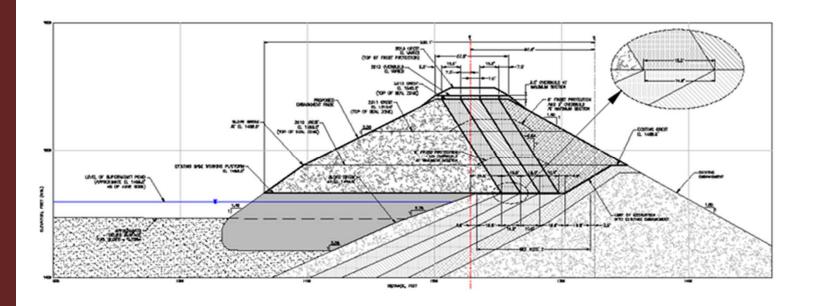


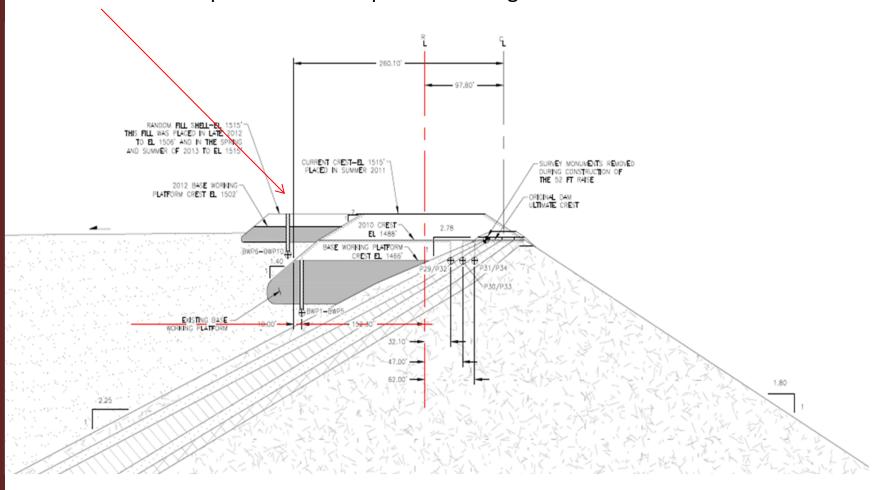


- Large Embankment Dam converted to centerline raises
- Construction of first platform in deep water
- Rock fill separator dyke constructed also in deep water
- Excavated first into dam to re-orientate the "engineered" zones and then reused Seal Zone material
- High seismic and cold climate area



Project Spotlight: Fort Knox Mine, Alaska

Recent second platform and step out on tailings beach



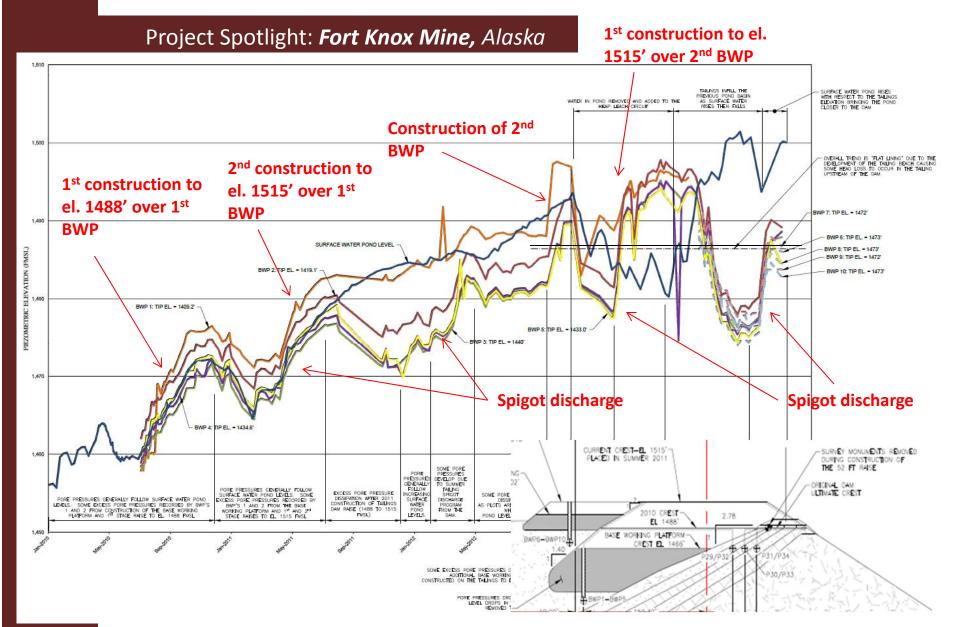




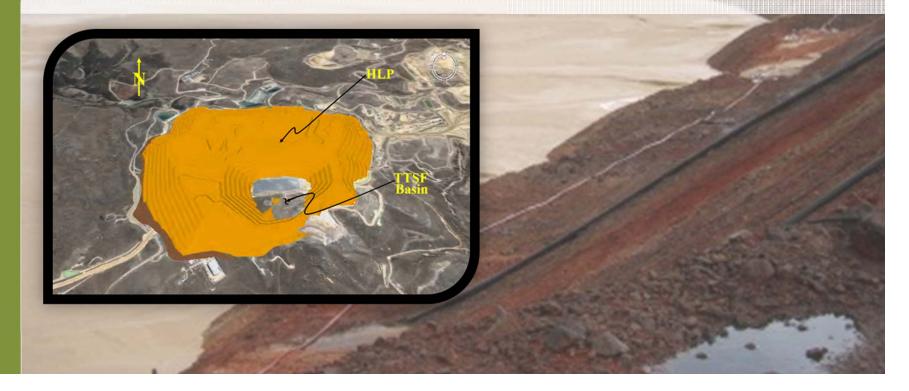


GOLD

TAILING STORAGE FACILITY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION



- Wrap around leach ore embankments provide tailings containment
- Design for high seismic loading
- Rotational deposition of thickened tailings to produce drained beaches
- Separate fluids removal systems
- 2011/2012 extensive geotechnical investigation to prove up earlier adopted design parameters





Project Spotlight: La Quinua Mine, Peru

Key Issues

Leach ore embankments needed to provide the high level of security required of other major tailings dams

However, the leach ore is placed in thick 16 m uncompacted lifts to maintain adequate permeability for leaching and is irrigated with a high solution rate (10 L/hr/m²)

Loose structure made static and dynamic liquefaction a key issue

Project Spotlight: La Quinua Mine, Peru

Design Solution

Provide the embankments with wide cross sections to support loading and leaching and thus wide shells

Keep side slope leaching rates low (max. 3 L/hr/m²)

Thicken the tailings to reduce the amount of water entering the combined facility

Use a rotational tailings deposition method from the inside crests of the embankments to build drained and stable beaches against the embankments

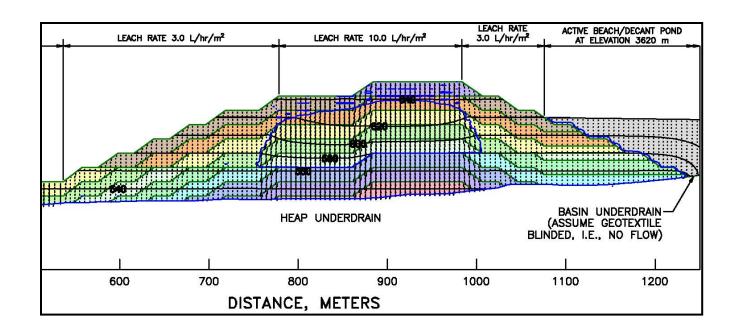




Project Spotlight: La Quinua Mine, Peru

Design Approach

Keep the ore that becomes saturated or near saturated when under leach well-removed from the outer faces of the embankments and contained behind large unsaturated structural shells



Project Spotlight: La Quinua Mine, Peru

2011/2012 Geotechnical investigation consisted of:

Sonic drilling to obtain leach ore samples

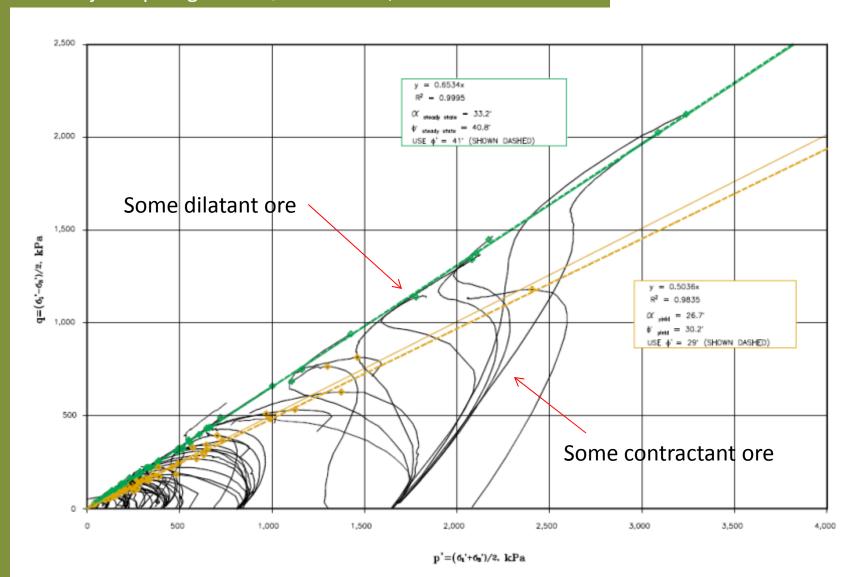


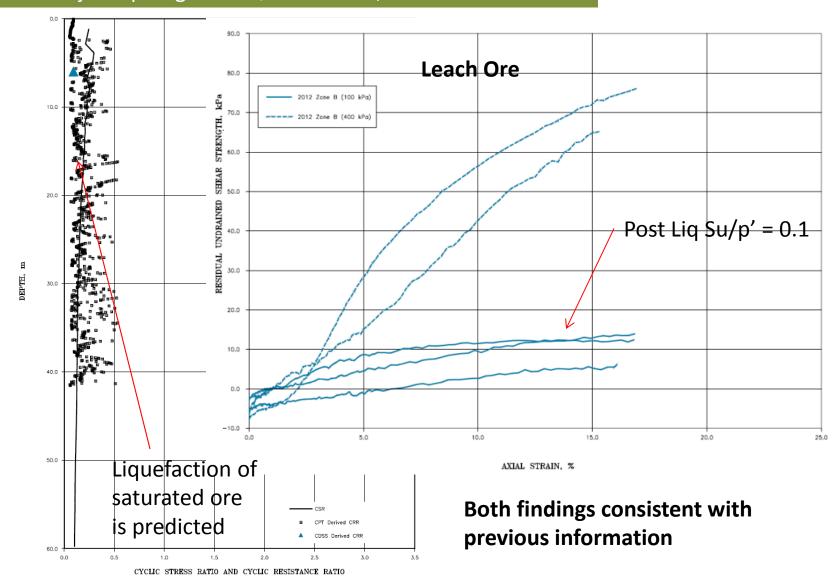
SCPT testing to evaluate liquefaction potential, residual (post-liquefaction) undrained shear strengths, and peak undrained shear strengths of the mill sands and leach ore

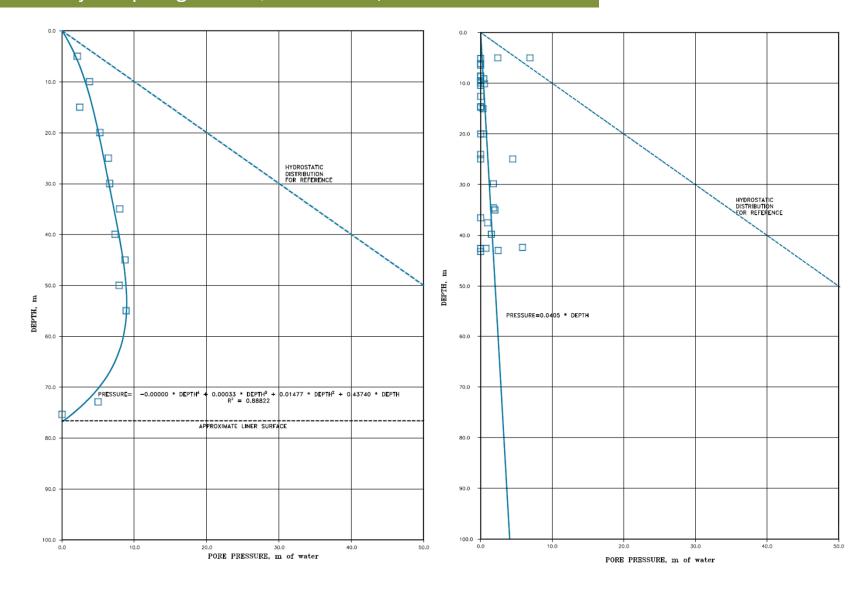
SCPT testing and piezometers installations to fill in gaps from previous installations to evaluate pore pressure profiles within the mill sands and the leach ore embankments

Assess potential borrow material for suitability for use in raise berm construction associated with expanding mill sands storage capacity









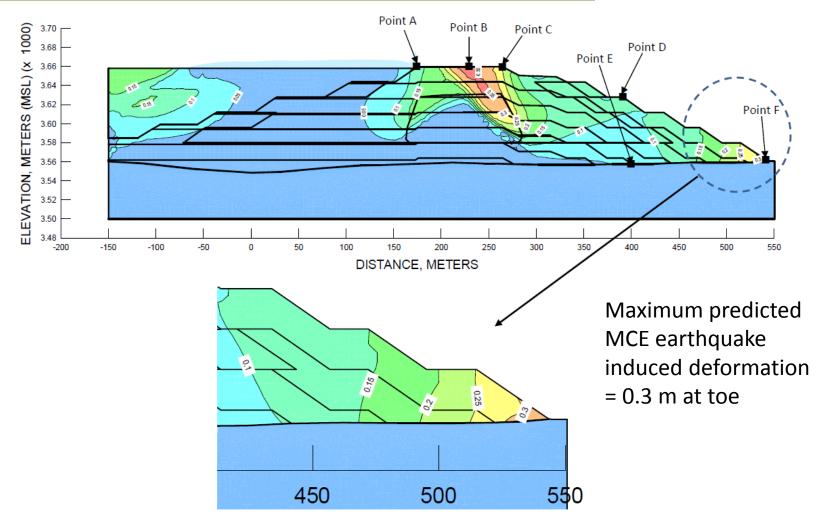


Figure I-3: Section H (Crest Elevation at 3660 meters) - Deformation Analysis Results (Total Deformation Contour)

Project Spotlight: La Quinua Mine, Peru

North Expansion Design Underway

Consists of two new storage impoundments:

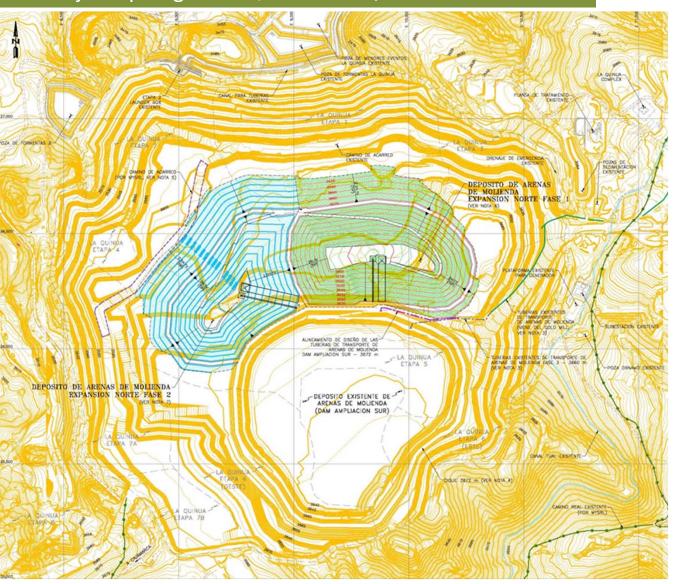
- Stage 1 with a capacity of 18 Mt, and
- Stage 2 with a capacity of 11 Mt.



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Tailings Storage Facility Within a Heap Leach Pad

Project Spotlight: La Quinua Mine, Peru



Leaching operations will end prior to the construction of the North Expansion.



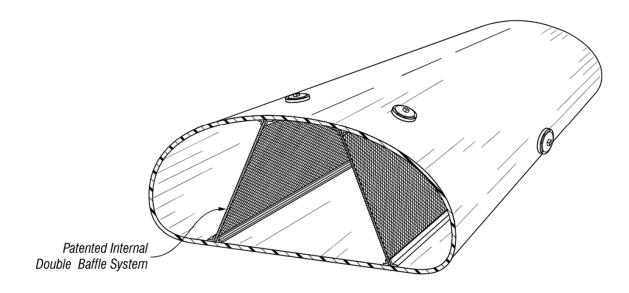
A Possible New Reclaim Water Barge Access

Project Spotlight: *Sierrita Mine*, Arizona



Using Aqua Barriers Filled with Water or Geotubes Filled with Tailings

Inflated double baffle Aqua-Barrier illustrating the patented inner restraint double baffle system.



All external and internal components are welded together. This one-piece construction principle eliminates the problems associated with detached internal or external components which may become misplaced.

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A New Reclaim Water Barge Access

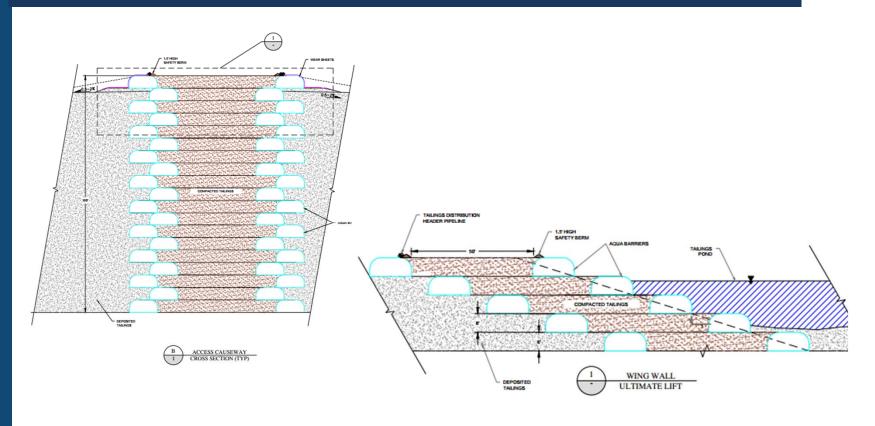
Project Spotlight: *Sierrita Mine*, Arizona



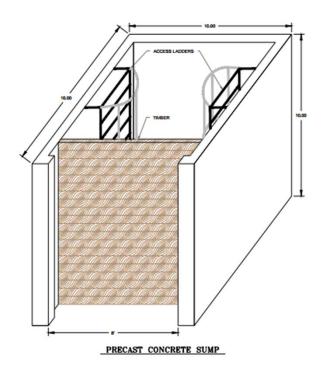


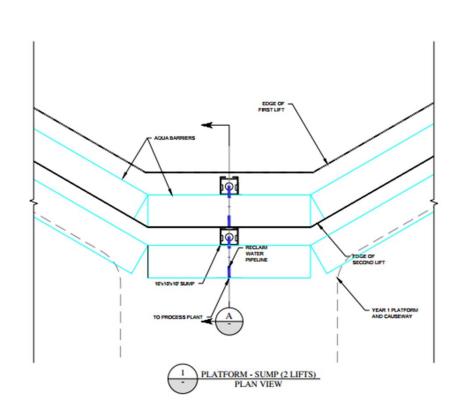
A New Reclaim Water Barge Access

Project Spotlight: *Sierrita Mine*, Arizona



Project Spotlight: *Sierrita Mine*, Arizona

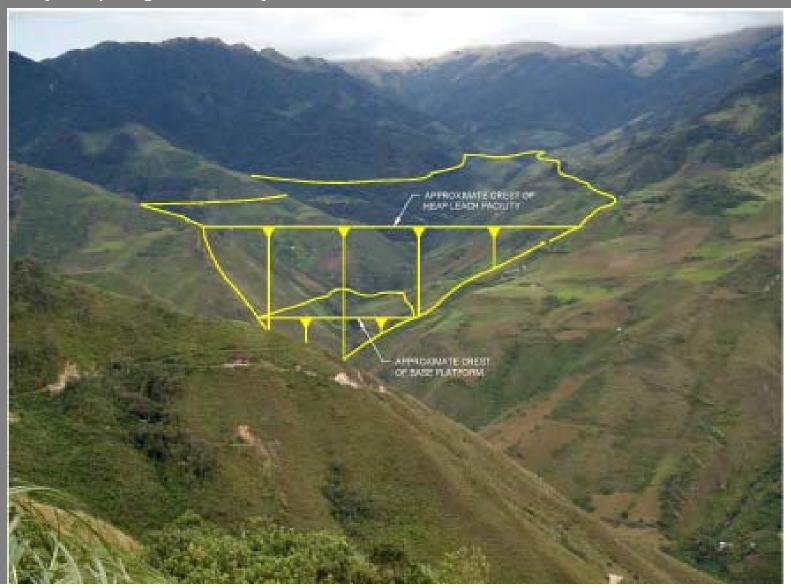




Knight Piésold

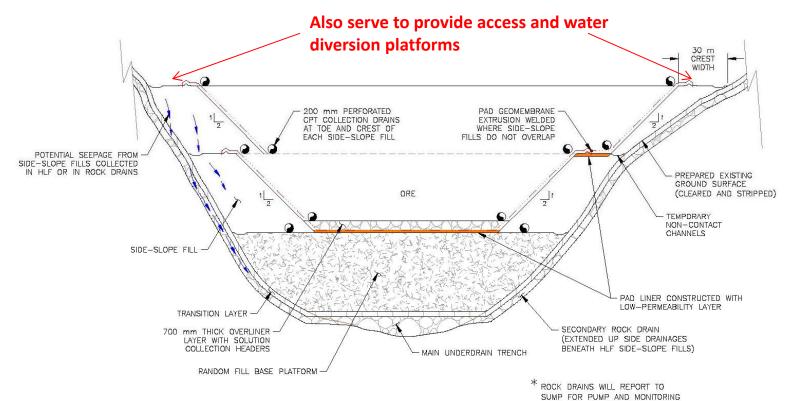
Copper

Steep and In Places Unstable Slopes to Line

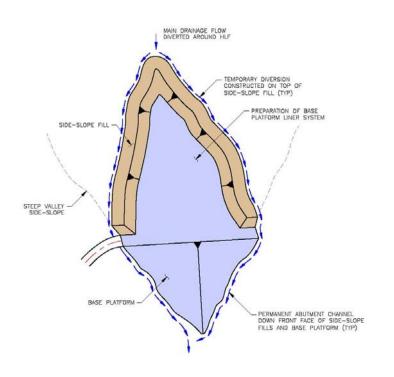


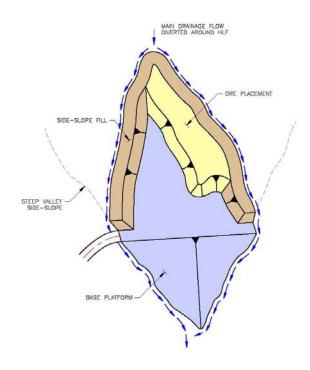
Project Spotlight: La Granja Mine, Peru

Side Slope Fills



Project Spotlight: *La Granja Mine*, Peru

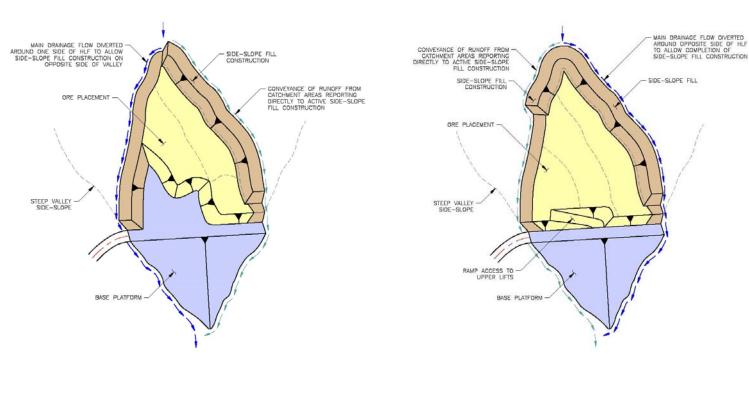




Step 1

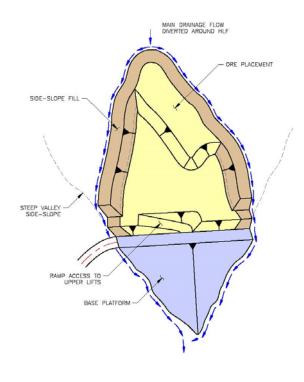
Step 2

Project Spotlight: *La Granja Mine*, Peru



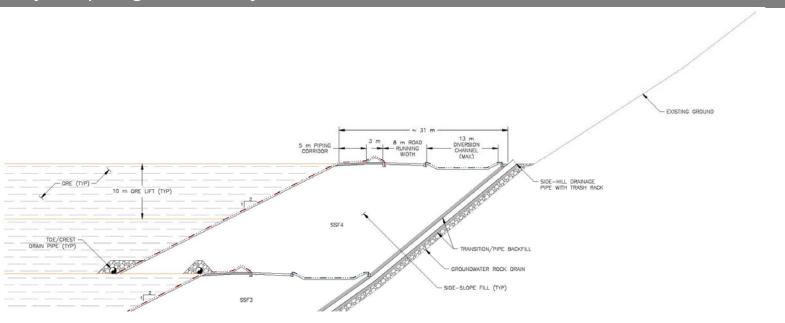
Step 3

Step 4

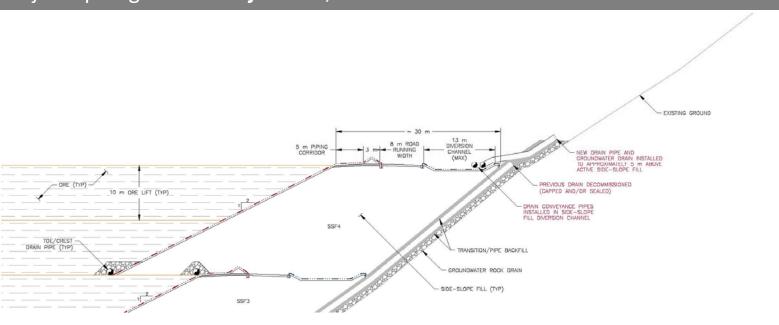


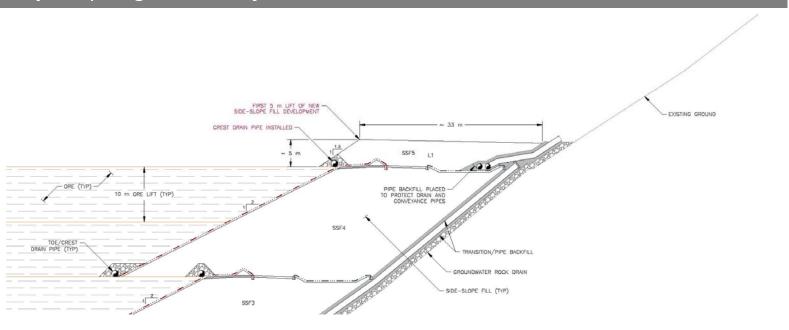
Step 5

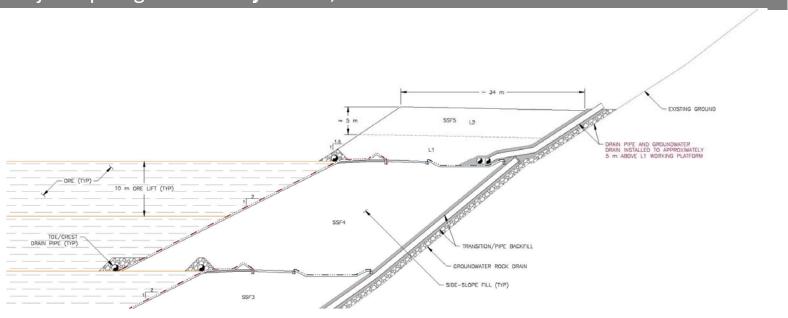
Project Spotlight: *La Granja Mine*, Peru



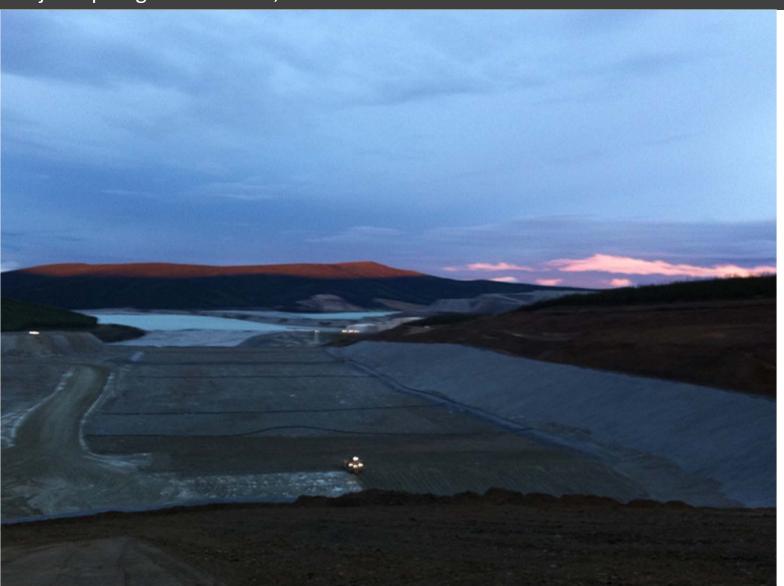
Knight Piésola



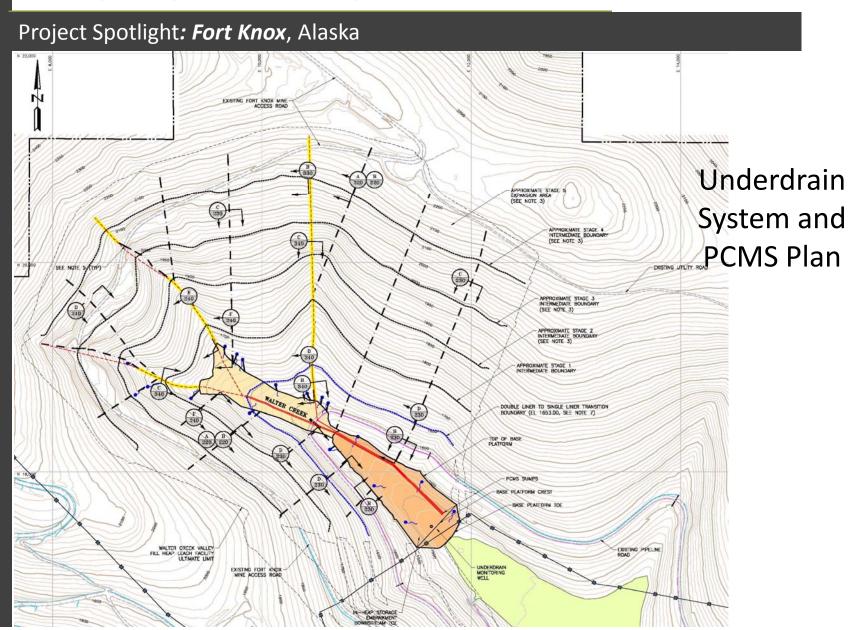


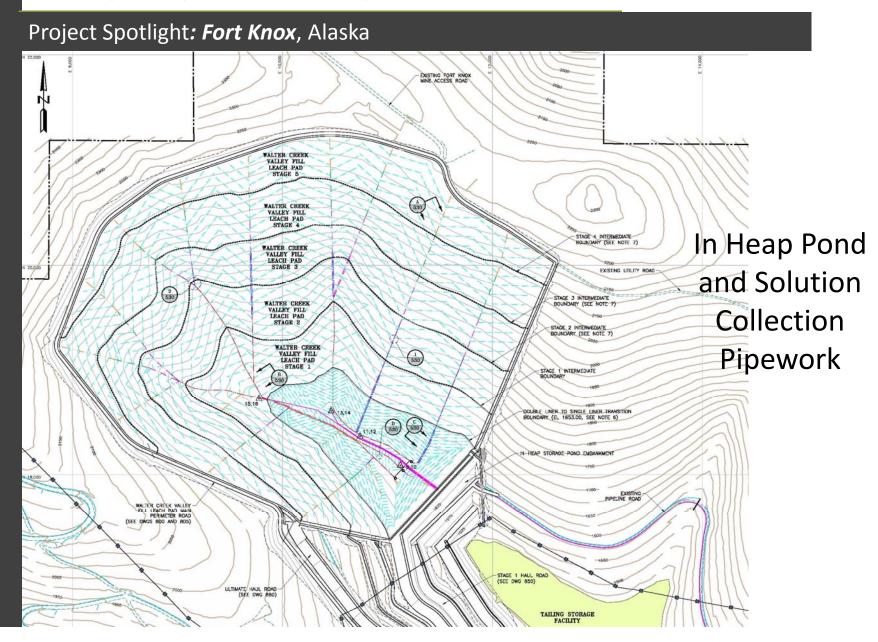


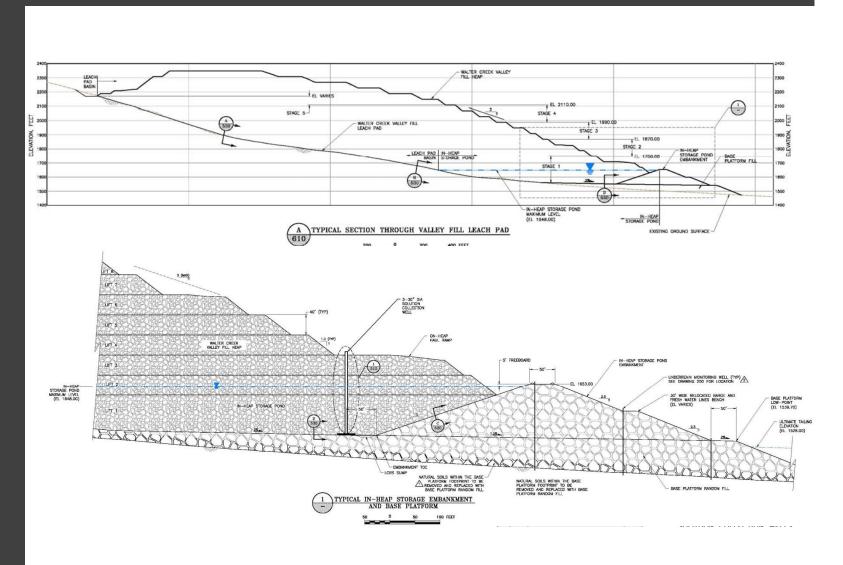
Large Height and Cold Regions Heap Leach Facility

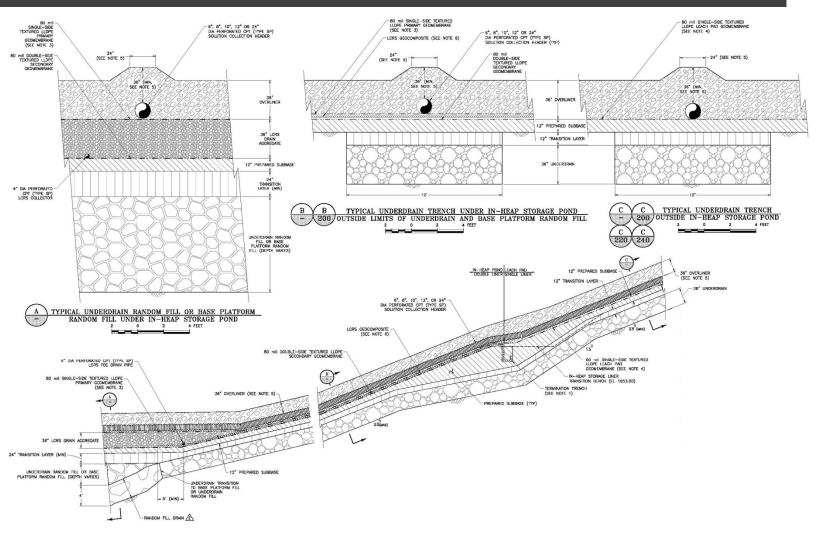














Project Spotlight: Fort Knox, Alaska

Liner system consistent with industry standard, and using best practice construction QA/QC

Double lined area under In Heap Pond – LCRS flows are 0.01 gpm or 2 orders of magnitude less than permit levels

PCMS system for the detection of leaks "located beneath the portions of the liner which have the greater potential for leakage" – nothing reported

Groundwater drain system under the HLF that will intercept any seepage from it – any seepage will report to it – no impacts of CN reported

Groundwater regime that is contained in the valley and drains to the TSF – seepage cannot exit anywhere else

Extensive flow, head pressure and water quality monitoring give results to date that are equal to or better than design

