

SEABRIDGE GOLD

KSM Project Facts January 30, 2014

When projects such as KSM are going through the regulatory review process, comments and questions are raised which sometimes require clarification. We'd like to provide some additional information.

- Salmon populations in the Nass River will not be affected by the KSM Project. The proposed tailing management facility will be located at a watershed divide between Teigen and Treaty Creeks but there will be no impacts on water or salmon because no acid-generating contact water will be released into the environment and water-flow disturbance will be minimized – as confirmed by extensive scientific studies.
- Waste water will not be transported by pipeline into tailing ponds. Conveyor belts will take mined ore from the mine site through a tunnel to the tailing process plant. A twin parallel tunnel will be used for transportation to the mine site. Both are similar to the Grand Duke tunnel that was built in the early 1960s, which is still structurally sound today.
- Acid rock drainage is already being generated naturally because of the mineralized rock's exposure to the atmosphere. This process occurs naturally at the mine site and within the upper reaches of the Treaty Creek (which flows into the Bell Irving River) because the creek passes over mineralized bedrock. However, to ensure that the proposed Project does not impact the Bell Irving watershed, potentially acid generating material transported from the mine site to the tailing management facility will be stored in a lined facility and isolated from the atmosphere. These protective measures will ensure there is no occurrence of acid generation resulting from the Project.
- Our proposed design and control mitigation measures make dam failures extremely unlikely. KSM tailing structures are designed to the same standards as those in Chile, which survived an 8.8+ earthquake with no damage in 2010, because of how they were engineered and designed. The KSM Project is located in an area that is not prone to strong earthquakes.
- All responsible large mining projects are designed with closure in mind. Responsible mine developers and operators know our environment and communities are just as valuable as the metals we hope to mine. Mine developers have to understand the life-of-mine impacts the project will have in order to plan for and mitigate any negative impacts.

- The KSM project is comparable to Teck's Highland Valley Copper mine in Kamloops, B.C. It is a combination of open pit and underground operations, which reduces the amount of surface disturbance and the volume of non-ore rock that needs to be mined and stored. The KSM mine, including its open pit, is only average in size compared to other mines around the world.
- Mines don't get permitted if they're not technically feasible. No responsible mining company will be granted the more than 135 permits required to build and operate a mine if the project design incorporates unproven technology. Mines only get approved when there is a strong level of proof and certainty in the design and detailed plans are in place to manage any potential risks.
- Seabridge Gold is currently undergoing a comprehensive Federal and Provincial Environmental Assessment with the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and the BC Environmental Assessment Office.
- The Environmental Assessment submission took five years to prepare. It has involved studies and input from more than 16 world-class consulting firms, and is approximately 33,000 pages in length. The process of design has not been rushed and the concerns of the local citizens including Treaty Nations and First Nations have been reflected in three iterations of the project's design.
- During the course of 32 working group meetings and 57 visits to local First Nations communities over the past six years, Seabridge has listened to the concerns expressed by First Nations and the Nisga'a Nation. Seabridge has made design changes to accommodate this input, resulting in approximately \$500 million in additional project costs including:
 - Consideration of 15 alternative tailing management facility locations;
 - Addition of a liner to the tailing pond to minimize downstream water effects on wildlife and fisheries;
 - Relocation of the mine's access road from Teigen Creek to Treaty Creek to minimize potential effects on fisheries and wildlife; and
 - Participation in the Highway 37 working group to help minimize traffic impacts on moose from all traffic utilizing this transportation corridor.

For additional information on the KSM Project, please click here:

<http://ksmproject.com/project/faqs/>