# **APPENDIX 4A**

# JAY PIPE PROJECT UNDERGROUND MINING CONCEPT STUDY SEPTEMBER 2013

Project No. 169513545

# 10 September 2013

# SUBMITTED TO:

**Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation** 



# Attention: Mr. Jon Carlson Head of Resource Planning and Development

**CONCERNING:** 

Ekati Mine – Jay Pipe Project Underground Mining Concept Study

~ FINAL ~

PREPARED BY: Stantec – Mining 200 – 147 McIntyre Street West North Bay, Ontario P1B 2Y5





10 September 2013

File: 169513545 Email: <u>Jon.Carlson@Ekati.DDCORP.ca</u>

Mr. Jon Carlson Head of Resource Planning and Development Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation 1102 4920 52<sup>nd</sup> Street Yellowknife, NT X1A 3T1

#### Regarding: Ekati Mine – Jay Pipe Project Underground Mining Concept Study ~ Final ~

Dear Jon,

Please find attached Stantec Consulting Ltd.'s (Stantec's) report concerning the Jay Pipe Project – Underground Mining Concept Study.

Jay Pipe is located below Lac du Sauvage. An earlier study (by others) has assessed the concept of mining by open pit techniques, following construction of a perimeter dyke.

The Underground Mining Concept Study considers the alternative of mining the deposit by underground techniques, leaving a crown pillar intact, such that the lake bottom is relatively undisturbed. The perimeter dyke is not envisaged in this scenario. Cemented backfill would be placed in the opened underground stopes to provide partial support for the crown pillar.

A fundamental risk with this approach relates to the integrity of the crown pillar and the potential for water and/or mud ingress to the mine workings. At this conceptual stage of study it has been assumed that the selected crown pillar size will be adequate. Thorough geomechanical analysis will be required to test this assumption before final mine designs may be prepared.

Primary access to the conceptual underground mine will involve dual ramps from the shore of the lake. One ramp will be equipped with an ore-transport conveyor and the second ramp will provide vehicle / personnel access. This configuration is similar to that of Panda and Koala mines. Infrastructure facilities have been assumed to be similar to those of Panda and Koala where feasible and with appropriate capacity adjustments.

Jay Pipe has been explored to the depth of  $\pm 400$  metres, but is known to extend below this elevation. For this study, resources have been extrapolated to 600 metres depth.

*Mr. J. Carlson Ekati Mine – Jay Pipe Project R169513545 – Final 10 September 2013* 

We would like to express our appreciation to Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation (DDEC) for the opportunity to be involved in this project. Once you have had an opportunity to review this report, please contact me regarding any questions and/or follow-up requirements.

Sincerely, Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Jim Paynter, P. Eng. Senior Consultant and Principal – Mining Stantec – Mining Practice Area

cc: Mark Hatton, Mickey Murphy, Tom Corkal

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# 1.0 SUMMARY AND COMMENTARY

The Jay kimberlite pipe is located under Lac du Sauvage approximately 30 km southeast from the main Ekati camp and processing complex.

A separate study considering open pit mining options for Jay Pipe was completed (by others) in 2010. This concept involves a perimeter dyke, of sufficient diameter to surround the pit, to be constructed in the lake.

Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation (DDEC) has requested that Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) consider the alternative of underground mining and prepare this concept study.

The Base Case concepts selected for study include the following.

- A crown pillar to isolate the underground workings from the lake (no planned impact on Lac du Sauvage).
- Access to the mine via dual ramps from portals located on the southwest shore of the lake. One ramp will be equipped with ore handling conveyors. The second ramp will provide for vehicle and personnel travel.
- The primary mining method will be longhole (blasthole) stoping, similar to the primary underground method at Diavik, but using cemented rock backfill. The backfill is envisioned to provide partial support to the crown pillar.

A fundamental risk with this approach relates to the integrity of the crown pillar and the potential for water and/or mud ingress to the mine workings. At this conceptual stage of study it has been assumed that the selected crown pillar size will be adequate. Thorough geomechanical analysis will be required to confirm this assumption before subsequent mine studies/designs are prepared.

Estimated costs and financial analysis are provided in Section 12.0 of this report. The costs include mining, haulage to the Ekati processing plant and processing costs. Downstream costs for marketing and corporate overheads are not included.

A summary of strategic project metrics is presented in Table 1-1.



Item	Units	Value
	Tonnes (millions)	45.7
NI 43-101 Resource Statement (Indicated and Inferred)	Carats (millions)	91
	Tonnes (millions)	65
Mineable Resource (includes Exploration potential)	Carats (millions	131.7
	Tonnes (millions)	31.9
Mine Production (after crown pillar, recovery and dilution)	Carats (millions	54
Pre-production Project Period	Years	5
Project Period	Years	15
Project Capital (including 20% contingency)	2013 Cdn \$M	688.5
Sustaining Capital	2013 Cdn \$M	72.9
Operating Costs	2013 Cdn \$M	3,633.0
Average Mining Cost per Tonne	2013 Cdn \$	114.01
Net Present Value (7% discount rate, no inflation)	2013 Cdn \$M	(355.1)
Internal Rate of Return (no inflation)	%	0

### Table 1-1: Strategic Project Metrics

# 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ekati Diamond Mine is located north of Lac de Gras, approximately 300 km northeast of Yellowknife and 200 km south of the Arctic Circle in the Northwest Territories, Canada. Access is by air, or by winter road open from late January to early April.

DDEC (as the mine operator) currently mines several kimberlite pipes by both open pit and underground methods.

The Jay kimberlite pipe is located under Lac du Sauvage approximately 30 km southeast from the main Ekati camp and processing complex.

A separate study considering open pit mining options for Jay Pipe was completed (by others) in 2010.

DDEC has requested that Stantec consider the alternative of underground mining and prepare this concept study.

# 2.1 Geology and Geomechanical

The available geological and geomechanical data and relevant analysis pertaining to Jay Pipe are well presented in the document "Ekati Diamond Mine, Northwest Territories, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report", prepared by Heimersson and Carlson, 24 May 2013 (the NI 43-101 report).

### **Geological Resource**

DDEC provided the geological block model and the resource statement described in Section 5.1.

### Geomechanical

The following italicized text is copied from the NI 43-101 report.

The major kimberlite lithologies in the production pipes have a wide range of measured strengths that range between very poor to upper fair rock mass (RMR) ratings. The granitic rocks and schist rocks at Ekati range between fair to excellent quality and the majority of the granite is good quality.

For this study, ground support requirements are assumed to be similar to those at Koala, due to the similar size and geometry of the kimberlite pipe.

### Hydrogeological

The following italicized text is copied from the NI 43-101 report.

As host rocks have been faulted and overprinted there is potential for hydraulic conductivity or storage. Kimberlite has very low hydraulic conductivity (measured at Koala, Panda, Misery and Fox pits) and the intensity of kimberlite fracturing has little effect; however, kimberlite has a high storage capacity due to its porosity. The chemical properties of groundwater collected and pumped from the underground are monitored.

Studies conducted indicate that groundwater is currently not recharged from surface water bodies at an observable rate.

Since the Jay Pipe is located under Lac du Sauvage, the inflow rate is assumed to be higher and similar to that experienced at the neighboring Diavik Mine.



# 3.0 ASSIGNMENT APPROACH

DDEC personnel met with senior mining personnel from Stantec on 03 and 04 July 2013 for initial brainstorming meetings related to the Jay Pipe Project. During the brainstorming meetings certain Base Case concepts were identified for further evaluation.

During the brainstorming meetings, potential approaches to mining Jay Pipe were discussed.

- Open pit: this approach involves perimeter dyke construction followed by dewatering the lake inside the dyke.
- Open pit followed by underground mining (similar to Panda, Koala and Koala North).
- Underground mining with a crown pillar (no planned impact on Lac du Sauvage).

The open pit approach was the subject of a separate study (by others) in 2010.

Underground mining with a crown pillar is the Base Case approach assessed in this study report.

Open pit followed by underground mining may be considered at a later stage of study.

# 3.1 Scope of Work

Working from the Base Case concepts identified during the brainstorming meetings, Stantec has further developed and evaluated the potential project. The work includes the following.

- Preparation of conceptual layouts for mine access and production mining.
- Preparation of a production stope mining cycle (access, drill, blast, muck, backfill) and associated mining plan for the resources identified.
- Preparation of revenue forecasts.
- Preparation of conceptual drawings for associated infrastructure including ventilation, ore handling, backfill, mine services, etc.
- Preparation of a "life of mine" schedule, including access development, construction and production activities.
- Preparation of "Order of Magnitude" capital and operating cost estimates.
- Preparation of preliminary financial analysis (cash flow, IRR, NPV) based on discount rate and parameters as provided by DDEC.
- Preparation of this Concept Study report.

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# 3.2 Battery Limits

The upstream battery limits include receipt of available resource block model and other project data from DDEC (received in preparation for the brainstorming session).

The downstream battery limits are delivery of waste rock to the Misery waste dump and delivery of ore to the Ekati processing plant.

# 3.3 Exclusions / Work by Others

The following items are excluded from the scope of work.

Legalities:

- Permitting.
- Environmental.
- Mine closure.

#### Resource:

Resource modeling.

#### Processing:

- Metallurgical testing.
- Mill/Processing facilities.
- Tailings facilities.

### External Engineering Requirements:

- Geomechanical investigations.
- Hydrogeological studies.
- Exploration and delineation drilling requirements.
- Evaluation of alternatives involving open pit mining or underground options with the orebody opening to surface (lake).

# 3.4 Assumptions

### General

The following assumptions have been made.

- All previous study documents and data have been made available to the Stantec team as backup in preparing the deliverables for this project.
- Designs are based on proven technology and equipment used in the industry.
- All units are in the S.I. (Metric) system of measurement.

### Schedules and Costs

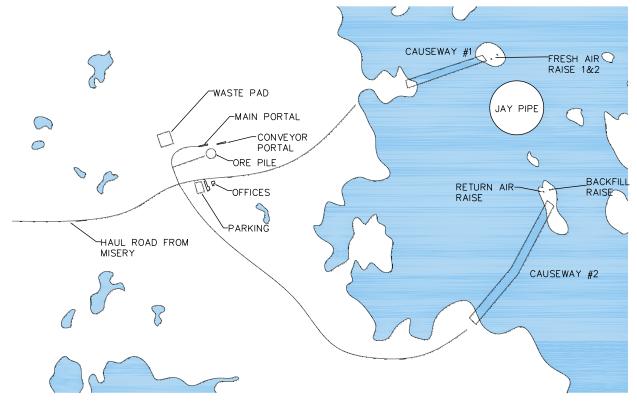
- All costs are in Year 2013 Canadian currency (no escalation, HST exclusive).
- Final report deliverables reflect Order of Magnitude accuracy levels ("bottom line" accuracy of ±30 to 35%).
- Major construction, pre-production/ongoing access development and steady state operations will be completed by specialist service providers.
- Cost estimates are based on historical and available data, using prior project estimates, and Stantec's experience and knowledge based on similar projects and studies.
- Trade-off studies have not been prepared. Some sensitivities have been investigated following completion of the Base Case evaluations, and are presented in Section 12.4.

# 4.0 PRIMARY ACCESS

# 4.1 Surface Access Routes

The Jay site staging area, portals and general infrastructure will be located on the southwest shore of Lac du Sauvage. An access/haulage road will be constructed from the Misery Haul Road to this site.

Two causeways will be extended into the lake to provide access to two islands located northwest and southeast of the Jay Pipe lake bottom expression. The two fresh air heating plants and raise collars will be located on the northwest island. The return air raise collar and backfill raise collar/truck dump will be located on the southeast island.



#### Figure 4-1: Surface Plan



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# 4.2 Underground Access

During the brainstorming meetings, three general concepts for providing primary access to the underground mine were discussed.

## Shaft

A combination production/service shaft was envisioned with a second vertical opening (ventilation raise equipped as an auxiliary service shaft) for secondary egress.

# Ramp and Shaft

The shaft was envisioned for production hoisting. The ramp would provide access for personnel and materials.

# Dual Ramp

One ramp was envisioned to be equipped with a conveyor for ore transportation to surface. The second ramp would provide access for vehicles and personnel/materials. This configuration is similar to Panda and Koala.

The Dual Ramp concept was selected as the Base Case for this study, based on "whiteboard" comparisons. Further description of the rationale for this selection is provided in the meeting minutes in Appendix E.

As a preliminary design basis, the dual ramps will extend from portal locations on the shore of Lac du Sauvage southwest of Jay Pipe and will reach proximity with the pipe approximately at 2070 Level. An internal "spiral" ramp will provide access to mining levels above and below this horizon.



# 5.0 PRODUCTION MINING

# 5.1 Resource Analysis

### **Resource Statement**

The 2013 NI 43-101 report listed a resource of 45.7 million tonnes with an average grade of 2.0 carats per tonne as shown in Table 5-1. The resource includes indicated and inferred classifications.

Resource	Mineral	Resource Sta	itement <sup>1</sup>
Class	<b>Tonnes</b> (millions)	<b>Grade</b> (cpt)	<b>Carats</b> (millions)
Measured	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indicated	36.2	2.2	78.1
Inferred	9.5	1.4	12.9
Total	45.7	2.0	91.0

### Table 5-1: Mineral Resource Statement (NI 43-101)

### Mineable Resource

Stantec queried the block model independently to identify the mineable resource listed in Table 5-2.

In the absence of geomechanical data analysis, the crown pillar thickness was selected at 200 metres. This dimension corresponds to the transition from lower grade, pour quality kimberlite above to better grade, better quality kimberlite below.

The block model includes a resource classified as exploration potential of 7.5 million tonnes that is located outside the NI 43-101 resource above 1990 Level.

Since the resource model only extends to 410 metres depth (1990 Level), Stantec extrapolated a further exploration potential of 12.1 million tonnes, extending the mining limits to 1770 Level (630 metres depth) as shown in Table 5-2. This study is based on the assumption that the indicated, inferred and exploration potential resources (less the crown pillar) are all available.

Resource	Mineral F	Resource St	atement <sup>1</sup>	Min	Mineable Resource <sup>1</sup>		
Class	<b>Tonnes</b> (millions)	<b>Grade</b> (cpt)	<b>Carats</b> (millions)	<b>Tonnes</b> (millions)	<b>Grade</b> (cpt)	<b>Carats</b> (millions)	
Measured	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Indicated	36.2	2.2	78.1	36.2	2.2	78.1	
Inferred	9.5	1.4	12.9	9.3	1.4	12.6	
<b>Sub-Total</b> Exploration Potential <sup>2</sup>	45.7	2.0	91.0	<b>45.5</b> 19.6	<b>2.0</b> 2.1	<b>90.7</b> 41.0	
Total				65.1	2.0	131.7	
Less Crown Pillar				32.4	1.8	59.5	
Available Total				32.7	2.2	72.2	

Table 5-2: Mineral Resource Compared to Mineable Resource

1-Undiluted Values

2-Includes 7.5 m tonnes in block model above 1990 Level plus 12.1 m tonnes extrapolated to 1770 Level

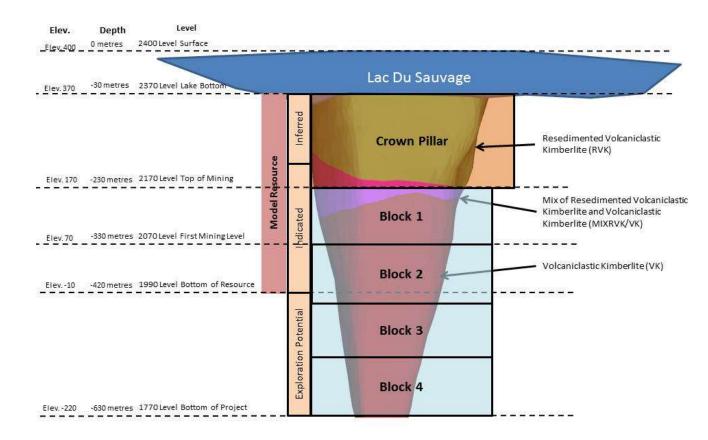
### **Mining Blocks**

It was determined during the brainstorming session, that the mining heights between levels will be 20 metres (based on the dimensions of similar mining methods at Diavik Mine)

For production sequencing purposes, mining blocks of 100 metres (5 levels) in height were defined as shown in Figure 5-1. Stope sequencing begins at the bottom of each block (once the access ramp reaches that depth), and progresses upwards to the (backfilled) block above.

Similar to Koala and Panda, the levels naming convention involves the elevation above sea level plus 2,000 metres.





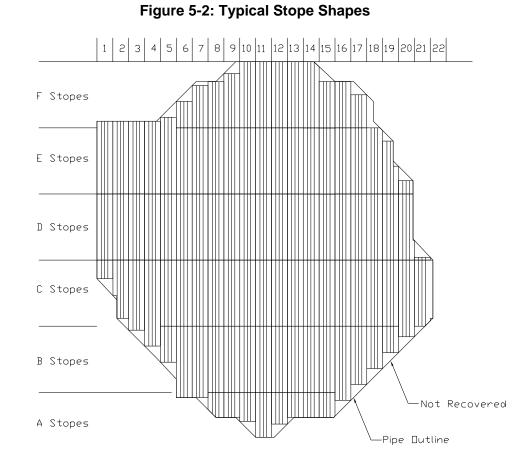
### Figure 5-1: Defined Mining Blocks

#### Recovery

A mining zone between elevations 2100 Level and 2120 Level was evaluated (as a typical level) against detailed stope shapes to determine the "level recovery factor" as illustrated in Figure 5-2.



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As shown in Table 5-3, it was estimated that 2% of the ore occurred outside the stope limits or involved stope shapes too small/irregular to be considered economic.

-	
Stope Zone	Tonnes
Α	105,453
В	401,036
С	592,900
D	569,711
E	502,882
F	289,480
Stope Total	2,461,461
Level Total	2,512,405
Variance	50,944
Mining Recovery	2.0%

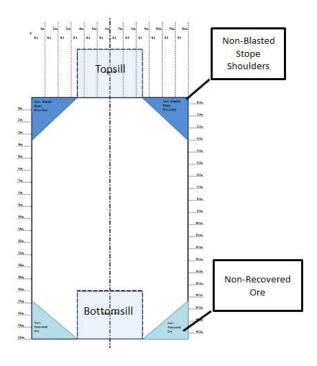
### Table 5-3: Stope Mining Recovery

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When mining individual stopes, there are specific areas shown in Figure 5-3 that will not be recovered, either due to stope design or equipment capability.



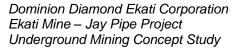
### Figure 5-3: Stope Cross-Section

Analysis of these areas (non-blasted stope shoulders and non-recovered ore) against a stope cross-section determined that 90% of a planned stope will be mechanically recoverable (Table 5-4).

						% Tonnes
	Height	Width	Length	Volume	Tonnes	of Total
Stope Total	20m	12m	50m	12,000	28,200	100.0%
Non-Blasted Stope						F 09/
Shoulders	3.5m	3.5m	50m	613	1,439	5.0%
Non-Recovered Ore	3.5m	3.5m	50m	613	1,439	5.0%
Mining Recovery				10,775	25,321	90.0%

#### Table 5-4: Mechanical Recoverability

When combined with the level recovery factor of 2%, a maximum recovery of the resource tonnes on a level is estimated at **88%**.





### Dilution

For this study, external dilution in a stope is material that contains no diamonds being excavated from the stope during the mucking cycle. The source of this material may be either backfill or barren rock from the stope walls or stope face. Neighboring stope boundaries which are ore do not contribute to external dilution. To calculate the external dilution factor, a typical level was evaluated considering the number of different types of stope boundaries that occur. In each case, an assumed thickness of rock or backfill was assigned to either the stope wall or face, as detailed in Appendix B. The estimated total dilution is 11% (Table 5-5). The total Mining Recovery and Dilution factors used in preparation of the production forecasts are listed in Table 5-6.

Dilution	Description	Number of	Location of	Rock	Backfill	Dilution	Stope	Percent
Туре		Stopes	Dilution			Tonnes	Tonnes	Dilution
А	Primary/Secondary Corner Stopes	4	Stope Wall	1		11,779	101,408	12%
A			Stope Face	1	1			
в	Primary/Secondary Starter Stopes	8	Stope Wall			4,860	184,118	3%
в			Stope Face	1				
с	Primary/Secondary Finisher Stopes	8	Stope Wall			12,758	192,016	7%
C			Stope Face	1	1			770
D	Primary/Secondary Outside Stopes	6	Stope Wall	1		14,023	148,467	9%
0			Stope Face		1			570
Е	Primary/Secondary Inside Stopes	24	Stope Wall			31,590	569,364	6%
-			Stope Face		1			070
F	Tertiary Starter Stopes	9	Stope Wall		2	29,160	230,825	13%
•			Stope Face	1				13/0
G	Tertiary Finisher Stopes	9	Stope Wall		2	41,690	243,355	17%
U			Stope Face	1	1			1770
н	Tertiary Inside Stopes	27	Stope Wall		2	97,732	702,727	14%
			Stope Face		1			1+10
		Total 95				243,591	2,372,279	11%

### Table 5-5: External Dilution Calculation

### Table 5-6: Mining Recovery and Dilution

	Stoping	Development
Mining Recovery	88%	100%
Dilution	11%	0%

With mining recovery and dilution applied, and excluding the crown pillar, 31.9 million tonnes containing 63.6 million carats will be produced (Table 5-7). The crown pillar accounts for a reduction of 50% on the tonnes and 49% in carats.



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					5			
Zone	Mir	neable Resc	ource <sup>1</sup>	Reco	<b>Recoverable Resource</b> <sup>2</sup>			
	<b>Tonnes<sup>3</sup></b> (millions)	<b>Grade<sup>3</sup></b> (cpt)	<b>Carats<sup>3</sup></b> (millions)	<b>Tonnes<sup>3</sup></b> (millions)	Grade <sup>3</sup> (cpt)	<b>Carats<sup>3</sup></b> (millions)		
Crown	32.4	1.8	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Block 1	12.9	2.4	31.3	12.6	2.2	27.5		
Block 2	9.2	2.1	19.5	9.0	1.9	17.2		
Block 3	6.5	2.0	13.2	6.3	1.8	11.7		
Block 4	4.0	2.0	8.1	3.9	1.8	7.2		
Total	65.0	2.0	131.7	31.9	2.0	63.6		

Table 5-7: Recoverable Resource for Scheduling

1-Undiluted Values

2-Dilution (11%) and Mining Recovery (88%) applied to stopes

3-Part of Block 2 and all of Blocks 3 & 4 are exploration potential for projection of pipe down to 1770

#### 5.2 **Mining Method Selection**

During the brainstorming meeting three categories of mining methods were discussed.

### Mass Mining

Block cave and sub-level cave were considered. Both methods would require a significant crown pillar to prevent subsidence through to the lake bottom. As a result, both methods were eliminated from this stage of study.

## Selective Mining

Two methods reviewed were cut and fill and inverse cut and fill. As both methods typically incur higher cost and lower productivities than bulk stoping or mass mining, these were eliminated from further consideration at this stage of study.

## Bulk Stoping

All bulk stoping methods would require cemented backfill for support of the crown pillar. The two methods reviewed were blasthole and modified Avoca.

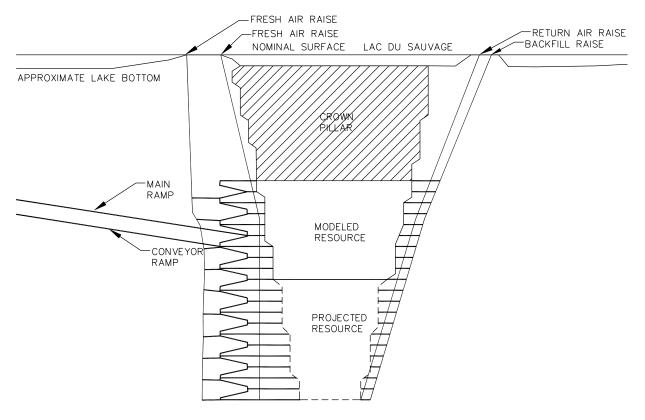
As Diavik Mine is successfully using blasthole mining with cemented fill in similar circumstances, this method was selected for this conceptual evaluation.

# 5.3 Mine Design

### **Mine Access**

As described in Section 4.0, access to the pipe will be via a service ramp driven to 2070 Level and a conveyor ramp to 2050 Level. First production will be generated from this level. A general arrangement drawing was prepared to illustrate the design of a typical level, and then extrapolated to other levels for quantity take-offs and scheduling. Internal access ramps to production levels above and below will start from this location as presented in Appendix A, Drawings.

The conveyor ramp (which will act as a second means of egress from the mine) will reach 2050 Level situated 20 metres below the first production horizon. Additional infrastructure will be installed on these two levels to accommodate the sizer and conveying facilities. This study is based on the assumption that all ore below 2070 Level will be trucked up-ramp to a truck dump facility on 2070 Level. Future study work should include a trade-off study to optimize the conveyor system elevation versus trucking cost. A longitudinal section view is provided in Figure 5-4.



### Figure 5-4: Long Section



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### **Crown Pillar**

Due to the location of Jay Pipe under Lac du Sauvage, a crown pillar is required to prevent fracturing of the ground through to the lake bottom. A thickness of 200 metres was selected for use in this study as this dimension corresponds to a change in geology from lower grade poor quality kimberlite above to better quality, better grade kimberlite below. Before a detailed mining plan can be completed, a thorough geomechanical study of the crown pillar is required. Any holes drilled through this crown pillar must be confirmed to be grouted. Risk assessment and development of mitigating strategies will be a necessary component of future detailed design.

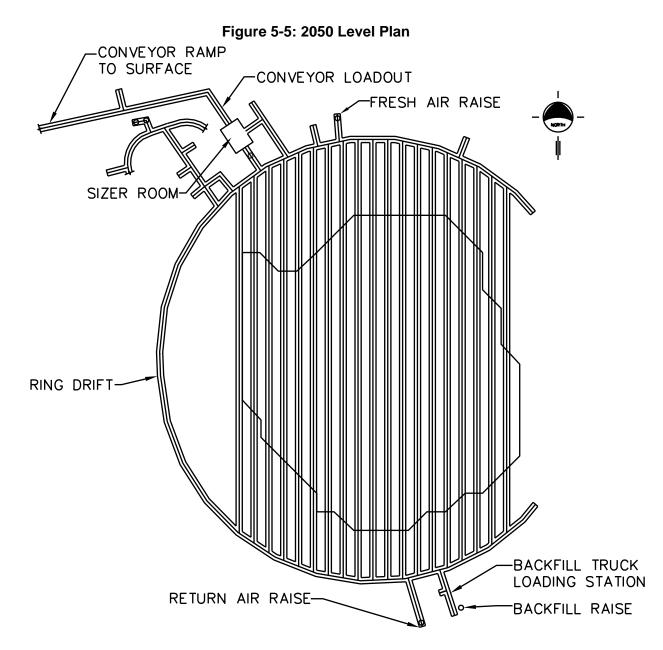
### Level Design

To facilitate use of the islands on Lac du Sauvage for ventilation and backfill raises, mining on the level will proceed from the southern pipe contact to the north. As illustrated in Figure 5-5, access to the raises will be via a "ring" drift that is driven approximately ¾ around the pipe (in waste rock). In most instances, sills will be driven from the ring drift through to the opposite side of the pipe. This will allow for filling of stopes from the backside of the stope. There will be some instances (on the east and west sides of the pipe) where the sills will not connect to both sides directly, requiring a cross-cut driven from adjacent sills for filling.

For levels below the 2050 Level sizer, a truck loading area will be required for loading of ore and waste to be trucked up ramp. Levels above the sizer will be provided with an ore pass to transfer ore down to the sizer. Waste will be hauled by truck up the service ramp and recycled as backfill.

Backfill facilities will be located on the south side of the pipe to prevent interference with the ore movement on the north side. The return air raise, also located on the south side, will allow "flow through" ventilation on the production level and prevent exhaust air from entering the main ramp travel ways.

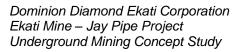




### **Stope Sequencing**

The size of the pipe will enable a primary/secondary stope sequence. Primary mining will begin from the southern-most stope in the centre sill (splitting the pipe into east and west zones) and progress north along this sill and east and west on every second sill. Once primary stopes have been mined to the northern limits of the pipe, secondary stopes between the primary stopes can be extracted.

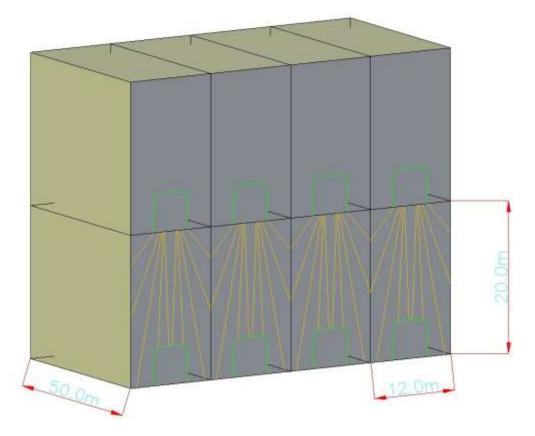
Mining of the level above can begin when all of the stopes from south to north of the first sill have been completed.





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Figure 5-6: Stope 3-D





# 6.0 VENTILATION

# 6.1 Airflow Determination

The air volume requirements outlined in the NWT Mine Regulations Section 10.62 (2) state that "The ventilation quantity shall be at least 0.06 cubic metres per second for each kilowatt of diesel powered equipment at the worksite".

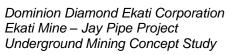
Reasonable judgement has been used in determining what constitutes "equipment operating" and the estimation of equipment utilization. Equipment such as drill jumbos only operate on diesel power while moving from one workplace to the next and are therefore utilized much less than haulage equipment. Utilization factors were applied, including a conservative 80% for ore/waste haulage equipment and 50% or 25% for other pieces of equipment.

Table 6-1 lists the estimated mine ventilation requirements for equipment and allowances for proposed fixed installations.



Equipment Type	No.	Enç	gine	Utilization	CMS Required	
				%		
	Units	Нр	kW		(0.06 CMS/kW)	
Drills		1	-	1	1	
Development Jumbos	3	148	110	25%	5.0	
Production Drills	3	148	110	25%	5.0	
Secondary Blasting Jumbo	1	148	110	25%	1.7	
Bolting Jumbo	1	148	110	25%	1.7	
Ground Support Equipment						
Scissor Lift	2	174	130	25%	3.9	
McLean Bolter	3	152	113	25%	5.1	
IT-28 Loader c/w Platform	1	148	110	25%	1.7	
Shotcrete Jumbo	3	94	70	25%	3.2	
Shotcrete Carrier	2	174	130	25%	3.9	
Scaler	1	161	120	25%	1.8	
LHD's		4		•	4	
8 Cu M LHD	6	414	309	80%	89.0	
6 Cu M LHD	3	308	230	80%	33.1	
Haulage Trucks			<u>.</u>	ł	4	
45 tonne truck	8	589	439	80%	168.6	
Services and Supply Fleet		4		•	4	
U/G Personnel Carriers	2	134	100	25%	3.0	
ANFO Truck	2	174	130	50%	7.8	
Emulsion Truck	1	174	130	50%	3.9	
Boom Trucks	2	174	130	50%	7.8	
Cassette Truck	1	174	130	25%	2.0	
Diesel Fork Lift	1	80	60	25%	0.9	
Shifter's Vehicles	2	134	100	50%	6.0	
Engineer's Vehicles	2	134	100	50%	6.0	
Mechanic's Vehicles	2	134	100	50%	6.0	
Electrician's Vehicles	2	134	100	50%	6.0	
Lube and Fuel truck	1	174	130	50%	3.9	
Fixed Installations						
Fuel Bay Area Allowance	1	589	439	100%	26.3	
Conveyor Allowance	1			100%	16.5	
Sizer Area Dust Control	1			100%	10.0	
	55				<b>429.5</b> 64.4	
	Contingency 15%					
	493.9					
		<b>Total CF</b>	Μ		1,046,478	

Table 6-1: Jay Pipe Estimated Airflow Requirement





# 6.2 Ventilation System Configuration

The primary ventilation system will provide 519  $m^3/s$  (1,100,000 cfm) of fresh air to the mine.

The conceptual system design is patterned after the Koala facilities with allowance for the higher required capacity. Two fresh air raises and a single return air raise will be provided. The service and conveyor ramps will up-cast.

The system will be a push system using two 4.9 metre (16 ft.) diameter fresh air raises. Parallel 447 KW (600 HP) fans on each raise will push 260 m<sup>3</sup>/s (550,000 cfm) of air into the mine through each of the two raises. The raises will be larger in cross-section than the 4.0 metre diameter raises at Koala. At this stage of study it is assumed that the geomechanical conditions will be suitable for this diameter. Alternatively, multiple smaller raises, or use of a fully supported sinking method might be required.

A longitudinal section of the mine ventilation design concept is provided in Figure 6-1.

To maintain underground temperatures above freezing, allowing for the external arctic environment, a 6 MW (21 MMBTUH) indirect heating system (diesel fired) will be installed on each fan intake. The air heating systems are similar to those at Koala and designed to heat the intake air to a maximum temperature differential of  $47^{\circ}$  C ( $85^{\circ}$  F). This criterion is derived from the worst-case scenario of –  $45^{\circ}$  C (-  $49^{\circ}$  F) intake air that must be heated to + $2^{\circ}$  C ( $35.6^{\circ}$  F).

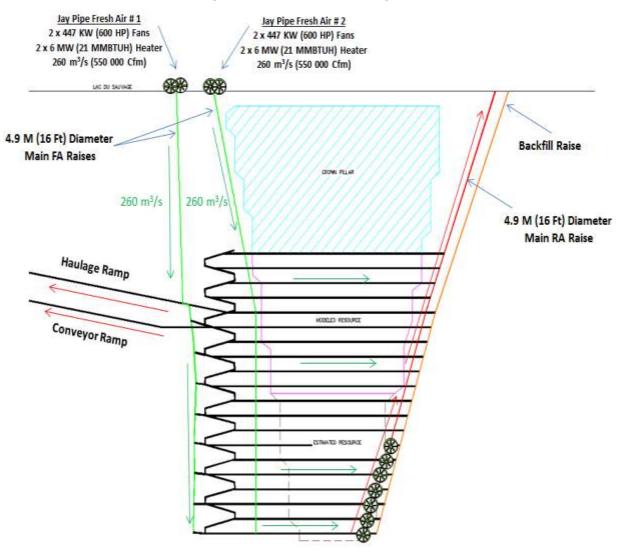
One fresh air raise system will provide fresh air to the mine production levels. The second fresh air raise system will supply air to the haulage ramp and fixed installations.

Exhaust air will be removed from the mining levels via a dedicated 4.9 metre (16 ft.) diameter return air raise to surface. The haulage and conveyor ramps will be up-cast.

The ventilation flow pattern on the production levels will follow standard design practices. Each level will have a controlled connection to the fresh air raise to allow regulation of the airflow in accordance with the local equipment requirements.

Each production level will have a connection to the return air raise providing an exhaust route to surface. Since there will be limited airflow in this raise and a short distance to surface during the early mine production stages, an adjustable regulator at the return air raise will be sufficient to control airflow on the upper levels. When mining activity reaches mid-depth, low-pressure, high volume, adjustable-pitch fans will need to be installed to exhaust the required volume of air from the level. This design will enable

regulation of the air such that ventilation doors will not be required in the level access to control air flow between the production level and the ramp.







Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation Ekati Mine – Jay Pipe Project Underground Mining Concept Study

# 7.0 ORE AND WASTE ROCK HANDLING

Development in waste rock will primarily be completed prior to commissioning of the ore handling facilities and the associated waste will be hauled to a surface stockpile via truck. Waste generated from sustaining waste development during the production period will be hauled to surface in the same manner.

### Ore Handling System

The ore handling system will include an ore pass from 2170 Level to 2070 Level, an ore dump for trucks at 2070 Level with a grizzly and rockbreaker, and a horizontal ore storage located nearby. The ore sizer and conveyor system will be similar to that used at Panda and Koala.

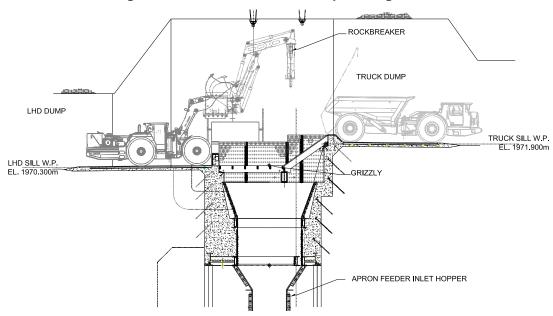
An ore handling system flow diagram is provided in Appendix A.

### Ore Dump and Horizontal Ore Storage

The ore dump at 2070 Level will consist of an elevated truck dump complete with angled scalper bars to allow the finer material to pass through, thus minimizing the chance of plugging the grizzly. An LHD dump will be located directly across from the truck dump at the elevation of the grizzly. This will allow an LHD to be used to remove any large waste blocks or large pieces of scrap material from the grizzly. On the third side of the grizzly, a chute and control chains will feed ore directly from the ore pass onto the grizzly. The rockbreaker will be located on the fourth side of the grizzly, directly across from the chute.

Ore from levels above 2070 Level will feed directly from the ore pass by means of a chute and control chains to the 2070 Level grizzly. As well, underground haulage trucks and LHD's will transport ore to the ore dump. On the truck dump side, the trucks will dump onto the sloped 'scalper' grizzly.

The main grizzly will allow material smaller than 750 mm to pass through to the sizer, but will hold back larger material which can then be either broken with the rockbreaker (if ore), or moved to the side and collected using an LHD if waste or scrap material. The oversize waste rock that is removed from the grizzly will be picked up with an LHD and moved to a remuck for storage until it is hauled by truck to surface.



#### Figure 7-1: 2070 Level Ore Dump Arrangement

### Ore Sizer

The ore sizer will be the same as the units installed at Panda and Koala (MMD 1000 Twin Roll Primary Ore Sizer). The apron feeder used to feed ore to the sizer, and the conveyor system removing ore from the sizer will be of the same general design, similar equipment, and the same capacity as the Panda and Koala designs. This consistency in equipment selection and installation will simplify design/construction as well as operating and maintenance functions, and will also minimize the site inventory for spare parts.

The sizer station will be located at the 2050 Level to the northwest of the orebody. Kimberlite ore will report to the sizer station after passing through a grizzly at the ore dump. The primary sizer will reduce the ore to a maximum size of 350 mm before it passes through onto the conveyor ('picking belt'). As with Panda and Koala, this type of size reduction unit was chosen over a gyratory or jaw crusher due to the unique plastic material characteristics in the Ekati kimberlite ore which can prevent consistent and reliable flow through these types of crushers.

The sizer capacity is 500 tonnes per hour.

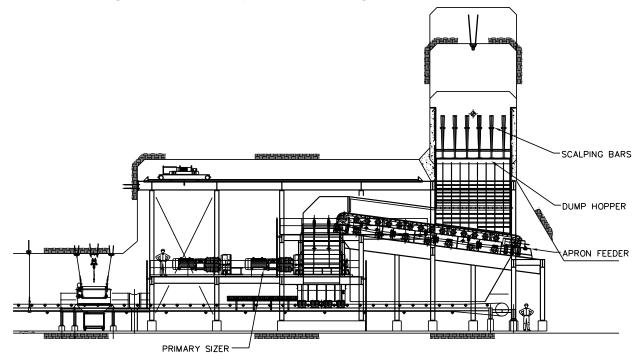
The sizer station is a significant excavation approximately 13 metres wide x 25 metres long x 12 metres high with the following major features:

- A truck/LHD ore dump with grizzly and rockbreaker located at 2070 Level.
- An apron feeder which accepts the dumped ore and provides controlled feed to the sizer.



- A primary mineral sizer (crusher).
- A picking conveyor belt.
- A belt magnet and steel detection equipment on the picking belt.

Figure 7-2: Ore Dump, Sizer, & Picking Belt Section View



## **Conveyor System**

The conveyor system will involve the same basic design parameters (belt width and type, idler design, etc.) as Panda and Koala. The system will include:

- A "picking belt" at ±50 metres length equipped with a magnet facility for scrap removal.
- Two main conveyors at ±1,200 metres length. These will be similar in size to Koala conveyor CV-2.
- A surface stacker conveyor which will be the same as the unit at Panda.

### **Surface Ore Transportation**

From a stockpile at the surface stacker conveyor the ore will be loaded using a front-end loader into surface haul trucks and transported to the Ekati processing plant.



# 8.0 BACKFILL

The Jay Pipe underground mining concepts described in this report will be unique among Ekati operations, in the requirement for backfill to provide partial support to the crown pillar. The longhole mining method will require the majority of the backfill to be cemented.

During the brainstorming meetings a number of potential backfill systems were discussed, including the following.

- Hydraulic (sand) fill
- Paste fill
- Rockfill

Historical testing of kimberlite tailings at Diavik Mine has determined this material to be unsuitable for use in paste fill. Local sources of natural sand in adequate quantities are not known. It is assumed that hydraulic fill or paste fill could only be produced by grinding waste rock, at high cost.

At this level of study, cemented rock fill has been selected as the preferred backfill. Adequate quantities of waste rock are available at the Misery operation. These stockpiles include both potentially acid generating (PAG) and non-acid generating (NAG) rock. Placing the PAG waste underground as backfill may mitigate potential environmental concerns. This potential benefit has not been assessed.

The waste rock will be dumped into a backfill raise from surface, leading down to the active mining levels. The surface backfill truck dump will be located on an island southeast of the pipe and accessed via a causeway from shore. An underground backfill truck loading chute will be provided on each level, with a short "finger raise" connecting the chute to the main backfill raise.

A slurry of normal Portland cement and water will be prepared in the surface batch plant and delivered (in measured batches) to an agitated tank located near the loading chute. As the truck is loaded, a quantity of slurry will be sprayed on the load. Subsequently the truck will deliver the mixture to the stope being filled.

# 9.0 MINE SERVICES

# 9.1 Compressed Air and Service Water

Compressed air will be provided by new compressors installed near the portal location, and distributed via pipeline underground.

Service water will be provided by re-cycling a portion of the mine discharge water. Service water will not be potable.

Potable water will be provided as bottled water delivered to underground refuge stations and lunchrooms via service truck.

# 9.2 Dewatering

The dewatering system will be similar in configuration to the Panda – Koala complex, involving drainage downward from level to level via "borehole sumps" and boreholes to a main pumping facility. Submersible pumps will be provided in lower level "collection sumps" pumping up to the main pumping facility. Relay stations will pump the water to surface where it will be discharged into the Misery settling ponds. An allowance has been included in the estimates for upgrade of these ponds. The system capacity has been estimated to be 0.6 m<sup>3</sup> per second or 36,000 litres per minute (9,500 USGPM) based on Diavik Mine experience.

# 9.3 Electrical

Primary power will be provided to Jay site from the Ekati generating plant via a new transmission line running parallel to the Misery Haul Road and Jay Access Road. Underground distribution will be similar to Koala, involving common components where feasible. Conceptual electrical system drawings are provided in Appendix A.



# **10.0 PERSONNEL**

At this level of study, forecasts of direct and indirect personnel have not been prepared. The steady state production rate is approximately double that of Koala and direct personnel requirements may vary in proportion.

Indirect personnel requirements will depend on the project and production period timing relative to other mining operations on the Ekati property.

The 100 person camp to be constructed for Jay Pipe is assumed to be of adequate capacity. If overflow is experienced during the project/construction period, some personnel may be accommodated at the main Ekati camp.



Stantec

The combined pre-production and stope production schedule was prepared in EPS and transferred to Microsoft Project and is included in Appendix C.

# 11.1 Pre-Production Period Critical Path

The earliest production will be from 2070 Level at the middle of Project Year Five (Y5). The main pre-production activities include; installation of surface infrastructure, driving the service and conveyor ramps, installation of the conveyor and sizer, pumping facilities on 2050 Level, establishing main fresh and return air systems and establishing the backfill system. Silling development on 2070 and 2090 Levels will also be required.

## **11.2 Production Profile**

The production profile was determined from the EPS schedule and is summarized in Figure 11-1. Block production capacity was derived from detailed scheduling of a 2.5 million tonne level between 2100 Level and 2120 Level.

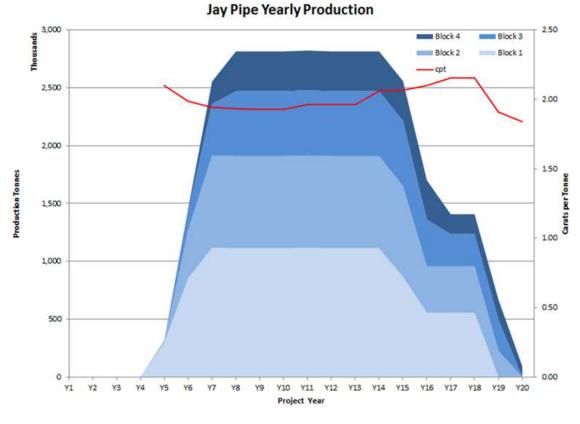


Figure 11-1: Production Profile



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## 11.2.1 Stope Cycle and Productivity

The duration to mine a stope was estimated based on the key mining activities and is summarized in Table 11-1. The calculations consider a typical stope of 20 metres high x 12 metres wide x 50 metres long and ore density of 2.34.

Tat	Table 11-1: Stope Production Cycle					
Mining Activity	Duration	Rate				
Drilling	29 Days	259 m per day				
Blasting1	3 Days	1,872 tonnes per blast				
Mucking	13 Days	1,730 tonnes per day				
Sub-Total	45 Days	500 tonnes per day				
Backfilling	18 Days	800 tonnes backfill per day				
Total	63 Days	360 tonnes per day				

1 - Days added for blasting. Actual number of productions blasts is 12

Backfill curing time of 7 days was added to the filling duration. Availabilities used for the production schedule generation are:

- Workplace availability: 90%
- Equipment availability: 75%
- Backfill plant availability: 60%

For production scheduling purposes, individual stope sequencing was not prepared. The amalgamated schedule used a consolidated mining rate in tonnes per day for sill development and production. This rate was determined by sequencing a sample level (2000 Level to 2120 Level) of stopes at varying tonnes per day, with associated development, utilizing rates as per Table 11-1 (ramps, level, cross cuts and sills). Table 11-2 lists the consolidated rates for standard stopes. For stopes within mining Block 1 the rate of 1,525 tonnes per day was applied. For all other mining blocks, a consolidated mining rate was developed by factoring the Block 1 rate by the number of calculated full size stopes as per Table 11-3.

_	<b>Density</b> (t per m <sup>3</sup> )	Duration (days)	Stope Size (tonnes)	Mining Rate (tonnes per day)	Consolidated Mining Rate (tonnes per day)
	2.20	63	21,120	340	1495
	2.25	63	21,600	340	1515
	2.27	63	21,792	350	1525
	2.30	63	22,080	350	1535
	2.35	63	22,560	360	1560

#### Table 11-2: Variance of Consolidated Mining Rates

#### Table 11-3: Consolidated Mining Rates Used

Mining Block	Stopes per Level	Change from Block 1	Consolidated Mining Rate (tonnes per day)
1	103	0%	1525
2	73	29%	1080
3	52	49%	770
4	32	69%	470

For scheduling purposes the quantities used for development drifting reflect an additional 10% excavation allowance for miscellaneous slashes/cut-outs that are anticipated, but not designed at this time. In the kimberlite drawpoints, there is no development allowance.

Drift Size (height x width)	No. of Headings	Advance (m/day)
5.5 m x 5.5 m (Granite) Ramp Access	Single Multiple	5.0 5.6
5.0 m x 5.5 m (Granite) Level Access/ Extraction Drift	Single Multiple	5.0 5.6
5.0 m x 5.0 m (Granite) Level Development	Single Multiple	5.0 5.6
4.6 m x 4.5 m (Granite) Crosscut	Single Multiple	5.0 5.6
4.6 m x 4.5 m (Poor Kimberlite) 4.6 m x 4.5 m (Very Poor Kimberlite)	Multiple Multiple	5.0 4.0

**Table 11-4: Development Advance Rates** 



Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation Ekati Mine – Jay Pipe Project Underground Mining Concept Study

## **12.0 COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

The cost estimates are based on the following.

- Prior studies prepared by Stantec for the Ekati Mine.
- Actual Ekati site cost data where available.
- First principals "built-up" estimates.

Historical estimates were escalated to Year 2013 at 5% per annum. Inflation from Year 2013 forward was not applied.

The cost estimates were prepared in constant dollars (2013 Canadian currency) to an overall "bottom line" accuracy level of  $\pm 30$  to 35%. It is assumed that contractor crews will complete all pre-production/ongoing development and steady-state operations.

The cost estimates are summarized in Table 12-1 and presented in more detail in Appendix D.

WBS	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Budgeted Cost
Level 1					_
1	Surface Infrastructures	1	ls		\$82,716,267
2	Underground Mobile Equipment Purchase	54	each		\$59,101,384
3	Mine Development	15,995	metres		\$162,102,014
4	Mine Operations	31,866,051	Tonnes	\$60.2	\$1,917,816,111
5	Mine Ventilation System	1	ls		\$34,443,008
6	Material Handling System	1	ls		\$79,747,000
7	Underground Infrastructures	1	ls		\$49,866,737
8	Owner's Indirects	31,866,051	Tonnes	\$32.7	\$1,041,508,164
	Total Jay Pipe Concept Study				\$3,427,300,685

 Table 12-1: Cost Estimate Summary

The estimated costs have been categorized as pre-production capital costs, sustaining capital costs and operating costs



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# 12.1 Capital Costs

The pre-production (project period) capital costs generally include all surface and permanent underground development/infrastructure in waste necessary to support the initial stoping operations. The project period ends when the primary ventilation raises, initial dewatering facilities, and the ore handling system are commissioned. Operating costs incurred prior to the end of the project period are included in the pre-production capital costs.

A contingency of 20% is applied to the pre-production capital costs in the cash flow model.

The sustaining capital costs reflect the post-project period life-of-mine requirements for ramp and primary level access, and for extension of infrastructure systems such as ventilation and dewatering.

Waste development directly associated with the stoping approach (i.e. cross-cuts, drawpoint access, etc.) is included with the operating costs.

# 12.2 Operating Costs

The operating costs reflect all labour, material, equipment, and consumables required on a daily basis to produce the ore tonnages involved. The costs include surface transportation from Jay Pipe to a stockpile at the processing plant at Ekati. Downstream costs for processing, refining, and marketing are not included in the cost estimates, however, a processing cost of \$11.00 per tonne is applied in the cash flow model.

# 12.3 Cash Flow

Based on the resource grades and diamond value provided by DDEC and the production forecast prepared by Stantec, a forecast of annual revenues was prepared. A process plant recovery factor of 85% was applied.

Based on the life-of-mine schedule and cost estimates, an annual expenditure forecast was prepared. These components were combined to assemble the cash flow model.

The estimated costs have been categorized as pre-production capital costs, sustaining capital costs and operating costs. A contingency of 20% is applied to the pre-production capital costs in the cash flow model.



Inflation from Year 2013 forward has not been applied.

NPV was calculated using 7% discount rate.

Downstream costs for refining and marketing are not included. A processing cost of \$11.00 per tonne is applied in the cash flow model.

The estimated cash flow is presented in Appendix D.

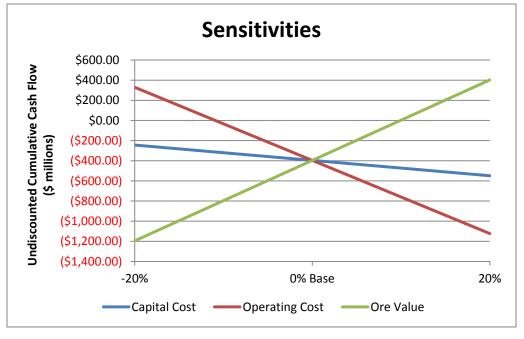
## 12.4 Sensitivities

Sensitivities (+20% and -20%) to Ore Values, Capital Costs, and Operating Costs have been prepared against undiscounted cash flow and are summarized in Table 12-3 and presented graphically in Figure 12-1. The undiscounted cumulative cash flow is most sensitive to the ore value and least sensitive to capital costs.

Sensitivity Item	Undiscounted Cumulative Cash Flow (\$ millions)				
	-20%	0% Base	20%		
Capital Cost	(\$244.23)	(\$396.50)	(\$548.78)		
Operating Cost	\$330.10	(\$396.50)	(\$1,123.11)		
Ore Value	(\$1,196.08)	(\$396.50)	\$403.08		

Table 12-2 – Sensitivities

Figure	12-1:	Sensitivities
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Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation Ekati Mine – Jay Pipe Project Underground Mining Concept Study

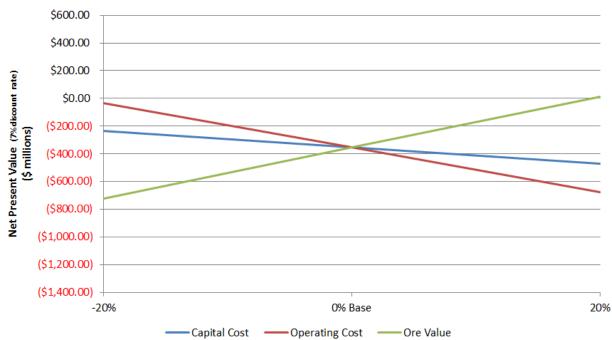


Sensitivities against NPV are summarized in Table 12-3 and presented graphically in Figure 12-2.

Sensitivity Item	Net Present Value (7% dicount rate) (\$ millions)				
-	-20%	0% Base	20%		
Capital Cost	(\$236.92)	(\$355.13)	(\$473.34)		
Operating Cost	(\$32.82)	(\$355.13)	(\$677.44)		
Ore Value	(\$724.62)	(\$355.13)	<b>\$14.37</b>		

Table 12-3 – Sensitivities using Net Present Value

Figure 12-2 – Sensitivities using Net Present Value



Sensitivities

Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation Ekati Mine – Jay Pipe Project Underground Mining Concept Study

## **13.0 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

### Risks

A fundamental risk with the Base Case underground mining approach described in this report relates to the integrity of the crown pillar and the potential for water and/or mud ingress into the mine workings. At this conceptual stage of study it has been assumed that the selected crown pillar size will be adequate. Thorough geomechanical analysis will be required to test this assumption before subsequent mine studies/designs are prepared.

Exploration holes have been drilled, downward through the resource, including the crown pillar. These holes are reported to have been grouted, however records are incomplete. Confirmation and verification of the condition and location of these holes will be required to mitigate the risk of development or production mining encountering a hydraulic connection to the lake (with subsequent risk of flooding).

Dewatering facilities have been sized in this analysis based on system capacities at the other Ekati and Diavik underground operations. Risk assessment and analysis related to the crown pillar, potential water inflows and dewatering system capacity is recommended at a later stage of study.

Other risks associated with this mining concept include the following.

- Geomechanical conditions at the surface collar locations of the ventilation and backfill raises and the ramp portals may be poor, leading to higher costs and longer construction periods than anticipated.
- Ground conditions in the host rock and in the kimberlite have been assumed to be similar to those at Koala and Panda so that ground support requirements and advance rates will be similar. Poorer conditions would result in slower advance and higher costs.
- The current resource has been estimated to ±400 metres depth. For purposes of this study the resource has been extrapolated to 600 metres depth, assuming a continuous trend of grade and tonnage per level. Further exploration might prove these assumptions to be either optimistic or pessimistic.

### Opportunities

The following opportunities are suggested.

• The depth of Lac du Sauvage above Jay Pipe represents a fundamental risk to the underground mining approach described in this report. In the open pit approach (described elsewhere by others), a major cost and similar risk are associated with

the perimeter dyke required to surround the pit and control the lake waters from entering the pit. If the level of Lac du Sauvage can be corrected to a lower elevation, then both of these risk areas will be mitigated accordingly.

- Use of a perimeter dyke (with or without lake level correction) in combination with an underground mining approach may provide lower risk and improved economics. The perimeter dyke might be of lesser circumference than in the open pit model. The underground mine could be allowed to cave through to surface (inside the perimeter dyke). The entire pipe would thus be available (no crown pillar). Backfill would not be required, so that operating costs would be reduced accordingly.
- The current resource is defined to ±400 metres depth below lake level. An
  exploration ramp might be driven from the shore of Lac du Sauvage to encounter the
  pipe at approximately 350 metres depth and a drift might be driven from this point
  horizontally through the kimberlite. The kimberlite drift would provide:
  - A bulk sample to test the geological resource estimates.
  - An opportunity to assess geomechanical conditions and ground support requirements.
  - A platform for exploration drilling to greater depth.
  - The exploration ramp might serve as the service ramp in the final mine design.

# 14.0 CONCLUSIONS

The following advantages and disadvantages are associated with the underground mining approach described in this report.

### Advantages

- The approach involves a crown pillar extending some 200 metres from the bottom of Lac du Sauvage to the top mining level. The crown pillar is envisioned to remain in place with partial support provided by backfill. The lake bottom will not be disturbed except for the construction of causeways to provide access to two islands.
- The underground working environment may be more consistent and less susceptible to weather interruptions, compared to open pit alternatives.
- The mine openings provide a platform for further exploration drilling to depth.

## Disadvantages

- The approach requires that the upper portion of the resource remain in place as a crown pillar and not be mined.
- The operating costs are comparatively high. The requirement for backfill contributes to these costs.
- To ensure the adequacy of the crown pillar, thorough geomechanical analysis is required. Following this analysis, estimates should be updated regarding:
  - The portion of the resource required to remain in place as the crown pillar.
  - The costs associated with potential crown pillar support.
  - The risk of water inflow in excess of dewatering equipment capacity.
  - The potential for sudden inrush of water or mud.

APPENDIX A

## DRAWINGS



Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation Ekati Mine – Jay Pipe Project Underground Mining Concept Study

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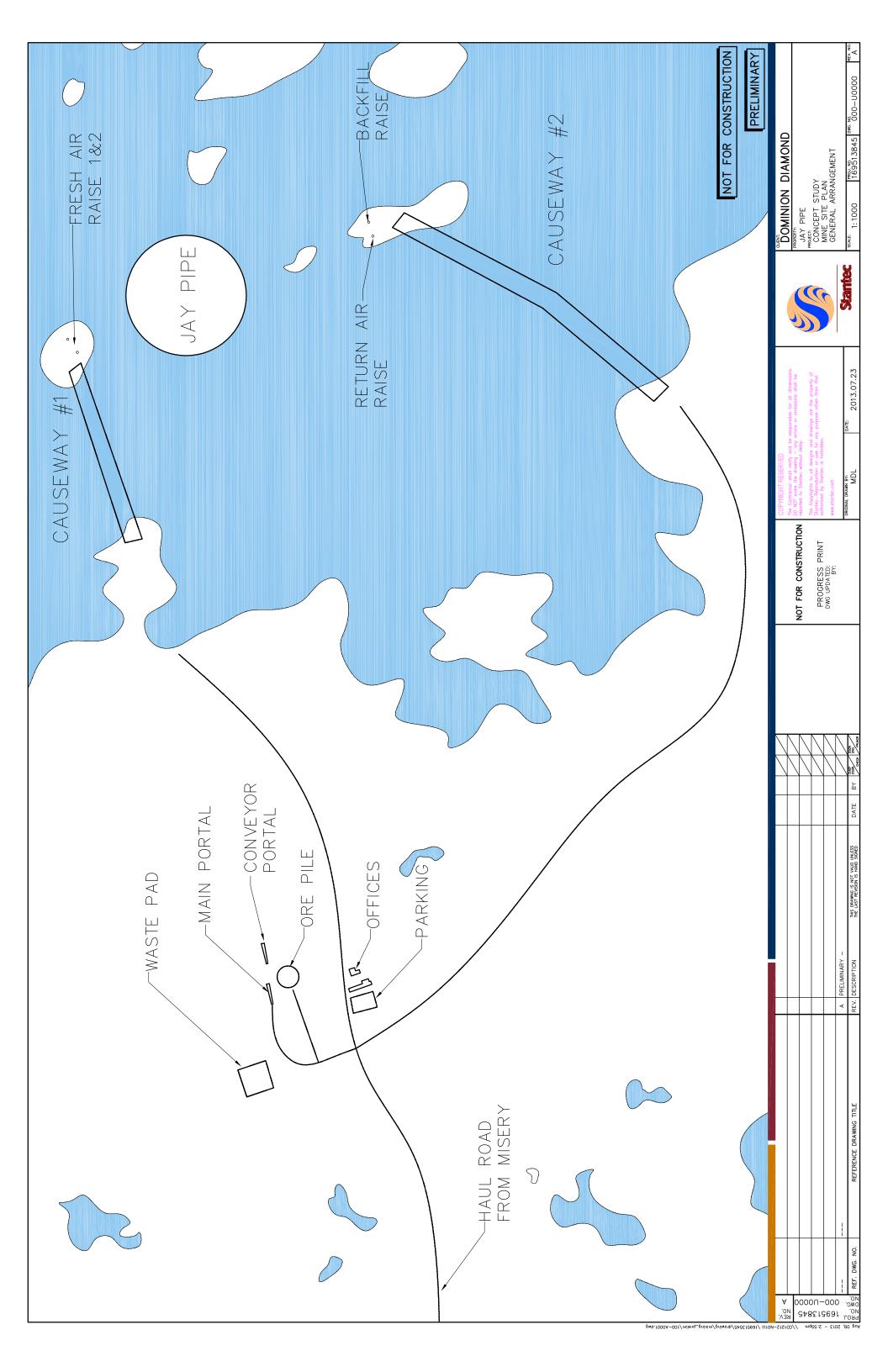
Drawing No.	SURFACE INFASTRUCTURE
100-A0001	Site Plan
151-A0001 151-A0002	Primary Intake Fans & Heater House - General Arrangement - Plan Primary Intake Fans & Heater House - General Arrangement - Section
	UNDERGROUND INFASTRUCTURE
400-U0001A 400-U0002A 400-U0003A 400-U0003A 400-U0005A	Mine Dewatering General Arrangement - Borehole sump - Plan and Sections Mine Dewatering General Arrangement - Main Sump & Pump station - Plan and Sections Mine Dewatering General Arrangement - Collection Sump - Plan and Sections Back Fill Station & Sump - General Arrangement Sizer Room & Picking belt Arrangement Plan
400-U0006A 420-A0001 470-A0001 470-A0002	Sizer Room & Picking belt Arrangement Section Service Area General Arrangement Detonator Magazine General Arrangement - Plan Explosive Magazine General Arrangement - Plan
470-A0003 500-U0001A 500-U0002A 510-U0003A 520-U0001A 520-U0002A 520-U0002A 520-U0002A	Permanent Refuge Station General Arrangement - Plan and Sections Typical Ramp Profile 5.5m × 5.5m - Ramp Typical Dritt Profile 5.0m × 5.0m - Dritt Typical Ramp Profile 5.5m × 5.5m - Conveyor Mine Long Section Level Plan - 2070L Level Plan - 2050L Level Plan - Sub Level
530-U001A	ramp rian - Conveyor & wain ramp rione Mining Methods ELECTRICAL
13545-ESK001A-RA 13545-ESK002A-RA 13545-ESK002A-RA 13545-ESK003A-RA 13545-ESK004A-RA 13545-ESK006A-RA 13545-ESK006A-RA	Riser Diagram - Mine Services Riser Diagram - Block 1 Riser Diagram - Block 2 Riser Diagram - Block 3 Riser Diagram - Mobile Rack Riser Diagram - Mobile Rack

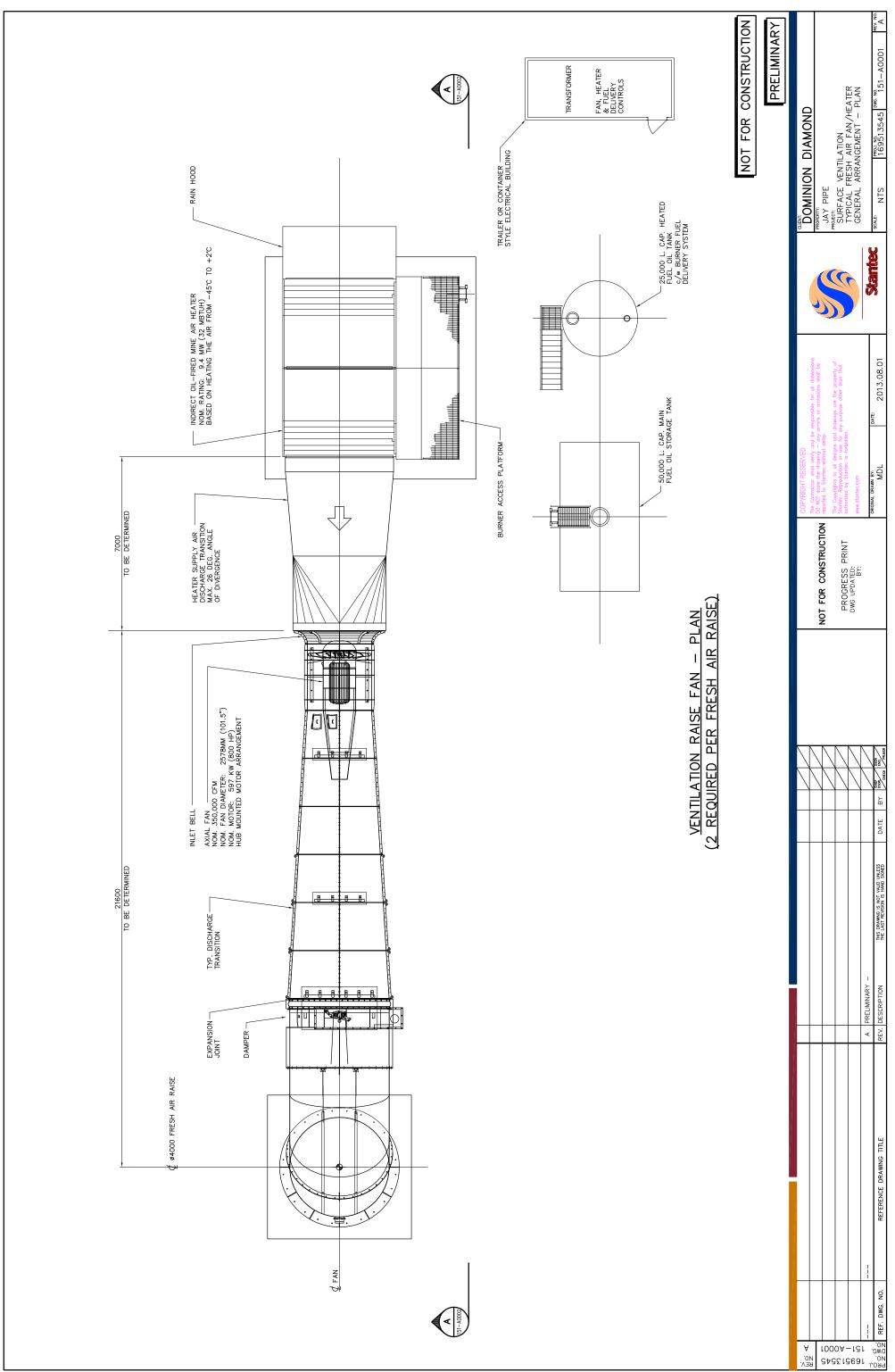
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TOTAL DRAWINGS

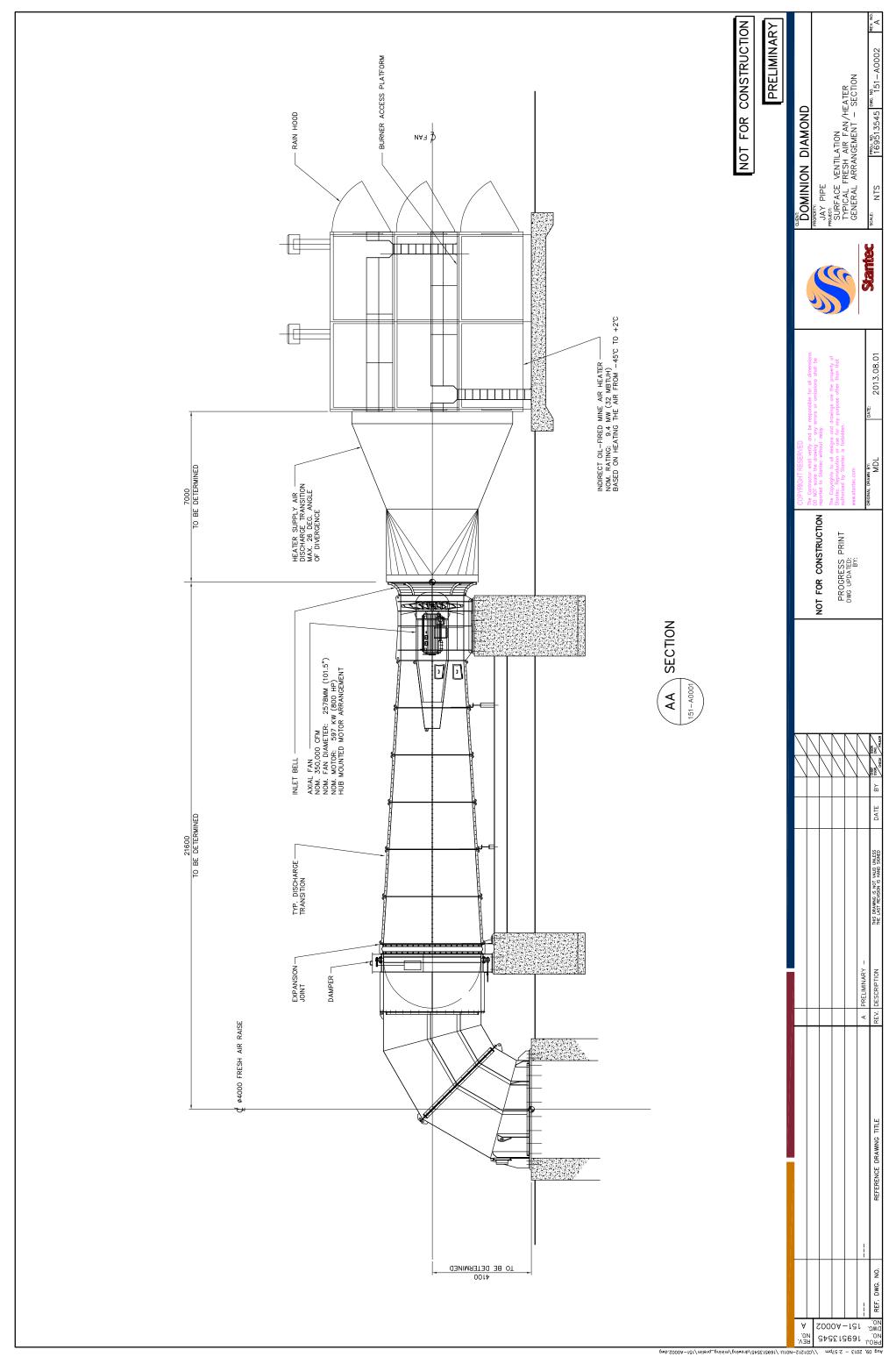
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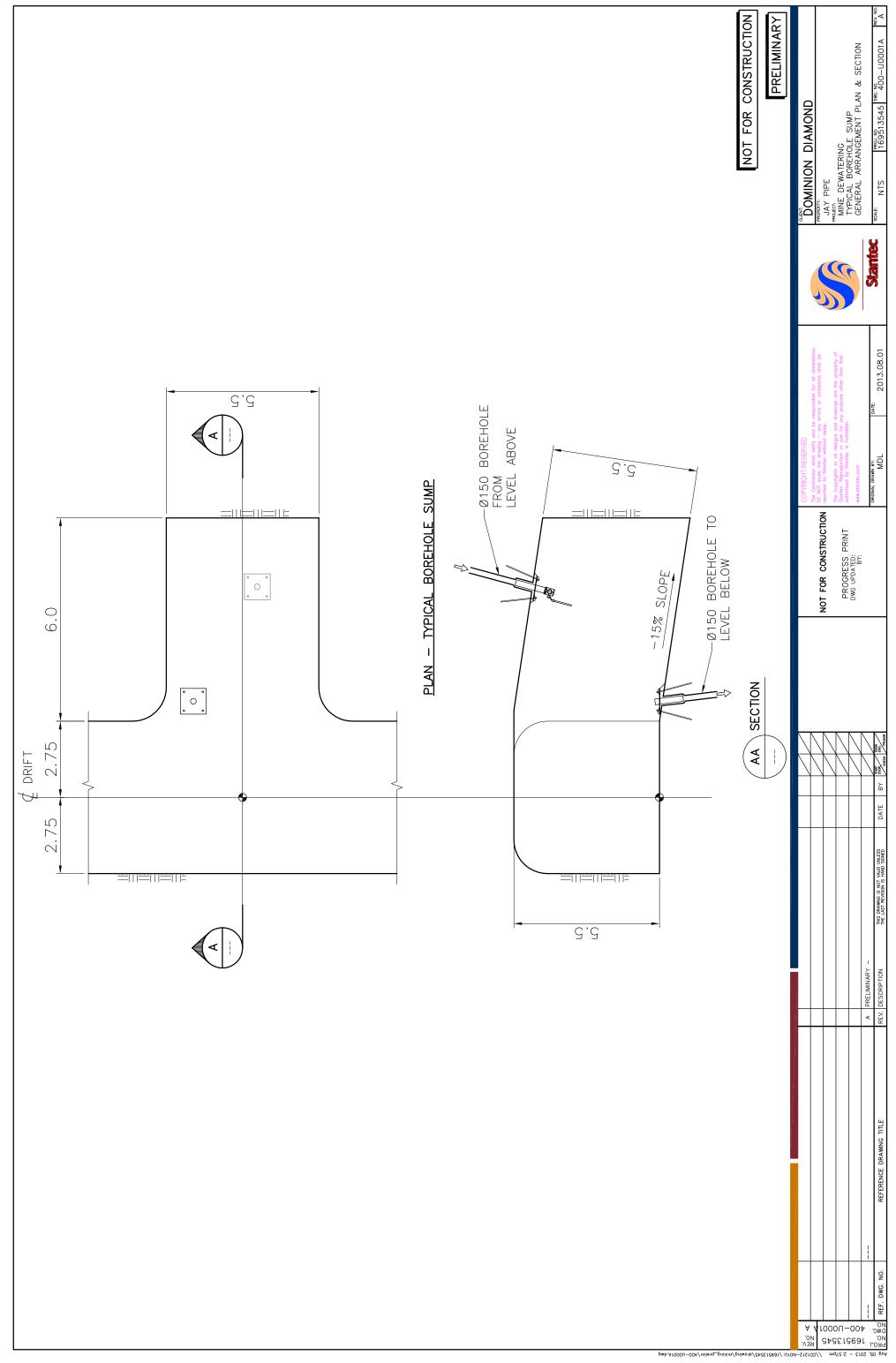
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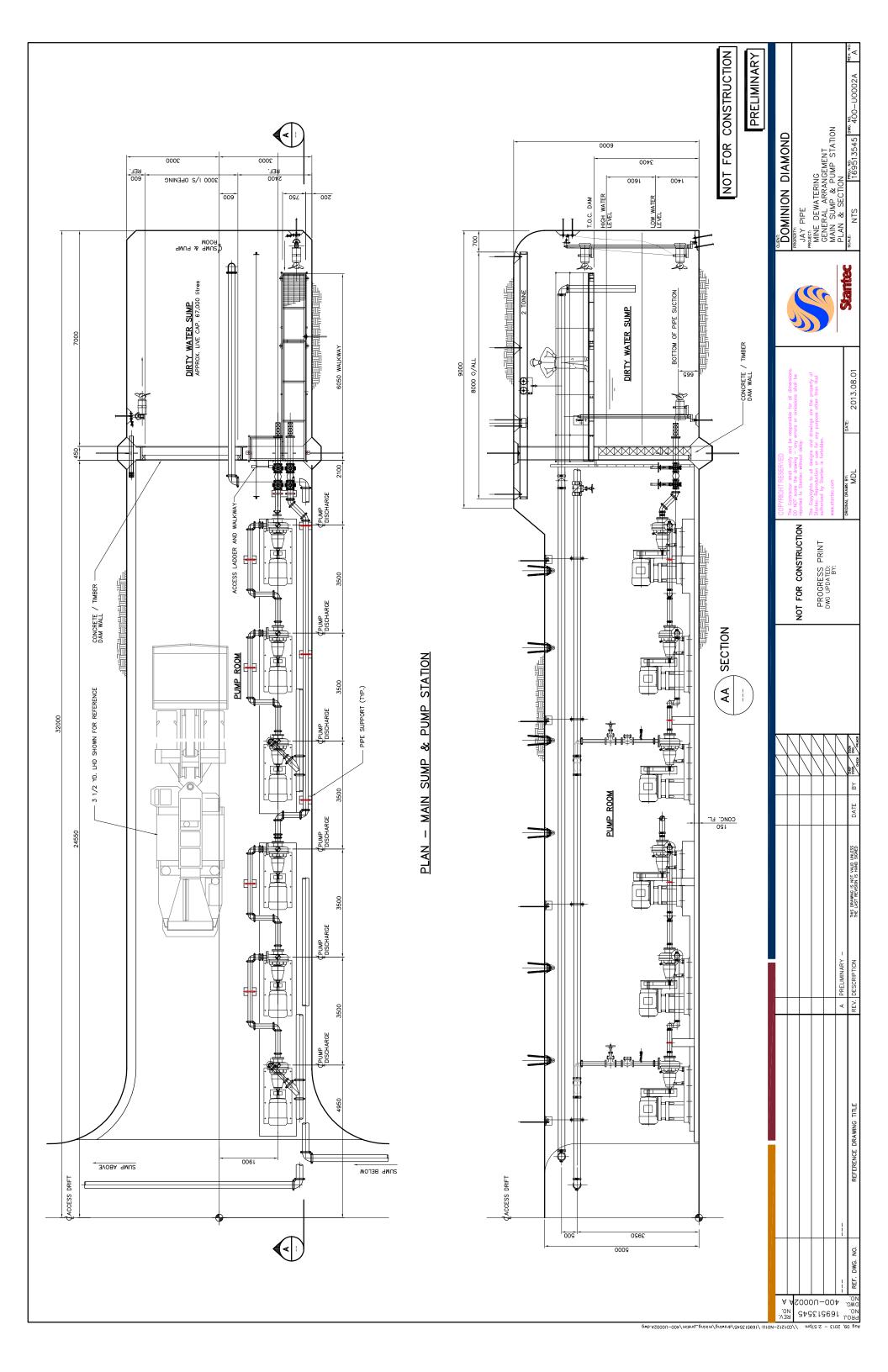


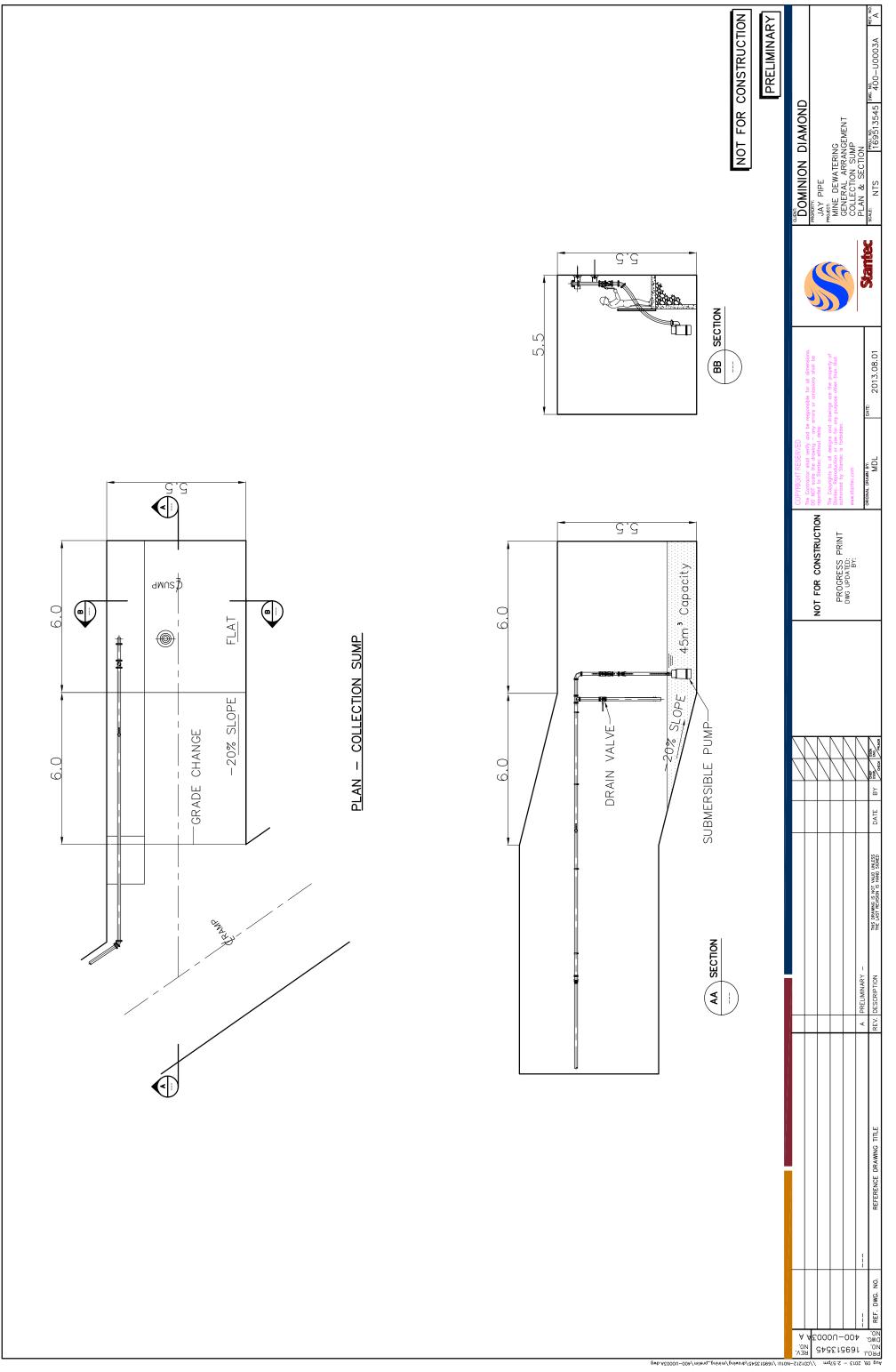


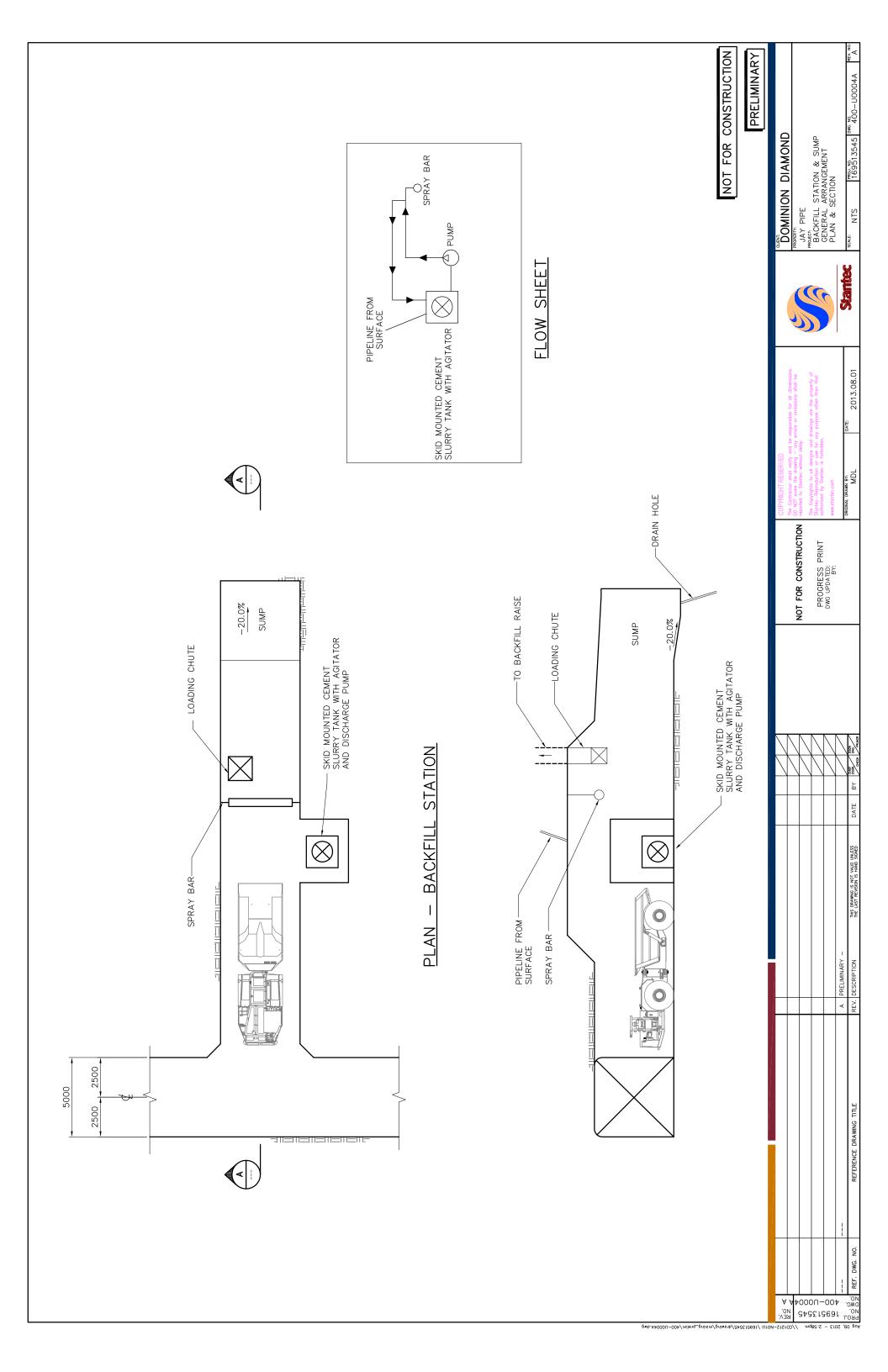
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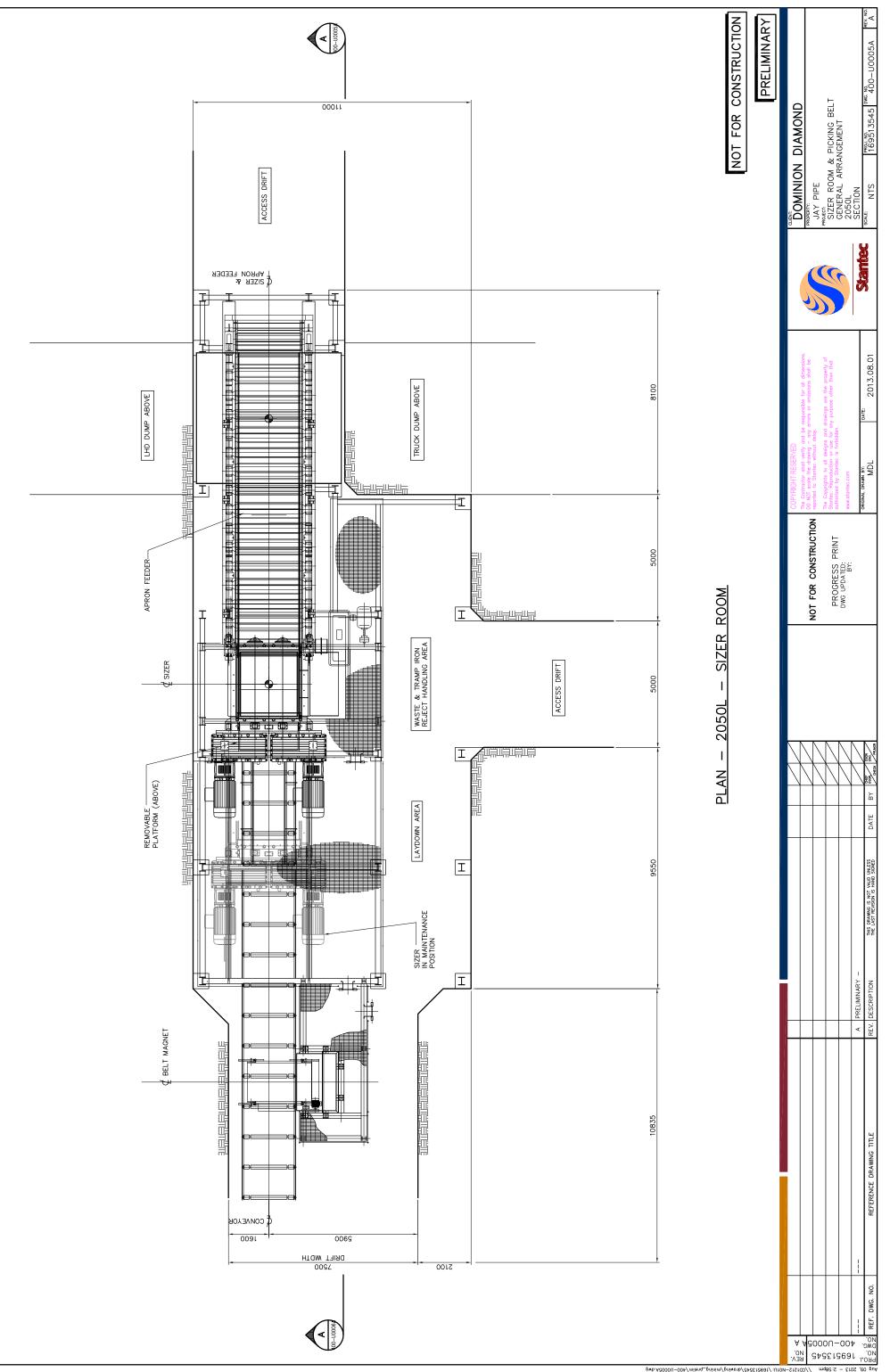




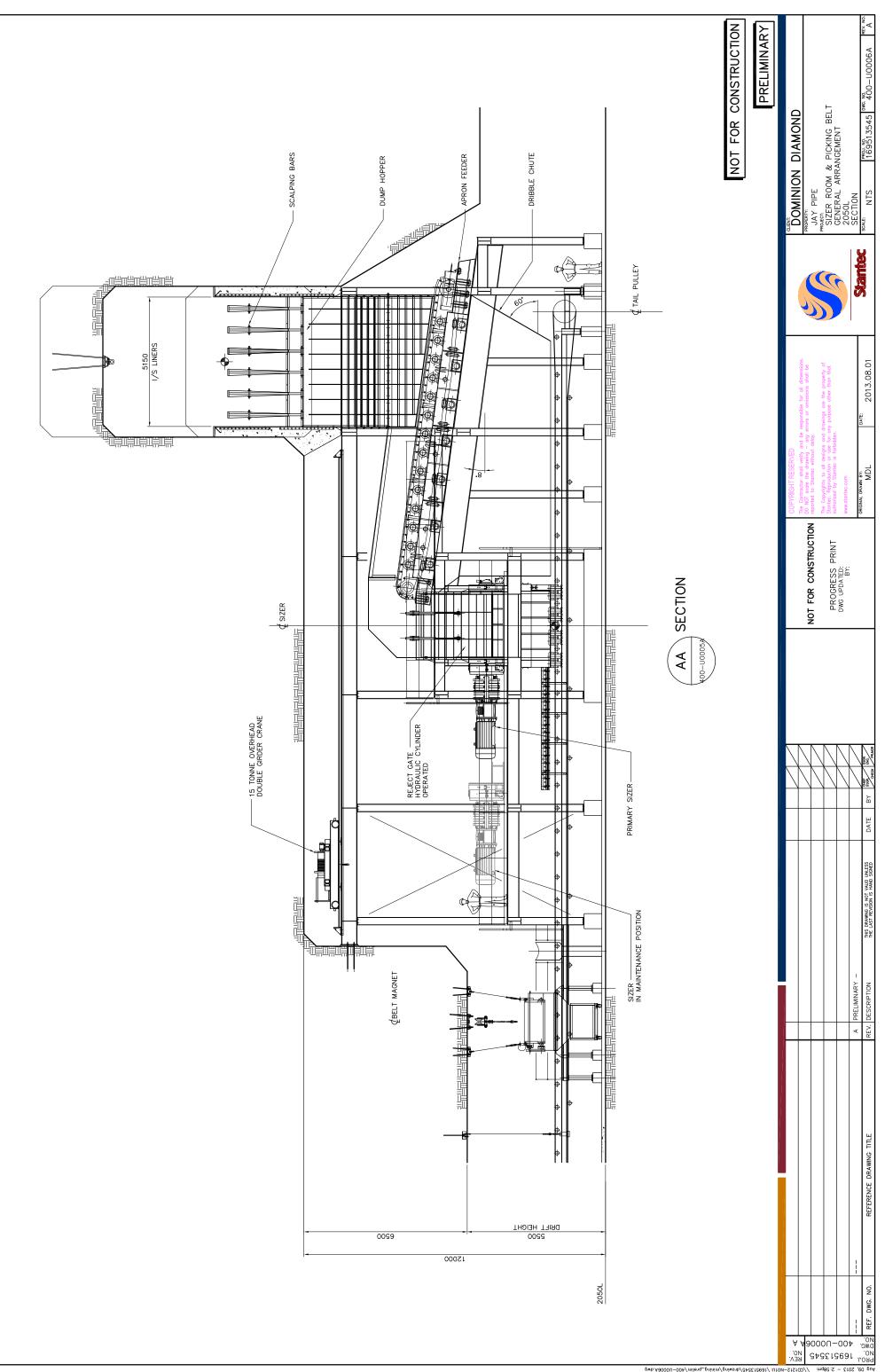




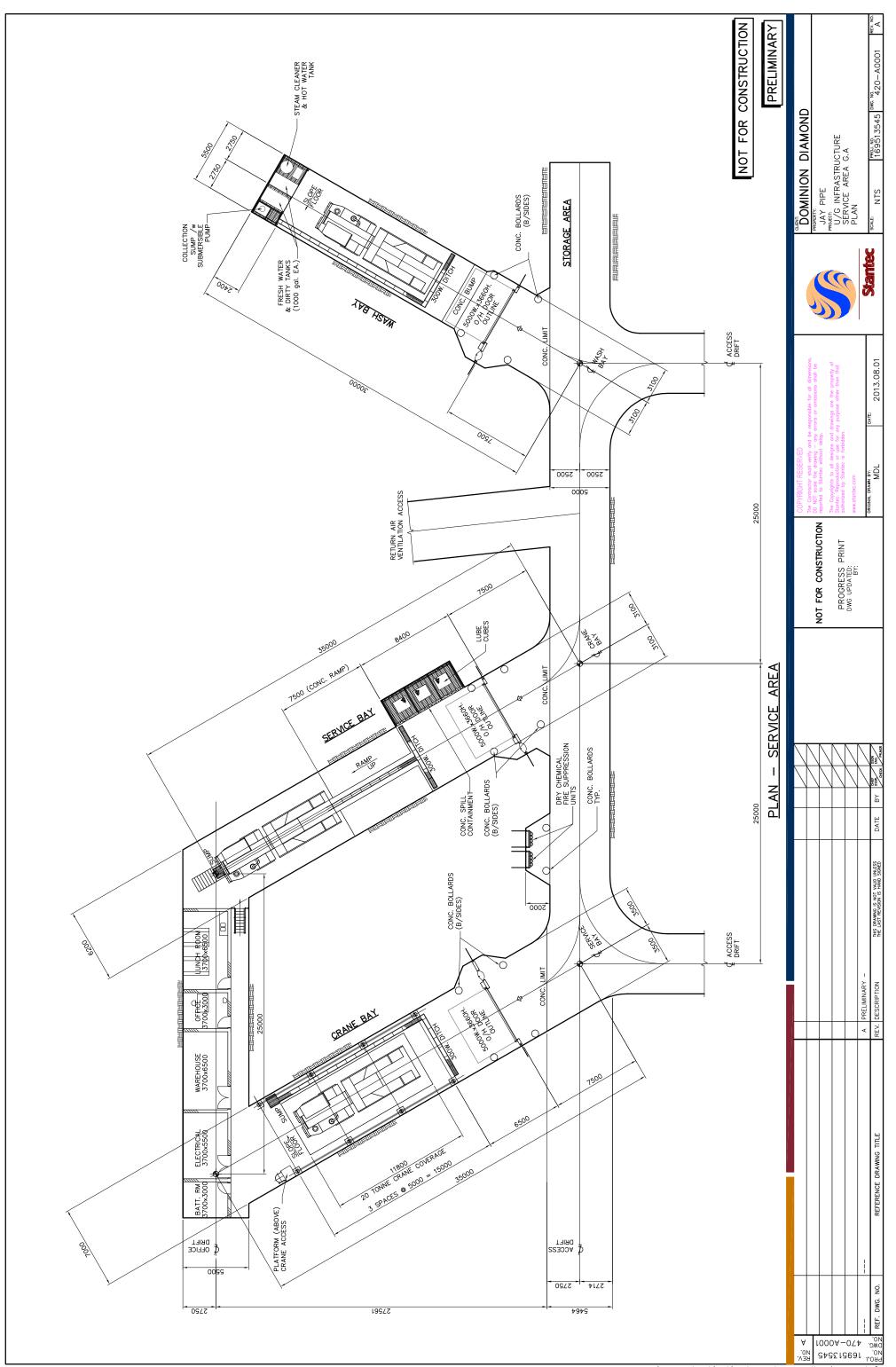




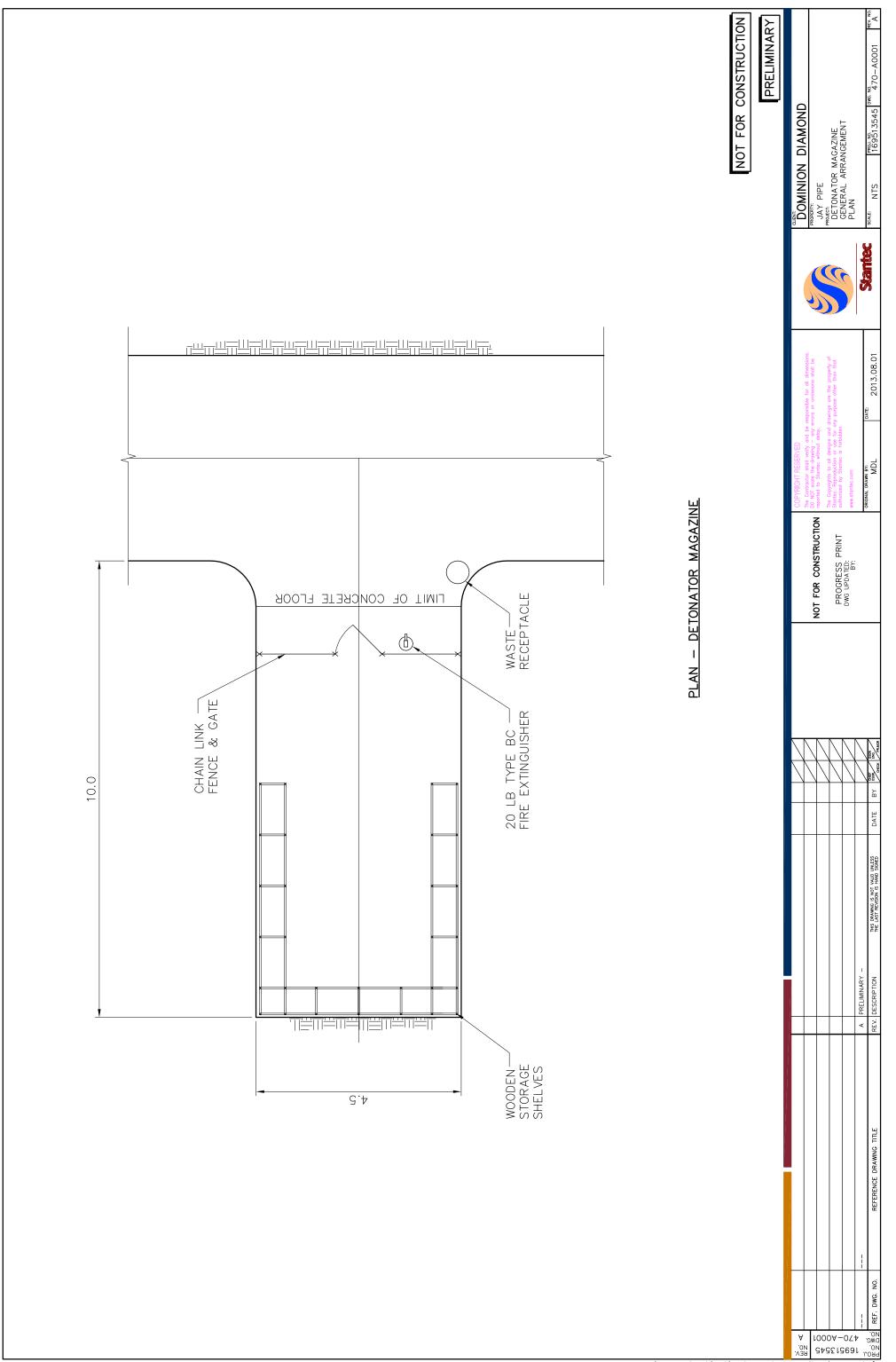
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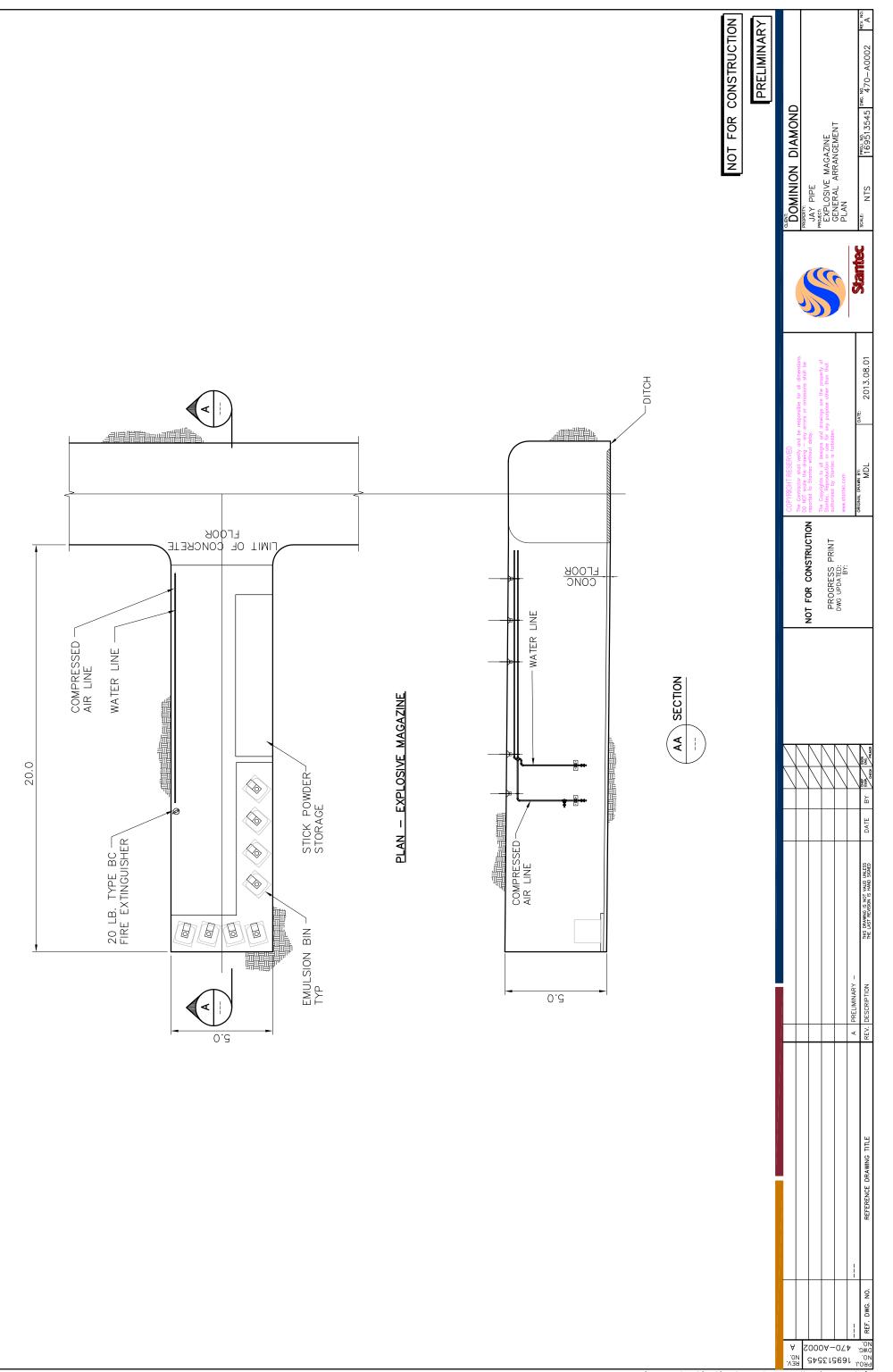
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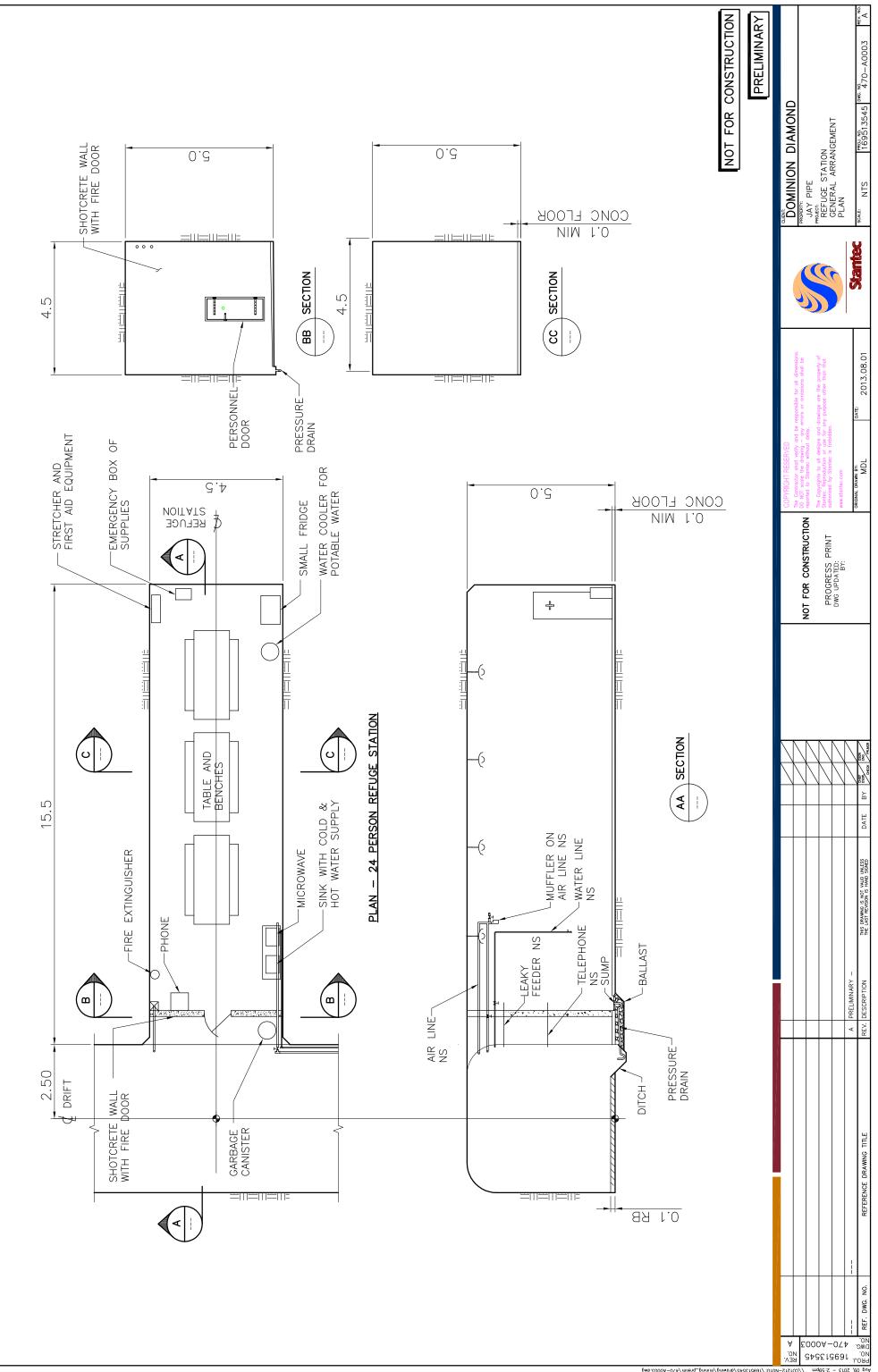
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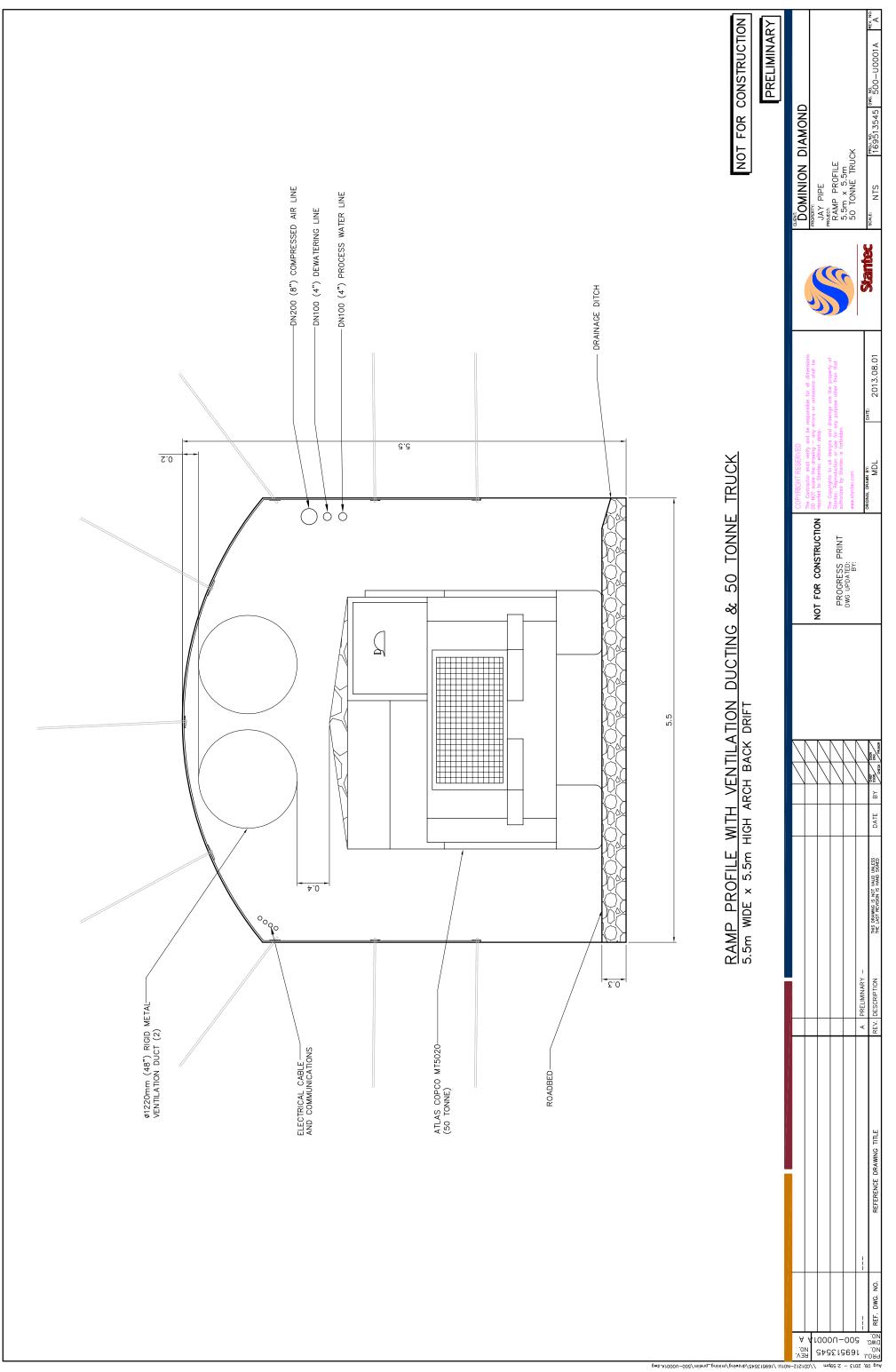
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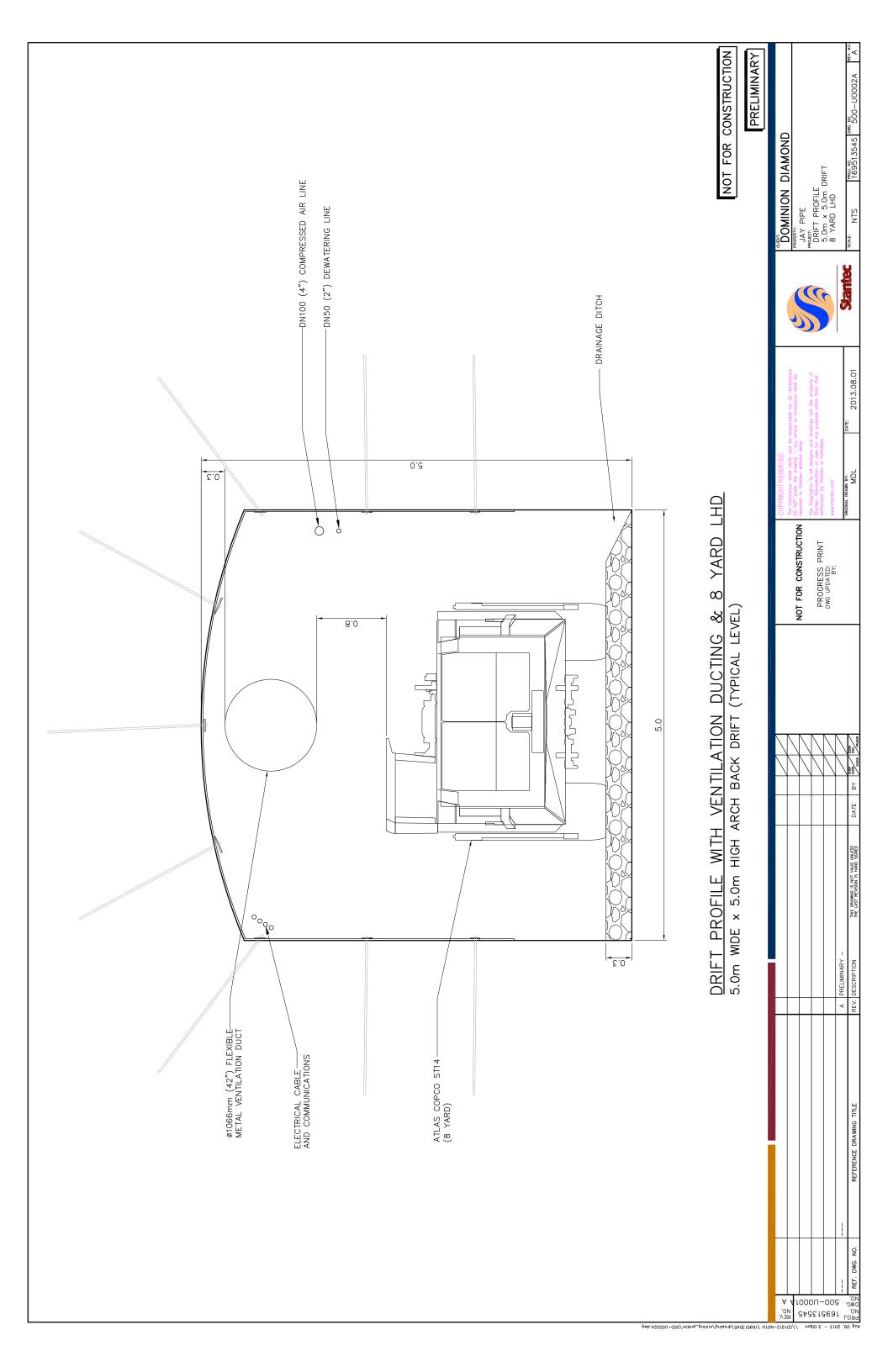
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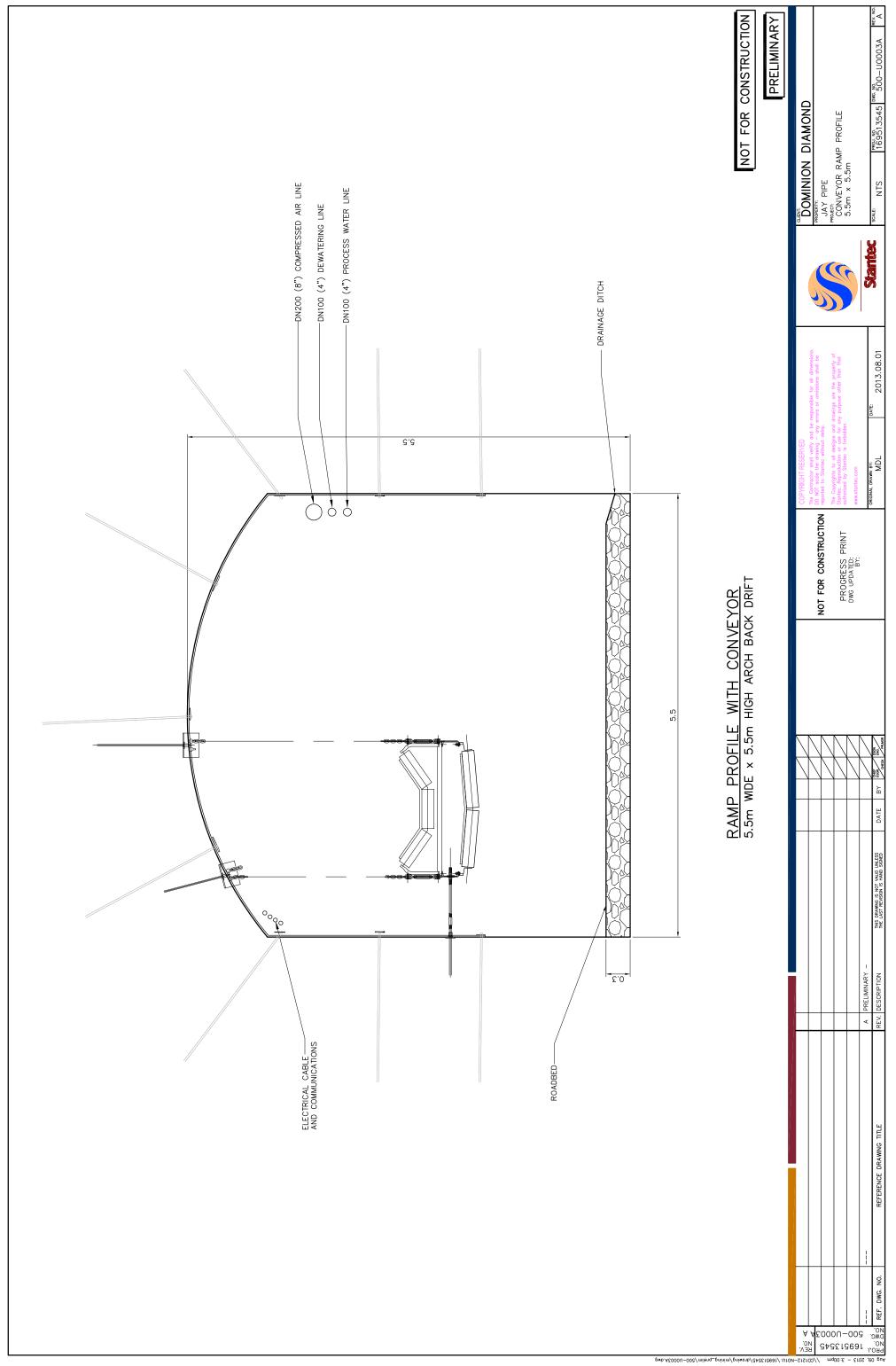


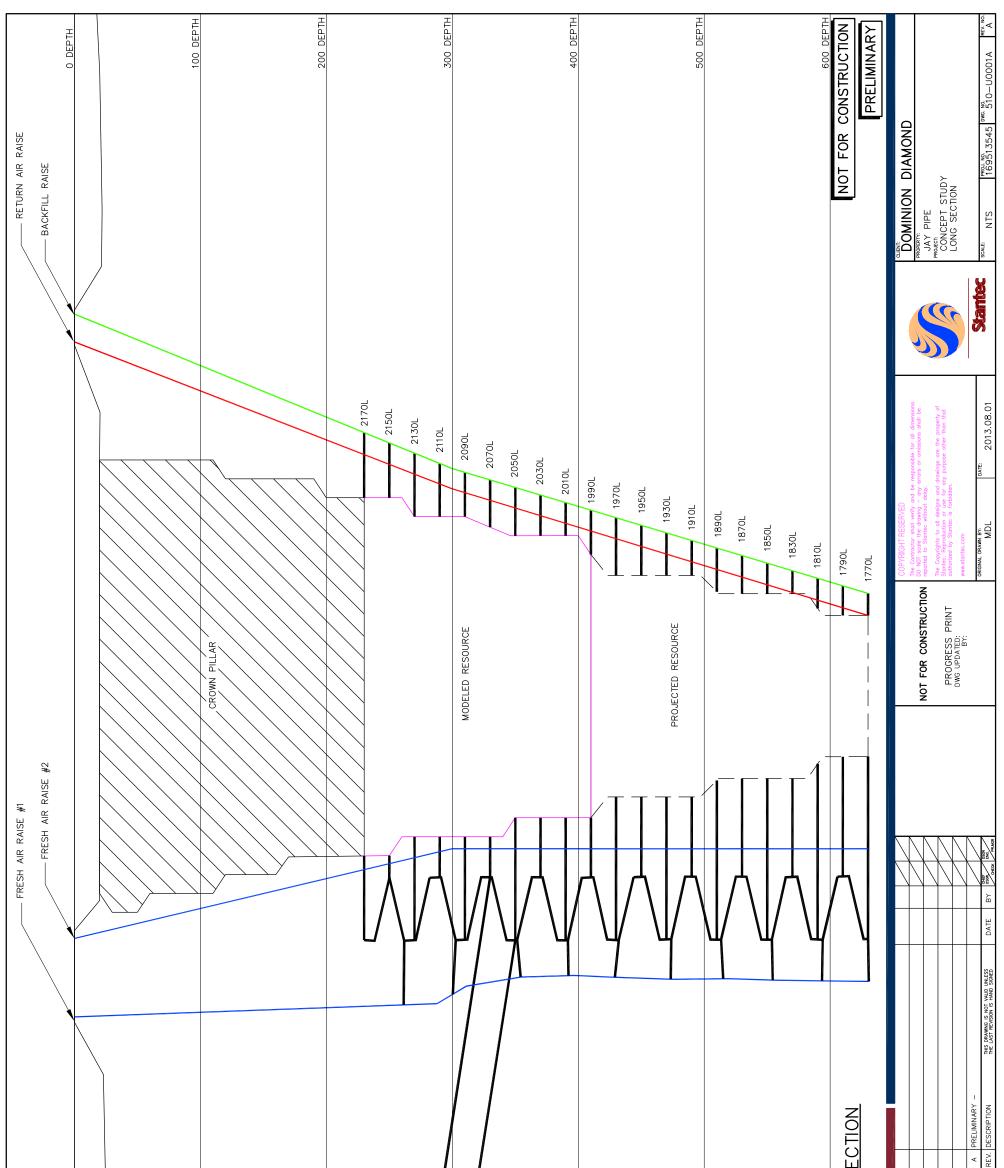
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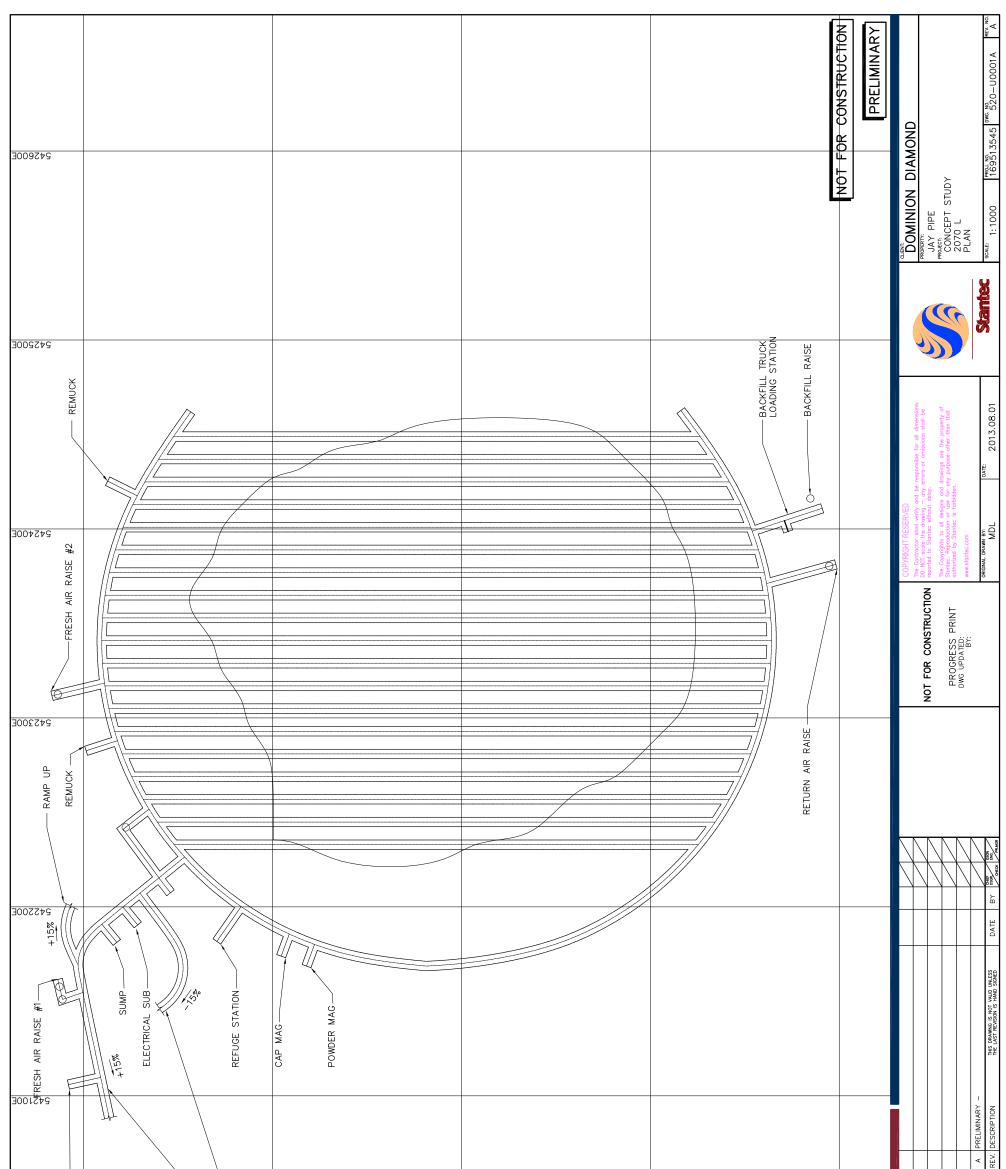






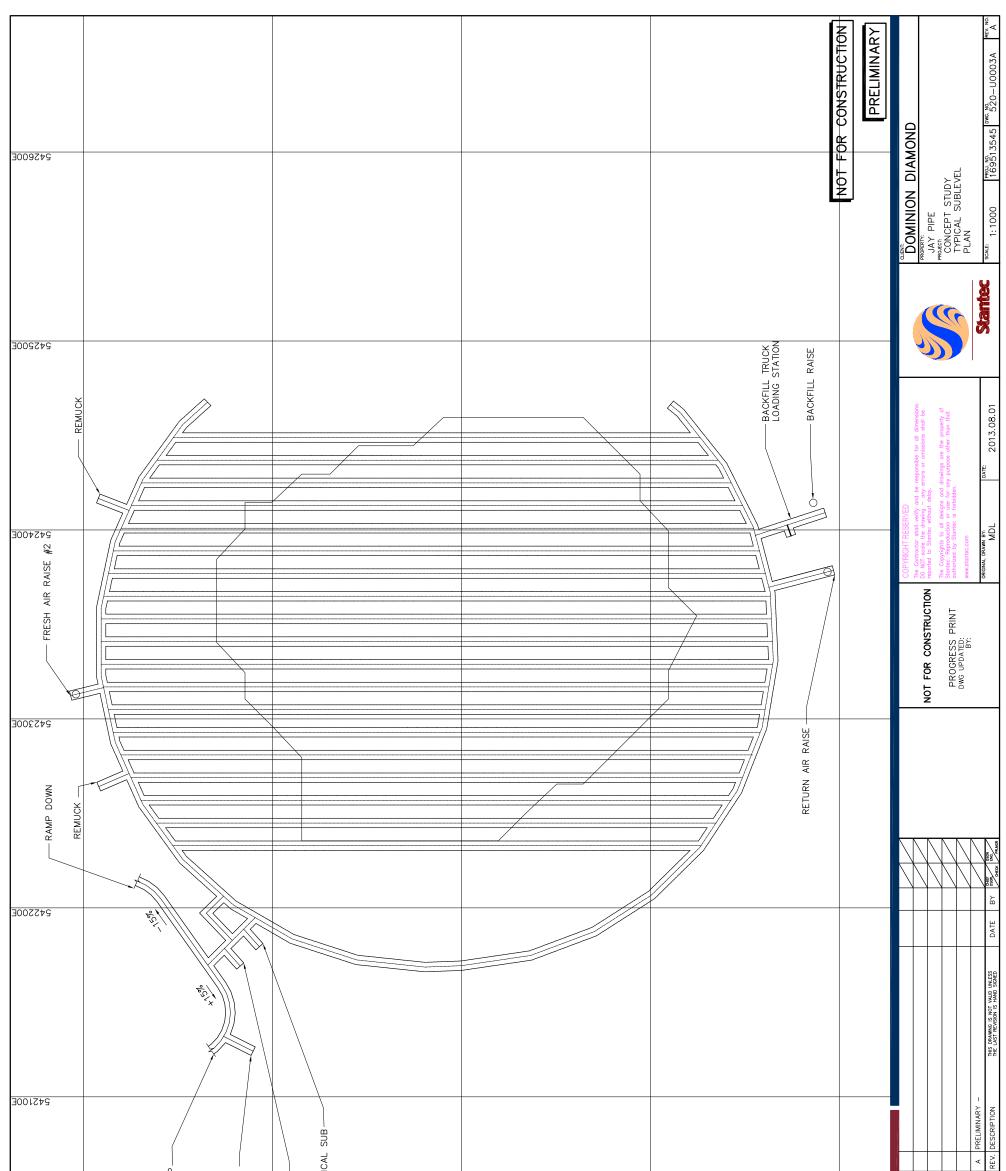
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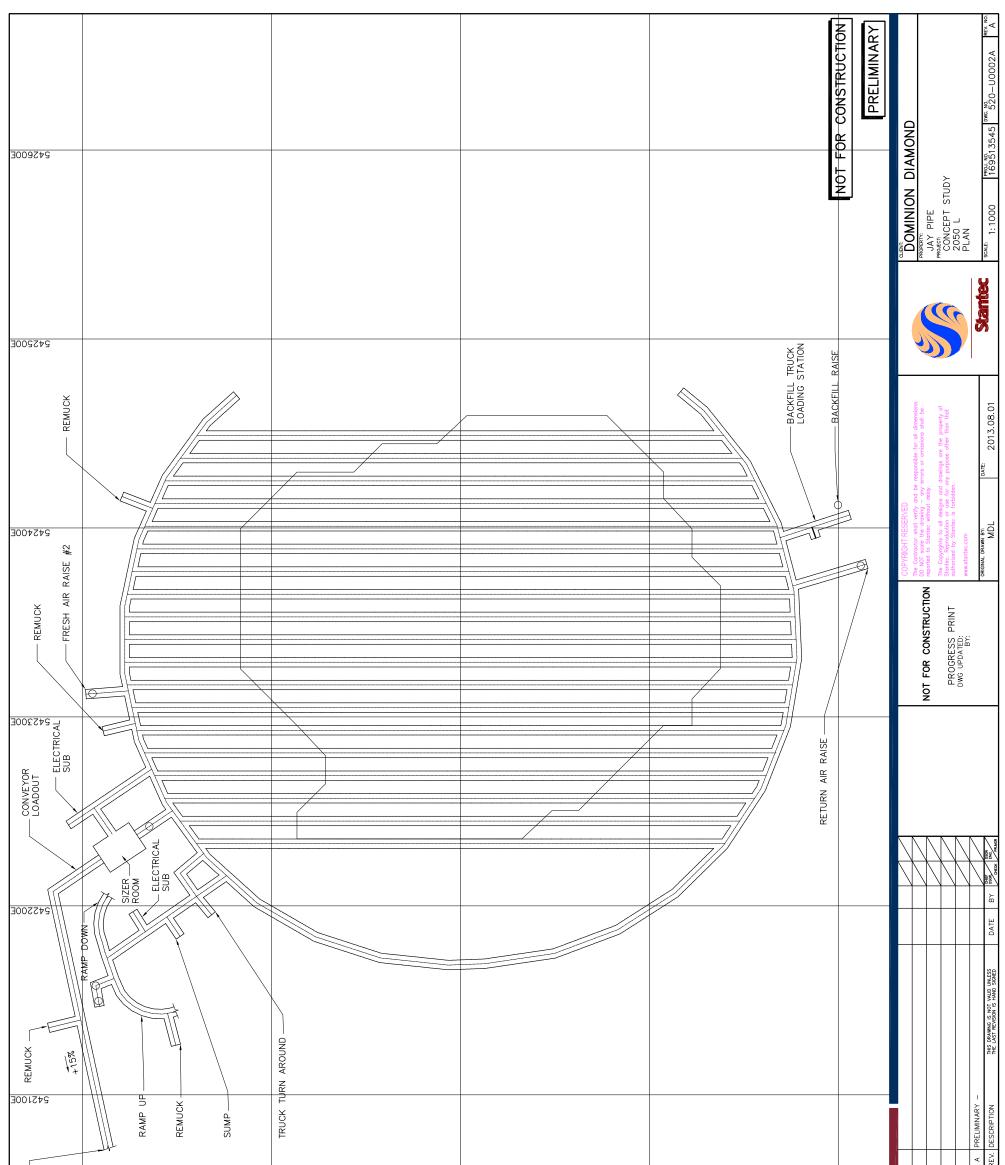
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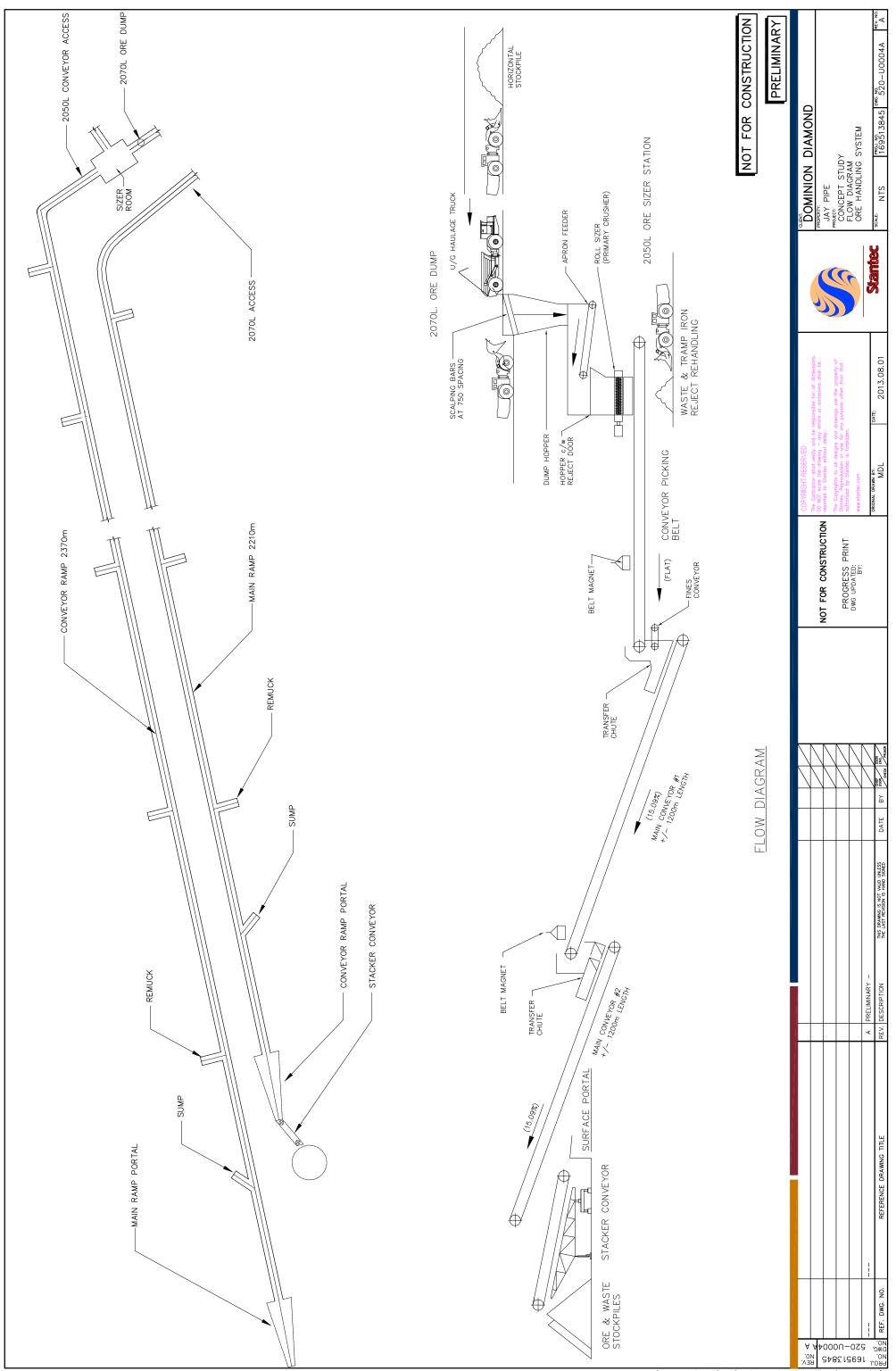
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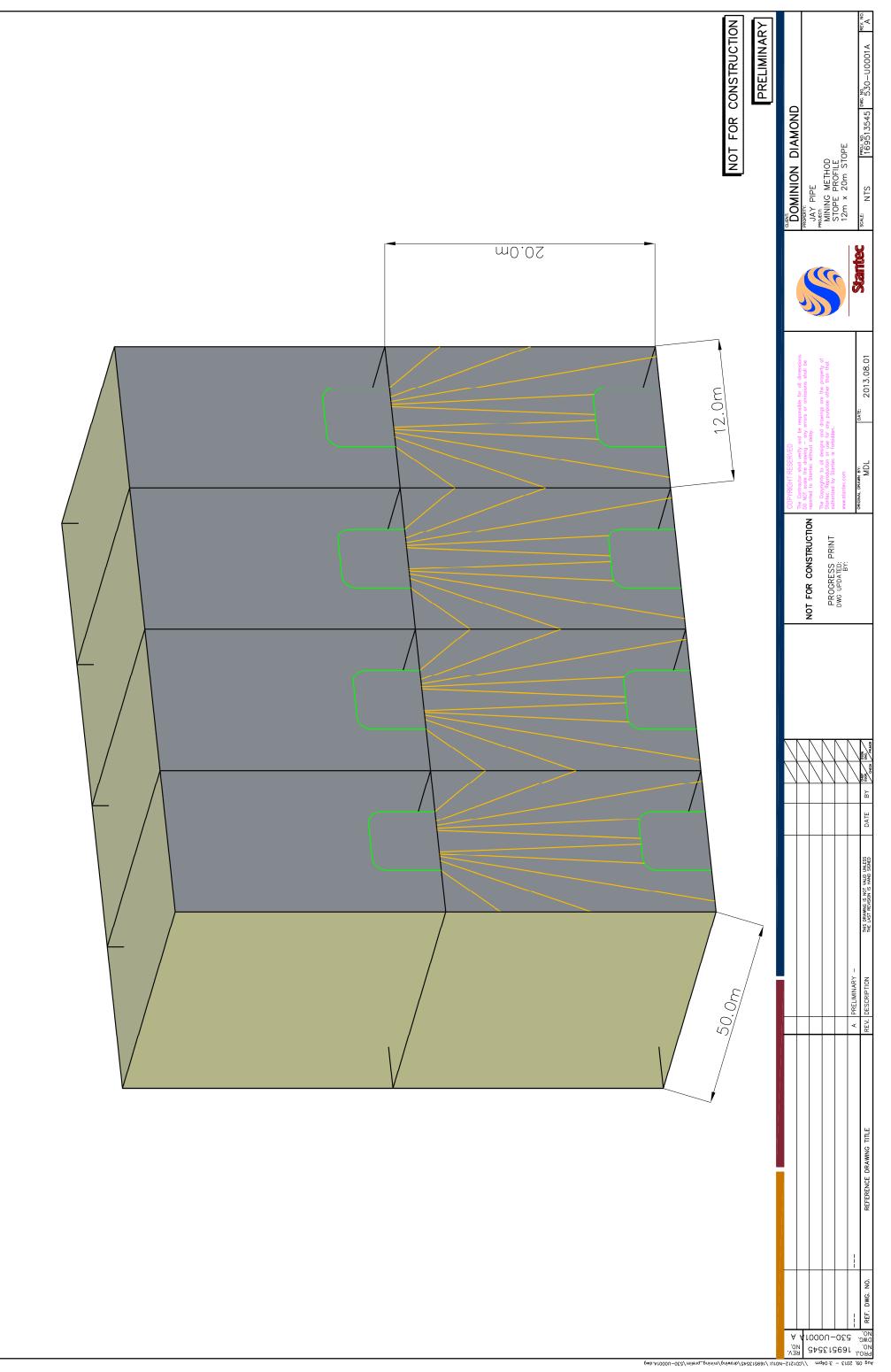


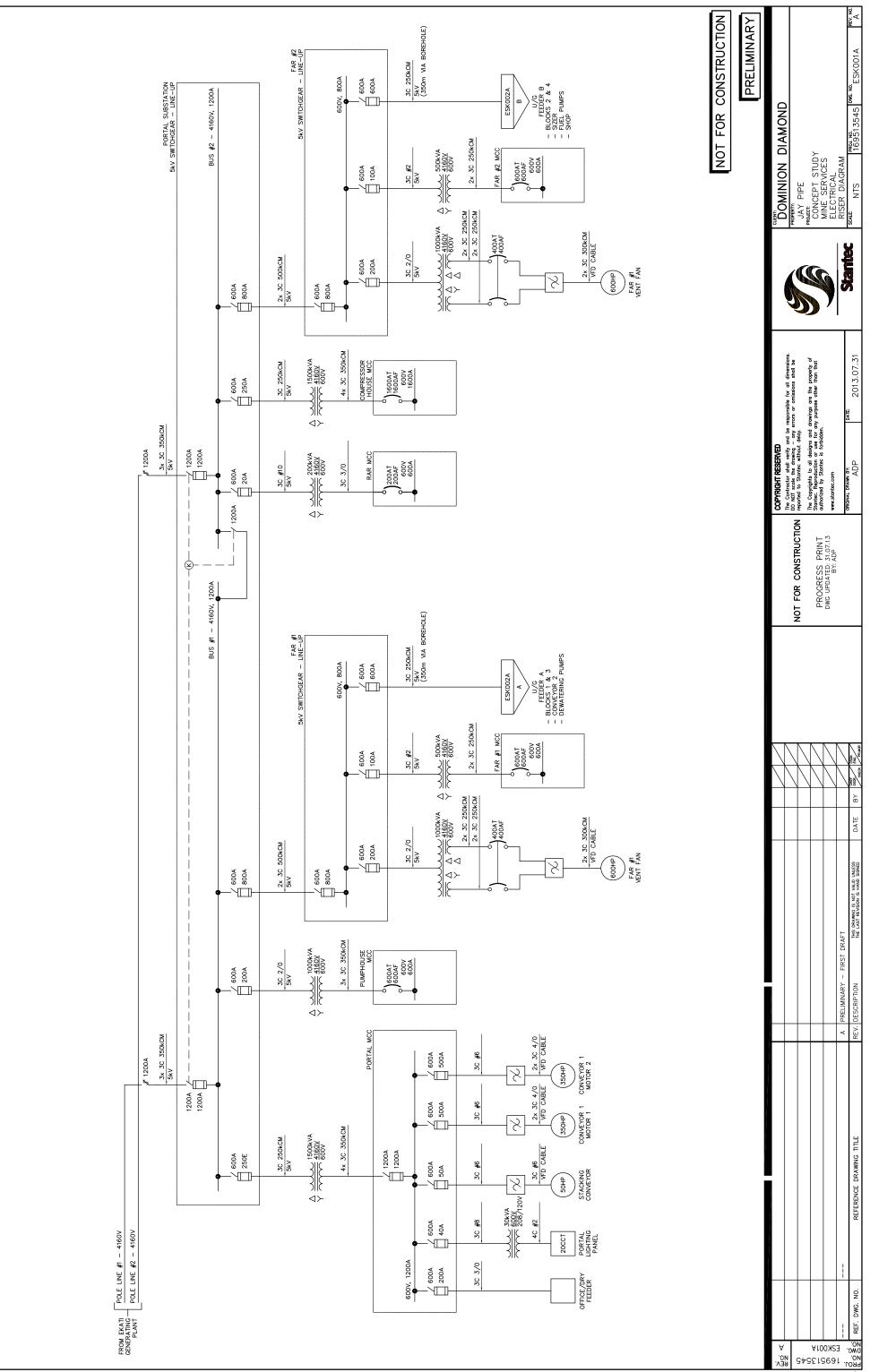
CONVEYOR RAMP						<u>с</u>
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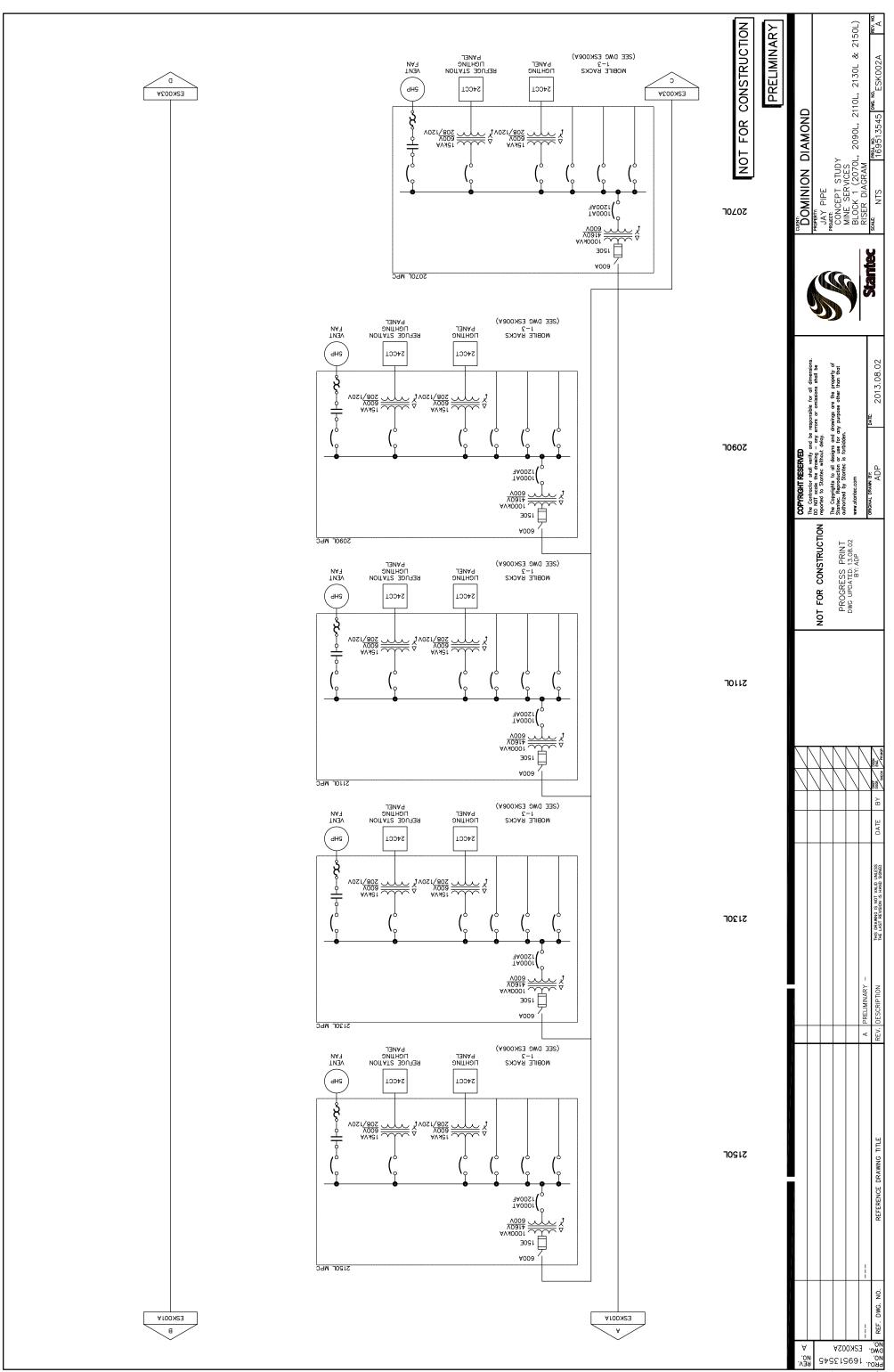


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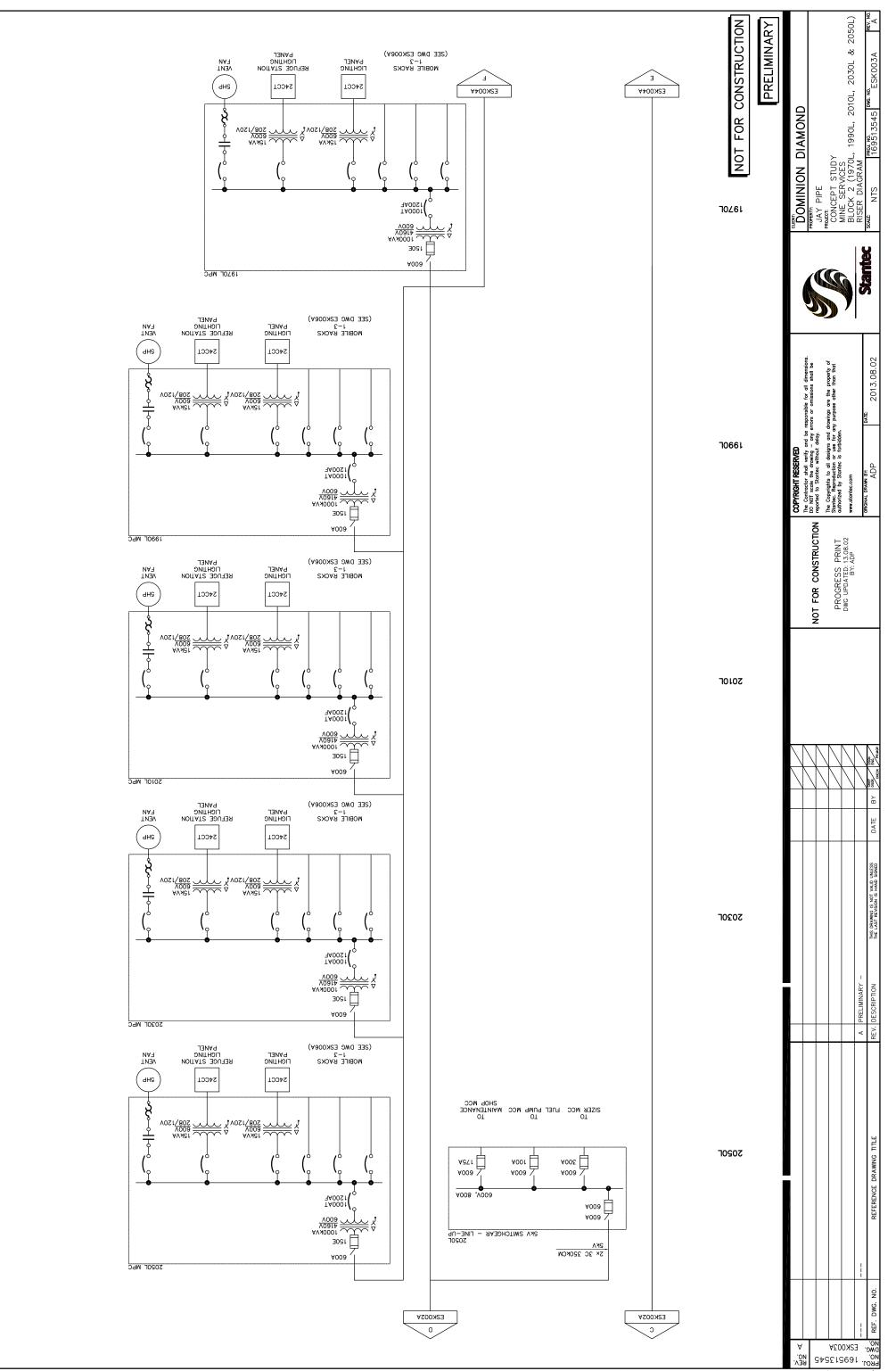




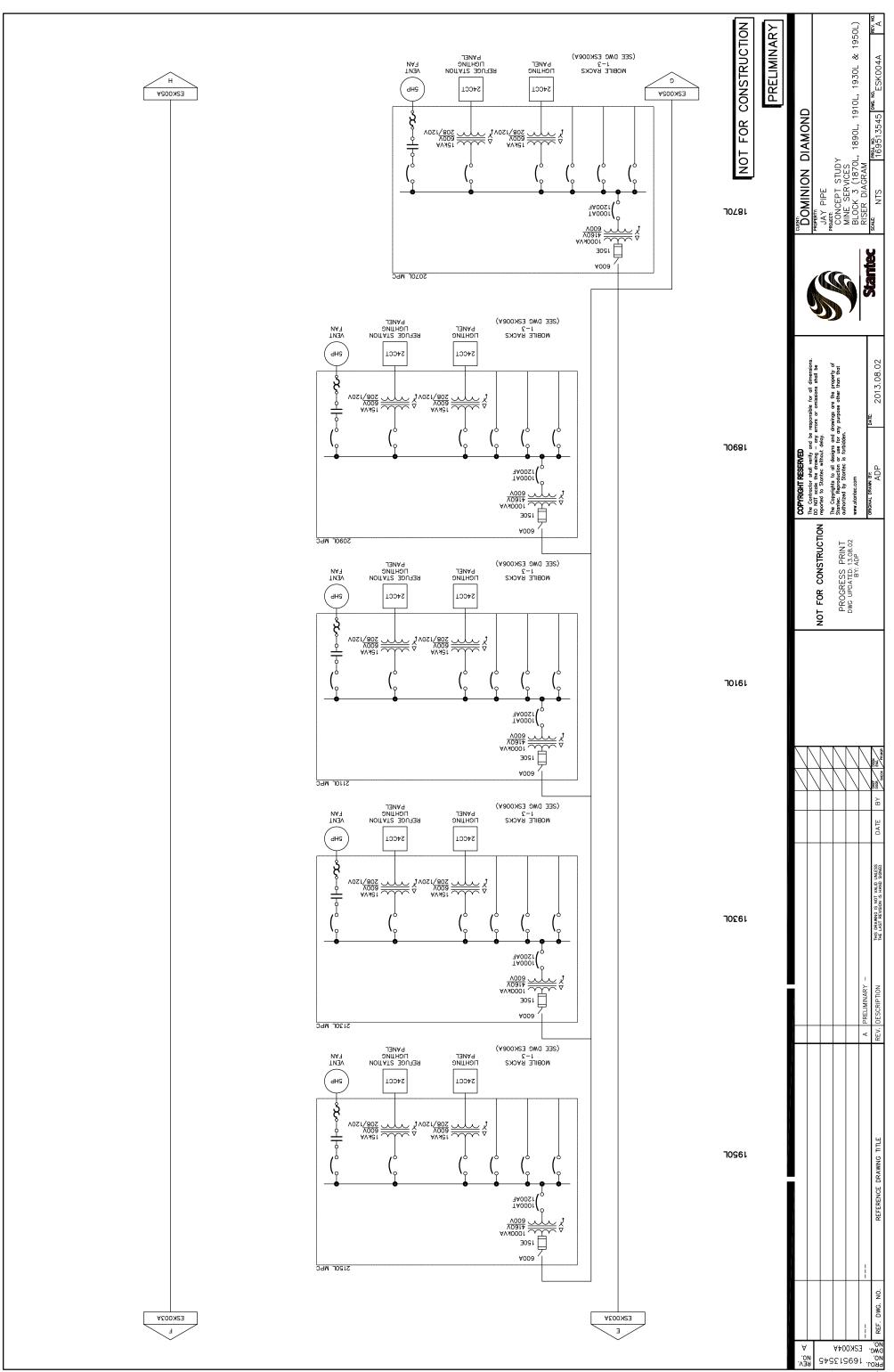
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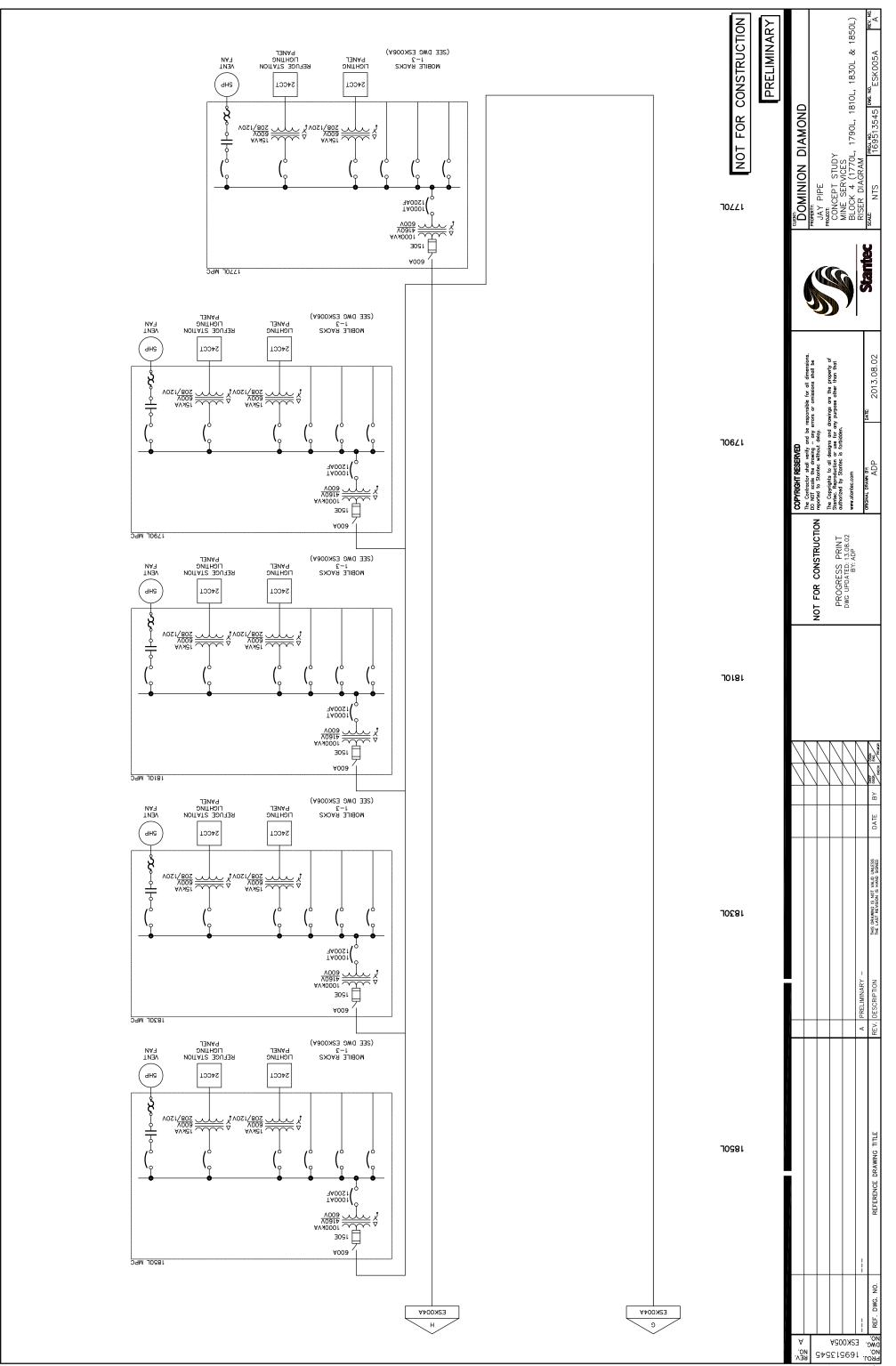
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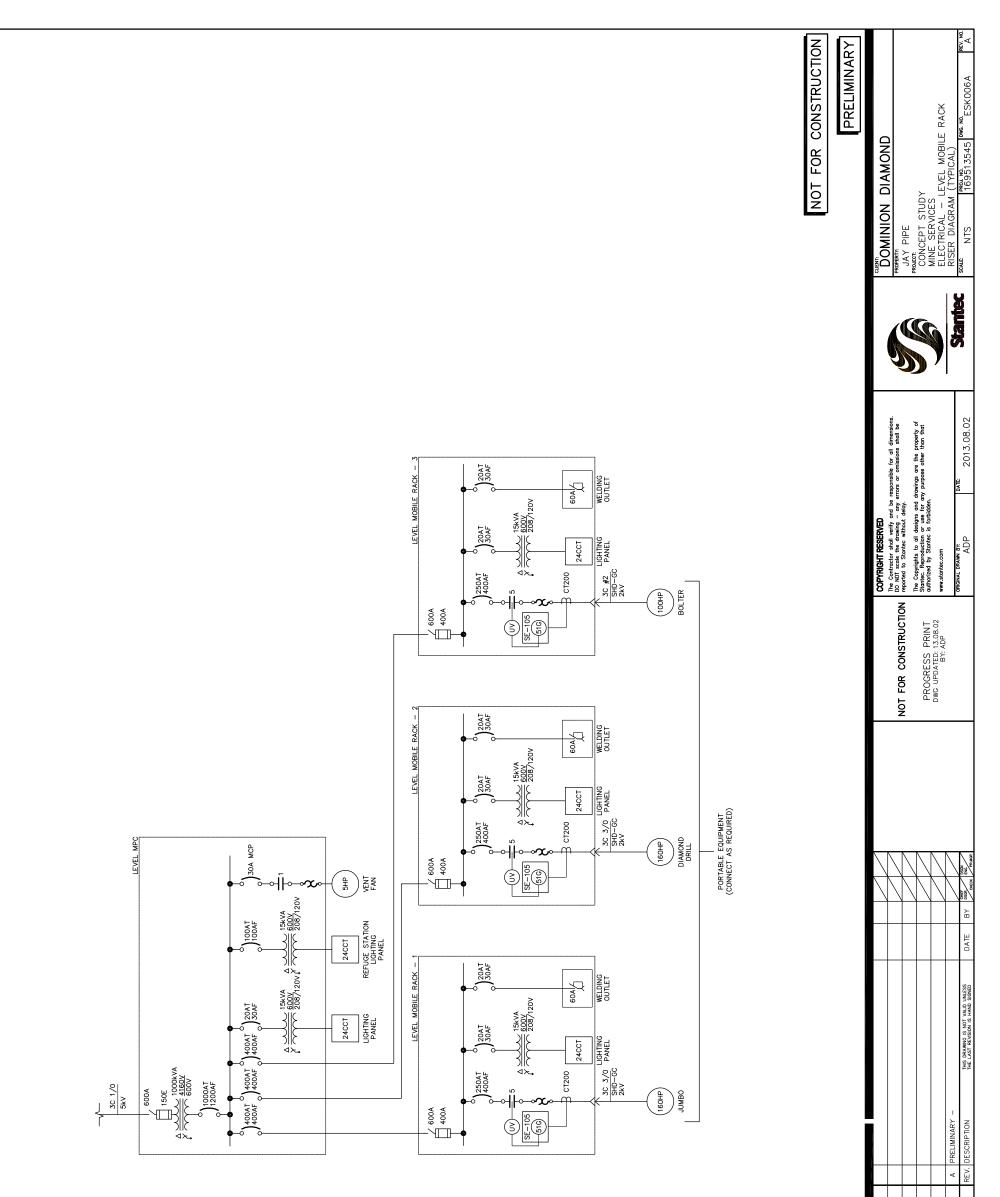
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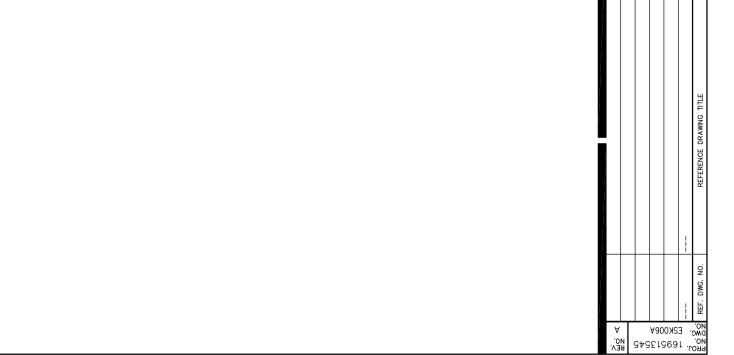


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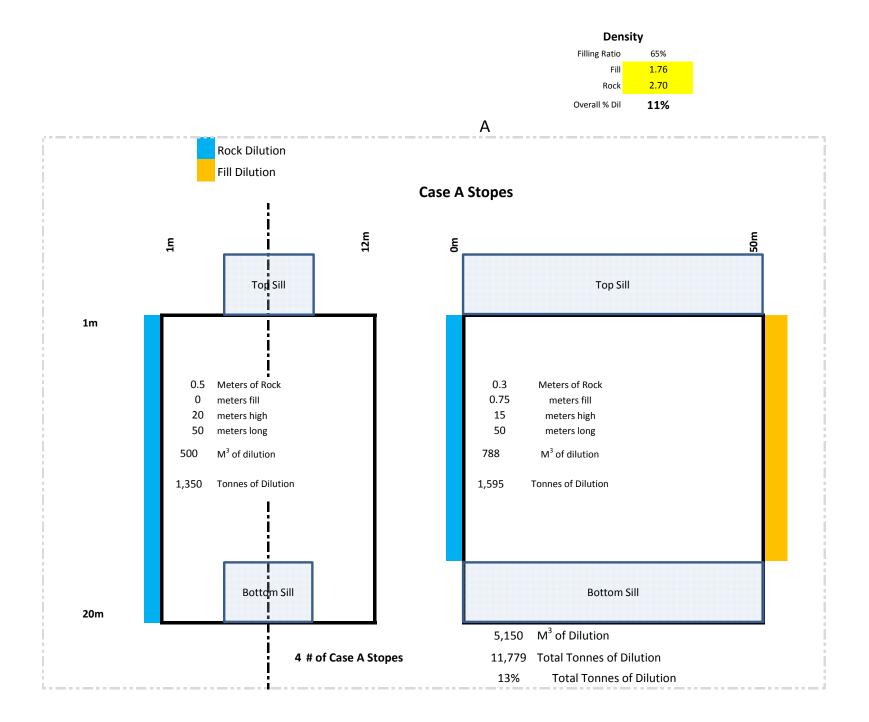
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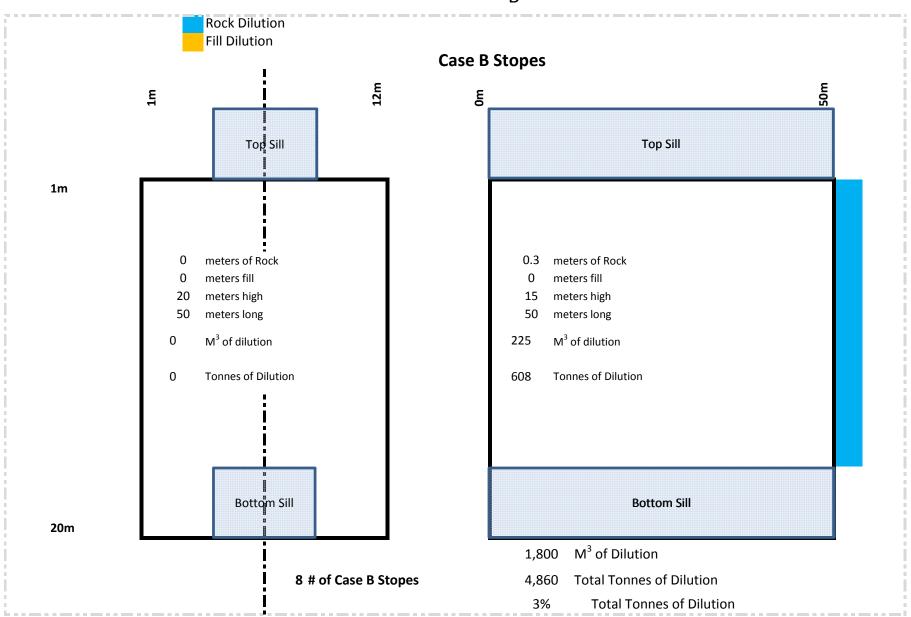
## **APPENDIX B**

## STOPE DILUTION CALCULATIONS

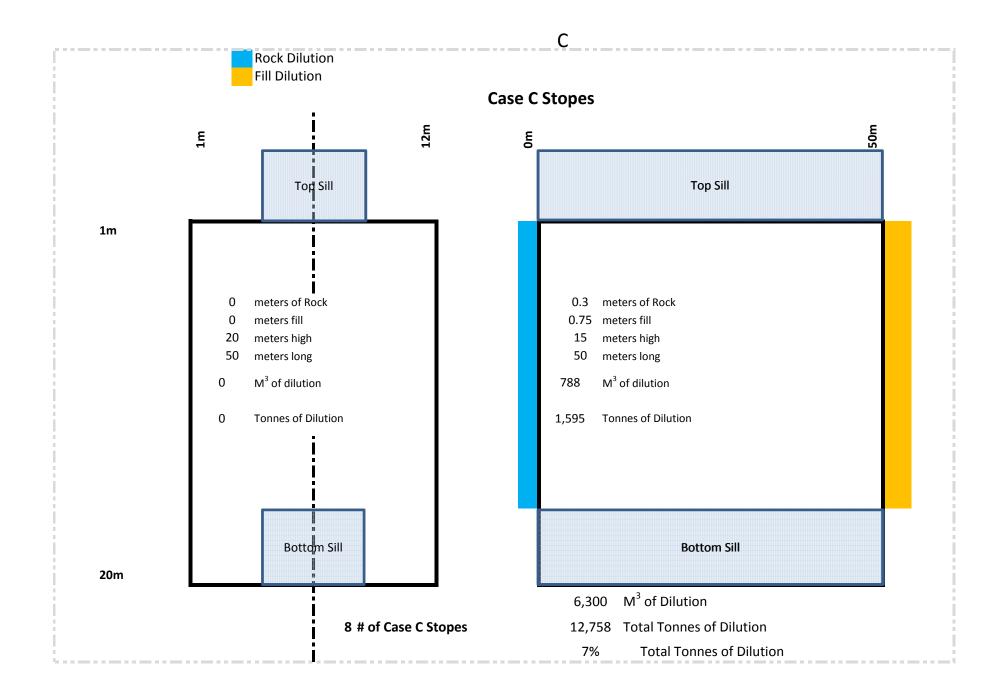


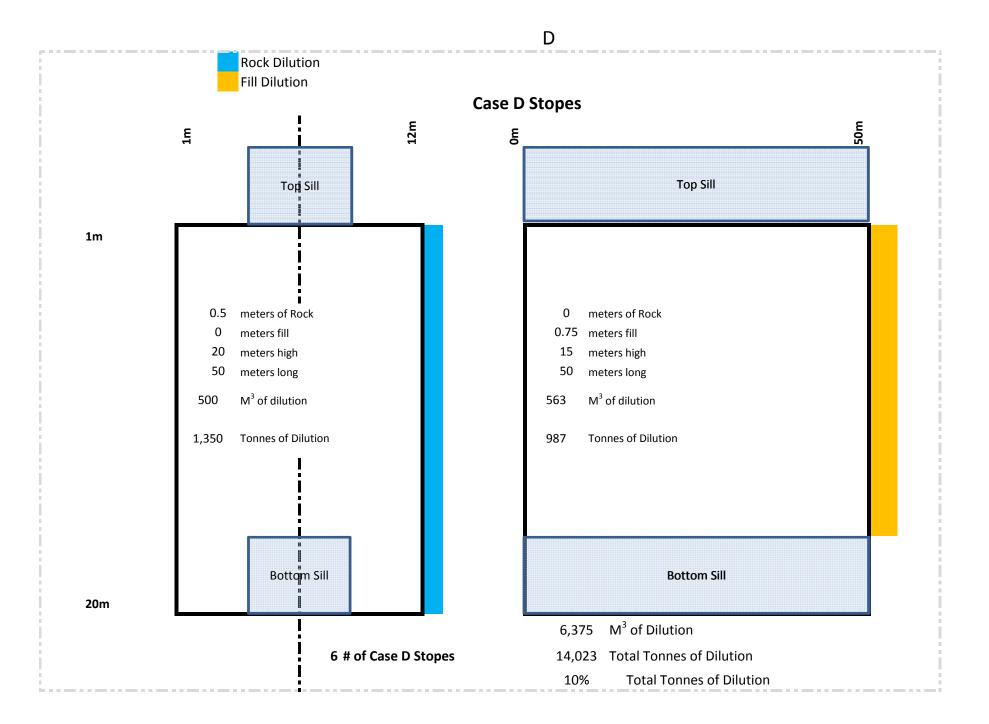
		External D	ilution Table	:					
Dilution Type	Description	Numbe of Stope		Rock	Fill	Dilution Tonnes	Stope Tonnes	Percent Dilution	Volume
Α	Primary/Secondary Corner Stopes	4	Stope Wall	1		11,779	101,408	12%	5,150
В	Primary/Secondary Starter Stopes	8	Stope Face Stope Wall Stope Face	1 1	1	4,860	184,118	3%	1,800
С	Primary/Secondary Finisher Stopes	8	Stope Wall Stope Face	1	1	12,758	192,016	7%	6,300
D	Primary/Secondary Outsiders Stopes	6	Stope Wall Stope Face	1	1	14,023	148,467	9%	6,375
E	Primary/Secondary Inside Stopes	24	Stope Wall Stope Face		1	31,590	569,364	6%	18,000
F	Tertiary Starter Stopes	9	Stope Wall Stope Face	1	2	29,160	230,825	13%	15,525
G	Tertiary Finsher Stopes	9	Stope Wall Stope Face	1	2 1	41,690	243,355	17%	21,938
н	Tertiary Inside Stopes	27	Stope Wall Stope Face		2 1	97,732	702,727	14%	55,688
		Total 95				243,591	2,372,279	11%	130,775

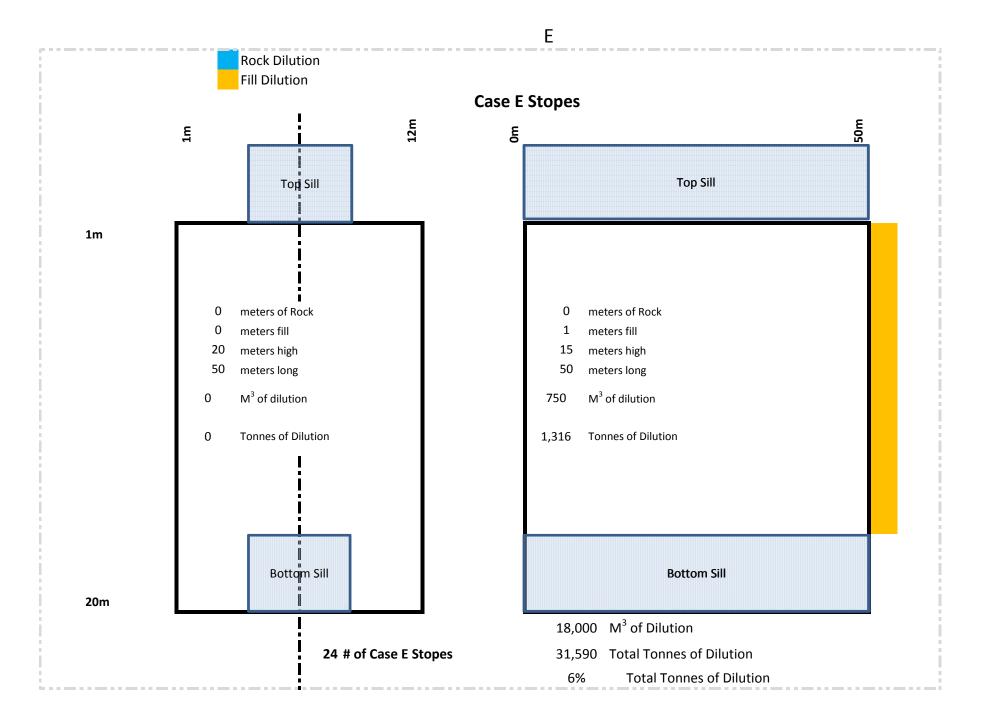


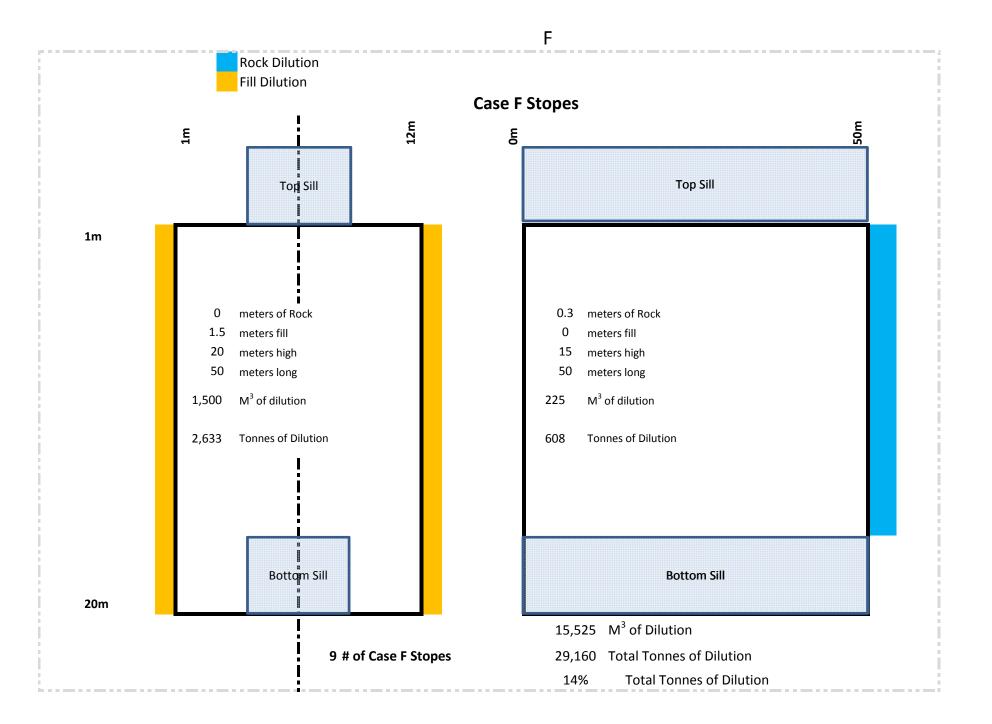


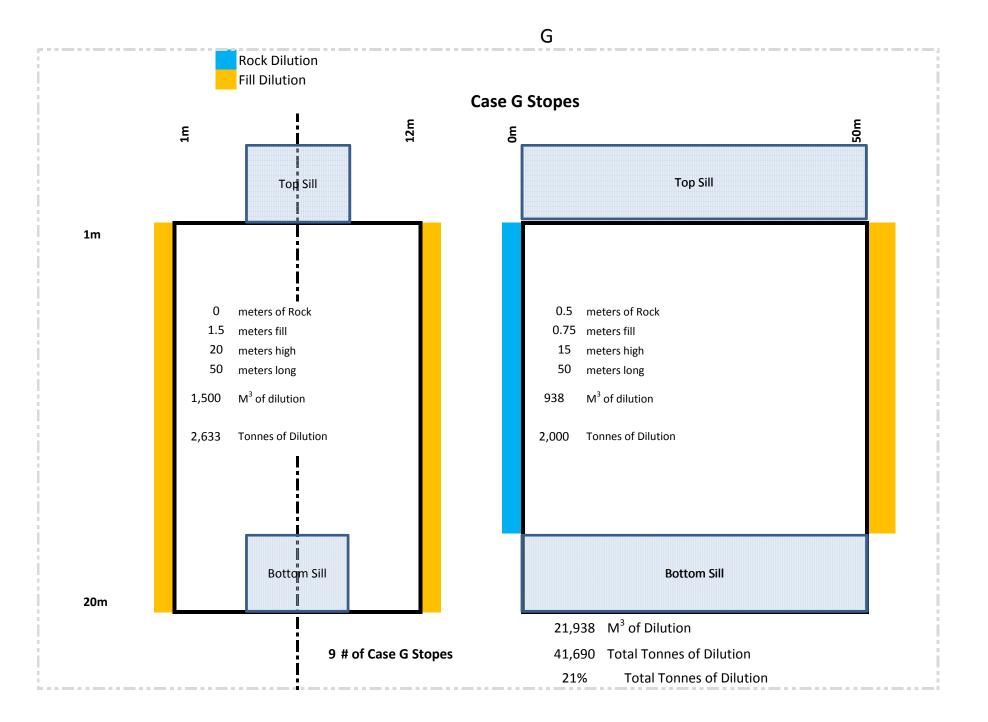
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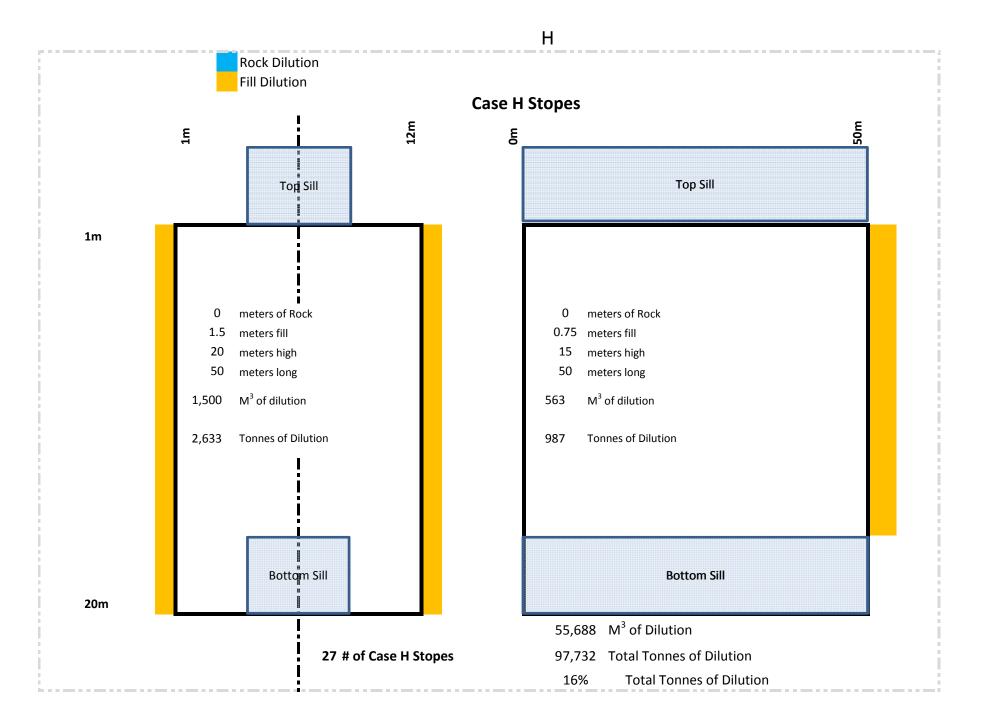












APPENDIX C

## SCHEDULE



Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation Ekati Mine – Jay Pipe Project Underground Mining Concept Study

ID	Code	Task Name Level	Duration Start Finish	Mined	Y1 Y2	Y3 Y4	Y5 Y6 Y7 Y8 Y9 Y10 Y11 Y12 Y13 Y14 Y15 Y16 Y17 Y18 Y19 Y20 Y21 Y22 Y23 Y24
1				Tonnes			
		Surface Infrastructure	1138 days Fri 01/01/16ue 02				
2	CAPEX-Const	Ventilation System FAR #1 Collar Construction	156 days Fri 01/01/16 un 06			ventilation S	on System FAR #1 Collar Construction
3	CAPEX-Const	FAR#1 Fans & Fan House Foundations Construction	60 days Fri 12/22/17 02	Tue 0 /20/18			Reference of the second s
4	CAPEX-Const	Ventilation System FAR #2 Collar Construction	156 days Fri 01/01/16 un 06	/05/16 0		Ventilation S	on System FAR #2 Collar Construction
5	CAPEX-Const	FAR#2 Fans & Fan House Foundations Construction	60 days Thu 03/22/18 05	Mon 0 /21/18			FAR#2 Fans & Fan House Foundations Construction
6	CAPEX-Const	Ventilation System RAR#1 Collar Constructior	156 days Fri 01/01/16 un 06	/05/16 0		Ventilation S	on System RAR#1 Collar Construction
7	CAPEX-Const	RAR#2 Fans & Fan House Foundations Construction	60 days Fri 12/14/18 02	Tue 0 /12/19			RAR#2 Fans & Fan House Foundations Construction
8	CAPEX-Const	Fill Raise Collar Construction	60 days Fri 01/01/16 ue 03	/01/16 0		Fill Raise Collar	lar Construction
9		Access Roads	730 days Wed 01/01/Fri 01	/01/16 0	-	Access Roads	
10	CAPEX-Const	Road from Misery Haul Road to Jay Pipe Site	365 days Wed 01/01/. hu 01	/01/15 0	Road fro	m Misery Haul Road	oad to Jay Pipe Site
11	CAPEX-Const	Causeway to Fresh Air Ventilation	365 days Thu 01/01/1 Fri 01	/01/16 0		Causeway to Fres	resh Air Ventilation
12	CAPEX-Const	Causeway to Return Air Ventilation	365 days Thu 01/01/1 Fri 01			Causeway to Retu	Return Air Ventilation
13		Ramp Portal Excavation and Construction	141 days Thu 01/01/1Fri 05	/22/15 0	Ran	np Portal Excavation	tion and Construction
14	CAPEX-Const	Main Ramp Portal Excavation and Construction	141 days Thu 01/01/1 Fri 05	/22/15 0	Mai	n Ramp Portal Excav	cavation and Construction
15	CAPEX-Const	Conveyor Ramp Portal Excavation and Construction	141 days Thu Fri 05 01/01/15	/22/15 0	Con	veyor Ramp Portal E	al Excavation and Construction
16	CAPEX-Const	100 Man Camp Installation	134 days Wed 01/01/: hu 05	/15/14 0	📄 100 Man Camp	Installation	
17	CAPEX-Const	Maintenance Shop	30 days Thu 01/01/15at 01	/31/15 0	- Mainter	nance Shop	
18	CAPEX-Const	U/G Ore Handling System Construction	365 days Sun 03/19/1 on 03	/19/18 0		<b></b>	U/G Ore Handling System Construction
19	CAPEX-Const	Surface Pipelines Purchase & Installation	90 days Thu 01/01/1 ed 04	/01/15 0	Surfac	ce Pipelines Purchas	iase & installation
20	CAPEX-Const	Surface Power Distribution	180 days Sat 07/05/14 hu 01	/01/15 0	Surface I	Power Distribution	m l l
21	CAPEX-Const	Underground Concrete Fill Hole Distribution	60 days Thu 03/22/1 on 05	/21/18 0			Underground Concrete Fill Hole Distribution
22	CAPEX-Const	Underground Power Distribution	6570 days Fri 12/09/16 ue 12	/05/34 0			Underground Power Distribu
23	CAPEX-Const	Electrical Substation Crushed Rock Pad	60 days Thu 01/01/1 on 03	/02/15 0	👗 Electric	cal Substation Crush	Jshed Rock Pad
24	CAPEX-Const	Compressed Air System Installation	125 days Thu 01/01/1 ed 05	/06/15 0	Com	pressed Air System I	m Installation
25		Mine Development	6630 days Fri 05/22/15iat 07	/16/33 0			The Development
26 🏝	CAPEX-LatDev	Service Ramp Surface to 2070L 2400	567 days Fri 05/22/15 Fri 12	/09/16 0		Service	vice Ramp Surface to 2070L
27	CAPEX-LatDev	Converyor Ramp Surface to 2070L 2400	607 days Fri 05/22/15 ed 01	/18/17 0		Conve	nveryor Ramp Surface to 2070L
28	CAPEX-LatDev	Sizer Room Excavation 2050	180 days Wed 01/18/: on 07	/17/17 0		•	Sizer Room Excavation
29	CAPEX-Rse	Fresh Air Raise #1 Bored from 2070L to Surfac 2400	90 days Sat 09/23/17Fri 12	/22/17 0		'	Fresh Air Raise #1 Bored from 2070L to Surface
30	CAPEX-Rse	Fresh Air Raise #2 Bored from 2070L to Surfac 2400	90 days Fri 12/22/17 hu 03	/22/18 0			Fresh Air Raise #2 Bored from 2070L to Surface
31	CAPEX-Rse	Return Air Raise #1 Bored from 2070L to Surfi 2400	90 days Thu 03/22/1 ed 06	/20/18 0			Return Air Raise #1 Bored from 2070L to Surface
32	CAPEX-Rse	Fill Raise #1 Bored from 2070L to Surface 2400	90 days Fri 12/22/17 hu 03	/22/18 0			Fill Raise #1 Bored from 2070L to Surface
33	CAPEX-Const	U/G Maintenance Facility 2070	180 days Wed 01/18/: on 07	/17/17 0		· سا	U/G Maintenance Facility
34	CAPEX-Const	Main Pumping System 2050	90 days Wed 01/18/: ue 04	/18/17 0		📥 Ma	Main Pumping System
35		U/G FAR Raises	519 days Sun 06/17/1on 11	/18/19 0			U/G FAR Raises
36	CAPEX-Rse	Fresh Air Raise #1 Bored from 1970L to 2(2070	40 days Sun 06/17/1 Fri 07	/27/18 0			Fresh Air Raise #1 Bored from 1970L to 2070L
37	CAPEX-Rse	Fresh Air Raise #2 Bored from 1970L to 2(2070	40 days Sun 08/26/1 Fri 10	/05/18 0			Fresh Air Raise #2 Bored from 1970L to 2070L
Project: Jap	Pipe Project Sched	lule Task Split	Miles	tone 🔶	Summary	/	Project Summary External Tasks External Milestone Sector Deadline Progress
Date: Fri 08		i tusk spiit	Willes		Summary	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
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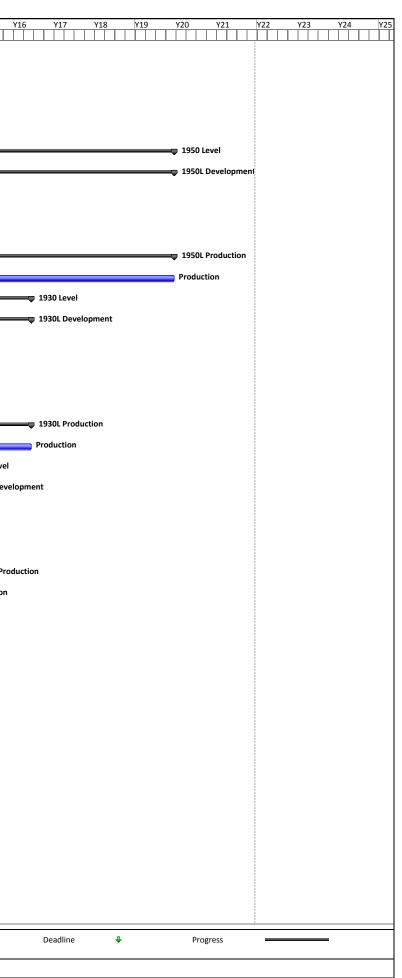
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38	0	CAPEX-Rse	Return Air Raise #1 Bored from 1970L to 2070	40 days	Sun Fri 12/14/18	onnes 0	Return Air Raise #1 Bored from 1970L to 2070L
			2070L		11/04/18		
39		CAPEX-Rse	Fresh Air Raise #1 Bored from 1870L to 191970	40 days	Tue 12/04/1 un 01/13/19	0	Fresh Air Raise #1 Bored from 1870L to 1970L
40		CAPEX-Rse	Fresh Air Raise #2 Bored from 1870L to 191970	40 days	Tue 02/12/1 un 03/24/19	0	Fresh Air Raise #2 Bored from 1870L to 1970L
41		CAPEX-Rse	Return Air Raise #1 Bored from 1870L to 1970 1970L	40 days	Tue Sun 04/23/19 06/02/19	0	Return Air Raise #1 Bored from 1870L to 1970L
42		CAPEX-Rse	Fresh Air Raise #1 Bored from 1770L to 181870	40 days	Wed 05/22/: on 07/01/19	0	Fresh Air Raise #1 Bored from 1770L to 1870L
43		CAPEX-Rse	Fresh Air Raise #2 Bored from 1770L to 181870	40 days	Wed 07/31/: on 09/09/19	0	Fresh Air Raise #2 Bored from 1770L to 1870L
44		CAPEX-Rse	Return Air Raise #1 Bored from 1770L to 1870 1870L	40 days	Wed Mon 10/09/19 11/18/19	0	Return Air Raise #1 Bored from 1770L to 1870L
45			2170 Level	3142 days	Thu 05/25/1ed 12/31/25	0	□ 2170 Level
46			2170L Development 2170	3142 days	Thu 05/25/1ed 12/31/25	0	2170L Development
47		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access 2170	20 days	Thu 05/25/1 ed 06/14/17	0	
48		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development 2170	365 days	Tue 12/31/2 ed 12/31/25	0	Level Development
49			2150 Level	5370 days	Fri 04/21/17 at 01/03/32	0	
50			2150L Development 2150	5370 days	Fri 04/21/17 at 01/03/32	0	
51		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access 2150	20 days	Fri 04/21/17 hu 05/11/17	0	
52		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development 2150	365 days	Tue 12/31/2 ed 12/31/25	0	Level Development
53		CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 2170 2150	34 days	Fri 04/21/17 hu 05/25/17	0	Ramp to 2170
54			2150L Production 2150	1829 days	Thu 12/31/2iat 01/03/32	0	
55		OPEX-Prod	Production 2150	1829 days	Thu 12/31/25at 01/03/32	2788448	
56			2130 Level	4143 days	Sat 03/18/1. Fri 07/21/28	0	2130
57			2130L Development 2130	4143 days	Sat 03/18/1. Fri 07/21/28	0	2130
58		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access 2130	20 days	Sat 03/18/17 Fri 04/07/17	0	
59		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development 2130	365 days	Wed 10/20/2hu 10/20/22	0	Level Development
60		CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 2150 2130	34 days	Sat 03/18/17 Fri 04/21/17	0	Ramp to 2150
61			2130L Production 2130	1736 days	Fri 10/20/23Fri 07/21/28	0	2130
62		OPEX-Prod	Production 2130	1736 days	Fri 10/20/23 Fri 07/21/28	2647020	Produ
63			2110 Level	3609 days	Sun 02/12/1hu 12/31/26	0	2110 Level
64			2110L Development 2110	3609 days	Sun 02/12/1hu 12/31/26	0	♀
65		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access 2110	20 days	Sun 02/12/15at 03/04/17	0	p Level Access
66		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development 2110	365 days	Tue 06/02/2 ed 06/02/21	0	Level Development
67		OPEX-DD	Definition Drilling 2110	180 days	Fri 12/04/20 ed 06/02/21	0	
68		CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 2130 2110	34 days	Sun 02/12/1 Sat 03/18/17	0	- Ramp to 2130
69			2110L Production 2110	1673 days	Thu 06/02/2hu 12/31/26	0	2110L Production
70		OPEX-Prod	Production 2110	1673 days	Thu 06/02/2 hu 12/31/26	2551426	Production
71			2090 Level	2472 days	Thu 01/12/1Fri 10/20/23	0	2090 Level
72			2090L Development 2090	2472 days	Thu 01/12/1Fri 10/20/23	0	2090L Development
73		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access 2090	20 days	Thu 01/12/1 ed 02/01/17	0	Level Access
74		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development 2090	365 days	Wed 02/01/: hu 02/01/18	0	Level Development
75		CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 2110L 2090	31 days	Thu 01/12/1 un 02/12/17	0	Ramp to 2110L
76			2090L Production 2090	1583 days	Thu 06/20/1Fri 10/20/23	0	2090L Production
Droinst		ino Droiget Cet			<u>I</u>		
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Y16 Y17 Y18	Y19 Y20 Y21	Y22 Y23 Y24 Y25
	24501	
	2150 Level	
	2150L Development	
	- 21501 Braduction	
	2150L Production	
	Production	
30 Level		
30L Development		
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	11081655	

	Code Task	Name	Level	Duration	Start Finish	Mined	/2 Y3 Y4 Y5 Y6	Y7 Y8 Y9 Y10 Y11 Y12 Y13 Y14 Y15 Y16
0	OPEX-Prod	Production	2090	1583 days	Thu 06/20/1 Fri 10/20/23	Tonnes 2414558		Production
	2	2070 Level		2001 days	Fri 12/09/16hu 06/02/22	0		2070 Level
		2070L Development		378 days	Fri 12/09/16Fri 12/22/17	0	2070L Developme	nt
<b>P</b>	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	2070	13 days	Fri 12/09/16 hu 12/22/16	0	K Level Access	
	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	2070	365 days	Thu 12/22/1 Fri 12/22/17	0	Zanana Level Developmen	t l
	OPEX-DD	Definition Drilling	2070	180 days	Sun 06/25/1 Fri 12/22/17	0		
	CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 2090L	2070	34 days	Fri 12/09/16 hu 01/12/17	0	Ramp to 2090L	
	CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 2050	2070	34 days	Fri 12/09/16 hu 01/12/17	0	Ramp to 2050	
-		2070L Production	2070	1443 days	Wed 06/20/hu 06/02/22	0		2070L Production
	OPEX-Prod	Production	2070	1443 days	Wed 06/20/: hu 06/02/22	2200218		Production
	2	2050 Level		5672 days	Thu 01/12/1iat 07/24/32	0		
		2050L Development	2050	5672 days	5 Thu 01/12/1iat 07/24/32	0		
1	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	2050	20 days	Wed 01/18/: ue 02/07/17	0	Level Access	
	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	2050	365 days	Tue 05/27/2 ed 05/27/26	0		Level Development
	CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 2030	2050	34 days	Thu 01/12/1 ed 02/15/17	0	Ramp to 2030	
		2050L Production	2050	1885 days	5 Thu 05/27/2iat 07/24/32	0		
	OPEX-Prod	Production	2050	1885 days	Thu 05/27/25at 07/24/32	2055601.8		↓
	2	2030 Level		4326 days	Wed 02/15/ ed 12/20/28	0		⇒ 20
		2030L Development	2030	4326 days	Wed 02/15/ ed 12/20/28	0		⇒ 20
	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	2030	15 days	Wed 02/15/: hu 03/02/17	0	Level Access	
	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	2030	365 days	Thu 03/03/2 Fri 03/03/23	0		Level Development
	CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 2010	2030	34 days	Wed 02/15/: ue 03/21/17	0	Ramp to 2010	
1		2030L Production	2030	1754 days	5 Sat 03/02/24ed 12/20/28	0		₽ 20
	OPEX-Prod	Production	2030	1754 days	Sat 03/02/24 ed 12/20/28	1910987		Pro
	2	2010 Level	:	3719 days	Tue 03/21/1hu 05/27/27	0		2010 Level
		2010L Development	2010	3719 days	Tue 03/21/1hu 05/27/27	0		2010L Developmen
	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	2010 2	20 days	Tue 03/21/1 on 04/10/17	0	Level Access	
	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	2010	365 days	Tue 11/17/2 ed 11/17/21	0		Level Development
	OPEX-DD	Definition Drilling	2010	180 days	Fri 05/21/21 ed 11/17/21	0		
	CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 1990	2010	34 days	Tue 03/21/1 on 04/24/17	0	<b>č</b> Ramp to 1990	
		2010L Production	2010	1652 days	Thu 11/17/2hu 05/27/27	0		2010L Production
	OPEX-Prod	Production	2010	1652 days	Thu 11/17/2 hu 05/27/27	1799944		Production
	1	1990 Level		2504 days	Mon 04/24/iat 03/02/24	0		1990 Level
		1990L Developemnt	1990		Mon 04/24/iat 03/02/24			1990L Developemnt
	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access			Mon 04/24/:un 05/14/17		Level Access	
	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development		-	Sat 06/17/17un 06/17/18		Level Develop	unient
	CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 1970		-	Mon 04/24/:un 05/28/17		<b>Ramp to 1970</b>	
		1990L Production		-	5 Sat 12/14/19at 03/02/24			1990L Production
	OPEX-Prod	Production	1990	1540 days	Sat 12/14/195at 03/02/24	1678569		Production
	1	1970 Level		1999 days	Sun 05/28/1hu 11/17/22	0		
		1970L Development			Sun 05/28/1hu 11/17/22			1970L Development
	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	1970	20 days	Sun 05/28/15at 06/17/17	0		

/13 Y14 Y15 Y16 Y17	Y18 Y19	Y20 Y21	Y22 Y23 Y24 Y25
		2050 Level	
		2050L Development	
Level Development			
		2050L Production Production	
2030 Level			
2030L Production			
2010 Level			
2010L Development			
2010L Production			
t			
External Milestone 🔶 Deadline	÷	Progress	

ID (	Code	Task Name	Level	Duration	Start Finish	Mined Tonnes	Y1 Y2 Y3 Y4 Y5 Y6 Y7 Y8 Y9 Y10 Y11 Y12 Y13 Y14 Y15
119	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	1970	365 days	Sat 06/17/17un 06/17/18		levelopment
120	OPEX-DD	Definition Drilling	1970	180 days	Tue 12/19/1 un 06/17/1	3 0	
121	CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 1950	1970	34 days	Sun 05/28/15at 07/01/1	7 0	Ramp to 1950
122		1970L Production	1970	1434 days	s Fri 12/14/18hu 11/17/2	2 0	1970L Production
123	OPEX-Prod	Production	1970	1434 days	5 Fri 12/14/18 hu 11/17/2	2 1562880	Production
124		1950 Level		5649 days	s Sat 07/01/15at 12/18/3	2 0	
125		1950L Development	1950	5649 days	s Sat 07/01/15at 12/18/3	2 0	
126	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access		20 days	Sat 07/01/17 Fri 07/21/1		Level Access
127	CAPEX-LatDev		1950	, 365 days			Level Development
128	CAPEX-LatDev			34 days	Sat 07/01/17 Fri 08/04/1		Ramp to 1930
129		1950L Production			s Mon 10/04/jat 12/18/3		
130	OPEX-Prod	Production			5 Mon 10/04/5at 12/18/3		
130	OF EX-FIOU	1930 Level	1950	-	s Fri 08/04/17ed 06/13/2		
131			1020				
		1930L Development			s Fri 08/04/17ed 06/13/2		Level Access
133	CAPEX-LatDev			20 days	Fri 08/04/17 hu 08/24/1		
134	CAPEX-LatDev			365 days			Level Development
135	OPEX-DD	Definition Drilling		180 days			
136	CAPEX-LatDev			34 days	Fri 08/04/17 hu 09/07/1		Ramp to 1910
137		1930L Production			s Fri 08/02/24ed 06/13/2		
138	OPEX-Prod	Production	1930	1776 days	5 Fri 08/02/24 ed 06/13/2	9 1367520	
139		1910 Level		3679 days	s Thu 09/07/1on 10/04/2	70	• 1910 Level
140		1910L Development	1910	3679 days	s Thu 09/07/1on 10/04/2	70	1910L Develo
141	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	1910	20 days	Thu 09/07/1 ed 09/27/1	7 0	Clevel Access
142	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	1910	365 days	Mon 03/29/2ue 03/29/2	2 0	Level Development
143	CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 1890	1910	34 days	Thu 09/07/1 ed 10/11/1	7 0	Ramp to 1890
144		19100L Production	1910	1650 days	s Wed 03/29/on 10/04/2	7 0	19100L Prod
145	OPEX-Prod	Production	1910	1650 days	5 Wed 03/29/2 on 10/04/2	7 1269840	Production
146		1890 Level		2487 days	s Wed 10/11/Fri 08/02/24	4 0	2 1890 Level
147		1890L Development	1890	2487 days	s Wed 10/11/Fri 08/02/2	4 0	1890L Development
148	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	1890	20 days	Wed 10/11/2ue 10/31/1	7 0	Level Access
149	CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	1890	365 days	Tue 10/31/1 ed 10/31/1	3 0	Level Development
150	OPEX-DD	Definition Drilling	1890	180 days	Fri 05/04/18 ed 10/31/1	3 0	
151	CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 1870	1890	34 days	Wed 10/11/: ue 11/14/1	7 0	Ramp to 1870
152		1890L Production	1890	1523 days	s Mon 06/01/Fri 08/02/2	4 0	1890L Production
153	OPEX-Prod	Production	1890	1523 days	Mon 06/01/2Fri 08/02/24	4 1172160	Production
154		1870 Level		1961 days	s Tue 11/14/1ed 03/29/2	3 0	1870 Level
155		1870L Development	1870	1961 days	s Tue 11/14/1ed 03/29/2	30	1870L Development
156	CAPEX-LatDev	•		20 days	Tue 11/14/1 on 12/04/1		Level Access
157	CAPEX-LatDev			365 days			Level Development
157	CAPEX-LatDev	•		34 days	Tue 11/14/1 on 12/18/1		Ramp to 1850
158		1870L Production			s Sun 06/02/1ed 03/29/2		1870L Production
160	ODEX Drod						Production
100	OPEX-Prod	Production	1870	1336 gays	Sun 06/02/1 ed 03/29/2	5 1074480	
	Jap Pipe Project Sche 08/09/13	dule Task	Split		Milestone	٠	Summary Project Summary — External Tasks External Milestone 🔶
	, ,						Page 4



ID		Code	Task Name	Level	Duration	Start	Finish	Mined			Y5 Y6	Y7 Y8 Y9 Y1		Y12 Y13 Y14	Y15 Y16
161	0		1850 Level		5689 days	Mon 12/18/	at 07/16/33	Tonnes 0	+						
162			1850L Development	1850	5689 days	Mon 12/18/	iat 07/16/33	0		•					
163		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	1850	20 days	Mon 12/18/	un 01/07/18	0	-	č	Level Access				
164		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	1850	365 days	Thu 11/06/2	Fri 11/06/26	0	1					Level Dev	elopment
165		OPEX-DD	Definition Drilling	1850	180 days	Sun 05/10/2	Fri 11/06/26	0	-						
166		CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 1830	1850	34 days	Mon 12/18/	un 01/21/18	0	-	l l	Ramp to 1830				
167			1850L Production	1850	2079 days	Sat 11/06/2	at 07/16/33	0							
168		OPEX-Prod	Production	1850	2079 days	Sat 11/06/27	Sat 07/16/33	976800							
169			1830 Level		4357 days	Sun 01/21/1	ed 12/26/29	0		l					
170			1830L Development	1830	4357 days	Sun 01/21/1	ed 12/26/29	0		l	-				
171		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	1830	20 days	Sun 01/21/1	Sat 02/10/18	0			Level Access				
172		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	1830	365 days	Sat 11/12/22	un 11/12/23	0					Level Dev	elopment	
173		CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 1810	1830	34 days	Sun 01/21/1	Sat 02/24/18	0			Ramp to 1810				
174			1830L Production	1830	1871 days	Mon 11/11/	ed 12/26/29	0					t.		
175		OPEX-Prod	Production	1830	1871 days	Mon 11/11/	ed 12/26/29	879120							
176			1810 Level		3542 days	Sat 02/24/1	6at 11/06/27	0			-				1810 Level
177			1810L Development	1810	3542 days	Sat 02/24/1	at 11/06/27	0			•				1810L Develop
178		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	1810	20 days	Sat 02/24/18	Fri 03/16/18	0			Level Access				
179		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	1810	365 days	Sun 04/18/2	on 04/18/22	0					elopment		
180		OPEX-DD	Definition Drilling	1810	120 days	Sun 12/19/2	on 04/18/22	0				Definition	Drilling		
181		CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 1790	1810	34 days	Sat 02/24/18	Fri 03/30/18	0			Ramp to 1790				
182			1810L Production	1810	1663 days	Tue 04/18/2	at 11/06/27	0							1810L Product
183	ĺ	OPEX-Prod	Production	1810	1663 days	Tue 04/18/2	Sat 11/06/27	781440							Production
184			1790 Level		2418 days	Fri 03/30/18	on 11/11/24	0			-			1790 Level	
185			1790L Development	1790	2418 days	Fri 03/30/18	on 11/11/24	0			-			1790L Development	
186		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	1790	20 days	Fri 03/30/18	hu 04/19/18	0			Level Access				
187		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	1790	365 days	Thu 04/19/1	Fri 04/19/19	0			Leve	el Development			
188		CAPEX-LatDev	Ramp to 1770	1790	34 days	Fri 03/30/18	hu 05/03/18	0			<b>A</b> Ramp to 1770				
189			1790L Production	1790	1455 days	Tue 11/17/2	on 11/11/24	0	1					1790L Production	
190		OPEX-Prod	Production	1790	1455 days	Tue 11/17/2	on 11/11/24	683760	1			*		Production	
191			1770 Level		1811 days	Thu 05/03/1	ue 04/18/23	0	1				1770 Level		
192			1770L Development	1770	1811 days	Thu 05/03/1	ue 04/18/23	0	1				1770L Develop	ment	
193		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Access	1770	20 days	Thu 05/03/1	ed 05/23/18	0	1		Level Access				
194		CAPEX-LatDev	Level Development	1770	364 days	Wed 05/23/	ed 05/22/19	0	1			el Development			
195		OPEX-LatDev	1770L Production	1770	1247 days	Mon 11/18/	ue 04/18/23	0	1				1770L Producti	on	
196		OPEX-Prod	Production	1770	1247 days	Mon 11/18/	ue 04/18/23	586080	1			*	Production		
				!	1										

#### Project: Jap Pipe Project Schedule Task Date: Fri 08/09/13

Milestone 🔶

Split

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Summary Project Summary External Tasks External Milestone ♦

	V10 V20	2/24	
L5 Y16 Y17 Y18	Y19 Y20	Y21	Y22 Y23 Y24 Y25
		1850 Level	
	Ţ	1850L Develo	pment
oment			
		1850L Produc	tion
		Production	
		Production	
🖵 1830 Level			
🚽 1830L Developmen	t		
•			
1830L Production			
Production			
810 Level			
810L Development			
810L Production			
oduction			
Deadline 🗣	Pro	ogress	

## APPENDIX D

## COST ESTIMATE AND CASH FLOW



Jay Pipe Concept Study

Budgeted Cost

WBS		Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Budgeted Cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12 Year 13	Year 14 Year	15 Year	16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20
Level 1 Level 2	Level 3		Quantity	onn	Unit Cost	Budgeted Cost	Teal I	Teal 2	Tedi 5	fedi 4	rear 5	rear o	Tedi 7	Tedio	Teal 9	Teal To	Tedi II	Teal 12 Teal 13	feal 14 feal	is real	10	Teal 17	Teal To	Teal 19	Teal 20
1		Surface Infrastructures																							
1 100 1 100	001	Acces Roads Road from Misery Site to Jay Pipe Site	7.5	5 km	\$1,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000																		
1 100	002	Road from Jay Site to Fresh Air ventilation Plant Road from Jay Site to Return Air ventilation Plant	1.5	5 km	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000																	
1 100		Subtotal Access Roads	1.5	5 KM	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000 \$10,500,000	\$7,500,000																		
		Ramp Portal Excavation and Construction																		<u> </u>					
		Main Ramp Portal Excavation and Construction		1 Is	\$3,833,153	\$3,833,153		\$3,833,153																	
1 120	001	Conveyor Ramp Portal Excavation and Construction Subtotal Ramp Portal and Conctruction	1	1 Is	\$3,833,153	\$3,833,153 \$7,666,306		\$3,833,153 \$7,666,306																	
		Raises Collar Construction and Fan House Foundations					_																		
1 130	001	Ventilation System FAR#1 Collar Construction FAR#1 Fans & Fan House Foundations Construction	1	1 Is	\$3,931,765	\$3,931,765		\$3,931,765																	
1 140	002	FAR#1 Fans & Fan House Foundations Construction	1	1 Is	\$2,662,764	\$2,662,764		\$2,662,764																	
		Ventilation System FAR#2 Collar Construction		1 Is 1 Is	\$3,931,765 \$2,662,764	\$3,931,765 \$2,662,764			\$3,931,765 \$2,662,764																
1 100	002	FAR#2 Fans & Fan House Foundations Construction	1	1 15	\$2,002,704				\$2,002,704																
1 170	001	Ventilation System RAR#1 Collar Construction	1	1 Is	\$3,931,765	\$3,931,765		\$3,931,765												——					
1 180	001	Waste Backfill Raise Collar Construction	1	1 Is	\$3,931,765	\$3,931,765			\$3,931,765																
1 190	002	Waste Backfill Building Foundations Subtotal Raises Collar Construction and Fan House Foundat		1 Is	\$450,000	\$450,000 \$21,502,589		10,526,294	\$450,000 10,976,294																
1 200	001	Surface Equipment Purchase	1	1.10	\$489,600	\$489.600		\$489.600												$\square$					
1 200	001	Underground Power Distribution Purchase Purchase Surface Electrical/Controls	1	l Is	\$489,000	\$489,000		\$2,187,600																	
1 200	003	Purchase & Installation 13.8 KV Ekati Powerline	37	7 km	\$256,800	\$9,501,600	\$4,750,800	\$4,750.800	+										<u> </u>		——————————————————————————————————————				
							. ,,																		
1 200 1 200	004	PLC, Communication Interface Ekati Surface Communications Purchase		1 Is 1 Is	\$963,000 \$1,109,700	\$963,000 \$1,109,700		\$963,000 \$1,109,700																	
		Purchase Compressor 1 (1000cfm) & Pipe Fittings	-	1 Is	\$346,300	\$346,300		\$346,300																	
		Purchase Compressor 2 (1000cfm) & Pipe Fittings		1 Is	\$346,300	\$346,300		\$346,300																	
		Purchase Mine Water Discharge HPDE Pipe 250mm(10")	7,500		\$360	\$2,700,000		\$2,700,000	┼──┼										<u> </u>	$\rightarrow$					
		Purchase Compressed Air Line 250mm(10")		0 m	\$180	\$36,000		\$36,000	ļļ.											—					
1 200	010	Mine Rescue Team Equipment Purchase	1	1 Is	\$590,945	\$590,945		\$590,945																	
1 200	011	Surface ERT Equipment Purchase	1	1 Is	\$549,784	\$549,784	_	\$549,784												<u> </u>					
1 200	012	Purchase Waste Backfill Plant Building	1	1 Is	\$350,000	\$350,000				\$350,000															
1 200	013	Purchase Main Ramp Portal Steel Plates	130	0 m	\$13,964	\$1,815,310	\$1,815,310													_					
1 200	014	Purchase Conveyor Ramp Portal Steel Plates	130	0 m	\$13,964	\$1,815,310	\$1,815,310																		
1 200	015	Purchase and Install Concrete Backfill Plant	1	1 Is	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000			\$750,000	\$750,000															
1 200	016	Purchase and Install Concrete/Shotcrete Plant	1	1 Is	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000																	
			<b>.</b>	11.	\$241,392	\$241,392		\$241,392												$ \rightarrow $					
		Purchase Connate Water Truck 1 Purchase Connate Water Truck 2	1	l Is	\$241,392 \$241,392	\$241,392		\$241,392																	
1 200		Subtotal Surface Equipment Purchase				\$26,284,232	\$8,381,419	\$16,052,812	\$750,000 \$	\$1,100,000															
		Surface Infrastructures Installation																							
1 210	001	100 Man Camp Installation	1	1 Is	\$920,405	\$920,405	\$920,405																		
1 220	001	Maintenance Shop Purchase & Installation	1	1 Is	\$3,280,008	\$3,280,008		\$3,280,008																	
1 230	001	Quality Assurance/Quality Controls	1	1 Is	\$750,000	\$750,000		\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000															
1 240	001	Surface Water Pipeline Purchase & Installation	7.500	0 m	\$960	\$7,200,000		\$7,200,000												<u> </u>					
					\$1,680,000	\$1,680,000																			
		Surface Power Distribution Installation	1	i is				\$1,680,000																	
1 260	001	Surface Communications Installation	1	1 Is	\$332,100	\$332,100		\$332,100																	
1 270	001	Underground Concrete Backfill Hole Distribution to 2170 Level 10 (1997)	/ 330	0 m	\$1,803	\$594,906				\$594,906										=					
1 280	001	Underground Electrical Hole Distribution to 2170 Level	330	0 m	\$1,803	\$594,906		\$594,906																	
		Underground Power Distribution Installation		1 le	\$962,316	\$962,316		\$962,316	+																
1 300	001	Surface Electrical Substation Crushed Rock Pad	1	1 Is	\$160,500	\$160,500		\$160,500	+										<u> </u>	$\rightarrow$					
1 310	001	Compressed Air System Installation	1	1 Is	\$288,000	\$288,000		\$288,000	ļļ.											$\rightarrow$					
		SubtotalSurface Infrastructures Installation				\$16,763,141	\$920,405	\$14,747,830	\$250,000	\$844,906															
1		Total Surface Infrastructures	1	1 Is	\$82 716 267	\$82,716,267	\$16 801 824	\$51 993 243	\$11,976,294 \$	1 944 906															
					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	402,110,201	÷.5,001,024	\$0.,000,2 <del>4</del> 0	\$,5r0,294 \$	,,															
2		U/G Mobile Equipment Purchase Haulage Truck Purchase		+																					
2 100	001	AD45 Elphinstone Truck Purchase	4	4 each	\$1,717,600	\$6,870,398			\$	\$6,870,398															
2 100	001	AD45 Elphinstone Truck Purchase	4	4 each	\$1,717,600	\$6,870,398			╂───╂─		\$3,435,199	\$3,435,199							<u> </u>	$\rightarrow$					
2 100		Haulage Truck Purchase		8 each		\$13,740,797																			
		LHDs Purchase																							
2 110	001	R1700G Elphinstone LHD Purchase	4	4 each	\$1,544,419	\$6,177,677			\$	\$6,177,677															
2 110	001	R1700G Elphinstone LHD & Remote Purchase			\$1,744,419	\$6,977,677						\$6,977,677													
		LHDs Purchase	8	8 each		\$13,155,354																			
		Drilling Equipment Purchase Jumbo Drilling Equipment Purchase	<u> </u>	1 oach	\$1,725,600	\$6,902,400				\$6,902,400															
2 120																			· ·						

Jay Pipe Concept Study

Budgeted Cost

WBS	S	De	escription	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Budgeted Cost	Year 1 Year 1	ear 2 Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10 Year 11	Year 12	Year 13 Year 14	Year 15	Year 16 Year 17	Year 18	Year 19 Year 20
evel 1 Level				<b>,</b>			g															
2 120	00		onghole Drilling Equipment Purchase		4 each	\$1,365,600	\$5,462,400					\$5,462,400										
			rilling Equipment Purchase		8 each		\$12,364,800															
			round Support Equipment Purchase		3 each	\$897,579	\$11,668,526				\$5,834,263											
2 140	00	101 Un	nderground Service Vehicles Purchase	17	7 each	\$480,700	\$8,171,907			\$2,723,969	\$2,723,969	\$2,723,969										
2		То	otal U/G Mobile Equipment Purchase	54	4 each		\$59,101,384			\$28,508,707	\$11,993,431	\$18,599,245										
3			ine Development																			
3 400	00		ateral Development ain Access Ramp from Surface to 2070 Level	2,853	3 metres	\$5,837	\$16,652,961	\$8,3	\$26,481 \$8,326,4	81												
3 410	00	01 Co	onveyor Access Ramp from Surface to 2050 Level	3.05	5 metres	\$5,837	\$17.832.035	\$8.9	16.018 \$8.916.0	18												
3 410	00	02 20	050 Level Sizer Area Cable bolting	150	0 metres		\$875,550 \$750,000	\$43	37,775 \$437,77 75,000 \$375,00	5												
					1 ls			\$37	\$375,000													
3 420	00		evel Access Ramps		0 metres		\$20,196,020			\$6,732,007	\$6,732,007	\$6,732,007										
		Su	ubtotal Access Ramp 5.5m X5.5m	9,36	8 metres	\$6,011	\$56,306,566															
			evel Development evel Access 5.0m x 5.0m and Infrastructures Drift 5.0 x 5.5m		-								1									
3 430	00		ubtotal Level Access and Infrastructures Drift	6,62	7 metres	\$5,286	\$35,030,322			\$8,757,581	\$8,757,581	\$8,757,581	\$8,757,581									
		Su	ubtotal Lateral Development	15 99	5 metres	\$5,710	\$91.336.888															
			·	.0,00		, <b>.</b>																
			entilation Raises																			
		Su	urface Bored Ventilation Raises																			
			obilize Raisebore Contractor resh Air Raise #1 Bored from 2070L to Surface		1 Is 0 metres	\$126,000 \$5,500	\$126,000 \$2.035.000			\$126,000 \$1,017,500	\$1,017,500											
					0 metres		\$2,035,000				\$1,017,500		1				1		1		1	<b> </b>
			resh Air Raise #2 Bored from 2070L to Surface																			
3 500	00	03 Re	eturn Air Raise #1 Bored from 2070L to Surface	39	0 metres	\$5,500	\$2,145,000	<u>├</u> ──		\$1,072,500	\$1,072,500								+		+	
3 500	00	04 Fil	II Raise #1 Bored from 2070L to Surface	39	0 metres	\$5,500	\$2,145,000			\$1,072,500	\$1,072,500											
3 500	00		aisebore Standby		0 days	\$2,460	\$147,600			\$73,800	\$73,800											
		Su	ubtotal Surface Bored Ventilation and Fill Raises	1,600	0 metres	\$5,465	\$8,743,600															
3 500	00	106 Un	nderground FAR Bored Raises 4 metres	63	0 metres	\$7,750	\$4,882,500				\$2,441,250	\$2,441,250										
3 500	00	07 Un	nderground RAR Bored Raises 4 metres	31	5 metres	\$7,750	\$2,441,250				\$1,220,625	\$1,220,625	1				1		1			<u> </u>
3 500	00	08 Un	nderground Bored Egress/Manway Raises 3 meters	31	5 metres	\$5,500	\$1,732,500				\$866,250	\$866,250										
3 500	00	09 Un	nderground Ore Pass Bored Raises 3 metres	31	5 metres	\$5,500	\$1,732,500				\$866,250	\$866,250										
			nderground Fill Bored Raises 3 metres	31	5 metres	\$5,500	\$1,732,500				\$866,250	\$866,250										
			emobilize Raisebore Contractor		1 ls	\$93,000	\$0 \$93,000				++++,E00	\$93,000					1					
5 500	U	Su	ubtotal Underground Bored Ventilation and Ore Pass Raises	94	5 metres	\$13,348	\$12,614,250					φ33,000										
		То	otal Bored Ventilation Fill and Ore Pass Raises	2,54	5 metres	\$8,392	\$21,357,850															
	00		ontractor's Indirects Labour- Capital Period ontractor's Indirect Operating & G & A -Capital Period		0 days	\$30,523 \$3.318	\$44,562,996 \$4,844,280		140,749 \$11,140,7 11,070 \$1,211,0							<u> </u>	1					<b> </b>
	0	Su	ubtotal Contractors Indirects	1.5			\$49,407,276															
3		То	otal Mine Development	15,99	5 metres		\$162,102,014	\$30,4	407,092 \$30,407,0	92 \$32,276,206	\$38,410,831	\$21,843,212	\$8,757,581									
4 100	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		ine Operations eotechnical, Definition Drilling	1/ 25	8 metros	\$720	\$10,337,760					\$680 194	\$680 194	\$689.194	\$680 194	\$689 184 \$680 194	\$680 194	\$689 184 \$680 194	\$680 194	\$689,184 \$689,184	\$680 194	\$689 184 \$680 194
										A10	<b>A</b> 10 15 1 1 1									\$13,451,096 \$13,451,096		
			laste Cross Cut 4.5m x 4.6m				\$228,668,632			φ10,401,000	\$10,401,000	ψ10, <del>4</del> 01,000	\$10,401,000	φ10, <del>4</del> 01,000	ψ10,+01,000	\$10,401,000 \$10,401,000	φ10,401,000	φ10,401,000 φ10,401,000	φ10, <del>4</del> 01,000	\$10,401,000 \$10,401,000	φ10,401,000	φ10,401,000 φ10,401,00
4 130	00	01 Dr	raw Point Development Kimberlite 4.5m x4.6m	63,56	7 metres	\$8,639	\$549,155,313			\$32,303,254	\$32,303,254	\$32,303,254	\$32,303,254	\$32,303,254	\$32,303,254	\$32,303,254 \$32,303,254	\$32,303,254	\$32,303,254 \$32,303,254	\$32,303,254	\$32,303,254 \$32,303,254	\$32,303,254	\$32,303,254 \$32,303,25
4 140	00	01 SI	ot Raise Preparation (1.1m Bored Raise)	28,064	4 metres	\$600	\$16,838,390					\$1,122,559	\$1,122,559	\$1,122,559	\$1,122,559	\$1,122,559 \$1,122,559	\$1,122,559	\$1,122,559 \$1,122,559	\$1,122,559	\$1,122,559 \$1,122,559	\$1,122,559	\$1,122,559 \$1,122,559
4 150	00	01 Pr	roduction Drilling	4,360,483	3 metres	\$21.25	\$92,668,986					\$6,177,932	\$6,177,932	\$6,177,932	\$6,177,932	\$6,177,932 \$6,177,932	\$6,177,932	\$6,177,932 \$6,177,932	\$6,177,932	\$6,177,932 \$6,177,932	\$6,177,932	\$6,177,932 \$6,177,932
4 160	00	01 Pr	roduction Blasting	28,343,14	0 Tonnes	\$5.03	\$142,509,308					\$9,500,621	\$9,500,621	\$9,500,621	\$9, <u>500</u> ,621	\$9,500,621 \$9,500,621	\$9,500,621	\$9,500,621 \$9,500,621	\$9,500,621	\$9,500,621 \$9,500,621	\$9,500,621	\$9,500,621 \$9,500,621
			roduction Mucking (R1700G) to Ore Pass		0 Tonnes		\$246,585,318													\$16,439,021 \$16,439,021		
						\$11.40	\$193,867,078													\$12,924,472 \$12,924,472		
4 190	00	01 Pr	roduction Mucking to Material Handling System	19,244,42	1 Tonnes	\$4.0	\$76,977,684													\$5,131,846 \$5,131,846		
4 200	00	01 Pr	roduction Material Handling System to Surface	30,448,89	4 Tonnes	\$4.00	\$121,673,780					\$8,111,585	\$8,111,585	\$8,111,585	\$8,111,585	\$8,111,585 \$8,111,585	\$8,111,585	\$8,111,585 \$8,111,585	\$8,111,585	\$8,111,585 \$8,111,585	\$8,111,585	\$8,111,585 \$8,111,585
4 210	00	01 Ro	ocky Ore Haulage to Surface	1,417,15	7 Tonnes	\$21.65	\$30,681,449					\$2,045,430	\$2,045,430	\$2,045,430	\$2,045,430	\$2,045,430 \$2,045,430	\$2,045,430	\$2,045,430 \$2,045,430	\$2,045,430	\$2,045,430 \$2,045,430	\$2,045,430	\$2,045,430 \$2,045,430
4 250	00	01 Dr	raw Point Rehabilitation	54,36	1 metres	\$500	\$27,180,500					\$1,812,033	\$1,812,033	\$1,812,033	\$1,812,033	\$1,812,033 \$1,812,033	\$1,812,033	\$1,812,033 \$1,812,033	\$1,812,033	\$1,812,033 \$1,812,033	\$1,812,033	\$1,812,033 \$1,812,033
4 300	00	01 Co	ontractor's Indirects Labour- Operating Period	5,47	5 days	\$29,681	\$162,505,862	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	\$10,833,724	\$10,833,724	\$10,833,724	\$10,833,724	\$10,833,724 \$10,833.724	\$10,833,724	\$10,833,724 \$10,833.724	\$10,833,724	\$10,833,724 \$10,833,724	\$10,833,724	\$10,833,724 \$10,833,72
			ontractor's Indirect Operating & G & A -Operating Period			\$3,318	\$18,166,050													\$1,211,070 \$1,211,070		
4		То	otal Mine Operations	31,866,05	1 Tonnes	\$60.2	\$1,917,816,111			\$45,754,350	\$45,754,350	\$121,753,827	\$121,753,827	\$121,753,827	\$121,753,827	\$121,753,827 \$121,753,82	\$121,753,827	\$121,753,827 \$121,753,82	7 \$121,753,827	\$121,753,827 \$121,753,82	7 \$121,753,827	\$121,753,827 \$121,753,82
5			ine Ventilation System																			
					1 10	\$6 440 TOO	¢c 440 700				\$2.050.005	¢2.050.005	1				1		1		1	
<u>э</u> 100	00		entilation System FAR#1 Equipment Purchase		1 ls	\$6,119,730	\$6,119,730				\$3,059,865											
			entilation System FAR#2 Equipment Purchase		1 Is	\$6,119,730	\$6,119,730				\$3,059,865											

Jay Pipe Concept Study

Budgeted Cost

								1			1 1	T	T	1				. <u> </u>	1			r		
WE vel 1 Leve			Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Budgeted Cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 Ye	ar 5 Year 6	Year 7	Year 8 Ye	ar 9 Year 1	0 Yea	ar 11 Year 12	Year 13	Year 14 Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20
			Nontilation System EAD#1 Construction & Installation		1.10	\$5 210 721	\$5,310,721				\$3.6	55.361 \$2.655.361												
			Ventilation System FAR#1 Construction & Installation	1	1 Is	\$5,310,721																		
5 13	80	001	Ventilation System FAR#2 Construction & Installation	1	1 Is	\$5,310,721	\$5,310,721				\$2,65	55,361 \$2,655,361												
5 14	10	001	Ventilation System RAR#1 Equipment Purchase	1	1 Is	\$100,000	\$100,000				\$50	,000 \$50,000												
5 15	50	001	Ventilation System RAR#1 Construction & Installation	1	1 Is	\$250,000	\$250,000				\$12	5,000 \$125,000												
5 16	50	001	Ventilation System Main Ramp Equipment Purchase	1	1 Is	\$1,362,797	\$1,362,797	5	\$1,362,797															
5 17	70	001	Ventilation System Conveyor Ramp Equipment Purchase	1	1 ls	\$1,362,797	\$1,362,797		\$1,362,797															
								,	φ1,002,7 <i>0</i> 7															
			Ancillary Ventilation Fans	1	1 Is	\$4,330,320	\$4,330,320				\$1,443,440 \$1,44	13,440 \$1,443,440												
5 19	90	001 1	Typical level Ventilation Doors/Bulkheads	80	0 ea	\$52,202	\$4,176,191				\$1,392,064 \$1,39	92,064 \$1,392,064												
5		1	Total Mine Ventilation System				\$34,443,008		\$2,725,595	\$0	\$2,835,504 \$14,4	40,955 \$14,440,955												
6			Material Handling System																					
	00	001 J	JV1 Conveyor Equipment and Material Purchase	100	0 m	\$19,700	\$1,970,000				\$1,970,000													
6 11	0	001 J	JV3 Conveyor Equipment and Material Purchase	1,400	0 m	\$5,090	\$7,126,000				\$7,126,000													
6 12	20	001	JV4 Conveyor Equipment and Material Purchase	1,400	0 m	\$5,090	\$7,126,000				\$7,126,000													
				200		\$12,500	\$2,500,000				\$2,500,000													
			JV5 Stacker Conveyor Equipment and Material Purchase																					
6 14	10	001 5	Sizer Equipment and Material Purchase	1	1 Is	\$7,775,000	\$7,775,000				\$3,887,500 \$3,88	37,500												
6 15	50	001 (	Ore Pass System Equipment and Material Purchase	1	1 Is	\$7,630,000	\$7,630,000				\$3,815,000 \$3,81	15,000								1				
6 16	60	001 J	JV1 Conveyor Construction and Installation	80	0 m	\$52,750	\$4,220,000				\$2,110,000 \$2,1	10,000												
5 20	00	001	JV3 Conveyor Construction and Installation	1,400	0 m	\$6,800	\$9,520,000				\$4,760,000 \$4,76	60,000		<u> </u>										
			JV4 Conveyor Construction and Installation	1,400	0 m	\$6,800	\$9,520,000				\$4,760,000 \$4,76	50.000						1						
			JV5 Stacker Conveyor Construction and Installation	200		\$19,700	\$3,940,000				\$1,970,000 \$1,97													
6 23	80	001 \$	Sizer Construction and Installation	1	1 Is	\$5,160,000	\$5,160,000				\$2,580,000 \$2,58	30,000												
6 24	10	001 0	Ore Pass System Construction and Installation	1	1 Is	\$13,260,000	\$13,260,000				\$4,420,000 \$4,42	20,000 \$4,420,000												
;		1	Total Material Handling System	1	1 Is		\$79,747,000				\$47,024,500 \$28,3	02,500 \$4,420,000												
,			Underground Infrastructure																					
							A																	
			FAR Steel Manway 2070L to Surface			\$3,639	\$1,419,327				\$709,664 \$70													
7 11	0	001 L	Underground FAR Steel Manway from 1770L to 2070L	310	0 metres	\$4,305	\$1,334,583				\$1,33	34,583												
7 12	20	001 2	2070L Refuge Station	1	1 Is	\$291,206	\$291,206			\$291,206														
7 13	80	001 2	2050L Refuge Station	1	1 Is	\$291,206	\$291,206			\$291,206														
7 14	10	001 1	Typical Level Refuge Station (6)	1	1 Is	\$1,747,238	\$1,747,238				\$582.413 \$58	2,413 \$582,413												
			Portable Refuge Stations (2)		2 ea	\$186,000	\$372,000		\$186.000	\$186,000														
7 16	50	001 1	Typical Level Electrical Substation (19)	19	9 ea	\$588,316	\$11,178,000			\$2,794,500	\$2,794,500 \$2,79	94,500 \$2,794,500												
7 17	70	001 2	2070 Level Electrical Substation (Material Handling System)	1	1 ea	\$558,000	\$558,000				\$558,000													
18	80	001 E	Electrical/Controls Mining Equipment	1	1 Is	\$224,064	\$224,064		\$224,064															
7 19	0	001 U	U/G Communication & IT Equipment	1	1 Is	\$2,243,700	\$2,243,700			\$747,900	\$747,900 \$74	7,900												
20	00	001 2	2070L Fuel and Lube Station	1	1 Is	\$621,114	\$621,114			\$621,114														
					110		\$180,300																	
			Explosives Magazines 2070 Level		1 Is	\$180,300				\$180,300	1													
22	20	001 2	2150 Level Main Dewatering Sump 1	1	1 Is	\$3,594,278	\$3,594,278		]		\$3,594,278			<u>├</u> ──							+			
23	80	001 2	2150 Level Main Dewatering Sump 2	1	1 Is	\$3,594,278	\$3,594,278				\$3,594,278													
24	10	001 2	2050 Level Main Dewatering Sump 1	1	1 Is	\$3,594,278	\$3,594,278			\$3,594,278														
25	50	001 2	2050 Level Main Dewatering Sump 2	1	1 Is	\$3,594,278	\$3,594,278			\$3,594,278	+			├					<u>}</u>		+ +			
			1930 Level Main Dewatering Sump 1	4	1 1e	\$1,674,250	\$1,674,250				\$1,674,250													
												1												
			1770 Level Main Dewatering Sump 1		1 Is	\$1,674,250	\$1,674,250				\$1,674,250			<u>                                      </u>										
28	30	001 N	Main Dewatering Pipeline 2070 Level to Surface	3,000	0 m	\$1,008	\$3,025,284			\$3,025,284	$\left  \right $			l İ										
29	90	001	Main Dewatering Pipeline 1770 Level to 2070 Level	2,500	0 m	\$1,015	\$2,537,220				\$2,537,220													
30	00	001 L	Underground Concrete Fill Mixing Plant	2	2 ea	\$250,000	\$500,000				\$25	0,000 \$250,000		├					<u>}</u>	+	┥──┤			
			Underground Boreholes for Concrete Fill	350		\$1,500	\$525,000					5,000 \$175,000		l İ										
32	20	001	Main Compressed Air Pipeline	2,500	Um	\$470	\$1,174,560				\$391,520 \$39	1,520 \$391,520		├					<u>}</u>	+	┥──┤			
33	80	001 L	Level Dewatering Sumps (19)	19	9 ea	\$86,149	\$1,636,826		\$327,365	\$327,365	\$327,365 \$32	7,365 \$327,365												
7 34	10	001 N	Main Ramp Saline Service Water System Sump	1	1 Is	\$305,618	\$305,618		\$305,618															
1			Conveyor Ramp Saline Service Water System Sump		1 Is	\$305,618	\$305,618		\$305,618				1					L			L			

Jay Pipe Concept Study Budgeted Cost

	WBS		Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Budgeted Cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3					-																			·	ļ	
7	360	001	Levels Dust Collectors	19	9 ea	\$87,908	\$1,670,260		\$334,052	\$334,052	\$334,052	\$334,052	\$334,052													J		\$1,670,260
7			Total Underground Infrastructure	1	1 IS		\$49,866,737	\$0	\$1,682,716	\$15,987,485	\$19,694,689	\$7,646,996	\$4,854,850													·		\$49,866,737
8			Owner's Indirects																							′	í de la compañía de la	
8	100	001	Owner's Manpower - Capital Period	1 460	0 days	\$11.354	\$16.576.898	\$3 315 380	\$3 315 380	\$3.315.380	\$3.315.380	\$3 315 380														'		\$16.576.898
8			Owner's Manpower - Operating Period		0 days		\$66,307,594	\$0,010,000	ψ0,010,000	φ0,010,000	\$5,515,566	ψ0,010,000	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$4,420,506	\$66,307,594
			Owner's Manpower	7 300	0 days		\$82.884.492																			'		
8	110	001	Surface Haulage Sorted Ore/Waste	1,417,157	7 Tonnes	\$6.42	\$9,098,148	-				\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$568,634	\$9,098,148
8	120	001	Surface Ore Haulage from Misery to Ekati	32,183,408	8 Tonnes	\$11.24	\$361,722,305					\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$22,607,644	\$361,722,305
	130	001	Road Maintenance from Misery to Ekati	7 200	0 days	\$7,036	\$51,359,981	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2.567.999	\$2 567 000	\$2.567.999	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$2.567.999	\$2 567 000	\$2,567,999	\$2 567 000	\$2 567 000	\$51,359,981
•	130	001	Noau maintendrice from Misery to Ekati			\$7,030		φ2,307,999	¢∠,507,999	¢∠,507,999	φ∠,507,999	¢∠,507,999	\$∠,507,999	¢∠,507,999	φ2,307,999	\$∠,507,999		φ∠,507,999		φ∠,507,999		¢∠,507,999	¢∠,507,999	φ∠,307,999	\$∠,507,999	୬∠,୦୯୮,୬୫୫	¢∠,307,999	ବତ । ,୪୦୫,୪୪୮
8	140	001	Surface Connate Water Treatment	7,300	0 days	\$578	\$4,217,940	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$210,897	\$4,217,940
8	150	001	Ekati Logistics Crush and Rehandle	7,300	0 days	\$963	\$7,029,900	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$351,495	\$7,029,900
_	100	001				<u> </u>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>A</b> E 000 000	A7 000 000																	'		<b>*</b> 10,000,000
8	160	001	Consulting Services	1	1 IS	\$12,680,000	\$12,680,000	\$5,000,000	\$7,680,000																	′		\$12,680,000
			Supply & Services																									
8	170	001	Accomodations & Flights Accomodations	1.095.000	0 Man day	\$75	\$82.125.000	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4.106.250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$4,106,250	\$82,125,000
8	180	001	Owner's Flights	15,643	3 Man Flig	\$240	\$3,754,320	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$187,716	\$3,754,320
8	190	001	Contractor's Flights	78,214	4 Man Flig	\$540	\$42,235,560	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$2,111,778	\$42,235,560
			Total Accomodations & Flights	7 300	0 days	\$17,550	\$128,114,880	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6,405,744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$6 405 744	\$128,114,880
				7,500	u uuys	ψ17,000	ψ120,114,000	ψ0,400,144	ψ0,400,744	¥0,400,144	ψ0, <del>1</del> 00,144	<i><b>40,400,144</b></i>	<b>\$0,400,144</b>	ψ0,400,144	ψ0, <del>1</del> 00,1 <del>11</del>	<b>\$0,400,144</b>	<i><b>\$</b>0,400,144</i>	<i><b>\</b></i> <b>\\\\\\\\\\\\\</b>	<i><b>40,400,144</b></i>	<i><b>\</b></i> <b>\\\\\\\\\\\\\</b>	<i><b>\$0,400,144</b></i>	<i><b>\</b></i> <b>\\\\\\\\\\\\\</b>	\$0,400,144	ψ0, <del>1</del> 00,1 <del>11</del>	φ0, <del>1</del> 00,1 <del>11</del>	<i><b>Q</b></i> <b>0</b> ,400,144	\$0,400,744	φ120,114,000
			Fuel Heating Fresh Air Raises and Electricity		-																					'		
			Fuel Heating Portal & FAR																								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
8	200	001	Fuel Heating Fresh Air Raises	146,306,250	0 litres	\$1.20	\$175,567,500		\$904,500	\$1,809,000	\$3,618,000	\$7,236,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$10,800,000	\$175,567,500
8	210	001	Fuel Electricity	155,247,188	8 litres	\$1.20	\$186,296,625		\$959,775	\$1,919,550	\$3,839,100	\$7,678,200	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$11,460,000	\$186,296,625
			Total Fuel Heating Fresh Air Raises and Electricity	301,553,438	9 litroc	\$1.20	\$361,864,125		\$1 964 97E	\$2 729 EE0	\$7 4E7 100	\$14.014.200	\$22.260.000	\$22.260.000	\$22.260.000	\$22,260,000	\$22.260.000	\$22.260.000	\$22.260.000	\$22.260.000	\$22.260.000	\$22,260,000	\$22,260,000	\$22.260.000	\$22.260.000	\$22,260,000	\$22.260.000	\$361,864,125
			Total Fuel heating Fresh All Raises and Electricity	301,333,430	onnes	\$1.20	\$301,004,123		\$1,004,27 <b>5</b>	\$3,720,330	\$7,437,100	\$14,914,200	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,200,000	\$22,260,000	<b>\$301,004,125</b>
8	220	001	Freight Material and Equipment	12,750,000	0 kg	\$0.60	\$7,650,000		\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$900,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$7,650,000
8	230	001	U/G Light Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	7,300	0 days	\$2,039	\$14,886,394		\$125,000	\$250,000	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$853,611	\$14,886,394
			Supply & Services	7,300	0 days	\$70,208	\$512,515,399	\$6,405,744	\$9,895,019	\$11,884,294	\$16,216,455	\$23,073,555	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$29,669,355	\$512,515,399
8			Total Owner's Indirects	31,866,051	1 Tonnes	\$32.7	\$1,041,508,164	\$17,851,515	\$24,020,790	\$18,330,065	\$22,662,226	\$52,695,604	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$60,396,531	\$1,041,508,164
																											í	
			Grand Total Jay Pipe Project Concept Study	31,866,051	1 Tonnes	\$107.6	\$3,427,300,685	\$34,653,339	\$110,829,436	\$76,700,936	\$200,701,088	\$199,244,668	\$246,308,620	\$190,907,939	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$182,150,358	\$3,427,300,685

# Jay Pipe Project Concept Study Cash Flow and Economic Results

Production																							
	UoM	Totals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Total/Average
Mined Tonnes to Mill	tonnes	31,866,051	-		-	-	316,995	1,456,160	2,553,950	2,814,150	2,814,150	2,814,150	2,821,860	2,814,150	2,814,150	2,814,150	2,557,879	1,700,425	1,407,075	1,407,075	668,122	91,610	31,866,051
Diluted Grade	Carats/tonne	1.99		-	-	-	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0
Production Rate	tonnes/day	5,453	-	-	-	-	868	3,989	6,978	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	7,710	6,989	4,659	3,855	3,855	1,825	251	5,453
Production Operating Days	days/year	5,844	-	-	-	-	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	
Project Days	days/year	7,305	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	
Revenue																							
	UoM	Totals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Total/Average
Mined Tonnes to Mill	tonnes	31,866,051					316,995	1,456,160	2,553,950	2,814,150	2,814,150	2,814,150	2,821,860	2,814,150	2,814,150	2,814,150	2,557,879	1,700,425	1,407,075	1,407,075	668,122	91,610	31,866,051
Diluted Grade	Carats/tonne	1.99	-	-	-	-	2.10	1.99	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.96	1.96	1.96	2.06	2.07	2.10	2.15	2.15	1.91	1.84	
Diamonds in Mill Feed	Carats	63,559,583	-	-	-	-	665,636	2,890,756	4,963,844	5,441,312	5,426,664	5,431,217	5,533,461	5,523,716	5,524,454	5,804,042	5,283,071	3,568,596	3,029,467	3,029,467	1,275,516	168,364	
Metallurgical Recovery	%	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	
Diamonds Recoverd	Carats	54,025,645	-	-	-	-	565,791	2,457,142	4,219,267	4,625,115	4,612,664	4,616,535	4,703,442	4,695,159	4,695,786	4,933,435	4,490,611	3,033,307	2,575,047	2,575,047	1,084,188	143,109	
Diamonds Percent Paid	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Diamonds Paid	Carats	54,025,645 \$74.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$65,791 \$74.00	2,457,142 \$74.00	4,219,267	4,625,115 \$74.00	4,612,664	4,616,535 \$74.00	4,703,442 \$74.00	4,695,159 \$74.00	4,695,786 \$74.00	4,933,435 \$74.00	4,490,611 \$74.00	3,033,307 \$74.00	2,575,047	2,575,047 \$74.00	1,084,188 \$74.00	143,109 \$74.00	54,025,645 \$74
Diamond Value Per Carat Diamond Revenue	\$ per Carat \$ x 1,000	\$ 3,997,898 \$	\$U.UU - \$	50.00	50.00	\$0.00 - \$	41,868.50 \$	181,828.52 \$	\$74.00 \$ 312,225.79 \$							\$74.00							
Rovalty	\$ x 1,000	\$ 3,357,030 \$					41,008.50 5	101,020.32 3	5 512,225.75 5	342,238.30	5 541,557.17 5	341,023.37	5 548,034.70 . C	5 347,441.74 3	347,400.17 3	5 505,074.21	5 332,303.19 3	224,404.70	\$ 150,555.46		00,223.55	5 10,350.10	\$3,557,656
Total Revenue	\$ x 1,000	\$ 3,997,898 \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	41,868.50 \$	181,828.52 \$	312,225.79 \$	342,258.50	341,337.17 \$	341,623.57	\$ 348,054.70	\$ 347,441.74	347,488.17 \$	365,074.21	\$ 332,305.19 \$	224,464.70	\$ 190,553.48	\$ 190,553.48 \$	80,229.93	\$ 10,590.10	\$3,997,898
Capital Cost		Tatala	Veee 1	¥ 2	V 2	Verel	Veee F	Neer C	V7	Vees 0	¥0	V 10	V 11	V 12	V12	V14	Vera 15	V16	V 17	Var. 10	V 10	Y 20	Tetel/Augene
Mine	UoM	Totals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Total/Average
Underground Excavations	\$ x 1,000	\$ 112.695 \$	- s	18,055 \$	18.055 Š	19.924 Š	26,059 \$	21.843 \$	8,758 \$											s - s			\$112,695
Underground Construction	\$ x 1,000	\$ 138.120 S	- 3		15,987 S	69.555 \$	20,039 5 38.785 \$	12,110 \$	0,738 3				c	· · ·					s				\$138,120
Mobile Equipment and Compressors	\$ x 1,000	\$ 59,101 \$	- \$		- S	28,509 \$	11,993 \$	18,599 \$					s -	s - s	- 9				s -	s - s		Ś	\$59,101
Indirects during Construction Period	\$ x 1,000	\$ 45.754 \$				45,754 \$						-							\$				\$45,754
Mill Refurbishment	\$ x 1,000	\$ - 5	- s	- s	- š	- 5	- s	- 9	- 5			-		s - s	- 9		- s		s -	s - s		- -	\$0
Tailings Facility	\$ x 1,000	s - s	- 5	- s	- s	- s	- s		s			-	s - :	s - s			s - s	-	s - :	s - s		s -	\$0
Surface Facilities and Services	\$ x 1,000	\$ 108,653 \$	16,802 \$	54,719 \$	11,976 \$	1,945 \$	11,605 \$	11,605 \$	- s		- \$	-	s - :	s - s	- 5		s - s	-	\$ - :	s - s	-	S -	\$108,653
Site Indirects Capital Period	\$ x 1,000	\$ 132,909 \$	17,852 \$	23,896 \$	18,080 \$	21,809 \$	51,273 \$	- 5		- 9	- \$	-	s - :	s - s	- 5		s - s	-	s - :	s - s		s -	\$132,909
EPCM	\$ x 1,000	\$ 49,407 \$	- \$	12,352 \$	12,352 \$	12,352 \$	12,352 \$	- 5		- 9	- \$	-	s - :	s - s	- 5		s - s	-	s - :	s - s		s -	\$49,407
Subtotal	\$ x 1,000	\$ 646,640 \$	34,653 \$	110,704 \$	76,451 \$	199,847 \$	152,068 \$	64,158 \$	8,758 \$		s - \$		\$-:	\$-\$	5		s - s		\$ - :	s - s		\$-	\$646,640
Contingency	20%	\$ 114,745 \$	6,931 \$	22,141 \$	15,290 \$	39,969 \$	30,414 \$	- \$	i - \$		- \$		\$-:	s - s	\$		s - s		\$ - :	s - s		ş -	\$129,328
Total Capital Cost	\$ x 1,000	\$ 761,385 \$	41,584 \$	132,845 \$	91,741 \$	239,817 \$	182,482 \$	64,158 \$	8,758 \$													\$-	\$775,968
Cost per Tonne	\$/tonne	\$23.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$575.66	\$44.06	\$3.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.35
Cost per Carat (Paid)	\$/Carat	\$14.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$322.53	\$26.11	\$2.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.36
Operating Cost			N												N								
	UoM	Totals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Total/Average
Mining	\$ x 1,000	\$ 1,872,062 \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	45,754 \$	121,754 \$	121,754 \$	121,754 \$	121,754 \$	121,754	\$ 121,754 \$	\$ 121,754 \$	121,754 \$	121,754	\$ 121,754 \$	121,754	\$ 121,754	\$ 121,754 \$	121,754	\$ 121,754	\$1,872,062
Milling	\$ x 1,000	\$ 347,255 \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	216 \$	16,018 \$	28,093 \$	30,956	30,956 \$	30,956	\$ 31,040	\$ 30,956 \$	30,956 \$	30,956	\$ 28,137 \$	18,705	\$ 15,478	\$ 15,478 \$	7,349	\$ 1,008	\$347,255
Site Indirects	\$ x 1,000	\$ 908,599 \$	- \$	125 \$	250 \$	854 \$	1,422 \$	60,397 \$	60,397 \$	60,397	60,397 \$	60,397	\$ 60,397	\$ 60,397 \$	60,397 \$	60,397	\$ 60,397 \$	60,397	\$ 60,397	\$ 60,397 \$	60,397	\$ 60,397	\$908,599
Corporate Overhead	\$ x 1,000	\$ 505,099 \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	314 \$	23,299 \$	40,863 \$	45,026	45,026 \$	45,026	\$ 45,150	\$ 45,026 \$	45,026 \$	45,026	\$ 40,926 \$	27,207	\$ 22,513	\$ 22,513 \$	10,690	\$ 1,466	\$505,099
Total Operating Cost	\$ x 1,000	\$ 3,633,015 \$	- \$	125 \$	250 \$	854 \$	47,706 \$	221,467 \$	\$ 251,107 \$	258,132	258,132 \$	258,132	\$ 258,341	\$ 258,132 \$	258,132 \$	258,132	\$ 251,213 \$	228,062	\$ 220,141	\$ 220,141 \$	200,190	\$ 184,624	\$2,070,511
Cost per Tonne	\$/tonne	\$114.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.50	\$152.09	\$98.32	\$91.73	\$91.73	\$91.73	\$91.55	\$91.73	\$91.73	\$91.73	\$98.21	\$134.12	\$156.45	\$156.45	\$299.63	\$2,015.33	\$64.98
Cost per Carat (Paid)	\$/Carat	\$67.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$84.32	\$90.13	\$59.51	\$55.81	\$55.96	\$55.91	\$54.93	\$54.98	\$54.97	\$52.32	\$55.94	\$75.19	\$85.49	\$85.49	\$184.64	\$1,290.09	\$38.32
Economic Results																							
Economic Results	UoM	Totals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Total/Average
Revenue	\$ x 1,000	\$ 3,997,898 \$			- 5	- 5	41,869 \$	181,829 \$		342,258		341,624	\$ 348,055			365,074						\$ 10,590	
Capital Cost	\$ x 1,000	\$ 761.385 \$	41,584 \$	132,845 \$	91.741 S	239.817 S	182,482 S	64,158 \$	8.758 S													s -	\$761,385
Operating Cost	\$ x 1,000	\$ 3,633,015 \$	- 5		250 \$	854 \$	47,706 \$	221,467 \$	251,107 \$	258,132	258,132 \$	258,132	\$ 258,341	\$ 258,132 \$	258,132 \$	258,132	5 251,213 \$	228,062	\$ 220,141	s 220,141 s	200,190	5 184,624	
Subtotal	\$ x 1,000	\$ (396,502) \$	(41,584) \$			(240,671) \$	(188,320) \$			84,126													
Taxes	\$ x 1,000	\$ - 5	- \$	- S	- \$	- S	- 5					-		s	5		5 - 5	1.9.2.7	\$ - :		-	s -	\$0
Funding	\$ x 1,000	s - s	- 5	- s	- \$	- \$	- \$		- s		- s	-	s - :	s - s			s - s		s - :	s - s	-	s -	\$0
Cash Flow	\$ x 1,000	\$ (396,502) \$	(41,584) \$	(132,970) \$	(91,991) \$	(240,671) \$	(188,320) \$	(103,796) \$	52,361 \$	84,126	83,205 \$	83,491	\$ 89,714	\$ 89,309 \$	89,356 \$	106,942	\$ 81,092 \$	(3,597)	\$ (29,588)	\$ (29,588) \$	(119,960)	\$ (174,034)	-\$396,502
Cummulative Cash Flow	\$ x 1,000	s	(41,584) \$	(174,554) \$	(266,545) \$	(507,216) \$	(695,536) \$	(799,332) \$	(746,971) \$	(662,845)	(579,640) \$	(496,149)	\$ (406,435) \$	\$ (317,125) \$	(227,770) \$	(120,828)	\$ (39,736) \$	(43,333)	\$ (72,921)	\$ (102,509) \$	(222,468)	(396,502)	
Discounted Cash Flow	7%	\$ (355,127) \$			(75,092) \$	(183,606) \$	(134,269) \$			48,962		42,443											
Cummulative Discounted Cash Flow	\$ x 1,000	s	(38,864) \$	(155,005) \$	(230,097) \$	(413,704) \$	(547,973) \$	(617,137) \$	(584,529) \$	(535,567)	(490,309) \$	(447,866)	\$ (405,244) \$	\$ (365,589) \$	(328,510) \$	(287,036)	\$ (257,644) \$	(258,863)	\$ (268,230)	\$ (276,984) \$	(310,153)	\$ (355,127)	,
NPV at 7%	\$ x 1,000	\$ (355,127)																					

 Link How
 \$ 1,000
 \$ (95,001)

 Cummulative Cash How
 \$ 1,000
 \$ (55,127)

 Discounted Cash How
 7%
 \$ (85,127)

 Cummulative Discounted Cash How
 \$ x1,000
 \$ (55,127)

 NIV at 7%
 \$ x1,000
 \$ (55,127)

 IR
 %
 0%

 Payback Period (First year of positive cumulative cashflow)
 Cannot Calculate