

# PHASE 2

## DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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## Glossary and Abbreviations

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Terminology used in this document is defined where it is first used. The following list will assist readers who may choose to review only portions of the document.

<b>AEMP</b>	Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan
<b>CIP</b>	Community Involvement Plan
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessment
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement
<b>HBML</b>	Hope Bay Mining Ltd.
<b>Hope Bay Project</b>	All development within the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt, including existing and approved projects (the Doris Project, Hope Bay Regional Exploration, Madrid Advanced Exploration, and Boston Advanced Exploration) and the proposed Phase 2 Project.
<b>IEAC</b>	Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee
<b>IIBA</b>	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement
<b>IQ</b>	Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
<b>KIA</b>	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
<b>NIRB</b>	Nunavut Impact Review Board
<b>NTI</b>	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
<b>Phase 2 Project</b>	The proposed development within the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt, subject of the EIS, consisting of commercial mining at the Madrid (North and South) and Boston sites, the continued operation of Roberts Bay and the Doris site to support mining at Madrid and Boston.
<b>TK</b>	Traditional Knowledge
<b>VEC</b>	Valued Ecosystem Component
<b>VSEC</b>	Valued Socio-economic Component
<b>WMMP</b>	Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

## 3. Public Consultation and Engagement

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter defines and describes the approach to public<sup>1</sup> consultation and engagement that has been carried out to support Phase 2 Project planning and design, and the evaluation of the Phase 2 Project through the Nunavut environmental assessment (EA) process. As required by the EIS Guidelines (NIRB 2012), this chapter documents and describes public consultation and engagement methods, activities and results, including a summary of the issues raised by the public and communities, how the issues were addressed, and how public consultation influenced the planning and design of the Phase 2 Project.

In addition to the information presented in this chapter, consideration of the feedback and information provided by the public is described elsewhere in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as it applies to each topic area. Specifically, this includes: Project Design Considerations (Volume 3, Section 2); Alternatives (Volume 3, Section 7); and the existing baseline information, potential Project effects and cumulative effects assessments, mitigation and adaptive management, and management plans for the Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs) and Valued Socio-economic Components (VSECs) assessed as part of the EA (Volumes 4 to 7, various chapters).

The chapter discusses public consultation requirements (Section 3.2), summarizes the public consultation process (Section 3.3) and the results (Section 3.4), and planned public consultation (Section 3.5). The chapter covers all public consultation efforts specifically as it related to the Phase 2 Project conducted from 2010 to September 30, 2016.

#### 3.1.1 Purpose and Objectives of Public Consultation

The purpose of the public consultation and engagement program is to share information on the proposed Phase 2 Project and seek public feedback on Phase 2, as well as other development along the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt. The specific objectives are to:

- Inform the public about the Phase 2 Project and the EA process so that there is an overall understanding of the proposed Phase 2 development, the assessment, and opportunities to provide feedback;
- Understand public and stakeholder issues, concerns and interests regarding the proposed Phase 2 Project;
- Inform EA baseline, scoping, EA, and mitigation and management planning;
- Inform Phase 2 Project planning and design to help minimize potential adverse effects and maximize benefits to communities; and
- Understand community expectations and the level of support for the Phase 2 Project.

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<sup>1</sup> The “public” is an inclusive term that includes residents in the Kitikmeot region, hamlet governments, KIA and other Inuit organizations, and interest groups.

## 3.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

There are expectations for public consultation and engagement for projects that are subject to the Nunavut EA process, and requirements specified within the EIS Guidelines (NIRB 2012) for the Phase 2 Project (NIRB 2012). In addition, TMAC has made a number of commitments to public consultation and engagement as reflected in its corporate policies, operational practices, and management plans for Phase 2 and the Hope Bay Project.

### 3.2.1 Nunavut Environmental Assessment Process

NIRB has developed guidance for public consultation to be carried out by Proponents (NIRB 2006). Public participation and engagement is required when:

- Identifying current and historical patterns of land and resource use;
- Acquiring Traditional Knowledge (TK);
- Identifying VECs and VSECs;
- Evaluating the significance of potential impacts;
- Deciding upon mitigating measures; and
- Identifying and implementing monitoring measures, including post-project audits.

Another purpose of public participation and engagement is “...to involve potentially affected Nunavummiut to address concerns regarding any changes that the Project may cause in the environment and the resulting effects of any such changes on the traditional and contemporary use of the land/ice and resources.” (NIRB 2012). The participation of community members, Elders, and local organizations contribute to the consideration of local knowledge and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) by proponents (NIRB 2006).

A public participation and awareness program is required to initiate engagement of the public during the initial stages of the Review, and to facilitate meaningful consultation with potentially affected communities (NIRB 2006). Meaningful participation in the EA process is achieved when all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the Project. Overall, public participation and engagement is to ensure that Nunavummiut have the Project information that they require, and understand how the Project may impact them.

### 3.2.2 Guidelines for Preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement

The EIS Guidelines (NIRB 2012, 15) define the expectations for public participation and engagement with respect to the Phase 2 Project. Specifically, as specified in Section 3.2:

*“In preparing its EIS, the Proponent is required to engage potentially affected communities, its residents, Inuit Organizations, Aboriginal groups, and other governments or other organizations, including where relevant, adjacent jurisdictions outside of the NSA.”*

The EIS Guidelines (NIRB 2012) make reference to the NIRB public consultation guidance document (NIRB 2006) and detail Project-specific requirements for the EIS. The EIS is to include a description of public engagement initiatives with the communities potentially affected by the Phase 2 Project, including the methods used, the results, and the ways in which any identified concerns are to be addressed. The Proponent is to describe how public consultation influenced the planning and design of

the Phase 2 Project, and provide evidence that community concerns were addressed in the planning of Phase 2 activities. Public opinion and preferences are also to be considered in the analysis of alternatives, and discussion provided of how these were considered by the Proponent in determining the preferred means of carrying out the Phase 2 Project.

A summary of key dialogues and identified issues, along with commitments made by the Proponent, is to be provided in the EIS so that the Review can (EIS Guidelines, Section 7.1):

- *“Assess the transparency, meaningfulness and completeness of community consultation efforts;*
- *Understand messages communicated within the process of dialogue;*
- *Obtain an increased understanding of the expectations held within communities based upon responses to specific issues raised; and*
- *Assess how public participation has influenced the development of the Project with an analysis of community support for, and opposition to, the Project.”*

The Proponent is also required to (EIS Guidelines, Section 7.1):

- Provide up-to-date information describing the Phase 2 Project to the public and potentially affected communities;
- Involve the public in determining how best to deliver that information; and
- Explain the findings documented within the EIS in a clear and direct manner to make the issues comprehensible to as wide an audience as possible.

### **3.2.3 TMAC Social Commitments**

#### **3.2.3.1 Corporate Requirements**

For the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2, TMAC has instituted a number of policies and operational plans, procedures, and standards that support transparency and the meaningful engagement of potentially impacted communities and the public. These corporate requirements further support the mitigation of potential adverse effects and enhancement of Phase 2 Project benefits for communities within the Kitikmeot Region.

#### Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement

In accordance with Article 26 of the Nunavut Agreement, an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) is the primary method by which Inuit representative government and a project proponent address socio-economic mitigation and provide for benefits from a project for Inuit. An IIBA is applicable to approximately 85% of the population in the communities impacted by the project.

A previous owner of the Hope Bay Project and Kitikmeot Inuit reached agreement in 2006 on an IIBA for the Doris North Project. A key feature of this agreement was the establishment of an Implementation Committee made from representatives of both parties. From 2007, this committee met frequently and regularly to consider Inuit employment, contracting, training, and other Project-related matters. Kitikmeot Inuit are key stakeholders, and as such, this Implementation Committee has been instrumental in addressing a number of real and potential Project impacts to the satisfaction of TMAC and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA).

In March 2015, TMAC entered into a new IIBA with the KIA for the Hope Bay Project. This agreement supersedes the Doris North IIBA which has been in place for the project since 2006, and will be applicable to future phases of the project over the 20 year term of the agreement. Unlike the previous IIBA, the Hope Bay IIBA is a public document available for review by Kitikmeot Inuit. Common to both the Doris North and Hope Bay IIBA, TMAC and the KIA have jointly established an IIBA Implementation Committee whose purpose is to ensure that the provisions of the IIBA are met. Since 2015, the Implementation Committee has been established and now meets on a quarterly basis.

A key responsibility of the IIBA Implementation Committee is to publish, on an annual basis an IIBA Evaluation Report to both parties which indicates progress and challenges in meeting the objectives of the IIBA. The IIBA Implementation Committee and its Evaluation Report provide for an ongoing consultative process by which TMAC and the KIA undertake specific mitigation and beneficial measures, results are measured, feedback is sought and obtained, and learning and adjustment can be achieved.

In addition to the IIBA Implementation Committee, the Hope Bay Project IIBA also establishes an Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee (IEAC). Committee membership consists of seven Inuit knowledgeable of the Hope Bay area and includes Elders, Hunters and Trappers Organization representatives and current active harvesters. The function of the IEAC is to provide advice to TMAC and the KIA on environmental management matters. As such, the IEAC is an ongoing consultative process with Inuit by which TMAC and KIA administration bring specific environmental management issues before the Implementation Committee for discussion and then obtain advice or recommendation for the Parties. The IEAC has been constituted and meets at least twice a year.

#### TMAC Corporate Social Responsibility

In late 2013, TMAC instituted a permanent Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of its Board of Directors. This committee is responsible for establishing and implementing social responsibility policy for TMAC, as well as monitoring company performance against these policies and as compared to applicable laws and regulations. This committee, in conjunction with other TMAC committees, meets periodically and, thus far, has instituted the following applicable policies and procedures:

##### *Anti-bribery and Anti-corruption Policy*

The Anti-bribery and Anti-corruption Policy provides a procedure to ensure that TMAC, including directors, officers, employees, agents, contractors, and consultants conduct business: in an honest and ethical manner reflecting the highest standards of integrity; in compliance with all laws, instruments, rules and regulatory requirements applicable to TMAC; and in a manner that does not contravene anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws that apply to TMAC, including without limitation the *Criminal Code (1985)* and *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (1998)*.

##### *Code of Ethical Business Conduct*

The Code of Ethical Business Conduct sets out acceptable standards of behaviour for TMAC employees working on behalf of the company including the following: setting a positive work environment; environmental management; managing conflicts of interest; accepting of gifts and entertainment; fair dealing and competitive practices; and public, community, and government relations.

##### *Community Complaints Procedure*

This procedure provides direction on how to address community complaints. This includes how to document, investigate, and resolve community concerns; a process for members of the community to report concerns related to Project activities and operations; a clear procedure for dealing with concerns; steps to effectively communicate with a community member reporting a concern; and a monitoring mechanism.

*Whistleblower Policy*

This policy has been put in place to handle complaints, reports or concerns made by an individual regarding questionable accounting practices, violations or suspected violations of any applicable law, or any other suspected wrongdoing according to our Code of Ethical Business Conduct. This policy provides protection to a complainant acting in good faith against any form of retaliation, and also provides for a complaint reporting procedure.

*Health and Safety Policy*

TMAC has adopted several policies and implemented practices concerning health, safety, and the overall welfare of people and the environment. In addition to the Code discussed previously, TMAC has a Health and Safety Policy which underlines our commitment to the health, safety and well-being of all employees, contractors, visitors and local communities. We believe that safe behaviour is determined not only by the adherence to laws, regulations and procedures but also by the personal values of our directors, employees and contractors.

TMAC has a *Fit for Work Program* that applies to all employees, contractors and visitors to Hope Bay which, combined with our Drug and Alcohol Policy (see below), is fundamental to promoting and enhancing workplace safety and protecting the working environment. It combines testing with education, supervisor training and support for employees.

TMAC fosters a culture of safety by providing our employees with safety training, appropriate protective equipment and infrastructure, and a system of employee safety monitoring and accountability.

*Drug and Alcohol Policy*

TMAC has adopted a Drug and Alcohol Policy which applies to all employees, contractors and visitors to the Hope Bay Project to ensure that conditions at Hope Bay support our safety and are conducive to a productive and healthy environment. TMAC strictly prohibits the possession, use, manufacture, distribution or dispensation of alcohol or illegal drugs and substances or any alcohol or illegal drug related paraphernalia at Hope Bay and has a zero tolerance policy. Alcohol testing is conducted prior to boarding flights to Hope Bay and the policy is enforced at site by a variety of methods. Personnel may be refused access to, or removed from, Hope Bay if there is a reasonable basis to suspect one is in possession of, or under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol.

*Search and Surveillance Policy*

The Search and Surveillance Policy sets out the principles and procedures TMAC will employ to ensure the safety and security of Company facilities and personnel through searches and surveillance activities. TMAC strictly prohibits the possession of contraband items such as weapons, illegal drugs and alcohol and, prohibits the collection of antler, bones, hides, and any aboriginal artifacts from anywhere at Hope Bay.

*Corrective Action Policy*

It is our goal to ensure that our employees are treated in a consistent manner. Occasionally the standards of job performance or behaviour expected from employees are not forthcoming. In circumstances where it is determined that corrective action is required, this will be exercised in a fair and progressive manner. The primary objectives of corrective action are to bring to the attention of an employee that a performance or behaviour problem exists and to give him or her an opportunity for improvement.



The degree of corrective action is based on the severity of the offence and/or prior corrective actions. Termination of employment may occur if it is determined that an employee is no longer suitable for employment and certain offences are cause for immediate discharge.

#### *Communications available to Employees at Hope Bay*

We recognize the importance for our employees to be able to contact their families on a regular basis when at site. TMAC has committed to provide on-site access to communications facilities to allow reasonable communication between employees and their spouses and families. These facilities will include telephone and computer supported technology as the Hope Bay Project evolves.

#### *Cross-Cultural Awareness and Activities*

TMAC is sensitive to the importance of Inuit cultural heritage. As agreed in the IIBA, we commit to providing cultural activities at Hope Bay as determined by the IIBA Implementation Committee.

TMAC commits to provide Inuit cultural and cross-cultural orientation and training for all TMAC employees and for the employees of medium and long-term contractors at Hope Bay. The purpose of this orientation and training is to enhance positive interaction by promoting inter-cultural dialogue and understanding.

#### *Employee and Family Assistance Program*

TMAC has implemented an Employee and Family Assistance Program (EFAP) to provide Inuit employees and their families assistance dealing with personal problems, family matters, mental health concerns and alcohol, drug and gambling dependencies.

#### *Country Food*

TMAC serves country food at Hope Bay where there is availability of a reasonable quantity at a reasonable price. TMAC can only serve food in its camp cafeteria that has been supplied by a source that has been approved and inspected by the Canada Food Inspection Agency.

As outlined in the IIBA, TMAC commits to provide a Country Food Kitchen at Hope Bay as determined by the IIBA Implementation Committee and as space at site permits. The purpose of the Country Food Kitchen is to provide a facility for site personnel to store, prepare and consume personally harvested wildlife separate from the common site food handling facility. TMAC has provided a Country Food Kitchen since its acquisition of the Hope Bay Project in 2013.

#### *3.2.3.2 Community Involvement Plan*

TMAC has developed a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) (Volume 8, Annex 24) that provides a basis for involving the public in the Hope Bay Project, beginning with the Doris Project and applicable to future development at Hope Bay including Phase 2. The plan describes the policy framework, approach, process, resources and activities that TMAC has adopted in relation to community involvement.

The CIP acknowledges and does not seek to duplicate the Hope Bay IIBA. The Hope Bay IIBA is the primary mechanism for TMAC that defines:

- the approach to promoting the participation of Nunavummiut in Hope Bay Project employment (see also Volume 6, Section 3, Socio-economic Effects Assessment; Volume 8, Annex 26, Human Resources Plan);

- the approach to promoting local contracting opportunities and purchasing of local products (see also Volume 6, Section 3, Socio-economic Effects Assessment); and
- mitigation measures to assist communities with addressing potential social needs and challenges related to the Hope Bay Project (see also Volume 6, Section 3, Socio-economic Effects Assessment).

The CIP defines what is meant by the public and stakeholders and further outlines:

- methods, practices and procedures for identifying stakeholders;
- methods, practices and procedures for engaging stakeholders, including the public and impacted communities, that foster dialogue and provide venues for addressing stakeholder concerns;
- methods, practices and procedures that provide for stakeholders to respond to TMAC plans and activities including means by which TMAC can measure the effectiveness of engagement; and
- methods, practices and procedures that TMAC undertakes to report on engagement activities and the results derived from these engagements. This includes how stakeholder contributions have influenced the design and implementation of management and monitoring plans, procedures to disseminate monitoring results and information on socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions, and procedures for community-based monitoring of social, cultural, and ecological conditions to determine if, when, and how the Project contributes to community sustainable development.

Public consultation and engagement occurs on a regular basis to provide updates on Phase 2 and Hope Bay Project progress, initiatives and future work plans. The CIP provides for involvement activities that will be carried out to share information on any unforeseen changes to the Phase 2 Project (e.g., temporary closure or production slow-downs).

### 3.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY

In March of 2013 TMAC acquired the Hope Bay project, including existing licences and permits associated with the Doris North Project, with Newmont remaining as the main shareholder. TMAC's acquisition of the Hope Bay Project included the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between TMAC, Newmont and the KIA to transfer the existing surface access agreement to the new company. TMAC is a privately held company based in Toronto, Canada. The company's vision and sole focus is the responsible and economically sustainable exploration, development and mining of the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt.

From 2007 to March 2012, Hope Bay Mining Limited (HBML), a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont), was the proponent of the Doris North Project. Some of the earlier key consultations led by HBML with respect to Phase 2 are included in the discussion below.

#### 3.3.1 Consultation and Engagement Methods

A variety of methods have been employed to share Phase 2 Project information with the public and to seek public input including community meetings and one-on-one meetings with hamlet governments, the KIA and NTI, schools, local Elders and harvesters, and other groups. These activities are summarized in Table 3.3-1 and discussed in further detail in Sections 3.3.2 through 3.3.6. Section 3.3 describes the consultation process while Section 3.4 summarizes the results of this process including a record of issues raised by the public to date (September 30, 2016) and TMAC's responses to address the issues and concerns.

Table 3.3-1. Summary of Public Consultation Activities

Activity	Community (Location)	Date	Number of Participants	Engagement Purpose/Objectives
Community Meetings - HMBL				
Community Meeting- Kugluktuk	Community Hall	August 20, 2010 4pm-8pm	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project and Proponent introduction and presentation</li><li>Obtaining public feedback on Phase 2 and the Hope Bay Project (discussion with Newmont/HBML representatives)</li></ul>
Community Meeting- Cambridge Bay	Cambridge Bay Community Hall	August 23, 2010 7pm-9pm	13	
Community Meeting- Taloyoak	Taloyoak Hamlet Office	August 24, 2010 7pm-9pm	34	
Community Meeting- Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Gymnasium	August 25, 2010 7pm-9pm	18	
Community Meeting- Gjoa Haven	Gjoa Haven Community Hall	August 26, 2010 7pm-9pm	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project and Proponent update and presentation</li><li>Obtaining public feedback on Phase 2 and the Hope Bay Project (discussion with Newmont/HBML representatives)</li></ul>
Community Meeting- Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Recreation Centre	June 6, 2011 7pm-9pm	5	
Community Meeting- Cambridge Bay	Luke Novoligak Community Centre	June 7, 2011 7pm-9pm	13	
Community Meeting- Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Catholic Church	June 8, 2011 7pm-9pm	15	
Community Meeting- Taloyoak	Taloyoak Hamlet Office	June 9, 2011 7pm-10:15pm	19	
Community Meeting- Gjoa Haven	n/a	June 10, 2011	0	
Community Meeting- Gjoa Haven	Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	May 11, 2012 7pm-9pm	9	
Community Meeting- Cambridge Bay	KIA Boardroom	May 15, 2012 7pm-9pm	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Presentation on the Hope Bay Project and its status change to long term care and maintenance</li></ul>
Community Meeting- Kugluktuk	Community Complex	May 23, 2012 7pm-9pm	55	
Community Meeting- Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Radio	June 19, 2012 1pm-2:30pm	40	
Community Meetings - TMAC				
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	March 25, 2013 7pm-9 pm	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introduction of TMAC team, presentation on revised strategy for developing the Hope Bay Project</li><li>Obtaining public feedback on the Phase 2 and the Hope Bay Project (discussions with TMAC representatives)</li></ul>
Taloyoak	Taloyoak Community Hall	March 26, 2013 7pm-9pm	22	
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Community Complex	March 28, 2013 7pm-9pm	18	
Cambridge Bay	Community Hall	March 29, 2013 7pm-9pm	8	
Gjoa Haven	n/a	March 27, 2013	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Meeting was cancelled due to poor weather as Project Team was not able to travel</li></ul>

Activity	Community (Location)	Date	Number of Participants	Engagement Purpose/Objectives
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Ulu Centre	December 1, 2014 7pm-9pm	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project and Proponent update and presentation</li><li>• Obtaining public feedback on Phase 2 and the Hope Bay Project (discussions with TMAC representatives)</li></ul>
Cambridge Bay	Luke Novoligak Community Hall	December 2, 2014 7pm-9pm	32	
Gjoa Haven	Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	December 3, 2014 7pm-9pm	12	
Taloyoak	Ernie Lyall Community Hall	December 4, 2014 7pm-9pm	40	
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	December 5, 2014 7pm-9pm	11	
Gjoa Haven	Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	September 29, 2015 9am-12pm	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project and Proponent update and presentation</li><li>• Obtaining public feedback on Phase 2 and the Hope Bay Project (discussions with TMAC representatives)</li></ul>
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	September 29, 2015 7pm-9pm	40	
Taloyoak	Old Hamlet Chambers	September 30, 2015 7pm-9pm	7	
Cambridge Bay	Luke Novoligak Community Hall	October 1, 2015 7pm-9pm	30	
Kugluktuk	Community Complex	October 2, 2015 7pm-9pm	24	
Community Meeting- Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk High School	May 2, 2016 4pm-8pm	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project and Proponent update (presentation, storyboards, Project booklet)</li><li>• Obtaining public feedback on the Phase 2 Project and on VECs and VSECs (discussions with TMAC, feedback forms)</li></ul>
Community Meeting- Cambridge Bay	Cambridge Bay Elders' Palace	May 3, 2016 4pm-8pm	7	
Community Meeting- Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	May 4, 2016 4pm-8pm	43	
Community Meeting- Taloyoak	Taloyoak Ernie Lyall Community Hall	May 5, 2016 7pm-9pm	47	
Community Meeting- Gjoa Haven	Gjoa Haven Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	May 6, 2016 4pm-8pm	22	
Caribou Workshop - TMAC				
Workshop- Day 1	Cambridge Bay	September 27, 2016 9am-4pm	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presentation on the Phase 2 Project and caribou studies</li><li>• Local knowledge of caribou</li><li>• Project interactions, mitigation, and monitoring</li><li>• Uncertainty, risk, and decision making</li><li>• Management of risks to caribou</li></ul>
Workshop- Day 2	Cambridge Bay	September 28, 2016 8am-2:30pm	8	
KIA and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) Meetings				
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Cambridge Bay	December 17, 2012	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduce TMAC Team to the KIA Board and discuss TMAC development approach to Hope Bay Project</li></ul>

Activity	Community (Location)	Date	Number of Participants	Engagement Purpose/Objectives
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Gjoa Haven	June 16, 2013	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the KIA Board with an update on the Hope Bay Project, including the re-opening of Doris camp, discuss plans for exploration in 2013, and introduce concepts for processing gold and mining at Doris</li> </ul>
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Cambridge Bay	September 23, 2014	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the KIA Board with an update on the Hope Bay Project, including information on progress towards taking Doris infrastructure out of Care and Maintenance, exploration activities and progress on surface tenure negotiations</li> </ul>
NTI Lands Division Staff	Cambridge Bay	March 31, 2015	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete negotiations and sign 20- year Mineral Exploration Agreement for the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt</li> </ul>
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Kugluktuk	July 20, 2015	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the KIA Board with a Project update including information on the re-opening of the Doris underground, socio-economic statistics, scheduling work to complete the Phase 2 EIS, and a surface tenure negotiation update</li> </ul>
KIA Executive Meeting	Cambridge Bay	December 16, 2015	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the KIA Board with a Project update including status update on the construction of the Doris Process Plant, review of surface tenure agreements, and discussion of 20 year Pre-Feasibility Study for the Hope Bay Project</li> </ul>
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Cambridge Bay	January 13, 2016	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the KIA Board with a Project update including status of construction of the Doris Process Plant, review of surface tenure agreements, and discussion of 20 year Pre-Feasibility Study for the Hope Bay Project</li> </ul>
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Kugluktuk	May 2, 2016	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver 2015 IIBA Evaluation Report and further discuss IIBA implementation progress.</li> </ul>
KIA Board of Directors Site Visit	Doris Mine	July 11, 2016	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tour of Doris Mine facilities with the KIA Board of Directors and senior staff to familiarize them with the operation</li> </ul>
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Kugaaruk	September 12, 2016	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the KIA Board with a Project update focussing on Inuit employment and permitting including Phase 2 activities</li> </ul>

Activity	Community (Location)	Date	Number of Participants	Engagement Purpose/Objectives
Hamlet Meetings - HBML				
Taloyoak	Hamlet Chambers	May 11, 2012 11am-1pm	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Discussions regarding the Hope Bay Project and its status change to long term care and maintenance</li><li>Obtaining feedback on the Hope Bay Project (discussions with Newmont/HBML representatives)</li></ul>
Kugluktuk	via teleconference	May 15, 2012 11am-1pm	6	
Cambridge Bay	Hamlet Chambers	May 23, 2012 11am-1pm	2	
Hamlet Meetings - TMAC				
Kugluktuk	Hamlet Chambers	December 2, 2014 10am-11am	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project and Proponent update and presentation</li><li>Obtaining feedback on Phase 2 and the Hope Bay Project (discussions with TMAC representatives)</li></ul>
Cambridge Bay	Hamlet Chambers	December 3, 2014 10am-12pm	2	
Gjoa Haven	Hamlet Chambers	December 4, 2014 9am-11am	2	
Taloyoak	Hamlet Chambers	December 4, 2014 2pm-3pm	1	
Kugaaruk	Hamlet Chambers	December 5, 2014 2pm-3pm	1	
Kitikmeot Mayors Meetings				
Cambridge Bay	Kitikmeot Center Boardroom	October 8, 2014 2:00pm	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hope Bay Project update provided to Kitikmeot Mayors, Senior Administrative Officers and other municipal officials including a timeline for permitting Phase 2</li><li>Hope Bay Project update provided to Kitikmeot Mayors, Senior Administrative Officers and other municipal officials including Phase 2 permitting</li></ul>
Cambridge Bay	Boardroom, Fred Elias Centre	April 21, 2016 9:00am	25	
Nunasi Corporation - Kitikmeot Tour				
Kugaark	Community Hall	June 16, 2014	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introduce TMAC as new employer in the Kitikmeot region</li><li>Encourage the youth of Kitikmeot region to lead healthy lifestyles and stay in school</li><li>Support Jordin Tootoo - Inuk NHL hockey player as positive role model for Inuit in the region</li></ul>
Taloyoak	Ernie Lyall Community Hall	June 16, 2014	100	
Gjoa Haven	Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	June 17, 2014	150	
Cambridge Bay	Luke Novoligak Community Hall	June 18, 2014	150	
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Community Complex	June 19, 2014	150	

### 3.3.1.1 Outreach Materials

TMAC has produced a variety of outreach materials to disseminate information and increase public awareness of the Phase 2 Project. Recent outreach materials include the following:

- Project Booklet (Spring 2016; Appendix V2-3A)
- Storyboards Displayed at May 2016 Community Meetings (Appendix V2-3B)

- TMAC Presentation Given at May 2016 Community Meetings (Appendix V2-3C)
- Feedback Form used in May 2016 Community Meetings (Appendix V2-3D)
- September 2016 Caribou Workshop Summary Report (Appendix V2-3E)
- TMAC website: [www.tmacresources.com](http://www.tmacresources.com)
- TMAC Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/tmacresources>

The Phase 2 Project-specific outreach materials are written in non-technical, accessible language designed for a layperson, mostly Inuit, audience. TMAC translated the Phase 2 Project booklet into Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun and printed all copies for distribution at the May 2016 community meetings. TMAC will continue to translate key public outreach materials into both languages moving forward.

TMAC will update existing materials and generate new materials to continue to support its public consultation efforts.

### **3.3.2 Consultation and Engagement with Inuit Organizations**

TMAC engages and consults with the KIA on a regular basis on a number of fronts:

- TMAC President meets with the KIA President at least once a year to discuss company activities.
- TMAC Executive reports to the KIA Board of Directors at least once a year to discuss company activities.
- TMAC Senior Management reports to the KIA Board annually on the status of the implementation of the Hope Bay IIBA and to review the annual IIBA Evaluation Report.
- TMAC Senior Management is present for the KIA Annual General Meeting on an annual basis to listen to any concerns that may be raised by delegates.
- TMAC staff meet with KIA staff on a quarterly basis as the IIBA Implementation Committee to discuss and formulate actions to progress commitments made in the Hope Bay IIBA.
- TMAC staff meet with Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee at least twice a year to obtain advice from knowledgeable Inuit on environmental matters.
- TMAC staff meet and communicate with KIA staff on a daily and weekly basis on employment and training related matters.

In addition, TMAC staff engage with NTI Lands Division staff on an as needed basis in order to implement TMAC commitments made under the Hope Bay Mineral Exploration Agreement.

### **3.3.3 Consultation and Engagement with Hamlet Governments**

Meetings were held with Kitikmeot Region hamlet government representatives in 2012 and 2014 (Table 3.3-1) and are summarized below.

#### **3.3.3.1 May 2012 Hamlet Meetings**

HBML met with hamlet government representatives in Taloyoak, Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay between May 11<sup>th</sup> and May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2012 at the respective hamlet chambers to discuss the Hope Bay Project being moved to long term care and maintenance (Table 3.3-1). As these discussions did not relate to Phase 2

developments, detailed consultation summaries are not included here but the meetings are identified for completeness of the record.

#### **3.3.3.2 December 2014 Hamlet Meetings**

TMAC met with hamlet government representatives in Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, and Kugluktuk between December 2<sup>nd</sup> and December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014 at the respective hamlet chambers (Table 3.3-1). TMAC discussed information about the Hope Bay Project and received and answered questions posed by government representatives about information that was presented. Discussions focussed on the Hope Bay Project being moved out of care and maintenance, work which was carried out in 2014, and plans for moving the Hope Bay Project forward (including applications for water licenses and preparation of Phase 2 EIS documents). All substantive comments, questions, and issues raised by meeting participants during the question and answer period were recorded and are summarized in Section 3.4.2, where applicable to Phase 2.

#### **3.3.4 Consultation and Engagement with Kitikmeot Mayors**

Meetings were held with the mayors of the Kitikmeot Region in 2014 and 2016 (Table 3.3-1) and are summarized below.

##### **3.3.4.1 October 2014 Mayors Meetings**

TMAC met with the Mayors, Senior Administrative Officers, and other municipal officials of the Kitikmeot Region on October 8, 2014 at the Kitikmeot Centre in Cambridge Bay (Table 3.3-1). During the meeting TMAC provided a Hope Bay Project update, including a timeline for permitting Phase 2.

##### **3.3.4.2 April 2016 Mayors Meetings**

TMAC met with the Mayors, Senior Administrative Officers, and other municipal officials of the Kitikmeot Region on April 21, 2016 at the Fred Elias Centre in Cambridge Bay (Table 3.3-1). During the meeting TMAC provided a Hope Bay Project update, including the status of permitting of Phase 2.

#### **3.3.5 Consultation and Engagement with Interest Groups**

TMAC participates in the Nunavut Mine Training Roundtable. This interest group has been formed by the Government of Nunavut Department of Economic Development and Transportation to discuss and support mine related training in Nunavut. The Roundtable meets in person once a year during the Nunavut Mining Symposium.

TMAC participates in the KIA ASETS Program Regional Stakeholder Working Group. This interest group has been formed by the KIA in order to provide advice on what training initiatives should be supported by the Aboriginal Skills Employment Training Strategies program. This group is made up of regional training organizations, the KIA, and major regional employers. The Working Group meets at least once a year in Cambridge Bay.

TMAC participates in the Kitikmeot Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (KSEMC). This interest group has been formed by the Government of Nunavut Department of Economic Development and Transportation to consider regional scale monitoring in accordance with Article 12 of the Nunavut Agreement. The group consists of federal, territorial and municipal staff involved in monitoring Kitikmeot community social and economic conditions as well as community representatives. TMAC provides the KSEMC with a Socio-Economic Monitoring Report on an annual basis consistent with project specific guidance, responds to any concern or question that this report might generate, and incorporates these into a final report made to the NIRB.



### 3.3.6 Community Meetings

Community meetings have been hosted since 2010 for the Hope Bay Project, as summarized in Table 3.3-1 and described below.

#### 3.3.6.1 August 2010 Community Meetings

HBML hosted community meetings in the Kitikmeot Region (Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, Taloyoak, and Gjoa Haven) from August 20<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>, 2010 with the purpose of sharing a Hope Bay Project update and seeking public input on the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2 plans (Table 3.3-1). Community meetings were announced with at least two weeks advance notice via local radio and public notices on local bulletin boards.

Meeting participants were greeted at the entrance of the venue, asked to sign-in, and provided with a door prize draw ticket. The Project Team provided an orientation about the Hope Bay Project to participants via a PowerPoint presentation. Professional interpretation services, providing interpretation between English, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun, was provided for the duration of each community meeting.

The agenda for the community meetings was generally as follows:

- 4:00 pm: venue set-up and preparation
- 7:00 pm: doors open
- 7:00 to 8:00 pm: presentation of Hope Bay Project details, including Phase 2 plans
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw
- 9:00 pm: meeting closes

During each community meeting, HBML presented information about the Hope Bay Project and engaged with attendees, receiving and answering questions about the information presented and the Hope Bay Project in general. The presentation provided information about Hope Bay Mining Ltd. and Newmont Mining Corporation, the Hope Bay Project and development timelines, baseline studies, training and employment opportunities, the EIS process, and next steps in development the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2 plans. All substantive comments, questions, and issues raised by meeting participants during the question and answer period were recorded and are summarized, along with Newmont's responses, in Section 3.4.2 if relevant to Phase 2.

#### 3.3.6.2 June 2011 Community Meetings

HBML hosted community meetings in the Kitikmeot Region (Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, and Taloyoak) from June 6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>, 2011 with the purpose of sharing an update and seeking public input on the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2 plans (Table 3.3-1). Community meetings were announced with at least two weeks advance notice via local radio and public notices on local bulletin boards. The meeting in Gjoa Haven was cancelled due to poor weather and the Project Team being unable to travel to the community for the meeting.

Meeting participants were greeted at the entrance of the venue, asked to sign-in, and provided with a door prize draw ticket. The Project Team provided an update about the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2 plans, to participants via a PowerPoint presentation. Professional interpretation services, providing interpretation between English, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun, was provided for the duration of each community meeting.

The agenda for the community meetings was generally as follows:

- 4:00 pm: venue set-up and preparation
- 7:00 pm: doors open
- 7:00 to 8:00 pm: presentation of Hope Bay Project details, including Phase 2 plans
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw
- 9:00 pm: meeting closes

During each community meeting, HBML presented information about the Hope Bay Project and engaged with attendees, receiving and answering questions about the information presented. The presentation provided information about Hope Bay Mining Ltd. and Newmont Mining Corporation, the Hope Bay Project and development timelines, work carried out in 2010 and approvals for the Doris North phase, baseline studies, training and employment opportunities, and the proposed Phase 2 and the EIS process. All substantive comments, questions, and issues raised by meeting participants during the question and answer period were recorded and are summarized, along with Newmont's responses, in Section 3.4.1, if relevant to Phase 2.

#### 3.3.6.3 *May and June 2012 Community Meetings*

HMBL hosted community meetings in the Kitikmeot Region (Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, and Taloyoak) from May 11<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>th</sup>, 2011 with the purpose of notifying the communities that the Hope Bay Project would be placed into long term care and maintenance (Table 3.3-1). As these discussions did not relate to Phase 2 developments, detailed consultation summaries are not included here but the meetings are identified for completeness of the record.

#### 3.3.6.4 *March 2013 Community Meetings*

TMAC hosted community meetings in the Kitikmeot Region (Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, Taloyoak, and Gjoa Haven) from March 25 to March 29, 2013 with the purpose of sharing an update and seeking public input on the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2 plans (Table 3.3-1). Community meetings were announced with at least two weeks advance notice via local radio and public notices on local bulletin boards. The meeting in Gjoa Haven was cancelled due to poor weather and the Project Team being unable to travel to the community for the meeting.

Meeting participants were greeted at the entrance of the venue, asked to sign-in, and provided with a door prize draw ticket. The Project Team provided an update about the Hope Bay Project to participants via a PowerPoint presentation. Professional interpretation services, providing interpretation between English, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun, was provided for the duration of each community meeting.

The agenda for the community meetings was generally as follows:

- 4:00 pm: venue set-up and preparation
- 7:00 pm: doors open
- 7:00 to 8:00 pm: presentation of Hope Bay Project details, including Phase 2 plans
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw
- 9:00 pm: meeting closes

During each community meeting, TMAC presented information about the Hope Bay Project and engaged with attendees, receiving and answering questions about the information presented. The presentation provided information about the history of the Hope Bay Project, outlining past and current proponents, the Project acquisition agreement between Newmont and TMAC, introduction of the TMAC Project Team, the transition of the Hope Bay Project from care and maintenance, and TMAC's revised development strategy and plans for future work, including Phase 2 plans. All substantive comments, questions, and issues raised by meeting participants during the question and answer period were recorded and are summarized in Section 3.4.1, if relevant to Phase 2.

#### *3.3.6.5 December 2014 Community Meetings*

TMAC hosted community meetings in the Kitikmeot Region (Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, Taloyoak, and Gjoa Haven) from December 1 to December 5, 2014 with the purpose of sharing a Project update and seeking public input on the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2 plans (Table 3.3-1). Community meetings were announced with at least two weeks advance notice via local radio, public notices on local bulletin boards, and by posting on local community Facebook<sup>TM</sup> pages.

Meeting participants were greeted at the entrance of the venue, asked to sign-in, and provided with a door prize draw ticket. The Project Team provided an update about the Hope Bay Project to participants via a PowerPoint presentation. Professional interpretation services, providing interpretation between English, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun, was provided for the duration of each community meeting.

The agenda for the community meetings was generally as follows:

- 4:00 pm: venue set-up and preparation
- 7:00 pm: doors open
- 7:00 to 8:00 pm: presentation of Project details, including Phase 2 plans
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw
- 9:00 pm: meeting closes

During each community meeting, TMAC presented information about the Hope Bay Project and engaged with attendees, receiving and answering questions about the information presented. The presentation provided information about moving the Hope Bay Project out of care and maintenance, work carried out during the year, and plans for moving the Hope Bay Project forward (including applications for water licenses and preparation of Phase 2 EIS documents). All substantive comments, questions, and issues raised by meeting participants during the question and answer period were recorded and are summarized in Section 3.4.1, if relevant to Phase 2.

#### *3.3.6.6 September and October 2015 Community Meetings*

TMAC hosted community meetings in the Kitikmeot Region (Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, Taloyoak, and Gjoa Haven) from September 29 to October 2, 2015 with the purpose of sharing an update and seeking public input on the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2 plans (Table 3.3-1). Community meetings were announced with at least two weeks advance notice via local radio, public notices on local bulletin boards, and by posting on local community Facebook<sup>TM</sup> pages. Due to commercial flight issues, the entire TMAC team was not able to attend the Gjoa Haven community meeting. In addition, due to conflicting bookings, the date and time of the Gjoa Haven meeting were changed on short notice.

Meeting participants were greeted at the entrance of the venue, asked to sign-in, and provided with a door prize draw ticket. The Project Team provided an update about the Hope Bay Project to participants via a PowerPoint presentation. Professional interpretation services, providing interpretation between English, Inuktitut, and Inuinnaqtun, was provided for the duration of each community meeting.

The agenda for the community meetings was generally as follows:

- 4:00 pm: venue set-up and preparation
- 7:00 pm: doors open
- 7:00 to 8:00 pm: presentation of Hope Bay Project details, including Phase 2 plans
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw
- 9:00 pm: meeting closes

During each community meeting, TMAC presented information about the Hope Bay Project and engaged with attendees, receiving and answering questions about the information presented. The presentation primarily provided information about the Doris Project but also discussed plans for moving the Hope Bay Project forward and into the Phase 2 EIS. All substantive comments, questions, and issues raised by meeting participants during the question and answer period were recorded and are summarized in Section 3.4.1, if relevant to Phase 2.

#### 3.3.6.7 May 2016 Community Meetings

TMAC hosted community meetings in the Kitikmeot Region (Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, Taloyoak, and Gjoa Haven) from May 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup>, 2016 with the purpose of sharing a Hope Bay Project update and seeking public input on the proposed Phase 2 Project (Table 3.3-1). Community meetings were announced on the radio and through TMAC's Facebook™ group. TMAC also distributed a one-page announcement of the meetings, including purpose of meetings, time, date, and location, for each community. Advertisements were sent directly to key stakeholders in each community via email, and distributed with the assistance of KIA Community Liaison Officers in each community.

Meeting participants were greeted at the entrance of the venue, asked to sign-in, and provided with a Phase 2 Project booklet (Appendix V2-3A), feedback form (Appendix V2-3D), and door prize draw ticket. The Project Team provided an orientation to participants including storyboard (poster) locations (Appendix V2-3B) and presentation times. Professional interpretation services, providing interpretation between English, Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun, was provided for the duration of each community meeting.

The agenda for the community meetings was generally as follows:

- 3:00 pm: venue set-up and preparation
- 4:00 pm: doors open
- 4:00 to 8:00 pm: one-on-one engagement of public at storyboards
- 5:00 and 7:00 pm: presentation, followed by question and answer session and prize draw
- 8:00 pm: meeting closes

The meeting in Taloyoak was adjusted to run from 7:00 to 9:00 pm to accommodate another booked event at the venue.

During each community meeting, TMAC representatives actively engaged participants around the room which was set up with the storyboards. All substantive comments and questions raised were recorded. These results were then compiled and are summarized in Section 3.4.2, in addition to the information provided on feedback forms. The ten storyboards provided information on TMAC, the proposed Phase 2 Project, the EA process, valued environmental and socio-economic components and studies, and employment and training.

TMAC's presentation (Appendix V2-3C) included information about TMAC, Phase 2 Project and EA timelines, baseline studies, employment and training, Project spending, and next steps in the consultation process. The comments and issues raised by meeting participants through the question and answer period, discussions with TMAC representatives, and via feedback forms are summarized along with TMAC's responses in Section 3.4.2.

A total of 54 feedback forms were completed at the meetings (Table 3.3-2). In summary, community meeting participants evaluated TMAC as having done a very good to excellent job of explaining the proposal to develop the Hope Bay Project (Table 3.3-2), and that the presentation and speaking with TMAC representatives were the most useful (Table 3.3-3).

**Table 3.3-2. Feedback: How well did we explain our proposal to develop the Hope Bay Project?**

Community	Number of Responses	Mean Response (1=poor, 6=excellent)
Kugluktuk	11	5.6
Cambridge Bay	3	6.0
Kugaaruk	16	4.9
Taloyoak	17	5.4
Gjoa Haven	7	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**Table 3.3-3. Feedback: What part of the meeting did you find most useful?**

Community	Number of Responses			
	Poster Displays	Presentation	Speaking with Representatives	Handout Materials
Kugluktuk	3	5	7	1
Cambridge Bay	0	1	3	0
Kugaaruk	4	9	7	3
Taloyoak	11	14	11	6
Gjoa Haven	2	3	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>

*Note: Individuals often provided multiple responses. Thus, total is greater than the number of completed forms submitted.*

### 3.3.7 Caribou Workshop

TMAC hosted and facilitated a caribou workshop from September 27<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The purpose of the workshop in Cambridge Bay was to discuss land use in the Phase 2 Project area, local knowledge of caribou, and possible interactions between the Phase 2 Project and caribou. Six Elders and two harvesters participated in the workshop. A workshop report including a detailed discussion of results is included in Appendix V2-3E.

The workshop consisted of two full-day facilitated working sessions on September 27<sup>th</sup> and the 28<sup>th</sup>. This included:

- a presentation and discussion of background information on the Phase 2 Project description, baseline studies, the EA process, and planned mitigation and monitoring of caribou;
- a focus group discussion, including resource mapping, on Elder and harvester land use activities and knowledge of caribou;
- brainstorming sessions to develop and group ideas on potential effects on caribou and protection measures that should be considered; and
- consensus-building exercises to confirm the workshop results and key messages from participants.

Workshop participants described and discussed current land use activities (hunting locations, travel, seasonality and changes in hunting activities over time), knowledge of caribou (areas important for caribou, caribou locations and numbers, migrations and movements, caribou behaviour, changes and trends over time), and potential interactions between caribou and the Phase 2 Project (ways caribou may interact with Phase 2, issues and concerns, potential ways to avoid or mitigate potential effects). The group came to consensus on various statements on caribou baseline information and on consideration for evaluation the potential interactions between the Phase 2 Project and caribou. Participants identified a number of potential effects to caribou as a result of the Phase 2 Project and grouped these effects according to level of perceived impact (high, medium, low). For each potential effect above workshop participants identified key caribou protection measures for TMAC's consideration. This information was brought forward to the technical specialists for consideration in preparing the effects assessment presented in the EIS.

### 3.4 RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

TMAC tracks its consultation efforts with the public including the issues and comments that have been raised by the public in the meetings and activities listed in Table 3.3-1. TMAC is in the process of implementing a purpose-built consultation and stakeholder tracking database for the Hope Bay Project (including Phase 2) to support the EA process and the management of consultation and engagement activities over the life of the Hope Bay Project. The key issues identified by the public are discussed in Section 3.4.1 while Section 3.4.2 discusses how public input was considered and integrated into the EIS. Section 3.4.3 summarizes the current level of community support.

#### 3.4.1 Key Issues Identified and TMAC Response

The key issues identified by stakeholders and the public are identified in Table 3.4-1, along with the details of where each issue is addressed within the EIS and the corresponding response and commitment (if applicable) by TMAC to address each issue. Comments and issues raised during consultation efforts between 2010 and 2016 have been included. Comments and issues which were raised at the May 2016 community meetings include discussion with TMAC representatives and during the question and answer period, as well as via feedback forms. For comments and issues raised during consultation efforts carried out between 2012 and 2015, it was often challenging to separate issues pertaining to the Doris Project and those pertaining to the Hope Bay Project as a whole and/or Phase 2 components. Therefore, issues raised which were applicable to the Hope Bay Project as a whole have been included here.

**Table 3.4-1. Key Issues Identified and TMAC Response**

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
<b>Archaeology and Heritage Resources</b>			
Location of and impacts on archaeological sites near the Project, such as tent rings at mouth of Angimajuk	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)  Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (May 6, 2016)	Volume 6, Sections 2.6.2 and 2.9	Archaeological sites are protected by the Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Site Regulations. Permits are required to alter archaeological sites in Nunavut and permit applications for any proposed impacts will be sent by the Government of Nunavut to local communities for review and comment prior to issuance. A total of 301 sites have been recorded within the Hope Bay Project Development Area (PDA). Out of the identified sites there are 254 known sites within the Local Study Area (LSA) that could be vulnerable to direct or indirect effects. The Phase 2 PDA contains 49 sites that may be subject to potential direct impacts due to construction activities. Of these sites, 12 are on the edge of the PDA and may be avoidable during detailed design. It is concluded on the basis of this impact analysis that 34 of the recorded sites are potentially subject to direct impacts. Three stages of mitigation measures have been recommended; these include avoidance through project redesign, buffering sites near proposed developments with the installation of barriers and finally systematic data recovery for sites within 30 m of developments. Mitigation plans for each individual site judged assessed to have some potential for impact will be developed in consultation with the Department of Culture and Heritage, Government of Nunavut and the Inuit Heritage Trust. As a number of development areas have yet to be surveyed for archaeological resources and the detailed design is yet to be completed, additional work will be required.
<b>Employment and Economic Opportunities</b>			
Employment opportunities at Hope Bay are not well communicated to community	Taloyoak Community Meeting (June 9, 2011)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4	TMAC is required to adhere to specific job posting and Inuit recruitment provisions contained in Schedule D and E of the 2015 Hope Bay IIBA signed with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association. Activities include community information and career awareness sessions, and the posting of all hiring needs in Kitikmeot communities. TMAC will also consult with the IIBA Implementation Committee to identify recruitment strategies to maximize Inuit employment.

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Social problems created by mine salaries	Taloyoak Community Meeting (June 9, 2011)	Volume 6, Sections 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 Volume 8, Annex 26	The potential effect of changes in income, spending and resulting social issues, including increased levels of gambling, substance abuse, and domestic/family violence, is assessed within the EIS. Mitigation specific to this potential effect is identified. In addition, TMAC is required to institute specific Inuit employee support systems at Hope Bay designed to support positive wage employment as set out in 2015 IIBA signed with the KIA.
Alcohol, drugs, and criminality leading to loss of employment opportunities	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (May 23, 2012)	Volume 8, Annex 26	TMAC will carefully consider how to manage the criminal records checks for screening employees. TMAC has a zero tolerance policy on alcohol and drugs on site in support of health and safety.
Low Inuit employment	Taloyoak Community Meeting (March 26, 2013)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4	TMAC has identified a number of mitigation and benefit enhancement measures to maximize Inuit employment. Schedule E of the 2015 IIBA signed with the KIA requires an Inuit Employment Target to be set. If the target is not met, TMAC to pay into a Training and Education Fund to enhance Inuit employment levels with the Hope Bay Project.
Shorten pay period (weekly cycle) for mine workers	Taloyoak Hamlet Government Meeting (December 4, 2014)	Volume 8, Annex 26	TMAC will consider pay periods as part of the development of its Human Resources Strategy that will approach pay periods in an adaptive management manner; feedback from employees will be tracked and changes made, as appropriate, to minimize negative impacts on employees.
Language spoken at the workplace could be a problem for unilingual Inuktitut speakers	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (September 29, 2015)	Volume 8, Annex 26	Workforce management practices are described by the Human Resources Plan. Schedule E of the 2015 IIBA signed with the KIA makes specific provision for Inuktitun language accommodation at the Hope Bay Project.
If Hope Bay project fails, investor confidence in the Kitikmeot Region will suffer	Taloyoak Hamlet Government Meeting (May 11, 2012)	Volume 6, Sections 3.5.5.1 and 4.5.5.2	The potential effects of the Phase 2 Project on economic development and business opportunities in the region are assessed and presented in the EIS. This includes consideration of Closure and Temporary Closure phases. TMAC endeavors as a single property company to make Hope Bay an economic success. TMAC has completed a positive Preliminary Economic Assessment including an updated resource estimate that indicates mining can take place profitably.



Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Contracting procedures relating to preferences for contracts with Inuit businesses	Taloyoak Community Meeting (September 30, 2015)	Volume 6, Sections 3 and 4.5.4	A number of measures are identified to enhance business opportunities, including procurement processes and priorities. These are outlined in the Business Development Plan. Schedule F of the 2015 IIBA signed with the KIA makes provision for contracting opportunities for Kitikmeot Qualified Business. The KIA sets criteria for the Kitikmeot Business Registry.
Number of hires (including level of Kitikmeot, Inuit and Nunavummiut employment, Inuit in management positions) and hiring process (e.g., preferential hiring of some Kitikmeot communities over others, advertisement of job openings, issues relying on Community Liaison Officers for hiring)	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (May 2, 2016)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4 Volume 8, Annex 26	TMAC has identified a number of mitigation and benefit enhancement measures to maximize Inuit employment. Schedule E of the 2015 IIBA signed with the KIA requires an Inuit Employment Target to be set. The hiring process, including first priority hiring of Kitikmeot Inuit, is described in Schedule E of the IIBA and the Human Resources Strategy.
	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (May 3, 2016)		
	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)		
	Taloyoak Community Meeting (May 5, 2016)		
	Feedback Forms (May 2016 Community Meetings)		
Types of jobs available and duration, including positions targeted to women (e.g. bear monitors)	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.5.3 Volume 8, Annex 26	An overview of the types of jobs available with the Phase 2 Project is provided in the EIS. Detail regarding the positions required has yet to be developed. TMAC's workforce requirements are subject to optimization as the design of Phase 2 advances, and will inform the development of a Human Resource Strategy. TMAC is committed to gender equity in the workplace, and expects to have the opportunity to hire more women as the Hope Bay Project advances.
Support for apprenticeship programs	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (May 2, 2016)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4 Volume 8, Annex 26	As defined by the 2015 IIBA, TMAC will pay into a Training and Education Fund if Inuit Employment Targets are not met, and there will be shared support of training and education between TMAC and the KIA. Through the work of the Implementation Committee, key provisions include training targets for apprenticeships. TMAC will identify opportunities for

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Project benefits to smaller communities	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)	Volume 6, Sections 3.5.4 and 4.5.4 Volume 8, Annex 26	<p>long-term trades training and apprenticeships at the mine site once the Phase 2 Project moves into production. Also included in the Hope Bay IIBA, TMAC is committed to creating Career Development Plans for every Inuk employee on an individual basis. It is possible that a Career Development Plan could include provision for apprenticeship.</p> <p>Through the 2015 IIBA, TMAC is committed to maintaining multiple points of hire, including all Kitikmeot communities (Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, and Kugaaruk) and the settlements of Kingaok and Umingmaktok. Priority will be given to hiring employees at the Hope Bay Project to Kitikmeot Inuit, treating candidates from all Kitikmeot communities without prejudice for their community of residence. In addition, location within the Kitikmeot Region has no bearing in the registration of Kitikmeot Qualified Businesses, and all Kitikmeot Qualified Businesses will have equal opportunity.</p>
Work hours and schedule and travel logistics for employees (e.g. pick-up locations and flight routing, and commercial vs. charter flights)	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)  Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 6, Sections 3.5.4 and 3.4.5 Volume 8, Annex 26	<p>The Phase 2 Project will operate on a fly in/fly out basis, typically on a two-weeks on/ two weeks-off rotation with 12-hour shifts. As defined within the 2015 IIBA, TMAC is committed to maintaining multiple points of hire across the Kitikmeot Region and to transport workers from their home community to work at the mine site. The potential socio-economic effects of this work schedule have been assessed within the EIS, including potential effects associated with in-migration to the Kitikmeot Region, changes to the demand for housing and local services, and changes to family stability. A number of mitigation measures have been identified.</p>
Engagement of high school students and training for graduates	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (March 25, 2013)  Taloyoak Community Meeting (March 26, 2013)  Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4	<p>Schedule D of the 2015 IIBA signed with the KIA requires that TMAC develop a Human Resources Strategy that provides for Inuit Training Opportunities. TMAC is also required to deliver community information sessions on an annual basis on employment and training, with Inuit youth as a primary audience. TMAC and the KIA will encourage the government and local agencies to develop and provide training related to trades within the Kitikmeot high school system and off-site education and training programs aimed at preparing Inuit for employment in mining and related fields. Upon achievement of commercial production, TAMC will also sponsor competitions and achievement awards at junior high and high school in fields relevant to careers in the mining industry.</p>

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Location of training	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (May 6, 2016)	Volume 8, Annex 26	On-the-job training provided to TMAC employees will be conducted on-site or at an off-site facility as arranged for by TMAC. Through its support of training of the Inuit labour force so that individuals may be better able to take advantage of employment opportunities with the Hope Bay Project, TMAC will share information on training opportunities with the Kitikmeot communities, the IIBA Implementation Committee, and other agencies responsible for delivery of training and education programming to support the efficient and effective delivery of programming. The location of specific external training opportunities is unknown, but it is expected that location will be determined, in part, by the level of demand within each community.
On-the-job and annual training for employees	Feedback Forms (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4	TMAC has a well-developed on-the-job training program in place for the Hope Bay Project, and this program will be continued through Phase 2. Training will be based on job needs and existing skills. TMAC's training will include on-the-job training and skills development across a range of work areas. Career development plans will be developed for all Inuit employees. In addition, the 2015 provides for the establishment and administration of a Training and Education Fund if Inuit Employment Targets are not met. The IIBA also provides for the setting of training targets, maintaining a list of relevant education and training opportunities for Inuit, and evaluation and reporting on achievements.
Interest in more training (general) and support from communities for employment	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (March 25, 2013)  Taloyoak Community Meeting (March 26, 2013)  Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4	The 2005 IIBA sets out principles and methods to, among other purposes, maximize Inuit training, employment and business opportunities arising from the Phase 2 Project, and provide a mechanism through which effective communication and cooperation can take place. Schedule D of the IIBA requires that TMAC develop an Human Resources Strategy that provides for Inuit training opportunities. TMAC will host a community information and career awareness session in all Kitikmeot communities at least annually. This will serve to encourage Inuit to attain the skills and education qualifications necessary to take advantage of employment opportunities. Information will be provided to communities on: labour needs of the Project; skills, behaviours and qualifications required for employment at the Project; available training opportunities and educational support programs; and career opportunities in related fields.
Process for Inuit businesses to obtain contract work with TMAC	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (May 6, 2016)	Volume 6, , Section 3.5.4	As specified under the 2015 IIBA, TMAC is committed to promoting and maximizing business opportunities for the engagement of Kitikmeot Qualified Businesses in the development and operation of the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2. These commitments include offering

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
			contracts open only to Kitikmeot Qualified Businesses. To maximize Kitikmeot Qualified Business procurement, TMAC will identify businesses interested in procurement opportunities, consider opportunities for capacity building and development, and assist Kitikmeot Qualified Businesses to access available business opportunities.
<b>Health</b>			
Long term health of mine workers negatively affected	Taloyoak Community Meeting (June 9, 2011)	Volume 6, Section 5	The health of mine workers while off-duty at work camps has been considered in the EIS. However, on-duty worker health and safety was not considered in the EIS because TMAC must adhere to occupational health and safety requirements to ensure provision of a safe working environment. As such, TMAC will have a comprehensive Health and Safety program in place to maintain employee health and will adhere to all occupational health and safety regulations and requirements that are in place in Nunavut.
<b>Environment- General</b>			
Cleanliness of the land and water (baseline)	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 3, Sections 4.4.6, 4.8.3 Volume 8	Cleanliness of land and water will be addressed through waste management, including disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous waste, contaminated soils, and water, undertaken in accordance with existing management plans developed for the Doris Project (Volume 8). The Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (Volume 8, Annex 22) also provides guidance regarding reducing/eliminating wildlife attractants produced by waste.
<b>Consultation</b>			
Relationship with the KIA, including adequacy of communications from the KIA	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)	Volume 8, Annex 24	TMAC regularly and consistently communicates the benefits that TMAC provides to the KIA during community meetings as a transparency measure. TMAC is party to an IIBA with the KIA that is a public document, and is aware of a number of communications measures instituted by the KIA for its membership regarding the Hope Bay IIBA. The extent to which KIA communicates with its member as an indigenous government is not within the power of TMAC to influence.
Longer notification period for community meetings and use of radio	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 8, Annex 24	The TMAC Community Involvement Plan indicates the minimum advance notice of two weeks for community meetings that TMAC will provide to the each community. TMAC adheres to this and makes every effort to ensure that local radio stations announce public meetings, although TMAC cannot ultimately guarantee that a local radio station will actually announce the notice provided.

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Utilize a different venue for community meetings (e.g. community hall)	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Not applicable	TMAC attempts to utilize the best available public space in each community in order to conduct public meetings. It is acknowledged that local infrastructure is often lacking and meeting room acoustics can be problematic.
Better organization and clearer explanation of community meetings	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meeting)	Volume 8, Annex 24	The TMAC Community Involvement Plan indicates the manner in which public meetings are conducted. It is acknowledged that weather factors may influence whether public meetings can be organized ahead of schedule and effectively in every instance.
Speak with Elders and high school students	Feedback Forms (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Not applicable	TMAC has attempted to carefully manage expectations surrounding the Hope Bay project in light of a previous project shut down. The Hope Bay IIBA provides for annual community information sessions in each Kitikmeot community that will provide the venue for more detailed or long term relationship development.
TMAC to stay for a longer duration in the communities	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 8, Annex 24	TMAC has attempted to carefully manage expectations surrounding the Hope Bay project in light of a previous project shut down. The TMAC Community Involvement Plan is implemented under time and resource constraints.
Senior company officials to meet with the public	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 8, Annex 24	TMAC has instituted a Community Complaints Procedure included in the Community Involvement Plan that ensures that the TMAC Executive is aware of any concern that the public may have. TMAC has hired a Director of Community Relations located in Cambridge Bay responsible for the implementation of the CIP, and this individual is a senior company official. During public meetings, TMAC is committed to making subject matter experts available to the public, although depending on the subject of public meetings, this may or may not be a Senior Company official.
<b>Closure</b>			
Clean-up process following closure	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 3, Section 5 Volume 8, Annex 27	The Hope Bay Project has been designed with closure in mind and throughout operations every effort to apply progressive reclamation will be evaluated and implemented where practical to do so. The overall objectives of closure and reclamation are outlined in the Phase 2 Conceptual Closure and Reclamation Plan (Volume 8, Annex 27) which have been developed in accordance with the <i>Nunavut Mine Site Reclamation Policy for the Northwest Territories</i> (DIAND 2002) and the <i>2007 Northwest Territories Mine Site Reclamation Guidelines</i> (INAC 2007).

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
<b>EA Process</b>			
Recommend an independent environmental consultant	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Not applicable	The EA requirements have been defined by NIRB, consistent with the Nunavut Agreement. In keeping with established practice, TMAC has engaged consultants to complete the required studies as presented in the EIS. The EIS is provided for rigorous review and the input of all stakeholders and the public as provided through the NIRB EA process.
<b>Fish and Fish Habitat</b>			
Ability for employees to fish while at camp	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (May 2, 2016)	Volume 5, Section 6.5.2.2; Volume 5, Section 10, Section 10.5.2.2	A “no fishing” policy for employees while at site will be in place. This policy will mitigate any potential effects on fish communities resulting from fishing/hook and release mortality that may result from an increase in fishing pressure.
Abundance of whitefish and trout in Patch Lake	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (May 6, 2016)	Volume 5, Sections 6.2.6.2, 6.2.6.3, 6.5.4 and 6.5.5	Baseline information collected between 1992 and 2015 on the fish habitat and fish community of Patch Lake is presented. Patch Lake is among the waterbodies included in effects assessments of Phase 2 activities on freshwater fish habitat and freshwater fish community VECs (including whitefish and Lake Trout).
Impacts to fish and fish health	Taloyoak Community Meeting (May 5, 2016)	Volume 5, Sections 6.5.4 and 6.5.5 Volume 5, Sections 10.5.4 and 10.5.5	Potential effects on fish and fish health are assessed as part of the effects assessment for freshwater/marine fish habitat and freshwater/marine fish community VECs. These effects include loss or alteration of fish habitat, changes in water quality and sediment quality resulting in direct mortality or fish or reduction in fish health, changes in water quality and sediment quality resulting in indirect reduction in biological resources used by fish through trophic interactions, and direct mortality and reduction in population abundance.
<b>Groundwater</b>			
Underground rivers and springs located in the area, often appearing at a different location from year to year	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (May 3, 2016)	Volume 5, Section 2 and Appendix V3-2D	The existing environment and baseline information for groundwater was documented for the EIS. This included documentation of the local setting, including groundwater levels, hydraulic properties, and groundwater quality. Through the studies completed, local groundwater is well-understood.

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
<b>Marine Water Quality</b>			
Discharge water quality	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (June 6, 2011)	Volume 5, Section 8.5.3	TMAC will monitor discharged water and comply with the provisions of the Water License and other applicable regulations. Water discharged to the marine environment will meet water quality criteria. The water balance model (Volume 3, Appendix V3-4F) provides quantitative predictions of effluent quality that are used to predict the potential effects of the discharged water on the marine ecosystem. This quantitative analysis showed that the effluent will be rapidly mixed in the marine environment, as a result of the design of the discharge pipe, and will not present a risk to marine water quality (Volume 5, Section 8, Section 8.5.4.2).
Contamination of marine environment by commercial ships discharging bilges	Taloyoak Community Meeting (June 9, 2011)	Volume 5, Section 8.5.3	Canadian shipping laws exist to regulate the discharge of bilge water. TMAC expects that all charter ships for the Hope Bay project will obey applicable marine shipping regulations.
Breakage or damage to discharge pipe	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (December 1, 2014)	Volume 5, Section 8.5.3 Volume 7, Section 2.8 Volume 8, Section 2.17	Design of discharge pipe has considered potential types of damage. Capacity exists to store effluent until repairs could be made. Pumping will not be continuous so the pipeline need not be always operational. In addition, a marine outfall berm will protect the marine outfall pipeline from ice scour and ice ride-up and pile-up. An Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan (AEMP) will also be developed in collaboration with Environment and Climate Change Canada, the Hope Bay Technical Advisory Committee (which includes Indigenous and Northern Affairs and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association), and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.
Effects of discharge on marine environment	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (December 5, 2014)	Volume 5, Section 8.5.3	TMAC does not anticipate significant environmental effects stemming from the discharge of water to the marine environment (Volume 5, Section 8, Section 8.5.5). TMAC will adapt the existing AEMP to monitor for any marine effects (Volume 5, Section 8, Section 8.5.3.3). The AEMP will be subject to extensive review during the water licence application process.
<b>Mine Design and Operations</b>			
Environmental danger posed by tailings	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (December 1, 2014)	Volume 3, Section 4, Sections 4.4.4 and 4.4.5	Several enhancements to milling and tailings management have been made to reduce the risk posed by open air disposal of tailings. TMAC will dispose of cyanide exposed tails as backfill underground once they are detoxified.

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Tailings dam integrity	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (December 3, 2014)	Volume 3, Section 4, Section 4.4.4	TMAC will design and build tailings impoundment structures to ensure the integrity of the TIA. The TIA South Dam need only hold solid material, the intermediate dyke will be permeable by design, and the North Dam is maintained and functioning properly.
Location of processing at Boston and transportation of ore to Doris	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (May 3, 2016)	Volume 3, Section 4, Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.3	The Boston deposit has significant upside potential from an exploration standpoint. There is also significant proven reserves and resources. Therefore, a processing plant will become economical at Boston. Prior to building the process plant at Boston, ore will be trucked to Doris (2 to 5 years) for processing. Gold concentrate will be trucked to Doris from Boston for the life of the Phase 2 Project.
Store or canteen needed on site for workers to purchase small items (e.g., sundries)	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (May 3, 2016)	Volume 3, Section 4, Section 4.4.13	The existing canteen on site provides a good range of food. As the Phase 2 Project becomes more established and as additional needs at site become apparent, this is an idea for consideration.
Design of all-weather road, and sourcing of surface material (quarries)	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (May 2, 2016)	Volume 3, Section 3, Section 3.7	There are a number of quarries which have been identified as being good sources for crushed rock that does not have the potential to be acid generating. Some of these quarries will be required for crushed rock used to build up the road and protect against permafrost degradation.
Plans to extend road to Boston to other areas in the future	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (May 2, 2016)	Not applicable	Having the road built all the way to Boston may open up opportunities for transportation further south. TMAC has no plans at this time to extend the road south of Boston. Deposits east of west of the road could also be made accessible as spurs off of the all-weather road.
Mining process including difference from placer mining	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (May 6, 2016)	Volume 3, Section 4, Section 4.2	Placer mining cannot be compared to mining that will be done at Hope Bay. At Doris, Madrid and Boston ore will be blasted and removed from the mine and stored in stockpiles until trucks transport it to the process plant for crushing, concentrating and final gold extraction. Tailings are deposited in the TIA at Doris and the Tailings Management Area at Boston. Only the Doris process plant will do the final extraction using cyanide. All tailings exposed to cyanide will be detoxified and sent underground as backfill.
Safety and management of cyanide use, and use of other chemicals	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (May 6, 2016)		Cyanide is formed by the combination of carbon and nitrogen. It is extremely efficient at removing gold in a closed reaction. Cyanide and all hazardous chemicals will be handled in a manner that prevents their entry into the environment. Cyanide will be used in a closed circuit in the process plant at Doris and will be destroyed in tailings prior to the tailings be placed in the underground mine as backfill. This eliminates the possibility of contaminated tailings entering the terrestrial and freshwater environment used by people and wildlife.



Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Information about chemicals that will be used	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)		The only hazardous chemicals that will be used in larger quantities will be sodium cyanide which will be used for the processing of gold at Doris. The small amount of tailings (less than 10%) exposed to cyanide will have the cyanide destroyed before being placed underground. Any other hazardous chemicals will be flown or shipped off site and not disposed of on site. This largely removes risk of contamination at Hope Bay.
<b>Waste Management</b>			
Handling of waste generated underground (brought to surface or left underground)	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (May 3, 2016)	Volume 3, Section 4, Sections 4.4.6, 4.8.3 Volume 8	Waste management, including disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous waste, contaminated soils, and water, will be undertaken in accordance with existing management plans developed for the Doris Project (Volume 8). The Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Volume 8, Annex 22) also provides guidance regarding reducing/eliminating wildlife attractants produced by waste.
<b>Wildlife</b>			
Impacts due to wildlife interactions with tailings	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (September 29, 2015)	Volume 4, Volume 4, Sections 9.8.3.7, 9.10.3.7, 9.12.3.7, 9.13.3.7, 9.16.3.5, 9.18.3.6, and 9.20.3.6	Potential effects are assessed for a number of wildlife VECs. TMAC will seek advice from the Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee on how wildlife can be discouraged from occupying the TIA. Potential mitigation measures include traditional means of steering wildlife across the landscape.
Noise from helicopters and equipment	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (October 2, 2015)	Volume 4, Section 9.8.3.2 Volume 8, Annexes 20 and 22	TMAC will continue to operate in accordance with the established Noise Abatement Plan and the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan designed to minimize and mitigate against noise effects on wildlife. Wildlife monitoring is ongoing through the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring program wherein wildlife interactions with the project are documented, and adaptive management is implemented where appropriate.
Impact of road from Madrid to Boston on caribou (no concerns)	Taloyoak Community Meeting (May 5, 2016)	Volume 4, Sections 9.8.3.1, 9.8.3.2, 9.8.3.3, 9.8.3.5 Volume 8, Annex 22	To address this concern, the potential for the new road to cause habitat loss, disturbance from noise, disruption of movement, and mortality due to collisions was assessed for caribou in the EIS.  TMAC will continue to operate on-site roads in accordance with the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan designed to minimize effects of roads. The road was sighted to avoid sensitive environmental features, including good quality caribou foraging habitat, dens, raptor nests, fish bearing streams and wetlands. Roads will include crossing structures (ramps) to ease caribou crossing the road at migration corridors

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Management of bears	Taloyoak Community Meeting (May 5, 2016)	Volume 4, Section 9.10 Volume 8, Annex 22	<p>identified by Inuit elders. TMAC has set a speed limit of 50 km/h and will give wildlife the right of way on the road to limit noise and visual disturbance of by trucks and the potential for vehicle-wildlife collisions.</p> <p>To address this concern, the potential for grizzly bears to be attracted to camps was assessed in the EIS.</p> <p>TMAC will continue to operate camps and waste management facilities in accordance with the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) and the Waste Management Plan. The WMMP includes responses for managing curious bears that have entered camps, habituated bears, and problem wildlife. Management will focus on not attracting bears to camps. Building and waste-management facilities will be wildlife-proof, camps will be kept clean, personnel will follow no feeding wildlife and no littering rules and bear alerts will be distributed if needed. Where required, trained personnel may deter bears using non-lethal methods or other methods may be used, in consultation with the Government of Nunavut Wildlife Officers.</p>
Wildlife, including wolves, in the vicinity of the Project	Taloyoak Community Meeting (May 5, 2016)	Volume 4, Section 9 Volume 8, Annex 22	<p>To address this concern, the potential for Project noise to disturb wildlife was assessed in the EIS.</p> <p>TMAC will continue to operate the Project in accordance with the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) which includes measures to reduce disturbance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designating high value areas for caribou that helicopters to avoid (flight paths) such as freshwater crossings,</li> <li>• Maintaining minimum flight elevations and horizontal setbacks during sensitive seasons such as calving, post-calving and migration,</li> <li>• Minimizing activity outside the Project PDA during all seasons,</li> <li>• Pausing blasting if caribou are observed within a buffer distance of quarries,</li> <li>• Setting speed limits to minimize noise from vehicles.</li> </ul>
Differences in wildlife numbers relative to distance from the Project	Taloyoak Community Meeting (May 5, 2016)	Volume 4, Section 9 (for each wildlife VEC) Volume 8, Annex 22	<p>To address this concern, the potential for Project noise to disturb wildlife was assessed in the EIS.</p> <p>TMAC will continue to operate the Project in accordance with the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) which includes measures to reduce disturbance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designating high value areas for caribou that helicopters to avoid (flight paths) such as freshwater crossings,</li> </ul>

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Impacts of shipping on marine wildlife	Taloyoak Community Meeting (May 5, 2016)	Volume 4, Section 9.8.3.3 Volume 5, Section 11 Volume 8, Annex 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining minimum flight elevations and horizontal setbacks during sensitive seasons such as calving, post-calving and migration,</li> <li>• Minimizing activity outside the Project PDA during all seasons,</li> <li>• Pausing blasting if caribou are observed within a buffer distance of quarries,</li> <li>• Setting speed limits to minimize noise from vehicles.</li> </ul> <p>To address this concern, the potential for the Project to marine wildlife (marine mammals and marine birds) was assessed in the marine wildlife chapter of the EIS.</p> <p>TMAC will continue to operate the Project in accordance with the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP), which includes mitigation to reduce potential effects on marine wildlife, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• only shipping during the open water season (no ice breaking),</li> <li>• surveying Roberts Bay prior to pile-driving and pausing pile driving if marine mammals or birds are nearby,</li> <li>• using a “slow start” for pile-driving to give marine wildlife an opportunity to move away before active pile-driving,</li> <li>• the Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) describes the equipment, training and procedures that the ship must have on board in order to manage and address any fuel spills during shipment or unloading to minimize any effects on the environment and is a requirement of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for all ships transporting fuel,</li> <li>• Oil Pollution Prevention/ Oil Pollution Emergency Plan; (OPEP) describes the responses to oil spill scenarios at the Roberts Bay facility and is a requirement of the Canada Shipping Act (2001),</li> <li>• the Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) is designed to protect worker and public safety and minimize any effects of a spill of fuel, soluble solids, liquids like solvents or paint, flammable gases and other hazardous substances on the environment, and</li> <li>• the Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) outlines the safe handling requirements, storage, transportation, disposal, and reporting of hazardous materials at Project sites.</li> </ul>
Effects to the Bathurst caribou herd’s calving grounds	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 4, Section 9.3	<p>To address this concern, the potential for the Project to interact with caribou calving grounds was assessed in the EIS.</p> <p>The Project is not expected to interact with the Bathurst calving grounds. The Bathurst calving grounds are located on the west side of</p>

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response/ Commitment
Effects to migratory animals like caribou and muskox	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 4, Section 9.8 and 9.12 Volume 8, Annex 22	<p>Bathurst Inlet, between the Hood and Burnside rivers, over 200 km away from the Project.</p> <p>To address this concern, the potential for the Project to disrupt the movement of migratory wildlife such as caribou and muskox was assessed in the EIS.</p> <p>TMAC will continue to operate the Project in accordance with the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP). Roads will include crossing structures (ramps) to ease caribou crossing the road at migration corridors identified by Inuit elders. TMAC has set a speed limit of 50 km/h to limit noise and visual disturbance of by trucks and the potential for vehicle-wildlife collisions.</p>
Impacts to wildlife (general)	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 4, Section 9 Volume 8, Annex 22	<p>To address this concern, the potential for the Project to affect wildlife species was assessed in the EIS, including for caribou, muskox, grizzly bear, wolverine, raptors, waterbirds, and upland birds (songbirds).</p> <p>TMAC will continue to operate the Project in accordance with the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (WMMP), which includes mitigation and management to minimize a variety of potential effects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limiting noise disturbance by purchasing and maintaining equipment to minimize noise, maintaining minimum elevation and horizontal setbacks between helicopters and wildlife, and pausing blasting in quarries if caribou are nearby,</li> <li>• limiting disruption of movement by only shipping during the open water season (no ice breaking), installing road-crossing ramps on movement corridors identified by elders, setting speed limits and giving wildlife the right of way on roads,</li> <li>• minimizing vehicle and aircraft collisions with wildlife by setting speed limits and surveying the airfield for wildlife before takeoffs and landings,</li> <li>• minimizing dust through dust suppressants,</li> <li>• managing fuel and hazardous chemicals,</li> <li>• prompt and thorough management of spills, and</li> <li>• managing water quality at discharge points to meet limits set by the water board.</li> </ul>

### 3.4.2 Consideration of Public Consultation and Engagement Results in Project Planning and Design

TMAC utilized information provided through the public consultation and engagement program to inform the planning and design of the Phase 2 Project. Results of public consultation, including issues raised and information provided, has been shared with key members of TMAC and their consultants involved in the engineering design, management planning, and the preparation of the EIS. Responses to specific issues are detailed in Table 3.4-1.

In particular, public consultation and engagement was used to inform the following aspects of the Phase 2 Project:

- *Baseline and Existing Environment Studies.* Information shared by the public on the biophysical environment, land use, and communities was used to inform the design of baseline research programs and to ensure that baseline data collection addressed all key topic areas of importance to communities. Kitikmeot residents were also engaged directly as participants in field research programs for environmental disciplines, and many community residents were engaged as key knowledge holders in land use and socio-economic research. This approach helped ensure that baseline and existing environment studies provided a complete and robust information base from which to understand the potential effects of the Phase 2 Project.
- *Effects Assessment and Impact Prediction.* Through consultation, the identification of issues and concern informed the identification of VEC and VSECs, potential effects, and indicators used in impact prediction. Subject areas of major public concern, such as caribou, often became VECs or VSECs. The public were asked specifically to provide feedback on the topics areas, including VECs and VSECs, to be considered in the EIS during the May 2016 community meetings. The results of these meetings served to re-confirm the direction provided by the EIS Guidelines (NIRB 2012) and refine the methodology for the EA. In the characterization of residual effects and the determination of significance, public consultation results were also utilized, where applicable, to inform the impact conclusions. A concerted effort was made to be inclusive of local concerns in the conclusions that are drawn. The specific ways in which public consultation results were considered in the effects assessment and impact prediction are detailed in each EA chapter (Volumes 4 to 6).
- *Development of Mitigation and Monitoring Programs.* Information obtained through public consultation and engagement was also considered in the development of mitigation and monitoring programs (see Volume 8). The way in which consultation results were considered in planning is specific to each management plan but included the design of mitigation (e.g., the installation of Inuksuk to direct caribou away from the TIA) and monitoring programs (e.g., preferred location and timing of monitoring). The caribou workshop conducted with local Elders and harvesters (Section 3.3.7) is an example of how consultation was considered directly in the development of mitigation and monitoring programs.

On an ongoing basis, there are a number of consultation and engagement activities to ensure that public input continues to be provided to TAMC and considered in the refinement of Phase 2 Project planning and design. These activities are described in Section 3.5 below.

### 3.4.3 Level of Community Support

The level of community support for the Phase 2 Project was formally documented during community meetings held in the Kitikmeot Region from May 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup>, 2016. Of those participants that returned a

completed feedback form, a clear majority (72.9%) indicated that they are supportive of the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2 (Table 3.4-2).

**Table 3.4-2. Feedback: How do you feel about out proposal to develop the Hope Bay Project?**

Community	Number of Responses				Most Frequent Response
	Supportive	Neutral	Undecided	Unsupportive	
Kugluktuk	7	3	1	0	Supportive
Cambridge Bay	3	0	0	0	Supportive
Kugaaruk	10	2	4	0	Supportive
Taloyoak	15	2	1	0	Supportive
Gjoa Haven	4	2	1	0	Supportive
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 (72.9%)</b>	<b>7 (14.6%)</b>	<b>6 (12.5%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>Supportive</b>

### 3.5 PLANNED PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Throughout the Review, TMAC will implement a comprehensive public consultation and engagement program. All comments and feedback received on the proposed Phase 2 Project will be considered and addressed, where appropriate, in the design of Phase 2 and in the preparation of the Final EIS.

The approach to public consultation and engagement is defined by the Community Involvement Plan (Volume 8, Annex 24). TMAC seeks to provide communities potentially impacted by the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2, with job creation, economic growth and training opportunities that extend beyond the economic life of the Hope Bay Project.

TMAC is committed to engaging positively and effectively with stakeholders in a manner that emphasizes respect, integrity and demonstrates a willingness to learn from experience and embrace necessary change. TMAC recognizes that maintaining engagement and stakeholder involvement is necessary throughout the mining cycle, and critical to continuous improvement.

TMAC bases its approach to community involvement on the following principles:

- Identify all stakeholders in our operations;
- Effectively engage stakeholders and establish a dialogue;
- Provide stakeholders with means to respond to us as well as generate responses; and
- Report to stakeholders and regulators on our engagements.

In order to effectively engage, establish and maintain a dialogue with TMAC's various stakeholders, the Company has implemented a number of steps and activities designed to support two-way communication. These efforts and activities are listed below.

#### 3.5.1 Cambridge Bay Office

TMAC maintains an office in Cambridge Bay, which is the closest, occupied, impacted community to the Hope Bay Project. The office is centrally located in the community, furnished with bilingual signage, and accessible by the public during regular business hours. The primary purpose of this office is to facilitate community engagement. The Cambridge Bay office supports TMAC's engagement of government, regulators, intervenors, interested members of the public, employees, those seeking employment at Hope Bay and other interested parties.

Staff of the Cambridge Bay office are available to communicate directly with local stakeholders and participate in a number of regional and territorial events that regularly occur in Cambridge Bay, thereby informing stakeholders of TMAC operations, and actively soliciting feedback. Staff engage regularly with the public using two-way communications for a variety of activities including:

- Employee and public relations;
- Annual community awareness meetings;
- Regular meetings with individual Inuit job seekers;
- Recruiting and onboarding Inuit personnel;
- Regular communications with Community Liaison Officers in the Kitikmeot;
- Annual meetings between KIA and TMAC President;
- Annual updating of KIA Board by TMAC Executive;
- Attendance at the KIA Annual General Meeting;
- Quarterly participation in the IIBA Implementation Committee;
- Presentation of the IIBA Annual Evaluation Report to the KIA Board;
- At a minimum, semi-annual meetings of the Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee (IEAC) in order to review environmental management and monitoring plans, discuss project related environmental issues, and obtain advice from knowledgeable Inuit on these matters;
- Meetings between TMAC staff and Kitikmeot Qualified Businesses;
- Regular meetings with relevant KIA Lands, Employment and Training and Executive staff; and
- Annual visits of the KIA Board, IIBA Implementation Committee, IEAC, and individual harvesters at Hope Bay.

### **3.5.2 Engagement with Inuit through the IIBA**

In accordance with the IIBA, TMAC will regularly engage Inuit on a range of matters directly as well as through the KIA. The IIBA includes the following schedules which contain specific provisions of adaptive socio-economic impact mitigation measures aimed at Kitikmeot Inuit:

- Schedule D - Training and Education Opportunities, whereby Inuit are provided support and training for opportunities at the Hope Bay Project;
- Schedule E - Employment, whereby measures and supports are provided to maximize Inuit participation in the Hope Bay Project;
- Schedule F - Business and Contracting Opportunities, whereby Inuit are provided business and contracting opportunities; and
- Schedule I - Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee, whereby Inuit have the opportunity to receive and consider information, provide advice and attempt to resolve community concerns relative to the environment and wildlife for the Hope Bay Project.

### **3.5.3 Community Awareness: Kitikmeot Community Meetings**

TMAC will undertake a regional consultation tour of the Kitikmeot region on an annual basis. The tour will consist of visits to each Kitikmeot community by TMAC community relations staff and relevant subject matter experts. TMAC will schedule the tour for a time of year that promotes participation and

provide at least two weeks advanced notice for each Kitikmeot community. During the public meeting, TMAC will deliver a presentation that provides the public information on the socio-economic and environmental performance. TMAC will support public meeting proceedings with simultaneous translation consistent with the dialect of Inuktitut used in each community. TMAC logs meeting participants for future reference. The public will have an opportunity to make comments, ask questions, and raise any concerns they may have regarding TMAC operations.

TMAC will document the proceedings of public meetings in order to track issues and follow up on any concerns.

During the regional tour, TMAC will make efforts to schedule meetings in each community with specific stakeholder groups such as Kitikmeot Hamlet Councils and/or senior management, local Nunavut Arctic College and high school classes as specific stakeholders that may have an interest in employment and training at TMAC.

During the EIS review period, TMAC intends to undertake a regional consultation tour with the specific purpose of engaging stakeholders and the public on the proposed Phase 2 Project and the draft results of the EA as reported in the EIS.

#### **3.5.4 Community Awareness: Kitikmeot Career Awareness Sessions**

TMAC will host community and information and career awareness sessions in all Kitikmeot communities at least annually. The purpose of these sessions will be to provide information on:

- expected labour needs of the Hope Bay Project, including Phase 2;
- the skills, behaviours and qualifications required for employment and advancement at the Hope Bay Project;
- the training opportunities and educational support programs available to prepare for employment at Hope Bay; and
- career opportunities in related fields such as science, technology, mathematics or professional services.

#### **3.5.5 Social Media**

TMAC will maintain a company Facebook™ page to both share operational information with stakeholders and increase awareness of mining, with a focus on Nunavut stakeholders. TMAC will use its Facebook™ page to augment information distributed through the Company's website. TMAC will also make use of Kitikmeot community Facebook™ pages to advertise job postings, meeting notices, and any other news that may be of interest to Nunavut stakeholders.

The TMAC Facebook™ page can be viewed at the following link:

*<http://www.facebook.com/tmacresources/>*

Comments, questions or concerns received via social media are addressed promptly in a manner consistent with public meetings.



### **3.5.6 Electronic Mail**

TMAC will maintain and periodically update a listing of electronic mail addresses of stakeholders. This listing includes, but is not restricted to the following:

- Public elected officials;
- Inuit elected officials;
- Relevant federal and territorial regulator employees;
- Relevant Inuit Organization employees;
- Relevant municipal officials; and
- Relevant training and employment agency employees.

When necessary, TMAC distributes electronic mail messages to this listing to inform them of TMAC related events, news and happenings. This engagement activity is conducted to ensure that stakeholders are well informed and if willing, able to plan participation in any future TMAC engagement.

### **3.5.7 Nunavut Event Participation**

TMAC will ensure it is well informed of key events that occur on an annual basis in Nunavut that represent opportunities for community involvement and dialogue. TMAC will make staff available to attend these events in order to foster stakeholder communications. These events include, but are not restricted to the following:

- Kitikmeot Mayor's Meeting;
- Kitikmeot Trade Show; and
- Nunavut Mining Symposium.

### **3.5.8 Stakeholder Representative Organizations**

TMAC recognizes that one of the most effective means of engagement and dialogue with stakeholders is joining with them in an organization of mutual benefit. Towards this aim, TMAC is a member of established organizations involving numerous stakeholders. The Company's participation in these groups provides stakeholders with information on TMAC's activities and, allows them to discuss matters of mutual concern, and undertake initiatives of mutual benefit. These organizations include the following:

- NWT/Nunavut Chamber of Mines;
- Nunavut Mine Training Roundtable; and
- Kitikmeot ASETS Stakeholder Working Group.

### 3.6 REFERENCES

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