DECOMMISSIONING AND RECLAMATION PLAN – STAGE 1 CONSTRUCTION

VERSION 2013-01

EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

Prepared by:
StrataGold Corporation & Knight Piésold Ltd.
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Abbreviations

ADR.....adsorption, desorption and recovery

ARD.....acid rock drainage

CCBA ..... Comprehensive Cooperation Benefit Agreement

DGDC..... Dublin Gulch diversion channel

DRP..... Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan

EMR .....Yukon Government Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources

FN .....First Nations

FNNND..... First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun

ha ..... hectares

HLF .....heap leach facility

KPL ..... Knight Piésold Ltd.

m ..... metres

m^2 ..... square metres

m^3/ha..... cubic metres per hectare

ML .....metal leaching

MLU..... Mining Land Use

MWh/y..... megawatt hours per year

NSR.....net smelter return

PLS .....pregnant leach solution

Project..... Eagle Gold Project

QMA .....*Quartz Mining Act*

QML ..... Quartz Mining Licence

RoW .....right of way

SGC ..... StrataGold Corporation

UTM .....Universal Transverse Mercator

VIT.....Victoria Gold Corp.

WMP ..... water management plan

WRSA .....waste rock storage area

WUL .....Water Use Licence

MWTP ..... mine water treatment plant

YESAA ..... *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act*

YESAB .....Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board

YG ..... Yukon Government

yrs ..... years

YT.....Yukon Territory

YQMA..... Yukon Quartz Mining Act

YWA ..... Yukon Waters Act

YWB .....Yukon Water Board

1 INTRODUCTION

StrataGold Corporation (SGC), a directly held, wholly owned subsidiary of Victoria Gold Corp. (VIT), has proposed to construct, operate, close and reclaim a gold mine in central Yukon. The Eagle Gold Project ("the Project") is located 85 km from Mayo, Yukon using existing highway and access roads. The Project will involve open pit mining at a production rate of approximately 10 million tonnes per year (Mt/y) ore, at an average strip ratio (amount of waste: amount of ore) of 1.45:1.0 and gold extraction using a three stage crushing process, heap leaching, and a carbon adsorption, desorption, and recovery system over a 10 year mine life.

Construction of the mine is planned to occur over two years, Year -1 and Year -2, pending issuance of required licences and permits. The construction phase is divided into two stages to accommodate permitting assumptions and seasonal constraints.

This Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan (DRP) outlines the closure objectives and measures, as well as the associated financial liability for End of Stage 1 Construction. The end of mine life costs, along with additional decommissioning and reclamation details will be provided in the revised DRP, which will be submitted with the applications for a Water Use Licence (WUL) and the Quartz Mining Licence (QML) Part 2.

1.1 CLOSURE PHILOSOPHY

The overall strategy for the DRP is to provide for an eventual walk-away closure condition, with mine features decommissioned, landforms reclaimed, and monitoring conducted until mitigation measures have achieved the closure objectives. The focus of the DRP is to guide the return of the site to appropriate and functional ecosystems, similar to predevelopment conditions, while meeting key end land use objectives. The objectives of the DRP are to address water quality, physical stability (stable landforms), land use, aesthetics, and public health and safety.

The specific objectives of the DRP are as follows:

- Promote public safety at the closed mine site
- Ensure surface flow regimes to receiving waters are left in a physical stable condition
- Minimize impacts on receiving waters
- Minimize risk of waterlogging and flooding dry land terrain
- Avoid excessive erosion and sedimentation
- Minimize cost of construction, operations and maintenance of closure measures
- Aim for maintenance-free post monitoring conditions

- Provide for biological productivity and ecological sustainability similar to, or improved from, pre-Project conditions

1.2 SCOPE OF THE STAGE 1 DECOMMISSIONING AND RECLAMATION PLAN

The Eagle Gold Project is subject to approvals under the following:

- *Yukon Waters Act* (YWA), which covers the administration of Type A and B Water Use Licences (WUL)
- *Yukon Quartz Mining Act* (YQMA), which covers the administration of the Quartz Mining Licence (QML)

The YWA and YQMA require the submission and approval of a DRP before a licence can be issued. The QML is divided into two parts: Part 1 Site Development and Part 2 Mine Construction and Operation.

SGC, through consultation with the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), is submitting this DRP in support of the QML Part 1 application. Subject to approval, the QML Part 1 will allow SGC to begin on-site mine development activities. The mine development activities to be completed upon receipt of the QML Part 1 are outlined in Section 1.4.

As outlined in the Draft "Plan Requirements for Quartz Mine Licensing" (Government of Yukon, 2012), liability in the DRP is broken into three categories 1) current liability (Existing Condition), 2) year two liability (Year 2), and 3) end of mine life liability (Life of Mine). The Current Liability and End of Stage 1 Construction Liability will be addressed in this DRP.

The scope of this Stage 1 Construction DRP is based on the need to meet the requirements of Part 1 of the QML. Hence, this plan outlines the reclamation and closure activities and the associated financial liability for End of Stage 1 Construction. As such, the reclamation and closure costs for end of mine life are not included in this DRP. These costs, and additional reclamation and closure details, will be provided in an end of mine life preliminary DRP, which will be submitted as part of the WUL and QML Part 2 applications.

1.3 SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES – CONSTRUCTION STAGE 1

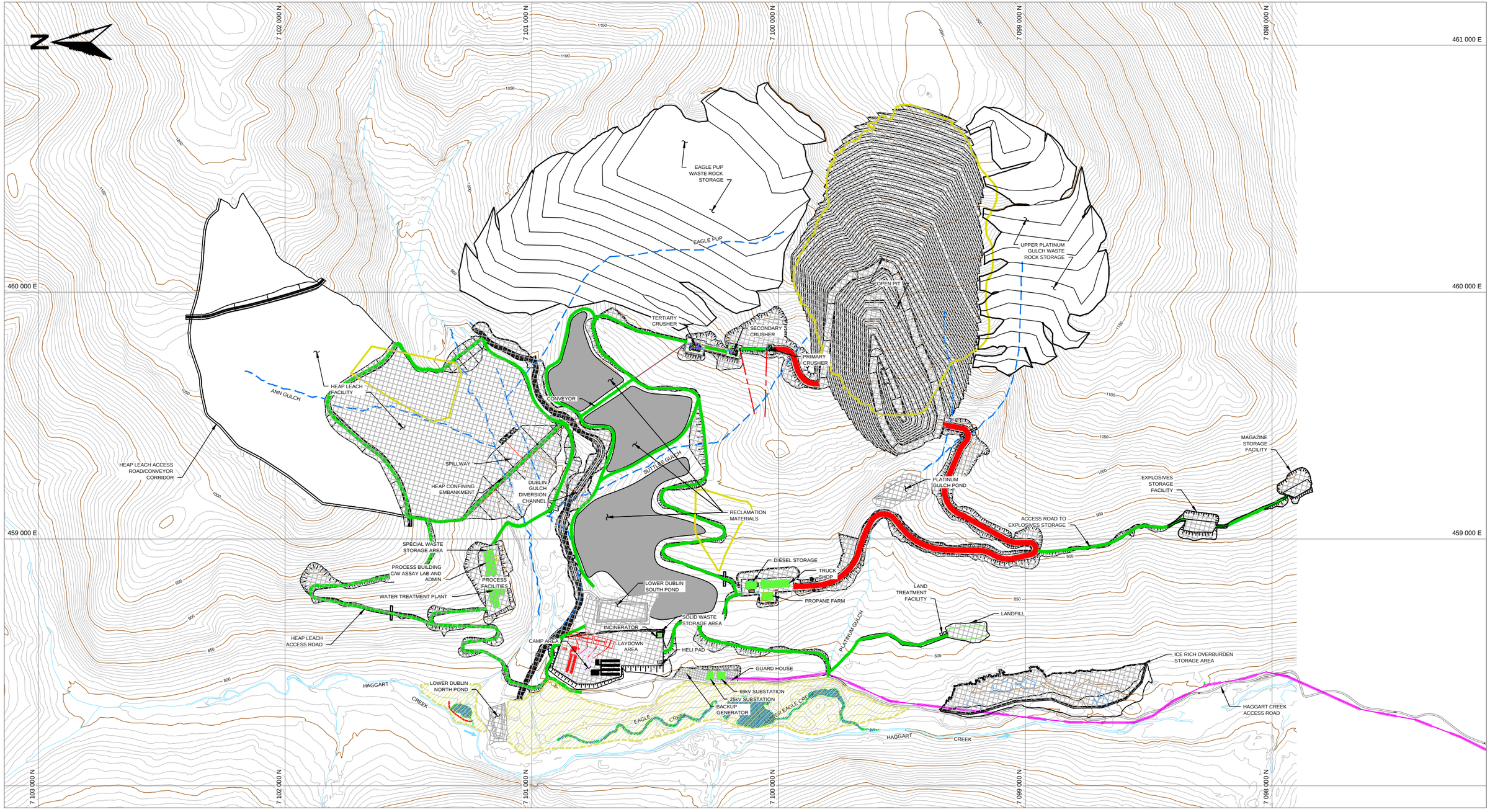
The Stage 1 construction activities will include camp expansion, access road upgrades, site road construction, clearing and grubbing, civil earthworks, construction of concrete foundations, and borrow source development. The scope of the Stage 1 Construction Plan includes:

- Upgrades to the Haggart Creek Road, which includes minor realignments, construction of pullouts, grading, resurfacing, bridge upgrades, and drainage improvements
- Camp expansion to accommodate a total of 200 people (SGC currently holds approval for 100 people)

- Upgrades to existing site access roads by widening and grading to provide access to construction areas
- Construction of a solid waste storage area, which includes an incinerator
- Construction of a hazardous waste storage area for temporary storage of hazardous waste prior to hauling off site for final disposal in approved facilities
- Clearing, grubbing and grading for roads and the following infrastructure and facilities:
    - Camp expansion
    - Solid waste and special waste storage areas
    - Sub-stations
    - Transmission Line Right-of-Way
    - Open Pit initial pre-stripping
    - Crushing and Screening Plant
    - Cement and Lime Silos
    - Overland Conveying System
    - Dublin Gulch Diversion Channel
    - Heap Leach Facility Phase 1
    - Heap Leach Facility Embankment and Spillway
    - Adsorption, Desorption and Recovery Plant, Metallurgical Laboratories, Administrative Office and Reagent Storage Buildings
    - Mine Water Treatment Plant
    - Lower Dublin South Pond
    - Lower Dublin North Pond
    - Eagle Pup Pond
    - Platinum Gulch Pond
    - Diversion Ditches and Sediment Erosion Control Facilities
    - Truck Shop and Fuel Storage
    - Explosives Storage and Manufacture Plant and Magazine Storage Facility
    - Guard House
- Excavation and bulk earthworks for the following facilities:
    - Ice rich overburden storage facility
    - Dublin Gulch Diversion Channel
    - Sub-stations
    - Heap Leach Facility Phase I

  - Heap Leach Facility Embankment and Spillway
  - Crushing and Conveying Systems
  - Cement and Lime Silos
  - Agglomerator
  - Adsorption, Desorption and Recovery Plant, Metallurgical Laboratories, Administrative Office and Reagent Storage Buildings
  - Mine Water Treatment Plant
  - Open Pit initial pre-stripping
  - Lower Dublin South Pond
  - Lower Dublin North Pond
  - Truck Shop and Fuel Storage
  - ANFO and Detonator Storage
- Concrete Foundations for the following infrastructure and facilities:
  - Solid waste storage areas
  - Sub-station
  - Crushing and Conveying Systems
  - Cement and Lime Silos
  - Adsorption, Desorption and Recovery Plant, Refinery, Security/Administrative Office and Reagent Storage Buildings
  - Assay and Metallurgical Lab
  - Mine Water Treatment Plant
  - Truck Shop and Fuel Storage
  - Explosives Storage and Manufacture Plant and Magazine Storage Facility
  - Guard House
  - Truck Scale

The End of Stage 1 Construction Overview Plan is shown on Figure 1.3-1.



LEGEND

- Site Infrastructure & Facilities
- Haggart Creek Access Road
- Main Haul Roads (31 m width gravel surface)
- Secondary Roads (6-8 m width gravel surface)
- Rock Material Source
- Transmission Line
- Watercourses
- Watercourses (to be diverted or infilled)
- Concrete Foundations
- Fish Habitat Compensation Area
- Extent of Clearance and Grubbing Activities During Stage 1 Construction

SCALE A: 150 75 0 250 500 750 m

NOTES
1. COORDINATE GRID IS UTM NAD83 ZONE 8.
2. CONTOURS ARE IN METRES. CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 5 METRES.

STATUS
ISSUED WITH REPORT

CLIENT
StrataGold Corporation

EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY

CONSTRUCTION STAGE 1
OVERVIEW PLAN

Knight Piésold CONSULTING

FILE NO.	DWN	CKD	REV
VA101-290/8-5	AS	JSP	0
OFFICE: KPNB	DATE: AUG 1, 2013		

Figure 1.3-1

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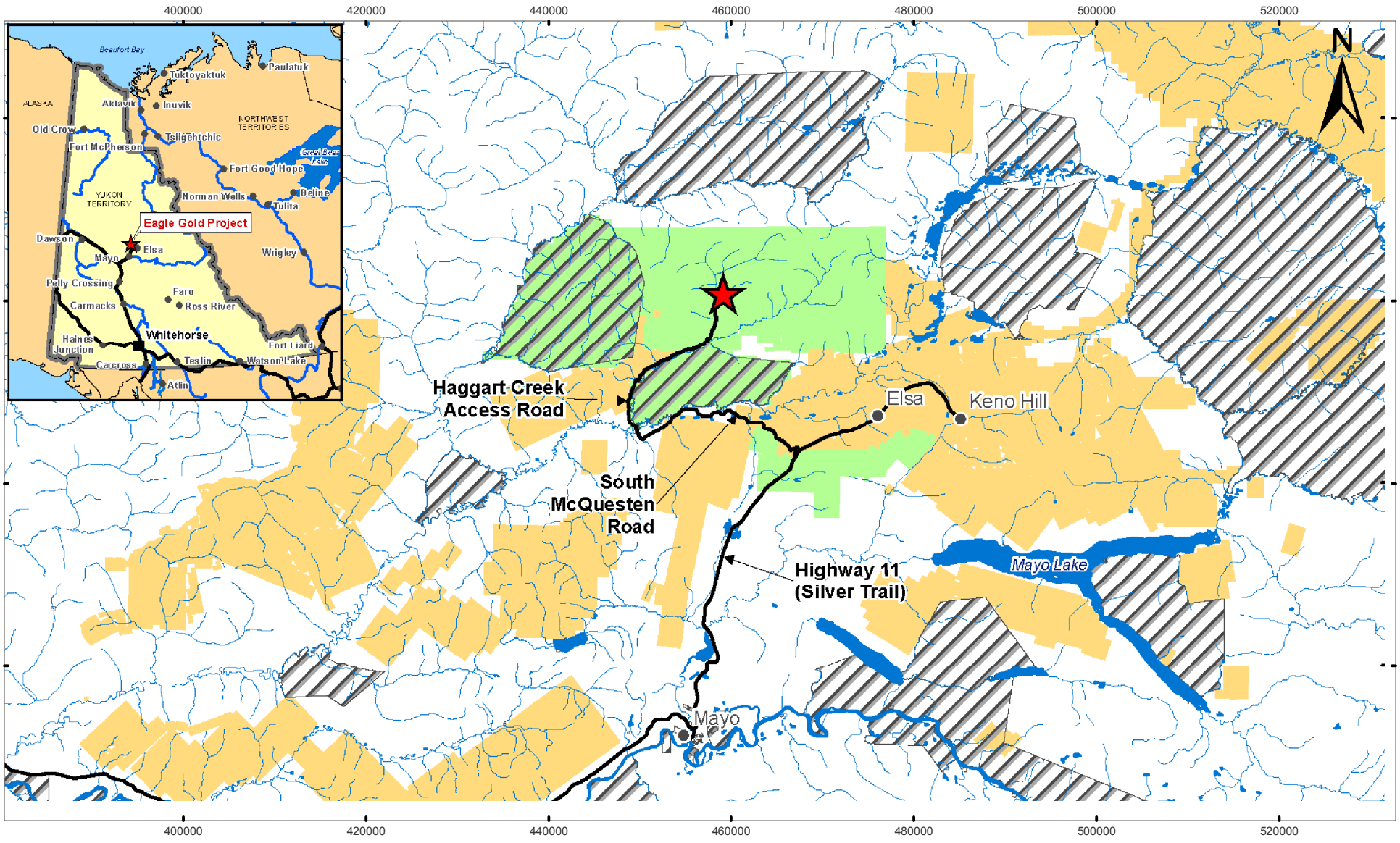
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

The Project Property is located in central Yukon, approximately 400 km north of the capital Whitehorse and 85 km north-northeast by road from the Village of Mayo. The Property is located within the Mayo Mining District. The centre of the Property is coincident with the confluence of Haggart Creek and Dublin Gulch, at approximately 64°02'N latitude and 135°50'W longitude, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Coordinates 7100950N/453750E, Zone 8, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). The Property is located within portions of National Topographic System (NTS) map sheets 105M/13, 105M/14, 106D/3, 106D/4, 115P/16 and 116A/1 (Figure 2.1-1).

The Property is accessible from Mayo by following Highway 2 for 35 km, then following along the South McQuesten Road for 21 km. The last 24 km are user-maintained public access, are generally in good repair, and allow passage for cars, trucks, and heavy haul highway truck and trailer units. A network of four-wheel drive roads provides access to most parts of the Property.

The Dublin Gulch Property comprises a total area of 34,576 ha, and is a contiguous block of 1,912 quartz claims, 10 quartz leases, and one federal Crown grant. The Eagle Zone is the portion of Dublin Gulch that comprises the Project Property. The Property Zone is situated east of Haggart Creek and south of Dublin Gulch and contains extensive placer workings, principally within the drainages of Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek.



LEGEND

- EAGLE GOLD PROJECT SITE
- VICTORIA GOLD CLAIMS
- OTHER MINERAL CLAIMS
- NACHO NYAK DUN SETTLEMENT LAND
- TOWN/VILLAGE
- ROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- WATER

NOTES

1. DATA SOURCES: GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, VICTORIA GOLD CORP. YUKON GEOMATICS.

Scale: 1:600,000

7,200 3,600 0 7,200 14,400

Metres

PROJECTION	DATUM
UTM Zone 8	NAD83

FILE NO. NB101-290/8-5

CLIENT StrataGold Corporation

Knight Piésold CONSULTING

STATUS ISSUED WITH REPORT

EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY

GENERAL PROJECT LOCATION

PROJECT	DWN	CKD	APVD	REV
Eagle Gold	AS	JSP	DMMD	0

OFFICE	DATE
KPNB	AUG 01, 2013

Figure 2.1-1

SGC via an agreement through the parent company Victoria Gold Corp. (VIT) has established a Comprehensive Cooperation Benefits Agreement (CCBA) with the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun (FNNND) for the Project and ongoing exploration within FNNND Traditional Territory. The key points and outcomes of the CCBA are as follows:

- To provide certainty for development of the Project and ongoing exploration
- To provide the FNNND with employment and economic development opportunities while respecting and promoting FNNND's desired environmental protection objectives
- To establish a process for ongoing communication between VIT and the FNNND so both parties can identify and pursue contracting and partnering opportunities to provide the FNNND with employment and training opportunities
- To provide financial support and profit sharing opportunities that may result from a successful project

Exploration work is subject to the Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is carried out under a Class IV Mining Land Use Permit. SGC has been granted a permit (LQ00303) which is valid until May 10, 2021.

2.2 PROJECT SUMMARY

2.2.1 Principal Project

SGC proposes to develop a bulk tonnage, heap leachable gold deposit on its Dublin Gulch property in Yukon, Canada. The Project will involve open pit mining at a production rate of approximately 10 million tonnes per year (Mt/y) ore, and an average strip ratio (amount of waste: amount of ore) of 1.45:1.0. Gold extraction will be conducted using a three stage crushing process, heap leaching, and carbon adsorption, desorption, and recovery system over a 10 year mine life (current estimate based on existing mineral reserves). During operations, the open pit will be developed using standard drill and blast technology. Ore will be removed from the open pit by haul truck and delivered to the first stage crushing plant (the primary crusher), to be situated on the north side of the open pit rim. Waste rock will be removed from the open pit by haul truck and delivered to one of two waste rock storage areas (Platinum Gulch or Eagle Pup WRSAs), or will be used as haul road and infrastructure construction material. The general site arrangement is illustrated on Figure 2.2-1.

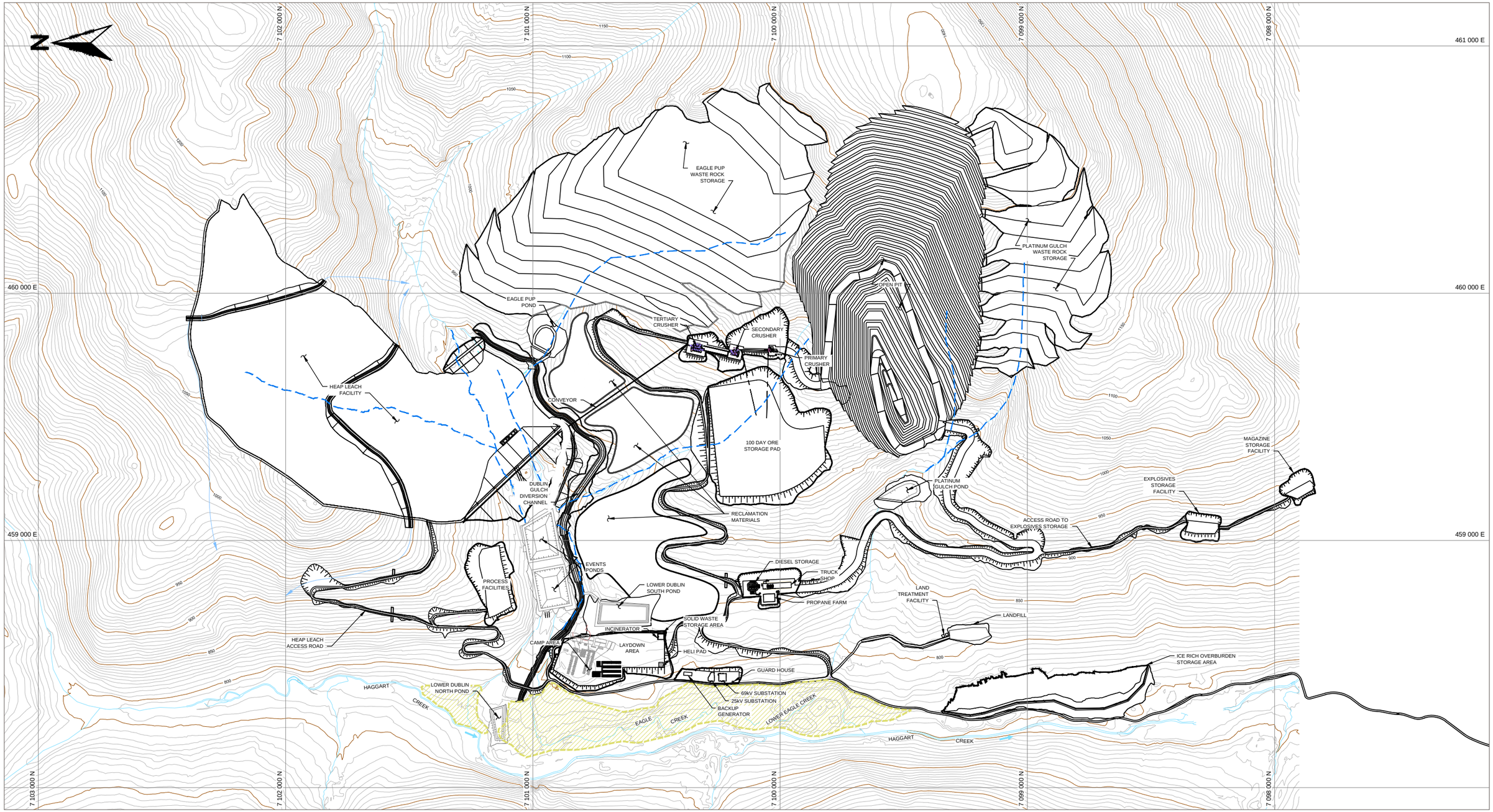
Ore will be crushed to a passing 80 percent (P80) particle size of 6.4 mm in the 3-stage crushing process. All three crushing stages will be located north of the open pit. Ore will be conveyed between the primary crushing station, the secondary and tertiary crushing stations and screening plant by covered conveyor or enclosed conveyor gallery. After the tertiary crushing stage, ore will be transported by covered conveyor to the Heap Leach Facility (HLF) where the ore will be agglomerated and stacked on the heap leach pad via a series of portable conveyors and a radial stacking conveyor.

Gold extraction will utilize cyanide heap leaching technology. Similar technology was employed in Yukon at the Brewery Creek Mine in the late 1990s, and has been employed successfully in other projects located in the cold climates of the United States of America (Alaska), Chile, Argentina, Turkey and Russia. Process solution containing cyanide will be applied to the ore in order to extract gold. The solution will be collected in the HLF leachate collection and recovery system.

Gold-bearing “pregnant” leach solution (PLS) will be pumped from the heap to the gold recovery plant. Gold will be recovered from the PLS by activated carbon adsorption and pressurized caustic desorption, electro-winning onto steel anodes, and on-site smelting to gold Doré. This process is referred to as the adsorption, desorption, and recovery (ADR) process. The gold-barren leach solution that remains after passing through the carbon columns will be re-circulated back to the HLF.

Power to the mine site will be delivered by a 44 km long, 69 kV power transmission line, from the Yukon Energy Corporation power grid. On-site power generation will be used as required for emergency power to critical equipment. On-site power will be distributed via overhead 24 kV transmission lines.

The South McQuesten/Haggart Creek Access Road and the proposed transmission line corridor are illustrated in Figure 2.2-2.



LEGEND

- Site Infrastructure & Facilities
- Watercourses
- Watercourses (to be diverted or infilled)
- Fish Habitat Compensation Area

SCALE A: 150 75 0 250 500 750 m

NOTES
1. COORDINATE GRID IS UTM NAD83 ZONE 8.
2. CONTOURS ARE IN METRES. CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 5 METRES.

STATUS
ISSUED WITH REPORT

CLIENT
StrataGold Corporation

EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY

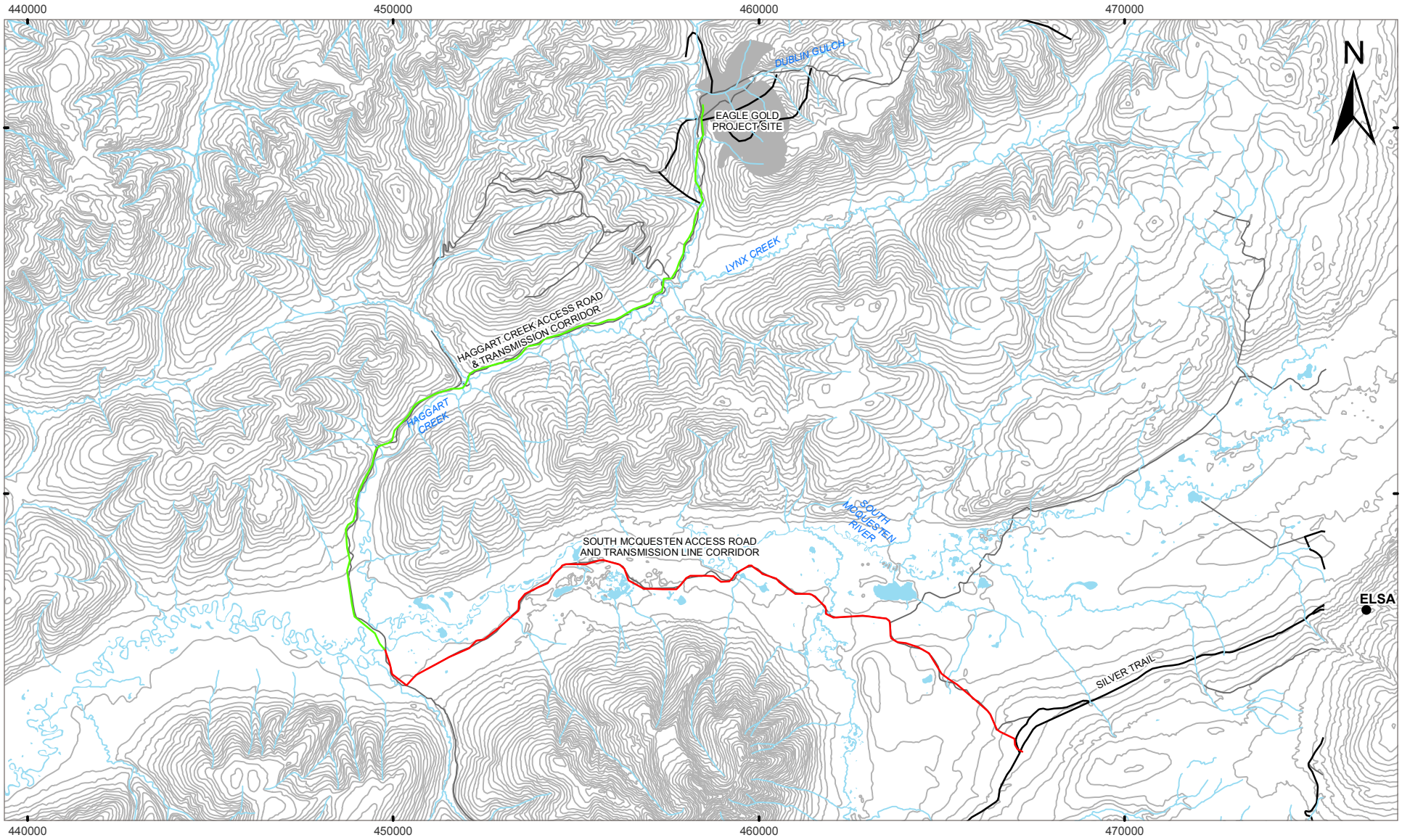
LIFE OF MINE
SITE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

Knight Piésold CONSULTING

FILE NO.	DWN	CKD	REV
VA101-290/8-5	AS	JSP	0

OFFICE: KPNB
DATE: AUG 1, 2013

Figure 2.2-1



LEGEND

- SOUTH MCQUESTEN ACCESS ROAD
- HAGGART CREEK ACCESS ROAD
- RIVER/STREAM/DRAINAGE
- ROAD
- WATER
- PROJECT SITE

NOTES
1. COORDINATE GRID IS UTM NAD83 ZONE 8.
2. CONTOURS ARE IN FEET. CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 100 FEET.

STATUS
ISSUED WITH REPORT

Scale: 1:150,000

1,800 900 0 1,800 3,600

Metres

PROJECTION	DATUM
UTM Zone 8	NAD83

FILE NO.
NB101-290/8-5

CLIENT
StrataGold Corporation

Knight Piésold CONSULTING

EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY

ACCESS ROAD AND TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDOR

PROJECT	DWN	CKD	APVD	REV
Eagle Gold	AS	JSP	DMMD	0

OFFICE	DATE
KPNB	AUG 01, 2013

Figure 2.2-2

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3 CURRENT STATUS

SGC is currently operating at the Dublin Gulch property under an existing Class 4 MLU approval (LQ00303). SGC maintains a 100 person all-season exploration camp and related service infrastructure on the Property. There is no other permanent infrastructure on site.

The Government of Yukon requires security on Class 4 Operations, as such an assessment for security was conducted by SteveJan Consultants Inc. in 2011 (Appendix A1). Following this assessment, it was determined by the Government of Yukon that SGC is required to provide security for the restoration costs of the trails and roads only. The rationale for this decision is provided in the Government of Yukon Security Request located in Appendix A2. VIT has posted $149,000 to the Government of Yukon to cover the costs associated with the restoration of the existing trails and roads.

4 TEMPORARY CLOSURE

For the purpose of this plan, the monitoring activities outlined below will be implemented at the End of Stage 1 Construction, or at any time during the construction period, should a decision be made to temporarily halt construction.

The following measures will be implemented should the cessation of activities last for a period of greater than six (6) months, but less than five (5) consecutive years. If temporary closure exceeds five (5) consecutive years, the site will be considered permanently closed and the final closure plans will be implemented, as indicated in Section 8.

During a period of temporary closure, the overall goal is to ensure that the site is left in a manner that is safe, as well as physically and chemically stable. The following is a summary of the activities that will occur during a temporary closure:

- Restriction of access to the mine site
- Maintenance of security and access protocols
- Maintenance of the site and access roads
- Ensuring that all mechanical, hydraulic and electrical systems are left in a secure state
- Ensuring that all hazardous wastes, petroleum products and other chemicals are properly stored or removed from the site
- Continuing to monitor water management facilities and other infrastructure for physical and chemical stability
- Continuing to perform routine site monitoring and inspections

4.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following measures will be implemented during a period of temporary closure:

- Mobile heavy equipment not required will be stored in appropriate areas in a no-load condition.
- Mechanical, hydraulic and electrical systems will be left in a safe and secure state. Mechanical and hydraulic systems will be maintained in a no-load condition. All electrical panels will be secured and locked.
- Fuel storage facilities will be left empty or with only a minimum amount of fuel, and secured and locked. Chemicals will be stored in appropriate containers in areas of restricted access. Unnecessary chemicals will either be shipped back to the supplier or removed from the site by a licenced contractor for disposal or reuse.

4.2 ACCESS AND SECURITY

Site access will be restricted with access roads remaining gated and locked. "No trespassing" signs will be posted at the entrance points to discourage unauthorized access. Buildings and equipment will be locked to prevent unauthorized access. The site caretaker will be responsible for conducting routine site visits.

4.3 OPEN PIT

Not applicable at this phase of development (End of Stage 1 Construction).

4.4 HEAP LEACH FACILITY

Not applicable at this phase of development (End of Stage 1 Construction).

4.5 MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The site caretaker will be responsible for the following:

- Conducting routine site inspections to ensure that the site is secure. Security inspections will be frequent (e.g. at least weekly).
- Maintaining the site access road and site roads (snow removal, culvert and road maintenance, etc.). Access inspections for site and access road will be monthly or more frequently on an as needed basis dependent upon weather (e.g. flood or large snow fall events, during freshet, etc.).
- Monitoring areas that have been reclaimed and revegetated to ensure that revegetation efforts have been successful. Revegetation monitoring will be conducted biannually during spring and fall.
- Conducting routine physical monitoring and site maintenance activities as required. Physical stability monitoring will primarily focus on erosion and slope stability for construction material stockpiles. Physical stability monitoring will be conducted weekly or more frequently on an as needed basis (e.g. if remediation works are required).
- Producing summary reports for submission to SGC management.
- Accompanying professional personnel during any scheduled site inspections or other visits as required.

These inspections will be formally recorded and will include details of the inspection results. The inspection reports will be submitted to management following the site inspections.

Monitoring and inspection data will be compiled and submitted in an annual report issued to the Government of Yukon as required.

4.6 TEMPORARY CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE

Table 4.6-1 provides an estimate of the annual temporary closure costs. The cost estimate is based on a temporary closure occurring during the construction phase (i.e., prior to mine start-up). For the purposes of this plan, it is assumed that a site caretaker will be situated in Mayo and will commute to and from the site. Although SGC may continue ongoing exploration activities in the event of temporary closure or suspension of construction activities for the Eagle Gold Project; for the purpose of this DRP, it is assumed that the camp will be closed during Temporary Closure to minimize overhead costs and manpower. In the event no exploration activities occur during temporary closure and the site care taker is based in Mayo, all wildlife attractants (putrescible waste, food, petroleum products) will be either eliminated from site or secured to prevent wildlife interactions. If exploration activities continue, wildlife attractants will be managed in accordance with the solid waste management plan and the existing *Environment Act* permit held by SGC.

Table 4.6-1 Annual Temporary Closure Cost Estimate

Work Item	Description	Units	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Caretaker	Site monitoring and maintenance	months	12	$6,100	$73,200
Vehicle for Site Monitoring	Pick-up Truck	months	12	$2,500	$30,000
Road Maintenance	Snow removal, road and culvert maintenance	months	12	$2,000	$24,000
Housing	Accommodations Rental in Mayo	months	12	$2,500	$30,000
Management	Site management and reporting	month	12	$2,000	$24,000
				Sub-Total	$181,200
				10% Contingency	$18,120
				Total	$199,320

5 RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE RESEARCH PROGRAMS

SGC will be initiating several reclamation and closure research programs during construction and throughout operations. The research programs will be initiated to support the closure measures and will be implemented during temporary closure, after construction, and/or after mining operations have commenced. Currently, several closure and reclamation research programs are planned, including engineered cover designs and test plots, growth media and revegetation trials, and passive treatment research programs. The reclamation and closure research programs will be described in the comprehensive DRP for the end of mine life submitted as part of the WUL and QML Part 2 applications.

6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The reclamation activities required at End of Stage 1 Construction will take place over a two-year active closure period in the event of premature Project closure. The two-year active closure phase will be followed by three years of post-closure monitoring, which will be focused on the success of the revegetation program and physical stability of man-made slopes. An implementation schedule for End of Stage 1 Construction is presented in Table 6.1-1.

A description of the reclamation activities for the end of mine life will be described in the comprehensive Decommissioning and Reclamation Plan, which will be submitted as part of application for a Type A Water Use and Quartz Mining License (Part 2).

Table 6.1-1 Reclamation Plan Implementation Schedule – Premature Closure at End of Stage 1 Construction

Activity	Period
Active Closure	
• Site will be secured and access will be restricted • Buildings and ancillary infrastructure will be disassembled and/or demolished and remove from site • Machinery, equipment and storage tanks will be dismantled and removed from the site • Water management and control structures will be breached and re-contoured • Any roads not required for monitoring will be scarified and vegetated, and have their culverts removed • Concrete foundations will be demolished and covered with sufficient fill and growth media • Containers with petroleum products or chemicals will be removed from the site • Non-hazardous wastes will be removed from the site by a licenced contractor or disposed of within the on-site landfill, as appropriate • Hazardous wastes will be removed from the site by a licenced contractor • Areas will be inspected for contamination and contaminated soils will be removed • Physical stability will be ensured and erosion control measures will be established • Waterways disturbed by Stage 1 construction activities will be left in a physically stable condition • Sites disturbed by Stage 1 construction activities will be vegetated and left in a physically stable condition • Site security measures and monitoring routines will be established	Year 1
• Revegetation of disturbed areas will be completed • Remaining equipment will be removed from the site • Previous reclamation works will be inspected for physical stability and revegetation success	Year 2
Post-Closure Monitoring	
Monitoring, repairs and reporting	Year 3
Monitoring, repairs and reporting	Year 4
Monitoring, repairs and reporting	Year 5

7 PROGRESSIVE RECLAMATION

Reclamation, closure planning, and implementation will provide for progressive reclamation to the greatest extent practical during mining operations. Progressive reclamation is often implemented during operations (or after construction) to reduce the amount of financial security required to be provided and maintained by the mine operator.

During site construction, progressive rehabilitation efforts will be limited to stabilizing slopes and overburden stockpiles that will be utilized for future reclamation activities. Slopes along the main access road, site roads and other disturbed areas at the mine site may be revegetated during construction (Stage 1 and/or 2) to minimize erosion and enhance physical stability. These areas will be monitored as part of the reclamation research programs and will help guide the selection of growth media and vegetation for future reclamation activities.

8 DECOMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE ACTIVITIES

8.1 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

This section presents an overview of the closure objectives and the closure measures for the various facilities and infrastructure present at the End of Stage 1 Construction. It is important to note that this plan only focuses on Project components that will be present at the End of Stage 1 Construction. Other components present at the end of mine life, such as the HLF and WRSAs, are not included in this plan because they will not be constructed during Stage 1 Construction and therefore closure measures are not required. Greater detail on closure of these components will be provided in the comprehensive DRP, which will be submitted as part of the WUL and QML Part 2 applications.

The following closure objectives and closure measures are based on previous experience and standard practices, as well as the Yukon Mine Site and Reclamation Closure Policy Financial and Technical Guidelines (Yukon Government, 2008). The technical guidelines provide mining proponents with direction on reclamation and closure objectives, which must or should be considered. The guidelines present three elements: purpose, objectives and practice. The practices outlined include reference to principal legal requirements, policy detail pursuant to the Yukon Mine Site Reclamation and Closure Policy, and possible strategies for achieving the desired objectives. The technical guidelines applicable to the Project and considered in the development of this plan are provided in Table 8.1-1.

8.1.1 Estimated Areas of Disturbance at End of Stage 1 Construction

The estimated areas of disturbance at the End of Stage 1 Construction were based on the components illustrated in Figure 1.4-1 and are presented on Table 8.1-2. The disturbed area has been divided into the following reclamation components:

- Open Pit (construction borrow material quarry only)
- Heap Leach Facility
- Embankment
- Pad
- Industrial Infrastructure
- Waste Rock and Overburden Storage Areas
- Water Management Structures
- Off-Site Infrastructure
- Miscellaneous Sites and Facilities

Table 8.1-1 Technical Guidelines

Technical Guideline #	Topic	Objectives
T-01	Water Retention & Sediment Control Structures	To ensure decommissioning of water retention and sediment control structures, and the appurtenances, in such a way that drainage at, and adjacent to the side, is stable in the long term.
T-02	Watercourses	Restore watercourses to meet current water management objectives.
T-03	Water Quality	To prevent contamination of receiving environments.
T-04	Site Contamination	To prevent exposure to and mobilization of substances that pose a risk to human health and the environment through physical and chemical stability.
T-08	Terrain Hazards	Remaining terrain hazards should present no more significant hazard to people and wildlife than is present in the surrounding vicinity.
T-10	Roads and Other Access	Protection of public safety is key objective. In decommissioning linear infrastructure, the intention is to enable human and wildlife utilization in the area to revert to pre-development levels and types, all other factors being equal. If, however, an alternate future land use has been identified for the site, or population in the area has increased, alternative objectives may be identified in the approved reclamation and closure plan.
T-11	Erosion Control	Objective of erosion control is physical stability, such that upon closure, slopes, excavations and other disturbed lands are in a condition that will limit the incidence of soil erosion, slumping and other instabilities that are likely to impede revegetation of a reclaimed site, pose a threat to public safety, lead to wildlife mortality, or cause excessive sediment loads to enter nearby water bodies.
T-12	Revegetation	To ensure physical stability and to prevent a temporary loss of wildlife habitat utilization from becoming permanent, through the re-establishment of a vegetative mat (food source, hide, etc.) leading to self-sustaining native vegetation.
T-13	Mine Infrastructure	The objective following closure is to ensure physical stability and to remove potential threats to public health and safety; including identification and removal of hazards and hazardous materials.
T-15	Temporary Closure Site Conditions	To ensure public health and safety and protection of the environment in the event of a temporary closure and to manage risks associated with the potential abandonment of a site.
T-16	Geological Values & Heritage	Ensuring post-closure access to geological information identified leading up to and during mineral development and production at a mine site.

Source: Government of Yukon, Financial and Technical Guidelines (2008)

Table 8.1-2 Estimated Area of Disturbance at End of Stage 1 Construction (Maximum)

Component	Maximum Estimated Area of Disturbance (ha)
Open Pit	82.1
Heap Leach Facility	
Embankment	5.4
Pad (Phase 1)	38.4
Industrial Infrastructure	
Crushing and Conveying Facilities	7.8
Truck Shop	2.8
Laydown and Camp Area	9
Process Facility	4.5
Explosives Facilities	2.8
Landfill	1.2
Waste Rock and Overburden Storage Areas	
Waste Rock Storage Areas	0.0
Overburden Stockpiles	42.4
Water Management Structures	
Lower Dublin North Pond	1.0
Lower Dublin South Pond	3.6
Platinum Gulch Pond	2.0
Dublin Gulch Diversion Channel	8.1
Off-Site Infrastructure	
Transmission Line Corridor	16.8
Miscellaneous Sites and Facilities	
On-Site Access and Haul Roads	36.7
Borrow Pits	8.0
Gate House and Substation	2.5
Total Estimated Area of Disturbance	**275.1**

8.1.2 Revegetation

A number of revegetation efforts will be carried out to promote the return of self-sustaining vegetation communities and specific habitat features to the reclaimed site. A summary of revegetation activities include:

- Revegetation of disturbed sites no longer in use to prevent erosion and control sediment from entering watercourses

- The seeding of areas susceptible to surface erosion as soon as possible after placement of soil with a grass-legume erosion control seed mix. In some areas a compromise may be necessary to balance the use of agronomic species required for erosion control and native species required to provide wildlife habitat
- Seeding and/or planting on exposed soils and disturbed ground as soon as possible to control establishment of invasive plants
- Planting sites (planned as forested areas) to achieve a diversity of native tree and shrub species, focusing replanting programs on a mix of coniferous and broadleaf species, linking species selection to post-closure ecosystem properties
- Planting native coniferous and deciduous plants in dense patches or islands interspersed with open herbaceous cover areas to provide visual breaks for wildlife, and diversity in habitat structure
- Maintaining forested connections to connect habitat patches within the mine footprint with surrounding forest to enable movement and dispersal of animals and plants (where feasible)
- Retaining, when possible, areas of forest, small patches or individual trees in order to provide wildlife populations connections to enable movement

Revegetation of disturbance areas will be based on candidate plant species best suited to re-establish post-closure ecosystems. This will consist of a combination of native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees. SGC will utilize *Guidelines for Reclamation/Revegetation in Yukon* as a guide for selecting appropriate candidate reclamation species to be assessed by seeding/planting trials. Candidate reclamation plant species are discussed in greater detail in the following section.

8.1.2.1 Reclamation Species

Disturbed areas will be revegetated using plant species suitable for the predicted soil moisture and nutrient conditions. Candidate plant species for use in reclamation programs are provided in Table 8.1-3. The candidate species include those that could be used for interim reclamation, erosion control and invasive plant control; and the species used for final reclamation of the Project.

Interim Reclamation Erosion Control

Candidate grass/legume/forb plant species will be used for revegetating soil and suitable overburden stockpiles, soil windrows, diversions channels and mine features, particularly sloping sites as they become temporarily or permanently inactive, to control the establishment of invasive plants and to control surface erosion. These establish more quickly than a tree and shrub cover and often have fibrous roots that protect the surface soil materials from erosion. Native grasses and legumes are preferred but non-invasive agronomic species may be utilized if native species are not commercially available. The prevention and control of invasive plants is described below in Section 8.1.3.

Once mine disturbance areas become available for permanent reclamation, they will be revegetated with plant species that are typical of the projected post-closure ecosystems, generally native trees

and shrubs. Table 8.1-3 provides an extensive listing of potential grass, legume, and forb species for use in interim reclamation, weed control and surface erosion control for all site types and conditions in the Project footprint. Table 8.1-4 and Table 8.1-5 list more specific candidate species for revegetation of south facing dry sites and north facing mesic sites. These vegetation candidate species have been selected because they are currently found at the site, can have seed easily collected, and/or are commercially available.

Table 8.1-3: Candidate Native Plant Species for Temporary / Interim Reclamation

Scientific Name	Common Name
Grasses	
Agropyron macrourum	Macrourum wheatgrass
Agropyron trachycaulum	slender wheatgrass
Agropyron subsecundum	bearded wheatgrass
Agropyron violaceum	violet wheatgrass
Agropyron yukonense	Yukon wheatgrass
Agrostis gigantean	red top
Agrostis scabra	Ticklegrass
Alopecurus pratensis	meadow foxtail
Arctagrostis latifolia	Polargrass
Bromus pumpellianus	northern brome
Calamagrostis canadensis	bluejoint reedgrass
Deschampsia caespitosa	tufted hairgrass
Festuca altaica	altai fescue
Festuca ovina	sheep fescue
Festuca saximontana	northern fescue
Phleum commutatum	mountain timothy
Poa alpigena	northern bluegrass
Poa alpine	alpine bluegrass
Poa ampla	big bluegrass
Poa compressa	Canada bluegrass
Poa glauca	glaucous bluegrass
Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass
Puccinellia sp.	Alkaligrass
Legumes	
Hedysarum alpinum	bear root
Hedysarum mackenzii	Mackenzie's hedysarum
Lupinus arcticus	arctic lupine
Oxytropis campestris	late yellow locoweed
Oxytropis splendens	showy locoweed
Forbs	
Artemisia frigida	pasture sagewort
Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed

Table 8.1-4 Candidate Plant Species for Revegetation of Dry, South Aspects

Scientific Name	Common Name
Grasses	
Agropyron trachycaulum	slender wheatgrass
Agropyron violaceum	violet wheatgrass
Agropyron yukonense	Yukon wheatgrass
Festuca ovina	sheep fescue
Festuca saximontana	northern fescue
Poa compressa	Canada bluegrass
Poa glauca	glaucous bluegrass
Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass
Legumes	
Lupinus arcticus	arctic lupine
Oxytropis campestris	late yellow locoweed
Forbs	
Artemisia frigida	pasture sagewort
Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed

Table 8.1-5: Candidate Native Plant Species for Revegetation of Mesic North Aspects

Scientific Name	Common Name
Grasses	
Agropyron trachycaulum	slender wheatgrass
Agropyron subsecundum	bearded wheatgrass
Agrostis gigantean	red top
Agrostis scabra	Ticklegrass
Alopecurus pratensis	meadow foxtail
Deschampsia caespitose	tufted hairgrass
Festuca altaica	altai fescue
Poa palustris	fowl bluegrass
Legumes	
Hedysarum alpinum	bear root
Lupinus arcticus	arctic lupine
Forbs	
Epilobium angustifolium	Fireweed

Final Reclamation

All mine site disturbance areas will be reclaimed using planting treatments designed to promote ecosystems with wildlife habitat values. Such treatments will include varied combinations of planting of native coniferous and deciduous tree seedlings, and understory shrub species to provide stand diversity. Table 8.1-6 lists vegetation species that will be considered for final reclamation.

Plant species will likely be sourced from locally collected seed propagated at native plant nurseries. These seedlings will be planted on the prepared reclamation sites, either in the spring or fall. The use of local seed sources will ensure that the propagated seedlings are adapted to the growing and climatic conditions that occur in the vicinity of the Dublin Gulch watershed. Some collected seed can also be incorporated into the grass/legume/forb seed mixes and sown along with those species; or can be direct seeded onto reclamation sites. Results from the initial sites reclaimed through the progressive reclamation of the Project will inform subsequent reclamation activities.

Table 8.1-6: Candidate Plant Species for Final Reclamation

Post-mine Ecosystem Map Code	Post-mine Ecosystem Unit Name	Tree Species						Shrub Species												Herb/Forb Species						
		Subalpine Fir	White Spruce	Trembling Aspen	Alaska Birch	Black Spruce	Balsam Poplar	Bog Birch	Water Birch	Soopolallie	Green Alder	Mountain Alder	Prickly Rose	Willow sp.	high Bush Cranberry	Bog Blueberry	Crowberry	Lingonberry	Kinnikinnick	Fireweed	Arctic Lupine	Tall Lungwort	Mountain Sagewort	fescUe sp.	BLUEGRASS sp.	Reedgrass sp.
Subalpine Zone																										
BL	Dwarf birch–Lichen (low shrub)							x						x		x	x	x		x	x			x	x	
FP	Subalpine fir–Dwarf birch–Crowberry	x						x						x		x	x	x		x			x	x		x
SA	Dwarf birch–Northern rough fescue (tall shrub)	x						x						x		x	x	x		x			x	x		x
MM	Mountain heather meadow													x		x	x			x				x		
WG	Willow–Groundsel		x									x	x	x						x		x			x	x
Forested Zone																										
AK	Trembling Aspen–Kinnikinnick		x	x	x		x			x			x					x	x	x				x	x	x
AW	Alaska Birch–White Spruce–Willow	x	x		x		x		x		x		x	x	x			x		x		x				
FC	Subalpine fir–Crowberry–Lichens	x						x			x			x		x	x	x		x			x	x		
FF	Subalpine fir–Feathermoss	x	x		x						x		x					x		x				x	x	
FM	Subalpine fir–Labrador tea	x						x						x			x	x		x						

Post-mine Ecosystem Map Code	Post-mine Ecosystem Unit Name	Tree Species						Shrub Species											Herb/Forb Species						
		Subalpine Fir	White Spruce	Trembling Aspen	Alaska Birch	Black Spruce	Balsam Poplar	Bog Birch	Water Birch	Soopolallie	Green Alder	Mountain Alder	Prickly Rose	Willow sp.	high Bush Cranberry	Bog Blueberry	Crowberry	Lingonberry	Kinnikinnick	Fireweed	Arctic Lupine	Tall Lungwort	Mountain Sagewort	fescUe sp.	BLUEGRASS sp.	Reedgrass sp.
FP	Subalpine fir–Dwarf birch–Crowberry–Lichens	x						x						x		x	x			x			x	x		x
SH	White spruce–Horsetail		x									x	x	x						x		x		x		x
SL	Black spruce–Labrador tea–Feathermoss	x				x		x						x			x	x		x						x
WG	Willow–Groundsel		x									x	x	x						x		x			x	x
WM	Willow–Mountain sagewort	x	x					x				x		x				x		x	x	x	x		x	x

8.1.3 Invasive Plant Management Program

SGC will take measures that will reduce the spread of invasive plants from occurring and will actively manage invasive plans that establish on site areas.

8.1.3.1 Overview

Invasive plants pose a threat to the natural environment because they are free from the natural pests, predators, or diseases that keep their populations in check in the areas from which they originate. Invasive plants reproduce rapidly, spread aggressively, and can then dominate natural areas and alter biological communities in which they occur. Invasive plant infestations can cause loss of wildlife habitat, increased soil erosion and sedimentation of waterbodies, and damage to human and animal health, and may reduce plant biodiversity.

In Yukon, there are 154 introduced plant species (YISC 2013). The Yukon Invasive Species Council (YISC) defines invasive species as:

> *"…an organism (plant, animal, fungus, or bacterium) that is introduced and has negative effects on our economy, our environment, or our health. Not all introduced species are invasive. The term "invasive" is reserved for the most aggressive species that reproduce rapidly and cause major changes to the areas where they become established."*

Invasive plants have many features that provide them with competitive advantages over native plants. Characteristics of invasive plants that allow them to establish rapidly and replace native plants include the following:

- Produce large quantities of seed

- Easily reproduce from vegetative structures such a stems or root fragments
- Mature earlier than native plant species
- Seed can remain dormant for very long periods until soil and other environmental conditions are favorable
- Roots/rhizomes have large food reserves, which enable plants to survive poor growing conditions
- The ability to survive poor environmental conditions and produce viable seed
- Spines or thorns that repel grazing animals

Numerous invasive plant species require disturbance for their seeds or propagules to germinate and grow, and most spread rapidly in native plant communities that are under stresses such as drought, over-use, trampling, and soil compaction.

An Invasive Plant Management Program is necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plant species and noxious weeds. Project activities that could facilitate the introduction or spread of invasive plants include:

- Removal of native vegetation during clearing and grubbing that exposes soil and thereby removes competition for invasive plants and creates a seed bed which will allow invasive plant seed to establish on
- Topsoil salvage and stockpiling which results in exposed soils at both the stockpiles and the salvage areas
- Equipment mobilization that may be carrying invasive plant seeds thereby spreading seed between disturbance sites
- Long-term exposure of disturbed ground

8.1.3.2 Prevention

Prevention of introduction of invasive plants is the primary goal to managing the propagation of invasive plants. SGC will use the following best management practices to prevent invasive plant establishment throughout the Project site and access road:

1. Minimize soil disturbance during all phases of the mining operations in order to limit the availability of exposed soil to invasive plant seed deposition
2. Establish a vegetation cover as soon as possible after ground disturbance
3. Seed areas that will be inactive for longer than one season with interim reclamation grass seed mixtures (e.g., soil stockpiles).
4. Specify high-quality-grade grass and legume seed in any seed mix that is used for erosion/invasive plant control, temporary reclamation, or final reclamation. Low-quality-grade seed may contain a portion of invasive plant seed in the seed lot. The following standards will be applied:

- At a minimum, the seed used for revegetation must be of the grade Canada Common #1 Forage Mixture
- If seed with another grading is used, it must be invasive-plant free
- Seed analysis certificates will be requested from the supplier for the seed lots that are in the mix to determine the presence of any invasive plants
- Candidate grass/legume species for revegetation seed mixes will be reviewed to ensure that they are not considered invasive to Yukon

5. Minimize invasive plant seed delivery to disturbance sites by:
    - Inspecting equipment or vehicles undercarriage and remove attached plants or wash the undercarriage to dislodge any mud, dirt or plant parts prior to leaving any infested area
    - All contractors' equipment must be cleaned prior to coming on site
    - Where possible, limit road maintenance to the road surface to retain the vegetated areas along roads
    - Confirm construction materials do not contain invasive plant seed or rhizomatous plant parts (e.g., gravel for road construction)
    - Keep equipment yards and vehicle storage facilities free of invasive plants
    - Train personnel on how to identify key invasive plants in the operating area so they are able to prevent the spread of invasive plants by checking and removing seeds and plant parts from clothing and equipment
    - Encourage/remind staff/consultants/contractors to report invasive plants on project area lands to the Environmental Manager / Coordinator so that site locations can be inventoried and control measures undertaken

8.1.3.3 Control

YISC ranks introduced species on their degree of invasiveness; out of the total introduced species, 20 have been ranked as highly invasive. This categorization of introduced plants will be used as a guide by SGC in prioritizing its management efforts of invasive plants. Management activities will focus on the 20 highest ranked plant species; however, activities will be implemented on other species if they become established on the Project footprint. If prevention measures fail and invasive plants establish on disturbance sites, physical, chemical and biological methods may be utilized to control or eradicate the infestations. Control strategies for managing invasive plants include:

- Pulling
- Mowing or cutting
- Burning
- Herbicide spraying

- Seeding

If the prevention measures are unsuccessful and invasive plants establish on disturbance sites, physical, and/or chemical methods will be used to control or eradicate the infestations. Table 8.1-7 provides details on the types of control methods available for this purpose. Treatments will commence as early as weather allows and when the invasive plants are beginning to emerge.

Table 8.1-7 Invasive Plant Control Methods

Method	Description	Timing	Equipment	Comments
Pulling/digging	Pulling of invasive plants to remove above-ground stems and roots. Ground may require loosening with a shovel in order to completely pull roots	Throughout growing season but is most effective after invasive plants have bolted and until they have completed flowering but have not set seed	Gloves, shovel, and garbage bags Personal protective equipment: safety glasses, gloves	Method for small, low to medium density infestation sites and riparian areas
Cutting/mowing	Cutting of invasive plants to remove above-ground stems Cutting invasive plants as close to the ground as possible	Throughout growing season but is most effective prior to flowering	Hand tools or gas powered weed/brush cutter, and garbage bags Personal protective equipment: hearing protection, safety glasses, gloves	Method for mid-size, medium to high density infestation sites
Herbicide application	Application of liquid chemicals (natural or non-natural) onto invasive plant foliage and stems and on ground immediately	Throughout growing season but is most effective after invasive plants have bolted and until they have completed flowering but have not set seed	Backpack sprayers or ATV/truck-mounted holding tanks, spray booms/guns Personal protective equipment: coveralls, rubber boots/gloves, and safety glasses	Method for mid to large size, high density infestation sites Herbicide use is strictly regulated and requires pre-approval from Yukon Environment Application to be carried out by licensed applicators Herbicide use will require careful observance of proximity to water courses and adherence to riparian setbacks
Seeding	Seeding with a competitive seed mix (non-invasive) to assist in providing vegetative cover to compete with invasives	Any time during the growing season	Manual broadcast application using hand-seeder; broadcast application using ATV or truck-mounted seeder, or aerial broadcast by helicopter	Method for all sized sites and density This treatment should be used in combination with all other methods discussed in this table to increase success measures at preventing the re-establishment of invasive plants once treated If seed with another grading is used, it must be invasive-plant free Seed analysis certificates will be requested from the supplier for the seed lots that are in the mix to determine the presence of any invasive plants Candidate grass/legume species for revegetation seed mixes will be reviewed to ensure that they are not considered invasive to Yukon

Yukon Government will be consulted prior to the use of herbicide to determine if allowable under the *Yukon Environment Act*.

8.1.3.4 Assessment and Monitoring

SGC will monitor the site for species that have been categorized by the YISC and Environment Yukon as species of concern. Disturbed areas will be monitored during the snow free season each year to detect the establishment of invasive plant and noxious weed species. The surveys will be conducted in late spring/early summer so that plant control measures can be undertaken prior to seed dispersal in late summer/early fall. Due to the size of the Project, areas will be surveyed on a scheduled rotation over several years.

In the event that invasive plant populations do become established at the site, the access road/transmission line corridor, or associated disturbances, SGC will utilize one or a combination of the listed methods to remove and control the spread. SGC will undertake control efforts on species that are listed in Yukon as noxious weeds or invasive plant species that pose a threat to humans, animals or ecosystems.

The monitoring program will include:

- Surveying and mapping of infestation locations and identification of invasive plant species present
- Assessment of the degree of invasive plant growth, distribution, and density present at the infestation sites
- Assessment of the success of invasive plant control treatments and recommendations for follow-up control work, as required
- Reporting on, and establishing a database of, infestation sites locations, species presence and densities, control measures undertaken, and control success

8.2 OPEN PITS

8.2.1 Closure Objectives

At closure of Stage 1 Construction, the primary objective is to ensure public safety by preventing inadvertent access to the open pit quarry areas.

8.2.2 Closure Measures

As illustrated on Figure 1.4-1, the open pit will be cleared, grubbed and pre-stripped during Stage 1. A total of 4.8 Mt of durable and non-durable rock will be quarried. There will be no active open pit mining. An application for development and operation of the open pit mine will be made prior to active mining. At closure, this area will be re-contoured, covered with growth media and revegetated.

8.3 HEAP LEACH FACILITY

8.3.1 Closure Objectives

The overall closure objectives for the HLF at the end of Stage 1 Construction are to ensure that the HLF Stage 1 pad and embankment areas are physically stable.

8.3.2 Closure Measures

The HLF will be progressively developed in three phases. The first phase will be developed during construction and the final two phases will be developed during operations. HLF construction during Stage 1 Construction will be limited to the following activities:

- HLF embankment footprint clearing and grubbing
- HLF embankment site preparation
- Phase 1 Pad vegetation clearing and grubbing
- Phase 1 Pad foundation preparation

Closure measures to be implemented in the event of premature cessation of construction activities at the end of Stage 1 Construction will include re-contouring the embankment and Phase 1 pad area, covering the areas with locally available growth media and revegetating the disturbed embankment and Phase 1 pad areas.

8.4 INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

8.4.1 Closure Objectives

The objective for decommissioning mine infrastructure is to ensure physical stability and to remove potential threats to public health and safety, including identification and removal of hazards and hazardous materials that could result in contamination of the surrounding environment. Chemical stability objectives for this area and facilities may arise primarily from contamination of surrounding soils by fuel, chemicals or other wastes.

8.4.1.1 Process Facility

The Process Facility includes the pads and foundations for the ADR plant, process shop and warehouse, assay lab and administration office. At the end of Stage 1, the area containing the Process Facility will be cleared, bulk earthworks will be completed and the building foundations constructed.

At closure, the concrete foundations will be broken up and buried in situ. The facility will be re-contoured, covered with locally available growth media and revegetated.

8.4.1.2 Mine Water Treatment Plant

During Stage 1 Construction, the works related to the MWTP will be limited to site preparation work and the construction of concrete foundations. Upon closure, the concrete foundations will be broken up and buried in situ. The area will be re-contoured, covered with growth media and revegetated.

8.4.1.3 Crushing and Conveyance Facilities

At the end of Stage 1 Construction, the area containing the crushing and conveying systems will be cleared and grubbed, the bulk earthworks will be completed and the foundations constructed. Upon closure, the concrete foundations will be broken up and or buried in situ. The area will be re-contoured, covered with growth media and revegetated.

8.4.1.4 Power Generation and Transmission Infrastructure

At the end of Stage 1 Construction, the transmission right-of-way will be cleared and most if not all required electrical poles will be installed along the design corridor. All electrical poles will be removed from site and along the corridor from the site to the Mayo Tap point. The poles that are in good condition will be salvaged. Any materials that are not salvageable will be hauled to a licenced landfill for disposal. To ensure that the ROW is left in a state that will allow for future land use or natural re-growth of the indigenous vegetation, the transmission line decommissioning will be done in accordance with the following procedure:

- The line will be de-energized and grounded
- Crossing of power lines, roads, and other objects shall be secured
- The conductors will be disconnected from the insulators, winded on conductor reels and transported to designated storage
- The structures will be removed from the foundations and disassembled
- Crossarms, conductor fittings, insulators, pole hardware, and guys shall be dismantled, sorted, counted and packed separately
- All guy anchors, the structure foundations grounding wires and grounding rods will be removed from the ground
- The foundation and anchor holes shall be backfilled. In agricultural land, at least 0.3 m of topsoil shall be spread on any excavation site
- All materials shall be removed from site. Materials that cannot be salvaged shall be transported to an approved landfill site
- The ROW shall be inspected to ensure that the site is cleared of all transmission line materials

- The 69 kV and 25 kV substation foundations will be broken up and or buried in situ. The substation area will be re-contoured, covered with locally available growth media and revegetated

The two 0.3 MW diesel generators currently installed adjacent to the existing advanced exploration camp will remain in place to support ongoing exploration activities.

Any marketable equipment will be sold and the other materials will be salvaged or hauled to a licenced landfill for disposal. The foundations will be broken up and buried in situ. The area will be re-contoured, covered with locally available growth media and revegetated.

8.4.1.5 Explosives and Magazines

At the end of Stage 1 Construction, the explosives storage and manufacture plant and magazine storage facility will be present. The explosives storage and manufacture plant will consist of a pre-engineered building sitting upon concrete foundations. The magazine storage facility will consist of pre-fabricated Sea-Can-type structures provided by an explosives supply contractor.

Any unused explosives, explosives waste, and detonation devices will be removed from the site by a licenced contractor. All explosives and related materials will be handled in accordance with the Explosives Act (Government of Canada, 1985).

The explosives storage facility and magazine storage facility will be dismantled and removed from site by the explosives contractor. The foundations will be broken up and buried in situ. The sites will be re-contoured, covered with locally available growth media and revegetated.

8.4.1.6 Truck Shop

During Stage 1 construction, the site will be prepared, and the foundations will be constructed. At closure, the concrete foundations would be broken up and or buried in situ. The area will be re-contoured, covered with growth media and revegetated.

8.4.1.7 Fuel Storage Tank Area

At the end of Stage 1 construction, two 750,000 L diesel storage tanks will remain within a bermed containment area near the Truck Shop. A 100,000 L diesel storage tank will be situated adjacent to the ADR plant pad area. A fuelling station consisting of a receiving pump, strainer and delivery pumps, and filters for the recovery area equipment solution heater boiler will also be present. Three 5,000 gallon propane tanks will be located adjacent to the camp facilities.

Any diesel, gasoline and propane remaining at closure will be pumped out of the storage tanks and returned to the supplier or sold to a third party. The empty storage tanks will be sold or salvaged. The distribution equipment will be dismantled and either sold or salvaged. Non- hazardous materials that cannot be salvaged will be disposed of within the on-site licenced landfill.

The local soils will be tested for fuel contamination and removed if necessary. Any contaminated soils will be hauled to an approved off-site facility.

The concrete foundations and containment areas will be broken up and buried in situ. The areas will be re-contoured, covered with locally available growth media and revegetated.

8.4.1.8 Equipment

There will be limited fixed or mobile equipment on site at the End of Stage 1 Construction. Any equipment present at closure that is not being used by on-going exploration activities will be removed from the site and either sold or salvaged. Equipment that cannot be sold or salvaged will be hauled off site to a licenced landfill.

8.4.1.9 Industrial Reagents and Hazardous Products

Any remaining industrial reagents or hazardous products will either be returned to the supplier or disposed of by a licenced third party contractor.

8.4.1.10 Water Supply and Wastewater Structures

The fresh water and firewater systems will be removed at closure if exploration activities are no longer anticipated. This would include the dismantling of the potable water treatment plant and distribution system. During Stage 1 Construction, additional sewage capacity will be provided by temporary holding tanks that will be trucked off site for disposal by the contractor at the Mayo sewage lagoon.

8.5 WASTE ROCK AND OVERBURDEN STOCKPILES

8.5.1 Closure Objectives

The closure objectives for the ice-rich and overburden stockpiles associated with Stage 1 Construction are to ensure that they are physically stable at closure.

8.5.2 Closure Measures

There will be no development of the WRSAs during Stage 1 Construction.

The material within the overburden stockpiles will be loaded and hauled away to various sites requiring reclamation during the active closure phase. Any material remaining in the overburden storage areas will be re-contoured, as required for stability and erosion prevention, and revegetated.

The material within the ice rich material storage area will be assessed upon closure. The downstream slope of any containment berms will be re-graded from 2.5H: 1V to a 3H: 1V slope to minimize the potential for erosion of the berm, and will be covered with topsoil and re-vegetated. The upper surface of stored materials will be re-graded for effective drainage and re-vegetated.

8.6 ORE STOCKPILES AND PADS

Not applicable. There will be no reclamation activities required at End of Stage 1 Construction.

8.7 WATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

8.7.1 Closure Objectives

As stated in the Yukon Mine Site and Reclamation Closure Policy Financial and Technical Guidelines (Yukon Government, 2008), the main closure objective is “to ensure decommissioning of water retention and sediment control structures, and the appurtenances, in such a way that drainage at, and adjacent to the site, is stable in the long term.”

8.7.1.1 Dublin Gulch Diversion Channel

Once constructed, the HLF will encroach on the natural drainage of Dublin Gulch. A diversion channel has been designed to divert Dublin Gulch around the heap leach pad, confining embankment, and events ponds. The Dublin Gulch Diversion Channel (DGDC) will be constructed in

two stages. During Stage 1 Construction, the channel will be excavated in the dry. The scope of construction will be limited to vegetation clearing and bulk earthworks.

The DGDC will redirect flow in Dublin Gulch to the south of the proposed HLF and will connect to Eagle Creek prior to discharge to Haggart Creek. During Stage 1 Construction, Dublin Gulch will be temporarily diverted to accommodate placer mining operations. This temporary diversion will also allow for the clearing and excavation of the channel in the dry in support of the Eagle Gold Project (Quartz Mining).

Construction of the Dublin Gulch Diversion Channel (DGDC) during Stage 1 will include excavation only, with the placement of armouring and lining to be conducted once a Water Use Licence is issued. Excavated material will be disposed of in the overburden stockpile area, the ice-rich storage area or used as a borrow source for other construction materials as required.

In the event of premature closure at the end of Stage 1 Construction, the DGDC excavation will require rehabilitation. Two channels will be engineered to restore the pre-construction flow paths of the Suttle and Eagle Pup Gulch, which flow north into Eagle Creek. The remaining portion of the DGDC will be recountoured, covered with growth media and revegetated.

8.7.1.2 Sediment and Erosion Control Structures

The temporary diversion channels, installed as part of the Sediment and Erosion Control Plan (KPL, 2013), will be decommissioned with watercourses restored to original flow paths or stabilized and left in place. Culverts and corrugated steel pipes will be removed and salvaged or disposed of in the on-site landfill. The diversion ditches that are not left in place will be recontoured, covered with locally available growth media and revegetated. Sediment basins will be backfilled, re-contoured and revegetated.

8.7.1.3 Miscellaneous Water Management Structures

Three ponds will be constructed during Stage 1 Construction; the Lower Dublin South Pond; Lower Dublin North Pond and Platinum Gulch Pond. These ponds will be used as sediment collection ponds during the construction phase and collection ponds for sediment-laden water prior to active water treatment during operations. HDPE pond liners will be removed and disposed of in the on-site landfill. Decant structures will be decommissioned and salvaged or disposed of in the on-site landfill. The ponds will be breached so that they will no longer hold water, and the disturbed areas will be re-contoured, covered with growth media and revegetated. Pond spillways will be regraded to match the surrounding topography, covered with growth media and revegetated.

8.8 MINE ACCESS ROAD

The Haggart Creek Access Road will be upgraded to handle the increased traffic during the construction phase. At closure, the Haggart Creek Road will be left in place for future access to the property by the public and existing users.

8.8.1 Access Control

The main access road will remain gated and locked during the active reclamation activities. Access to the mine site will remain restricted and all visitors will be required to sign in and out at the gate house. Once the reclamation activities have been completed, the gate, gate house, and fencing will be removed.

8.8.2 Closure Measures

The Haggart Creek Access Road will remain at closure; however site access and haul roads constructed as part of Stage 1 Construction will be reclaimed. Access to the Potato Hills will be preserved (as requested by the FNNND), as well as other mine access roads associated with on-going and historical exploration activities that are covered under separate permit authorizations. The on-site access and haul roads constructed as part of Stage 1 Construction will be re-contoured, scarified, and revegetated. All culverts associated with these roads that are not used for other purposes will be removed and the stream channels will be stabilized.

8.9 MISCELLANEOUS SITES AND FACILITIES

8.9.1 Closure Objectives

The objectives are to ensure physical and chemical stability by removing potential threats to public health and safety and the environment. This will be accomplished by removing infrastructure from site and testing for contamination of surrounding soils for metals, fuels and reagents.

8.9.1.1 Mine and Camp Related Infrastructure

The advanced exploration camp will be expanded to accommodate an additional 100 people during Stage 1 Construction. At the end of Stage 1 Construction, the additional modules will be disassembled, sold or salvaged and remaining materials will be removed from site or disposed of in the on-site licensed landfill. The 100 person advanced exploration camp will remain in place to support ongoing exploration activities.

Potable water supply wells constructed as part of Stage 1 Construction (and in addition to the wells associated with the existing exploration camp) will be decommissioned once the potable water treatment and camp facilities are no longer required. The water wells will be grouted and cemented upon closure. The pump houses and the septic system constructed as part of Stage 1 Construction will be decommissioned. Following decommissioning, the camp area, which is not required to support ongoing exploration activities, will be re-contoured, covered with growth media and revegetated.

8.9.1.2 Exploration Sites and Trails

The majority of the exploration sites and trails will be removed or encompassed within the planned works. However, any exploration sites and trails required for ongoing exploration activities will

remain available for future use. Yukon Government currently holds a bond from SGC for costs associated with reclamation of exploration programs (see Appendix A).

8.9.1.3 Waste Storage Areas

The solid waste storage and transfer facility, landfill, and land treatment facility will be constructed during Stage 1. The solid waste storage and transfer facility will include an incinerator. Bottom ash generated during construction will be disposed of in the on-site landfill. Special wastes will be temporarily stored at the solid waste storage and transfer facility during Stage 1 Construction. Special wastes will be transported off site to a licenced facility in accordance to the Yukon Special Waste Regulations. Materials and equipment will be salvaged; any non-putrescible, non-hazardous materials will be disposed of in the on-site landfill. The concrete pads will be broken up and buried in situ, covered with growth media, and revegetated.

The landfill will be closed as per the requirements of the Environment Act's Solid Waste Regulations. The landfill will be covered by a minimum of 1 m of compacted material covering the entire cell, contoured and revegetated.

In the event of premature closure, soils present in the Land Treatment Facility at the end of Stage 1 Construction will be tested to determine if the material is acceptable for use in reclamation. If the soils are found to contain residual contamination, they will be hauled off site to an approved facility.

8.9.1.4 Borrow Pits

The majority of the borrow pits are located within the footprint of other infrastructure components (i.e. HLF and the open pit) and therefore closure measures described for each respective facility will negate the need for additional measures. Borrow pits that are not located beneath infrastructure components will be stabilized and re-contoured, covered with growth media, and re-vegetated.

8.10 CLOSURE MANPOWER

The work force requirements for the Stage 1 active closure period (Years 1 and 2) and the post-closure monitoring period (Years 3 to 5) are provided in Table 8.10-1.

Table 8.10-1 Site Closure and Reclamation Work Force Requirements – End of Stage 1 Construction

Personnel	Active Closure Year 1	Active Closure Year 2	Post-Closure Monitoring Years 3 to 5
Project Manager	1	1	1
Project Engineer	1		0
Environmental Monitor	1	1	1
Construction Supervisor	1	1	0
Equipment Operators	16	4	0
Skilled Tradesmen	2	1	0
General Labourers	2	2	0
Camp Support Staff	2	1	0
Total	**27**	**11**	**2**

9 RECLAMATION COST ESTIMATE

Decommissioning and reclamation cost estimates have been prepared for End of Stage 1 Construction. A cost estimate for the current site liabilities, for which a security bond has already been posted, is provided in Appendix A.

Closure liability cost estimate summary tables are provided in Appendix B. The total estimated cost, as shown on Table B.5 is $6,700,100. Where possible, cost estimates were made based on unit rates and quantities. Where the use of unit rates proved difficult, estimates of equipment and labour hours were used. The unit rates and hours were derived from professional experience on similar projects. Reference has also been made to the costs and rates provided in recently approved DRPs including the following:

- Western Copper Corporation Carmacks Copper Project Preliminary Detailed Closure and Reclamation Plan (Western Copper Corporation, 2009)
- Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corporation Bellenko Mine Reclamation and Closure Plan (Alexco Keno Hill Mining Corporation, 2011)
- Yukon Zinc Corporation Wolverine Mine Reclamation and Closure Plan (Yukon Zinc Corporation, 2012)

The unit rates are presented on Table B.1. Equipment rates were obtained from Government of Yukon Third Party Equipment Rental Rates (Government of Yukon, 2013).

10 POST-CLOSURE MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

During the three years of post-closure monitoring, spring, summer, and fall site visits will be conducted by an Environmental Monitor to ensure that the closure measures and revegetation efforts are successful. During each site visit, the Environmental Monitor will inspect the site for the following:

- Physical stability of slopes for signs of erosion, gullying or subsidence
- Success of revegetation measures
- Stability of the diversion and other drainage channels
- Water quality sampling for total suspended solids due to erosion and sedimentation from disturbed areas.

11 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Cost Estimate: Current Liabilities

Appendix A1
SteveJan Consultants Inc. Reclamation Cost Estimate for VIT's Proposed Advanced Exploration Program at the Dublin Gulch Site

Appendix A2
Victoria Gold Corp., Dublin Gulch – LQ00303, Security Evaluation, May 4, 2011

APPENDIX A1

SteveJan Consultants Inc. Reclamation Cost Estimate for VIT's Proposed Advanced Exploration Program at the Dublin Gulch Site

SteveJan Consultants Inc.
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Victoria, BC V9A 7G7
CANADA
Tel/Fax: 250-382-0585
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MEMORANDUM

Date: February 2, 2011

Subject: Reclamation Cost Estimate for Victoria Gold Corp's Proposed Advanced Exploration Program at the Dublin Gulch Site

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Background

- The site has had exploration activities dating back 40-50 years through to the present;
- Site exploration activity is currently authorized under Class 3 Operating Plan Approval LQ00090 (original dated July 26, 2002, last amended March 2005), and currently set to expire July 25, 2012;
- Original approval had a number of terms and conditions, a number of which included:
  - (5) Annual report requirement to indicate reclamation work undertaken and planned for following year, also to include exact location of drill sites (36);
  - (19)Trenching to not exceed 5000m3 per claim per year or 10000m^3 per claim over the duration of the duration of the program;
  - (20) Machine excavated trenches are to be backfilled, overburden and bedrock first followed by vegetative mat;
  - (41) Criteria to include when building new trails;
  - (52) Fuel storage limited to 19 barrels per location. No secondary containment is required if limited to that number;
  - (53) If fuel in storage exceeds 4000L a secondary containment facility must be constructed;
- Amendment (March 2005) to LQ00090 includes permissions for:
  - New trails and possibly new access roads on claims;
  - 270 additional drill holes;
  - Add 40 km of line cutting with an average width of 2 m and up to 50 clearings per claim;
  - Add up to 30 new trenches.
- Current Advanced Exploration Program Approval Application process for Class 3 / 4 Quartz MLU Approval, under review by the YESAB Designated Office as project number 2010-0226:
  - Project Proposal document including QMLU Approval application, dated Oct. 11, 2010 and associated appendices;
  - Additional information document, dated Dec 14, 2010 based on request from YESAB;
  - On Dec. 22, 2010 YESAB deemed the proposal adequate. This was accompanied by a Public Notice with a Project Scope, which announced a Jan. 14, 2011 deadline for submission of comments on the project.

Recent Site Work:

- 2006 work-unknown;
- 2007 work-unknown;
- 2008 work - 2008 Post-Season Report shows the work that year included:
    - 9 trenches (1206 m^3)-all have been filled and contoured back into surrounding terrain;
    - 53 drill sites, each being 500 m^2, so a total of 26,500 m^2.
    - New access road to 1) Mar Tungsten – 3.84 km x 2.5 m width = 9600 m^2, to Eagle Zone .33km x 2.5 m = 825 m^2. For a total of 10,425 m^2;
    - No roads were upgraded;
    - Total of 190 soil samples collected for geochemistry. There was no clearing or other environment impacts associated with the sampling;
    - Reclamation-rubbish and debris from all 53 drill sites was removed. Sumps were backfilled;
- 2009 work-unknown; and
- 2010 work-unknown

Assumptions

The following assumptions were utilized in the preparation of the attached reclamation cost estimate for the proposed Dublin Gulch exploration program:

- The majority of the material utilized in this cost estimate report is based on information provided in the YESAB On-Line Registry under Project No. 2010-0226. This was supplemented by a brief helicopter flight over the site in September of 2008. The author has not been at the site;
- The cost estimate is considered to be a first-order desk-top undertaking;
- Equipment unit cost rates are based on numbers available from *Third Party Equipment Rental Rates Apri1 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011* by Yukon Highways and Public Works where available. Mayo and Carmacks have contractors and are approximately 60 and 250 km away, respectively. Otherwise, unit costs and rates are based on experience of the author;
- No provision has been included for the possibility of requiring water quality monitoring nor for any acid rock drainage monitoring or mitigation measures at the site, based on information provided in the documents reviewed;
- Progressive reclamation will be undertaken at the site with reclamation of drill sites, trenches and trails once they are no longer required;
- No mob and demob costs have been included for equipment and manpower to undertake the closure tasks outlined in this report;
- A provision of 7% has been added to each of the area costs for project management. This includes design, site supervision, survey control and related costs for undertaking the tasks;
- A contingency of 15% of the final sub-total cost has been added, as is typical in preliminary cost estimates for sites such as this;
- The modular camp buildings are understood to already be on site and only need to be moved to the new location. Therefore only one set of buildings and associated components with a capacity of 100 persons will require decommissioning at the time of project closure.
- The proposed Membrane BioReactor treatment plant is an enclosed unit that is contained within a sea-can which can be easily decommissioned and hauled off-site when no longer required and whose only outside component will be the discharge field for the effluent;

- One water well and pumping system located adjacent to Dublin Gulch will be utilized for camp water. It and several temporary drill water supply pumps will need to be decommissioned at the end of the program;
- There is anticipated to be a minimum of buried components associated with the project and therefore none have been included here;
- It is expected that a quantity of debris from decommissioning the camp and associated buildings will require removal to an off-site landfill, likely in Mayo;
- Various un-used drummed and bagged products (Jet fuel, lubricants, oils, settling aids, etc) will be removed to off-site, most likely to their suppliers, with the only cost being removal to offsite, likely Mayo for pick-up;
- The upgraded access road to the site will be left in its proposed upgraded condition as the road pre-exists the proposed exploration program and the road also provides access to other exploration sites and active placer mine sites;
- Site roads and trails will require some bulldozer/excavator work to re-contour cut banks and fill slopes as well as to re-contour and scarify the road/trail surfaces. Some areas will also require revegetation and may also require additional erosion protection;
- It is understood that no bridges will be required to be constructed along the site roads and trails to undertake the exploration program. Thus no provision has been included for removal of any bridges on the site;
- Only a small number of the nearly 2,000 claims comprising the site will have exploration drill sites and trenches installed;
- Exploration trenches will be backfilled with stockpiled fill and overburden materials and revegetated, where required. This report assumes sufficient fill and overburden materials will have been stockpiled immediately adjacent to the trenches so no haulage of these materials is required (especially from off-site); and
- The areas where cut lines will be required for geo-physics will require no reclamation work.

Basis for Numbers

The following explanations provide information in support of the numbers utilized in the attached cost estimate table:

- Camp Area:
    - The disturbance area of the new camp site and outlying facilities (incl. helicopter pad, office complex, storage sheds, etc) is estimated at 0.6 ha based on information provided. This report assumes an additional disturbance area of 0.4 ha for the previous camp site and associated facilities which will likely remain at the time of program completion as well as other new areas (e.g., maintenance shop). Therefore a total disturbance area of 1.0 ha has been utilized;
- Road s and Trails:
    - An estimated 50% of the proposed new roads and trails on site (i.e., 50% of 100 km) will require scarification to encourage revegetation at the time of project completion;
    - An estimated 25% of the roads and trails on site (i.e., 25% of 100 km) will require revegetation. A 7.5 m width has been used for the disturbed corridor width based on the extra areas (beyond 5m road crest width) associated with a large number of cut banks and fill slopes that will be required to be re-contoured and then re-vegetated to achieve overall slope of 2:1 (or less) of the hillsides on which the trails were constructed;
    - An estimated total of 50 culverts along the 100 km of new site roads and trails will require removal after completion of the exploration program;

- Drill Sites:
    - The exploration program proposal calls on an average of 8 drill sites per claim. And there are close to 2000 claims within the project site. However, only a small percentage of these will likely be drilled. This report assumes that only 5% of the claims will have drill sites. Thus, there could be a total of 800 drill sites utilized. This report estimates 100 of those will remain un-reclaimed at the end of the 10 year exploration program, which will require decommissioning and reclamation. It is also estimated that none of the 800 drill sites will have been revegetated at the time of program closure. This report assumes that 25% of them will require revegetation and that the average area of each drill site will be 1000 m^2;
- Trenches:
    - Of the total of 200 proposed trenches through the course of the 10 year exploration program this report estimates ~30 will remain to be backfilled and revegetated at the end of the exploration program. However, it also estimates that only half of all the trenches will have been already revegetated and thus 100 backfilled trenches will also require revegetation (for a total of 130 trenches to be revegetated).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The report provides a first order closure and reclamation cost estimate of $467,000 for the proposed exploration program at the Dublin Gulch site. It includes a provision of 15%. There has been no provision provided for the pre-existing disturbances at the site due to the significant amount of historical exploration and placer mining undertakings over the years.

A comprehensive ground level site inspection of the entire project area (i.e., historically disturbed areas and areas proposed for the new exploration program) should be undertaken to enable a more accurate closure cost estimation.

<Original signed by>

S. Januszewski, P. Eng
SteveJan Consultants Inc.

Table 1 - Unit Costs

EQUIPMENT RATES		
Bulldozer-small (Cat D6)	$160	per hr
Bulldozer-medium (Cat D8)	$270	per hr
Haul Truck-off-road (Cat 740)	$275	per hr
Haul Truck-on-road (tandem)	$130	per hr
Excavator-medium (Cat 325)	$170	per hr
Grader-medium (Cat 14H)	$250	per hr
Loader-medium (Cat 988B)	$190	per hr
Loader-small (Cat 950)	$140	per hr
Tractor Trailer (lowbed)	$160	per hr
Crane-medium (20 ton capacity)	$160	per hr
Hiab Flatdeck truck	$160	per hr
Pickup Truck	$2,500	per month
Support Equipment	N / A	lump sum

PERSONNEL RATES		
Blaster	$60	per hr
General Labourer	$45	per hr
Trades Labourer	$80	per hr
Site Supervisor	$95	per hr
Technician	$75	per hr
Design Engineer	$130	per hr
Environmental Scientist	$95	per hr
Project Manager	$9,700	per month
Camp Labourer	$4,000	per month
Site Caretaker	$6,100	per month
Environmental Monitor	$6,000	per month
Analytical Costs	N / A	Unit cost
Misc.	N / A	lump sum

REVEGETATION RATES		
Revegetation Seed Mix	$13	per kg
Revegetation Seed Mix - 50kg/ha	$510	per ha
Fertilizer	$1	per kg
Fertilizer - 250kg/ha	$250	per ha
Tree Seedlings	$1,750	per ha (1,000 seedlings per ha)
Seed/Fertilizer Application	$1,500	per ha
Erosion Barrier	$3	sq m
Revegetation cost per ha. Including application cost	**$2,260**	**per ha**

WATER TREATMENT RATES		
Pumping	N / A	cu.m
Reagent Addition	N / A	cu.m
Water treatment	N / A	cu.m
Sludge disposal	N / A	lump sum
Contingency Treatment Measures	N / A	lump sum

CONTRACTOR UNIT RATES & CAMP COST		
Excavation of Soil	$5	cu.m
Supply and place Geotextile	$5	sq m
Load, haul and place soil cover	$5	cu.m
Haul & Place rock cover	$7	cu.m
Drill, Blast and Screen Rip Rap	$22	cu.m
Load and Haul Rip Rap	$10	cu.m
Place Riprap	$3	cu.m
HDPE Liner incl installation	$10	sq m
Erosion barriers-installed	$3	sq m
Freight run to Whitehorse	$1,500	per load
Camp Cost	$100	per day per person
Power and Heat	$5,500	per month
Sundry equipment maintenance	$5,000	yearly
General Administrative expenses	$2,000	per month
Employee Transport Costs	$3,000	per month

Table 2- Reclamation Costs Estimate for Proposed Adv. Exploration Program
Victoria Gold Corp.-Dublin Gulch Site

Item No.	Work Item Description	Equipment / Labour	Units	Quantity	Unit Cost	Cost	Total Cost
1	**Camp Area**						
	Remove salvageable materials	General Labourer	per hr	8	$45	$360	
		Trades Labourer	per hr	4	$80	$320	
		988B Loader	per hr	8	$190	$1,520	
	Prepare modular trailers & remove from site	General Labourer	per hr	64	$45	$2,880	
		Trades Labourer	per hr	32	$80	$2,560	
		Bulldozer-medium (Cat D8)	per hr	8	$270	$2,160	
	Dismantle other buildings & structures	General Labourer	per hr	40	$45	$1,800	
		Trades Labourer	per hr	24	$80	$1,920	
		325 Excavator	per hr	8	$170	$1,360	
		988B Loader	per hr	8	$190	$1,520	
	Decommission MBR treatment plant & discharge field	General Labourer	per hr	16	$45	$720	
		Trades Labourer	per hr	8	$80	$640	
		Bulldozer-small (Cat D6)	per hr	4	$160	$640	
		325 Excavator	per hr	4	$170	$680	
		Tractor Trailer (lowbed)	per hr	4	$160	$640	
	Decommission water supply wells, pumping systems and storage tanks	General Labourer	per hr	16	$45	$720	
		Trades Labourer	per hr	8	$80	$640	
		Tractor Trailer (lowbed)	per hr	8	$160	$1,280	
		325 Excavator	per hr	4	$170	$680	
	Remove non-burnable solid waste to offiste landfill		lump sum	1	$5,000	$5,000	
	Remove fuel & propane tanks to offi-site	Clean/purge tanks for transport	lump sum	1	$2,000	$2,000	
		Trades Labourer	per hr	8	$80	$640	
		Tractor Trailer (lowbed)	per hr	16	$160	$2,560	
		325 Excavator	per hr	4	$170	$680	
			lump sum	1	$2,000	$2,000	
	Recontour & scarify area	Bulldozer-small (Cat D6)	per hr	12	$160	$1,920	
	Revegetate	Revegetation cost per ha. Including application cost	per ha	1.0	$2,260	$2,260	
	Misc. materials & supplies	Misc.	lump sum	1	$1,000	$1,000	
							$41,100
	Project Management	7% of Total Cost	%		7.00%	$2,877	$2,877
	Sub-Total						**$44,000**
2	**Roads & Trails**						
2.1	**Main Access Road (Haggart Crk Rd.)**						
	Install earthen barrier to prevent vehicular access to site on main access road	325 Excavator	per hr	4	$170	$680	
2.2	**Site Roads & Trails (100 km)**						
	Scarify road & trail surfaces (50% of above)	Bulldozer-small (Cat D6)	per hr	250	$160	$40,000	
	Re-contour banks & slopes for 2:1, as req'd	Bulldozer-small (Cat D6)	per hr	100	$160	$16,000	
	Remove culverts & install swales (~50)		each	50	$500	$25,000	
	Restoration of ford areas across 5 on-site streams		each	5	$2,000	$10,000	
	Erosion barriers/water bars/silt traps		each	5	$1,000	$5,000	
	Revegetate 25 km of roads& trails	Revegetation cost per ha. Including application cost	per ha	18.8	$2,260	$42,375	
							$139,055
	Project Management	7% of Total Cost	%		7.00%	$9,734	$9,734
	Sub-Total						**$149,000**
3	**Drill Sites**						
	Recontour & scarify last 100 drill sites @ 1000 m2 apiece	Bulldozer-small (Cat D6)	per hr	600	$160	$96,000	
	Revegetate 200 drill sites	Revegetation cost per ha. Including application cost	per ha	20	$2,260	$45,200	
							$141,200
	Project Management	7% of Total Cost	%		7.00%	$9,884	$9,884
	Sub-Total						**$151,000**
4	**Trenches**						
	Backfill last 30 trenches	325 Excavator	per hr	150	$170	$25,500	
		Bulldozer-small (Cat D6)	per hr	150	$160	$24,000	
	Revegetate 130 of 200 trenches	Revegetation cost per ha. Including application cost	per ha	3.9	$2,260	$8,814	
							$58,314
	Project Management	7% of Total Cost	%		7.00%	$4,082	$4,082
	Sub-Total						**$62,000**
5	**Miscellaneous Components**						
	Environmental monitoring	Not Applicable					
	Mob & Demob	Not Applicable					
	Contractor Overheads	Not Applicable					
	Permitting, insurance, bonds	Not Applicable					
							$0
	Project Management	7% of Total Cost	%		7.00%	$0	$0
	Sub-Total						**$0**
	Final Sub-Total						**$406,000**
	Contingency	15% of Final Sub-Total			15.00%		$61,000
	Exploration Program Reclamation - Total Estimated Cost						**$467,000**

APPENDIX A2

Victoria Gold Corp., Dublin Gulch – LQ00303, Security Evaluation, May 4, 2011

Victoria Gold Corp.
Dublin Gulch – LQ00303
Security Evaluation
May 4, 2011

Background: The Dublin Gulch property has been explored for many years and there are many disturbances on site from this historical work. Throughout the 1980's and 90's a number of exploration and mining companies explored Dublin Gulch including Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation, Queenstake Resources Ltd., First Dynasty Mines Ltd. and later New Millennium Mining. Victoria Gold has been operating under StrataGold's Class 3 MLU approval LQ00252 at the Dublin Gulch property and has now applied for a ten year Class 4 program. To date the claims remain in StrataGold's name.

Government of Yukon requires security on Class 4 operations and to this end we have hired a consultant to prepare a desktop assessment for security. The consultant, Steve Januszewski, did fly the site at an earlier date.

Recommendation: The SteveJan Consultants Inc. assessment can be divided into four parts: camp, roads and trails, trenching and drill sites. The reclamation for trenching and drilling is proposed to be ongoing, so these numbers will not be included at this time. The proponent has made a case that since the camp is modular and situated on tailings that the risk is less than would normally be expected. We have concurred with this assertion. No risk assessment was done for this project, as the company has currently submitted for an executive committee assessment under YESAA for a production licence. The exploration security is deemed to be a short-term and interim measure as it will be partially or totally rolled over to production when that permit is issued.

It is proposed to ask for 100% of the restoration costs for the proposed trails and roads or one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars ($149,000.) as per section 2 of the "Reclamation Cost Estimate for Victoria Gold Corp's Proposed Advanced Exploration Program at the Dublin Gulch Site" dated February 2/2011. The breakdown of these costs is attached for the company to review.

APPENDIX B

Detailed Closure Cost Estimate: End of Stage 1 Construction

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TABLE B.1

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

UNIT RATE COST TABLE
EQUIPMENT RATES

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Equipment	Rate	Unit
Bulldozer - Small (i.e. CAT D6 or similar)	$160	per hr
Tandem Dump Truck	$130	per hr
CAT 330 Excavator (or similar)	$240	per hr
CAT 330 Excavator with Hammer (or similar)	$275	per hr
16H Grader (or similar)	$300	per hr
Tractor Trailer (lowbed)	$130	per hr
Pickup Truck	$2,500	per month

I:\1\01\00290\08\A\Report\Report 5, Rev 0 - QML Part 1\[End of Construction Stage Rev 0 July 30, 2013.xlsx]Equipment

NOTES:

1.EQUIPMENT RATES ARE BASED ON RATES PUBLISHED IN THE THIRD PARTY EQUIPMENT RENTAL RATES BOOK GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2013) AND EXPERIENCE ON SIMILAR PROJECTS.

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TABLE B.2

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

UNIT RATE COST TABLE
PERSONNEL RATES

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Position	Rate	Unit
General Labourer	$45	per hr
Site Supervisor	$95	per hr
Project Manager	$9,700	per month
Camp Labourer	$4,000	per month
Trades Labourer	$90	per hr
Site Caretaker	$6,100	per month
Environmental Monitor	$90	per hr

I:\1\01\00290\08\A\Report\Report 5, Rev 0 - QML Part 1\[End of Construction Stage Rev 0 July 30, 2013.xlsx]Personnel

NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RATES USED FOR SIMILAR PROJECTS IN THE YUKON.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PREP'D	CHK'D	APP'D
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TABLE B.3

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

UNIT RATE COST TABLE
REVEGETATION RATES

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Task/Activity	Rate	Unit
Revegetation Seed Mix (50kg/ha)	$510	per ha
Fertilizer (250 kg/ha)	$250	per ha
Revegetation Cost (including application cost)	$2,500	per ha

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NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RATES USED FOR SIMILAR PROJECTS IN THE YUKON AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ON SIMILAR PROJECTS.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PREP'D	CHK'D	APP'D
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TABLE B.4

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

UNIT RATE COST TABLE
CONTRACTOR AND CAMP RATES

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Contractor Unit Rates and Camp Costs	Rate	Unit
Load, Haul and Place Soil	$6.50	cu.m
Freight Run to Whitehorse	$1,500	per load
Camp Cost	$55	per day per person

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NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RATES USED FOR SIMILAR PROJECTS IN THE YUKON.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PREP'D	CHK'D	APP'D
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TABLE B.5

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - COST SUMMARY

WORK SHEET TITLE		COST
COST SUMMARY		
General and Administration	$	1,196,000
Mine Workings - Open Pit	$	1,272,550
Waste Rock Areas	$	105,925
Heap Leach Facility	$	737,645
Surface Facilities - Mine Area	$	88,400
Surface Facilities - Processing Facilities	$	388,880
Major Water Storage Ponds	$	678,725
Infrastructure	$	730,330
Waste Disposal/Remediation	$	62,200
Roads and Trails	$	187,950
Quarries and Borrow Pits	$	128,800
Sediment and Erosion Control	$	23,600
Monitoring and Reporting	$	225,000
Subtotal	**$**	**5,826,005**
5% Tax	**$**	**291,300**
10% Contingency	**$**	**582,700**
Total	**$**	**6,700,100**

I:\1\01\00290\08\A\Report\Report 5, Rev 0 - QML Part 1\[End of Construction Stage Rev 0 July 30, 2013.xlsx]Summary

NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)

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TABLE B.6

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
General and Administration					
Mob/Demob		1	L.S.	$ 60,000	$ 60,000
Materials and Services	Power, insurance and miscellaneous supplies	1	L.S.	$ 50,000	$ 50,000
Project Management, Engineering and Supervision	12% of direct costs	-	%	12%	$ 528,700
Vehicles for Management and Supervisors	Pickup Truck (2)	12	month	$ 5,000	$ 60,000
Camp Costs	Daily camp costs	4,380	per person per day	$ 55	$ 240,900
Site Caretaker	Site supervision and security	24	month	$ 6,100	$ 146,400
	Pickup Truck	12	month	$ 2,500	$ 30,000
Road Maintenance	$2,000 per month (maintained 8 months per year for 5 years)	5	L.S.	$ 16,000	$ 80,000
				Total	**$ 1,196,000**

I:\1\01\00290\08\A\Report\Report 5, Rev 0 - QML Part 1\[End of Construction Stage Rev 0 July 30, 2013.xlsx]General and Administration

NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)

2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1

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TABLE B.7

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - MINE WORKINGS - OPEN PIT

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Open Pit					
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	Area of 821,000 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	164,200	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 1,067,300
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	82.1	ha	$ 2,500	$ 205,250
				Total	**$ 1,272,550**

I:\1\01\00290\08\A\Report\Report 5, Rev 0 - QML Part 1\[End of Construction Stage Rev 0 July 30, 2013.xlsx]Open Pit

NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)
2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1
3. ASSUMES THAT THE PIT QUARRY WALLS AREA STABILIZED AND THE BORROW SITE IS CONTOURED DURING QUARRYING OPERATIONS

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TABLE B.8

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - WASTE ROCK AND OVERBURDEN AREAS

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Ice Rich Material Stockpile					
Revegetate Stockpile	Seed and fertilize	9.6	ha	$ 2,500	$ 24,000
				Subtotal	**$ 24,000**
Overburden Stockpile					
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	32.8	ha	$ 2,500	$ 81,925
				Subtotal	**$ 81,925**
				Total	**$ 105,925**

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NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)
2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1
3. ASSUMES THAT THE OVERBURDEN AND ICE RICH PILES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED/LEFT STABLE AT CLOUSRE AND NO RECOUNTOURING IS NECESSARY

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TABLE B.9

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - HEAP LEACH FACILITY

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Total
Heap Leach Facility					
Re-Contour Disturbed Area	Embankment area and spillway	5.4	ha	$ 10,700	$ 57,780
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	Embankment and pad area (438,4550 m^2 with 0.2 m depth)	87,710	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 570,115
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Embankment and pad area	43.9	ha	$ 2,500	$ 109,750
				Total	**$ 737,645**

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NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)
2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1
3. ASSUMES THAT THE HEAP LEACH PAD AREA WILL NOT NEED TO BE RECONTOURED AT CLOSURE

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TABLE B.10

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - SURFACE FACILITIES - MINE AREA

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Laboratory Analysis for Soils	Analytical costs	3	L.S.	$ 500	$ 1,500
Haul Contaminated Soils to Land Treatment Facility	Excavator	2	hrs	$ 240	$ 480
	Tandem haul truck	2	hrs	$ 130	$ 260
Foundation Demolition (Diesel Storage, Truck Shop and Propane Farm)	Excavator with hammer and general labourer	40	hrs	$ 320	$ 12,800
Re-Contouring and Scarification		2.8	ha	$ 10,700	$ 29,960
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	28,000 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	5,600	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 36,400
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	2.8	ha	$ 2,500	$ 7,000
				Total	**$ 88,400**

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NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)
2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1

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TABLE B.11

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - SURFACE FACILITIES - PROCESS FACILITIES

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Process Facilities					
Foundation Demolition (Crushers, Conveyor, Process Facilities)	2 Excavators with hammers and 2 general labourers	100	hrs	$ 640	$ 64,000
Re-Contouring		12.4	ha	$ 10,700	$ 132,680
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	124,000 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	24,800	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 161,200
Revegetate Disturbed Area		12.4	ha	$ 2,500	$ 31,000
				Total	**$ 388,880**

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NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)
2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1

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TABLE B.12

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Lower Dublin North Pond					
Removal of Infrastructure and Liner	General labourer	10	hrs	$ 45	$ 450
	Excavator	10	hrs	$ 240	$ 2,400
Haul Waste to Landfill	Tandem axle haul truck	2	hrs	$ 130	$ 260
Breaching and Re-Contouring		1	ha	$ 10,700	$ 10,700
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	10,500 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	2,100	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 13,650
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	1	ha	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
				Subtotal	**$ 29,960**
Lower Dublin South Pond					
Removal of Infrastructure and Liner	General labourer	15	hrs	$ 45	$ 675
	Excavator	15	hrs	$ 240	$ 3,600
Haul Waste to Landfill	Tandem axle haul truck	2	hrs	$ 130	$ 260
Breaching and Re-Contouring		3.6	ha	$ 10,700	$ 38,520
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	35,800 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	7,160	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 46,540
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	3.6	ha	$ 2,500	$ 9,000
				Subtotal	**$ 98,595**
Platinum Gulch Pond					
Removal of Infrastructure and Liner	General labourer	10	hrs	$ 45	$ 450
	Excavator	10	hrs	$ 240	$ 2,400
Haul Waste to Landfill	Tandem axle haul truck	2	hrs	$ 130	$ 260
Breaching and Re-Contouring		2	ha	$ 10,700	$ 21,400
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	19,900 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	3,980	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 25,870
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	2	ha	$ 2,500	$ 5,000
Subtotal					**$ 55,380**
Diversion and Collection Ditches					
Decommission Collection and Diversion Ditches	Approx. 20 km will be reclaimed as part of the road decommissioning. This includes removal of culverts, resloping, and revegetating of ditches.	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Removal of Approx. 2 km of Corrugated Steel Half-Pipe	Excavator	20	hrs	$ 240	$ 4,800
	Tractor trailer (lowbed) for off-site salvage	30	hrs	$ 130	$ 3,900
Subtotal					**$ 8,700**
Dublin Gulch Diversion Channel					
Backfill Diversion Channel	Assume Bulking Factor of 30% - Excavated Volume = 495,329 m^3. Minus volume of topsoil excavated 27,482 m^3 Assume 10% of channel is backfilled to restabilize channels from Eagle Pup and Suttles Gultchs	32,749	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 212,870
Engineering of Armouring for Restabilization of Channels	Engineering support	1	L.S.	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000
Armouring for Restabilization of Channels	10,000 m^2 with 0.3 m depth	3,000	m^3	$ 12.00	$ 36,000
Re-contour Channel		8.1	ha	$ 10,700	$ 86,670
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	81,000 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	16,200	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 105,300
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	8.1	ha	$ 2,500	$ 20,250
				Subtotal	**$ 486,090**
				Total	**$ 678,725**

NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)

2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1 AND EXCAVATION VOLUMES PROVIDED FOR THE DUBLIN GULCH DIVERSION CHANNEL IN THE STAGE 1 CONSTRUCTION PLAN (SGC, 2013)

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TABLE B.13

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - INFRASTRUCTURE

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Total
Guard House and Area					
Removal of Salvageable Equipment	General labourer	10	hrs	$ 45	$ 450
	Trades labourer	5	hrs	$ 90	$ 450
Removal of Building and Fence	Tandem haul truck 1 load, tractor trailer (lowbed) 1 load (10 hrs per load)	10	hrs	$ 260	$ 2,600
	Excavator	4	hrs	$ 240	$ 960
Foundation Demolition	Excavator with hammer and general labourer	20	hrs	$ 320	$ 6,400
Re-Contour and Scarify Area	Bulldozer and grader	8	hrs	$ 460	$ 3,680
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	25,200 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	5,040	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 32,760
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	2.5	ha	$ 2,500	$ 6,250
				Subtotal	**$ 53,550**
Camp Facilities and Laydown Area					
Remove Salvageable Materials	General labourer	40	hrs	$ 45	$ 1,800
	Trades labourer	20	hrs	$ 90	$ 1,800
	Excavator (demolition and loadings)	16	hrs	$ 240	$ 3,840
Prepare and Remove Modular Buildings from Site	General labourer	100	hrs	$ 45	$ 4,500
	Excavator	10	hrs	$ 240	$ 2,400
	Tractor trailer (lowbed)	80	hrs	$ 130	$ 10,400
Dismantle Other Buildings and Infrastructure	General labourer	40	hrs	$ 45	$ 1,800
	Trades labourer	20	hrs	$ 90	$ 1,800
	Excavator	10	hrs	$ 240	$ 2,400
Decommission Pumping and Distributing Systems and Storage Tanks	General labourer	24	hrs	$ 45	$ 1,080
	Trades labourer	24	hrs	$ 90	$ 2,160
	Excavator	8	hrs	$ 240	$ 1,920
Decommission Water Supply Wells	Fill with concrete	2	each	$ 2,000	$ 4,000
Decommission Water Treatment Plant	General labourer	20	hrs	$ 45	$ 900
	Trades labourer	10	hrs	$ 90	$ 900
	Excavator	8	hrs	$ 240	$ 1,920
	Tractor trailer (lowbed)	10	hrs	$ 130	$ 1,300
Removal of Salvageable Equipment and Materials	Tandem haul truck 1 loads (10 hrs per load)	10	hrs	$ 130	$ 1,300
Removal of Waste to Landfill	Tandem axle haul truck	2	hrs	$ 130	$ 260
Scarify Area	Grader	12	hrs	$ 300	$ 3,600
Re-contour Area	Bulldozer	20	hrs	$ 160	$ 3,200
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	90,000 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	18,000	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 117,000
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	9	ha	$ 2,500	$ 22,500
				Subtotal	**$ 192,780**
Electrical Infrastructure - Emergency Gensets, Main Substation, Transmission Lines					
Removal of Transmission Lines Along Haggart Creek Road (~44km)		44	km	$ 11,000	$ 484,000
				Subtotal	**$ 484,000**
				Total	**$ 730,330**

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NOTES:
1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)
2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1

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TABLE B.14

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - WASTE DISPOSAL/REMEDIATION

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Miscellaneous Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste and Contaminated Soils					
Landfill	Placement of 1 m thick colluvium cap over landfill. Assume 10% (0.12 ha) of total landfill volume utilized at end of Stage 1 Construction	1,200	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 7,800
	Placement of geomembrane including 10% for overlap	1,320	m^2	$ 20	$ 26,400
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	1.2	ha	$ 2,500	$ 3,000
Hazardous Waste Disposal	Off-site disposal	1	L.S.	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Contaminated Soils	Off-site disposal	1	L.S.	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
				Total	**$ 62,200**

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NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)

2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1

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TABLE B.15

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - ROADS AND TRAILS

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Site Access and Haul Roads					
Removal of Culverts	Removal of culvert to off-site location, and resloping of banks and armouring of channel in culvert location	15	each	$ 3,000	$ 45,000
Re-Contour Road and Drainage Ditches	Grader	200	hrs	$ 160	$ 32,000
Stabilize Cut/Fill Slopes	Excavator	80	hrs	$ 240	$ 19,200
Revegetate	Seed and fertilize	36.7	ha	$ 2,500	$ 91,750
				Total	**$ 187,950**

I:\1\01\00290\08\A\Report\Report 5, Rev 0 - QML Part 1\[End of Construction Stage Rev 0 July 30, 2013.xlsx]Roads and Trails

NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)
2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PREP'D	CHK'D	APP'D
0	01AUG'13	ISSUED WITH REPORT VA101-00290/8-5	JSP	RWT	DG

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TABLE B.16

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - QUARRIES AND BORROW PITS

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Stabalize slopes	Excavator	20	hrs	$ 240	$ 4,800
Load, Haul and Place Growth Media	80,000 m^2 with 0.2 m depth	16,000	m^3	$ 6.50	$ 104,000
Revegetate Disturbed Area	Seed and fertilize	8	ha	$ 2,500	$ 20,000
				Total	**$ 128,800**

I:\1\01\00290\08\A\Report\Report 5, Rev 0 - QML Part 1\[End of Construction Stage Rev 0 July 30, 2013.xlsx]Quarries and Borrow Pits

NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)

2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PREP'D	CHK'D	APP'D
0	01AUG'13	ISSUED WITH REPORT VA101-00290/8-5	JSP	RWT	DG

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TABLE B.17

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Sediment and Erosion Control					
Installation of Sediment and Erosion Control Measures		1	L.S.	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
Removal of Sediment and Erosion Control Measures	General Labourer	80	hrs	$ 45	$ 3,600
				Total	**$ 23,600**

I:\1\01\00290\08\A\Report\Report 5, Rev 0 - QML Part 1\[End of Construction Stage Rev 0 July 30, 2013.xlsx]Sediment and Erosion Control

NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)

2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PREP'D	CHK'D	APP'D
0	01AUG'13	ISSUED WITH REPORT VA101-00290/8-5	JSP	RWT	DG

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TABLE B.18

STRATAGOLD CORPORATION
EAGLE GOLD PROJECT

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE COSTING
END OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE I - MONITORING AND REPORTING

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Task / Component	Comment	Quantity	Unit	Unit Rate	Cost
Monitoring					
General Site Monitoring and Reclamation	Monitoring 3 times per year (spring, summer and fall) for 5 years	15	Each	$ 15,000	$ 225,000
				Total	**$ 225,000**

I:\1\01\00290\08\A\Report\Report 5, Rev 0 - QML Part 1\[End of Construction Stage Rev 0 July 30, 2013.xlsx]Monitoring and Reporting

NOTES:

1. UNIT RATES ARE BASED ON RECOMMENDED RATES PROVIDED BY IN THE DRAFT PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENCING (GOVERNMENT OF YUKON, 2012) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (WARDROP, 2012)

2. QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON THE NEATLINE AREAS CALCULATED FROM FIGURE 1.4-1

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PREP'D	CHK'D	APP'D
0	01AUG'13	ISSUED WITH REPORT VA101-00290/8-5	JSP	RWT	DG