

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2 – FIRST NATIONS/GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	2-1
2.1 Introduction	2-1
2.1.1 Consultation Requirements	2-1
2.1.2 Consultation Overview.....	2-2
2.2 consultation Principles, objectives approach and Methods.....	2-4
2.2.1 Principles	2-4
2.2.2 Objectives	2-5
2.2.3 Approach and Methods	2-5
2.3 First Nations Consultation	2-9
2.3.1 Consultations	2-10
2.3.2 Potentially Affected First Nations.....	2-12
2.3.3 Selkirk First Nation.....	2-12
2.3.4 Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation	2-24
2.3.5 Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in First Nation.....	2-25
2.3.6 White River First Nation.....	2-26
2.3.7 Champagne and Aishihik First Nations	2-27
2.3.8 Kluane First Nation	2-28
2.4 Yukon and Federal Government Consultation	2-28
2.4.1 Rationale for Consulting Yukon and Federal Government Agencies.....	2-28
2.4.2 Consultations to Date	2-30
2.4.3 Issues Raised, Their Consideration and Status	2-37
2.5 Public Consultation	2-51
2.5.1 Interested, Potentially Affected Public.....	2-51
2.5.2 Public Consultation	2-52
2.5.3 Issues Raised, Their Consideration and Status	2-54
2.6 Key Concerns Raised	2-57
2.7 Observations on the Concerns identified: Differences and Similarities.....	2-59
2.8 Future Consultation	2-59

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.3-1 Selkirk First Nation Consultation Overview 2-14
Table 2.3-2 Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation Consultation Overview 2-25
Table 2.4-1 Government Consultation Overview 2-38
Table 2.5-1 Public Consultation Overview 2-55

2 – FIRST NATIONS/GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC CONSULTATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Casino Mining Corporation (CMC) is committed to developing and operating the Casino Project (the Project) in a safe, ethical and socially-responsible manner. Consistent with this, CMC recognizes that First Nation and stakeholder engagement are important to the success of the Project. The principles, objectives, and methods for consultation followed by CMC, the concerns raised during the course of consultations, and the measures taken by CMC to address those concerns are discussed herein.

CMC developed an approach to consultation in accordance with the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) Proponent's Guide to Information Requirements for Executive Committee Project Proposal Submissions ("Information Requirements Guide") and began to implement that approach in 2008 (YESAB 2005). Consultation activities and the provision of information about the Project have been undertaken with First Nations, the Yukon Government and Agencies, the Federal Government, and Municipal Governments. Consultation tracking was employed to compile and track consultation activities that have occurred to date and will continue to be employed into the future. A detailed log of the consultation activities that have taken place can be found in Appendix 2A.

2.1.1 Consultation Requirements

The *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA) requires a proponent to consult with those who might be affected by its proposed activities. While First Nation and stakeholder engagement is required under YESAA, consultation also informs project design, operations, mitigation, decommissioning and closure to strengthen and improve a project.

The Project will require a proposal submitted to the YESAB Executive Committee for review. Section 50(3) of the YESAA states that "Before submitting a proposal to the Executive Committee, the proponent of a project shall consult any first nation in whose territory, or the residents of any community in which, the project will be located or might have significant environmental or socio-economic effects". The definition of consultation under YESAA requires that the parties to be consulted (First Nations, stakeholders) be provided with:

- Notice of the project and related activities in sufficient form and detail to allow the Party to prepare its views on the matter;
- A reasonable period (of time) for the Party to prepare its views; and
- An opportunity to present such views to the Party having the duty to consult (CMC).

The Party having the duty to consult (CMC) must also fully and fairly consider the views presented by the First Nation or stakeholder.

The Information Requirements Guide indicates that a Project Proposal must, with respect to consultation under YESAA, include the following:

- A list of the parties who have been provided notice of the Project;
- A detailed description of the consultation methods used to identify and inform potentially affected First Nations and community residents, including describing the form and detail of information provided;
- A description of the format of the events and information provided to those consulted;

- Allotted reasonable amount of time for those consulted to allow them to prepare their views on the proposal;
- Identification of any interests/issues that were raised, and the individual or group that raised them. Outline similarities or differences in presented views; and,
- A detailed description of how the views and information (issues and concerns) presented to the proponent, including traditional knowledge if provided, were considered in preparation of the project proposal.

2.1.2 Consultation Overview

CMC has been sharing information and consulting with First Nations, local communities, Yukon government and federal agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs), and individuals since 2008. CMC's consultation program included a range of techniques to identify concerns and methods to address those concerns. Techniques used by CMC to consult included: one-on-one, group and community meetings, Open Houses, presentations, field trips, general and Project Proposal meetings, interviews and questionnaires, as well as phone calls, e-mails, and letters. Full descriptions of the consultation techniques used are included in Section 2.2.2.

Since the initiation of the consultation program in 2008, CMC engaged the following First Nations and stakeholders.

First Nations and Renewable Resource Councils:

- Selkirk First Nation;
- Selkirk Renewable Resource Council;
- Little Salmon-Carmacks First Nation;
- Carmacks Renewable Resource Council;
- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation;
- Champagne and Aishihik First Nation;
- Kluane First Nation; and
- White River First Nation.

Yukon Based Government and Agencies:

- Yukon Community Services;
- Yukon Development Assessment Branch
- Yukon Development Corporation;
- Yukon Energy Corporation;
- Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources;
- Yukon Environment;
- Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board (YESAB);
- Yukon Executive Council;

- Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board;
- Yukon Health and Social Services;
- Yukon Highways and Public Works;
- Yukon Housing Corporation;
- Yukon Tourism and Culture; and
- Yukon Water Board;

Federal Government:

- Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency;
- Environment Canada;
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada;
- Natural Resources Canada; and
- Transport Canada.

Yukon Public:

- Village of Carmacks;
- Carmacks (Tantalus) School;
- Carmacks Health Centre;
- City of Whitehorse;
- Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce;
- Whitehorse Hospital;
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- Yukon College;
- Yukon Tourism Industry Association;
- Yukon Mine Training Association;
- Yukon Conservation Society;
- Yukon Fish and Game Association;
- Yukon River Panel;
- Trapping Concession #121;
- Trapping Concession #148;
- Trapping Concession #116;
- Trapping Concession #122;
- Trapping Concession #130 and Land Owner;

- Trapping Concession #131;
- Trapping Concession #145;
- Trapping Concession #146;
- Other Trapline Tenure holders;
- Prophet Muskwa Guide Outfitters;
- Mervyn's Yukon Outfitting; and
- Local businesses.

Additionally, CMC shared and received information from various NGOs, special interest groups and individuals.

2.2 CONSULTATION PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES APPROACH AND METHODS

The approach employed by CMC was based on establishment of respectful, mutually-beneficial relationships and maintaining open and transparent communications.

Feedback from First Nations and stakeholders has informed CMC's consultation approach and methods, as well as Project design (e.g. road location, fuel used for power generation, road access management). It has also helped CMC to develop measures to address potential Project effects both at the development stage and throughout operations.

2.2.1 Principles

The consultation principles align with CMC's objective to develop and operate the Project in a safe, ethical and socially responsible manner. They were developed to guide CMC's First Nations and stakeholder consultations. The consultation principles employed by CMC include:

- Communication
 - Communicate regularly on the Project's progress;
 - Wherever practical, maximize opportunities to provide feedback; and
 - Clearly communicate feedback mechanisms to foster two-way communication.
- Transparency
 - Clearly explain the decision making process and define the intended outcomes of any consultation;
 - Communicate to stakeholders what they can and cannot influence in the consultation process;
 - Inform stakeholders about how their input will be used; and
 - Where issues or concerns were raised, document decisions or outcomes of meetings with stakeholders.
- Inclusiveness
 - Identify First Nations and stakeholders and, where possible, involve them in consultation at an early stage;
 - Seek to understand issues or concerns; and
 - Facilitate engagement as appropriate.

2.2.2 Objectives

The overarching objective of consultation for CMC is to develop and operate the Project in a safe, ethical and socially responsible manner. CMC recognized the role that effective consultation can play in informing the design and approach to the Project and the Environmental Assessment. Specifically, the objectives of the consultation programs were to:

- Ensure timely, open, effective and ongoing communication and information sharing;
- Develop and support ongoing relationships with First Nations and stakeholders;
- Create and maintain awareness and understanding of the Project, including benefits and consultation processes;
- Learn about First Nation and stakeholder values, issues and concerns;
- Consider values when designing the Project, conducting the assessment, and when developing mitigation, monitoring programs, and management plans; and
- Identify and discuss the challenges and opportunities the First Nations, stakeholders and the Project face.

2.2.3 Approach and Methods

It is understood that consultation preferences may vary amongst First Nations and stakeholders. As well, communication styles, information needs, types of forums or location of venues for communication may differ based on demographic, cultural and other factors. Consequently, CMC's consultation program included a wide variety of consultation techniques and approaches. This section has been informed by and addresses YESAA's requirements for consultation.

During consultations with each of the First Nations, CMC was made aware of their specific consultation policies or protocols. Those First Nations who wished further or more in depth consultation advised CMC of the appropriate persons with whom or through whom communications should take place.

Consultations with First Nations was undertaken by CMC in a manner that is respectful of their preferences, including considering and responding to specific requests regarding consultation processes. For example, during engagement with the Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations, CMC engaged with Chief and Council and designated representatives to receive direction and guidance with respect to format, timing, information to be shared or collected, and how meetings should be communicated to individual community members or the community overall. CMC took direction from these First Nations with respect to which representatives should be included in meetings or provided certain information. CMC was also flexible in selecting mutually agreeable meeting dates and venues, changing these as needed, and responding to requests for specific types of material and information.

Extensive effort was undertaken by CMC to fulfill YESAA's consultation requirements and to meet CMC's consultation objectives. Specifically, CMC, through various actions ensured the following:

- Provided notice of the Project and related activities;
- Provided opportunities to review, and reasonable timeframes to review, Project-related materials and to provide feedback;
- Provided opportunities to present views and provide feedback to CMC about the Project; and
- Fairly and fully considered comments and information received.

Potentially affected First Nations and stakeholders were identified by CMC and, where possible, CMC involved them in consultation at an early stage. Information was communicated both broadly to First Nations and stakeholders and on a topic-specific basis to match the requests and stated preferences of First Nations and stakeholders. When possible and appropriate, First Nations and stakeholders were provided information in advance of meetings and events as well as opportunities to review information, before and during such events. Responses to requests for information were provided promptly, recognizing that in some cases information had to be located, assembled or otherwise prepared. Timelines for providing responses varied accordingly. CMC endeavored to provide meeting agendas at least 2 to 3 days before meetings. Information for meetings and information corresponding to questions and/or requests was provided to First Nations, governments and stakeholders on an ongoing basis. Timelines for feedback from meetings were discussed at those meetings and follow-up on topics/questions identified was provided. CMC tracked and documented decisions or outcomes of meetings and other consultations, and where appropriate, conveyed these to the parties involved.

A detailed list of communications and consultation are included in Appendix 2A.

2.2.3.1 Consultation Materials

A range of corporate materials was developed and used to provide information about the Project and to build understanding, raise awareness, support consultation and engage participants in the consultation process. These included:

- A series of PowerPoint Presentations that covered a variety of topics including:
 - Project overview;
 - Project schedule;
 - Environmental studies and status;
 - Mine design; and
 - Opportunities and benefits for communities.
- A Project booklet providing descriptions of:
 - Casino Mining Corporation;
 - Project and history;
 - Project description;
 - Project timeline;
 - Socio-economic effects assessment information;
 - Project benefits for Yukon and communities;
 - Business, training opportunities;
 - Consultation and community involvement;
 - Consultation groups; and
 - Contact information.
- Open House Flyers
 - Brief project description;
 - Brief description of event; and
 - Dates, contact information.
- Open House Posters
 - Introduction to the company;
 - Introduction to the consulting team;
 - Introduction and overview of the project;

- Details on Engineering, geological and related studies;
- Details on Biophysical (Terrestrial and Aquatic) Studies;
- Details on Socio-economic Studies; and
- Details on Heritage and Archaeology Studies.

Copies of these consultation materials are provided in Appendix 2B.

A Project website is available (www.casinomining.com) from which interested parties can access a newsletter and other material.

In addition to the materials developed and used to support consultation, a range of events and activities were designed and convened including those discussed below.

2.2.3.2 Open Houses

Nine Open Houses were arranged and facilitated by CMC that took place in Pelly Crossing, Village of Carmacks, Little Salmon/Carmacks Community, City of Whitehorse, and Beaver Creek. These events served to: share information with First Nations, the government and stakeholders; provide an update on the project progress; and to gather feedback on the Project, including issues and concerns.

First Nations and stakeholders were notified of Open Houses through a variety of methods, including:

- Discussion at meetings or during phone calls prior to events;
- Notices delivered by mail or dropped off to community members (in Pelly Crossing and Village of Carmacks);
- Flyers about the event posted around the community;
- Letters to First Nations and key stakeholders; and
- Advertisements in the Whitehorse Star and Yukon News.

Refreshments and food were provided at all Open Houses. Babysitting was provided at the Open House in the Village of Carmacks allowing participants to review the posters and materials and to talk with CMC and its consultants at a leisurely pace and in a focused manner.

Open Houses were arranged in a casual, informal setting. Approximately 15 to 23 poster boards, maps and photos describing the Project were arranged around the periphery of the room. CMC and its consultants were available to discuss the poster board content, maps and photos as well as the Project in general, and to answer questions posed by event participants.

Upon entering the Open House venues, attendees were greeted, invited to sign in, and provided information on how to access future Project updates and other communication. Participants were offered a comment form, and/or a Project booklet that provided a high level overview of the Project.

Open House display materials including poster boards and maps. Information included descriptions of:

- Casino Mining Corporation;
- Project;
- Project status and timeline;
- Project benefits;

- Regulatory review and permitting process;
- Freegold Road extension and upgrades;
- Key issues and studies undertaken;
- Community involvement;
- Consultation and community engagement and objectives;
- Consultation groups and activities; and
- Contact information.

An overview presentation of the Project and the various studies being conducted was provided by CMC. Specific technical aspects of the Project and the studies being undertaken were provided by various CMC consultants. There were opportunities for those at the Open House to watch the presentation and to ask questions. After the presentation was complete, CMC representatives and consultants were available for further questions and discussion regarding the Project. The open houses included the following:

- Selkirk First Nation on October 20, 2008;
- Pelly Crossing on December 1, 2009, at Selkirk First Nation offices meeting room from approximately 4 pm to 6 pm;
- Selkirk First Nation on January 13, 2010;
- Carmacks on May 28, 2012 at the Recreation Centre from 5 pm to 8 pm
- Whitehorse on May 30, 2012, at the Yukon Inn in two sessions, the first from 2:30 pm to 5:00 pm and the second from 6:00pm to 8:30 pm;
- Whitehorse on May 14, 2013,
- Whitehorse on May 15 over a lunch session from 12 to 1:30 pm;
- Carmacks on May 14, 2013 at the Arena from 4 pm to 7 pm; and
- Beaver Creek on September 24, 2013, at the recreation hall from 4 pm to 6 pm.

Comment forms were collected from participants. Information from the comment forms was added to CMC's records and considered by CMC during development of the Project Proposal, mitigation measures and proposed operational procedures.

2.2.3.3 Site Visits

As of the date of submission of the Project Proposal, CMC has arranged and facilitated eight site visits to the proposed mine site. During site visits CMC and its consultants took the participants on a tour of the existing facilities and the proposed mine area. Participants viewed the various existing components and were shown proposed locations for future components.

The site visits included the following:

- September 18, 2009 with Selkirk First Nation;
- June 8, 2011 with Fisheries and Oceans Canada;

- July 12, 2011 with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment Canada;
- September 20, 2013 with Selkirk First Nation consultants;
- June 12, 2013 with Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources and Yukon Government representatives;
- June 13, 2013 with Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon Government representatives, and YESAB;
- June 26, 2013 with Selkirk First Nation; and
- August 30, 2013 with Selkirk First Nation.

Transportation around the site was by helicopter or vehicle. CMC and its consultants explained current and Project components, and responded to questions or requests for information. Comments made at site visits were considered by CMC during the development of the Project Proposal and mitigation measures, and potential future operating procedures and plans.

2.2.3.4 Face to Face Meetings

There were many one-on-one and small group meetings to share project information and gain valuable feedback from First Nations and stakeholders that occurred between 2008 and late 2013. These included meetings with First Nation's Chief and Council, City Councils, territorial and federal regulators, community-based organizations, local businesses, and others.

2.2.3.5 Interviews and Questionnaires

Interviews were held with First Nations, government and members of the public. CMC's socio-economic consultant prepared questionnaires to facilitate these interviews. The questionnaires were designed to gather socio-economic information and were specifically designed for the group to be interviewed. Information from more than 30 interviews that were completed was considered and incorporated into the socio-economic assessment. Where concerns or issues were raised, they were considered by CMC in developing the Project Proposal, mitigation measures and Project planning.

2.2.3.6 General Communications and Correspondence

In addition to the techniques described above, CMC shared information through commonly available methods such as phone calls, faxes, e-mails, memos and letters.

2.3 FIRST NATIONS CONSULTATION

This section describes the consultation activities CMC has undertaken with potentially affected First Nations and the associated Renewable Resource Councils. This section includes:

- A brief description of the potentially affected First Nations;
- A description of the consultation undertaken; and
- A detailed summary of issues raised during consultation along with an indication of how they were considered and the degree to which issues have been resolved or addressed by CMC and other parties.

2.3.1 Consultations

CMC consultations included all First Nations that identified an interest, or that were identified by government agencies as having potential interests in the Project or most likely to be potentially affected. The entire list of First Nations with whom CMC consulted is set out in Section 2.3.2 and a more detailed description of these First Nations and their responses during consultation is set out in Sections 2.3.5 through 2.3.8. As a result of its consultations, Selkirk First Nation and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation were the First Nations evaluated most likely to be potentially affected by the Project for the purposes of YESAA.

CMC consulted each of the Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations and their respective Renewable Resources Councils through open houses, meetings, letters, e-mails, and phone calls. Through the consultation activities described in this section, CMC identified and addressed a range of issues, concerns and information requests. The issues raised during these consultations, along with an indication of how they were considered and the degree to which issues have been resolved or addressed by CMC, is described in Section 2.3.3. Finally, a description of the consultation that CMC plans to undertake during the Project Proposal review is set out in Section 2.8.

The description of consultations that took place, as set out below, is in chronological order by quarter and include, as applicable, headings for each type of consultation. These headings are:

- Communications and General Meetings;
- Project Proposal Meetings;
 - Meetings, or efforts to meet, to specifically discuss the approach, content and requirements of the YESAB Project Proposal.
- Open Houses; and
- Site Visits.

Consultation with First Nations began with meetings to introduce the Project in late 2008, early 2009 and in some cases, at later dates. Introductory meetings provided:

- An overview of the project components;
- Description of proposed environmental studies; and
- Opportunities to discuss CMC's understanding of the regulatory process and approvals needed to support the Project.

When appropriate and prior to each meeting, CMC sent the First Nation a letter and information package that included an agenda and information, such as slide presentations and other information to support the proposed discussion. In many cases, the letters and contents of the information packages were also sent by e-mail or dropped off in hard copy, in accordance with the preference requested by the First Nation.

2.3.1.1 General Meetings

Following introductory meetings between CMC and the First Nations, general meetings took place. These meetings included meetings to discuss various topics including:

- Project Proposal;
- Baseline aquatics program;

- Geochemical characterization;
- Air and water programs;
- Biophysical (terrestrial);
- Socio-economics;
- Heritage and archaeology;
- Fish and fish compensation;
- Road design, construction and management;
- Traditional knowledge information collection;
- Traditional knowledge information integration into the Project Proposal; and
- Baseline study status.

At key intervals, CMC also arranged project update meetings. These meetings were to discuss specific issues that may have arisen, to outline work planned for upcoming seasons, and to discuss work completed in previous seasons.

Where appropriate, First Nations were invited to group meetings with Yukon Government and federal agencies and regulators. A series of meetings took place in 2011 to specifically discuss a compensation agreement for potential adverse effects on fish habitat associated with the Project. Meetings with Fisheries and Oceans included topics such as:

- Water quality,
- Habitat assessment and compensation,
- Water balance,
- Fish sampling,
- Baseline data collection,
- Effects of climate change on water balance,
- Monitoring; and
- Winter low-flow period data.

A number of meetings with Yukon Environment and Yukon Tourism and Culture also took place and included a range of topics such as:

- Review of work completed and sites documented;
- Presentation and review of plans for future fieldwork;
- Discussion of potential mitigation options for potentially affected sites;
- Clarifying expectations for evaluating potential paleontological resources;
- Clarifying expectations for inventorying and impact assessment of paleontological resources;

- Clarifying expectations for inventorying and evaluating 20th century mining equipment and other industrial remains;
- Clarifying criteria for evaluating significance of historic period cabins; and
- Clarifying reporting process.

2.3.2 Potentially Affected First Nations

The 1993 *Yukon Land Claims Umbrella Final Agreement* among the Governments of Yukon and Canada and the Yukon First Nations (UFA) identifies the traditional territories of the Yukon First Nations as they were considered for land claim settlement purposes at the time. The Project has components that are located within the Traditional Territories of three of the Yukon First Nations that entered into Final Agreements under the UFA: the Selkirk First Nation, the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation, and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. The term 'Traditional Territory' refers to those lands that were historically used by the First Nation for traditional pursuits and were recognized and accepted as such by the Governments of Canada and Yukon in the UFA.

CMC consulted or engaged with a number of First Nations, including the ones noted above, and where applicable, their respective Renewable Resources Councils and initially determined that those First Nations most likely to be potentially affected by the Project would be the Selkirk First Nation and the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation. The mine site, airstrip, and most of the proposed Freegold Road Extension falls within the Traditional Territory of the Selkirk First Nation. The existing Freegold Road, a portion of that road that CMC proposes to upgrade, and some of the proposed Freegold Extension falls within the Traditional Territory of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation. Because the Project components clearly fall within their Traditional Territories, these two First Nations were consulted to a greater extent as were their corresponding Renewable Resource Councils. Descriptions of these First Nations are provided below.

CMC also engaged with four other First Nations to inform them of the Project and to respond to questions that they may have. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation, whose Traditional Territory includes a very small part of the Project Area where the proposed fisheries compensation would occur, was contacted early in the Project development and kept informed of Project progress. CMC was advised by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation that the Project was seen to fall within Selkirk First Nation Territory and that CMC should consult with Selkirk First Nation and keep Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation informed of the Project.

CMC has also engaged with First Nations whose territory or interests are adjacent to the Traditional Territories of the Selkirk, Little Salmon/Carmacks, and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. CMC engaged with:

- Champagne and Aishihik First Nation,
- Kluane First Nation, and
- White River First Nation.

CMC provided these First Nations with general information about the Project, met with representatives when invited, and answered questions as they arose. Details of these communications and consultations are set out in Sections 2.3.5 through 2.3.8 below.

2.3.3 Selkirk First Nation

The Selkirk First Nation maintains administration and government offices in the vicinity of the village of Pelly Crossing on the Klondike Highway in central Yukon, about 280 km northwest of Whitehorse. Pelly Crossing is approximately 110 km east of the Project.

The Selkirk First Nation is comprised of approximately 614 registered members. About half of the members live around Pelly Crossing. The Selkirk First Nation People are associated with the Na-Cho Nyak Dun and the Little Salmon Carmacks First Nations, all of whom are Northern Tutchone.

The Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement and Selkirk First Nation Self-Government Agreement were signed in July 1997 and the Selkirk First Nation Self-Government Agreement Implementation Plan was signed in September 1997. Currently the Selkirk First Nation Chief and Council are:

- Chief Kevin McGinty;
- Crow Councilor Roger Alfred;
- Crow Councilor Milly Johnson;
- Wolf Councilor Deputy Chief Lori Sims; and
- Wolf Councilor Jeremy Harper.

The Selkirk First Nation's Traditional Territory includes the Project's footprint and most of the proposed Casino road extension. See Figure 2 in Appendix 19A for First Nations Settlement Lands and Traditional Territories.

The company continues to engage with Selkirk First Nation on a range of matters related to Selkirk's direct involvement. CMC and the Selkirk First Nation are proceeding with these discussions. The elements of these discussions are confidential at Selkirk's request.

The Selkirk First Nation has discussed a number of approaches to gathering traditional knowledge with CMC. Dialogue on the approach is ongoing and agreement on an approach for the appropriate application of traditional knowledge to this project is an outstanding issue to be resolved.

2.3.3.1 Selkirk First Nation Consultation

CMC or their consultants regularly contacted the Selkirk First Nation seeking their participation in field programs taking place in the Traditional Territory or Settlement Lands. Where Selkirk First Nation members were available they participated in field programs. In 2011, CMC's heritage and archaeology consultants provided on-the-job heritage assessment fieldwork training to a Selkirk First Nation member. In 2013 CMC's heritage and archaeology consultant provided on-the-job training to three Selkirk First Nation members.

Table 2.3-1 provides an overview of the consultation CMC completed with the Selkirk First Nation. Additional meeting details can be found in Appendix 2A.

Table 2.3-1 Selkirk First Nation Consultation Overview

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
95	Meeting	May 3, 2008	Community Vitality	Potential project effects on Yukon River and local communities, and consideration of traditional knowledge.	CMC has had numerous discussions with the Selkirk First Nation regarding traditional use studies and traditional use of the area surrounding the proposed Project. CMC intends to continue discussions with the First Nations regarding traditional use of the Project area. CMC gathered detailed information and completed effects assessments, to identify potential adverse effects of the Project. Effects assessments included employment and income, employability, economic development and business sector, community vitality, infrastructure and services, cultural continuity, land use and tenure, as well as wildlife, aquatics, vegetation, noise and air quality. CMC will implement a variety of plans to minimize potential adverse effects on traditional uses, Yukon River and communities. Plans include a Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix 23A), Wildlife Management Plan (Section 22.3) Waste Management Plan (Section 22.3), Air Quality Management Plan (Section 22.3), Air Quality and Fugitive Dust Deposition Monitoring Program (Section 23.3), Aquatics Monitoring Plan (Section 23.3), and a Progressive Reclamation Effectiveness Monitoring Program (Section 23.3). CMC will implement a Fish Habitat Compensation Plan (Appendix 10C) and will monitor socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13-19). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
95	Meeting	May 3, 2008	Cultural Continuity	Baseline information collection needs to be complemented by significant traditional knowledge of the area.	CMC has had discussions with the Selkirk First Nation regarding traditional use studies, and protection and confidentiality of traditional knowledge. Through consultations a number of traditional uses have been identified and considered in the effects assessments and the development of mitigation. CMC intends to continue to discuss collection and consideration of traditional knowledge. Resolved, on-going.
21	Drop-in Visit/Casual Meeting	May 4, 2008	Employability	Possibility of Selkirk First Nation workers providing field support to the project.	CMC and their consultants have invited Selkirk First Nation members or other representatives to join field teams since 2008. Selkirk First Nation has joined field teams when they have been available. CMC intends to continue to consult the Selkirk First Nation (Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.4). Resolved, on-going.
22	Open House	October 20, 2008	Land Use and Tenure	Consultation with Selkirk First Nation regarding access points for the project.	CMC has consulted with the Selkirk First Nation since 2008. The Selkirk First Nation was invited to and participated in most meetings with Yukon regulators and other government agencies to review the development of the Project Proposal and to discuss topics of mutual interest, including access options, and specifically the Freegold Road, and the proposed extension and upgrades. Land Use and Cultural Continuity sections (18 and 19) assess effects. CMC intends to continue consultation with the Selkirk First Nation. Resolved, on-going.
26	Meeting	October 20, 2008	Cultural Continuity	Proper delineation of First Nation territorial boundaries on project maps.	First Nations territory map (Figure 2 First Nations Settlement Lands and Traditional Territories, Appendix 19A) is based on Yukon Government mapping. Some First Nation's land claims are still under negotiation. Boundaries of some First Nations may change. Resolved for those First Nation with settled land claims agreements.
26	Meeting	October 20, 2008	Cultural Continuity	First Nations need capacity to participate in the assessment process.	CMC intends to continue discussions with First Nations regarding agreements and funding to participate in the review of the Project Proposal. Resolved, on-going.
26	Meeting	October 20, 2008	Cultural Continuity	Clarification of the appropriate level and type of consultation required by the Selkirk First Nation.	CMC, its consultants and the Selkirk First Nation met and corresponded numerous times since 2008. A number of discussions and correspondence have been exchanged to define how the Selkirk First Nation would like to be consulted. CMC intends to continue to consult with the Selkirk First Nation. Resolved, on-going.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
26	Meeting	October 20, 2008	Cultural Continuity	Engagement of the whole Selkirk First Nation community in the preparation of the environmental assessment, including the socio-economic effects assessment.	CMC and its socio-economic consultant met a number of times with the Selkirk First Nation and conducted Open Houses in Pelly Crossing, Carmacks and Whitehorse. CMC and its consultants and the Selkirk First Nation and Yukon and other regulators met seven times in 2013 to discuss approach to and development of the Project Proposal. CMC's socio-economics consultant shared the draft Socio-economic Baseline Report with the Selkirk First Nation and received and responded to their feedback. CMC intends to continue to consult the Selkirk First Nation during the review of the Project Proposal. Resolved, on-going.
26	Meeting	October 20, 2008	Wildlife	SFN identified they completed a number of wildlife and fisheries studies. Request these studies to include data in the proposed Project baseline studies.	Selkirk First Nations' fisheries and wildlife reports were not provided, however there was discussion about key findings from these reports which was used to inform CMC's work. Resolved.
26	Meeting	October 20, 2008	Project Activities	Guidelines for use of the Minto Landing barge site need to be developed and communicated.	CMC plans do not include reliance on the barge site during operations. (The concern appears to relate to extensive use of the barge site to support other mining activities, with CMC contributing some additional activity. Resolved
22	Open House	October 20, 2008	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	CMC is perceived as a primary contributor to land-based damage at the Minto Landing barge site. Notwithstanding that many were likely contributors it was agreed that guidelines for use of the site need to be developed and communicated. There are issues outstanding at the Barge Landing. The area is becoming quite torn up. Fish utilization in lower Canadian and Britannia and salmon spawning was raised as something of interest and concern to SFN.	CMC does not plan the use of the barge landing during operations. CMC has only received feedback from SFN regarding the 1 Chinook adult that was found spent (spawned and dead) on the banks in the lower reach of Britannia Creek. CMC has conducted spawning surveys for Chinook by foot and by helicopter during the fall for multiple years. CMC has never identified Chinook spawning in Britannia, Canadian, Casino and Dip Creeks. However, CMC has captured Chinook juveniles within the lower 300-400m of Britannia Creek at its confluence with the Yukon River. Resolved, ongoing.
26	Meeting	October 20, 2008	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	SFN identified they completed a number of wildlife and fisheries studies. Request these studies to include data in the proposed Project baseline studies.	CMC has never received any written information from SFN. We have also never obtained any TK on fisheries or water quality, where SFN fish on the Yukon, fishing camps. Resolved. We anticipate Selkirk's internal review of the project may be informed by their own baseline data and other internal reports.
26	Meeting	October 20, 2008	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Fish utilization in lower Canadian and Britannia, including potential for salmon spawning.	To our knowledge, Chinook salmon do not spawn in Britannia Creek. However, as we have discussed in our fish compensation plan, lower Britannia Creek has changed course since the 1970's and currently follows an old road alignment. The majority of Chinook spawn in the main stem of the Yukon river in areas called clear water channels, where groundwater upwelling is located. Most tributaries to the Yukon, such as Britannia Creek freeze to the bottom during winter, which would be detrimental to Chinook eggs, as egg development needs oxygenated water during the winter months
2	Meeting	Dec. 3, 2008	Cultural Continuity	Need to consult with Kluane and Champagne and Aishihik First Nations regarding transportation options.	CMC met with Kluane First Nation and the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations. , identified issues and interests and responded to those. These First Nations' Traditional Territories are west and south-west of Carmacks and the proposed Project. Access will be via the upgraded and extended Freegold Road Resolved, on-going.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
12	Meeting	June 10, 2009	Cultural Continuity	Use First Nations staff in field work to allow better retention of field learnings and improved opportunities to share traditional knowledge.	CMC has invited the Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations to join field crews and included First Nations in fieldwork when they were available. CMC intends to continue discussions with First Nations regarding collection and sharing of traditional knowledge. Resolved, on-going.
12	Meeting	June 10, 2009	Cultural Continuity	Access road route needs to consider known heritage resources.	CMC has completed a heritage resources impact assessment on the proposed road extension and upgrades. Heritage sites have been identified and marked in the field. CMC to develop and implement a Heritage Resources Protection Plan including a chance find procedure (Section 22.3). Additional approaches identified to minimize or avoid potential adverse effects on heritage resources are contemplated in the Proposal. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
12	Meeting	June 10, 2009	Cultural Continuity	TK integration into EA work.	CMC and the Selkirk and Little Salmon Carmacks First Nations have discussed approaches to gathering and protecting traditional knowledge. CMC, the Selkirk First Nation and Yukon regulators specifically discussed how traditional knowledge would be integrated into the Project Proposal. A number of Little Salmon/Carmacks and Selkirk First Nations' traditional uses have been identified in the vicinity of the proposed Project. These uses were considered in the effects assessments as well as during the development of mitigation measures and the Project Proposal. Efforts to sequester additional traditional knowledge continue. Resolved, on-going.
17	Meeting	October 14, 2009	Community Vitality	Benefits agreements should consider social and health impacts.	CMC intends to continue to discuss potential agreement elements, including social and health aspects as the proposed Project moves forward. Resolved, on-going.
17	Meeting	October 14, 2009	Cultural Continuity	Effects on ability to practice traditional activities.	CMC has had numerous discussions with the Selkirk First Nation regarding traditional use studies and traditional use of the area surrounding the proposed Project. CMC intends to continue discussions with the First Nations regarding traditional use of the Project area. CMC gathered detailed information and completed effects assessments, to identify potential adverse effects of the Project. Effects assessments included employment and income, employability, economic development and business sector, community vitality, infrastructure and services, cultural continuity, land use and tenure, as well as wildlife, aquatics, vegetation, noise and air quality. CMC will implement a variety of plans to minimize potential adverse effects on traditional uses, Yukon River and communities. Plans include a Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix 23A), Wildlife Management Plan (Section 22.3) Waste Management Plan (Section 22.3), Air Quality Management Plan (Section 22.3), Air Quality and Fugitive Dust Deposition Monitoring Program (Section 23.3), Aquatics Monitoring Plan (Section 23.3), and a Progressive Reclamation Effectiveness Monitoring Program (Section 23.3). CMC will implement a Fish Habitat Compensation Plan (Appendix 10C) and will monitor socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13-19). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
17	Meeting	October 14, 2009	Cultural Continuity	Effects on increased access on subsistence hunting, fishing and harvesting.	CMC has had numerous discussions with the Selkirk First Nation regarding traditional use studies and traditional use of the area surrounding the proposed Project. CMC intends to continue discussions with the First Nations regarding traditional use of the Project area. CMC gathered detailed information and completed effects assessments, to identify potential adverse effects of the Project. Effects assessments included employment and income, employability, economic development and business sector, community vitality, infrastructure and services, cultural continuity, land use and tenure, as well as wildlife, aquatics, vegetation, noise and air quality. CMC will implement a variety of plans to minimize potential adverse effects on traditional uses, Yukon River and communities. Plans include a Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix 23A), Wildlife Management Plan (Section 22.3) Waste Management Plan (Section 22.3), Air Quality Management Plan (Section 22.3), Air Quality and Fugitive Dust Deposition Monitoring Program (Section 23.3), Aquatics Monitoring Plan (Section 23.3), and a Progressive Reclamation Effectiveness Monitoring Program (Section 23.3).CMC will implement a Fish Habitat Compensation Plan (Appendix 10C) and will monitor socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13-19). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
17	Meeting	October 14, 2009	Cultural Continuity	Request for artifacts to go back to the Pelly community and to have all artifact finds reviewed by Selkirk First Nation Elders. Also need a process for dealing with unexpected heritage finds.	CMC has been consulting with the Selkirk First Nation since 2008. Many discussions, meetings and presentations have taken place regarding planned heritage programs as well as outcomes. Selkirk First Nations have been invited, and when available joined heritage field crews during field programs. Results of heritage assessments have been regularly shared with the Selkirk First Nation. Detailed discussions with elders, Selkirk First Nation's land representatives, and others took place when artifacts were discovered. CMC intends to continue to consult the Selkirk First Nation as the project proceeds. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Protection Plan, including a chance find procedure (Section 22.3). Mitigation described in impact assessment will be followed. Resolved, on-going
17	Meeting	October 14, 2009	Cultural Continuity	Establishment of a TK policy/protocol to ensure protection for Selkirk First Nation Elders' knowledge.	CMC has had numerous discussions with the Little Salmon/Carmacks and Selkirk First Nations regarding traditional use studies, including protection and confidentiality of traditional knowledge. CMC intends to continue to discuss protocols or agreements for protection of traditional knowledge. Resolved, on-going.
39	Meeting	December 1, 2009	Cultural Continuity	Involvement of Selkirk First Nation in the socio-economic work.	CMC and its socio-economic consultant have suggested and discussed approaches to involving the Selkirk First Nation in the collection of socio-economic information. Discussions have included joint socio-economic monitoring with the Minto mine; discussions continue. CMC and its socio-economic consultant also shared the draft Socio-economic Baseline Report with the Selkirk First Nation and received and responded to their feedback. CMC intends to continue to consult the Selkirk First Nation during the review of the Project Proposal. Resolved, on-going.
39	Meeting	December 1, 2009	Wildlife	Identified concern regarding how wildlife surveys are being conducted.	A combination of published data and field assessments were undertaken to address key indicator species information requirements. A management prescription has been recommended for each species where effects are likely. The methodology for the assessments is described in Section 12. CMC is committed to ongoing monitoring and management of wildlife through the project development, operation and closure and will incorporate new studies with responsible management agencies as required under the project permit. Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.
39	Meeting	December 1, 2009	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Protection of fish resources in the project area.	Avoidance and mitigation of fish resources are considered in the Project approach, as assessed in Section 10.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
31	Meeting	March 16, 2010	Cultural Continuity	Socio-economic and traditional study work be undertaken on an all-encompassing traditional land basis rather than in a piecemeal way for various individual land users.	CMC has had numerous discussions with the Selkirk First Nation regarding traditional use studies and traditional use of the Project area. CMC and its socio-economic consultant have suggested and discussed approaches to gathering traditional knowledge and socio-economic information with the Selkirk First Nation. Discussions have included joint socio-economic monitoring with the Minto mine; discussions continue. CMC and its socio-economic consultant shared the draft Socio-economic Baseline Report with the Selkirk First Nation and received and responded to their feedback. CMC intends to continue to consult the Selkirk First Nation during the review of the Project Proposal. Resolved, on-going.
31	Meeting	March 16, 2010	Cultural Continuity	Need to consult with Tr'ondek Hwetch'in and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations in addition to consultations with the Selkirk First Nation.	CMC has consulted the Little Salmon Carmacks and Tr'ondek Hwetch'in First Nations. Open Houses have been conducted in the Village of Carmacks and with the Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation. CMC intends to continue to consult these and other First Nations during the review of the Project Proposal. Resolved, on-going.
31	Meeting	March 16, 2010	Operations	Road access problems at stream crossings and side cuts.	The road will be engineered to incorporate consideration of the landscape, including slope hazards and permafrost issues in order to minimize issues.
35	Meeting	April 13, 2010	Cultural Continuity	Concerned about encumbering rights that allow mining companies to proceed with activities that may damage heritage sites without doing impact assessment studies.	CMC completed heritage resource impact assessments on the proposed access road, including proposed upgrades and extension. CMC has shared heritage and archaeology reports with the Selkirk First Nation, which include proposed mitigation. A Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure have been developed. CMC to continue to engage with the Selkirk First Nation to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Management Plan and chance find procedure (Section 22.3). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
35	Meeting	April 13, 2010	Cultural Continuity	Clarification of buffer distance requirements for heritage sites.	CMC has an interim Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure. Sites identified have been flagged. CMC intends to continue to engage with First Nation and Yukon Heritage to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Management Plan, including a chance find procedure (Section 22.3). Mitigation described in the impact assessment will be followed. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
43	Meeting	April 22, 2010	Wildlife	Identified concern regarding the importance of wildlife in the area.	Wildlife effects potentially resulting from the project were dealt with using a key indicators approach. A management prescription has been recommended for each species where effects are likely. CMC will address and mitigate effects on specific key indicator wildlife species and populations as required through the development and operation of the project. CMC aims to minimize effects to wildlife, monitor the results of mitigation, and adaptively manage for any unanticipated effects given the final Project footprint. See Appendix 23A). Resolved.
43	Meeting	April 22, 2010	Closure	Contingency monitoring programs in the event the mine has a temporary or pre-mature closure.	Closure planning will include consideration of premature closure. This will be defined and implemented in detail at the permitting phase of project development.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
97	Meeting	May 3, 2010	Land Use and Tenure	Increased traffic and spur roads.	CMC completed land use and socio-economic effects assessments that considered potential effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. Potential traffic effects are discussed in Sections 17, 18 and 19. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will implement a Road Use Plan (Appendix 22A) and CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Section 17). Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means as defined in a management plan, but CMC will work with First Nations to arrange for access as appropriate. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
97	Meeting	May 3, 2010	Wildlife	Identified concern about the low wildlife numbers in parts of SFN Traditional Territory and the lack of good regional information about wildlife. SFN requested a regional environmental protection plan be developed.	Wildlife effects potentially resulting from the project were dealt with using a key indicators approach. A management prescription has been recommended for each species where effects are likely. CMC cannot develop or implement a regional environmental protection plan independently, but it can participate as a stakeholder member of the working group if such a planning process is established by the Yukon Government. CMC will address and mitigate effects on specific key indicator wildlife species and populations as required through the development and operation of the project. CMC aims to minimize effects to wildlife, monitor the results of mitigation, and adaptively manage for any unanticipated effects given the final Project footprint. (See Appendix 23C). Resolved.
97	Meeting	May 3, 2010	Design	Development and use of spur roads off of the primary Casino project access road.	CMC completed land use and socio-economic effects assessments that considered potential effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. Potential traffic effects are discussed in Sections 17, 18 and 19. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will implement a Road Use Plan (Appendix 22A) and CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Section 17). Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with First Nations to arrange for access as appropriate. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
118	Meeting	Dec. 15, 2011	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Identified issue of residency time for Chinook salmon in Britannia and Dip Creek due to the potential effects on their olfactory system because of water quality changes.	Fish and Aquatic Resources Effects Assessment discusses these questions in more detail. There has been no official request for information from SFN.
118	Meeting	Dec. 15, 2011	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Scope of fish habitat compensation plan	A fish habitat compensation plan has been developed for consideration as provided in Appendix 10C.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
188	Meeting	October 15, 2012	Cultural Continuity	Effects on traditional activities.	CMC has had numerous discussions with the Selkirk First Nation regarding traditional use studies and traditional use of the area surrounding the proposed Project. CMC intends to continue discussions with the First Nations regarding traditional use of the Project area. CMC gathered detailed information and completed effects assessments, to identify potential adverse effects of the Project. Effects assessments included employment and income, employability, economic development and business sector, community vitality, infrastructure and services, cultural continuity, land use and tenure, as well as wildlife, aquatics, vegetation, noise and air quality. CMC will implement a variety of plans to minimize potential adverse effects on traditional uses, Yukon River and communities. Plans include a Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix 23A), Wildlife Management Plan (Section 22.3) Waste Management Plan (Section 22.3), Air Quality Management Plan (Section 22.3), Air Quality and Fugitive Dust Deposition Monitoring Program (Section 23.3), Aquatics Monitoring Plan (Section 23.3), and a Progressive Reclamation Effectiveness Monitoring Program (Section 23.3). CMC will implement a Fish Habitat Compensation Plan (Appendix 10C) and will monitor socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13-19). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
191	Meeting	October 15, 2012	Land Use and Tenure	Potential effects on traditional harvesting.	CMC has had numerous discussions with the Little Salmon Carmacks and Selkirk First Nations regarding traditional use studies and traditional use of the Project area and area surrounding the Freegold Road. CMC intends to continue discussions with the First Nations regarding traditional knowledge protocol, and traditional activities and uses of the Project area (Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.4). CMC gathered detailed information and completed effects assessments, which considered traditional uses to identify potential adverse effects, including on communities and the Yukon River. Effects assessments included community vitality, cultural continuity, as well as land use, wildlife, aquatics, vegetation, noise and dust. Effects assessment results and mitigation and monitoring plans to address potential adverse effects are described in Sections 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, and 19. CMC will implement a variety of plans to minimize potential adverse effects on traditional uses, Yukon River and communities. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
188	Meeting	October 15, 2012	Wildlife	Are there options for the road access?	CMC took three years to study options before the Freegold Road extension was selected. The preferred option is the Freegold Road Extension. . An assessment of the alternative route options is included in the project description (Section 4) and as part of the impact assessment (Section 12).
188	Meeting	October 15, 2012	Wildlife	Identified concern related to potential effects to traditional way of life, caribou migration, hunting and safety associated with proposed Freegold Road extension. Identified concern on how potential effects on caribou will be mitigated.	Potential effects on caribou habitat, migration, mortality, and seasonal use were thoroughly assessed. Mitigation measures to address these effects have been established. See Section 12 Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures for Caribou. Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
188	Meeting	October 15, 2012	Wildlife	Access management to prevent negative effects on caribou populations.	CMC has considered a range of issue related to effects on Caribou and will develop a management plan that proposes to mitigate the risk of increased mortality from harvest by managing the Freegold Road extension as a private resource road. CMC will work with government agencies and First Nations to monitor and adapt the access management plan as necessary through the life of the project to ensure that effects on wildlife are minimized. CMC will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict access to the road during operation by installing a continuously manned gate at Big Creek, and • Decommission the road during the reclamation and closure phase. • Develop a wildlife management planning group including regulators, First Nations, and stakeholders, to advise on mitigation, monitoring and adaptive management strategies. See Appendix 23C). Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.
188	Meeting	October 15, 2012	Design	Defining final road route and related concerns expressed by SFN.	The road alternatives have been carefully considered in light of all environmental, physical, and cost data available. Alternatives are discussed in Section 4. Resolved.
301	Meeting	Feb. 12, 2013	Climate/Climate Change	Concern about transport of large LNG rigs over streams and rivers to supply power plant at the mine.	Road design will incorporate safety considerations to minimize risk of accidents. A discussion of the potential Accidents and Malfunctions is provided in Section 21, and an Emergency Response Plan is provided in Appendix 22B. Resolved.
301	Meeting	Feb. 12, 2013	Tailings Pond/Impoundment	Concern about water quality downstream of the tailings facility.	Water quality modeling includes for predictions during operations and post closure at locations downstream of the TMF for consideration. Resolved and ongoing.
301	Meeting	Feb.12, 2013	Malfunctions	Concern about the contingency plans and mitigation for accidents, spills, etc.	A discussion of the potential Accidents and Malfunctions is provided in Section 21, and an Emergency Response Plan is provided in Appendix 22B. Resolved.
288	Meeting	Feb. 13, 2013	Project Activities	Concern about fuel hauling on the current access road.	A discussion of the potential Accidents and Malfunctions is provided in Section 21, and an Emergency Response Plan is provided in Appendix 22B. Resolved.
292	Meeting	Feb. 20, 2013	Community Vitality	Increased safety risks with trucks driving through local communities. Increased dust and noise from trucks. Effects of increased numbers of large trucks on tourism in the area.	CMC completed land use and socio-economic effects assessments that considered potential effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic. Potential effects from noise and dust were considered in a number of effects assessments. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects was developed. Potential traffic effects are discussed in Sections 17, 18 and 19. A by-pass will be constructed in the vicinity of the Village of Carmacks to mitigate adverse effects from potential increased traffic. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. Effects of noise and dust will be monitored.
257	Meeting	March 11, 2013	Tailings Pond/Impoundment	Issues identified include the depth of wetland on top of the tailings, winter operation of the wetland downstream of the TMF, and potential effects on the wetland if more than 5% of low grade ore is not processed.	Closure activities, including the development of wetlands are considered in the Project approach as discussed in Section 4A. Post closure water quality and aquatics effects are discussed in Sections 7 and 10.
257	Meeting	March 11, 2013	Water Quality	Issues identified include potential effects to water quality by exposed open pit walls above flood level and the hydro geological effects to Canadian and Casino Creeks	The potential loading of metals and other parameters from exposed pit walls has been considered in the geochemical assessment of the project, which in turn was modeled and assessed as part of the water quality impact assessment. Details can be found in Section 7. Resolved and ongoing.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
431	Meeting	May 16, 2013	Cultural Continuity	Need for a heritage monitor ahead of road construction to identify potential heritage sites.	CMC has completed a heritage resources impact assessment on the proposed road extension and upgrades. Heritage sites have been identified and marked in the field. A Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure have been developed. CMC intends to continue to engage with First Nation to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Management Plan, including a chance find procedure (Section 22.3.7). Mitigation described in impact assessment will be followed. Environmental monitoring, including heritage resources, will be completed during road construction (Section 22). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
340	Phone Call	June 14, 2013	Cultural Continuity	Need a process to deal with historical finds during project activity.	CMC completed heritage resource impact assessments on the proposed access road, including proposed upgrades and extension. CMC has shared heritage and archaeology reports with the Selkirk First Nation, which include proposed mitigation. A Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure have been developed. CMC to continue to engage with the Selkirk First Nation to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Management Plan and chance find procedure (Section 22.3.7). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
391	Meeting	June 19, 2013	Water Quality	Have you yet performed a Failure Modes Effects Analysis (FMEA)?	Consideration of Accidents and Malfunctions is provided in Section 21, where an FMEA framework was applied. CMC intends to continue dialogue with the Selkirk First Nation on this issue. Resolved and ongoing.
406	Meeting	July 9, 2013	Land Use and Tenure	Will traffic thresholds be applied as part of the management and mitigation strategy for the access road?	As a strictly controlled Resource Road, traffic volumes will be known and specified. The road design will be specified to support the Project traffic. Additional traffic will be added through controlled management planning only. Potential traffic effects are discussed in Sections 17, 18 and 19. Resolved ongoing.
406	Meeting	July 9, 2013	Design	Concern about road corridor and road design as it relates to wildlife interactions.	The reduction of vehicle-wildlife interactions is discussed in Appendix 23A, with specific controls proposed. Resolved ongoing.
406	Meeting	July 9, 2013	Design	Concern about the source and location of borrow for the road construction and maintenance.	Borrow sources will be confirmed at the permitting phase, but in any case will be selected with consideration of sensitive areas for flora and fauna. Resolved ongoing.
406	Meeting	July 9, 2013	Natural Hazards	Concern about inclusion of fire hazard in the project assessment.	The risk of fire induced by Project activities is considered in Sections 20 and 21. Resolved ongoing.
405	Meeting	August 20, 2013	Process (leaching, etc.)	Concern about the location and slope topography at the heap leach facility.	The Heap Leach Facility has been designed with consideration of the local topography. Information about Project design can be found in the Proposal (Section 3), and also in the Feasibility Study. Resolved ongoing.
405	Meeting	August 20, 2013	Post-closure	Concern about precipitation events post closure and the ability of the tailings facility to handle high rainfall events.	Water management is a critical aspect of post closure infrastructure stability. The TMF water balance has incorporated high rainfall events to the post-closure design. Information about Project design can be found in the Proposal (Section 3), and also in the Feasibility Study. Resolved ongoing.
405	Meeting	August 20, 2013	Closure	Concern about the rinsing process for the heap leach closure.	CMC intends to continue dialogue with the Selkirk First Nation regarding the approach to closure of the Heap Leach Facility. Information about Project design can be found in the Proposal (Section 3), and also in the Feasibility Study. Resolved ongoing.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
405	Meeting	August 20, 2013	Post-closure	Concern about heap leach cover and stabilization with re-vegetation.	CMC intends to continue dialogue with the Selkirk First Nation regarding the approach to closure of the Heap Leach Facility. Information about Project design can be found in the Proposal (Section 3), and also in the Feasibility Study. Resolved ongoing.
405	Meeting	August 20, 2013	Malfunctions	Concern about the stability of the heap leach facility.	The Heap Leach Facility has been designed with consideration of the local topography. Information about Project design can be found in the Proposal (Section 3), and also in the Feasibility Study. Resolved ongoing.
405	Meeting	August 20, 2013	Natural Hazards	Concerns about potential for earthquake effects to compromise the closure plans.	Seismic analysis was undertaken in order to properly design post-closure infrastructure. Information about Project design can be found in the Proposal (Section 3), and also in the Feasibility Study. Resolved ongoing.
405	Meeting	August 20, 2013	Waste Management	Concern about the cyanide treatment process and the duration of this part of the closure process.	CMC intends to continue dialogue with the Selkirk First Nation regarding the approach to closure of the Heap Leach Facility. Information about Project design can be found in the Proposal (Section 3), and also in the Feasibility Study. Resolved ongoing.
405	Meeting	August 20, 2013	Reclamation	Concern about how to stabilize slopes for reclamation.	Proper design post-closure infrastructure has been considered. Information about Project design can be found in the Proposal (Section 3), and also in the Feasibility Study. Resolved ongoing.

2.3.4 Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation

The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation maintains administration and government offices in the vicinity of Carmacks on the Klondike Highway in central Yukon, about 170 km north-east of Whitehorse. Carmacks is approximately 150 km south-west of the Project.

As of September 2013, Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation had approximately 640 registered members. (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada internet site). Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation members have strong ties with the Na-Cho Nyak Dun and the Selkirk First Nations, all of whom are part of the Northern Tutchone cultural group. The Northern Tutchone Tribal Council delivers some programs and services for the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation.

In July 1997, the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation signed both its Final Agreement and its Self-Government Agreement with federal government. As do other First Nations who have entered Self-Government Agreements, the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation has jurisdiction to make its own laws and deliver programs and services to its citizens. The Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation now holds elections for Chief only, consistent with a more traditional form of government. Council members are selected by representatives of the Crow and Wolf moieties. The current Chief and Council are:

- Chief Eric Fairclough;
- Deputy Chief Lita Blackjack;
- Crow Councilor Russell Blackjack;
- Crow Councilor Lenny Charlie;
- Wolf Councilor Darlene Johnson;
- Wolf Councilor Shwanda Wheeler;
- Elder Councilor Shirley Bellmore; and
- Youth Councilor Rodrica Blackjack.

The Little Salmon-Carmacks First Nation's Traditional Territory includes the area around Carmacks, the existing Freegold Road and a small portion of the proposed Casino Freegold Road Extension. See Figure 2 in Appendix 19A for First Nations Settlement Lands and Traditional Territories.

CMC continues to engage with Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation on a range of matters related to Little Salmon/Carmacks direct involvement.

CMC and the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation have discussed gathering traditional knowledge. Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation advised CMC that they would like to revisit the need for, and collection and use of traditional knowledge following their opportunity to review the Project Proposal.

2.3.4.1 Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation Consultation

Table 2.3-2 provides an overview of the consultation CMC completed with the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation. Additional meeting details can be found in Appendix 2A.

Table 2.3-2 Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation Consultation Overview

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
301	Meeting	February 12, 2013	Cultural Continuity	Effect of increased access on traditional medicine and berry areas, as well as hunting habitat.	CMC has had numerous discussions with the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation regarding traditional use studies and traditional use of the Project area and area surrounding the Freegold Road. CMC intends to continue discussions with the First Nations regarding traditional activities and uses of the Project area. Traditional use, including hunting, fishing, and gathering of resources such as berries, has been considered in the aquatics, wildlife and vegetation effects assessments and the land use (Section 19) and Cultural Continuity assessments. Mitigations to avoid or minimize adverse effects have been developed. CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3). Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with First Nations to arrange for access as appropriate. CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Section 18.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
301	Meeting	February 12, 2013	Economic Development and Business Sector	Ensure accuracy of First Nations profiles from a socio-economic perspective.	CMC's socio-economic consultant met with Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation and gathered socio-economic information. Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation will have the opportunity to review and provide feedback to CMC on the Project Proposal. Resolved, on-going.
301	Meeting	February 12, 2013	Land Use and Tenure	Accurate assessment of increased level of traffic in Carmacks and construction of a by-pass at Carmacks.	CMC completed land use and socio-economic effects assessments that considered potential traffic levels and effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. Potential traffic effects are discussed in Sections 17, 18 and 19. A by-pass will be constructed in the vicinity of the Village of Carmacks to mitigate adverse effects from potential increased traffic. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3) and CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Section 17.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
301	Meeting	12-Feb-13	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Need for enhancement of salmon spawning habitat.	The fish habitat compensation plan is focused on Chinook salmon habitat
288	Meeting	13-Feb-13	Wildlife	Identified concern related to the proposed Freegold Road extension and its potential effect on wolverine and caribou migration.	Potential effects on caribou habitat, migration, mortality, and seasonal use were assessed. Mitigation measures to address these effects have been established. See 12.3.3.4 Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures for Caribou. Wolverine are found only in very low densities in the project area and effects will be addressed by a species that is a key indicator species. Wolverine will be largely covered by the assessment on grizzly bears. CMC's goal is to prevent the Caribou from becoming threatened or endangered by engaging responsible agencies to carefully manage caribou and their habitat within the project footprint and access corridor. See Appendix 23C). Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.

2.3.5 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation

The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation's Traditional Territory is north of the Project. Their traditional Territory includes the lower reaches of Britannia Creek, where the freshwater pipeline to supply make-up water to the mine will terminate. It also covers an area that CMC is proposing for fish habitat compensation work.

2.3.5.1 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation Consultation

On May 27, 2009, CMC met with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation Chief and other representatives. At the meeting, CMC presented the Project to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation. CMC also presented a proposed consultation plan and discussed how the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation may wish to be consulted about the Project.

In May 2010, CMC and their consultant met the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation Chief and other representatives and provided them with a second overview of the proposed Project. In addition, CMC and its consultant outlined the field work program proposed for 2010, short and longer-term employment, contracting and training opportunities as well as CMC's proposed approach to consultation and engagement. Following the presentation to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation Chief, the information was also presented to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation Lands Department. CMC provided Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation Chief a memo that outlined the project as well as a summary of the various programs underway.

In February 2012 the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation Chief contacted CMC by letter and provided CMC with a copy of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Mining Mandate, which had been issued in November 2011. The mandate indicates that the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation intends to enter into impact benefit agreements with significant mining projects in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation Traditional Territory. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation provided CMC a contact for future consultations.

In April and May 2013, CMC contacted Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation by e-mail and phone seeking a meeting to provide an update on the proposed Project. Following this, CMC contacted Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation by e-mail and letter offering an information session on the proposed Project.

In September 2013, CMC contacted Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation by e-mail and letter and provided Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation with an application package describing the Class 4 Mining Land Use Approval CMC submitted to the Yukon Government. CMC travelled to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation community, Dawson City, and presented an update on project activities and to further discuss activities taking place on the Casino property.

Newspaper ads for the Open houses were placed in local newspapers with circulation that included Dawson City where the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation's offices are located. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation representatives were not present at any of the project Open Houses.

2.3.6 White River First Nation

In 2013, the White River First Nation informed CMC that the Project is located within territory its members had traditionally used and occupied. The White River First Nation is an *Indian Act* band whose members reside primarily in Beaver Creek, Yukon. The White River First Nation, which has not entered into a land claim or a self-government agreement with the Crown, asserts that the boundary for its traditional territory should be extended further to the north and east than the traditional territory boundary that was set out for the White River First Nation in the UFA. The White River First Nation asserts that the Project falls within this territory and has the potential to affect its Aboriginal rights and culture. To the extent that the Project overlaps with traditional subsistence activities or heritage resources connected to the White River First Nation, and interferes with the White River First Nation's traditional and cultural use of the land, CMC will apply the mitigations developed for these Valued Components in consultation with First Nations. Studies related to traditional land use by the members of the White River First Nation and the First Nation's strength of claim are ongoing. CMC intends to continue its dialogue with the White River First Nation to ascertain whether and how the Project might affect the rights and interests of its members and will work with the First Nation to mitigate and, where appropriate, accommodate its concerns. CMC will also continue to provide Project-related information to the White River First Nation and the people of Beaver Creek.

2.3.6.1 White River First Nation Consultation

In June 2013, the White River First Nation sent a letter to CMC stating their desire to consult and secure mutual benefits from the Project. In response, CMC sent the White River First Nation a letter offering to provide the White

River First Nation with a public information session and a session specifically for the Chief and Council of the White River First Nation, explaining the Project.

In July 2013, the White River First Nation e-mailed CMC advising that they would like to meet CMC to discuss the White River First Nation's traditional activities in the Project area. Following this e-mail, CMC spoke with a White River First Nation representative and discussed CMC providing information about their Project and regulatory applications.

CMC provided the White River First Nation a package describing the Class 4 Mining Land Use Approval CMC had recently submitted to the Yukon Government. CMC offered to meet the White River First Nation to discuss the application and the Project further. The White River First Nation contacted CMC in late 3rd quarter seeking the information CMC had shared with Yukon regulators and First Nations regarding the planned Project Proposal (information packages for the Project Proposal meetings). Following this, CMC sent the White River First Nation an e-mail linking them to information provided to YESAB and other regulators and First Nations during the Project Proposal meetings. Hard copies of the information were also provided to the White River First Nation. CMC offered to meet and discuss the Project and information with the White River First Nation further, noting CMC would be in Beaver Creek in near future. The White River First Nation followed up on this correspondence and provided CMC with a report asserting the northern boundary of the White River First Nation's Traditional Territory. This claim is made in connection to WRFN's asserted traditional territory as described in the document "WRFN Consideration of the Northern Boundary" (Easton et al. 2013).

In addition and in response to becoming aware of the interests and concerns of the White River First Nation in the Project, CMC and its consultants reviewed the report provided by White River and existing literature in relation to the White River First Nations: the Casino Trail Local Resource Group Workshop and Report (Casino Trail Local Resource Group, 1989) and the Agreement on the Casino Trail Project (Yukon Government, 1988). These two documents contained comments from the Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations regarding issues and concerns associated with the proposed development of the Freegold Road, referred to at that time as the Casino Trail, and surrounding areas. Issues and concerns identified through reviewing these reports often reflected traditional practices and land use.

On October 23 and November 8 of 2013, CMC met the White River First Nation, provided a brief overview of the Project and its status, and explained the approach that CMC was taking regarding First Nations consultation. White River also shared information with respect to their interest in the Project. CMC advised the White River First Nation that they would keep them informed as the Project moved forward.

On September 24, 2013, CMC convened an Open house in Beaver Creek. A number of White River First Nation members and Beaver Creek residents attended. More detail on this open house is set out in Section 2.5.2.2.

2.3.7 Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

The Champagne and Aishihik First Nations' Traditional Territory is south of Carmacks and the Project.

2.3.7.1 Champagne and Aishihik First Nations Consultation

In September 2013, CMC contacted the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations by letter and introduced the Project. The Champagne and Aishihik First Nations have not indicated interests in the area of the Project as it is not located within their Traditional Territory. There were questions and interest in participating in business opportunities that may arise.

Newspaper ads for the Project Open houses were placed in local newspapers with circulation that included Haines Junction where the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations offices are located. Champagne and Aishihik First Nations representatives were not present at any of the project Open Houses.

2.3.8 Kluane First Nation

The Kluane First Nation's Traditional Territory is south-west of Carmacks and the Project.

2.3.8.1 Kluane First Nation Consultation

In June 2013, CMC contacted the Kluane First Nation by letter and e-mail and introduced the Project. The Kluane First Nations followed-up with CMC and advised that they believe the Project may affect Kluane First Nation Traditional Territory and requested that they have an opportunity to participate in Project information sessions and the Project Proposal application process prior to the Project Proposal being submitted to YESAB. CMC advised the Kluane First Nation of a YESAB meeting planned in the 3rd quarter of 2013 regarding the access road and wildlife. CMC welcomed the Kluane First Nation to attend the meeting in Whitehorse. However, the Kluane First Nation did not attend the meeting.

Subsequently, CMC and consultants met Kluane First Nation Counsellor, Executive Director and staff at a meeting in Beaver Creek. An overview of the project was provided and a discussion about road access took place. It was confirmed that the proposed access route is from Carmacks and not the Burwash Landing option earlier proposed.

In October 2013, CMC sent the Kluane First Nation a letter confirming that the Burwash Landing access route option is no longer being considered due to environmental sensitivities and that the Freegold Road is the proposed access route.

2.4 YUKON AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION

This section presents a description of consultation activities undertaken with government representatives, including:

- Identification of the parties consulted;
- Description of the consultation undertaken; and
- Detailed summary of issues raised during consultation along with an indication of how they were considered and the degree to which issues have been resolved or addressed by CMC and other parties.

2.4.1 Rationale for Consulting Yukon and Federal Government Agencies

The YESAA requires that project Proponents consult First Nations and residents of communities where a proposed project will be located, or where the project might have significant environmental or socio-economic effects. In addition, numerous Yukon and Federal government departments, agencies and regulatory authorities have a mandate to make decisions regarding a proposed project. Consistent with CMC's commitment to corporate social responsibility and to implementing a thorough and on-going consultation process in relation to the Project, CMC conducted two significant rounds of formal consultation with government agencies that will have assessment and regulatory authority over the Project.

The first round, in 2009, focused on presenting and securing feedback on the baseline data collection. The objective was to ensure the data collection was appropriate and addressed the expectations of technical review agencies when the project proposal was submitted. The approach was to meet individually with agencies to

present the program specific to their mandate, then bring these agencies together in a formal session with YESAB to present the methodology and approach for the project. Feedback was received from a number of different agencies and allowed CMC to make a number of important changes and improvements to the baseline program.

The second round of formal consultation was in 2013. This was to present the initial results from the baseline program, and the methodology and approach planned for the project proposal submission to YESAB. A similar approach was used as before with initial discussions with the agencies, culminating in a formal presentation to YESAB. Numerous side meetings with various technical agencies occurred through this period as required.

To date, CMC's consultation activities have involved the following departments of the Yukon Government:

- Yukon Community Services;
- Yukon Economic Development;
- Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources;
- Yukon Environment; Yukon Executive Council Office, including the Development Assessment Branch;
- Yukon Health and Social Services;
- Yukon Highways and Public Works;
- Yukon Housing Corporation; and
- Yukon Tourism and Culture;

CMC has consulted with the following boards and agencies in Yukon:

- Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board;
- Yukon Water Board; and
- Yukon Energy Corporation.

CMC has consulted the following Federal government departments and agencies to date:

- Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency;
- Environment Canada;
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada;
- Natural Resources Canada; and
- Transport Canada.

In addition to consultations with Yukon and Federal governments, three communities were identified as being most likely to be affected by the Project; these include Pelly Crossing, Village of Carmacks and City of Whitehorse.

The community of Pelly Crossing was selected because it is the centre of government for Selkirk First Nation and the Project is located in their traditional territory. As Pelly Crossing community members are primarily from the Selkirk First Nation, consultation activities with Pelly Crossing are described in Section 2.3.4. The proposed footprint for the mine, as well as the majority of the proposed access road, falls within Selkirk First Nation Traditional Territory.

The community of Carmacks was selected due to its proximity to the Project access road. The majority of the residents of the Village of Carmacks are members of Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation (their main community is located across the Yukon River from Carmacks). A portion of the proposed access road falls within Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation Traditional Territory and the road intersection is within the Village of Carmacks.

The City of Whitehorse was selected because it is the largest Yukon community and plays a significant role in the provision of services, goods and labour.

Dawson City is home to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation offices; Burwash Landing is home to the Kluane First Nation offices; and Beaver Creek is home to the White River First Nation offices. CMC has provided Project-related information to and engaged with the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, Kluane and White River First Nations (see Section 2.3).

2.4.2 Consultations to Date

CMC consultations with government and regulatory bodies included all those Yukon and Federal government agencies and regulators that had a legislative or policy mandate in relation to the Project and Project-related activities, those that either self-identified as having an interest or were identified by other stakeholders as having an interest in the Project. Comprehensive consultations took place with the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board, Yukon Executive Council and other Yukon and Federal regulatory decision-makers. The scope, nature and level of detail associated with information provided during consultations was tailored to the particular agency and varied depending on the nature of the decision they would have to make in relation to the Project. While highly technical information was provided to some agencies (e.g. fisheries and aquatics data provided to Fisheries and Oceans Canada) that same information was not necessarily provided to another agency (e.g. Yukon Community Services or Yukon Housing Corporation).

In 2008, CMC began providing information to and engaging with government agencies and regulators and did so through written correspondence (digital and hard copy), phone calls, in-person meetings, site visits, and interviews. Detailed descriptions of the consultation activities undertaken to date are provided in this section as follows:

- Introductory meetings;
- General meetings;
- Project Proposal meetings;
- Project update meetings;
- Socio-economic interviews;
- Site visits; and
- Community open houses.

The following sections describe consultation activities undertaken with government agencies.

A summary of the consultation activities is provided in Appendix 2A. Issues raised during the consultation activities described in this section, their consideration and status are discussed in Section 2.4.3.

Copies of consultation materials, such as presentations, booklets, and other related documents are located in Appendix 2B.

2.4.2.1 Introductory Meetings

Consultation with government agencies and regulators began with a number of meetings in late 2008 and early 2009 for the purpose of introducing the Project, providing an overview of Project components and proposed environmental studies, and affirming CMC's understanding of the regulatory process and approvals needed to support the Project. The Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations were invited to and participated in many of these meetings.

Prior to each meeting, CMC distributed to each participant an information package in support of the proposed discussion. The package included a letter, agenda and materials, such as slide presentations, draft and final reports and studies. These packages were distributed by e-mail or hard copy depending on the participant's preference.

Introductory meeting topics included: brief Project overview, Project scope and schedule, YESAB information requirements (Project Proposal Table of Contents), proposed approach for baseline data collection, baseline data collection overview, anticipated YESAB key issues, and proposed approach to regulatory review of the Project Proposal (technical advisory committee; external and internal consultation/communications).

A listing of all meetings with government agencies is located in Appendix 2B.

2.4.2.2 General Meetings

Following introductory meetings, general meetings took place in late 2009 and 2010, covering the topics:

- Project Proposal;
- Aquatics program;
- Geochemical characterization;
- Air and water programs;
- Socio-economic;
- Heritage and archaeology;
- Traditional knowledge/land use information collection and integration; and
- Baseline study status.

At key intervals, CMC also arranged Project update meetings to provide an overview of current and proposed Project-related activities, as well as information on activities completed to date, and to discuss specific issues that may have arisen.

In addition to the group meetings with Yukon and Federal government agencies and regulators, CMC also met with specific agencies such as Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Yukon Tourism and Culture, and Yukon Environment, for topic-specific discussions. Meetings with Fisheries and Oceans Canada included topics such as water quality, habitat assessment and compensation, water balance, fish sampling, baseline data collection, effects of climate change on water balance, monitoring and lack of winter low-flow period data. In 2010 and 2011, specific meetings took place with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to discuss a compensation agreement for potential adverse effects on fish habitat associated with the Project.

From 2010 to 2012, a number of meetings occurred with Yukon Environment and Yukon Tourism and Culture, covering topics such as:

- Review of work completed and sites documented;
- Review of future fieldwork work plans;
- Discussion of potential mitigation options for potentially affected sites;
- Clarification of expectations for evaluating potential paleontological resources;
- Clarification of expectations for inventorying and impact assessment of paleontological resources;
- Clarification of expectations for inventorying and evaluating 20th century mining equipment and other industrial remains;
- Clarification of criteria for evaluating significance of historic period cabins; and
- Clarification of the reporting process.

A listing of all meetings with government agencies is located in Appendix 2A.

2.4.2.3 Project Proposal Meetings

In early 2010, CMC arranged two meetings to discuss the specifics of CMC's approach to developing the Project Proposal. The objectives of these meetings were to:

- Provide YESAB, the Selkirk First Nation and other government regulatory agencies with information on the studies, baseline data collection and other Project work conducted to date;
- Outline the studies and work proposed for 2010; and
- Identify key issues that may potentially arise in the Project proposal review.

In addition, during the Project Proposal meetings, CMC sought to confirm with YESAB and other governments whether:

- Work conducted to date would provide an acceptable level of information to support a comprehensive Project Proposal;
- Studies proposed for 2010 would provide an acceptable level of information to support a comprehensive Project Proposal; and
- Methodology used by or proposed for use by CMC's consultants for various components of the work was acceptable.

During the Project Proposal meetings, a number of aspects of the discussions were identified that warranted further discussion. These included:

- Socio-economic program;
- Air quality modelling;
- Cumulative effects assessment;
- Project scope (mine facilities and access road);
- Project proposal table of contents; and
- EA methodology.

In follow-up to the additional discussions suggested at the Project Proposal meetings, CMC met with YESAB in April 2010 to discuss the socio-economic program proposed for the Project. The topics the parties discussed included:

- Rationale for undertaking the socio-economic effects assessment;
- Review of proposed methodology for the socio-economic effects assessment;
- Review 2010 socio-economic fieldwork work plan;
- Review of top-level findings from situational analysis and data;
- Consultation requirements for socio-economic work; and
- Identification of potential issues and solutions.

Following this meeting there was an approximately 18-month period during 2010 and 2011 where CMC continued to gather baseline biophysical data in support of the Project at the same time as undergoing corporate reorganization and structuring.

In late 2011, CMC renewed its engagement with government agencies and regulators through Project update meetings, becoming more focused on the specific requirements and content of the Project Proposal. Additional topics were discussed at the meetings, including:

- Air quality
- Closure bonds;
- Mine and processing operations;
- Noise;
- Water quality; and
- Tailings Management Facility design and tailings in general.

In 2011, there were also one-on-one or small group meetings with specific regulators such as the Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada and Yukon Tourism and Culture.

A meeting was held on May 24, 2011 with various government agency stakeholders including Environment Canada, YESAB, and various Yukon Government departments and agencies. Discussion focused on aspects of the Project Proposal including operations, water, air quality, noise, tailings and closure bonds.

CMC and its consultants met with representatives from Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Yukon Environment on May 25, 2011 to discuss a planned site visit to review fish habitat compensation. CMC also met with Environment Canada on the same day to discuss water quality and provide an update on the Project's aquatic program. Discussions also focused on potential groundwater issues, long-term monitoring and a site tour planned for July 2011.

CMC's archaeological heritage consultant met Yukon Tourism and Culture in April 2012 to discuss planning related to the summer 2012 archaeological fieldwork and to discuss the previous fieldwork completed in 2009 during which time the entire mine property underwent an archaeological survey. It was noted that the summer 2012 fieldwork would focus on determining the significance of existing sites, which may result in requirements for further work. Yukon Tourism and Culture provided recommendations and a plan was made for moving forward for regulatory approval.

In 2013, CMC arranged and facilitated seven Project Proposal meetings with YESAB and other participants to discuss the specifics of CMC's approach to developing the comprehensive Project Proposal. The objectives of these meetings were to:

- Provide YESAB, the Selkirk First Nation and/or Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation and other regulatory agencies with information on the studies, baseline data collection to date and other work that had been conducted;
- Outline the studies and work completed and proposed to support the Project Proposal; and
- Identify key issues that may potentially arise in the Project Proposal review.

Topics discussed during the series of Project Proposal meetings included:

- Project overview;
- Project schedule;
- YESAB information requirements;
- Annotated Table of Contents;
- Project scope;
- Proposed approach for baseline data collection;
- Baseline data collection overview;
- Proposed approach to regulatory review;
 - Technical advisory committee; and
 - External and internal consultation/communications.
- Project Update and Closure Plan;
- Freegold Road;
- VC and YESAA scoping reviews;
- Socio-economics;
- Fisheries and water management;
- Wildlife and mitigation and management plans; and
- Heap leaching;

As previously noted, in addition to the above, during the Project Proposal meetings, CMC sought to confirm with YESAB and other governments that:

- Work conducted to date would provide an acceptable level of information to support a comprehensive Project Proposal;
- Studies proposed would provide an acceptable level of information to support a comprehensive Project Proposal; and
- Methodology used by or proposed for use by CMC's consultants for various components of the work is acceptable.

Selkirk First Nation was invited to meetings when topics included Freegold Road Extension, mine site and related facilities, or other matters that may potentially affect the First Nation. The Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation was invited to meetings when topics included Freegold Road or other matters that may potentially affect the First Nation. CMC followed up with the First Nation to encourage discussions about the information shared or other topics of interest.

Following each Project Proposal meeting, CMC sent the participants copies of draft meeting notes for review, and asked for acknowledgement that the notes accurately reflected discussions.

A Project Proposal meeting was held on March 11, 2013 that included: CMC and its consultants, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada, various Yukon Government departments, YESAB, and the Selkirk First Nation. The purpose of the meeting was to provide a Project update and to discuss Closure Plan Concepts. Other items discussed at the meeting included baseline environmental findings, geochemistry, and tailings and waste rock management.

On April 17, 2013, a meeting was held with YESAB, the Selkirk First Nation, Yukon Executive Council Office, and Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources to provide a Project overview, discuss the proposed Freegold Road extension, review the annotated Table of Contents for the Project Proposal and discuss the Valued Components which would be included in the Project Proposal.

A meeting was held on May 14, 2013 to present and discuss the proposed approach to the socio-economic assessment being conducted for the Project. Topics discussed during the meeting included the study methodology, VCs, potential data limitations and gaps as well as effects assessment. The meeting was attended by YESAB, Yukon Economic Development, Yukon Health and Social Services as well as CMC and its consultants.

CMC and its consultants met with various government agencies and regulators on June 11, 2013 to review and discuss fisheries and water management aspects of the Project. Meeting participants included YESAB, Selkirk First Nation, Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources, Yukon Environment, Yukon Executive Council Office, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and Environment Canada. The objective of the meeting was to bring together YESAB and other government agencies for an opportunity to review and discuss the methodology and concepts that would form the design for submission to YESAB, Yukon Government and other regulators.

A technical meeting was held on July 9, 2013 to discuss the approach and methodology to the road and air access components of the Project. Meeting participants included YESAB, various Yukon Government departments, Selkirk First Nation and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation. During the meeting, CMC, CMC consultants and government participants reviewed the engineering, baseline studies and proposed management plans to ensure the continued protection of wildlife during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed access road and airstrip.

The Project's proposed heap leach facility was the focus of a technical meeting held on August 20, 2013. The meeting was attended by representatives from YESAB, various Yukon Government departments, Environment Canada, CMC and its consultants. CMC and its consultants provided an overview of the Project, a review of the work completed to date regarding heap leach facility planning, and responses to various questions about the proposed heap leach facility.

The seventh Project Proposal meeting, held with the Selkirk First Nation and its technical specialists, the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation, YESAB, Carmacks Renewable Resources Council, Yukon Highways, Yukon Executive Council, and Yukon Environment on September 10, 2013, was to review the key focus areas and key issues discussed to date. Topics discussed, and issues raised related to the Freegold Road and upgrades,

access construction (including air and Freegold Road traffic), mitigation and management plans to address potential effects on wildlife (including wildlife monitoring), and cumulative effects. The meeting agenda topics included:

- Project overview;
- Access overview, including:
 - Engineering (Freegold upgrade and extension, airstrip);
 - Traffic volumes and types; and
 - Closure.
- Terrestrial Environment, including:
 - Project interactions; and
 - Baseline information and studies.
- Issues; and
- Mitigation and management plans.

In addition to the seven Project Proposal meetings held with government agencies in 2013, several meetings were held to discuss various technical aspects of the Project and to provide updates on Project activities to date and planned activities.

A meeting was held with Environment Canada on March 25, 2013 to discuss the Project's water quality program. Following this meeting, CMC's aquatics consultant provided Environment Canada a memo describing proposed site-specific water quality objectives.

CMC and its consultants met with YESAB, Yukon Environment and Yukon Executive Council Office on May 2, 2013 to discuss baseline data and potential Project effects with respect to caribou. Meeting participants engaged in discussions on the status and potential effects of development on caribou populations. A concern was noted regarding the proposed Freegold Road extension through a caribou winter range near Hayes Creek/Selwyn River.

Environment Canada met with CMC on May 22, 2013 to review the planned field program and baseline report. Environment Canada advised attention to the proposed tailings management facility and development of the wetland during closure/post-closure, possible interactions with migrating and/or breeding waterfowl using the pit and/or tailings management facility, and interaction with species of conservation concern.

A listing of meetings with government agencies is located in Appendix 2A. Many more informal communications took place over the last six years by phone and email with numerous agency personnel that are not documented here.

2.4.2.4 Socio-Economic Interviews

Interviews were conducted with several government agencies to inform the socio-economic baseline report and the effects assessment studies that were being prepared for the Project. These interviews were conducted in-person or by phone with specific individuals to gather pertinent information related to the study area. Fourteen interviews were conducted with Yukon government agencies for the purpose of informing socio-economic studies. Interviews were conducted as follows:

- Yukon Community Services, Emergency Planning (October 3, 2012);
- Yukon Community Services, Municipal Infrastructure (October 3, 2012);

- Yukon Community Services, Wildland Fire Management (February 13, 2013);
- Yukon Energy Corporation (October 22, 2013);
- Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources (October 1, 2012, February 13, 2013, October 22, 2013);
- Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources, Land Department (October 3, 2012)
- Yukon Health and Social Services (October 2, 2012);
- Yukon Highways and Public Works (October 2, 2012);
- Yukon Housing Corporation (October 1, 2012, October 22, 2013 and October 24, 2013) ; and
- Yukon Tourism and Culture (October 2, 2012).

CMC also made attempts to schedule interviews with other government agencies including Yukon Department of Education.

Information from the interviews was considered and incorporated into the socio-economic baseline report and effects assessments and, where concerns or issues were raised, they were considered by CMC in Project planning and developing mitigation measures.

2.4.2.5 Site Visits

In 2011, three site visits were conducted for government agencies. Fisheries and Oceans Canada took part in a site visit on June 8, 2011 for the purpose of reviewing environmental stations, potential compensation sites, the in-stream flow program, water supply options and tailings management options. A second site visit involving Fisheries and Oceans Canada took place on July 12, 2011 for the purpose of reviewing habitat compensation areas. Environment Canada participated in a site visit on July 12, 2011 to discuss the mine layout and its potential effects on the aquatic environment.

In 2013, government and regulatory representatives participated in two site visits. The first, on June 12, 2013 involved the Yukon Government Premier, Darrell Pasloski and Senator for Yukon, Dan Lang. YESAB Executive members participated in a site visit on June 13, 2013.

2.4.2.6 Community Open Houses

CMC conducted community open houses to provide information to the public, to introduce the Company and the Project, and to discuss any interests or concerns. From 2008 through 2013, CMC conducted nine community open houses that were in addition to the open houses conducted specifically for First Nation communities. CMC extended invitations to attend the community open houses to representatives of the Village of Carmacks, the City of Whitehorse, the Renewable Resource Councils, and First Nations of each of the Carmacks and Selkirk First Nations, and a wide array of Yukon and federal government representatives. The Yukon government was represented at the May 28, 2012 Carmacks community open house and the May 30, 2012 Whitehorse community open house. Detailed information on the community open houses is provided in Section 2.5.2.2.

2.4.3 Issues Raised, Their Consideration and Status

CMC consulted with Yukon and federal government agencies and regulators to proactively gain their input on the Project and its related studies. CMC documented these interests and issues, which are presented in Table 2.4-1.

Table 2.4-1 Government Consultation Overview

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
2	Meeting	December 3, 2008	Operations	What are the power options for the site? How will the fuel source be sourced?	A variety of power generation and fuel and power supply options were considered. CMC has determined that LNG is the preferred power generation option. See Commitments for additional information. LNG will be used to fuel on-site power generation.
2	Meeting	December 3, 2008	Tailings Pond/Impoundment	Potential permafrost effects on the project development and operations.	CMC has considered permafrost during the design of Project infrastructure, including the access road and the mine requirements. Additional consideration was given to permafrost effects during the assessment of Terrain in Section 6
2	Meeting	December 3, 2008	Tailings Pond/Impoundment	How is the project assessing geochemistry and waste run off from the mine?	CMC has completed a number of studies to characterize geochemistry and potential water quality issues. Specific geochemical studies and water quality modeling is included in Section 7.
6	Meeting	March 31, 2009	Community Infrastructure and Services	Use of coal for power generation is an issue.	A variety of power generation and supply options were considered. Proponent has determined that LNG is the preferred power generation option (Section 4). LNG will be used to fuel on-site power generation (Section 1.1). Resolved.
5	Meeting	March 31, 2009	Air Quality	What are the climate change effects resulting from the project.	Climate change effects have been considered and are discussed in Appendix 20A
5	Meeting	March 31, 2009	Baseline Studies	Baseline data for Dip creek. Was this completed?	Studies regarding the physical and biological components of Dip Creek have been completed.
5	Meeting	March 31, 2009	Baseline Studies	Potential toxicity in fish in downstream of the tailing facility and testing stations on Dip Creek.	CMC has completed studies to characterize geochemistry and potential adverse effects on water quality. The impacts of predicted operational and post-closure water quality parameters on fish have been assessed in Section 10
5	Meeting	31-Mar-09	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Need a quantitative assessment of habitat quality for fish.	CMC consultants have written a Fish and Aquatic Resources Baseline Report, based on detailed field data collected since 2008.
5	Meeting	31-Mar-09	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Development of a fish habitat compensation plan.	CMC consultants have developed a Fish Habitat Compensation Plan
5	Meeting	31-Mar-09	Water Quality	Winter flow data for water quality baseline	CMC consultants have written baseline reports for both Fish and Aquatic Resources and Water Quality - they include sampling from all potentially effected watercourses and water quality has been collected in all seasons and on a monthly basis for a min. 1 year period
5	Meeting	31-Mar-09	Water Quality	Fish habitat assessment	CMC consultants conducted extensive sampling for Fish and WQ.
9	Meeting	May 13, 2009	Cultural Continuity	Need to ensure confidentiality of traditional knowledge information provided by First Nations.	CMC intends to continue discussions with Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations regarding protocols or agreements for protection of traditional knowledge. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
24	Meeting	January 7, 2010	Cultural Continuity	Need to ensure confidentiality of TK information provided by First Nations.	CMC intends to continue discussions with Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations regarding protocols or agreements for protection of traditional knowledge. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
24	Meeting	January 7, 2010	Cultural Continuity	Collection, authorization and integration of TK into the project proposal and impact assessment.	CMC has had numerous discussions with the Little Salmon/Carmacks and Selkirk First Nations regarding traditional use studies, and protection and confidentiality of traditional knowledge. Through consultations a number of traditional uses have been identified and considered in the effects assessments and the development of mitigation. Resolved, on-going.
24	Meeting	January 7, 2010	Cultural Continuity	The implementation of the Heritage Mitigation Plan and oversight by the Yukon Historic Resources Board; data collected on heritage and	CMC completed a heritage resource impact assessment on the proposed access road, including proposed upgrades and extension. CMC has shared heritage and archaeology reports with the Selkirk First Nation, which include proposed mitigation. Heritage sites have been identified and marked in the field. A Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure have been

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
				archaeological sites and TK are sensitive and confidential to Selkirk First Nation.	developed. CMC and its consultants are respectful of the sensitivity of heritage information. CMC intends to continue discussions with Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations regarding protocols or agreements for protection of traditional knowledge. CMC to continue to consult with the Selkirk First Nation and Yukon Heritage to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Protection Plan, including a chance find procedure (Section 22.3.7). Mitigation described in impact assessment will be followed. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
24	Meeting	January 7, 2010	Economic Development and Business Sector	Need to see the full range of positive project effects presented in the Project Proposal.	CMC met seven times in 2013 with Yukon and other regulators to discuss the approach to and elements of the Project Proposal. CMC designed the Project Proposal based on these meetings. Potential adverse and positive effects have been identified as appropriate. CMC intends to continue to consult First Nations and Yukon and other regulators during the Project Proposal review and beyond. CMC will monitor project socio-economic and other potential effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 6 through 19). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
25	Meeting	January 8, 2010	Air Quality	Air Quality and Noise Discipline Lead needs to follow up with the air quality expert within the Yukon Government regarding the proposed 2010 Air Quality, Noise and Climate programs.	CMC's consultants had numerous meetings with Yukon and other regulators to confirm their baseline programs would match regulatory requirements. In addition, CMC met YESAB and other Yukon and federal regulators seven times in 2013, and a number of times in prior years to discuss elements of the Project Proposal. Specific topics discussed included air quality. CMC designed the Project Proposal and cumulative effects assessment based on input from First Nations and Yukon and other regulators. CMC intends to continue to consult First Nations and Yukon and other regulators during the Project Proposal review and beyond (Section 2.4.2).
25	Meeting	January 8, 2010	Baseline Studies	The Hydrology Discipline Lead to follow up with Richard Janowicz (Yukon Government) to discuss the hydrology program and to obtain any regional hydrometric data if available in the near future.	CMC's consultants had numerous meetings with Yukon and other regulators to confirm their baseline programs would match regulatory requirements. In addition, CMC met YESAB and other Yukon and federal regulators seven times in 2013, and a number of times in prior years to discuss elements of the Project Proposal. Specific topics discussed included hydrology. CMC designed the Project Proposal based on input from First Nations and Yukon and other regulators. CMC intends to continue to consult First Nations and Yukon and other regulators during the Project Proposal review and beyond.
25	Meeting	January 8, 2010	Baseline Studies	Importance of the water balance model as it will be scrutinized a lot due the situation at the Minto Mine.	CMC's consultants had numerous meetings with Yukon and other regulators to confirm their baseline programs would match regulatory requirements. In addition, CMC met YESAB and other Yukon and federal regulators seven times in 2013, and a number of times in prior years to discuss elements of the Project Proposal. Specific topics discussed included water balance. CMC designed the Project Proposal based on input from First Nations and Yukon and other regulators. CMC intends to continue to consult First Nations and Yukon and other regulators during the Project Proposal review and beyond.
25	Meeting	January 8, 2010	Baseline Studies	Question of groundwater flowing towards north towards the Yukon River. This is a major concern and may require addition surface water quality stations to be established in the Canadian/Britannia watershed.	CMC's consultants had numerous meetings with Yukon and other regulators to confirm their baseline programs would match regulatory requirements. In addition, CMC met YESAB and other Yukon and federal regulators seven times in 2013, and a number of times in prior years to discuss elements of the Project Proposal. Specific topics discussed included hydrology. CMC designed the Project Proposal based on input from First Nations and Yukon and other regulators. CMC intends to continue to consult First Nations and Yukon and other regulators during the Project Proposal review and beyond.
25	Meeting	January 8, 2010	Environmental Management	Need to define critical parameters for the environmental management system.	CMC met YESAB and other Yukon and federal regulators seven times in 2013, and a number of times in prior years to discuss elements of the Project Proposal. Mitigation and management of potential adverse effects on VCs were discussed. Section 22 describes the conceptual management plans proposed to address potential adverse effects. CMC designed the Project Proposal based on input from First Nations and Yukon and other regulators. CMC intends to

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
					continue to consult First Nations and Yukon and other regulators during the Project Proposal review and beyond.
25	Meeting	January 8, 2010	Closure	Establishment of a detailed closure plan that satisfies the needs of YSAB policy and the Quartz Mine License issued by Yukon Government.	CMC met YESAB and other Yukon and federal regulators seven times in 2013, and a number of times in prior years to discuss elements of the Project Proposal. Closure plans and planning were specific topics discussed. Management of potential adverse effects on VCs were discussed. Section 22 describes the conceptual management plans proposed to address potential adverse effects. CMC designed the Project Proposal based on input from First Nations and Yukon and other regulators. CMC intends to continue to consult First Nations and Yukon and other regulators during the Project Proposal review and beyond. See Commitments for more information. CMC Mine closure and site reclamation 23.3.12 This section will address the actions to be taken following mine closure to protect the natural and social environments. And monitoring for closure 23.4.4
34	Meeting	April 12, 2010	Cultural Continuity	Need a process to deal with historical finds during project activity (Heritage Resources Management Plan).	CMC completed heritage resource impact assessments on the proposed access road, including proposed upgrades and extension. CMC has shared heritage and archaeology reports with the Selkirk First Nation, which include proposed mitigation. A Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure have been developed. CMC to continue to engage with the Selkirk First Nation to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Management Plan and chance find procedure (Section 22.3.7). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
36	Meeting	April 13, 2010	Community Vitality	Need to consider community's resilience to withstand (or ability to benefit from) potential Project effects.	CMC completed a socio-economic effects assessment that considered community resilience when assessing potential effects. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, 15.4.2, 16.4.2, 17.4.2, 18.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
36	Meeting	April 13, 2010	Land Use and Tenure	Need to have the same project team members working on the access road as the mine site (in terms of socio-economic issues).	The mine site and the access road are components of the Project (Section 4). The same project team members worked on the access road and mine site socio-economic effects assessment. Resolved.
36	Meeting	April 13, 2010	Community Vitality	Community fatigue and capacity because of multiple major projects occurring at the same time.	CMC will implement a socio-economic management plan and monitor project socio-economic effects; adapt management measures where required. CMC has discussed this topic with the Selkirk First Nation and is exploring the option of completing socio-economic monitoring jointly with the Minto mine. CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, 15.4.2, 16.4.2, 17.4.2, 18.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
36	Meeting	April 13, 2010	Effects Assessment	Consideration of the differences in effect between the various power options i.e. coal vs. natural gas. - Capturing different levels of road access impacts for different communities.	Effects assessments include consideration of the proposed alternative (LNG). Alternative assessment is presented in Section 3.
36	Meeting	April 13, 2010	Effects Assessment	Clarification of responsibility for addressing effects. i.e. company vs. government.	Where mitigation is suggested by CMC to reduce or eliminate adverse residual effects, these have been captured as company commitments, in the Table of Commitments (Section 24)
101	Letter	June 22, 2010	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Information from DFO needs to be incorporated into fish habitat	Ongoing. This information was obtained and has been used in the development of the fish compensation plan.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
				compensation plan	
44	E-mail	April 11, 2011	Design	Ensuring that the proper Fisheries Act authorizations are in place for culverts on the access road.	The access road does not contemplate culverts. Rather, bridges are proposed for each stream crossing. Regardless, Fisheries Act authorizations will be acquired where necessary.
103	Meeting	April 20, 2011	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Need for DFO Schedule 2 amendment in regards to fish in upper Casino Creek	Ongoing. The schedule 2 amendment was deemed unnecessary by DFO in 2012, so there will be no discussion between DFO and EC on this issue. However, the addendum to the letter, based on finding fish in upper Casino Creek in 2013 might trigger some follow-up between DFO and EC on this issue.
104	Meeting	May 24, 2011	Design	Incorporating the onsite gold smelting processes into the air quality program.	All Project components have been included to the air model.
104	Meeting	May 24, 2011	Closure	A need to develop plans for closure bonds for different phases of the life of mine.	Closure bonding will be addressed in detail during the review of the Quartz Mine License
104	Meeting	May 24, 2011	Tailings Pond/Impoundment	Consideration of climate change and discontinuous permafrost in the TIA design.	Permafrost and probable maximum flood / precipitation were considered in the TMF (TIA) design.
104	Meeting	May 24, 2011	Noise	A need to factor in the location of the mill – high elevation, to the Noise Assessment.	All Project components have been included to the noise model.
104	Meeting	May 24, 2011	Operations	Potential need to replace the current snow-course monitoring station next to current airstrip at Casino site when infrastructure is constructed.	Monitoring during Project operations will adapt to changing infrastructure.
104	Meeting	24-May-11	Water Quality	<p>Identified need to a water quality model to identify where it approaches background (i.e., at what point do water quality impacts cease to be detected?).</p> <p>Identified need to consider the effects of the open pit and groundwater flow on Canadian Creek.</p> <p>Identified need to evaluate the potential downstream effects from diversion of flow from Casino Creek (i.e., develop water balance; determine what percentage of Casino Creek will be within the footprint of the tailings impoundment area).</p> <p>Identified need to establish site-specific water quality objectives (SSWQO) without loadings from non-natural sources.</p>	This information will be captured in the baseline and effects assessment reports for water quality and sediment.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
106	Meeting	May 25, 2011	Baseline Studies	Groundwater flows and baseline information needs to be well documented in the proposal.	Groundwater flows have been characterized.
105	Meeting	25-May-11	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	<p>Identified the need to consider impacts from equipment mobilization and access to compensation site.</p> <p>Identified that Transport Canada will need to review the compensation plans; therefore, engage them after draft proposal but consider engaging them early to determine level of involvement.</p>	All parties have been engaged with the exception of Transport Canada
106	Meeting	25-May-11	Water Quality	<p>Identified need to consider R2 and additional reference site as one of the sites for long-term monitoring.</p> <p>Identified that groundwater may be impacted by the Heap Leach Facility and that a baseline groundwater well may be needed.</p> <p>Identified additional benthos/periphyton sites for 2011 program</p> <p>Identified that Radium 226 is one of the six or so parameters where effluent must meet guidelines in MMER.</p> <p>Identified that spreadsheets would make review process easier and should be made part of the Project Proposal submission.</p>	The water quality and sediment baseline and effects assessment report sections. To respond to specific questions: Radium 226 was sampled and no concern. Yukon Water quality data web-site was reviewed. Se has been assessed in the WQ model and has been identified as a CoC with no significant effect on fish. Ephemeral tribs to Casino Creek were sampled and they do not represent WQ in Casino Creek.
107	Site Visit	June 8, 2011	Tailings Pond/Impoundment	Consideration of an option to construct a number of smaller tailings facilities in fishless headwater areas of Casino, Meloy and Brynelson Creeks to reduce the need for compensation.	The TMF was designed to be stable, operable, and economic, whilst reducing impacts through operation and post closure phases.
107	Site Visit	08-Jun-11	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	<p>Identified the need for a gradient map to determine extent of fish presence for August sampling program.</p> <p>Identified the need to install minnow traps in headwaters of Casino</p>	This has all been satisfied

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
				<p>Creek above gradient barrier to confirm presence/absence of fish.</p> <p>Identified the need to add another electrofishing station on Casino Creek</p> <p>Identified the need to determine if groundwater upward gradients exist in the lower section of Britannia Creek for potential habitat compensation.</p> <p>Identified need to assess opportunities for fish habitat compensation along Big Creek for Chinook spawning in relation to the access road.</p> <p>Identified need to determine if it is acceptable to transplant Chinook salmon into an area they currently are not using.</p> <p>Identified need to seek guidance from DFO on the amount of data necessary to determine the upper extent of fish utilization in cases where there is no obvious barrier to the upstream movement by fish.</p> <p>Identified need to seek guidance from DFO on compensation consideration in cases where stream habitat is converted to lake habitat (i.e., creation of a water reservoir) and where areas are not frequented by fish.</p> <p>Identified the need for a gradient map to determine extent of fish presence for August sampling program.</p> <p>Identified need to seek guidance from DFO on which compensation plan should include the upper stream sections that are expected to be isolated but not flooded by the</p>	

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
				tailings impoundment area. need to seek guidance from DFO on which compensation plan should include the upper stream sections that are expected to be isolated but not flooded by the tailings impoundment area.	
107	Site Visit	08-Jun-11	Water Quality	Identified the need to consider costs of habitat compensation for loss of Brynelson in the alternatives assessment.	The decision is that water will be pumped from a rainy well next to the Yukon River. Brynelson Creek is no longer on the options table.
108	Site Visit	12-Jul-11	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Presence of Chinook salmon in Casino Creek	This has been confirmed. A juvenile Chinook was captured by Summit, length data was obtained, but no photo or weight taken.
108	Site Visit	12-Jul-11	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Site location for suitable fish habitat compensation	Suitable fish habitat compensation has been proposed.
167	Phone Call	October 31, 2011	Tailings Pond/Impoundment	Compensation for placer mine on Canadian Creek.	Options for fish habitat compensation have been considered and proposed.
167	Phone Call	31-Oct-11	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Identified need to conduct monitoring if extracting water from Britannia Creek (resulting in a HADD) to produce a viable new rearing/spawning channel.	This concept was an option in the fish compensation plan, but it has not been brought forward into the preferred option.
427	Meeting	05-Dec-11	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Identified the need to meet CCME and develop SSWQO Identified concerns over the effects of MMER and seepage on water quality and fish.	See details in the water quality and sediment Baseline and Effects Assessment reports.
428	Meeting	01-Mar-12	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Culverts for road crossings of fish bearing streams.	There are no culverts being proposed in fish bearing streams along the Freegold Road upgrade or extension. All fish bearing streams will be crossed with a bridge. All non-fish bearing streams will be crossed with a culvert
153	E-mail	April 19, 2012	Cultural Continuity	Historic sites should be classified as those falling under the Historic Resources Act and those that don't.	CMC completed heritage resource impact assessments on the proposed access road, including proposed upgrades and extension. CMC has shared heritage and archaeology reports with the Selkirk First Nation, which include proposed mitigation. A Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure have been developed. CMC to continue to engage with the Selkirk First Nation to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Management Plan and chance find procedure (Section 22.3.7). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
193	Meeting	October 1, 2012	Land Use and Tenure	Increased competition for hunting because of new infrastructure.	Potential effects on hunting harvests have been considered in the wildlife and land use effects assessments (Sections 19 and 12). Mitigations to avoid or minimize adverse effects have been developed. CMC will implement a variety of plans to minimize adverse effects on hunting, including a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9), and a Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix 23C). Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with First Nations to arrange for access (Section 19.4.2). CMC will also monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 18.4.2).

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
					Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
232	Meeting	October 1, 2012	Economic Development and Business Sector	Need for a procurement strategy.	<p>CMC completed a socio-economic effects assessment that considered potential effects on economic development, employability, and employment and income. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed.</p> <p>CMC will implement a procurement process that gives priority to suppliers from the RSA and in particular rural communities within the LSA;</p> <p>implementing a procurement process that gives priority to contractors who hire local/regional residents to the greatest practical extent;</p> <p>implement a procurement process that manages contract components to meet the capabilities of LSA entrepreneurs;</p> <p>encourage joint ventures between Aboriginal businesses and other regional businesses in the procurement process;</p> <p>require cultural awareness training for employees and contractors;</p> <p>monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required;</p> <p>partner with First Nation communities and their development corporations to access additional funding for training;</p> <p>provide on-the-job training to assist local and regional workers to develop mining-specific skills;</p> <p>provide training and education for potential employees from Yukon and in particular the rural communities within the LSA;</p> <p>partner with First Nation communities to access additional funding for training;</p> <p>support for non-mining training and entrepreneurial initiatives;</p> <p>implement career training and development opportunities for employees once hired; and provide continuous, on the job safety training.</p> <p>See Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, and 15.4.2.</p> <p>Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.</p>
197	Meeting	1-Oct-12	Wildlife	Identified concern of the proposed Freegold Road extension potential effects on caribou migration (Klaza herd).	<p>Potential effects on caribou habitat, migration, mortality, and seasonal use were assessed. Mitigation measures to address these effects have been established. See 12.3.3.4 Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures for Caribou. See Section 19 on land use and access management. Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.</p>
197	Meeting	October 1, 2012	Design	Design issues related to the by-pass.	The final design of the by-pass around Carmacks will be conducted in coordination with Yukon Government and other stakeholders.
196	Meeting	October 2, 2012	Community Vitality	Increased safety risks to summer traffic.	<p>CMC completed a socio-economic effects assessment that considered potential effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed.</p> <p>A by-pass will be constructed in the vicinity of the Village of Carmacks to mitigate adverse effects from potential increased traffic.</p> <p>Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed.</p> <p>CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9) and CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 17.4.2).</p> <p>Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with First Nations and Yukon Government on access management agreement (Section 19.4.2).</p> <p>Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.</p>
196	Meeting	October 2, 2012	Land Use and Tenure	Reduction of available hunting area.	<p>Habitat, migration and mortality effects for moose and caribou were assessed. Mitigation measures and recommendations are provided in section 12.3.3.4, and 12.3.4.4. The assessment of moose and caribou hunting mortality was considered within the framework of CMC's mitigation and monitoring plans.</p> <p>CMC will ensure application of mitigation measures and undertake the required monitoring and</p>

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
					management practices during the development and operations of the project to minimize effects on hunting (Sections 18, 19), moose and caribou (Section 12). This will include implementing the Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9) and Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix 23C). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
196	Meeting	October 2, 2012	Community Vitality	Potential for increased project traffic to affect tourism by displacing tourists.	CMC completed a socio-economic effects assessment that considered potential effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic (Section 17.4.2). Potential effects of traffic on guide outfitters is assessed in Section 19). Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. A by-pass will be constructed in the vicinity of the Village of Carmacks to mitigate adverse effects from potential increased traffic. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9) and CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13, 15, 17, 19, subsections 4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
190	Meeting	October 3, 2012	Community Vitality	Adverse effects of using the Freegold Road on the socio-economics of the Village of Carmacks.	CMC completed a number of interviews with First Nations and Village representatives and local service providers to identify current and anticipated conditions. This information was considered in the socio-economic effects assessment. A by-pass will be constructed in the vicinity of the Village of Carmacks to mitigate adverse effects from potential increased traffic. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9) and CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13, 15, 17, 19, subsections 4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
190	Meeting	October 3, 2012	Community Vitality	Adverse effects of using the Freegold Road on Carmacks traffic.	CMC completed a socio-economic effects assessment that considered potential effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. A by-pass will be constructed in the vicinity of the Village of Carmacks to mitigate adverse effects from potential increased traffic. CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9) and CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, 15.4.2, 17.4.2). Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
234	Meeting	October 3, 2012	Land Use and Tenure	Increased use of road, and policies to control access.	CMC completed a land use and socio-economic effects assessments that considered potential effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. Potential traffic effects are discussed in Sections 17, 18 and 19. CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (22.3.9). Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
190	Meeting	3-Oct-12	Wildlife	Identified concern of the proposed Freegold Road extension potential effects on wildlife, socio-economics (Village of Carmacks) and traffic.	CMC undertook an effect assessment (See section 12.3.1 Project Interactions and Potential Effects on Wildlife), and has developed an access management plan that will mitigate the risk of increased mortality from harvest by managing the Freegold Road extension as a private resource road./ CMC will work with government agencies and First Nations to monitor and adapt the access management plan as necessary through the life of the project to ensure that effects on

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
					wildlife are minimized. CMC will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 19 - Restrict access to the road during operation by installing a continuously manned gate at Big Creek, and • Decommission the road during the reclamation and closure phase. • Develop a wildlife management planning group including regulators, First Nations, and stakeholders, to advise on mitigation, monitoring and adaptive management strategies. See Appendix 23C. Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.
234	Meeting	3-Oct-12	Wildlife	Identified concern related to the proposed Freegold Road extension and its potential effect on wildlife (need for mitigation plans).	Wildlife effects potentially resulting from the project were dealt with using a key indicators approach. A management prescription has been recommended for each species where effects are likely. See Appendix 23C. CMC will address and mitigate specific effect on specific key indicator wildlife species and populations as required through the development and operation of the project. CMC aims to minimize effects to wildlife, monitor the results of mitigation, and adaptively manage for any unanticipated effects given the final Project footprint. Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.
440	Meeting	February 13, 2013	Economic Development and Business Sector	Assist local businesses and suppliers with understanding the procurement process.	CMC completed a socio-economic effects assessment that considered potential effects on economic development and business opportunities, employability, and employment and income. Mitigation and enhancement policies to address potential adverse effects were developed. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement a procurement process that gives priority to suppliers from the RSA and in particular rural communities within the LSA; implement a procurement process that gives priority to contractors who hire local/regional residents to the greatest practical extent; implement a procurement process that manages contract components to meet the capabilities of LSA entrepreneurs; encourage joint ventures between Aboriginal businesses and other regional businesses in the procurement process, including sharing information about opportunities; require cultural awareness training for employees and contractors; monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required; partnering with First Nation communities and their development corporations to access additional funding for training; Providing on-the-job training to assist local and regional workers to develop mining-specific skills; • Providing training and education for potential employees from Yukon and in particular the rural communities within the LSA; See Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, and 15.4.2. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
443	Meeting	February 13, 2013	Community Vitality	Increased population means increased need for protection services.	CMC completed a socio-economic effects assessment that considered potential effects. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. On-site camp and fly in-out staffing included in design. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will establish a camp on-site to minimize potential need for increased protection services. CMC will institute traffic management measures to decreased risk of vehicle accidents, and provide security on site (Section 14.4.2) CMC will also implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9) CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 17.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
257	Meeting	March 11, 2013	Waste Rock	Use of waste rock (ARD) for onsite road construction.	Waste rock may be used for construction purposes if it is shown to be inert and otherwise suitable.
257	Meeting	March 11, 2013	Tailings Pond/Impoundment	Concern about the stability of the tailings dam due to ice layers.	Freezing and ice formation were considered during the design of the TMF.

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
346	Meeting	May 2, 2013	Land Use and Tenure	Increased access leading to higher animal mortality and reduced ability to hunt.	<p>Potential effects of increased access and potential mortality were considered in the land use and wildlife effects assessments. Mitigations to avoid or minimize adverse effects have been developed.</p> <p>Mitigation measures and recommendations are provided in Section 12.3.3.4 Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures for Caribou, and 12.3.4.4 - Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures for Moose. The assessment of moose and caribou hunting mortality was considered within the framework of CMC's mitigation and monitoring plans.</p> <p>CMC will implement a variety of plans to minimize adverse effects on traditional hunting, fishing and harvesting, including a Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix 23C), Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9).</p> <p>Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with First Nations to arrange for access (Section 19.4.2).</p> <p>CMC will institute a no hunting policy for workers while onsite (Section 18.4.2).</p> <p>CMC will also monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, 15.4.2).</p> <p>Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.</p>
346	Meeting	May 2, 2013	Land Use and Tenure	Enforcement and monitoring associated with the road access management plan. How will this be realized and what conditions will be stipulated.	<p>CMC completed land use and socio-economic effects assessments that considered potential effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic. Potential traffic effects are discussed in Sections 17, 18 and 19. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9). Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with First Nations to arrange for access (Section 19.4.2).</p> <p>CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 17.4.2).</p> <p>Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.</p>
346	Meeting	2-May-13	Wildlife	Identified concern regarding the proposed Freegold Road extension and the caribou winter range (potential effects to population and habitat).	<p>Potential effects on caribou habitat, migration, mortality, and seasonal use were thoroughly assessed. Mitigation measures to address these effects have been established. See 12.3.3.4 Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures for Caribou. CMC's goal is to prevent the Caribou from becoming threatened or endangered by engaging responsible agencies to carefully manage caribou and their habitat within the project footprint and access corridor. See Appendix 23C.</p> <p>Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required. Resolved.</p>
346	Meeting	2-May-13	Wildlife	Identified concern regarding the legal ability to manage access on a private resource road.	<p>Appendix 22A presents discussion regarding the proposed road management.</p>
385	Meeting	May 14, 2013	Cultural Continuity	Proponent needs to provide support to First Nations to collect TK information.	<p>CMC has had numerous discussions with the Little Salmon/Carmacks and Selkirk First Nations regarding traditional use studies and traditional use of the Project area and area surrounding the Freegold Road. CMC intends to continue discussions with the First Nations regarding traditional activities and uses of the Project area.</p> <p>Resolved, on-going.</p>
312	Meeting	22-May-13	Wildlife	Identified concerns related to the potential interactions between migrating and/or breeding birds and the open pit and/or tailings management facility.	<p>Project effects on waterfowl health as a result of interactions with the tailings and other mine water bodies were assessed qualitatively as the likelihood of waterfowl experiencing toxic effects from foraging and/or establishing residence on the open water/wetland portion of the tailings management facility or other mine water bodies. The assessment was based on expected water quality, closure plans, and literature on the effects of pH and various contaminants on waterfowl. See section 12.3.9 Waterfowl Effects Assessments. Mitigation measures to address potential health effects on waterfowl will be triggered by Project monitoring. If water quality monitoring results exceed acceptable standards, wildlife monitoring in the vicinity of the affected water body</p>

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
					will be conducted to determine whether waterfowl or other wildlife are using that area. If necessary, wildlife deterrence measures may be implemented to minimize interactions. See Appendix 23C. Thresholds related to water quality are addressed in the water quality volume and the closure plan. Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.
312	Meeting	22-May-13	Wildlife	Identified concerns related to any interactions with species of conservation concern.	Within the LSA there are a number of bird species at risk or species of conservation concern which have been documented to be present or are likely to occur. The Project species list also includes 14 species that are on the Yukon Conservation Data Centre's track list and 53 species identified as priority species for conservation under the Bird Conservation Strategy for Bird Conservation Region 4. An effects assessment was undertaken to determine required mitigation strategies. See 12.3.1 Project Interactions and Potential Effects on Wildlife. / To address environmental and Project changes through time, an adaptive management approach will be adopted for mitigation and monitoring plans. CMC anticipates that the plan will evolve and be adjusted to incorporate practical and workable solutions to minimize Project effects on species of concern and support regional wildlife research and management initiatives. See section 12.1.1 - Mitigation Measures for Wildlife. / Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.
331	Phone Call	6-Jun-13	Wildlife	Identified concern related to the assessment of grizzly bears in the Project area.	A detailed effects assessment was conducted. See 12.1.1 - Grizzly Bear Effects Assessment. General Project mitigation measures described Section 12.3.2 (Mitigation Measures) and Grizzly bear-specific mitigation measures were developed. See Appendix 23C.
386	Meeting	June 11, 2013	Environmental Management	Concerns raised: (a) discharges from tailing facility and lessons learned from Minto mine. (b) Water seepage from tailings and water quality. (c) Wildlife interactions and potential contamination from tailings wetlands. (d) Development of fish habitat compensation in Britannia Creek. (e) Contingency plans for downstream effects resulting from malfunctions or accidents.	Management of water, with potential effects to water quality and wildlife have been considered in detail and our found in Sections 7 and 10.
339	Phone Call	June 14, 2013	Cultural Continuity	Need a process to deal with historical finds during project activity.	CMC has completed a heritage resources impact assessment on the proposed road extension and upgrades. A Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure have been developed. CMC intends to continue to engage with First Nation to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Management Plan and chance find procedure (Section 22.3.7). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
395	Letter	June 20, 2013	Cultural Continuity	Need a process to deal with historical finds during project activity (Heritage Resources Management Plan).	CMC completed heritage resource impact assessments on the proposed access road, including proposed upgrades and extension. CMC has shared heritage and archaeology reports with the Selkirk First Nation, which include proposed mitigation. A Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure have been developed. CMC to continue to engage with the Selkirk First Nation to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources. CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Management Plan and chance find procedure (Section 22.3.7). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
393	Letter	July 17, 2013	Cultural Continuity	Concern about heritage resources protection and management and	CMC completed a heritage resources impact assessment on the proposed road extension and upgrades and the Project footprint. Heritage sites have been identified and marked in the field. A

ROC #	Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
				need to better mark heritage sites in the project and road access areas and ensure workers know the rules associated with these sites.	Heritage Management Plan and chance find procedure have been developed. CMC intends to continue to engage with Yukon Heritage and First Nations to discuss topics of interest such as protection of heritage resources (Sections 2.3.2, 2.3.4, 2.5.2 and 2.5.4). CMC will implement a Heritage Resources Management Plan, including a chance find procedure (Section 22.3.7). Environmental monitoring, including heritage resources, will be completed during road construction (Section 22). <u>Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.</u>
350	E-mail	August 5, 2013	Cultural Continuity	Need for consultation with First Nations for whom the Project is in their asserted traditional territory.	CMC has been consulting with the Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations since 2008 regarding the proposed Project and has consulted other First Nations regarding the proposed Project. CMC intends to continue to engage with the Selkirk and Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nations as well as with other First Nations regarding the Project Proposal as well as during construction and operations. <u>Resolved, ongoing.</u>

2.5 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

This section describes consultation activities undertaken with the public and other key stakeholders, including:

- A list of stakeholders and interested members of the public;
- A description of the consultation undertaken; and
- A detailed summary of issues raised during consultation along with an indication of how they were considered and the degree to which issues have been resolved or addressed by CMC and other parties.

2.5.1 Interested, Potentially Affected Public

During the early stage of the Project, CMC identified a number of public stakeholders that may be affected by or may have an interest in the Project. These stakeholders, as well as those who self-identified as interested, were consulted. The Yukon public and key stakeholders that CMC consulted include:

- Carmacks Health Centre;
- Village of Carmacks;
- City of Whitehorse;
- Local businesses;
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments in Pelly Crossing and Carmacks;
- Tantalus School;
- Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon;
- Trapline holders and guide outfitters;
- Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce;
- Whitehorse General Hospital;
- Yukon Conservation Society;
- Yukon Fish and Game Association;
- Yukon River Panel;
- Yukon Mine Training Association; and
- Yukon College.

Based on consultations and information in the socio-economic impact assessment, two municipalities were identified as most likely to be affected by the Project; the Village of Carmacks and the City of Whitehorse.

The Village of Carmacks was selected due to its proximity to the Project access road. A portion of the proposed access road falls within Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation Traditional Territory and the road intersection is within the Village of Carmacks. Many of the residents of the Village of Carmacks are members of Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation. The Village of Carmacks is an independent municipality and is addressed in this section.

The City of Whitehorse was selected because it is the largest Yukon community and plays a significant role in the provision of services, goods and labour.

The footprint of the proposed mine as well as the majority of the proposed access road falls within Selkirk First Nation Traditional Territory.

2.5.2 Public Consultation

Consultation was conducted with members of the public (individuals and groups) that self-identified as having an interest in the Project area. CMC communicated with and consulted in relation to the Project with the public through a number of activities, including community open houses, presentations, interviews, letters, e-mails, phone calls, information booklets, questionnaires and surveys.

2.5.2.1 Project Update Meetings with Municipalities

On several occasions, CMC met with municipal government agencies to provide information about the Project and an update on the Project activities. CMC met with the Village of Carmacks on March 6, 2012 to provide an update on the Project and ongoing interaction has taken place in support of Project-related socio-economic studies and to address questions.

2.5.2.2 Community Open Houses

CMC conducted community open houses to provide information to the public, to introduce the Company and the Project, and to discuss any interests or concerns. From 2008 through 2013, CMC conducted nine community open houses in addition to open houses that were conducted specifically for First Nation communities. Notifications about upcoming community open houses were usually made through publication of notices in *The Whitehorse Star* and *Yukon News* at least two weeks in advance of the sessions. Flyers were also placed in key locations in the communities as well as distributed to resident mailboxes in the Village of Carmacks in advance of the sessions. Letters were issued to individuals on the project mailing list, which included Yukon and federal regulators, First Nations, City of Whitehorse and related departments, Village of Carmacks informing them of the upcoming events. Copies of the publications, flyers and letters are presented in Appendix 2B.

At the entrance to each community open house, attendees were asked to sign-in and provide contact details if they wished to be added to the Project mailing list. Each attendee was provided with a comment form and when requested, a copy of the Project booklet. Copies of the information sheet and blank comment forms are presented in Appendix 2B.

CMC and its consultants were available at the community open houses to answer questions. An overview presentation about the project was given.

On December 1, 2009, a community open house was held in Pelly Crossing. It was held at Selkirk First Nation offices meeting room from approximately 4 pm to 6 pm; there were numerous attendees to the session. The community open houses presented information about the proposed access road alternatives and the biophysical baseline program. There were numerous poster boards arranged around the room for attendees to review and formal presentations of the information were provided. Copies of the presentation materials and completed comment forms are presented in Appendix 2B.

On May 28 and 30, 2012, community open houses were held in Carmacks and Whitehorse, respectively. The Carmacks community open house was held at the Carmacks Recreation Centre from 5:00 pm to 8:00 pm; there were approximately 40 attendees to the session. The Whitehorse community open house was held at the Yukon Inn in two sessions, the first from 2:30 pm to 5:00 pm and the second from 6:00 pm to 8:30 pm; there were

approximately 50 attendees to these sessions. The community open houses presented information about the Project and provided a venue for the public to express views and comments on how the Project may affect them and their communities. There were 23 poster boards arranged around the room for attendees to review and formal presentations of the information were provided. Copies of the presentation materials and completed comment forms are presented in Appendix 2B.

On May 14 and 15, 2013, community open houses were held in Whitehorse and Carmacks, respectively. The Whitehorse community open houses were May 14 from 4-7 pm, and the next day over a lunch session from 12-1:30. In excess of 50 people attended the two sessions. The Carmacks community open house was held at the Arena from 4pm to 7pm: there were approximately 45 attendees to the session. The community open houses presented information about the Project and the progress made on the EA studies related to the Project. There were 23 poster boards arranged around the room for attendees to review and formal presentations of the information were provided. Copies of the presentation materials and completed comment forms are presented in Appendix 2B.

Although not identified in the socio-economic impact assessment as a community likely to be affected by the Project, in response to interest expressed by the White River First Nation, a community open house was conducted in Beaver Creek on September 24, 2013,. It was held at the recreation hall from 4pm to 6pm; there were three attendees to the session. The community open house presented information about the Project, and an update on progress of the EA studies related to the Project. There were 23 poster boards arranged around the room for attendees to review and formal presentations of the information were provided. Copies of the presentation materials and completed comment forms are presented in Appendix 2B.

Detailed information about the comments (issues, concerns raised) received at the community open houses is presented in Appendix 2A.

2.5.2.3 Socio-Economic and Land and Resource Interviews

Twenty interviews were conducted with municipal representatives, service providers, and members of the public such as guide outfitters and trappers, to gather pertinent information related to the Project:

- City of Whitehorse (October 1, 2012);
- City of Whitehorse Community and Recreation Services (October 22, 2013);
- City of Whitehorse Fire Department (October 23, 2013);
- Village of Carmacks (February 2 and February 13, 2013);
- Carmacks Health Centre (February 13 and 20, 2013);
- NorthwTel (October 21, 2013);
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (July 10, 2012);
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Yukon (Whitehorse RCMP Detachment) (October 23, 2013);
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Fire Department (no date);
- Tantalus School (February 13, 2013);
- Trappers (October 3 and 15, 2012, and May 10, 2013);
- Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce (October 1, 2012);

- Whitehorse General Hospital (July 10, 2012);
- Whitehorse General Hospital, Community Relations (October 23, 2012);
- Whitehorse General Hospital, Patient Services (October 24, 2013);
- Yukon Chamber of Commerce (October 1, 2012);
- Yukon College (July 10 and 12, 2012 and October 23 and 24, 2013);
- Yukon Electrical Company (October 22, 2013); and
- Yukon Mine Training Association (October 2 and 3, 2012).

In an effort to inform baseline studies and the socio-economic assessment for the Project, representatives of CMC also had interviews with other government agencies including City of Whitehorse Water and Waste Services in October 2013.

Information from the interviews was considered and incorporated into the socio-economic baseline report and effects assessment and, where concerns or issues were raised, they were considered by CMC in Project planning and developing mitigation measures.

Further information about the information collected during these interviews are reported in the Socio-Economic Baseline Report (Appendix 13A) and Land and Resources Baseline Report (Appendix 19A).

2.5.2.4 Communication Materials

CMC developed and distributed a communication booklet to provide accurate, plain-language information about the Project. The booklet was developed and distributed by request, starting in May 2012. The booklet is presented in Appendix 2B.

2.5.3 Issues Raised, Their Consideration and Status

Through CMC's consultation process, the public was able to voice their interests and concerns about the Project. CMC has documented these concerns, which are presented in Table 2.5-1.

Table 2.5-1 Public Consultation Overview

Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
Meeting	31-Mar-09	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Baseline information for water quality and fish.	Baseline reports have been written for both Fish and Aquatic Resources and Water Quality - they include sampling from all potentially affected watercourses and water quality has been collected in all seasons and on a monthly basis for a min. 1 year period.
Meeting	31-Mar-09	Water Quality	Will there be water quality effects on fish.	Effect to fish and aquatics are contemplated in Section 10
Open House	May 28, 2012	Community Vitality	Potential social effects on local communities.	CMC completed a socio-economic effects assessment that considered potential effects. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. On-site camp and fly in-out staffing included in design. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, 15.4.2, 16.4.2, 17.4.2, 18.4.2). CMC will establish a camp, including recreation services, on-site (Section 4.4). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
Open House	May 28, 2012	Economic Development and Business Sector	Need to use local suppliers of goods and services.	CMC will implement a procurement process that gives priority to suppliers from the RSA and in particular rural communities within the LSA; implementing a procurement process that gives priority to contractors who hire local/regional residents to the greatest practical extent; implement a procurement process that manages contract components to meet the capabilities of LSA entrepreneurs; encourage joint ventures between Aboriginal businesses and other regional businesses in the procurement process; require cultural awareness training for employees and contractors; monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required; partner with First Nation communities and their development corporations to access additional funding for training; provide on-the-job training to assist local and regional workers to develop mining-specific skills; provide training and education for potential employees from Yukon and in particular the rural communities within the LSA; partner with First Nation communities to access additional funding for training; support for non-mining training and entrepreneurial initiatives; implement career training and development opportunities for employees once hired; and provide continuous, on the job safety training. See Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, and 15.4.2. Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
Open House	May 28, 2012	Land Use and Tenure	Increased number of large vehicles on local roads, and need for a traffic management plan.	CMC completed land use and socio-economic effects assessments that considered potential effects from the Freegold Road and associated traffic. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed. Potential traffic effects are discussed in Sections 17, 18 and 19. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9) and CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Section 17.4.2). Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with First Nations to arrange for access (Section 19.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
Open House	May 28, 2012	Land Use and Tenure	Frequency of truck traffic on road and associated effects on wildlife and use of fish camps and traplines.	CMC gathered detailed information and completed effects assessments that considered traditional uses. Effects assessments identified potential adverse effects, including potential effects of increased access on traditional hunting and fishing. Effects assessments included land use, cultural continuity, as well as wildlife, aquatics, vegetation, noise and dust. Effects assessment results and mitigation and monitoring plans to address potential adverse effects are described in Sections 12, 13, 17, 18, and 19. The assessment of moose and caribou hunting mortality was considered within the framework of CMC's mitigation and monitoring plans. CMC will implement a variety of plans to minimize adverse effects on traditional hunting and fishing. Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with

Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
				Yukon Government and First Nations for access management agreement (Section 19.4.2). CMC will implement and monitor socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, 15.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
Open House - Village of Carmacks	28-May-12	Wildlife	Identified issues related wildlife migration routes, effects to wildlife breeding (specifically moose), and the location of the road. Identified concern related to the potential effects to harvesting (game, plants, soil, birds).	Habitat, migration and mortality effects for moose and caribou were assessed. Mitigation measures and recommendations are provided in section 12.3.3.4 Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures for Caribou, and 12.3.4.4 - Potential Effects and Mitigation Measures for Moose. The assessment of moose and caribou hunting mortality was considered within the framework of CMC's mitigation and monitoring plans. / CMC will ensure application of mitigation measures and undertake the required monitoring and management practices during the development and operations of the project to minimize effects on moose and caribou. Land Use section 19 addresses access and access management. Resolved. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management required.
Open House	May 28, 2012	Water Quality	Potential heavy metals contamination resulting from the mine and affecting subsistence food animals used by the First Nations community.	Water quality effects, and subsequent effects to fish and wildlife have been addressed in detail in sections seven and 10.
Open House	May 28, 2012	Design	Consideration of a power option that runs a power line from Carmacks to Minto via the Casino trail.	LNG chosen to fuel on-site power plant.
Open House	May 28, 2012	Closure	Process for defining scope and cost of reclamation post closure.	During the permitting phase, detailed closure cost estimates will be provided upon which the bond will be based.
Open House	28-May-12	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Identified issues related to fish and fish habitat, including: loss of fish habitat and compensation plans, proximity of waterways from effluent discharge points, watersheds potentially affected by the Project, and potential effects on fish camps. Identified need to consult with First Nations on compensation plans.	A fish habitat compensation plan is being developed that answers most of these questions, with the exception of "effects to fish camps". CMC hopes to engage First Nations to sequester information regarding fish camps and other traditional uses. That dialogue is ongoing.
Meeting	October 3, 2012	Land Use and Tenure	Controlling access to new roads built for the project.	CMC completed a land use effects assessment that considered potential effects from Freegold Road access. Mitigation to address potential adverse effects were developed (Section 19.4.2). CMC will develop and implement a Road Use Plan (Section 22.3.9) and CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt management measures where required (Sections 13.4.2, 14.4.2, 15.4.2). Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with First Nations to arrange for access (Section 19.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
Meeting	October 3, 2012	Land Use and Tenure	A need to keep trapline holders well informed and engaged in the project plans and development.	CMC has consulted trappers to develop the Project Proposal and intends to continue to consult trappers during the review of the Project Proposal (Sections 2.5.2 and 2.5.4). Resolved, on-going.
Meeting	October 3, 2012	Land Use	Displacement of trap line areas by the airport and access control to protect traplines.	CMC has consulted trappers to develop the Project Proposal and intends to continue to consult trappers during the review of the Project Proposal (Sections 2.5.2 and 2.5.4). Resolved, on-going.
Meeting	May 10, 2013	Land Use and Tenure	Potential for increased employment to have positive and negative effects on local communities.	CMC completed a socio-economic effects assessment that considered both potential positives and negatives effects on local communities. Base on the assessment adequate mitigation or enhancement measures were developed. Socio-economic monitoring and adaptive management are proposed. CMC will monitor project socio-economic effects and adapt

Event Type (Activity)	Date	Valued Component or Subject	Issue(s) Identified*	How Issue Was Considered, Responded to, Commitments Made, and Degree Resolved
				management measures where required (Sections 13 - 19, subsections.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
Meeting	May 10, 2013	Land Use and Tenure	Potential for increased noise and dust to affect the number of animals available for hunting.	Potential effects of dust and noise were considered in wildlife, cultural continuity, and land use effects assessments. Design of access road include controls at Big Creek to limit vehicles to authorized mine traffic. Access road will be private from Big Creek to mine. Access will be controlled through gating and other means, but CMC will work with First Nations and Yukon Government to agree to access management (Section 19.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
Meeting	May 10, 2013	Cultural Continuity	Reduction in traditional hunting harvests because of the Project.	Potential effects on traditional hunting harvests were considered in wildlife, cultural continuity, and land use effects assessments. Design of access road include controls at Big Creek to limit vehicles to permitted traffic as per Land Use Section 19.4.2. CMC will implement a variety of plans to minimize adverse effects on traditional hunting harvests CMC will institute a no hunting policy for workers onsite (Section 18.4.2). Resolved, monitor in future, adapt as required.
Meeting	May 10, 2013	Land Use and Tenure	How will trappers be involved in ongoing consultation about the project design and development?	CMC consulted the public, including trappers prior to developing the Project Proposal. CMC intends to continue to consult trappers to identify concerns and to develop mitigation to address potential adverse effects (See Sections 2.5.2 and 2.5.4). Resolved, ongoing.
Meeting	10-May-13	Wildlife	Identified concern regarding the potential effects to trapping.	CMC consulted the public, including trappers prior to developing the Project Proposal. CMC intends to continue to consult trappers to identify concerns and to develop mitigation to address potential adverse effects (See Sections 2.5.2 and 2.5.4). Resolved, ongoing.
Meeting	May 10, 2013	Cumulative Effects	How will the cumulative environmental effects resulting from the project be addressed.	A cumulative effects assessment has been included for each VC, conducted as discussed in Section 5.
Meeting	20-Aug-13	Water Quality	Questioned if selenium an issue like it was for Brewery Creek.	See details in the water quality and sediment Baseline and Effects Assessment reports. However, Selenium is a CoC and exceeds CCME. However, our assessment has shown that SE is not a significant impact on fish in Casino or Dip Creek

2.6 KEY CONCERNS RAISED

Through consultation and information-sharing, CMC identified issues and concerns and, in response, identified accommodation, through mitigation or adjustments to the Project to address concerns.

The key issues and concerns raised by First Nations, government, and the public have been arranged into three general categories; summarized as follows:

Biophysical Environment

- Potential effects on surface and sub-surface water quality and hydrology and mitigation;
- Potential wildlife habitat loss, mitigation ;
- Potential fish habitat loss, mitigation and compensation;
- Potential direct effects on wildlife, and mitigation and compensation;
- Potential direct effects on fish, and mitigation and compensation;
- Potential effects on aquatic environments and mitigation;
- Potential effects on heritage resources and mitigation;
- Potential cumulative (environmental and socio-economic) effects;

- Potential effects on air quality and noise levels; and
- Climate change, potential effects on permafrost.

Human Environment

- Project feasibility and sustainability;
- Consultation;
- Agreements, protocols, capacity funding;
- Traditional knowledge protection and integration;
- Traditional practices, land uses and cultural continuity
- Economic benefits;
- Employment, training and capacity-building;
- Potential positive and negative socio-economic effects (infrastructure and services) and mitigation;
- Community engagement in socio-economic studies and assessments;
- Continuity of traditional lifestyle;
- Potential effects on trapping; and
- Potential effects on drinking water.

Physical Environment

- Baseline information and reporting;
- Design of project components;
- Use of waste rock and tailings management;
- Potential effects from increased access, and mitigation;
- Potential effects on and from permafrost;
- Access and transportation options;
- Power supply options;
- Decommissioning (permanent and temporary), planning and closure of project components;
- Environmental and other monitoring and management guidelines, systems;
- Environmental and other contingency or response plans; and
- Responsibility for potential effects.

The issues raised were registered by CMC, who considered and responded in a wide range of ways, including:

- Providing additional information and answering questions or providing information;
- Arranging additional engagement opportunities such as Open Houses and site visits;
- Changing Project design, such as moving from coal as a source of energy to liquefied natural gas;

- Developing monitoring, mitigation and management plans, such as the Spill Contingency Management Plan, the Wildlife Management Plan and the Road Use Management Plan;
- Conducting numerous socio-economic interviews with First Nations and stakeholders; and
- Arranging and facilitating Project Proposal meetings to provide a forum for detailed consultations on technical topics.

2.7 OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONCERNS IDENTIFIED: DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES

There were many similarities and a number of differences in the range of issues and concerns raised by First Nations, Yukon government and agencies, federal regulators, and the public.

First Nations and public both emphasized the importance of minimizing potential negative social and economic effects while ensuring economic benefits and employment and training opportunities will be realized, specifically at the local level.

All groups identified the importance of maintaining their outdoor focused lifestyles, which include hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation. Further, and specifically, First Nations emphasized that it was very important to them to be able to maintain their traditional ways of life, including accessing and using fish camps, hunting and gathering, and trapping areas. Non-Aboriginal trappers also raised concerns about their ability to continue to trap productively.

While all groups recognized the importance of maintaining their current lifestyles, there was also a common recognition that economic benefits, employment and training are a necessary part of the mix of activities that constitute their lifestyles.

Yukon Government and First Nations identified cumulative effects as a common concern.

Government and regulators tended to focus on regulatory process and requirements as they relate to the Project Proposal; ensuring Yukoners' interests and lifestyles are appropriately considered; and that potential negative effects are avoided or mitigated. Consequently, Yukon government and federal regulator issues and concerns focused more on the technical aspects of the Project, data collection and assessment needs and methodologies.

First Nations and members of the public, specifically trappers and guide outfitters, emphasized the importance of consultation. First Nations advised CMC of their aboriginal rights and specifically identified the need for CMC to consider provision of capacity funding to support their consultations as well as participation in the regulatory process and informing the Project Proposal.

First Nations, Yukon and federal regulators and, to a lesser degree, members of the public, shared a common interest in ensuring adequate mitigation for potential effects on fish and wildlife and compensation for unavoidable effects.

2.8 FUTURE CONSULTATION

CMC is committed to ongoing engagement and consultation with interested and potentially affected parties, including First Nations, stakeholders, and government bodies and the public as the proposed Project progresses through the environmental and regulatory phases and through construction, operation, and closure. Guided by the consultation principles, approach, and methods described in Section 2.2 Consultation Principles, Objectives, Approach and Methods, CMC will develop plans to update and consult as Project activities are proposed and completed and in response to expressed interests. CMC will continue to communicate in a timely and transparent manner while ensuring inclusiveness in its consultation activities.