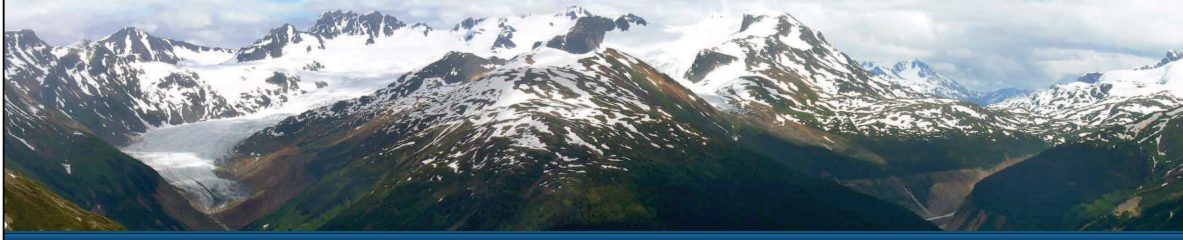


APPENDIX 3-C
KSM PROJECT POSTERS (2010-2012)

KSM PROJECT



KSM Project Overview



Project Overview

The KSM Project is a proposal to build a gold, copper, silver and molybdenum mine in northwest BC. The project is located about 65 km northwest of Stewart, 20 km northwest of the now-closed Eskay Creek mine and 30 km northeast of the Alaska border. The project will employ an average of approximately 1,800 people during its five year construction and will create an average of approximately 1,040 permanent jobs during its 52 year mine operations.

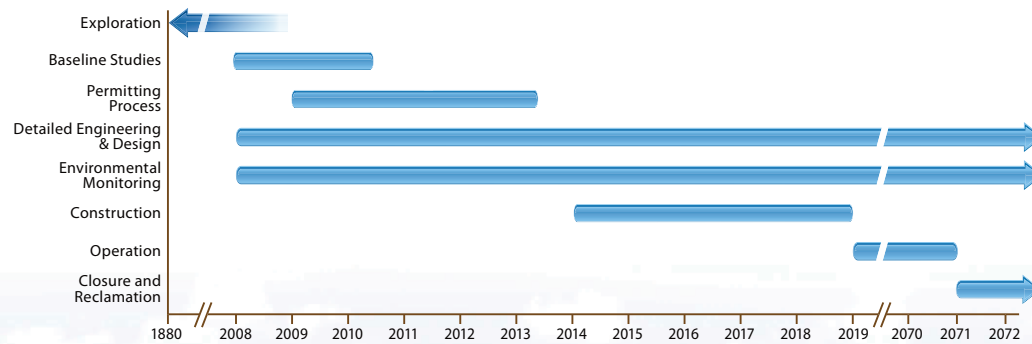
Placer gold was discovered in the proposed KSM Project area in the late 1800s.



Project Details

- KSM Project comprises four large gold and copper deposits. Together, these deposits contain proven and probable reserves of 38.2 million ounces of gold, 9.9 billion pounds of copper, 191 million ounces of silver and 213 million pounds of molybdenum.
- The Kerr, Sulphurets and Mitchell deposits will be mined as open pits using earth-moving equipment. Mitchell will be mined as an underground operation later in the mine life. Iron Cap will only be mined as an underground operation. Project components include ore and non-ore rock handling, mineral processing, tailing and non-ore rock disposal, road access, a transmission line, concentrate shipping, accommodation, administration and maintenance complexes.
- The mine will produce up to 130,000 tonnes of ore per day.
- Trucks will take the gold/copper concentrate to Stewart for transport by ship to market.
- The proposed mine has a 52 year life. This longevity creates multi-generation job opportunities.
- The project's capital cost is estimated at \$5.2 billion.
- During operation, the project will generate significant tax revenues and royalties.

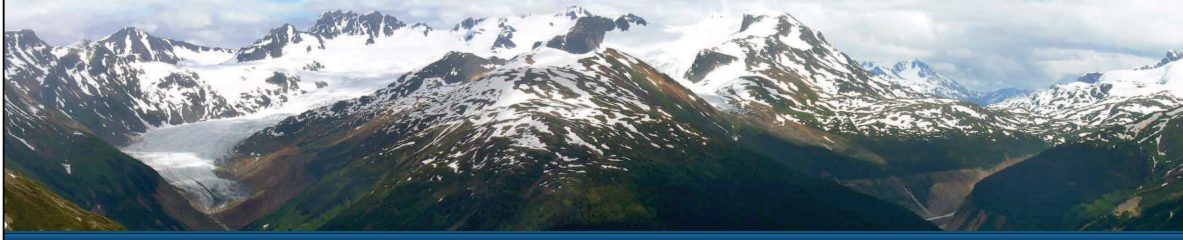
Timeline



* The timeline is estimated and dependent on numerous variables.



KSM PROJECT



Natural Environment Studies

The proposed KSM Project will be developed under strict environmental guidelines. The project will also undergo a comprehensive regulatory review. The project must obtain an Environmental Assessment Certificate and acquire various permits prior to development. The protection of water quality, fisheries and wildlife are top priorities.



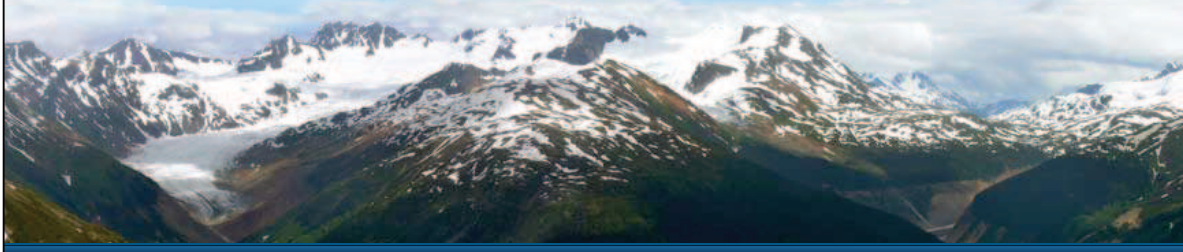
Environmental baseline studies determine the state of environmental components that could be affected by the project, prior to developing the site. This information is used to avoid, or minimize, potential adverse effects, while maximizing positive effects of the project. Baseline studies were initiated in 2008. Certain studies are ongoing and will continue throughout 2012. The environmental baseline study program involves the comprehensive study of:

- Fisheries
- Aquatics and Water Quality
- Wildlife
- Geochemistry
- Soils and Terrain
- Surface Water and Groundwater
- Vegetation
- Wetlands
- Meteorology and Air Quality

The KSM Project will be developed in a manner consistent with the management direction provided by the Cassiar Iskut-Stikine Land and Resource Management Plan and the draft Nass South Sustainable Resource Management Plan.



KSM PROJECT



Human Environment Studies

Seabridge is conducting studies to understand the current human environment near the proposed KSM Project. This will help to assess potential project effects on regional residents.

Socio-Economics

Socio-economic studies have identified the social, economic, heritage, and health components of regional and local communities that could potentially be affected by the proposed project.



Archaeology

Multiple archaeological sites were found in the proposed KSM Project area. These sites are now protected.



Traditional Knowledge

Local Aboriginals' traditional knowledge (TK) provides valuable information important to a comprehensive environmental assessment process.

- The KSM Project Team recognizes the sensitive nature of TK and seeks to work collaboratively with Aboriginal knowledge holders in a mutually beneficial manner.



Country Foods

This study evaluates the quality of foods potentially harvested in the proposed project area.



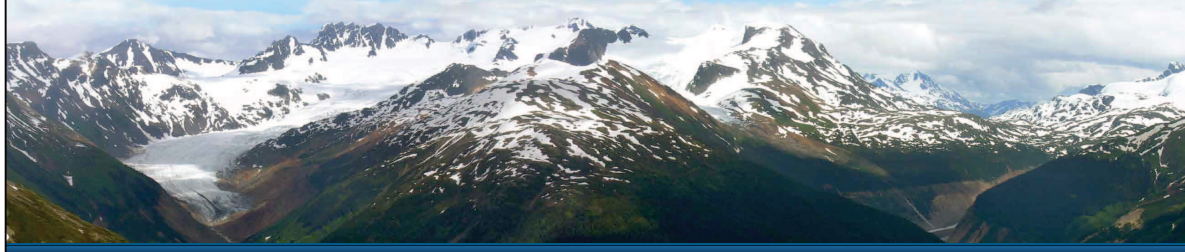
Land and Resource Use

Land and resource use studies identify land users and owners and their activities in the proposed KSM Project area and surroundings. Potential project effects on existing land use are determined, and appropriate mitigations are developed. Potential land users and owners include:

- Aboriginal peoples
- Hunters, trappers and fishers
- Guide outfitters
- Tourism and recreation operators
- Private property owners
- Users of parks and protected areas
- Mining, oil and gas tenure holders
- Forestry tenure holders



KSM PROJECT



Environmental Management

Seabridge recognizes that mining affects the environment. We will work with the provincial and federal governments, Aboriginal peoples, and local communities to minimize potentially adverse project effects, discuss options, and plan for successful mine closure and reclamation.

Project Design

Design provisions to protect the environment include:

- Tailing Management Facility located in an area with easily managed surface water flows.
- Water management plan for the proposed mining area to minimize effects on natural watercourses and treat affected water.
- Diversion tunnels to direct clean water around areas disturbed by mining.
- Hydro-electric generation of green energy in diversions and process streams.
- Use of energy efficient equipment will reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Conveyor to transport ore through a tunnel from the mine site to the processing plant.
- Use of existing access roads as much as possible to minimize additional road construction.
- Use of access roads limited to authorized personnel, along with restrictions on employee hunting and fishing, to prevent harvesting pressure on fish and wildlife.

The KSM Project has been designed, and will be developed and operated, using the highest practicable standards of environmental management.



Project Operation

Operating policies will include:

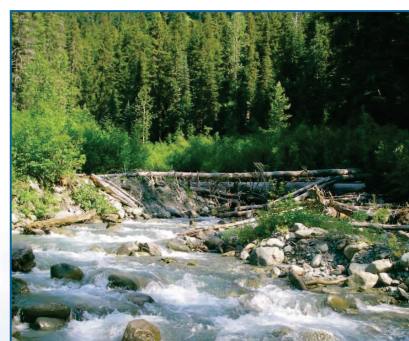
- Use of best environmental practices.
- Spill avoidance and spill control plans.
- Emergency response plans.
- Reduce, re-use, recycle initiatives to minimize waste.
- Ongoing energy efficiency initiatives.
- Adaptive management towards continual improvement.
- Ongoing community engagement.

Project Closure

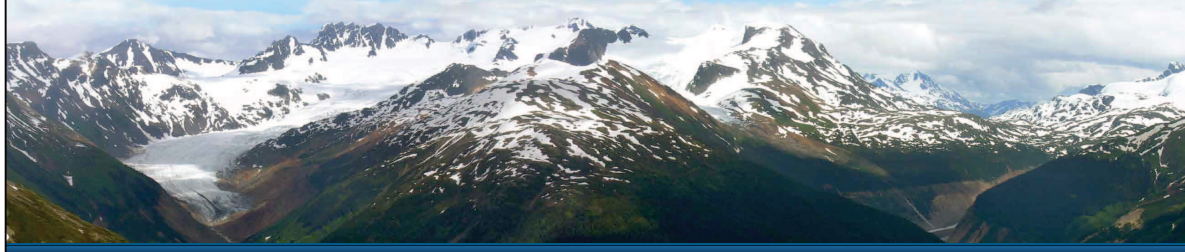
Reclamation and monitoring:

- Financial security will be provided to ensure:
 - appropriate restoration of the site when mining ceases.
 - ongoing water treatment and monitoring.
- An approved fish habitat compensation plan to replace affected fish habitat.

The Nass River, located downstream of the project, is a valuable commercial salmon fisheries. Protecting this resource is essential for developing a sustainable project.



KSM PROJECT



Project Components

Every resource development project has key project components that make it unique. The proposed KSM Project's key components include two controlled access roads, three open pits, rock storage facilities, water treatment facilities, diversion tunnels, an ore preparation complex, ore transport tunnels, a processing plant, a tailing management facility, and a transmission line.

Coulter Creek Access Road

- Controlled access to limit effects on fish and wildlife.
- 35 km addition to existing road.
- Bridge over Unuk River.

Treaty Creek Access Road

- 33 km access road to Highway 37.
- Controlled access limits effects on fish and wildlife.
- Bridge over Bell-Irving River.

Transmission Line

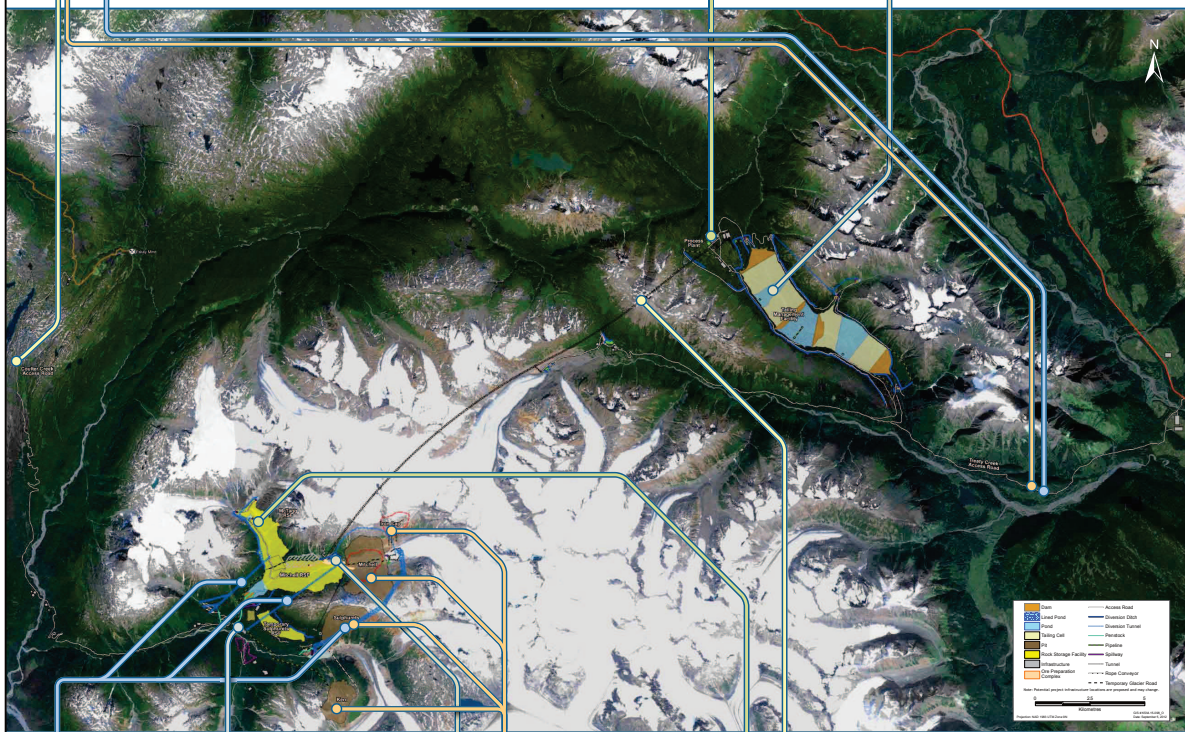
- Parallels Treaty Creek access road.
- Provides link to provincial electricity grid.

Processing Plant

- Located near the end of the ore transport tunnels.
- Copper, gold and molybdenum are separated from the ore using a flotation process.
- Cyanide, used to extract more gold, is recovered and residual cyanide is subjected to two separate destruction methods.
- Copper, molybdenum and gold are trucked off-site for further processing.
- Ground ore with metals removed, "tailing," is pumped to the tailing management facility.
- Camp nearby to house employees.

Tailing Management Facility

- Dams constructed with locally quarried rock and non-sulphide bearing tailing.
- Sulphide bearing tailing submerged in a lined pond to ensure permanent saturation.
- Dams at either end have low permeability cores.
- Seepage collection dams downstream of tailing dams.



Water Treatment Facilities

- Dam on lower Mitchell Creek collects water from the Mitchell Pit and rock storage facilities.
- Drainage from facilities piped to the dam.
- Water piped by gravity to a treatment plant.
- Turbine installed in the pipeline generates electricity.
- Camp nearby to house employees.

Ore Preparation Complex

- Ore is crushed and transported on a conveyor to the processing plant.

Diversion Tunnels

- Three tunnels divert water away from the mine site.
- Keep fresh water away from surface disturbances, maintaining water quality.
- Water discharging through tunnels is mostly directed through turbines to generate electricity to supplement power from the provincial grid.
- Will remain in operation after closure and will supply power to water treatment facilities.

KSM comprises four main deposits – Kerr, Sulphurets, Mitchell and Iron Cap – that will be developed in stages using typical truck and shovel excavation methods.

TOTAL proven and probable reserves at the four deposits:

- Gold: 38.2 million ounces
- Copper: 9.9 billion pounds
- Silver: 191 million ounces
- Molybdenum: 213 million pounds

Ore Transport Tunnels

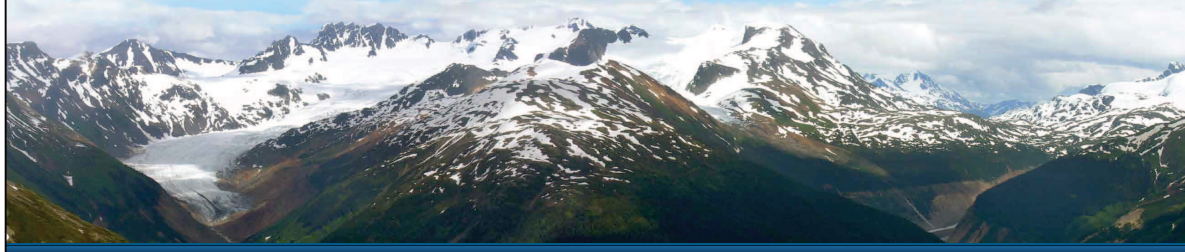
- Required to access the processing plant and tailing management facility from mine sites.
- Each tunnel will be 23 km long with an access about 7 km from the northern end.
- Cross connections between the tunnels provide an escape route and enable ventilation.
- Tunnels include a conveyor, diesel pipeline and transmission line.

Rock Storage Facilities (RSF)

- Stores non-ore rock removed to access ore.
- Ditches and tunnels divert surface run-off.
- RSF drainage collected and treated.
- Covered with overburden and vegetated at closure.



KSM PROJECT



Environmental Assessment (EA) Process

To establish a large operating mine in British Columbia the project must be reviewed and approved under the *BC Environmental Assessment Act* (BCEAA) and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA). The BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) coordinates the provincial and federal government harmonized review process.

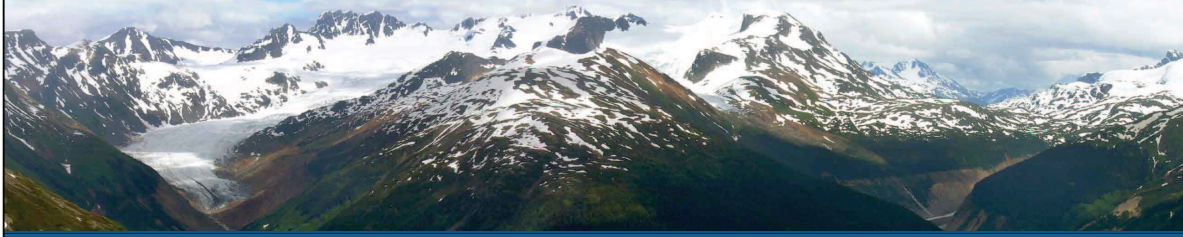
Seabridge will develop the KSM Project using the highest practicable standards of environmental management as regulated by the federal and provincial governments.

EA Process	Project Milestones
Early Project Definition	<p>March 2008: Seabridge submits the KSM Project Description to EAO.</p> <p>April 2008: EAO issues Section 10 Order requiring an EA Certificate for the KSM Project.</p> <p>March 2008 - ongoing: Seabridge conducts environmental and social baseline studies, community engagement activities, and consultation with regulatory agencies and Aboriginal groups to confirm scope and depth of studies.</p>
Definition of Project Scope, Issues and Assessment	<p>March 2008 - ongoing: Community engagement activities with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal governments, regulatory agencies, interest groups and the general public to share project information and obtain feedback for consideration in the EA.</p> <p>July 2009: CEA Agency determines KSM Project must undergo a comprehensive study EA review under the CEAA.</p> <p>November 2009: EAO issues Section 11 Order defining the EA process, including which groups require consultation.</p> <p>December 2009 - ongoing: Seabridge continues environmental and social baseline studies in development of the project design.</p> <p>June 2010: CEA Agency releases a Draft Comprehensive Study Scope of Assessment document for public review.</p> <p>June - July 2010: Public Open Houses in Northwest BC to share project information and invite public comments on the draft Application Information Requirements.</p> <p>June 25 - July 26, 2010: EAO administers a public comment period for the project.</p> <p>January 2011: EAO issues the final Application Information Requirements outlining the detailed requirements of the environmental assessment.</p> <p>Fall 2011 - Fall 2012: Seabridge and EAO hold meetings to refine the project design based on feedback from regulators and Aboriginal governments.</p> <p>Fall 2012: Submission of EA Certificate Application and concurrent permit applications.</p>
Application Review	<p>Fall 2012 - Spring 2013: Screening, 180-day review phase, including public comment period, following EA Application submission. Seabridge will respond to all comments received and will submit the responses to EAO.</p> <p>Fall 2012 - Spring 2013: Seabridge continues its consultation program throughout the review period.</p> <p>Spring 2013: Provincial and federal governments prepare assessment reports summarizing the issues brought up and resolved during the review, and draft permits are prepared.</p>
Project Decisions	<p>Spring - Summer 2013: Provincial ministers determine whether to issue an EA Certificate within 45 days of receiving recommendations from EAO.</p> <p>Spring - Summer 2013: Federal Minister of Environment determines whether the proposed project will create a significant environmental effect, enabling issuance of federal permits.</p>

Permits, granted by provincial and federal regulatory bodies, are needed throughout the life of the project. The permits grant the project approval to carry out specified activities. Once regulatory approvals are granted, it is expected to take an additional five years of construction and start-up before the mine is operational.



KSM PROJECT



Seabridge Gold Inc.

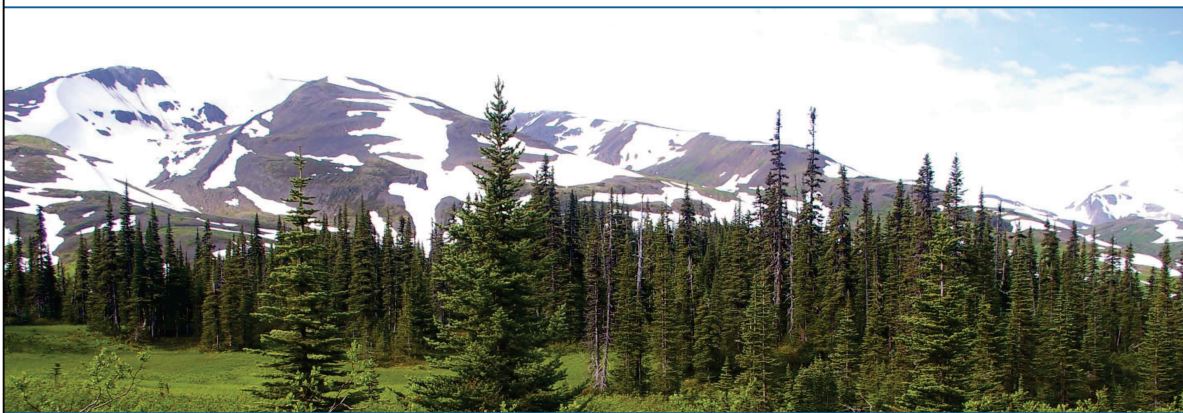
Seabridge Gold Inc. (Seabridge) is a mineral exploration company focused on gold deposits in North America. We acquire projects with gold resources, and work to expand and confirm these resources. We then sell the project, or enter into a joint venture agreement with a larger company, to build the mine and bring it into operation.



Experienced Professionals

Experienced professionals in the mining and exploration sector lead Seabridge's management team. Together, the team has more than 225 years of work experience.

- Chairman and Chief Executive Officer** – Rudi P. Fronk
- Director, President and Chief Operating Officer** – Jay S. Layman
- Senior Vice President** – William E. Threlkeld
- Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer** – Christopher J. Reynolds
- Vice President, Environmental Affairs** – R. Brent Murphy
- Vice President, Corporate Affairs and Corporate Secretary** – C. Bruce Scott
- Senior Geologist** – Mike Savell
- Technical Services Manager** – Jim Smolik
- Manager, Environmental Affairs** – Elizabeth Miller



KSM Project Team

The KSM Project team includes technical experts from the following companies:



Allnorth Consultants Ltd.
www.allnorth.com



Mine Ventilation Services Inc.
www.mvsengineering.com



Ausenco PSI
www.ausenco.com



Moose Mountain Technical Services
www.moosemm.com



BGC Engineering
www.bgcengineering.com



Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.
www.rescan.com

Bosche Ventures Ltd.



Resource Modeling Inc.
www.rmi-az.com



**EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.,
a Tetra Tech Company**
www.eba.ca



SGS-CEMI
www.sgs.com



Golder Associates
www.golder.ca



Thyssen Mining
www.thyssenmining.com



Klohn Crippen Berger Ltd.
www.klohn.com



Wardrop, a Tetra Tech Company
www.wardrop.com

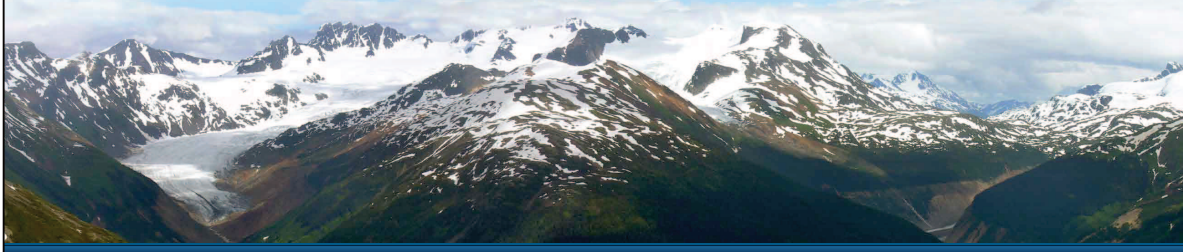


McElhanney and Associates
www.mcelhanney.com

WN Brazier Associates Inc.



KSM PROJECT



Estimated Economic Benefits from the KSM Project (August 2012)

The proposed KSM mine is anticipated to have a 52-year life and will create multi-generational employment in the region.

Estimates during Construction:

- An average of approximately 1,800 jobs (full-time equivalent, FTE) on site over 5 years (1,800 per year X 5 years).
- Additional supplier jobs in BC for an average of 2,510 (FTE) because of construction, and 4,770 in Canada (including BC).
- Additional induced jobs (from workers spending their incomes) of an average of 4,410 FTE across Canada, with approximately 2,220 of those in BC.
- Direct project spending of approximately \$3.5B into the provincial economy for goods and services.
- Total GDP generated in BC by the project (direct, indirect, and induced) of approximately \$3.4B, and \$6.0B for all of Canada.
- Total tax revenue (federal and provincial) of approximately \$592M from economic activity in BC and \$1.08B for all of Canada.

Source: DYNATEC model based on Statistics Canada's Input-Output Model of the economies of Canada and the provinces using Seabridge estimates of direct project employment and expenditures.



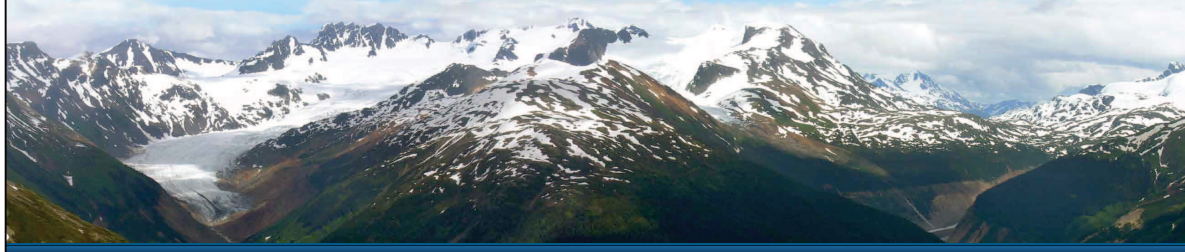
Estimates during Operation:

- An average of approximately 1,040 jobs (FTE) on site annually.
- 1,840 supplier jobs in BC and 3,780 jobs in Canada (including BC).
- 1,110 induced jobs (from workers spending their incomes) in BC and 2,680 jobs in Canada (including BC).
- GDP generated in BC by the project (direct, indirect, and induced) of about \$400M per year, and \$800M per year for all of Canada.
- Total GDP generated over the life of the project estimated at \$42B for Canada.
- Total annual tax revenues (federal and provincial) of about \$78M from economic activity in BC and \$154M for all of Canada.

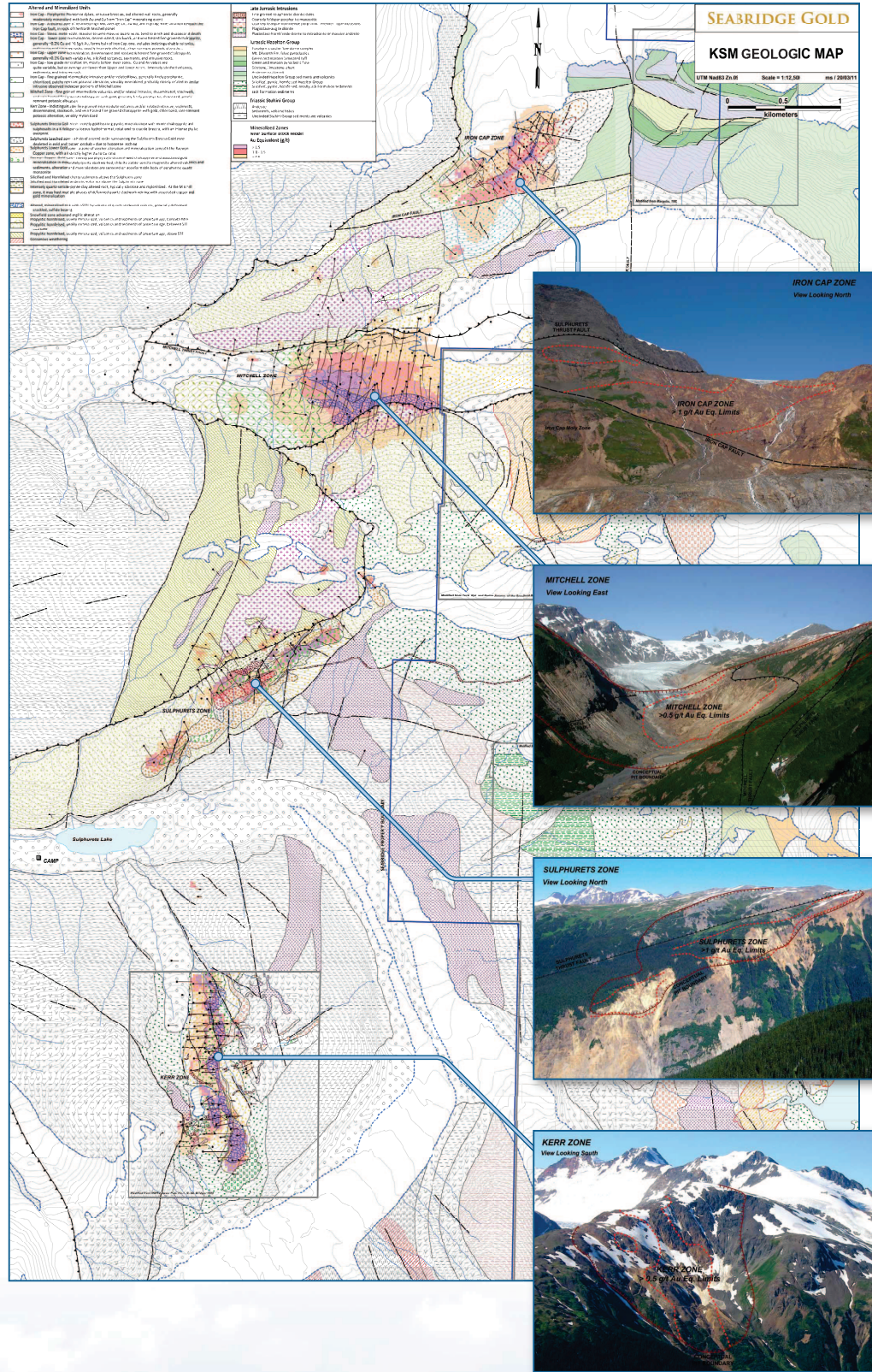
Source: DYNATEC model based on Statistics Canada's Input-Output Model of the economies of Canada and the provinces using Seabridge estimates of direct project employment and expenditures.



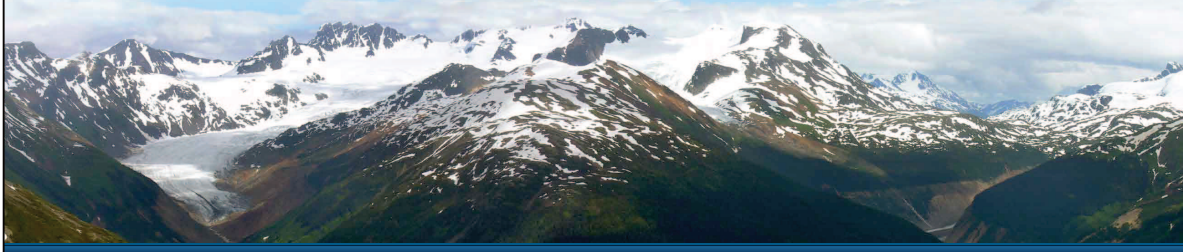
KSM PROJECT



KSM Project Geology

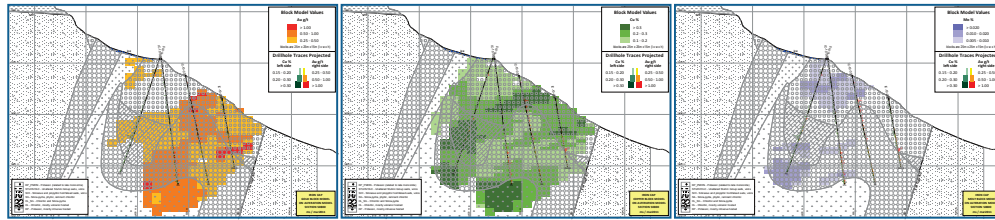


KSM PROJECT

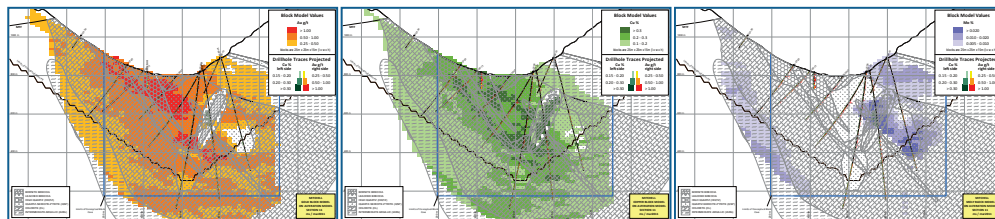


KSM Project Geology: Deposit Cross-sections

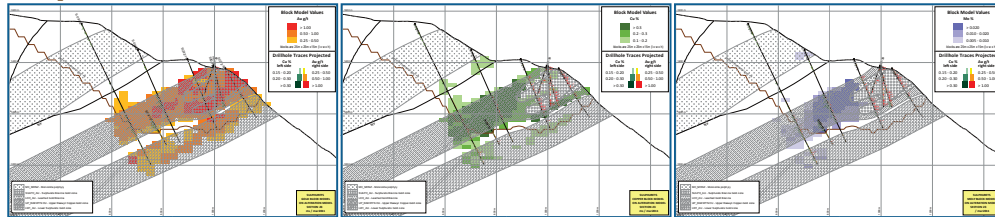
Iron Cap



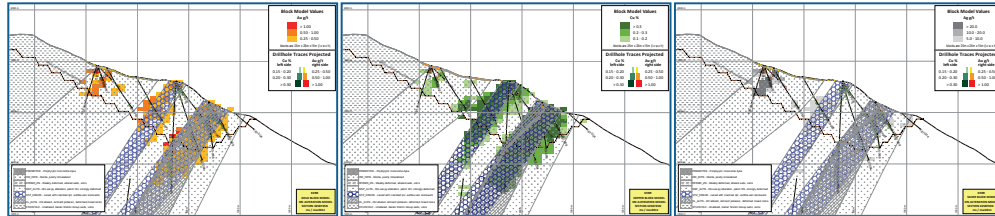
Mitchell



Sulphurets



Kerr



Proven and probable reserves at the four deposits are 2.55 billion tonnes at 0.55 g/t Au, 0.21% Cu, 2.74 g/t Ag, 44.7 ppm Mo with contained metal totalling:

- Gold: 38.2 million ounces
- Silver: 191 million ounces
- Copper: 9.9 billion pounds
- Molybdenum: 213 million pounds



Iron Cap: Copper "staining" due to weathering of gold-copper mineralization.



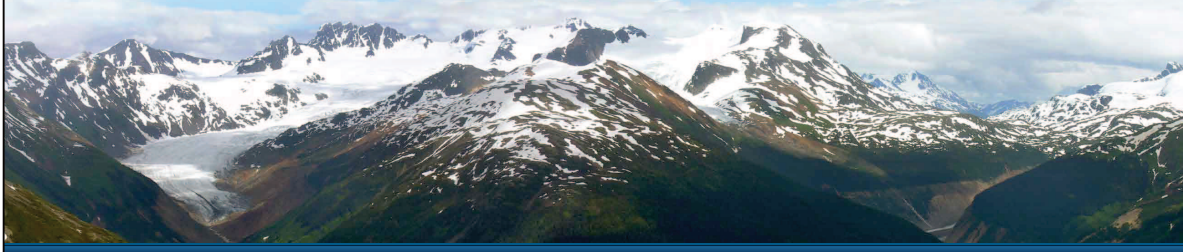
Mitchell: Copper oxide precipitating in puddle.



Mitchell: Mineralized vein stockwork.



KSM PROJECT



Working in the Nass Area

At Seabridge Gold, being welcome in the communities where we operate is essential to our business. We have made significant progress in advancing our KSM project toward production and, if approved, it is our belief the project will become an economic anchor for Northwestern British Columbia and its residents for many years to come.



The KSM Project is located in the upper reaches of the Nass Watershed and so our relationship with the Nisga'a Nation is very important. The tenets of the Nisga'a Final Agreement apply and we are committed to:

- Respecting Nisga'a Treaty Rights.
- Building relationships and developing community understanding about the project.
- Developing employment and other economic opportunities to benefit the Nisga'a Nation over generations.
- Protecting the environment and minimizing our footprint.



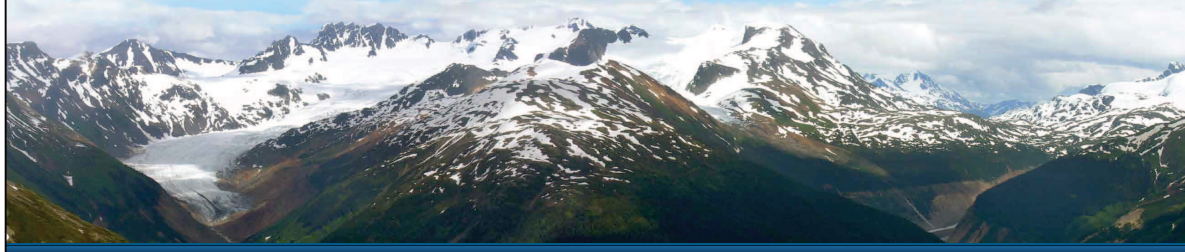
Engaged communities bring their interests, expertise, skills and knowledge to any discussion, enabling Seabridge Gold to develop responsible projects benefiting everyone. We welcome your input. community@seabridgegold.net



The KSM Project will build a legacy of corporate responsibility and community involvement, ensuring the resources of Northwestern British Columbia are used wisely and for the benefit of all citizens.



KSM PROJECT



Water Management

Water Management from the Mine Site

Seabridge Gold's proposed KSM Project is located in the Sulphurets Creek drainage basin (a tributary of the Unuk River) in British Columbia, Canada. The proposed mine site is located approximately 30 km (19 mi) east of where the Unuk River crosses the Canada/US border into Alaska. As a result of natural rock conditions, water in the area shows elevated levels of metals, including iron and copper, and suspended solids.

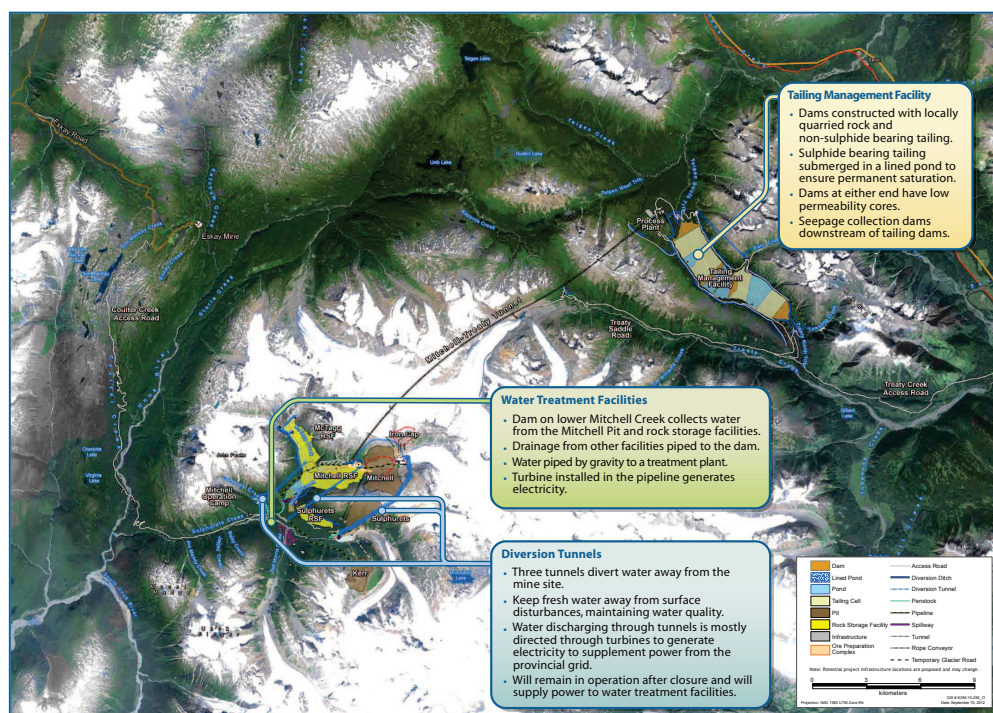
As part of its environmental assessment work to date, Seabridge has completed a comprehensive environmental baseline study of the natural environment, including fisheries, wildlife, aquatics, and surface water and groundwater quantity and quality. Using these and other data, the KSM Project has been engineered and designed, and will be developed and operated, to the highest standards of environmental management; mitigation and monitoring plans are an integral part of construction, operation and closure of the project.

The water management plan for the proposed KSM Project includes:

- A commitment to minimizing effects on natural watercourses;
- A commitment to treating mine contact water;
- A system of ditches and diversion tunnels around the mine site to direct non-contact water around areas disturbed by mining;
- A water storage dam designed to store mine contact water prior to treatment and release;
- Meeting water quality discharge criteria, as determined by the Province of British Columbia and the Government of Canada; and
- A long-term commitment to project reclamation after mine closure, which includes ongoing water treatment and monitoring.

Water Storage Dam

The KSM Project design includes a robust water storage dam located downstream of the major mining areas. The dam has been designed to withstand earthquakes, flooding and avalanches and allows seasonal storage and treatment of mine waters. The design of the dam minimizes seepage and meets standards established by the Canadian Dam Association and the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD).



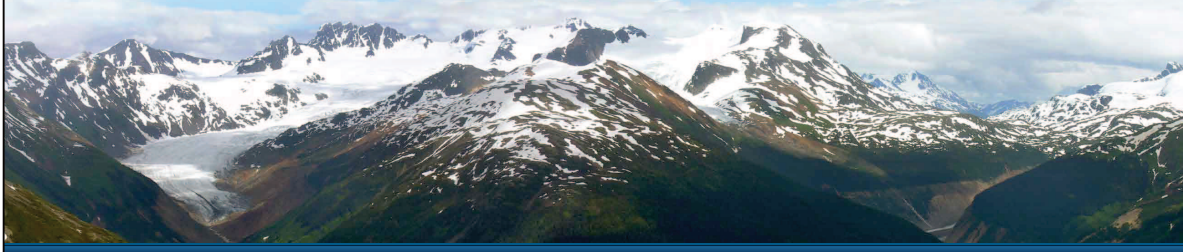
Water Management from the Tailing Management Facility

The KSM Project's processing plant and tailing management facility (TMF) will be located in the upper tributaries of Teigen and Treaty creeks, which flow into a Nass River tributary, the Bell-Irving River. The TMF site has limited fisheries values and excellent topography to maximize efficient water management.

Seepage collection ponds are an integral part of the overall water management plan for the TMF. The proposed seepage collection ponds are situated downstream of the constructed dams and will collect subsurface seepage contact water from the TMF, which will then be recycled back into the facility. At closure, contact water will be returned, over time, to a quality that can be discharged directly into the environment.



KSM PROJECT



Working with our US Neighbours

At Seabridge Gold, being welcome in the communities where we operate is essential to our business, irrespective of borders. Community engagement, safety and wellbeing of people, stewardship of natural surroundings, and respect for its neighbours are cornerstones of Seabridge Gold's community relationships.

How is Alaska involved?

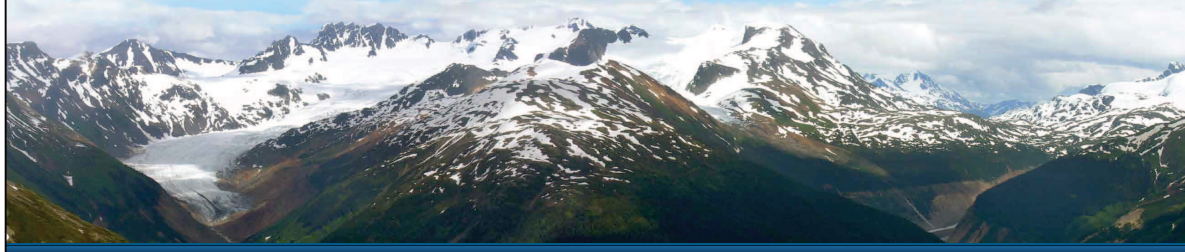
The KSM Project is located approximately 30 km (19 mi) east of where the Unuk River crosses the border between British Columbia and Alaska, and 160 km (100 mi) northeast of the city of Ketchikan. Both the State of Alaska and US federal agencies are aware of the KSM Project and are actively engaged in its environmental review as members of the project's working group which was formed by Canada's Federal and Provincial governments to assess the potential environmental impacts of the KSM Project.



Engaged communities bring their interests, expertise, skills and knowledge to any discussion, enabling Seabridge Gold to develop responsible projects benefiting everyone. We welcome your input. community@seabridgegold.net



KSM PROJECT



Essential Elements in our Daily Lives

Many things we rely on daily – at work, home and play – contain gold, copper, silver and molybdenum. These minerals are found at the proposed KSM Project.

Gold

- 60% of the gold mined today becomes jewellery (wedding rings, watches, necklaces). Other applications and products include dentistry, medical equipment and electronics, including computers, tablets and cell phones.
- Gold is used for energy conservation, as a window coating in new buildings.
- 100 million people worldwide depend on gold mining for their livelihood.
- Gold is very pliable: one ounce of pure gold can be hammered into a single sheet, 9 square metres.

Silver

- Silver is used in many different things, including batteries, catalytic converters, electronics and circuit boards, and for water treatment. More than 95% of annual consumption is in industrial and decorative applications, photography and silverware.
- Cloth containing silver is more resistant to the effects of mildew and bacteria. It's used in sports clothing to kill bacteria and keep clothes odor free.
- Silver is the best heat conductor of all elements. That's why it's used in solar panels and automobile rear window defoggers.



Molybdenum

- As a pure metal, molybdenum – or moly – is used as filament supports in light bulbs, metalworking dies, and furnace parts because of its high melting temperature.
- The two largest uses of moly are as an alloy in stainless steels and in alloy steels. These are used in food handling, hospital and laboratory equipment, automotive parts, construction equipment and gas transmission pipes. You can even find moly in golf clubs!
- Iron, steel and superalloy producers account for about 81% of the moly consumed in North America.

Copper

- Copper wiring and plumbing are essential to appliances, heating and cooling systems, and telecommunications links used every day in homes and businesses.
- Copper is an essential component in motors, wiring, radiators, connectors, brakes, and bearings used in cars and trucks.
- Almost half of the copper used in North America is for construction; 23% in electric and electronic products; and 12% in consumer products.

