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MOUNT POLLEY MINING CORPORATION MOUNT POLLEY MINE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY

ADDENDUM TO REPORT ON CYCLONED SAND CONSTRUCTION OF STAGE 3 AND ON-GOING STAGES OF THE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY (REF. NO. 11162/13-4)



Suite 1400 - 750 W Vancouver, B.C. V Telephone: (604) 6	6C 2T8 85-0543	TRANSM	IITTAL		
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REMARKS:

Copy To: Eric Leneve, MPMC (Copy Nos. 2+3) Brian Kynoch, Imperial Metals (Copy No. 4) Ed Beswick, MEM (Copy No. 5)

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

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ADDENDUM TO REPORT ON CYCLONED SAND CONSTRUCTION OF STAGE 3 AND ON-GOING STAGES OF THE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY (REF. NO. 11162/13-4)

Rev. No.	Revision	Date	Approved
Α	Issued in DRAFT for review	April 20, 2000	KJB
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MP00021

Knight Piésold Ltd.

Suite 1400 750 West Pender Street Vancouver, British Columbia Canada V6C 2T8

Telephone: (604) 685-0543 Facsimile: (604) 685-0147 E-mail: kpl@knightpiesold.com Knight Piésold

GRIT 33

MOUNT POLLEY MINING CORPORATION MOUNT POLLEY MINE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY

ADDENDUM TO REPORT ON CYCLONED SAND CONSTRUCTION OF STAGE 3 AND ON-GOING STAGES OF THE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY (REF. NO. 11162/13-4)

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MOUNT POLLEY MINING CORPORATION MOUNT POLLEY PROJECT TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY

ADDENDUM TO REPORT ON <u>CYCLONED SAND CONSTRUCTION OF STAGE 3</u> <u>AND ON-GOING STAGES OF THE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY</u> <u>(REF. NO. 11162/13-4)</u>

SECTION 1.0 - INTRODUCTION

The Mount Polley gold and copper mine is owned and operated by Mount Polley Mining Corporation (MPMC). The Mount Polley Mine has been in production since June 13, 1997. Ore is crushed and processed by selective flotation to produce a copper-gold concentrate. The current mill throughput rate is approximately 20,000 tonnes per day (7.3 million tonnes per year). An overall site plan of the Mount Polley Mine is shown on Drawing 11162-12-100.

Mill tailings are discharged as a slurry into the Tailings Storage Facility, which has been designed to provide environmentally secure storage of the solid waste. As the solids settle out of the slurry, process fluids are collected and recycled back to the mill for re-use in the milling process. There is no surface discharge of any process solution from the Tailings Storage Facility.

The Tailings Storage Facility has been designed to incorporate staged construction during operations in order to minimize initial capital expenditures and to maintain an inherent flexibility to allow for variations in operation and production throughout the life of the mine. The construction stages incorporate a combination of centreline and modified centreline construction methods, with on-going raises providing incremental storage capacity for one or two years of production. This observational design approach requires that the proposed raises must be continually re-evaluated during operations to confirm satisfactory performance of the facility and to ensure that adequate storage capacity and embankment freeboard are maintained throughout the mine life. It also allows design modifications to be incorporated in order to respond to

specific opportunities or constraints and to defer or reduce on-going costs for tailings disposal and for water management.

MPMC has considered a revised design concept for the tailings embankments, whereby the coarse sand fraction would be extracted from the bulk tailings stream by cycloning for incorporation into the shell zones of the embankment. The central core zone of low permeability glacial till would be retained as a seepage control measure. MPMC and Knight Piésold conducted a preliminary study in 1998 to assess the opportunities for incorporating cycloned sand in the tailings embankments. The results of the study are contained in the Knight Piésold report "Evaluation of Cycloned Tailings for Embankment Construction", (Ref. No. 11162/11-1, June 16, 1999). The report concluded that Mount Polley tailings were amenable to cycloned sand production, but additional studies were required in order to optimize sand production, refine construction methods, and demonstrate embankment stability.

Initial design concepts to incorporate cycloned sand in the embankments were described in the "Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-Going Stages of the Tailings Storage Facility" (Ref. No. 11162/12-2, December 13, 1999).

This addendum report includes a description of modifications that have been made to the design of the Stage 3 expansion of the Tailings Storage Facility since the 1999 report. The modifications include the incorporation of more mechanically placed cycloned sand in the Main and Perimeter Embankments, with less reliance on hydraulically placed cycloned sand for embankment construction. The modifications have been incorporated primarily as a result of a detailed evaluation of the anticipated construction schedule, and introduce a greater degree of operational flexibility during Stage 3 construction.

This addendum also includes a response to comments provided by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) following their review of "Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-Going Stages of the Tailings Storage Facility" (Ref. No. 11162/12-2, December 13, 1999). Two letters from MEM are presented in Appendix A. The modifications that have been made to the Stage 3 embankments incorporate many of the suggestions and comments provided by MEM.

SECTION 2.0 – DESIGN MODIFICATIONS

2.1 <u>GENERAL</u>

Initial design concepts to incorporate cycloned sand in the embankments were described in the "Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-Going Stages of the Tailings Storage Facility" (Ref. No. 11162/12-2, December 13, 1999). Changes to these initial design concepts are highlighted in this section.

The Stage 3 expansion of the Tailings Storage Facility will include raises to the Main and Perimeter Embankments, as well as initial construction of the South Embankment. The Main Embankment includes a downstream expansion using both hydraulically and mechanically placed cycloned sand, other mechanically placed materials (glacial till and cycloned sand) for the shell zones and a crest raise using glacial till for the low permeability core zone. The Perimeter Embankment includes a downstream expansion using mechanically placed cycloned sand and a crest raise using glacial till for the low permeability core zone. The South Embankment (a maximum height of 1 to 2 metres for Stage 3) will incorporate a homogeneous glacial till section. The Overall Site Plan and Stage 3 General Arrangement are shown on Drawings 11162-12-100 and 102, respectively. Materials specifications are shown on Drawing 11162-12-104. Each of the embankments is discussed below.

2.2 MAIN EMBANKMENT

Revisions to the Stage 3 Main Embankment from the initial design concept include the following:

• Most of the downstream shell zone (approximately 70 per cent) will be constructed from mechanically placed cycloned sand. The revised embankment relies less on hydraulic placement of cycloned sand than the previous configuration, but has provisions for additional material to be placed hydraulically if conditions allow. MPMC plan to stockpile cycloned sand in the Tailings Storage Facility (Borrow Area 4) for up to 3 months before hydraulic placement is scheduled to begin at the Main Embankment. This

provides the opportunity to optimize the cycloning system that will be used to place cycloned sand hydraulically in the Main Embankment.

It should be noted that drained cycloned sand was mechanically placed in the Main Embankment during Stage 2C construction. Sand was moved into the embankment from upstream areas by pushing it with a bulldozer, or was hauled into place using trucks. The sand was spread in maximum 1000 mm thick lifts by a bulldozer or grader and was compacted with a 10-ton smooth drum vibratory roller. The sand proved to be an excellent construction material, providing a trafficable surface and typically achieving densities greater than 100 percent of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density. The average moisture content of the sand was 12 percent.

• A filter material, Zone F, will be placed over the Zone T (transition zone rock) material that makes up the drainage and containment berms, and the existing Zone T haul road. Zone F will ensure that the cycloned sand will have a proper filter relationship with the underlying Zone T material.

The Main Embankment is shown in plan and section on Drawings 11162-12-110 and 11162-12-115, respectively.

2.3 <u>PERIMETER EMBANKMENT</u>

Revisions to the Stage 3 Perimeter Embankment from the initial design concept include the following:

- The Stage 3 Perimeter Embankment includes two sub-stages. Stage 3A will incorporate a two metre raise from the existing Stage 2C crest at El. 941 m to El. 943 m. This stage is to be constructed in 2000. Stage 3B is a one metre raise to El. 944 m that is scheduled to be completed in Spring 2001.
- Hydraulically placed cycloned sand will not be included in the Stage 3 Perimeter Embankment. A downstream expansion using mechanically placed cycloned sand will be constructed to the Stage 3A crest at El. 943 m. The material will be borrowed from two stockpiles, one near the intersection of the

Main and Perimeter Embankments (Stockpile A) and the other within the upper area of the Tailings Storage Facility (Stockpile BA4). The cycloned sand will be required to drain before it is placed in the embankment fill. As described above, the mechanically placed drained cycloned sand was proven to be an excellent construction material during Stage 2C construction.

• Zone F will be placed over the existing Zone T haul road to ensure a proper filter relationship with the underlying Zone T material.

The deferral of the Stage 3B raise will allow time for the development of a sandy tailings beach along the length of the Perimeter Embankment. This will facilitate installation of the upstream toe drain during Stage 3B construction and will provide a base for construction of the upstream shell zone. The Perimeter Embankment is shown in plan and section on Drawings 11162-12-120 and 11162-12-125, respectively.

2.4 <u>SOUTH EMBANKMENT</u>

The South Embankment is not changed from the "Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-Going Stages of the Tailings Storage Facility" (Ref. No. 11162/12-2). The South Embankment is shown in plan and section on Drawing 11162-12-130.

2.5 INSTRUMENTATION AND MONITORING

The number and locations of vibrating wire piezometers to be installed during Stage 3 construction are unchanged from the "Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-Going Stages of the Tailings Storage Facility" (Ref. No. 11162/12-2, December 13, 1999). All instrumentation, including vibrating wire piezometers, survey monuments and three new groundwater monitoring wells downstream of the South Embankment, is shown on Drawings 11162-12-150, 152, 154, 156, 158 and 159.

2.6 CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

Knight Piésold Ltd. provides supervision, inspection and testing services during embankment construction. Results of the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

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program are presented in a Construction Report after each construction program. Interim reports are submitted to MEM twice per month during construction.

The QA/QC program will be expanded during cycloning operations. The following elements will be included in addition to routine inspection and testing activities:

- Underflow sampling for particle size analysis and density
- Measurement of drain flows
- Daily density testing by nuclear methods
- Daily recording of cyclone operating time
- Daily recording of observations such as trafficability, drainage, etc.

These monitoring procedures were used during construction of the downstream trial berm in 1999. MPMC tailings operators will assist in sampling and complete daily operator reports on cycloning operations.

2.7 STAGE 3 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

As previously stated, the modifications to the initial Stage 3 design concepts have been incorporated primarily as a result of a detailed evaluation of the anticipated construction schedule.

The current construction schedule is shown on Figure 2.1. It incorporates conservative assumptions regarding cyclone underflow production and draining time for sand placed hydraulically in the embankment and in stockpiles.

The schedule will be updated continually throughout the construction program. It will be used to monitor progress of the construction program very closely. Key milestone dates will be set and alternative plans will be developed in the event that the key milestones are not met. The project is scheduled for completion in December 2000.

2.8 <u>ON-GOING STAGES</u>

The overall design of the Main Embankment includes a downstream shell of cycloned sand with an ultimate downstream slope of 3H:1V. The Main Embankment will be

raised by centreline construction and will continue to incorporate the low permeability glacial till core zone. It is anticipated that future staged expansions of the downstream shell zone will incorporate hydraulic placement of cycloned sand. Mechanically placed cycloned sand will also be incorporated as required to meet the design objectives and the construction schedule. The details of this division will be finalized during the detailed design of each embankment stage.

The preliminary embankment development sequence allows for a minimal amount of construction work for the Stage 4 raise. By placing more material in a wider upstream shell zone during Stage 3, no upstream work will be required at the Main Embankment during Stage 4. This will result in a smaller construction program for the Stage 4 raise and will enable MPMC to concentrate on downstream placement of cycloned sand.

The design of the Perimeter Embankment is similar to that of the Main Embankment in that it also includes a downstream shell of cycloned sand with an ultimate downstream slope of 3H:1V. The low permeability glacial till core zone is also retained, but the design incorporates the modified centreline construction method. Although the Stage 3 downstream shell zone is to be constructed using mechanically placed cycloned sand, hydraulically placed cycloned sand will be incorporated to the greatest degree possible for later embankment stages. As for the Main Embankment, the details of this division will be finalized in the detailed design of each embankment stage.

No modifications have been made to the design of the South Embankment and the design is based on centreline construction using conventional earthfill materials. The ultimate downstream slope will be constructed to a maximum slope of 2H:1V.

2.9 ROCKFILL ALTERNATIVE

MPMC is currently preparing for Stage 3 construction. Work currently underway includes on-going detailed design studies, construction scheduling and preparation of Tender Documents for the construction program. MPMC intend to expand the Tailings Storage Facility in the safest and most economical method possible. They are therefore evaluating additional options for Stage 3 embankment construction and have included alternative construction options in the Tender Documents for the Stage 3 Main and Perimeter Embankments. These alternatives are based on a reduced reliance on the use

of mechanically placed cycloned sand by incorporating rockfill in the downstream shell zones. These concepts were originally presented in the "Report on On-going Construction Requirements" (Ref. No. 10162/9-3, December 1997).

The development of rockfill and cycloned sand options for each of the Main and Perimeter Embankment has resulted in four alternatives for Stage 3 construction, as follows:

- Cycloned sand at both the Main and Perimeter Embankments.
- Cycloned sand at the Main Embankment and rockfill at the Perimeter Embankment.
- Rockfill at the Main Embankment and cycloned sand at the Perimeter Embankment.
- Rockfill at both the Main and Perimeter Embankments.

Prospective tenderers will be required to bid on each alternative and MPMC will select the alternative that best meets their ability to produce cycloned sand and construct the Stage 3 raise in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner. The alternatives that include rockfill in the downstream shell zone are shown on the Tender Drawings for Stage 3 Construction in Appendix B.

SECTION 3.0 - RESPONSE TO AGENCY COMMENTS

3.1 <u>GENERAL</u>

The Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) reviewed and commented on the "Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-Going Stages of the Tailings Storage Facility" (Ref. No. 11162/12-2) shortly after the report was issued. Several modifications have been made to the Stage 3 embankments since the MEM review comments were received. The modifications were made primarily as a result of a detailed evaluation of the anticipated construction schedule that was revised on the basis of the trial programs and operating experience gained in 1999. The modifications incorporate many of the suggestions and comments that were provided by MEM. Many of the review comments have therefore already been addressed. This section provides a response to specific comments made by MEM.

3.2 RESPONSE TO FEBRUARY 16 LETTER

Comments were provided to Knight Piésold Ltd. in a February 16, 2000 letter from the MEM representative, Mr. C.O. Brawner. The letter is presented in Appendix A. The comments and responses to this letter are addressed in this section. Comments by the MEM representative are shown in *italics* and the responses by Knight Piésold Ltd. are presented in normal font.

INTRODUCTION

I note that Mt. Polley is anxious to move to cyclone sand construction for their TSF dam. EMPR is concerned that they may not have completed realistic cost estimates and recognized all the construction difficulties.

MPMC has completed three cycloning trial programs to date, including approximately 200,000 m³ of cycloned sand that was deposited along the Main Embankment upstream berm. MPMC has evaluated the cost of incorporating cycloned sand in the embankments and has recognized the associated construction difficulties based on this information. The details of the cycloning trial programs are presented in the "Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-Going Stages of the Tailings Storage

Facility" (Ref. No. 11162/12-2). The Main and Perimeter Embankments have been revised, as described in the previous section, so that there is less reliance on hydraulically placed cycloned because of the difficulties that may be associated with operating the cyclone systems.

In addition:

i) The fill has shifted upstream a bit and might be narrow above the existing dam crest.

The drawings and specifications show that there is a slight difference in the material specifications and placement and compaction requirements for the core zone (Zone S) and the earthfill shell zones (Zone B). The Zone B specification allows for slightly coarser and wetter material than Zone S. In addition, the specifications require that Zone B must be compacted to at least 92 percent of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density, compared to 95 percent for Zone S. This distinction was made to allow more effective use of available borrow materials and reduce spoil volumes. For practical purposes, however, Zone S and Zone B are typically placed as one lift, 300 mm thick after compaction and each zone receives the same compactive effort and achieves similar densities. Therefore, when evaluating the core zone thickness, the Zone S and B materials can be considered to be identical.

Test results included with this report illustrate the similarity of Zone S and B materials. Record samples taken during Stage 2A and 2B construction show that the material placed in Zone B meets the particle size specifications for Zone S, as shown on Figure 3.1. Each Zone B sample was compacted to greater than 95 percent of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density. A summary of Zone B record samples from Stage 2A and 2B construction is shown on Table 3.1.

Zone B record tests confirm that Zones S and B incorporate similar low permeability glacial till materials compacted to 95 percent of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density. Therefore, the minimum effective core zone width to date is 8 m for the Main Embankment, and 7.5 m for the Perimeter Embankment. A minimum core zone width of at least 6 m will be maintained in the design of all future raises. The Main and

Perimeter Embankment cross-sections are shown on Drawings 11162-12-115 and 125, respectively.

ii) The need and effectiveness of the upstream drainage pipe has not been clearly demonstrated.

The Main and Perimeter Embankments incorporate interconnected upstream toe drains, complete with redundant outlet drain pipes into the embankment sections. The first toe drain at the Main Embankment has been installed using perforated CPT pipe, placed within a zone of high permeability filter sand, which is in direct contact with coarse cycloned sand underflow. An adequate filter relationship exists between the cycloned sand, the filter sand and the CPT perforations to prevent any migration of fines into the drain system. At the abutments, the Main Embankment toe drain has been connected to carefully installed, concrete-encased outlet drains, complete with bentonite modified soil and HDPE seepage collars. The outlet drains were installed according to the design drawings and with full time engineering supervision by The outlet drains and seepage collars were installed in Knight Piésold Ltd. competent native till, and have been designed to provide long-term downstream access to the drain to allow for pressurized backfilling with grout if required. The likelihood of collapse or poor performance of the outlet drains, including fines migration and piping adjacent to the outside surface of the pipe, is considered to be extremely low.

In order to provide redundancy in the performance of the outlet drains, the current design allows for a connecting segment of solid CPT pipe between the Main and Perimeter embankment toe drains. The Perimeter Embankment toe drain is scheduled for installation at a slightly higher invert elevation than the Main Embankment drain in order to allow the perimeter drain to be installed within an established beach of higher permeability coarse cycloned sand or beach tailings. Despite this slight elevation offset, the connecting pipe will serve as a redundant safety measure by limiting pore pressures in the vicinity of the drains to a maximum of a couple of metres of water head.

These toe drains serve as a low-level outlet that significantly improve the performance of the structure in terms of safety and controlled seepage, similar to a

water-retaining dam. Specifically, the drains act to depress the phreatic surface within the tailings storage facility, thereby reducing overall seepage gradients through the embankment core zones, and convey seepage waters directly to the seepage collection and recycle facilities and minimize the opportunity for losses to the environment via any previously-undetected permeable foundation layers. The effects of inclusion or exclusion of the toe drain on the phreatic surface of the embankment are shown schematically in the generalized sections of Figure 3.2.

Reduced seepage gradients and depressed phreatic surfaces translate directly into improved static and seismic embankment stability, reduced seepage losses to the environment, increased consolidation and densities of the tailings mass upstream of the embankment core zone. Furthermore, the toe drain installations and the resulting depressed phreatic surface provide the ability to monitor the long-term performance of the embankment structure with the flexibility and intent of eventually eliminating the requirements for the core zone in future raises of the embankment, with resulting cost savings. It is the opinion of Knight Piésold Ltd., based upon observation of existing structures and analyses of their performance, that the significant geotechnical, environmental and economic benefits associated with the upstream toe drains outweigh the minimal risks associated with properly designed and constructed outlet drains.

iii) The cycloned sand has a high silt content and therefore lower permeability.

It is agreed that the cycloned sand produced during the cyclone trial programs has higher silt content than materials from some other mines and that this impacts the permeability. However, the Mount Polley cycloned sand is coarser than the sand used at many other mines that operate successfully. (This is discussed further below.) It is because of the silt content and lower permeability that the initial design concept required a 3-week draining period prior to hydraulic deposition on previously hydraulically placed cycloned sand. The current design concept and construction schedule have adjusted this restriction to still provide a minimum 3-week drainage period for the one lift of sand placed hydraulically at the Main Embankment prior to on-going construction by mechanical placement of suitably drained cycloned sand. The cycloned sand stockpiles for mechanical fill placement have been conservatively

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scheduled to drain for 6 weeks before the materials are moved into the embankment fill zones.

MPMC has recently completed a comprehensive cyclone trial program during January to March 2000. The objectives of this program were to achieve a greater sand recovery while maintaining a lower percentage of fine particles in the underflow. The cleaner underflow product is expected to increase the permeability and decrease the draining time for hydraulically placed sand in the Main Embankment and in stockpiles.

I also received concerns from Mr. G. Headley, Senior Geotechnical Engineer on February 11, 2000. The project involves three embankments – The main, perimeter and south dams. The main embankment is the highest 57 meters – which represents a medium-high structure, certainly not unusual.

This is correct and Knight Piésold Ltd. agrees with the comments.

DESIGN

The design proposed is sensitive to many features which will require close control. These include:

- An adequate materials balance
- Successful control of piezometric pressures in the dam and foundations
- Reasonable vertical drainability of the hydrauliced tailings
- Adequate density of the hydrauliced tailings
- Adequate under-drainage
- Optimization of cyclone operation over 7 months
- Adequate QA/QC field inspection program
- Adequate cyclone and hydraulicing operating personnel and facilities

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with these comments and have provided a discussion in the previous section of this report.

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FIELD AND DESIGN PROGRAMS

Knight Piésold have performed considerable geotechnical and materials characteristics tests. They include:

- Review of very large scale field cyclone and hydraulicing test program $(200,000 \text{ m}^3)$
- Field gradation and density testing
- Field permeability and drainage evaluation
- Tailings gradation and density testing
- Seepage analysis
- Stability analysis static and dynamic for the dam and foundations
- Final design stability allows for plugged drains
- Shear strength and permeability assessment of the tailings
- Emphasis that the ongoing design may be modified on experience the observational approach

I would note that the testing, evaluation and analysis generally meet the standard of industry requirements. Conservat(ism) has been incorporated in tailings properties and the stability analysis.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with these comments.

PAST EXPERIENCE

The use of the centreline method was successfully used at Gibraltar and Brenda Mines. It is recognized that the gradation of Mt. Polley is finer, therefore it is recommended that Knight Piésold – Mt. Polley Mines provide some further information such as:

• Other projects internationally where a reasonably similar tailings gradation has been used successfully

Knight Piésold have been involved in numerous tailings impoundments where cycloned sand has been utilized as a construction material. Typical underflow gradations from

these operating mines are summarized on Figure 3.3, which also includes additional information from the Similco and Gibraltar mines in British Columbia. The gradation of the Mount Polley cycloned sand underflow is also included on this figure for comparison. This information demonstrates that the Mount Polley cycloned sand underflow product represents an average gradation when compared to these mines (the gradation plots in the middle of the distributions from the other mines). It should be noted that the data for the MPMC underflow product was obtained during the trial programs and it is felt that a full-scale, optimized cycloning system will produce a cleaner (more free draining) underflow product as previously discussed.

• Foundation finger drains have been used under hydraulically placed tailings for downstream construction

Drainage of the downstream shell zone of the hydraulically placed cycloned sand at the Main Embankment will be provided by the existing Zone T (transition zone) material and the incorporation of transverse (finger) drains along the base of the Stage 3 downstream expansion. The drains will include a capping layer of Zone F filter material to ensure that a proper filter relationship is maintained between the drain and the cycloned sand. This will prevent the migration of any fines into the drains. It is noted that these transverse drains are only expected to transfer significant seepage flows during the initial hydraulic placement of cycloned sand at the Stage 3 Main Embankment, as the remainder of the downstream shell zone will be constructed by conventional methods using dewatered sand fill. It will, however, be necessary to carefully manage the initial filling with hydraulically placed cycloned sand so as to ensure that the drains are not damaged by erosion. The transverse drains will provide hydraulic continuity between the longitudinal drains and any confining toe berms used for on-going staged expansions of the embankment.

MPMC has also constructed an underdrainage system with a similar configuration for the Borrow Area No. 4 stockpile. To date, the system of longitudinal and transverse drains has proven to be effective in draining the pile quickly enough to allow equipment access within 24 hours of deposition.

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- Adequate density has been obtained using hydraulic placement of tailings

In-situ dry density was measured during the 1999 trial program. Hydraulically placed sand was found to achieve approximately 95 percent of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density. This is described in the 1999 report.

As described in Section 2.3, drained cycloned sand was also mechanically placed in the Main Embankment during Stage 2C construction. Sand was moved into the embankment from upstream areas by pushing with a bulldozer, or was hauled by 30-ton trucks. The sand was spread in maximum 1000 mm thick lifts by a bulldozer or grader and was compacted with a 10-ton smooth drum vibratory roller. The sand proved to be an excellent construction material, providing a trafficable surface and typically achieving densities greater than 100 percent of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density. The average moisture content of the sand was 12 percent.

Stage 3 construction will consist of initial hydraulic placement along the base of the Main Embankment. Subsequent lifts will be constructed using dewatered sand fill, which will be mechanically placed and compacted to at least 95 percent of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density. The initial hydraulically placed lift will also be reshaped and mechanically compacted prior to placement of subsequent lifts.

• The cell deposition system they propose has been successful elsewhere

Cell deposition is a common procedure used for constructing embankments from cycloned sand, and is described in various literature references, including "Planning, Analysis and Design of Tailings Dams" (Vick, S., 1983). The cell deposition method will only be used for one lift at the Main embankment during Stage 3 construction. In the event that this method proves to be impractical, it is intended that the cells will be infilled with mechanically placed and compacted cycloned sand obtained from stockpiles.

• The foundation glacial fluvial sand is not subject to liquefaction under the site load conditions

The foundation soils underlying the tailings embankment comprise glaciofluvial/ lacustrine sands and silts, laminated silt and clay layers and dense glacial till. The locations of the sandy sediments at the Main Embankment are shown on Figure 3.4. In general, granular soils comprising saturated sands and silts are considered to be potentially liquefiable, whereas clayey soils with high fines contents are not liquefiable. However, clayey soils can accumulate large strains during an earthquake if the average earthquake induced shear stresses approach the static strength. Consequently, if the earthquake induced stresses approach or are greater than the undrained strength of the clay, the clay will deform.

The resistance of soils to cyclic loading and potential liquefaction is represented by the cyclic resistance ratio (CRR). For clayey soils the CRR represents an "equivalent liquefaction resistance". Earthquake loading is defined as the average induced cyclic shear stress ratio (CSR). The factor of safety against liquefaction (or large strains for clays) is defined as:

 $FS_{liq} = CRR/CSR.$

The "liquefaction" potential of the foundation soils was carried out using the results of dynamic response analyses to determine the cyclic stress ratios induced by the design earthquakes and comparing them to the cyclic resistance ratios of the soils. As discussed in Section 4.0 of the Knight Piésold Report Ref. No. 11162/12-2, the program SHAKE was used to compute profiles of CRR. It has been estimated from the SHAKE analyses that the cyclic stress ratios within the foundation soils are approximately 0.045 for the Operating Basis Earthquake and 0.07 for the Maximum Design Earthquake.

A site investigation was completed to determine the strength characteristics of the foundation soils prior to commencement of embankment construction in 1996. This was achieved using the Cone Penetration Test (CPT). A total of five locations were tested as shown on Figure 3.4. The CPT independently measures tip stress (cone resistance) and sleeve friction resistance, which in combination can be used to estimate the normalized cyclic resistance ratio (CRR₁). This technique requires stress normalization of the cone resistance to a standard vertical effective stress of 1 atmosphere (approximately 100 kPa), and calculation of the friction ratio (sleeve friction divided by cone resistance). The CRR₁ is the cyclic resistance ratio of the soil for a magnitude 7.5 earthquake and a vertical effective stress of 100 kPa. Both the vertical effective stress and design earthquake magnitude influence the cyclic

- 17 -

resistance of a soil. Therefore, estimated values of CRR_1 were corrected using the following equation:

 $CRR = CRR_1 \times MSF \times K_{\Box}$ where

MSF = Earthquake magnitude scaling factor $K_{\Box} = Effective$ confining stress scaling factor

A conservative magnitude scaling factor of 0.71 was used for the design earthquakes, based on the relationship presented by Idriss (1998). This is representative of a large earthquake of magnitude 9 occurring along the Cascadia subduction zone, as discussed in previously issued Knight Piésold design reports. The relationship between effective confining pressure and K_{\Box} is dependent on the soil type. For the foundation soils a relationship for silty and clayey sands (Arango, 1996) was used. The effective confining pressure imposed on the foundation soils by the ultimate embankment height was included. Each of the CRR profiles, corrected for earthquake magnitude and effective confining pressure, are presented on Figure 3.5. This figure also shows the estimated CSR of 0.07 for the Maximum Design Earthquake.

The corrected cyclic resistance ratios (CRR_{9.0}) of the foundation soils are typically in the range of 0.2 to 0.3 based on the CPT results, except for some softer layers where values range from 0.1 to 0.2, including those soils near surface (top 1.5 metres). These lower values may represent some softer layers of glaciofluvial sands and silts. However, all of the estimated values of CRR_{9.0} are greater than the computed values of CSR indicating there is no potential for liquefaction in the embankment foundation soils. Also, the CPT soundings used to estimate the cyclic resistance of these soils was collected prior to embankment construction. The increased confining stresses imposed on these soils by the embankment will likely have increased the liquefaction resistance of these foundation soils.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The first year of hydraulic tailings disposal is critical.

It is recommended that Knight Piésold and Mt. Polley Mines meet the following requirements:

• Develop redundancy in the hydraulic tailings disposal system – pipelines and cyclones.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. The system is being designed by MPMC to provide appropriate redundancies to meet their proposed construction schedule. It is also noted that the revised construction schedule and reliance on mechanical placement methods provides significantly improved flexibility for embankment construction.

• Establish a comprehensive QA/QC monitoring system and report data to EMPR monthly. This frequency may be relaxed pending successful procedures and results after year one.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. The planned monitoring and reporting are discussed in Section 2.7 of this addendum.

• Review the hydraulicing program annually and redesign the following year's program if necessary.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. It is consistent with the observational approach that has been adopted for on-going design and construction. The on-going design of the embankments will be reviewed and finalized in the detailed design of each embankment stage. The performance of the Tailings Storage Facility will continue to be evaluated and reported on annually.

• Install adequate instrumentation to allow the observational approach to be successful.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. The requirements for geotechnical instrumentation are discussed in Section 2.6 of this addendum.

• Incorporate a top filter in the finger drain design.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. Zone F filter material has been incorporated in all drains on the Drawings in this addendum.

• Ensure the width of the center clayey core is wide enough to be constructed effectively.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. A discussion of the clay core width is presented above. A minimum core zone width of 6 m will be maintained.

• Monitor the mass tailings balance to ensure the yearly volumes are available.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. The mass balance will be developed and maintained by MPMC as part of their operations monitoring.

• Develop the year one design of pipelines and cyclones and submit it to EMPR for information.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. The system is being designed by MPMC, who will provide it to MEM.

• *Review the estimated cost estimate.*

The projected costs are continually monitored and updated by MPMC.

• *Re-assess the need of the upstream drainage pipe.*

This has been addressed above.

• Communicate with EMPR immediately if the hydraulic tailings program develops problems and advise operational changes proposed.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. The communications requirements will be identified in the updated Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual that is being revised to include cyclone sand operations at the Tailings Storage Facility.

- 0
- Develop a hydraulic tailings deposition operating manual as soon as reasonably possible.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. The existing Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual is being revised to include cyclone sand operations at the Tailings Storage Facility. It will be issued in the near future.

• Ensure the surface drainage collection system and pressure relief wells are operational at the commencement of the hydraulicing program.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this comment. The surface water collection systems will be installed and operating prior to starting cycloned sand production at the Main Embankment stockpile and prior to hydraulic deposition in the Main Embankment cells. The details of the surface water collection systems at the Main Embankment are shown on Drawing 11162-12-117.

Providing the list of recommendations listed herein are met or agreed to, I consider you can recommend the use of the hydrauliced downstream design be approved subject to annual review.

Knight Piésold Ltd. agree with this statement.

3.3 RESPONSE TO OTHER MEM COMMENTS

MEM requested additional stability analysis in a letter dated January 24, 2000. The letter is presented in Appendix A. The purpose of the analysis was to evaluate the stability of the downstream cycloned sand fill during hydraulic placement. The percolation of water through the cycloned sand fill during hydraulic placement could cause saturation at the base of the fill for short periods of time.

The temporary saturated condition will not occur during Stage 3 embankment construction, as only one hydraulically placed lift is planned. It is, however, a consideration for hydraulic placement in future stages of the embankment, and during deposition of underflow sand in Stockpile A. Therefore, an analysis of the

embankment slope was completed with the limit equilibrium computer program SLOPE/W, using the following conservative assumptions:

- Cycloned sand friction angle equals 32 degrees with no cohesion;
- Rockfill toe berm friction angle equals 45 degrees with no cohesion.

The static stability analysis determined a Factor Of Safety (FOS) of 1.5 against a shallow surface slip at the toe of the embankment using the above listed parameters. Two more analyses were performed to test the sensitivity of the FOS to the height of the phreatic surface. The first case modelled the phreatic surface at 1.4 metres (half of the maximum head predicted from the previously conducted seepage analyses). This generated a FOS approaching 1.9 which is the FOS against an infinite slope failure of the drained cycloned sand lying at 3H:1V. The second case modelled the phreatic surface at 5.5 metres (twice the maximum head predicted from the previously conducted from the previously conducted seepage analyses) and produced a FOS of 1.0.

Factors of Safety against deep-seated circular failure in the cycloned sand were also determined for each of the above cases. The minimum FOS, with the phreatic surface at 5.5 metres, was 1.8.

The stability of the cycloned sand shell zone during hydraulic placement is not a concern during Stage 3 construction because only one lift will be placed hydraulically. The maximum height of hydraulically placed cycloned sand in the Stage 3 Main Embankment is anticipated to be approximately 8 m. The remaining downstream fill will consist of dewatered sand placed by mechanical methods. The angle of repose of hydraulically placed cycloned sand is approximately 5.5H:1V, flatter than the 3H:1V slope of on-going stages.

The stability analysis indicates an acceptable FOS against sloughing of the cycloned sand during hydraulic placement, and against deep-seated circular failure for on-going stages. The embankment and drain systems will be monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis to verify that the embankment is performing within the design tolerances.

The results of the analyses are summarized on Figure 3.6.

SECTION 4.0 - SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

MPMC is evaluating a revised design concept for the tailings embankments, whereby the coarse sand fraction would be extracted from the bulk tailings stream by cycloning for incorporation into the shell zones of the embankments. MPMC conducted cycloning trial programs in 1999 in order to support this concept. The results of the trial programs were presented in the "Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-Going Stages of the Tailings Storage Facility" (Ref. No. 11162/12-2).

This addendum has been prepared to present the modifications that have been made to the Stage 3 expansion of the Tailings Storage Facility as part of the on-going detailed design process. The modifications include the incorporation of more mechanically placed cycloned sand in the Main and Perimeter Embankments, with less reliance of hydraulically placed cycloned sand for embankment construction. The modifications introduce a greater degree of flexibility and reduce the impact of potential operational difficulties associated with the first year of cyclone operations.

This addendum also addresses comments received from the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) and its representative following a review of the aforementioned report.

Key modifications to the Stage 3 Main and Perimeter Embankments are summarized below, along with some of the responses to key questions presented by MEM.

- The volume of hydraulically placed cycloned sand at the Main Embankment has been reduced. The revised design includes more mechanically placed cycloned sand that will be stockpiled in advance.
- The downstream shell zone of the Perimeter Embankment will be constructed from mechanically placed cycloned sand that will be hauled from stockpiles. The Stage 3A crest will be raised to El. 943 m during the 2000 construction season. The Stage 3B raise, to El. 944 m, will be constructed in the Spring of 2001. The overall configuration of the Perimeter Embankment will be a modified centreline arrangement.
- No changes were made to the South Embankment.

- MPMC is currently preparing for Stage 3 construction and plans to include in the Tender Documents alternative designs for the Stage 3 Main and Perimeter Embankments that utilize rockfill in the downstream shell zones. These designs were originally presented in the "Report on On-going Construction Requirements" (Ref. No. 10162/9-3, December 1997). The inclusion of both rockfill and cycloned sand options for each of the Main and Perimeter Embankment has resulted in four possible alternatives for Stage 3 construction. Prospective tenderers will be required to bid on each alternative and MPMC will select the alternative that best meets their ability to produce cycloned sand and construct the Stage 3 raise in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner. MEM will then be contacted and appropriate permit amendments will be requested after submission of the appropriate design documents.
- A liquefaction assessment was carried out on the foundation soils at the Main Embankment using cone penetration data collected during Stage 1 construction. The corrected cyclic resistance ratios exceeded the cyclic shear stress ratio estimated from SHAKE analyses, indicating that there is no potential for liquefaction in the foundation soils.
- The upstream toe drain significantly improves the performance of water and solids-retaining dams in terms of safety and controlled seepage. The benefits of properly designed and installed drains exceed the minimal risks.
- Record samples indicate that the Zone B material used in to construct the Stage 2A/2B raises meets the grain-size and compaction criteria for Zone S, ensuring a continuous low permeability zone.
- Limit equilibrium stability analyses were conducted to assess the potential for sloughing if the toe of the embankment becomes saturated during hydraulic placement of cycloned sand. The results indicate that the embankment toe will be stable for the saturated conditions that could occur temporarily during hydraulic placement of cycloned sand. These conditions will not occur during Stage 3 embankment construction, as the majority of the fill will

comprise drained sand placed by mechanical methods. However, the analyses also indicate that sloughing of the toe is unlikely, except for very extreme saturation during hydraulic placement. The underdrainage systems have been designed to preclude this degree of saturation in any future stages which are constructed by hydraulic placement of cycloned sand.

MPMC will optimize the cyclone pipeworks systems and operating procedures during the 2000 construction season, when the primary objective will be to stockpile cycloned sand. Future construction programs will benefit from the experience gained during the Stage 3 construction program and will allow procedures for future construction using direct hydraulic placement in the embankment shell zones to be optimized.

SECTION 5.0 - REFERENCES

The following Knight Piésold Ltd. documents are relevant to this report:

- "Report on On-going Construction Requirements" (Ref. No. 10162/9-3, December 1997)
- "Evaluation of Cycloned Tailings for Embankment Construction", (Ref. No. 11162/11-1, June 16, 1999).
- "Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-Going Stages of the Tailings Storage Facility" (Ref. No. 11162/12-2, December 13, 1999).

Other references that are relevant to this report include the following:

- Arango, I., (1996), "Derivation of Site-Specific K_□ for an Old Clayey Sand Deposit," Draft Proceedings, NCEER Workshop on Evaluation of Liquefaction Resistance, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Idriss, I.M., (1998), "Evaluation of Liquefaction Potential, Consequences and Mitigation - An Update," Presentation Notes for the Vancouver Geotechnical Society, Vancouver, B.C.
- Vick, S. G., (1983), "Planning, Analysis and Design of Tailings Dams", Wiley Series in Geotechnical Engineering, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

SECTION 6.0 - CERTIFICATION

This report was prepared and approved by the undersigned.

Prepared by:	K. D. K. EMBREE K. D. K. EMBREE K. D. K. EMBREE K. D. K. EMBREE
	Ken D. Embree, P.Eng.
	Senior Engineer
Approved by:	BRITISH COLUM OF COLUM O
	Ken J. Brouwer, P.Eng.
	Principal

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TABLE 3.1

MOUNT POLLEY MINING CORPORATION MOUNT POLLEY MINE TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY

STAGE 2A/2B RECORD SAMPLES ZONE B SUMMARY SHEET

[R1		R2		R3	(Particle Si	ze Distribut	ion)	F	4	R6		R7	
Date	Sample	Location	Elev.	A	tterberg Lim		Field						Standard	Proctor	Specific		Field Density	
Sampled	No.		(m)	PL %	LL %	PI %	m/c %	LI %	Gravel %	Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Max Dry Density kg/m ³	Optimum m/c %	Gravity	Dry Density kg/m ³	Compaction %	m/c %
27-Fcb-98	R-ZB-1	Ch. 42+55, cL	932.2	14.6	18.6	4.0	8.7	-1.48	28.6	44.4	24.0	3.0	2120	8.8		2059	97.1%	10.0
29-Apr-98	R-ZB-2	24+10, 2.0m D/S from U/S shoulder	933.5	13.4	22.6	9.2	12.2	-0.13	19.3	32.0	31.1	17.6	2132	8.9		2052	96.2%	10.3
4-May-98	R-ZB-3	35+27, 3m U/S from D/S shoulder	935.7	13.2	22.6	9.4	10.2	-0.32	14.9	38.9	29.2	17.0	2075	10.2		2056	99.1%	10.7
7-May-98	R-ZB-4	19+79, 1m D/S from U/S shoulder	935.4	13.7	26.8	13.1	14.3	0.05	15.0	42.8	28.2	14.0	2026	10.4		1959	96.7%	10.8
12-May-98	R-ZB-5	22+50, 3m U/S from D/S shoulder	935.9	12.5	23.0	10.5	11.1	-0.13	27.4	36.2	23.4	13.0	2122	9.4		2054	96.8%	10.6
13-May-98	R-ZB-6	17+38, 3.5m U/S from D/S shoulder	936.0	13.6	25.3	11.7	9.8	-0.32	22.8	38.5	20.7	18.0	2094	8.5		2072	98.9%	8.6
			MEAN	13.3	24.1	10.8	11.5	-0.2	19.9	37.7	26.5	15.9	2090	9.5	-	2039	97.6%	10.2
			MEDIAN	13.4	23.0	10.5	11.1	-0.1	19.3	38.5	28.2	17.0	2094	9.4	-	2054	96.8%	10.6
		·····	MAXIMUM	13.7	26.8	13.1	14.3	0.0	27.4	42.8	31.1	18.0	2132	10.4	•	2072	99.1%	10.8
[MINIMUM	12.5	22.6	9.2	9.8	-0.3	14.9	32.0	20.7	13.0	2026	8.5	-	1959	96.2%	8.6

Notes : Values for Standard Proctor maximum dry density and optimum moisture content include oversize correction.

R1 Atterberg Limits (ASTM D4318)

R2 Moisture Content (ASTM D2216)

R3 Particle Size Distribution (ASTM D422)

R4 Laboratory Compaction (ASTM D1557)

R6 Specific Gravity (ASTM D854)

R7 Density by Nuclear Methods (ASTM D2922)

						SI	FAGE 3 TA	MO	LEY MINING (UNT POLLEY GE FACILITY	MINE	ON TION SCHEDULE			
		Duration Start	Finish Predecessors F	Rescurce Names Sun 27 Sun 0	75 Sim 12 Sim 10 Sim	April 26 Sun 02 Sun 09 1	Sun 16 Sun 23	May Sun 30 Sun 07 I Sun 14 I	June Sun 21 Sun 28 Sun 04	Sun 11 Sun 18	July Sun 25 Sun 02 Sun 09 Sun 16	August Sun 23 Sun 30	Sun 06 Sun 13 Sun 20	Sun 2
1 🖽	Task Name Install Groundwater Quality Monitoring Wells at South and Main		Wed 31-05-00											
	Embankments Prepare for Cycloned Sand Stockpiling	100 days Sat 04-03-00	Sun 11-06-00											
3	Prepare Rock Borrow	100 days Sat 04-03-00	Sun 11-06-00											
4	Prepare Hock Borrow Borrow Area #4	9 days Sat 04-03-00	Sun 12-03-00				1							
	Prepare Floor	7 days Sat 04-03-00	Fri 10-03-00											
6	Construct Drains	2 days Sat 11-03-00	Sun 12-03-00 5							Notes:	:			l l
7	Complete Pipeworks	4 days Sat 04-03-00	Tue 07-03-00							1.65t/m3, an a	nt rate of 3,200 m³/day was assumed. This vallability of 70% and an underflow split of	30%.		1
8	Outside Impoundment		Wed 10-05-00							2. No downtin	ne due to movement of the cyclones was c	onsidered in the schedule.	·	1
0	Complete Design		Wed 15-03-00				(i							í –
0 01	Prepare Filler Sand		Wed 10-05-00							L				
1	Prepare Finer Sand	83 days Sat 04-03-00	Thu 25-05-00				<u> </u>							
12		14 days Sat 04-03-00	Fri 17-03-00						•					
13 54	Cydone Study Order Parts	14 days 5ai 04-03-00	Thu 11-05-00 12					L.						
14 59	Assemble Cydones	14 days Fri 12-05-00	Thu 25-05-00 13											
15		19 days Mon 05-03-00	Fri 24-03-00											
16	Water Management Complete design of Earthworks and Pipeworks	19 days Mon 06-03-00	Fn 24-03-00											
		55 days Mon 13-03-00	Sat 06-05-00 6.7		, I,									
	Cyclone in Borrow Area #4 (82,000 m³ - old cyclones)													
8 🖼 🛛	Build Beach at Perimeter Embankment	88 days Sat 04-03-00	Tue 30-05-00						in the second second					
9	Design of Stage 3 Raise	40 days Mon 06-03-00	Fri 14-04-00											
0 🖬	Complete design	40 days Mon 06-03-00	Fn 14-04-00											
1 24	Issue Stage 3 Addendum	0 days Fri 14-04-00	Fri 14-04-00 20				-24							
-	Prepare Tender Package	15 days Fn 10-03-00	Fri 24-03-00											
-	Issue Draft Tender Package to IMC review and comments	0 days Fn 24-03-00	Fri 24-03-00 22		24-03									
-	Implement IMC comments	21 days Sai 25-03-00	Fri 14-04-00 23											
	Issue Tender Package	0 days Fn 14-04-00	Fn 14-04-00 24			4 11	(S4							
	Stockpile Cycloned Sand (466,000m³)	157 days Thu 01-06-00	Sat 04-11-00											
	Stockpile at NE abutment of ME SP-A (48,000m ³) - Bank 1	30 days Thu 01-06-00	Fn 30-06-00 14,43						11111		222			
	Stockpile at SW abutment of ME SP-A (48,000m ³) - Bank 2	30 days Thu 01-06-00	Fri 30-06-00 14,43						IT.					
,	Stockpile at NE abutment of ME SP-A (74,000m ³) - Bank 2	46 daya Sat 01-07-00	Tue 15-08-00 28	n										
-	Stockpile inside TSF at BA#4 (82,000m ³) - Bank 2	51 days Wed 16-08-00	Thu 05-10-00 29										, turner	
-	Stockpile at NW abutment of ME SP-A (48,000 m ³) - Bank 1	30 days Fri 06-10-00	Sei 04-11-00 30											
	Stockpile at SW abutment of ME SP-B (48,000m ³) - Bank 2	30 days Fri 06-10-00	Sat 04-11-00 30											
	Cell Construction - Hydraulic Placement of Cycloned Sand at Main	84 days Sat 01-07-00	Fri 22-09-00 27								-			
1	Embankment (134,400m ³)		Wed 05-07-00 27								Respect 1			
	Cell 1 - (8,000m ³) - Bank 1	10 days Thu 06-07-00	Sei 15-07-00 34											
> E9	Cell 2 - (16,000m ³) - Bank 1	10 days Inc 06-07-00	Tue 25-07-00 35	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·										
	Ceil 3 - (16,000m ³) - Bank 1	10 days Sun 16-07-00	Man 07-08-00 36										33	
	Cell 4 - (20,800m ³) - Bank 1		Sun 20-08-00 37											
3	Cell 5 - (20,800m ³) - Bank 1	13 days 10e 0e-0e-00											Province of the second s	
	Cell 6 - (20,800m ³) - Bank 1												00000000	0000000
2	Cell 7 - (22,400m ³) - Bank 1	14 days Sun 03-09-00 6 days Sun 17-09-00												
	Ceil 8 - (9,600m ³) - Bank 1										i			
2	Embankment Construction	218 days Mon 15-05-00							l					
	Construct earthworks for water management		Wed 31-05-00											
4 24	Prepare foundations and berms for ME and SP-A	41 days Mon 22-05-00												
5	Construction of South Embankment using local borrow (6,300m3)	15 days Sun 02-07-00	Sun 16-07-00 44											
6	Mechanically place cycloned sand from BA#4 at PE (82,000m3)	21 days Mon 17-07-00			L								Ŋ	
7	Mechanically place cycloned sand from SP-A at PE (60,000m3)	15 days Mon 07-08-00	Mon 21-08-00 46,27SS+6 with						1				*ł	
8 🖽	Place fill from local borrow at PE (16,000m ³)	10 days Tue 22-08-00	Thu 31-08-00 47										Ĩ.	
49	Mechanically place cycloned sand from SP-A at ME (110,000m ³)	28 days Fri 01-09-00												
5	Mechanically place cycloned sand from BA#4 at ME (82,000m ³)	21 days Fri 29-09-00	Thu 19-10-00 30SS+6 wks,49										L	
1 🔟	Mechanically place cycloned sand from SP-A at ME (184,000m ³)	46 days Fn 20-10-00	Mon 04-12-00 50,31SS,32SS											
52 EI	Place remainder of fill from local borrow at ME - 23,000m ³ in core zone	14 days Tue 05-12-00	Mon 18-12-00 51											

Project jd. Jeng. mark Date Tus 18:04:00 **Knight Piésold** Tue 18:04:00 Figure2-1.mpp

Task

Spin

Progress

Miestone 🔶

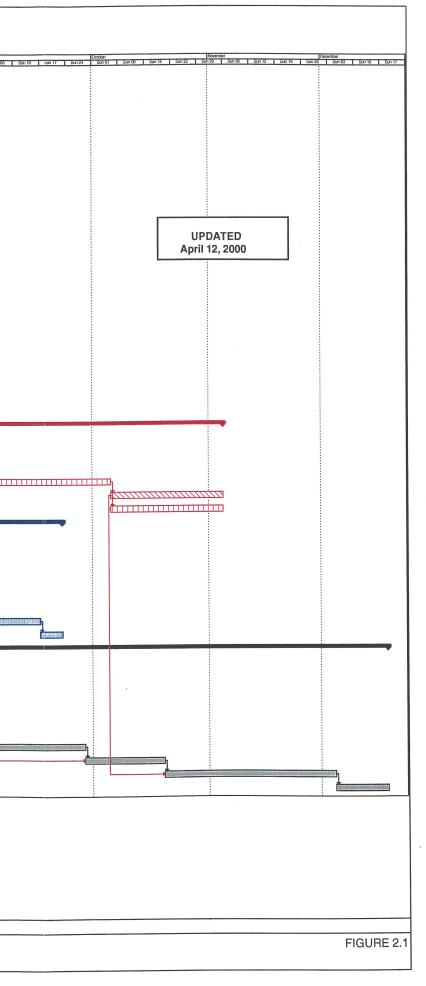
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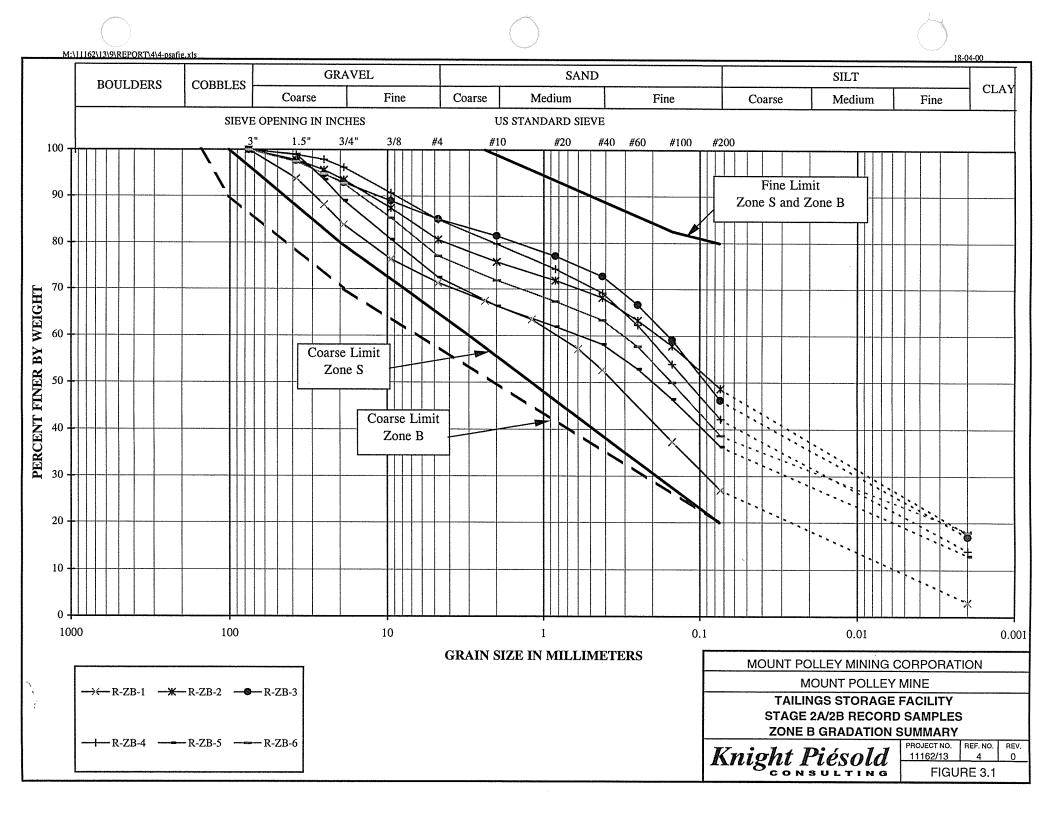
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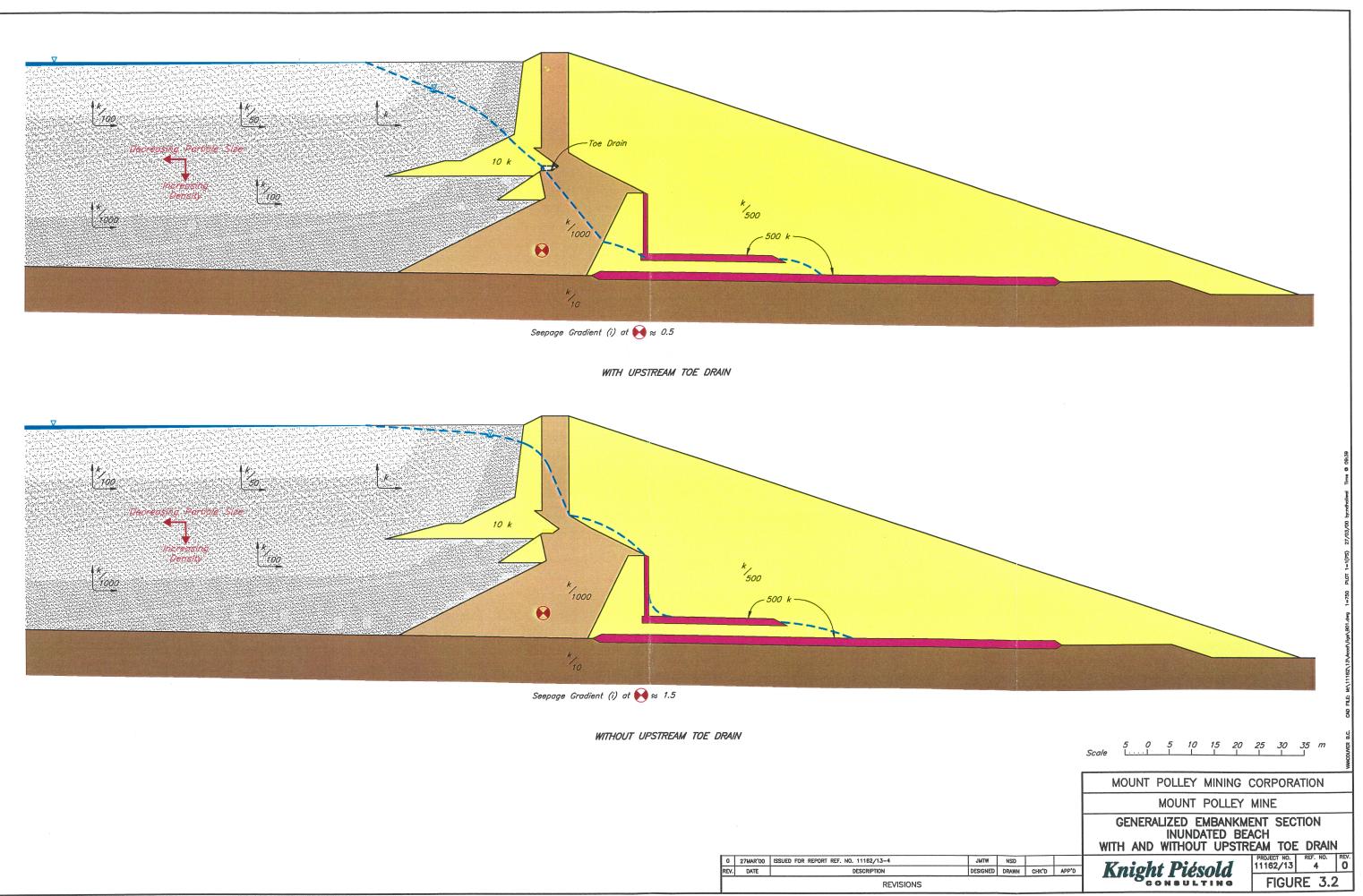
Summary

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Rolled Up Progress Project Summary External Tasks





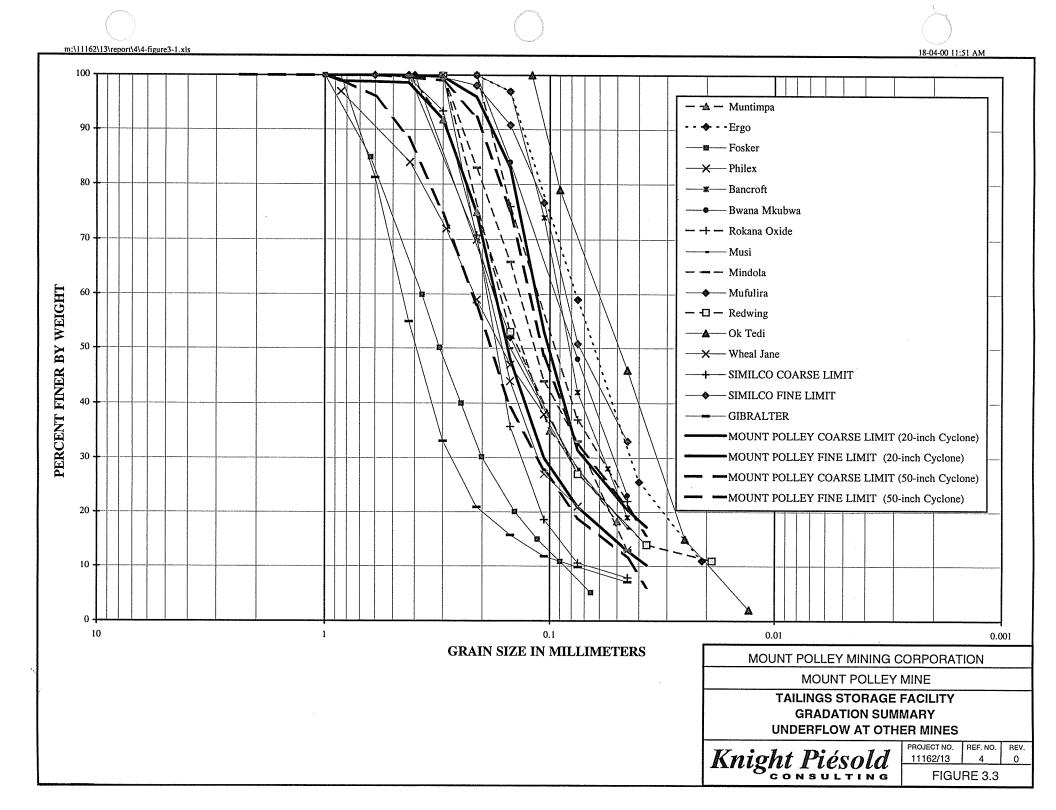


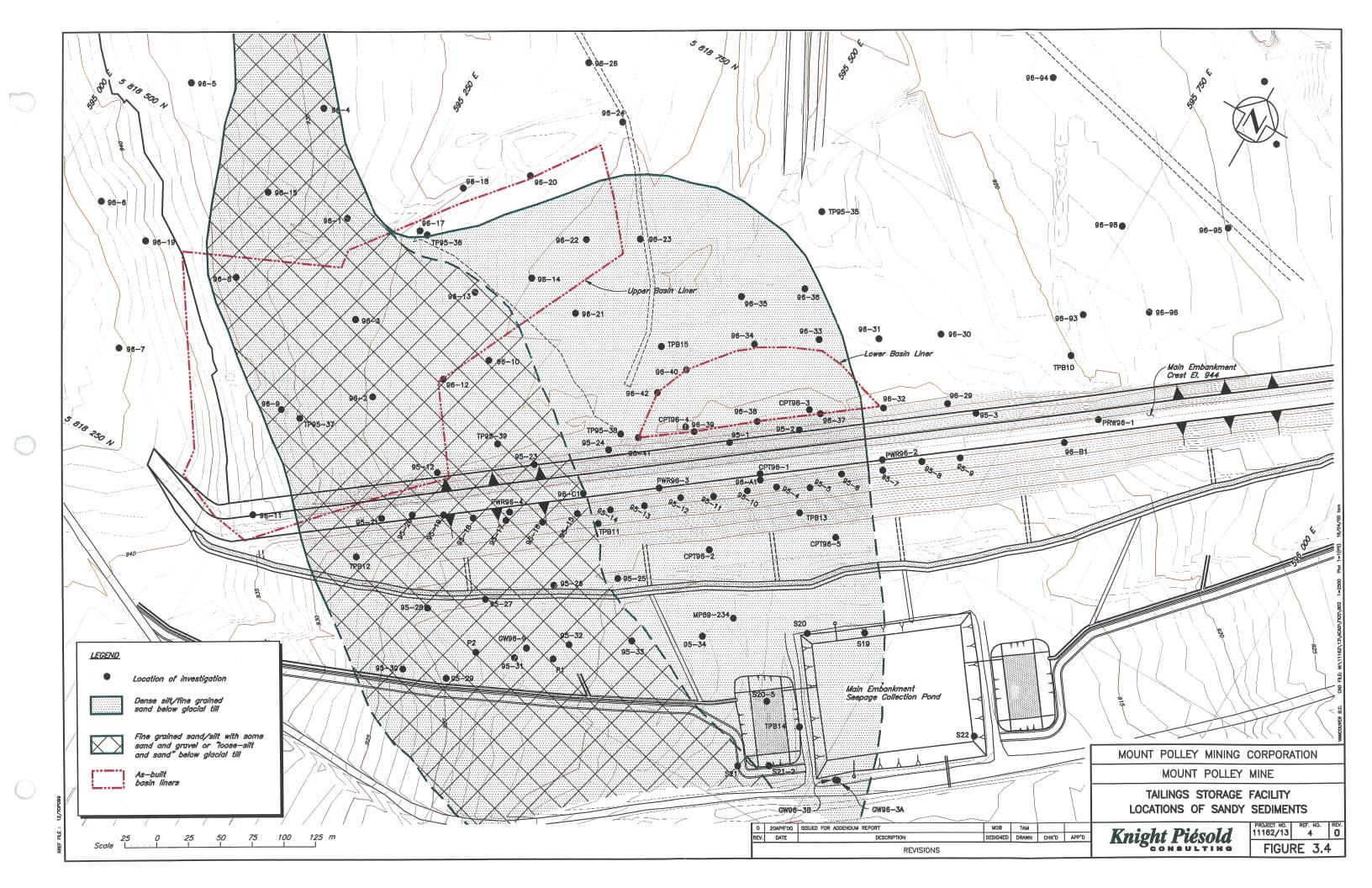
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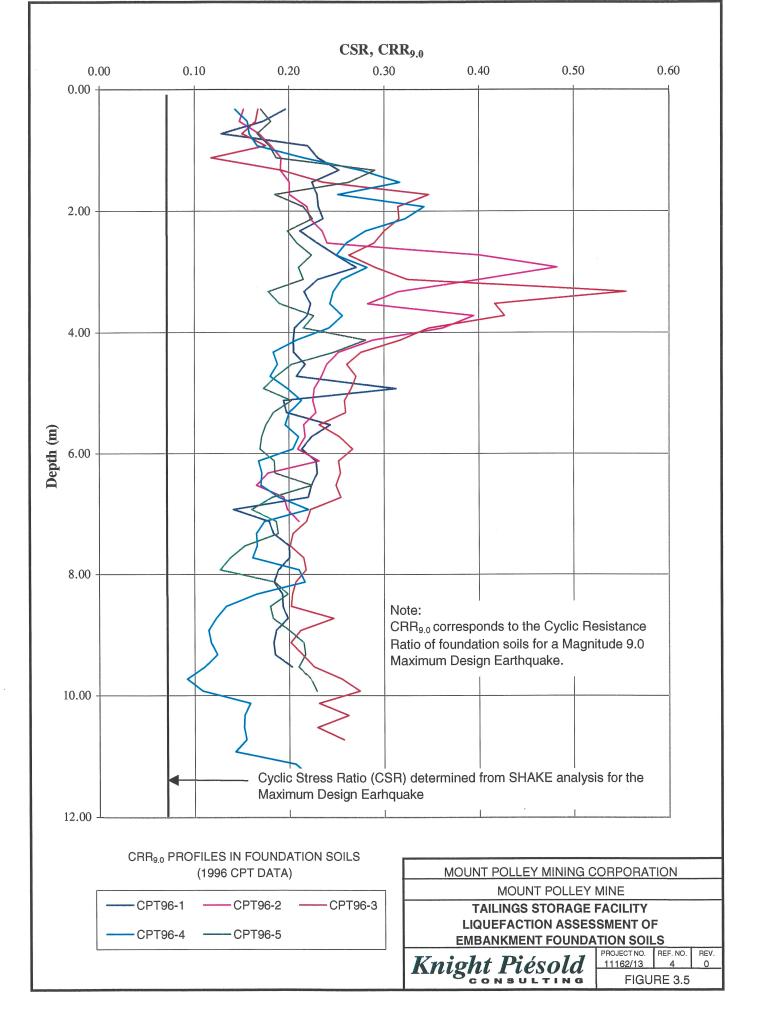
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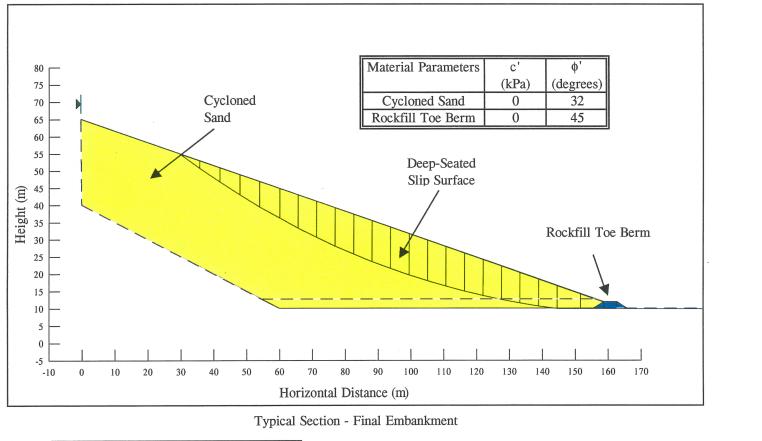
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REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNED
		REVISIONS	/



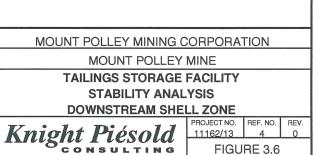




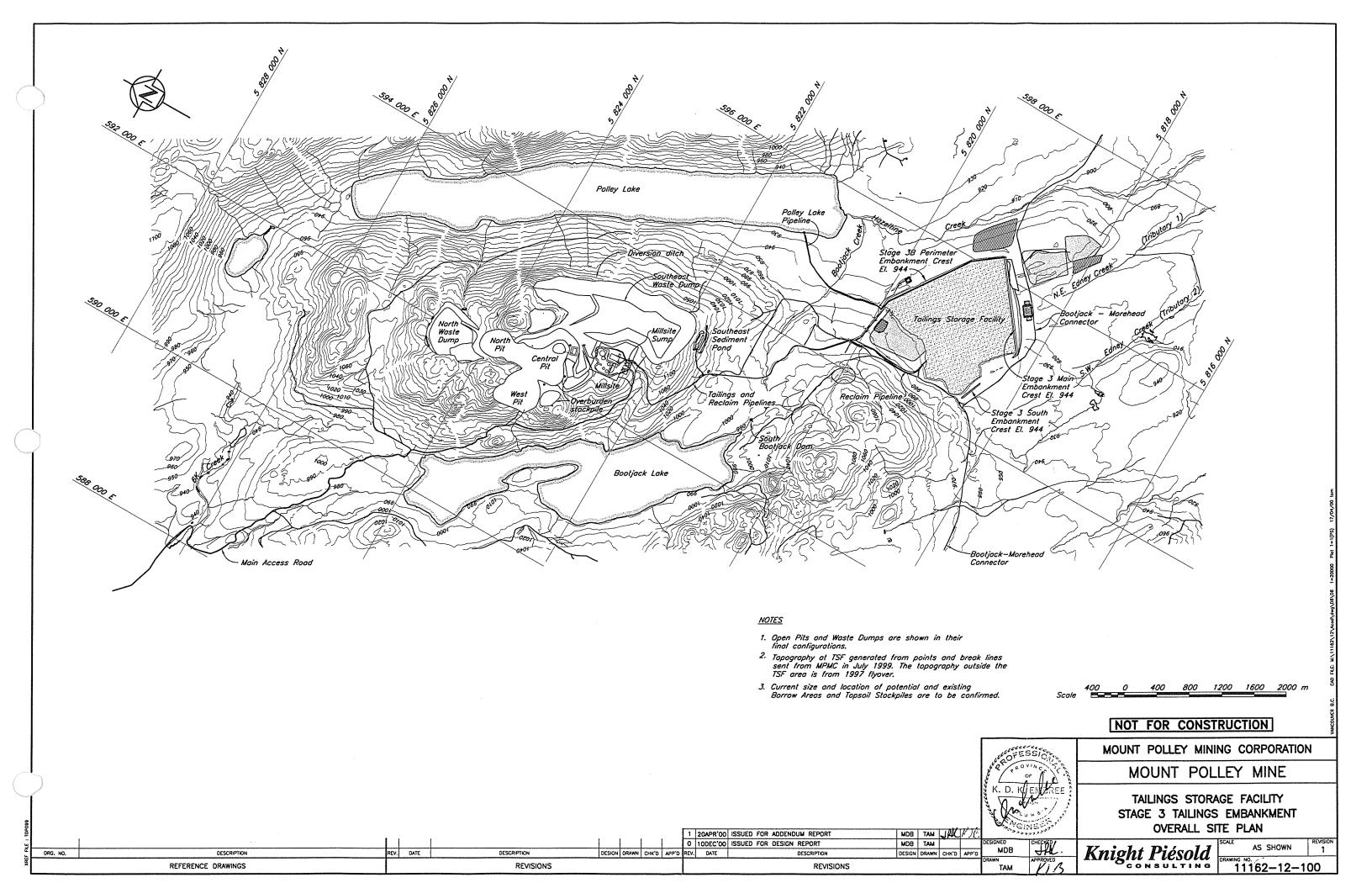


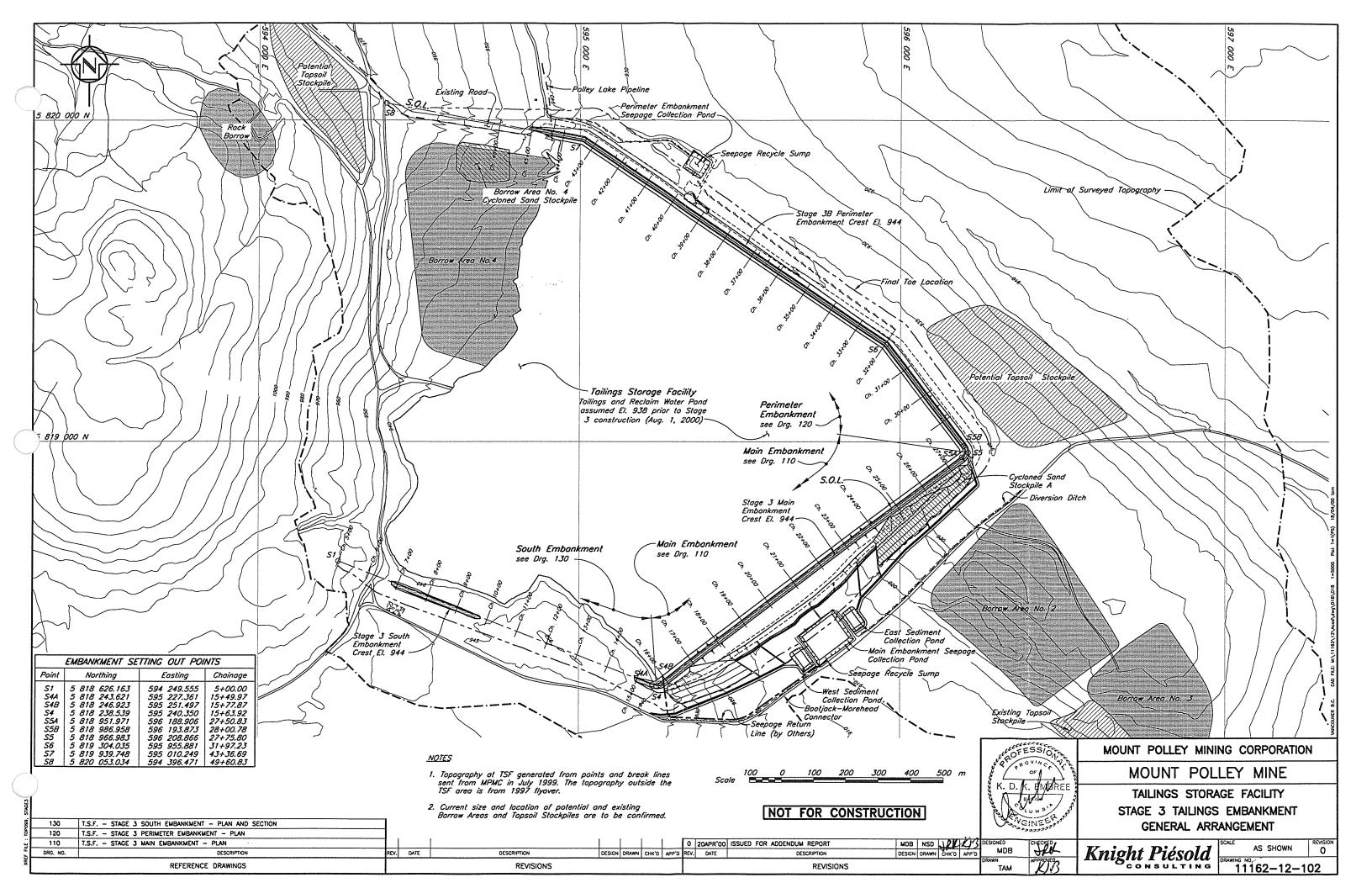
F.O.S. Against Failure in Cycloned Sand							
Height of Phreatic	Shallow	Deep					
Surface*	Sloughing	Failure					
1.4 m	1.9	1.9					
2.8 m (Design)	1.5	1.9					
5.6 m	1.0	1.8					

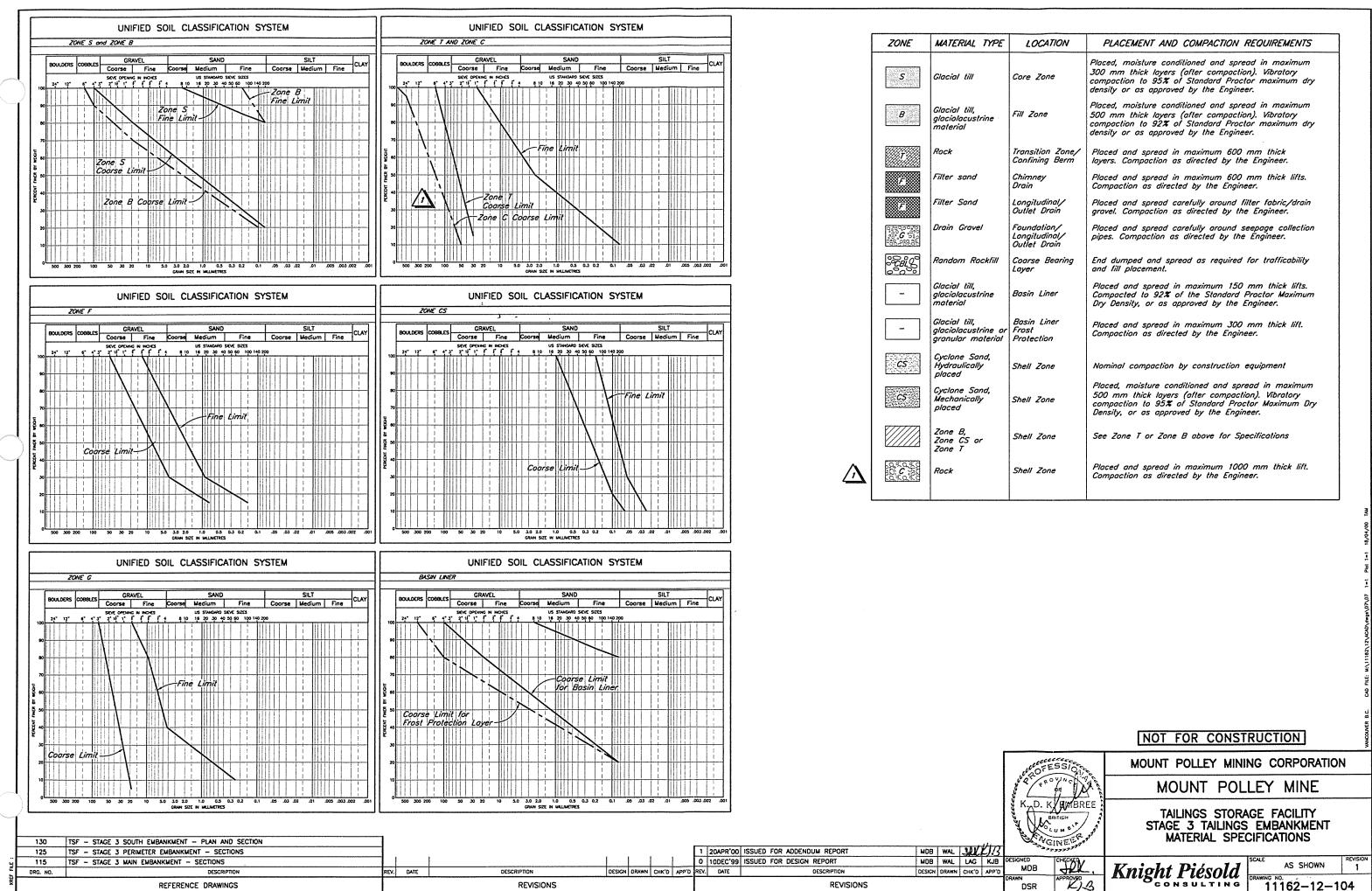
*Above transverse drains



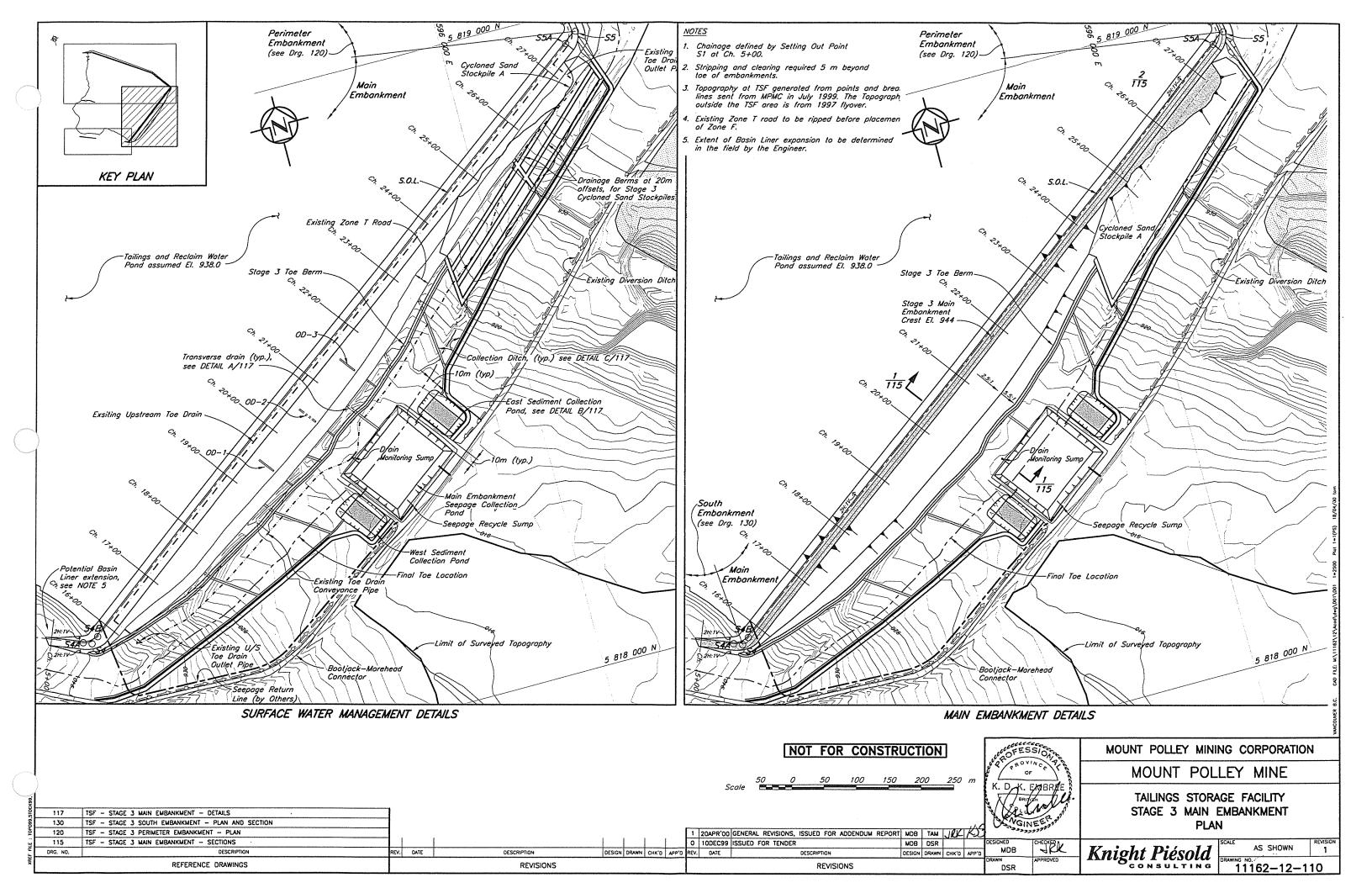
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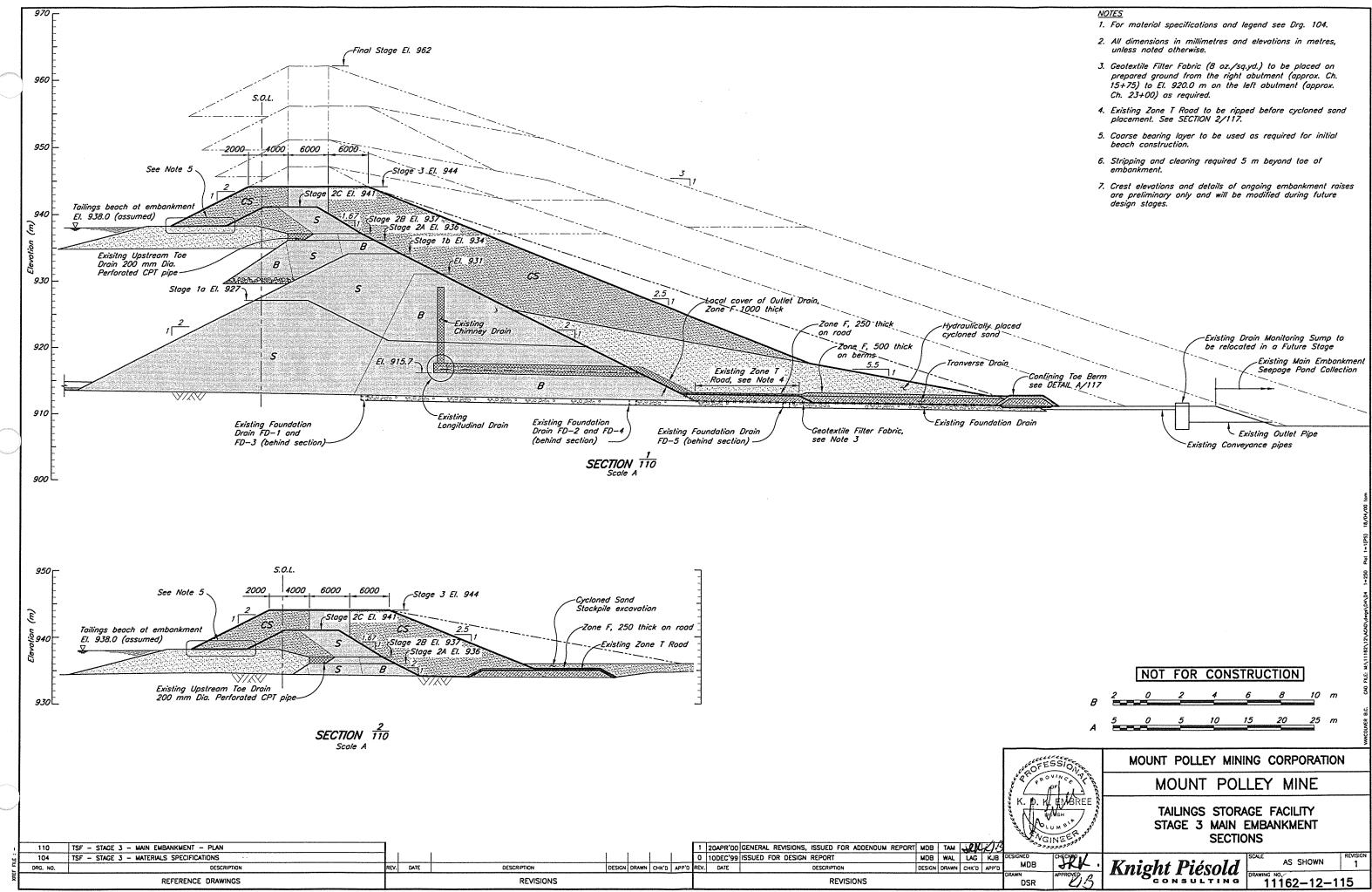




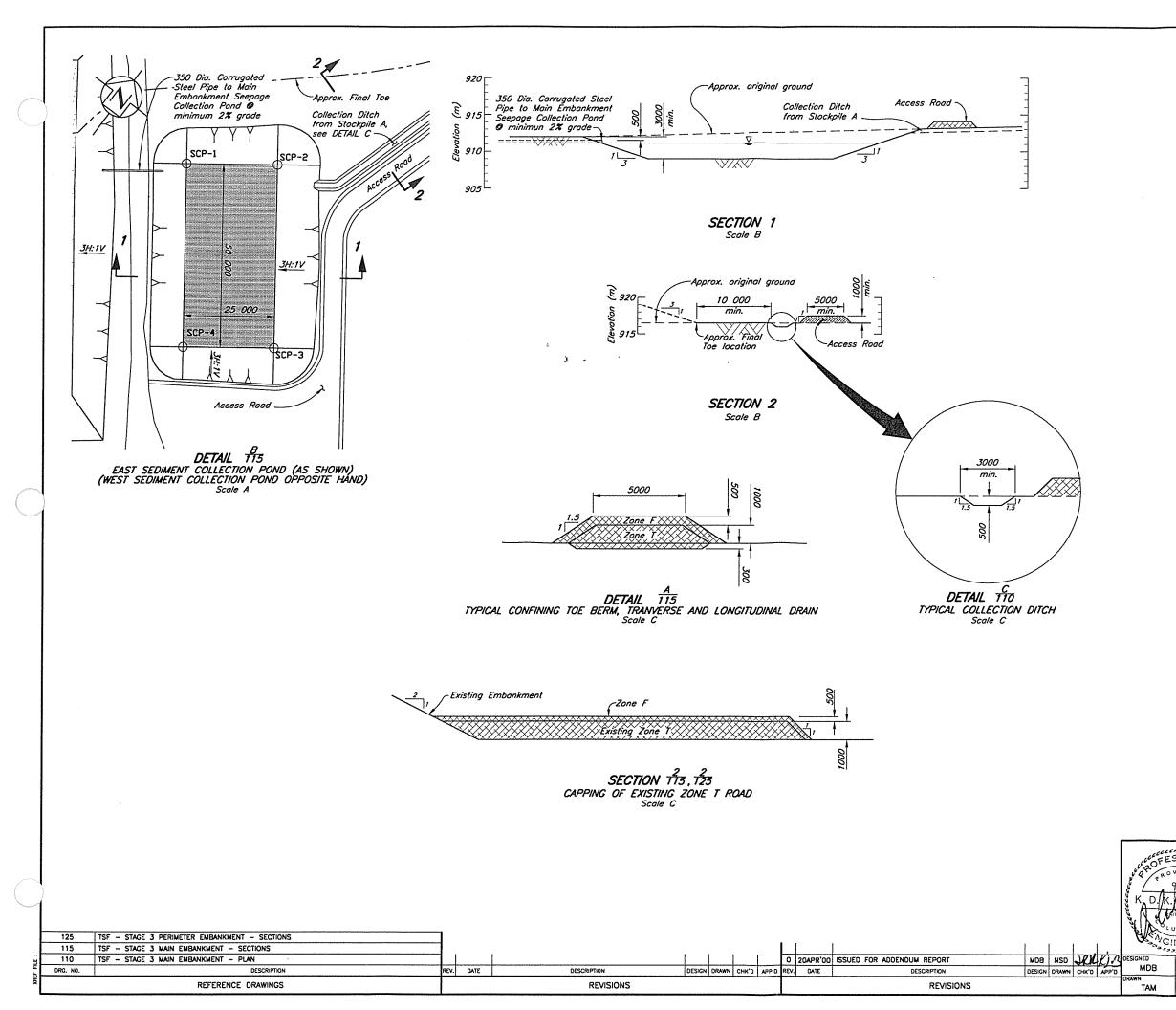


OCATION	PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS
Zone	Placed, moisture conditioned and spread in maximum 300 mm thick layers (after compaction). Vibratory compaction to 95% of Standard Proctor maximum dry density or as approved by the Engineer.
Zone	Placed, moisture conditioned and spread in maximum 500 mm thick layers (after compaction). Vibratory compaction to 92% of Standard Proctor maximum dry density or as approved by the Engineer.
sition Zone/ fining Berm	Placed and spread in maximum 600 mm thick layers. Compaction as directed by the Engineer.
nney n	Placed and spread in maximum 600 mm thick lifts. Compaction as directed by the Engineer.
nitudinal/ et Drain	Placed and spread carefully around filter fabric/drain gravel. Compaction as directed by the Engineer.
ndation/ nitudinal/ et Drain	Placed and spread carefully around seepage collection pipes. Compaction as directed by the Engineer.
rse Bearing r	End dumped and spread as required for trafficability and fill placement.
n Liner	Placed and spread in maximum 150 mm thick lifts. Compacted to 92% of the Standard Proctar Maximum Dry Density, or as approved by the Engineer.
in Liner t ection	Placed and spread in maximum 300 mm thick lift. Compaction as directed by the Engineer.
l Zone	Nominal compaction by construction equipment
' Zone	Placed, moisture conditioned and spread in maximum 500 mm thick layers (after compaction). Vibratory compaction to 95% of Standard Proctor Maximum Dry Density, or as opproved by the Engineer.
l Zone	See Zone T or Zone B above for Specifications
l Zone	Placed and spread in maximum 1000 mm thick lift. Compaction as directed by the Engineer.

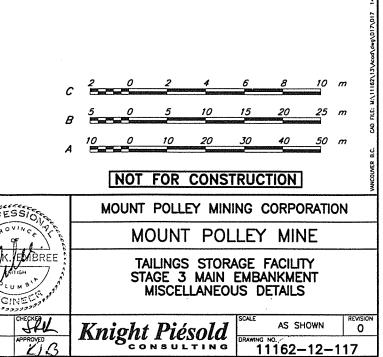


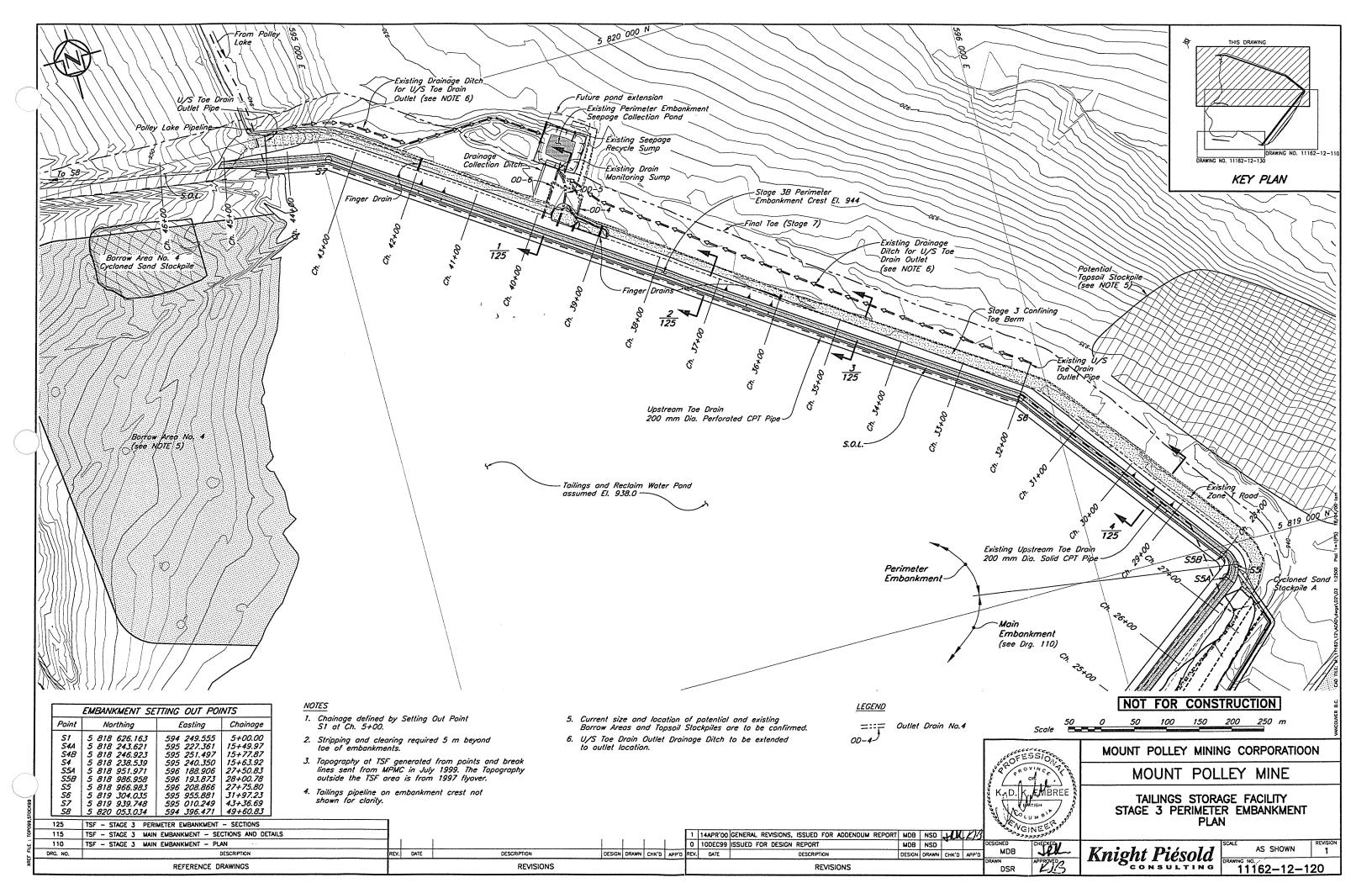


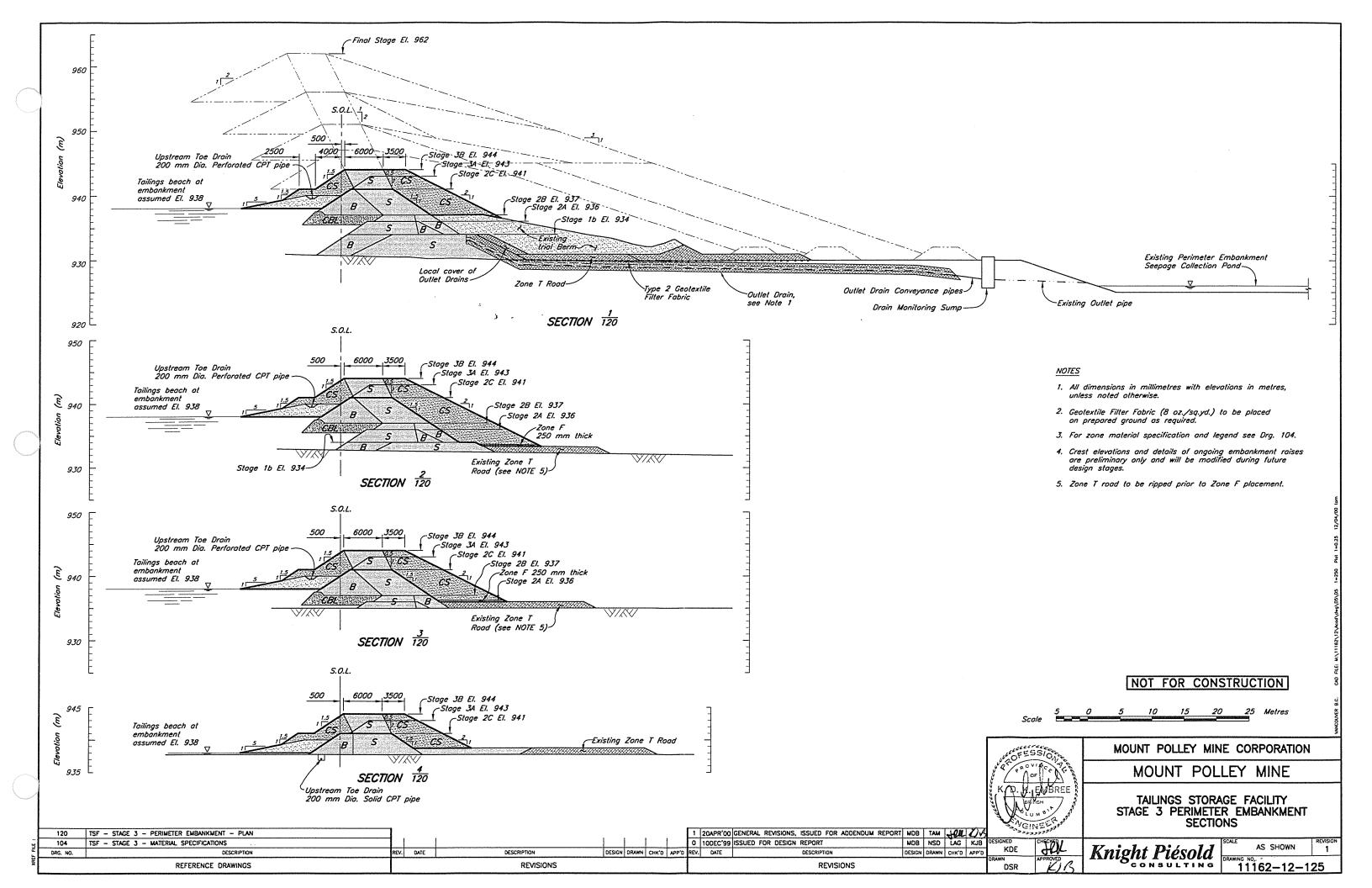
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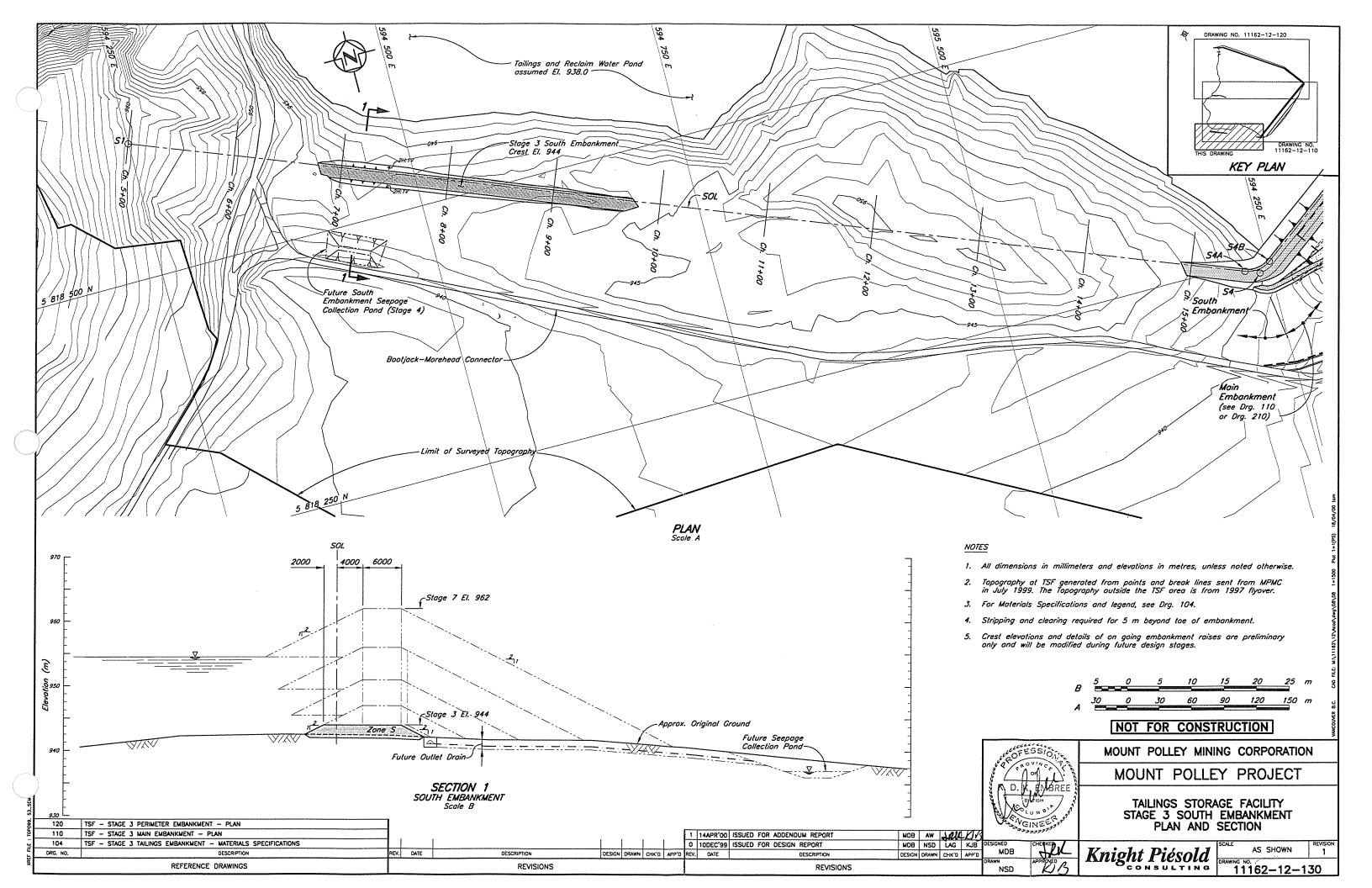


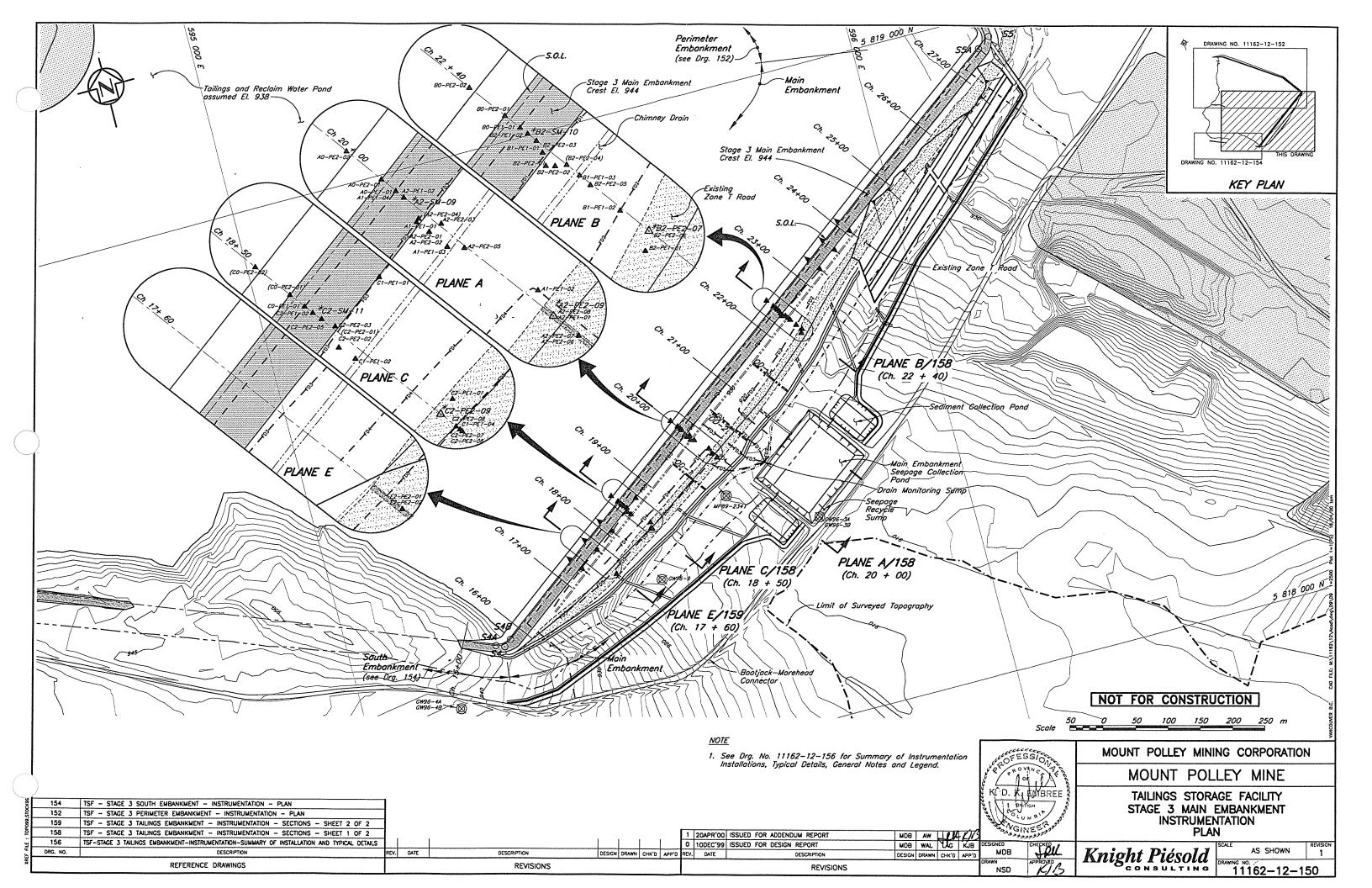
	SEDIMENT POND SETTING OUT POINTS								
	Point	Northing	Easting	Elevation					
EAST	SCP-1 SCP-2 SCP-3 SCP-4	5 818 457.786 5 818 472.495 5 818 432.065 5 818 417.356	595 831.405 595 851.620 595 881.038 595 860.823	909.0 909.0 909.0 909.0 909.0					
WEST	SCP-5 SCP-6 SCP-7 SCP-8	5 818 334.846 5 818 349.556 5 818 309.126 5 818 294.417	595 672.935 595 693.149 595 722.568 595 702.353	908.0 908.0 908.0 908.0					

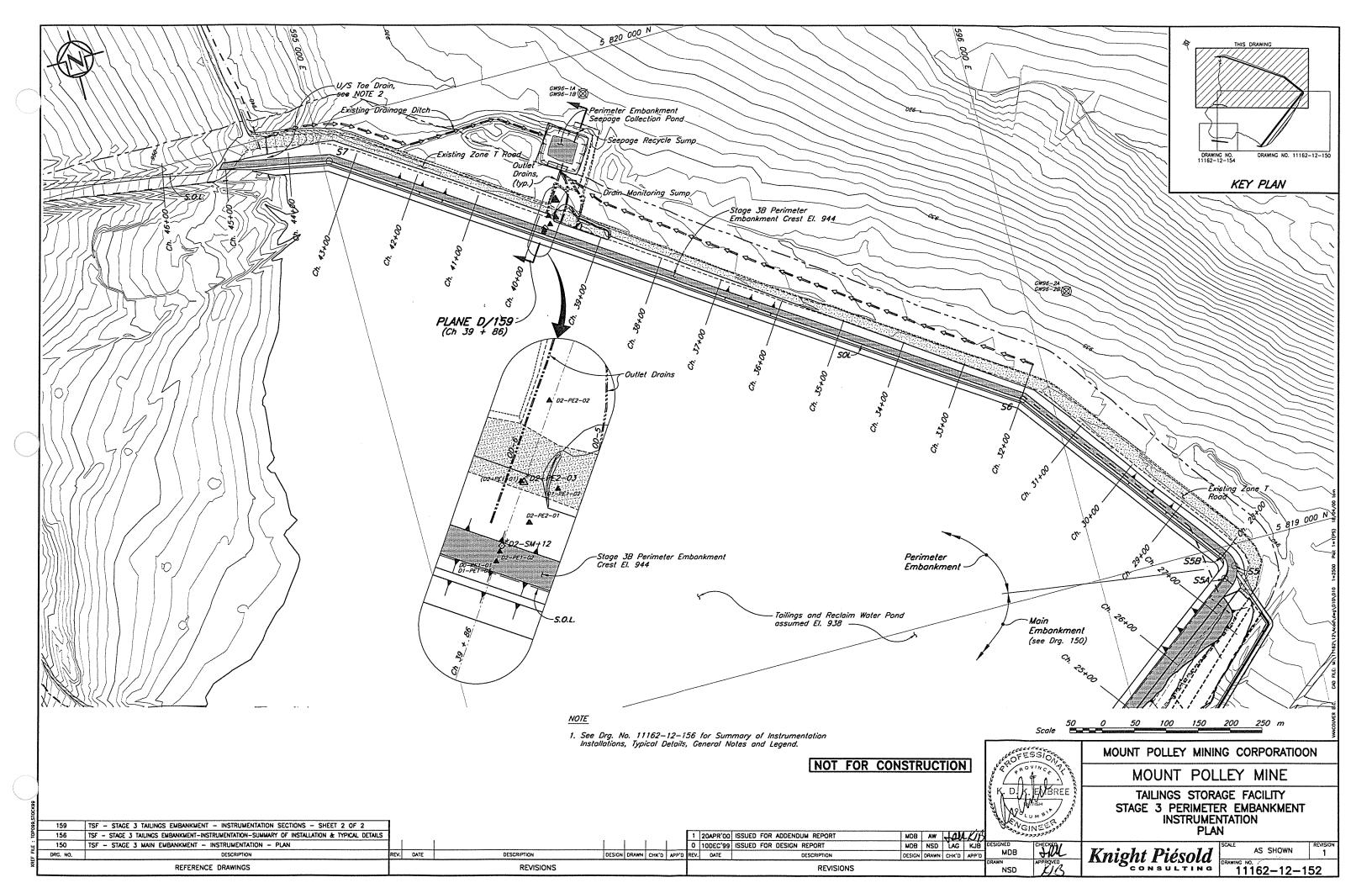


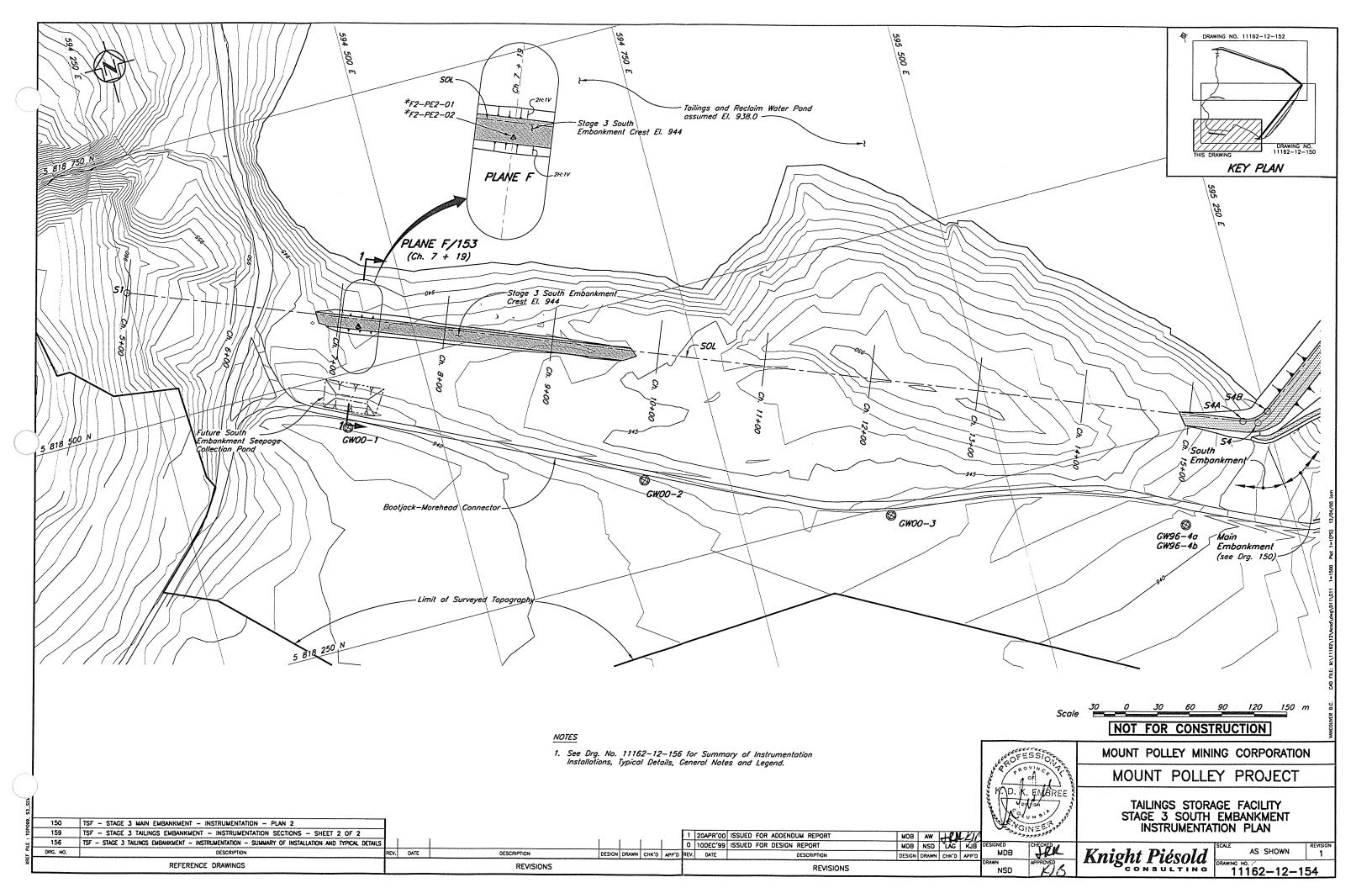


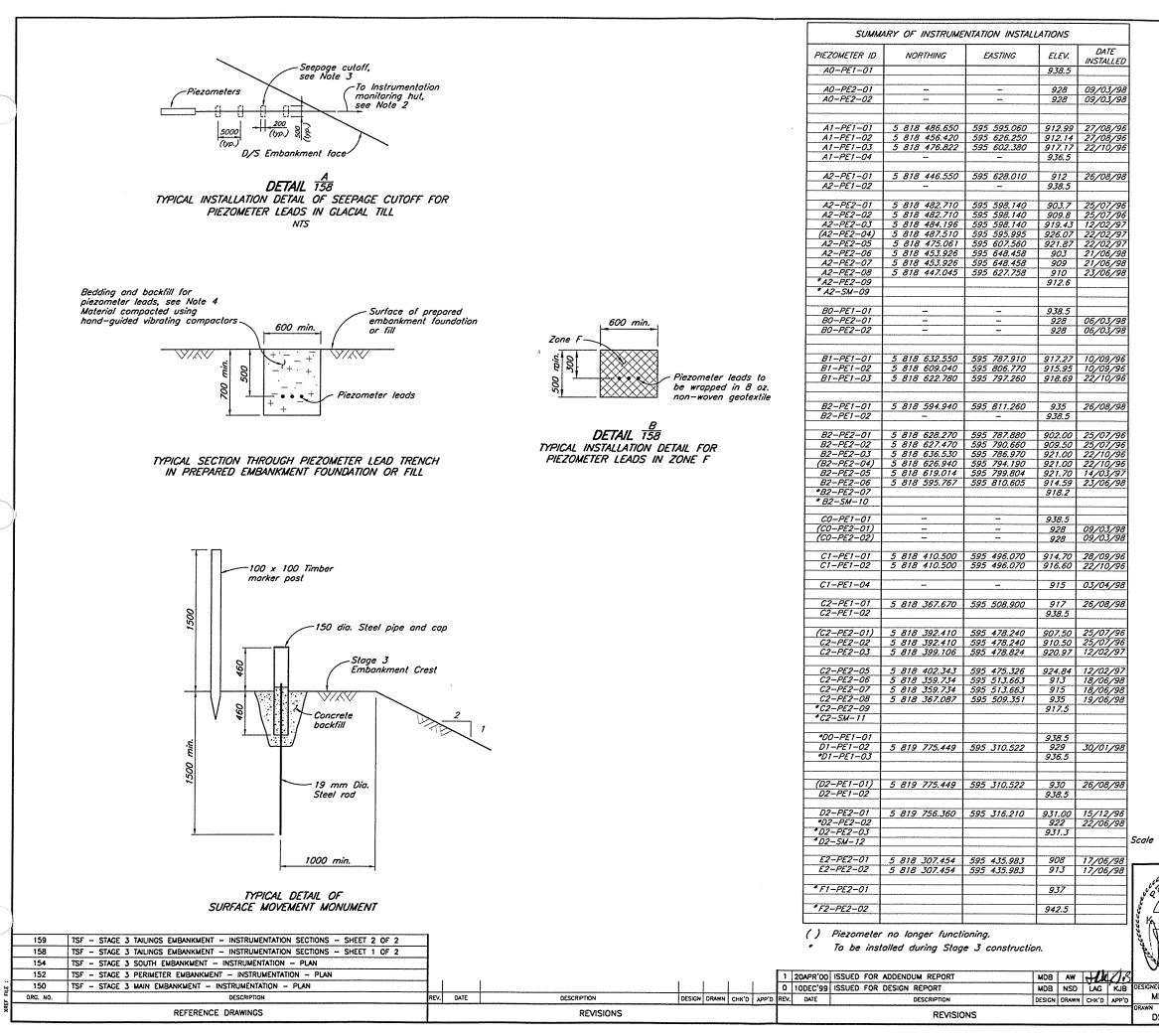






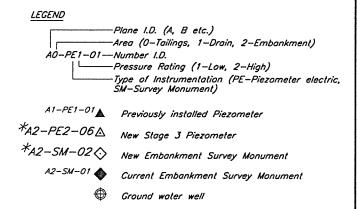






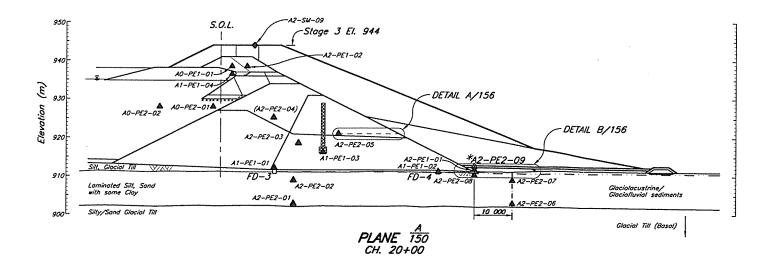
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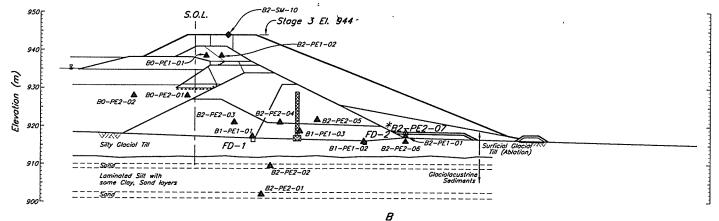
- 1. Dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise noted.
- 2. Piezometer leads are to be extended as directed by the Engineer.
- 3. Seepage cutoffs placed at 5 m intervals with 10% bentonite added to fine grained till backfill.
- 4. Fine grained till backfill must have all particles exceeding 25 mm removed.



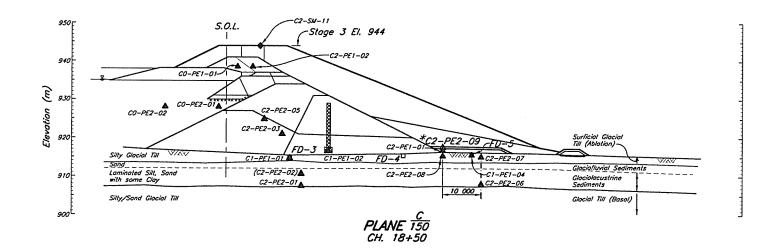
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GIN	NEER Room	SUMMARY	INSTRUMEN OF INSTALLATIO			l det	AILS
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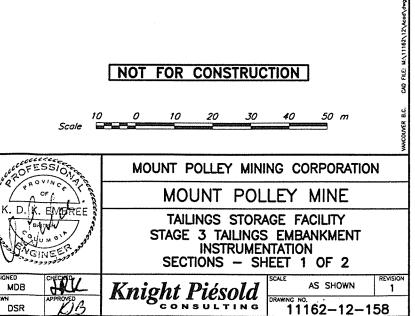
PLANE 150 CH. 22+40

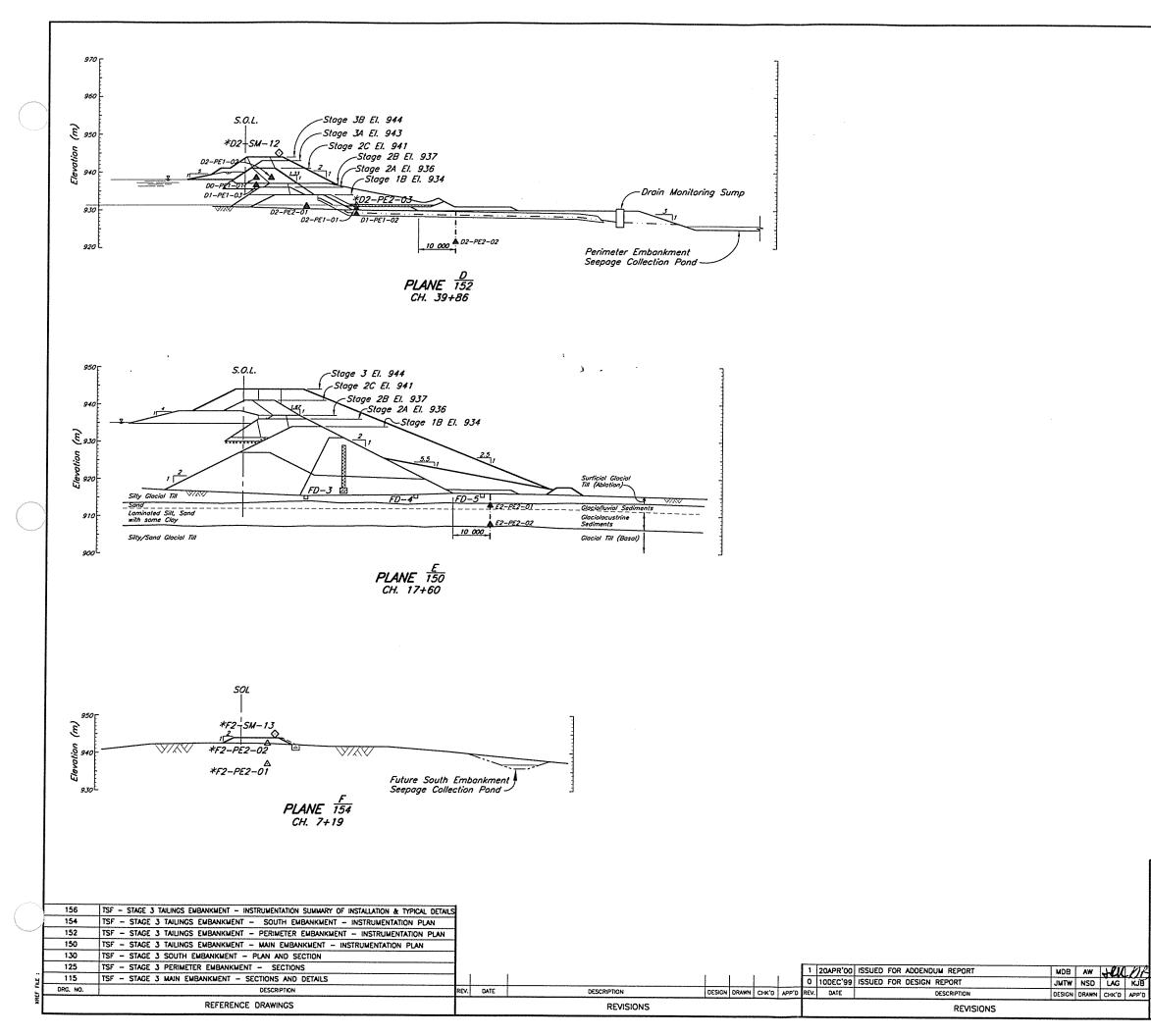


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	159	TSF - STAGE 3 TAILINGS EMBANKMENT - INSTRUMENTATION - SECTIONS 2 OF 2	1															PLAN
	156	TSF - STAGE 3 TAILINGS EMBANKMENT - INSTRUMENTATION - SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION & TYP. DETAILS	5						1	1	20APR'00	ISSUED FOR ADDENDUM REP	ORT	MDB	AW L	V PAL	NZ	V **
<u> </u>	150	TSF - STAGE 3 MAIN EMBANKMENT - INSTRUMENTATION - PLAN			1					+	****	ISSUED FOR DESIGN REPORT			WAL	LLC T	KUB	DESIGNED
5	DRG. NO.	DESCRIPTION	REV.	. DATE		DESCRIPTION	DESIGN DR	AWN CHK	D APP'D	REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTI	ON		DRAWN	HK'D	APP'D	MDB
x		REFERENCE DRAWINGS				REVISIONS						RE	IVISIONS	<u> </u>	t	I		DRAWN DSR

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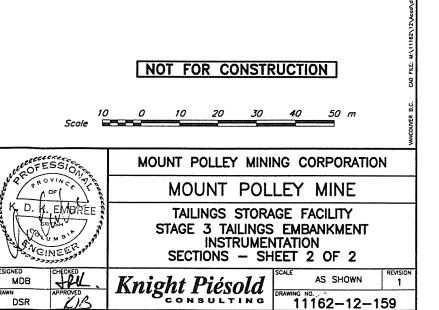
- Piezometers are vibrating wire type, SINCA Model 52611030 and RST Model 45005-0100 with a pressure rating of 100 psi or equivalent, connected to a readout panel via standard non-vented direct burial cable.
- 2. Piezometer leads extended as directed by the Engineer.
- 3. Zone lill materials and drain pipes not shown in drawing for clarity. For Details see Drg. 115, 125 and 130
- 4. See Drg. No. 11162-12-156 for Installation typical details.





NOTE

 See Drg. No. 11162–12–156 for Summary of Instrumentation Installations, Typical Details, General Notes and Legend.



Knight Piésold

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APPENDIX A

AGENCY REVIEW COMMENTS



. 14745-40/MTPO/01

Mr. Ken Brouwer Knight Piesold Ltd. 750 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6C 2T8

Dear Mr. Brouwer:

RE: MOUNT POLLEY TAILINGS DAM CYCLONE SAND DAM PROPOSAL

The report <u>Report on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and On-going Stages of the</u> <u>Tailings Storage Facility Vol I and II</u> by Knight Piesold Ltd. dated December 13, 1999 was reviewed.

The following aspects require more detailed information or discussions in our meeting planned for Jan 26, 2000. I anticipate that they would be the starting point for our discussions. This is a challenging design change and operating / construction project.

Operations

- Operations manual content
- Personnel training
- Supervision training and experience in similar operations
- Management and technical control and communications

Construction Methodology

- Detailed discussion of proposed method
- Detailed discussion of alternative more efficient or expedient cycloning construction methods and limitations due to stability concerns

Design

- Cyclone sand downstream toe and finger underdrain design configuration, spacing, capacity, redundancy, piping and blockage risks
- Other vertical drainage
- Upstream drainage system design configuration, capacity, piping and blockage risks
- Containment berms or sumps for drainage and tailings failures, especially below Main Embankment

Stability Analysis

- Downstream cyclone sand stability during cycloning construction
- Downstream cyclone sand phreatic surface location during cycloning downstream and upstream.
- Evaluation of cyclone sand piping potential and behavior
- Evaluation of cyclone sand static/dynamic liquefaction potential
- Sensitivity to phreatic surface, particle size gradation effects, permeability
- · Effective stress

Ministry of Energy and Mines Mines Branch Energy and Minerals Division Mailing Address: PO Box 9320 Stn Prov Govt Victoria BC V8W 9N3 Telephone: (250) 952-0482 Facsimile: (250) 952-0481

Location: 5th Floor, 1810 Blanshard Street Victoria

Risk Assessment

- Risk minimization
- Detailed discussion of medium and high risk potential problems
- Vertical drainage
- Detailed risk assessment of operating problems and construction methodology with monitoring or operational controls and contingency controls in event of failures
 - liquefaction
 - piping
 - erosion from what ever sources including line flushing
 - operator error
 - .production decisions
- use of sensitivity analysis to set piezometric trigger levels for phreatic surface in active cycloning construction

Monitoring and Operational Controls

- detailed discussion of operation control measurements of cycloned tailings sand
- detailed discussion of operation control monitoring systems of cycloned tailings especially for phreatic surface eg piezometers, observational information and stability

I will contact you tomorrow if you have any questions regarding the above.

Yours sincerely;

George S. Headley, P. Eng. Senior Geotechnical Engineer

cc:

1

D. Parsons, MPMC T. Eaton E. Beswick/D. Morgan MEM, Prince George

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Location: 5th Floor, 1810 Blanshard Street, V	ctor	ia, B	C		
Mailing Address: PO Box 9320, Stn. Prov. Gov				i 	
Victoria, BC					
viciona, po		<u></u>	5211	3.0)/
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DATE SENT: February 22, 2000

TO: Bryan Kynoch MPMC, Don Parsons MPMC, Ken Brouwer KP

 PHONE NUMBER:
 (250)

 FAX NUMBERS:
 (604) 687-4030, (604) 685-0147, (250) 790-2268

FROM: George Headley, P.Eng. Senior Geotechnical Engineer Phone: (250) 952-0480 FAX: (250) 952-0481 Email: george.headley@gems7.gov.bc.ca

COMMENTS: Enclosed comments are a review of the dam design report by

Chuck Brawner for MEM. Please note his Recommendations and Past Experience

sections. I will refer to this letter in my final review comments and in permit conditions.

George

Facsimilie sent by: GSHeadley

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 5

FLD-10-AUUU(NEU) JU:U) TECHNOLOGY KESODKCE INC.

(FAX)604 904 6712

P. 002/005 14745-40/MTPO

TRIETR

c.o. Brawner Engineering Im.

CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEEHING

Capilano Business Park Sulic 102, 980 West 1st. Street North Vancouver. Bikish Columbia Canada V7P DN4 Yel 1604) 904-6717 Tax (604) 904-6712

February 16, 2000

Ministry of Energy & Mines Mines Inspection Branch 5th. Floor, 1810 Blanshard St. Victoria, B.C. V8W 9N3

Atta: Tim Eaton, P. Eng. Manager, Geotechnical Engineering

Dear Mr. Eaton;

Re: Mount Polley Mining Corp. Tailings Storage Facility Cyclone Sand Review

Further to your request of February 4, 2000 I have reviewed the report by Knight Piesold Ltd. on Cycloned Sand Construction of Stage 3 and Ongoing Stages of the Tailings Storage Facility at Mount Polley Mine.

INTRODUCTION

I note that Mt, Polley is anxious to move to cyclone sand construction for their TSF dam. EMPR is concerned that they may have not completed realistic cost estimates and recognized all the construction difficulties.

In addition:

- i) The fill has shifted upstream a bit and might be narrow above the existing dam crest.
- ii) The need and effectiveness of the upstream drainage pipe has not been clearly demonstrated.
- iii) The cycloned sand has a high silt content and therefore lower permeability.

I also have received concerns from Mr. G. Headley, Senior Geotechnical Engineer on February 11, 2000. The project involves three embankments - The main, perimeter and south dams. The

Page 2

main embankment is the highest 57 meters - which represents a medium-high structure, certainly not unusual.

DESIGN

The design is a modified centerline design with a clay till core and a hydrauliced silty sand downstream section. The silty sand is obtained by cycloning the tailings. To recognize the somewhat finer gradation than usual for this type of structure the downstream slope has been flattened from 2H:1V to 3H:1V. This is a reasonable trade-off provided vertical permeability is available. The downstream zone will be developed with ongoing raises.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONTROL

The design proposed is sensitive to many features which will require close control. These include:

- an adequate materials balance
- successful control of piezometric pressures in the dam and foundations
- reasonable vertical drainability of the hydrauliced tailings
- adequate density of the hydrauliced tailings
- adequate under-drainage
- optimization of cyclone operation over 7 months
- adequate Q₁/Q₂ field inspection program
- adequate cyclone and hydraulicing operating personnel and facilities

FIELD AND DESIGN PROGRAMS

Knight Piesold have performed considerable geotechnical and materials characteristics tests. They include:

- review of a very large scale field cyclone and hydraulicing test program (200,000 m³)
- field gradation and density testing
- field permeability and drainage evaluation
- tailings gradation and density testing
- seepage analysis
- stability analysis static and dynamic for the dam and foundations
- final design stability allows for plugged drains
- shear strength and permeability assessment of the tailings
- emphasis that the ongoing design may be modified based on experience the observational approach

Page 3

I would note that the testing, evaluation and analysis generally meet the standard of the industry requirements. Conservation has been incorporated in tailings properties and the stability analysis.

PAST EXPERIENCE

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The use of the centerline method was used successfully at Gibraltar and Brenda Mines. It is recognized that the gradation of Mt. Polley is finer, therefore it is recommended that Knight Piesold - Mt. Polley Mines provide some further information such as:

- other projects internationally where a reasonably similar tailings gradation has been used successfully
- foundation finger drains have been used under hydraulically placed tailings for downstream construction
- adequate density has been obtained using hydraulic placement of tailings
- the cell deposition system they propose has been successful elsewhere
- the foundation glacial fluvial sand is not subject to liquefaction under the site load conditions

RECOMMENDATIONS

The first year of hydraulic tailings disposal is critical.

It is recommended that Knight Piesold and Mt. Polley Mines meet the following requirements:

- Develop redundancy in the hydraulic tailings disposal system pipelines and cyclones.
- Establish a comprehensive Q₁/Q₂ monitoring system and report data to EMPR monthly. This frequency may be relaxed pending successful procedures and results after year one.
- Review the hydraulicing program annually and redesign the following year's program if necessary.
- Install adequate instrumentation to allow the observational approach to be successful.
- Incorporate a top filter in the finger drain design.
- Ensure the width of the center clayey core is wide enough to be constructed effectively.
- Monitor the mass tailings balance to ensure the yearly volumes are available.
- Develop the year one design of pipelines and cyclones and submit it to EMPR for information.
- Review the estimated cost estimate.
- Re-assess the need of the upstream drainage pipe.
- Communicate with EMPR immediately if the hydraulic tailings program develops problems and advise operational changed proposed.

** SOPERIDZUUJ HED IV:UG TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE INC.

Page 4

- Rowe
- Develop a hydraulic tailings deposition operating manual as soon as reasonably possible.
 Ensure the surface drainage collection systems and pressure relief wells are operational at the commencement of the hydraulicing program.

Providing the list of recommendations listed herein are met or agreed to, I consider you can recommend the use of the hydrauliced downstream design be approved subject to annual review.

If you have any questions please contact me.

Yours truly,

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Pranfrecci

COB/pm

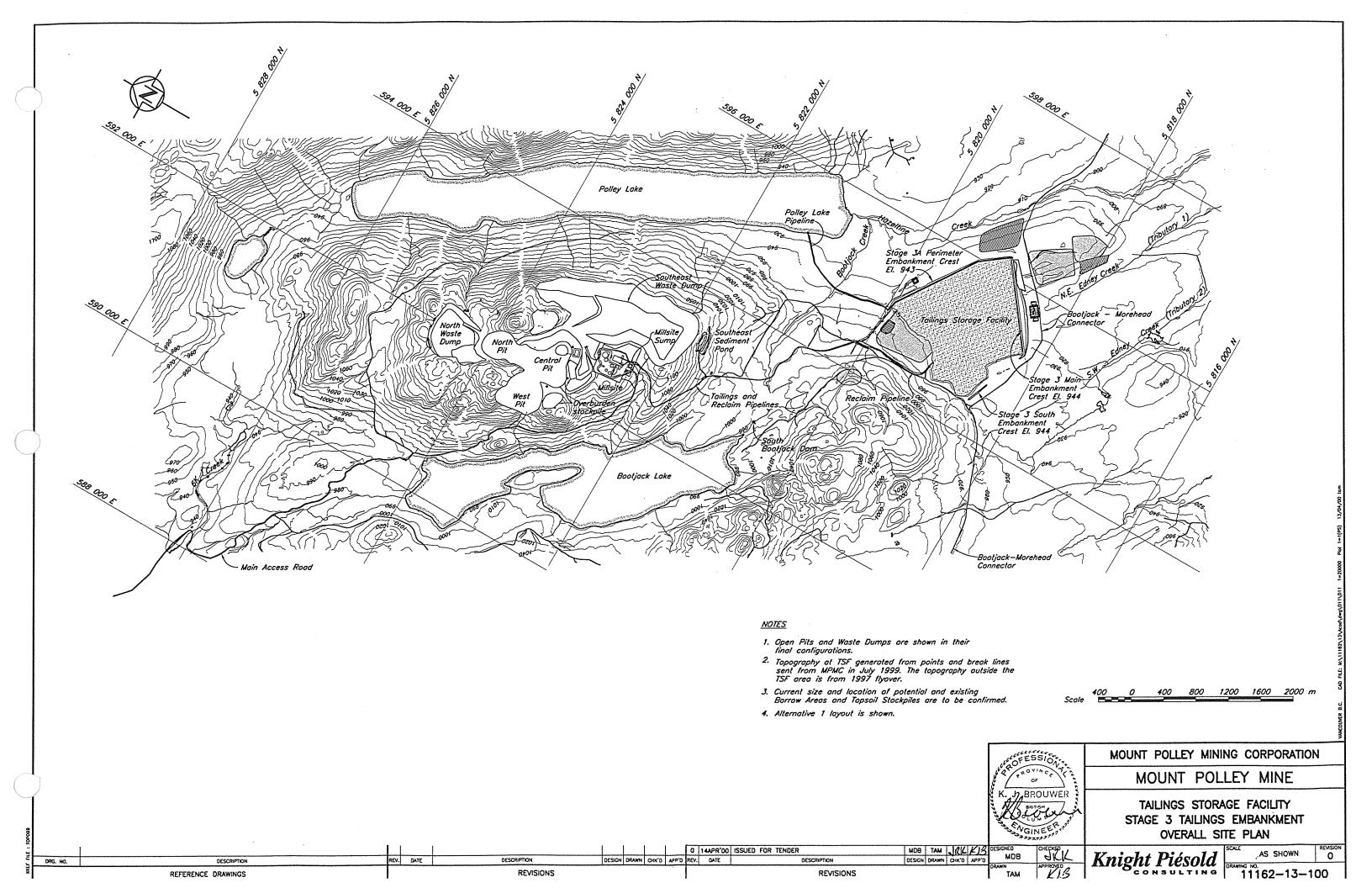
Knight Piésold

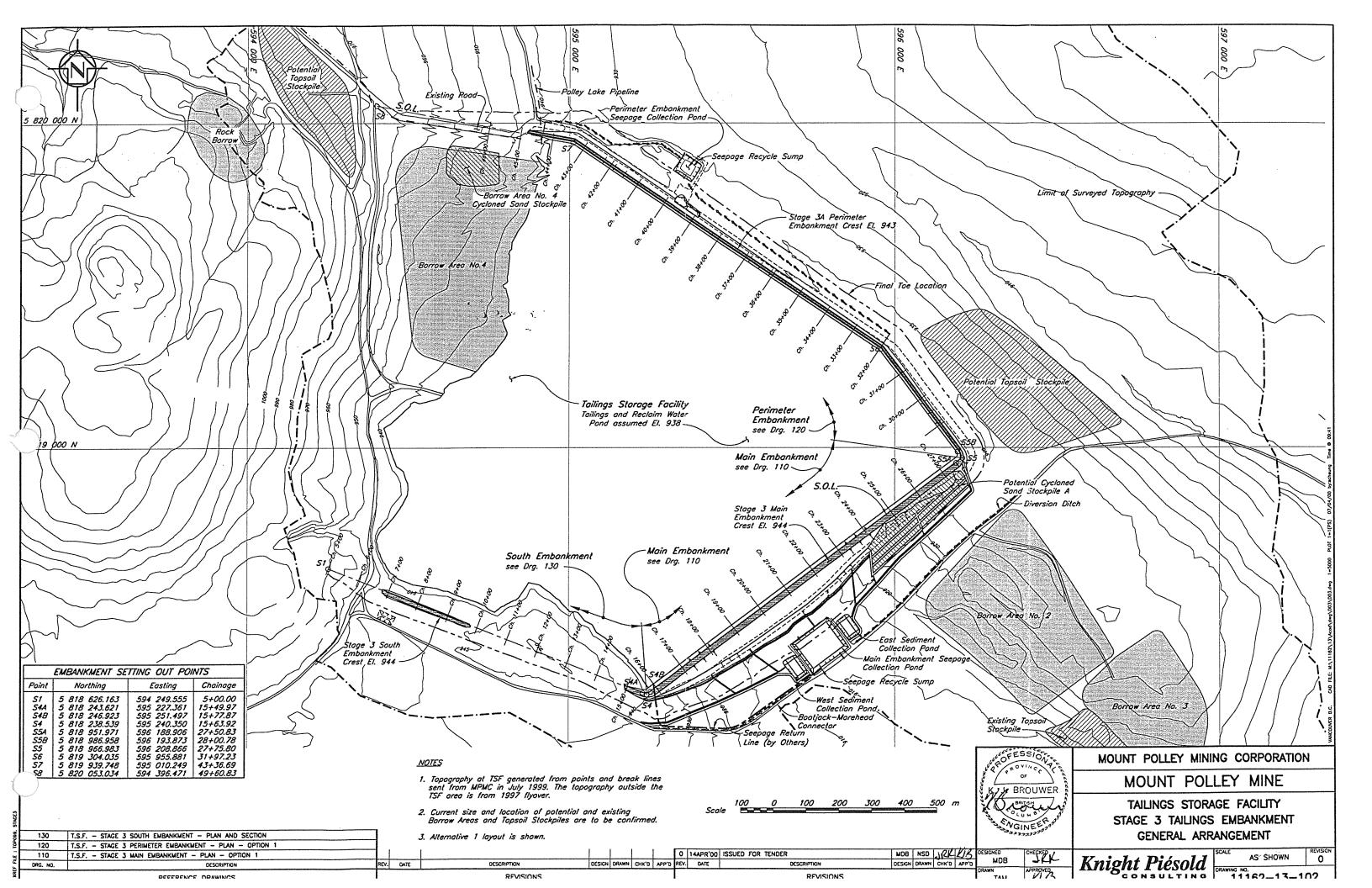
APPENDIX B

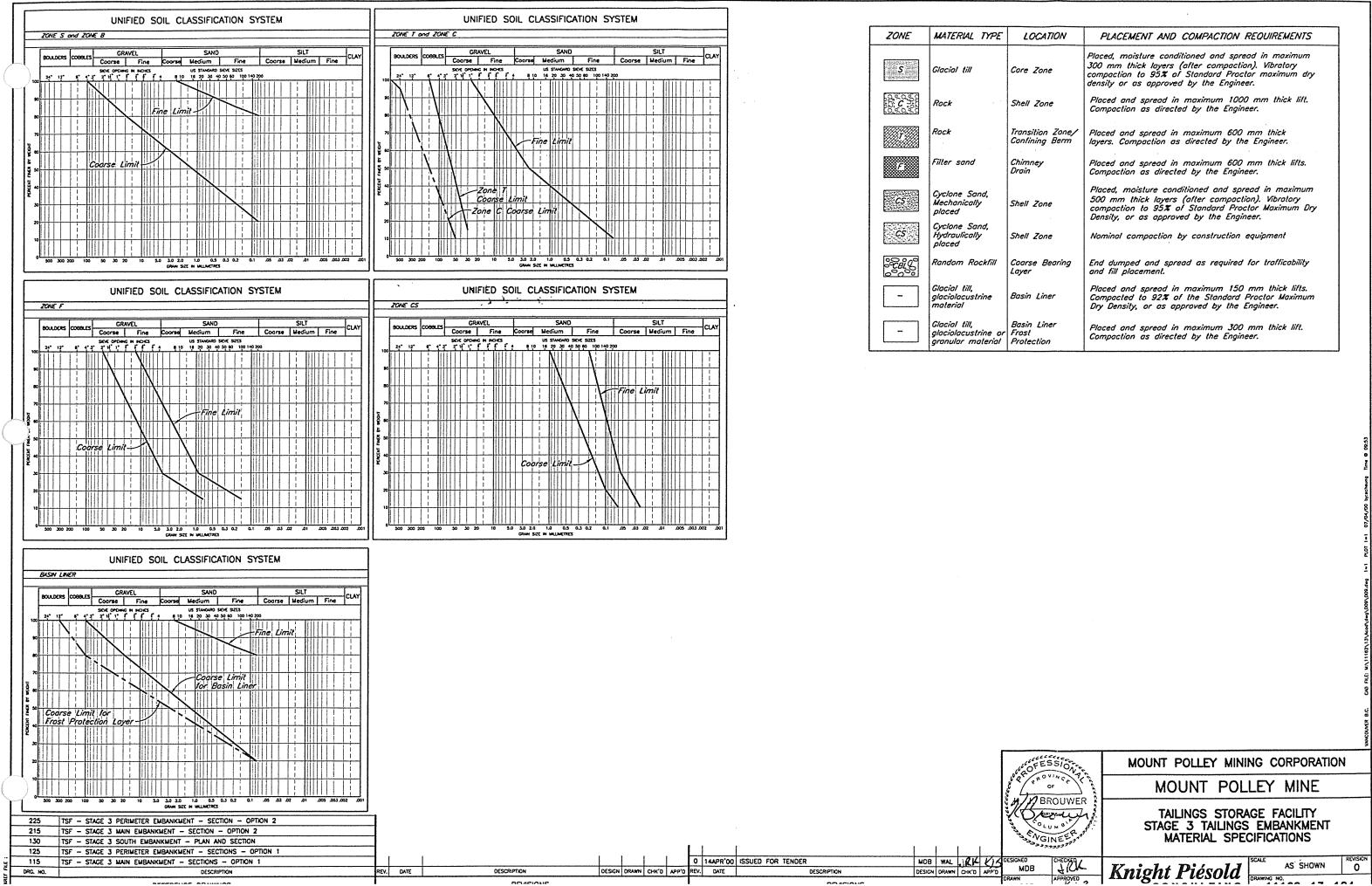
STAGE 3 CONSTRUCTION - TENDER DRAWINGS

DWG. NO. REV. TITLE

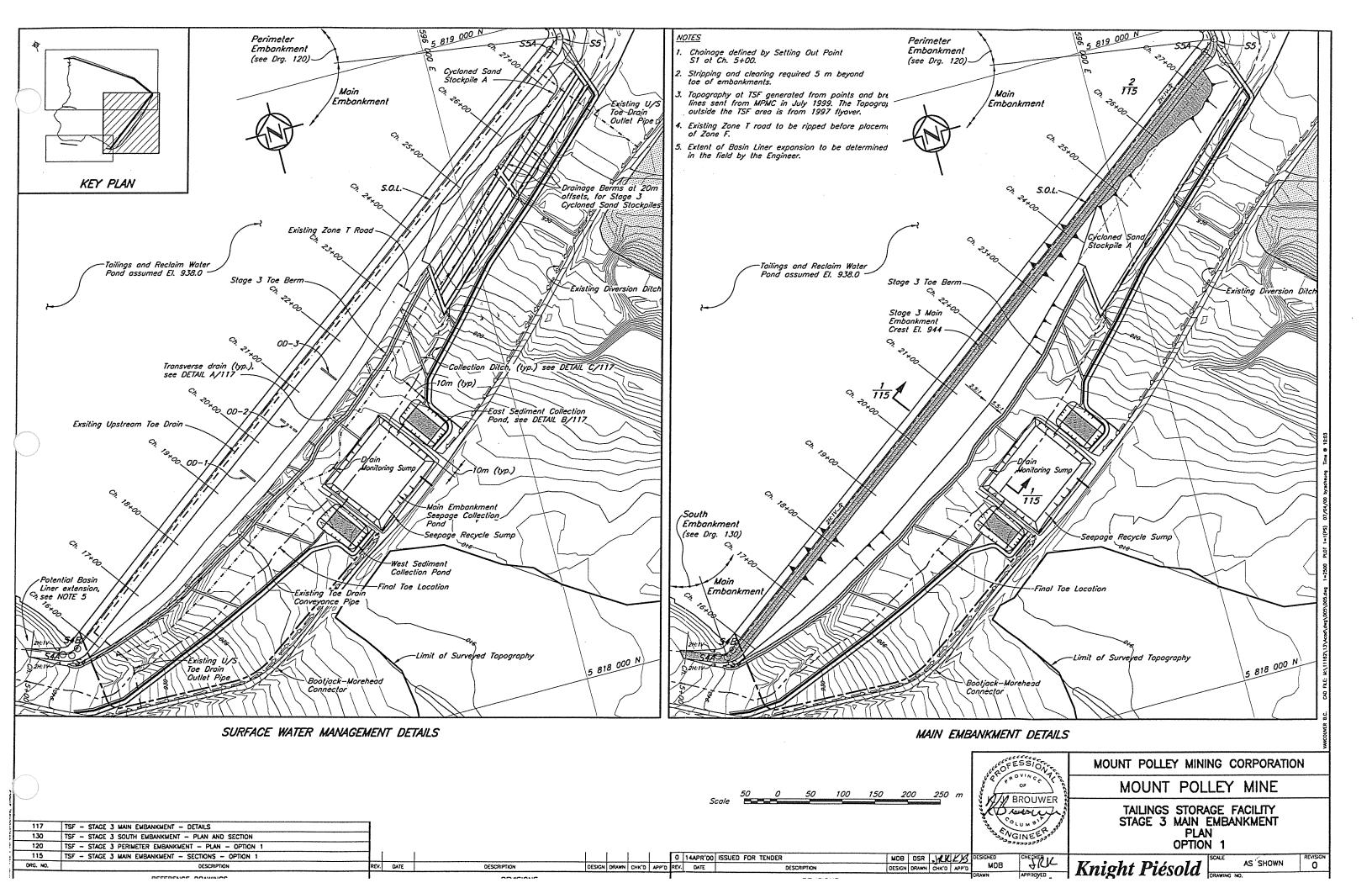
11162-13-100	0	Stage 3 Tailings Embankment - Overall Site Plan
11162-13-102	0	Stage 3 Tailings Embankment - General Arrangement
11162-13-104	0	Stage 3 Tailings Embankment - Material Specifications
11162-13-110	0	Stage 3 Main Embankment - Plan - Option 1
11162-13-115	0	Stage 3 Main Embankment - Sections - Option 1
11162-13-117	0	Stage 3 Main Embankment - Miscellaneous Details
11162-13-120	0	Stage 3 Perimeter Embankment - Plan - Option 1
11162-13-125	0	Stage 3 Perimeter Embankment - Sections - Option 1
11162-13-130	0	Stage 3 South Embankment - Plan and Section
11162-13-210	0	Stage 3 Main Embankment - Plan - Option 2
11162-13-215	0	Stage 3 Main Embankment - Section - Option 2
11162-13-220	0	Stage 3 Perimeter Embankment - Plan - Option 2
11162-13-225	0	Stage 3 Perimeter Embankment - Sections - Option 2

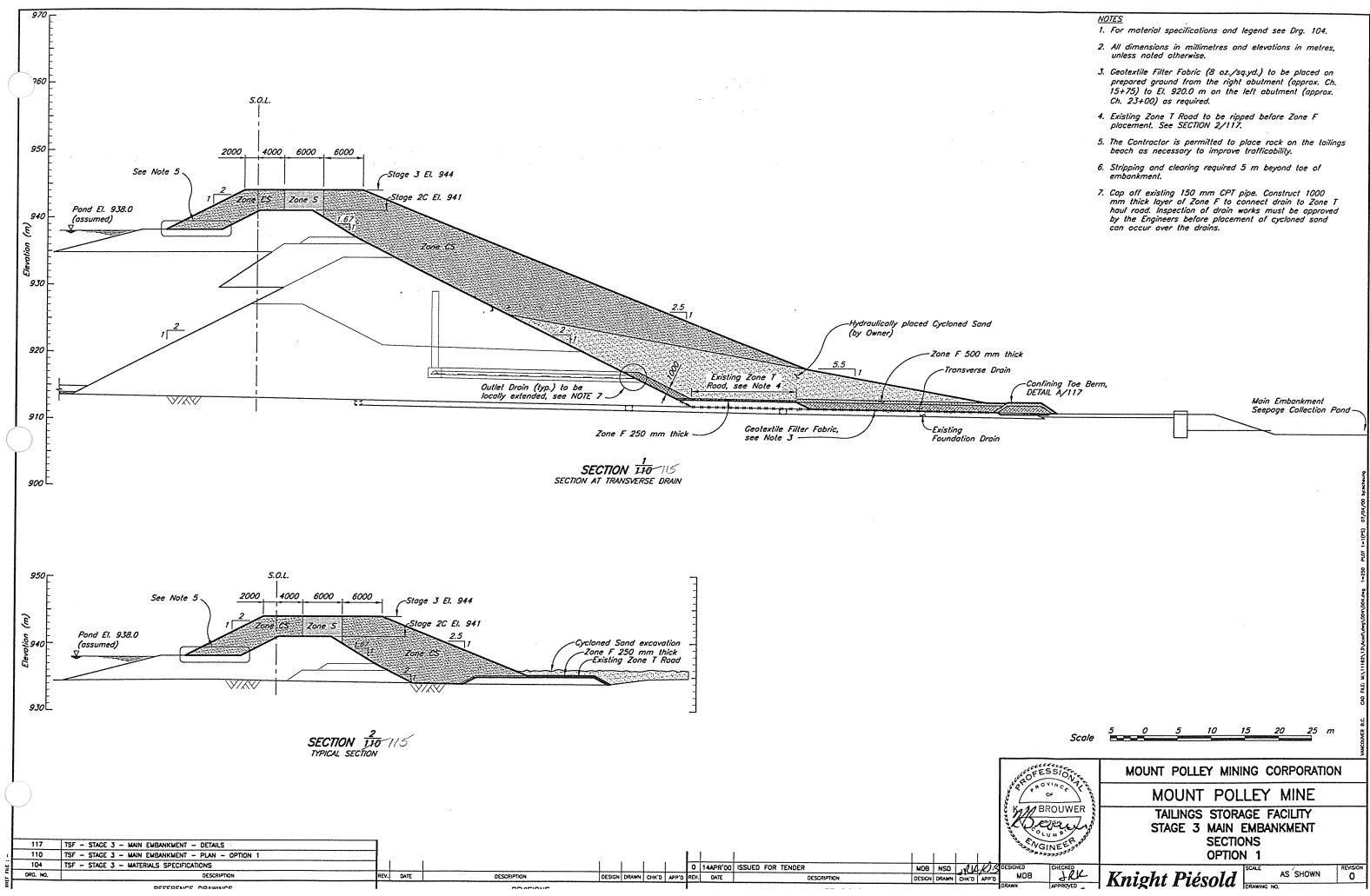


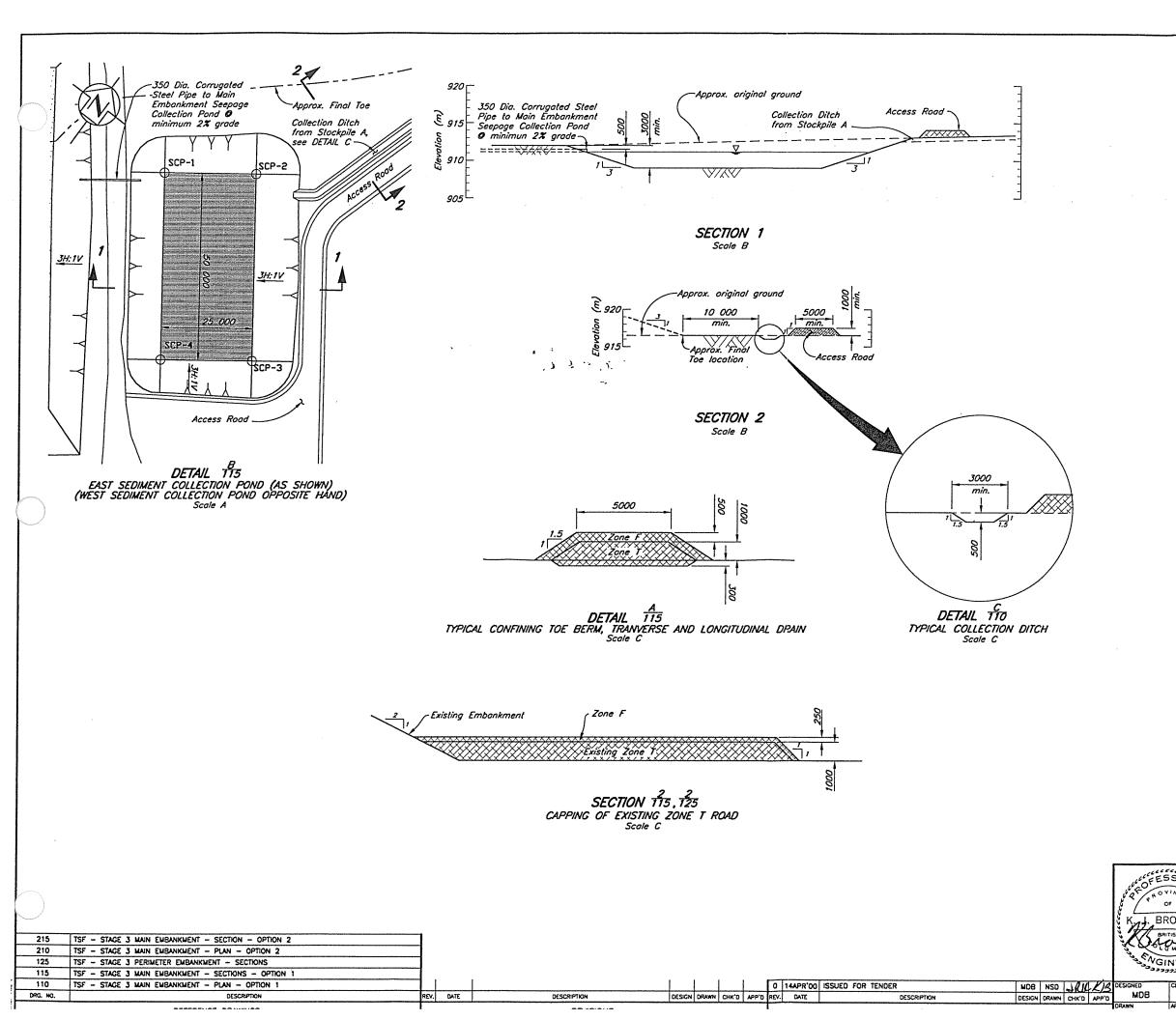




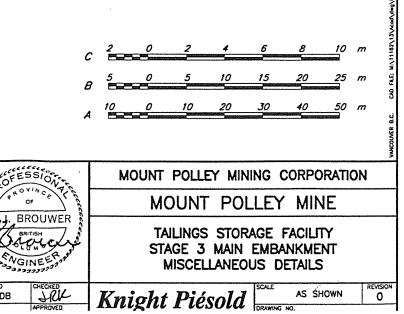
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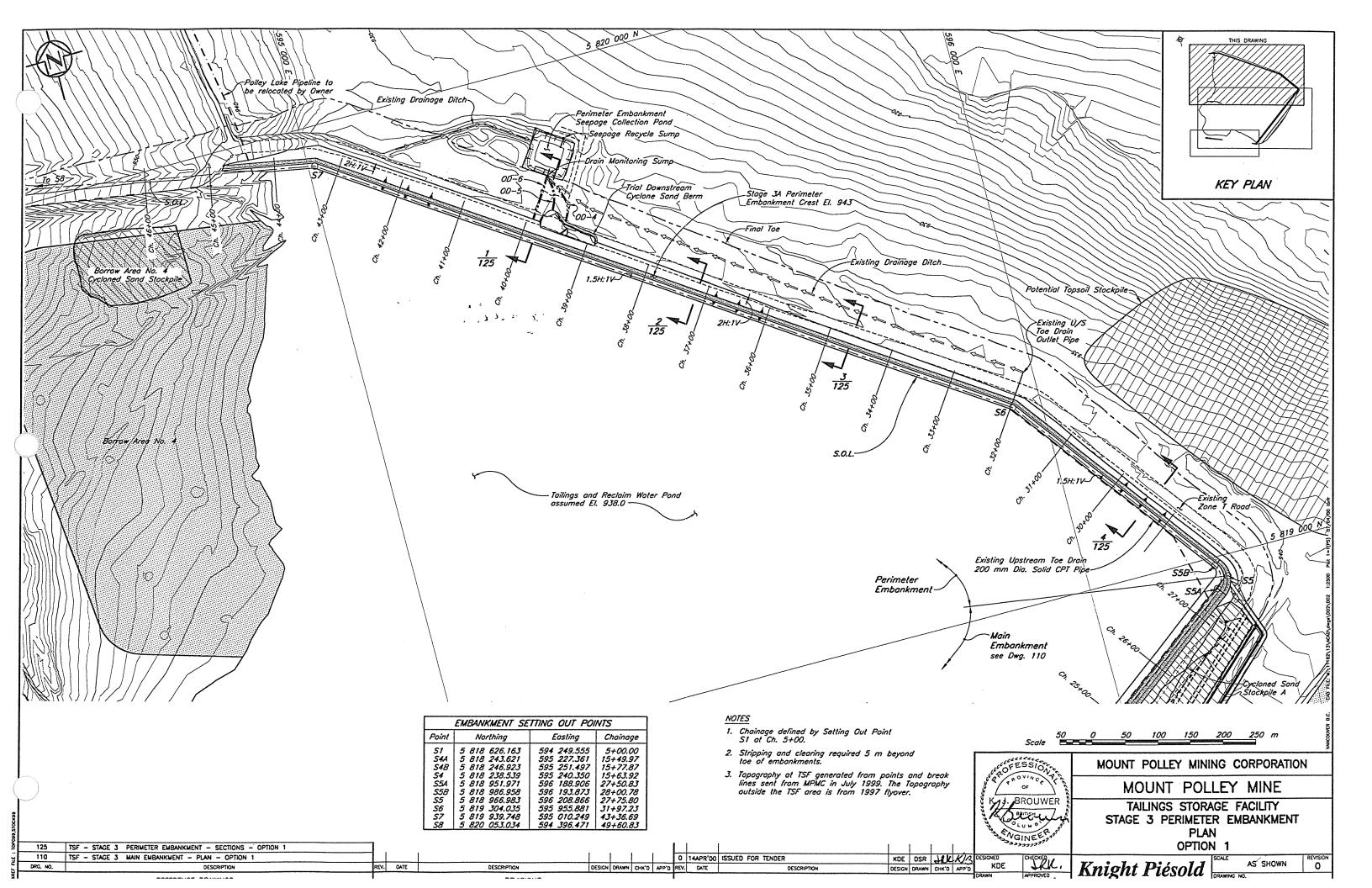


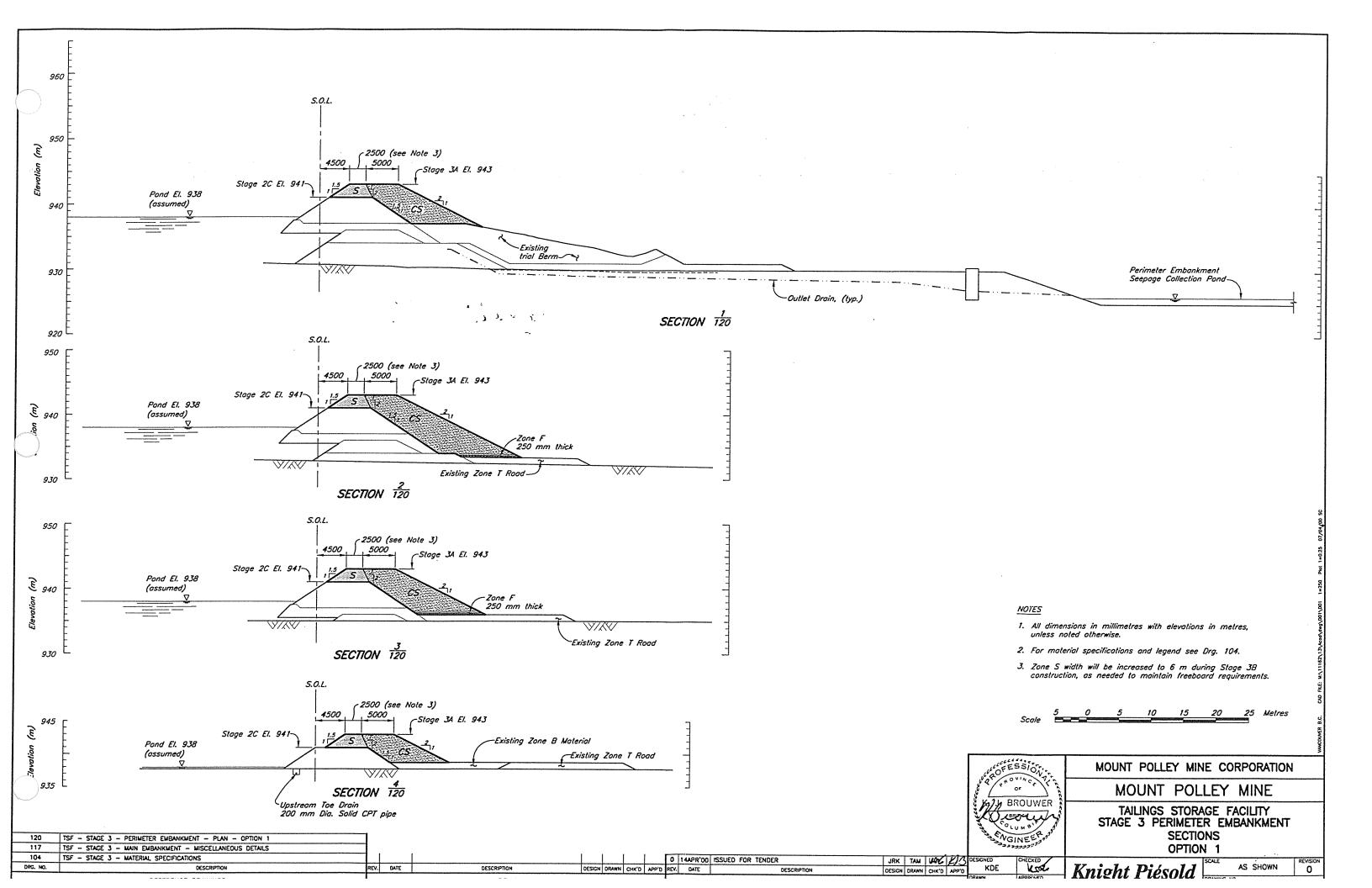


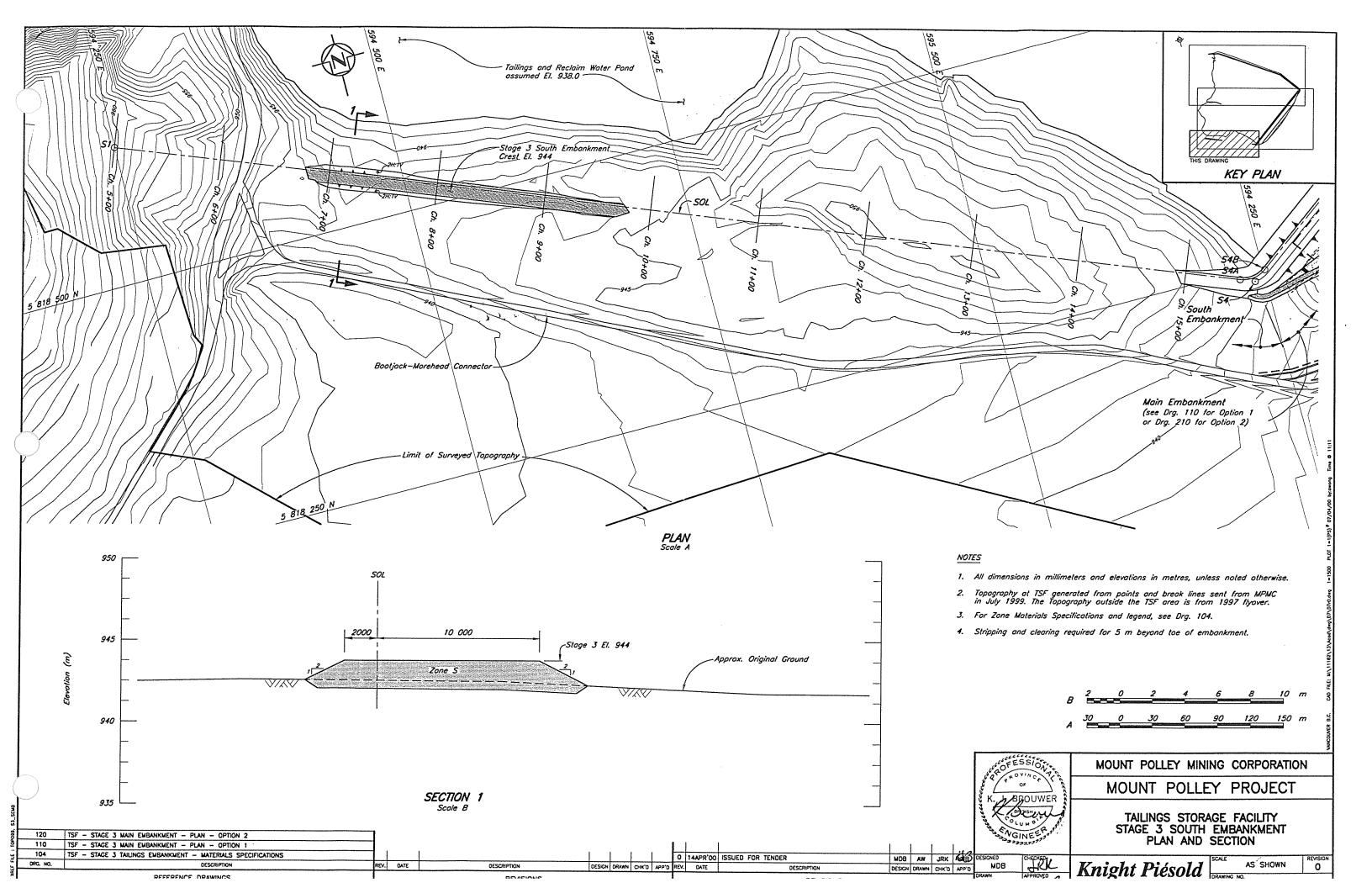


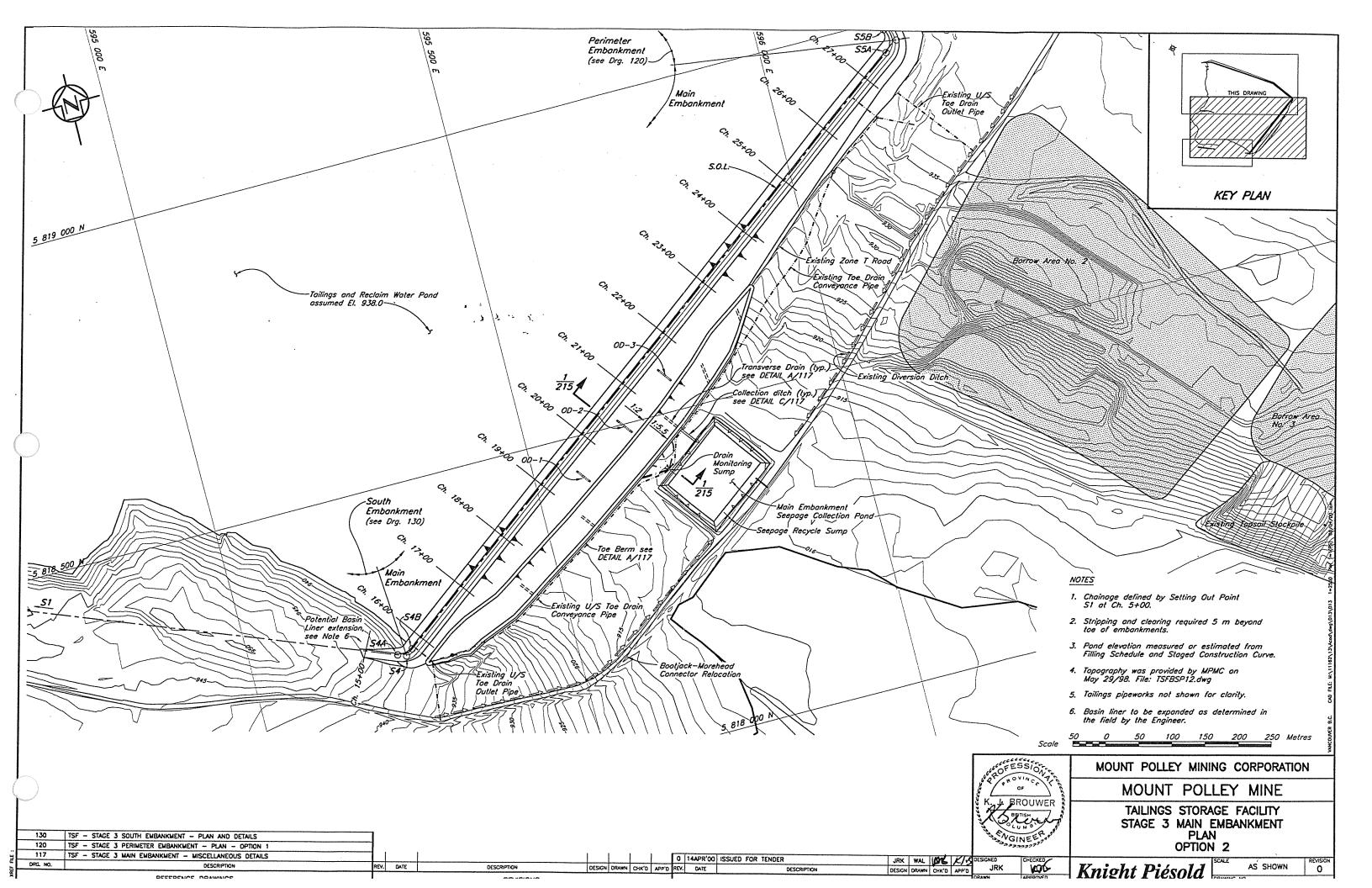
	SEDIMENT POND SETTING OUT POINTS							
	Point	Northing	Easting	Elevation				
EAST	SCP-1 SCP-2 SCP-3 SCP-4	5 818 457.786 5 818 472.495 5 818 432.065 5 818 417.356	595 831.405 595 851.620 595 881.038 595 860.823	909.0 909.0 909.0 909.0 909.0				
WEST	SCP-5 SCP-6 SCP-7 SCP-8	5 818 334.846 5 818 349.556 5 818 309.126 5 818 294.417	595 672.935 595 693.149 595 722.568 595 702.353	908.0 908.0 908.0 908.0				

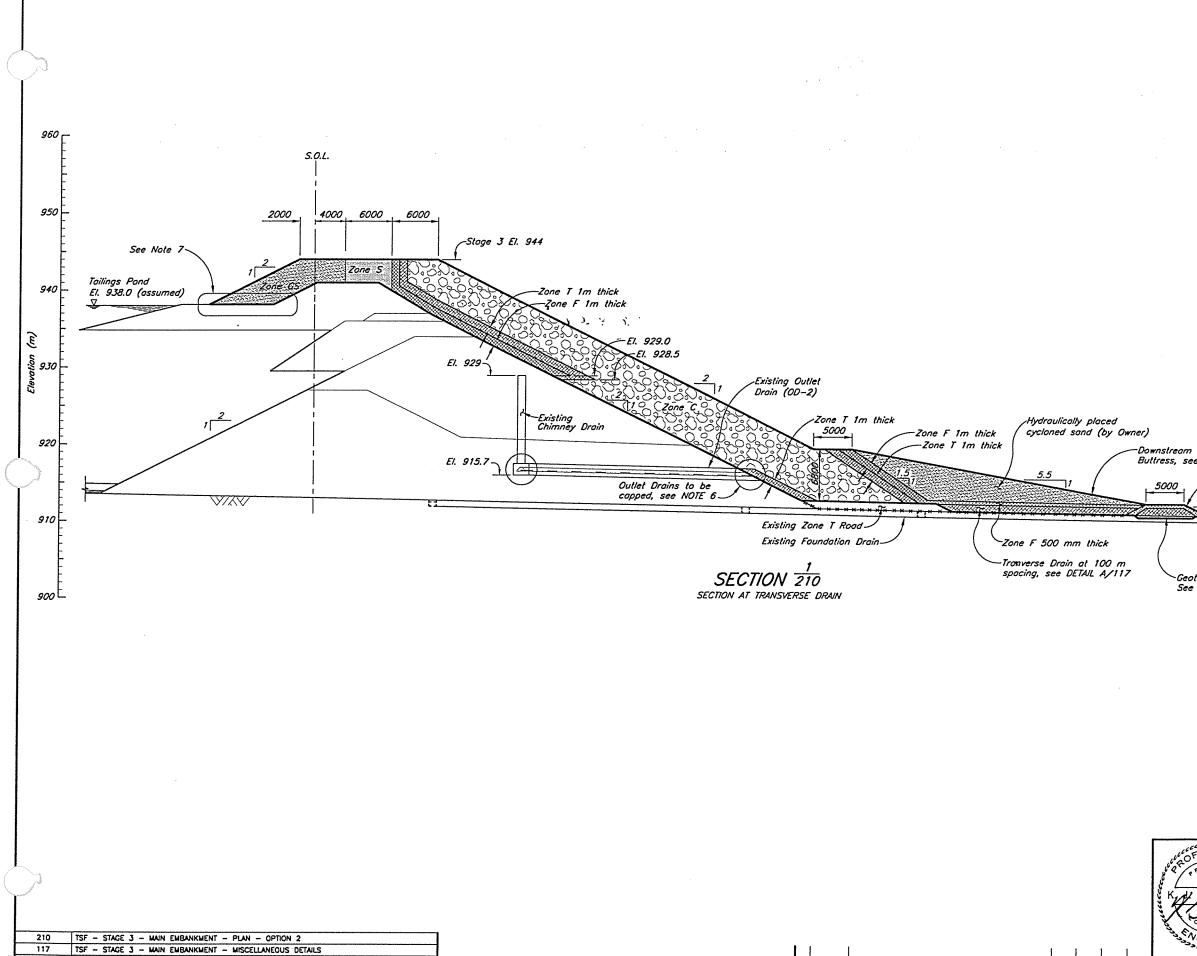












TSF - STAGE 3 - MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS

104

DRG. NO.

DESCRIPTION

DATE

0 14APR'00 ISSUED FOR TENDER

DESCRIPTION

DESIGN DRAWN CHK'D APP'D REV. DATE

	<u>NOTES</u>
	 For zone material specifications and legend see Drg. 104. All dimensions in millimetres and elevations in metres,
	unless noted otherwise.
. *	 Geotextile Filter Fabric (8 oz./sq.yd.) to be placed on prepared ground from the right abutment (approx. Ch. 15+75) to EI. 920.0 m on the left abutment (approx. Ch. 23+00) as required.
	 Stripping and clearing required 5 m beyond toe of embankment.
	5. Downstream cycloned sand buttress to be placed up to EI. 938 at right abutment and to ground EI. 920 (approx. Ch. 23+00) at left abutment.
	6. Cap off existing 150 mm CPT pipe. Close over drain gravel with 8 oz. yd2 non-woven geotextile. Inspection of drain works must be approved by the Engineers before placement of Zone T can occur over the drains.
	7. The Contractor is permitted to place rock on the tailings beach as necessary to improve trafficability.
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roulically placed	- - - - -
oned sond (by Owner)	loned Soud
Downstream Cycl Buttress, see No	
5 1 5000	-Confining Toe Berm see DETAIL A/117
00 mm thick	Existing Conveyance pipes
Drain at 100 m	
see DETAIL A/117 Geotextil See Note	e Filter Fabric, e 3
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