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1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Casino Mining Corporation (CMC) proposes to develop the Casino Project (the Project) 150 km northwest of Carmacks and 300 km from Whitehorse. The Project is designed to process approximately 120,000 t/d or 43.8 million t/y of copper and gold ore over a 22 year mine life. During the life-of-mine operations, the Casino Project will produce an anticipated 5.72 million ounces of gold, 30.26 million ounces of silver, 3.58 billion pounds of copper, and 325 million pounds of molybdenum.

Access to the project area is gained from Whitehorse via a network of existing paved highways linking Northern British Columbia and the Port of Skagway in Alaska. From Whitehorse, the paved Klondike Highway (Yukon Highway 2) affords access to the Village of Carmacks. From Carmacks, the access will follow for approximately 83 km on the existing gravel Freegold Road, which will be upgraded to accommodate Project requirements, referenced herein as the Freegold Upgrade. At the terminus of the Freegold Road, an extension (referenced as the Freegold Road Extension) will be constructed to provide all-weather gravel access over the approximate 120 km to the Project, generally following the existing and historic Casino Trail alignment.

Ore will be removed from the Open Pit and will then be hauled by truck and delivered to one of two ore processing facilities at the Casino mine site, one for sulphide ore and one for oxide ore. The sulphide ore processing facility will produce mineral concentrates of copper (which also contains gold) and molybdenum using conventional flotation technology. The oxide ore processing facility will produce gold and silver doré bars via heap leaching and carbon adsorption technology.

Located southeast of the Open Pit within the valley formed by the headwaters of Casino Creek, the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will act as storage for all waste rock, process tailings, and process water from the operations. Storage for a volume of 947 Mt of tailings and 658 Mt of potentially reactive waste rock and overburden materials is considered in the design of the TMF.

1.1.1 Project Location

The Project is situated at latitude 62°44'N and longitude 138°50'W in western central Yukon and sits in the northwest trending Dawson Range mountains 300 km northwest of Whitehorse. The Project is located on crown land administered by the Yukon government. It is within the Selkirk First Nation's traditional territory. The Freegold Road Extension crosses into the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation traditional territory to the south of the Project. The Property is in the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) Central Yukon Assessment District, with the designated office located in Mayo.

The Casino Project is located within the Boreal Cordillera ecozone, which comprises much of the southern Yukon and a large portion of northern BC, and within the Klondike Plateau ecoregion. There are no parks or protected areas in the vicinity of the mine site or access roads.

1.1.2 Project Key Components

1.1.2.1 Principal Project

The main components of the Project are the Open Pit, the TMF, the processing facilities, the heap leach pad, temporary stockpiles, and associated mine infrastructure components.

The final (end of mine) Open Pit footprint will cover approximately 300 ha between the headwaters of Casino Creek and Canadian Creek and is comprised of the Main Pit and the West Pit. Each of these pits will be developed largely concurrently during the operations phase.

In order to facilitate reclamation at closure, the TMF is designed to protect the regional groundwater and surface waters throughout the Project area. The final (end of mine) TMF footprint will cover approximately 1,120 ha. The embankment forming the TMF will be developed in stages using a combination of suitable non-reactive overburden, cyclone sand, and waste rock materials.

The two processing plants (one for sulphide ore and one for oxide ore) along with the Heap Leach Facility (HLF) will cover approximately 101 ha at the end of mine. The HLF will be formed approximately 1 km south of the Open Pit and is anticipated to store approximately 157.5 million tonnes of oxide ore.

Oxide “gold” ore, low grade ore, supergene oxide ore, sulphide coarse ore, topsoil, and overburden will be stored in temporary stockpiles.

Ancillary support facilities including power generation and distribution, fuel storage and distribution, an accommodation camp, offices, laboratory, warehouse, truck shop, service roads, water supply and distribution, wastewater treatment and disposal, and communications infrastructure will also be included in the Project footprint.

1.1.2.2 Freegold Road Upgrade

The existing Freegold Road is the property of the Yukon Government and begins at the Village of Carmacks and extends approximately 83 km northwest towards the Casino mine site. The existing Freegold Road requires upgrades to make it suitable for mine traffic. In order to keep mine traffic out of the Village of Carmacks, a bypass formed by a new bridge over the Nordenskiöld River and a new section of road will be required connecting the start of the Freegold Road with the Klondike Highway. Casino Mining Corporation and the Yukon Government are in discussions regarding the proposed upgrade of the existing Freegold Road segment.

1.1.2.3 Freegold Road Extension

Casino Mining Corporation proposes to construct an all-weather road from the end of the Freegold Upgrade to the Casino mine site called the Freegold Road Extension. The Freegold Road Extension will be a 120 km, two-lane, gravel resource road designed to accommodate double-trailer and tridem trucks. The completion of the Freegold Road Extension will occur prior to the operations phase of the Project, and together with the Freegold Road Upgrade will offer an all-weather access route between the Project and the Klondike Highway at the Village of Carmacks, which allows for transportation to and from Whitehorse, the Port of Skagway, and Fort Nelson.

1.1.2.4 Airstrip and Airstrip Access Road

The Project includes a new 1,600 m airstrip with a pre-engineered terminal building and an access road to facilitate employee transport to and from the Casino mine site. The airstrip is located approximately 15 km southwest of the Casino mine site. The airstrip access road consists of approximately 16 km of single lane gravel road starting from the Casino airstrip and connects with the tailings dam access road at the Casino mine site.

1.1.3 Project Economics

The proven and probable mineral reserve is estimated to be 965.2 Mt with a grade of 0.204% Copper, 0.240 g/t gold, 0.0227% molybdenum, and 1.74 g/t silver. In addition, the heap leach reserve provides 157.5 Mt at 0.292 g/t

gold and 0.036% copper. Based on these reserves, the Project is forecasted to produce the following over the 21.5 year commercial life of the mine;

- Gold – 5.72 million oz;
- Silver – 30.26 million oz;
- Copper – 3.58 billion pounds; and
- Molybdenum – 325 million pounds.

The initial capital investment for the complete development of the Project is estimated to be \$2.456 billion, which includes direct and indirect costs. In addition, the total life of mine sustaining capital is estimated to be \$361.7 million, which will be expended over 22 years.

The life of mine average operating cost is \$8.52 per tonne for sulphide ore, which includes mining, concentrator plant and general and administrative costs. The life of mine average operating cost is \$4.04 per tonne for oxide ore, which includes processing only (mining costs are included in the sulphide ore costs).

The undiscounted net income for the life of the mine after taxes equates to \$6.7 billion.

1.1.4 Labour Force

Approximately 1,000 personnel will be required during the construction phase of the Project, although this number will vary both seasonally and from year to year. The workforce will be a combination of CMC employees and contracted skilled and unskilled workers. Casino Mining Corporation is expected to employ approximately 600 to 700 permanent mining personnel at the mine site during the remaining phases of the Project. An additional 100 to 200 contractor support personnel will be on site throughout all phases of the mine life.

Casino Mining Corporation intends to employ as many people from the Yukon (including First Nations communities) as possible. However, additional personnel from outside the Yukon will be necessary to fully staff the Project.

1.1.5 Project Benefits and Rationale

The Project has the ability to boost the economy in several ways, including employment, revenues, and royalties. The benefits of the Project will extend beyond CMC to stakeholders including local communities, First Nations groups, and Yukon as a whole by stimulating economic growth and creating local direct and indirect employment.

The Project will add value to many industries while minimizing effects to the environment. A key objective of the Project is to minimize environmental impact and to leave the mine site in conditions as close to baseline as possible. This key consideration has guided the design of mine components such as the heap leach facility, which has been optimized to minimize environmental impacts.

During construction and operation, the Casino Project will generate a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$9.678 billion (6.4 billion in the Yukon - the equivalent of 13.6% of the Territory's \$2.7 billion nominal GDP in 2011). The mine is expected to create total employment of 23,893 full-time equivalents FTEs () and to generate \$1.131 billion in wages and salaries. Federal taxes should total \$936 million, Yukon Territorial Taxes and Royalties will total \$2.169 billion.

Casino Project operations are expected to benefit the economy of Yukon through expenditures on goods and services, the creation of employment opportunities and the generation of tax revenues for local, territorial and federal governments. Casino Mining Corporation anticipates that roughly 69% of operational spending will occur

in Yukon; based on projected annual operational spending data, the annual GDP generated in Yukon by the operation of the Casino project is estimated at \$274 million, equivalent to 10.3% of the Territory's 2011 nominal GDP of \$2.7 billion (MNP LLP 2013). Operation of the mine is also anticipated to create annual employment of 855 FTEs and to generate \$43 million in annual wages and salaries. Direct taxes and economic activity generated by the Project are estimated to raise \$20 million annually in Federal Taxes and \$81 million annually in Yukon Territorial and Provincial Tax.

1.2 THE PROPONENT

The Proponent of the Casino Project is Casino Mining Corporation (CMC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Western Copper and Gold Corporation, which is a Vancouver-based exploration and development company. More information is provided in Table 1.2-1.

Table 1.2-1 Proponent Information

Proponent Name	Casino Mining Corporation (a subsidiary of Western Copper and Gold Corporation)
Head Office Address	1800 – 570 Granville Street Vancouver, BC V6C 3P1
Telephone	1-604-684-9497 / 1-888-966-9995
Fax	1-604-669-2926
Email	info@casinomining.com
Website	http://www.casinomining.com
Stock Exchange	TSX; NYSE
Stock Symbol	WRN-T; WRN-Z

1.2.1 Management Structure and Experience

Casino Mining Corporation requires high standards of professional and ethical conduct from its employees. Casino Mining Corporation's reputation with its shareholders, business partners, prospective investors and other stakeholders for honesty and integrity is key to the success of its business. No employee will be permitted to achieve results through violations of laws or regulations, or through unscrupulous dealings.

Casino Mining Corporation is committed to a culture of honesty, integrity and accountability and outlines the basic principles and policies with which all employees are expected to comply. Casino Mining Corporation is also committed to operating in a responsible manner that complies with applicable laws, rules and regulations; providing a safe and healthy workplace; operating free from favouritism, fear, coercion, discrimination or harassment; and providing full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents filed with any governing body or publicly disclosed. Casino Mining Corporation requires its directors and officers to provide leadership and direction with respect to these principles and standards.

Casino Mining Corporation has many qualified individuals involved including:

- **Paul West-Sells – President and Chief Operating Officer:** Dr. West-Sells has 20 years' experience in the mining industry. After obtaining his Ph.D. from the University of British Columbia in Metallurgical Engineering, he worked with several companies in increasingly senior roles in Research and

Development and Project Development. Dr. West-Sells oversees the day to day operations of the company.

- **Cameron Brown – Vice President, Engineering:** Mr. Brown has over 40 years’ experience in mineral processing. He is responsible for plant maintenance, project management and engineering of major base and precious metal projects.
- **Jesse Duke – Vice President, Environmental Affairs:** Mr. Duke has been actively involved in leading, managing and supporting a range of projects in the Yukon, Nunavut, Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Alaska. Mr. Duke is a long-time Yukon resident with over 25 years’ experience working throughout the north in the mineral industry. He has held senior positions within Yukon Government and within the consulting industry prior to this appointment. His expertise includes managing complex multidisciplinary projects, government and First Nations relations, mineral policy, and major mine project permitting and licensing. He has extensive experience dealing the public communications, stakeholder consultations and community relations for major mining projects.

Casino Mining Corporation has been supported by a team of qualified professionals in the development of this Proposal. Details on these qualified professionals involved in preparing the Proposal are shown in Table 1.2-2. Associated environmental consulting firms include Knight Piésold Ltd., Palmer Environmental Consulting Group Inc., Lorax Environmental, Brodie Consulting, Source Environmental Associates, Marsland Environmental Associates, AMEC, Altamira, EcoFor, Environmental Dynamics Inc., and others.

Table 1.2-2 Qualified Professionals

Qualified Professionals	Areas of Expertise
Knight Piésold Ltd.	Proposal Coordination, Climate, Air Quality, Noise, Surface Hydrology, Instream Flow, Hydrogeology, Groundwater Quality, Water Quality, Terrain Hazards, Geomorphology, Engineering Support, Project Description
Palmer Environmental Consulting Group	Water Quality Baseline, Fish and Aquatic Resources, Fish Habitat Compensation
AMEC	Socio-economics, First Nations Engagement, Community Engagement, Land Use
Environmental Dynamics Inc.	Wildlife, Vegetation, Rare Plants, Soils, Terrain
Lorax Environmental	Geochemistry
Brodie Consulting	Closure and Reclamation
Source Environmental Associates	Water Quality Model
Altamira	Archaeology, Cultural Heritage
EcoFor	Archaeology, Cultural Heritage

1.2.2 Contact Information

The primary contact for the Project is Dr. Paul West-Sells, the President and Chief Operating Officer of Western Copper and Gold. Dr. West-Sells has the following contact information:

Casino Mining Corporation
1800 – 570 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3P1
(604) 684-9497 / (888) 966-9995
info@casinomining.com

1.2.3 Sustainability

Casino Mining Corporation is committed to advancing the Project while operating in an environmentally responsible manner to conserve natural resources. The Project will be developed in a manner that respects and protects the environment while enhancing benefits to nearby communities using sound and proven technologies and industry best practices. In this respect, CMC will strive to meet or exceed the Towards Sustainable Mining Guiding Principles advocated by the Mining Association of Canada (Mining Association of Canada 2004). The principles include;

- Protecting the health and safety of our employees, contractors and communities;
- Practicing continuous improvement through the application of new technology, innovation and best practices in all facets of our operations; and
- Be responsive to community priorities, needs and interests through all stages of mining exploration, development, operations and closure.

These principles are considered vital to CMC's progress and continued development.

Casino Mining Corporation believes that establishing strong collaborative relationships with nearby communities will create long lasting benefits. Casino Mining Corporation aims to achieve this through open and transparent communication with all interested and affected parties.

Additionally, CMC will ensure that all YESAB requirements are met in the current Proposal.

1.3 BACKGROUND

In 1992, Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp. acquired the property and commenced a major drilling program as well as a significant amount of metallurgical, geotechnical, and environmental work from 1992 to 1995. In addition, a scoping study was completed in 1995. First Trimark Resources and CRS Copper Resources acquired the property in 2003 and published a Qualifying Report. The two firms then merged to form the Lumina Copper Corporation, which updated the Qualifying report in 2004. Western Copper Corporation obtained Lumina Copper Corporation along with the Casino Deposit in November 2006. By 2011, all assets other than the Casino Deposit were spun out and Western Copper Corporation became the Western Copper and Gold Corporation. The Casino Deposit was then transferred to Casino Mining Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Copper and Gold.

Environmental baseline studies were initiated in 2007 and a new exploration camp was constructed in 2008. M3 Engineering produced a pre-feasibility study in 2008, and geotechnical drilling continued from 2009-2011. The feasibility study was published in January 2013.

Casino Mining Corporation has been actively engaging First Nations, Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB), other Yukon and federal agencies, renewable resource councils, city and village leadership, and other public stakeholders since 2008. The frequency and depth of these discussions varied depending on the scale and scope of First Nations and stakeholder interest in learning more about the proposed

Project, providing input into the Project Proposal and as the status of the project changed over time. The focus of CMC's efforts has been on those First Nations and other groups which are directly affected by the project.

Casino Mining Corporation identified potentially affected First Nations and stakeholders during the early stages of the proposed Project. As consultations progressed and CMC gathered information, other First Nations and stakeholders were identified. These additional stakeholders either contacted CMC directly, were identified by CMC as the Project evolved, or were identified by others as likely to have an interest in the proposed Project.

The First Nations, governments and other stakeholders have consulted with CMC through a range of events and activities, including: Open Houses, community meetings, workshops, letters, e-mails, interviews, surveys and questionnaires, face-to-face one-on-one and group meetings, as well as through many phone calls. Discussions were carefully documented and retained for reference and consideration in the Project Proposal development.

Section 2 describes the consultations CMC has completed and includes information about the groups consulted, the activities and events completed, and description of the topics discussed. Sections 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 describe the issues and concerns raised by First Nations, government and public, as well as how they were considered and the degree to which they have been addressed in the development of the Project Proposal and in project design and planning. Commitments are also described in these sections.

Casino Mining Corporation has met with nine First Nations and First Nations organizations and 32 stakeholder groups, including YESAB and Yukon Executive Council Office. Numerous individual Yukoners attended Open Houses but are not specifically listed as they did not mention any affiliation.

The First Nations and their Renewable Resources Councils that CMC consulted are:

- Selkirk First Nation;
- Selkirk Renewable Resources Council;
- Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation;
- Carmacks Renewable Resources Council;
- Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation;
- Champagne and Aishihik First Nations;
- Kluane First Nation
- Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation; and
- White River First Nation.

The Yukon and federal government agencies that CMC consulted include:

- Yukon Community Services;
- Yukon Development Assessment Branch;
- Yukon Economic Development;
- Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources;
- Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Board;
- Yukon Executive Council Office;

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

The federal agencies CMC consulted include:

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

The Yukon public stakeholders that CMC consulted include:

- Village of Carmacks;
- Carmacks School;
- Carmacks Health Centre;
- City of Whitehorse;
- Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce;
- Whitehorse Hospital;
- Yukon Tourism Industry Association;
- Yukon Conservation Society;
- Yukon Fish and Game Association;
- Yukon River Panel;
- Yukon Mine Training Association;
- Yukon College;
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- Trapline holders and guide outfitters (potentially affected); and
- Local businesses.

1.4 REQUIRED AUTHORIZATIONS AND REGULATORY APPROVALS

The *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* (YESAA) is the legislation which creates the basis for assessment in all Yukon, federal, territorial, and First Nation lands in the territory. Outlining

responsibilities, requirements, and procedures for environmental and socio-economic assessment, YESAA provides guidance to the assessment process. YESAA is regulated and administered by the Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board with periodic revisions.

Assessment of the Project is subject to section 47(2)(c) of YESAA in accordance to the following:

“47 (2) An activity listed under paragraph (1)(a) – and not excepted under paragraph (1)(b)—is subject to assessment if proposed to be undertaken in Yukon and if (c) an authorization or the grant of an interest in land by a government agency, an independent regulatory agency, municipal government or first nation is required for the activity to be undertaken”

Additionally, the project is subject to assessment under Schedule 3 item 3(b) of the Project Regulations, requiring an Executive Committee Screening for the construction, decommissioning, and closure of a gold mine with production capacity exceeding 300 t/day.

YESAA requirements include the following:

- Section 47(2) of YESAA requires the proponent to gain approval through authorization or a grant of an interest in land by a government agency, independent regulatory agency, municipal government, or first nations group for any activity undertaken in the Yukon Territories.
- Section 50(2) of YESAA requires a proponent to consider alternatives to the project or alternative ways of undertaking the project during the proposal stages. Consideration of alternatives and relative impacts facilitates the minimization of significant adverse environmental or socio-economic impacts. Section 42(1)(e) of YESAA directs the Executive Committee to make similar considerations in assessment.
- Section 50(3) outlines the proponent's responsibility to consult stakeholders such as First Nations and residents whose location will cause them to incur environmental or socio-economic impacts. Consultation shall be conducted by providing: notice of the matter in sufficient form and detail to allow the party to prepare its views on the matter, a time period reasonable for the preparation and organization of views, as well as an opportunity to present the views of the affected party. Following the presentation of views they must all be considered fully and fairly by the proponent.

This project will also be under the legislation of federal and territorial boundaries thus requiring many permits and approvals. A Quartz Mining Licence will be required and must adhere to the regulations of the *Quartz Mining Act* particularly as per section 135. Additionally CMC will be required to obtain a Type A Water Licence under the *Waters Act* for mine operations with use of water and deposit of waste, as well as considerations of tailings creation and storage according to the project design. The Yukon Water Board would administer this licence.

Other legislation must also be considered; federal legislation that may apply includes:

- Section 35(2) Authorization under the *Fisheries Act* (harmful alteration, disruption or destruction (HADD) of fish habitat).
- Section 36(4) Regulation or Order in Council under the *Fisheries Act* (deposit of deleterious substances).
- Section 5(2) Approval under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*.
- Blasting Permit under the *Explosives Act and Regulations* and the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*.

Potentially applicable territorial legislation includes:

- Energy and Operating Certificates under the *Public Utilities Act*.

- Work in Highway Right-of-Way Permit, Access Permit, and Highways Hauling Permit under the *Highways Act*.
- Land Use, Quarry, and Timber Permits under the *Lands Act*.
- Air Emissions, Special Waste, and Storage Tank Systems Permits under the *Environment Act*.
- Burning Permit under the *Forest Protection Act*.
- Archaeological Sites Permit under the *Historic Resources Act*.
- Sewage Disposal System Permit under the *Public Health and Safety Act*.
- Certificate for Transport of Dangerous Goods under the *Dangerous Goods Transportation Act*.
- Building and Plumbing Permits under the *Building Standards Act / Electrical Protection Act*.
- Gas Installation Permit under the *Gas Burning Devices Act*.
- Pressure Vessel Boiler Permit under the *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act*.
- Compliance with the *Public Health and Safety Act*.

1.5 ORGANIZATION AND LAYOUT OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

The Project Proposal consists of five volumes of information with numerous detailed technical appendices. The Proposal responds to the information and assessment requirements identified in the “Proponent’s Guide to Information Requirements for Executive Committee Project Proposal Submissions” (YESAB 2006a) and follows the format of this guide wherever possible.

In addition, a number of other federal and territorial documents provide guidance regarding the content of the Proposal. During preparation of the Proposal, careful attention was given to these guidance documents. For ease of reference, Table 1.5-1 contains a list of documents that were consulted during the preparation of the Proposal.

For additional clarity, Figure 1.5-1 provides a Document Map of the Proposal, which offers an “at a glance” directory of the material found in each section, within each volume, with their appurtenant appendices.

Table 1.5-1 Federal and Territorial Guidance Documents

Document	Date	Author
"Permit and Authorization Guide for Yukon Activities"	April 2013	Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources
"Rules for Screenings Conducted by the Executive Committee"	November 23, 2005	YESAB
"Filing Requirements for Project Proposals Submitted to the Executive Committee" (English)	August 27, 2013	YESAB
"Guidebook of Mitigation Measures for Place Mining in the Yukon"	April 11, 2008	Yukon Placer Secretariat
"Proponent's Guide – Water Information Requirements for Quartz Mining Project Proposals"	December 13, 2011	YESAB
"Proponent's Guide to Information Requirements for Executive Committee Project Proposal Submissions"	November 2005	YESAB
"Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act"	May 13, 2003	Government of Canada
"Assessable Activities, Exceptions and Executive Committee Projects Regulations"	November 28, 2005	YESAB
"Decision Body Time Periods and Consultation Regulations"	November 28, 2005	YESAB
"Assessor's Guide to the Assessment of Cumulative Effects"	January 2006	YESAB
"Guide to Socio-economic Effects Assessments"	June 2006	YESAB
"First Nation Participation in Assessments"	July 2005	YESAB
"Plan Requirement Guidance for Quartz Mining Projects"	March 2013	Yukon Energy, Mines and Resources

FIGURE 1.5-1 DOCUMENT MAP

