



## 9.0 PUBLIC AND INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

### 9.1 Introduction

One of the key provisions of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012*, is to ensure opportunities for meaningful participation during an EA. The Act requires that Indigenous communities and public stakeholders be provided with an opportunity to participate in the EA as well as an opportunity to comment on the EIS.

Treasury Metals endorses and welcomes Indigenous and public participation during the planning and development of the Project and has endeavored to keep both Indigenous communities and the general public informed of developments relating to the Project. It is in the best interests of Treasury Metals, the Project, the Indigenous communities, and the public that the Indigenous communities and the public be fully informed and have full understanding of Project plans, schedules, potential impacts, mitigation options, and the benefits to be realized from the Project development.

A key challenge and opportunity as part of the Indigenous and public participation process is the timing around when and what type of information is provided. It is ideal if Indigenous communities and the public are involved at each step of the way during project development to incorporate the communities' concerns or comments. However, the completion and gathering of certain information is necessary before participation can be meaningful. Further to this, providing information that is incomplete, too detailed, or presenting of options that are impractical or unrealistic may result in confusion to Indigenous communities or the general public leading to further concerns at a later date. This participation and partial information stream can lead to Indigenous communities and public frustration in receiving final answers to questions relating to mine design and operational components that are still within the preliminary stages of the Project design and implementation.

Since 2008, when Treasury Metals assumed ownership of what has become the Project, they have endeavored to provide as much information as possible about the Project to interested parties through all phases of the Project.

A number of Indigenous and public participation events took place during 2012 and early 2013 that enabled Treasury Metals to share information about the Project. However, development of the Project was slowed throughout most of 2013. During this period, Treasury Metals was working to secure the financing required to progress the Project. At this time, exploration drilling, the completion of a number of baseline technical reports, and design work relating to the Project were either put on hold or significantly scaled back while financing arrangements were completed. With little progress being made on the Project, the availability of new information to share with the Indigenous communities and the public also slowed and few sessions took place in the latter part of 2013. Funding secured late in 2013 enabled work to resume on the Project, up to completion of the EIS document. The EIS allowed Treasury Metals to resume its engagement activities and capture the concerns and comments as provided within the Round 1 information request issued



by the Agency. As part of the revised EIS document, Treasury Metals anticipates that virtually all of the outstanding questions that were raised within both the Indigenous and public forum have now been answered.

Indigenous community and general public open houses will be scheduled following the revised EIS submission outside of the legislated requirements to ensure all comments are captured. Any additional questions or concerns stemming from these meetings, that have not already been addressed, will be addressed as part of Treasury Metals' ongoing consideration of Indigenous and public input, and will be captured as part of the information requests following acceptance of the revised EIS.

Treasury Metals has endeavored to provide information related to the Project on a timely basis, and have appreciated all the comments, concerns, and questions that have been received relating to the development of the Project. Treasury Metals values the input received and has attempted to address all such input during the development of this revised EIS. This input at the initial stages of the Project is critical to ensure that the Project design is such that it minimizes the effects of the Project on the local communities and the environment, and captures the needs of the community at large for operation and environmental components. Further documentation supporting the engagement activities of Treasury Metals with the general public can be referenced in Appendix V. Please refer to Appendix DD for fulsome documentation of engagement activities with the Indigenous community.

#### **9.1.1 Treasury Metals Website**

Treasury Metals has been maintaining a website in order to make information about the company and the Project as accessible as possible. Information and news releases dating from March 2008 can be found on the website - [www.treasuremetals.com](http://www.treasuremetals.com).

Information on the website directly related to the Project is provided under the following headings:

- Project highlights;
- Technical reports;
- Location;
- Geology;
- Exploration;
- Project history;
- Project economics;



- Metallurgical studies;
- Environmental baseline study program;
- Permitting and mine development (including Environmental Impact Statement);
- Maps;
- Complete assay tables; and
- Diamond drill collar coordinates.

### **9.1.2 Local Information Centre**

On September 14, 2014, Treasury Metals opened an Information Centre located in downtown Dryden. The purpose of the Information Centre was to provide information about all aspects of the Project, including potential employment and business opportunities associated with the Project, and to listen to any concerns relating to the Project that members of the Indigenous communities and general public may have.

A Treasury Metals representative knowledgeable about various aspects of the Project was available to speak with interested persons. Due to lack of interest within the community, Treasury Metals closed the information center in late 2015.

## **9.2 Project Milestones**

The development of a mine beginning with the exploration and discovery of a resource through to an actual producing mine is a complex process, which requires input from all facets of development. This process includes the completion of geological drilling and modelling, numerous environmental baseline studies, design and engineering work, and the assessment of multiple alternatives. Supplementary to this the development must consider general public and Indigenous input and complete regulatory review and approval from both the Federal and Provincial governments.

There are some key Project milestones associated with the regulatory review and approval process. Some key Project milestones associated with the development and approval of the Project include:

### **December 3, 2012;**

- Project description for the Project accepted by the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency)



### **January 18, 2013;**

- Commencement of the federal environmental assessment for the Project

### **February 21, 2013; and**

- Final EIS guidelines for the Project issued by the Agency.

### **April 25, 2015.**

- On April 25, 2015, the Agency accepted Treasury Metals' EIS as meeting conformity and the EIS was moved into the technical review and public comment period. As part of the Round 1 information request process, the Agency has requested a revised EIS.

## **9.3 Interested Parties**

Treasury Metals has been in communication with a number of parties both general public and Indigenous communities as they relate to the Project. The communities that are in close proximity to the Project site, and the Indigenous communities as designated by the Crown include:

- General Public; and
  - Residents living on Anderson Road / Tree Nursery Road;
  - Residents living on East Thunder Lake Road / Thunder Lake Road;
  - Residents living proximal to Wabigoon Lake / Thunder Lake;
  - Village of Wabigoon; and
  - City of Dryden.
- Indigenous Communities.
  - Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation;
  - Eagle Lake First Nation;
  - Nautkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay) First Nation
  - Lac Seul First Nation;
  - Wabauskang First Nation;



- Grassy Narrows First Nation;
- Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation;
- Métis Nation of Ontario;
- Aboriginal People of Wabigoon; and
- Grand Council Treaty 3.

### **9.3.1 General Public**

General public concerns and comments have been received by concerned parties making direct contact with Treasury Metals to state their concern or raise questions about the Project, at public meetings during presentations and question and answer periods, or via concerns presented to government agencies (primarily the CEA Agency) and relayed by the Agency to Treasury Metals.

#### **9.3.1.1 Local Residents**

The residents of Anderson Road, Tree Nursery Road, East Thunder Lake Road, Thunder Lake Road, Highway 11/17, those proximal to Wabigoon Lake, and those proximal to Thunder are the parties in closest proximity to the Project. Residents from these locations have interests in the potential effects and impacts to their health, lifestyle, and economic conditions due to the development of the Project.

#### **9.3.1.2 Wabigoon/Dryden**

The Project site is situated just to the east of the boundary of the City of Dryden and just to the north of the Community of Wabigoon. Given the proximity of the Project to these communities, they have been identified as interested parties in the Project.

##### **9.3.1.2.1 Village of Wabigoon**

The Village of Wabigoon has a long history associated with gold mining. With the discovery of gold on Upper Manitou Lake at Goldrock and development of mines there during the 1890's, Wabigoon with its location on the Canadian Pacific Railway became the transportation hub, supply depot and jumping off location for men and supplies destined for Goldrock. Men and supplies arriving by rail at Wabigoon followed the freight route across Wabigoon, Dinorwic and Minehaha lakes and then portaged overland to the Goldrock Mines. Many Wabigoon area families have historical ties to the Goldrock mining activities. Since the closure of the Gold Rock Mines, Wabigoon's employment and economic base has been tied primarily to forestry and tourism.



### **9.3.1.2.2 City of Dryden**

The City of Dryden also has some early ties to gold mining with mines operating just south of the City of Dryden and Wabigoon Lake in the Larson Bay / Contact Bay area during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Dryden also has some ongoing links to the mining industry as an industrial supply area for northwestern Ontario including sales and maintenance of mining equipment. However, the mainstay of Dryden's economy has been the forest industry. Until recently, the mill complex in Dryden included pulp and paper operations, paper converting and a sawmill; along with the associated woodlands operations. Recent closures of the sawmill, followed by the paper machines and converting facility have left the complex with a pulp mill only and significantly reduced employment in the Dryden area. Reduced employment opportunity has resulted in numerous people having to relocate away from the Wabigoon / Dryden area. This, in turn, has adversely affected the retail sector as well as real estate values in the area.

### **9.3.1.3 Participation of Government Agencies**

Treasury Metals has received guidance in the development of the Project from both the Federal and Provincial governments. The primary source of direction from the Government of Canada has been the Agency. In addition to the EA guidelines for the Project being provided by the Agency, the Agency has provided ongoing direction to Treasury Metals throughout the EIS process. The Agency also coordinates aspects of the EIS process with other Federal agencies and facilitates interaction between Treasury Metals and other Federal agencies as may be required.

On a Provincial level, the MNDM have provided a "one window" approach to the Project on behalf of Ontario. MNDM also facilitates interactions between Treasury Metals and other Provincial ministries as necessary. In order to keep all relevant government agencies abreast of the Project two "Interagency" meetings have occurred.

Interagency Meeting #1 took place on October 25, 2012 with participants joining by video link from the MNDM offices in Thunder Bay and the MNRF offices in Dryden. Others who could not participate from these locations joined via teleconference. Participants included representatives of:

- Treasury Metals;
- Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines;
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry;
- Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change;
- Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport; and
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency.



Interagency Meeting #2 took place on March 25, 2014. This meeting also involved a video link from Ontario government offices in Thunder Bay and Dryden as well as participation by teleconference. Participants included representatives of:

- Treasury Metals;
- Treasury Metals consultants;
- Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines;
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry;
- Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change;
- Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport;
- Ontario Ministry of Labor;
- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency;
- Environment Canada;
- Natural Resources Canada;
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada;
- Health Canada; and
- Transport Canada.

Treasury Metals hosted a site visit to the Goliath Gold Site for government representatives on September 24, 2014. Government agencies that participated in the site visit included:

- Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines;
- Environment Canada;
- Health Canada;
- Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change;
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry; and





- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency.

Participants were provided an overview and update of the Goliath Gold Project as well as a tour of the site with an emphasis on where specific infrastructure is proposed to be placed.

### **9.3.2 Indigenous Communities**

Treasury Metals, in responding to the Round 1 information requests and preparing the revised EIS, has made further efforts to elicit and engage all the Indigenous communities as designated by the Crown. The activities with, and feedback from Indigenous communities, have been disaggregated to provide clear and concise documentation surrounding concerns and comments associated with each community. Treasury Metals' efforts to engage and how it has address concerns are fully documented within Appendix DD – Aboriginal Engagement Report.

On April 26, 2013, the CEA Agency made available \$94,500 to support public participation in the Federal Environmental Assessment of the Project. In conjunction to this, the CEA Agency also provided funding specifically to Indigenous peoples to assist them to prepare for and participate in consultation activities associated with the Federal EA.

On July, 12 2013, the CEA Agency announced that participant funding had been awarded to Eagle Lake First Nation (\$41,050), Metis Nation of Ontario (on behalf of the Metis Nation of Ontario Region #1 Consultation Committee) (\$40,000), the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon (\$34,872), and Wabauskang First Nation (\$10,500). On April 7, 2014 the CEA Agency announced that funding had been awarded to Whitefish Bay First Nation (Naotkamegwaning First Nation) (\$45,000) for participation with the Project. Additionally, on July 25, 2014 CEA Agency announced that Wabauskang First Nation has been awarded further funds (\$34,435 for a total of \$44,935) for participation with the Project. On October 1, 2015 the CEA Agency announced that funding had been allocated to Grassy Narrows First Nation (\$44,958.97) for participation with the Project. Lastly, On December 30, 2015 the CEA Agency announced that funding has been allocated to Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation (\$45,000) for participation in the Project.

#### **9.3.2.1 Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation**

Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation is the First Nation in closest proximity to the Goliath Gold Project site. It is located on the shores of Dinorwic Lake approximately 45 km east of Dryden, Ontario and approximately 25 km from the Goliath Gold Project site, via Highway 17 and Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation Road. There is unrestricted access between Dinorwic Lake and Wabigoon Lake allowing the residents of Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation unrestricted access into Wabigoon Lake for fishing and other traditional Indigenous activities.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation beginning in 2008. Contacts have included telephone conversations, emails, letters, and in-person meetings. Topics discussed have included information about the Project, a Memorandum of Understanding, preliminary Impact Benefits Agreement discussions, Traditional Knowledge Study, training,





potential impacts and effects of the Project, and potential employment and business opportunities associated with the Project. To date, Treasury Metals has provided a significant amount of documentation to Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation regarding Project effects and development. Treasury Metals, as part of this, has offered to discuss funding opportunities to Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation for an environmental monitor, and a third party review of the material.

Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation received Project information and EIS-related materials, and has received additional material as it relates to the revised EIS and engagement activities to date.

### **9.3.2.2 Eagle Lake First Nation**

Eagle Lake First Nation is located on the northeast shore of Eagle Lake, approximately 25 km west southwest of Dryden. Travelling by road (Highway 17/Highway 594/Highway 502) ELFN is located approximately 50 km from the site of the Project.

Treasury Metals has had ongoing contact with Eagle Lake First Nation since 2009. Treasury Metals has shared information about the company and the Project with Eagle Lake First Nation Chief and Council, resource staff and with community elders. Topics discussed have included information about the Project, Traditional Knowledge Study, training, potential impacts and effects of the Project, and potential employment and business opportunities associated with the Project. Treasury Metals has been in ongoing communications with Eagle Lake First Nation in regards to presenting the revised material supporting the EIS. In conjunction to this Treasury Metals has provided a significant amount of documentation to Eagle Lake First Nation regarding Project effects and development.

### **9.3.2.3 Whitefish Bay First Nation**

Whitefish Bay First Nation is located on the east side of Lake of the Woods close to the community of Sioux Narrows. By road (Highway 17 / Highway 71), Whitefish Bay First Nation is located slightly more than 200 km from the proposed Project site. Treasury Metals is aware that Whitefish Bay First Nation holds commercial fishing licenses on Thunder Lake and Wabigoon Lake.

Treasury Metals has been in contact with Whitefish Bay First Nation since November of 2012. Communication with Whitefish Bay First Nation included sharing Project-related information, meeting scheduling, employment opportunities, business opportunities, and presentation of information regarding impacts and effects due to the Project. Further to this, Treasury Metals attended the Natural Resource Career and Education Fair to support Whitefish Bay First Nation educational opportunities and jobs within natural resource fields. Treasury Metals approached Whitefish Bay First Nation about whether Whitefish Bay First Nation would be interested in a Memorandum of Understanding; Whitefish Bay First Nation agreed to consider it. Treasury Metals has been in ongoing communications with Whitefish Bay First Nation in regards to presenting the revised material supporting the EIS. In conjunction to this Treasury Metals has provided a significant amount of documentation to Whitefish Bay First Nation regarding Project effects and development.



#### **9.3.2.4 Lac Seul First Nation**

Lac Seul First Nation lies on the shores of Lac Seul approximately 40 km from the community of Sioux Lookout and over 100 km by road from the Project site. By road (Highway 17/Highway 72/Highway 664), it is approximately 105 km from the community of Frenchman's Head on Lac Seul Reserve to the Project site.

Treasury Metals has been in contact with Lac Seul First Nation since June of 2012. Treasury Metals has participated in Career Fairs at Lac Seul First Nation, most recently in April 2017. Topics have included Career Fair participation, contracting opportunities, and consultation process. Treasury Metals has been in ongoing communications with Lac Seul First Nation in regards to presenting the revised material supporting the EIS. In conjunction to this, Treasury Metals has provided a significant amount of documentation to Lac Seul First Nation regarding Project effects and development.

#### **9.3.2.5 Wabauskang First Nation**

Wabauskang First Nation lies on the shores of Wabauskang Lake, approximately 38 km south of Ear Falls, Ontario. By road (Highway 17 - Highway 105), Wabauskang First Nation is located approximately 135 km from the Project. Wabauskang First Nation noted that some Wabauskang First Nation members live in the Wabigoon Dryden area. Further to this, Wabauskang First Nation historically held traditional lands located on the Wabigoon River system, proximal to the community of Quibell.

Although Wabauskang First Nation is located some distance from the Project site, Treasury Metals has been in contact with Wabauskang First Nation with respect to the Project since November of 2012. Topics of the discussion during meetings have included details about the Project, employment opportunities, training, financial opportunities, and impact and effects of the Project. Treasury Metals has been in ongoing communications with Wabauskang First Nation in regards to presenting the revised material supporting the EIS. In conjunction to this, Treasury Metals has provided a significant amount of documentation to Wabauskang First Nation regarding Project effects and development.

A Wabauskang First Nation based contractor (Makoose Forest Products) has been a major supplier of the wooden core boxes required for the storage of drill core samples associated with the Project. Treasury Metals, as part of current drill activities, has reengaged Makoose Forest Products.

#### **9.3.2.6 Grassy Narrows First Nation**

Grassy Narrows First Nation is located 80 km to the northeast of Kenora. By road (Highway 17 and Highway 671) Grassy Narrows is approximately 240 km from the Project site. This community is downstream from the Project site. During the 1960's and 1970's, Grassy Narrows First Nation was adversely impacted by mercury contamination of the Wabigoon River that has been attributed



to discharges from the pulp and paper mill in Dryden. Engagement with Grassy Narrows First Nation began in 2012. Treasury Metals has provided a significant amount of documentation to Grassy Narrows First Nation regarding Project effects and development.

#### **9.3.2.7 Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation**

Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation is comprised of two separate reserve lands located 185 km and 145 km to the southeast of the Project.

Engagement with Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation was initiated in 2017 following a request for information by Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation on April 5, 2016 and the formal listing of engagement needs with Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation on December 7, 2016. Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation has expressed concerns regarding the overall environmental impact of the Goliath Gold Project, impacts to economic and cultural pursuits and the practice of traditional activities. Treasury Metals has been in ongoing communications with Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation in regards to presenting the revised material supporting the EIS. In conjunction to this, Treasury Metals has provided a significant amount of documentation to Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation regarding Project effects and development.

#### **9.3.2.8 Métis Nation of Ontario**

The members of the Métis Nation of Ontario do not live in a specific community but reside in various locations throughout the region. The closest regional office of the Northwest Métis Council is located in Dryden.

Treasury Metals has been in contact with the Métis Nation of Ontario with respect to the Project since June of 2009. Topics of discussion with Métis Nation of Ontario include meeting scheduling, Memorandum of Understanding, Traditional Knowledge study, consultation scope and budget, employment opportunities, event funding requests, and impact and effects of the Project. The Métis Nation of Ontario in response to these discussions is preparing an updated Memorandum of Understanding document associated with a Traditional Knowledge Study, consultation aspects, and communication protocols. Treasury Metals has been in ongoing communications with the Métis Nation of Ontario in regards to presenting the revised material supporting the EIS and Project development. In conjunction to this, Treasury Metals has provided a significant amount of documentation to the Métis Nation of Ontario regarding Project effects and development.

#### **9.3.2.9 Aboriginal People of Wabigoon**

Engagement with the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon began in March 2013. In response to a request from Treasury Metals, the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon provided information about their organization and of the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon in May and June of 2013. Treasury Metals has continued to provide the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon with documentation supporting the development of the Goliath Project. Treasury Metals has been in ongoing communications with the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon in regards to presenting the revised



material supporting the EIS and Project development. In conjunction to this, Treasury Metals has provided a significant amount of documentation to the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon regarding Project effects and development.

#### **9.3.2.10 Grand Council Treaty #3**

The Grand Council Treaty #3 represents 28 First Nation communities, including those identified for engagement on the Project. Contact between Treasury Metals and Grand Council Treaty #3 began in 2009.

In July 2015, the Agency responded to a letter from Grand Council Treaty #3 that acknowledged a Grand Council Treaty #3 comment that Treaty #3 First Nations could potentially be impacted by the Project. The Agency went on to say that the CEA Agency would continue to consult directly with Treaty #3 First Nations, and if Grand Council Treaty #3 desired to act on behalf of all of the First Nations, formal written communications to that effect would be required from each of the First Nations. Subsequent to the above noted communications, Treasury Metals has included Grand Council Treaty #3 in communications.

Further to this Grand Council Treaty #3 has indicated that a meeting will occur on September 19, 2017 in Dryden, ON to discuss the information presented in the Impact Footprints and Effect Areas Report, in addition to the revised EIS documentation. Treasury Metals is working cooperatively with Grand Council Treaty #3 to support this endeavor to bring all the Indigenous communities to one coordinated meeting to discuss the Projects technical merit as it relates to traditional land use and activities.

#### **9.3.2.11 Other Indigenous Organizations**

Treasury Metals has also been in contact with other Indigenous community organizations regarding the Project including:

- Sioux Lookout Area Aboriginal Management Board;
- Dryden Native Friendship Centre;
- Fort William First Nation;
- Seven Generations Education Institute;
- Ontario Coalition of Aboriginal People; and
- Kwayaciiwin Education Resource Centre.



## 9.4 General Public Engagement

Owing to the proximity of the Project site to residents and the communities of Wabigoon and Dryden, the mine site and vicinity are well known to local residents. The mine site is located within a few kilometers of the Trans-Canada Highway and is accessed by existing gravel roads. Much of the proposed mine site consists of old homesteads and private residences that have been purchased by Treasury Metals. A number of other privately owned properties including vacant land, homes and small hobby farms nearby.

Additionally, many people in the local area are familiar with the site due to the presence of the former tree nursery operated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, which is located to the north of the proposed mine site. This tree nursery was operated by the Ontario government from the early 1960's until the late 1990's and provided employment to many local residents. Following closure of the tree nursery by the MNRF, the facility was sold to a private consortium of tree seedling producers. This consortium operated the facility for a very short period and the tree nursery then sat empty and idle for a number of years prior to its purchase by Treasury Metals in 2010. Treasury Metals is currently using this facility for office and warehousing and anticipates continued use of the facility during construction and operation of the Project.

### 9.4.1 General Public Comment Opportunities

The general public has had numerous opportunities to provide comment on the continuing development of the Goliath Project. A complete listing of events with the general public is included in Appendix V – Public Engagement Log.

#### 9.4.1.1 Local Residents

Local residents located proximal to the site have been provided opportunity to comment and concerns at public events held within the community including those in Wabigoon and Dryden. Information relating to the availability and application process for CEA Agency participant funding was provided to residents of East Thunder Lake Road, and Thunder Lake residents. A number of concerns have been raised and communicated to Treasury Metals via phone calls, letters, and emails directly.

- April 14, 2013
  - Local resident meeting to discuss the Project and effects to homestead.
- July 30, 2013
  - Local resident meeting to discuss the Project and effects to homestead.
- May 6, 2015



- Public meeting session to update the general public and discuss the submission of the EIS;
- The CEA Agency provided an update and the methodology for the assessment to the public; and
- Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- August 7, 2014
  - Local residents with support from the Goliath Stakeholders group took place in a meeting with Treasury Metals to discuss the impact and effects of the Project;
  - Ministry of Environment and Climate Change provided support for this event; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- May 25 and 26, 2015
  - Local residents in proximity to the Project (Anderson Road, Tree Nursery Road, Highway 11/17, East Thunder Lake Road) were provided additional details outside the legislated EA process;
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.

#### **9.4.1.1.1 Wabigoon**

Local residents within Wabigoon have provided comment and concerns at public events held within the community at the Wabigoon Community Hall.

- May 9, 2012
  - Information meeting with the Local Services Board to discuss concerns with the Goliath Project and local infrastructure.
- March 28, 2013
  - 2 public meeting sessions to update the general public on status of the Project and its development;





- The Concerned Citizens of Wabigoon participated and provided concerns to Treasury Metals; and
- Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- May 6, 2015
  - Public meeting session to update the general public and discuss the submission of the EIS;
  - The CEA Agency provided an update and the methodology for the assessment to the public; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.

#### **9.4.1.2 City of Dryden**

Local residents within the community of Dryden have provided comment and concerns at public events held within the community as various venues. Treasury Metals, as part of the engagement with the City of Dryden, has sought out local service clubs, educational institutes, and environmental groups to provide Project updates, and discussion on potential impacts and mitigation measures associated with the Project.

- March 6, 2012
  - Treasury Metals provided an update to the Mayor and City Council; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions to be answered.
- March 21, 2012
  - Treasury Metals provided an update to the Dryden District Chamber of Commerce; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- March 28, 2012
  - Treasury Metals provided an update to City of Dryden officials and the Dryden Development Corporation;





- Treasury Metals participated in the local business workshop;
- Dryden Development Corporation provided a letter of support for the Project; and
- Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- October 24, 2012
  - Treasury Metals provided an update to community leaders of Dryden, Wabigoon, Sioux Lookout, Ignace, and Kenora; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- October 30, 2012
  - Treasury Metals holds a public open house to address questions and comments regarding the development of the Project; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- February 5, 2013
  - Treasury Metals provided an update to the Dryden Naturalist Club with a focus on baseline collection and potential Project effects; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- September 18, 2013
  - Treasury Metals provided an update to the Dryden Rotary Club; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- August 7, 2014
  - Local residents with support from the Goliath Stakeholders group took place in a meeting with Treasury Metals to discuss the impact and effects of the Project;
  - Ministry of Environment and Climate Change provided support for this event; and



- Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- September 12, 2014
  - Treasury Metals provided an update to the Mayor and City Council including an overview of the environmental permitting and approvals process;
  - The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change provided a presentation to the Mayor and City Council note the requirements of permitting and operations; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions to be answered.
- April 12, 2017
  - Treasury Metals provided an update to the Dryden District Chamber of Commerce; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.
- May 7, 2015
  - Public meeting session to update the general public and discuss the submission of the EIS;
  - The CEA Agency provided an update and the methodology for the assessment to the public; and
  - Treasury Metals provided opportunity for questions relating to the development to be answered.

In addition to the above presentation dates and meetings Treasury Metals has been in communication with education institutes (Lakehead University, Confederation College, Keewatin Patricia District School Board, and Kenora District Service Board) within the local region. Treasury Metals has provided updates to these organizations to ensure the future needs of the company and region can be met in terms of education requirements, and local services. In conjunction to this, Treasury Metals has been active within the local school system participating to presentations at both the primary and high school level.



#### 9.4.2 General Public Concerns

The local residents and communities of Wabigoon and Dryden have provided significant input towards the Project and the prominent design features associated with the development. The local community has provided support to the Project, noting the potential economic benefit. However, the community has provided input and concerns associated with risks to human health, and the physical and biological environment. These concerns have been brought forward to Treasury Metals within verbal and written communication with those residents located closest to the Project (Anderson Road, Tree Nursery Road, East Thunder Lake Road, Thunder Lake Road etc.) and those communicated to Treasury Metals through meetings and presentation opportunities within the local communities of Wabigoon and Dryden. In addition to concerns brought forward directly to Treasury Metals, comments have been presented to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Additionally, in July 2014 a group of area residents with concerns relating to the Project started "The Goliath Mine Stakeholders Group". The group has been making use of social media and has been posting questions and concerns relating to the Project on a Facebook page. Upon learning of this Facebook page, Treasury Metals made contact with the organizers and extended an invitation to the group to visit the Project site and meet with Project staff to discuss concerns first hand.

A meeting with the Goliath Gold Mine Stakeholders Group took place on August 7, 2014, at the Treasury Metals office. This meeting also included a representative of the Ontario MOECC. Treasury Metals provided an overview of the Project as well as the EA requirements and government approval and oversight functions. Further to this, the Goliath Gold Mine Stakeholders group was invited to attend with local residents as part of an update meeting supporting the EIS submission on May 25 and 26, 2015. Treasury Metals has urged the group to contact various other government agencies that can provide an unbiased view of Project requirements and the various regulations and processes that must be adhered to.

Concerns that have been brought forward by the general public include but are not limited to:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
- Impacts to groundwater quality to local well users;
- Impacts to groundwater quantity to local well users;
- Impacts of potential acid rock drainage;
- Impacts to fish and fish habitat including Thunder Lake, Wabigoon Lake, and area streams;



- Impacts to human health arising from operational risks to water quality, air quality, and noise;
- Impacts to air quality;
- Impacts from noise;
- Blasting impacts including blast proximity, fly rock, and shore stability risks;
- Increased traffic and access concerns; and
- Potential risks to property values in the vicinity of the Project.

#### **9.4.3 Measures to Address General Public Concerns**

General public concerns have been brought forward to Treasury Metals within vocal and written communication with those residents located closest to the Project (Anderson Road, Tree Nursery Road, East Thunder Lake Road, Thunder Lake Road etc.), and those communicated to Treasury Metals through meetings and presentation opportunities within the local communities of Wabigoon and Dryden. In addition to concerns brought forward directly to Treasury Metals, comments have been presented to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Details as to how public concerns are to be address is included throughout the EIS as referenced below:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
  - Treasury Metals has committed to discharging to PWQO guidelines which is dictated by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change as “fishable, swimmable, drinkable”;
  - Treasury Metals is committed to working with local water users including the City of Dryden to ensure surface water quality viability; and
  - Surface water quality will be monitored as per regulatory needs, preliminary discussion of monitoring in Section 13.8.
- Impacts to groundwater quality to local well users;
  - The monitoring program for groundwater quality was described in the EIS and is designed to confirm if actual drawdown and changes in groundwater quality follow the



- predicted pattern, and provide sufficient time for corrective action if necessary. The results of the groundwater monitoring program will be reviewed and reported to the MOECC on an annual basis; and
- Groundwater quality will be monitored as per regulatory needs, preliminary discussion of monitoring in Section 13.10.
  - Impacts to groundwater quantity to local well users;
    - Deepen those wells where the drawdown affects the wells ability to provide the required supply;
    - Financial assurance will be provided to MNM to deepen neighbouring residential wells, if required, as part of Project start-up approvals; and
    - Groundwater quantity will be monitored as per regulatory needs, preliminary discussion of monitoring in Section 13.11.
  - Impacts of potential acid rock drainage;
    - Management plans associated with acid rock drainage and the geochemical environment are presented in Section 12.3; and
    - Monitoring components associated with the geochemical condition of the Project and are presented in Section 13.3.
  - Impacts to fish and fish habitat including Thunder Lake, Wabigoon Lake, and area streams;
    - The Project will require a *Fisheries Act* authorization and will likely require Treasury Metals to mitigate the losses of fish habitat that it causes as a condition of that authorization. Typically, the offsetting involves the creation of new habitat or the enhancement of existing habitat that is commensurate with the habitat losses. The *Fisheries Act* authorization, which is issued by DFO, details the offsetting measures to be completed and, typically also specifies monitoring to be conducted. DFO uses a letter of credit to provide a financial assurance mechanism in the event that an offsetting plan is not completed; and
    - Management plans associated with fish and fish habitat can be referenced in Section 12.10, further to the management plan, monitoring aspects associated with fish and fish habitat can be referenced in Section 13.14.
  - Impacts to human health arising from operational risks to water quality, air quality, and noise;



- As described in Section 6.0, the mitigation measures put in place to avoid effects to geology and geochemistry, air quality, surface water quality and groundwater quality all have a benefit to avoiding adverse effects to human health.
- Impacts to air quality;
  - Blasting will be conducted in a phased manner that optimizes the amount of explosives needed for a given area to be blasted, and that minimizes the area being blasted. Modern blasting methods used in mining are designed to direct the energy from the blasts into the rock. This reduces the amount of blasting agents required to achieve the desired blast objectives, and ultimately reduces the amount of dust generated. The dust generated from modern blasting result primarily from the physical impact of the displaced rock. The proposed blasting at the Project will likely be restricted to once per day, and only a few days during each week;
  - Material will be loaded into haul trucks in a manner that minimizes the drop height from the loader or excavator bucket to the bed of the truck (or equivalent bed height as material is loaded into the truck);
  - Ensure that all internal combustion engines are properly maintained and all emission control systems (e.g., diesel particulate filters) are in good working order;
  - Water and chemical suppressants will be used for dust control on the haul roads is used at the mine site, when temperatures are above freezing. The watering program requires dedicated watering equipment, and enough water must be available and applied to off-set evaporation and maintain a wetted road surface. This program would also be supplemented with applications of an approved dust suppressant as required to minimize fugitive dust emissions; and
  - A Best Management Practices Plan for Dust will be implemented as described in Section 12.7, monitoring aspects associated with air quality are described in Section 13.6.
- Impacts from noise;
  - Blasting conducted in phased manner that optimizes the amount of explosives needed for a given area to be blasted, the amount of explosives detonated for a given time delay within the detonating procedure and that minimizes the area being blasted;
  - Where potential effects of vibration to spawning shoals is identified, blasting practices will be adjusted to mitigate the effects;
  - Advise nearby residents of significant noise-causing activities, such as blasting, and endeavour to schedule those events to reduce disruption to residents;



- Conduct heavy equipment activity between the hours of 07:00 and 22:00, if possible, to reduce the noise effects to neighbouring residents;
- Material will be loaded into haul trucks in a manner that minimizes the drop height from the loader or excavator to the bed of the truck;
- Ensure that all internal combustion engines are fitted with appropriate muffler systems;
- Current design will incorporate waste rock storage area and overburden piles as noise berms to Project. In addition to this reclamation efforts will be progressive on waste rock pile through operation leading to additional noise barriers to potential receptors of noise; and
- Noise management is described in Section 12.6, and monitoring is described in Section 13.4.
- Increased traffic and roadway concerns; and
  - Treasury Metals will establish and enforce traffic safety protocols, regulatory and cautionary signage, road maintenance and emergency response plans on all Project roads to prevent collisions and accidents.
  - Management plans associated with traffic are described in Section 12.15.
- Potential risks to property values in the vicinity of the Project.
  - For the most part, noticeable impacts to properties in the vicinity of the Project and associated impacts to property values are anticipated to be minimal. If anything, the increased employment in the area associated with the Project may result in greater demand for housing and potentially higher real estate values in the Wabigoon/Dryden Area;
  - There are a few homes in the immediate vicinity of the proposed mine primarily along Tree Nursery Road which may be more affected by the Project than others. Treasury Metals is committed to working directly with these specific homeowners to ensure that their concerns are addressed; and
  - Further to this Treasury Metals is committed to conduct a revised socio-economic study impact of the Goliath Gold Project. This study will evaluate the socio-economic impact of the Project and will reflect the impact to the housing market within the document. This document will be completed prior to construction activities.





## 9.5 Indigenous Community Engagement

Within the EIS Guidelines, it is stated that “proponent will ensure that it engages with Aboriginal people and groups that may be affected by the project or that have potential to impact established Aboriginal and Treaty rights and related interests in the project area”. The Guidelines also direct the proponent to document public and Indigenous concerns in the EIS and identify and explain, as part of its analysis of the Project, all unresolved questions or concerns of the public or Indigenous communities. The CEA Agency and the MNM provided direction to Treasury Metals to which specific Indigenous communities that the company was to engage with. The communities identified are as follows:

- Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation;
- Eagle Lake First Nation;
- Nootkameganning (Whitefish Bay) First Nation;
- Lac Seul First Nation;
- Wabauskang First Nation;
- Grassy Narrows First Nation;
- Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation;
- Grand Council Treaty #3;
- Métis Nation of Ontario; and
- The Aboriginal People of Wabigoon.

As demonstrated in the following sections of this report, Treasury Metals has made and continues to make concerted efforts to gather input from the Indigenous communities and peoples while respecting their protocols regarding engagement. Appendix DD provides further documentation to support these efforts. Appendix DD provides logs and descriptions of the engagement activities with each of the Indigenous communities.

Treasury Metals has been in contact with all of the Indigenous communities identified by MNM and the Agency. A number of activities included some or all of the Indigenous communities while other activities were on an individual basis. This section describes the activities that we conducted with more than one of the communities; activities specific to a single community are described following Section 9.5.



- July 16, 2009;
  - A notice of the 2009 summer exploration program was sent to Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Eagle Lake First Nation, and Grand Council Treaty 3. Treasury Metals' contact information was provided should the Nations have any questions.
- October 17, 2012;
  - Treasury Metals sent invitations to an update meeting to Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Eagle Lake First Nation, and Métis Nation of Ontario.
- November 26, 2012;
  - Treasury Metals sent a letter to Indigenous communities inform that a Project Description for the Goliath Gold Project had been submitted to the Agency and that the process to complete an Environmental Assessment for the Project had begun. This notice was sent to Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation; Eagle Lake First Nation; Lac Seul First Nation; Wabauskang First Nation; Whitefish Bay First Nation; Grassy Narrows First Nation; the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon and Métis Nation of Ontario.
- June 5, 2013;
  - Treasury Metals contacted all Indigenous communities identified by the MNDM and the CEA Agency by registered letter to advise each community of Treasury Metals' obligations to consult. An information package relating to the Project was provided and Treasury Metals offered to provide additional information about the Project and invited comments about the Project.
- June 26, 2013;
  - Treasury Metals sent a letter to all identified Indigenous communities to inform them that the Agency had accepted the Project Description and had issued EIS Guidelines for the required Environmental Impact Statement. The letter listed websites where the Project Description and EIS Guidelines could be found. Project contact information was provided.
- January 28, 2014;
  - Treasury Metals sent a letter to all of the identified Indigenous communities seeking input to the Project baseline wetlands assessment. Treasury Metals explained the assessment of wetlands required consideration of "Aboriginal values". The letter requested comments from the groups about any specific wetlands that hold special values to their communities. No comments were provided by any of the Indigenous communities.



- April 10, 2014;
  - Treasury Metals provided copies of the following baseline reports to all of the identified Indigenous communities:
    - Goliath Gold Project Terrestrial Wildlife Study 2012 to 2013;
    - Goliath Gold Project Aquatic 2012 to 2013 Baseline Study Report;
    - Goliath Gold Project Wetland Baseline Study 2013;
    - Goliath Gold Project Hydrology 2013 Baseline Study Report;
    - Goliath Gold Project Fisheries Baseline Data Summary 2012 to 2013;
    - Goliath Gold Project Baseline Light Assessment;
    - Goliath Gold Project Baseline Noise Assessment; and
    - Goliath Gold Project Stage 1, 2 Archeological Assessment
  - No comments on these study reports were provided by any of the Indigenous communities.
- June 3, 2014;
  - On June 3, 2014, Treasury Metals hosted a meeting in Dryden to which Treasury Metals had invited Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Eagle Lake First Nation, Lac Seul First Nation, Wabauskang First Nation, Whitefish Bay First Nation and Grassy Narrows First Nation. Representatives of Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Eagle Lake, Lac Seul and Whitefish Bay First Nations participated in this meeting. Both Wabauskang and Grassy Narrows First Nation sent their regrets.
- October 21, 2014;
  - Treasury Metals sent a letter to all Indigenous communities informing them that Goliath Gold Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Project had been submitted to the Agency. Treasury Metals provided an electronic copy of the EIS to each group.
- February 23, 2015;
  - Treasury Metals received a letter from the Agency that listed Project-related concerns collected in meetings with various communities between February 10 and 12, 2015. Concerns were listed that had been specifically raised by Eagle Lake First Nation, Wabauskang First Nation, Whitefish Bay First Nation, and Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation.
- April 22, 2015;



- Treasury Metals sent a letter to all of the identified Indigenous communities that noted that they had received a letter from the Agency stating that the EIS for the Project conformed to the EIS Guidelines set out on February 21, 2013. At the same time Treasury Metals sent or delivered a copy of the EIS to all of the groups.
- April 5, 2017;
  - On April 5, 2017, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation provided an invitation to Treasury Metals with support from the Agency and Provincial regulatory bodies to provide a Project update and to present the mitigation aspects associated with the Goliath Project as they relate to water management. Representatives of Treasury Metals, the Agency, and the Provincial government were invited to speak to Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Eagle Lake First Nation, Whitefish Bay First Nation, and Grand Council Treaty 3. Representatives of all parties participated in this meeting providing concerns to both Treasury Metals and government regulators.
- May 29, 2017;
  - Treasury Metals sent out a letter to the leadership of Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Eagle Lake First Nation, and Whitefish Bay First Nation. This letter was intended to illustrate Treasury Metals appreciation to each Nation in coming together to discuss the Project. Treasury Metals presented the opportunity to each nation to fund an environmental monitor to evaluate the project and work with Treasury Metals to address any concerns raised through the on-going federal EA process. The letter closed by stating that Treasury Metals welcomes a site visit, and continued discussions.
- May 29, 2017;
  - Treasury Metals sent out a letter and documentation to the leadership of all the identified Indigenous communities stating that Treasury Metals has completed and submitted drafts information request responses. As part of each submission Treasury Metals also provided:
    - Roadmap for the Round 1 Information Request Responses;
    - Project Update Report;
    - Summary Wildlife Report for the Goliath Gold Project (2011 to 2016);
    - Summary Fisheries Report for the Goliath Gold Project (2011 to 2016);
    - Aboriginal Engagement Report;
    - Impact Review Report;
    - Water Report;
    - Disaggregated Information Request response for each Indigenous community; and
    - Annex 1-4 Information Request Responses.



- The submission also included an invitation to continue discussions, have Treasury Metals present the IR responses in detail and provide an opportunity to answer questions regarding the supporting documentation provided.
- June 29, 2017;
  - Treasury Metals sent out a letter to the leadership of all the identified communities stating that Treasury Metals will be completing a revised EIS that will provide one consolidated document that incorporates the information requests as previously provided by each Indigenous community. Treasury Metals also presented that a document illustrating the impacts and effects to traditional uses will be presented to each community on completion. Treasury Metals highlighted that it is continuing to seek input from each Indigenous community and the company welcomes additional feedback prior to the submission of the revised EIS. The letter closed with a communication stating that Norm Bush would be retiring effective June 30, 2017 and that Bob MacDonald will be assuming the position.
- July 12, 2017; and
  - Treasury Metals sent out a letter and documentation to all the identified communities inviting each Indigenous community to provide comment on the document known as the Impact Footprints and Effect Areas report. This document was intended to provide an opportunity to discuss the potential impacts to traditional land use. Treasury Metals welcomed feedback on this document.
- September 19, 2017.
  - Treasury Metals has been in ongoing communications with Grand Council Treaty 3 in regards to presenting the material within the Impact Footprints and Effect Areas Report as part of a Project Update located at a to-be determined Dryden facility. Grand Council Treaty 3 will be leading the effort to ensure participation from each identified community associated with the Goliath Project. On the agreed upon date of September 19, 2017 Treasury Metals intends to present information regarding the report, and other areas of interest on request. Further to this, an additional opportunity for a site visit will be presented to those in attendance.

### **9.5.1 Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation**

Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation has received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation includes: drilling/exploration information, permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. In conjunction to information packages and discussions regarding the overall effect of the Project Treasury Metals have had discussions with Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation regarding a Memorandum of Understanding, Impact Benefit



Agreements, training and employment, and business opportunities. Further to this Treasury Metals has offered potential funding opportunities for a Traditional Knowledge study, and discuss funding opportunities for a Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation environmental monitor to support the communities' involvement in the Project.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation beginning in 2008. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation (434 records). Contacts have included telephone conversations, emails, letters, and in-person meetings. Project information was shared with Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation at the following meetings:

- March 15, 2008;
  - Work program presentation.
- January 15, 2011;
  - Project update and presentation.
- September 16, 2013;
  - Project update and presentation.
- October 29, 2013;
  - Project update, site tour, and presentation.
- January 20, 2014;
  - Project update and presentation.
- June 3, 2014;
  - Project update and presentation.
- March 14, 2016;
  - Project update and presentation.
- June 22, 2016;
  - IBA discussion.



- July 21, 2016;
  - MOU, IBA discussion.
- September 22, 2016;
  - MOU, IBA discussion.
- October 11, 2016;
  - Conference call, MOU, IBA discussion, next steps.
- April 5, 2017; and
  - Project update and presentation.
- June 7, 2017.
  - Project update, site tour, and impact and effects discussion.
- September 19, 2017
  - Project update presentation and impact and effects discussion.

#### **9.5.1.1 Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation Concerns**

Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation has brought forward concerns and comments to Treasury Metals within vocal and written communication. In addition to concerns brought forward directly to Treasury Metals comments have been presented to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Concerns that have been brought forward by Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation include:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
- Impacts to groundwater quality to local well users;
- Impacts to groundwater quantity to local well users;
- Impacts of potential acid rock drainage;





- Impacts to fish and fish habitat including Thunder Lake, Wabigoon Lake, and area streams;
- Hydrological impacts;
- Impacts to terrestrial wildlife;
- Impacts to human health arising from operational risks to water quality, air quality, and noise;
- Impacts to air quality;
- Impacts from noise;
- Blasting impacts including blast proximity, fly rock, and shore stability risks;
- Increased traffic and access concerns;
- Potential risks to property values in the vicinity of the Project;
- Treaty and Indigenous rights;
- Engagement and consultation record;
- Cultural resources;
- Cyanide use;
- Waste disposal;
- Tailings management and design;
- Accidents and malfunctions;
- Closure and reclamation;
- Training and employment;
- Economic impacts;
- Mercury use;
- Impacts to traditional land use activities and resources;



- Socio-economic impacts;
- Cumulative effects; and
- Monitoring.

### 9.5.2 Eagle Lake First Nation

Eagle Lake Nation has received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with Eagle Lake First Nation includes: drilling/exploration information, permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. In conjunction to information packages and discussions regarding the overall effect of the Project, Treasury Metals has had discussions with Eagle Lake First Nation as it relates to training and employment, and business opportunities. Further to this Treasury Metals has offered potential funding opportunities for a Traditional Knowledge study.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with Eagle Lake First Nation beginning in 2009. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with Eagle Lake First Nation (238 records). Contacts have included telephone conversations, emails, letters, and in-person meetings. Project information was shared with Eagle Lake First Nation at the following meetings:

- November 1, 2012;
  - Community meeting and Project update.
- April 5, 2013;
  - Project update to Elders and Councilors
- September 16, 2013;
  - Eagle Lake attended Project update at Wabauskang First Nation.
- September 19, 2013;
  - Project update to Chief and Council.
- June 3, 2014;
  - Project update and presentation.
- June 10, 2014;



- Community meeting and Project update.
- May 5, 2015;
  - Community meeting (EIS) with the CEA Agency
- April 5, 2017; and
  - Project update and presentation.
- September 12, 2017.
  - Project update presentation, and community meetings, impact and effects discussion.
- September 19, 2017
  - Project update presentation and impact and effects discussion.

#### **9.5.2.1 Eagle Lake First Nation Concerns**

Eagle Lake First Nation has brought forward concerns and comments to Treasury Metals within vocal and written communication. In addition to concerns brought forward directly to Treasury Metals comments have been presented to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Concerns that have been brought forward by Eagle Lake First Nation include:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
- Impacts to groundwater quality to local well users;
- Impacts to groundwater quantity to local well users;
- Impacts of potential acid rock drainage;
- Impacts to fish and fish habitat including Thunder Lake, Wabigoon Lake, and area streams;
- Impacts to terrestrial wildlife;
- Impacts to human health arising from operational risks to water quality, air quality, and noise;



- Impacts to air quality;
- Blasting impacts including blast proximity, fly rock, and shore stability risks;
- Potential risks to property values in the vicinity of the Project;
- Treaty and Indigenous rights;
- Engagement and consultation record;
- Waste disposal;
- Tailings management and design;
- Accidents and malfunctions;
- Closure and reclamation;
- Training and employment;
- Economic impacts;
- Impacts to traditional land use activities and resources;
- Cumulative effects; and
- Monitoring.

### **9.5.3 Whitefish Bay First Nation**

Whitefish Bay First Nation has received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with Whitefish Bay First Nation includes: drilling/exploration information, permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. In conjunction to information packages and discussions regarding the overall effect of the Project, Treasury Metals has had discussions with Whitefish Bay First Nation surrounding a Memorandum of Understanding, training and employment, and business opportunities.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with Whitefish Bay First Nation beginning in 2012. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with Whitefish Bay First Nation (191 records). Treasury Metals is in discussions with Whitefish Bay First Nation to hold a engagement meeting to further discuss the effects of the Project in September, dates for this meeting have not been confirmed. Contacts have included telephone conversations, emails,



letters, and in-person meetings. Project information was shared with Whitefish Bay First Nation at the following meetings:

- April 11, 2013;
  - Project overview and site visit.
- July 25, 2013;
  - Project update and presentation.
- June 3, 2014;
  - Project update and presentation.
- September 25, 2014;
  - Project update.
- April 5, 2017; and
  - Project update and presentation.
- September 19, 2017
  - Project update presentation and impact and effects discussion.

### **9.5.3.1 Whitefish Bay First Nation Concerns**

Whitefish Bay First Nation has brought forward concerns and comments to Treasury Metals within vocal and written communication. In addition to concerns brought forward directly to Treasury Metals comments have been presented to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Concerns that have been brought forward by Whitefish Bay First Nation include:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
- Impacts to groundwater quality to local well users;
- Impacts to groundwater quantity to local well users;



- Impacts of potential acid rock drainage;
- Impacts to fish and fish habitat including Thunder Lake, Wabigoon Lake, and area streams;
- Impacts to terrestrial wildlife;
- Impacts to human health arising from operational risks to water quality, air quality, and noise;
- Treaty and Indigenous rights;
- Engagement and consultation record;
- Cultural resources;
- Tailings management and design;
- Accidents and malfunctions;
- Closure and reclamation;
- Economic impacts;
- Mercury use;
- Impacts to traditional land use activities and resources;
- Socio-economic impacts; and
- Cumulative effects.

#### **9.5.4 Lac Seul First Nation**

Lac Seul First Nation has received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with Lac Seul First Nation includes: drilling/exploration information, permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. In conjunction to information packages and discussions regarding the overall effect of the Project, Treasury Metals has had discussions with Lac Seul First Nation surrounding training and employment, and business opportunities.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with Lac Seul First Nation beginning in 2012. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with Lac Seul First Nation



(106 records). Contacts have included telephone conversations, emails, letters, and in-person meetings. Treasury Metals is an active participant in the Lac Seul career fair most recently in April, 2017.

#### **9.5.4.1 Lac Seul First Nation Concerns**

Concerns brought forward from Lac Seul First Nation have been provided to Treasury Metals in addition to comments that have been presented to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Concerns that have been brought forward by Lac Seul First Nation include:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
- Hydrological impact;
- Engagement and consultation record;
- Tailings management and design;
- Closure and reclamation;
- Economic impacts;
- Impacts to traditional land use activities and resources; and
- Socio-economic impacts.

#### **9.5.5 Wabauskang First Nation**

Wabauskang First Nation has received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with Wabauskang First Nation includes: drilling/exploration information, permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. In conjunction to information packages and discussions regarding the overall effect of the Project, Treasury Metals has had limited conversations with Wabauskang First Nation surrounding Memorandum of Understanding, consultation protocols, training and employment, and business opportunities.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with Wabauskang First Nation beginning in 2012. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with Wabauskang First Nation (119 records). Contacts have included telephone conversations, emails, letters, and in-person





meetings. Project information was shared with Wabauskang First Nation at the following meetings:

- September 16, 2013;
  - Project overview.
- October 29, 2013;
  - Project overview and site tour
- April 30, 2014;
  - Project update and site tour with representatives of Bimose Tribal Council
- September 19, 2014; and
  - Project update
- July 12, 2017.
  - Project update, site tour, impacts and effects discussion.

#### **9.5.5.1 Wabauskang First Nation Concerns**

Concerns brought forward from Wabauskang First Nation have been provided to Treasury Metals in addition to comments that have been presented to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Concerns that have been brought forward by Wabauskang First Nation include:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
- Impacts of potential acid rock drainage;
- Hydrological impacts;
- Treaty and Indigenous rights;
- Engagement and consultation record;
- Cyanide use;



- Tailings management and design;
- Economic impacts;
- Impacts to traditional land use activities and resources; and
- Cumulative effects.

#### **9.5.6 Grassy Narrows First Nation**

Grassy Narrows First Nation has received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with Grassy Narrows First Nation includes: drilling/exploration information, permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. In conjunction to information packages and discussions regarding the overall effect of the Project, Treasury Metals has had limited discussions with Grassy Narrows First Nation surrounding business opportunities.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with Wabauskang First Nation beginning in 2012. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with Grassy Narrows First Nation (27 records). One presentation was made to Grassy Narrows First Nation on July 23, 2013. Communications included attempts to schedule further meetings and a discussion of concerns

##### **9.5.6.1 Grassy Narrows First Nation Concerns**

Concerns brought forward from Grassy Narrows First Nation have been provided to Treasury Metals in addition to comments that have been presented to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Concerns that have been brought forward by Grassy Narrows First Nation include:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
- Mercury use; and
- Economic impacts.

#### **9.5.7 Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation**

Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation has received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation includes: permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. In conjunction to information packages and discussions regarding the overall



effect of the Project, Treasury Metals has had limited discussions with Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation beginning in 2016. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation (19 records). One presentation was made to Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation on June 25, 2017. Communications included attempts to schedule further meetings and a discussion of concerns.

#### **9.5.7.1 Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation Concerns**

Concerns brought forward from Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation have been provided to Treasury Metals no known concerns have been brought forward to the CEA Agency at this time.

Concerns that have been brought forward by Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation include:

- Economic impacts; and
- Impacts to traditional land use activities and resources.

#### **9.5.8 Métis Nation of Ontario**

The Métis Nation of Ontario has received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with the Métis Nation of Ontario includes: drilling/exploration information, permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. In conjunction to information packages and discussions regarding the overall effect of the Project, Treasury Metals has had discussions with the Métis Nation of Ontario as it relates to a Memorandum of Understanding, Traditional Knowledge study, training and employment, and business opportunities.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with the Métis Nation of Ontario beginning in 2009. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with the Métis Nation of Ontario (210 records). Contacts have included telephone conversations, emails, letters, and in-person meetings. Project information was shared with Métis Nation of Ontario at the following meetings:

- October 11, 2012;
  - Project overview.
- March 14, 2013;
  - Project update.



- February 11, 2014;
  - Project update.
- May 24, 2017; and
  - Project update, and impact and effects discussion.
- August 18 to August 21.
  - Annual General Assembly for the Métis Nation of Ontario.

#### **9.5.8.1 Métis Nation of Ontario Concerns**

Concerns brought forward from the Métis Nation of Ontario have been provided to Treasury Metals verbal and written communications in addition to comments that have been presented to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Concerns that have been brought forward by the Métis Nation of Ontario include:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
- Treaty and Indigenous rights;
- Engagement and consultation record; and
- Impacts to traditional land use activities and resources.

#### **9.5.9 Aboriginal People of Wabigoon**

The Aboriginal People of Wabigoon have received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon includes: drilling/exploration information, permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. Treasury Metals has had limited discussions with the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon.

Treasury Metals has history of communications with the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon beginning in 2013. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon (44 records). Two presentations were made to the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon.



### **9.5.9.1 Aboriginal People of Wabigoon Concerns**

Concerns brought forward from the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon have been provided to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full.

Concerns that have been brought forward by the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon include:

- Economic impacts;
- Training and employment; and
- Cumulative effects.

### **9.5.10 Grand Council Treaty #3**

Treasury Metals has history of communications with Grand Council Treaty #3 beginning in 2009. Appendix DD provides the documented record of engagement with the Grand Council Treaty #3 (45 records). Grand Council Treaty #3 has received information as relating to the Project. Information shared with Grand Council Treaty #3 includes: drilling/exploration information, permitting information including EIS and supporting documentation, and discussion packages regarding potential impacts and effects documentation. In November of 2014, on the advice of Eagle Lake First Nation, Treasury Metals provided a written Project update to Grand Council Treaty #3 and sought their advice on whether Treasury Metals should engage with First Nations on an individual basis or under the umbrella of Grand Council Treaty #3. The inquiry letter was re-sent in April 2015 as no response to the November 2014 letter had been received. Attempts to schedule a meeting in the second quarter of 2015 were unsuccessful. At the time, Treasury Metals had not been informed by Grand Council Treaty #3 that engagement should be with the Grand Council Treaty #3 as opposed to the individual Indigenous communities. Treasury Metals is continues engagement activities with Grand Council Treaty #3 working cooperatively to bring all the indigenous communities to discuss the Projects technical merit as it relates to traditional land use and activities.

#### **9.5.10.1 Grand Council Treaty #3 Concerns**

The Grand Council Treaty #3 represents 28 First Nation communities, including those identified for engagement on the Project. Contact between Treasury Metals and Grand Council Treaty #3 began in 2009. Concerns brought forward from Grand Council Treaty #3 have been provided to government representatives (CEA Agency) as part of the EIS review process. These comments have been captured within the information request process, and have been responded to in full. These comments and concerns reflect the communities Grand Council #3 represent.



### 9.5.11 Measures to Address Concerns

Details as to how Indigenous concerns are to be address is included throughout the EIS. Further to this specific responses as captured within engagement are presented within Appendix DD – Aboriginal Engagement Report. Mitigation and measures to address concerns as noted are referenced below, further aspects of management plans can be referenced in Section 12, monitoring can be referenced in Section 13:

- Impacts to surface water quality;
  - Treasury Metals has committed to discharging to PWQO guidelines which as dictated by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change as “fishable, swimmable, drinkable”;
  - Treasury Metals is committed to working with local water users including the City of Dryden to ensure surface water quality viability; and
  - Surface water quality will be monitored as per regulatory needs, preliminary discussion of monitoring in Section 13.8.
- Impacts to groundwater quality to local well users;
  - The monitoring program for groundwater quality was described in the EIS and is designed to confirm if actual drawdown and changes in groundwater quality follow the predicted pattern, and provide sufficient time for corrective action if necessary. The results of the groundwater monitoring program will be reviewed and reported to the MOECC on an annual basis; and
  - Groundwater quality will be monitored as per regulatory needs, preliminary discussion of monitoring in Section 13.11.
- Impacts to groundwater quantity to local well users;
  - Deepen those wells where the drawdown affects the wells ability to provide the required supply;
  - Financial assurance will be provided to MNM to deepen neighbouring residential wells, if required, as part of Project start-up approvals; and
  - Groundwater quantity will be monitored as per regulatory needs, preliminary discussion of monitoring in Section 13.12.
- Impacts of potential acid rock drainage;



- Management plans associated with acid rock drainage and the geochemical environment are presented in Section 12.6; and
- Monitoring components associated with the geochemical condition of the Project and are presented in Section 13.12.
- Impacts to fish and fish habitat including Thunder Lake, Wabigoon Lake, and area streams;
  - The Project will require a *Fisheries Act* authorization and will likely require Treasury Metals to mitigate the losses of fish habitat that it causes as a condition of that authorization. Typically, the offsetting involves the creation of new habitat or the enhancement of existing habitat that is commensurate with the habitat losses. The *Fisheries Act* authorization, which is issued by DFO, details the offsetting measures to be completed and, typically also specifies monitoring to be conducted. DFO uses a letter of credit to provide a financial assurance mechanism in the event that an offsetting plan is not completed; and
  - Management plans associated with fish and fish habitat can be referenced in Section 12.10, further to the management plan, monitoring aspects associated with fish and fish habitat can be referenced in Section 13.13.
- Hydrological impacts;
  - A comprehensive plan will be developed as part of the permitting and approvals process under the MOECC by obtaining an ECA which will include comprehensive details regarding surface water quantity monitoring. The ECA would include details on monitoring flows in Thunder Lake Tributary 2 and 3 where proposed fresh water will be taken to support Project requirements, as required. A Permit to Take Water will also be applied for as part of the approvals process as well for the taking of fresh water.
  - The comprehensive plan outlined in the ECA would including both monitoring upstream of the proposed effluent discharge point in Blackwater Creek as well as monitoring the flow of effluent release as well. The ECA would outline all surface water flow monitoring that will be required to be undertaken during the life of the Project.
  - Management plans associated with hydrology and surface water quantity can be referenced in Section 12.3, further to the management plan, monitoring aspects associated with surface water quantity can be referenced in Section 13.9.
- Impacts to terrestrial wildlife;
  - A program to monitor wildlife and wildlife habitat will be implemented for the Project to ensure that effects to wildlife are properly mitigated throughout the Project life. All





- wildlife monitoring will be based on standard, acceptable survey protocols. Where appropriate, these protocols will be the same as those used during the baseline data collection efforts, so changes in species populations can be detected.
- Management plans associated with wildlife can be referenced in Section 12.9, further to the management plan, monitoring aspects associated with fish and fish habitat can be referenced in Section 13.12.
  - Impacts to human health arising from operational risks to water quality, air quality, and noise;
    - As described in Section 12.0 and Section 13.0, the mitigation measures put in place to avoid effects to geology and geochemistry, air quality, surface water quality and groundwater quality all have a benefit to avoiding adverse effects to human health.
  - Impacts to air quality;
    - Blasting will be conducted in a phased manner that optimizes the amount of explosives needed for a given area to be blasted, and that minimizes the area being blasted. Modern blasting methods used in mining are designed to direct the energy from the blasts into the rock. This reduces the amount of blasting agents required to achieve the desired blast objectives, and ultimately reduces the amount of dust generated. The dust generated from modern blasting result primarily from the physical impact of the displaced rock. The proposed blasting at the Project will likely be restricted to once per day, and only a few days during each week;
    - Material will be loaded into haul trucks in a manner that minimizes the drop height from the loader or excavator bucket to the bed of the truck (or equivalent bed height as material is loaded into the truck);
    - Ensure that all internal combustion engines are properly maintained and all emission control systems (e.g., diesel particulate filters) are in good working order;
    - Water and chemical suppressants will be used for dust control on the haul roads is used at the mine site, when temperatures are above freezing. The watering program requires dedicated watering equipment, and enough water must be available and applied to off-set evaporation and maintain a wetted road surface. This program would also be supplemented with applications of an approved dust suppressant as required to minimize fugitive dust emissions; and
    - A best management plan will be implemented as described in Section 12.7, additional monitoring aspects associated with air quality are described in Section 13.6.
  - Impacts from noise;



- Blasting conducted in phased manner that optimizes the amount of explosives needed for a given area to be blasted, the amount of explosives detonated for a given time delay within the detonating procedure and that minimizes the area being blasted;
- Where potential effects of vibration to spawning shoals is identified, blasting practices will be adjusted to mitigate the effects;
- Advise nearby residents of significant noise-causing activities, such as blasting, and endeavour to schedule those events to reduce disruption to residents;
- Conduct heavy equipment activity between the hours of 07:00 and 22:00, if possible, to reduce the noise effects to neighbouring residents;
- Material will be loaded into haul trucks in a manner that minimizes the drop height from the loader or excavator to the bed of the truck;
- Ensure that all internal combustion engines are fitted with appropriate muffler systems;
- Current design will incorporate waste rock storage area and overburden piles as noise berms to Project. In addition to this reclamation efforts will be progressive on waste rock pile through operation leading to additional noise barriers to potential receptors of noise; and
- Noise management is described in Section 12.6, and monitoring is described in Section 13.4.
- Increased traffic and access concerns;
  - Treasury Metals will establish and enforce traffic safety protocols, regulatory and cautionary signage, road maintenance and emergency response plans on all Project roads to prevent collisions and accidents.
  - Management plans associated with Traffic are described in Section 12.15.
- Potential risks to property values in the vicinity of the Project;
  - For the most part, noticeable impacts to properties in the vicinity of the Project and associated impacts to property values are anticipated to be minimal. If anything, the increased employment in the area associated with the Project may result in greater demand for housing and potentially higher real estate values in the Wabigoon/Dryden Area;
  - There are a few homes in the immediate vicinity of the proposed mine primarily along Tree Nursery road which may be more affected by the Project than others. Treasury



- Metals is committed to working directly with these specific homeowners to ensure that their concerns are addressed; and
- Further to this Treasury Metals is committed to conduct a revised socio-economic study impact of the Goliath Gold Project. This study will evaluate the socio-economic impact of the Project and will reflect the impact to the housing market within the document. This document will be completed prior to construction activities.
  - Treaty and Indigenous rights;
    - Treasury Metals is not in position to discuss Treaty and Indigenous rights with communities and leadership;
    - The Crown has legal duty to consult Indigenous peoples on potential impacts from federal decisions on their rights, as defined in Section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982 (Section 35 rights); and
    - Within the EIS Guidelines, the proponent is encouraged to conduct consultation on baseline conditions, effects assessment (including current uses of land), mitigation and residual effects of the project, as well as incorporate community and traditional knowledge obtained during engagement activities.
      - Treasury Metals is in the best position to:
        - Share information about the Project;
        - Consider ways to adjust plans to avoid or minimize potential impacts identified by the community.
  - Engagement and consultation record;
    - As demonstrated in the Aboriginal Engagement Report, Treasury Metals has provided Project-related information and has made staff available to meet with Indigenous communities over a number of years. Indigenous communities were not always able or prepared to engage with Treasury Metals.
    - Treasury Metals is committed to continue to engage with the Indigenous communities identified by the federal and provincial governments. Treasury Metals will continue to provide Project-related information as it becomes available.
  - Cultural resources;
    - Avoidance measures and mitigation measures will be put in place, as part of the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Resource Management Plan (Section 12.11) to



- respond to archaeological and cultural resources that may be encountered in the execution of the Project.
- These would include the following:
    - If previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, the person discovering the resources must stop alteration of the site immediately of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (l) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
    - If human remains are discovered, alteration of the site must stop and the person making the discovering must immediately notify the police, or coroner, and the Registrar of cemeteries, at the Ministry of Consumer Services, as required under the *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c.C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force).
  - Further to this no Indigenous community has identified that cultural or heritage activities take place in the Project area, however, Project specific traditional knowledge studies have not been completed. Treasury Metals is committed to continue to engage with Indigenous communities to gather Project-specific traditional knowledge and land use information.
  - Cyanide use;
    - Cyanide use and the management of cyanide in an operational capacity are captured within Section 3.6.1, Section 3.6.5, and Section 3.6.6.
    - Cyanide management is described in Section 12.5.
  - Waste disposal;
    - Waste disposal in an operational capacity are captured within Section 3.10;
    - Hazardous material management is described in Section 12.17, and the waste management plan is described in Section 12.2.
  - Tailings management and design;
    - Tailings storage facility design is captured within Section 3.7.
    - The objective of the tailings storage facility is to ensure protection of the environment during operations and in the long-term (after closure), and to achieve effective reclamation at mine closure.



- Further to this the overall tailings management plan is described in Section 12.4, with dam safety aspects described in Section 12.14.
- Accidents and malfunctions;
  - Accidents and malfunction including tailings storage failure are capture in Section 4.0 of the EIS.
- Closure and reclamation;
  - Closure aspects are discussed in Section 3.14, and 3.16.9.
  - Closure of the Project will be governed by the *Ontario Mining Act* (the Act) and its associated regulations and codes. The Act requires that a detailed closure plan be filed for any mining project before the project is initiated. Financial assurance is required before any substantive development takes place to ensure that funds are in place to carry out the closure plan.
- Training and employment;
  - Treasury Metals is committed to develop and implement employment practices that give preference to local and regional labour where possible, including Indigenous communities.
  - Treasury Metals will promote the participation of local residents in the economic activities of the Project, multiple skill category/level training including on the job training will be provided.
- Economic impacts;
  - Treasury Metals will work with potentially affected stakeholders and Aboriginal peoples to develop a socio-economic monitoring and management plan designed to address potential Project-related socio-economic effects, including optimization of benefits, identified through the environmental assessment process and/or at later stages of the Project.
  - Management plans associated with socio-economic impacts can be referenced in Section 12.2, further to the management plan; monitoring aspects associated with economic factors can be referenced in Section 13.17.
- Mercury use;
  - Mercury is not an active component within Goliath operational needs, although it is present within the geochemical makeup of the host rock of the deposit.



- Further to this Treasury Metals has committed to discharging to PWQO guidelines which as dictated by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change as “fishable, swimmable, drinkable”. Surface water quality will be monitored as per regulatory needs, preliminary discussion of monitoring can be sourced Section 13.8.
- Impacts to traditional land use activities and resources;
  - No Indigenous community has identified that traditional land use activities take place in the Project area, however, Project specific traditional knowledge studies have not been completed. Treasury Metals is committed to continue to engage with Indigenous communities to gather Project-specific traditional knowledge and land use information.
  - Due to lack of information Treasury Metals has been conservative in nature and incorporated a number of avoidance and mitigation features as part of the design of the Project.
- Socio-economic impacts;
  - Treasury Metals will work with potentially affected stakeholders and Aboriginal peoples to develop a socio-economic monitoring and management plan designed to address potential Project-related socio-economic effects, including optimization of benefits, identified through the environmental assessment process and/or at later stages of the Project.
  - Management plans associated with socio-economic impacts can be referenced in Section 12.2. Monitoring proposed for social factors and economic factors can be found in Sections 13.16 and 13.7, respectively.
- Cumulative effects; and
  - Project specific effects are presented in Section 6, while the cumulative effects associated with residual Project effects are provided in Section 7.
- Monitoring
  - Monitoring aspects for the Project are described within Section 13.0 of the EIS. Treasury Metals is committed to operating within the regulatory parameters as defined by the Crown, and supporting monitoring required.

## 9.6 Outstanding Indigenous and General Public Concerns

Treasury Metals has attempted to provide answers to questions relating to the development of the Goliath Mine, potential impact arising from the mine development, and measures contemplated to avoid or minimize those impacts. In some cases, because environmental



baseline studies were still underway or because engineering and design work had not been completed, it has not always been possible to provide definitive answers to questions and concerns presented. Following the submission of the revised EIS, Treasury Metals will endeavor to provide more comprehensive responses directly to concerned parties.

A complete listing of all contacts made by Treasury Metals relating to Public participation is included in Appendix V. The Aboriginal consultation report is included in Appendix DD further outstanding concerns specifically relating to Indigenous engagement are noted within this Appendix.