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Virtual Site Visit

RFP #: EZ897-212882/A

Permanent Water Treatment Plan Design Services – Faro Mine

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May 17, 2021

Procurement Schedule

For planning purposes, the current procurement milestones are:

Milestones	Estimated completion
RFP – Publication date	May 3, 2021
RFP – Closing date	June 4, 2021
Evaluation and Selection	June 2021
Anticipated contract award	July 2021
Commencement of work	Immediately after award
Delivery of detailed design	10 months after award

Future Contract Timelines

Step	Estimates dates
Phase 1 - Detailed design	10 months after contract award
RFP process by MCM	Estimated to take 8 months
Phase 2 – Construction	2 or 3 construction seasons
Final completion	Following conclusion of warranty period

Photo: Matt Jacques / The Narwhal

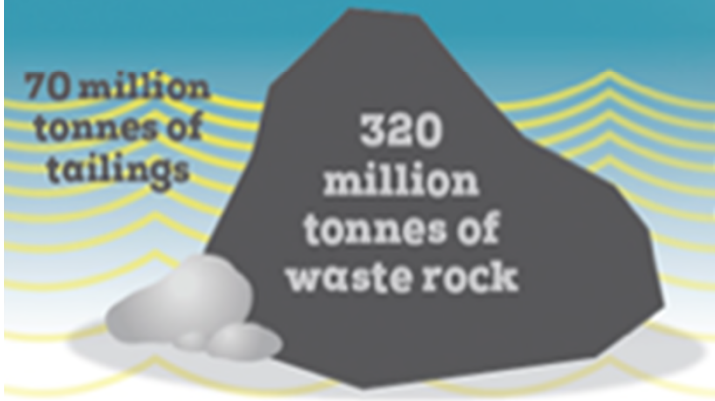
FARO MINE REMEDIATION PROJECT

What is Faro Mine?

Faro Mine was once the largest open pit lead-zinc mine in the world.
Today it is one of the most complex abandoned mine clean-up projects in Canada.

The Faro Mine site is 25 sq. km –
the same size as the City of Victoria, B.C.

It is located outside of the Town of Faro in Yukon, on the asserted traditional territory of the Kaska Nation and upstream from Selkirk First Nation.



1969-1998

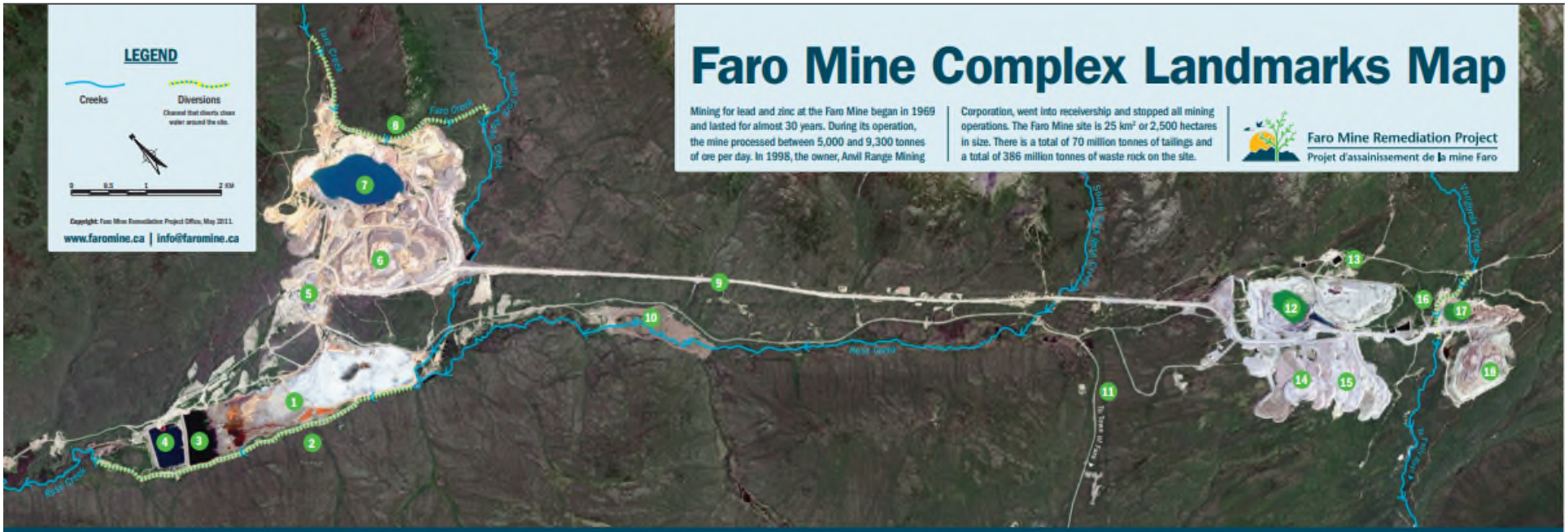
Thirty years of mining

Processing the minerals left behind waste rock and finely crushed particles (known as tailings) which have the potential to leach heavy metals and acid into the land and water.

That's enough mining waste to cover

26,179 FOOTBALL FIELDS, 1 METER DEEP

Overview of the Faro Mine Site



1. Rose Creek Tailings Area
This area is 4 km long and up to 1 km wide and located at the base of Rose Creek Valley. It holds over 55 million tonnes of tailings. Three dams (original, secondary and intermediate) hold the tailings in place. A fourth dam, the Cross Valley Pond, holds treated water.

2. Rose Creek Diversion
The 4 km long channel diverts the Rose Creek around the tailings impoundment area.

3. Intermediate Pond & Dam
Pond where contaminated water is collected and pumped to the Faro Water Treatment Plant.

4. Cross Valley Pond & Dam
Pond where treated water is stored and tested. Water meeting acceptable standards is discharged into Rose Creek.

5. Mill Area – Faro Water Treatment Plant
The original mill structure was modified and is now used as a water treatment plant. Contaminated water from the Faro Pit is collected and treated at this plant.

6. Faro Waste Rock
Over 260 million tonnes of waste rock (divided into 30 separate dumps) are in the Faro area covering approximately 3.35 km² or 335 hectares.

7. Faro Pit
The pit is approximately 1,675 m long, 975 m wide and 335 m deep. It covers an area approximately 1.6 km² or 106 hectares.

8. Faro Creek Diversion
The 3.35 km long channel diverts the Faro Creek around the Faro Pit. Faro Creek then joins the North Fork of Rose Creek.

9. Haul Road
The 10 km road connects the Faro area to the Grum/ Vangorda areas and was used to haul ore from the Grum/ Vangorda areas to the mill for processing.

10. Fresh Water Supply Dam & Reservoir
The reservoir was used to provide a constant source of water to the mill for processing ore. When mining operations ceased, the reservoir was no longer required and the dam was breached.

11. Access Road
The 22 km road connects the Town of Faro to the Faro Mine Complex.

12. Grum Pit
The pit is approximately 1,100 m long, 700 m wide and 200 m deep. It covers an area approximately 0.77 km² or 77 hectares. A bio-treatment program occurs in the pit to treat the water.

13. Vangorda Water Treatment Plant
Contaminated water from the Vangorda Pit is collected and treated at this plant. Water meeting acceptable standards is discharged into Vangorda Creek.

14. Grum Waste Rock
Over 110 million tonnes of waste rock are in the Grum area covering approximately 1.48 km² or 148 hectares.

15. Grum Sulphide Cell Cover Project
The Grum Sulphide Cell is a portion of Grum Waste Rock which contains a higher quantity of sulphidic material prone to generating acid. The 0.275 km² area was resloped and covered with a liner and soil to control the generation of acid rock drainage.

16. Vangorda Creek Diversion
The 1.2 km long channel diverts the Vangorda Creek around the Vangorda Pit.

17. Vangorda Pit
The pit is approximately 1,150 m long, 350 m wide and 150 m deep. It covers an area approximately 0.42 km² or 42 hectares.

18. Vangorda Waste Rock
Over 16 million tonnes of waste rock are in the Vangorda area covering approximately 0.4 km² or 40 hectares.

Overall project scope

- Advancement and completion of a detailed design of the new PWTP at the Faro Mine Site
- Detailed design will be based on the design basis developed as part of the 30% FMS remediation design
- Construction of the PWTP will be separately tendered by the Main Construction Manager (MCM)
- Engineering support required during the tender process
- Provide design quality assurance during construction and post-completion commissioning, initial operations and warranty period

Indigenous Considerations