

# MADRID-BOSTON PROJECT

## FINAL 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 Madrid-Boston (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>Madrid-Boston Project</b>	The proposed Phase 2 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 Madrid-Boston Project (the Project) planning and design, and the evaluation of the 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 Madrid-Boston proposal.

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, Chapter 2); Alternatives for Project Design (Volume 3, Chapter 7); and baseline and existing environment 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 ongoing public consultation (Section 3.5). The chapter covers all public consultation efforts specifically as it related to the Madrid-Boston Project conducted from 2010 to November 15, 2017.

#### 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 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 Project and the EA process so that there is an overall understanding of the proposed Madrid-Boston development, the assessment, and opportunities to provide feedback;
- Understand public and stakeholder issues, concerns and interests regarding the proposed Madrid-Boston Project;
- Inform EA baseline, scoping, EA, and mitigation and management planning;
- Inform 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 Madrid-Boston proposal.

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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 Madrid-Boston (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 Madrid-Boston and development of the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt.

### 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 Madrid-Boston 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 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 Project, and

provide evidence that community concerns were addressed in the planning of Madrid-Boston 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 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 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal, 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 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 V8-5) 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal. 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, Chapter 3, Socio-economic Effects Assessment; Volume 8, Annex V8-7, Human Resources Plan);
- the approach to promoting local contracting opportunities and purchasing of local products (see also Volume 6, Chapter 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 the 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 from involvement activities that will be carried out to share information on any unforeseen changes to the Project (e.g., temporary closure or production slow-downs).

### 3.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY

In March 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 Madrid-Boston proposal are included in the discussion below.

#### 3.3.1 Consultation and Engagement Methods

A variety of methods have been employed to share Madrid-Boston 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 (November 15, 2017) and TMAC's responses to address the issues and concerns.

##### 3.3.1.1 Outreach Materials

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

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

Table 3.3-1. Summary of Public Consultation Activities

Activity	Community (Location)	Date	Number of Participants	Engagement Purpose/Objectives
<b>Community Meetings - HMBL</b>				
Kugluktuk	Community Hall	Aug 20, 2010 4 pm - 8 pm	6	• Hope Bay Project and Proponent introduction and presentation
Cambridge Bay	Cambridge Bay Community Hall	Aug 23, 2010 7 pm - 9 pm	13	• Obtaining public feedback on Madri-Boston proposal and the Hope Bay Project (discussion with Newmont/HBML representatives)
Taloyoak	Taloyoak Hamlet Office	Aug 24, 2010 7 pm - 9 pm	34	
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Gymnasium	Aug 25, 2010 7 pm - 9 pm	18	
Gjoa Haven	Gjoa Haven Community Hall	Aug 26, 2010 7 pm - 9 pm	50	• Hope Bay Project and Proponent update and presentation
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Recreation Centre	Jun 6, 2011 7 pm - 9 pm	5	
Cambridge Bay	Luke Novoligak Community Centre	Jun 7, 2011 7 pm - 9 pm	13	
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Catholic Church	Jun 8, 2011 7 pm - 9 pm	15	• Obtaining public feedback on Madrid-Boston proposal and the Hope Bay Project (discussion with Newmont/HBML representatives)
Taloyoak	Taloyoak Hamlet Office	Jun 9, 2011 7 pm - 10:15 pm	19	
Gjoa Haven	n/a	Jun 10, 2011	0	
Gjoa Haven	Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	May 11, 2012 7 pm - 9 pm	9	• Presentation on the Hope Bay Project and its status change to long term care and maintenance
Cambridge Bay	KIA Boardroom	May 15, 2012 7 pm - 9 pm	15	
Kugluktuk	Community Complex	May 23, 2012 7 pm - 9 pm	55	
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Radio	Jun 19, 2012 1 pm - 2:30 pm	40	
<b>Community Meetings - TMAC</b>				
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	Mar 25, 2013 7 pm - 9 pm	22	• Introduction of TMAC team, presentation on revised strategy for developing the Hope Bay Project
Taloyoak	Taloyoak Community Hall	Mar 26, 2013 7 pm - 9 pm	22	
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Community Complex	Mar 28, 2013 7 pm - 9 pm	18	
Cambridge Bay	Community Hall	Mar 29, 2013 7 pm - 9 pm	8	• Obtaining public feedback on the Madrid-Boston proposal and the Hope Bay Project (discussions with TMAC representatives)
Gjoa Haven	n/a	Mar 27, 2013	0	
				• Meeting was cancelled due to poor weather as Project Team was not able to travel

Activity	Community (Location)	Date	Number of Participants	Engagement Purpose/Objectives
<b>Community Meetings - TMAC (cont'd)</b>				
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Ulu Centre	Dec 1, 2014 7 pm - 9 pm	25	• Hope Bay Project and Proponent update and presentation
Cambridge Bay	Luke Novoligak Community Hall	Dec 2, 2014 7 pm - 9 pm	32	• Obtaining public feedback on Madrid-Boston proposal and the Hope Bay Project (discussions with TMAC representatives)
Gjoa Haven	Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	Dec 3, 2014 7 pm - 9 pm	12	
Taloyoak	Ernie Lyall Community Hall	Dec 4, 2014 7 pm - 9 pm	40	
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	Dec 5, 2014 7 pm - 9 pm	11	
Gjoa Haven	Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	Sep 29, 2015 9 am - 12 pm	15	• Project and Proponent update and presentation
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	Sep 29, 2015 7 pm - 9 pm	40	• Obtaining public feedback on the Madrid-Boston proposal and the Hope Bay Project (discussions with TMAC representatives)
Taloyoak	Old Hamlet Chambers	Sep 30, 2015 7 pm - 9 pm	7	
Cambridge Bay	Luke Novoligak Community Hall	Oct 1, 2015 7 pm - 9 pm	30	
Kugluktuk	Community Complex	Oct 2, 2015 7 pm - 9 pm	24	
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk High School	May 2, 2016 4 pm - 8 pm	25	• Project and Proponent update (presentation, storyboards, Project booklet)
Cambridge Bay	Cambridge Bay Elders' Palace	May 3, 2016 4 pm - 8 pm	7	• Obtaining public feedback on the Madrid-Boston Project and on VECs and VSECs (discussions with TMAC, feedback forms)
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	May 4, 2016 4 pm - 8 pm	43	
Taloyoak	Taloyoak Ernie Lyall Community Hall	May 5, 2016 7 pm - 9 pm	47	
Gjoa Haven	Gjoa Haven Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	May 6, 2016 4 pm - 8 pm	22	
Gjoa Haven	Qiqirtaq High School	Oct 16, 2017 1 pm - 3 pm	39	• Project and Proponent update (presentation, storyboards, Project booklet)
Gjoa Haven	Gideon Qitsualik Memorial Center	Oct 16, 2017 7 pm - 9 pm		• Overview of Madrid-Boston Project focusing on Madrid North, Madrid South and Boston deposits
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	Oct 17, 2017 1 pm - 3 pm	27	• Obtaining public feedback on the Madrid-Boston Project
Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk Community Hall	Oct 17, 2017 4 pm - 8 pm		
Taloyoak	Netsilik School	Oct 18, 2017 1 pm - 3 pm	23	
Taloyoak	Ernie Lyall Community Hall	Oct 18, 2017 7 pm - 9 pm		
Cambridge Bay	Kiiliniq High School	Oct 19, 2017 4 pm - 8 pm	21	
Cambridge Bay	Cambridge Bay Community Hall	Oct 19, 2017 7 pm - 9 pm		
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Community Complex	Nov 2, 2017 7 pm - 9 pm	7	

Activity	Community (Location)	Date	Number of Participants	Engagement Purpose/Objectives
<b>Caribou Workshop 1 - TMAC</b>				
Day 1	Cambridge Bay	Sep 27, 2016 9 am - 4 pm	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation on the Madrid-Boston proposal and caribou studies</li> <li>• Local knowledge of caribou</li> <li>• Project interactions, mitigation, and monitoring</li> </ul>
Day 2	Cambridge Bay	Sep 28, 2016 8 am - 2:30 pm	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncertainty, risk, and decision making</li> <li>• Management of risks to caribou</li> </ul>
<b>Caribou Workshop 2 - TMAC</b>				
Day 1	Cambridge Bay	Apr 18, 2017 9 am - 4 pm	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of Madrid-Boston Project</li> <li>• Review and incorporation of first workshop results</li> <li>• Environmental Assessment Results</li> <li>• Caribou protection measures</li> </ul>
Day 3	Doris Site	Apr 19, 2017 7 am - 7 pm	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tour of Doris Site, Roberts Bay, Tailings Impoundment Areas Windy and Madrid</li> </ul>
Day 3	Cambridge Bay	Apr 20, 2017 9 am - 4 pm	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of caribou protection measures</li> </ul>
<b>Caribou Workshop 3 - TMAC</b>				
Day 1	Cambridge Bay	Aug 22, 2017 1:30 pm - 7:30 pm	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of Madrid-Boston Project</li> <li>• Summary of previous workshops</li> <li>• Caribou protection measures</li> </ul>
Day 2	Boston Site	Aug 23, 2017 7 am - 6 pm	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road alignment tour</li> <li>• Boston site tour</li> <li>• South walk</li> </ul>
Day 3	Cambridge Bay	Aug 24, 2017 7 am - 5:15 pm	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input and discussion on cumulative effects and protection measures</li> <li>• Flight over Boston and Doris site</li> </ul>
Day 4	Cambridge Bay	Aug 25, 2017 9 am - 12 pm	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflection and discussion on site visit</li> <li>• Conclusions from workshop</li> </ul>
<b>KIA and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) Meetings</b>				
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Cambridge Bay	Dec 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>
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Gjoa Haven	Jun 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>

Activity	Community (Location)	Date	Number of Participants	Engagement Purpose/Objectives
KIA Board of Directors Meeting	Cambridge Bay	Sep 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	Mar 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	Jul 20, 2015	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the KIA Board with a Hope Bay 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	Dec 16, 2015	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the KIA Board with a Hope Bay 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	Jan 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	Jul 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	Sep 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 proposed Madrid-Boston activities</li> </ul>
KIA Annual General Meeting	Cambridge Bay	Oct 16, 2017	55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide the KIA Board, community delegates and members of the public with a Project update including current information on Inuit Employment and Contracting, and the status of permitting the Madrid-Boston development</li> </ul>

Activity	Community (Location)	Date	Number of Participants	Engagement Purpose/Objectives
Hamlet Meetings - HBML				
Taloyoak	Hamlet Chambers	May 11, 2012 11 am - 1 pm	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 11 am - 1 pm	6	
Cambridge Bay	Hamlet Chambers	May 23, 2012 11 am - 1 pm	2	
Hamlet Meetings - TMAC				
Kugluktuk	Hamlet Chambers	Dec 2, 2014 10 am - 11 am	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Project and Proponent update and presentation</li><li>Obtaining feedback on the Madrid-Boston proposal and the Hope Bay Project (discussions with TMAC representatives)</li></ul>
Cambridge Bay	Hamlet Chambers	Dec 3, 2014 10 am - 12 pm	2	
Gjoa Haven	Hamlet Chambers	Dec 4, 2014 9 am - 11 am	2	
Taloyoak	Hamlet Chambers	Dec 4, 2014 2 pm - 3 pm	1	
Kugaaruk	Hamlet Chambers	Dec 5, 2014 2 pm - 3 pm	1	
Kitikmeot Mayors Meetings				
Cambridge Bay	Kitikmeot Center Boardroom	Oct 8, 2014 2 pm	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 Madrid-Boston</li><li>Hope Bay Project update provided to Kitikmeot Mayors, Senior Administrative Officers and other municipal officials including Madrid-Boston permitting</li></ul>
Cambridge Bay	Boardroom, Fred Elias Centre	Apr 21, 2016 9 am	25	
Nunasi Corporation - Kitikmeot Tour				
Kugaark	Community Hall	Jun 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	Jun 16, 2014	100	
Gjoa Haven	Gideon Qitsualik Community Hall	Jun 17, 2014	150	
Cambridge Bay	Luke Novoligak Community Hall	Jun 18, 2014	150	
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Community Complex	Jun 19, 2014	150	

- TMAC Presentation Given at May 2016 Community Meetings (Appendix V2-3C);
- Feedback Form used in May 2016 Community Meetings (Appendix V2-3D);
- Caribou Workshops 1, 2 and 3 Reports and a Summary Report (Appendices V2-2A, V2-2B, V2-2C, V2-2D);
- Storyboards Displayed at October and November 2017 Community Meetings (Appendix V2-3E);
- TMAC Presentation Given at October and November 2017 Community Meetings (Appendix V2-3F);
- Feedback Form used in October and November 2017 Community Meetings (Appendix V2-3G);



- TMAC website: [www.tmacresources.com](http://www.tmacresources.com);
- TMAC Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/tmacresources>; and
- Monthly project update email distributions to Nunavut and Kitikmeot based stakeholders such as Members of the Legislative Assembly, Hamlet Senior Administrative Officers and Community Economic Development Officers, and Government of Nunavut and Canada officials with responsibilities related to Environmental Assessment, Economic Development, Employment and Training.

The Madrid-Boston Project-specific outreach materials are written in non-technical, accessible language designed for a layperson, mostly Inuit, audience. TMAC translated the 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 and May 23, 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 Madrid-Boston development, 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 and December 5, 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal.

### 3.3.3.3 *Monthly Email Distribution*

TMAC regularly provides hamlet government representatives with current information on the Hope Bay Project by means of an email distribution that includes Senior Administrative Officers and Community Economic Development Officers. Emails include permitting matters including notices of opportunity to participate in the Madrid-Boston Environmental Assessment.

## 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.

### 3.3.4.3 *October 2017 Mayors Meeting*

TMAC was scheduled to present to the 2017 Kitikmeot Mayors Meeting held in Cambridge Bay in October. Due to weather conditions and changes to the agenda, the TMAC presentation could not be delivered.

## 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. Since 2015, the Nunavut Mine Training Roundtable has sponsored mine related training involving the Hope Bay project once a year.

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 quarterly in Cambridge Bay.

TMAC participates in the Kitikmeot Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee. 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 Kitikmeot Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee 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 to 27, 2010 with the purpose of sharing a Hope Bay Project update and seeking public input on the Hope Bay Project, including Madrid-Boston development 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal;
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw; and
- 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 Madrid-Boston development 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 the Madrid-Boston Project.

#### **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 to 9, 2011 with the purpose of sharing an update and seeking public input on the Hope Bay Project, including Madrid-Boston 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 Madrid-Boston 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal;
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw; and
- 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 Madrid-Boston Project 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal.

#### *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 to 23, 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 Madrid-Boston 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 Madrid-Boston 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal;
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw; and
- 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 Madrid-Boston 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal.

#### 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 Madrid-Boston 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal;
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw; and
- 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal.

#### 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 Madrid-Boston 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™ 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal;
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: question and answer session and prize draw; and
- 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 the Madrid-Boston proposal.

#### *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 to 6, 2016 with the purpose of sharing a Hope Bay Project update and seeking public input on the proposed Madrid-Boston 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; and
- 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 Madrid-Boston 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, the Madrid-Boston 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.*

### 3.3.6.8 October and November 2017 Community Meetings

TMAC hosted community meetings in the Kitikmeot region (Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, Taloyoak, and Gjoa Haven) from October 18 to November 2, 2017 with the purpose of sharing a Hope Bay Project update and seeking public input on the proposed Madrid-Boston 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 feedback form (Appendix V2-3G), and door prize draw ticket. The Project Team provided an orientation to participants including storyboard (poster) locations and presentation times. The storyboards and presentation are provided in Appendices V2-3E and V2-3F, respectively. 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:

- 1:00 pm through 3:00 pm: sessions were given at the local schools;
- 3:30 pm: venue set-up and preparation;
- 7:00 pm: doors open;
- 7:00 to 8:00 pm: one-on-one engagement of public at storyboards;
- 8:00 and 9:00 pm: presentation, followed by question and answer session and prize draw; and
- 9:00 pm: meeting closes.

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. However, no feedback forms were collected from the meeting held in Kugluktuk on November 2, 2017. The ten storyboards provided information on TMAC, the proposed Madrid-Boston Project, the EA process, valued environmental and socio-economic components and studies, and employment and training.

TMAC's presentation (Appendix V2-3F) included information about TMAC, the Madrid Boston 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 72 feedback forms were completed at the meetings (Table 3.3-4). In summary, community meeting participants evaluated TMAC as having done a very good to excellent job of explaining the proposal to develop the Madrid-Boston Project (Table 3.3-4), and that the presentation by TMAC representatives was the most useful (Table 3.3-5).

**Table 3.3-4. Feedback: How well did we explain our Madrid and Boston proposal, environmental and socio-economic studies, and potential impacts and benefits of developing the Hope Bay project?**

Community	Number of Responses	Mean Response		
		Proposal	Environmental and Socio-Economic Studies	Potential Impacts and Benefits
Cambridge Bay	12	5	5	4.9
Kugaaruk	26	4.8	5	5
Taloyoak	20	5.7	5.9	5.8
Gjoa Haven	14	4.8	5	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>

*Note: A mean response of 1=poor, mean response of 6=excellent*



**Table 3.3-5. Feedback: What part of the meeting did you find most useful?**

Community	Number of Responses			
	Poster Displays	Presentation	Speaking with Representatives	Handout Materials
Cambridge Bay	1	11	3	3
Kugaaruk	9	22	12	8
Taloyoak	6	14	5	5
Gjoa Haven	5	8	5	2
<b>Total</b>	21	55	25	18

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

### 3.3.7 Caribou Workshops with Elders and Harvesters

Caribou Workshops were developed to engage with and understand the interests and knowledge of Elders and harvesters, and to consider this information in developing caribou protection measures for the Madrid-Boston Project. The workshops facilitated the exchange of IQ and western science on the topics of potential Project impacts and risks to caribou, mitigation measures, cumulative impacts, and monitoring. The workshops provided a platform for Elders and harvesters to share information about caribou and the environment, and contribute to the development of protection measures to reduce or avoid impacts to caribou and other wildlife species. To facilitate reciprocal communication that incorporates two worldviews or ‘ways of knowing’ (i.e., western science and IQ), the review of protection measures occurred in-person, through group discussions, facilitated activities, and site visits. TMAC was in a unique position to offer the workshops and to demonstrate the caribou protection measures to Elders and harvesters, as the Doris mine, which began operation in early 2017, provides a real demonstration of how many of the same protection measures are being implemented.

#### Participants

The workshops brought together Inuit Elders and harvesters, wildlife experts, and TMAC representatives. Participants were first invited, in consultation with the KIA, from the membership of the Inuit Environmental Advisory Committee formed under the Hope Bay Project’s IIBA. The IEAC applies to all TMAC activities within the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt, including the Madrid-Boston proposal. Knowledge holders were also selected to be representative of the land users from Omingmaktok, Kingaok, and Cambridge Bay who are or have been active in the Project area, and who are recognized within the community as having considerable knowledge of land use and caribou. Participation in the workshop was designed to help ensure that group activities functioned optimally with equitable participation and sharing of information. TMAC has and will continue to involve Inuit harvesters and Elders, primarily through the IEAC, to confirm and improve on the protection measures developed for the Project.

#### Three Workshops

The multi-day workshops were held in November 2016, April 2017, and August 2017, with the second workshop including a site visit to Doris, and the third workshop including a visit to the Doris and Madrid-Boston sites. The workshops employed the use of presentations, focus group discussions, resource mapping, brainstorming sessions, group work sessions, other facilitated activities and consensus-building exercises. Additionally, each subsequent workshop reviewed and confirmed the findings of the previous workshop and included presentations and discussion of both how the workshop results were considered within the environmental assessment for Madrid-Boston and how they contributed to the development of protection measures for caribou and other wildlife. The workshops provided the opportunity for the open sharing of information and the development of ideas as a group.

The first workshop was held in September 2016, to formally begin this dialogue and engage local knowledge holders in the development of the environmental assessment and design of mitigation and management measures for Madrid-Boston. The second workshop occurred in April 2017 during the review period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Madrid-Boston. This workshop was to obtain additional input on the potential effects of mining at Madrid-Boston on caribou, but with a focus on the protection measures needed to keep caribou safe. The third and final workshop was held in August 2017, as TMAC was beginning to prepare the Final EIS. The purpose of this workshop was to revisit, discuss, and consider the protection measures that have been developed to protect caribou and other wildlife. Additionally, the final workshop culminated in the agreement, by consensus, on concluding statements regarding the mitigation measures and monitoring planned for the Madrid-Boston Project. Reports on each of the workshops are provided in Appendices V2-2A, V2-2B, and V2-2C, and a summary of all three caribou workshops provided in Appendix V2-2D. 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 has implemented a purpose-built consultation and stakeholder tracking database for the Hope Bay Project (including the Madrid-Boston proposal) 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 November 15, 2017 have been included. Comments and issues which were raised at the May 2016, and the October and November 2017 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 Madrid-Boston Project components. Therefore, issues raised which were applicable to the Hope Bay Project as a whole have been included here.

#### **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 Madrid-Boston 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.

Table 3.4-1. Key Issues Identified and TMAC Response

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response
<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 2.2.3.3, 2.5.2	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 306 sites have been recorded within the Hope Bay Project Development Area (PDA). Out of the identified sites there are 258 known sites within the Local Study Area (LSA) that could be vulnerable to direct or indirect effects. The Phase 2 PDA contains 51 sites that may be subject to potential direct impacts due to construction activities. Of these sites, 21 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 between 12% and 19% 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. For any development areas that have yet to be surveyed for archaeological resources and the detailed design is yet to be completed, additional work will be required.
Avoidance of archaeological sites and artifacts, especially burial sites	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (Nov 2, 2017)	Volume 6, Chapter 2	TMAC will avoid archeological sites by relocation or redesign where possible. Where avoidance is not possible, TMAC will establish a buffer zone around the site, including protective barriers where needed. Other sites will be protected or monitored based on their distance from Project facilities and activities. There are 306 archaeological sites that have been identified to date, including 258 within the LSA that TMAC will monitor for indirect effects where appropriate. There are no known burial sites in the PDA.
<b>Employment and Economic Opportunities</b>			
Employment opportunities at Hope Bay are not well communicated to community	Taloyoak Community Meeting (Jun 9, 2011)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4	TMAC is required to adhere to specific job posting and Inuit recruitment provisions contained in Schedules 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.
Social problems created by mine salaries	Taloyoak Community Meeting (Jun 9, 2011)	Volume 6, Sections 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 Volume 8, Annex V8-7	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 V8-7	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 (Mar 26, 2013)  Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	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 (Dec 4, 2014)	Volume 8, Annex V8-7	TMAC pays its employees on a semi-monthly basis. 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 (Sep 29, 2015)	Volume 8, Annex V8-7	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 Madrid-Boston 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 and Pre-feasibility Study including an updated resource estimate that indicates mining can take place profitably.
Contracting procedures relating to preferences for contracts with Inuit businesses	Taloyoak Community Meeting (Sep 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 Hope Bay IIBA. 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.

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response
<b>Employment and Economic Opportunities (<i>cont'd</i>)</b>			
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, low level of response to job postings)	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (May 2, 2016)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4; Volume 8, Annex V8-7	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 Plan.
	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)		
	Taloyoak Community Meeting (Oct 18, 2017)		
Types of jobs available and duration, including positions targeted to women (e.g., bear monitors)	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.5.3; Volume 8, Annex V8-7	An overview of the types of jobs available with the Madrid-Boston 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 Madrid-Boston advances. TMAC will provide the Government of Nunavut annual notice of the labour force needs of the Hope Bay Project to the extent that such communications are consistent with and not limited by obligations under the 2015 IIBA. TMAC is committed to gender equity in the workplace, and expects to the have the opportunity to hire more women.
	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)		
Employment opportunity for an Inuit representative for training at site	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 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 2015 IIBA signed with the KIA requires that TMAC develop a Human Resources Strategy that provides for Inuit Training Opportunities.
Training for contract employees	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4	While TMAC does not provide direct training to the employees of other companies, contractors are required to adhere to Hope Bay IIBA Inuit Training provisions and contribute towards attaining Inuit Training Targets. 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.
Compensation paid to Inuit employees compared to other employees	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (Oct 16, 2017)	Volume 8, Annex V8-7	TMAC is committed to offering a compensation program that is competitive and fair, compensates employees for skills, knowledge and experience, and rewards individuals for their achievements.
Type and availability of employee insurance and benefits plan	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (Oct 19, 2017)	Volume 8, Annex V8-7	TMAC provides a variety of competitive benefits for its permanent employees. Current benefits coverage is outlined by the Human Resources Plan and includes: employee and dependent life insurance; accidental death and dismemberment insurance; short-term and long-term disability benefits; health and dental benefits; an Employee and Family Assistance Program (EFAP); and a registered retirement savings plan program.
	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)		
Concerns regarding temporary employment, layoffs, due to nature of mining operation length	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (Oct 19, 2017)	Volume 6, Sections 3.5.5.3 and 4.5.5.3; Volume 8, Annex V8-7	The potential effects of the Madrid-Boston Project on employment due to changes in employment opportunities and income, which may be associated with closure or temporary closure, are assessed and presented in the EIS. TMAC will prepare an updated Human Resources Plan following an unanticipated temporary or final closure, which will include a Workforce Transition Strategy designed to mitigate the potential negative effects on affected communities of Nunavut.
Support for apprenticeship programs	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (May 2, 2016)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4; Volume 8, Annex V8-7	As defined by the 2015 IIBA, TMAC is committed to the completion of Career Development Plans for all employees. These plans may, based on individual employee assessment, include commitments for apprenticeship. 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 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.

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response
<b>Employment and Economic Opportunities (<i>cont'd</i>)</b>			
Project benefits to smaller communities	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)	Volume 6, Sections 3.5.4 and 4.5.4; Volume 8, Annex V8-7	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 Omingmaktok. 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.
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)	Volume 6, Sections 3.5.4 and 3.4.5; Volume 8, Annex V8-7	The Madrid-Boston 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.
	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)		
Engagement of high school students and training for graduates	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (Mar 25, 2013)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4	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, TMAC will also sponsor competitions and achievement awards at junior high and high school in fields relevant to careers in the mining industry.
	Taloyoak Community Meeting (Mar 26, 2013)		
	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)		
Coordinate with community agencies to increase the hiring of local graduates	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	Volume 8, Annex V8-7	Schedule E of the 2015 IIBA signed with the KIA requires that TMAC consult with the Implementation Committee to identify recruitment strategies that will maximize Inuit employment. The Human Resources Plan describes a recruitment strategy that includes priority to hiring at Hope Bay, first to Kitikmeot Inuit and other Nunavut Inuit resident in the Kitikmeot region, as defined by the IIBA. TMAC participation in the KIA ASETS Stakeholder Working Groups includes representatives from all employment and training agencies active in the Kitikmeot. The expressed purpose of the Working Group is to achieve coordination and maximize employment and training in the region. TMAC will develop a summer student program to employ Inuit college or university students subject to any regulation and encourage them to continue mining careers or careers in mining related fields such as science, technology, engineering, mathematics, or professional services.
Importance of education for youth and encourage continued education and training in the Kitikmeot region	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (Oct 17, 2017)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4; Volume 8, Annex V8-7	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. TMAC will also deliver community information and career awareness sessions on at least an annual basis on employment and training, with Inuit youth as a primary audience.
	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)		
Location of training	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (May 6, 2016)	Volume 8, Annex V8-7	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, including type and location	Feedback Forms (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.4; Volume 8, Annex V8-7	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 IIBA 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.
	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (Oct 17, 2017)		
Interest in more training (general), how students can be better prepared for mining jobs, and support from communities for employment	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (Mar 25, 2013)	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.
	Taloyoak Community Meeting (Mar 26, 2013)		
	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)		
	Taloyoak Community Meeting (Oct 18, 2017)		

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response
<b>Employment and Economic Opportunities (<i>cont'd</i>)</b>			
Health and safety training	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (Oct 17, 2017)	Volume 8, Annex V8-4	TMAC's Health and Safety Management Plan states that all Project personnel will receive TMAC General Site Orientation upon arrive at site. Further training needs will be determined in accordance with an individual's responsibilities, duties and work locations. Types of training related to health and safety may include: task-specific training, skills upgrading, workplace procedures (e.g., safety leadership training for supervisory staff), hot work procedures, confined space, safe work at heights, fire safety awareness, and fitness for work. A minimum of 10% of each department's workforce must have first aid training. There will be a Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee who will create and maintain an active interest in health and safety matters, complete site inspections, initiate safety programs, review safety statistics, and make recommendations.
TMACs involvement in housing issues	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (Oct 19, 2017)	Volume 6, Section 3.5.5.5; Volume 8, Annex V8-5	Project workers will be accommodated at site in camps, and the Project will have multiple points of hire where location of residence is not a factor in determining eligibility for employment. As a provision of the IIBA, TMAC provides air transportation for its employees, who are residents of Kitikmeot communities, to and from the point of hire and the Project site. Impacts related to changes to the demand for housing are expected to be minimal. As defined within the Community Involvement Plan, TMAC will maintain communications with service providers within the Kitikmeot communities over the life of the Project, and share information to assist in the development of collaborative adaptive management measures, should unanticipated impacts arise and mitigation be required. TMAC has agreed to make available to Nunavummiut site personnel a voluntary housing survey, as may be developed by the Government of Nunavut and the Nunavut Housing Corporation.
	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)		
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 Madrid-Boston. These commitments include creating and distributing an annual contracting forecast to alert regional business to potential opportunity, offering 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 (Jun 9, 2011)	Volume 6, Section 5; Volume 8, Annex V8-7	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 has a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy and 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 Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Volume 8, Annex V8-3) also provides guidance regarding reducing/eliminating wildlife attractants produced by waste.
Explanation and implementation of green technologies	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	Volume 3, Chapter 2, Section 3.10, Chapter 7; Volume 8, Chapter 1	TMAC is committed to operating in a safe and environmentally responsible manner, as demonstrated by Project design and consideration of alternatives, through to its Environmental Management System (EMS). As a specific example of the use of green technology, TMAC proposes to construct and operate six wind turbines as part of the Madrid-Boston Project. These turbines will supplement diesel power generation at the Doris, Madrid and Boston areas, and contribute to the reduction in the use of fossil fuels and of greenhouse gases generated by the Project.
<b>Consultation</b>			
Relationship with the KIA, including adequacy of communications from the KIA	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (May 4, 2016)	Volume 8, Annex V8-5	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 V8-5	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 reasonable effort to ensure that local radio stations announce public meetings.
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 V8-5	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.

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response
<b>Consultation (<i>cont'd</i>)</b>			
TMAC to stay for a longer duration in the communities	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 8, Annex V8-5	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 V8-5	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.
Coordinate an Inuit mine employee to attend community meetings and share their experience of work at the Project	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	Not applicable	TMAC is always open to suggestions on how to improve community meetings, respond to requests for information, and make meetings more informative for Kitikmeot residents. TMAC will consider this request for future meetings.
Provide more advanced notice of community meetings	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	Volume 8, Annex V8-5	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 will make all reasonable efforts to keep to the advertised schedule, although logistical challenges, such as weather, can make it difficult at times to adhere to a pre-determined schedule.
Provide additional content on socio-economic studies	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	Volume 8, Annex V8-5	For the annual Kitikmeot community meetings, TMAC will deliver a presentation that provides the public information on socio-economic and environmental performance. This may include content on socio-economic studies that TMAC has undertaken or will undertake for its projects within the Hope Bay Greenstone Belt. TMAC welcomes any comments or questions regarding the details of studies, and will be responsive to any questions that are received.
Communicate with Kitikmeot communities if the mine life is extended	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	Volume 8, Annex V8-5	TMAC will communicate the Project's schedule to ensure that residents, local governments, businesses and other stakeholders are aware of changes to Project activities. This communication will occur during Kitikmeot community meetings, as well as using other communication methods. Planned engagement activities are described in the Community Involvement Plan.
Provide incentives to increase attendance at community meetings	Feedback Form (Oct 2017 Community Meetings)	Not applicable	TMAC follows well-established practices for conducting successful community meetings in Nunavut, including considerations for selection of venues, format, schedule, and provision of refreshments.
<b>Closure</b>			
Clean-up process following closure	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 3, Section 5; Volume 1, Annex V1-7, Packages P4-19 and P4-21	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 Madrid-Boston Project 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).
Fate of mine infrastructure (buildings, roads) once operations and closure are complete	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (Oct 19, 2017)	Volume 1, Annex V1-7, Packages P4-19 and P4-21	In terms of future land use, some infrastructure at the site is a substantial contribution to the development of Nunavut and could be left in place after closure following consultation with all interested parties. The 2015 IIBA extends to the KIA a Right of First Refusal for any Hope Bay Surplus Assets. KIA may choose to exercise this right and obtain mine infrastructure for other purpose to the benefit of Inuit. For example, the fuel storage, airstrip, port/jetty, roads and rock pads can be used as a base for other projects in the area. However the EIS assumes these structures and facilities will all be removed and/or reclaimed to acceptable standards.
<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 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
<b>Freshwater Water Quality</b>			
Frequency of water testing, including testing water before it enters lake	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (Oct 17, 2017)	Volume 1, Annex V1-7, Package P4-18	The Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan defines the water quality monitoring approach and methods, including frequency of monitoring. The Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) will be carried out during all phases of the Project. The AEMP will include monitoring the freshwater environment at locations potentially affected by the Project and at reference areas well away from Project activities. Monitoring will include parameters to measure freshwater water quality, sediment quality, and aquatic biology. There will be a Surveillance Monitoring Program that will be outlined in the Type A Water License. This monitoring program will cover all of the site compliance monitoring required for the management and release of water from all Project infrastructure.
	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (Oct 16, 2017)		
Tailing impoundment impacts to water quality	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (Oct 17,2017)	Volume 5, Sections 4.5.4.2 and 4.5.5.3; Volume 1, Annex V1-7, Packages P4-7 and P4-9	The potential effects of the runoff and discharge of site and mine contact water to the freshwater environment, including water in the Tailing Impoundment Area at Doris, was considered in the EIS. Residual effects from mine contact water are reduced by mitigation and management, including water treatment. Site contact water will be intercepted and prevented from contacting the freshwater receiving environment. Intercepted site contact water will be stored in contact water ponds (CWP) and discharged to the marine environment via the TIA (Doris, Madrid North, and Madrid South areas). After decommissioning and reclamation of Project infrastructure, runoff from the TIA (Doris area) will be directed to the freshwater environment. Therefore, there is a potential residual effect in the Post-closure phase from mine contact water; however, this residual effect is assessed as not significant.
<b>Marine Water Quality</b>			
Discharge water quality	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (Jun 6, 2011)	Volume 5, Sections 8.5.3 and 8.5.4.2	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.
Frequency of water testing	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (Oct 16, 2017)	Volume 1, Annex V1-7 Package P4-18	A Marine Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) Program established under the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan will be in place that outlines the monitoring program in the marine environment that will be carried out during all phases of the Project. The Marine EEM Program will include monitoring the marine environment at locations potentially affected by the Project and at reference areas well away from Project activities, and monitoring marine water quality, sediment quality, and aquatic biology. In addition, the construction of the cargo dock is anticipated to require authorization under the <i>Fisheries Act</i> (1985), which will likely include monitoring for potential construction-related effects on the marine environment.
Contamination of marine environment by commercial ships discharging bilges	Taloyoak Community Meeting (Jun 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 Project will obey applicable marine shipping regulations.
Breakage or damage to discharge pipe	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (Dec 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 (Dec 5, 2014)	Volume 5, Sections 8.5.3 and 8.5.5	TMAC does not anticipate significant environmental effects stemming from the discharge of water to the marine environment. TMAC will adapt the existing Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan (AEMP) to monitor for any marine effects. 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 (Dec 1, 2014)	Volume 3, 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.
Treatment and storage of tailings	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (Oct 19, 2017)	Volume 1, Annex V1-7, Package 5	Two streams of tailings are produced; flotation tailings (>90% by mass) and detoxified tailings (<10% by mass). The flotation tailings produced at the Doris Process Plant and the Madrid concentrator will be pumped to the Doris Tailings Impoundment Area. The operation of the Doris Tailings Impoundment Area will continue as currently authorized under the Type A Water Licence with some dam construction required to increase the containment capacity. The flotation tailings produced at the Boston Process Plant will be filtered at the process plant and dry stacked at the Boston Tailing Management Area. The detoxified tailings will be disposed of as underground backfill within the underground mines.
Tailings dam integrity	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (Dec 3, 2014)	Volume 3, 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, Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.3	The Boston deposit has significant upside potential from an exploration standpoint. There are 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 for processing. Gold concentrate will be trucked to Doris from Boston for the life of the Madrid-Boston 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 4.4.13	The existing canteen on site provides a good range of food. As the Madrid-Boston Project becomes more established and as additional needs at site become apparent, this is an idea for consideration.



Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response
<b>Mine Design and Operations (<i>cont'd</i>)</b>			
Design of all-weather road, and sourcing of surface material (quarries)	Kugluktuk Community Meeting (May 2, 2016)	Volume 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, and potential for development of road to Yellowknife	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. However, the 2015 IIBA commits TMAC to reasonably support adjacent development undertaken on Inuit Owned Land as long as it does not impede our operation. Deposits east of west of the road could also be made accessible as spurs off of the all-weather road.
	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (Oct 19, 2017)		
Mining process including difference from placer mining	Gjoa Haven Community Meeting (May 6, 2016)	Volume 3, 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. 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.
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 process ing of gold. 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.
Removal of permafrost at Boston, replacement with quarried rock	Kugaaruk Community Meeting (Oct 17, 2017)	Volume 1, Annex V1-7, Package 5	Because the permafrost is such a sensitive environment, TMAC has imposed strict management protocols to prohibit excavation of permafrost soils wherever possible. Should such excavation be required, in order to protect the permafrost any excavated areas will be immediately backfilled with geochemically suitable rock to act as a thermal blanket.
Storage of waste rock, and length of time it will remain on surface	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (Oct 19, 2017)	Volume 1, Annex V1-7, Package 5	Each of the mine sites has a waste rock pile. Generally, waste rock piles are located as close as practical to the mine openings to minimize haul distances. Waste rock will be used as underground backfill to the maximum extent possible. Backfilling is an integral part of the mining operation and is predicted to consume all of the Project waste rock. As such, no waste rock will remain on surface at closure .
<b>Waste Management</b>			
Handling of waste generated underground (brought to surface or left underground)	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (May 3, 2016)	Volume 3, Sections 4.4.6 and 4.8.3, Package 5	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. 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 (Sep 29, 2015)	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, implemented under the IIBA, 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 (Oct 2, 2015)	Volume 4, Section 9.8.3.2; Volume 8, Annex 3	TMAC will continue to operate in accordance with the established 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 wher ein 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 V8-3	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 identified by Inuit elders. TMAC has set speed limits 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.
Roads acting as potential barriers to caribou movement, and use of caribou crossings to aid caribou migration and movement	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (Oct 19,2017)	Volume 4, Section 9.8.3.3	Disruption of movement was assessed as a potential Project effect on caribou and other terrestrial wildlife species, including consideration of the potential for roads to act as barriers to caribou movement. Mitigation includes speed limits, road crossing structures and monitoring.

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response
<b>Wildlife (<i>cont'd</i>)</b>			
Management of bears	Taloyoak Community Meeting (May 5, 2016)	Volume 4, Section 9.10; Volume 8, Annex V8-3	To address this concern, the potential for grizzly bears to be attracted to camps was assessed in the EIS. 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.
Wildlife, including wolves, in the vicinity of the Project	Taloyoak Community Meeting (May 5, 2016)	Volume 4, Section 9; Volume 8, Annex V8-3	<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; and</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 V8-3	<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>
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 V8-3	<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 Bathurst Inlet, between the Hood and Burnside rivers, over 200 km away from the Project.</p>
Effects to migratory animals like caribou and muskox	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 4, Sections 9.8 and 9.12; Volume 8, Annex V8-3	<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 speed limits to limit noise and visual disturbance of by trucks and the potential for vehicle-wildlife collisions.</p>
Impacts to caribou	Kugluktuk community Meeting (Nov 2, 2017)	Volume 4, Section 9.8	Impacts to caribou were thoroughly evaluated using information from TK, a series of Caribou Workshops with Elders and harvesters, monitoring information from the Doris site, modeling information and western science. The EIS evaluates a variety of potential impacts to caribou.

Issue	Stakeholder	Where addressed within EIS (Volume, Section)	Response
<b>Wildlife (<i>cont'd</i>)</b>			
Presence of golden eagle nests	Cambridge Bay Community Meeting (Oct 19, 2017)	Volume 4, Section 9.16	Surveys for raptors have been conducted for 10 years surrounding the site, regularly monitoring over 100 nests per year. There are several golden eagles that nest near the Project, but no eagles of any type will be directly affected (nests) by the Project. The EIS evaluates potential impacts on eagles and falcons.
Impacts to wildlife (general)	Feedback Form (May 2016 Community Meetings)	Volume 4, Section 9; Volume 8, Annex V8-3	<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>

In particular, public consultation and engagement was used to inform the following aspects of the Madrid-Boston 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 and existing environment research programs and to ensure that 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 Project.
- *Effects Assessment and Impact Prediction.* Through consultation, the identification of issues and concerns 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. The draft conclusions of the assessment, including key mitigation measures and monitoring programs, were presented for discussion during the October and November 2017 community meetings. 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 Inuksuit to direct caribou away from the Project) and monitoring programs (e.g., preferred location and timing of monitoring). The caribou workshops 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 Madrid-Boston 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 Madrid-Boston Project was formally documented during community meetings held in the Kitikmeot region from May 2 to 6, 2016, and October 18 to November 2, 2017. Of those participants that returned a completed feedback form, a clear majority indicated that they are supportive (72.9% and 75% from the May 2016 and October/November 2017 meetings, respectively), of the Hope Bay Project including Madrid-Boston (Tables 3.4-2 and 3.4-3).

## 3.5 PLANNED PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

**Table 3.4-2. May 2016 Community Meetings Feedback: How do you feel about our 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>

**Table 3.4-3. October and November 2017 Community Meetings Feedback: How do you feel about our proposal to develop the Hope Bay Project?**

Community	Number of Responses				Most Frequent Response
	Supportive	Neutral	Undecided	Unsupportive	
Cambridge Bay	8	1	1	0	Supportive
Kugaaruk	20	1	0	1	Supportive
Taloyoak	14	6	0	0	Supportive
Gjoa Haven	9	3	0	0	Supportive
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 (75.0%)</b>	<b>11 (16.18%)</b>	<b>5 (7.35%)</b>	<b>1 (1.47%)</b>	<b>Supportive</b>

The approach to public consultation and engagement is defined by the Community Involvement Plan (Volume 8, Annex V8-5). TMAC seeks to provide communities potentially impacted by the Hope Bay Project, including the Madrid-Boston proposal, 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 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 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, for example, 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 at TMAC.

During the EIS review period, TMAC undertook a regional consultation tour with the specific purpose of engaging stakeholders and the public on the proposed Madrid-Boston Project and the draft results of the EA. The input received during this community tour was considered in the preparation of the Final 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 Madrid-Boston;
- 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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1998. Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act, SC. C.34.

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[http://www.nirb.ca/sites/default/files/\\_documents/guides/NIRB-F-Guide%206b-A%20Proponents%20Guide%20to%20Conducting%20Public%20Consultation%20for%20the%20NIRB%20EA%20Process-OT3E.pdf](http://www.nirb.ca/sites/default/files/_documents/guides/NIRB-F-Guide%206b-A%20Proponents%20Guide%20to%20Conducting%20Public%20Consultation%20for%20the%20NIRB%20EA%20Process-OT3E.pdf) (accessed October 2016).

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