

From: <email address removed>

Sent: August 23, 2013 3:19 PM

To: Newprosperityreview [CEAA]

Subject: Written submission - supplemental to presentation at General Hearings

To: New Prosperity (Fish Lake) mine proposal Review Panel

Attn: Livain Michaud, Manager

This written submission includes a number of documents and references for the points which I made in my verbal presentation to the Panel, during the General Hearings in Williams Lake. I have included a brief list of references with some short excerpts or summaries.

Also, by way of separate cover, I am sending additional, short scanned excerpts of these documents, for your convenience.

Below are some explanatory notes for these sources, and more complete answers to questions which the proponent asked me at the hearings.

Thank you for your time,

Peter Atamanenko

<personal information removed>

I. Mineral Deposit: (per EIS)

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(a) between companies or (b) between administration and share ownership. Insiders are a documented feature of corporations today, and the Hunter Dickinson group of companies provides a clear example of this in practice, with its child company Taseko Mines Ltd.

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III. Other Issues. The Chilcotin - A unique region The Chilcotin is a distinct region with special appeal to many people throughout Canada - and the world. This is widely recognized by sources as diverse as famous Canadian author and CBC personality Paul St.Pierre (Book: Breaking Smith's Quarter Horse, about the West Chilcotin) and the BC Government: a special Cariboo- Chilcotin Land Use Plan, which acknowledges this area's special values. Certainly, the Cariboo-Chilcotin Tourism Association and the public highway welcome sign along the Chilcotin Highway (Hwy. 20) both indicate public recognition of this distinct region, West of the Fraser River.

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On Wed, 10 Jul 2013 21:33:16 -0700 <email address removed> wrote:

> Re: Register for New Prosperity Hearings, in Williams Lake Hi, I would

>like to speak at the general hearings, in Williams Lake.

>Thank you very much for this opportunity.

>

>Sincerely,

>Peter Atamanenko

<personal information removed>

Hunter Dickinson Inc.

15th Floor - 1040 West Georgia St., Vancouver, BC
Main Phone: **(604) 684-6365**

Chairman Robert Dickinson
CEO Ronald Thiessen (*SEE Profile ATTACHED*)

Other Directors include:
R. Hallbauer, S. Cousens, D. Copeland, M. Snyman

Secretary + General Counsel: Trevor Thomas

e-mail: info@hdimining.com

www.hdimining.com

Amarc Resources Ltd
15th Floor - 1040
W. Georgia St.,
Vancouver

Ph: **604 684-6365**

Business e-mail:
paulmann
@hdgold.com

X Pres. + CEO
Ronald Thiessen

X Exec. Chair
Robert Dickinson

X Director:
Scott Cousens

X CFO Paul
Mann; **Corporate
Secretary** Trevor
Thomas

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X Chairman
Scott Cousens

X Directors:
Robert Dickinson,
David Copeland

**X Corporate
Secretary** Trevor
Thomas

**Northern
Dynasty
Minerals Ltd.**
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Vancouver

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Business e-mail:
marchandsnyman
@hdgold.com

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CEO** Ronald
Thiessen

X Exec Chairman
Robert Dickinson

X CFO Marchand
Snyman

X Directors:
Russell Hallbauer,
Scott Cousens

Rathdowney Resources Ltd.
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David Copeland

X Director:
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X CFO Paul Mann

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X Co-Chairs:
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David Copeland

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X Chair Marchand
Snyman

X Directors:
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David Copeland,
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X Pres. + CEO
Ronald Thiessen

X Chair Cousens
X Director:
Robert Dickinson

Taseko Mines Ltd.
15th Floor - 1040
W. Georgia St.,
Vancouver

X Chairman
Ronald Thiessen

**X President +
CEO** Russell
Hallbauer

X Directors:
Scott Cousens,
Robert Dickinson

X marks a Director or executive officer of the parent company, Hunter Dickinson Inc.
These 8 companies share their Head Offices with the parent company, Hunter Dickinson, at 15th Flr. - 1040 West Georgia St.

Sources include the Canadian corporate registries: www.sedar.com www.sedi.ca and companies' websites.

Profile – Hunter Dickinson CEO Ronald Thiessen:

Taseko Mines' Chairman, Ronald Thiessen, is a chartered accountant. He has concentrated on venture capital financing for over 25 years, for speculative companies. He serves as both director and part of the management team for a number of Hunter Dickinson companies, based in Vancouver.

In his capacity as President of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd., Thiessen recently lashed out at the USA's federal environmental assessment agency, the EPA. Thiessen issued a June 4, 2013 press release (from Vancouver) calling the US Environmental Protection Agency “absurd” and “manipulative” because it did not do things his way.

“We believe the Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment process to be a cynical effort to manipulate public perception” Thiessen actually said on June 4, in a formal company statement. (Ronald Thiessen's full Press Release is ATTACHED, along with web link.)

Thiessen leads a unified Board of Directors for Northern Dynasty Minerals, which includes 3 Taseko Mines Board Members: Taseko President Russell Hallbauer; the Hunter Dickinson Chairman Robert Dickinson; and Hunter Dickinson's Director of Capital Markets, Scott Cousens (also Directors of Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.)

Reference for Ronald Thiessen profile:

http://www.northerndynastyminerals.com/ndm/BristolBay.asp?ReportID=586793&_Type=Bristol-Bay-Watershed-Assessment&_Title=Northern-Dynasty-calls-EPAs-Bristol-Bay-Watershed-Assessment-process-biased...

Northern Dynasty calls EPA's Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment process 'biased and manipulative'

June 4, 2013, Vancouver, BC -- Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd. ("Northern Dynasty" or the "Company") (TSX: NDM; NYSE MKT: NAK) has filed a 205-page submission with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in response to its call for public comments on the revised draft Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment (BBWA), calling the draft report and process to complete it 'biased, manipulative and contrary to EPA's own guidelines.'

Northern Dynasty President & CEO Ronald Thiessen said the 2013 draft BBWA released in April suffers from the same major shortcomings as the original report published in May 2012 -- in particular, that EPA continues to assess the environmental effects of a hypothetical mine of its own invention, one that does not employ modern engineering standards, environmental safeguards or project-specific mitigation measures and could not be permitted under US or Alaska law.

Although EPA's 'hypothetical mine' is sited at the location of the Pebble deposit, BBWA authors continue to refuse to consider the most extensive scientific data set available on the region -- environmental baseline data collected by the Pebble Limited Partnership (the "Pebble Partnership" or "PLP") at a cost of some \$150 million. The failure to fully consider PLP's environmental data is contrary to EPA's own guidelines for data quality, and is compounded by the fact that BBWA study authors have never set foot on the Pebble Project site.

"The Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment process has truly become the theatre of the absurd," Thiessen said. "Rather than waiting for the Pebble Partnership to submit a proposed development plan for consideration by federal and state regulatory agencies under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), something that is expected to occur this year, EPA has invented its own hypothetical mine, it has continued to ignore modern mine engineering practices and regulatory requirements, it has shunned the best available scientific and environmental data at its disposal, and it has created a public and peer review process designed to minimize scientific scrutiny of its work.

"We believe the Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment process to be a cynical effort to manipulate public perception about a project before it has been proposed or undergone federal and state permitting. And we believe the draft BBWA to be a fundamentally biased report that should have no bearing on the future of America's most important undeveloped mineral resource."

Northern Dynasty's letter to EPA Acting Administrator Bob Perciasepe states the federal agency has further failed to provide for an open, objective and transparent public and scientific review of the 2013 draft BBWA by unnecessarily restricting public comment opportunities on a 1,300+ page document and restricting public access to its Peer Review Panel, ignoring the agency's own guidelines for scientific peer review.

"While unprecedented, Northern Dynasty said at the outset of the BBWA process that EPA's study could have served a valuable purpose for project stakeholders and the people of southwest Alaska if it provided an objective, science-based assessment of the true risks and opportunities associated with modern mine development in the region prior to the onset of project permitting," Thiessen said. "Unfortunately in its current form, the BBWA is not an objective, science-based assessment but a demonstrably flawed and biased document now being used to substantial effect by the anti-development community to manipulate public and political opinion about one of America's greatest assets, the Pebble Project."

Other materials submitted by Northern Dynasty to EPA include:

- a summary report with numerous examples that demonstrate how BBWA study authors have distorted the potential effects of a mine designed and operated to modern engineering standards on the natural resources of Bristol Bay, relating to study methodology, steady state mine operations and range of failure scenarios;

- a summary of independent peer review reports on seven studies prepared by environmental organizations and anti-Pebble activists, all of which figure prominently in the 2013 draft BBWA. Although commissioned by EPA, assumedly to bolster the scientific credibility of the activists' studies, the peer reviewers instead highlight significant problems with scientific methodology and highly questionable or wholly inadequate conclusions;

- a summary of EPA's failure in the 2013 BBWA report to meaningfully address criticisms that the 'hypothetical mine' evaluated in the original draft does not employ modern engineering standards, as outlined in a report from Geosyntec Consultants (2012 and 2013), and directed by Dr. Michael Kavanaugh, a registered professional engineer and member of the National Academy of Engineering with 39 years of experience in water quality and groundwater restoration; and

- a report on well-established and time-proven fish habitat rehabilitation, mitigation and enhancement practices and opportunities, which demonstrates the extensive opportunities to enhance fish habitat productivity in the Pebble Project area as part of project development. This report clearly contradicts the BBWA's unfounded conclusion that mitigation for potential fish habitat impacts associated with Pebble is not possible.

"The Pebble Project represents far too important a resource for the Bristol Bay region, the State of Alaska and the United States to have its fate decided by a biased and manipulative study," Thiessen said, citing the 15,000 US jobs and \$2.4 billion-plus annual GDP contribution forecast in a recent economic impact study of the Pebble Project. <http://www.northerndynastyminerals.com/ndm/NEIStudy.asp>

"Given the national significance of the project and the significant shortcomings of the 2013 BBWA draft, we

remain confident that future development of Pebble will ultimately be determined by federal and state regulators working within the objective NEPA permitting process to enforce the robust environmental protection standards of the United States and Alaska."

To view Northern Dynasty's critique of the revised draft Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment report, visit the home page of our website at www.northerndynasty.com.

About the Pebble Project

The Pebble Project is an initiative of the Pebble Partnership to responsibly develop a globally significant copper, gold and molybdenum deposit in southwest Alaska into a modern, long-life mine, which will benefit not only the proponent, its partners and the people and culture of the State of Alaska, but also industries, suppliers and consultants locally and in the Lower 48 United States of America. The project is located 200 miles southwest of Anchorage on state land designated for mineral exploration and development. It is situated in a region of rolling tundra approximately 1,000 feet above sea-level, 65 miles from tidewater on Cook Inlet and presents favourable conditions for successful mine site and infrastructure development.

The Pebble Project consists of the Pebble deposit, surrounding mineral claims and a stream of financing provided by Northern Dynasty's project partner Anglo American US (Pebble) LLC. The Pebble Partnership was established in July 2007 as a 50:50 partnership between a wholly-owned affiliate of Northern Dynasty and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Anglo American plc. Both Northern Dynasty and Anglo American have equal ownership and direction of the Pebble Partnership.

Under the terms of the Pebble Limited Partnership Agreement, Anglo American is required to elect to commit \$1.5 billion in staged investments in order to retain its 50% interest in the Pebble Project. Funds provided by Anglo American are currently being invested in comprehensive exploration, engineering, environmental and socioeconomic programs toward the future development of the Pebble Project.

About Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.

Northern Dynasty is a mineral exploration and development company based in Vancouver, Canada, which holds indirect interests in over 500 sq. miles of mineral claims in southwest Alaska, USA. Northern Dynasty's principal asset is a 50% interest in the Pebble Partnership, owner of the Pebble Project. The Pebble Project is an advanced-stage initiative to develop one of the world's most important mineral resources.

For further details on Northern Dynasty please visit the Company's website at www.northerndynasty.com or contact Investor services at (604) 684-6365 or within North America at 1-800-667-2114. Review Canadian public filings at www.sedar.com and US public filings at www.sec.gov.

Ronald W. Thiessen
President & CEO

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Hunter Dickinson Inc., a dynamic, successful public mineral exploration and mining group with a sound technical record is looking for qualified candidates with positive team building spirit for the Vancouver office and at the Gibraltar Mine site.

Mine Site Controller, Gibraltar Mine, Williams Lake, BC

Taseko Mines Limited, a public mining company and member of the Hunter Dickinson Group of Companies, has an immediate requirement for a Mine Site Controller for mine operations at the Gibraltar copper mine with its joint venture partner, Leducor CMI Ltd. The mine, located near the City of Williams Lake, British Columbia, will operate a 35,000 tpd concentrator and produce in excess of 75 million pounds of copper in concentrate annually.

Activities:

- Manage all operating accounting and financial activities
- Prepare Gibraltar Mine operating financial statements
- Prepare and monitor management operating/capital budgets
- Assist to develop short and long term financial business plans
- Liaison with corporate head office for public reporting requirements.

Requirements:

- Hands-on organized team player with a high capacity to produce deliverables on a timely basis
- Minimum 5+ years experience in increasingly senior roles preferably in natural resources and ideally in mining
- CA, CMA or CGA qualification required
- Position is located at the Mine Site.

Assistant Controller, Vancouver, BC

Must have 5-10 years of strong experience in public company financial reporting and consolidations; team player with excellent written and spoken communication skills and ability to work within a dynamic environment.

Requirements:

- Review financial statements, and prepare management discussion and analysis
- Prepare regulatory filings including AIF and Information Circular
- Project reporting, and special projects
- CA, CMA or CGA qualification required.

Accounting Supervisor, Vancouver, BC

Must have 3+ years relevant experience and be well organized and results orientated.

Requirements:

- Accpac for Windows, Microsoft Word and Excel expertise required
- Mining exploration accounting experience preferred
- General ledger, trail balance to formal financial statements preparation
- Strong written and oral English skills required
- CA, CMA or CGA qualifications are desirable.

Accounts Payable Clerk, Vancouver, BC

Must have 3+ year full cycle Accounts Payable experience with good interpersonal and communication skills and attention to detail.

- Processing accounts payable and data entry of invoices for 9 public companies
- Processing electronic payments and bank drafts
- Resolve supplier inquiries and discrepancies
- Experience with Accpac for Windows.

Please forward your resume and salary expectations to:

**Chief Financial Officer
Hunter Dickinson Inc.
Vancouver, BC**

Email: hdjobs@hdgold.com

Only successful candidates will be contacted.

VAN. SUN., Nov. 13/04, p. 51

In the embayment of the contact of the quartz diorite stock where the Fish Lake deposit lies, hornfelsed sedimentary, volcanic, and pyroclastic country rocks were intruded by a complex of post-diorite dykes and small stocks. Mineralization at Fish Lake occurred 77 Ma ago (Wolfhard, 1976) and may be genetically linked to later stages of this fault movement and volcanism. Subsequently, much of the area was covered by Miocene lavas or Pleistocene to Recent alluvial deposits. Erosion has opened windows in the Miocene lavas and Fish Lake deposit is exposed in one of these.

LOCAL GEOLOGIC SETTING: The Fish Lake porphyry system (Fig. 35a) occurs in an area of volcanic, sedimentary, and porphyritic intrusive rocks within a plication in the contact of a fine-grained porphyritic quartz diorite stock. As a result of contact metamorphism associated with the various intrusions, the country rocks were pervasively converted to biotite hornfels. As is discussed later, the distribution of biotite is complicated both by a superimposed wave of hydrothermal biotite alteration and by later overprinting of argillic-propylitic alteration assemblages.

The country rock was a mixed assemblage of massive to porphyritic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, greywackes, and shales. Few original textures have survived the overlapping effects of the thermal and hydrothermal events. In many instances, where alteration is strong, it is difficult to distinguish volcanic country rock from altered finely crystalline intrusive rocks in this subvolcanic regime.

Rocks of the large quartz diorite stock are not exposed on the property but have been described by Wolfhard (1976). They are finely crystalline, but porphyritic with 20 to 40 per cent, 1 to 2 millimetre euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts and 10 per cent hornblende phenocrysts in a matrix of plagioclase, quartz, and 1 to 5 per cent biotite. Plagioclase is typically reversely zoned An_{40-45} with some An_{50} overgrowths. Wolfhard also describes two younger pre-mineral porphyry phases and one post-mineral phase.

In this study, porphyries were grouped as pre-ore plagioclase porphyry and quartz plagioclase porphyry (QFP) and post-ore mafic plagioclase porphyry. In pre-ore porphyries mafic phenocrysts are often but not always present; in all types mafic minerals are pervasively altered. There is very sparse bedrock exposure and drill holes are widely spaced so relative age relationships are not clearly defined. Tentatively, however, there appears to be an area of younger plagioclase porphyry cut by QFP more or less centrally located in the 0.15 per cent copper contour (Figs. 35a and b). To the southwest and southeast are large and small bodies respectively of older (?) plagioclase porphyry in which the matrix has been biotitized. These probably correspond to Wolfhard's older porphyritic quartz diorite porphyry. An attempt was made to contour the upper surface of the QFP based on drill hole intersections. Too many interpretations were possible from the fragmentary data but generally it seems that there are several bodies of QFP with varying strikes, moderate to low dips, and varying thicknesses (Figs. 36 and 37). There does seem to be a body with northwesterly strike and perhaps one with northerly strike. These trends are speculative and at odds with those given by Wolfhard. He suggests easterly strikes and steep dips. Post-ore dykes appear to strike northeastward and dip moderately northwest (Figs. 36 and 37); the strike accords with Wolfhard but he indicates that the dykes dip steeply where seen on surface.

GEOMETRY AND RESERVES OF THE DEPOSIT: The portion of the Fish Lake deposit with grade exceeding 0.25 per cent copper (after Wolfhard, 1976) is ovaloid (Fig. 35a) with long and short axes about 450 metres and 250 metres respectively. The contacts of the zone are subvertical and the bottom has not been reached by drilling (Figs. 36a and b). Wolfhard gives a tonnage estimate of several tens of millions of tonnes with grades 0.3 per cent copper and 0.5 grams per tonne gold. No cutoff grade was quoted. A

a geologist for the Phelps Dodge Corporation. At the time, however, yearly average producer prices for copper were hovering around thirty cents Canadian per pound, and the results from drilling studies were not encouraging. Phelps Dodge let its claim lapse. When the price of copper jumped to fifty-four cents per pound in 1966, Taseko Mines Limited was able to restate the claim that Phelps Dodge had held. New mineral exploration in the Fish Lake area was undertaken every time the price for copper rose, and it stopped every time the price fell (see Figure 1). Between 1966 and 1969, the price rose to sixty-seven cents per pound. In 1969, Taseko Mines drilled some holes in areas where the ore was not exposed and discovered better-grade copper than Phelps Dodge had found. Taseko Mines optioned the property to the Nitretsu Mining Company of Tokyo. In 1970, Nitretsu submitted a report to the BC Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources on induced polarization studies in the region.²⁹

The price of copper fell abruptly from 1969 to 1972, and no surveying was done during this time. Between 1972 and 1974, the price of copper again jumped, this time from forty-five to eighty-five cents a pound. As the price of copper was rising, Taseko Mines optioned the property to Houston-based Quintana Minerals Corporation. In 1974, Quintana submitted the results of a drilling study to the provincial government. Over the next few years, Quintana continued to do drilling studies in the area. The price of copper fell to fifty-eight cents per pound in 1975 and then began to rise again, hitting \$1.09 by 1979. That year, Cominco Limited acquired from Taseko Mines the option of earning 80 percent interest in the Fish Lake property if Cominco developed it. Cominco had an engineering firm do an economic evaluation and drilled 168 holes for sampling. When the price of copper fell from a high of \$1.15 per pound in 1980, dropping to eighty cents per pound in 1982 and remaining relatively low through 1986, no surveys were made. Frustrated with the lack of progress at Fish Lake, Taseko Mines tried to terminate its agreement with Cominco in 1985. Between 1986 and 1989, the price of copper rose from eighty-six cents per pound to \$1.50, setting off a flurry of surveying activity. Cominco won a 1988 lawsuit against Taseko Mines, and when the price of copper peaked the following year, it submitted a report to the ministry on almost six hundred samples that were drilled from twelve holes and assayed for gold and copper. The following year, as the price of copper was already falling, Taseko Mines submitted a report on the assay of 1,466 samples for gold and copper.³⁰

High mineral prices also stimulated government surveying. In 1989 the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources reported that

important source of ore in a province where mining had always played a central role in economic growth. Mining led to the first large influx of non-Aboriginal people during the Fraser and Cariboo gold rushes on the late 1850s and early 1860s, and to the creation of a British colony on the mainland west of the Rocky Mountains. Most of the readily accessible deposits of gold were exhausted by the 1880s, and prospectors turned their attention to the corridors created by the newly completed Canadian Pacific Railroad. Over the next few decades, silver, lead, zinc, and copper were discovered in various places, and mines and smelters were opened. Rising demand in world markets propelled mining booms. When the demand for a particular mineral dropped, the mines closed, leaving ghost towns. This pattern of boom and bust recurred throughout the twentieth century. Production of silver, lead, zinc, and copper increased into the 1930s, while gold production declined. High production of lead and copper gave way in the 1940s and 1950s to high production of lead and zinc. Ready capital and new mining technology were put to work after the Second World War to satisfy a high demand for industrial minerals. Mining efforts were now directed at lower-grade ores (such as porphyry deposits), and open pits replaced underground mines. These new forms of production entailed new economic arrangements: increasingly, the minerals were shipped overseas under long-term contractual arrangements. Copper became valuable again in the 1960s and remained so through the 1980s, a period that also saw the increasing value of metallurgical coal, which was used for steel, primarily in the manufacture of Japanese automobiles. Coal production led the mining output of British Columbia in the 1990s, followed by silver, copper, and building materials like sand, gravel, and the burned lime and clay used for cement. Throughout most of the twentieth century, mining was the second-most-important industry in British Columbia after forestry.²⁸

Economic cycles influenced mining activity at many different temporal scales, including both longer-term expansion and collapse of whole industries, and shorter-term periods of exploration and neglect in specific regions. A close look at prospecting activity at Fish Lake reveals something of the mutual contextualization and mutual determination of exploration and exploitation. In the early 1930s, gold production increased in both volume and value in British Columbia. Two prospectors following "Indian pack-trails" located the debris from ore, known as "float," and followed it to a gold-bearing zone near Fish Lake. In the late 1950s, another prospector investigated gold-silver-copper zones northeast of the Fish Lake deposit. The potential for copper porphyry in the area was recognized in 1960 by