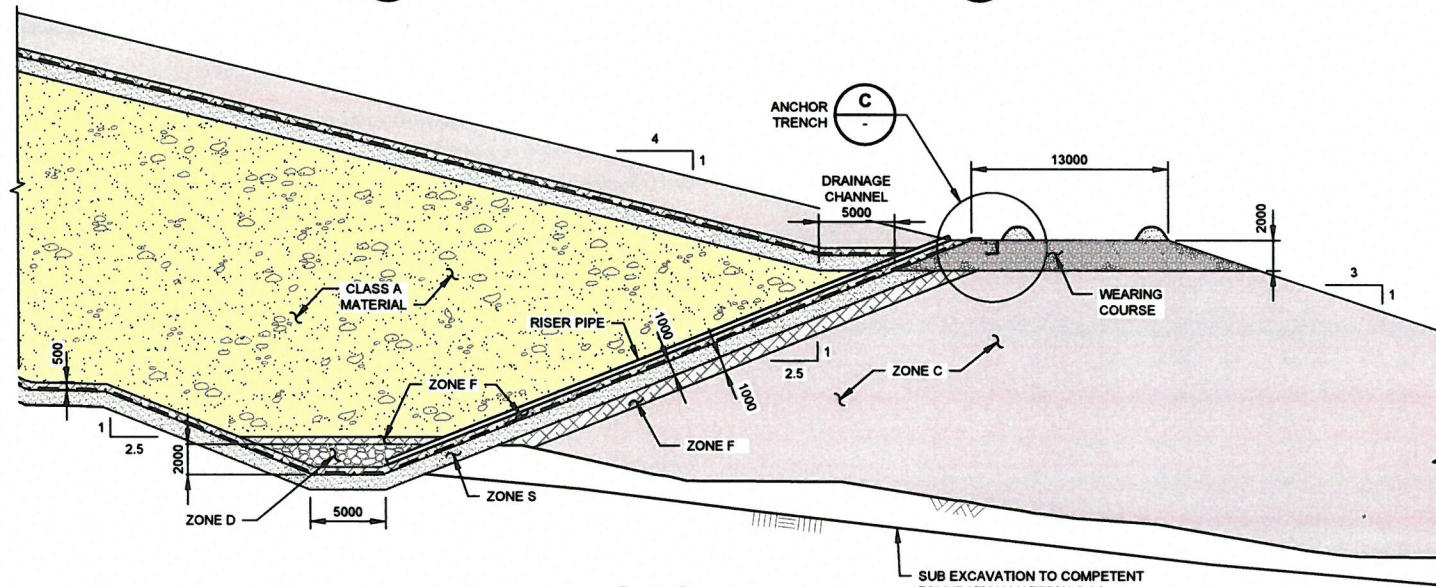
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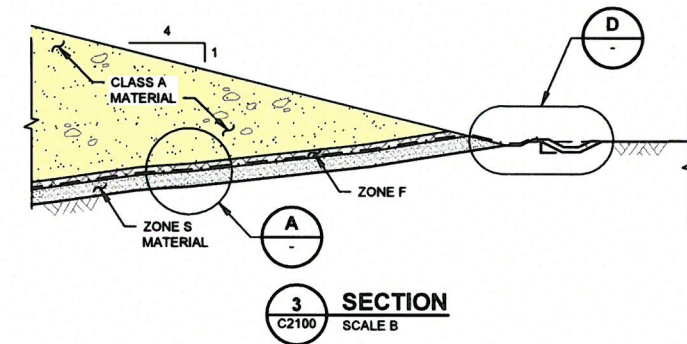
A DETAIL
NTS

B DETAIL
NTS

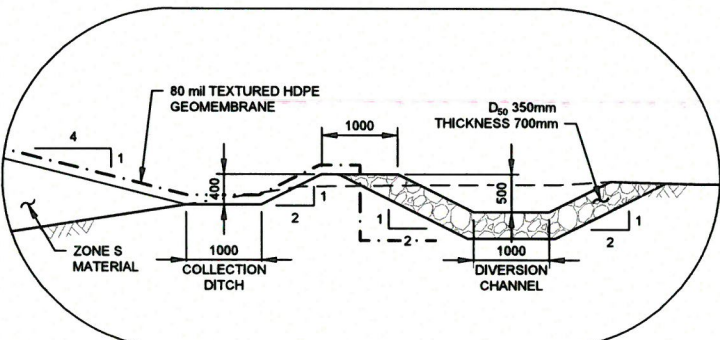
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SCALE A



2 SECTION
SCALE B



3 SECTION
SCALE B



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COLLECTION DITCH AND
DIVERSION CHANNEL
NTS

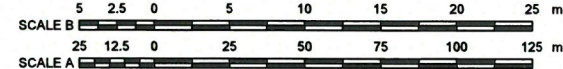
LEGEND:

- CLASS A MATERIAL
- ZONE C
- ZONE D
- ZONE F
- ZONE S
- WEARING COURSE
- RIPRAP ARMOURING

NOTES:

- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES AND ELEVATIONS IN METRES, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- PROGRESSIVE RECLAMATION NOT SHOWN.

**FOR INFORMATION ONLY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**



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BMC MINERALS (NO. 1) LTD.

KUDZ ZE KAYAH PROJECT

**CLASS A STORAGE FACILITY
SECTIONS AND DETAILS**

YUKON
MADELINE PEASE
TERRITORY
Nov 16/20
ENGINEER

DISCLAIMER:
THIS DRAWING REPRESENTS THE ITEM(S)/STRUCTURE(S) AS PER THE FEASIBILITY LEVEL DESIGN. ALL RATES, CAPACITIES, DIMENSIONS, WEIGHTS, TIMEFRAMES AND VOLUMES ARE SUBJECT TO DESIGN CHANGE ONCE THE FINAL LICENSE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS ARE KNOWN OR IN ACCORDANCE WITH SITE CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED.

DRG. NO.	DESCRIPTION
C2110	CLASS A STORAGE FACILITY - GRADING PLAN AND SEEPAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM - PLAN
C2100	CLASS A STORAGE FACILITY - PLAN

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNED	DRAWN	REVIEWED	APPROVED
0	13NOV20	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION				

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNED	DRAWN	REVIEWED	APPROVED
0	13NOV20	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION				

VA101-640/11	C2120	0
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