REPORT

General Mine Development Plan

Coffee Gold Mine

Submitted By:

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REVISION TRACKING LOG

Revision Tracking Log			
Version	**Date**	**Section Updated**	**Description of Update**
0	November 2023	-	First submission of the General Mine Development Plan
1	April 2024	Section 4.4.8	Updated in response to Type A WUL IR4
2	November 2024	Various	Updated in response to QML IR1
3	March 2025	Section 4.4.7	Minor edit to correct location of the Waste Management Area.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
AN	ammonium nitrate
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
AWOS	Automated weather observation station
BDC	Backup data centre
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CIC	Carbon-in-carbon
DTM	Digital terrain model
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction Management
EQS	Effluent Quality Standards
ERD	Explosives Regulatory Division
FAT	Factory Acceptance Testing
Gensets	Generator Sets
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HLF	Heap leach facility
ITP	Inspection and test plan
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LOM	Life of Mine
LTF	Land Treatment Facility
MBR	Membrane bioreactor
MCC	Motor control Centre
MDR	Manufacturer's Data Report
ML	metal leaching
ML/ARD	Metal leaching / Acid Rock Drainage
NAR	Northern Access Route
NCR	Non-conformance reports
non-PAG	non-potentially acid generating
OSA	Overall slope angle
PAG	potentially acid generating
Project	Coffee Gold Mine
Newmont	Goldcorp Kaminak, a subsidiary of Newmont Corporation (Newmont)
QA/QC	Quality assurance and quality control
QPs	Qualified professionals
ROM	Run of mine

Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
SER	Sustainability and External Relations
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
WPS	Welding Procedure Specification
WROMP	Waste Rock and Overburden Management Plan
WRSF	Waste Rock Storage Facility
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND UNITS OF MEASURE

Symbol / Unit of Measure	Definition
%	percent
°	degree (angle)
Au	gold
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometres
kW	kilowatt
L	litre
m	metre
m^2	square metres
m^3	cubic metre
masl	metres above sea level
mm	millimetre
MPa	megapascal
Mt	million tonnes
MW	megawatt
oz	ounce
rpm	revolutions per minute
t	tonne
t/d	tonnes per day
V	Volts

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENSE AND WATER LICENCE

Information Requirement	Location in this Plan
Table of Concordance	Appendix A
Revision Log	Page i
Provide the design criteria that guide the open pit and/or underground design including project constraints, regulatory and guidance-based criteria, and other criteria.	Section 3: Design basis and Criteria in Mine Operations Plan
Provide an overview of the geology of the deposit and the ore zones. Include an ore reserves estimate, the planned annual mining rate, and the mine life based on the reserves and annual mining rate. Provide an outline of ore tonnages and grades, daily mining rate, and planned monthly mining rates with diluted averages.	Section 3: Design basis and Criteria and Section 4.2: Material Release Schedule in Mine Operations Plan
Provide a geotechnical assessment that describes the competency of the rock and describes the methods that were used to determine the rock mass quality on site rock masses on site, and a summary of the typical rock mass qualities for all ore bodies and zones. Provide the point load strength index for the different rock types. Describe seismic design events, factors of safety, and slope angles.	Section 3.1.1: Geotechnical Assessment for Infrastructure Section 3.3: Geotechnical Assessment in Mine Operations Plan Waste Rock and Overburden Management Plan
Describe site clearing, stripping and grubbing and foundation preparation. Include areas to be cleared and volumes of material removed. Identify storage locations for waste materials generated from construction activities. For foundation preparation, describe how unsuitable in-situ materials, such as ice-rich permafrost, soft, or weak materials will be identified and addressed.	Section 4.1: General Site Preparation Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Plan; Waste Rock and Overburden Management Plan
Describe the construction Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program that will be implemented to ensure that construction activities will achieve expected performance. Also describe how the construction quality assurance/quality control program will ensure appropriate implementation of construction constraints related to climatic conditions like wet, dry and freezing conditions.	Section 3.1.3: Construction Quality Assurance and Quality Control
Describe the results of stability and settlement analyses for proposed facilities.	Section 3.1.1: Geotechnical Assessment for Infrastructure Section 3.3.1: Wall Design and Overburden Stability in Mine Operations Plan Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan; Waste Rock and Overburden Management Plan
Describe the construction schedule, addressing proposed construction phases, and seasonal scheduling. Identify schedule constraints related to climatic conditions.	Section 3.2: Project Execution and Schedule
Provide a material release schedule for all open pits and underground workings.	Section 4.2: Material Release Schedule in Mine Operations Plan
Provide a description of how ore will be handled on site, including location and design of stockpiles, segregation protocols, stockpile inventories, and projected life of stockpiles.	Section 4.1: Mine Design in Mine Operations Plan; Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan; Waste Rock and Overburden Management Plan

Information Requirement	Location in this Plan
Provide a description of the crushing process, including how ore is fed into the crusher(s), the capacity of the crusher(s), the components and equipment involved in each crushing circuit, the crush size achieved, and any dust suppression or collection systems that will be employed.	Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan
Describe the power plant facilities, the generation capacity, the capacity that it will be run on a daily basis and any backup facilities available. Provide layout drawings, issued for construction drawings, and electrical diagrams.	Section 4.3.5: Power Plant
Provide a description and diagram showing all infrastructure associated with the mine.	Section 4: Mine Infrastructure Development
Include a single line diagram of the power facilities on site, stamped by a professional engineer.	Appendix B
Provide a brief description of the communication capabilities on site, and if compressed air will be utilized.	Section 4.4.4: Communications System
Provide a brief description of the waste rock and high grade and low-grade ore storage locations and the segregation protocols. Describe any dynamic stockpiles that will be on site, and the timing of these facilities.	Section 4.1: Mine Design in Mine Operations Plan; Heap Leach Facility Operations, Maintenance, and Surveillance Plan; Waste Rock and Overburden Management Plan
Include a description of any additional areas that will serve as staging areas for equipment and any buildings that will be used to house or service these pieces of equipment.	Section 4.3.4: Truck Shop and Warehouse Building Section 4.9.2: Laydown Areas
Provide the numbers of gasoline and diesel fuel tanks required, the capacity of each tank, and the storage location. Include a fuel storage site layout diagram. Include the number of propane tanks required, the capacity of each tank, the storage location(s), the quantities of propane required for major mine components, and how long the quantities will last during winter operations.	Section 4.3.6: Bulk Fuel Storage Area
Provide the detailed designs for the open pit; include the final pit walls, the bench spacing, depth of final pit, and access roads. A detailed schematic of the starter pit, pit stages, and final pit designs must be included.	Section 4: Open Pit Mining Design and Methods in Mine Operations Plan
Describe how the wall design considers overburden stability, include the factor of safety and the probability of failure. Provide the bench sizes that will be utilized to ensure the pit walls will remain stable throughout pit development.	Section 3.3.1: Wall Design and Overburden Stability in Mine Operations Plan
Provide a detailed description of the monitoring program that will be used to assess the pit wall stability. Include a list of all instrumentation equipment, where it will be installed, and the frequency of monitoring. Describe both the instrumental monitoring and visual observations that will take place.	Physical Monitoring Plan
For each open pit provide the blasting procedures, the bench height ratio, and the wall stabilization practices that will be used. Include diagrams of the typical bench loading configurations.	Section 4.3: Blasting and Wall Control in Mine Operations Plan
Include the design parameters for haul roads within the pit including road width, safety berms, and emergency routes. Describe the procedures for operating vehicles and equipment within the pit walls and outline the vehicle passing procedures and determination of right of way.	Section 4.3: Blasting and Wall Control in Mine Operations Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Summary

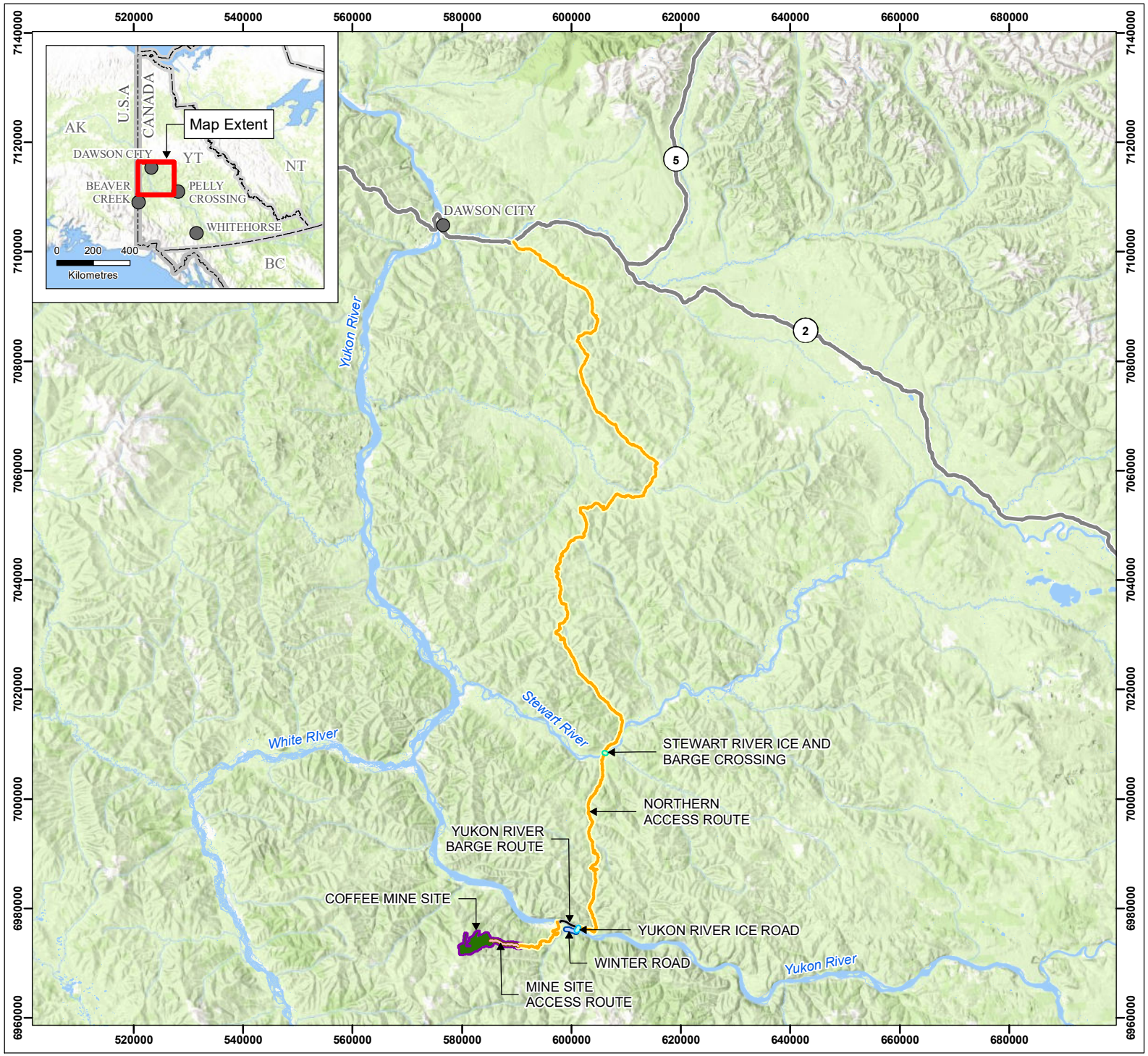
The proposed Coffee Gold Mine (the Project) is an open-pit gold mine owned by Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation (Newmont), located on the south side of the Yukon River in the White Gold District of west-central Yukon. The Project site is approximately 130 km south of the City of Dawson, 140 km west of Pelly Crossing, 95 km north-east of Beaver Creek, and 340 km northwest of Whitehorse. The Project is located wholly within the traditional territory of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, partially within the traditional territory of Selkirk First Nation and First Nation of Na-cho Nyäk Dun, and partially within the asserted territory of White River First Nation. The Project contains several gold occurrences within an exploration concession covering an area of more than 600 km^2. The Mine Site will be accessed by road from Dawson via a 16-km stretch of Klondike Highway and 192-km all-season road, referred to as the Northern Access Route (NAR) (Figure 1-1). The NAR includes seasonal barge crossings on both the Stewart and Yukon rivers, with ice bridges and a seasonal winter road in the winter months.

The Project is comprised of four open pits: Supremo, Latte, Double Double, and Kona. Waste rock is proposed to be permanently stored in the Alpha Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) (Figure 1-2). The ore production rate is proposed to be up to approximately 9.0 million tonnes (Mt) per year, producing an estimated total of 67 Mt of heap leach feed over the 10-year Operation Phase. The conceptual-level estimate for waste material to be moved over the life of mine (LOM) is up to approximately 330 Mt based on an average strip ratio of 5.0:1. The ore will be crushed and transported to the Heap Leach Facility (HLF) via overland conveyor or trucks for nine months of the year. During the three coldest months of winter, run-of-mine (ROM) ore will be stockpiled in the ROM stockpile. Gold will be extracted from gold-bearing leach solution by a six tonnes per day (t/d) adsorption, desorption, recovery carbon plant with mercury retorting to produce a final gold doré product. A total of 2.6 million ounces of gold is planned to be recovered over a 10-year mine life.

The Project phases are defined as follows:

- Construction Phase: Q2 Year –3 to end of Year –1 (30 months)
- Operation Phase: Year –1 to end of Year 9 (10 years)
- Reclamation and Closure Phase: Year 10 to end of Year 21, including a 6-year Post-Mining Closure Stage and a 5-year Active Closure Stage (11 years)
- Post-Closure Phase: Year 21 onwards as determined to be required.

These phases broadly describe the activities occurring within a particular time period; however, some activities will continue from one phase to another as mine site development advances with operational activities (e.g., Open Pits, WRSF). When areas that support mine operations are no longer required, they will be progressively reclaimed. The overall Project schedule is the general expected scenario for mine construction and operation; detailed activities are subject to change depending on detailed mine planning and the timing of receipt of authorizations.



COFFEE GOLD MINE

Coffee Project Location and Northern Access Route

Legend

- Stewart River Ice and Barge Crossing
- Yukon River Barge Route
- Yukon River Ice Road
- Winter Road
- Mine Site Access Route
- Northern Access Route
- Project Area
- Project Footprint
- Highway
- Waterbody

Notes

1. This map is not intended to be a "stand-alone" document, but a visual aid of the information contained within the referenced Report. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the scope of services and limitations described therein.
2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Yukon Territory
3. Basemap: ESRI World Topographic Map
4. Inset Basemap: ESRI World Topographic Map

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Kilometres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

Page Size: 8 ½" x 11"

Figure 1.1	Date: Mar 2, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

Newmont COFFEE

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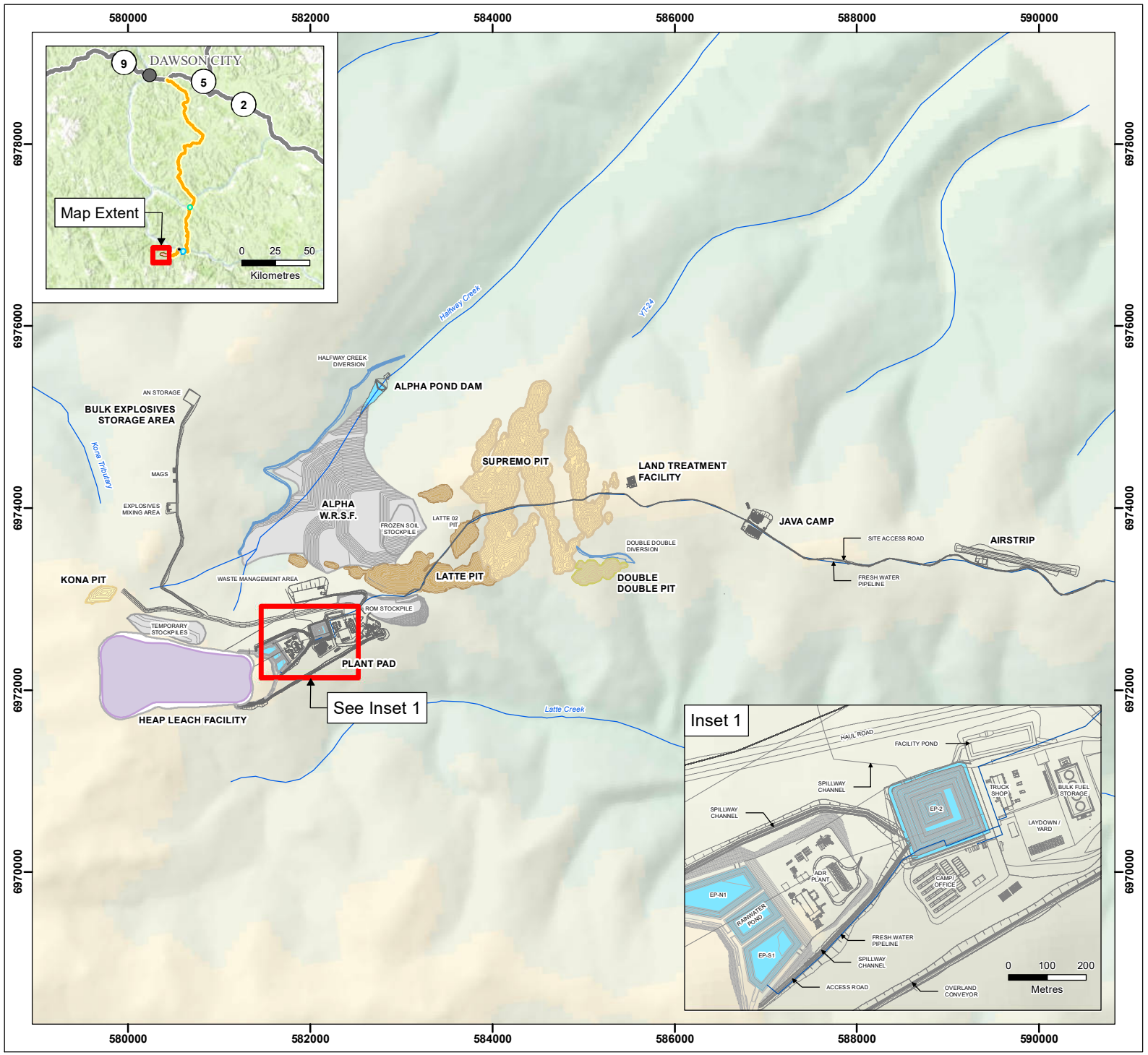

COFFEE GOLD MINE

General Arrangement - Mine Site

Legend

- Double Double Pit
- Kona Pit
- Latte Pit
- Supremo Pit

Notes

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3. Inset Basemap: ESRI World Topographic Map

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Kilometres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

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Figure 1.2	Date: Oct 6, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: CH

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1.2 Scope and Objectives

This General Mine Development Plan (Plan) serves to describe the development of the mining property to support operational mining. It describes the facilities which will be constructed, and preparations that are required before the commencement of normal mine operations. This Plan was developed to provide construction and site preparation protocols for development of mine infrastructure listed in Section 4 and is a living document that may be updated as the Project advances into construction. For details regarding pit, waste rock storage facility development, and water management infrastructure during mine operation, please refer to the Mine Operations Plan, Waste Rock and Overburden Management Plan, and Water Management Plan. For details regarding the HLF and process plant development, please refer to the Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan.

This Plan is provided in conjunction with the Mine Operations Plan and other management and monitoring plans to meet the requirements for a Mine Development and Operations Plan provided in the *Plan Requirement Guidance for Quartz Mining Projects* (YWB and EMR 2013). This Plan is also provided in conjunction with other plans to meet the requirements for quartz mine applications for a Quartz Mining License and a Water Use Licence under the *Quartz Mining Act* and the *Waters Act*, respectively. Other applicable regulations related to mine development are detailed in Section 2.

Commitments that were made during the YESAB screening process related to the General Mine Development Plan are incorporated into the plan where possible and are summarized in the General Mine Development Plan Table of Concordance (Appendix A). The Table of Concordance includes commitments made during the assessment process only, as there were no Decision Document conditions related to general mine development at the site.

1.3 Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge and Consultation Feedback

Comments received during preliminary review of this plan have been incorporated, where applicable, which include a recommendation to develop a progress reporting method in collaboration with First Nations to provide updates of mine development progress. This progress reporting method will be developed with First Nations and will be described in future iterations of this plan, as mine planning advances and engagement continues.

First Nation engagement and consultation is ongoing, and any feedback that is received or concerns that are heard during consultation will be incorporated into this plan, where applicable.

1.4 Synergies with Newmont Standards and Requirements and Other Project Documents

As an important part of Newmont's internal governance process, Newmont has implemented Global Policies and Standards (Global Standards) that are reviewed and preliminarily approved by a Global Policies & Standards Committee. The Global Standards provides the framework and standards for Newmont sustainability management and ensures a consistency of approach for implementing these global policies across the Company.

The Global Standards apply to all directors, officers and employees of Newmont Corporation, its subsidiaries, and any other entities that it controls. A variance request process for existing or future conditions is in place. The process provides an alternative mechanism for those instances where a Newmont site/operation cannot logistically or feasibly conform to a requirement established in a Standard

due to special conditions or unique hardships. The Global Standards are intended to be fully integrated into all core business functions, and they emphasize sustainability, responsibility, and accountability at all organizational levels.

The list of Global Standards is provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Newmont Global Standards

Global Standards	
Air Emissions Management Standard	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard
Biodiversity Management Standard	Local Procurement and Employment Standard
Closure and Reclamation Management Standard	People Policy
Code of Conduct	Product Stewardship Standard
Community Investment and Development Standard	Social Baseline and Impact Assessment Standard
Cultural Resource and Management Standard	Stakeholder Relationship Management Standard
Drug and Alcohol Policy (Coffee-Specific)	Tailings Storage Facility and Heap Leach Facility Environmental Standard
Hazardous Materials Management Standard	Tailings Storage Facilities Technical and Operations Standard
Health and Safety Policy	Waste Management Standard
Human Resources Standard	Waste Rock and Ore Stockpile Management Standard
Human Rights Standard	Water Management Standard
Indigenous Peoples Standard	

While this Plan can be reviewed in isolation to inform the specific actions for development of Mine Site infrastructure, this plan should be viewed in concert with the following additional management plans in order to attain a holistic understanding of the Project:

- Access Route Construction Management Plan
- Access Route Operational Management Plan
- Mine Operations Plan
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
- Explosives Management Plan
- Spill Contingency Plan
- Waste Rock and Overburden Management Plan (WROMP)
- Vegetation Protection Plan
- Cyanide Management Plan
- Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan
- Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Plan
- Water Management Plan
- Physical Monitoring Plan.

1.5 Roles and Responsibilities of Key Personnel

Newmont has committed to providing the necessary human, material, and financial resources to implement and maintain the General Mine Development Plan. The Mine General Manager will be responsible for overseeing the requirements outlined in these plans, which include hiring qualified professionals (QPs) to implement the responsibilities outlined in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Role and Responsibilities of Key Project Personnel

Role	Responsibility
Mine General Manager	Overall responsibility for Mine Site management.
Construction Manager	Ensure that all site construction activities are carried out in accordance with the Plan
Operations Manager	Responsible for mine planning and production, mine technical monitoring, and mine regulatory compliance.
Health & Safety (H&S) Manager	Responsible for conducting regular safety site inspections and implementing the appropriate controls in a timely manner. The H&S Manager shall maintain records of all safety inspections and training as well as any actions taken because of these inspections throughout the life of the Project. Where safety inspections show the potential for environmental effects, the H&S Manager will work in collaboration with the Environment Department.
Sustainability and External Relations (SER)	Responsible for recording and addressing any complaints received from nearby land users, or other interested parties regarding mine development related impacts off-site. The SER department shall maintain records of all complaints received as well as any actions taken because of these complaints.
Environmental Manager	Responsible for permitting, environmental monitoring, and regulatory compliance.
Pit Superintendent	Responsible for all operational aspects of the mine
Explosives Contractor	Responsible for supplying, transporting, and storing blasting agents; manufacturing explosive products on-site; delivering explosives products to blast sites; and inspections of explosives pump trucks and parking garage.
Drill and Blast Supervisor	Responsible for security and safety during a blast; all blasting activities and explosives, including charging the holes; and logging any misfires, cut-offs, and observations.
Blaster	Responsible for maintaining complete control of the blast site; sign in and sign out procedures for blasting accessories from the magazines; accounting for blasting accessories; and acknowledging and recording ANFO or emulsion delivered to the blast site.
Engineer of Record	Responsible for the overall facility engineering design and construction.
Field Engineers	Responsible for quality assurance/quality control for construction, including buildings, pads, electrical and engineering signoffs.

2.0 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION FOR MINE DEVELOPMENT

Development of a mining property to support operational mining is governed by federal and territorial legislation, including but not limited to the following:

Federal Legislation:

- *Explosives Act* (RSC 1985 c.E-17)
- *Fisheries Act* (RSC 1985, c. F-14)
- *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act*, 1992 (SC 1992, c.34).

Yukon Legislation:

- *Dangerous Goods Transportation Act* (RSY 2002, c.50)
- *Environment Act* (RSY, c. 76)
- *Quartz Mining Act* (SY 2003, c.14)
- *Waters Act* (SY 2003, c. 19)
- *Territorial Lands (Yukon) Act* (SY 2003, c.17)
- *Workers' Safety and Compensation Act* (SY 2021, c.11).

3.0 CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

3.1 Design Basis and Criteria

Site development occurs during the construction phase from Q2 Year –3 to the end of Year –1. It is comprised of the construction of the mine infrastructure discussed below. The activities during pre-production fall into three major categories: open pit pre-production development, heap leach pad construction, and general mine infrastructure development.

The Project will aim to implement site development activities that consider the following:

- Keeping the Project footprint as small as possible
- Using existing roads to the extent possible
- Limiting Project activities to the defined Project footprint (i.e., surveyed and approved)
- Site Project components to avoid environmentally sensitive habitats (e.g., wetlands, active nest sites, rare plant localities) to the extent possible
- Maintain key habitat features (e.g., cliff nest sites, sharp-tailed grouse leks, mineral licks, dens, wildlife trees).

Site development and construction activities will be carried out in accordance with the Vegetation Protection Plan, Wildlife Protection Plan, and Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

In general, the infrastructure components are being designed in a manner that will minimize hazardous impacts on the surrounding undisturbed terrain and on the foundation of each infrastructure component (e.g., excavation of ice-rich material in foundations, building roads using fill-only approaches where possible, or overcutting and replacement of fill for roads). Construction material will utilize, where appropriate, local material sources produced during construction of the NAR. Ditches in sensitive permafrost terrain will be minimized (e.g., instead of a diversion ditch on the west side of the Alpha WRSF, a diversion berm was designed, thereby reducing the thermal impact of flowing water on ice-rich soils). Detailed design of the infrastructure components located on permafrost terrain will involve thermal analysis at each location to determine the impact of the infrastructure component on the permafrost and of the permafrost on the infrastructure (stability, thaw settlement, etc.).

3.1.1 Geotechnical Assessment for Infrastructure

The Project site is located in the northern Dawson Range of the Yukon-Tanana terrane – an area that did not experience widespread glaciation. The landscape evolved through erosional and periglacial processes. The topography generally consists of rounded ridges with incised v-shaped valleys.

Geotechnical investigations were conducted to characterize the subsoil conditions at the primary infrastructure sites. Investigations were facilitated by sonic core drilling of soils, test pit excavation, diamond core drilling, and laboratory test programs. The results of these investigations and subsequent analyses were used to provide the basis for geotechnical design recommendations. Limited geotechnical information is available at locations for some foundations. Once main infrastructure for the Project is assigned a confirmed design and location, additional relevant geotechnical boreholes will be completed.

The Project site infrastructure will be located on the ridge top east of the HLF (see Figure 1-2). The ridgetops and upper slopes are generally dominated by in situ residual soils and colluvium derived from weathering of bedrock. The colluvial material is variable and typically contains mixtures of gravels, sands, and silts with organic materials in the upper approximately 0.1 m to 0.2 m. The ridgetop soils are up to approximately 1.8 m deep and generally ice poor (<15% visible ice). The thickness of the strongly weathered bedrock is variable, but is generally less than 1 m.

The Project is located in an area of discontinuous permafrost, which is deepest on the ridge tops and north-facing slopes. Permafrost depth beneath the infrastructure is estimated at approximately 70 m to 80 m below ground surface. One shallow thermistor string installed near the crusher pad indicates a permafrost temperature of approximately –0.3 degrees Celsius (°C) with a 2-m active zone. Additional information on site permafrost mapping is available in the Ground Temperature Monitoring Update Memorandum (Appendix C), and additional details regarding the geological conditions at the site are provided in the following:

- 2015 Geotechnical Field Investigation Report (SRK 2016)
- Fall 2017 and 2018 Testpitting Program Reports (Tetra Tech 2017a, 2018)
- Summer 2017 Geotechnical Investigation Data Report (Tetra Tech 2017b)
- 2019 Technical Memo (Tetra Tech 2019).

The stability of a cut or fill slope depends on many factors including, but not limited to, the fill and soil properties, the cut/fill slope angle and height of the slope, the existing slope of the original ground beneath the fill slope, external loads over the top area of the slope, and groundwater conditions. The following general recommendations on slopes and grades for the site infrastructure are provided for preliminary planning purposes:

- Temporary cut slopes in upper overburden soils (silt): 2(H):1(V)
- Temporary cut slopes in granular soils (gravel and sand): 1.5(H):1(V)
- Temporary fill slopes over upper overburden soils (silt): 2(H):1(V)
- Temporary fill (granular soils) slopes over granular soils (gravel and sand): 1.5(H):1(V)
- Permanent cut and fill slopes (less than 3.0 m height and over relatively flat ground) for fine-grained overburden soils (silt): 2.5(H):1(V)
- Permanent cut and fill slopes (less than 3.0 m height and over flat existing ground) for sand and gravel soils: 2.0(H):1(V)
- Permanent cut and fill slopes for other conditions should be determined on a case-by-case basis by a qualified geotechnical engineer.

Surface drainage works of the infrastructure site should be implemented to avoid water ponding and to promote surface runoff flowing away from the site. The site surface should be graded at a minimum of 1% slope, directed towards the outmost site perimeters or drainage ditches. The final grade surface in the area within a 3 m distance from the perimeters of buildings, tanks, and equipment facilities should have a surface grade of 2% to 5% to promote surface runoff flowing away from the buildings, tanks, and equipment facilities.

The overburden soils in the original ground are potentially frost-susceptible; therefore, recommended excavation and backfill requirements for the susceptible infrastructure foundation locations will be followed to reduce the risk of potential impacts of frost heave of the subgrade soils. Equipment operation directly on permafrost terrain will be avoided where practical unless the equipment is excavating frozen materials down to competent bedrock and it remains within the footprint of the excavation. Additional details regarding pad construction and preparation are provided in Section 4.

The following list provides an example potential geohazards at the site and associated mitigations that may be implemented to minimize risk of injury:

- Rockfall: Plan for rockfall below bluffs, especially in areas of fresh deposits (avoid or mitigate) and on steep slopes with small bedrock outcrops.
- Debris slide: Avoid debris slide slopes and runout zones.
- Rock creep: Expect increased maintenance and allow for minor settlement and shifting of rock debris.
- Gullying: Minimize crossings of gullied slopes, especially where underlain by permafrost, and expect increased maintenance.
- Solifluction: Expect increased maintenance and allow for minor settlement and shifting of surficial material.
- Thermokarst: Minimize disturbance to surface organics and drainage in areas of ice-rich permafrost through use of engineered embankments / pads and proper water management. Expect increased maintenance that could involve localized road reconstruction; consider monitoring settlement.
- Active layer detachments: Minimize disturbance to surface organics and drainage in areas of ice-rich permafrost through use of engineered embankments / pads and proper water management. Expect increased maintenance that could involve localized road reconstruction.
- Slopewash: Accommodate seepage-induced icing accumulation especially within intercepted runnels, expect increased maintenance due to fine sediment delivery adjacent to road, manage downslope drainage.

Additional information on geohazards at the site is available in the Summer 2017 Geotechnical Investigation Data Report (Tetra Tech 2017b).

3.1.2 Seismic Design Evaluation

A seismic study was conducted for the Project to identify seismic source zones and to determine the probably and extent of an earthquake event that is likely to occur within the vicinity of the Project. Based on the assessment, the site infrastructure design should include considerations for 2% probability of exceeding a maximum considered earthquake event in a 50-year-period. Typical structures for this type of design event may include buildings less than five stories, small concrete structures, or earthen structures. Further details on the seismic design evaluation for the Project are provided in the Mine Operations Plan.

3.1.3 Construction Quality Assurance and Quality Control

A QA/QC system will be implemented throughout the execution of the Project, that includes:

- Development of contractor quality management program. The programs will be reviewed and approved by Newmont prior to construction work commencing.

- Maintaining survey control points required to complete the work. This will include verifying the original surface levels and digital terrain model (DTM) before work is carried out.
- Development by the contractor of a full-sized set of as-built drawings (hard and soft copies) clearly showing deviations to the original drawing, if any.
- Ensuring that at all times a high level of housekeeping is maintained during the execution of the works. Contractors will remove waste, scrap materials, packaging materials and other materials for appropriate disposal.
- Maintaining an up-to-date Manufacturer's Data Report (MDR) and Inspection and Test Plan (ITP). The contents of the MDR and ITP will be reviewed by Newmont prior to work commencing.
- Supply of all pre- and post-installation check sheets, Factory Acceptance Testing (FAT) certificates/records, Mill Certificates, Welding Procedure Specification (WPS) qualifications, destructive and non-destructive records and pre- and post-commissioning check sheets.
- Supply of all pre- and post-installation line and level survey reports.
- Supply of all non-conformance reports (NCR's).
- The Contractor will be responsible for the application of touch-up painting, insulation, and/or protective coating where required for repair due to construction activities such as welding, drilling, and handling to the project specifications.

The quality management program will be based on key Project goals that aim to achieve project quality objectives.

Site quality assurance is the responsibility of the Engineering, Procurement and Construction Management (EPC) Field Engineering team and is verification that Quality Control (QC) is being performed by the contractor, subcontractor, laboratory, and third-party inspection services. The Field Engineering Lead will confirm that work has been performed according to the Inspection and Test Plans (ITP) and that the contractor can demonstrate that the work is in compliance with Project requirements established by drawings, specifications, and contract.

Discipline Field Engineers will be responsible for witnessing all hold points on contractor ITPs and will carry out independent inspections and confirm acceptance in the quality assurance portion of the contractor's ITP checklist. In addition, the Field Engineer is responsible for confirming acceptance or rejection of the inspected work, providing final sign-off of the work, and allowing subsequent work to proceed.

The contractor is responsible for QC, inspections, and testing activities. These activities are performed to confirm that the works are in compliance with the Project requirements, as defined in the drawings and specifications. The guiding tool for contractor QC is ITPs, which describe the following parameters:

- Sequence of work
- Scope of work to be inspected and tested
- Frequency of inspection or testing
- Test methods
- Acceptance criteria
- Quality control responsible party
- Required verification and checklists to record the evidence of work completed
- Witness points and hold points.

3.2 Project Execution and Schedule

The Project execution plan is based on principles tested and proven in the development of remote, logistically challenging projects in northern Canada. These principles include:

- Safety in design, construction, and operations is paramount to success
- Simple, passive environmental solutions ; minimize disturbance footprint
- Fit-for-purpose design, construction, and operation
- Due to the high cost of transportation, consolidate construction and operational needs to the extent practical
- Common equipment fleet purchased by owner at the outset and used for construction needs
- Efficient operations; minimize site labour requirements
- Negotiated contracts with suppliers, contractors, and engineers with proven track records in northern Canadian mine developments
- Early completion of Project components turned over to operations
- Elimination of superfluous management organizations
- Same camp accommodation status applied to all site personnel (no management quarters).

As part of the Project execution plan, a detailed project-specific construction plan will be developed that will outline Project organization, roles and responsibilities, health, and safety, contracting strategy, and other essential aspects of carryout out mine development for both Newmont's and the contractor's scope. At later Project stages, the construction plan will be a contractor deliverable consisting of various aspects of the construction management strategy, which may be updated and/or modified in the event of unforeseen changes in conditions.

The Project execution plan will use an all-weather access road to the Project site as the primary delivery method for equipment and materials that are required for the construction of the Project. The access road (i.e., NAR) will require upgrading of existing road sections, construction of new road sections, construction of new barge landing sites, and annual construction of ice roads across the Stewart and Yukon Rivers, plus the establishment of a winter road on the south side of the Yukon River.

The open pit pre-production period occurs in Year –1. Open pit mining activities during this period are scheduled to provide sufficient ore exposure for heap leach start-up, and to supply adequate construction materials for the site infrastructure (site roads, laydown areas, etc.). The mine fleet will also be utilized in clearing, grubbing, and bulk excavations of the various pit areas and the heap leach pad prior to full scale production. For more details on open pit design and operating activities, please see the Mine Operations Plan.

Due to the remote nature of the area and access restrictions at the site, certain works must start in advance of the construction of the mining and processing facilities to provide the accommodation necessary for the construction workers and to provide the storage facilities and stockpiling of fuel and materials to cover the periods when access is not available. Construction-related activities will commence in Year –3 and will be substantially complete prior to the start of Mine Site construction in Year –2. Following the completion of upgrade and construction activities, the NAR will be used to haul construction materials, equipment, and consumables including fuel to the Mine Site. Since river access will not be possible during fall freeze-up

and spring thaw, on-site storage will provide for sufficient storage of fuel and consumable materials during these periods.

A detailed schedule has been developed for the Project Construction Phase activities, utilizing the Feasibility Study cost estimate as the basis for determining the required workforce-hours. This scheduling exercise indicates that mechanical completion and wet commissioning can be accomplished within an 18-month construction period. The schedule contains built-in weather windows based on history of the area. The key schedule milestones are presented on Figure 3-1 The construction sequence throughout mine operations is shown on the Life of Mine Annual Plot figures in Appendix D.

Key Activity	Project Phase and Year																					
	Construction			Operation									Post-mining Closure						Active Closure					Post-closure
	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+
Studies/Permitting																								
Northern Access Route Construction																								
Mine Site Construction																								
Mining (including pre-production)																								
Ore Processing (including pre-production)																								
Progressive Reclamation																								
Heap Leach Rinsing																								
Water Treatment																								
Site Infrastructure Decommissioning																								
Surveillance and Monitoring Activities																								
Community Engagement																								

*Green highlighted cells indicate years that passive water treatment will be in effect, if required

Figure 3-1 Coffee Project Location and Northern Access Route

4.0 MINE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Coffee site will be accessible by road from Dawson via the NAR. Due to the remote nature of the site, additional infrastructure is required for access, power generation, consumable storage, and accommodations. A general site layout is shown on Figure 1-2. Onsite infrastructure outlined in this plan includes the following:

- Plant Site including laboratory, truck shop and warehouse, power plant, and bulk fuel storage area
- Camp Site including dormitories, kitchen, dining, and recreation complex buildings, mine dry and office complex, communications system, emergency response team building, potable water and fire water infrastructure, waste management facility; and sewage treatment plant
- Bulk Explosive Storage Area
- ROM Stockpile
- Land Treatment Facility
- Mine Site and Haul Roads
- Air strip, Laydown Areas, and trails.

Details regarding the following site components are provided in other associated plans:

- Open pits – Mine Operations Plan
- Alpha WRSF – Waste Rock and Overburden Management Plan
- Heap Leach Facility – Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan
- Process Plant – Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan
- Crushing Plant – Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan
- Mine Site access road, including barge landings and ice bridges – Access Route Construction Management Plan and Access Route Operational Management Plan
- Site water management infrastructure, including the Alpha and Facility sedimentation ponds and conveyance structures – Water Management Plan.

4.1 General Site Preparation

Material that will be used for construction of the site facilities and haul roads will include ex-pit overburden, in-pit overburden, waste rock, or borrow source material that is not identified for use as reclamation material. Availability and use of this material will be dependent on results of geochemical testing of the material prior to excavation as well as classification and segregation of frozen material (described within the WROMP). As construction activities advance, the site-specific construction schedule will be refined to follow a sequence of activities that ensure suitable material will be available for construction of site facilities. Should suitable waste rock from within the pit footprints be required as construction material earlier in the mining sequence than anticipated, the open pit mining schedule will be adjusted, and this material will be mined for use based on the site development requirements. Similarly, should additional borrow material be required for site development activities (i.e., Alpha pond dam), sources may be accessed from suitable locations within the footprint of mine infrastructure during construction.

For material required for reclamation, soil salvage and stockpiling (Section 4.1.3) will be carried out during the Construction and Operations Phases to stockpile material that is suitable for use in reclamation.

4.1.1 Vegetation Clearing

Vegetation clearing required for Mine site development reduces fuel sources and fire risk near the Project buildings. Vegetation clearing activities will occur within the Project footprint prior to earthworks and construction activities and will be carried out using an approach that minimizes the destruction of native vegetation and wildlife habitat outside of the footprint. Construction activities will be restricted to areas that are surveyed, approved, marked, and flagged within the Project footprint, and all personnel will avoid excessive and unnecessary disturbance to existing vegetation.

During mine development, vegetation removal will be conducted through mechanical methods and will follow all safety recommendations and applicable good management practices. During clearing, all vegetation will be felled to the interior boundary of the footprint to protect the surrounding undisturbed vegetation. Materials will be either be temporarily stockpiled, burned in place, or processed to optimize future use. An overall site clearing/stripping plan will be developed prior to construction to ensure vegetation, topsoil and overburden materials are properly stored for later use.

Prior to clearing activities, surveys will be conducted by qualified individuals to identify sensitive ecosystems and habitats (i.e., bat roosts). Vegetation surveys will be completed during the summer months (July to August). Known environmentally sensitive areas and wildlife habitat features will be clearly defined on site plans and in the field by a qualified environmental professional, and a no-disturbance buffer will be established around identified wildlife habitat features as described in the Wildlife Protection Plan.

If a plant species of potential conservation concern is discovered during clearing, activities within the vicinity will stop, and mitigation and reporting activities will be carried out as described in the Vegetation Protection Plan. Construction activities will be timed to avoid sensitive habitats during sensitive times wherever possible, including the migratory bird nesting period (May 1 to August 15). Sensitive timing windows for other wildlife species include:

- October to November, February to April - Fortymile Caribou movement areas during migration when Fortymile Caribou are present
- Late-October to December - Moose congregation areas during the post-rut
- February to April - Late winter Moose and Caribou habitat
- Mid-May to mid-June - Sheep habitat during the lambing season.

If clearing/construction activities must occur during sensitive periods, additional surveys, monitoring and/or mitigation will be implemented. Measures for protection of vegetation and wildlife habitat during mine development are further described in the Vegetation Protection Plan and Wildlife Protection Plan.

4.1.2 Overburden Management

The topography at the site is characterized by dendritic streams, rounded ridges, and v-shaped valleys. Most of the Mine Site area is covered with colluvium, which is comprised of non-plastic, non-cohesive deposits of angular pebbles, cobbles, and boulders (rubble), silt and/or sand. Weathered bedrock is exposed on several ridge tops in the mine area. The majority of the site is above the tree line and contains short shrubby vegetation with local mature pine forests hosting thick moss cover on the ground.

Five temporary stockpiles will be utilized throughout mine construction and development for the storage of overburden material, including organic overburden and mineral overburden. All five stockpiles will be located next to the heap leach pad to the north. Additional stockpiles for the storage of frozen overburden material will be located within the eastern portion of the Alpha WRSF. Frozen material will be segregated based on ice content and stored in various stockpiles within the frozen soil storage area. Localized temporary stockpiling of material specific to that component may occur in some areas.

Several types of overburden will be managed during mine development, including organic topsoil, upper silt, lower gravel, weathered bedrock (rock cuts), and frozen material. Materials will be segregated by type and ice content to identify materials that are suitable for site development and/or reclamation purposes. Frozen soils or weathered rock will not be suitable for re-use as structural fill, but ice-poor (<15% visible ice) material may be used as general fill if allowed to thaw and drain. Otherwise, frozen material will be placed in the frozen soil storage area within the Alpha WRSF. Should ore containing overburden material be encountered during site development activities, the material may be incorporated into the crushing/gold recovery process.

Additional details regarding overburden management, including segregation protocols and material volumes, are further provided in the WROMP.

4.1.3 Borrow Materials

During the geotechnical investigations described in Section 3.1.1, potential borrow material sources for the Project were assessed. Areas that contained fine and coarse aggregates were identified as suitable sources (Tetra Tech 2015 and Tetra Tech 2019), as well as suitable overburden and waste rock material sourced from the open pits. Additional borrow materials may include topsoil and overburden that will be stripped from the footprint of Project facilities, depending on the source, ice content and material type. Materials used for construction will be screened for ML/ARD as outlined in the WROMP using protocols that are provided in the Geochemical Monitoring Plan.

Material balance estimates were prepared in 2018 and 2019 to determine the approximate quantity of material that would be moved during the construction activities for the Project (JDS 2018, 2019) and would be available for mine development and reclamation. The volumes of excavated overburden materials are outlined in Table 4-1. Infrastructure and facilities that are planned to be constructed within the first two years of the construction phase (by Year -1) include:

- Crusher area earthworks
- Heap Leach Facility earthworks
- Plant Site earthworks including process plant, truck shop and bulk fuel storage pads
- Camp Site including dormitories, and kitchen, dining, and recreation complex buildings, fresh (potable) water and fire water systems, sewage treatment plant, and waste management facility
- Partial soil stockpile and frozen soil storage area
- Bulk explosive storage area
- Mine site and haul roads
- Power plant

- Site water management Infrastructure including facility and Alpha ponds and conveyance structures
- Ancillary components within the Mine Site include laydown areas.

Table 4-1 Excavations of Overburden from Various Mine Components

Mine Area	Total Footprint	Organics rich Overburden	Mineral Overburden	Frozen Mineral Overburden
Units	**m^2**	**m^3**	**m^3**	**m^3**
Heap leach and ponds (pre-production)	567,125	339,030	305,737	390,000
Heap leach and ponds (Stage 1, 2, 3)	731,019	708,800	1,977,446	211,000
Process plant area and crusher	527,847	158,354	74,612	422,803
Alpha WRSF	2,114,000	N/A	-	-
Double Double Pit	162,000	32,400	32,400	-
Supremo Pit	2,073,000	508,331	1,490,775	-
Latte Pit	865,000	173,000	346,000	-
Kona Pit	71,000	21,300	106,500	-
On-Site Development	414,056	185,853	171,629	280,027
In-place Total Volumes	7,525,047	2,127,068	4,505,100	1,303,830
Total with Bulking (15%)		**2,446,129**	**5,180,865**	**1,499,404**

Volumes of material that are available for mine construction and reclamation activities will be re-evaluated during construction and operations to produce an updated material balance. Details regarding available waste rock material volumes from the open pits are provided in the Mine Operations Plan.

Newmont will develop soil stockpile and salvage guidelines for the Project that will be carried out throughout the Construction and Operations Phases. The guidelines will include strategic stockpile placement, as well as the following details:

- Segregate organics rich overburden from mineral overburden to the extent practical. Segregation will be informed by thickness of the organic rich horizon:
  - if greater than 30 cm, can be segregated from mineral overburden below
  - if less than 30 cm, segregation may not be practical using equipment available at the site.
- To not bury soil resources if they can be safely salvaged
- Salvage all salvageable soil as defined and act on opportunities to increase salvage volumes as they arise
- Qualified personnel will be on-site during site preparation activities to guide material segregation and management. Stockpiles may be segregated in multiple lifts if overburden material conditions allow. Maintenance measures to reduce erosion of the stockpiles will be implemented as described in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

4.1.4 Erosion and Sediment Control

Work carried out during mine development, including stripping of vegetation and overburden, will expose the soil, which can erode and be a source of sediment. In some cases, the exposed soil will be covered with infrastructure (e.g., road base, building pads), and will be hardened from further erosion. In some instances, exposed soils will need to be stabilized to prevent erosion (e.g., cut-and-fill slopes along access roads, pond dam slopes, and outer slopes of stockpiles).

To mitigate sedimentation and erosion during mine construction activities, the site will first be cleared in a manner that minimizes the clearing area within specifically timed periods. During soils stripping activities, diversions and perimeter controls will be established to contain surface runoff and prevent overland flows from entering the work area. The soil materials will be characterized and segregated according to soil type and ice content and stockpiles will be managed by implementing the Good Management Practices that are described in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and the WROMP.

In general, sediment controls will be implemented as a secondary method after water management and erosion prevention controls have been implemented. General mitigations for erosion and sediment control during mine development include:

- Minimizing surface disturbance, including clearing and grubbing, to reduce erosion and hence the need for sediment control.
- Preventing sediment mobilization into the receiving environment by managing runoff from disturbed areas, including where disturbance is short term and temporary, through grading slopes, ditching, and settling ponds.
- Establishing vegetation on disturbed areas as soon as practical to prevent long-term erosion.
- Administering routine geotechnical inspections to evaluate the stability of the Mine Site, water management system, and all exposed slopes and excavations.
- Monitoring and maintaining the erosion and sediment control measures to protect vegetation and watercourses adjacent to the Project footprint.

Erosion and Sediment Control Good Management Practices are detailed in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

4.2 Heap Leach Facility

The HLF will be located on the ridgeline to the west of the process plant, with the eastern edge of the leach pad located approximately 2 km west of the Latte pit; see Figure 1-2. The HLF consists of a conventional, multi-lift, free-draining, ridge-top heap leach pad; three event ponds; a rainwater pond; leachate solution distribution (for delivery of barren solution to the heap) and collection piping (of gold bearing solution and rinse water to the event ponds and process plant); and access and haul roads. The cut and fill volumes for areas within the HLF based on finished surfaces and the existing topography are provided in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Heap Leach Facility Pad Cut and Fill Volumes

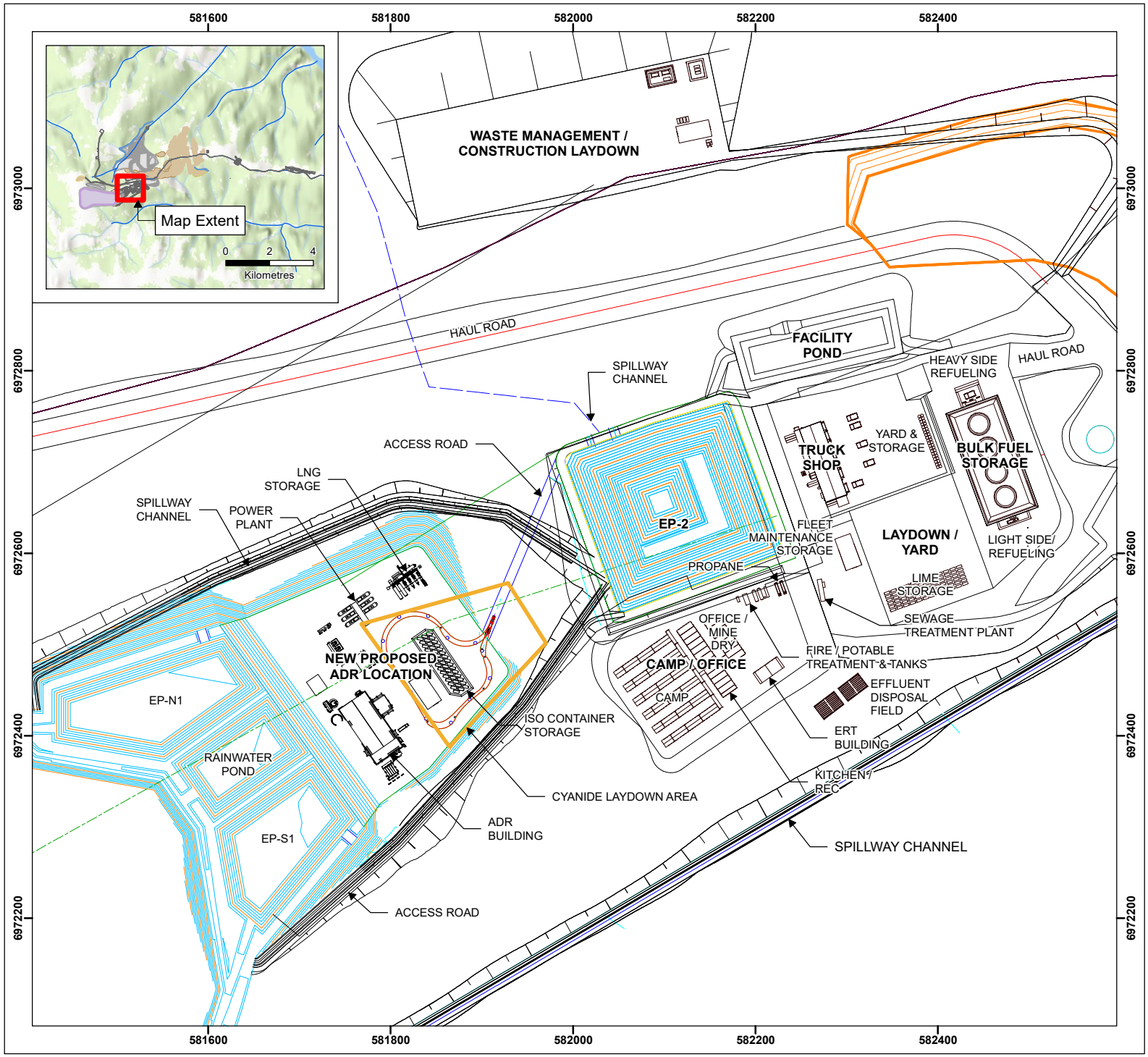
Area	Cut (m^3)	Fill (m^3)
Heap Leach Facility	3,377,095	1,051,465
Event Pond – N1	148,991	114,651
Event Pond – S1	243,437	113,416
Event Pond – 2	412,176	28,023
Rainwater Pond	133,768	1,222
Total	**4,315,467**	**1,308,777**

Ore will be stacked with trucks or conveyed and stacked on a lined leach pad in nominal 10-m-thick lifts. Barren solution will be irrigated onto the heap using drip irrigation. Gold bearing solution will be collected at the base of the heap leach pad by impermeable membranes and piping. The gold bearing solution will flow by gravity to the process plant for gold recovery.

The heap leach pad will be graded and constructed in a nominally balanced cut-and-fill manner using locally borrowed (within the heap boundary) rock for structural fill, supplemented as needed by mine waste including waste rock and, if available, thaw-stable soil. Finer material from the rock or thaw-stable soil will be used in the top lift of fill then compacted to create a smooth, non-puncturing surface for installation of the leach pad liner system. Further detail on Heap Leach Facility design, construction and operation are provided in the Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan.

4.3 Plant Site

Infrastructure at the Plant Site includes the process plant, reagent storage area, laboratory, truck shop and warehouse building, power plant, and bulk fuel storage. A general overview of the plant site can be found on Figure 4-1.



COFFEE GOLD MINE

Plant Site General Arrangement

Legend

Notes

1. This map is not intended to be a "stand-alone" document, but a visual aid of the information contained within the referenced Report. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the scope of services and limitations described therein.
2. Inset Basemap: ESRI World Topographic Map

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Figure 4.1	Date: Nov 7, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

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4.3.1 Pad Construction

The ridgetop soils are up to approximately 1.8 m deep and generally ice-poor. Additional investigations are required at the detailed design level to delineate thaw-unstable soils within these areas. The plant site will be constructed on cut and fill pads. Subject to final design refinement, the plant site will have cuts of up to approximately 6 m at the uphill (northwest) corner and fills of up to approximately 12 m on the downhill (southeast) corner. The cut and fill volumes for areas within the plant site based on finished surfaces and the existing topography are provided in Table 4-3.

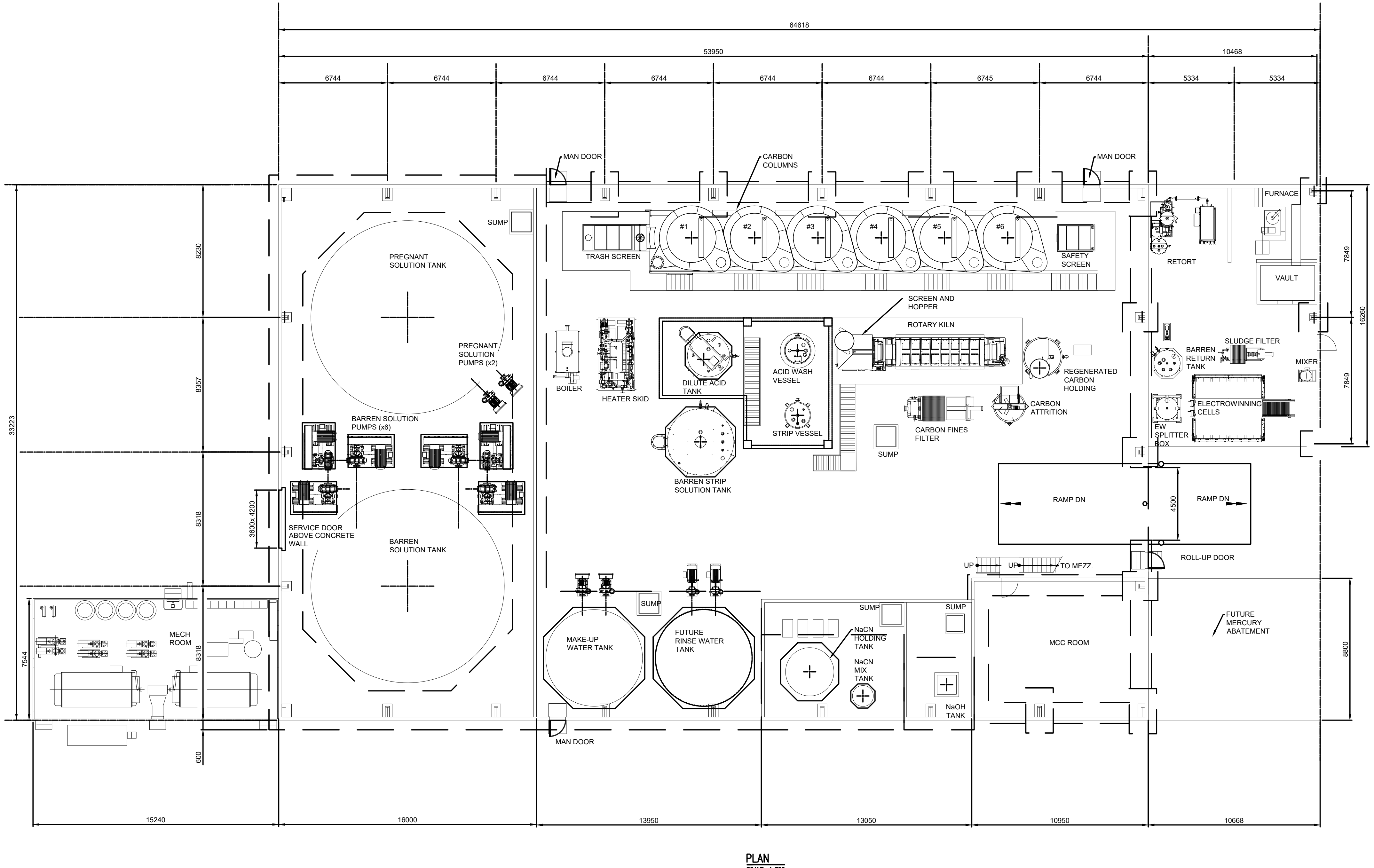
Table 4-3 Plant Site Pad Cut and Fill Volumes

Area	Cut (m^3)	Fill (m^3)
ADR Pad	81,422	161,129
Truck Shop Pad	42,927	39,936
Laydown Yard	36,680	99,444
Bulk Fuel Storage	10,826	103,129
Transfer Pad	44,698	74,810
Crusher Pond	2,763	48,003
Overland Conveyor	39,157	3,817
Total	**258,473**	**530,268**

4.3.2 Process Plant

The process plant will be located adjacent to the HLF to minimize pumping and pipeline requirements for gold bearing and barren solutions. To minimize the potential for differential settlement, the process plant will be founded on competent bedrock and/or engineered fill. Drilling and blasting will be required for the fresh bedrock (rock cuts) and possibly for the upper weathered bedrock and soils, if excavated in winter.

The process plant will be located in a pre-engineered building with estimated external dimensions currently measuring 33 m wide by 65 m long by 24 m tall (subject to final design refinement) and will be equipped with a 10-t overhead crane for equipment maintenance, as well as dust control and fume extraction systems. The refinery building is currently specified with estimated external dimensions of 10 m wide by 15.5 m long by 7 m tall (subject to final design refinement). Figure 4-2 shows the layout of the process plant, and Figure 4-3 shows the dimensions of the process plant building. The building will house the barren solution, gold bearing solution tanks, raw water, and rinse water tanks, the carbon-in-carbon (CIC) ADR circuits (including a secure limited-access gold room), a control room and office, and a laydown area. Additional details regarding the process plant layout and design can be found in the Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan.



PLAN
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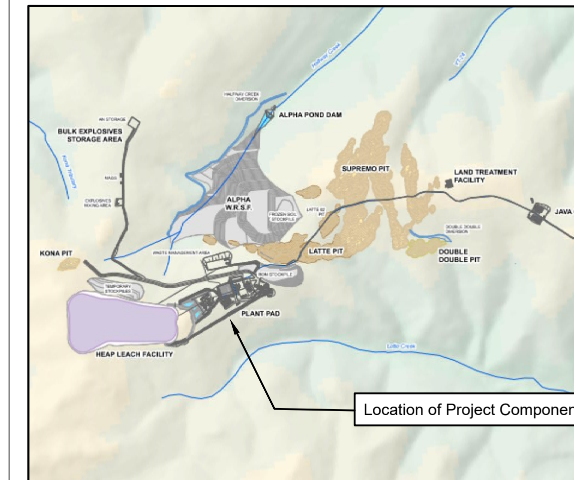
COFFEE GOLD MINE

Process Plant Layout



Legend

Notes

1. This figure is not intended to be a stand-alone document, but a visual aid to the information contained within the referenced Report. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the scope of services and limitations described therein.
2. This is a re-creation of JDS drawing number 15VA0067-100-1400-005, project number 15VA0067.

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Figure 4-2	Date: Nov 7, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

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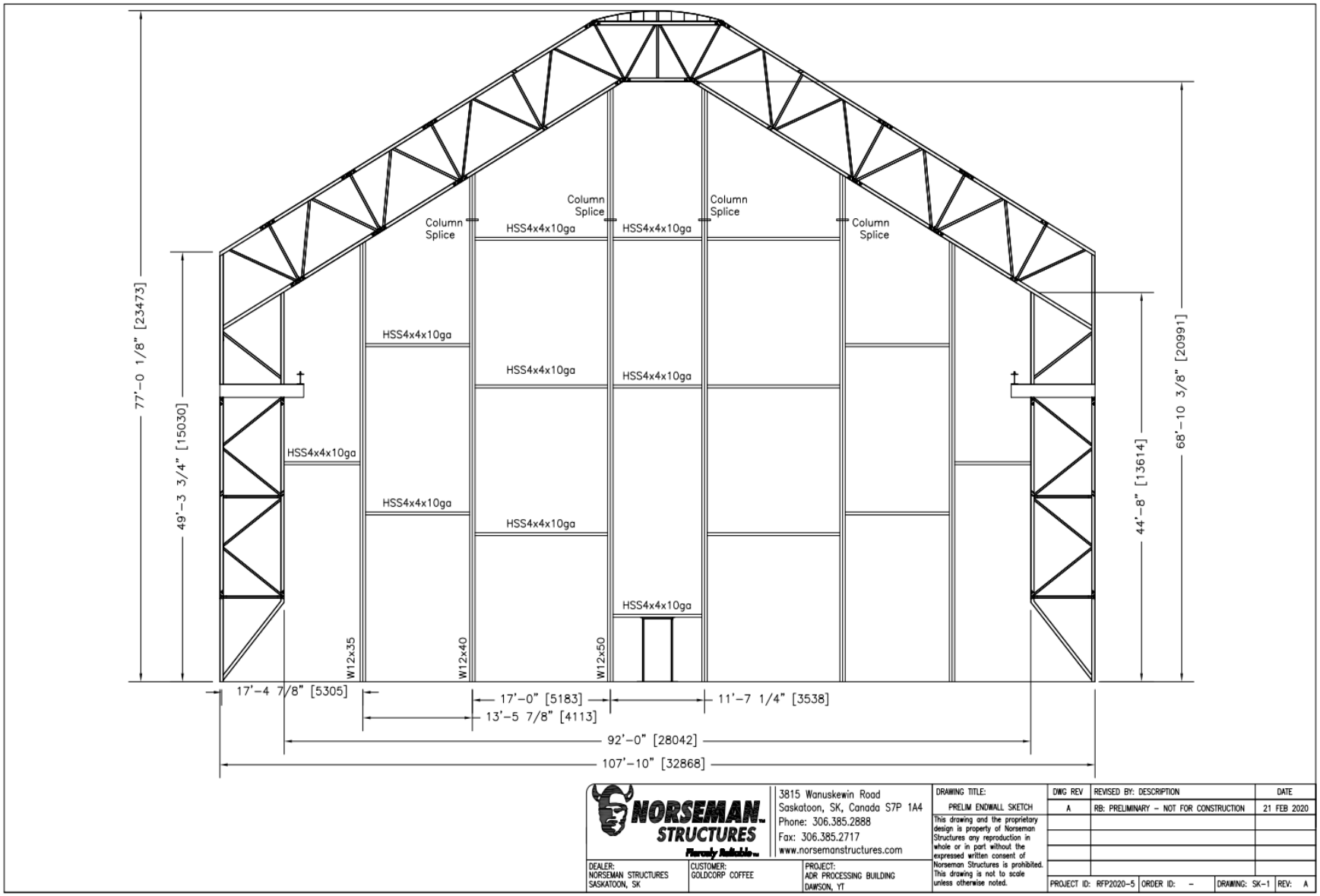

Figure 4-3 ADR Processing Building

4.3.3 Laboratory

A small laboratory will allow for the testing of samples from exploration, mining, processing activities, oil analysis, as well as minor environmental testing (e.g., total suspended solids monitoring from water samples). Environmental samples for major environmental testing will be sent off-site to an accredited laboratory for third-party analysis and reporting. The on-site laboratory will be equipped to perform sample preparation and assays by atomic absorption, fire assay, and cyanide soluble analyses. A metallurgical test work area will also be included for process optimization.

4.3.4 Truck Shop and Warehouse Building

A truck shop and warehouse will consist of six maintenance bays, one wash bay, and a warehouse. The facilities will be designed for repair and maintenance of mining equipment and light vehicles, as well as storage for spare parts, consumables, and other materials and equipment. The service bays are designated for the service and repair of the major mobile mining equipment, which includes 144-t haul trucks and 11.5-m^3 front-end loaders. The facilities will include automatic hose reels for dispensing engine oil, transmission fluid, hydraulic oil, air, solvent, diluted coolant, and grease. The truck shop will be equipped with a 10-t overhead crane that will be accessible by all service bays. The building is planned to be heated to 10°C by glycol air handlers and unit heaters. As a contingency, waste oil heaters may also be used.

Tire repair will be performed outside, weather permitting. In poor weather, tire repair will be done in the shop with the appropriate safety measures, such as personnel access control and clearances.

The truck shop complex will be approximately 1,670 m^2, with dimensions of approximately 43-m-long by 40-m-wide by 12-m-tall structural steel, pre-engineered building (subject to final design refinement). The truck shop will be a still framed building with a fabric cover that is manufactured from polyethylene fabric created using a layer of woven tapes (scrim) and coated with a thick protective layer. The cover is designed to withstand scuffing, UV damage, and abrasion during use. The building's foundation will be cast in place concrete. Figure 4-4 shows the dimensions of the truck shop building, and Figure 4-5 shows the dimensions of the warehouse building.

The wash bay will consist of a clean out sump and oil-water separator, raised steel platforms on both sides, and pressure washer container. The wash bay will use recirculated water. If excess water is produced from the wash bay, it will be run through an oil-water separator and, if poses no environmental risk, will be discharged to the Halfway Creek catchment, Latte pit, or a HLF event pond. The water will be transported the Land Treatment Facility (LTF) if it requires additional treatment.

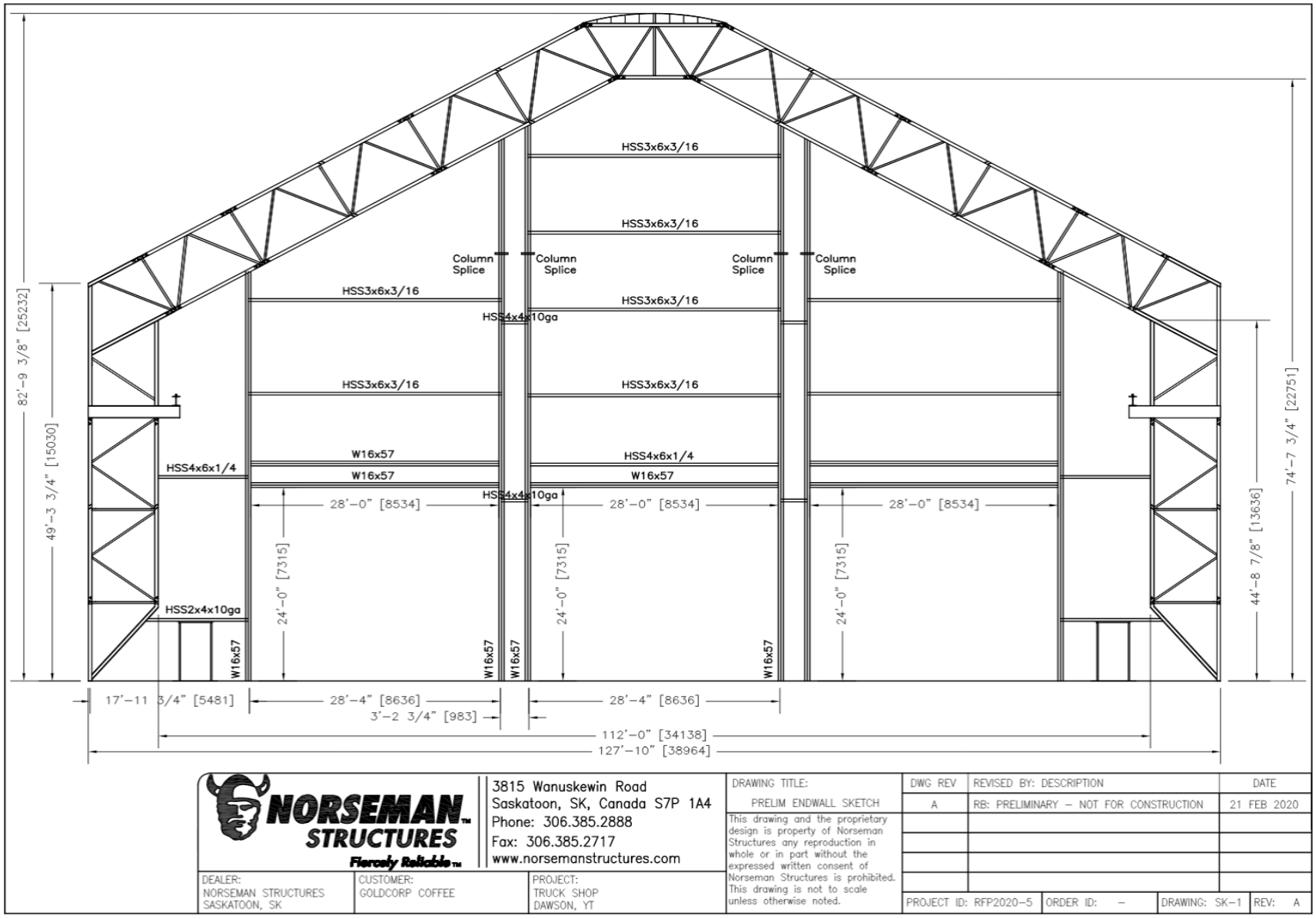

Figure 4-4 Truck Shop

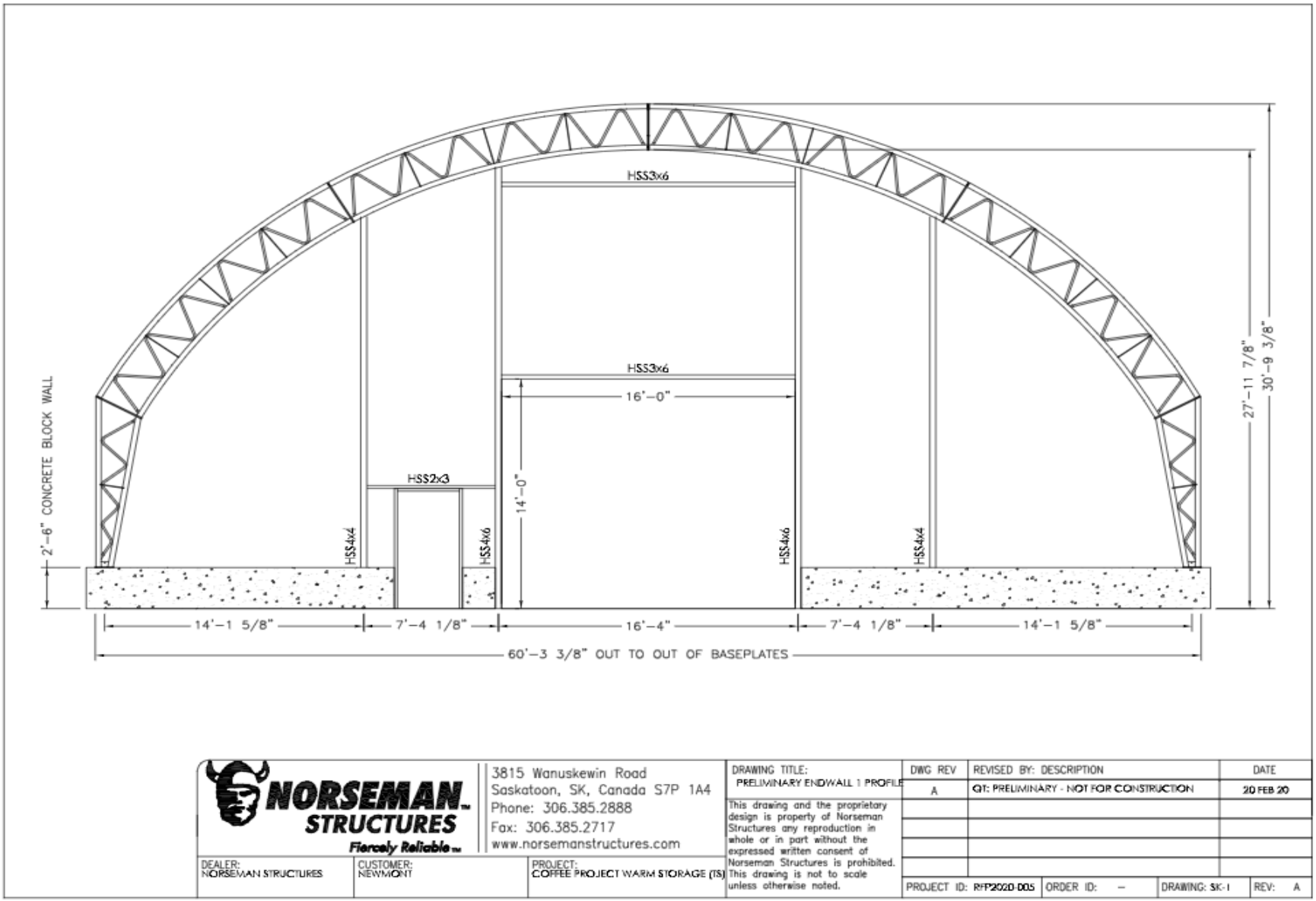

Figure 4-5 Warm Storage Building (Truck Shop Area)

4.3.5 Power Plant

A power plant capable of generating 9 megawatts (MW) of electrical power will be installed with N+2 redundancy to allow for reliable operations. Each generator will be 2.25 MW or larger and will be capable of burning both diesel and Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuels. Subject to final design and procurement, each generator will be prime-rated for 2.25 MW running at 1,800 revolutions per minute (rpm) and generating power of 4,160 volts (V). The peak gross power will be 9 MW (four operating generator sets (gensets) @ 100%; 4 x 2.25 MW). The estimated electrical loads at the plant site are shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 Mine Site Plant Electrical Load

	Peak Summer (kVa)	Peak Winter (kVa)	Energy Annual (kWh)
Ore Crushing and Handling	1,853	80	6.8 M
Heap Leach and Conveying	2,780	95	11.5 M
Process Plant	1,834	2,099	10.2 M
On-site Infrastructure	1,714	1,900	7.8 M
Total	**8,182**	**4,174**	**36.3 M**

The main power plant will be modular with all gensets interconnected. Each genset will be packaged in a walk-in, sound-attenuated enclosure that is constructed, assembled, and tested prior to shipment to site. Each genset package will include:

- One generator providing 2,250 kilowatts (kW) @ 1,800 rpm
- One plate and frame heat exchanger with associated controls
- One exhaust gas waste heat boiler
- Local engine control
- Local motor control center for module load
- One engine module complete with ventilation, exhaust system and blanketing
- Fire suppression.

The plant site power plant will also include one electrical building, complete with the following:

- Six generator breakers with protective relays
- One grounding package with neutral grounding
- One station service feeder and transformation
- Motor control centre (MCC) power distribution.

Given the modular and expandable nature of the power plant, three gensets will be mobilized in Year –2 to provide Construction-phase power. Two additional gensets will be added in Year –1 in advance of plant start-up, the rest of the gensets will be added in Year 1 to achieve the N+2 configuration. However, should procurement opportunities arise, all gensets may be installed simultaneously. During normal power plant operation, genset waste-heat recovery units will be used to heat buildings. In addition, excess heat from the generators, when available, will be used to heat the barren solution. Additional temporary heating units will be installed at the camp and power plant, if required, to meet peak winter demands.

The power plant will include all switchgear and control equipment to link the generators. This equipment includes 4,160-V switchgear for the generators and process plant feeders, load-sharing systems, neutral grounding equipment, surge suppression, local and master control systems, and all necessary low-voltage distribution equipment for power plant ancillaries.

Power will be distributed throughout the Plant Site at 4,160 V. There will be five distribution feeders, including two spare positions. A single line diagram and layout drawings are provided in Appendix B: Power Plant and Distribution Diagrams. Figure 4-6 shows the layout of the power plant. As detailed Project engineering related to power generation is advanced, Newmont will continue to look for opportunities for sustainable power generation including, but not limited to solar, wind, or biomass.

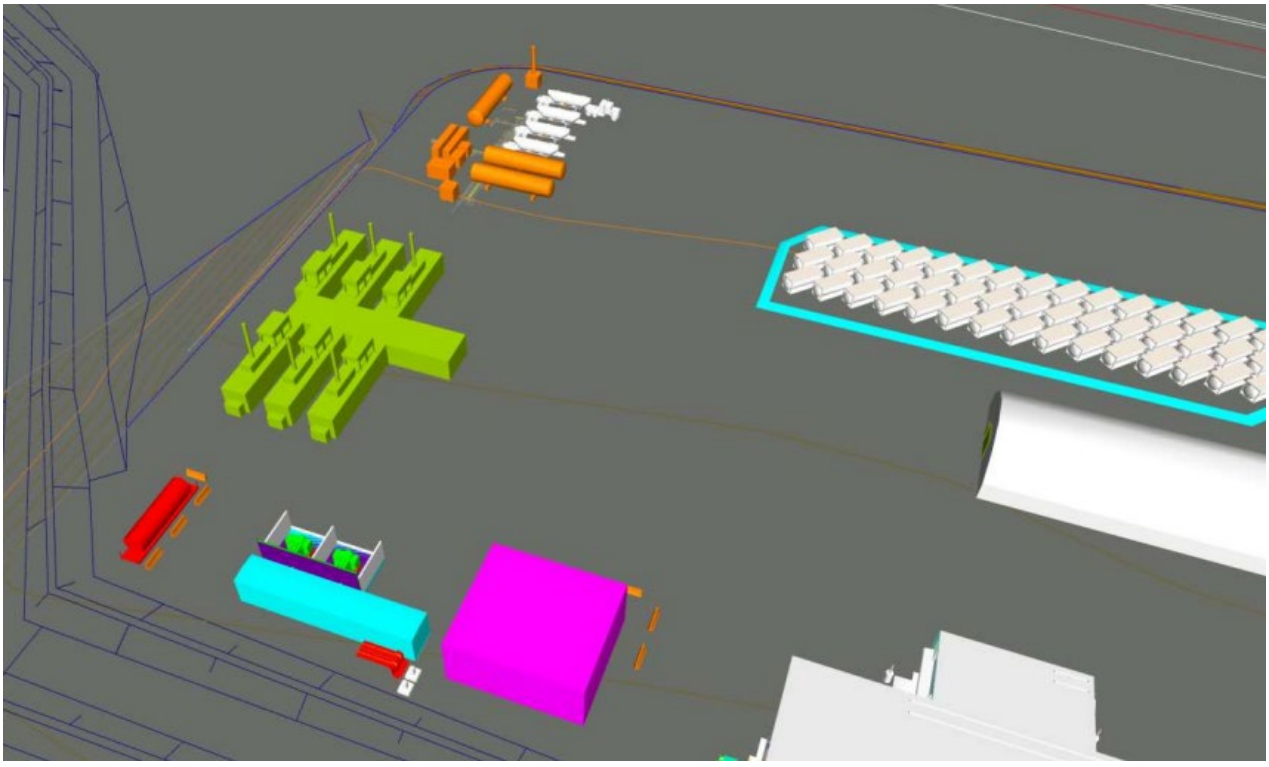

Figure 4-6 Layout of the Power Plant

4.3.6 Bulk Fuel Storage Area

Fuel required for mine operations will be stored in four 4-million-litre field-erected diesel tanks, and up to 500,000L LNG bullet tanks. The fuel tank storage facility will be designed to contain 110% of one of the tanks or 25% of the total of the other tanks, or as per the Storage Tank Permit. Fuel dispensing equipment for mining, plant services, and freight vehicles will be located adjacent to the fuel tank berm, and the fueling area will drain into the berm or will be lined. All storage tanks will be constructed and operated in accordance with the National Fire Code and in conformity with the Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum Products (CCME 2003). In addition, the design and installation of any LNG facilities will meet the following codes and standards, along with any other relevant regulations:

- CSA Z276 – LNG Production, Storage, and handling
- CSA Z662 – Oil and Gas Pipelines
- CSA B149.1 – Propane and Natural Gas Installation Code
- CSA B51-09 – Pressure vessels and pressure piping code
- ASME Boiler and Pressure Piping codes
- CSA C22.1 – Canadian Electrical Code.

Fuel storage capacity has been designed for a 15-week period of diesel consumption at full production to supply mining and ancillary equipment, and power generation during periods of potential access interruption. Since no river access will be possible during fall freeze-up (approximately six weeks) and spring thaw (approximately four weeks), the mine plan provides for on-site storage of a sufficient supply of fuel and consumable materials during these periods. Table 4-5 provides the annual fuel consumption for the Project site.

Table 4-5 Projected Site Diesel Fuel Usage (ML)

Fuel Usage	Y-2	Y-1	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y3	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
Mobile Equipment	1.4	2.0	17.8	29.2	27.7	28.8	26.6	24.2	21.3	12.5	1.2	0.0
Power Generation	0.1	0.8	3.9	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.0	3.7	0.9
Other	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0
Total	**1.5**	**2.8**	**23.4**	**39.1**	**36.8**	**38.6**	**37.0**	**34.0**	**29.3**	**19.5**	**5.4**	**0.9**

Based on the projected project site fuel usage, Year 2 activities are currently expected to consume the maximum fuel, however this may change as the detailed mine plan is developed and the mining schedule is further optimized during operations; a 15-week supply during this year results in a 12 million L total diesel fuel storage requirement. A detailed fuel consumption breakdown for a 15-week period during winter freeze-up for Year 2 is provided in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Year 2 Estimated Diesel Storage Requirements

Area	Thousand litres
Main Power Plant Average Power Consumption	1,520
Process Plant – Diesel (Boiler & Kiln)	90
HL Barren Solution Heating	1,820
Incinerator Fuel Consumption	10
OP Mining – Operations	7,280
Site Support	190
Total Diesel Storage (15 weeks):	**10,900**

The diesel fuel tanks will be field-constructed within the bulk fuel storage area in Year –2. The fuel tank farm bund will be constructed concurrently, and the bund will be lined with HDPE for spill containment. Additional infrastructure for tank filling and fuel dispensing infrastructure will be installed once tank construction is completed. Fuel containment areas may at times accumulate water, which will be emptied periodically and recycled through the truck wash oil-water separator system in the truck shop. Additional

details on the safe handling of fuels and material safety data sheets can be found in the Spill Contingency Plan.

The layout of the fuel tank farm and LNG storage area is shown on Figure 4-7 and Figure 4-8, respectively.

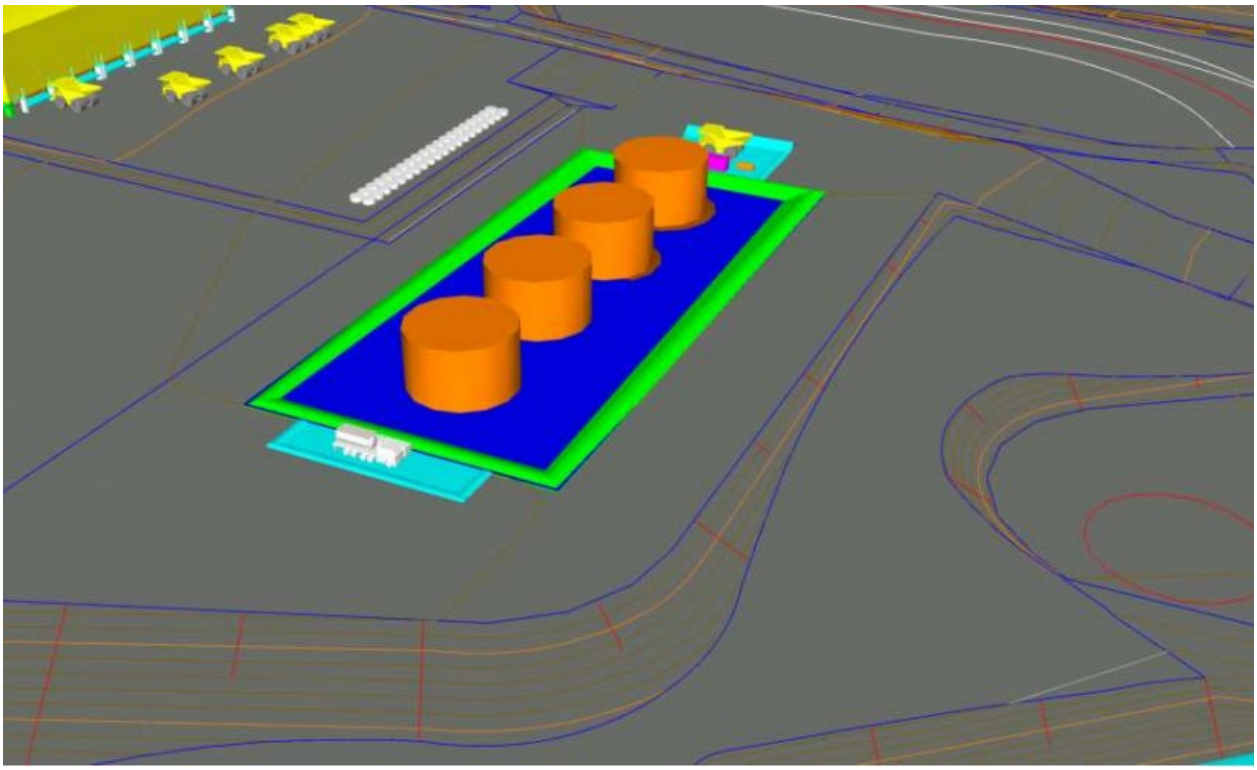

Figure 4-7 Fuel Tank Farm

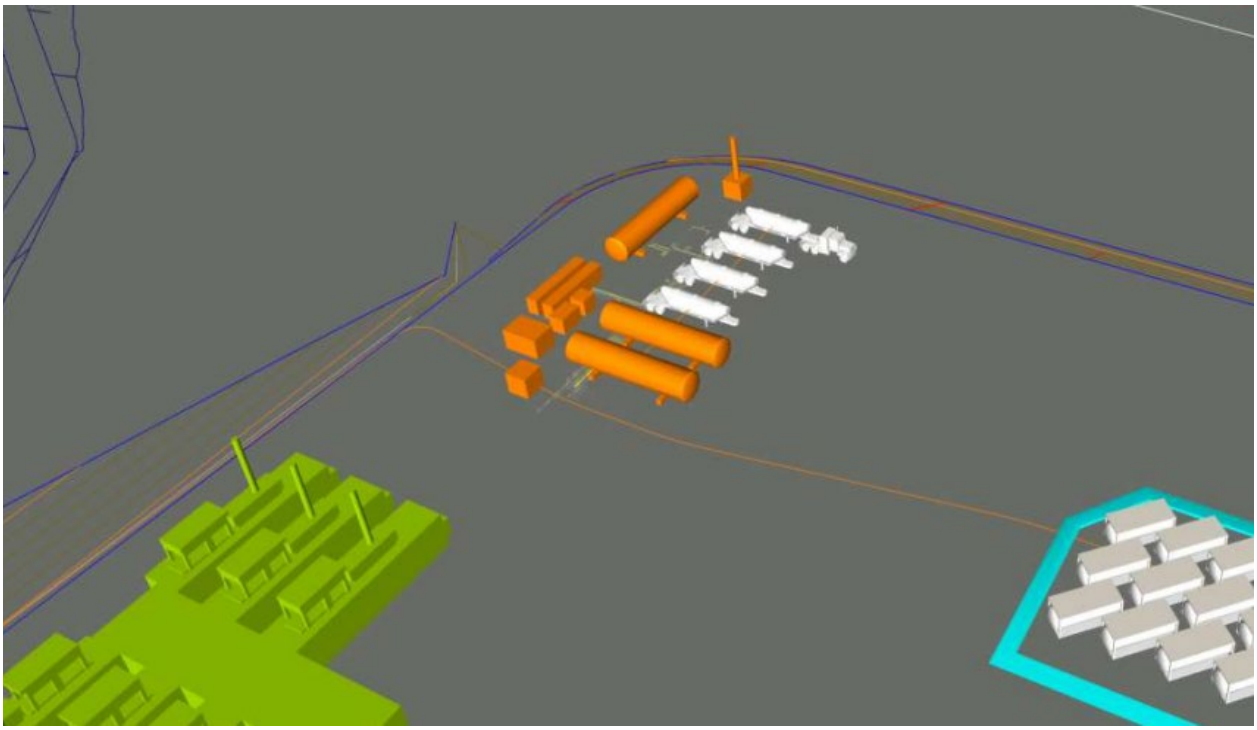

Figure 4-8 LNG Storage Area

4.4 Camp Site

The Camp Site consists of the camp facilities and dormitories as well as the mine dry and office complex, emergency response team building, communications systems, waste management infrastructure, sewage treatment plant and fire and potable water infrastructure. The general Camp Site location can be found on Figure 1-2.

4.4.1 Pad Construction

The ridgetop soils are up to approximately 1.8 m deep and generally ice-poor. Additional investigations are required at the detailed design level to delineate thaw-unstable soils within these areas. Subject to final design, the camp site will have cuts of up to 3.5 m at the uphill (northwest) corner and fills of up to 10 m on the downhill (southeast) corner. The cut and fill volumes for areas within at the camp site based on finished surfaces and the existing topography are provided in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Camp Site Pad Cut and Fill Volumes

Area	Cut (m^3)	Fill (m^3)
Office/camp area	102,520	85,900
Waste Management/Construction Laydown	16,104	887,516
Total	**118,624**	**973,416**

Non-critical structures that are tolerable to minor differential settlements (e.g., accommodations, mine dry and office complex) will be placed on fill sections of the pads. Fill will consist of free-draining, coarse granular materials, and preferably angular durable rock fill to prevent buildup of excess pore pressures in the fills. Where structural fill is to be placed on an existing natural slope, the fill will be keyed into the natural

slope by excavating steps into the slope at the edge of successive lifts of structural fill. Rock-fill pads will be constructed in lifts no greater than 1.5 m, with the maximum rock size limited to 0.9 m. Engineered slopes constructed of structural or rock fill will be made at a horizontal to vertical ratio of 2H:1V or flatter. Buildings are to be set back a minimum of 10 m from the crest of fill slopes.

4.4.2 Camp Facilities

The operation camp accommodations, consisting of single-occupancy rooms with en-suite washrooms, are planned to include several dormitory wings and centralized kitchen, dining, and recreation buildings that will include a complete kitchen, dry food storage, walk-in freezer, dining room, first-aid room, mudroom, housekeeping facilities, reception desk, lobby, and recreation area. There will be twelve dormitory wings, each capable of housing 34 people, for a total of 408 beds.

The kitchen, dining, and recreation complex will include the following:

- Kitchen complete with cooking, preparation, and baking areas; dry food storage; and walk-in freezer / cooler, and provided with appropriate specialized fire detection and suppression systems
- Dining room with serving and lunch preparation areas
- First-aid room
- Mudroom complete with coat and boot racks, benches, and male-female washrooms
- Housekeeping facilities
- Reception desk and lobby
- Recreation area.

The general operations camp layout can be found on Figure 4-9, with a detailed layout of the dormitories on Figure 4-10.

Camp facilities will be skid mounted, hard walled, prefabricated facilities constructed for year-round usage. Primary heating for the camp will be forced air propane, and secondary heat will be electric baseboard heaters. Resting on wood cribbing, the camp will be constructed from modular units manufactured off-site in compliance with highway transportation size restrictions. The camp will comply with all building and fire code requirements and will be provided with sprinklers throughout. In addition, buildings will be constructed to provide adequate ventilation, which will be reviewed should a building change purpose. Arctic corridors will connect the main camp complex and dormitory wings.

During construction, the Java Camp, in addition to the Coffee Camp, may be used to house construction staff until the mine camp has been constructed and is fully operational. The camps will continue to be maintained to allow for the potential use of the site for accommodating additional personnel, overflow mine construction personnel, contractors, visitors, recreation, or for cultural events and activities. The capacity of the Java camp will be 200 persons and will include single rooms with shared washrooms. The camp will contain five dorm wings, which contains eight 3.4 x 18 m trailers. In addition to the dorms, the camp will include a kitchen, diner, and recreation hall. The construction camp will be powered by a generator.

COFFEE GOLD MINE

Operation Camp

Legend

Notes

1. This map is not intended to be a "stand-alone" document, but a visual aid of the information contained within the referenced Report. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the scope of services and limitations described therein.

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Metres

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Figure 4-9	Date: Aug 22, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

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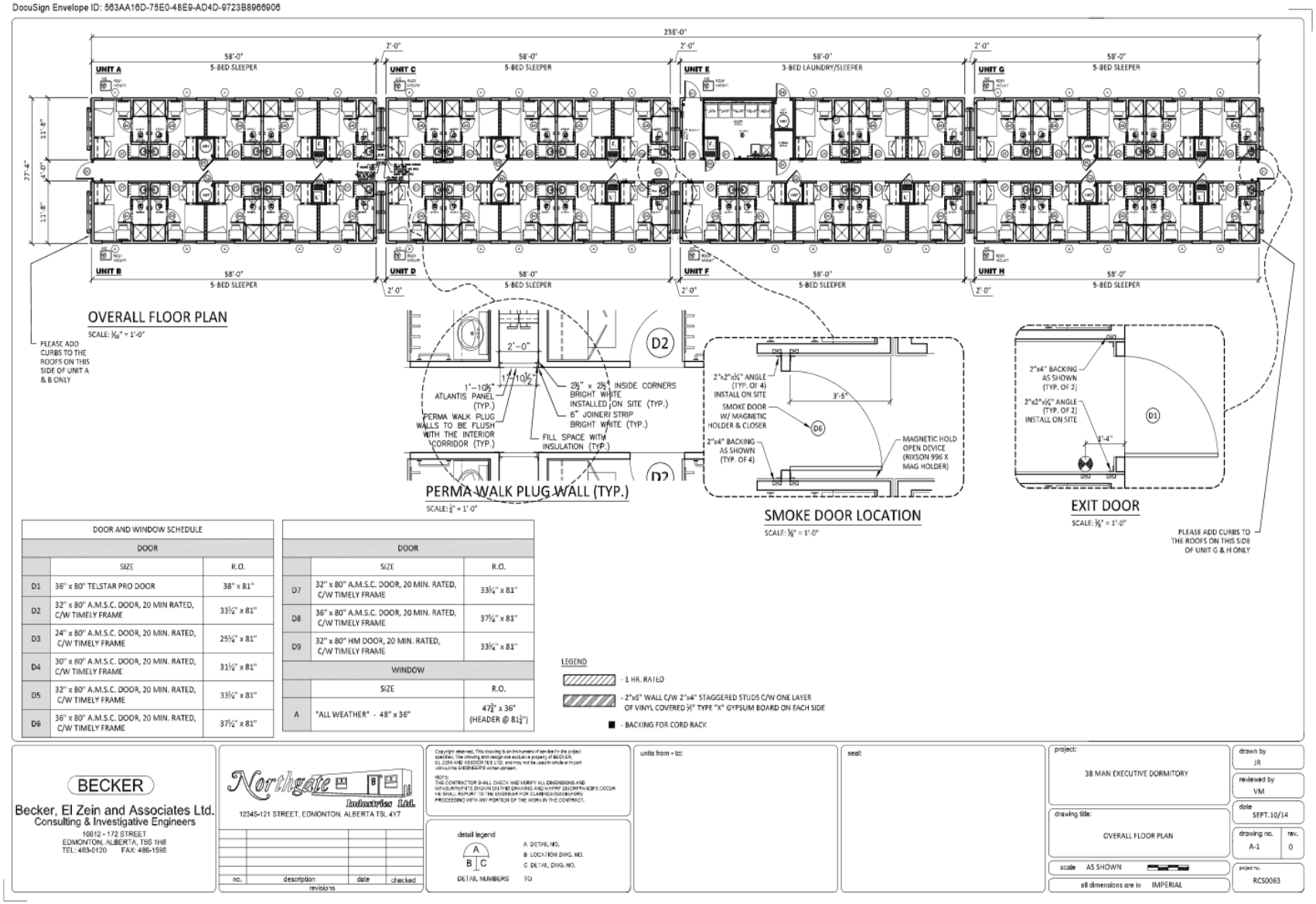

DOOR AND WINDOW SCHEDULE

DOOR		
	SIZE	R.O.
D1	36" x 80" TELSTAR PRO DOOR	38" x 81"
D2	32" x 80" A.M.S.C. DOOR, 20 MIN RATED, C/W TIMELY FRAME	33¼" x 81"
D3	24" x 80" A.M.S.C. DOOR, 20 MIN. RATED, C/W TIMELY FRAME	25¼" x 81"
D4	30" x 80" A.M.S.C. DOOR, 20 MIN. RATED, C/W TIMELY FRAME	31¼" x 81"
D5	32" x 80" A.M.S.C. DOOR, 20 MIN. RATED, C/W TIMELY FRAME	33¼" x 81"
D6	36" x 80" A.M.S.C. DOOR, 20 MIN. RATED, C/W TIMELY FRAME	37¼" x 81"

DOOR		
	SIZE	R.O.
D7	32" x 80" A.M.S.C. DOOR, 20 MIN. RATED, C/W TIMELY FRAME	33¾" x 81"
D8	36" x 80" A.M.S.C. DOOR, 20 MIN. RATED, C/W TIMELY FRAME	37¾" x 81"
D9	32" x 80" HM DOOR, 20 MIN. RATED, C/W TIMELY FRAME	33¾" x 81"
WINDOW		
	SIZE	R.O.
A	"ALL WEATHER" - 48" x 36"	47⅞" x 36" (HEADER @ 81⅛")

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project: 38 MAN EXECUTIVE DORMITORY
drawing title: OVERALL FLOOR PLAN
scale: AS SHOWN
all dimensions are in: IMPERIAL
drawn by: JR
reviewed by: VM
date: SEPT.10/14
drawing no.: A-1
rev.: 0
project no.: RCS0063

Figure 4-10 Dormitory Overall Floor Plan

4.4.3 Mine Dry and Office Complex

The single large mine dry and office complex will connect to the core camp facilities via Arctic corridors. Resting on wood cribbing, the 1,070 m^2 mine dry and office complex will be constructed from modular units manufactured off-site and in compliance with highway transportation size restrictions. The complex will comply with all building and fire code requirements and will be provided with sprinklers throughout.

The mine dry facility will service Construction and Operation staff during the life of the Project. It will be capable of servicing 85 workers during shift change, and will contain the following:

- Male and female clean and dirty lockers
- Showers and washroom facilities with separate male and female sections.

A ratio of 6 males to 1 female is assumed.

The office complex will contain the following items:

- Large open office area
- Private offices
- Main boardroom and meeting rooms
- Mine operations line-up area.

Figure 4-11 illustrates the preliminary layout of the offices.

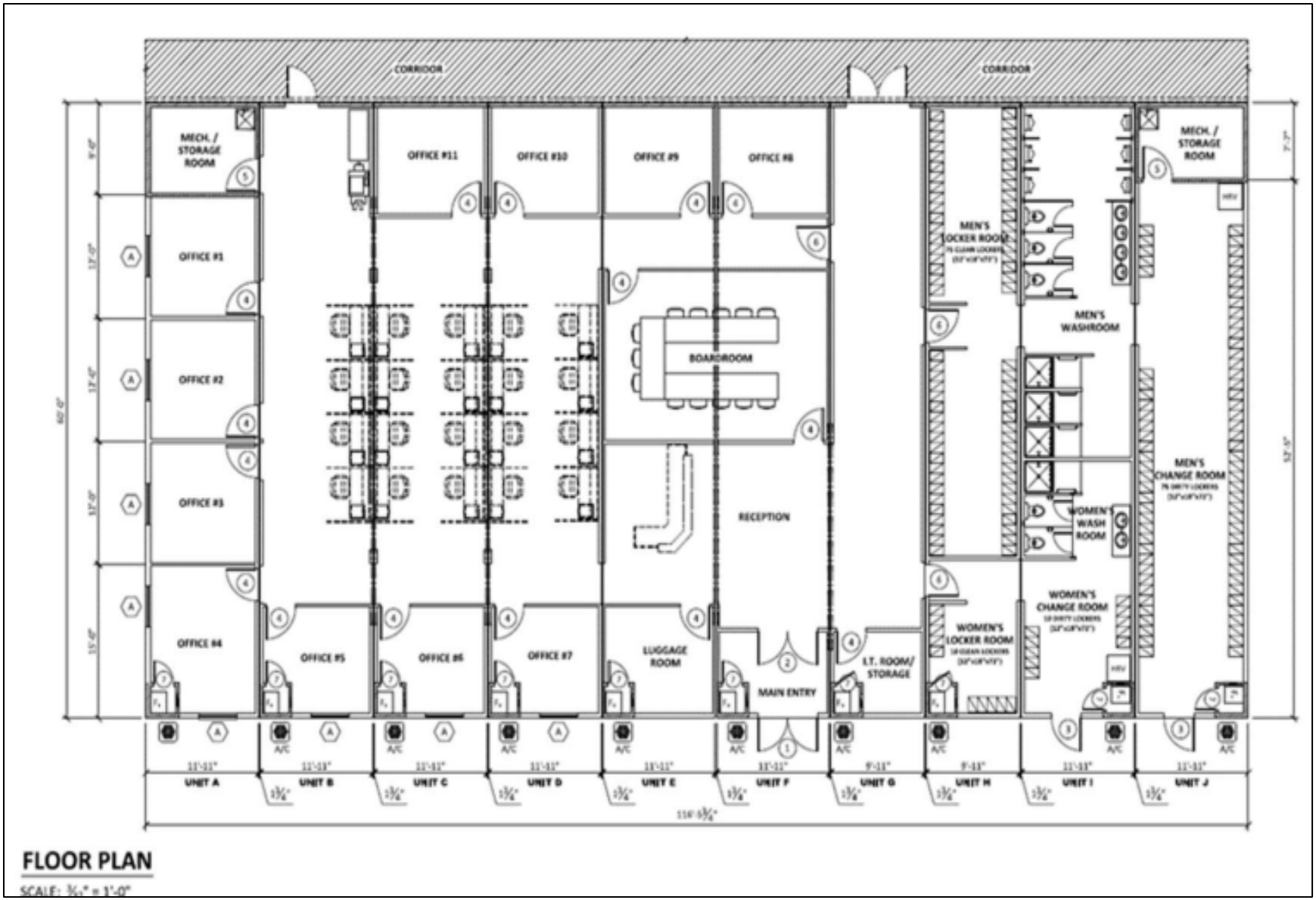


Figure 4-11 Preliminary Permanent Offices Layout

4.4.4 Communications System

The mine will be supported by a site-wide communication system to create a safe and efficient operating environment. Due to the remote location of the project site, a minimum level of local staff and backup satellite communications will be necessary to ensure adequate site service coverage and communications capabilities in the event of regional service interruption or equipment malfunction. Communications will be facilitated by satellite, microwave and cellular internet connectivity, Voice over Internet Protocol phones, ultra-high frequency radio, high-precision global positioning system (GPS), and a wireless network. A trunked radio system consisting of handheld, mobile, and base digital radios will provide wide-area communications coverage.

Communications towers will be located at the IT modular building and backup data centre (BDC). The BDC will be located at the site terminus of the incoming microwave tower signal from Henderson Dome tower site. Mining equipment wireless coverage will be provided by additional mobile tower sites to accommodate the changing physical network topology required by the multiple pit locations at various stages of the mine design. The communications towers (2 offsite and 2 onsite) are illustrated on Figure 4-12.

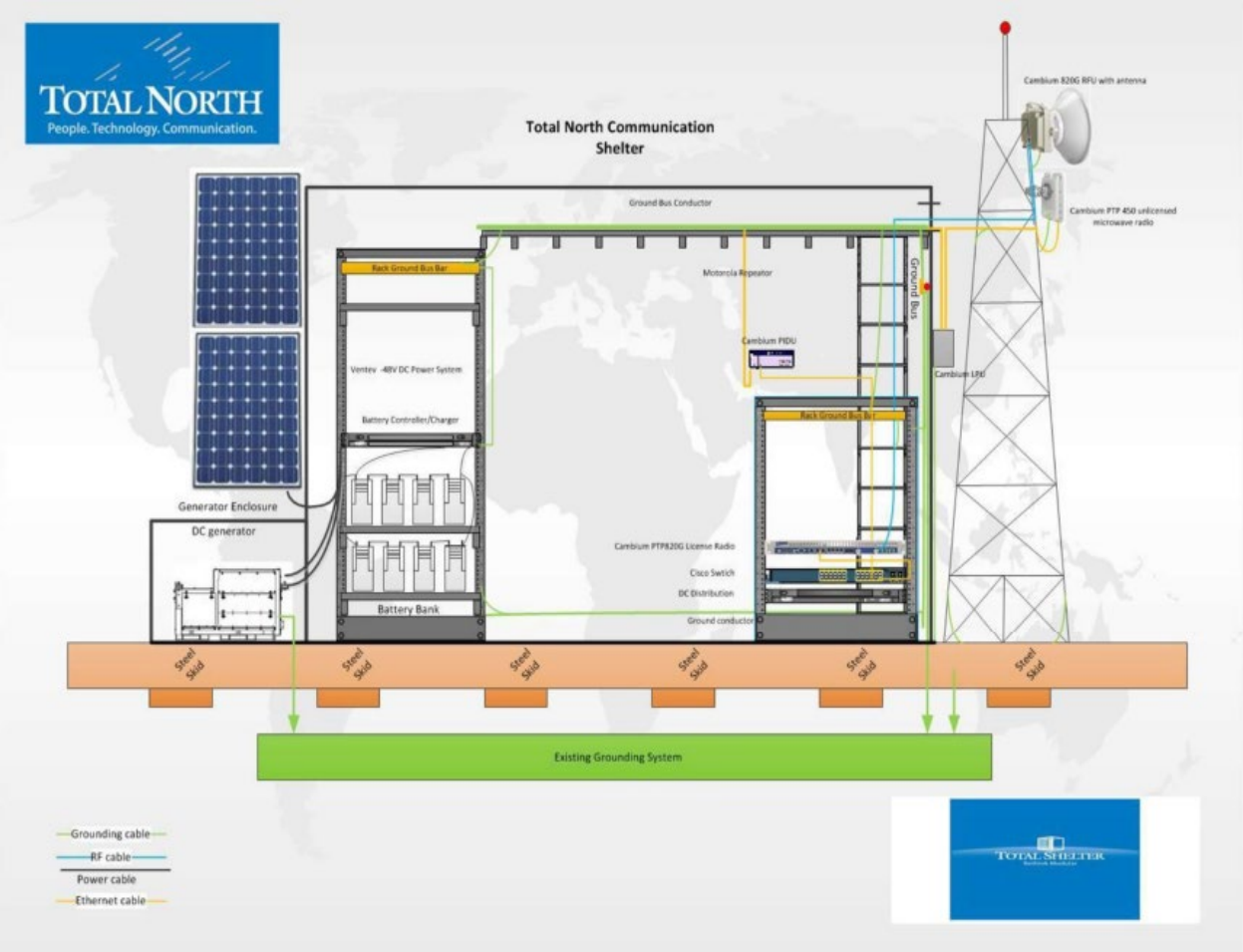


Figure 4-12 Communications Towers (2 offsite, 2 onsite)

4.4.5 Emergency Response Team Building

An emergency response building will be located adjacent to the mine dry and office complex. The building will be heated and covered, and will be sized to accommodate the following equipment:

- Fire truck along with firefighting supplies
- Ambulance and medical supplies
- Potable water truck
- Safety Health Emergency Response Plan vehicle
- High angle rescue equipment
- Hazardous materials spill kits
- Confined space rescue equipment.

The building will be a steel framed, fabric covered structure, sized to approximately 480 m^2. The dimensions will be approximately 30-m-wide by 16-m-long by 12-m-tall (subject to final design refinement) (Figure 4-13). An emergency medical responder will be on site 24 hours a day to provide emergency care. Additional information regarding emergency response infrastructure and equipment are provided in the Emergency Response Plan.

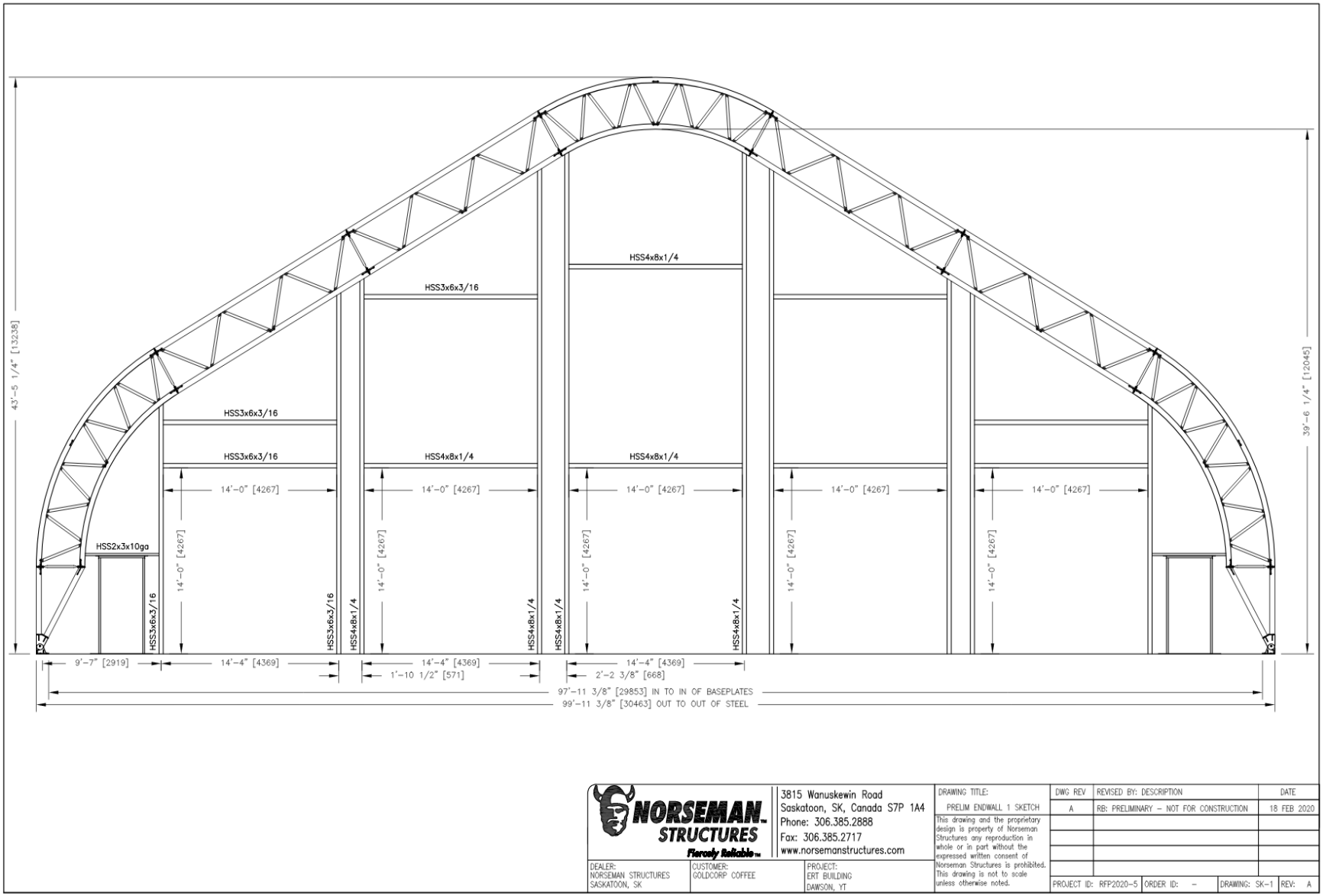


Figure 4-13 Emergency Response Team Building Layout

4.4.6 Potable Water and Fire Water Infrastructure

The potable water and process water loops will be designed, built, and operated as two completely separate and independent systems. Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) reviews will be performed to confirm that the two systems remain isolated from each other. Potable water will be stored away from any tanks containing cyanide solution.

Fresh water supplied from a well field that is located near the Yukon River will be transported by a freshwater pipeline with 3,500 m^3/day capacity or a water truck to the combined fresh/fire water tank at the Camp Site. Limited fresh water may also be sourced from the creeks surrounding the Project site.

The fresh/fire water tank is designed at 230 m^3, with 130 m^3 dedicated to firewater and 100 m^3 for fresh water. Level sensors in the tank will be used to monitor and control the tank level. The level indicated in the tank will control the number of freshwater pumps used. For example, if the tank level is in the low-low position, all freshwater pumps will be activated.

The tank has been designed with the bottom of the tank dedicated to fire protection services. The fire water booster pump will provide a wet system to the ADR facility and the mine truck shop, and a dry pipe system will be extended from the truck shop to the fuel storage and crushing area. The camp will have a dedicated fire water system attached to the utilidors.

Water for use as potable water will be pumped from the tank to the potable water treatment plant. Potable water treatment will consist of filtration, ultraviolet and chlorine disinfection. Treated water from the potable water treatment plant will be stored in an insulated and heated potable water storage tank capable of accommodating potable water demand variances for distribution to camp, office, plant, and mine dry facilities as needed. The capacity of the potable water treatment plant will be sufficient to treat 110,000 L per day and is currently designed to support 400 people based on an average consumption of 275 L per person per day. The layout of the potable water treatment plant is show on Figure 4-14 and Figure 4-15.

The treated water will be distributed throughout the camp complex via piping. Potable water will also be pumped into a potable water distribution truck for distribution at the plant site, where it will be transferred into holding tanks to supply the offices and process dry at the plant pad. A potable water well closer to the Project site may also be developed, though is likely unfeasible given the depth of the groundwater table at the Mine Site.

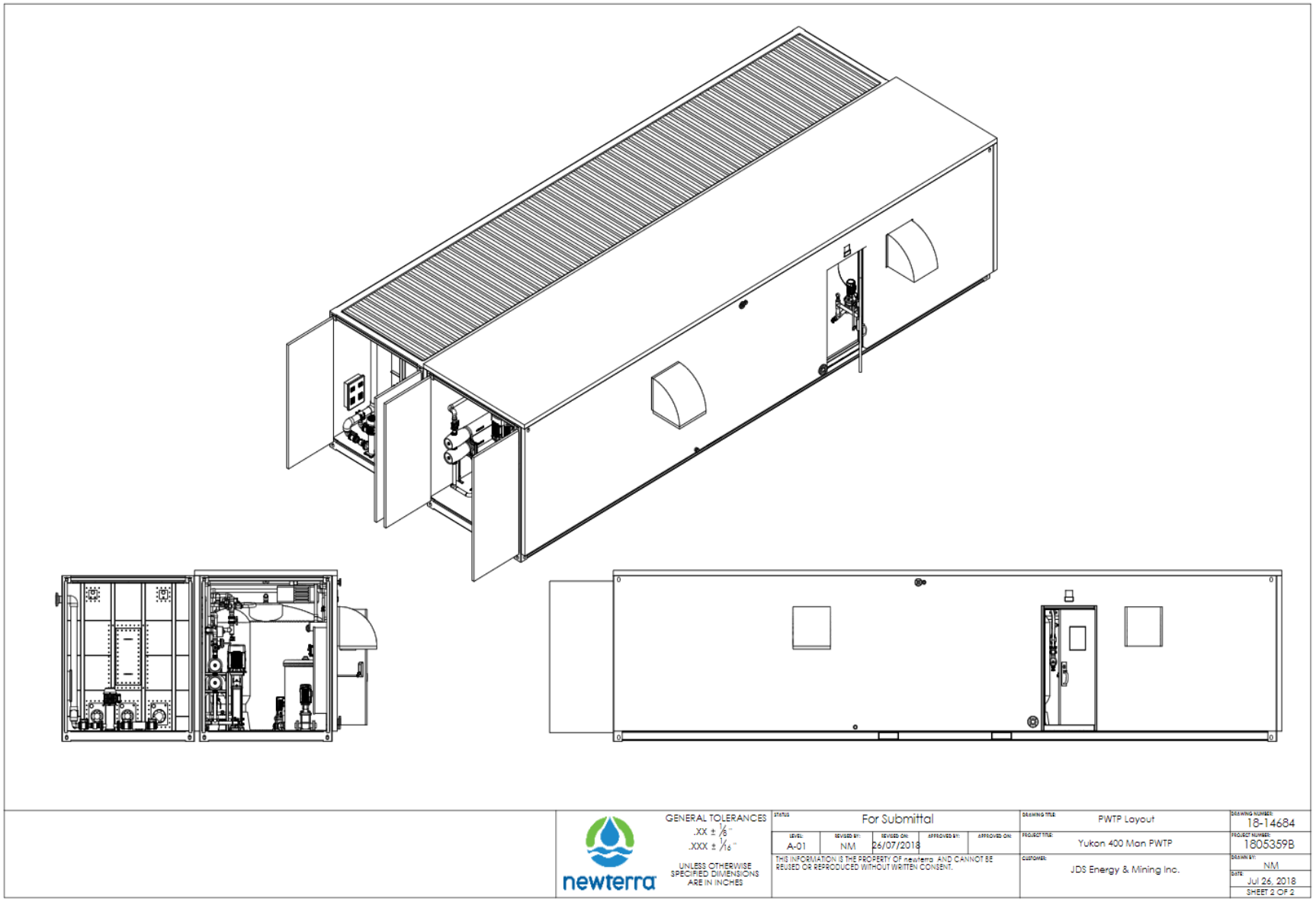


Figure 4-14 Potable Water Treatment Plant Layout (1 of 2)

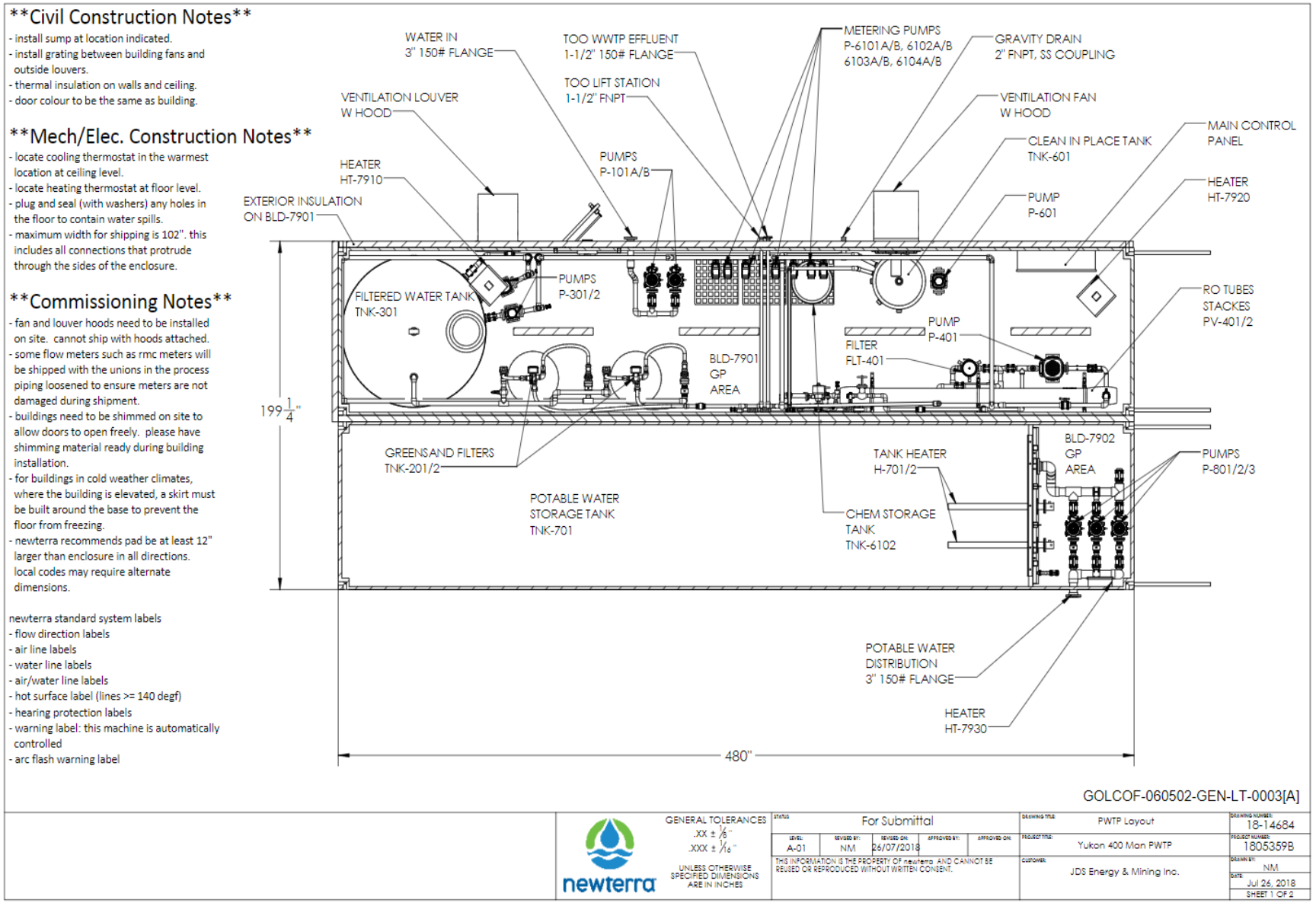


Figure 4-15 Potable Water Treatment Plant Layout (2 of 2)

4.4.7 Waste Management Area

In addition to waste material or water generated from mining and ore processing activities, several types of waste will be generated during the Project throughout all Project Phases, including hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, recyclable materials, contaminated soil, and sewage. The waste will be transported to the waste management north of the camp site for segregation and management. The waste management area will be developed early in the Construction Phase, and will consist of the waste management building, the landfill, the open burn area, the composting unit/facility, and the waste incinerator. The waste management area will be used for sorting waste and recyclable materials, and will have a pad outside the building, along with berms, an impermeable liner, and a sump (if required). An electric fence will be placed around the landfill if it becomes frequented by wildlife. Additional detail regarding the waste management area, landfill construction, and waste handling and storage are provided in the Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Plan.

4.4.8 Sewage Treatment Plant

The sewage treatment plant will be installed at the Operations Camp site, and will operate during the Construction Phase, Operation Phases and Closure Phase. The sewage treatment plant will be pre-assembled prior to transportation to and installation at the Camp Site. Sewage will be treated by a membrane bioreactor (MBR) plant that includes influent screening, an equalization and bioreactor tank (to handle the daily peaks in flow), a membrane system, a treated effluent storage tank, and ultra-violet disinfection. The system will be built up of four 2.4 x 12.2 m containers that hold the MBR tank, aeration tank, equalization tank and sludge room. There is an additional 2.4 x 6.1 m container that holds the effluent pump house. The treated effluent will be sent to a dispersion field located to the south of the Operations Camp location that will drain towards the Latte Creek catchment. The wastewater treatment plant layout is shown on Figure 4-16 and Figure 4-17.

During construction, the Java Camp located to the east of the mine site along the on-site access road, in addition to the Coffee Camp, may be used to house construction staff until the mine camp has been constructed and is fully operational. Sewage treatment at the Java Camp will consist of a conventional septic tank system. The system will consist of septic tank treatment followed by pumped distribution to a hybrid “at-grade” and “mound” soil absorption field that will drain towards the Yukon River catchment.

Sewage treatment plant sludge will be disposed of in a way that will not be an attractant to wildlife or pose any human health risk. This will be achieved either through the waste incinerator or compositing to create additional quality soil for reclamation.

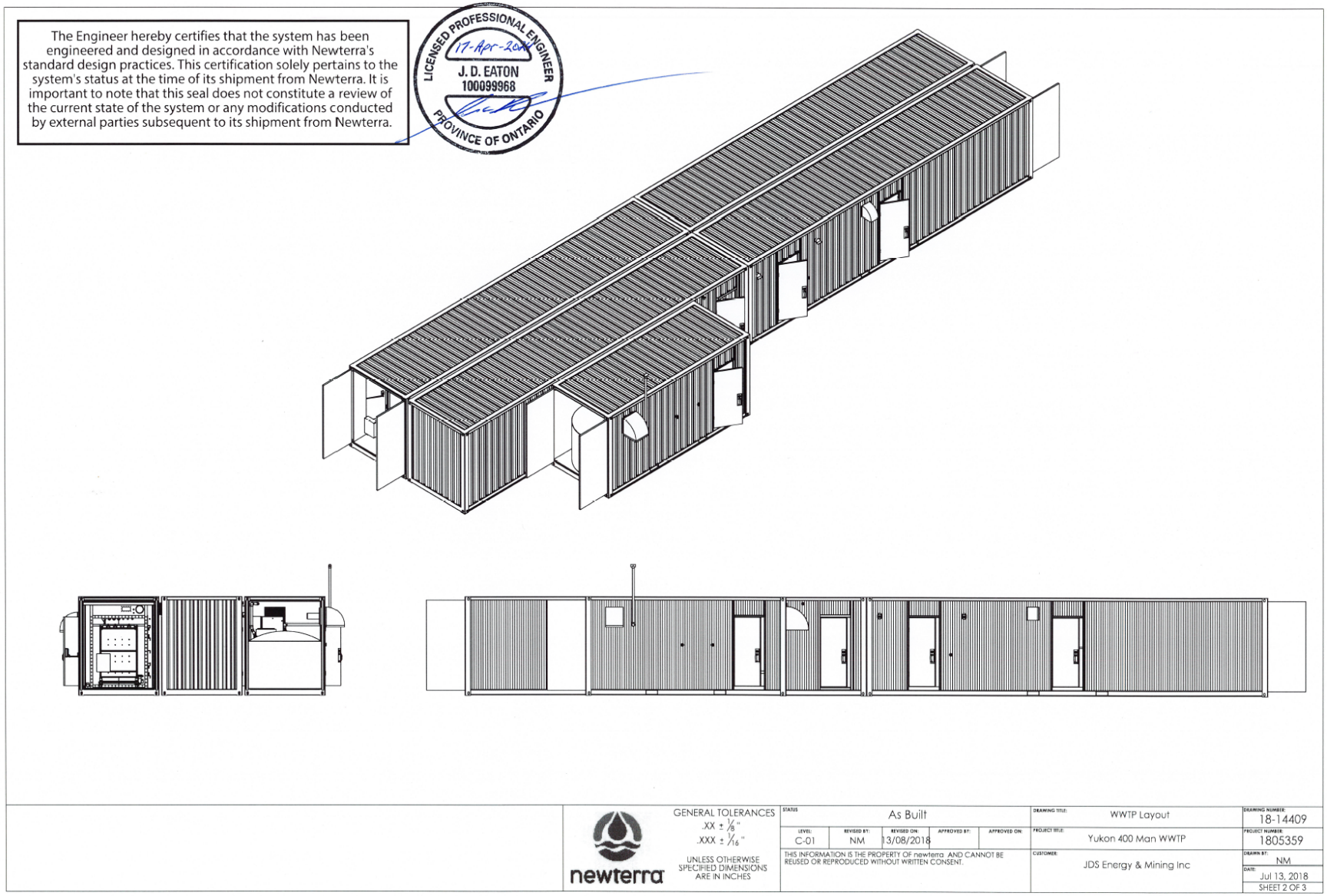


Figure 4-16 Wastewater Treatment Plant Layout (1 of 2)

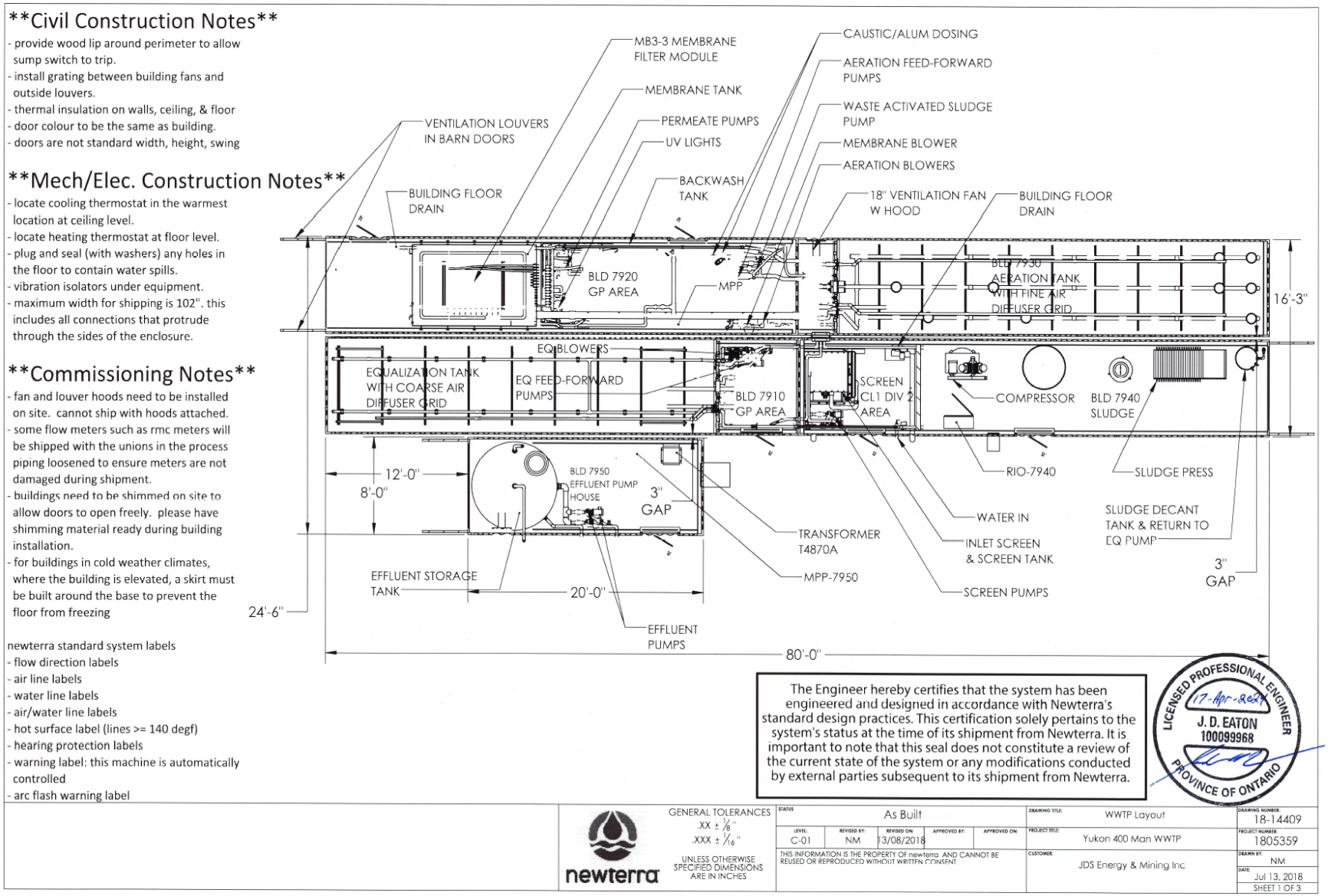


Figure 4-17 Wastewater Treatment Plant Layout (2 of 2)

4.5 Bulk Explosive Storage Area

Explosive storage at the Mine Site consists of three main components:

- Bulk ammonium nitrate (AN) storage
- Emulsion plant and mixing area
- Storage magazines.

The explosives storage area is located north of the Kona pit and is shown on Figure 1-2. The general conceptual layout of the explosives facilities is show on Figure 4-18.

4.5.1 Bulk Explosive Storage Area Construction

The design of all storage facilities will meet regulations and will be positioned based on required separation distances, as regulated by the Explosives Regulatory Division (ERD) of Natural Resources Canada. The ERD ensures that manufacturers, importers, exporters, and vendors of explosives, as well as those who store explosives, comply with the *Explosives Act*, RSC 1985, c. E-17, and Regulations. Maximum storage capacity and quantity distance tables were used to determine the minimum separation distances. The explosives facilities will be leased as part of down-hole supply and service contract by the explosive's supplier. Additional details regarding explosives handling and storage are provided in the Explosives Management Plan.

4.5.1.1 Bulk Ammonium Nitrate (AN) Storage

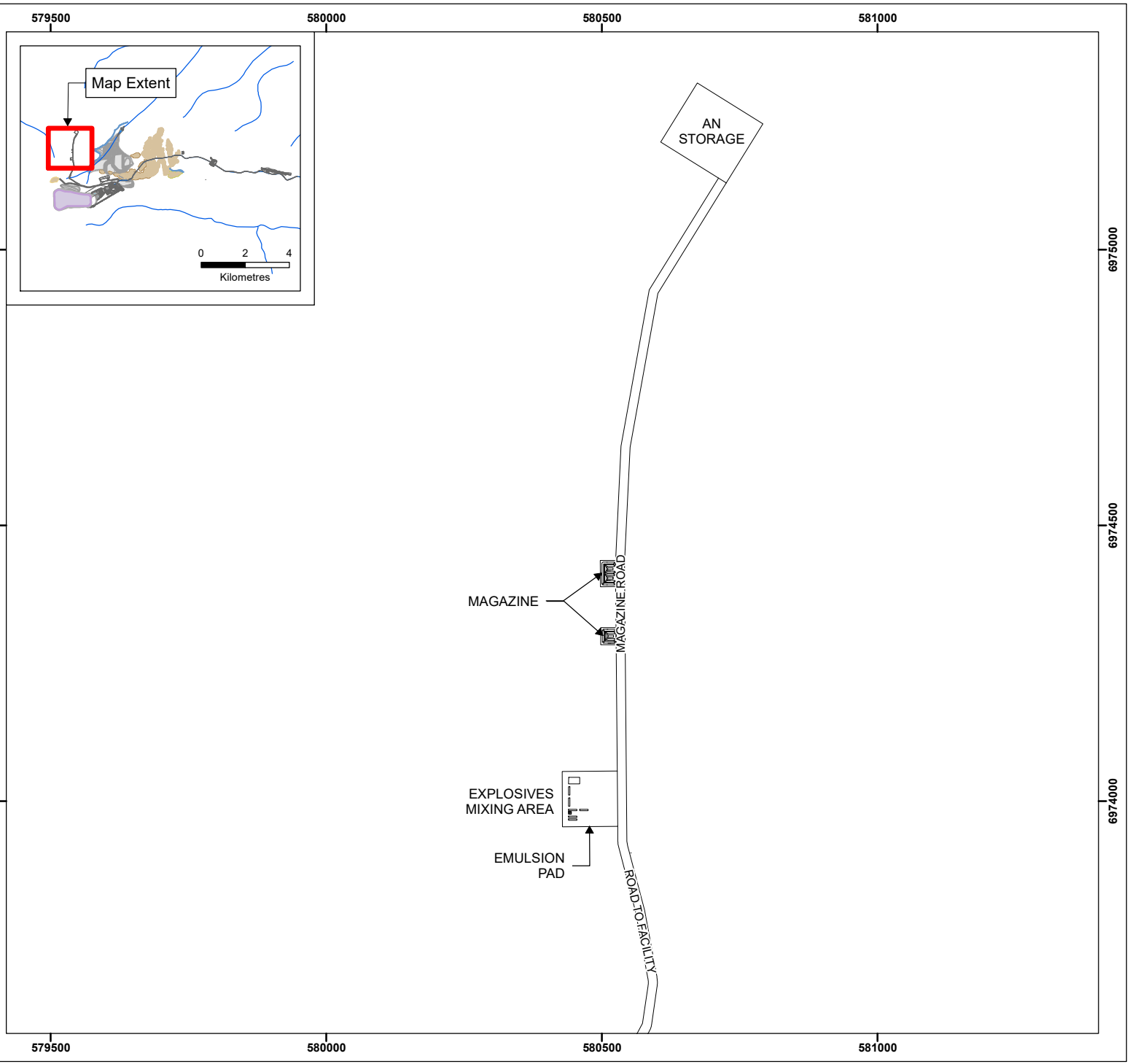
The AN storage area is sized to allow for a minimum 15 weeks of storage or up to 3,100 tonnes of AN prill (pellets) and will be lined with a HDPE liner to provide spill containment.

4.5.1.2 Emulsion Plant and Mixing Area

The emulsion plant will be constructed on the emulsion pad with a dedicated wash bay, shop, electrical and mechanical buildings, and office for plant operations. All these items will be provided in modular containers for quick assembly and minimal need for civil foundations. Power to this facility will be via a 500 kW generator, filled by the site fuel truck as needed. A 60 tonne AN silo will hold the daily AN requirement of prill (pellets) that will be stored for use during NAR outages. Liquid AN solution will also be stored on this pad for daily consumption during NAR operational periods.

4.5.1.3 Storage Magazines

The storage area will be lined with a high-density polyethylene liner to provide spill containment. Packaged explosives and explosive detonators will be stored in approved explosive magazines located on separate pads. The powder magazine will be two 40-ft container magazines, each capable of holding up to 32 t of explosives. The cap magazine will be a 20 ft container magazine capable of holding approximately 600 cases of detonators and caps. Each magazine will be surrounded on three sides with earth berms to prevent movement and significantly reduce the separation distances from other areas of the mine operation. Figure 4-18 depicts the conceptual layout of the explosive storage area components.



COFFEE GOLD MINE

Conceptual Explosives Facilities Layout

Legend

Notes

1. This map is not intended to be a "stand-alone" document, but a visual aid of the information contained within the referenced Report. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the scope of services and limitations described therein.

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Metres

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Figure 4-18	Date: Nov 3, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: DP

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4.6 ROM Stockpile

4.6.1 Pad Construction

Runoff collection trenches and sediment ponds will be constructed along the down-gradient boundary of the ROM stockpile footprint prior to site preparation (i.e., clearing and grubbing) activities. The ROM stockpile will be constructed in an area that is expected to be mostly permafrost-free. Clearing and stripping of organics will be undertaken in as short of a time period as practicable in advance of the initial waste rock foundation pad to limit potential erosion of exposed areas.

A 20-m wide safety berm or offset will be left between the crest of the waste rock foundation pad and the toe of the ROM stockpile along the south side where the pad height will reach its maximum of 30 m. This will result in a maximum overall slope angle of approximately 2.0H:1V. The waste rock foundation pad will require approximately 2 Mt of material to construct. The cut and fill volumes for areas within the ROM footprint based on finished surfaces and the existing topography are provided in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 ROM Stockpile Pad Cut and Fill Volumes

Area	Cut (m^3)	Fill (m^3)
ROM Stockpile	35	3,925,510

4.6.2 ROM Construction

The ROM stockpile will be located directly east of the primary crusher as shown on Figure 1-2, and has been designed with a maximum capacity of 3.0 Mt of ROM mineralized material contained within a footprint of 13 ha. The ROM stockpile will be constructed on top of the pad from an average elevation of 1,125 masl up to 1,155 masl, resulting in an overall height of approximately 30 m for the ROM material. The ROM stockpile will have a diversion channel downhill to convey water towards the Facility Pond. Water management infrastructure details are provided in the Water Management Plan.

4.7 Land Treatment Facility

4.7.1 Pad Construction

The land treatment facility will be placed on a pad constructed from overburden material removed during site earthworks at other Mine Site areas.

4.7.2 Land Treatment Facility Construction

The land treatment facility will be a multi-use facility where different media (i.e., soil, water, snow, and ice) contaminated with hydrocarbons and antifreeze will be treated. The land treatment facility will be located to the east of the Supremo Pit footprint and will have the capacity to treat up to 2,400 m^3 of contaminated media at any one time in treatment cells. The facility will be equipped with a sump for pumping snow melt and/or excess water from the cells, which will then be primarily used for operation of the land treatment facility. A continuous sheet of HDPE impermeable liner sandwiched between layers of geotextile will be installed under the land treatment facility and in its berms. Welds used in installing the liner will be tested to ensure the impermeability of the liner, and records of the welds will be retained on-site.

Construction of the land treatment facility will follow specifications outlined in the *Guidelines for Land Treatment Facilities* (YG 2020), including berms that are at least 1 m wide, and 1.5 m high. The height of the soil piles within the facility will be maintained at a maximum of 2 m and will be levelled, resulting in gentle slopes. Further details regarding operation of the land treatment facility are provided in the Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Plan.

4.8 Mine Site and Haul Roads

The on-site access road will provide access from the Yukon River to the mine site and will extend through mine site to the Explosives Storage Area throughout all stages of the mine. The haul roads will develop progressively through the various stages of the mine as the Project moves from construction to operations and then to closure. By the end of the Construction Phase (Year -1), the haul road network will extend between the developed infrastructure, which includes the Alpha WRSF, early Supremo pit, early Latte pit, and the ROM stockpile. Throughout the Operations Phase (Year 1 to Year 9) the haul road network will be dynamic, extending to the active mine locations and progressive reclamation activities will occur on haul roads that are no longer required for mining operations. The roadway network will continue to evolve throughout the Active Closure Phase to support closure activities and will generally undergo closure in the later portion of the Active Closure Phase when the majority of infrastructure has been decommissioned, and key areas have been closed. An overview of the mine site and haul roads throughout the life of mine is provided in the Life of Mine figures in Appendix D.

Mine Site roads will be used for smaller vehicles (e.g., light trucks) to access the airstrip, Bulk Explosive Storage Area, and other site infrastructure. The Mine Site roads will be constructed with rock fill material with a minimum travelling surface width of 8 m and a maximum grade of 10%. The existing road (Java or mine access road) connecting the proposed Mine Site area to the existing exploration camp totaling 25 km will require upgrades and ongoing maintenance during mine operations. Roadbed material thicknesses will depend on existing ground conditions. The rock material will be sourced from infrastructure earthwork activities or from open pit waste material.

External pit haul roads will be used by mining equipment and heavy-duty vehicles to access the open pits, ore crusher, ROM stockpile, Alpha WRSF, and HLF. The haul roads will be designed with a width of 30 m, and the depth of roadbed material will vary depending on the existing ground conditions. To the extent possible, these roads will be constructed using all-fill techniques to achieve design alignment and grade, with NAG material sourced from the open pits.

The roads will be constructed using ROM waste rock and will represent a potential source of geochemical loading. Screening and monitoring criteria will be established for haul road construction material. The geologic block model will be used during operations to identify zones of low metal leaching potential based on lithology, weathering, and arsenic content.

A monitoring program will be put in place to confirm the metal leaching (ML) potential of waste rock used in haul road construction during its excavation. A monitoring plan will be established to confirm the non-potentially acid generating (non-PAG) classification of waste rock, and any potentially acid generating (PAG) rock that is identified will be excluded from haul road construction. Additional details regarding the materials screening are provided in the Geochemical Monitoring Plan.

4.9 Ancillary Infrastructure

4.9.1 Airstrip

Air transportation will be the primary means of transportation for Mine Site personnel and incidental freight. Fixed wing aircraft will be chartered from Whitehorse or the City of Dawson for delivery of bulk freight on an as-needed basis (e.g., for catering supplies during periods when the NAR is closed). Site personnel will be mobilized to site from Whitehorse and Dawson. The private airstrip will have a Prior Permission Required designation and is designed to handle turboprop passenger aircraft similar in size to an ATR-300 or Dash-8. The airstrip is also sufficiently sized to handle cargo aircraft up to a de Havilland DHC-5A Buffalo. The airstrip will be capable of accommodating aircraft with the capacity for a return trip fuel reserve, allowing for immediate turn-around without refueling. The airstrip will be designated as “registered”, thereby allowing for the use of approved charter aircraft without having to comply fully with Transport Canada’s standards as set out in *TP312E Aerodrome Standards and Recommended Practices* (Transport Canada 2015).

The all-weather airstrip will be located approximately 7 km east of the camp site and will be 1,600-m long by 45-m wide, with a 12.5 m safety area on each side and a 60 m safety area at each end. The taxiway to the apron area will be 15 m wide with 6-m graded areas on each side. The concrete apron will be approximately 75 m by 33 m and will be large enough for two aircraft to maneuver and park.

The airstrip will be constructed from cut-to-fill material local to the airstrip. Fill material will be placed in 300-mm lifts and compacted. The airstrip graded areas will be capped with a minimum layer of 300 mm of 19 mm minus granular crushed rock. Construction of the airstrip is currently authorized by Newmont’s Class IV quartz mining land use approval LQ00312.

The airstrip will be equipped with a GPS Instrument Approach system allowing for instrument flight rules approaches and departures under suitable weather conditions. Airstrip lighting will include runway edge lighting, taxiway edge lighting, precision approach path indicators, and an omni-directional approach lighting system.

A prefabricated modular operations centre containing radio equipment for ground-to-air communications will be located on the airstrip apron and will contain all electrical services and controls for the airstrip. The operations centre will contain radio equipment for ground-to-air communications. A four-element automated weather observation station (AWOS) will be located alongside the operations centre and provide wind direction and speed, visibility, and ceiling readings to pilots during landing and take-off. A dedicated diesel generator located at the flight operations centre will provide power for airstrip operations; alternative power generation options for airstrip operations will be evaluated during detailed design, and may include renewable power, if feasible.

The airstrip layout is shown on Figure 4-19, and the plan and profile are shown on Figure 4-20. The airstrip location with respect to the Mine Site is shown on Figure 1-2.

The existing airstrip on site near the Coffee Camp will also be maintained and used in the event that inclement weather prevents the use of the main airstrip. This additional airstrip will allow for increased worker safety and operational flexibility.

Access management measures for both the Project and exploration airstrips include the use of pre-flight runway inspections by ground personnel and a radio control person on the ground who has a view of the runway. Procedures and training related to employee and contractor access management of the airstrips will be in place for the duration of the time the airstrips are used.

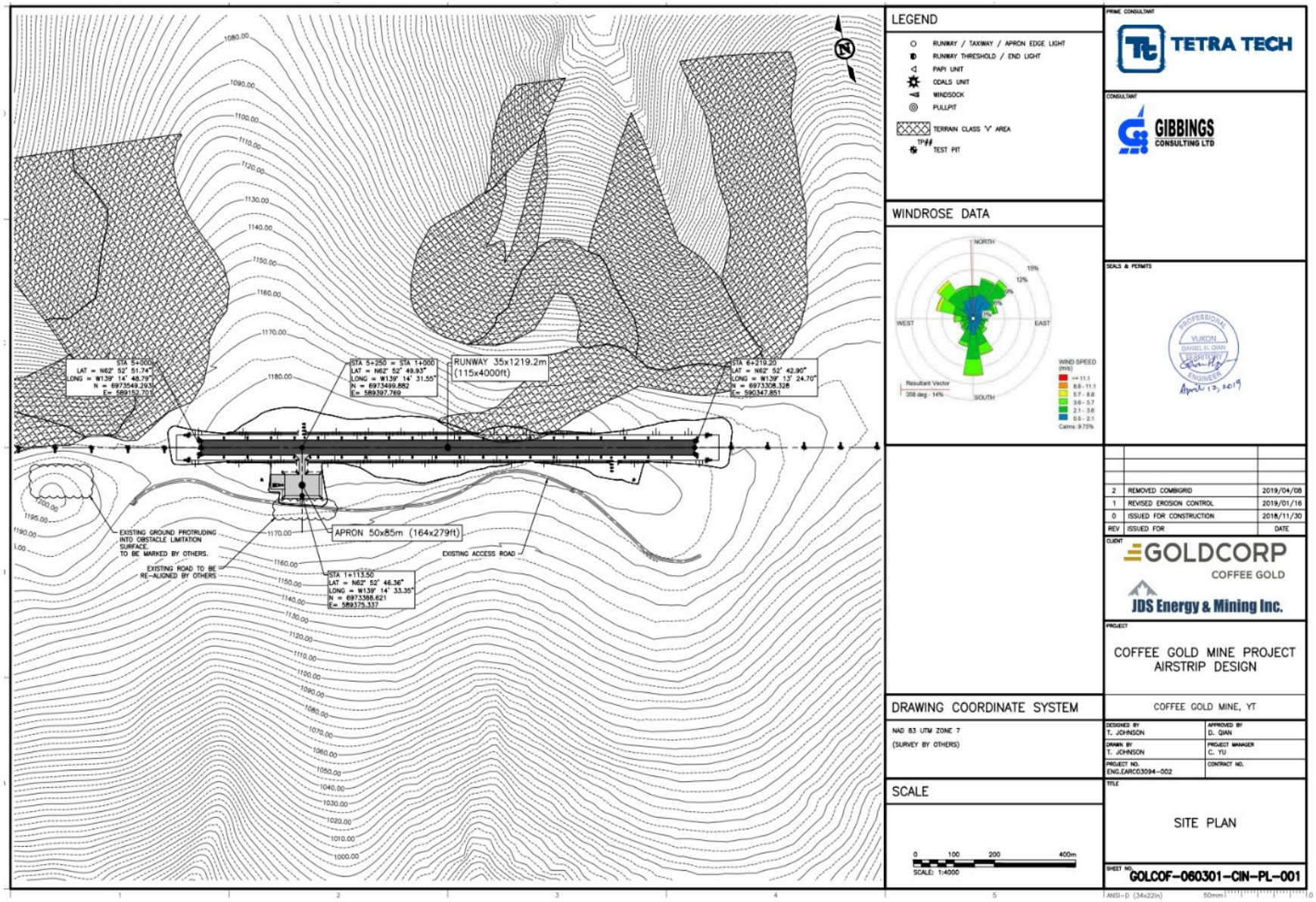

Figure 4-19 Airstrip Layout

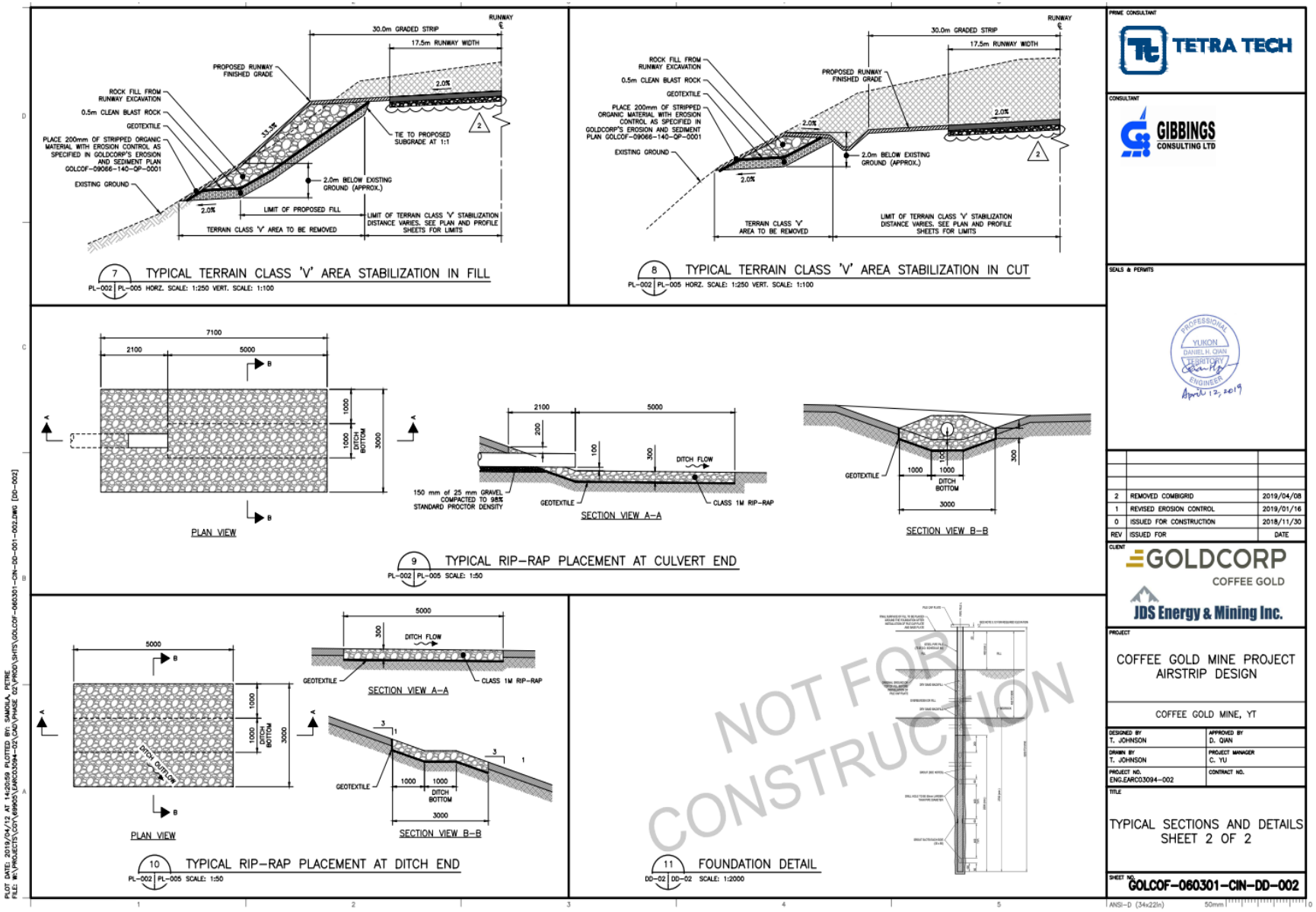

Figure 4-20 Airstrip Plan and Profile

4.9.2 Laydown Areas

Locations of laydown areas at the Project will be optimized for the type of activities that are being conducted during each phase of the Project. During the Construction Phase, a construction laydown area will be located within the Project's waste management area, which is central to the Project layout. During the Operations Phase, laydown areas for major process plant consumables will be located next to the truck shop building and at the crusher area. Materials that do not require protection from the elements may be stored in the laydown yard (Figure 1-2). A warm storage building will be located near the truck shop area. The Cyanide laydown area near the process plant is described in further detail in the Cyanide Management Plan.

The process plant area pad was developed to allow for sufficient space around the infrastructure to store materials and equipment. A half heated and half cold storage building will be located on the process plant pad. Additional laydown areas will be created as needed. Should additional storage area for construction materials be required, the area east of the camp site may be utilized.

4.9.3 Trails

Trails with minimal ground and vegetation disturbance (less than 5 m in width) will be established to access water monitoring and other environmental monitoring locations around the mine. These trails will be built to be accessed by all-terrain vehicles only. Trails may also be used by mine personnel for recreation (walking/snowshoeing) on off duty hours (use of trails will require that site safety protocols be followed). The exact details of trail location will be determined as trails are developed.

Trail establishment will be done in a way that minimizes ground and vegetation disturbance and reduces erosion potential. Trails impacting permafrost areas, riparian zones, and side slopes will be avoided wherever possible, and vegetative mat will not be removed. Trees and brush will only be cut where alternative routing does not exist, and trails will be flagged so that multiple routes are not taken. The trails will be used infrequently (only as required by license conditions), and no recreational all-terrain vehicle (ATV) use of those trails will be allowed by employees or contractors.

5.0 WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The development of water management infrastructure will follow a phased implementation schedule that will include the following phases.

- **Phase 1: Construction Phase (Years -3 to Year -1).** This phase will focus on the development of water infrastructure that is necessary for mine operations to commence. During this period, all water is non-contact water and will be collected in the natural watersheds present on site before being discharged to the environment via the surrounding rivers and creeks. The Facility Pond and Alpha Pond are constructed, along with the Halfway Creek Diversion, and the heap leach pad and ponds are constructed.
- **Phase 2 – Stage 1: Years -1 to Year 2 of the Operations Phase.** During this phase, active mining begins in Latte Pit, Supremo Pit and Double Double Pit. Water collected in the active basins of these pits will be used for dust suppression or pumped to Facility Pond where it can be used process water or pumped towards Alpha Pond for discharge to Halfway Creek. Ore processing at the heap leach facility also commences in this phase. Excess heap leach rinse solution is routed to the event ponds, which also provide process water.
- **Phase 2 – Stage 2: Year 2 to Year 10 of the Operations Phase.** During this phase, contact water from remaining active pit areas is prioritised for dust suppression, but further contact water may be routed to any one of Double Double Pit, Latte Pit, or Alpha Pond (via Facility Pond) for sediment control before being discharged to the natural environment. Additional contact water sourced from the event ponds and plant site is also routed to the Alpha Pond. Pit lakes will begin to form throughout Stage 2, and the spill points from the pits will discharge to the environment. Water quality monitoring will track water in advance of any water discharging off-site, and actions will be implemented, including water treatment, if required.
    - Stage 2 also introduces the water treatment plant near the heap leach facility and plant site. Heap leach processing solution is expected to exceed the site-specific water quality objectives and will be routed to the treatment plant before either being discharged towards Alpha Pond or recycled as makeup water for the heap leach facility.
- **Phase 3: Post-mining Closure Phase (Year 10 to Year 15).** During this phase, active mining will have concluded, and all pits will be flooded. Meteoric water collected in the pit basins will be monitored for quality and will be discharged to the environment if the effluent meets the site-specific water quality objectives. HLF rinse solution will be collected and processed until recirculation ceases in Year 15. Excess process solution and additional contact water present in the Facility Pond will be treated at the water treatment plant (WTP) before either being discharged to Alpha Pond or recycled as makeup water for the heap leach facility.
- **Phase 4: Active Closure Phase (Year 16 to Year 21).** During this phase, meteoric water collected in the pit basins will be monitored for quality and will be discharged to the environment if the effluent meets the site-specific water quality objectives. If required, the passive water treatment system for HLF drainage will be constructed. Ongoing operations of the WTP will continue as required. The process plant and WTP will be decommissioned once no longer required. Once water quality monitoring indicates it is acceptable to do so, the Alpha Pond will be decommissioned. The Halfway Creek Diversion and Double Double Diversion will be breached.
- **Phase 5: Post-closure Phase (Year 21 onward).** During this phase, pit lakes continue to develop and spill to the environment. Heap leach drain down is routed to a passive treatment facility before ultimately being routed to Halfway Creek via the Alpha WRSF rock drain and overflow channel.

The Water Management Plan provides a summary of scheduled pit dewatering and predicted years of pit lake filling and spillover, as well as the pit dewatering system design criteria. The detailed design of the pit dewatering system, including quantification of the number of pumps and pipeline alignments, will be developed in the Detailed Engineering stage based on the final open pit configuration and mining schedule. Flow diagrams illustrating the movement of water at the site throughout the life of mine are presented on Figure 5-1 to Figure 5-6. Additional details regarding the water management infrastructure are provided in the Water Management Plan.

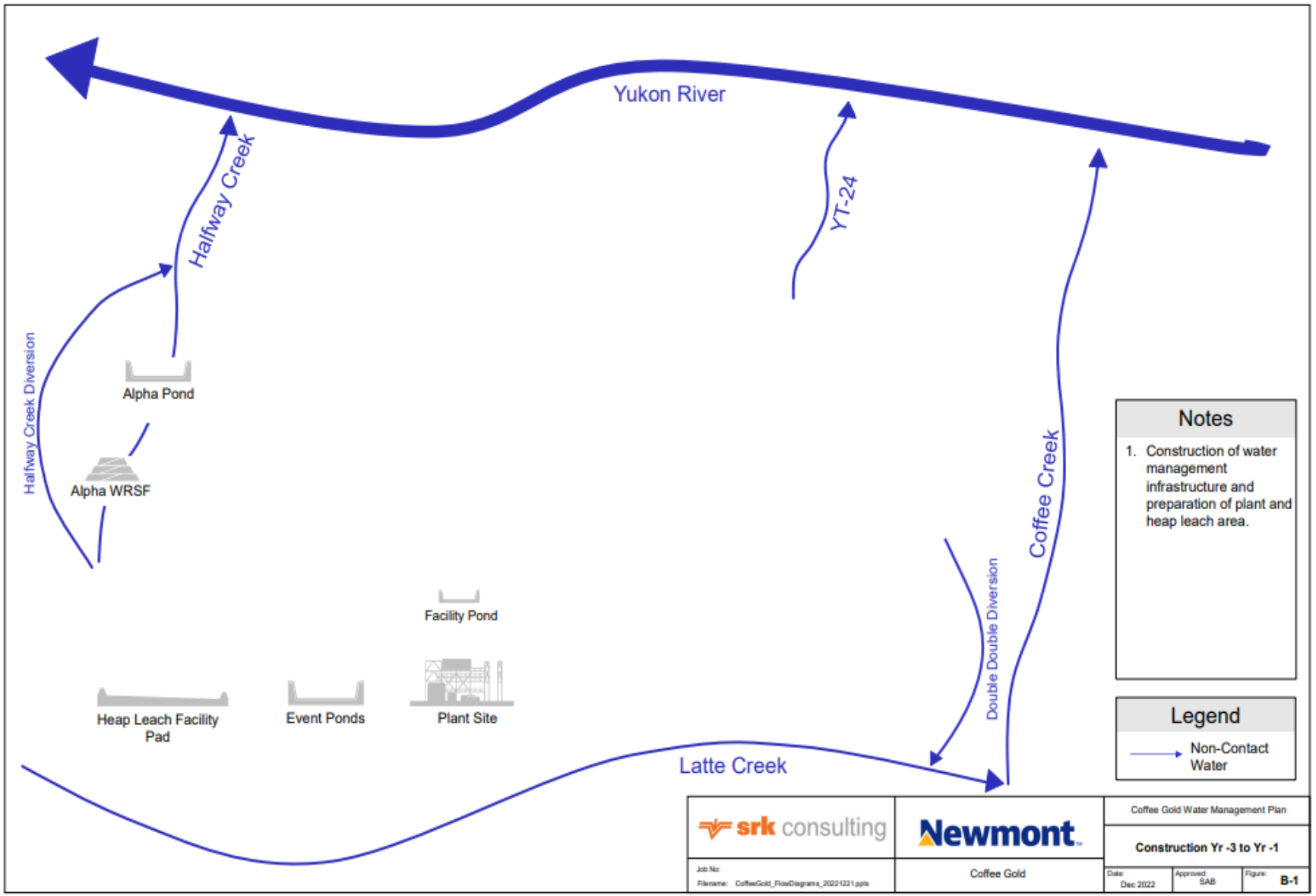

Figure 5-1 Water Management Schematic for Construction Yr -3 to Yr -1

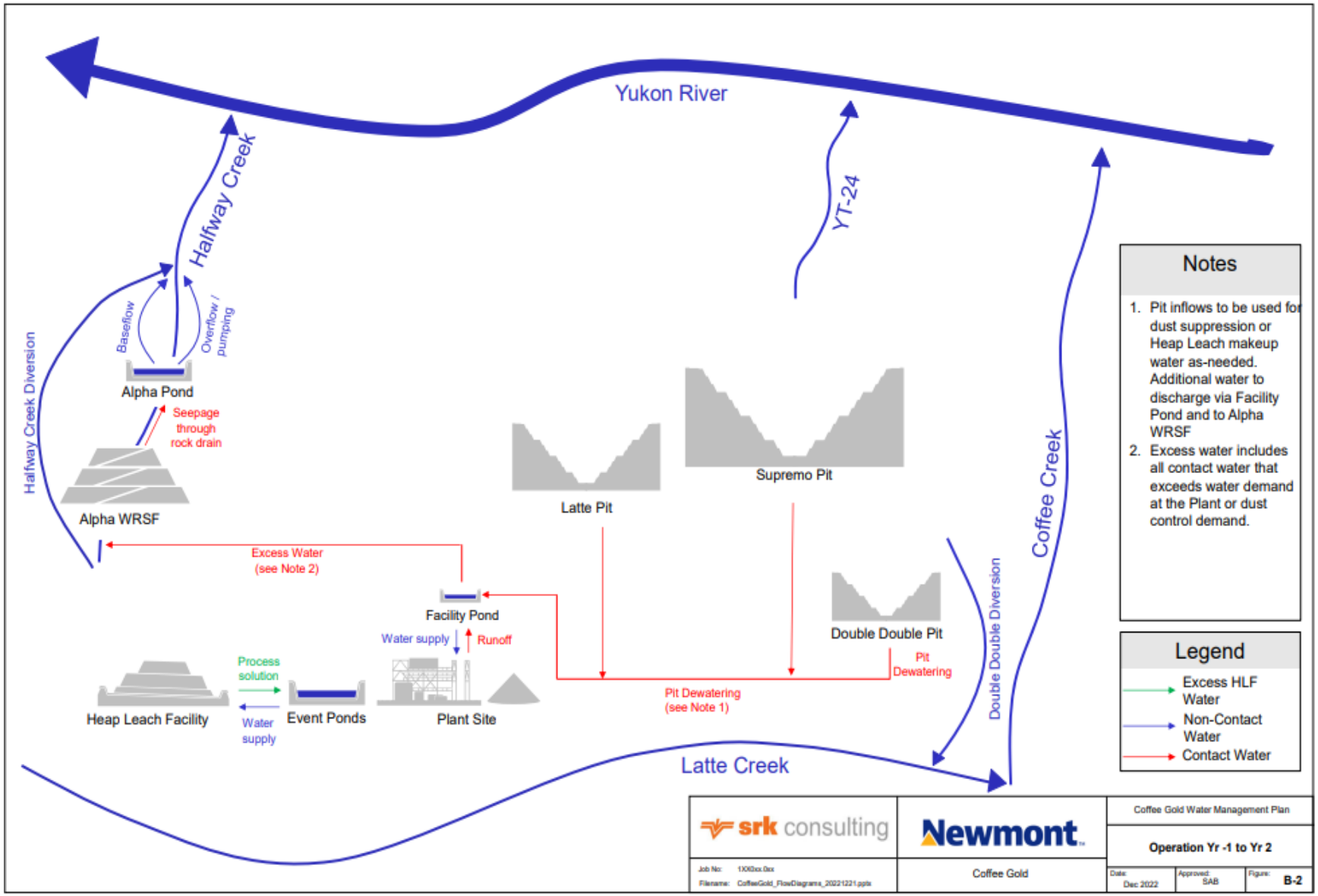

Figure 5-2 Water Management Schematic for Operation Yr -1 to Yr 2

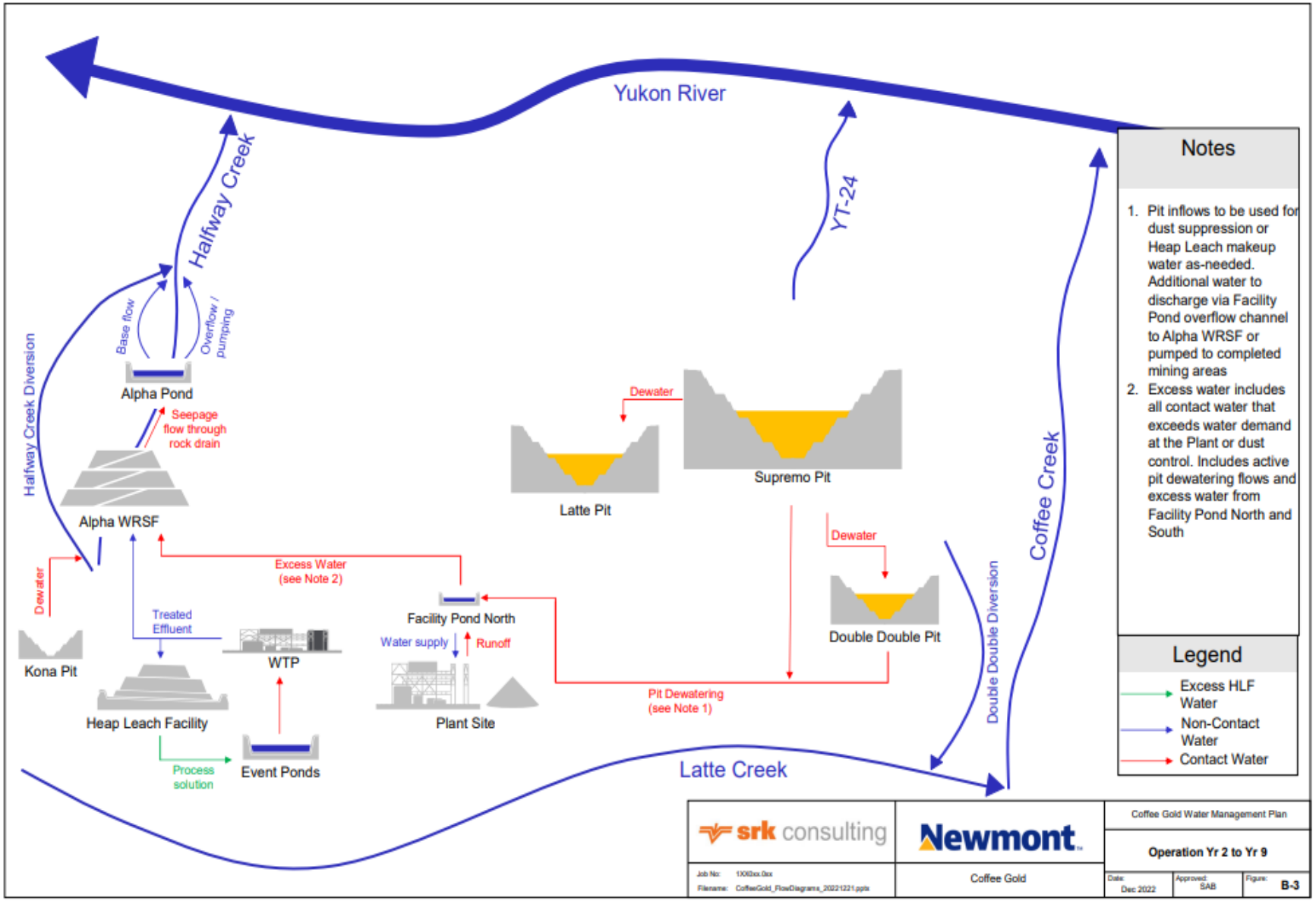

Figure 5-3 Water Management Schematic for Operation Yr 2 to Yr 9

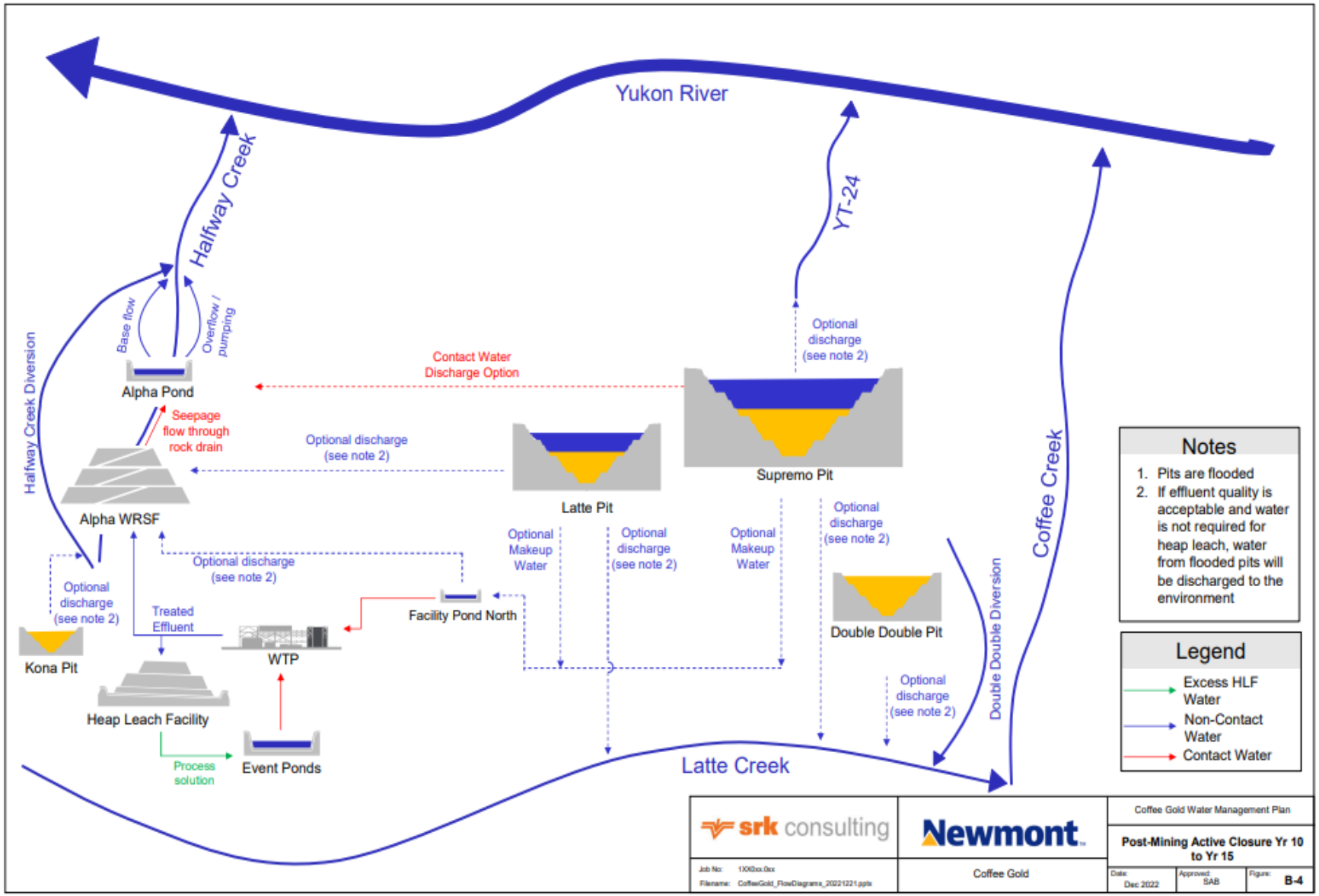

Figure 5-4 Water Management Schematic for Post-mining Closure Yr 10 to Yr 15

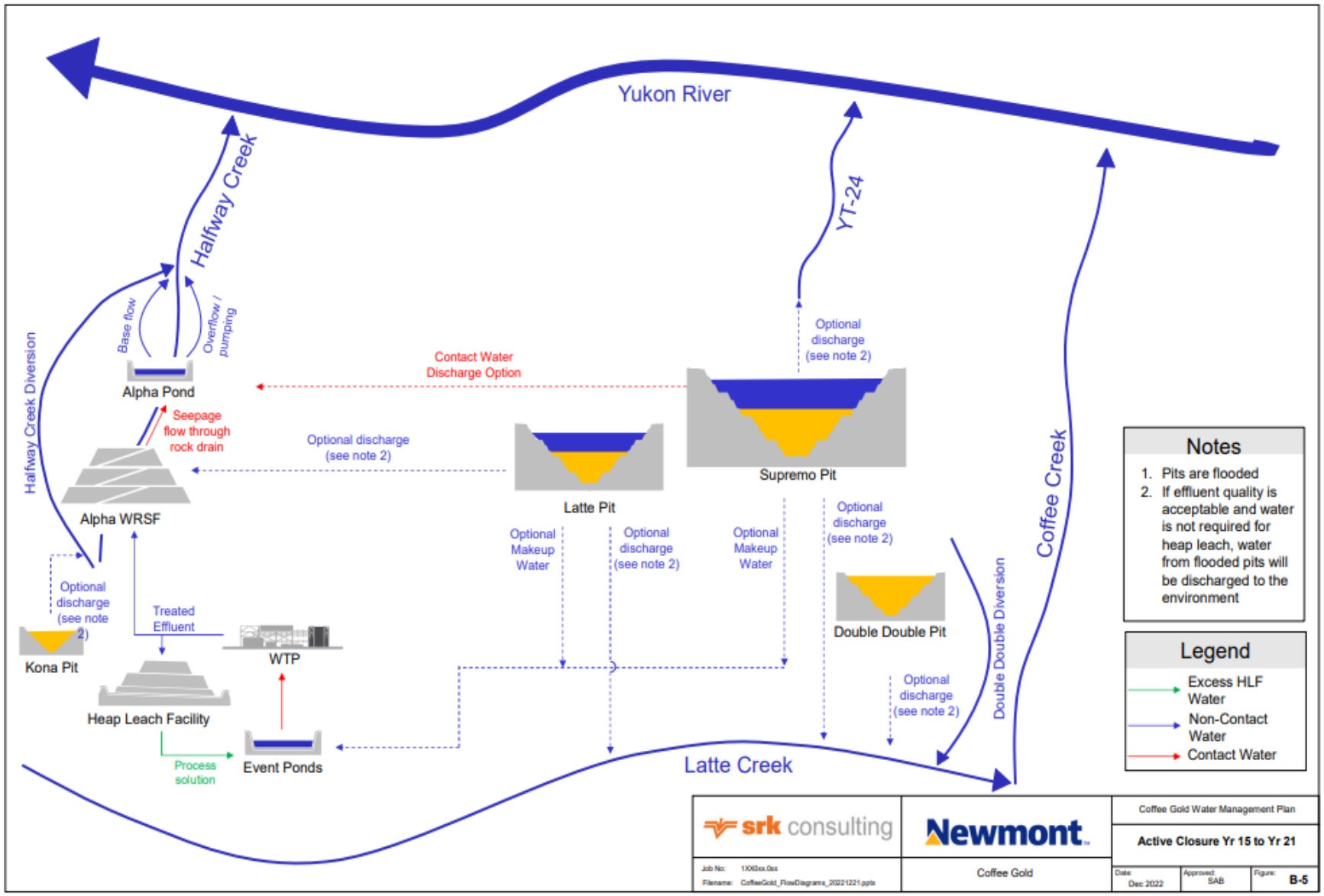

Figure 5-5 Water Management Schematic for Active Closure Yr 16 to Yr 21

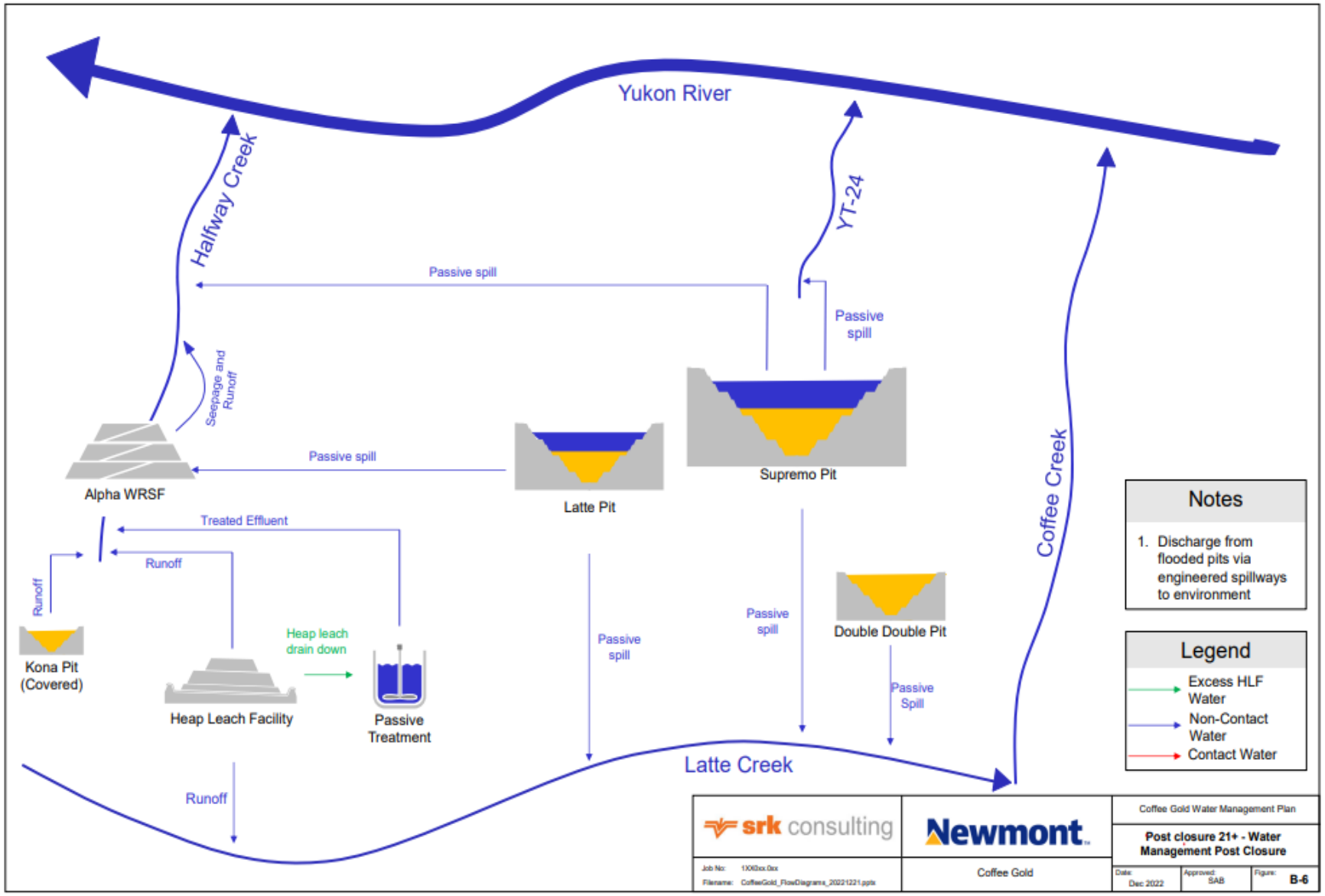

Figure 5-6 Water Management Schematic for Post Closure Yr 21+

6.0 MINE INFRASTRUCTURE MONITORING PROGRAM

6.1 Monitoring Program

The purpose of the monitoring program during mine development is to identify apparent physical changes to the facilities and/or foundations that may indicate future instability, and to allow the conditions to be mitigated prior to instability occurring. Internal monitoring and inspection logs will be maintained on site. Mine infrastructure monitoring during construction will focus on the following elements:

- Geochemical characterization
- Sediment and erosion
- Spills to the environment
- Water management.

Physical performance of mine infrastructure during construction, including slope and dam stability and settlement, will be carried out as described in the Physical Monitoring Plan.

6.1.1 Geochemical Characterization

A geochemical monitoring program will be carried out during mine development for the purposes of characterizing waste rock and overburden, thereby identifying materials that are suitable for reuse and construction of areas including the plant site area, laydown areas and airstrip. Specifically, the geochemical monitoring program will be used to confirm that NAG material designated for use in site construction has low potential for ML/ARD, and that it meets other geochemical criteria. Geochemical sampling will also be carried out in ruck cut material that has originated from blasting in bedrock during construction to identify any potential exposed PAG material.

The monitoring program will include, but may not be limited to, visual observation, field testing, and sample collection using methods such as test pits and/or opportunistic grab sampling, where appropriate. Samples for off-site testing will be collected in clean, laboratory-prepared sample containers and sent to an accredited facility for analysis. An adequate number of samples will be collected for representative assessment of NAG material. Additional details regarding the geochemical monitoring program are provided in the Geochemical Monitoring Plan.

6.1.2 Sediment and Erosion

During mine development, sediment and erosion inspections of will focus on assessing the physical characteristics of the site as well as the erosion and sediment control prescriptions that have been implemented. Inspections will be conducted on a weekly basis in the active areas of work, and will include:

- Slopes and soils for the presence of rills and gullies
- Water conveyance capacity and spillway stability
- Stability of erosion control measures
- Storage capacity and function of sediment controls (e.g., check dams, silt fence, sedimentation ponds).

Turbidity measurements, pH measurements, and TSS samples will be collected from the sedimentation pond discharge points and compared to the Effluent Quality Standards (EQS) that have been defined for the site to assess the overall performance of the erosion and sediment control measures. Details regarding the defined EQS are provided in the Water Management Plan.

Instream monitoring and sampling, including turbidity and TSS, will be conducted at selected stations at downstream locations as per the Surface Water Quality Monitoring Plan. The frequency of monitoring during construction will depend on site activities. While working within the wetted perimeter or completing tasks that are at risk of sediment release, samples and field screening of downstream water will be conducted once every two hours. If the turbidity exceeds water quality objectives, all work will cease until levels can be brought down to acceptable levels. Sediment mitigation measures and best practices that will be implemented at the site are described in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. If monitoring data show that TSS remains above guidance downstream of sediment control structures, additional methods of sediment removal may include:

- Use of synthetic permeable barriers to slow water down and promote sedimentation
- Use of sediment filter bags
- Use of flocculants in sediment ponds to increase sedimentation rates.

Responses to mitigate observed changes in the water quality at the site that fall outside of the predicted range and have the potential to cause adverse effects are discussed within the Water Management Plan.

Further details regarding sediment and erosion monitoring are provided in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

6.1.3 Environmental Spills

Regular and frequent monitoring and inspections by the Environment Department will be conducted to confirm environmental compliance during mine development. Inspections will assist in preventing spills as well as ensure timely maintenance of mine components and equipment. Regular checks of heavy machinery, processing equipment, dispensing equipment, and other mine facilities could result in early resolution of any deficiencies, and lead to less ongoing maintenance and repair. Additional details regarding monitoring related to environmental spills are provided in the Spill Contingency Plan.

6.1.4 Water Management Infrastructure

Regular and frequent inspections will be conducted on the water management infrastructure in place during mine development to confirm that water conveyance and collection is occurring at the site within design specifications. The inspections will focus on stability of the features, as well as signs of sedimentation and erosion. The features will be assessed through visual inspections. Details regarding the water management infrastructure monitoring program are provided in the Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan.

7.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

General Mine Development Plan
Table of Concordance

Decision Document Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Number	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
		Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat		
1	The Proponent shall apply for a lease or another form of regulatory approval under the Territorial *Lands Act* that will provide the Proponent with the authority and ability to control access between Maisy May Creek and the Stewart River. The point of access control shall be the beginning of new road connecting the existing road network with the Stewart River barge landing. Access shall be restricted through means such as a gatehouse or equivalent access restriction until the road is decommissioned such that this section of new road not become a public road.	**Access Route Construction Management Plan** Section 2.0: Authorizations for Construction; Section 7.0: Access Tie-in, Access Control, and Staging Area	Construction / Operation	
		Access Route Operational Management Plan Section 3.1: Access Control		
		Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.2.4.1: Access Management		
2	The Proponent shall restrict public access to the Coffee Creek barge landing and roads connected to the barge landing that it maintains. Access shall be restricted through means such as a gatehouse, as near the barge landing as possible, until such time the road network attached to the barge landing is decommissioned such that these roads not become public roads.	**Access Route Construction Management Plan** Section 7.0: Access Tie-in, Access Control, and Staging Area	Construction / Operation	Access restricted through operation of the barge landings and through a gatehouse located approximately 2.8 km northeast of the north Stewart River barge landing.
		Access Route Operational Management Plan Section 3.1: Access Control		Access restricted through operation of the barge landings and through a gatehouse located approximately 2.8 km northeast of the north Stewart River barge landing.
		Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.2.4.1: Access Management		
2.1	The Proponent shall ensure that all new road sections do not become public roads and that all new road sections be decommissioned by the conclusion of project activities. New barge landings shall be obstructed in a manner to prevent unloading of vehicles by barge.	**Access Route Construction Management Plan** Section 9.13: Decommissioning and Reclamation	Closure	
		Access Route Operational Management Plan Section 3.1: Access Control	Construction / Operation / Closure	
		Reclamation and Closure Plan Section 7.8.2: NAR and On-site Access Road	Closure	
3	The Proponent shall not use the NAR, except for maintenance purposes, when caribou migrations are expected to intersect the NAR or caribou are persistently crossing the NAR over a period of three days. Normal road use shall not resume until caribou are considered to have cleared the road corridor.	**Access Route Operational Management Plan** Section 4.5: Interaction with Wildlife	Construction / Operation / Closure	
		Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.3.1: Species Specific Mitigation: Caribou		Phased approach to caribou mitigation: Response Level 3.
4	Snowbanks along the Northern Access Route shall be maintained at a level of less than 50 cm above the roadbed. Flowthrough breaks should be included at appropriate intervals and locations along the Northern Access Road.	**Wildlife Protection Plan** Section 4.1: Project Design; Section 4.2.4: Manage Road Operations	Construction / Operation	Snowbanks will be managed and maintained to 0.5 m high where safe to do so and allowed by other design considerations and will include periodic breaks to allow wildlife to move across the road, spaced between 500 m and 1 km apart on alternating sides of the road.
		Access Route Operational Management Plan Section 4.3: Snow Removal and Snow Management		Snowbanks will be managed and maintained to 0.5 m high where safe to do so and allowed by other design considerations and will include periodic breaks to allow wildlife to move across the road, spaced between 500 m and 1 km apart on alternating sides of the road.
5	The proponent shall retain an individual qualified in caribou behavior who will, in consultation with Government of Yukon, implement design features to reduce the likelihood of entrapment within project infrastructure as well as design features that reduce noise, visual, and light stimuli in alpine and subalpine habitats of high importance to caribou that are within line of sight of the mine site's activities to assist in reducing stimuli that may cause an expansion of the zone of influence (ZOI) for the mine site.	**Noise Management Plan** Section 5.0: Environmental Protection Measures	Construction / Operation / Closure	
		Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.0: Wildlife Protection Measures Framework; Section 4.2: General Wildlife Protection Measures		
		Access Route Construction Management Plan Section 7.0: Access Tie-in, Access Control, and Staging Area; Section 8.0: Borrow Sources		
6	Between May 1 and August 31, the minimum cruising altitude for project-related aircraft shall be 600m. This window will be extended as necessary based on seasonal caribou presence documented in the Wildlife Monitoring Plan and decision criteria in the Adaptive Management Plan.	**Wildlife Protection Plan** Section 4.2.5: Manage Aircraft Operations	Construction / Operation / Closure	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures				
Mitigation Number	**Proposed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Project Phases**	**Notes**
		Water and Aquatic Resources		
7	In evaluating whether the non-degradation threshold for Coffee Creek is met, the Proponent shall be subject to performance evaluation criteria that incorporate a suitable method to determine if the Coffee Gold Project is the primary or most substantial cause of any exceedance of the non-degradation threshold. The Proponent's non-degradation thresholds shall be revised to require that the Project not be the primary or most substantial cause of any exceedance of a non-degradation threshold.	**Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan** Section 2.3.2: Non-Degradation Water Quality Objectives - Coffee Creek and Yukon River	Construction / Operation / Closure	
8	The proponent shall revise water quality objectives prior to licensing, as necessary, dictated by the current relevant science and using the same level of protection assessed during the Screening. That is, use-protection objectives in Halfway, Latte and YT-24 creeks, and performance evaluations that reflect non-degradation objectives in Coffee Creek and the Yukon River downstream of Halfway, Latte and YT24 creeks.	**Water Management Plan** Section 1.4.2: Territorial Regulations	Construction / Operation / Closure	
9	Prior to licencing, the Proponent shall revise use-protection water quality objectives to ensure they incorporate the most recent toxicological information and guidance from CCME, Government of Canada, and BCMoE for the protection of freshwater aquatic life.	**Water Management Plan** Section 1.4.2: Territorial Regulations	Construction / Operation / Closure	
10	Reclamation and closure plans required under the Quartz Mining Act will include, at a minimum, the same use protection and non-degradation objectives as during operations. Water quality early warning triggers for reclamation and closure will be developed and applied for all watercourses as part of the Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan.	**Reclamation and Closure Plan** Section 3.1.5: Water Quality Objectives **Reclamation and Closure Plan** Section 5.8.2: Contingency Planning and Adaptive Management Approach	Closure	
11	The Proponent shall develop water related adaptive management plans in accordance with Government of Yukon's 2021 guidance document, including any future revisions, "Guidelines for developing adaptive management plans in Yukon: water-related components of quartz mining projects".	**Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan** Section 2.2: Adaptive Management Approach **Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan**	Construction / Operation / Closure	
12	Ore shall not remain on the ROM ore pad at the end of operations, during scheduled or unscheduled closure, without prior confirmation of long-term attenuation capacity of the schist pad for the key COPIs, arsenic and uranium that has been reviewed and accepted by the relevant regulator.	**Reclamation and Closure Plan** Section 6.4.1: Heap Leach Facility and ROM Stockpile	Temporary Closure	
13	The proponent shall provide to the relevant regulator all iterative water balance and water quality model runs generated in support of future licensing applications based on project updates, additional water quality mitigation measures proposed during screening and licensing, and new information. During operations, the proponent shall provide results of monitoring data to allow comparison with predictions with relevant regulators and affected First Nations.	**Water Management Plan** Section 7.0: Reporting **Water Management Plan** Section 8.0: Annual Water Management Planning	Construction / Operation / Closure	
14	Prior to licensing, the proponent shall summarize the results of all test work completed for the development of the proposed bioreactor treatment system (EBR system), identify treatment performance objectives for the EBR, provide timelines to complete the remaining test work and develop the detailed design of the EBR system.	**Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan** Section 4.5: Water Treatment of Heap Leach Solutions **Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan** Appendix D: Coffee Mine Water Treatment Design for Permitting	Construction / Operation	
15	The overall timeline for development of the EBR system must meet the conditions evaluated during the Screening, such that detailed plans for the EBR are submitted, reviewed and accepted by the responsible regulator, and the EBR is operational prior to the HLF water balance reaching a threshold that requires discharge of treated excess water to Halfway Creek or the Latte Pit.	**Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan** Section 4.4: Solution Management **Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan** Section 4.5 Water Treatment of Heap Leach Solutions	Construction / Operation	
16	The proponent shall provide contingency plans contemplating scenarios where timelines or effluent quality objectives cannot be met prior to licensing. Contingency plans shall include a proof of concept, an estimated implementation time, and water quality early warning triggers which will be developed and applied for all affected watercourses as part of the Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan.	**Water Management Plan** Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures **Water Management Plan** Appendix A: Coffee Gold Project Contingency Water Management Measures - Memo	Construction / Operation	
		Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan Section 4.5.3.3 and Appendix E: Contingency Water Treatment Plan	Construction / Operation	
17	The proponent must define acceptable performance conditions for the Alpha Pond in terms of water quantity and quality for seepage from the Pond as part of the adaptive management for the Alpha Pond.	**Water Management Plan** Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures	Construction / Operation	
18	The proponent shall provide contingency plans contemplating scenarios where the management of surface effluent discharged from Alpha Pond fails to meet water quality objectives in Halfway Creek.	**Water Management Plan** Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures	Construction / Operation	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures				
Mitigation Number	**Proposed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Project Phases**	**Notes**
Traditional Land Use and Heritage Resources				
18.1	The Noise Management Plan shall include the following measures to reduce the effects on traditional land uses: a) The plan shall include an objective to mitigate noise from a traditional land use perspective. b) In collaboration with affected First Nations, mitigations measures shall be identified that achieve the above objective. This may include reducing the timing and frequency of noise-related activities during critical times for traditional land use, such as fall harvesting. c) The Proponent shall develop a system for tracking, recording, and responding to complaints related to noise in collaboration with Environmental Health Services. Complaints are to be submitted to Environmental Health Services for recording purposes. d) The Proponent shall establish, in discussion with affected First Nations and communities, a means by which to communicate and inform individuals and communities who may be affected by Project-related noise in advance of any changes in sound levels that may occur, including when planned blasts are predicted to occur or deviations in the blasting plans. e) This aspect of the plan shall be adaptive and be based on inputs from the Noise Monitoring Plan and/or through the Socio-economic Management Plan undertaken in collaboration with affected First Nations.	a) **Noise Management Plan** Section 1.2: Scope and Objectives b) **Noise Management Plan** Section 5.0: Environmental Protection Measures c) **Noise Management Plan** Section 5.1.5: Noise Complaint Procedure d) **Noise Management Plan** Section 5.1.3: Blasting e) **Noise Management Plan** Section 5.2: Adaptive Management	Construction / Operation / Closure	
19	The Proponent shall facilitate and support traditional land use activities within the project area to the extent possible (that is, within the limits of safety and in areas under the control of the Proponent). Facilitation and support shall include, but not be limited to: a) Making all or a portion of the Coffee Creek camp available for traditional uses; b) Funding suitable infrastructure at the Coffee Creek camp for traditional uses; c) Funding and supporting culture camps for affected First Nations; d) Ensuring staff are provided with information regarding traditional land uses they may encounter.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Traditional Knowledge and Lands and Resource Use Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
20	The Proponent shall establish an elder-in-residence program in order to better: a) improve cross cultural awareness; b) increase First Nations physical presence at the mine site; c) improve First Nation knowledge of project development, and improve the Proponent's understanding of First Nation perspectives regarding the Project's development; d) ensure First Nation workers can access elders at the mine site.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Cultural Awareness and Diversity Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
21	The Proponent shall include the following in the scope of the Socio-Economic Management Plan: a) A management objective to continue to identify effects on each affected First Nation's Traditional Land Use in the Coffee Creek Area b) A commitment to carrying thorough effectiveness monitoring and adaptive management of measures intended to mitigate impacts from construction until post-closure; c) A commitment to ensure that all affected First Nations have an opportunity to participate in developing end land use objectives for the site that are consistent with traditional land use values for the area, including future uses. d) Development of a Terms of Reference with each affected First Nation for the methodology to undertake studies under the umbrella of the SEMP relating to effects to Traditional Land Use, including roles and responsibilities of Proponent and First Nation contributors; and e) Capacity funding to ensure the affected First Nations' full participation in the SEMP management and monitoring components that are relevant to the affected First Nations interests, if they so choose.	a) **Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Section 6.0: Monitoring b) **Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Section 6.0: Monitoring c) **Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Section 1.6.2: Potentially Affected First Nations' Role and Responsibility d) **Socio-economic Monitoring Plan Section** 1.6.2: Potentially Affected First Nations' Role and Responsibility e) **Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Section 1.6.2: Potentially Affected First Nations' Role and Responsibility	Construction / Operation / Closure	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures				
Mitigation Number	**Proposed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Project Phases**	**Notes**
Traditional Land Use and Heritage Resources				
22	The Proponent shall fund efforts of affected First Nations (TH, WRFN, SFN and FNNND) to collect traditional knowledge with respect to the Coffee Creek area for the purposes of supporting a First Nation-developed culture program aimed at transmitting knowledge about the area to future generations.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Traditional Knowledge and Lands and Resource Use Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
23	The Proponent shall provide capacity funding for each affected First Nation to retain Indigenous Project Monitors, if they so choose, which shall have the following functions in relation to reducing effects to traditional land use; a) To identify, document and develop mechanisms to support resolution of potential conflict between mining activities and First Nation cultural values and practices in the Coffee Creek area. b) The monitors shall be involved in the collection of information on matters on-site related to harvestable resources in the project area and surrounding landscape and ways in the accessibility to those resources or quality of experience in harvesting those resources may be diminished. c) The monitors shall be on-site during mining activities but also be given means for community-based outreach work. This may include but not be limited to travel to First Nation primary communities and/or accommodating First Nation elders and land users at the site. d) The monitors shall also be involved in data collection for other culturally important land uses. Data collection shall include but not be limited to land user perceptions, regarding compatibility of traditional activities and adjacent industrial activities (e.g. user tolerance for noise, visual scarring, or other "sense of place" determinants). e) The Monitors shall be provided authority and resources to scope traditional knowledge and traditional use studies aimed at documenting mining / land use conflicts (actual or potential), and ways in which those conflicts could be mitigated. For greater clarity, this condition envisions that the Monitor may, from time to time, employ supporting staff of their choosing to support special projects. f) Funding for the Monitors shall be sufficient to enable the above functions, if so desired by each affected First Nation. The Indigenous Project Monitors act as a liaison between the affected First Nations and the Proponent and are a mechanism to implement the adaptive management framework outlined in the SEMP to address effects to traditional land uses. The Indigenous Project Monitors may act in conjunction with, or replace, the Environmental Monitors as committed to by the Proponent, depending on the needs and preferences of each affected First Nation. The Indigenous Project Monitors are intended to be independent of the Proponent and represent the interests of the affected First Nations.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Traditional Knowledge and Lands and Resource Use Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
24	The proponent shall only landfill inert substances at the project site. The Proponent shall work with affected First Nations and regulatory agencies to develop an Approved Landfill Materials list and mechanism for establishing suitably low leachability risk for proposed landfill materials.	**Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Plan** Section 1.3: Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge and Consultation Feedback	Construction / Operation / Closure	
Health and Safety				
25	The Proponent shall develop mandatory, regular harassment prevention training, in consultation with a qualified expert, to be delivered to all the Proponent's employees, contractors and consultants working on the Project. The qualified expert must also be proficient in cross-cultural awareness training.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy **HR Policy**	Construction / Operation / Closure	
26	The Proponent shall ensure that human resource staff complete training to enable them to effectively support employees who disclose workplace harassment. In order to support reporting of sexual harassment and assault, human resource staff shall provide all new staff members with information about ways in which they can record and provide evidence of harassment or bullying, what happens after they make a disclosure, and how they will be protected from reprisals.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy **HR Policy**	Construction / Operation / Closure	
27	The Proponent shall ensure that all HR staff complete training to effectively support employees who disclose sexualized or gender-based violence, as well as harassment and discrimination against Indigenous people in their workplace or at home. It is recommended that a counsellor be available on site for support through this as well.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy **HR Policy**	Construction / Operation / Closure	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures				
Mitigation Number	**Proposed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Project Phases**	**Notes**
		Health and Safety		
28	The Proponent shall create a mentor program for Yukon First Nation employees to achieve three goals: a) ensure that First Nation women have access to a mentor or supervisor who has the authority to and regularly checks in to address any negative experiences related to the male-dominated work environment, and who pays special attention to potential cases of abuse; b) develop a formal feedback process to ensure that enquiries are regularly made of First Nation employees to ensure that they are able to voice their concerns and address any negative experiences; and c) involve TH, SFN, FNNND and WRFN in further developing the program to ensure that it meets the needs of First Nation employees.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
29	The Proponent shall, in consultation with a qualified expert and with TH, SFN, FNNND and WRFN, develop gender appropriate and gender- and sexuality-specific policies and processes that promote a safe, respectful, and inclusive environment for women and gender and sexual minorities.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy **HR Policy**	Construction / Operation / Closure	
30	The Proponent shall ensure that HR staff administer confidential exit surveys with explicit questions about whether workplace harassment occurred, if disclosures were made, and what supports were provided. The proponent shall use this information to track trends and inform hiring, policy, and other initiatives at the mine site, and shall provide an annual report to Health and Social Services and the Women's Directorate detailing the Proponent's efforts to prevent workplace harassment as well as statistics on reported incidences of harassment, disclosures, etc.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy **HR Policy**	Construction / Operation / Closure	
31	The Proponent shall ensure that the on-site First Aid Technician or Emergency Medical Technician is trained in Mental Health First Aid and/or has formal mental health training to provide short-term or crisis support at the mine site and has referrals to other mental wellness supports or navigation to other systems.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
32	The Proponent shall ensure that on-site employees have the ability to utilize the Employee Assistance Plan (EAP) services available (i.e., make available a private phone line or Internet connection so employees can discreetly reach EAP services)	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
33	The Proponent shall retain professional services in the appropriate field to help their on-site mental health first aid staff develop the methods and tools that are appropriate to provide support to perpetrators of violence and harassment to help end cycles of abuse.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
34	The Proponent shall consider gender equity/diversity in hiring processes.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy **HR Policy**	Construction / Operation / Closure	
35	To address and mitigate impacts to employees who are or become victims of domestic abuse, the Proponent must create a policy that: a) outlines clear procedures for the workplace to deal with affected employees and provide appropriate resources and support; b) plans for and addresses the safety concerns of the affected employees while at work to ensure that all workers are safe from threats of domestic violence; and c) includes a personal safety plan for employees suffering from domestic violence.	**Code of Conduct**		Additional detail will not be provided
36	The Proponent shall provide access to the EAP for the eligible dependents of employees and inform all employees of this.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy **HR Policy**	Construction / Operation / Closure	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures				
Mitigation Number	**Proposed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Project Phases**	**Notes**
		Health and Safety		
37	The Proponent shall develop clear standards for behaviour at work and codes of conduct against sexual harassment and gender-based violence on the job site and in the broader community, including standards/codes of conduct in relation to the sex trade, and shall distribute education and awareness campaign materials on gender-based violence. Refer to Unlocking Opportunities for Women and Business: Actions and Strategies for Oil, Gas and Mining Companies Tool Suite 4: Addressing Gender Based Violence in the Workforce (2018) for information and resources.	**Code of Conduct**		Additional detail will not be provided
38	The Proponent's Noise Management and Monitoring Plans submitted at licensing should incorporate all recommendations outlined in Appendix 10-A Noise Intermediate Component Analysis Report 2017, s.43.3. In addition, the Proponent must implement the following measures based on industry best-practice guidelines: a) Workers' living quarters shall be designed to limit noise, with mitigating features such as high-quality soundproofing for windows and seals on doors. b) Physical barriers shall be used to maximize shielding and reduce noise transmission. Physical barriers shall be of an appropriate height and thickness to break the line-of-sight between the project related noise sources and the dormitory and other sensitive receptors at the permanent camp, to reduce noise levels to lower than 30 dBA (Leq) indoors to be protective of sleep. c) Optimization of operations shall include notifying workers of the schedule for loud procedures or particularly annoying noise events. Periods of respite shall be provided in the case of unavoidable maximum noise level events.	a) **Noise Management Plan** Section 5.1.4: Design of Permanent Camp b) **Noise Management Plan** Section 5.1.1: Heavy Equipment c) **Noise Management Plan** Section 5.1.3: Blasting	Construction / Operation / Closure	
39	If thresholds under YAAQS are being approached at the sites of the monitoring stations, or where CACs have exceeded thresholds, activities involving sources of emission be reduced or have additional emission mitigations applied. In this way, air quality and adaptive management may reduce or prevent further increases in CACs, and reduce the risk to employees during non-working hours. The Proponent shall notify workers traversing areas that have elevated outdoor concentrations and require them to use appropriate PPE. Off-duty workers will be advised to reduce exposure by remaining indoors to the extent possible and closing windows in camp residences at times of peak emissions.	**Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan**	Construction / Operation / Closure	Emission sources determined to cause excursions of or approaches to CAC thresholds will be reduced, curtailed and/or have additional emission mitigations applied.
40	The Proponent shall incorporate an adaptive management plan in collaboration with First Nations and regulators, that establishes concrete actions for approaching and exceeding thresholds. The following adaptive management actions and corresponding triggering thresholds are to be used until such time as a detailed project specific approach is jointly developed to operationally target the reduction of CAC's and particulates and management of air quality at, and in proximity to, the Project site.	**Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan**	Construction / Operation / Closure	
41	The Proponent shall ensure that impacts on employee health (both on and off-duty, on-site) are considered in assessing the need for adaptive measures. The Proponent shall ensure that ambient air quality in camp buildings meets indoor air quality guidelines through various means including the use of adequate ventilation and air filtration systems, effective insultation, seals on windows and doors, bans on vehicles idling in the immediate vicinity. Indoor air monitoring will occur to ensure that emissions are not accumulating in indoor environments.	**Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan** Section 7.1.4: Design of Camp Accommodations **Health and Safety Program**	Construction / Operation / Closure	
		Community and Economics		
42	The Proponent shall maintain a transition fund, as a component of the Workforce Transition Strategy, of an amount sufficient to ensure, in the event of unscheduled closure: a) the funding of programs and other financial commitments outlined in the Socio-Economic Monitoring Program for a period of 12 months, b) maintenance of the Employee Assistance Program for a minimum of 6 months.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Local Employment and Procurement Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
43	The Proponent will promptly notify Health and Social Services of unscheduled closures, the supports and services the Proponent has in place for impacted employees and their families, and any forecasted implications beyond the scope of what the Proponent can address. Health and Social Services will assess the need to coordinate or deploy health and social resources to support impacted communities, in alignment with mandate(s) and scope.	**Reclamation and Closure Plan** Section 6.7.1: Management of Socio-economic Aspects of Temporary Closure	Temporary Closure	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures				
Mitigation Number	**Proposed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Project Phases**	**Notes**
		Community and Economics		
44	The Proponent shall provide staff with access to online information and resources for money management and budgeting.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Local Employment and Procurement Management Strategy **EAP**	Construction / Operation / Closure	
45	Recruitment for care and maintenance positions shall follow the same process used for hiring mine employees, prioritizing local hire, with preference given to former qualified mine employees.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Local Employment and Procurement Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
46	Security requirements shall take into consideration the potential for early unscheduled closure and the need for care and maintenance requirements to maintain environmental safeguards prior to decommissioning.	**Reclamation and Closure Plan** Section 9.0: Reclamation and Closure Liability	Closure	
47	The Proponent shall match the current Government of Yukon incentive for secondary suite renovation ($10,000). Residents in Dawson and its environs will be eligible, with the number of Proponent grants capped at 30 approved and matched incentives.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Infrastructure and Services Management Strategy	Construction / Operation / Closure	
48	The Government of Yukon shall work with the City of Dawson and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Government to identify and make available suitable lands for housing development.	**Yukon Government**		Additional detail will not be provided

Decision Document Monitoring Requirements				
Mitigation Letter	**Proposed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Project Phases**	**Notes**
Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat				
A	The Government of Yukon shall implement a monitoring program for linear development (i.e. roads) and surface disturbance (i.e. mined areas) in the White Gold area in relation to effects to moose and other wildlife (i.e. caribou). The program shall be scoped with the following considerations: 1. Monitoring shall include past developments and disturbances as well as reclamation efforts. 2. Monitoring shall seek to consolidate the quantity and quality of data submitted by Proponents into a consistent format for intended use in this program. 3. The program shall aspire to define significant cumulative linear and surface disturbance thresholds in the White Gold area for moose and caribou prior to issuance of any new Quartz Mining Land Use approvals, or expansion by more than 5% of the disturbance area for existing approvals. 4. The program shall be developed collaboratively with First Nations with traditional territory overlapping the area. First Nation participation in the monitoring program shall be funded by Government of Yukon. 5. The program shall be guided by a Terms of Reference (ToR), developed by consensus with Government of Yukon and First Nation government representatives. The ToR shall define temporal and spatial scopes, roles and responsibilities, and overall mandate. 6. Monitoring shall reflect and complement priorities identified in and work undertaken for the Dawson Land Use Plan.	**Yukon Government**		
B	The Government of Yukon shall implement monitoring of the overall abundance of moose in the Dawson Gold Fields MMU using a variety of methods that allow for tracking of population abundance and spatial distribution, such as aerial surveys and tracking of licensed harvest data, and which are performed consistently throughout the Project's lifecycle. Surveys should be conducted in early winter, commencing prior to construction, with subsequent surveys at five-year intervals, where possible, and include involvement of monitors from affected First Nations. The subsequent effects monitoring shall be informed by survey results and annual monitoring of all licensed moose harvest in game management subzones adjacent to, and intersecting the Northern Access Route.	**Yukon Government**		
C	The Proponent shall, in coordination and consultation with Government of Yukon, undertake effects monitoring of moose populations for areas of direct overlap with mine infrastructure, including the Northern Access Route, and for areas determined to be in the ZOI for moose within the Dawson Gold Fields MMU, Lower Stewart MMU and White Gold MMU.			Newmont is currently in negotiations with Yukon Government regarding the effects monitoring program for wildlife. Program details will be provided when finalized as the negotiations are ongoing.
D	Within 5 years of commencing operations, Government of Yukon shall conduct regional surveys, focusing on the interactions between the Fortymile and Klaza caribou herds and the Project. These surveys shall be conducted for the purposes of understanding the direct effects of the Project as well as the effects of the Project's induced development on herd movements and populations, establishing adaptive management thresholds and determining if additional measures are required should the evidence indicate there are negative project-related effects on caribou, either directly or indirectly.	**Yukon Government**		

Decision Document Monitoring Requirements				
Mitigation Letter	**Proposed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Project Phases**	**Notes**
Water and Aquatic Resources				
E	The proponent shall develop and implement a plan to monitor seepage quality downgradient of the ROM ore pad to serve enable detection of any arsenic or uranium breakthrough from the pad to the underlying groundwater. Monitoring data shall be compared to triggers developed under the proponent's Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan.	**Groundwater Monitoring Plan** Section 2.3.5: Seepage Monitoring	Construction Operations Closure	GW Monitoring Plan includes a visual survey once a month during the non-frozen season to confirm the presence of persistent seepage around facility perimeters (ROM).
		Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan Section 4.5.3: Indicators, Performance Thresholds and Responses		Latte Creek thresholds tied to completing an evaluation of the ROM stockpile pad seepage.
F	The proponent's Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan (EMAMP) plan shall include: 1. Water management goals defined as use-protection in Halfway, Latte and YT-24 creeks, and non-degradation in Coffee Creek and the Yukon River downstream of Halfway, Latte and YT-24 creeks; 2. For the purpose of non-degradation performance evaluation for the Yukon River extend monitoring spatially to the Yukon River downstream of Halfway, YT-24 and Coffee creeks, in areas directly affected by each creek's plume. This is in addition to water quality for the purpose of non-degradation performance evaluation in the fully mixed areas of the Yukon River downstream of Coffee Creek. 3. The rationale for the scope of the monitoring programs; 4. Descriptions of how the Project effects assessments informed the development of the monitoring programs; and 5. Descriptions and rationales for which programs require an adaptive management component. 6. Include AMP events for Halfway Creek closer to the site than HC1.0, which is located in the lower reaches of Halfway Creek upstream of the Yukon River, where use-protection WQOs can be proposed; 7. Include annual assessments to confirm non-degradation of surface water quality in Coffee Creek downstream of Latte Creek and the Yukon River downstream of Halfway, Latte and YT-24 creeks; such assessments will include comparison to a reference watershed; 8. Thresholds for arsenic and uranium levels in downgradient seepage of the ROM ore pad and triggers for adaptive measures 9. And shall develop Adaptive Management initiatives to address areas of uncertainty relevant to: i. Performance of the Alpha Rock Drain; ii. Performance of the Alpha Pond(s) (water quality and seepage quantity and quality); iii. Performance of the bioreactor treatment system for HLF seepage (EBR system); and iv. NORM/TENORM for long-term storage of uranium-rich materials (EBR materials) 10. Define stabilization of water quality in the Alpha Pond (during the Closure phase, as a pre-condition for decommissioning of the Alpha Pond in Post-Closure) as: i. No notable upward trends in the COPIs ii. A sustained reduction in inter-annual variability in COPI concentrations from Operations phase conditions iii. Discharge concentrations for all COPIs are consistently at levels that allow WQOs to be achieved in Halfway Creek.	1) **Water Management Plan** Section 1.4.2: Territorial Regulations 1) **Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan** Section 1.2: Adaptive Management Plan Objectives	Construction Operations Closure	
		2) **Surface Water Quality Monitoring Plan** Section 2.0: Monitoring Locations and Frequencies		
		3) **Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan**		
		4) **Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan** Section 2.0: Environmental Monitoring Approach		
		5) **Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan** Section 2.2: Adaptive Management Approach		
		6) **Water Management Plan** Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures		
		7) **Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan**		Will not include a comparison to a reference watershed.
		8) **Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan** Section 4.5.3: Indicators, Performance Thresholds and Responses		Latte Creek thresholds tied to doing an evaluation of the ROM stockpile pad seepage.
		9i) **Water Management Plan** Section 4.3.7: Alpha Rock Drain	Construction Operations Closure	
		9ii) **Water Management Plan** Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures		
		9iii) **Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan** Section 4.5.3.1: Process Descriptions 9iii) **Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan** Section 4.5.3.3: Contingency Water Treatment Plan		
		9iv) **Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan**, Section 4.5.3.1 Process Descriptions		
		10) **Reclamation and Closure Plan** Section 7.7: Site Water Management Infrastructure		

Decision Document Monitoring Requirements				
Mitigation Letter	**Proposed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Project Phases**	**Notes**
Health and Safety				
G	The Proponent shall include the following parties in the development of a monitoring program to ensure that the Project's effects on personal safety are adequately monitored: Government of Yukon, the Yukon Status of Women Council, and the Yukon Aboriginal Women's Council.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy		
H	To position Government of Yukon with adequate information to act on recommendations and preparation of services within communities, data collected in the monitoring program must be shared and used by parties in the development of response and resources to address effects as they occur. To support that, information relating to the amount and percentage of workforce that is transient to the Yukon will be required. The Proponent shall provide a quarterly report detailing the numbers and percentage of workforce that is transient (i.e. fly-in/fly-out and non-resident to the Yukon) to the Government of Yukon.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Section 6.0: Monitoring **Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Infrastructure and Services Management Strategy and Community Health and Well-Being Management Strategy		
I	The Proponent shall develop an Air Quality and Dust Management and Monitoring Plan which incorporates the following: 1. Long-term Monitoring stations o Long-term monitoring stations will be operated throughout the phases of the Project. The long-term monitoring stations: o Shall be placed at the permanent camp facilities, mine dry and office complex); the truck shop/warehouse; and at the Yukon River foreshore, east of the existing Coffee Creek camp. These are sites of predicted exceedances and worker presence (including off-duty workers) and likely exposure. The aim of establishing these stations is to redress the insufficient number of monitoring stations suggested by the Proponent for the mine site area. o Employ continuous monitoring, as opposed to the periodic and volumetric monitoring currently proposed. 2. Apply the use of MicroPulse LiDAR technology to monitor and track dust and particulates throughout the Project and adjacent areas. 3. At the commencement of Project Operations, Government of Yukon (YG) shall develop a repository for the monitoring data collected by the Proponent under the Air Quality and Dust Management Plan, and which it will provide on a timely (quarterly) basis. This repository will be accessible to First Nations, industry parties, regulators and the general public. YG shall review repository data and ensure compliance with the Adaptive Management Measures outlined under Mitigations 40 and 41. 4. A system for implementing additional monitoring and/or mitigation measures in the event of: o Changes to overall air quality, particularly increases in particulates, dust and contaminant concentrations approaching thresholds; o Complaints o Such a plan is required for submission during the Quartz Mining Licence phase for the Project. 5. A system for tracking, recording and responding to complaints related to air quality in collaboration with Environmental Health Services. Complaints are to be submitted to Environmental Health Services for recording purposes.	1. **Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan** Section 2.0: Monitoring Locations, Section 3.0: Monitoring Methodology 2. **Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan** Section 4.0 Data Analysis and Interpretation; Yukon Government 3. **Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan** Section 6.0 Reporting and Annual Review 4. **Newmont Coffee Grievance Mechanism** 5. **Newmont Coffee Grievance Mechanism**	Construction Operations Closure	1. Continuous monitoring for PM10, PM2.5, NOx and SO2 and discrete monitoring for dustfall with metals analysis is proposed for the mine dry and office complex. Passive monitoring for dustfall fall with metals analysis and NOx and SO2 is proposed for the Yukon River Foreshore. The Yukon river foreshore location is only inhabited for part of the year and will likely have unreliable power, therefore, passive monitoring is proposed for this site. The truck shop/warehouse and the existing Coffee Creek Camp are not expected to produced statistically different results than the mine dry and office complex and may have reliable power and/or equipment interference effects. 2. MicroPulse LiDAR is not a currently available and accepted practice.
Community and Economics				
J	A working group shall be formed consisting of Government of Yukon, City of Dawson, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Government and the Proponent. This working group will monitor project-induced population growth and housing demand across project life. Project monitoring must involve the collection of data on the population of Dawson, rental and homeownership rates, availability of rental and market housing and associated prices. The Proponent shall provide an annual report on workforce numbers and place of worker residence, made publicly available, to establish clear reporting of inmigration trends.	**Socio-economic Monitoring Plan** Appendix B: SEMP Management Strategies - Community Infrastructure and Services Management Strategy		

Proponent Commitments							
FSR Plan	**Mitigation Name**	**Reference**	**Proponent Committed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Commitment Incorporated**	**Section Location**	**Notes**
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Project Siting	PP Table 32-1 (YOR 2017-0211-027-1)	The Project has implemented key planning and design considerations in the Project siting, including: • Keep Project footprint as small as possible. • Use existing roads to the extent possible. • Limit Project activities to defined (i.e., surveyed and approved) Project footprint. • Site Project components so as to avoid environmentally sensitive habitats (e.g., wetlands, active nest sites, rare plant localities), to the extent possible. • Maintain key habitat features (e.g., cliff nest sites, sharp-tailed grouse leks, mineral licks, dens, wildlife trees).	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1: Design Basis and Criteria	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Airstrip	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	A 1,600 m-long by 45-m-wide all-weather airstrip will be located approximately 7 km east of the Camp Site. Construction of this airstrip is currently authorized by the Proponent's Class IV mining land quartz mining land use approval LQ00312. The airstrip will be equipped with a GPS Instrument Approach system allowing for instrument flight rules approaches and departures under suitable weather conditions. Lighting will include runway edge lighting, taxiway edge lighting, precision approach path indicators, and an omni-directional approach lighting system. A dedicated diesel generator located at the flight operations centre will provide power for airstrip operations; alternative power generation options for airstrip operations will be evaluated during detailed design, and may include renewable power, if feasible. The existing airstrip on site near the Coffee exploration camp will also be maintained and used in the event that inclement weather prevents the use of the main airstrip. This additional airstrip will allow for increased worker safety and operational flexibility.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.9.1: Airstrip	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Airstrip		The airstrip is designed to accommodate turboprop passenger aircraft (Hawker Siddeley 748 or similar), as well as cargo aircraft (de Havilland DHC-5A Buffalo or similar).	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.9.1: Airstrip	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Airstrip		The taxiway to the apron area will be 15m wide with 6-m-wide graded areas on each side. The apron will be large enough to maneuver and park two aircraft. An operations centre containing radio equipment for ground-to-air communications will be located on the airstrip apron.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.9.1: Airstrip	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Barge Landings	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	Four new barge landings will be required on either side of the Stewart and Yukon rivers. Each barge landing consists of a concrete ramp for docking of the upstream-facing barge. The ramp will be on a grade that will help minimize stream bottom interference. Each barge landing will have staging area to allow for a B-Train tractor-trailer configuration to easily embark and disembark from the barge then to proceed onto the road. Staging areas will also allow for storage of the barge, maintenance supplies, and emergency response materials. On the southern bank at each barge crossing, barge fuel will be stored in a single 20,000-L double-walled tank that will be placed a minimum of 30 m from the waterline inside HDPE-lined berms. The fuel tank will be filled by fuel trucks as required. Two barges will be operated, one on the Stewart River and the other on the Yukon River. Each barge will be operated by a certified captain and a labourer assistant. They will not operate during the period during freeze-up prior to ice road use, or when the ice is breaking up in the spring.	ARCMP; AROMP	Yes	**ARCMP** Section 6: Barge Landing Design and Construction **AROMP** Section 5.2: Operating Plan	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Drainage Channels	PP Table 32-1 (YOR 2017-0211-027-1)	Drainage channels will be capable of conveying a 100-year 24-hour storm event, including average daily snowmelt.	Water Management Plan	No	**WMP** Section 4.3.3.1: Diversion Berms	Drainage channels will be capable of conveying the 1 in 10-year 24-hour summer rainfall event while maintaining a minimum freeboard of 0.2m. In the event that a larger return period flood occurs, water overtopping the Halfway Creek Diverion will be conveyed to the Alpha Pond and discharged through the emergency spillway over the dam
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Drainage Channels	SIR1-2.8-R31/R32 (YOR 2017-0211-323-1)	The discharge point for all diversion ditches will be directed into a receiving water body channel (e.g., Halfway Creek).	Water Management Plan	Yes	**WMP** Section 4.3.3.1: Diversion Berms	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Drainage Channels	SIR2-2.3-R2-11 (YOR 2017-0211-411-1)	The following controls (or BMPs) will be in place to reduce erosion and sediment release downstream: • Diversion and spillway channels will be lined with riprap to limit erosion potential. • Energy dissipaters will be designed for channels with steep gradient changes to prevent scour. Grades and locations for additional energy dissipation will be further assessed at the next stage of licensing but are typically expected for grades greater than approx. 10% or areas with more ice rich permafrost. • Riprap aprons will be located at the outlet of the culverts to reduce velocity thereby reducing erosion.	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	Yes	**ESCP** Section 6.5: Ditches and Slope Drains	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Drainage Channels		The following controls (or BMPs) will be in place to reduce erosion and sediment release downstream: • During the construction period, upstream construction, and other sediment controls such as silt fence and in-stream check dams will be placed to limit downstream sediment release.	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	Yes	**ESCP** Section 7.2: Silt Fences and Section; Section 7.3: Temporary Check Dams	

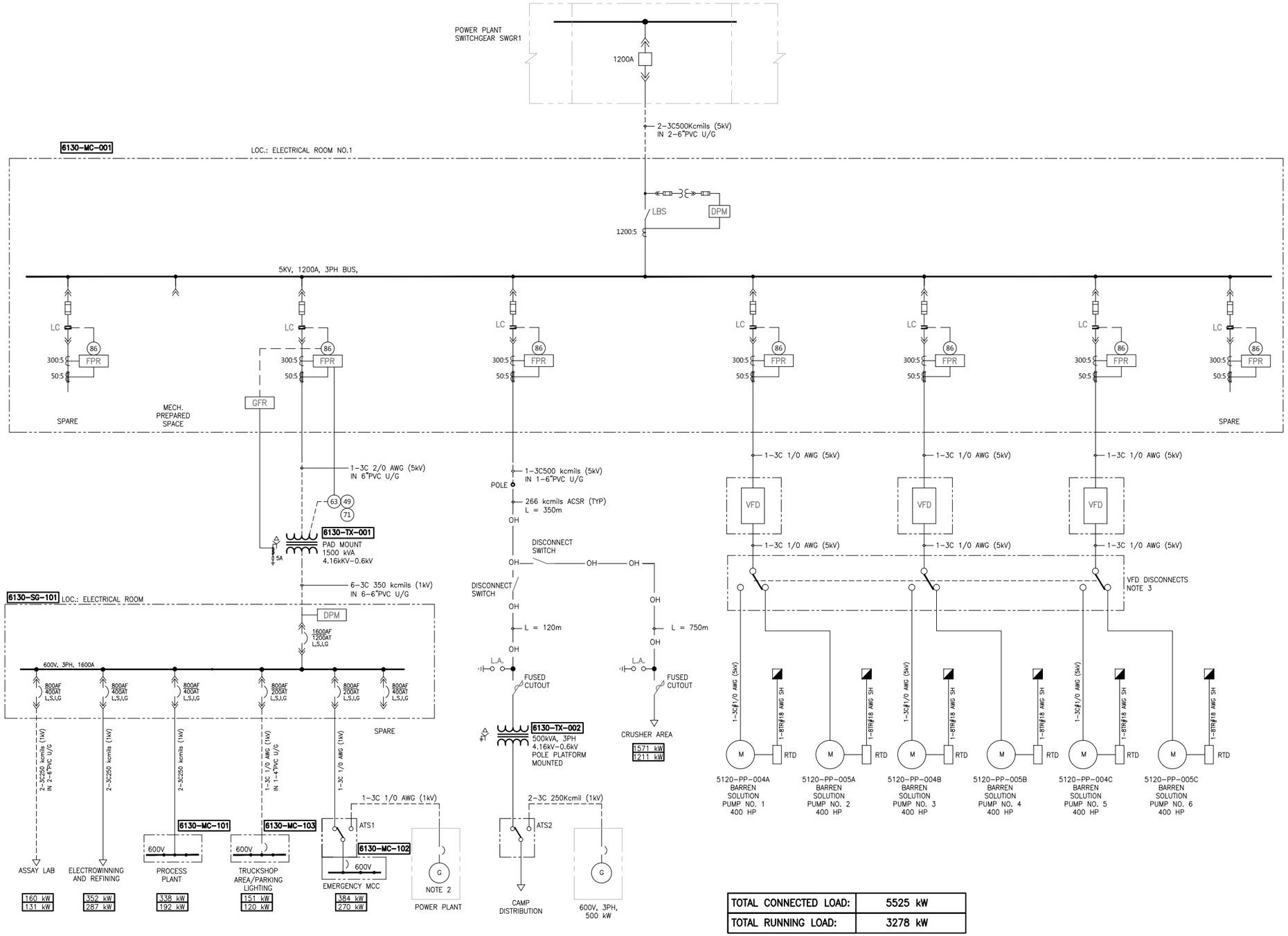
Proponent Commitments							
FSR Plan	**Mitigation Name**	**Reference**	**Proponent Committed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Commitment Incorporated**	**Section Location**	**Notes**
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Failure Modes and Effects Analysis and Risk Register	SIR1-2.1-R1 (YOR 2017-0211-323-1)	The Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) and associated Risk Register are to be updated and refined during Project design and planning, including during the development of the detailed Reclamation and Closure Plan (RCP) for Project licensing.	RCP	Yes	**RCP** Section 2.3.4.4: Failure Modes and Effects Analysis	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Geohazard Mitigation Measures	SIR1-8.3-R145 (YOR 2017-0211-325-1)	Following are general mitigation measures considered for different types of geohazards: • Rockfall: Plan for rockfall below bluffs, especially in areas of fresh deposits (avoid or mitigate) and on steep slopes with small bedrock outcrops.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1.1: Geoechnical Assessment for Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Geohazard Mitigation Measures		• Debris slide: Avoid debris slide slopes and runout zones.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1.1: Geoechnical Assessment for Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Geohazard Mitigation Measures		• Rock creep: Expect increased maintenance and allow for minor settlement and shifting of rock debris.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1.1: Geoechnical Assessment for Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Geohazard Mitigation Measures		• Gullying: Minimize crossings of gullied slopes, especially where underlain by permafrost, and expect increased maintenance.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1.1: Geoechnical Assessment for Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Geohazard Mitigation Measures		• Solifluction: Expect increased maintenance and allow for minor settlement and shifting of surficial material.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1.1: Geoechnical Assessment for Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Geohazard Mitigation Measures		• Thermokarst: Minimize disturbance to surface organics and drainage in areas of ice-rich permafrost through use of engineered embankments / pads and proper water management. Expect increased maintenance that could involve localized road reconstruction; consider monitoring settlement.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1.1: Geoechnical Assessment for Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Geohazard Mitigation Measures		• Active layer detachments: Minimize disturbance to surface organics and drainage in areas of ice-rich permafrost through use of engineered embankments / pads and proper water management. Expect increased maintenance that could involve localized road reconstruction.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1.1: Geoechnical Assessment for Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Geohazard Mitigation Measures		• Slopewash: Accommodate seepage-induced icing accumulation especially within intercepted runnels, expect increased maintenance due to fine sediment delivery adjacent to road, manage downslope drainage.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1.1: Geoechnical Assessment for Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Haul Road ML/ARD Management	SIR2-2.3-R2-8 (YOR 2017-0211-411-1)	Haul roads will be constructed using run-of-mine (ROM) waste rock and represent a potential source of geochemical loading. Screening and monitoring criteria will be established for haul road construction material. The geologic block model will be used during operations to identify zones of low metal leaching potential based on lithology, weathering, and arsenic content. A monitoring program will be put in place to confirm the metal leaching (ML) potential of waste rock used in haul road construction during its excavation. A monitoring plan will be established to confirm the non-potentially acid generating (NPAG) classification of waste rock, and any potentially acid generating (PAG) rock that is identified will be excluded from haul road construction.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.8: Mine Site and Haul Roads	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Haul Road ML/ARD Management	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	The haul roads will be a designed width of 30 m, and the depth of roadbed material will vary depending on the existing ground conditions.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.8: Mine Site and Haul Roads	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Housing Structures	SIR4-R4-1f (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	The existing permitted exploration camp near the Yukon River (Quartz Mining Land use approval #LQ00312) will be used to accommodate personnel working on the Mine Site until the camp facilities are operational at the Camp Site. The exploration camp will continue to be maintained to allow for the potential use of the site for accommodating exploration personnel, contractors, visitors, recreation, or for cultural events and activities.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.4.2: Camp Facilities	During construction, the Java exploration camp, in addition to the Coffee exploration camp, may be used to house construction staff until the mine camp has been constructed and is fully operational.
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Housing Structures	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	The Java exploration camp, (authorized by Quartz Mining Licence Land use approval #LQ00312) will be used to house ongoing exploration and mine construction personnel until the permanent mine camp is constructed, at which time it will still be used for exploration personnel, overflow mine construction personnel, or special projects over the life of mine that requires additional crews above the Mine Camp capacity.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.4.2: Camp Facilities	During construction, the Java exploration camp, in addition to the Coffee exploration camp, may be used to house construction staff until the mine camp has been constructed and is fully operational.
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Housing Structures		Camp accommodations, consisting of single-occupancy rooms with shared or individual washrooms, are planned to include several dormitory wings and centralized kitchen, dining, and recreation buildings that will include a complete kitchen, dry food storage, walk-in freezer-cooler, dining room, first-aid room, mudroom, housekeeping facilities, reception desk, lobby, and recreation area. The camp facilities will allow for a maximum of 400 persons.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.4.2: Camp Facilities	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Ice Bridges	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	Ice bridges will be established annually during LOM to allow for winter river crossings. In conjunction with the ice road on the Yukon River, a 4.1-km-long winter road located south of the Yukon River will be constructed annually. The winter road on the south side of the Yukon River will be constructed seasonally from the east side of the bridge crossing Coffee Creek to the barge landing on the south side of the Yukon River. Since no river access will be possible during fall freeze-up and spring thaw, the mine plan provides for on-site storage of a sufficient supply of fuel and consumable materials during these periods. For the NAR and mine construction, barges from Dawson or McCabe Creek (currently utilized for exploration activities) will be used to mobilize equipment to the Project until the NAR is passable.	ARCMP; AROMP	Yes	**ARCMP** Section 6: Barge Landing Design and Construction; Section 5.8: Winter Road Construction **AROMP** Section 6: Ice Road and Winter Road Management	The winter road that climbs up from the bank of Yukon River extends approximately 1600 m before connecting to an all-season road approximately 660 m east of the Coffee Creek crossing

Proponent Commitments							
FSR Plan	**Mitigation Name**	**Reference**	**Proponent Committed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Commitment Incorporated**	**Section Location**	**Notes**
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Laboratory	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	A small laboratory will allow for the testing of samples from exploration, mining, processing activities, oil analysis, as well as minor environmental testing (e.g., total suspended solids monitoring from water samples).	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.3.3: Laboratory	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Laydown Areas	PP Table 32-1 (YOR 2017-0211-027-1)	Laydown areas for major process plant consumables will be located to the South of the truck shop building and at the crusher area. Materials that do not require protection from the elements may be stored in the area south of the reagent storage area. Additional laydown areas will be created as needed.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.9.2: Laydown Areas	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	LNG Design Codes and Standards	SIR1-2.1-R38 (YOR 2017-0211-323-1)	The Design and installation of any LNG facilities will meet the following codes and standards; along with any other relevant regulations: • CSA Z276 – LNG Production, Storage, and handling • CSA Z662 – Oil and Gas Pipelines • CSA B149.1 – Propane and Natural Gas Installation Code • CSA B51-09 – Pressure vessels and pressure piping code • ASME Boiler and Pressure Piping codes • CSA C22.1 – Canadian Electrical Code.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.3.6: Bulk Fuel Storage Area	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Phased Mine Development and Progressive Reclamation	PP Table 32-1 (YOR 2017-0211-027-1)	In addition to providing flexibility in the schedule, maximizing ore grade, and allowing the HLF to be maintained at full production capacity, phased development of the mine will reduce pre-stripping requirements in the early years. Progressive reclamation and closure activities will begin as soon as mining is completed and will continue throughout the mine life.	RCP	Yes	**RCP** Section 2.3.2: Progressive Reclamation	Phased development of the mine is incorporated into mine plan. Progressive reclamation activities will commence at the beginning of the Operations Phase (Years -1 to 9)
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Potable Water Supply	SIR4-R4-3 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	Water for irrigation leaching will be supplied primarily from a groundwater extraction well-field, located adjacent to the Yukon River. Additional sources of irrigation leaching water for the heap leach ore include: • Raincoat runoff water collected in rainwater ponds; • Precipitation runoff collected in open pits; • Runoff collected in Facility Ponds around the Plant Site area.	HLPF Plan	Yes	**HLPF Plan** Section 4.4: Solution Management	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Potable Water Supply	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	Fresh water supplied from wells (to be developed) near the Coffee exploration camp will be transported by a water truck and/or fresh water line to the fresh and fire water tank at the Camp Site. Limited fresh water may also be sourced from the creeks surrounding the Project site. Water will be pumped from the fresh and fire water tank to the potable water treatment plant. Potable water treatment will consist of filtration, ultraviolet disinfection, and chlorine disinfection. Treated water from the potable water treatment plant will be stored in an insulated and heated potable water storage tank capable of accommodating potable water demand variances for distribution to camp, office, plant, and mine dry facilities as needed. The capacity of the potable water treatment plant will be sufficient to treat 110,000 L per day and is currently designed to support 400 people based on an average consumption of 275 L per person per day.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.4.6: Potable Water and Fire Water Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Process Plant	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	The process plant will be located adjacent to the HLF to minimize pumping and pipeline requirements for pregnant and barren solutions. The process plant will be founded on competent bedrock and/or engineered fill to eliminate the potential for differential settlement. The process plant building will house the barren solution, pregnant solution tanks, the carbon-in-carbon (CIC) ADR circuits (including a secure limited-access gold room), a control room and office.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.3.2: Process Plant	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Process Plant	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	The process plant will have concrete walls around all tanks containing cyanide and other reagents. The containment of the concrete walls will include a minimum of 110% of the largest tank volume. There will also be additional containment around the acid wash, strip, and reagent mixing areas. Tank and column loads will be supported on pads and pedestals. The plant will be equipped with an overhead crane for equipment maintenance, as well as dust control and fume extraction systems. Process reagents (i.e., sodium cyanide briquettes, sodium hydroxide, and hydrochloric acid and antiscalant solutions) will be stored in the plant. Other reagents will be stored to the north of the process plant in an area designated for reagent storage.	HLPF Plan; Waste and Hazardous Materials MP	Yes	**HLPF Plan** Section 3.1.2: Process Plant **WHMMP** Section 6.2: Reagent Storage	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Reuse of Local Materials	SIR1-Appendix 9-A (YOR 2017-0211-367-1)	All construction material will utilize, where appropriate, local material sources produced during construction of the access road.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 3.1: Design Basis and Criteria	

Proponent Commitments							
FSR Plan	**Mitigation Name**	**Reference**	**Proponent Committed Mitigation**	**Management Plan**	**Commitment Incorporated**	**Section Location**	**Notes**
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Trails	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	Trails with minimal ground and vegetation disturbance (less than 5m in width) will be established to access water monitoring and other environmental monitoring locations around the mine. These trails will be established to be accessed by all-terrain vehicles only. Trails may also be used by mine personnel for recreation (walking/snowshoeing) on off duty hours (use of trails will require that site safety protocols be followed). The exact details of trail location will be determined as trails are developed.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.9.3: Trails	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Trails	SIR7-R7-15 (YOR 2017-0211-2174)	No recreational ATV use of those trails will be allowed by employees or contractors. Trail establishment will be done in a way that minimizes ground and vegetation disturbance, reduces erosion potential, and will be used infrequently (only as required by license conditions). Trails impacting permafrost areas, riparian zones, and side slopes will be avoided wherever possible, and vegetative mat will not be removed. Trees and brush will only be cut where alternative routing does not exist, and trails will be flagged so that multiple routes are not taken.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.9.3: Trails	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Truck Shop	SIR4-R4-2 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	A truck shop and warehouse will accommodate facilities for repair and maintenance of mining equipment and light vehicles, and as a warehouse for spare parts, consumables, and other materials and equipment.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.3.4: Truck Shop and Warehouse Building	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Truck Shop		The shop facilities will also include a wash bay, which will use recirculated water. If excess water is produced from the wash bay, it will be run through an oil-water separator and if poses no environmental risk, will be discharged to the halfway catchment, discharged to Latte pit, a HLF event pond or transported the Land treatment Facility (LTF) if it requires additional treatment.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.3.4: Truck Shop and Warehouse Building	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Truck Shop	PP Table 32-1 (YOR 2017-0211-027-1)	The facilities will include automatic hose reels for dispensing engine oil, transmission fluid, hydraulic oil, air, solvent, diluted coolant, and grease. The building is planned to be heated by glycol air handlers and unit heaters. As a contingency, waste oil heaters may also be used.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.3.4: Truck Shop and Warehouse Building	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Use of Modular Structures	PP Table 32-1 (YOR 2017-0211-027-1)	Accommodation and office complex will consist of portable, modular units constructed offsite, thus reducing site disturbance that would be associated with construction and decommissioning.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.4.2: Camp Facilities; Section 4.4.3: Mine Dry and Office Complex	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	Water Supply	SIR4-R4-7 (YOR 2017-0211-4259)	A makeup water pipeline that will withdraw water from extraction wells located adjacent to the Yukon River at a maximum design rate of 3,500 m^3/day.	GMDP	Yes	**GMDP** Section 4.4.6: Potable Water and Fire Water Infrastructure	
General Mine Development Plan (GMDP)	WRSF Site Selection	PP Table 32-1 (YOR 2017-0211-027-1)	The WRSF sites were selected to meet geotechnical and mine design criteria and will be engineered to minimize operational and closure costs and reduce long-term environmental effects. Non-Kona Pit waste rock has been concentrated into the Alpha WRSF to minimize the total area of disturbance. Additionally, the design of the Alpha WRSF has been engineered to abut the opposite valley wall to improve stability.	WROMP	Yes	**WROMP** Section 2.0 Design Criteria; Section 3.1.2: Alpha WRSF Design	All granite waste rock generated from Kona Pit will be sub-aerially disposed of in the Alpha WRSF. This will ensure that no granite waste rock is backfilled into mine pits where it may potentially become submerged.

APPENDIX B

Power Plant and Distribution Diagram



TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD:	5525 kW
TOTAL RUNNING LOAD:	3278 kW

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

DRAWING NO	DRAWING DESCRIPTION/TITLE	REF
-	.	1

NOTES:

1. POWER FACTOR CORRECTION IS NOT CONSIDERED.
2. POWER PLANT BLACK START GENERATOR POWER CAPACITY TO BE CONFIRMED.
3. KEY INTERLOCKED WITH UPSTREAM EQUIPMENT. ONLY ABLE TO OPERATE WHEN UPSTREAM EQUIPMENT IS DE-ENERGIZED.

LEGEND:

FPR	—	FEEDER PROTECTION RELAY
MPR	—	MOTOR PROTECTION RELAY
DPM	—	DIGITAL POWER METER
LBS	—	LOAD BREAK SWITCH
GPR	—	GROUND PROTECTION RELAY
ATS	—	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH
(86)	—	LOCKOUT RELAY
(63)	—	PRESSURE SWITCH
(49)	—	OIL THERMAL SWITCH
(71)	—	OIL LEVEL SWITCH
◪	—	PLC

ISSUED WITH
REPORT
Date: 2015/11/26

REV	YY/MM/DD	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	APVD
C	15/11/26	ISSUED WITH REPORT.	-	-
B	15/11/09	ISSUED FOR QUOTATION.	-	-
A	15/11/04	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	-	-

CLIENT: KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION

JDS Energy & Mining Inc.

Allnorth

CLIENT NO:	-	DRWN:	-	DATE:	-
PROJECT NO:	15VA0067	DSGN:	-	DATE:	-
DRAWING SIZE:	ANSI "D"	CHKD:	-	DATE:	-
SCALE:	AS NOTED	APVD:	-	DATE:	-

PROJECT:

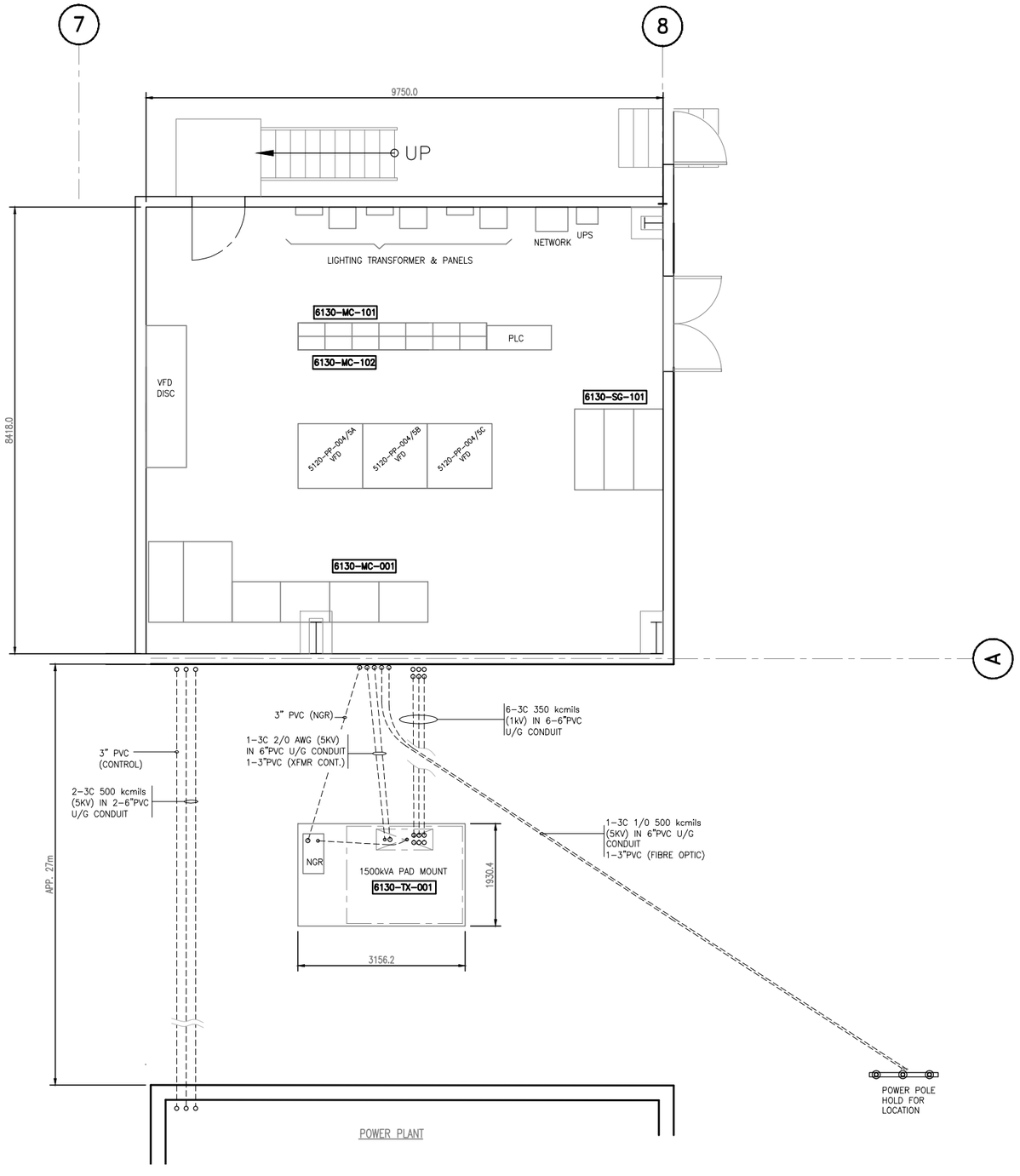
KAMINAK COFFEE FEASIBILITY STUDY PROJECT

TITLE:

POWER DISTRIBUTION SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM

DWG NO: **15VA0067-100-1600-001** REV: **C**

Date: 2015/11/26 | User: Oscar Palacol | File: P:\VA\2015\15VA0067 JDS - Kaminak Coffee FS Engineering\1000 Drawings\1016 Electrical\Working\01- Production\15VA0067-100-1600-001_RX SingleLineDiagram | Layout: 'D' Landscape (Vertical Title) | Paper Size: 863.6mm x 558.8mm



REFERENCE DRAWINGS

DRAWING NO	DRAWING DESCRIPTION/TITLE	REF
-	.	1

ISSUED WITH
REPORT
Date: 2015/11/26

REV	YY/MM/DD	DESCRIPTION	DRWN	APVD
B	15/11/26	ISSUED WITH REPORT.	-	-
A	15/11/04	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	-	-

CLIENT: JDS Energy & Mining Inc.

KAMINAK GOLD CORPORATION

Allnorth

CLIENT NO:	-	DRWN:	-	DATE:	-
PROJECT NO:	15VA0067	DSGN:	-	DATE:	-
DRAWING SIZE:	ANSI "D"	CHKD:	-	DATE:	-
SCALE:	AS NOTED	APVD:	-	DATE:	-

PROJECT:

KAMINAK COFFEE FEASIBILITY STUDY PROJECT

TITLE:

ELECTRICAL ROOM AND TRANSFORMER LAYOUT

DWG NO: **15VA0067-100-1600-002** REV: **B**

Date: 2015/11/26 | User: Oscar Palacol | File: P:\VA\2015\15VA0067 JDS - Kaminak Coffee FS Engineering\1000-Drawing\1016-Electrical\Working\01-Production\15VA0067-100-1600-002_Rx ElectricalRoomLayout | Layout: 'D' Landscape (Vertical Title) | Paper Size: 863.6mm x 558.8mm

APPENDIX C

Ground Temperature Monitoring Update, Coffee Mine Project, YT

TETRA TECH

TECHNICAL MEMO

ISSUED FOR USE

To:	Christian Roldan, Study Manager, Newmont Canada	**Date:**	August 16, 2023
c:	Nigel Goldup, P.Eng.; Fai Ndofor, P.Geo.	**Memo No.:**	001
From:	Vladislav E. Roujanski, P.Geol. Ernest Palczewski, P.Geo.	**File:**	ENG.EARC03259-01
Subject:	Ground Temperature Monitoring Update, Coffee Mine Project, YT		

1.0 INTRODUCTION

As per communication via e-mail between Tetra Tech Canada Inc. (Tetra Tech) and Newmont Canada (Newmont) on November 29, 2022, Tetra Tech reviewed recent ground temperature data from the Coffee Mine Project Area (Project Area, Figure 1) and updated ground temperature monitoring profiles, covering the period from 2016 to November 2022.

The original map of spatial distribution of permafrost with variable ground ice content within the Project Area initially compiled by Tetra Tech in 2016 (Tetra Tech EBA 2016) and last time updated in 2019 (Tetra Tech Canada 2019b) was also updated to include the latest ground temperature data received from Newmont on November 10, 2022.

The objective of this memo is to present up to date ground temperature monitoring profiles, summarize ground temperature trends, and provide data review findings.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

As permafrost is defined based on temperature, the key method of its monitoring is a regular collection of ground temperatures. It is especially important for the zone of discontinuous permafrost (<90% of land area underlain by permafrost), such as the Project Area with 61% of it underlain by permafrost. The collected ground temperature data allows for delineating perennially frozen and permafrost-free areas. Although various techniques and equipment are available for collecting ground temperature data, thermistors are the most widely used, reliable, and accurate sensors.

Tetra Tech reviewed and interpreted ground temperature data collected from the continued monitoring of the Project Area ground thermal regime with multi-bead GTCs installed by Tetra Tech (Tetra Tech EBA 2016; Tetra Tech 2017a; Tetra Tech 2017b; and Tetra Tech 2019a), Lorax Environmental Services Ltd. (Lorax 2016), and SRK (SRK 2016). The instrumentation borehole locations are shown on Figure 2.

Tetra Tech Canada Inc.
14940 - 123 Avenue
Edmonton, AB T5V 1B4 CANADA
Tel 780.451.2121 Fax 780.454.5688

3.0 SUMMARY AND TRENDS OF 2022 DATA REVIEW

A key component for monitoring permafrost is having adequate instrumentation installed to establish baseline ground temperatures and for future monitoring use. To date, 20 multi-bead GTCs and numerous SBTSs were installed in completed boreholes within the Project Area. Figure 2 shows the existing GTC monitoring network in the Project Area. It is important that these GTCs are continually read to monitor changes in the ground thermal regime.

The latest GTC readings were taken in mid-September 2022, providing an opportunity to determine changes in the permafrost temperatures and thickness of the permafrost interval across the Project Area.

Table 3-1 presents a summary of permafrost conditions in the Project Area, including the latest data review findings, such as permafrost temperatures, permafrost thickness, as well as provides comments on recently observed ground temperature trends.

Table 3-1: Summary of Ground Temperature Cable (GTC) Monitoring and Permafrost Conditions

Year GTC Installed	Proposed Site Infrastructure (at the time of installation)	Borehole No.	Number of Beads	Depth of 1st Bead (m)	Depth of Bottom Bead (m)	Cable Serial Number	Installation Date	Installed By	UTM ZONE 7		Elevation (m)	2019 Ground Temperatures (°C)	2022 Ground Temperatures (°C)	Comments
									Northing (m)	Easting (m)				
2016	North Waste Rock Storage Facility	GT-14	16	0.25	19.75	TS4135	30-Aug-16	Tetra Tech	6,975,088	585,456	1,082.20	-1.1	-1.0	Approximately 0.1°C increase in permafrost temperature (PT) since 2019. 2019-09 is the warmest ground temperature trend recorded to date.
	Heap Leach Facility	GT-63	16	-0.22(1)	18.78	TS4134	24-Sep-16	Tetra Tech	6,973,171	581,284	1,028.67	-1.4	-1.3	Approximately 0.1°C increase in PT since 2019. Warming ground temperature trend.
2017	Alpha Pond WRSF	GT17-26T	16	8.5	20.35	TS4544	8-Aug-17	Tetra Tech	6,974,350	581,984	844	0	0	No change in ground temperature since 2019. Generally, follows historical ground temperature trend.
		GT17-28T	16	0.5	20	TS4339	6-Aug-17	Tetra Tech	6,973,675	581,994	972	-1.7	-1.5	Approximately 0.2°C increase in PT since 2019. Generally, warmer ground temperature trend to 13 m depth, but colder temperatures at Beads #14 and #15 (possible failure of these beads?)
	Alpha Pond	GT17-34T	16	0.5	20	TS4538	6-Aug-17	Tetra Tech	6,975,589	582837,	801	-0.6	-0.6	Slight cooling ground temperature trend.
		GT17-36T	16	0.5	20	TS4542	6-Aug-17	Tetra Tech	6,975,480	582,974	817	-2.1	-2.1	Generally, follows historical ground temperature trend with slight cooling.
		GT17-37T	16	0.5	20	TS4540	6-Aug-17	Tetra Tech	6,975,610	582,995	776	-0.2	-0.2	Generally, no change in PT since 2019
	Alpha Underdrain	GT17-39T	16	0.1	19.6	TS4541	6-Aug-17	Tetra Tech	6,974,617	582,310	849	0	1.7	Significant warming ground temperature trend (~1.7°C increase since 2019), especially at 12 m to 13 m depth.
	Heap Leach Facility	GT17-10T	16	0.75	20.25	TS4543	10-Aug-17	Tetra Tech	6,972,475	580,528	1,264	-0.5	-0.4	Approximately 0.1°C increase in PT since 2019.
	Kona Pit	GT17-01T (MW17-01T)	13	0.5	181	TS4545	10-Aug-17	Lorax	6,973,195	579,736	1,245.80	-0.5	N/A	No new data collected since 2018-09-15.

Table 3-1: Summary of Ground Temperature Cable (GTC) Monitoring and Permafrost Conditions

Year GTC Installed	Proposed Site Infrastructure (at the time of installation)	Borehole No.	Number of Beads	Depth of 1st Bead (m)	Depth of Bottom Bead (m)	Cable Serial Number	Installation Date	Installed By	UTM ZONE 7		Elevation (m)	2019 Ground Temperatures (°C)	2022 Ground Temperatures (°C)	Comments
									Northing (m)	Easting (m)				
2018	Halfway Diversion	TT18-01	1	8.5	8.5	SBTS #16	24-Apr-18	Tetra Tech	6,975,902	582,886	849	Undetermined	Undetermined	SBTS not monitored.
		TT18-02	1	8.1	8.1	SBTS #7	25-Apr-18	Tetra Tech	6,975,682	582,673	868	Undetermined	Undetermined	SBTS not monitored.
		TT18-03	16	0.5	20	TS4681	24-May-18	Tetra Tech	6,975,298	582,404	890	-0.4	-0.4	No change in ground temperature since 2019.
		TT18-04	1	8.5	8.5	SBTS #9	27-Apr-18	Tetra Tech	6,974,978	582,253	932	Undetermined	Undetermined	SBTS not monitored.
		TT18-05	16	0.5	20	TS4687	30-May-18	Tetra Tech	6,974,552	581,912	943	-0.4	-0.4	Very slight warming ground temperature trend.
	Alpha Pond	SRK-AP-18-01	16	-2.8(1)	16.7	TS4686	3-Jun-18	Tetra Tech	6,975,306	582,731	790.4	0.3 (permafrost free)	1-1.9 (permafrost free)	Up to 1.6°C increase in ground temperature since 2019.
		SRK-AP-18-05	16	1.2	20.7	TS4683	24-May-18	Tetra Tech/SRK	6,975,362	582,819	784	-1.1	-1.0	Approximately 0.1°C increase in PT since 2019. Generally, follows historical ground temperature trend.
		SRK-AP-18-06	16	0.2	19.7	TS4684	3-Jun-18	Tetra Tech	6,975,380	582,765	791.8	-0.3	-0.3	Warming ground temperature trend between approximately 16 m and 20 m depth. Permafrost base is at a depth of approximately 17.8 m.
		SRK-AP-18-07	16	0.2	19.7	TS4682	18-May-18	SRK	6,975,406	582,739	803.5	-0.1	-0.1	Generally, cooling ground temperature trend between permafrost table and permafrost base, with warming ground temperatures between 18 m and 20 m depth, at the bottom of GTC installation. Permafrost base is at a depth of approximately 18.8 m.
		SRK-AP-18-08	16	0.2	19.7	TS4678	May 28,2018	Tetra Tech	6,975,424	582,711	817.2	-0.1	-0.1	Thermistor beads #8, #10, and #13 could be failing. Permafrost base is at a depth of approximately 18.3 m.
		SRK-AP-18-11	16	-1.5(1)	18	TS4679	19-Sep-18	Tetra Tech	6,975,426	582,823	776	-0.6	-0.6	Generally, follows historical ground temperature trend. No change in PT
	Kona Pond	SRK-KP-18-03	16	0.53	20	TS4680	17-Sep-18	Tetra Tech	6,973,228	580,747	1,109.00	-1.2	-1.2	Generally, follows historical ground temperature trend. No change in ground temperatures.
	Facility Pond	SRK-FP-18-05	2 SBTS	2.9	5.7	SBTS#8/SBTS#9	20-Sep-18	Tetra Tech	6,972,570	583,242	1,004.40	Undetermined	Undetermined	SBTS not monitored.
		SRK-FP-18-03	16	0.58(1)	18.92	TS4685	17-Sep-18	Tetra Tech	6,972,620	583,343	1,029.00	0.4 (permafrost free)	0.4 (permafrost free)	Generally, follows historical ground temperature trend. No change in ground temperatures.

(1) First bead located above the ground surface

PT = Permafrost Temperature (measured at the depth of zero annual amplitude)

- Cooler ground temperature trend or decrease in PT
- Unchanged ground temperature trend since 2019
- Slight warming ground temperature trend
- Significant warming ground temperature trend
- No new ground temperature data collected / not monitored

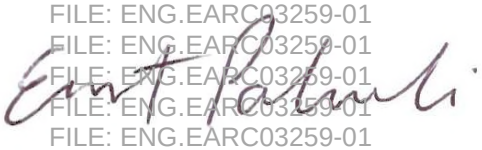
4.0 LIMITATIONS OF REPORT

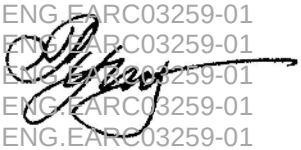
This report and its contents are intended for the sole use of Newmont Canada and their agents. Tetra Tech Canada Inc. (Tetra Tech) does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of any of the data, the analysis, or the recommendations contained or referenced in the report when the report is used or relied upon by any Party other than Newmont Canada, or for any Project other than the proposed development at the subject site. Any such unauthorized use of this report is at the sole risk of the user. Use of this document is subject to the Limitations on Use of this Document attached in the Appendix or Contractual Terms and Conditions executed by both parties.

5.0 CLOSURE

We trust this technical memo meets your present requirements. If you have any questions or comments, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully Submitted,
Tetra Tech Canada Inc.





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/jf

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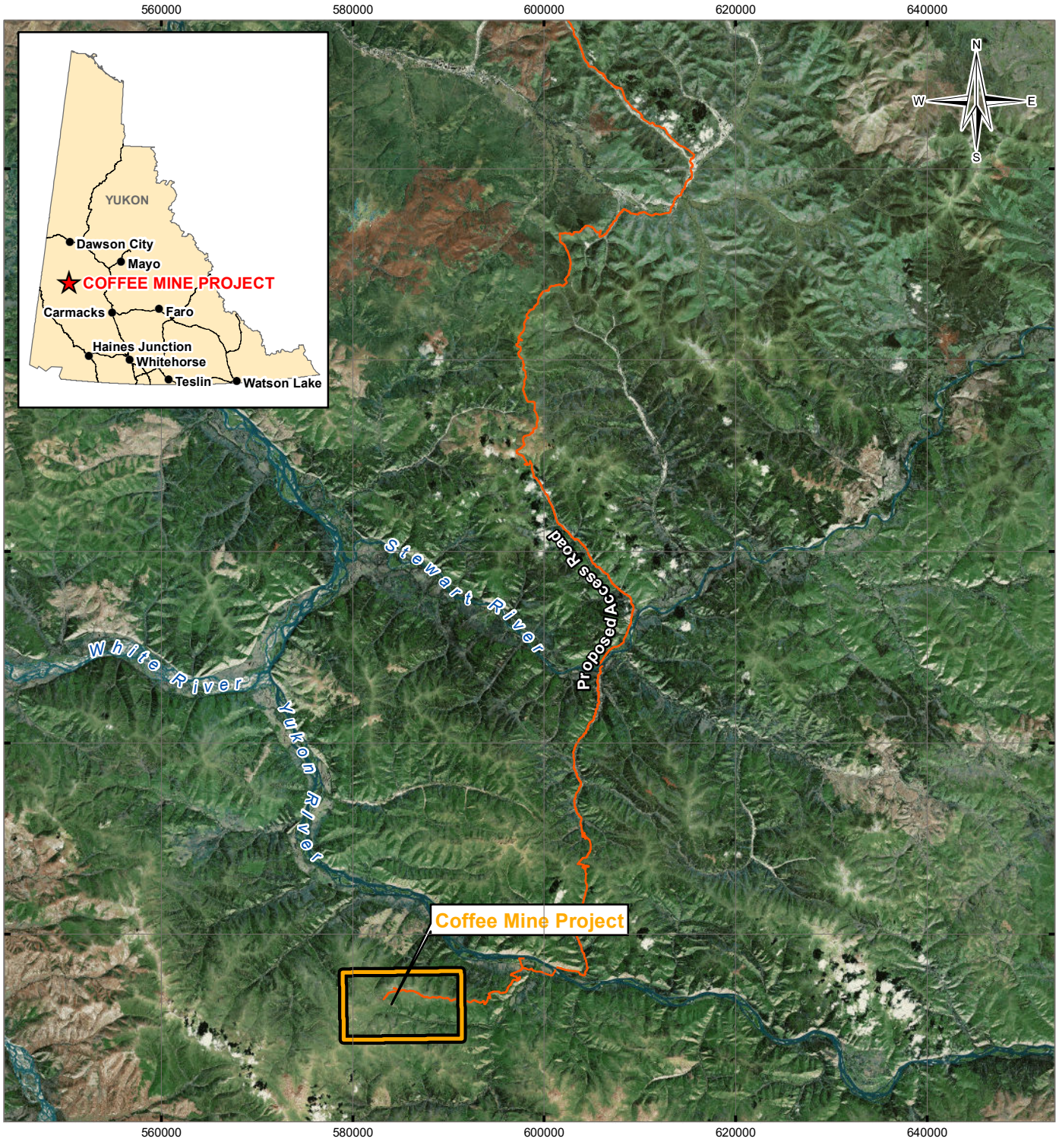
FIGURES



LEGEND

- Coffee Mine Project Area
- Proposed Access Road

NOTES
Base data source:
Imagery provided by ESRI;
Earthstar Geographics (1999)
Road data from Kaminak (February 2016)

STATUS
ISSUED FOR USE

COFFEE MINE PROJECT
GROUND TEMPERATURE CABLE MONITORING UPDATE

Project Location

PROJECTION	DATUM	CLIENT
UTM Zone 7	NAD83	Newmont CANADA

Scale: 1:600,000
10 5 0 10
Kilometres

TETRA TECH

FILE NO. EARC03259-01_Figure01_PrjLocation.mxd

OFFICE	DWN	CKD	APVD	REV
Tt-EDM	MRB	SL	VER	0

DATE December 14, 2022
PROJECT NO. ENG.EARC03259-01

Figure 1

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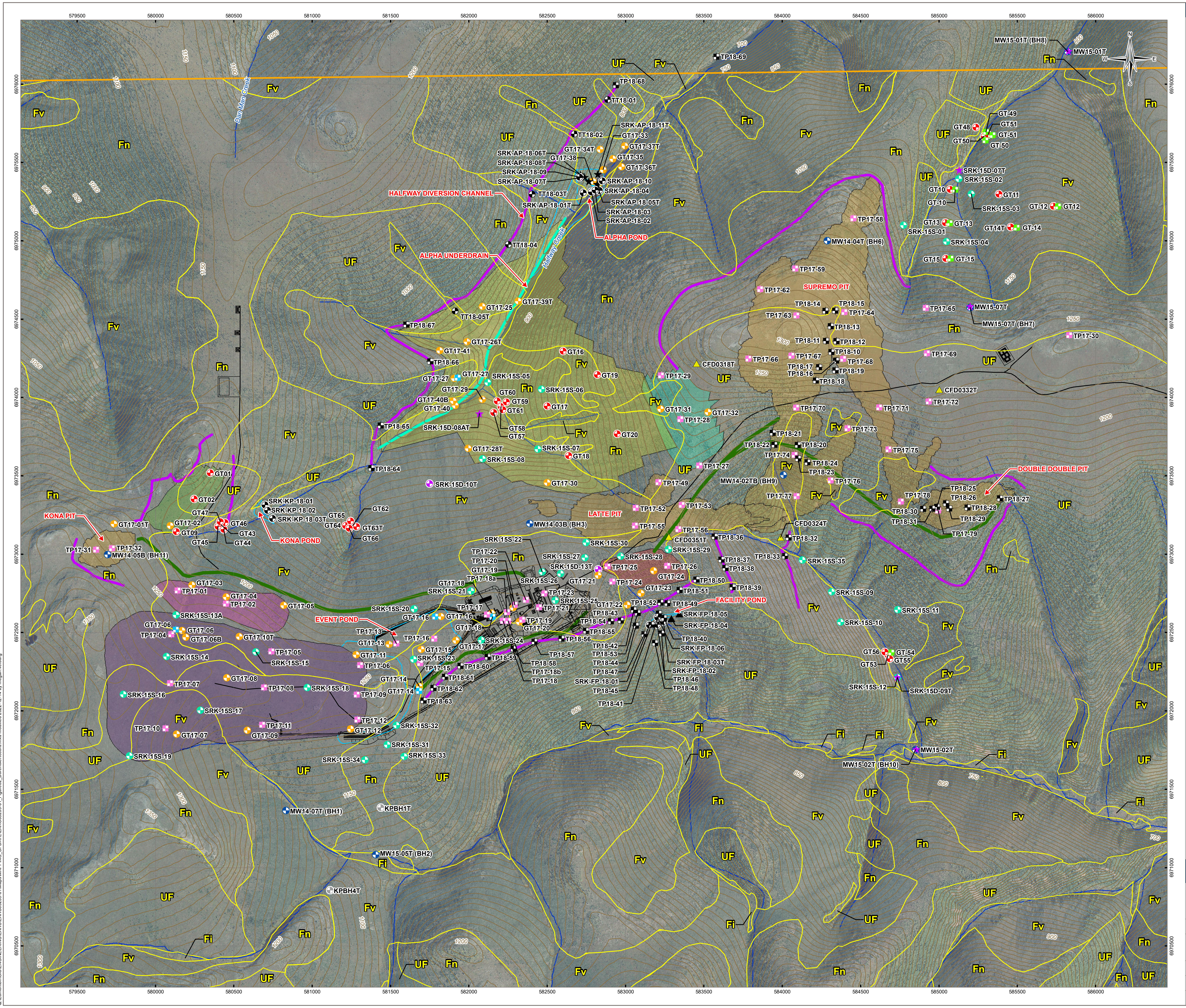


LEGEND

- Testpit (TT, 2018)
- Borehole (T - Thermistor Installed) (TT/SRK, 2018)
- Borehole (T - Thermistor and VWP Installed) (TT/SRK, 2018)
- Borehole (VWP Installed) (TT/SRK, 2018)
- Borehole (T - Thermistor Installed) (TT, Summer 2017)
- Testpit (TT, Fall 2017)
- Testpit (TT, Summer 2017)
- Testpit (TT/SRK, 2016)
- Borehole (T - Thermistor Installed) (TT/SRK, 2016)
- Borehole (T - Thermistor Installed) (SRK, 2015)
- Borehole (T - Thermistor and VWP Installed) (SRK, 2015)
- Borehole (Lorax, 2015)
- Borehole (SRK, 2015)
- Borehole (T - Thermistor Installed) (Knight Piesold, 2014)
- Borehole (VWP Installed) (TT EBA, 2013)
- Fi: Perennially frozen ground – predominantly very ice-rich with ground ice content locally exceeding 50% by volume of visible ice
- Fv: Perennially frozen ground – predominantly ice-rich with ground ice content generally ranging between 10% and 50% by volume of visible ice. May include patches of ice-poor permafrost (Fn) and/or unfrozen ground (UF)
- Fn: Perennially frozen ground – predominantly ice-poor with either non-visible ground ice or visible ice (ice content generally less than 10% by volume). May include patches of ice-rich permafrost (Fv) and/or unfrozen ground (UF)
- UF: Predominantly permafrost-free terrain; may include patches of permafrost (Fv, Fn)
- Boundary of Permafrost Distribution
- Frozen Soil Stockpile
- Heap Leach Facility (HLF)
- KONA WRSF (Temporary)
- Organics Stockpile
- Pit
- ROM Stockpile
- Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF)
- Mine Site Development Area
- Haul Road Alignment
- Diversion Channel Alignment
- Underdrain Alignment
- Site Access Road
- Contour (10 m)
- Watercourse
- Pond

NOTES

1. Base Data Source: Project Footprint provided by Hatch (February 2019). Updates by JDS (April 2019). CanVec 1:50,000.
2. Permafrost boundaries as of September 28, 2022.
3. Imagery provided by Kaminak (2011).

STATUS
ISSUED FOR USE

COFFEE MINE PROJECT
GROUND TEMPERATURE CABLE MONITORING UPDATE

Historical As-Drilled Borehole/Testpit Locations and General Arrangement

PROJECTION	DATUM	CLIENT
UTM Zone 7	NAD83	Newmont CANADA

Scale: 1:15,000 — 300 150 0 300 Metres

FILE NO.: EARC03259-01_Figure02_BoreholeRecord.mxd

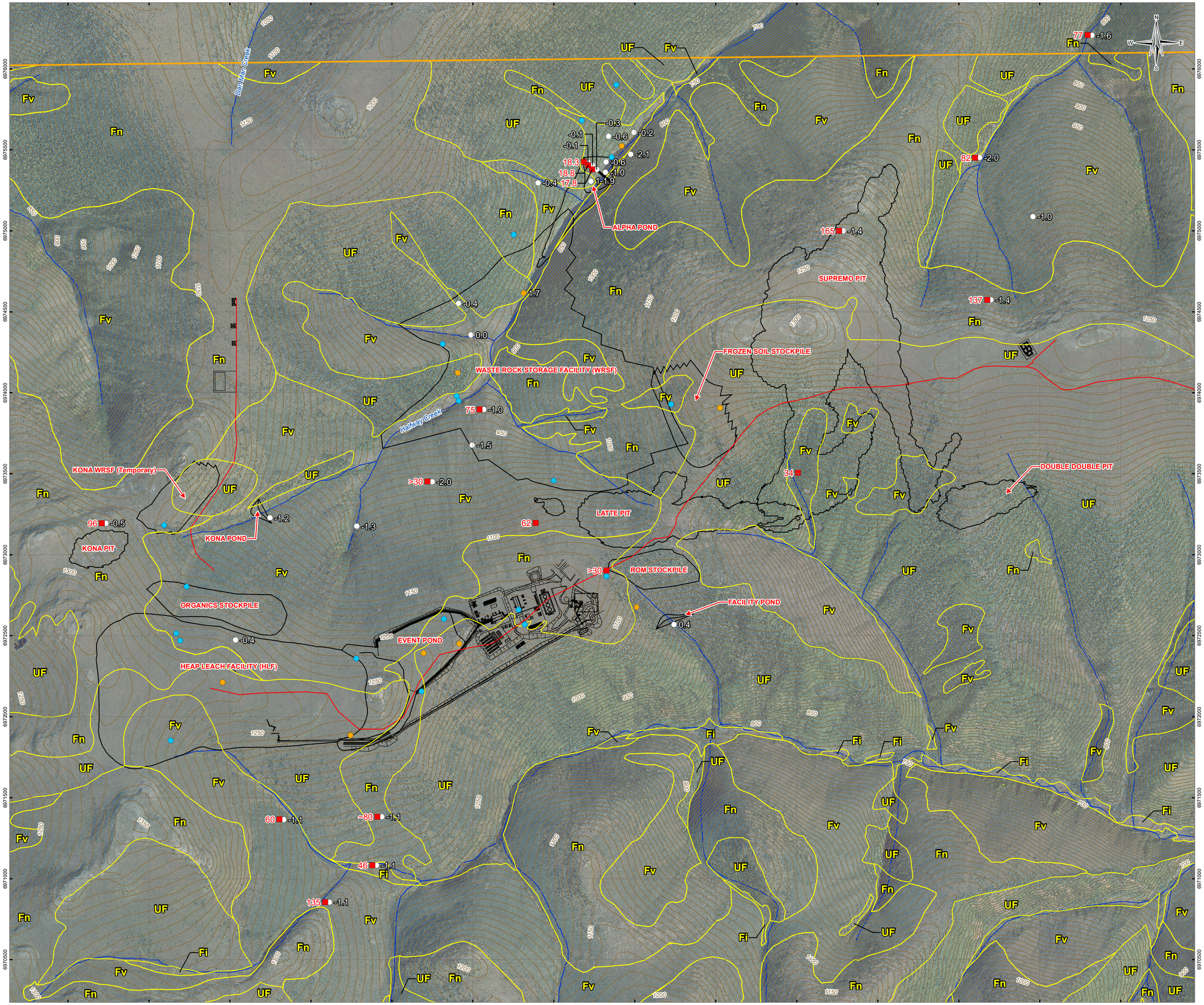
OFFICE	DWN	CKD	APVD	REV
Tt-EDM	MRB	SL	VER	0

DATE: December 14, 2022

PROJECT NO.: ENG.EARC03259-01

TETRA TECH

Figure 2



LEGEND

- Ground Temperature (°C) Measured with GTC
- Permafrost Thickness (m)
- Location of Single-bead Thermistor Indicating Permafrost Condition
- Location of Single-bead Thermistor Indicating Unfrozen Condition
- Fi — Perennially frozen ground – predominantly very ice-rich with ground ice content locally exceeding 50% by volume of visible ice
- Fv — Perennially frozen ground – predominantly ice-rich with ground ice content generally ranging between 10% and 50% by volume of visible ice. May include patches of ice-poor permafrost (Fn) and/or unfrozen ground (UF)
- Fn — Perennially frozen ground – predominantly ice-poor with either non-visible ground ice or visible ice (ice content generally less than 10% by volume). May include patches of ice-rich permafrost (Fv) and/or unfrozen ground (UF)
- UF — Predominantly permafrost-free terrain; may include patches of permafrost (Fv, Fn)
- Boundary of Permafrost Distribution
- Mine Site Development Area
- Site Access Road
- Contour (10 m)
- Watercourse

NOTES
1. Base Data Source: Project Footprint provided by Hatch (February 2019). Updates by JDS (April 2019). CanVec 1:50,000.
2. Permafrost boundaries as of September 28, 2022.
3. Imagery provided by Kaminak (2011).

STATUS
ISSUED FOR USE

COFFEE MINE PROJECT
GROUND TEMPERATURE CABLE MONITORING UPDATE

Permafrost Distribution, Thickness and Ground Temperatures

PROJECTION: UTM Zone 7			DATUM: NAD83		
Scale: 1:15,000 (300 150 0 300 Metres)					
FILE NO.: EARC03259-01_Figure03a_ThicknessTemp.mxd					
OFFICE: TI-EDM	DWN: MRB	CKD: SL	APVD: VER	REV: 0	
DATE: December 14, 2022	PROJECT NO.: ENG.EARC03259-01				

CLIENT: Newmont CANADA

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Figure 3a

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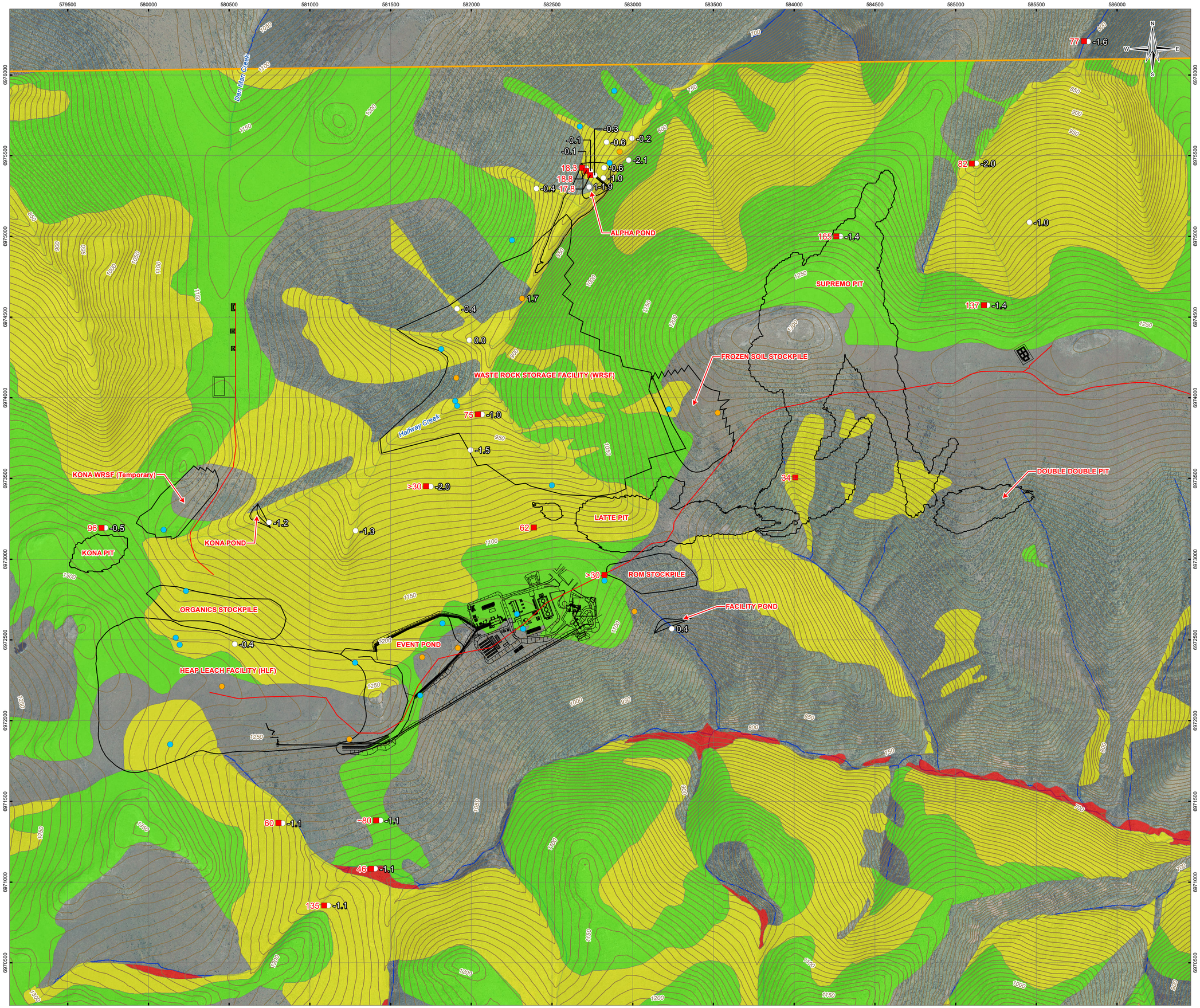

LEGEND

- Ground Temperature (°C) Measured with GTC
- Permafrost Thickness (m)
- Location of Single-bead Thermistor Indicating Permafrost Condition
- Location of Single-bead Thermistor Indicating Unfrozen Condition
- Fi — Perennially frozen ground – predominantly very ice-rich with ground ice content locally exceeding 50% by volume of visible ice
- Fv — Perennially frozen ground – predominantly ice-rich with ground ice content generally ranging between 10% and 50% by volume of visible ice. May include patches of ice-poor permafrost (Fn) and/or unfrozen ground (UF)
- Fn — Perennially frozen ground – predominantly ice-poor with either non-visible ground ice or visible ice (ice content generally less than 10% by volume). May include patches of ice-rich permafrost (Fv) and/or unfrozen ground (UF)
- UF — Predominantly permafrost-free terrain; may include patches of permafrost (Fv, Fn)
- Mine Site Development Area
- Site Access Road
- Contour (10 m)
- Watercourse

NOTES
1. Base Data Source: Project Footprint provided by Hatch (February 2019). Updates by JDS (April 2019). CanVec 1:50,000.
2. Permafrost boundaries as of September 28, 2022.
3. Imagery provided by Kaminak (2011).

STATUS
ISSUED FOR USE

COFFEE MINE PROJECT
GROUND TEMPERATURE CABLE MONITORING UPDATE

Permafrost Distribution, Thickness and Ground Temperatures

PROJECTION	DATUM	CLIENT
UTM Zone 7	NAD83	Newmont CANADA

Scale: 1:15,000
300 150 0 300
Metres

TETRA TECH

FILE NO.: EARC03259-01_Figure03b_ThicknessTemp.mxd

OFFICE	DWN	CKD	APVD	REV
TI-EDM	MRB	SL	VER	0

DATE: December 14, 2022
PROJECT NO.: ENG.EARC03259-01

Figure 3b

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APPENDIX A

TETRA TECH'S LIMITATIONS ON USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

LIMITATIONS ON USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

GEOTECHNICAL

1.1 USE OF DOCUMENT AND OWNERSHIP

This document pertains to a specific site, a specific development, and a specific scope of work. The document may include plans, drawings, profiles and other supporting documents that collectively constitute the document (the "Professional Document").

The Professional Document is intended for the sole use of TETRA TECH's Client (the "Client") as specifically identified in the TETRA TECH Services Agreement or other Contractual Agreement entered into with the Client (either of which is termed the "Contract" herein). TETRA TECH does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of any of the data, analyses, recommendations or other contents of the Professional Document when it is used or relied upon by any party other than the Client, unless authorized in writing by TETRA TECH.

Any unauthorized use of the Professional Document is at the sole risk of the user. TETRA TECH accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss or damage where such loss or damage is alleged to be or, is in fact, caused by the unauthorized use of the Professional Document.

Where TETRA TECH has expressly authorized the use of the Professional Document by a third party (an "Authorized Party"), consideration for such authorization is the Authorized Party's acceptance of these Limitations on Use of this Document as well as any limitations on liability contained in the Contract with the Client (all of which is collectively termed the "Limitations on Liability"). The Authorized Party should carefully review both these Limitations on Use of this Document and the Contract prior to making any use of the Professional Document. Any use made of the Professional Document by an Authorized Party constitutes the Authorized Party's express acceptance of, and agreement to, the Limitations on Liability.

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The Professional Document is subject to copyright and shall not be reproduced either wholly or in part without the prior, written permission of TETRA TECH. Additional copies of the Document, if required, may be obtained upon request.

1.2 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENT FORMAT

Where TETRA TECH submits electronic file and/or hard copy versions of the Professional Document or any drawings or other project-related documents and deliverables (collectively termed TETRA TECH's "Instruments of Professional Service"), only the signed and/or sealed versions shall be considered final. The original signed and/or sealed electronic file and/or hard copy version archived by TETRA TECH shall be deemed to be the original. TETRA TECH will archive a protected digital copy of the original signed and/or sealed version for a period of 10 years.

Both electronic file and/or hard copy versions of TETRA TECH's Instruments of Professional Service shall not, under any circumstances, be altered by any party except TETRA TECH. TETRA TECH's Instruments of Professional Service will be used only and exactly as submitted by TETRA TECH.

Electronic files submitted by TETRA TECH have been prepared and submitted using specific software and hardware systems. TETRA TECH makes no representation about the compatibility of these files with the Client's current or future software and hardware systems.

1.3 STANDARD OF CARE

Services performed by TETRA TECH for the Professional Document have been conducted in accordance with the Contract, in a manner consistent with the level of skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided. Professional judgment has been applied in developing the conclusions and/or recommendations provided in this Professional Document. No warranty or guarantee, express or implied, is made concerning the test results, comments, recommendations, or any other portion of the Professional Document.

If any error or omission is detected by the Client or an Authorized Party, the error or omission must be immediately brought to the attention of TETRA TECH.

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.

1.5 INFORMATION PROVIDED TO TETRA TECH BY OTHERS

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

While TETRA TECH endeavours to verify the accuracy of such information, TETRA TECH accepts no responsibility for the accuracy or the reliability of such information even where inaccurate or unreliable information impacts any recommendations, design or other deliverables and causes the Client or an Authorized Party loss or damage.

1.6 GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF DOCUMENT

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 report, at or on the development proposed as of the date of the Professional Document requires a supplementary 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 investigate, address or consider and has not investigated, 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 and methods 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 historic 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 investigation 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

There is a direct correlation between construction activity and 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 are known.

1.14 OBSERVATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Because of the nature of geological deposits, the judgmental nature of geotechnical engineering, as well as 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 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 BEARING CAPACITY

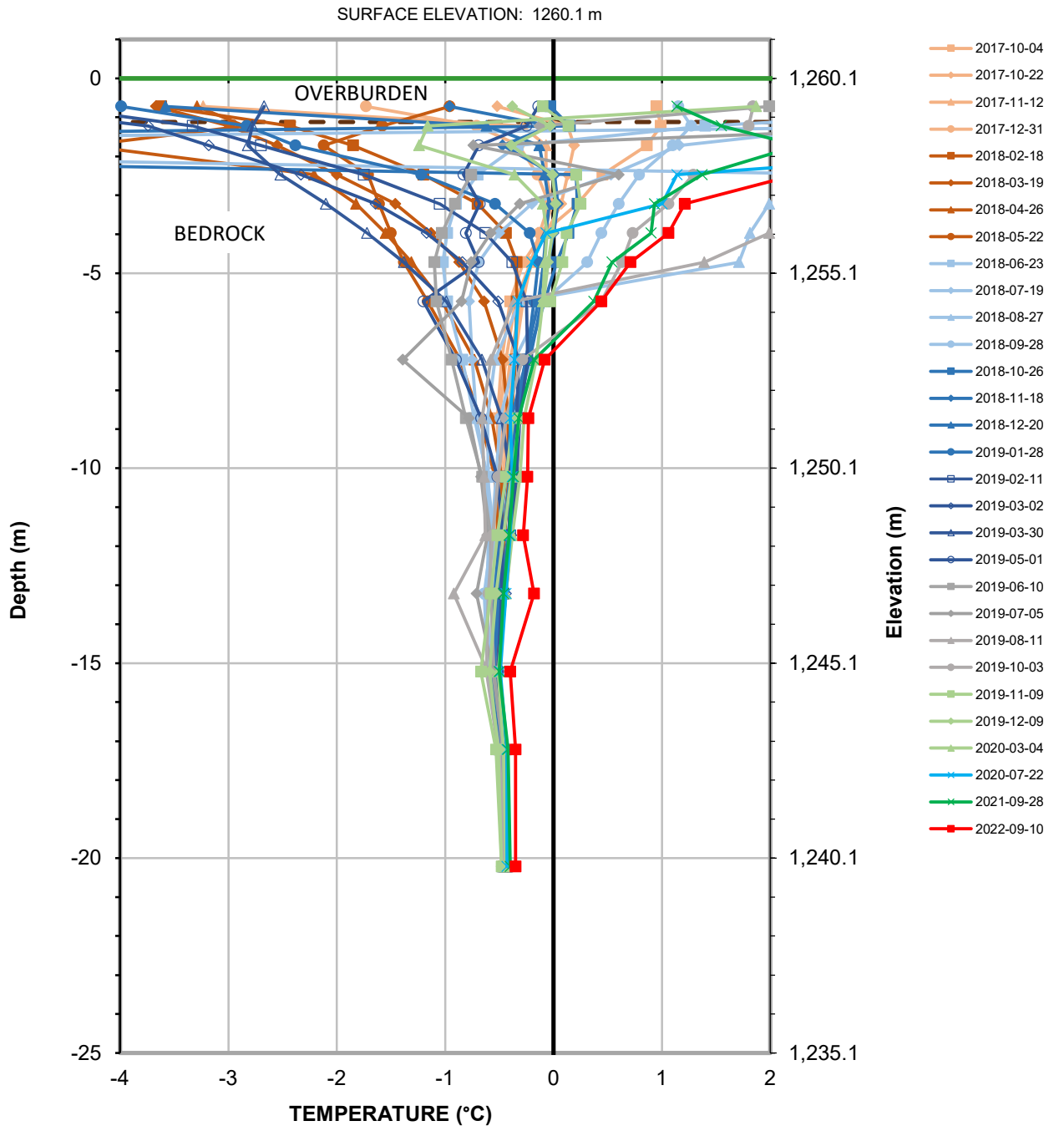
Design bearing capacities, loads and allowable stresses quoted in this report relate to a specific soil or rock type and condition. Construction activity and environmental circumstances can materially change the condition of soil or rock. The elevation at which a soil or rock type occurs is variable. 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 assumed. Sufficient observations should be made by qualified geotechnical personnel during construction to assure that the soil and/or rock conditions assumed in this report in fact exist at the site.

1.17 SAMPLES

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.

APPENDIX B

GROUND TEMPERATURE PROFILES

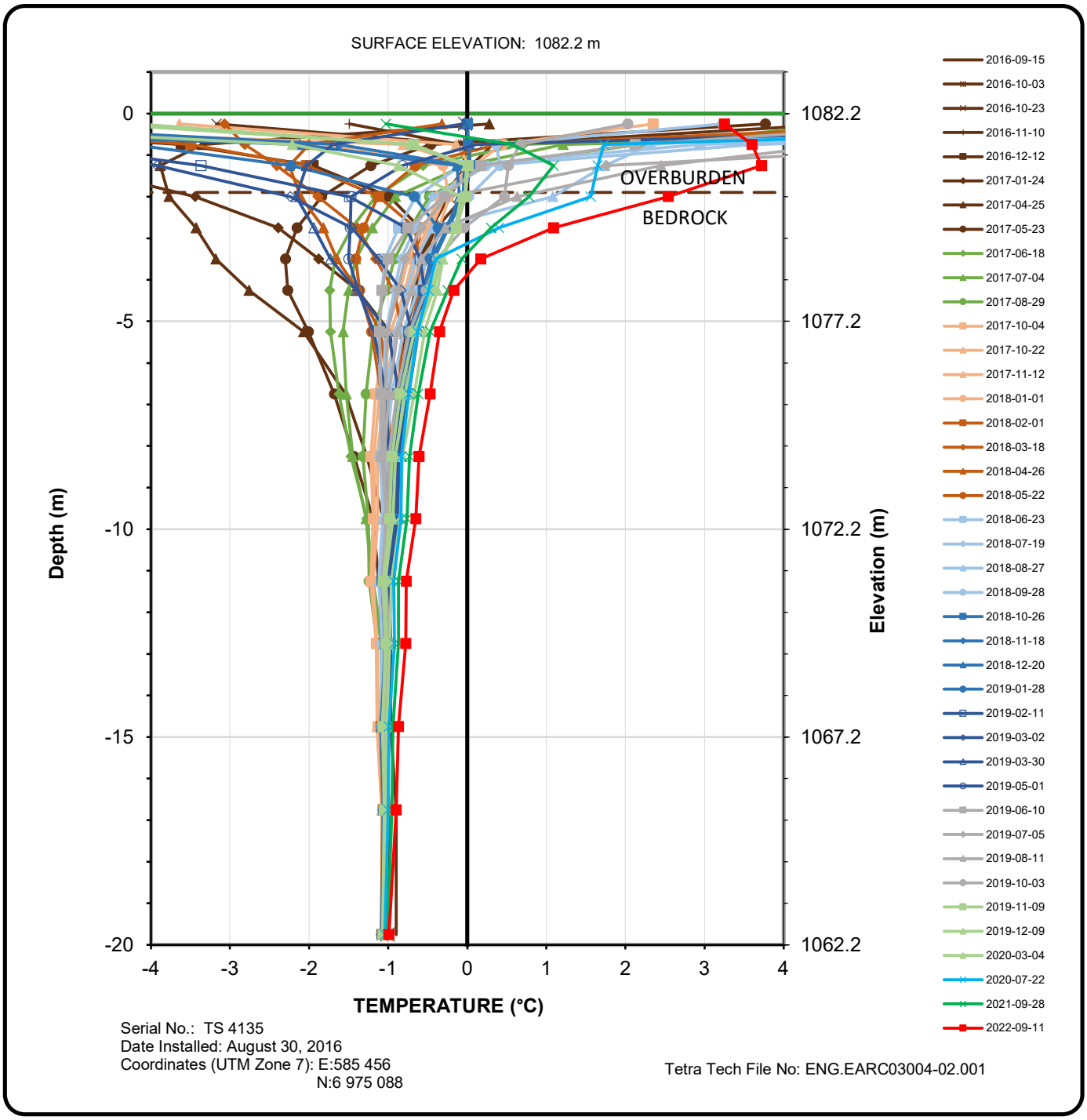


Serial No.: TS 4543
Date Installed: August 10, 2017
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 580 535
N: 6 972 476

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-01

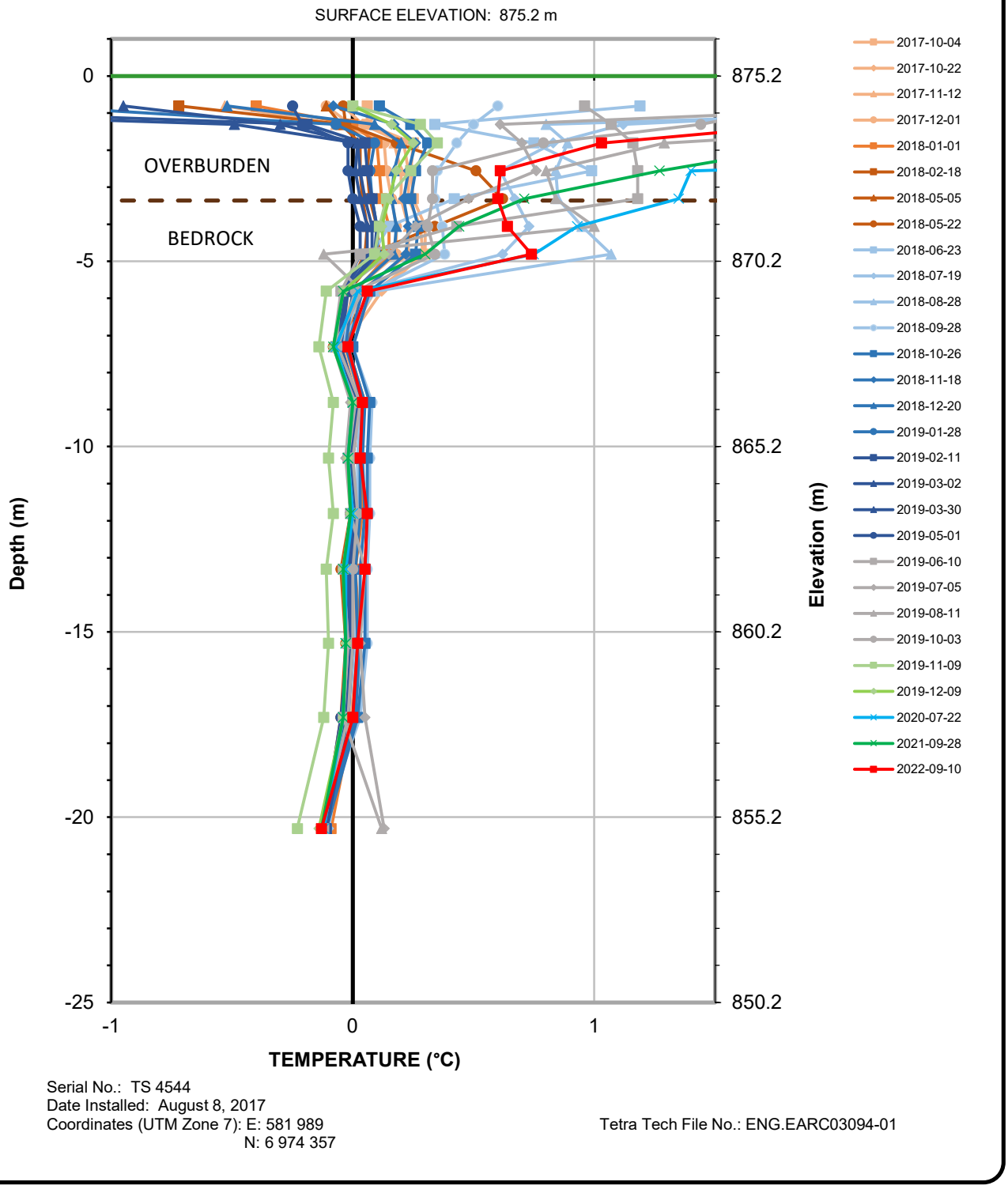
Ground Temperature Profile
HLF, Borehole GT17-10T
Elevation: 1260.1 m

TETRA TECH



Ground Temperature Profile
North WRSA, Borehole GT-14
Elevation: 1082.2 m

TETRA TECH

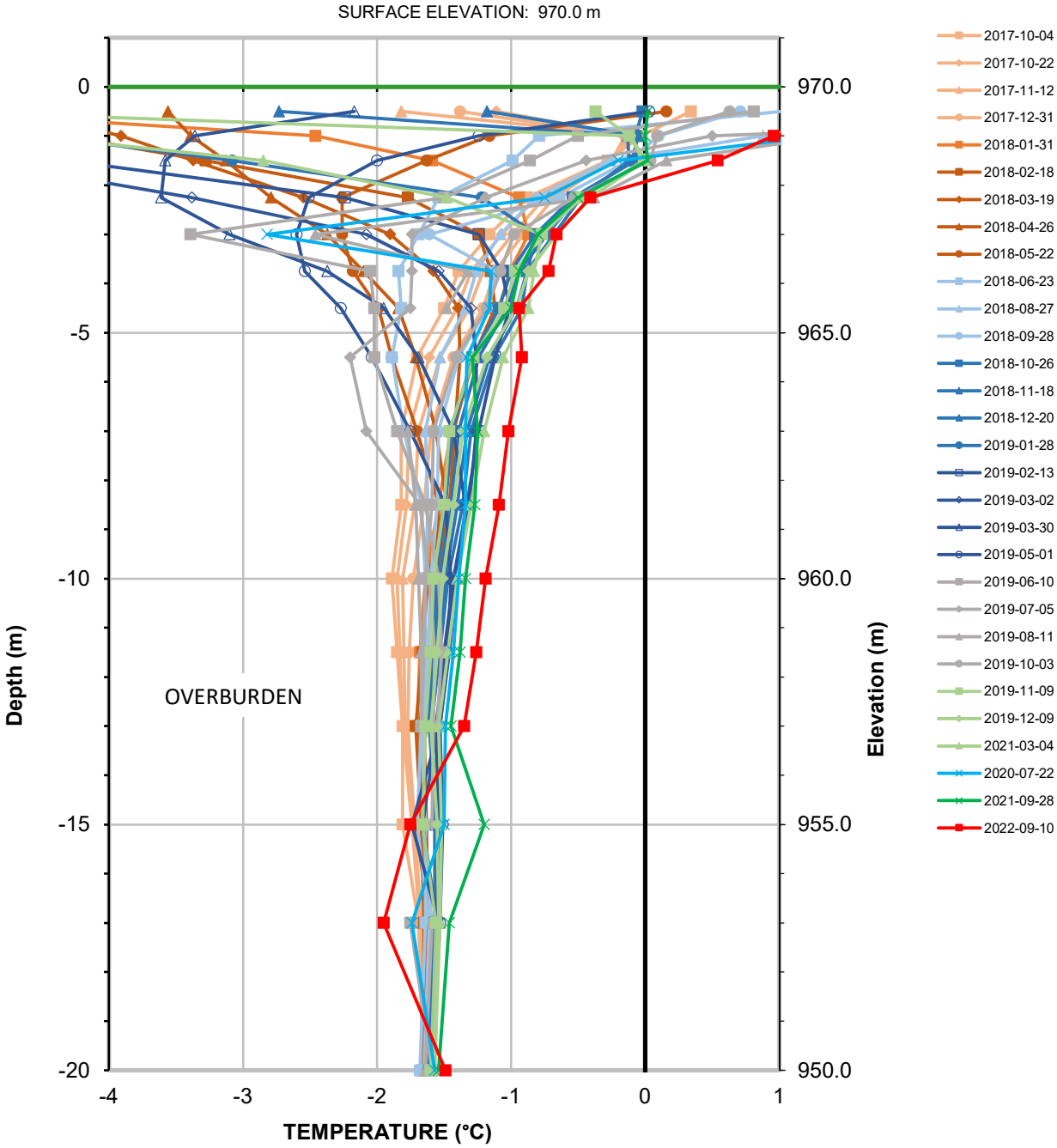


Serial No.: TS 4544
Date Installed: August 8, 2017
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 581 989
N: 6 974 357

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-01

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha WRSF, Borehole GT17-26T
Elevation: 875.2 m

TETRA TECH

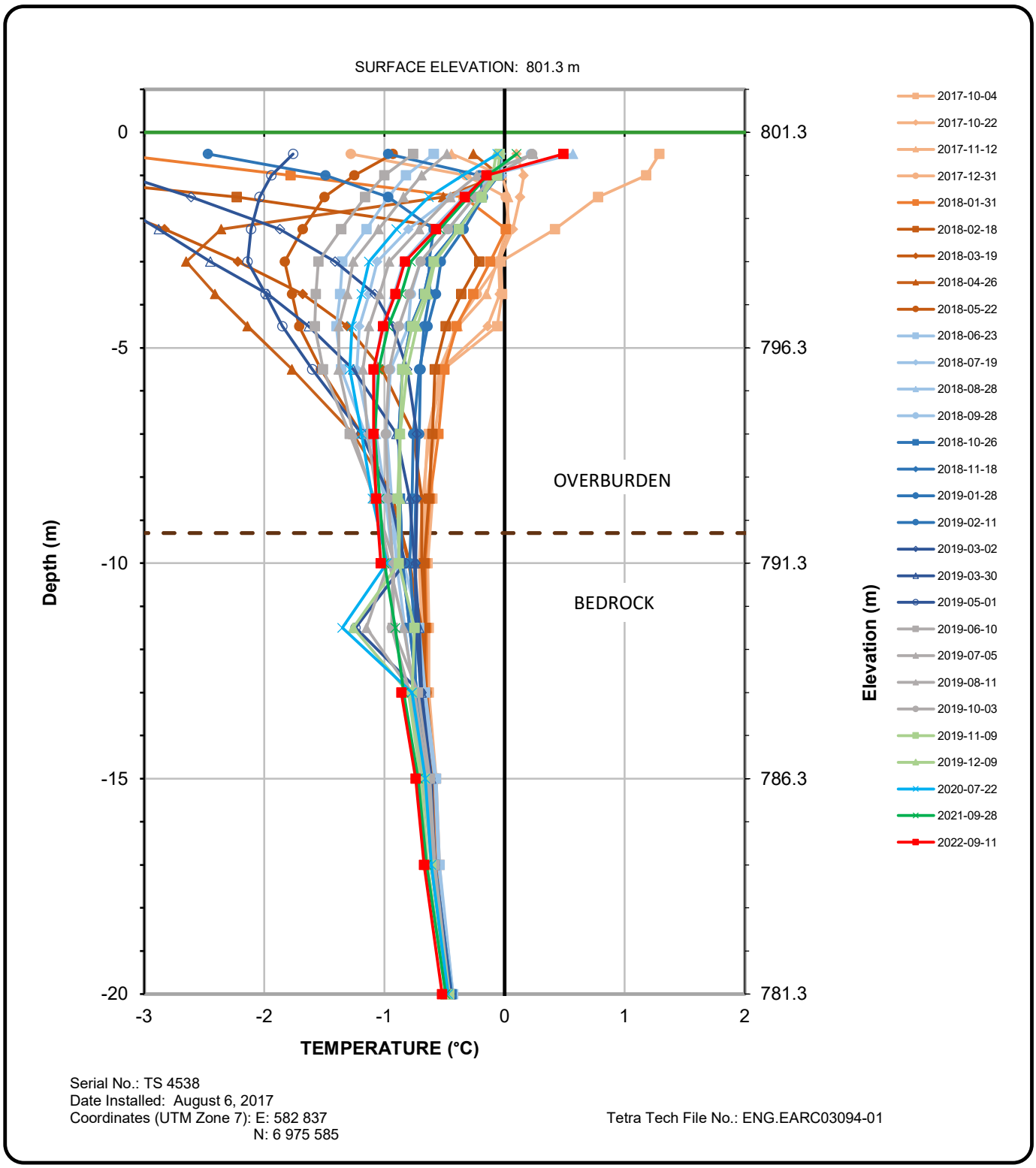


Serial No.: TS 4539
Date Installed: August 6, 2017
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 581 997
N: 6 973 678

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-01

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha WRSF, Borehole GT17-28T
Elevation: 970.0 m

TETRA TECH

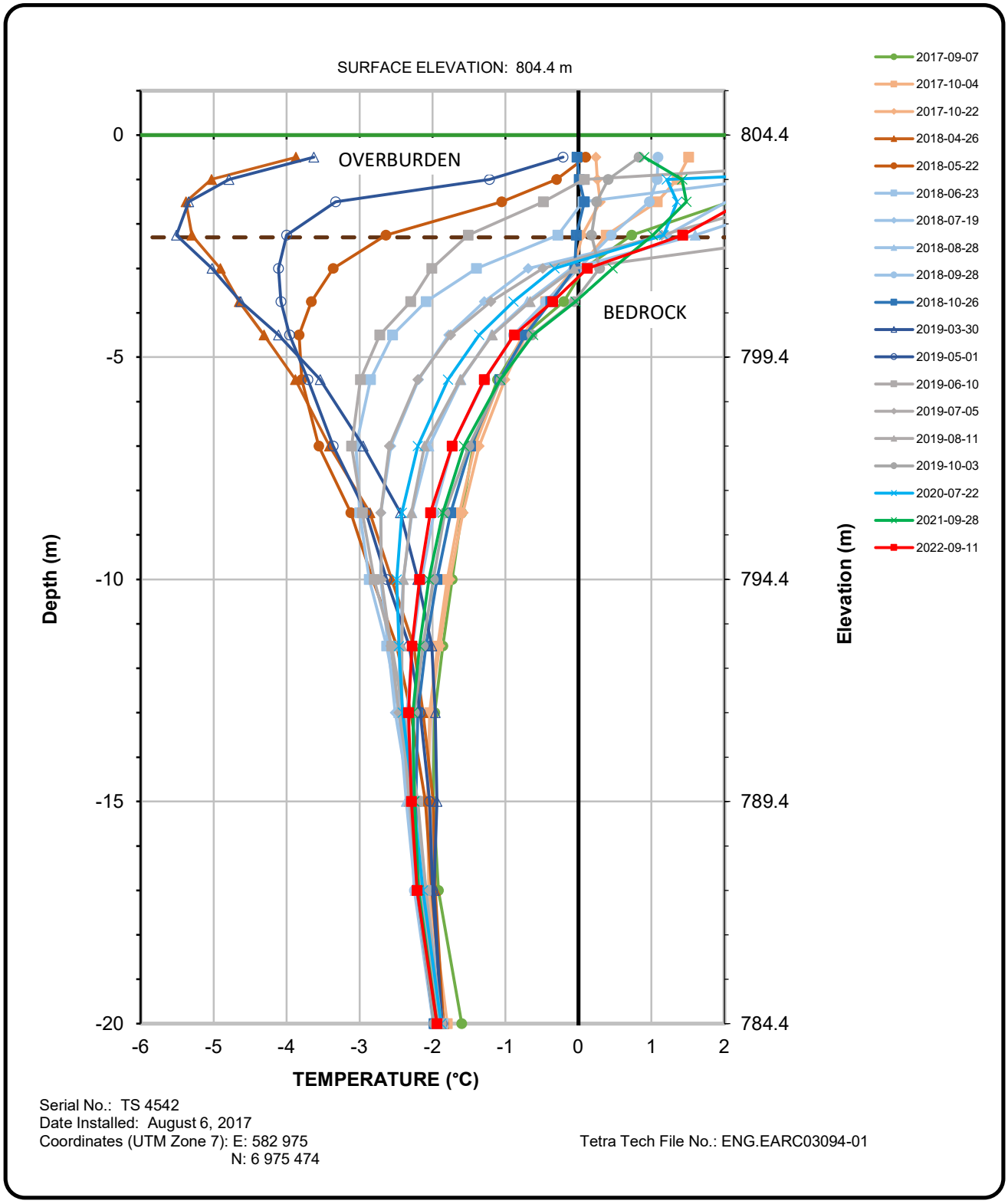


Serial No.: TS 4538
Date Installed: August 6, 2017
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 837
N: 6 975 585

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-01

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Pond, Borehole GT17-34T
Elevation: 801.3 m

TETRA TECH

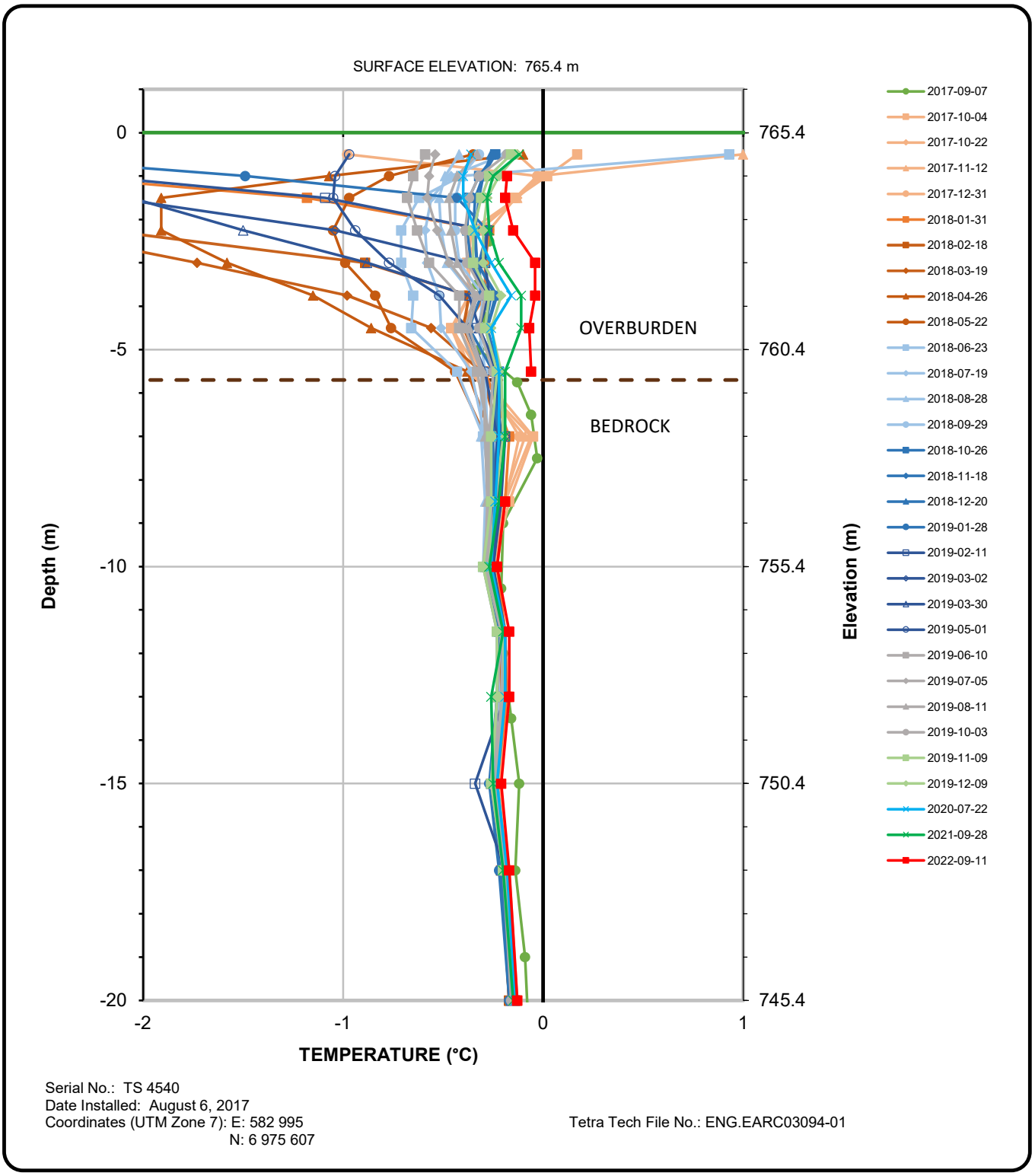


Serial No.: TS 4542
Date Installed: August 6, 2017
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 975
N: 6 975 474

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-01

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Pond, Borehole GT17-36T
Elevation: 804.4 m

TETRA TECH

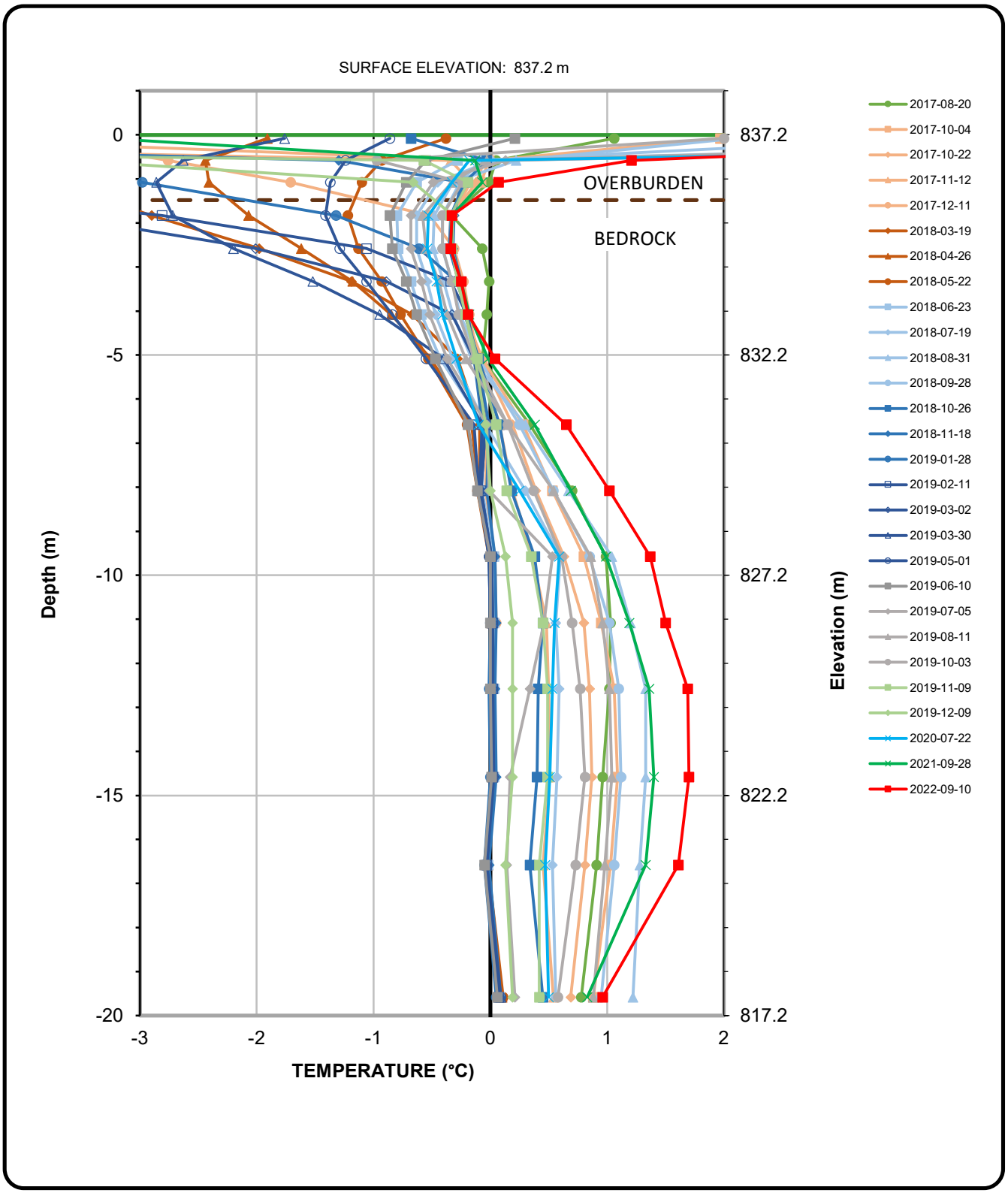


Serial No.: TS 4540
Date Installed: August 6, 2017
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 995
N: 6 975 607

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-01

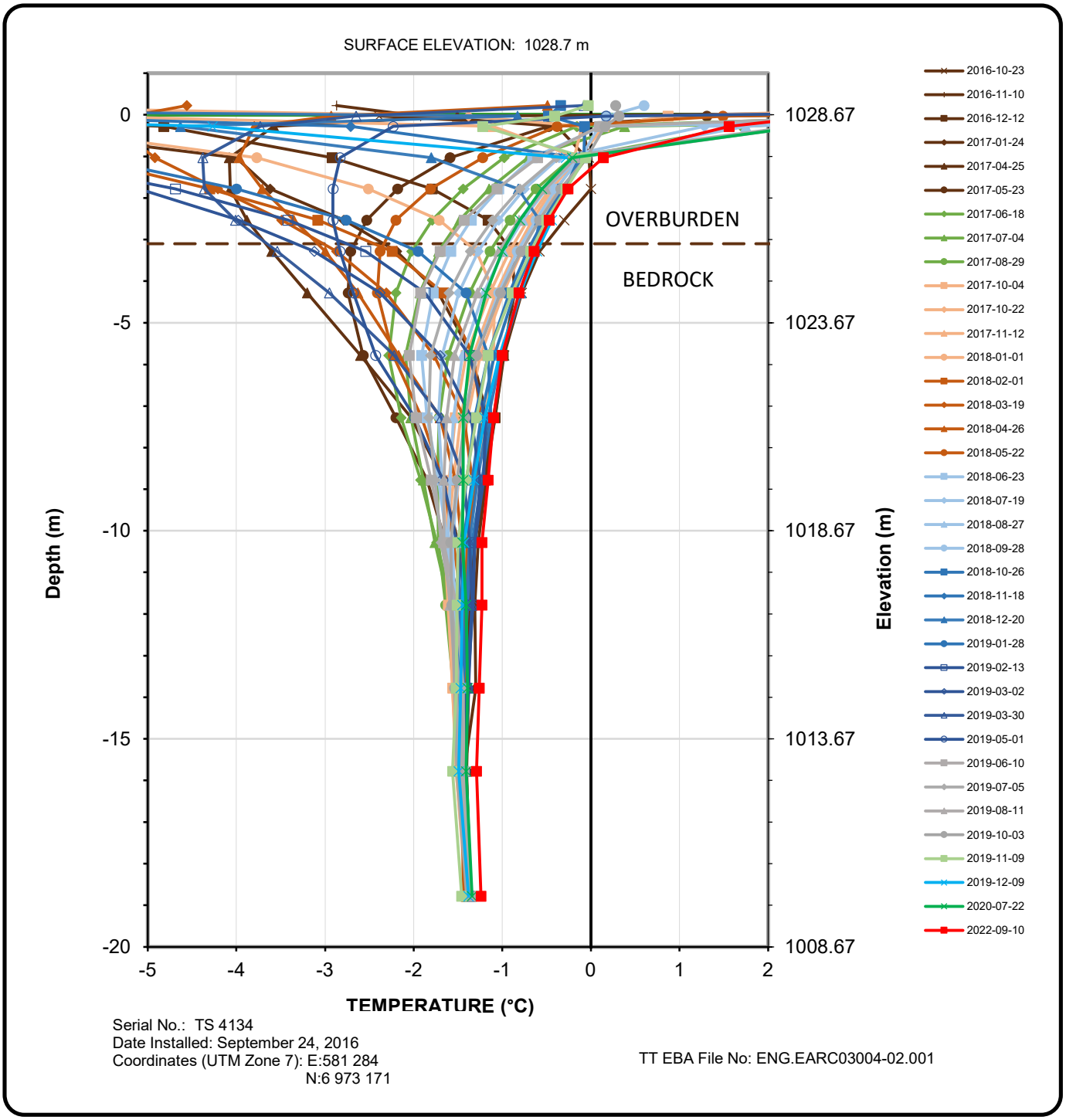
Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Pond, Borehole GT17-37T
Elevation: 765.4 m

TETRA TECH



Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Underdrain, Borehole GT17-39T
Elevation: 837.2 m

TETRA TECH

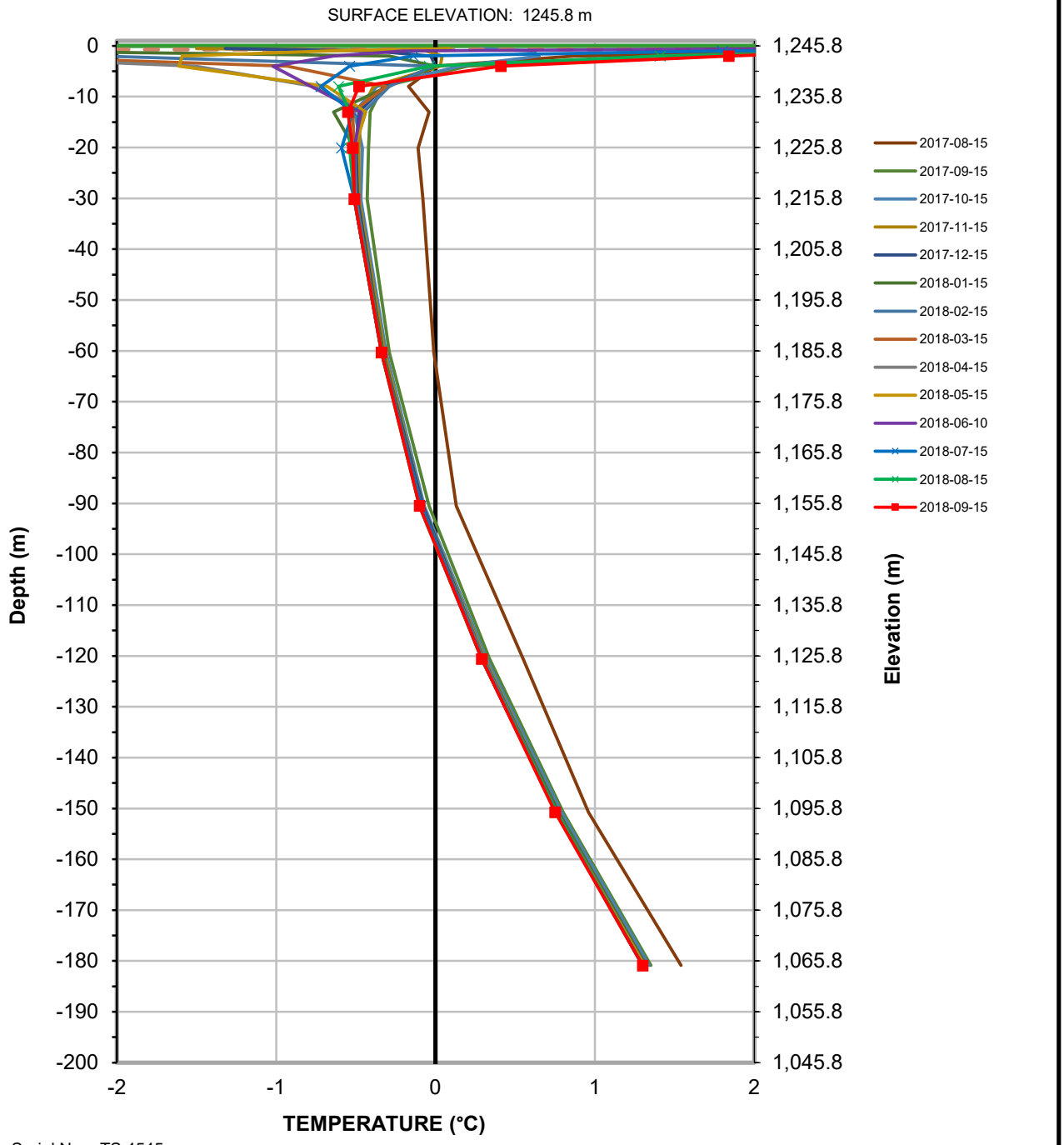


Serial No.: TS 4134
Date Installed: September 24, 2016
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E:581 284
N:6 973 171

TT EBA File No: ENG.EARC03004-02.001

Ground Temperature Profile
Borehole GT-63, Halfway Pond
Elevation: 1028.7 m

TETRA TECH

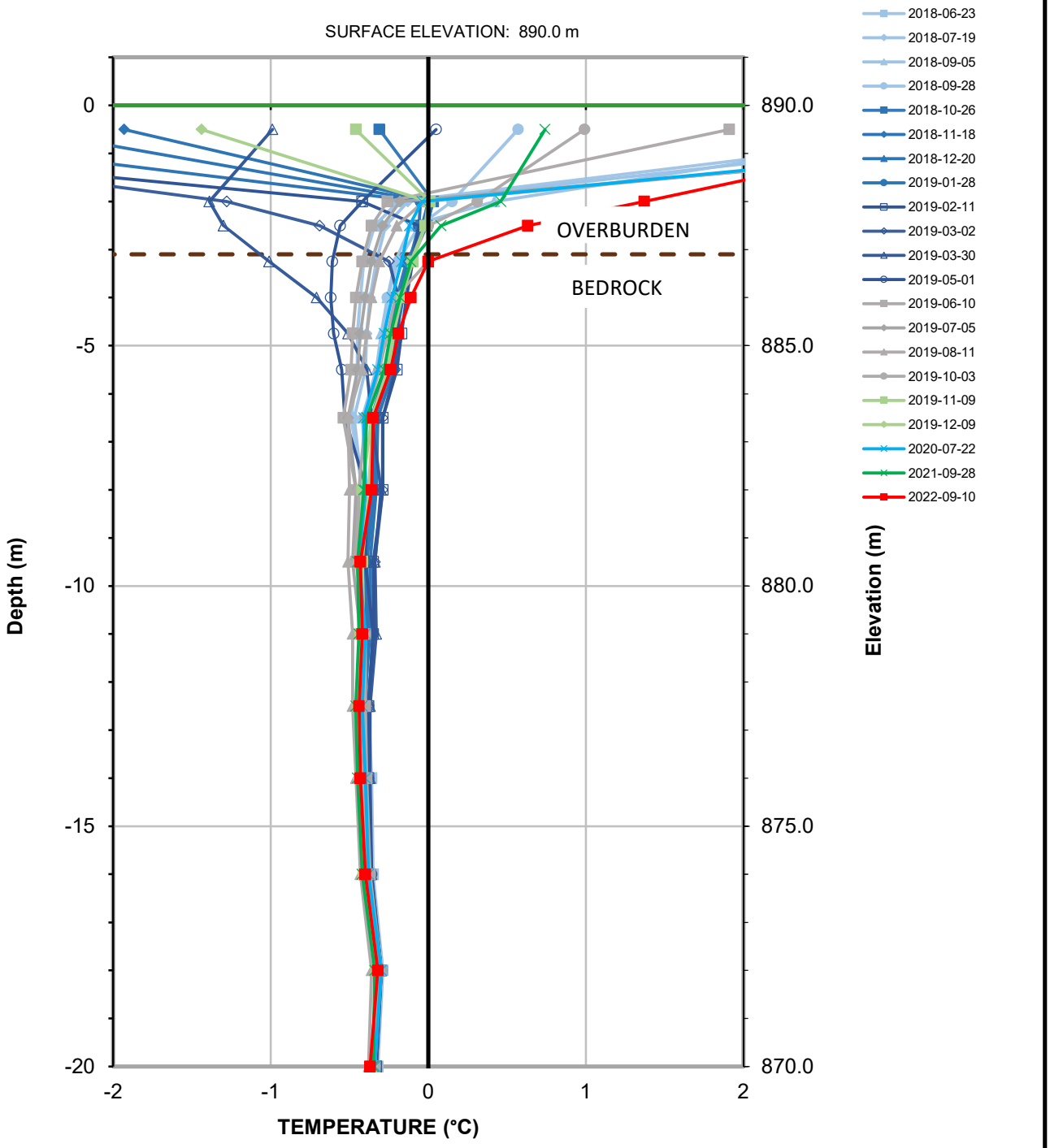


Serial No.: TS 4545
Data Logger: Model: DT2040; Serial #02236
Date Installed: August 10, 2017
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 579 736
N: 6 973 195

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-01

Ground Temperature Profile
Kona Pit Area, Borehole GT17-01T/MW17-01
Elevation: 1245.8 m

NOTE: Interpreted Lorax Environmental Data

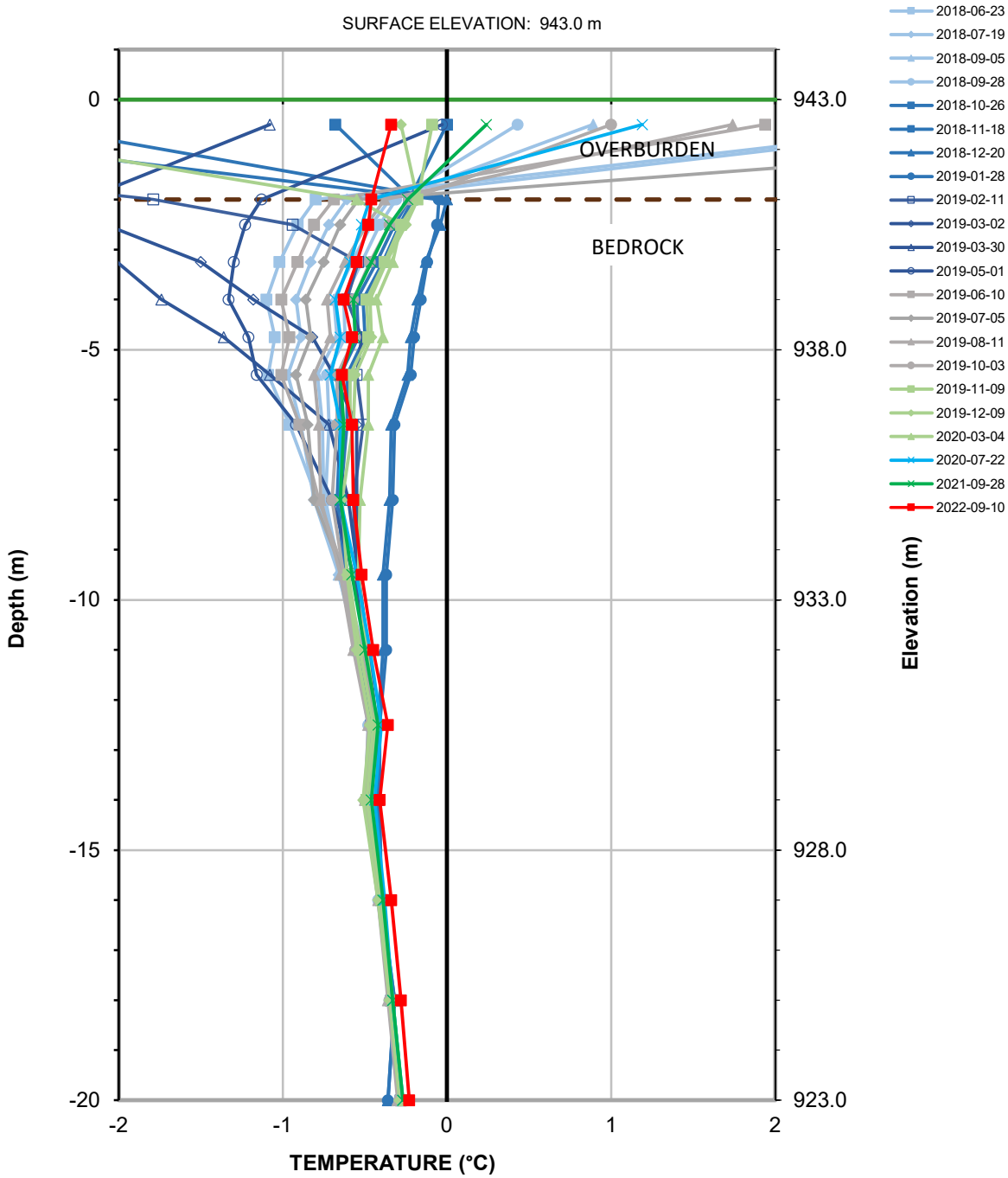


Serial No.: TS 4681
Date Installed: May 25, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 404
N: 6 975 298

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Halfway Diversion, Borehole TT18-03
Elevation: 890.0 m

TETRA TECH

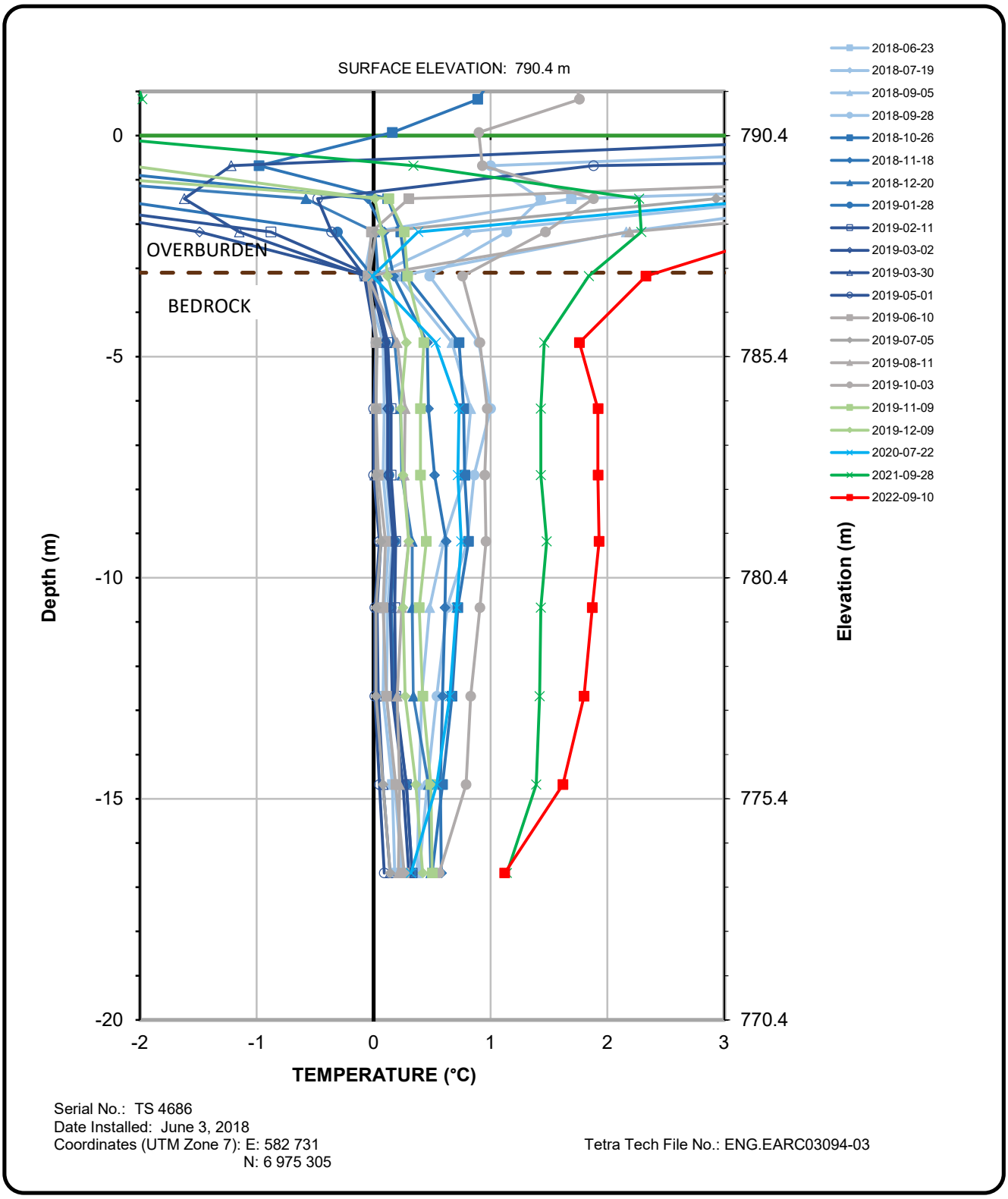


Serial No.: TS 4687
Date Installed: May 30, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 581 912
N: 6 974 552

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Halfway Diversion, Borehole TT18-05
Elevation: 943.0 m

TETRA TECH

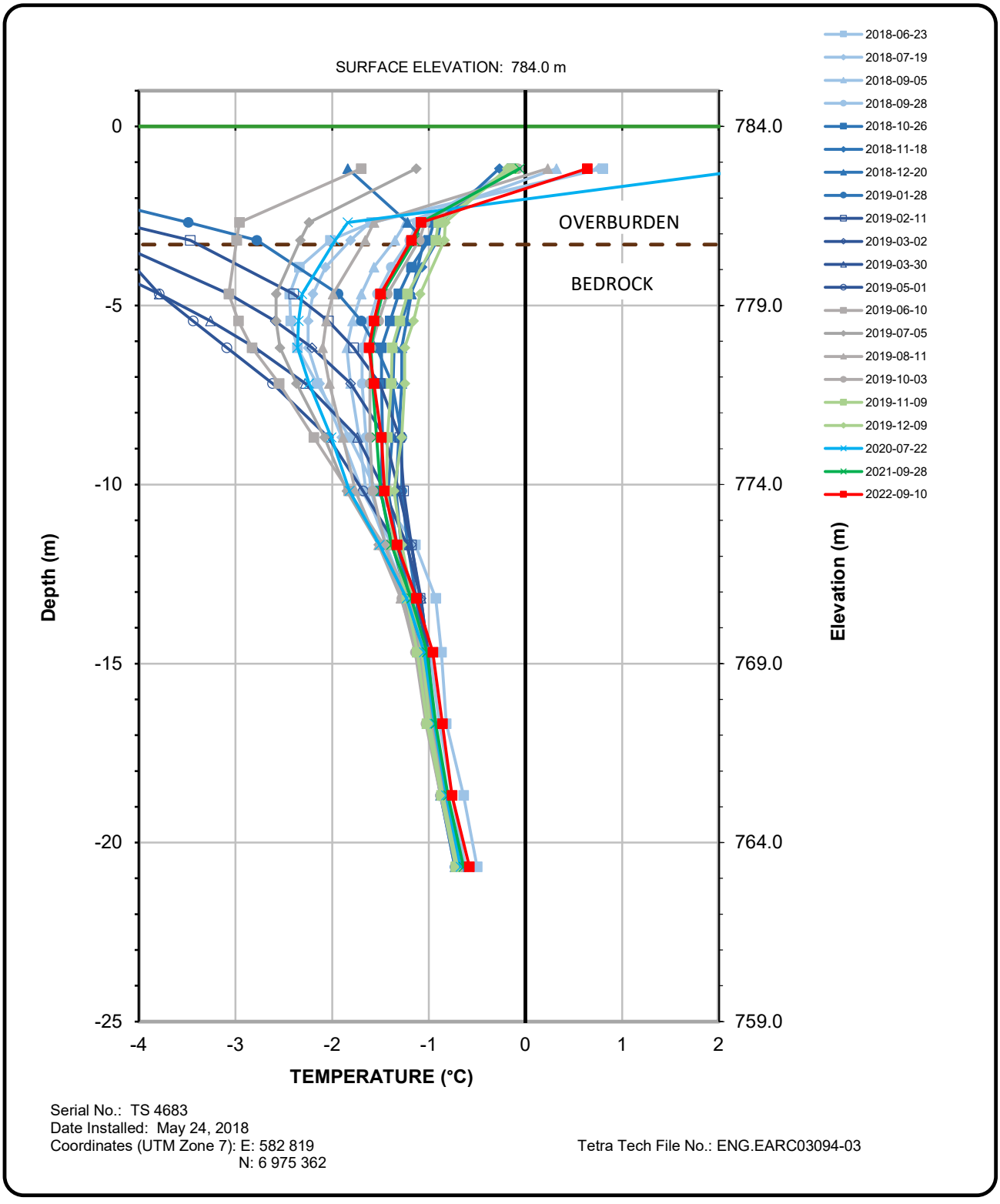


Serial No.: TS 4686
Date Installed: June 3, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 731
N: 6 975 305

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Pond, Borehole SRK-AP-18-01
Elevation: 790.4 m

TETRA TECH

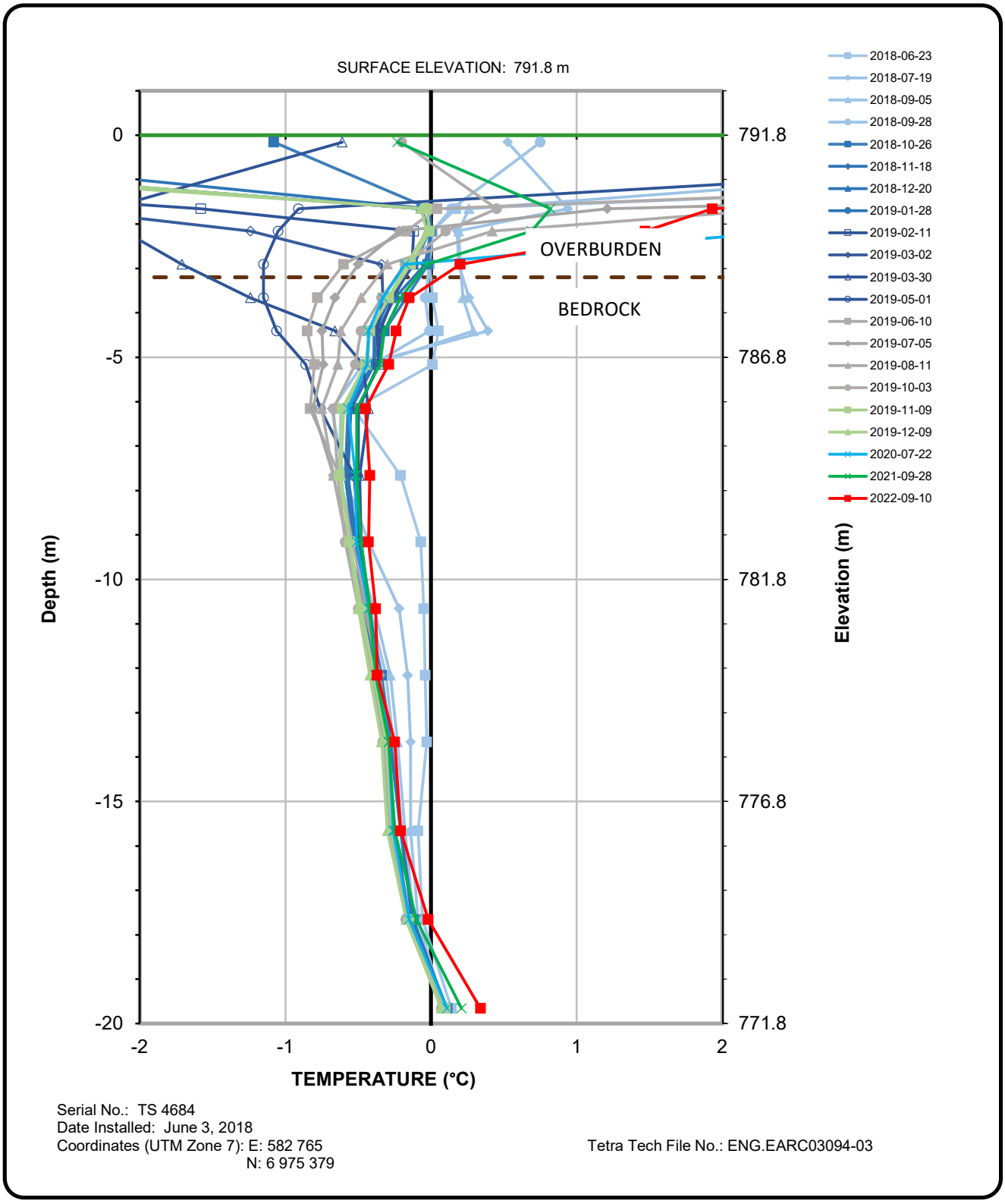


Serial No.: TS 4683
Date Installed: May 24, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 819
N: 6 975 362

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Pond, Borehole SRK-AP-18-05
Elevation: 784.0 m

TETRA TECH

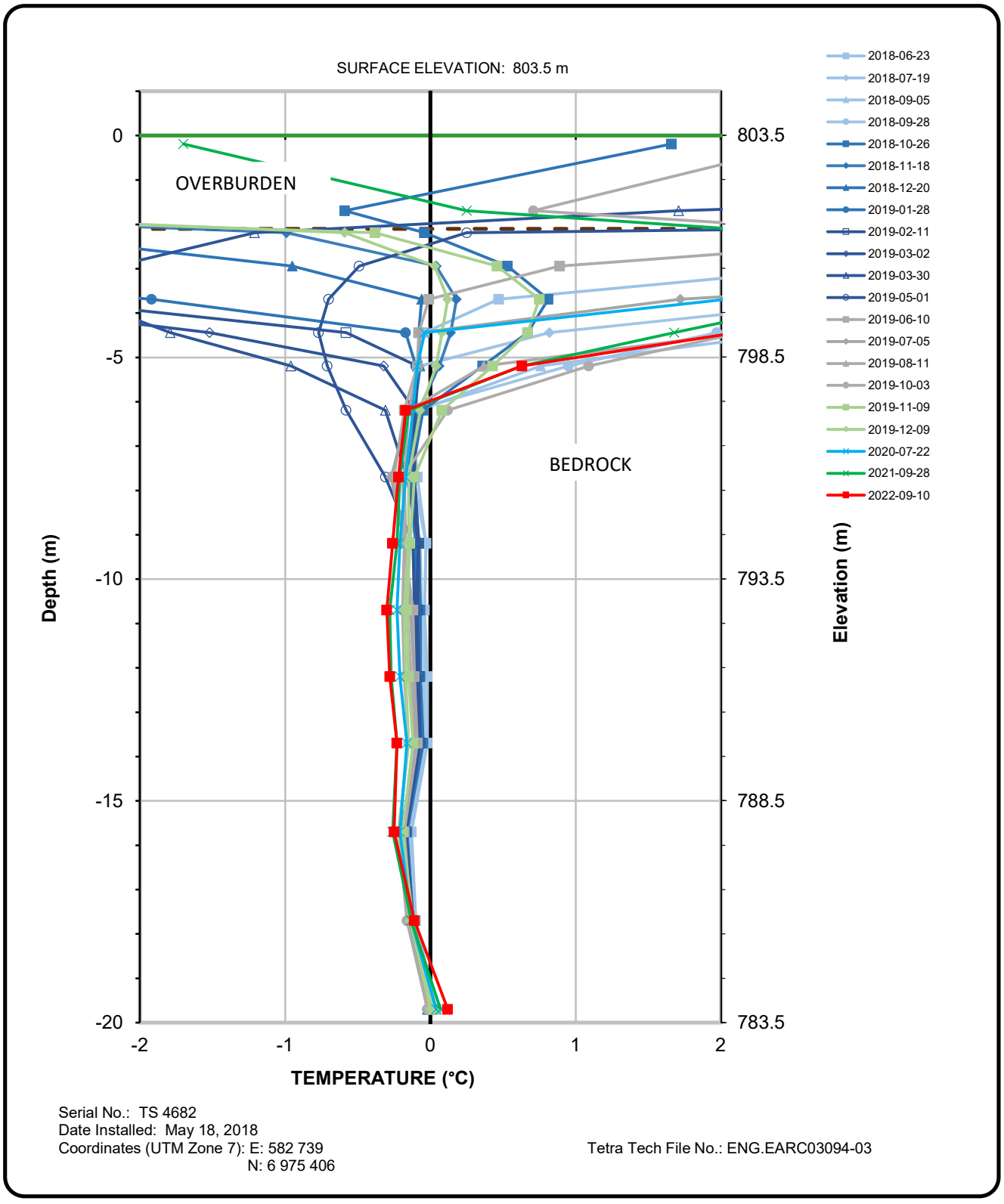


Serial No.: TS 4684
Date Installed: June 3, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 765
N: 6 975 379

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Pond, Borehole SRK-AP-18-06
Elevation: 791.8 m

TETRA TECH

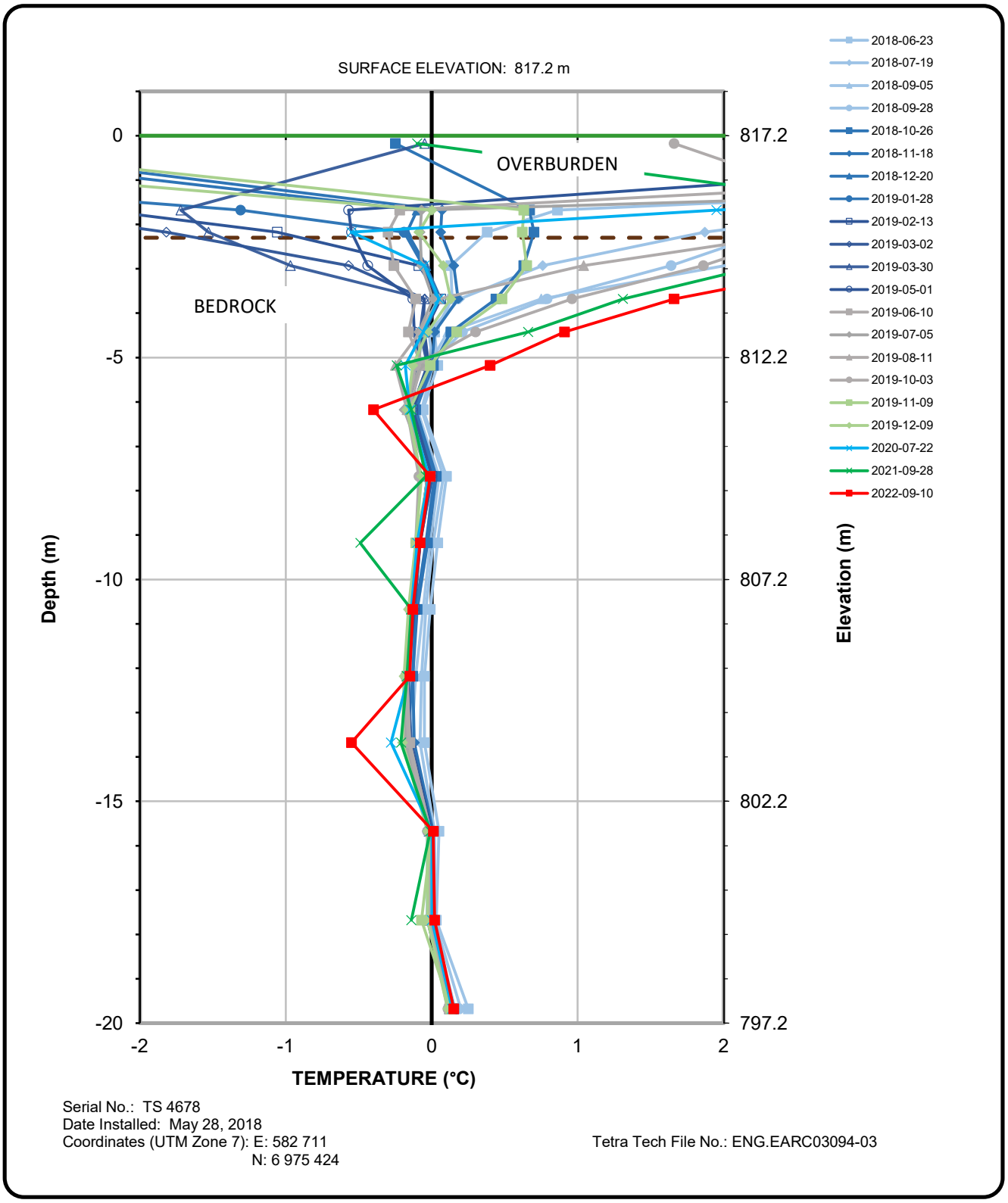


Serial No.: TS 4682
Date Installed: May 18, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 739
N: 6 975 406

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Pond, Borehole SRK-AP-18-07
Elevation: 803.5 m

TETRA TECH

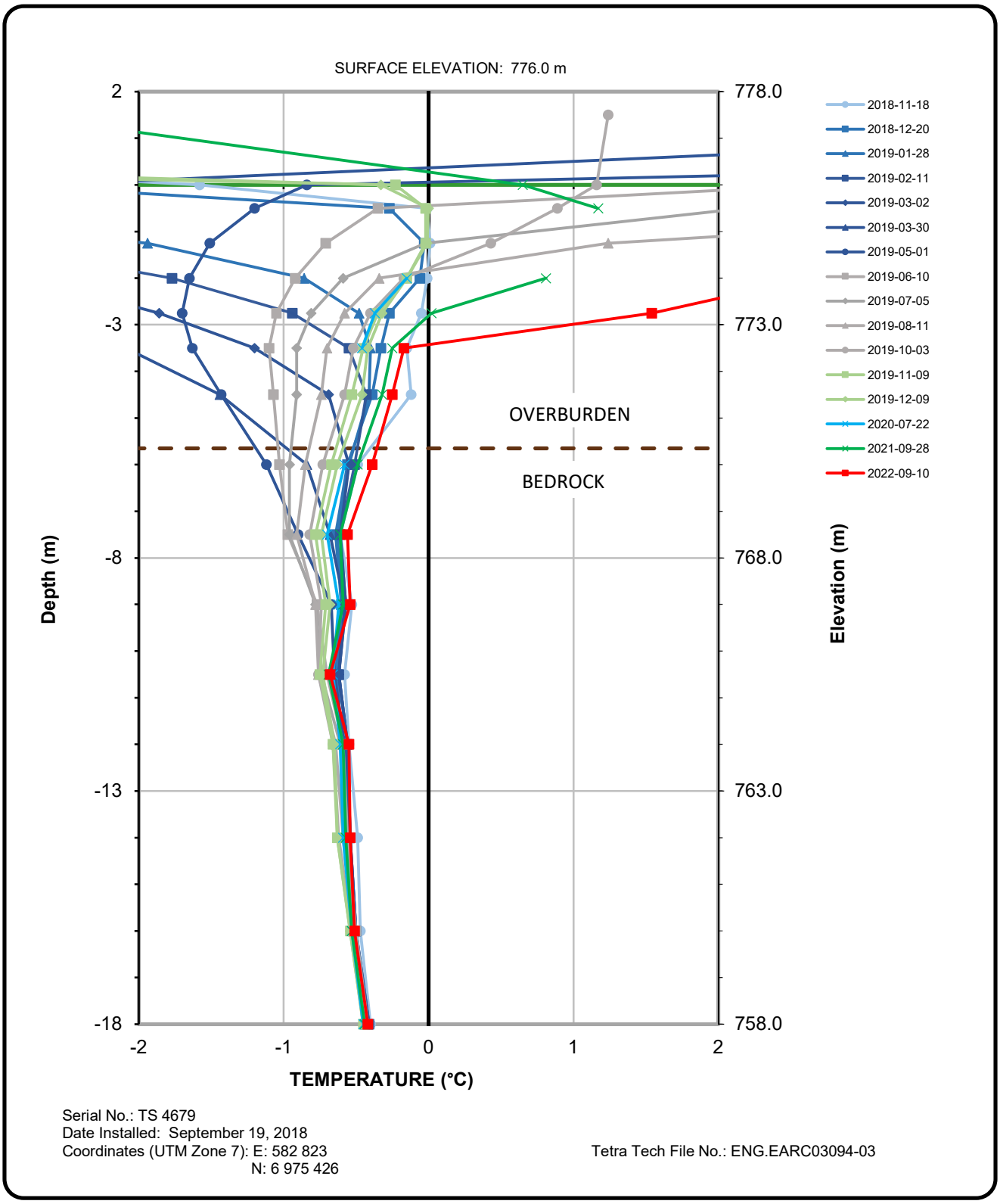


Serial No.: TS 4678
Date Installed: May 28, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 711
N: 6 975 424

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Pond, Borehole SRK-AP-18-08
Elevation: 817.2 m

TETRA TECH

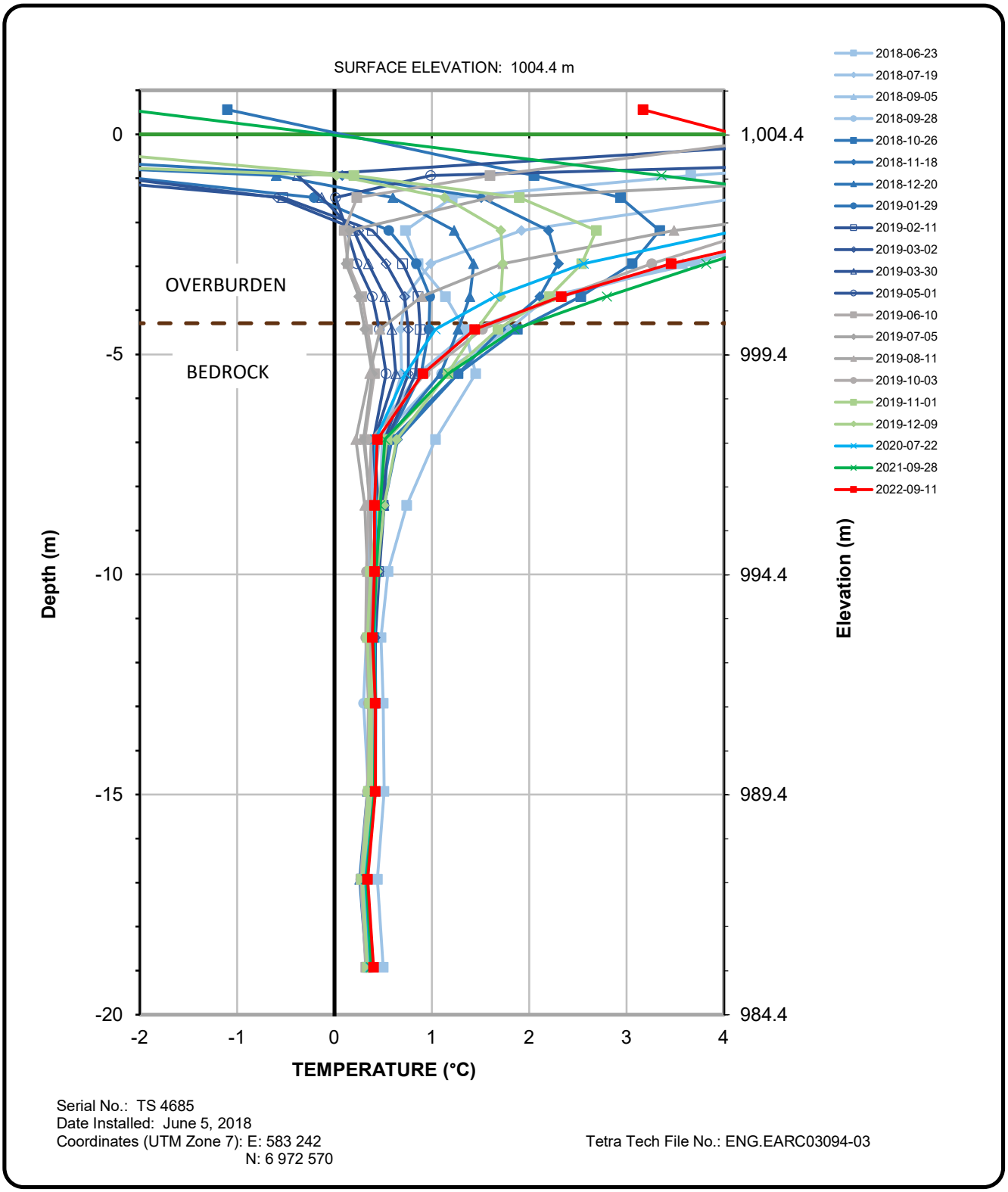


Serial No.: TS 4679
Date Installed: September 19, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 582 823
N: 6 975 426

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Alpha Pond, Borehole SRK-AP-18-11
Elevation: 776.0 m

TETRA TECH

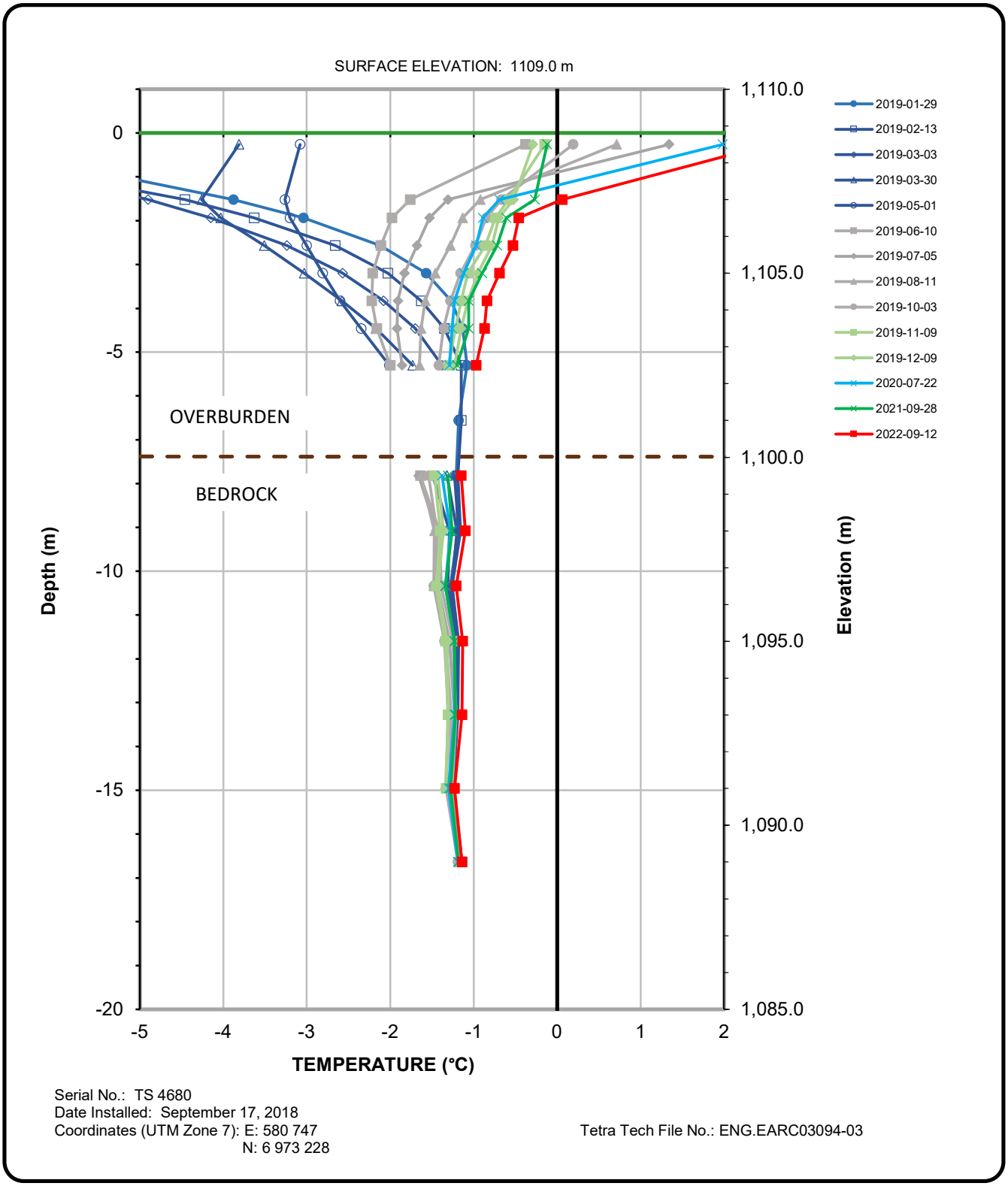


Serial No.: TS 4685
Date Installed: June 5, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 583 242
N: 6 972 570

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Facility Pond, Borehole SRK-FP-18-03
Elevation: 1004.4 m

TETRA TECH



Serial No.: TS 4680
Date Installed: September 17, 2018
Coordinates (UTM Zone 7): E: 580 747
N: 6 973 228

Tetra Tech File No.: ENG.EARC03094-03

Ground Temperature Profile
Kona Pond, Borehole SRK-KP-18-03
Elevation: 1109 m

TETRA TECH

APPENDIX D
Life of Mine Annual Plot Figures

COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year -1

Inset 1

AIR STRIP

0 200 400
Metres

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

Kona Creek

BULK EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA

MAGS

EXPLOSIVES MIXING AREA

ALPHA POND

ALPHA WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY

Halfway Creek

FROZEN SOILS STORAGE AREA (FULL BUILD)

SUPREMO PIT

CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT FACILITY

CONSTRUCTION (JAVA) CAMP

LATTE PIT

See Inset 1

WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN

ROM STOCKPILE

ORGANIC STOCKPILE (FULL BUILD)

RAINWATER POND

EP-1N

OPERATION FACILITIES

FACILITY POND

EP-2

CAMP SITE

ADR

EP-1S

HEAP LEACH PAD

Latte Creek

580000 581000 582000 583000 584000 585000 586000 587000

6976000 6975000 6974000 6973000 6972000 6971000

Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Notes

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N

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Metres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

Page Size: 11" x 17"

Figure 3.1	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

Path: S:\Geomatics\Projects\10366\2d\mxd\MPMR\OMP\Fig3_103662_03_Life_of_Mine_230609.mxd

COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year 1

Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Inset 1

AIR STRIP

0 200 400 Metres

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE
BULK EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA
MAGS
EXPLOSIVES MIXING AREA
Kona Creek
Halfway Creek
ALPHA POND
ALPHA WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY
FROZEN SOILS STORAGE AREA (FULL BUILD)
SUPREMO PIT
CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT FACILITY
CONSTRUCTION (JAVA) CAMP
DOUBLE DOUBLE PIT
LATTE PIT
See Inset 1
WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN
ROM STOCKPILE
ORGANIC STOCKPILE (FULL BUILD)
RAINWATER POND
EP-1N
OPERATION FACILITIES
FACILITY POND
EP-2
CAMP SITE
ADR
EP-1S
HEAP LEACH PAD
Latte Creek

580000 581000 582000 583000 584000 585000 586000 587000

6976000 6975000 6974000 6973000 6972000 6971000

Notes

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N

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NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

Page Size: 11" x 17"

Figure 3.2	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

Path: S:\Geomatics\Projects\103962\03\mxd\MPNR\GMP\Fig3_103962_03_Life_of_Mine_230509.mxd

COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year 2

Inset 1

AIR STRIP

0 200 400
Metres

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

BULK EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA

MAGS

EXPLOSIVES MIXING AREA

ALPHA POND

Halfway Creek

Kona Creek

FROZEN SOILS STORAGE AREA (FULL BUILD)

ALPHA WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY

CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT FACILITY

SUPREMO PIT

CONSTRUCTION (JAVA) CAMP

LATTIE PIT

DOUBLE DOUBLE PIT

See Inset 1

WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN

ROM STOCKPILE

ORGANIC STOCKPILE (FULL BUILD)

RAINWATER POND

EP-1N

OPERATION FACILITIES

FACILITY POND

EP-2

CAMP SITE

ADR

EP-1S

HEAP LEACH PAD

Latte Creek

580000 581000 582000 583000 584000 585000 586000 587000

6976000 6975000 6974000 6973000 6972000 6971000

Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Notes

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N

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0 200 400 600 800 1,000
Metres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

Page Size: 11" x 17"

Figure 3.3	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

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COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year 3

Inset 1

AIR STRIP

0 200 400
Metres

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

BULK EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA

MAGS

EXPLOSIVES MIXING AREA

Kona Creek

Halfway Creek

ALPHA POND

ALPHA WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY

FROZEN SOILS STORAGE AREA (FULL BUILD)

SUPREMO PIT

CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT FACILITY

CONSTRUCTION (JAVA) CAMP

LATTE PIT

DOUBLE DOUBLE PIT

See Inset 1

WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN

ROM STOCKPILE

ORGANIC STOCKPILE (FULL BUILD)

RAINWATER POND

EP-1N

OPERATION FACILITIES

FACILITY POND

EP-2

CAMP SITE

ADR

EP-1S

HEAP LEACH PAD

Latte Creek

580000 581000 582000 583000 584000 585000 586000 587000

6976000 6975000 6974000 6973000 6972000 6971000

Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Notes

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N

1:25,000

0 200 400 600 800 1,000
Metres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

Page Size: 11" x 17"

Figure 3.4	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

Path: S:\Cremdata\Projects\103862\03\mxd\MPIVROMP\Fig3_103862_03_Life_of_Mine_230909.mxd

COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year 4

Inset 1

AIR STRIP

0 200 400 Metres

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

BULK EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA

MAGS

EXPLOSIVES MIXING AREA

Kona Creek

Halfway Creek

HALFWAY CREEK DIVERSION

ALPHA POND

ALPHA WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY

FROZEN SOILS STORAGE AREA (FULL BUILD)

SUPREMO PIT

CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT FACILITY

CONSTRUCTION (JAVA) CAMP

LATTE PIT

DOUBLE DOUBLE PIT

See Inset 1

WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN

ROM STOCKPILE

ORGANIC STOCKPILE (FULL BUILD)

RAINWATER POND

EP-1N

OPERATION FACILITIES

FACILITY POND

EP-2

CAMP SITE

ADR

EP-1S

HEAP LEACH PAD

Latte Creek

580000 581000 582000 583000 584000 585000 586000 587000

6976000 6975000 6974000 6973000 6972000 6971000

Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Notes

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N

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0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Metres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

Page Size: 11" x 17"

Figure 3.5	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

Path: S:\Geomatics\Projects\103862\03\mxd\MPWRGMP\Fig3_103862_03_Life_of_Mine_230509.mxd

COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year 5

Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Inset 1

AIR STRIP

0 200 400 Metres

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE
BULK EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA
MAGS
EXPLOSIVES MIXING AREA
HALFWAY CREEK DIVERSION
ALPHA POND
ALPHA WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY
FROZEN SOILS STORAGE AREA (FULL BUILD)
SUPREMO PIT
CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT FACILITY
CONSTRUCTION (JAVA) CAMP
LATTE PIT
DOUBLE DOUBLE PIT
See Inset 1
WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN
ROM STOCKPILE
ORGANIC STOCKPILE (FULL BUILD)
RAINWATER POND
EP-1N
OPERATION FACILITIES
FACILITY POND
EP-2
CAMP SITE
ADR
EP-1S
HEAP LEACH PAD
Halfway Creek
Kona Creek
Latte Creek

580000 581000 582000 583000 584000 585000 586000 587000

6976000 6975000 6974000 6973000 6972000 6971000

Notes

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N

1:25,000

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Metres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

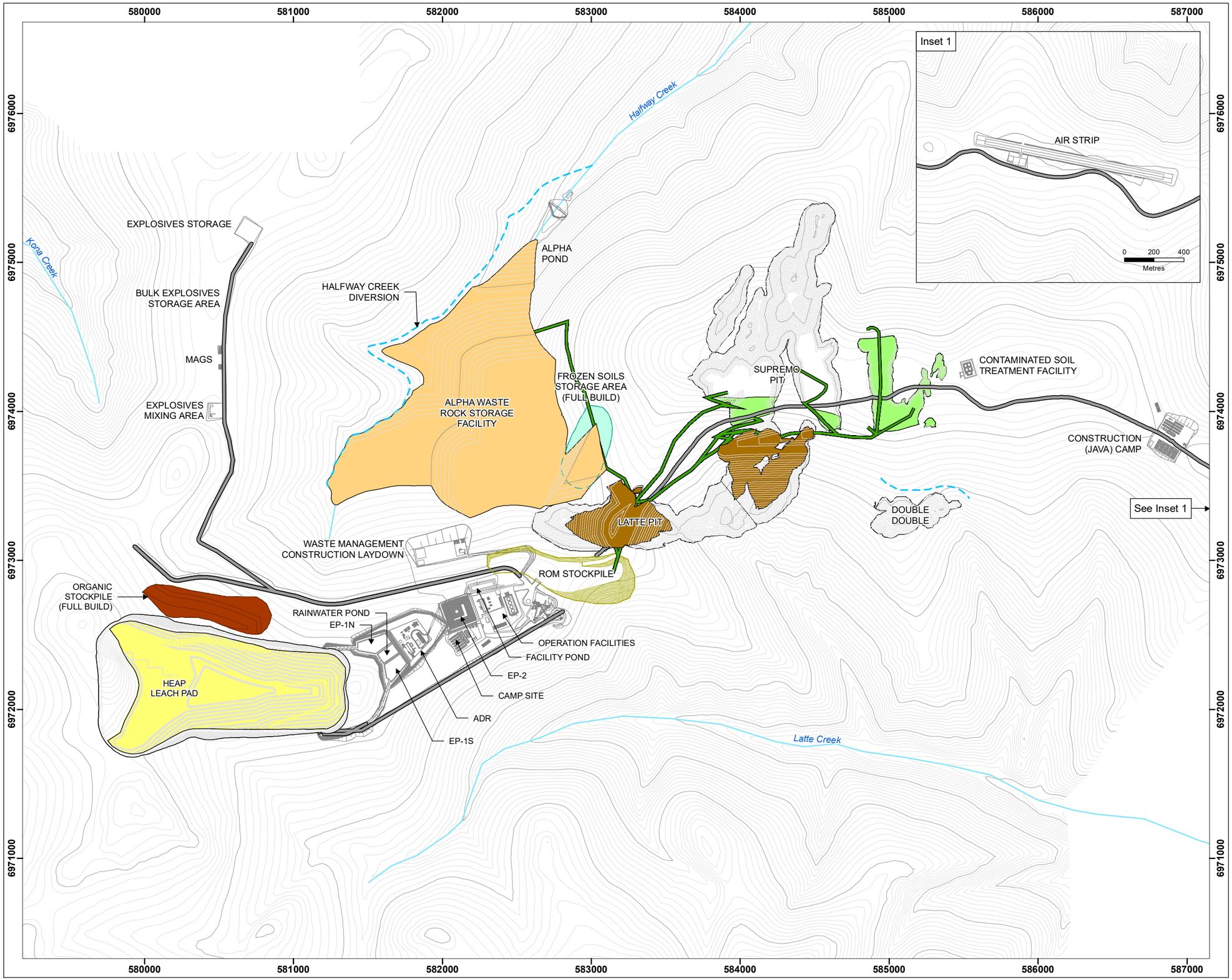
Page Size: 11" x 17"

Figure 3.6	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

Path: S:\Geomatics\Projects\103862\03\mxd\MPM\ROMPFig3_103862_03_Life_of_Mine_230503.mxd

COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year 6



Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Notes

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N

1:25,000

0 200 400 600 800 1,000

Metres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

Page Size: 11" x 17"

Figure 3.7	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

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COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year 7

Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Inset 1

AIR STRIP

0 200 400 Metres

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE
BULK EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA
MAGS
EXPLOSIVES MIXING AREA
Kona Creek
Halfway Creek
HALFWAY CREEK DIVERSION
ALPHA POND
ALPHA WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY
FROZEN SOILS STORAGE AREA (FULL BUILD)
SUPREMO PIT
CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT FACILITY
CONSTRUCTION (JAVA) CAMP
LATTE PIT
DOUBLE DOUBLE PIT
See Inset 1
WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN
ROM STOCKPILE
ORGANIC STOCKPILE (FULL BUILD)
RAINWATER POND
EP-1N
OPERATION FACILITIES
FACILITY POND
EP-2
CAMP SITE
ADR
EP-1S
HEAP LEACH PAD
Latte Creek

580000 581000 582000 583000 584000 585000 586000 587000
6976000 6975000 6974000 6973000 6972000 6971000

Notes

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N

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0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Metres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

Page Size: 11" x 17"

Figure 3.8	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

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COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year 8

Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Inset 1

AIR STRIP

0 200 400 Metres

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE
BULK EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA
MAGS
EXPLOSIVES MIXING AREA
KONA PIT
ORGANIC STOCKPILE (FULL BUILD)
HEAP LEACH PAD
HALFWAY CREEK DIVERSION
ALPHA POND
ALPHA WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY
FROZEN SOILS STORAGE AREA (FULL BUILD)
SUPREMO PIT
CONTAMINATED SOIL TREATMENT FACILITY
CONSTRUCTION (JAVA) CAMP
LATTE PIT
DOUBLE DOUBLE PIT
WASTE MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN
ROM STOCKPILE
RAINWATER POND
EP-1N
OPERATION FACILITIES
FACILITY POND
EP-2
CAMP SITE
ADR
EP-1S
Halfway Creek
Kona Creek
Latte Creek
See Inset 1

580000 581000 582000 583000 584000 585000 586000 587000
6976000 6975000 6974000 6973000 6972000 6971000

Notes

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N

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NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

Page Size: 11" x 17"

Figure 3.9	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

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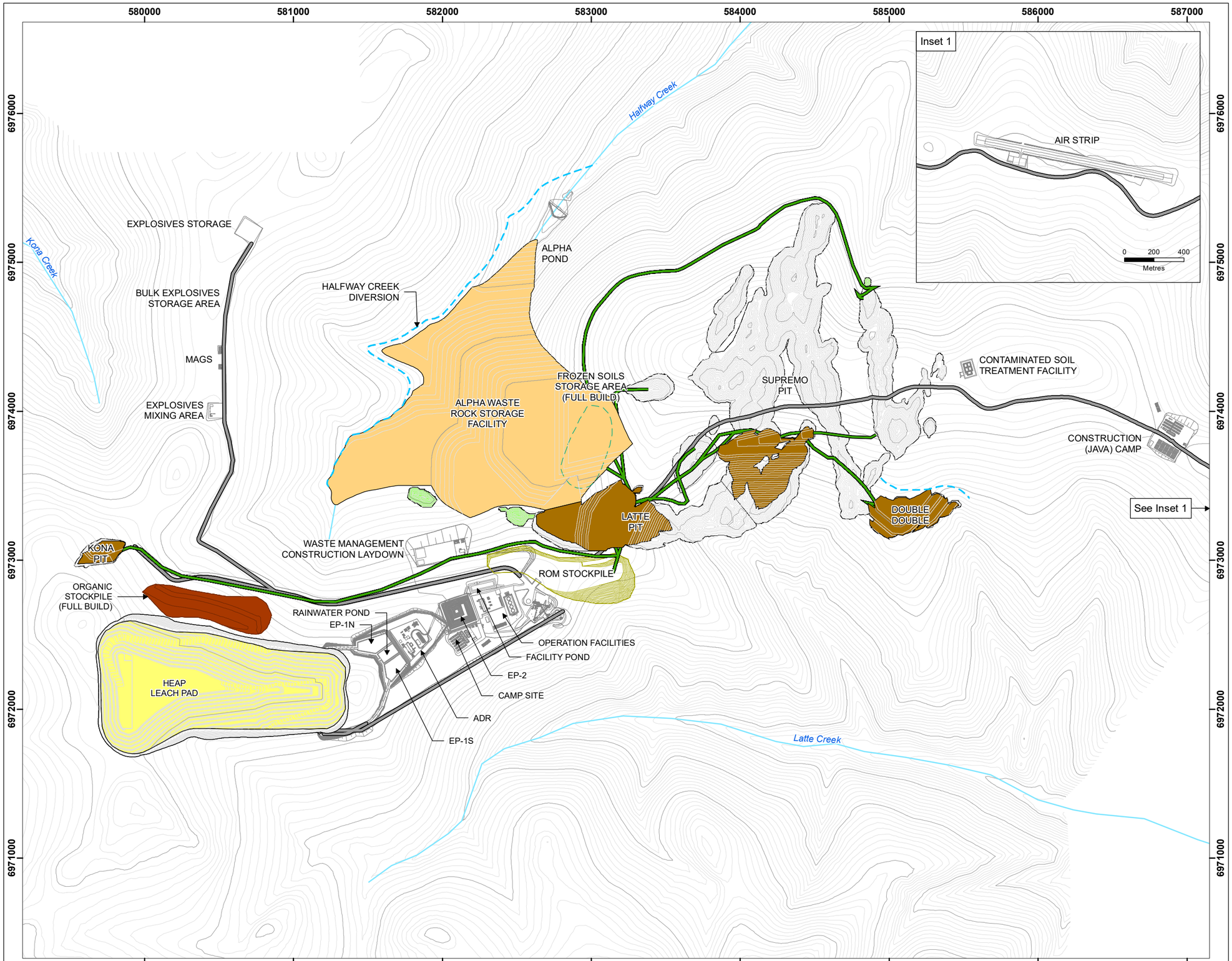
COFFEE GOLD MINE

Mine Site General Arrangement at End of Year 9



Legend

- Site Feature
- Access Road
- Watercourse
- Diversion Berm
- Haul Road
- Active Pit
- Pit Footprint
- Waste Rock Storage Facility
- Pit Backfill
- Heap Stack

Notes

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N

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Metres

NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

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Figure 3.10	Date: Aug 23, 2023	Drawn by: AS	Reviewed: KP

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