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Bidders' Conference – RFP for Environmental Monitoring Services Faro Mine Remediation Project EZ897-220593/A

Faro Mine Remediation Project
PSPC Pacific Region
December 14, 2021





Meeting instructions

Please turn audio "off"

Questions?

- Please use the Chat function during conference
- After conference, please email questions to Daphne.yu@pwgsctpsgc.gc.ca

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Agenda

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Opening Remarks from Ross River Dena Council
- 3. Overview of the RFP
- 4. Required Services
- 5. Overview of the Faro Mine Site
- 6. Questions and Answers

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Ross River Kaska Dena

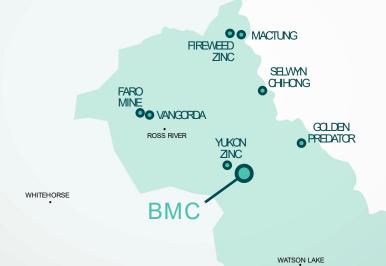
Faro Mine Complex and Changed Lives

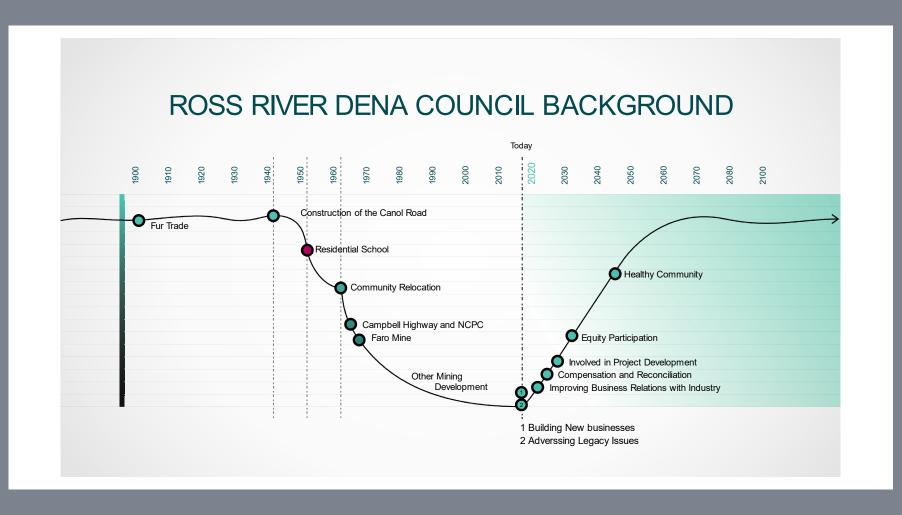
Agenda

- Opening prayer Chief Caesar
- Opening comments Chief Caesar
- Faro Mine, what it means to Ross River Kaska Dena Chief Caesar/Stanley Noel
- Faro and Reconciliation
- Other



MAJOR MINING AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITY IN RRDC TERRITORY







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RFP

Phased Bid Compliance Process

- Phase 1: Required Financial Bid
- Phase 2: Assessment of Compliance with Eligible Mandatory Requirements

 For the purposes of this RFP, the Eligible Mandatory Requirements are M1, M3, and M4
- Phase 3: Completion of the Evaluation Process

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Required Services Environmental Monitoring Services

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For planning purposes, the current procurement milestones are:

Milestones	Estimated completion
Request for Proposals	November 2021 – January 2022 45 days
Evaluation process	February 2022
Commencement of Work	March 2022





Overall purpose of the future EMS Contract

The Government of Canada intends to engage the services of an Environmental Monitoring Services contractor team to provide environmental monitoring and related services for the Faro Mine Remediation Project (FMRP) and for the Vangorda / Grum Mine Remediation Project.

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Overview of services required

The EMS Contractor is required to continue the current monitoring program, as well as provide additional services.

Summary of the current environmental monitoring program:

- Monthly surface water quality program (approx. 70 locations)
- Quarterly groundwater quality program (approx. 211 wells)
- Semi-annual seep water quality program (approx. 112 locations)
- Monthly water quantity (hydrology) program (approx. 50 locations)
- Daily water level sampling (pits and ponds) at 10 locations
- Monthly site wide toxicity testing
- Aquatic Effects Monitoring program (every 3rd year)
- Geotechnical Monitoring
- · Meteorological Monitoring
- · Ambient air quality monitoring
- Wildlife and terrestrial monitoring

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Overview of services required cont'd

Additional services:

- Adaptive Management Plan
 - Quarterly and annual reporting and investigations as required
- Laboratory Services
 - Maintain and operate the site's analytical laboratory and maintain a LIMS
 - Conduct analysis of samples collected by the MCM related to the monitoring of water treatment systems (max 24 hr turnaround)
- Data Management Services
 - QA / QC all monitoring data
 - Maintain the tablet-based field data collection system
 - Upload to environmental database and cloud based EQuIS database
 - Provide database administration services for the cloud based EQuIS database

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Overview of services required cont'd

- Reporting Services
 - Table 2 in Annex A
- Environmental Auditing Services
 - Annual audit plan
 - Up to 24 limited scope audits

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FARO MINE BY REMEDIATION

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.

70 million tonnes of tailings

320 million tonnes of waste rock

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 Mine Sites



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 taillings 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 km 2 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

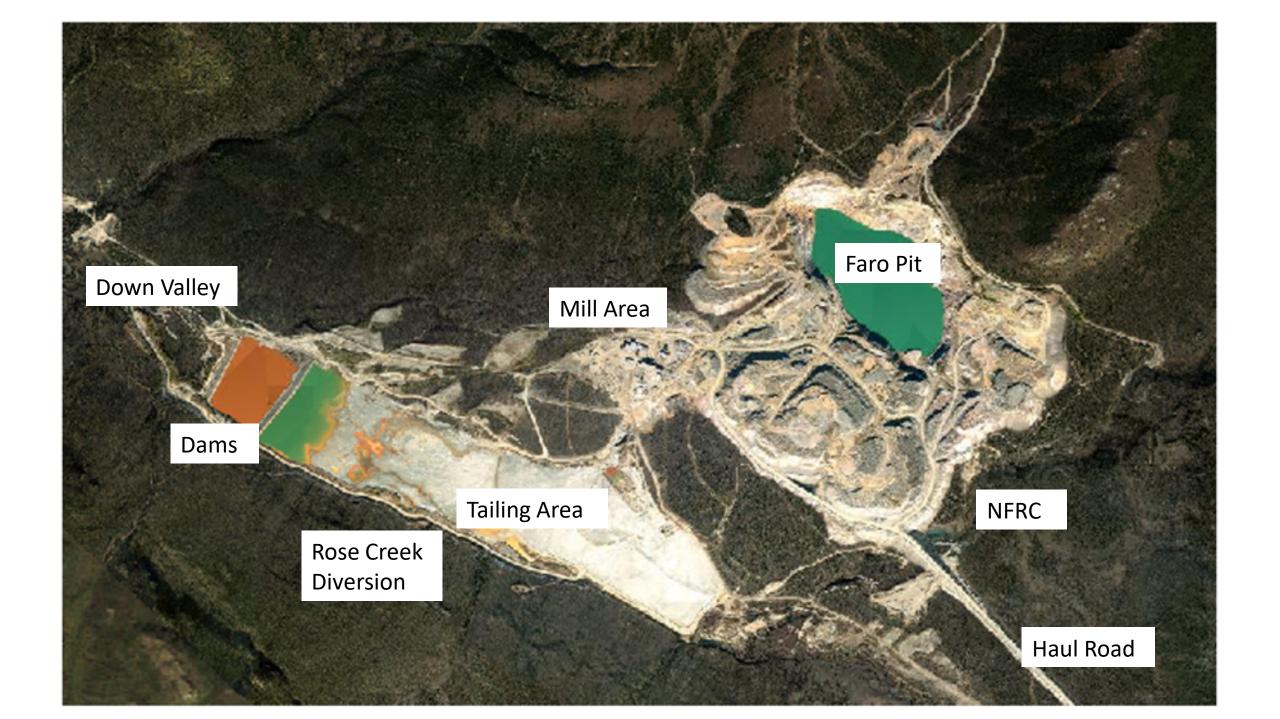
The 1.2 km long channel diverts the Vangorda Creek around the Vangorda Pit.

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.

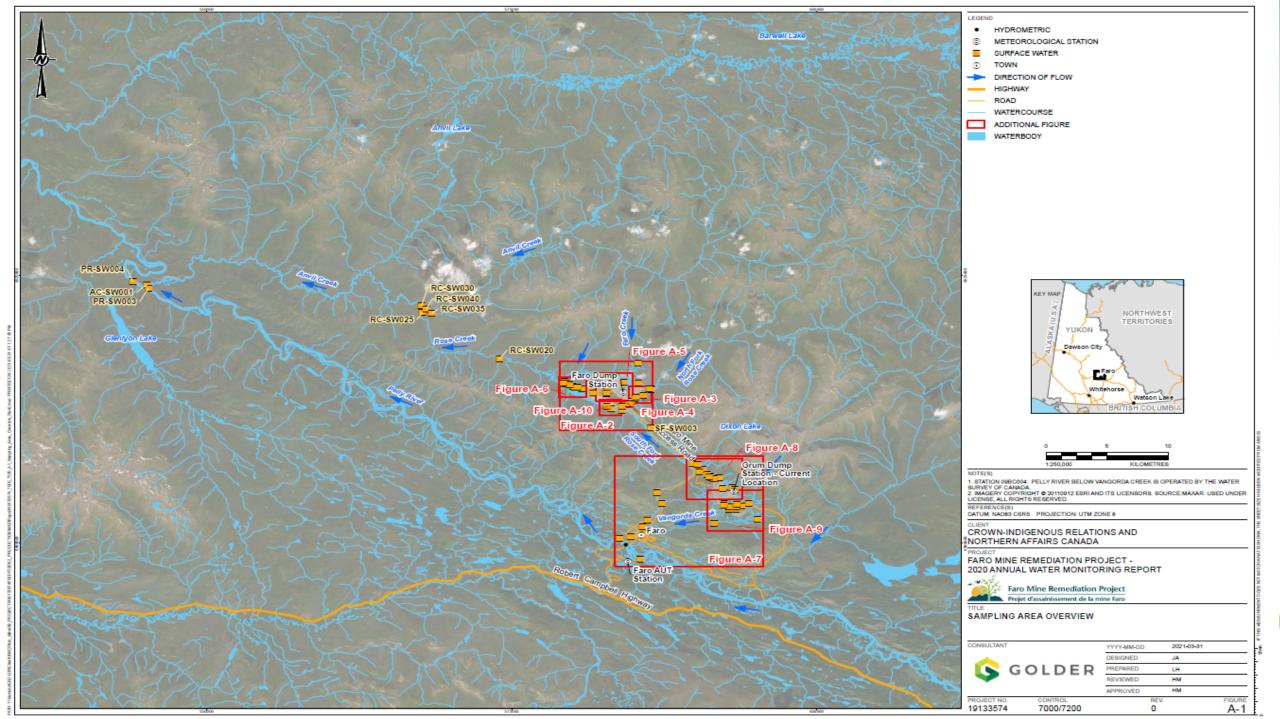
18. Vangorda Waste Rock

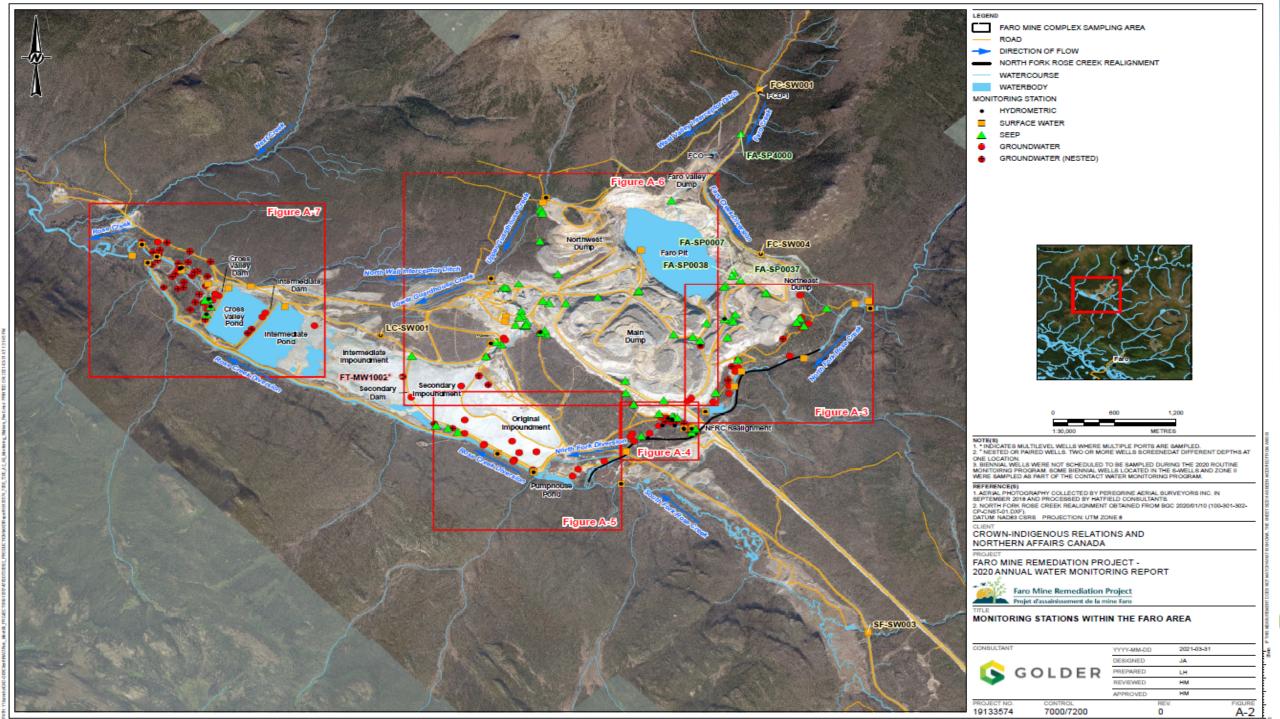
Over 16 million tonnes of waste rock are in the Vangorda area covering approximately 0.4 km² or 40 hectares.

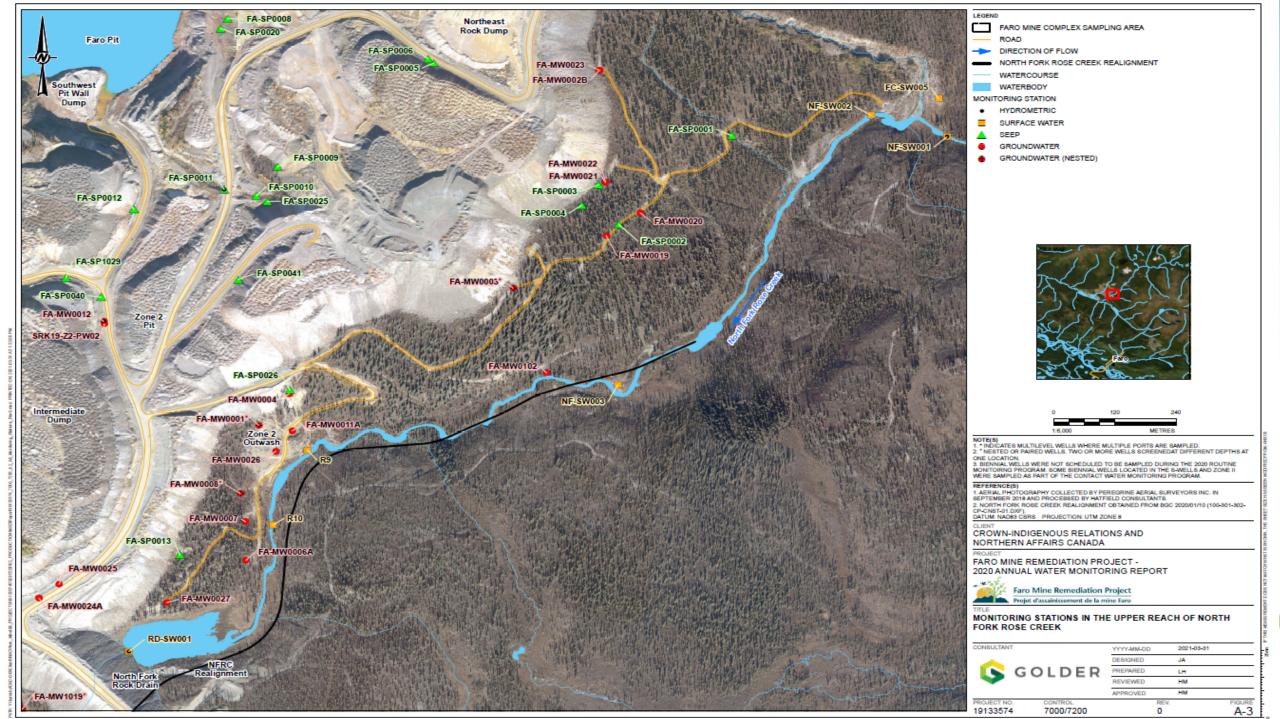


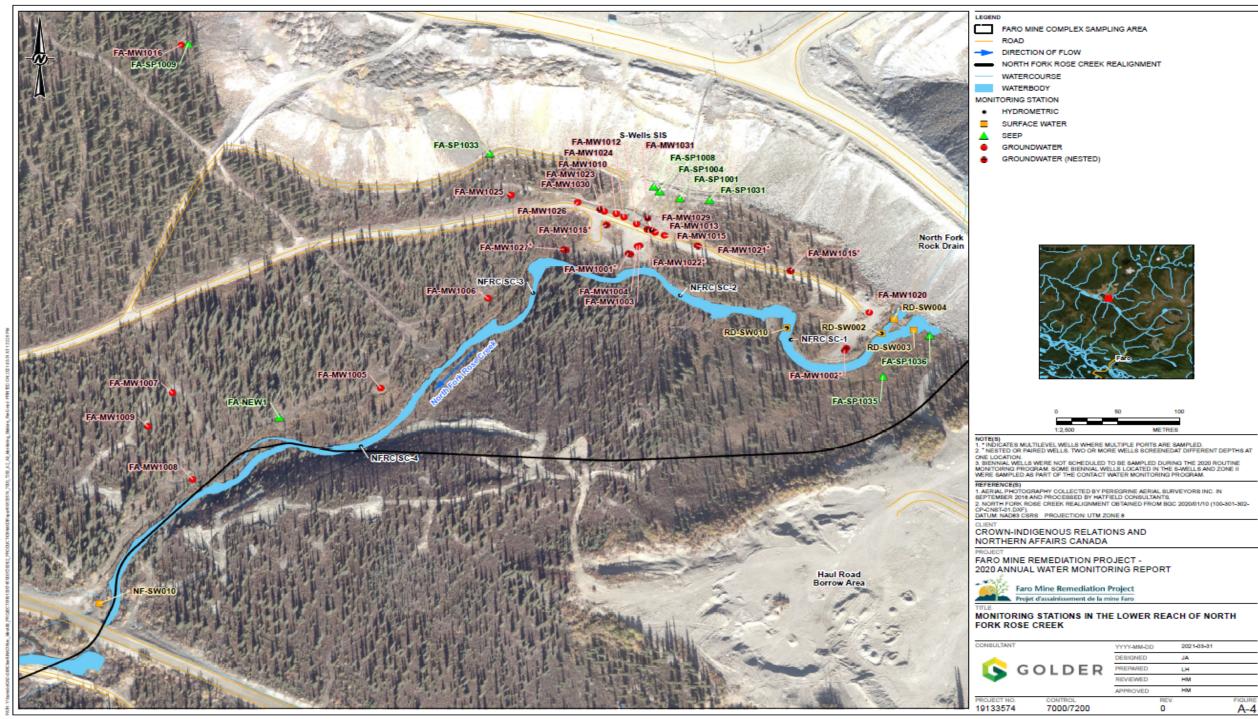




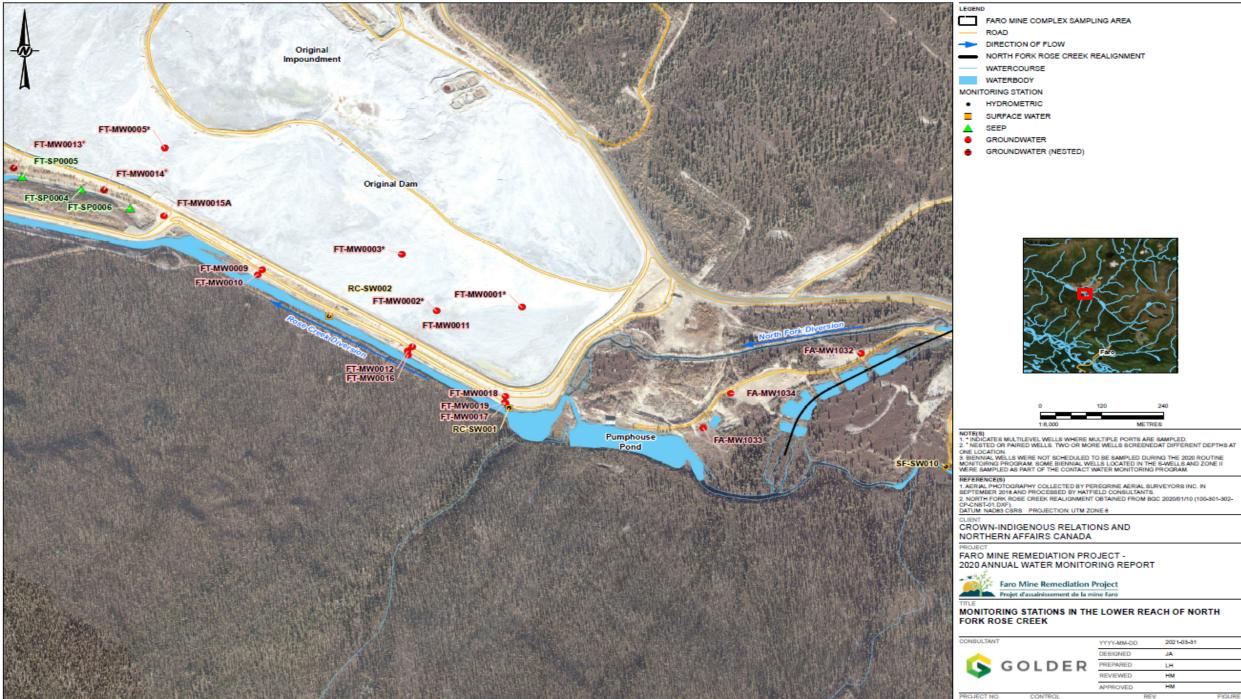






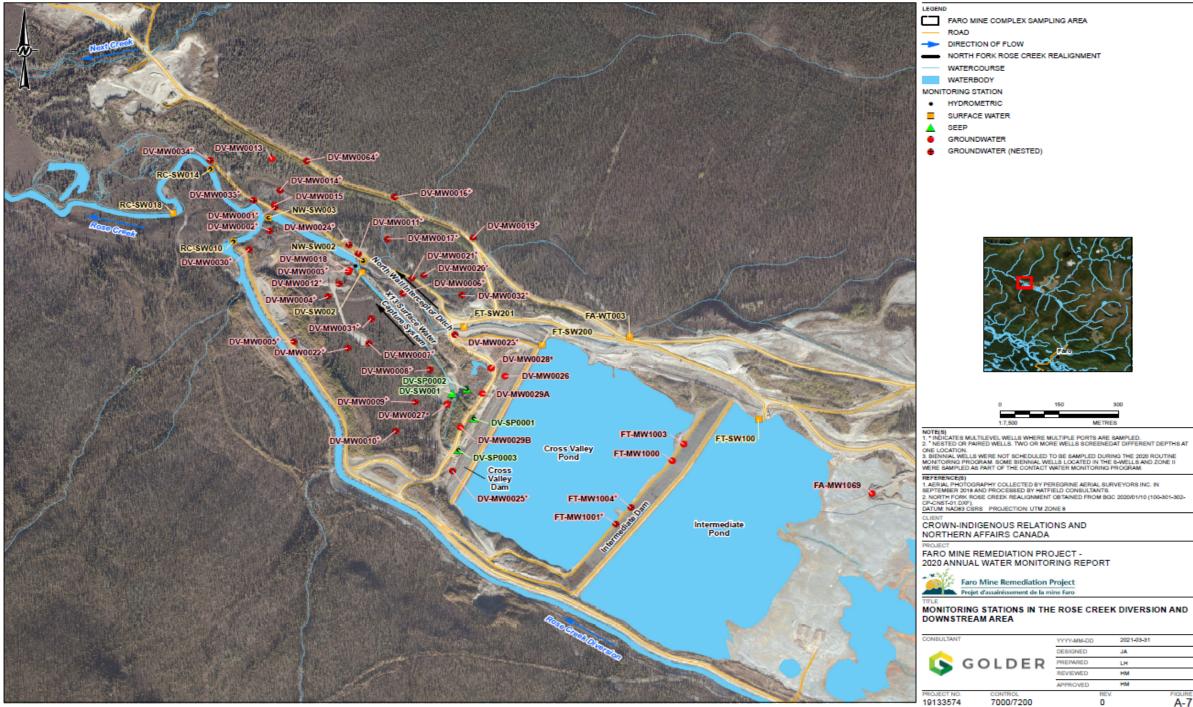


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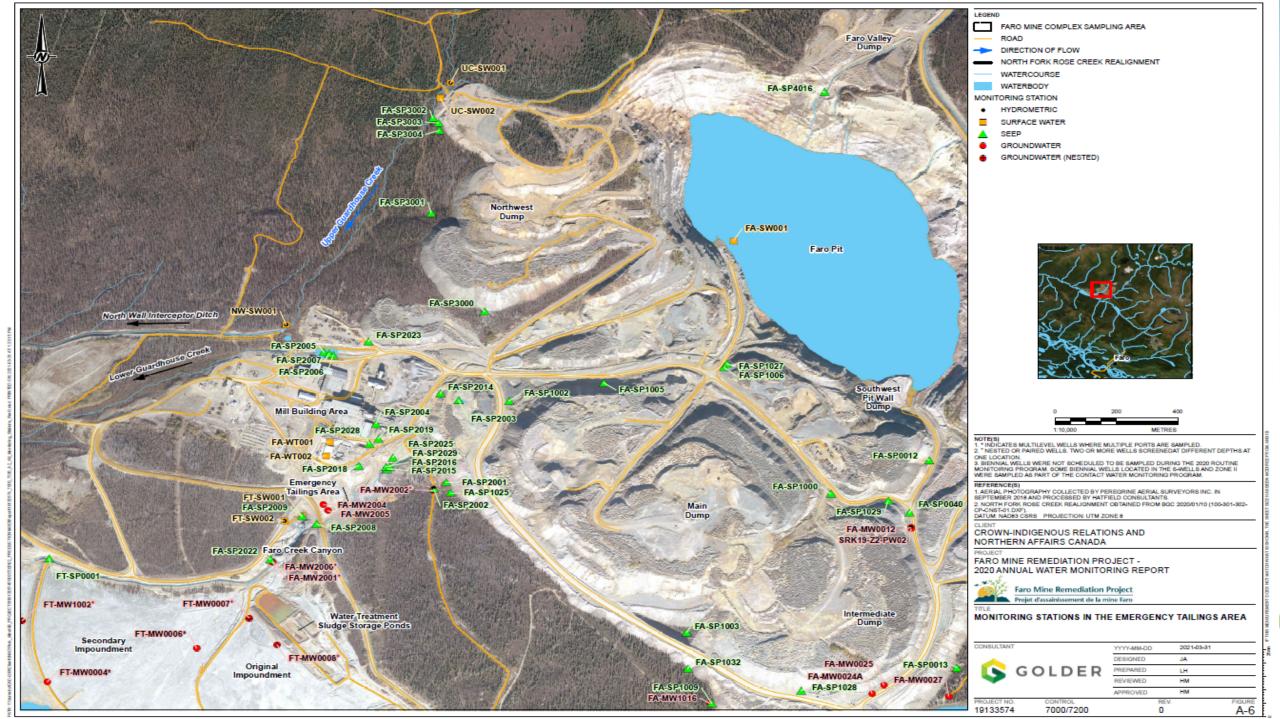


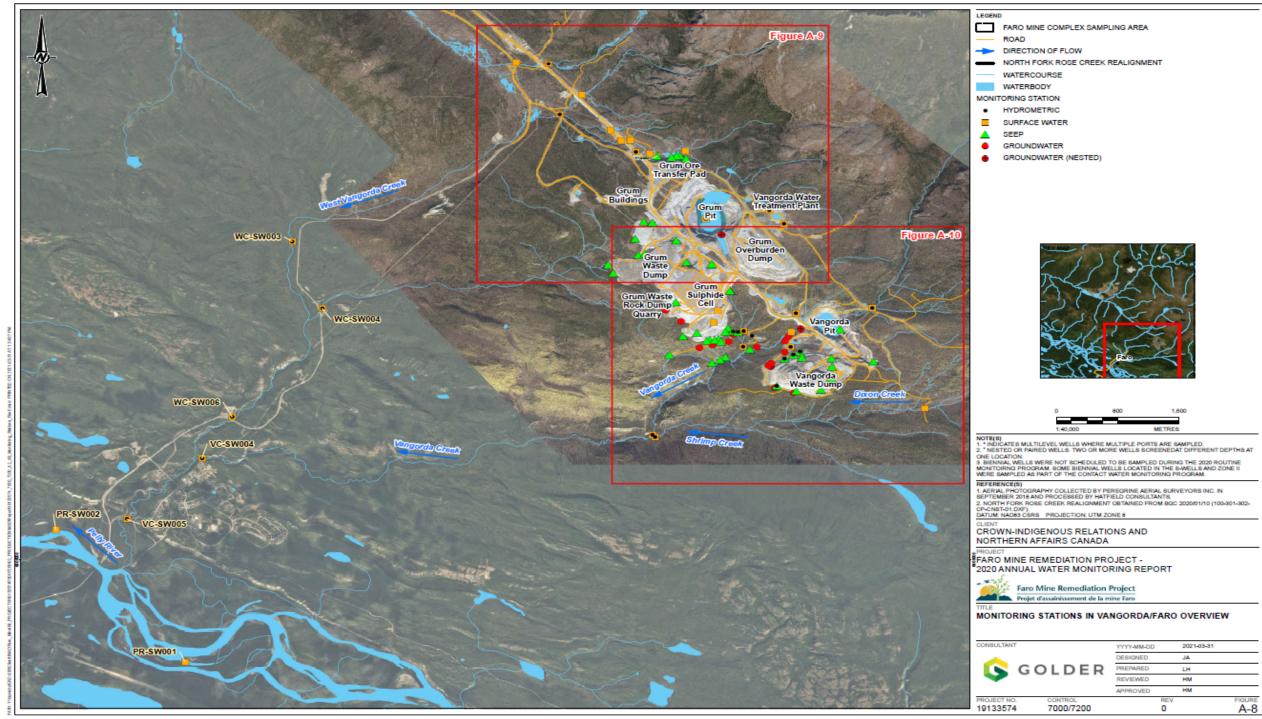
2. NORTH FORK ROSE CREEK REALIGNMENT OBTAINED FROM BGC 2020/01/10 (100-301-302-

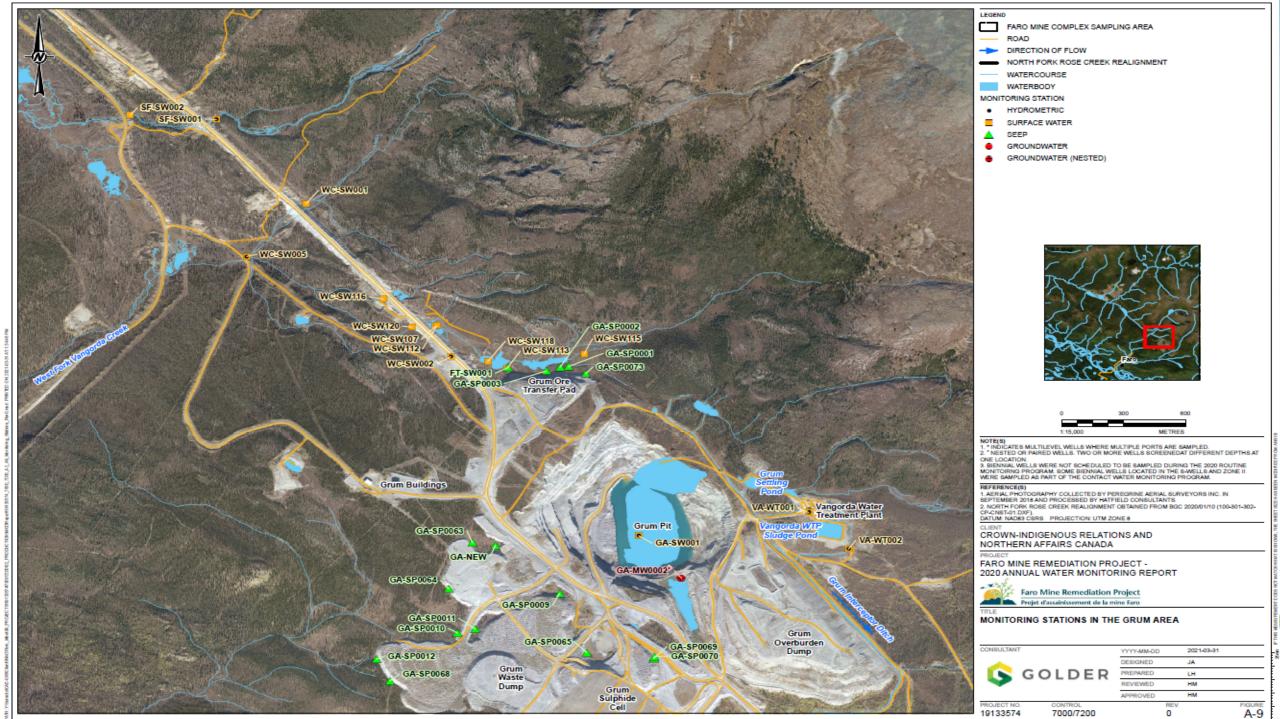
MONITORING STATIONS IN THE ROSE CREEK DIVERSION AND

YYYY-MM-DD	2021-03-31
DESIGNED	JA
PREPARED	LH
REVIEWED	нм
APPROVED	нм

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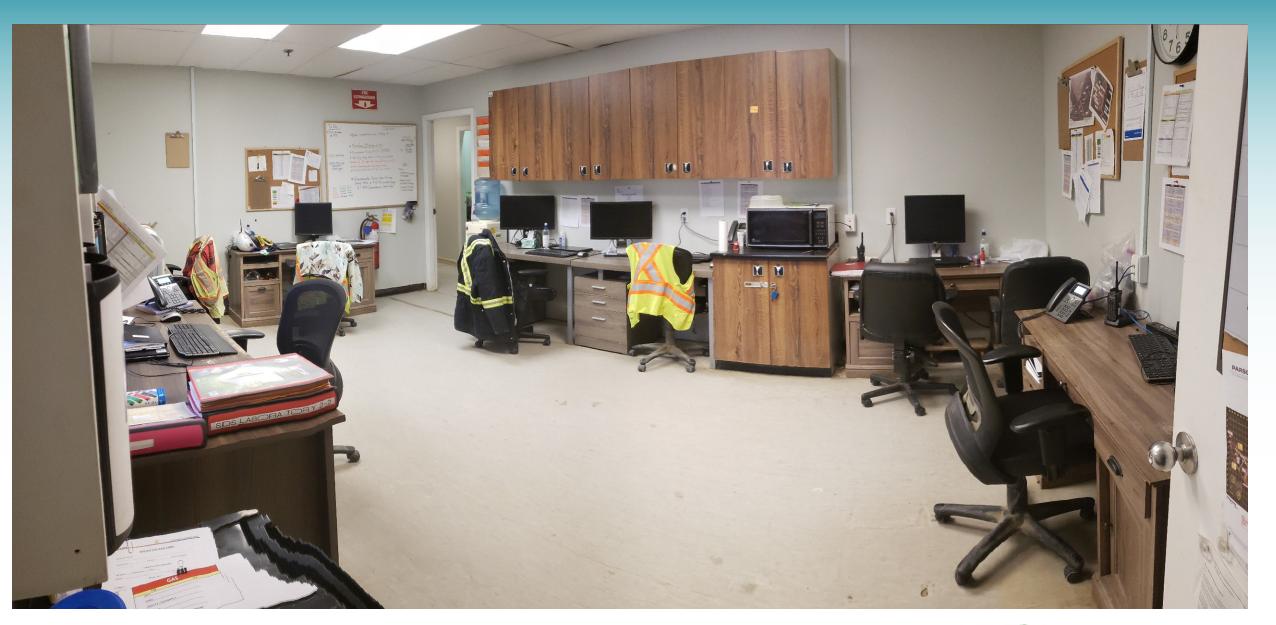
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Thank you!





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