Sabina
GOLD & SILVER CORP.

The BACK RIVER PROJECT

Public Consultation, Government Engagement, and Traditional Knowledge

Volume 3

Prepared by:

Rescan™
an ERM company

December 2013

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Back River Project Fact Sheet

December 2013

Location

- Located in the western Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut at approximately 65° north latitude, and 106° west longitude. About 400 km south of Cambridge Bay and 525 km northeast Yellowknife.
- Primary communities: Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Kugaaruk and Taloyoak
- The closest community areas to the Project are Kingaok, located approximately 160 km north of the Goose Property, and Omingmaktok, located approximately 250 km northeast of the Goose Property

Reserves

- Six mining areas within the Goose and George Properties. Three locations at the Goose Property (Goose, Umwelt, and Llama) and three locations at the George Property (Locale 1, Locale 2, and LCP North).

Site Preparation and Construction Phase

- Site preparation may begin in 2014 (winter roads, fuel depots, laydown areas)
- Full construction of the project could commence as early as 2016 – two years to complete construction
- Approximately $605 M initial capital investment

Operational Phase

- Goose Property: open pit at Llama, Umwelt and Goose deposits; underground at Umwelt deposit
- George Property: Open pits at Locale 1, Locale 2, LCP North

Production

- Production Rate (Ore): 15.0 million tonnes of mill feed for life of mine
- Projected annual 300,000 ounces of gold for about up to 10 years

Processing

- 5,000 tonnes per day
- Standard gravity separation and cyanide leaching circuit
- Tailings facility at Goose Property

Transport

- Gold doré bars shipped out by aircraft

Access Roads

- All-weather roads within George and Goose properties
- Winter road between George and Goose properties
- Winter road to link properties to the Marine Laydown Area at Bathurst Inlet
- Short term winter road link to Tibbett-Contwoyto Winter Road

Re-supply

- Marine supply via open water seasonal shipping (max of 10 ships, average of 3 to 5 per year)
- Year-round by aircraft
- Winter road to the Marine Laydown Area
- Winter road connection to Yellowknife (short term)

Environment

- Extensive baseline studies including terrestrial environment, wildlife (particularly caribou), marine environment, freshwater environment, air quality and resource utilization
- Traditional knowledge information collected and analyzed through an Inuit owned major study - Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project
- Will form the foundation of Environmental Impact Statement , and provide information for development of mitigation and management plans

Employment

- Fly-in/fly-out operation
- Direct construction employment up to 1200 person years over a two year period
- Direct operations employment up to 4442 person years for 10 years

Social and Economic Benefits

- Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association
- Opportunities for local businesses
- Royalties and taxes to governments

Closure and Post-closure Phase

- Closure will ensure that the former operational footprint is both physically and chemically stable in the long term for protection of people and the natural environment
- Post closure environmental monitoring will continue sufficient to verify that reclamation has successfully met closure and reclamation objectives

BACK RIVER PROJECT

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT Supporting Volume 3: Public Consultation, Government Engagement, and Traditional Knowledge

December 2013
Project #0194096-0040

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Prepared for:

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.

Prepared by:

Rescan™ an ERM company

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Executive Summary

Rescan™
an ERM company

Executive Summary

Volume 3 describes the approach Sabina utilized to incorporate public consultation, government engagement, and traditional knowledge into the DEIS. These three areas have influenced Sabina's approach to Project planning and design in various ways, and are summarized below.

Public Consultation and Engagement

Public consultation and engagement is a legal requirement in Nunavut, an industry best practice, and important corporate commitment. Effective public consultation and engagement helps ensure that community members are informed and knowledgeable about proposed projects, that community support for those projects is more readily obtained, and sustainable development goals are achieved. A key goal of Sabina's public consultation and engagement program has been to ensure the Company obtains a 'social licence to operate,' by securing the support of a majority of residents from potentially impacted local communities.

In order to obtain this goal, a number of process goals have been followed[1]: 1) identification and prioritization of communities and community stakeholder groups; 2) developing an understanding of key community and stakeholder views regarding the Project; 3) addressing community and stakeholder issues and expectations; and 4) continuous improvement. The establishment of open, respectful, and jointly beneficial relationships with local communities and stakeholders have been, and will continue to be, key priorities for Sabina. Sabina further recognizes the unique characteristics of the Inuit lifestyle and has strived to engage local communities in a culturally sensitive and appropriate manner. The Company is also committed to maintaining ongoing dialogue with local communities and will continue to be open to suggestions as to how its public consultation and engagement activities can be improved.

Sabina has and will continue to engage with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA), which is the primary Inuit organization with rights and responsibilities in the Project area. Kitikmeot Region communities have also been a key focus of Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities. These communities have been categorized based on the different levels of consultation and engagement employed by Sabina in each location. Categories were determined using a community's proximity to the Project, their potential to be affected by Project-related socio-economic and ecosystemic effects, and linkages to other aspects of the Project.

Category 1 communities include those communities closest to the Project and are where the Project will have the strongest ecosystemic or socio-economic influence. Category 1 communities have been engaged by Sabina more frequently and intensively than other communities in the region and include Cambridge Bay (Ekaluktutiak), Kugluktuk (Coppermine), Kingaok (Bathurst Inlet), and Omingmaktok (Bay Chimo). Residents of Category 1 communities will be given employment and contracting opportunity preference for the Project, and Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk will serve as points-of-hire. Additionally, the focus of Sabina's traditional knowledge study has been on these four communities. Category 2 communities, generally, have weaker socio-economic and cultural ties to the Project area than Category 1 communities. Sabina still engaged these communities regularly, but not necessarily to the same extent as Category 1 communities. These communities include Gjoa Haven (Ursuqtuq), Taloyoak (Spence Bay), and Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay). Category 2 communities may become points of hire in the future if employment numbers are sufficient although all residents will be given preference for

[1] These process goals are loosely based on the 'four steps to community stakeholder engagement' presented in NBS (2012).

employment and contracting opportunities with the Project. Category 3 communities have weaker socio-cultural and ecosystemic ties to the Project than Category 1 or 2 communities, but may have economic and/or institutional linkages. These communities may also become points of hire in the future. Yellowknife, Northwest Territories and Iqaluit, Nunavut are Category 3 communities. Sabina has engaged these communities on a more limited basis.

A number of Northwest Territories Aboriginal organizations have been (or will be) engaged for the Project. Engagement has occurred (or will occur) primarily through informational meetings with the leadership and other representatives of these organizations. Publically available traditional knowledge from these organizations has also been reviewed by Sabina and documented in a report on Northwest Territories Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge.

Sabina's public consultation and engagement program is multi-faceted. It includes a commitment to cultural sensitivity and inclusiveness, and the use of various community engagement methods and tools. These include public meetings, meetings with key stakeholders and stakeholder groups, meetings with community advisory groups in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk, Project site visits, social media (e.g., websites and Twitter/email/RSS feeds), a Project newsletter, other distribution materials, establishment of a Cambridge Bay office, use of local employees and contractors including a Cambridge Bay-based Community Liaison Officer, execution of a traditional knowledge study in partnership with the KIA, execution of various socio-economic/environmental studies, the eventual negotiation of an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement with the KIA, other forms of community engagement (e.g., radio shows, trade show participation, cross-cultural training, and community advertisements), and community donations.

Sabina began its public consultation and engagement program in June 2012. Since that time, dozens of formal meetings and numerous informal meetings with Project stakeholders have been held. Meeting minutes were taken during many of Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities, and have been incorporated into a public consultation database that contains over 150 topic directories. This database has been analyzed to identify key issues and concerns amongst communities and stakeholders. These can be categorized under three main themes: community benefits and engagement, employment and training, and environmental management and monitoring.

<u>Community Benefits and Engagement</u>

- Inuit culture, harvesting, and livelihoods should not be negatively affected by the Project.
- Kitikmeot communities should receive maximum benefit from the Project.
- Fear that the Project will prematurely shut down, promised benefits won't be realized, and negative socio-economic effects will result.
- Communities should be regularly engaged about the Project, throughout the mineral development process.
- Inuit should play a role in Project-related environmental management and monitoring.
- Mechanisms pertaining to the permitting, regulation, and oversight of the Project are unclear in some instances.

<u>Employment and Training</u>

- Preferential employment opportunities should be made available to Inuit from the Kitikmeot Region.

- Training and apprenticeship programs should be established to help those without mining skills and experience to become meaningfully employed.
- Mandatory criminal record checks will mean that many Kitikmeot residents will not be considered for employment.
- Youth should be a focus of the employment and training initiatives developed by Sabina.
- Routing employees through Yellowknife should be avoided as it leads to issues pertaining to substance abuse, absenteeism, and family instability.
- Programs should be developed to support workers and their families dealing with personal, financial, and employment-related issues.

Environmental Management and Monitoring

- A comprehensive environmental management and monitoring program should be developed. Key areas of concern for local communities include caribou, fish, water quality, and mine tailings and contaminants.
- Archaeological sites within the Project footprint must be protected.
- Spill training, avoidance, and response capabilities must be developed by the Company.
- Cumulative and transboundary effects of the Project must be assessed and managed.
- Guarantees must be in place that mine closure will be done properly.

Information obtained through public consultation and engagement has played a role in the planning and design of the Project in a number of ways including baseline data collection, impact prediction, significance assessment, and the development of mitigation and monitoring programs. Public consultation and engagement will also provide new information to be considered as the Project advances. For example, Sabina's *Community Involvement Plan* (see Volume 10) commits the company to regular meetings and community engagement throughout the Project's development and operation. Likewise, procedures are in place to document and respond to any community feedback, suggestions, and concerns that arise. Sabina will also adapt its Community Involvement Plan as necessary to ensure it remains relevant and effective.

Other management plans developed by the Company reflect public comments and concerns. For example, Sabina has gone through extensive effort to ensure no significant negative socio-economic and environmental effects will result from the Project, and has used both scientific methods and TK in this process. Likewise, Sabina has developed policies and plans that address three key areas of concern for local communities: caribou, fish and water quality, and mine tailings and contaminants. Sabina has additionally committed to providing various opportunities to the Kitikmeot Region including preferential employment, contracting, and training for local Inuit, continued implementation of a Kitikmeot-focussed donations policy, and the paying of all applicable taxes and royalties to governing bodies. An Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) to be negotiated with the KIA will further outline Sabina's benefits-oriented commitments. Sabina hopes to additionally fly Kitikmeot employees directly to site or through Cambridge Bay. Overnighting in non-home communities, such as Yellowknife, will be avoided wherever possible. An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) will be made available to every Sabina employee and their immediate families and all employees will have access to Human Resources personnel to whom they can speak in confidence. Further information on the commitments Sabina has made to address public comments and concerns is provided in Section 1.6.3 of Volume 3 and Volume 10 (Management Plans).

Government Engagement

The purpose of Sabina's government engagement program has been to provide government officials with clear and comprehensive information regarding the proposed Project and the various mitigation plans that support its development. Sabina has also regularly communicated important Project timelines and milestones to government officials, so that they can more effectively plan their workloads and be sufficiently prepared to participate in the environmental assessment process. To date, the goals of Sabina's government engagement program have been to:

- Develop two-way communication and dialogue that builds trust and results in action.
- Provide information to government officials about the Project in a timely, transparent, and accessible fashion to support government agencies in their review processes.
- Obtain information and knowledge from government agencies in order to help Sabina address issues and develop appropriate mitigation strategies.

Sabina has engaged a number of federal agencies on various occasions about the Project, including the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (in particular, the Northern Projects Management Office), Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, and Transport Canada. Sabina has often looked to the Northern Projects Management Office to help coordinate information exchange, and assemble the most appropriate federal officials to participate in meetings and other events such as site visits.

The Government of Nunavut participates in, and provides expertise during, the environmental assessment and review process for proposed mines in Nunavut. Sabina will continue to work with the Government of Nunavut co-ordinator for its government engagement activities but will also engage specific departments as needed (e.g., those interested in socio-economic and wildlife issues). The Government of the Northwest Territories will be involved primarily in the assessment of transboundary and cumulative effects for the Project.

Sabina has used a wide range of government engagement methods and has emphasized building trust and personal relationships to the greatest extent possible. Introductory and follow-up meetings have been held with various government regional and headquarters management teams. These meetings often involved as many relevant people as possible (and appropriate), across various interest areas.

Sabina's corporate web page (http://www.sabinagoldsilver.com/s/Home.asp) and the Company's Project-specific web page (http://www.backriverproject.com) provide useful Project information and are regularly updated as new information on the Project becomes available. Project newsletters (prepared primarily with a northern community audience in mind) are also sent to interested government officials. Other Project information and materials (e.g., presentation hand-outs; project summary sheets; pictures, posters, and maps; other materials) have additionally been distributed to government officials.

Sabina recognizes there will be an on-going need for both formal and informal government engagement activities. Any significant Project-related correspondence will be provided directly to NIRB and will become part of the public record, as required by their process.

Traditional Knowledge

TK can be defined as a "cumulative body of knowledge, practice, and belief, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations by cultural transmission" (NIRB 2007). TK studies provide a valuable way of documenting spatial and temporal patterns of hunting, harvesting, fishing,

habitation and travel in a given area. They can also provide detailed information on local ecological processes, socio-cultural patterns and institutions, spirituality, ethical and other matters.

Sabina recognizes the inherent value of TK and the importance local communities place on its use in the environmental assessment of proposed developments. As such, Sabina has made significant efforts to engage local communities through incorporation of their TK into the Project's planning and design. Volume 3 describes Sabina's approach to TK and the methods used to collect and interpret it. Specific details as to how TK has been incorporated into these activities are summarized in Volume 3, Table 3.1-1 - Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project, and are described in further detail in relevant volumes of the DEIS.

Sabina has, or will, utilize five primary sources of TK: a Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) database report for the Project, theme-based TK workshops, a report on existing and publically available Northwest Territories TK, the results of public consultation and engagement activities, and other sources. Likewise, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit values have helped guide Sabina's decision making for the Project and have been incorporated into the design of the Company's overall Project management approach. It's also important to highlight that Sabina partnered with the KIA in two key elements of its TK study – preparation of the NTKP database report and execution of the theme-based TK workshops. The basis of this partnership was a TK Agreement signed between Sabina and the KIA in May 2012. Signing of this agreement provided Sabina with access to TK held by the KIA in the NTKP database. The agreement also outlines the terms and conditions pertaining to Sabina's use of the TK. Sabina and the KIA additionally cooperated in the collection and reporting of new (or otherwise unrecorded) TK in the Project area.

Sabina has considered TK on an equal basis with all scientific forms of information collected for the Project. For example, TK has been integrated into various environmental and socio-economic baseline studies conducted for the Project. This information has helped complement existing scientific and socio-economic information, provide new and otherwise unrecorded information, and/or provide alternative views and/or interpretations to be considered. For example, baseline studies were designed to characterize wildlife which have been identified as culturally important to Inuit. These studies also involved the collection and analysis of scientific and TK data (e.g., from the NTKP database report) on the relative seasonal and annual trends in abundance and distribution of wildlife, along with estimated productive capacity where practical, migratory patterns, and associated wildlife corridors and travel routes. Wildlife habitat use within the Local Study Area (LSA) and Regional Study Area (RSA), including the identification of critical habitat features such as crossing points for caribou, raptor nest and carnivore den locations, and important staging areas for migratory birds was also documented using TK. Ecosystems of traditional and cultural importance due to their value as wildlife habitat, were incorporated into a habitat suitability model and mapped as high quality habitat, wherever possible.

Some of the wildlife baseline studies also involved the advice and help of local landusers in the field to assist with the placement of remote cameras on the tundra in areas deemed as important habitat for wildlife, particularly caribou. Landusers were similarly consulted and included with regards to the positioning of posts used for the wildlife DNA mark-recapture study. Workshops were also conducted with landusers from Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Bathurst Inlet, and Omingmaktok as part of the Project's socio-economic studies to document contemporary travel routes, harvesting areas and practices, and other land uses. TK on wildlife and land use activities was also often shared with the Company during public consultation and engagement activities. Information gained from these activities was subsequently used as baseline information from which the human and environmental risk assessments were developed. Sabina has additionally utilized traditional Inuinnaqtun place names wherever possible in the DEIS and during Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities.

TK has helped inform the effects assessment that was conducted for the Project in a number of ways. For example, the baseline against which potential effects were assessed was established using both TK and scientific information. However, the results of the NTKP database report (i.e., KIA 2012) were also used for scoping and refining the initial VEC/VSEC list for the Project. This report presents maps and textual descriptions of valued animal species, environmental components, and traditional land use activities. The information contained in this report was used to determine if these valued components potentially interacted with the proposed Project and, if so, they were included in the initial VEC/VSEC list. This information, along with information from public consultation, consultation with regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations, was used to determine a final VEC/VSEC list. A draft list of VECs/VSECs was also presented to each community advisory group in November 2012 and at public meetings in each Kitikmeot community in April 2013 for review and comment. While a number of clarifications were made to the public, no significant concerns were noted regarding the VEC/VSEC list that was presented.

As a result of TK being incorporated into Sabina's baseline data collection and impact prediction/effects assessment activities, Sabina's final significance determinations have thus been informed by TK. Every effort has been made to ensure equal consideration of TK and scientific data in the conclusions that were drawn. However, significance assessment methods and conclusions were additionally scheduled to be presented in each Kitikmeot community and with each community advisory group in November 2013 for review and comment. Any issues raised during these meetings will be addressed in Sabina's FEIS submission. Detailed minutes of these meetings will also be presented in Sabina's FEIS submission.

Finally, TK has helped inform the development of mitigation and monitoring programs for the Project. Public concerns have been raised (e.g., during public consultation and engagement activities) in regards to the potential for the Project to negatively affect wildlife (particularly caribou) or degrade their forage and habitat quality. Mitigation and management strategies have thus been developed for a number of VECs and VSECs that will serve to minimize the potential effects of the Project on wildlife and wildlife habitat valued by Inuit. For example, the Project's design utilizes winter access roads (rather than all-season roads) that preferentially cross large lakes. This will reduce the potential for disruption to the movement of caribou, grizzly bear, and other wildlife during summer movements; minimize loss and degradation of vegetation due to physical clearing; reduce deposition of airborne dustfall; and reduce surface compaction.

Direct and indirect mitigation and adaptive management strategies for wildlife VECs, and the ways in which TK was incorporated into the development of these strategies, are summarized in Volume 3 and detailed elsewhere in the DEIS. TK will also be used in the monitoring of potential Project effects. Not only has TK contributed to the baseline against which future effects can be measured, but locally shared TK will also provide new observations and information to be considered as the Project advances. The future gathering and use of TK has been incorporated into a number of management plans for the Project. For example, Sabina's *Community Involvement Plan* commits the company to regular public meetings and community engagement throughout the Project's lifecycle. Likewise, procedures will be in place to document and respond to any community feedback, suggestions, and concerns that arise. Volume 10 (Management Plans) should be consulted for additional information on these matters.

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- ᓄᓇᓚᐅᕐᓂᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᑎᑭᖅᖅᑲᑎᑦᑕᐅᕐᓂᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓚᕆᐊᑦ ᑎᒥᓗᓄᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᖕᓴᓂ ᐅᓴᖅᖃᓂᐊᕐᓴᖅᓂ ᐱᖓᑦᓚᐊᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᓗᓂᑦ.
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐱᓚᕆᓴᖅᐃᓇᖅᓗᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓚᕆᐊᖅᓕᑦ-ᑐᑦᖏᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᖓᑎᓚᕆᓂᖅᑭᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕋᑎᓂᖅᓕᑦ ᐊᓴᒪ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓇᐅᓴᖅᓂᖅᓕᑦ.
- ᐱᓚᕆᔨᐅᑎᑦ ᑐᑦᖏᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᓇᓴᖅᑎᕋᑎᓂᖅᑭᒃ, ᒪᓚᑎᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᔨᑦ, ᐊᓴᒪ ᐅᓱᔨᖅᑐᖅᓂᖅ ᐱᓚᕆᐊᖅᓕᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓚᐅᑦᖏᓐᓂᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᑦ.

<u>ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᑦ ᐊᓴᒪᓗ ᐊᔨᑭᓇᐅᓴᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ</u>

- ᑐᓂᔨᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖅᓴᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓇᐅᔨᔨᓂᑦ ᐃᓇᓐᓂ ᖃᑎᖅᑎᐅᑕᐅᔨᔨᓂᖅ.
- ᐊᔨᑭᓇᐅᓴᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᓴᒪ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖅᑎᕆᑎᓂᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑕᓇᓂᐊᔨᓇᓗᑎᒍᓗ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᖅᓴᕆᐊᒋᑦ ᐃᒃᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᑲᔪᓐ ᐅᖅᓯᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅᓕᑦ ᐊᓴᒪ ᐊᔨᑭᓇᐅᓴᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅᑭᒃᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᐅᖅᓴᐃᓇᐅᓴᖅᓂᖅᓕᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑦᑕᐅᓂᖅᓕᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᒋᐊᖅᓂᖅᓕᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᒋᐊᖅᓂᖅᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔨᖅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᒋᐊᖅᓂᖅᓕ

ᑎᑎϛᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓇᓴᐅᑎᓕᐳᖅ 10) ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᖢᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑲᒪᐸᓂᐅᔨᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᑎᐅᑦᖃᖅᑕᖅᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓄᓇᓕᐳ ᐃᓕᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᖃᖅᑕᖅᓯᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᑕᖏᓗᑦᑕᖅᒥ ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂᐳ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓕᓂᓪᓗᖏᓚᐅᓂᐳ. ᐊᐢᔪᖏᓚᑦᓗ, ᐱᓕᓪᐊᓪᔫᐸᑎᖃᖅᑎᓗᓂ ᑎᑎᖃᖅᑲᓕᐅᖃᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᓯᓂᕐᒥᐳ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᐅᔨᑎᖃᖅᑎᓗᓂ ᓇᓕᐊᖏᐳ ᑭᐅᔨᐸᑎᑭᖏᑐᓂᐳ, ᐃᓱᒪᔭᖃᖅᑎᖃᖅᑲᖅᑕᓂᐳ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᐳ ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂᐳ. ᐊᓐᓇᐅᑦᑎᓂᐳ <ᖃᓇᐅᑎᖏᓚᐅᓂᐳ ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂᐳ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐ ᐱᓕᓪᐊᓪᔫᐸᑎᖃᖅᑎᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᑎᓂᐳᖃᖅᑎᓗᓂ.

ᐊᓱᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᕆᓂᕐᓗᑦ <ᖃᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓴᖅᑭᑕᐅᔨᑦ ᑲᒪᐸᓂᐅᔨᓗᑦ ᑕᑯᐱᐊᖅᑎᓴᔨᑕᐅᖅᑦ ᑭᖅᑯᓪᓕᓐᓂ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓱᓪᓚᕆᖏᓚᐅᖅᓂᐳ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᑎᑎᖏᓚᐅᖅᓂᐳ. ᐅᓇ ᐅᖅᑐᑎᑎᓪᓗxJ, ᓴᐋᓇᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᑎᑎᐊᑦᓪᓗᑎᖅ ᐅᐸᕐᓇᒃᓪᓚᕆᓗᖅᑐᓂᐳ ᐱᐅᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᓂᐳ ᐃᐅᓱᓚᕆᓴᔨᑎᖅᑐᓂᐳ–ᑭᓇᐅᔪᓚᕆᓴᔨᑎᖅᑐᓂᐳ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐖᑎᓚᕆᓂᓪᓗᑦ ᐊᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓴᔨᑎᖅᑐᓂᐳ ᐱᓴᔨᑕᐅᓇᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓚᑐᐃᓇᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔭᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑐᑕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖅᑐᑕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᑐᒧᓗ ᐊᐖᑐᓂᐳ ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐊᖏᓪᓗᓂᐳ ᐊᐖᓴᖅᑐᑕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐖᓴᖅᑐᑕᕆᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ

- ᑐᑭᓯᑎᐊᑭᑎᑦᓂᐊᓐᓂᔪᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᕐᓂᖅᖃᖅᑎᑕᑎᓗᓂᑎᓗ ᒪᓕᒪᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᑯᑎᓂᖓᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᕐᑕᐅᓂᐊᓂᐊᕐᓗᓂᔪᒃ ᓴᐃᓇᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᑎᑕᑎᓗᓂᔪᒃ ᓴᖅᑭᑎᐊᑭᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᐸᓗᓐᓄᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉᐳᖅᓂᑦ.

ᓴᐃᓇᖅᑯᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᖢᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒃᑕᓪᓗᓂ ᑎᒥᖅᑯᑎᓂᖓᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐅᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᓕᒫᓂᑎᓗᓂᔪᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᐊᓵᑦ ᒥᐅᓴᓗᒃ, ᐃᓕᑭᖅᑕᐅᓐᓄᑐᓗᔭᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᓪᓚᐊᓵᑦᓂᖓᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑯᑦ (ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᓪᓚᐊᓗᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᑎᓴᖅᑭᑦᑕ ᐊᓯᓪᓚᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ), ᐃᓚᖏᑕᐅᓪᓚᓐᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐃᓇᓪᓚᓐᓇᑐᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗᓂᔪᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓄᓇᒥᓴᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕕᖅᓴᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᖅᓱᐊᓪᓚᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᓴᐃᓇᖅᑯᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᓪᓚᐊᓵᑦᓂᖓᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᓪᓚᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᓂᖓᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᓪᓚᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᓴᐅᑎᓂᖓᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᓂᖓᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᓪᓚᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᓂᖓᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᓂᖓᓐᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᑯᑦ ᐊᓯᓪᓚᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑐᓄ

ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓇᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂ ᐃᓗᓕᕆᔨᑎᐊᖅᑐᑐᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᕐᑕᑎᑐᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᕐᐳ ᐅᒪᓐᓂ ᓇᐅᖏᑦᑐᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᕐᖅᐸᒃᓴᓕᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᐃᓅᓯᓕᓚᐅᑎᑦᑕ-ᐱᖅᑯᓯᐅᔨᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐃᓕᓐᓄᑦᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖓᔪᖓᓇᑦᓗ, ᑕᕐᓯᓕᓚᓵᑦᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᕆᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᔪᑎᓂᕐᓄᑦᓗ.

ᓴᐃᓇᖅᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓇᓚᐅᔨᓚᓇᔪᑎᑐᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᐅᔨᑐᑐᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᓚᐅᓂᖅᖃᕐᓂᔪᑎᑦᑕ ᓇᓇᕐᐅᔨᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓚᖅᑕᕐᕕᑎᑐᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᔪᑎᑕᐅᑎᓂᕐᕆᐹᒃ ᐱᔪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔨᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᐅᖏᑦ 3-ᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓴᐃᔪᖅ ᓴᓇᖅᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᕐᖅᑎᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᓕᐅᔨᑐᑐᖅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᔪᓐᓇᑦᑕ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓇᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᐅᕐᖅᑎᑎᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᑕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓚᖅᑕᕐᕕᑎᑐᒃᓴᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᐃᓕᓐᓄᑦᑎᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓚᖅᑕᕐᕕᑎᑐᒃᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓚᖅᑕᕐᕕᑎᑐᒃᓴᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴ

ᐊᓚᒪ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑉᓯᓐᓂᕐᓂ ᓂᕆᔨᑎᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᓐᓚᓗ ᓇᓕᐅᖏᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐃᕆᓂᐅᕆᓂᐅᕐᖓᓇᓯᕐᓗᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᐊᑦ, ᐅᑎᖅᖏᑦᓕᕐᐊᓂᐅᑉᐳᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᑕᐅᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᓂᕆᔨᑎᑦ ᐃᓂᕐᑭᑉᓯᓐᓂᕐᓂ. ᓂᕆᔨᑎᑦ ᓇᐅᕐᖓᓂᕐᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᖏᖅᑕᖅᓂᕐᓂ ᐃᓗᐊᓂᓂ ᐊᐅᓂᕐᓯᓐᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᓇᓕᐅᖏᑕᐅᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᑕᐅᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓇᐅᓂᖅᑎᖅᑐᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᓇᐅᕐᖓᐃᖅᑐᐅᑉᐳᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓕᐅᖏᑕᐅᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᖏᖅᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᓇᐅᕐᖓᐃᖅᑐᐅᑉᐳᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᔨᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᖏᑕᐅᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᔨᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᖏᖅᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᖏᖅᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ ᐊᓚᒪᓇᐅᓂᖅᑎᖅᑐᓂᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᖏᖅᑕᖅᑕᑦ ᐊᓚᒪᓗ

ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᕐᑎᑐᑦᓴᖅ ᑐᑦᖏᓚᐊᓄᑦ ᐱᐟᓇᓚᕆᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐅᒪᔨᑦ ᓇᔨᖏᑦᑐᕈᓯᕐᓂᑦ/ᐱᐟᓇᓚᕆᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔨᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒻᒥᐅᑦᑐᖓᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᖏᑐᒃᑯᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᐃᖅᑎᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕆᐅᔨᑐᖃᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᕆᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᐃᓇᓗᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᒋᖁᓪᓕᐊᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᑐᖃᐅᔾᔨᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᐅᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ/ᐊᐅᑐᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ, ᓴᐃᓇᓗᖅᑯᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐊᒋᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓚᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔨᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦᑐᖓᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᕆᐅᔾᔨᐅᑎᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᓂᖅᓴᑦ. ᑕᒪᐅᕐᓄ ᐱᓇᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᔾᔨᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔨᑦ ᐊᔪᕈᑎᑎᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦᑐᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᑎᓂᖅᓴᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐊᑲᓇᑕᖅᑐᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᑕᐅᖅ, ᐱᒻᒪᓚᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐊᑲᓇᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐃᓚᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᐅᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖃᖅᑕᐅᓯᐅᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦᑐᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᕆᐅᔾᔨᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐅᑎᕆᐅᔾᔨᐅᓂᖅᓴᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦᑐᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖃᖅᑐᒥ

Atanguyat Unipkagiyait

Makpigak 3 naonaipkutat piyomayaita ukkua Sabina-kut oktutaitnik aolakutivaliayomavugit Inuit nalaktitlugit katimatjutighaitnik, kavamatkut havakatiginahoaklogit, uvalu Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik ilaliotilogit tatvunga DEIS-mun. Hapkua pingshutloat ihomagiloakliktait ukkua Sabina-kut havagiyomayaitnun pagnaiyaotinut uvalu titigaoyangitnun ikkitoinaongitonun ilaliotiyomavlugit.

Inuit nalaktitlugit uvalu Ilaokataotitlugit

Inuit nalaktitlugit uvalu ilaokataotitlugit hamana maligak atoklugo piyagiakakmat hamani Nunavumi, hamna kittut hannayiit atoghugo attoktagiloakmatjuk, tatvalu ukkua timiuyut tunighimatjutikhimatjutighaitnik. Ihoaktomik Inuit nalaktitlugit katimatiaknik uval ilaokataotiaktitlugit ikkayotaoniakmat tatva hapkua nunaliit taima tohaktitaotiakniakmata tatvalu kaoyimatiakniakmata hapkuninga havagiyaoyomayonik, taimalo nunaliit ikkayoghiotihimatiakata hapkuninga havagiyaoyomayonik tonighimatjutaoniakukmata, uvalu haplua pivaliatjutaot manikhiotaoyomayot havagiyaovalianiaktughaongmata. Una ihomagiloaktaat ukkua Sabina-kut Inuit nalaktitlugit uvalu ilaovaliatitlugit katimatjutaoniaktunot tunighimatjutigiyaat ukkua Nanminikaktut tigomiaktuyaakniakmata ima ‘innulikinikut laisikhaktaakyulaaklutik havagiyomayamingnik,’ taima ikkayoktiginahoaliklogit hapkua amigaiknighaoyot nunakatigiit kitonit ikpigiyakakniaktonit nunaliitnin.

Taimatut pinahoakutighanik piyomakmata, kaffiuyot hapkua aolatjutighat malikataoyot[2]: 1) naonaiyaklugit uvalu hivuliokjuklogit kitungmangata hapkua nunaliit uvalu nunalingni katimayioyot uvalu timioyot pikataoniaktut; 2) ehoaghailoni uvalu kangikhitiagaloaklugit hapkua ihomagiloaktait hapkua nunaliit uvalu nunalingni katimayioyot uvalu timioyot pitjutaoniaktut haffumunga havagiyaoyomayaitnun; 3) okaotigitiaklugit nunaliit uvalu nunalingni katimayiit uvalu timioyot nigiokiyait; uvalu 4) aolahimagahoaklogit ihoaghakhimakutaoyughat. Hamna aolatialikat angmaomatiaknik, pitiakutinik, uvalu pikatigitiakloni ikkayohiakatigitiakutinik hapkuninga nunaliitnik uvalu nunalingni katimayiuyonik uvalu timigiyaoyonik ihomagiyaonginaktok, tatvalo huli taima pihimanginakniaktok, hapkua ihomagiloaktait ukkua Sabina-kut. Huli Sabina-kut iliitagihimayaat hapkua allatkiit Inuit inuhiit uvalu aghokutigiyaat havakatigiyomavlugit nunaliit iliitkohiktutaitnik atokhimaakovlugit nakoatut. Ukkua Naminikaktut huli tunnighihimayut okakatigihimagomavlugit hapkua nunaliit tatvalo angmaomainaktot kanok oktogomayaitnik Inuit nalaktitlugit katimatjutighanik ilaotjutighaitniklo kanok ehoaghivaliutighaitnik.

Sabina-kut pihimaaktot havakatigihimaaklugit ukkua Kitikmeot Inuit Katuyikatigit (KIA-kut), tatvaungmata hivuliktiutloaktut Inuit timigingmagit piyunaotikaghutik uvalu munagikmatjuk hamna Havagiyaoyomayup ilanga. Kitikmeotni nunaliit huli ihomagiyaoloaktut tatvanga Sabina-kunin katimaviginiaghugit. Hapkua nunaliit naonaiyaktaohimayut pitjutigivlugit hapkua allatkiit katimatjutaohimayut uvalu havagihimayaita ukkua havaktiita Sabina-kut tamaitni nunaliuyuni. Hapkua naonaiyaktaohimayut atokhugit nunaliitni kanningningit tatvunga Havagiyaoyomayumut, kanogiliyokaknikat tatvani Havakiyaoyomayomi inulikinikut-pivaliatjutaoniakmut uvalu nunami avatilikinikutlo, uvalu ilaliotihimanikata hapkununga allanut iliitkuhiktutiginiaktaitnun haffuma Havagiyaoyomayup.

Naonaipkut 1 nunaliit ilaliotilogit hapkua nunaliuyut kangniknighaoyot tatvunga Havaghamut uvalu nani kanighighaoyoni hamna Havaghak ikpiginighaoniaka avatilikinikut uvalu inulikinikut

[2] Hapkua pinahoagomayait havagilogit naonaipkutigiyaniitot tatvani ‘hitamat oktotigivaliatjutighat nunaliit nanminikaktotlo ilaovaliatjutighait toniyaohimayot tatvunga NBS-kunot (2012).

pivaliatjutaoloakniaka maniliokutaoloni. Naonaipkut 1-mi nunaliit pikatigivalianginaktait uvalu aghukutigivaliakatigiloaktaat ahianin hapkunanga nunaliitnin iloani avikughimayuni tatva ilaliotihimaut hapkua Ekaluktutiak, Kugluktuk, Kingaok, uvalu Omingmaktok. Nunakatigiit tatvani Naonaipkut 1-mi nunaliitni havaghakaktitaoniaktot uvalu nanminikaktot oktoktitaoniaktut tughiotighanik tatvani Havaghami, tatvalo Ekaluktutiak uvalu, Kugluktuk havaktikhaghiokvioniaktok. Tatvalo ilaliotihimayok, ihomagilioaghimangmatjuk ukkua Sabina-kut Inuit Kaoyimayatokaiknik naonaiyaivigihimakmatjuk hapkunani hitamani nunalioyoni. Naonaipkut 2-mi nunaliit, naotaitok, pitjutaovalangitmata inulikinikut pivaliatjutaoniaktunotlo uvalu iliitkuhilikinikut tatvunga Havaghamut tatvaonganin Naonaipkut 1-miuyuni nunaliitni. Sabina-kut huli ilaliotihimayangit hapkua nunaliit, kihiani ajikohiongitait hapkua Naonaipkut 1-mituni nunaliit. Hapkua nunaliit ilaliotihimayot Okhoktok, Taloyoak, uvalu Kugaaruk. Naonaipkut 2-mi nunaliit havaktighakvioyonaktot kakugo hivunighami havaghakhioktot namakpata kihiani tamaita nunaliuyot ihomagiyaoniaktot havaghaghiokata uvalu nanaminikaktot oktoinagialgit tatvani Havighami. Makpigak 3-mi nunaliit ihomagiyaovalangitogaloit inulikinikut iliitkohilikinikutlo uvalu avatilinikut tatvunga Havaghamot tatvaunganin Naonaipkut 1-mi uvalunin 2-mi nunaliitnin, kihiani tatva pivaliatjutighanik uvalu/uvalunin hannayiitnun ilaliotihimayughaoyot. Hapkua nunaliit huli havaktighakhiokvioyonakmiyut hivunighami. Yalonaimi, Nunatiak uvalu Iqaluit, Nunavut ukkuak Makpigak 3-mi nunalioyok. Sabina-kut pikatigikataghimayaik ukkua nunaliit tamangungitkaloaghuni.

Kaffioyotaok hapkua Nunatiamin Nunnakakaktot timioyot pikataohimaliktot(uvalunin pikataoniaghimaliktot) pikataoyomavlotik tatvunga Hagaghamot. Hapkua pikataohimaliktot uvalunin pikataoniaghimayot kihiani katimatigikataklogit hivulikigiyait uvalu allat kivgaktoktigiyait hapkua timioyot. Kitot inuit pinagiakaktait iliitkohitokaitnik nunakakaktot tatvanga timioyonit ihivgioktaohimaliktait ukkua Sabina-kut uvalu huli titigaghimaliktot onipkangani ukkua Nunatiami Nunakakaktot Iliitkohiktokaita Kaoyimayaitnik.

Sabina-kut inuit nalaktitlugit katimatjutighait uvalu ilaovaliatjutighaita havagiyait amihunik pitjutikaktot. Hapkua ilaliotihimayot tonighimatjutait hapkununga iliitkohiktotaoyonot uvalu ilihaotaitnun, uvalu atoghugit hapkua allatkiit nunaliitni ilaotjutighat uvalu hannatjutighat. Hapkua ilaliotihimaliktait inuit katimakatigikataklogit, katimanik pikatigilogit kitot ikpigiyakaktot uvalu katimayioyot, Katimakatigilugit hapkua nunaliitni okaotjiyioyut katimayiit Ekaluktutiami uvalu Kugluktumi, Havakvioyomot takuyaktoikataknik, onipkaktioyot nalaotikut (hapkualo kagitaoyakut takunaktot), Haffuma Havakvioyop onipkaliogaitnik, allaniklo titikanik taigoaghanik, napaktigiloni Ekaluktutiami havakvighaatnik, havaktikakloni nunaliitni nunakataoyoni uvalu nanminikaktonik ilaliotilugo una Ekaluktutiami havaktighak Nunaliitni Tohaktitilikiyioyoghak, pitjuktigihimaitomik hamna iliitkohiitokaitnik Kaoyimayaitnik naonaiyainik ikkayoktigilogit ukkua KIA-kut, pitjutigihimaittomik hapkua allatkit inulikinikut avatilikinikutlo naonaiyaotait, piyagiakakniakmatlo hamna aivatjutigilogo una Inuit Kanogiliyokaknikat Ikkayohiakutighaitalo Angikutaat KIA-kut pikatigilugit, tatvalo allatkinik nunaliit illaotjutighaita ihoakutighaitnik (oktotigilugit hapkua nalaotikoktitinik, havaghanik takupkaiyioyunot ilaokataknik, iliitkohigingitamingnik ilihaknik, uvalu nunaliitni tohaktitainik), uvalu nunaliitni aittoikataknik.

Sabina-kut inuknik tohaktitaikataliktot katimakatigikataghugit uvalu ilaliotikatalighugit tatvanganin June 2012-mi. Tatvanganin, Amihioktaghutik katimakatigikataghugit hapkua Havaghamot ilaliotihimaliktot. Katimatjutaohimayot titigaktaovaktot amihuni ukkua Sabina-kut inuknik katimakatikaktitlugit uvalu ilalaokataohimatitlugit, tatvalo ilaliotihimaliktait tatvunga inuit katimakatigikataktitlugit katighughimayutnot ilaliotaitnun avatkomayot hapkua ima 150-nik allatkinik naonaipkutinik. Hapkua kagitaoyami katighughimayot kimilgoktaohimayot naonaiyaghugit kitungmangata ihomalotait uvalunin piyomayait hapkua nunaliit uvalu timioyot. Hapkua naonaipkutikagungnaktot hapkunani pingahuni naonaipkutaitni: nunaliit ikkahuhiakutait uvalu ilaliotjutait, havaghakhioknik uvalu ilihaknik, uvalu avatilikinikut monaghinik uvalu kimilgokataknik.

Nunaliitni Ikkayohiakutighait uvalu llaovaliatjutighait

- Inuit iliitkohiitoktait, anguniakutait, uvalu innuhiit ihoiyaktaoyughaongitot tatvanga Havakvioniaktomiit.
- Kitikmeotni nunaliit ikkayohiaktitaoyagiakaktot aghuut tatvanga Havakvioniaktomit.
- Ihomalutigilugo hamna Havaghak inniktaohimaitomik omiktaoniakat, Pitjutaoniaktugiyaoyot ikkayohiakutighat piyungnangitait, taimalo hamna ihoilutaoloni inulikinikut pivalianiakutlo nakokutaolaitok.
- Hapkua nunaliit tamaat ilaliotiyaoyagiakaktot tatvunga Havaghamot, pikataokataklotik uyagaghionikut aolatjutait atoklogit.
- Inuit pikataotiagiakaktot tatvani Havaghaoyop avatilikinikut monagitjutighaitnik uvalu kimalgokutighaitnik.
- Ihoakutighait hapkua laisikhaktaknikut, malikaghaitik uvalu havagiyaoniaktonik tatvani Havakvighami ilangitni naonaitiaghimaitot.

Havakhakhioknik uvalu Ilihaknik

- Hivuliotiyagiakaktot havakhakhioktot Inuit Kitikmeoningaktot.
- Ilihaknik uvalu havagiyomayamingnik ilihaknik ihoaghaktaoyagiakakniaktok ikkayutaoyoghak kitonot uyagaghioknikut ilihaghimangitot havaghimangitonotlo taimatot havakvigiloakniakmatjuk.
- Malikalugit hapkua havaghakhioktot ihoinaghimayaghaita naonaiyaotait palihimanin imaitoniakmat amihot hapkua Kitikmeotait Inuit ihomagiyaoyoknaikniaktot havakhioktugaloit.
- Inolgamiit ihomagiyaoyagiakaktot havaktighait uvalu ilihaktoghat havagiyaitnik ukkua Sabina-kut.
- Himaotjigiikataktot havaktigiyait tugagiakangitot ihiktagiaktotik Yalonaimi taimaitkunangitogaloak taimaitpat ihoilotaoniakmat imingaknaktonik niovikataktitlogit, havakiaktotlo tatvanga aolagiokpangmata, uvalu katangotimingnotlo ihoilotaokatakmingmat.
- Ikkayotighanik ihoaghaiyagiakaktot ikayotighaitnik hapkua havaktigiyait uvalu katangutait ihoilotikaknikata inuhikmigot,manikaohikmigot, uvalu havagiyamikut ayoghaotikaknikata.

Avatilikinikut Monaghinik uvalu Kimilgokataknik

- Ihoaghatiaghimayomik avatilikinikut monaghitjutighanik uvalu kimilgokutighanik piyagiakaktot. Hapkua ihomalotigiyaoloaktot nunaliitnin ilaliotihimayagiakaktot tuktuit,ikaluit, immap halumaninga, uvalu uyagaghiokvioniaktup koviogakvighait uvalu halumailgot uyagaghiokvioniaktomit.
- Hapkua innitokliohimayot kanningani haffuma Havagiyaoniaktup monagiyaolotik amigiyaoyagiakaktot.
- Oviyokaknikat ilihaotikagiakaktot, taimailioktailitjutikakniakaktot, tatvalo kanogiliyokaknikat opalongnaktitlugo ihoaghitihimayagiakaktot ukkua Nanminikaktot.
- Halomailgok hiamatjanginga uvalu ahinot tingilganinga tatvanga Havakvioniaktop naonaiyaktaoyagiakakniaktok uvalu monagiyaoloni.
- Okpiknakhimayagiakaktot hamna uyagaghiokvik omiktaokpat ihoaktomik havagiyaoyagiakaktok.

Hapkua tohaktitjutaoyot Inuit nalaktitlugit katimatitlugit uvalu ilaokataotitlugit pitjutaoloaktot parnaiyaitjutaitni uvalu titigaoyakutaitnilo haffuma Havagiyaoyoghap kaffioyonik havagiyaovalianiaktitlugit ilaliotilugit hapkua kagiyaoyakut katighoinik, itkoniaknik kanogiliyokaktinago, naonaitiaghimayonik kimilgokutighaitnik, uvalu ihoakutighaitnik maligalikinikut uvalu kimilgokutighaitnik. Inuit nalaktitlugit katimatjutighait uvalu ilaovaliatjutighait huli notanik tohaktitjutighanik ihomaghutikakniaktot hamna Havaghak aolakutivaliakpat. Oktotigilogit hapkua, Sabina-kut Nunaliitni Ilaliotivaliatjutighaita Parnaiyaotaitni (takulugo una Onipkak 10) tunighimatjutighait ukkua nanminikaktot katimakataoyagiakaknighait uvalu nunaliitnun ilaovaliatjutighait hamna Havaghak havagiyaohimaaktitlugo uvalu aolatjutikaktitlugo. Taimataok, hapkua aolatjutighait ihoaghiyaohimayot titigainagiangitni uvalu kionahoagiangita kanok hapkua nunaliit kiohimayaitnik, ihomaghutaitnik uvalu ihomalotaitnik tatjagionak. Sabina-kut huli ihuaghainiaktot hapkuninga Nunaliitni Ilaovaliatjutighamingnik Parnaiyaklogit kakugungukaikpat taimatot aolaganginagiangitni.

Allat atanguyaoyut parnaiyaotait ihuaghaghimayait ukkua Nanminikaktot pitjutaoyot hapkuning inuit okaotaitnik uvalu ihomalotaitnik. Oktotigilogit, Sabina-kut aghokutigivlugit havagihimaliktait tatva ihoiyaotigitkonagit hapkua havagiyaoyomayot hapkuninga inulikinikut – pivalianikut uvalu avatilikinikut tatvanga Havagiyaoyomayomit, tatvalo atokhimaliktait tamakmik ukkua kaplunaat naonaiyaotait uvalu Inuit Kaoyimayaktokait hamna havagivlugo. Tatvataok huli, Sabina-kut ihoaghaihimaliktot hapkuninga maligakhanik uvalu parnaiyaotighanik hapkuninga pingahunik ihomalutigiyaitnik hapkua nunaliit: Tukuit, ikaluit uvalu immap halumaninganit, uvalu uyagaghiokvikmit koviogakvit uvalu halomailgot. Sabina-kut ilaliotihimaliktaat tonighihimatjutigivlugit hapkua toktotighait kitot Kitikmeotni nunaliit ilaliotilugit hivoliotiyughat havaghat, nanminikaktot havaghait uvalu ilihaotighait hapkua havagomayot, huli ihoaghaihimalogit hapkua ihomagiloaktait Kitikmeotni aitoktaotjutighaita maligait, uvalu akkiliktoinik tamaitanik taksiliokutinik uvalu manighagiyakhaitnik kitot ukkua atangukataoyot timioyot. Unalo Inuit Kanogiliyokaknikat Ikkayohiagotighaita Angikutat (IIBA) aivatjutaoyagiakakniaktok pikatigiligot ukkua KIA-kut ihoakhaikatigilugit hapkuninga Sabina-kut tunighimatjutaitnik ikkayohiagotighanik. Sabina-kut nigiokutikaktot ilaliotigiyomavlugo ihoaghitiyomavlugit hapkua Kitikmeotnin havagiaktokataktot nani hinikaghimaitomik havakvikmut tingmikataklotik uvalunin onoilotik Ekaluktutiami. Hiniktakataknik angilgagingitamingni, oktotigilugo Yaloyaimi, taimailiokatagomangitot ayoknangitpat. Una Havaktot Ikkayoktaoyomakpata Ikkayotighak (EAP) hatkiomaniaktok tamaitnun Sabina-kuni havaktunot uvalu katangutaitnun uvalu tamaita hapkua havaktiit pikatikagungnaktot hapkuninga Havaktolikiyiitnik okakatikagomanigomik nalaktaohimaitomik. Huli tohaktititjutighanik tohagomaniguffi ukkua Sabina-kut tonighihimatjutaitnik nalaghugit hapkua inuit okaotaitnik uvalu ihomalotaitnik titigaghimayot tatvani Oigoani 1.6.3 uma Onipkap 3-mi uvalu Onipkami 10-mi (Atanguyaoyot Parnaiyaotaitni).

Kavamatkut Ilaotjutait

Pitjutigiyaat ukkua Sabina-kut kavamalikinikut ilaotjutaitnik havaginahoakhugit kavamatkut havaktiit naonaitiaghimayonik tohaktitikatagomavlugit hapkuninga toghiotaoyomik Havaghamik uvalu hapkuninga allatkinik maligalikinikut parnaiyaotaitnik ikkayotaoniakmata hapkuninga hannatjutighaitnik. Sabina-kut huli tohaktitikatainaktot ukkua Havakvigiyaitnin tohagominaktonik Kavamatkut havaktigiyaitnun havagiyaita kiglikhaitnik natkonaotigiyaitniklonin, taimatot ihuatkiyanik parnyaiyaotighanik havaginiaktaita ihuaghaotighaitnik uvalu parnaighimatiangiangita pikataoyamingni hapkuninga avatilikinikut naonaiyailigiakata, hapkua piyomayait ukkua Sabina-kut ukkua kavamatkut ilaotjutighaitnik havagilogit ihuaghakatigilugit imatot:

- Ihoaghailoni avatinokutighanik tohaktitaikatigikataklotik uvalu okakatigiikataotilotik taimatot okpigiakatigikumik havaginiaktatik nakoatot inikpagiangita.

- Tohaktitaikataknagikpaklogit ukkua kavamatkut havaktigiyait hapkuninga havagiyaohimaaktonik kilaminoak, igaktoghimaitomik uvalu ihuaghitihimalogit ikkayotighait ukkua kavamatkut katimayiit ihivgiokiakalikata hapkuninga toghiotaoyonik havaghanik.
- Toghikataklotik tohaktitjutinik uvalu kaoyimayaitnik tatvanga kavamatkut katimayiitnin ikayokpaliotighamingnik ukkua Sabina-kut ihomalotaoyonik tatvalo ihoaghaotighaitnik maligalikinikut parnaiyaotighanik.

Sabina-kut pikatigiikataghimaliktait kaffiktaghutik ukkua kavamatokatkut katimayiit haffuma havagiyaoyomayup mighagot, ilaliotivlugit ukkua Kanatami Okioktaktuatni Pivalianikut Katimayiit (pikatigiloakhugit hapkua,), Tagiokmiotalikiyiit Kanatami, Nunakakaktolikiyiit uvalu Okioktaktomi Pivalialikiyiit Kanatami, Avatilikiyiit Kanatami, Nungolaitolikiyiit Kanatami, uvalu Ingilgayolikiyiit Kanatami. Sabina-kut nigioginaktaitni ukkua Okiokaktomi Havagiyaoyonik Monaghiyioyot Havakviit ikkayoktigiyomavlogit tohaktititkatigiikataotivlotik, uvalu ihoaghaikatigilugit nakutiyanik kamatokatkot havaktigiyaitnik ilaokataoyoghanik katimatitlugit uvalu allanik hulilokakutaitnik pikataokataktoghanik tatvalo havagiyaoyok kimilgoktaoyagiakakat pikataoyoghanik.

Ukkua Nunavut Kavamatkut ilaokataokatakmiyot, uvalu hakiomavaghutik ayungitamingnik okaotjikataghutik hapkuninga avatilikinikut naonaiyailikangata uvalu ihivgioktaoligangata hapkua toghioktaohimayot uyagaghiokvioyomayut iloani Nunavumi

Sabina-kut huli havakatigihimakniaktait ukkua Nunavut Kavamatkut havaktiat hapkuninga kavamatkut havagiyaghaitnik kihianilo pikatigilugit hapkua naliat havakvigiyait piyagiakagangata (Oktotigilugo hapkua pikataoyomayot hapkuninga inulikinikut- pivalianikut uvalu angotigalikinikut). Ukkua Nunatiami Kavamatkut ilaokataoniaktugaloit hapkuninga naonaiyainikut hapkuninga tiitikniliokutinik uvalu halumailgok hiamakpalianighagot hamna havagiyaoniaktok mighagot.

Sabina-kut atoghimaliktait amihuyonik kavamatkut ihoakutaitnik uvalu namaginaktait havakatigitiagahoakhugit nakoatot. Hivunighitjutighanik uvalu katimakatigikataghugit hapkua alatkiit kavamatkut aviktoghimayonik uvalu atanikakvioyoni atanguyagiyait. Hapkua katimatjutigikataktait taimaginaktot ilaliotinahoaghugit amigaitkiyanik kitonik inuknik (uvalu ihoaghihimagangat), alatkinik pikataoyomayonik havagiyaoniaktonik.

Sabina-kut timingata kagitaoyakut makpigangat (http://www.sabinagoldsilver.com/s/Home.asp) tatvalo ukkua Nanminikaktot Havagiyaita-naonaitiaghimayot kagitaoyakut makpigangat (http://www.backriverproject.com) nakokutaovaktot Havagiyaitnik tohaktitjutighaitnik uvalu tamaat notangoktitaokataktot tohaktitjutaoyughanik haffuma Havagiyaoyop mighagot pihimaligiakata. Havagiyaoyot tohaktitjutighat onipkat (havagiyaoloaktot okioktaktokmiotat ihomagiloakhogit taigoaghait) tuyoktaovangmiyot kitonot pikataoyomayonot kavamatkut havaktigiyaitnun. Allat havagiyaoyop tohaktitjutighait uvalu titikat (oktotigilugit, onipkagiyaoyot taigoaghat; havagiyaoyonik onipkangit; piksalioktaohimayot, nivingatat, uvalu nunaoyat; allat titikat) ilaiotinakpagaitlo tohaktitjutighaitnun ukkua kavamatkut havaktiitnik.

Sabina-kut iliitagihimayait aolaganginagiakakniaktait hapkua katimakatigikataklogit tohaktitikataotilotik avatingnot kavamatkut hapkuninga havagiyaoyot mighagot. Kitonik naonaiyatiaghimayonik haffuma Havagiyaoniaktup-mighagot tohaktijutighanik hatkiktaoniakmatjuk tatvunga togaktitlogit NIRB-kunut uvalu ilaliotihimatjuk hapkununga inuit tohaktitjutighaitnun, taima malikalotik piyagiakakniakmata aolatjutinik.

Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit

Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit naonaipkutaoyok imatot “katigokhimayot ilihomayaotiaktot kaoyimayatokaknik,illitkohiktotaitnik, uvalu okpigihimayatokangitnik, aolahimaghugit alangotait atoghimaakhugit uvalu ilihaotitiaghugit kingovaghatik kangagalok taimani ingilgaknitak atokpaghugit ” (NIRB 2007). Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit naonaiyaotait hatkitinahoaghugit kanok nakugotaoniaktonik onipkanik titigakhugit hapkua alatkinnik angoniakutaovaghimayonik, angotighanik, ikalukhiokutaitnik, nayokpagaiknik uvalu aolakvigivaktaitnik tahamani ingilgayangani. Tavalo atogaoyungnakmiyot hapkua naonaitiaghimayonik tohaktitjutighanik haffuma nunagiyaoyop iliitkohianik,inulikinikut – iliitkohiktotainik uvalu hannavioyonik, okpikniakutaitnik, nakoakukutaitnik uvalu ahiagot ihomagiyaoyonik.

Sabina-kut iliitagihimayat hapkua kangagalok atogaovaghimayot nakukutaoningit Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit uvalu hapkuninga piyominakningitnik hapkua nunaliit aolatjutaitnik atoghimaghugit hapkununga avatilikinikut naonaiyaotaoyonik hapkununga toghiotaoyonot havagiyaoyomayaitnun. Taimaitmat, Sabina-kut ayogotigihimayat havagitiaghugit ilaliotinahoakhugit hapkua nunaliit piyomayait Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit atoghugit haffuma Havagiyaoyop parnaiyaotaitnun titigaoyaknikutlo. Makpigak 3-mi naonaipkutaoyot ukkua Sabina-kut havagiyomayaitnik haffuma Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik pitjutigivlugo uvalu kanok havagiyaoyut katighokhugit uvalu nomikigivlugit. Naonaitiaghimayot tiiigaghimayot kanok hamna Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit atoktaohimalikmangata hapkuninga havagiyaitnun onipkaktaohimayot tatvani Makpigak 3-mi, Titikat 3.1-1 – Atohiit hapkuninga Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik tatvani Sabina-kut Inighimaitoni Avatilikinikut Kangogiliyokaknikat Titigaghimayaitni haffuma Ukkuhikhalikmi Havagiyaoniaktop, tatvalo huli titighakhimayot naonaiyatiaghimavlugit hapkunani onipkalioktaohimayoni tatvani DEIS-gani.

Sabina-kut atoghimaliktot, uvalunin atokniaktait, hapkua talimat naonaipkutait tatvani Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitni: una Naonaiyaotit Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik Havangat (NTKP) kagitaoyaitni onipkangat haffuminga Havagiyaoyop, alatkinnik-iliitkohiitnik okaotikaghutik, una onipkak tatja atogaohimaktonik uvalu onipkangit hatkiomayot Nunatiami Inuit Kaoyimayatokangita onipkangitni, hapkua katighoktaohimayot inuit nalaktitlugit katimatjutaohimyot, tatvalo allaniit piyaohimayot. Taimataok, hamna Inuit Kaoyimayaktokangit iliitkohiit ikkayotaoyot hivunighitjutigivlogit ukkua Sabina-kut ihomaghutaitnun pitjutigivlugo hamna Havagiyaoyok uvalu ihoaghaktaotaghimaliktok tatvunga iliitkohiktotighaitnun hapkua Nanminikaktot tamatkiomavlugit Havagiyaoyop ataniktotighaita havaghaitnun. Tatvataok tohagominaktok onipkaklogit ukkua Sabina-kut ikkayoktigivlugit KIA-kut ukkuninga malgoknik havagiyaoyonik Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik naonaiyaivlutik – hanaikatigivlugit hapkuninga Noaniyaotit Havagiyaitnik NTKP-nik kagitaoyakut onipkalioghimayonik uvalu atoghimakhugit hapkunani Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitni Ilihaktititilogit. Tatva ikkayokatigiikhutik Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik havaghanik Angikutikakhimayot attiliokatigiikhotik ukkua Sabina-kut uvalu ukkua KIA-kut tatvani May 2012-mi. Attiliokataovlotik haffuminga angikutimik ukkua Sabina-kut pinagialatkitjutigiyaat hapkuninga Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik pihimayaitnik ukkua KIA-kut tatvani Naonaiyaotitni NTKP-gani kagitaoyami. Una angikutigihimayaat huli naonaipkutikaktok hapkuninga maligoakutaoyughanik ukkua Sabina-kut atotighaitnik hapkuninga Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik. Ukkua Sabina-kut uvalu KIA-kut ilaliotivlugit ikkayokagigiktot katighokhugit uvalu onipkaliokhugit notanik (huli takuyaohimaitonik) Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik haffuma Havagiyaoyop kanningani.

Sabina-kut ihomaghutigihimayaat hamna Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit ajikutakyugivlugit hapkuninga kaplunaat naonaiyaitnik tohaktitjutaitnik katighoktaohimayonik tatvunga Havaghak pitjutigivlugo. Oktotigilugit, hamna Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit atoktaohimaliktok kaffinot avatilikinikut uvalu inulikinikut – pivalianikut naonaiyaotaitnik havagiyaohimayonik uvani Havagiyaoyomi. Hamna tohaktitjutaoyok ikayotaongmiyok hapkununga iniktaohimaliktonik inulikinikut – pivalianikut tohaktitaohimayonik, havagiyaohimakhutik notanik uvalu ahianik titigaktaohimaitonik tohagakhanik,

uvalu/uvalunin ihomakhutaolotik himaotighaitnik ihomagiyaita uvalu/uvalunin nomiktigotinik ihomaghutighanik. oktotigilugit, hapkua hivuliit naonaiyaotait ihoaghakhimayot naonaiyaotiginahoakhugit hapkuninga angotighanik ilihimayaolikmata Inuit iliitkohitokaitnun atangmata taimanganin. Hapkua naonaiyaotaoyot ilaliotihimayot hapkununga katighoktaohimayonun uvalu naonaiyaihimaaktaitnun hapkua kaplunaat uvalu Inuit Kaoyimayatokangita kagitaoyaita naonaipkutaitnun (oktotigilogit, tatvanga Naonaiyaotaitnit Havagiyaitnit NTKP kagitaoyamitonik onipkangitni) tatva hila alanguligangat uvalu aipagutoagangat angutighat ayungnaitagangat, ilaliotihimayot hapkununga nahakaohimayonut inniliokvioyot tahamalo ingilgayangit angotighat, uvalu tlaliotihimayait angotighakakvioyot ingilayangoyutlo. Angotighakangningit atogaoyot eloani Nunalingni Naonaiyakvioyop Kaningani (LSA) Aviktoghimaningitni Naonaiyakvioyop Kaningani (RSA), ilaliotilugit hapkua naonaiyaotait attugaoloaktot angotighakakvioyot hapkuavalaak tuktut nalluit, Kivgalokakvioyot tahapkualo tahapkualo nikitoktioyot tugagatjat hitikakviit, uvalu hapkua tingmiat ivvaviita ihhakakviit titigaktaohimayot tatvani Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit atoghugit titigaktaohimayot. Nunaap Eliitkohinga ingilgaat nayuhimaningit uvalu pitkohiktokviit ihomagiyaolaoktot aghutak angotighakakviongmata, taima ehoaghaktaohimayot angotighakakvioghaita naonaipkutighanguktitaoloni uvalu naonaiyaghimaliktot pioyighaovloni angotighakakviit, nani illiitugiyaohimayokagangat

Elangit hapkua angotighakakvioyot naonaiyaktaohimayot pikatigivalogit okaojigivlugit hapkua nunaliitni angoniaktioloaktot manikami havakataovlotik namongakvighaitnik hapkua inukangitomik kungialiokutaovaktot piksaliotot nanilikak manikami nalungitamingni angotighakakvioyoni, ihomagiloaghogit tuktokakningit. Hapkua angoniaktioloaktut ajikiktonik okaotaohimavlotik ilaliotihimavlotiklo pitjutigivlugit hapkua napaktikvighaitnik atogaoyonik angotighat aoktakvighait uvalu napalikhugit naonaipkutiktokhugit naonaiyaoghimayait. Katimapkaivakmiyot angoniaktot pikatigivlugit hapkunani Ekaluktutiak, Kugluktuk, Kingaok, and Omingmaktok ilaliotihimavlogit hapkua Havakvioyop inulikinikut – pivalianikut naonaiyaotaitnik naonaiyagahoakhugit hapkua tatja ingilgakyagiliktait anguniaktot, angotighakakvioyot uvalu iliitkohiitnik uvalu allat kanok atogaovaktot nunami. Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit angotighat uvalu nunami hulilokagotait onipkagivagait hapkununga Nanminikaktonot Inuit nalaktitlugit katimapkaititlugit. Hapkua tohaktitjutaohimayot hapkunanga havagiyaohimayonit atogaohimayot naonaipkutaovlotik hapkununga inulikinikut uvalu avatilikinikut kanogiliyokaknikat ehoaghaktaohimayot. Sabina-kut ilaliotihimangmiyait atogaloaghugit hapkua ingilgaknitat Inuinnaqtun innitokliohimayot attiit ukkua DEIS-gitni uvalu ukkua Sabina-kut Inuit nalaktitlugit katimapkaigangata.

Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit ikkayotaohimayot hapkuninga tohaktitjutaohimavlotik kanogiliyokaknikat ehoaghaotighanik naonaiyaktaohimavlotik haffuma Havagiyaoniaktop ikkayokpaliotighaitnik hapkuninga kaffioyonik pitjutikakhotik. Oktotigilugo, hamna hivolikpak naonaipkutaoniaktok kanogiliyokaknikat ehoakutaoyughat ehoaghaktaohimayot atokhugit tamakmik ukkua Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit uvalu kaplunaat naonaiyaotaita tohaktitjutait. Kihiani , hapkua naonaiyaotaohimayot hamna Nunaotait NTKP kagiyaoyami onipkagiyaoyot (i.e., KIA 2012) atogaohimangmiyot hapkununga kimilgokutaovlutik uvalu ehoakutaovlotik hapkuninga hivulioyonik VEC/VSEC titigaghimayaitnik haffumunga Havagiyaoniaktomut. Una onipkalioktaohimayok pikaktok hapkuninga nunaoyanik uvalu titigaktiaghimayonik naonaipkutanik angotighatnik, avatilikitjutighaitniklo, uvalu ingilgaknitanik manikami iliitkohiktotaitnik. Hamna tohaktitjutaohimayok pitjutaohimayok uvani onipkami atogaohimayok ihomaghotaovloni imakak hapkua ehoakutaohimayot ilaliotihimatiakniagaloakat tatvunga Havagiyaoniaktomot uvalu, taimaitnikata, hapkua elaliotihimayot tatvunga hivoliitnun VEC/VSEC titikanot. Hamna tohaktitjutighak ilaliotivlugit hapkua tohaktitjutaohimayot tatvani Inuit nalaktitlugit katimatjutait, hapkuat katimatjutait pikatigivlogit hapkua maligalikiyioyot katimayiit, uvalu maligalikinikut ihomaghutaohimayot, atogaohimayot ihomaghutaovlotik hapkununga enektigotaohimayunot VEC/VSEC titikanot. Una eneghimaitok titigak hapkuninga VECs/VSECs okaotaotaghimaliktot tamaitni nunalitni okaotjiyioyot katimayiit katimakatigivlugit tatvani Novaipa 2012-mi uvalu hapkunani Inuit nalaktitlugit katimapkaikataghimangmata tamaitni Kitikmeot nunaliitni

tatvani Appu i 2013-mi ihivgioktaokovlugit uvalu okaotaotkovlugit. Elangit hapkua naonaiyaotaogaloaghutik inuknun nalaktonot, Ihomalotikakpalangitot hapkuninga VEC/VSEC titikanik onipkanguyaohimayonik.

Taimaitmat hamna Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit atoktaovalikmata tatvani Sabina-kut hivoliita naonaipkutait kagitaoyamot katighoktaohimaliktot uvalu kanogiliyokaktinago etkogahoaknik uvalu kanogiliyokaknikat ehoaghaotighaita havaghat, Sabina-kut kingolikpat ihomaghotighait namakniaktot atoghimakpata hapkua Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit. Tamaita hapkua ihomaghutaohimayot ajikuhiogaloaghutit atohighait Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit uvalu kaplonaat naonaiyaotaita kagiyaoyami katighoktaohimayot atoghogit. Kihiani, naonaiyatiaghimayot hapkua naonaiyaotighat ilaliotjuktaoniaghimayot okaotaolotik tamaitni Kitikmeot nunaliitni uvalu hapkua tamaita nunaliitni katimayiit pikatigilogit uvani Novaipa 2013-mi ihivgioktaghait uvalu okaotigiyaghait. Hapkua ihomalotait uvalunin okaotaohimayot katimatitlogit okaotaoniakmiyot ukkua Sabina-kut Kingolikpak Avatilikinikut Naonaitaotaitnik FEIS onipkaginiaktaitnik. Naonaitiaghimayot katimatjutait kapkua katimatitlugit toniyaoniakmiyot tatvani Sabina-kut FEIS-nik toniyaokpata.

Kingolikpamik, hamna Inuit Kaoyimayatokangit ekayotaohimayot tohaktitjutaohimavlotik hapkuninga maligalikinikut uvalu kimilgokutighaitnik haffuma Havaviyaoniaktop. Inuit ihomalotigihait okaotaohimaliktot (oktotigiligot, Inuit nalaktitlugit katimapkaihimangmata uvalu ehoaghaihimangmata) pitjutaoniakata immakak hamna Havagiyaoniaktok ihoilotaoniakat angonighanot (ihomalotigiloaghugit tuktuit) uvalunin ihoiyaotaoniakata hapkuninga anyogaitnik uvalu niginiakviitnik. Maligalikinikut uvalu monagitjutighaita parnaiyaotait ehoaghaktaohimaliktot hapkua haffit VEC-git uvalu VSEC-git hapkua ihoakutaoniakmata ihoiyaotaovalangitangani hamna Havagiyaoniaktok angotighanot uvalu angonighakakvioyonik Inuit ihomagiloaktaitni. Oktotigilogo, haffuma Havagiyaoniaktop oktokniaktait atokloaklugit okiomi apkohiokataktait (apkohiongitkaloaklogit hapkua okiogalok aoyamilo apkotit) apkohioktait okionginakmi hannayaoniaktot okiomi tattiit angiyoni apkohioktaolotik. Taimatot ihoiyaotaongitangita ingilgayangitnik hapkua tuktuit, aghait, uvalu allat angotighat aoyami ingilgahimaaktitlugit; ihoiyaotaongitangitalo taimaitjutaolotik naotianik niginiakvioyoni apkohiogahoaligaikpata.

Aktokpalianinga uvalu ikpignakpalangitot hapkua maligalikinikut uvalu ehoakutaoyot monaghitjutighaita parnaiyaotighait hapkununga angotighanot VEC-git uvalu hapkua ehoaghaotighait hapkununga Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnot atogaoyot hapkununga parnaiyaotaitnun, hapkua naiyaghimayot tatvani Onipkangitni 3 uvalu naonaitiaghimayot naniitot tatvani DEIS-mi. Inuit Kaoyimayaktokangit huli atogaoniaktot hapkunani kimilgokutaoniaktoni hapkuninga ihoilotaoyungnaktoni tatvani Havakvioniaktomi. Tatva kihingoktaoniangitot hamna Inuit Kaoyimayaktokangit ekayotaoloaktok hapkununga hivoliknun naonaiyaotaoyonot hivunighami kanogiliyokaknikat ehoaghaotighanot, Kihiani nunaliitni atoktaokataktot Inuit Kaoyimayaktokangit huli hatkomikjutaoniakmata notanik takugotighanik uvalu tohaktitjutighanik ihomaghutaoyoghanik hamna Havakvighaoniaktok havagiyaohimaaktitlugo. Tatva hivonighami katighokvighaat uvalu atohighait hapkuninga Inuit Kaoyimayatokangitnik ehoaghaktaotaghimaliktot kaffinot atanguyat havagiyaghaitnun tatvani Havakvioniaktomi. Oktotigilugo, Sabina-kut Nunaliitni Elaovaliatjutighaita Parnaiyaotighaita tonighimatjutikaktot ema ukkua nanminikaktot katimaptaikatagiakaktot Inuit nalaktitlogit uvalu nunaliit elaokataovaliatitlugit hamna Havagiyaoniaktok havagiyaohimaktaoniaktitlugo. Taimaataok, Hapkua aolatjutighait ehoaghaktaoniaktot titigaghimalogit uvalu kionahoaklugit kanok hapkua nunaliit kiotjutigiyaitnik, oktokuyaitnik uvalu ihomalotaitnik ataotikughikpata. Onipkak 10 (Atanguyaita Parnaiyaotait) katimatjutaoyagiakakniaktot taima ilaliotiyangitni hapkua tohaktitjutaoyoghat tatvunga mighagot.

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BACK RIVER PROJECT

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT Supporting Volume 3: Public Consultation, Government Engagement, and Traditional Knowledge

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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.

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
ADFN	Akaitcho Dene First Nations
AIP	Agreement-in-Principle
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DEIS	draft Environmental Impact Statement
FEIS	final Environmental Impact Statement
HTO	Hunters and Trappers Organizations
IIBA	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement
KIA	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
LSA	Local Study Area
NBS	Network for Business Sustainability
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NLCA	Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NPMO	Northern Projects Management Office
NSMA	North Slave Métis Alliance
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated's
NTKP	Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
PDAC	Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
QIA	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
RDAG	Resource Development Advisory Group
RIA	Regional Inuit Associations
RSA	Regional Study Area
Sabina	Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.
STEM	science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
TFN	Tungavik Federation of Nunavut
TK	Traditional Knowledge

UNDHR	United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
VEC	Valued Ecosystem Components
VSEC	Valued Socio-economic Components

1. Public Consultation and Engagement

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1. Public Consultation and Engagement

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Conformity with EIS Guidelines

Sabina has reviewed the *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement For Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s Back River Project* prepared by NIRB (NIRB 2013) and has developed this document in conformance with those guidelines. Heading and sub-heading titles have been organized in such a way as to reflect specific guideline requirements, while the associated text provides relevant details and information. The remainder of this section describes the purpose and goals of public consultation and engagement, regulations and requirements pertaining to public consultation and engagement for the Project, consultation and engagement with Aboriginal organizations and potentially affected communities regarding the development of the Project, methods used and the results of Sabina's public consultation and engagement program, and an overview of Sabina's Community Involvement Plan.

1.1.2 Purpose and Goals of Public Consultation and Engagement

Public consultation and engagement is a legal requirement in Nunavut, an industry best practice, and important corporate commitment. Effective public consultation and engagement helps ensure that community members are informed and knowledgeable about proposed projects, that community support for those projects is more readily obtained, and sustainable development goals are achieved. More generally, public participation contributes to the improved substance and acceptability of decision-making. The process of decision making is also improved when the public is involved (Funtowicz and Ravetz 1993; Eden 1996; Barton 2002; Mitchell 2002; Pring and Noe 2002; Innes and Booher 2004; Parkins and Mitchell 2005; O'Faircheallaigh 2009; Diduck 2010).

To date, the focus of Sabina's public consultation and engagement program has been on the exploration and environmental assessment/permitting phases of the Project. Public consultation and engagement is particularly important during this phase of the mining lifecycle, as it is a time when new and unfamiliar developments are first proposed to local communities, large amounts of new information are shared, and when community relationships and trust are only beginning to be developed. It is also a period when regulators carefully evaluate the degree to which community concerns have been addressed by project proponents. Thus, a key goal of Sabina's public consultation and engagement program has been to ensure the Company obtains a 'social licence to operate,' by securing the support of a majority of residents from potentially impacted local communities. In order to obtain this goal, a number of process goals have been followed:[3]

- ***Identification and prioritization of communities and community stakeholder groups***. Key communities and community stakeholder groups were identified early in Project development, in order to focus the Company's future community consultation and engagement activities. Stakeholders were generally defined as any group or individual who can affect, or who can be affected by, the corporation or its activities (Freeman et al. 2007). However, Sabina also acknowledges that certain stakeholder groups are more prominent than others (Mitchell et al. 1997) and deserving of greater attention. Accordingly, Sabina has tailored its public

[3] These process goals are loosely based on the 'four steps to community stakeholder engagement' presented in NBS (2012).

consultation and engagement efforts to reflect the unique context of Nunavut's Kitikmeot Region and northern Canada more generally. Section 1.4 describes the priority communities that were consulted and engaged about the Project, while Section 1.5 describes the various methods Sabina employed to do so.

- ***Developing an understanding of key community and stakeholder views regarding the Project***. Once key communities and stakeholder groups were identified, Sabina worked to develop an understanding of the various views, positive and negative, they had regarding the Project. This was accomplished using the methods described in Section 1.5, and documented through formal stakeholder and issue-tracking procedures.
- ***Addressing community and stakeholder issues and expectations***. Once key community and stakeholder issues and expectations were identified, Sabina developed strategies to address them. This has resulted in a project that is more reflective of community needs and more likely to be supported by local communities. Securing community support for the Project is seen by the Company as an iterative process, to be acquired (and maintained) throughout the Project's lifecycle. The results of Sabina's public consultation and engagement program (including a review of key issues raised during public consultation and engagement and Sabina's responses to them) are discussed in Section 1.6.
- ***Continuous improvement***. In order to address community issues and maintain the support of local stakeholders throughout the Project's lifecycle, it will be necessary to continue regular communication with them. Sabina's plans for doing so are described in the Community Involvement Plan. An overview of this plan is described in Section 1.7, while the full document is provided in Volume 10.

The establishment of open, respectful, and jointly beneficial relationships with local communities and stakeholders have been, and will continue to be, key priorities for Sabina. Sabina further recognizes the unique characteristics of the Inuit lifestyle and has strived to engage local communities in a culturally sensitive and appropriate manner. The Company is also committed to maintaining ongoing dialogue with local communities and will continue to be open to suggestions as to how its public consultation and engagement activities can be improved. Likewise, Sabina will adapt its Community Involvement Plan as necessary to ensure it remains relevant and effective. Sabina is also committed to effectively engaging all relevant government agencies and stakeholders about the Project. Section 2 should be consulted for more information on Sabina's government engagement program.

1.2 REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT FOR THE PROJECT

There are a number of regulatory requirements and corporate commitments applicable to Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities for the Project, as described below.

1.2.1 National and International Requirements

Requirements pertaining to public consultation and engagement exist at the national and international levels. In Canada, Aboriginal consultation requirements have been clarified through various court decisions related to Aboriginal rights and title. These requirements generally derive from historic Aboriginal occupation and use of land. In other instances, Aboriginal rights have been guaranteed in historical or modern treaties (e.g., Inuit rights under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement). Aboriginal and treaty rights are further enshrined in section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* (1982). The Crown also has a 'duty to consult' with Aboriginal communities when their rights may be infringed by a proposed mineral development project. However, various 'procedural' aspects of this duty to consult are in practice often delegated to industry. Specific consultation requirements will generally differ

between mining projects, but various federal agencies (e.g., Natural Resources Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada) have now developed guidance documents on public engagement and consultation for resource development activities.

The Government of Canada is also a signatory or supporter of international agreements that pertain to citizen rights, consultation, and engagement. One notable example is the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which sets out the individual and collective rights of Indigenous peoples, as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues. It emphasizes the rights of Indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions and to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations. It also prohibits discrimination against Indigenous peoples, promotes their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them, and promotes their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own visions of economic and social development. More broadly, the Government of Canada is a signatory to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR). The Declaration is the basic international pronouncement of the inalienable and inviolable rights of all members of the human family. It lists numerous rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural - to which people everywhere are entitled.

1.2.2 Regulatory Requirements in Nunavut

There are a number of additional regulatory requirements pertaining to public consultation and engagement for mining projects in Nunavut. The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) establishes most precedents in this regard. The NLCA is a comprehensive land claims agreement that was signed in 1993 between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada. As a result of signing the NLCA, Inuit exchanged Aboriginal title to all their traditional land in the Nunavut Settlement Area for a series of rights and benefits. These benefits included ownership of nearly 18% of the land in Nunavut, including mineral rights to 2% of these lands; a cash settlement of $1.173 billion; and the creation of the Territory of Nunavut (in April 1999) with a government dedicated to serving the interests of all Nunavummiut. The NLCA also created various ‘institutions of public government’ (IPGs) such as the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and Nunavut Water Board (NWB).

NIRB has been conducting project screening, review, and monitoring tasks since 1996, and was created to ensure that Inuit have an opportunity to be formally involved in, and even direct, impact assessment in Nunavut (Rusk et al. 2009). For example, NIRB requires that mineral development proponents involved in the NIRB environmental assessment process consult with all potentially-affected communities. Public consultation is included as one of the ‘10 minimum EIS requirements’ for proponents in NIRB’s *Guide to the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements* (NIRB 2006a). NIRB (2006a) states:

> *Pre-project consultations with locally affected persons must meet or exceed usual consultation practices in Canada. When at all possible, information about the project must be distributed and comments collected with a view to resolving any differences. Discussions should include, but not be limited to, land uses, policies, resource uses, archaeological areas, infrastructure, and terrain sensitivities. Inuit cultural concerns must be highlighted throughout. All comments from the public must be summarized, documented, and presented in the EIS.*

More specifically, NIRB (2006b) recommends that proponents preparing an EIS describe their public consultation program, describe the results of the consultation process, demonstrate linkages between the results of the consultation process and project decision making, describe issues raised during consultations and any resolutions to those issues, and a description of the consultation plan for the life

of the project. These requirements have been formally stipulated and described in the NIRB document *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s Back River Project (NIRB File No. 12MN036), April 2013*.

The NWB also requires community involvement in the water licensing process for mining projects, through public commenting and public hearing mechanisms. The NWB is additionally in the process of developing a 'Community Consultation' guidance document for water licence applicants, which Sabina will review and incorporate once it becomes available.

The Government of Nunavut's Department of Economic Development and Transportation has prepared additional guidance on community consultation for mining projects in Nunavut. The document *Consulting with Communities in Nunavut: A Guide to Community Consultation for the Mineral Exploration and Mining Sector* (Government of Nunavut 2012) describes the Nunavut context, provides information on the types of stakeholders that should be consulted within communities, suggests methods and strategies for engaging local communities, and presents troubleshooting options.

Finally, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated's (NTI) *Mining Policy* (NTI 1997) contains provisions related to community consultation and engagement. Under this policy, NTI requires that all stakeholders be given a meaningful opportunity to participate in mineral development decision-making, and that all these participatory processes be open, transparent, timely, and well-defined. NTI additionally has three policy statements that support their objective of improving consultation and clarifying decision-making in regards to mineral developments:

- NTI shall encourage and promote cultural sensitivity in all mining activities.
- NTI requires that companies carry out meaningful consultations with Inuit organizations, government and affected communities prior to and throughout the duration of exploration and mining projects.
- NTI requires that decisions concerning exploration and mine development be based on appropriate Traditional Knowledge (TK) and scientific information.

1.2.3 Corporate Commitments

Sabina has made additional corporate commitments to public consultation and engagement, as found in its Sustainable Development Policy. Amongst other commitments discussed in this policy, the Company has committed to:

- Implement proven management systems and procedures to implement our sustainable development objectives. A priority will be placed on developing management systems pertaining to the environment, health and safety, emergency response, and stakeholder engagement.
- Work closely with local communities and project stakeholders to understand their needs, address their concerns, and share project-related benefits. Together, we will develop our projects in a responsible and locally respectful manner. Our goal is to earn and maintain a social licence to operate at all our operations.
- Work with employees, contractors, and stakeholders to promote a culture of open and meaningful dialogue so that any known or suspected departures from this policy or related procedures are reported to management in a timely manner.

- Continuously strive to improve our performance and contributions to sustainable development. Monitoring and reporting programs will be implemented at each of our operations to ensure compliance and proactively address potential deficiencies in our policies and procedures.

Sabina is also committed to following mining industry best practices in its public consultation and engagement activities, including that found in the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada's (2013) *E3Plus Framework for Responsible Exploration*. More particularly, the Company is committed to following the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada's (PDAC 2013) basic principles for successful community engagement:

- *Respect* – Ensure respect for all parties in the process;
- *Honesty* – Ensure full, true and plain disclosure of information;
- *Inclusion* – Ensure the process is inclusive, so that all parties who should be present are indeed present;
- *Transparency* – Establish and maintain complete transparency in all aspects of the process; and
- *Communication* – Listen to the community and talk with its members.

1.3 CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITH ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS

1.3.1 Inuit Organizations

Sabina has and will continue to engage with the two primary Inuit organizations with rights and responsibilities in the Project area, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI). Kitikmeot Region communities have also been a key focus of Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities, and are described in Section 1.4.

1.3.1.1 Kitikmeot Inuit Association

The KIA is a birthright development corporation representing and benefiting the Kitikmeot Inuit of Nunavut. The Kitikmeot Region is located in the western part of Nunavut and covers approximately 450,000 km^2. It has five permanent and two seasonal communities, with a total population of 6,012 (see Figure 1.3-1). The KIA's mandate is "To represent the interests of Kitikmeot Inuit by protecting and promoting our social, cultural, political, environmental and economic well-being." They protect and manage 20% of surface lands (i.e., 103,360 km^2) in the Kitikmeot Region for the economic and social benefit of their people (KIA 2013).

All of the Project's existing camps and infrastructure that is proposed to be built are located within the Kitikmeot Region. Accordingly, The KIA has been engaged on a regular basis by Sabina. Periodic site visits have been arranged for KIA board members and members of the KIA Lands, Environment and Resources Department, and the KIA has been kept informed of Sabina's various Project developments. The KIA and Sabina have also collaborated in the development and execution of the Project's TK study (see Section 3 for more information).

The KIA is additionally responsible for issuing licences related to land and water use on Inuit Owned Land in the Kitikmeot Region, and Sabina is required to post reclamation security and negotiate wildlife compensation with them. Sabina is also required under the NLCA to negotiate an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) with the KIA (see Section 1.5.3 for more information). As such, regular communication pertaining to these matters has occurred between Sabina and the KIA throughout the Project's development.

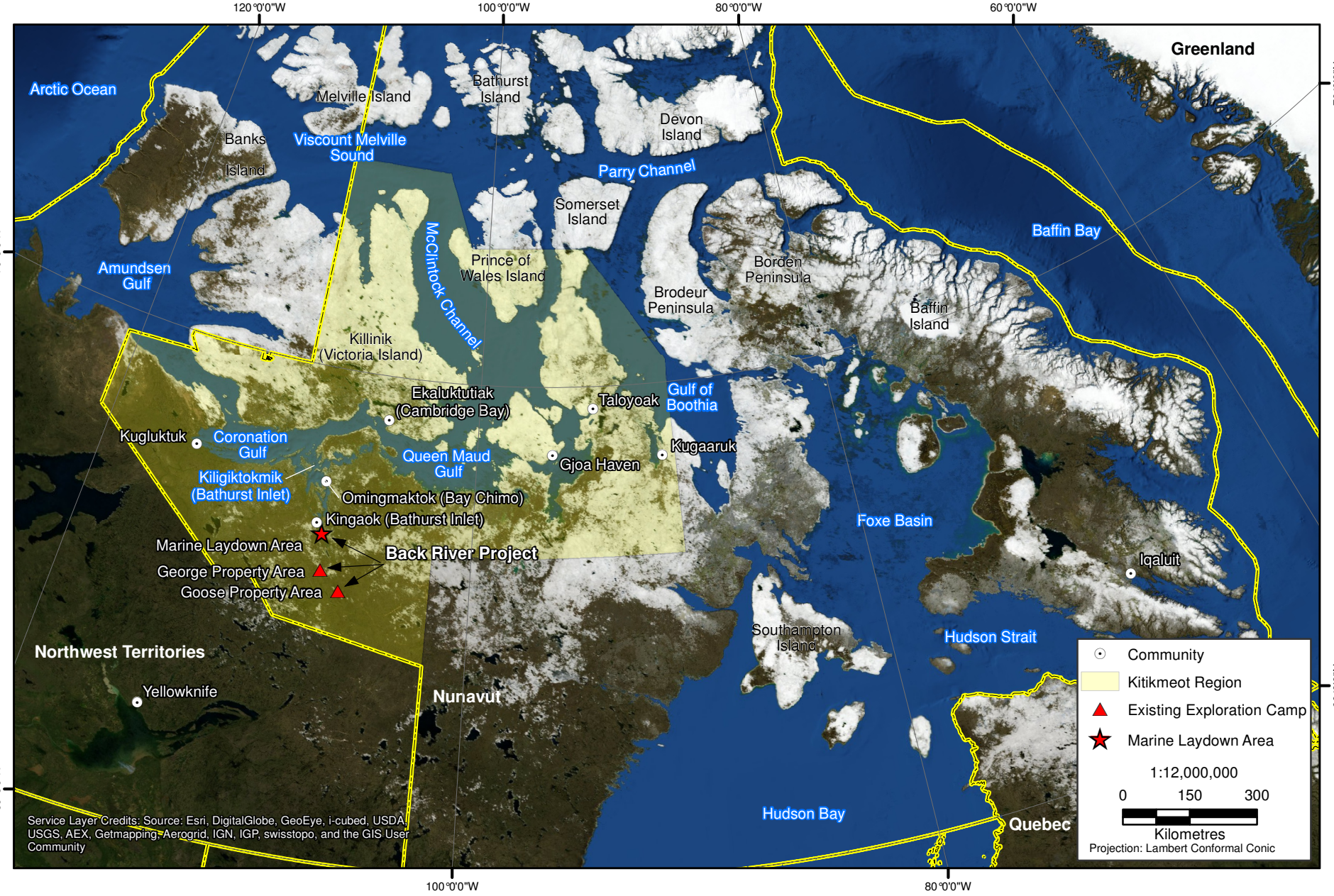

Figure 1.3-1

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

The Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut

Figure 1.3-1

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The Kitikmeot Region communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Kingaok, Omingmaktok, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, and Kugaaruk have also been the main focus of Sabina's consultation and engagement activities to-date. This is due to these communities' proximity to the Project, their potential to be affected by Project-related socio-economic effects, (e.g., land use, employment initiatives, business opportunities), their potential to be affected by Project-related ecosystemic effects (e.g., effects on watersheds and wildlife), and linkages to other aspects of the Project. Detailed information on Sabina's consultation and engagement activities with these communities is provided in following sections of this volume.

1.3.1.2 Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) is the organization that represents Inuit under the NLCA. NTI's mission is to foster Inuit economic, social and cultural well-being through the implementation of the NLCA. NTI implements Inuit obligations in the NLCA, and ensures that other parties to the NLCA meet their obligations. NTI's predecessor, Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN), signed the historic 1993 NLCA with the Government of Canada. NTI is governed by a Board of Directors elected by Nunavut Inuit who are 16 years of age and older. Three members of NTI's 10-member Board of Directors are executive officers of NTI. Six members are nominated by Regional Inuit Associations (RIAs) and include their presidents. There are three RIAs in Nunavut: the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kivalliq Inuit Association, and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association. The chair of Nunavut Trust also sits as an ex-officio member of the NTI Board (NTI 2013).

NTI has been engaged by Sabina at various times throughout the exploration and environmental assessment/permitting phase of the Project. For example, an NTI representative participated in the Resource Development Advisory Group (RDAG) meeting for the Project in 2011 and NTI has been kept informally advised of Project developments since that time. However, most of Sabina's consultation and engagement with Inuit organizations occurs with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (see above).

1.3.2 Northwest Territories Aboriginal Organizations

A number of Northwest Territories Aboriginal organizations have been (or will be) engaged for the Project, including the Akaitcho Dene First Nations, the Tlicho Government, and North Slave Métis Alliance. [4] Engagement has occurred (or will occur) primarily through informational meetings with the leadership and other representatives of these organizations. Publically available TK from these organizations has also been reviewed by Sabina and documented in a report on Northwest Territories Aboriginal TK (Appendix V3-3B). However, as this report was not published until the later stages of draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) finalization, its findings were not fully integrated into the DEIS. Rather, the findings of this report will be integrated into Sabina's final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) submission (see Section 3 for more information).

Community public meetings and other forms of community outreach have not been organized with Northwest Territories Aboriginal organizations. This is because the Project will have very limited potential interaction with the communities these organizations represent. A map of land information related to Aboriginal groups in the Northwest Territories prepared by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (Figure 1.3-2; AANDC 2012) is provided for reference.

[4] Sabina was attempting to organize a number of meetings with Northwest Territories Aboriginal organizations at the time this DEIS volume was being prepared. These meetings were being planned to occur in November 2013. The details and outcomes of these meetings will be provided in Sabina's FEIS submission.

1.3.2.1 Akaitcho Dene First Nations

The Akaitcho Dene First Nations (ADFN) consists of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation (located in N'dilo and Dettah), the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation (located in Lutsel K'e), and the Deninu Kue First Nation (located in Fort Resolution). The Akaitcho Dene First Nations, the Government of Canada, and the Government of the Northwest Territories are currently negotiating a comprehensive land claims agreement (called the Akaitcho Process) that will clarify ownership and rights to land and resources in the region, and how they will be managed. It will also describe the structure, operation, legal status, and extent of the Akaitcho government.

The three parties signed a Framework Agreement on July 25, 2000 that lists the subjects for negotiation and describes how the parties will negotiate an Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) and Final Agreement. Formal negotiations towards an AIP began in September 2001. An Interim Measures Agreement was signed on June 28, 2001, which provides for a pre-screening process that allows the ADFN the opportunity to review applications for certain licences, permits and dispositions of land. On November 21, 2007, Canada and the ADFN reached an agreement for the interim land withdrawal of 62,000 km^2 of federal crown land within the ADFN's asserted traditional territory. The next step for Akaitcho Process negotiations is to complete an AIP.

The ADFN may choose to participate in the NIRB-led review about the Project due to its proximity to some Akaitcho asserted and/or traditional use areas, certain transboundary considerations (e.g., caribou), and the Project's potential use of winter road corridors (including the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road) in the region. Sabina met with representatives of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation in November 2012 and proposed to meet with them again in November 2013 to review Project plans, share information, and discuss concerns. The Project's potential effects on caribou were identified as the Yellowknives Dene First Nation's primary concern during the November 2012 meeting. The Yellowknives Dene First Nation were also involved in the scoping of NIRB's environmental assessment of the Project; for example, they submitted formal comments to NIRB about the Project. Similar meetings with the other ADFN members (i.e., Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation and the Deninu Kue First Nation) were proposed to occur in November 2013.

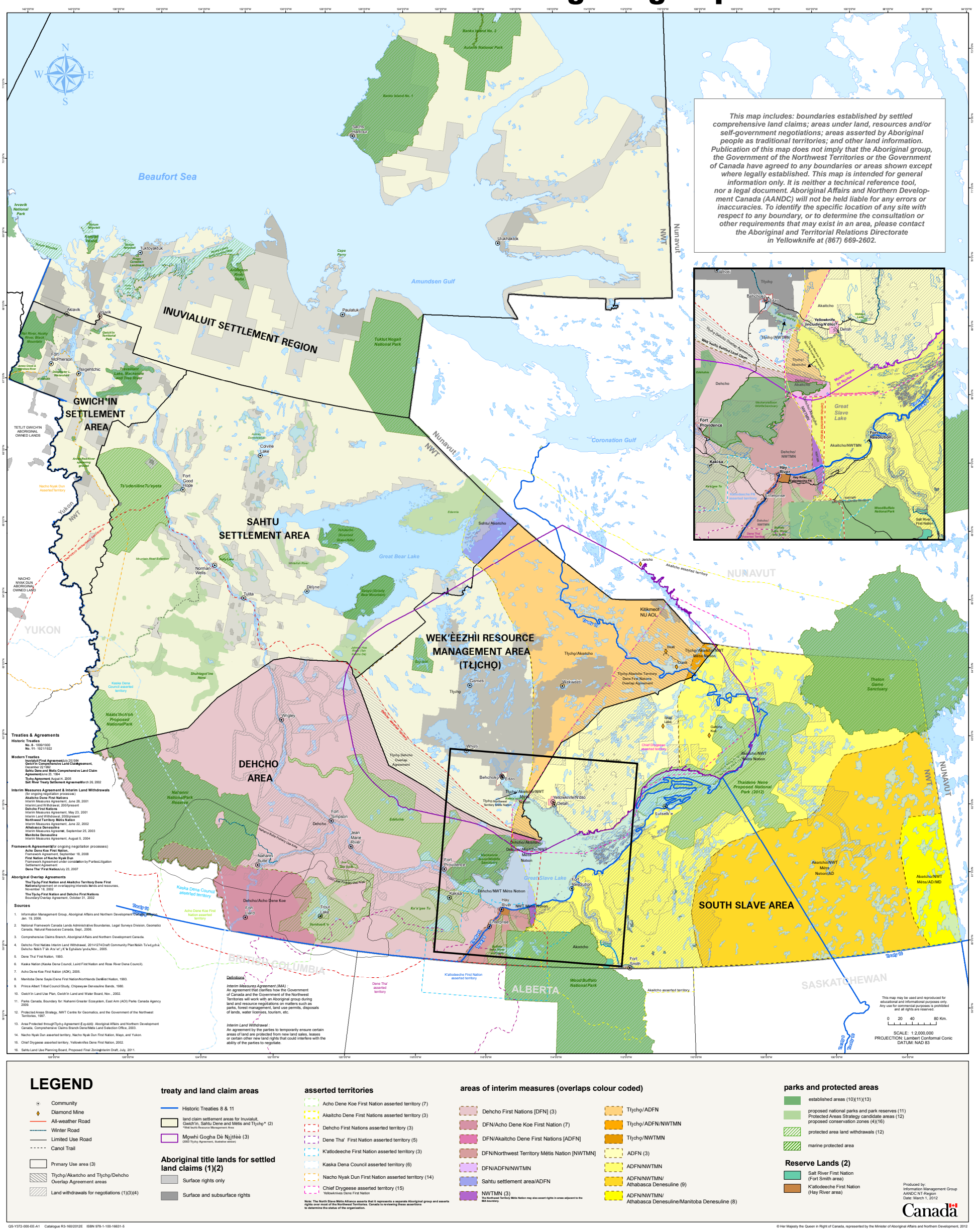
One additional way in which the ADFN has been engaged is through use of TK previously collected and publically available. While new ADFN TK was not collected by Sabina, existing studies of Northwest Territories Aboriginal TK have been summarized in a report in the DEIS (see Appendix V3-3B). One major focus of this review of existing studies was on TK associated with caribou, as this is a topic where community concerns were deemed most likely to arise. The TK section of this volume (i.e., Section 3) contains more information on the studies that were conducted.

1.3.2.2 Tlicho Government

The Tlicho Government represents the four Dene communities of Behchoko, Whati, Gameti and Wekweeti, and was formed as a result of the signing of the Tlicho land claims agreement in 2003. The Tlicho land claims agreement established the Wek'èezhìi boundary, which is an area in which the Tlicho Government has various management authorities related to natural resources (e.g., through co-management structures such as the Wek'èezhìi Land and Water Board and Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board). Furthermore, certain development activities outside the Wek'èezhìi boundary (e.g., activities that will substantially alter the quality, quantity or rate of flow of water on or flowing through or adjacent to Tlicho lands) must be approved by the Tlicho Government.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada | Affaires autochtones et Développement du Nord Canada

NWT land information related to Aboriginal groups



QS-Y372-000-EE-A1 Catalogue R3-160/2012E ISBN 978-1-100-16631-5

Source: AANDC (2012).

The traditional use area of the Tlicho people is called Monfwi Gogha De Niitlee, an area which stretches into the southwestern part of the Kitikmeot Region. Subject to certain limitations (such as land held under a surface lease or in fee simple), Tlicho Citizens also have harvesting rights throughout Monfwi Gogha De Niitlee at all times of the year. The location of both the Wek'èezhìi boundary and the Monfwi Gogha De Niitlee boundary are shown in Figure 1.3-2. The Tlicho Government has established the Kwe Beh Working Group (http://tlicho.ca/content/kwe-beh-working-group) to manage the implementation of IBAs in the Tlicho region and manage all related mining and roads files.

The Tlicho Government may choose to participate in the NIRB-led review about the Project because of its proximity to some Tlicho traditional use areas, certain transboundary considerations (e.g., caribou), and the Project's potential use of winter road corridors (including the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road) in the region. Sabina proposed to meet with representatives of the Kwe Beh Working Group in November 2013 to review Project plans, share information, and discuss concerns. One additional way in which the Tlicho have been engaged is through use of TK previously collected and publically available. While new Tlicho TK was not collected by Sabina, existing studies of Northwest Territories Aboriginal TK have been summarized in a report in this DEIS (see Appendix V3-3B). One major focus of this review of existing studies was on TK associated with caribou, as this is a topic where community concerns were deemed most likely to arise. The TK section of this volume (i.e., Section 3) contains more information on the studies that were conducted.

1.3.2.3 North Slave Métis Alliance

The North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA) represents the direct descendants of Métis who used and occupied land in the North Slave Region of the Northwest Territories prior to 1921. Many NSMA members now reside in the community of Yellowknife. The NSMA's mandate includes the assertion, protection, and implementation of the Aboriginal rights of the North Slave Métis people; and the exercise of Métis responsibility to protect the environment and to promote and enhance Métis education, economic, social, and cultural development.

The NSMA has applied on multiple occasions to commence land claims negotiations with the Government of Canada, but these applications have all been rejected.[5] Currently, the NSMA state that a 'North Slave Métis Homeland' exists that encompasses all of Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, the Mackenzie River to just north of Tulita, and the Coppermine River in Nunavut. They also state this homeland stretches as far east as south-western Bathurst Inlet and includes portions of the southern shore of Coronation Gulf.

The NSMA may choose to participate in the NIRB-led review about the Project because of its proximity to some NSMA asserted and/or traditional use areas, certain transboundary considerations (e.g., caribou), and the Project's potential use of winter road corridors (including the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road) in the region. Sabina proposed to meet with representatives of the NSMA in November 2013 to review Project plans, share information, and discuss concerns. The NSMA was also involved in the scoping of NIRB's environmental assessment of the Project; for example, the NSMA submitted formal comments to NIRB and participated in a NIRB public scoping meeting in Yellowknife about the Project.

One additional way in which the NSMA has been engaged is through use of TK previously collected and publically available. While new NSMA TK was not collected by Sabina, existing studies of Northwest

[5] The most recent rejection came in February 2013 because the NSMA was unable to provide sufficient evidence to establish the existence of an ancestrally-based, present-day Métis community in the North Slave area with links to a historic Métis community in that area.

Territories Aboriginal TK have been summarized in a report in this DEIS (see Appendix V3-3B). One major focus of this review of existing studies was on TK associated with caribou, as this is a topic where community concerns were deemed most likely to arise. The TK section of this volume (i.e., Section 3) contains more information on the studies that were conducted.

1.4 CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITH POTENTIALLY AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

The communities that have been the focus of Sabina's public consultation and engagement program include Cambridge Bay (Ekaluktutiak), Kugluktuk (Coppermine), Kingaok (Bathurst Inlet), Omingmaktok (Bay Chimo), Gjoa Haven (Ursuqtuq), Taloyoak (Spence Bay), Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay), Yellowknife, and Iqaluit. The location of the Back River Project and distance from its Goose and George Properties and the proposed Marine Laydown Area (MLA) to these potentially affected communities are presented in Figure 1.4-1. Approximate distances of the Project to nearby communities are found in Table 1.4-1.

These communities have been categorized based on the different levels of consultation and engagement employed by Sabina in each location (Figure 1.4-2). Categories were determined using a community's proximity to the Project, their potential to be affected by Project-related socio-economic and ecosystemic effects, and linkages to other aspects of the Project. Each of these categories is described in more detail below. Further information on the individual communities is also provided.

1.4.1.1 Category 1 Communities

Category 1 communities include those communities closest to the Project and are where the Project will have the strongest ecosystemic or socio-economic influence. Category 1 communities have been engaged by Sabina more frequently and intensively than other communities in the region. During the exploration and environmental assessment/permitting phase, the Company has hosted public meetings with Category 1 communities at least twice per year, with additional meetings being conducted as necessary. Other forms of outreach (e.g., social media, newsletters, radio shows) were also used in these locations, and community advisory groups were established to provide Sabina with additional community-level feedback. Residents of Category 1 communities will be given employment and contracting opportunity preference for the Project, and Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk will serve as points-of-hire. Additionally, the focus of Sabina's TK study has been on these four communities.

Cambridge Bay (Ekaluktutiak)

The Inuinnaqtun name for Cambridge Bay is Ekaluktutiak, meaning 'good fishing place' (KIA 2013). Cambridge Bay is the largest community in the Kitikmeot Region with a population of approximately 1,608 in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2012). It is situated on the southeast coast of Victoria Island in western Nunavut. The community acts as a regional hub for business, transportation, and government, and is a traditional site for hunting and fishing. Residents undertake harvesting activities for local staple foods, including caribou and Arctic char, although recent statistics suggest a growing reliance on the market economy (Statistics Canada 2008). There are a number of businesses operating in the community that offer a range of goods and services, including two stores (the Northern and the Co-op). There is also a Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) station, elementary and high schools, a branch of the Nunavut Arctic College, a library, churches, a health centre, a wellness centre, a recreation centre, a sports arena and pool, a visitor's centre, and government regional offices. Government is prominent in the community, and tourism and transportation are other important industries (Back River Project Research Program 2012). Inuinnaqtun and English are spoken in the community. Cambridge Bay is considered a Category 1 community because of its close proximity to the Project, the potential effects of the Project on the community, its position as a regional hub, and because seasonal residents from Kingaok and Omingmaktok reside in the community.

Table 1.4-1. Distances from Nearby Communities to the Back River Project

	Marine Laydown Area		George Property Area		Goose Property Area	
	Kilometres	**Miles**	**Kilometres**	**Miles**	**Kilometres**	**Miles**
Ekaluktutiak (Cambridge Bay)	300	185	375	235	405	250
Taloyoak (Spence Bay)	725	450	760	470	745	465
Kugluktuk (Coppermine)	375	235	420	260	485	300
Ursuqtuq (Gjoa Haven)	590	365	620	385	605	375
Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay)	855	530	875	545	850	530
Omingmaktok (Bay Chimo)	120	75	200	125	250	155
Kingaok (Bathurst Inlet)	30	20	105	65	165	100
Iqaluit	1,945	1,210	1,940	1,205	1,895	1,176
Yellowknife	575	355	520	325	530	330

Distances rounded to nearest 5 km or 5 miles.
All distances calculated using North America Equidistant Conic projection.
Projection: Canada Lambert Conformal Conic

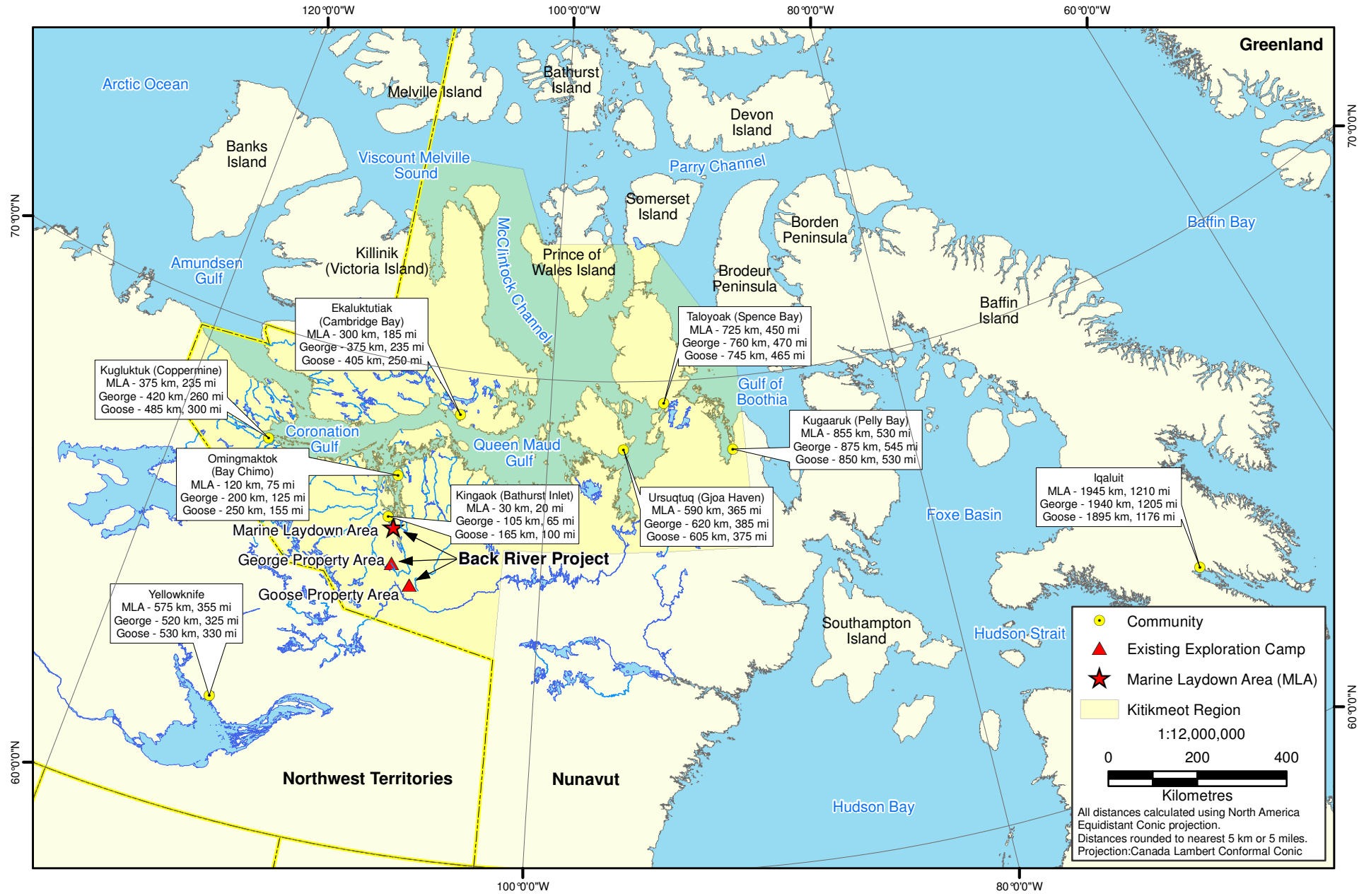


Figure 1.4-1

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

Back River Project Location

Figure 1.4-1

Rescan an ERM company

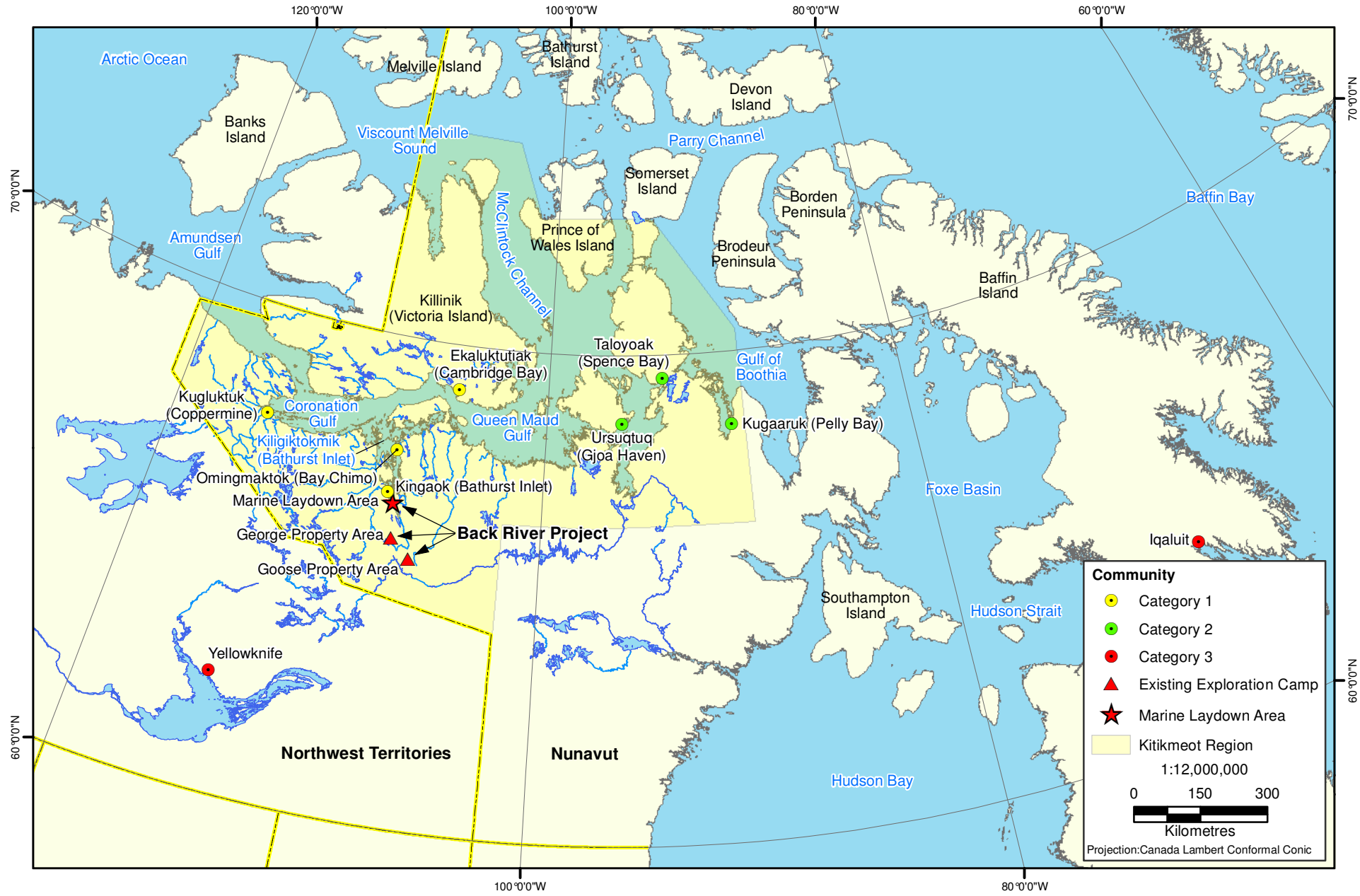


Figure 1.4-2

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

Category 1, 2, and 3 Communities

Figure 1.4-2

Rescan an ERM company

Kugluktuk (Coppermine)

Kugluktuk means 'place of moving waters' in Inuinnaqtun (KIA 2013). Kugluktuk is the second largest community in the Kitikmeot Region with a population of approximately 1,450 in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2012). It is located on the Arctic coast of the Coronation Gulf near the mouth of the Coppermine River. It is approximately 600 km north of Yellowknife and 450 km southwest of Cambridge Bay. Kugluktuk has experienced consistent population growth over recent years, mainly associated with an increase in employment opportunities in the community related to the mining and government sectors. Employment with the Diavik and Ekati mines has been important to Kugluktuk. Residents also undertake a variety of traditional activities, including trapping, hunting, fishing, and arts and crafts. There are a number of goods and services businesses operating in the community, including contracting and construction businesses, retail, tourism, accommodation, and food services. Other services in the community include two stores (the Northern and the Co-op), an RCMP station, elementary and high schools, a branch of Nunavut Arctic College, churches, a health centre, women's shelter, library, and recreation centre (Back River Project Research Program 2012). Inuinnaqtun and English are spoken in the community. Kugluktuk is considered a Category 1 community because of its close proximity to the Project and the potential effects of the Project on the community.

Kingaok (Bathurst Inlet)

The Inuinnaqtun name for Bathurst Inlet is Kingaok, meaning 'nose mountain' (KIA 2013). The community of Bathurst Inlet is one of the smallest in the Kitikmeot Region, with a permanent resident population of zeroin 2006 and 2011, down from approximately five in 2001 (Statistics Canada 2007).[6] It is located, as its name suggests, close to Bathurst Inlet, a deep inlet on the northern coast of Canada's mainland into which the Burnside and Western rivers drain. Bathurst Inlet is most readily accessed by charter air service from Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay. Access by marine vessel and barge occurs in the summer, and access by snowmobile occurs in the winter and spring.

Many Bathurst Inlet residents overwinter in Cambridge Bay but return to the community in the spring and summer. Its population at any given time is driven in part by the tourist season for the Bathurst Inlet Lodge, a joint ecotourism venture between Bathurst Arctic Services and the Bathurst Inlet Inuit. With the exception of the operation of the Bathurst Inlet Lodge, there is no retail, education, medical, police, or other services within the community. The closest services are in Cambridge Bay. Communication services are available by satellite phone. Electricity is sourced from personal generators, and water comes from nearby rivers. The majority of economic activity in the community is generated by tourism, hunting, fishing, and trapping, with a few residents also obtaining employment in the mining sector. The Nunavut Planning Commission notes that the people of Bathurst Inlet follow a traditional and independent way of life, only having recently joined the wage economy to support their traditional lifestyles (NPC 2004). The population remains actively involved in hunting and fishing. Inuinnaqtun and English are spoken in the community.

Kingaok is considered a Category 1 community because of its close proximity to the Project, because its residents use areas around Bathurst Inlet and the Project, and because of the potential effects the Project may have on the community. Since Kingaok is predominantly a seasonal community, Sabina has often engaged its residents in Cambridge Bay. Sabina also attempted to engage the residents of Kingaok directly in the community in August 2012 and August 2013, but was informed by local residents that no community members would be present during Sabina's proposed meeting dates.

[6] Population counts are adjusted by Statistics Canada to ensure privacy and confidentiality.

Omingmaktok (Bay Chimo)

Omingmaktok means ‘like a muskox’ in Inuinnaqtun (KIA 2013). Omingmaktok is located on Bay Chimo Harbour and was established around an abandoned Hudson's Bay Company post. Like Bathurst Inlet, most Omingmaktok residents overwinter in Cambridge Bay and return to spend the spring and summer hunting and fishing (i.e., occupation in Omingmaktok is seasonal). The community is accessible by chartered flights from Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay and by marine vessels and a barge service during the ice-free period. Access by snowmobile is common during the winter and spring.

Up to recently, a small group of five to ten residents typically remained year round. Census numbers suggest that the population has significantly declined in recent years, from a stable population of approximately 50 people during the 1990s to approximately five people in 2001 (Statistics Canada 2007). There are no employment data for the community; however, the majority of economic activity comes from tourism, hunting, fishing, trapping, and mineral exploration. The closest services for the community, including retail, education, policing, and medical, are in Cambridge Bay. Communication services are available by satellite phone, and electricity is sourced from portable generators; freshwater is sourced from nearby rivers. Inuinnaqtun and English are spoken in the community.

Omingmaktok is considered a Category 1 community because of its close proximity to the Project, because its residents use areas around Bathurst Inlet and the Project, and because of the potential effects the Project may have on the community. Since Omingmaktok is predominantly a seasonal community, Sabina has often engaged its residents in Cambridge Bay. Sabina also attempted to engage the residents of Omingmaktok directly in the community in August 2012 and August 2013, but was informed by local residents that no community members would be present during Sabina’s proposed meeting dates.

1.4.1.2 Category 2 Communities

Category 2 communities, generally, have weaker socio-economic and cultural ties to the Project area than Category 1 communities. Sabina still engaged these communities regularly, but not necessarily to the same extent as Category 1 communities. During the exploration and environmental assessment/permitting phase, the Company hosted public meetings with Category 2 communities at least every 9-12 months, with additional meetings being conducted as necessary. Other forms of outreach (e.g., social media, newsletters, radio shows) were also used in these locations. Category 2 communities may become points of hire in the future if employment numbers are sufficient although all residents will be given preference for employment and contracting opportunities with the Project.

Gjoa Haven (Ursuqtuq)

The Inuktitut name for Gjoa Haven is Uqsuqtuuq, meaning ‘place of plenty blubber’ (KIA 2013). Gjoa Haven is located on the southeastern shore of King William Island. The population of Gjoa Haven has grown strongly over recent decades, rising to approximately 1,279 in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2012). Hunting and fishing are important traditional economic activities in the community, with land use focused on subsistence harvesting. There are a number of businesses operating in the community that offer a range of goods and services, such as construction and contracting, retail, technical and communication services, accommodation, and food services. Tourism and cultural economies are also evident, and the community is home to the Northwest Passage Interpretive Centre and Historical Park (Statistics Canada 2008). Other services in the community include two stores (the Northern and the Co-op), an RCMP station, primary and secondary schools, a branch of Nunavut Arctic College, churches, a health centre, a continuing care facility, a community hall, and an arena (Back River Project Research Program 2012). Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, and English are spoken in the community. Gjoa Haven is

considered a Category 2 community because it is located within the Kitikmeot Region and has some socio-economic and cultural ties to the Project area.

Taloyoak (Spence Bay)

Taloyoak means 'caribou blind' in Inuktitut (KIA 2013). Taloyoak is the most northerly mainland community and is located on a narrow inlet on the western side of the Boothia Peninsula. It was known as Spence Bay prior to 1992. The population of Taloyoak has increased steadily in recent years, by approximately 12.4% since 2001, to a population of over 800 people in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2007), and again by 11%, to 899 in 2011 (Statistics Canada 2012). Although wage employment has become more prominent in recent years, the pursuit of traditional land use activities is commonly practiced by residents of the community (Statistics Canada 2008). Local businesses offer a range of goods and services, including construction and contracting, retail, technical and communication services, and accommodation and food services. Focus has been placed on the development of the Taloyoak economy as a tourism and arts and crafts centre. Retail and other services in the community include the Northern and Co-op stores, an RCMP detachment, a hotel, a school, a branch of the Nunavut Arctic College, a health centre, and an arena/community hall. Inuktitut and English are spoken in the community. Taloyoak is considered a Category 2 community because it is located within the Kitikmeot Region and has some socio-economic and cultural ties to the Project area.

Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay)

Kugaaruk means 'little stream' in Inuktitut (KIA 2013). Kugaaruk, known as Pelly Bay prior to 1999, is located on the northeastern Arctic coast on Pelly Bay, south of the Gulf of Boothia. Kugaaruk is one of the smallest, youngest, fastest growing, and most traditional communities in the Kitikmeot Region. The population of Kugaaruk has increased rapidly from approximately 400 people in 2001 to 690 people in 2006 (an increase of 72.5%; Statistics Canada 2007), and to 771 in 2011, an additional 11.7% increase (Statistics Canada 2012). There is a high level of participation in traditional activities in the community, including hunting, trapping, and fishing (Statistics Canada 2008), and businesses offer a range of goods and services in the construction and contracting, technical and communication services, tourism and culture, accommodation and food services, and transportation and shipping sectors. Other businesses and services available in the community include an RCMP detachment, a health centre, Arctic College, a school, an arena, a coffee shop, a co-op store, a hotel, and a women's shelter. As is typical for small and isolated Arctic communities, the public sector has a large influence on the economy, and unemployment levels remain high (Statistics Canada 2007). Inuktitut and English are spoken in the community. Kugaaruk is considered a Category 2 community because it is located within the Kitikmeot Region and has some socio-economic and cultural ties to the Project area.

1.4.1.3 Category 3 Communities

Category 3 communities have weaker socio-cultural and ecosystemic ties to the Project than Category 1 or 2 communities, but may have economic and/or institutional linkages. These communities may also become points of hire in the future. Yellowknife, Northwest Territories and Iqaluit, Nunavut are Category 3 communities. Sabina has engaged these communities on a more limited basis. Public meetings have been organized in some instances (i.e., in Yellowknife), with other forms of outreach (e.g., stakeholder meetings, use of social media, participation in trade shows) also being used in these locations.

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Yellowknife is the capital of the Northwest Territories and is located on the western shore of Yellowknife Bay and the northern arm of Great Slave Lake. It has a population of approximately 19,234 people (Statistics Canada 2012) and was named after the Yellowknives Dene, whose name

derives from the colour of the copper tools they used. Yellowknife is considered a Category 3 community primarily because of its potential socio-economic linkages to the Project. Yellowknife is a key hub for the western Canadian Arctic and a number of flights to the Project site will likely originate or pass through the city. A number of Project employees, contractors, and services may also be sourced from the city.

Furthermore, the Yellowknife area is home to the Yellowknives Dene First Nation (N'dilo and Detah), the Tlicho Government (Behchoko), and the North Slave Metis Alliance (Yellowknife). Sabina has engaged (or will engage) each of these organizations during the environmental assessment/permitting phase of the Project and will continue to do so throughout the Project's development, as necessary.

Iqaluit, Nunavut

Iqaluit is the capital of Nunavut and is located on the shores of Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island. Its name means 'place of many fish' in Inuktitut, and the city has a population of 6,699 (Statistics Canada 2012). Iqaluit is considered a Category 3 community primarily because of its institutional linkages to the Project. Iqaluit is the capital of Nunavut and hosts a number of Inuit, government, and regulatory organizations and agencies. Sabina has engaged these organizations and agencies during the environmental assessment/permitting phase of the Project and will continue to do so throughout the Project's development, as necessary.

1.5 SABINA'S PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

The public consultation and engagement program Sabina has developed is multi-faceted. It includes a commitment to cultural sensitivity and inclusiveness, and the use of various community engagement methods and tools. Sabina also recognizes that public consultation and engagement will need to continue throughout the life of the Project. These matters are described more fully below.

1.5.1 Sabina's Commitment to Cultural Sensitivity and Inclusiveness

Sabina has been committed to demonstrating cultural sensitivity throughout all of its public consultation and engagement activities. Local languages have been used in all community public meetings (through use of interpreters), and handout materials and other relevant documents have been translated into appropriate dialects. Community customs and norms are abided by wherever possible, and attempts have been made to avoid scheduling meetings that conflict with important community activities. Sabina has also welcomed the opportunity to learn more about the cultural practices in each of the Kitikmeot Region communities, and will adapt its consultation and engagement programs as necessary to accommodate community requests.

Sabina has also been committed to ensuring its consultation and engagement program is inclusive and provides opportunities for all community members to be engaged and share feedback with the Company. Particular attention has been paid to ensuring information has been shared with all key community demographics and that their perspectives on the Project have been captured. While community leaders, elders, and hunters/harvesters were certainly a focus of some engagement activities, women, youth, and non-hunter/harvester demographic groups were also engaged where possible.

1.5.2 Types of Community Engagement

Community engagement in mineral development projects can occur in many forms. Bowen et al. (2010) have developed a typology for three primary engagement strategies that are available to companies: transactional, transitional, and transformational engagement. These exist on a continuum, with transactional forms having the least amount of community engagement and transformational forms having the most. Each of these community engagement forms has different applications and merits.

Transactional engagement focuses primarily on providing communities with information and community investment (e.g., donations) opportunities. Communication is essentially one-way (i.e., from the company to the community) with only occasional interaction occurring.

Transitional engagement has higher levels of community engagement and involvement than transactional engagement, but still less than transformational engagement. It is characterized by two-way communication, consultation, and collaboration. While repeated interaction occurs, communication remains largely controlled by the company.

Transformational engagement can be considered the most proactive strategy companies can employ. This type of strategy is characterized by joint project management and decision-making, two-way communication and dialogue, frequent interaction, and the sharing of benefits and outcomes with local communities

Sabina has used a variety of methods to engage local communities and stakeholders (Table 1.5-1), as some methods are more appropriate to particular circumstances. Together, these methods have helped Sabina share information widely with local communities, identify key Project-related issues amongst community stakeholder groups, aid in the development of appropriate strategies to address those issues, and share Project-related benefits locally. The following section describes these methods more fully.

Table 1.5-1. Types of Community Engagement Employed by Sabina

Type of Community Engagement Strategy*	Description	Back River Project Examples
Transactional	Information exchange and community investment.	Project newsletters Community posters Social media (e.g., website, Twitter) Other distribution materials Information booths (e.g., trade shows) Community donations Sabina's Cambridge Bay office Community advertisements
Transitional	Two-way communication, consultation and collaboration, but largely controlled by the company.	Public meetings Meetings with key stakeholders and stakeholder groups Community advisory groups Community Liaison Officer Site visits Radio shows Local employees and contractors Socio-economic studies Tradeshow participation and presentations Cross-cultural training
Transformational	Joint project management and decision-making, two-way communication and dialogue, frequent interaction, and the sharing of benefits and outcomes with local communities.	Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement (IIBA) TK study

** Bowen et al. (2010)*

1.5.3 Consultation and Engagement Methods

Sabina employed a variety of public consultation and engagement methods for the Project including community and stakeholder meetings (i.e., public meetings, meetings with key stakeholders and stakeholder groups, community advisory groups, and site visits), social media and distribution materials (i.e., social media, Project newsletter, other distribution materials), other forms of outreach (i.e., local employees and contractors, TK and socio-economic studies, Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA), and other forms of community engagement), and community donations. These are reviewed more fully below. A summary of meetings is provided in Appendix V3-1A and a summary of attempted meetings is provided in Appendix V3-1B.

Responsibility for Project-related public consultation and engagement activities generally fell to Sabina's community relations team. Core members of this team included Sabina's Vice President, Environment & Sustainability; a Cambridge Bay-based Community Liaison Officer; a Community Relations Advisor; and a Communications Consultant. However, other Sabina staff (e.g., executive, environmental, and geology staff) and contract personnel (e.g., environmental and socio-economic consultants, website and graphic designers) have also participated in a number of the public consultation and engagement activities described below.

1.5.3.1 Community and Stakeholder Meetings

Public Meetings

Public meetings were one of the primary ways in which information was shared with local communities and feedback on the Project was solicited. Wherever possible, meetings were advertised in the communities at least two weeks prior to when they took place using public advertisements (posted in local stores and other public spaces), radio announcements, and other media (e.g., newspaper advertisements, local television advertisements) as appropriate. Public meetings followed a general format of Sabina representatives presenting a Project overview or other Project-related information, followed by a public discussion and question-and-answer period. All meetings were interpreted into either Inuinnaqtun or Inuktitut (depending on community preferences). Similarly, all presentation and handout materials (e.g., PowerPoint slides) were translated into the local dialect. Attendance was recorded on a community sign-in sheet, public comment forms were made available, and meeting notes were recorded by a Sabina representative. Public meetings were held in various communities in June 2012, November 2012, April 2013, and August 2013. Notes from Sabina's public meetings are included in Appendix V3-1B.[7] Public meetings were also scheduled to be held in various communities in November 2013.

Slightly different procedures were employed to engage the residents of Kingaok and Omingmaktok. This was because those communities are only seasonally resided in and access to them can be difficult (e.g., there are no scheduled flights to those communities, each community only has basic airstrip infrastructure). For example, Sabina hosted a private meeting with Kingaok and Omingmaktok residents during a visit to Cambridge Bay in November 2012 and has ensured at least one representative from each community is a member of the Cambridge Bay community advisory group. Another private meeting with Kingaok and Omingmaktok residents was scheduled to occur during a November 2013 visit to Cambridge Bay. Sabina also attempted to engage the residents of Kingaok and Omingmaktok directly in their communities in August 2012 and August 2013, but was

[7] Meeting minutes were not recorded by Sabina for the TK study meetings/workshops hosted in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk in August 2013. Information collected from these meetings/workshops will be integrated into a final TK workshop report prepared by the KIA.

informed by local residents that no community members would be present during Sabina's proposed meeting dates. Sabina will continue to make efforts to engage residents of these two communities as the Project advances.

Sabina additionally participated in NIRB's scoping tour for the review of Sabina's Back River Project proposal. Company representatives were in attendance for all the public scoping meetings held in Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Kugaaruk, and Yellowknife, and some of the scoping open houses. Sabina representatives were available to the public throughout these meetings to answer community questions and share Project-related information. The details of these meetings have been captured in the NIRB report *Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report for the NIRB's Review of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s "Back River" Project (NIRB file no. 12MN036)*.

Selected photos from public meetings Sabina has hosted in the Kitikmeot Region can be found in Plate 1.5-1.

Meetings with Key Stakeholders and Stakeholder Groups

Sabina has engaged a number of key stakeholders and stakeholder groups within the communities of the Kitikmeot Region. Engagement activities consisted primarily of in-person meetings in order to disseminate Project information, discuss any issues and concerns stakeholders had, and gather stakeholder feedback on Project activities. Interpretation of these meetings into local dialects was provided by Sabina on an as-needed basis.

While the specific groups and individuals that were engaged varied depending on the community, a focus was generally placed upon the engagement of local Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs), and Hamlet Councils and staff (e.g., Senior Administrative Officers, Economic Development Officers, Recreation Coordinators), and Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) representatives. Where appropriate, meetings were additionally held with health and social services personnel, local business persons, local education representatives (e.g., Arctic College and high school staff), elders, heritage organization representatives, housing association representatives, RCMP, and other government and elected representatives (during data collection for Sabina's socio-economic study, for example). In November 2012, presentations to students at the high schools in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk were also made by Sabina to discuss the Project and deliver a short lesson on geology. In November 2013, presentations were again scheduled to be made to high school students throughout the Kitikmeot Region to discuss the Project and future employment opportunities.

Documentation procedures were used to keep track of key stakeholder issues and questions. Notes from formal Project stakeholder meetings are included in Appendix V2-1C. It should also be noted that various informal meetings with Project stakeholders have regularly occurred since Sabina began its community engagement activities in June 2012. While formal documentation of these meetings did not occur, the information learned from these encounters has nevertheless informed Sabina's understanding of local issues and concerns pertaining to the Project.

As noted earlier, meetings with the leadership and other representatives of some Northwest Territories Aboriginal organizations (i.e., Akaitcho Dene First Nations, the Tlicho Government, and North Slave Métis Alliance) were also proposed to be held in November 2013 to discuss the Project. It is anticipated that meetings with these organizations will continue to occur throughout the Project's development, as necessary.

Cambridge Bay Public Meeting – June 2012

Kugluktuk Public Meeting – June 2012

Gjoa Haven Public Meeting – June 2012

Taloyoak Public Meeting – June 2012

Kugaaruk Public Meeting – April 2013

Plate 1.5-1. Selected photos from public meetings in the Kitikmeot Region, hosted by Sabina.

Community Advisory Groups

Community advisory groups have been established in both Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk. The overall objective of the community advisory groups is to ensure clear and open lines of communication about the Project are established between Sabina and the community advisory group representatives. The community advisory groups each consist of approximately 5-8 individuals, and include local elders and youth, and representatives nominated by Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Hamlet Councils. Both male and female membership has been strongly encouraged, and it was Sabina's intent to have as many members of the community advisory groups nominated from within the community itself, rather than by the Company. The community advisory groups have met on a semi-regular basis (i.e., every 4-6 months) with Sabina representatives to discuss Project plans, share information and provide Project updates, identify potential community issues, and solicit suggestions. Interpretation of these meetings into local dialects has been provided by Sabina on an as-needed basis.

Meetings have been structured in a largely informal manner although formal presentations and Project site visits have also been arranged. In some instances, community advisory group members were asked to provide information and feedback on specific Project-related matters, such as the selection of Project Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs)/Valued Socio-economic Components (VSECs), use of traditional Inuinnaqtun naming in the Project area, use of traditional Inuinnaqtun terminology for the seasons and their characteristics, and local country food consumption rates. Most meetings have taken place within the communities of Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk. Minutes have been taken by Sabina at all formal meetings (included in Appendix V3-1C) and each community advisory group member has been remunerated for their time. Sabina has provided all necessary funding, technical and logistical support for community advisory group meetings and events. In addition, a *Terms of Reference* (in English and Inuinnaqtun) for the Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk community advisory groups was developed by Sabina and signed by each community advisory group member. Copies of these documents are included in Appendix V3-1D.

The Cambridge Bay community advisory group selected the name 'Kiilinakmiut' for their group. This is an Inuinnaqtun term that refers to people from the part of Victoria Island where Cambridge Bay is located. Members of Kiilinakmiut are listed in Table 1.5-2.

Table 1.5-2. Members of the Cambridge Bay Community Advisory Group 'Kiilinakmiut' (List Current as of November 2013)

Member	Organization Representing
Martina Kapolak	Omingmaktok HTO
Connie Kapolak	Kingaok HTO
Mary Kilaodluk	Kitikmeot Heritage Society
Anna Nahogaloak	Kitikmeot Heritage Society
Mary Avalak	Kitikmeot Heritage Society
Johnny Lyall Sr.	Cambridge Bay HTO
Keith Lear Sr.	Cambridge Bay Hamlet Council
Cassel Kapolak	Youth representative

The Kugluktuk community advisory group selected the name 'Kugluktumi Sabinakut Katimayiit' for their group. This means 'Sabina's Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group' in Inuinnaqtun. Members of Kugluktumi Sabinakut Katimayiit are listed in Table 1.5-3.

Table 1.5-3. Members of the Kugluktuk Community Advisory Group 'Kugluktumi Sabinakut Katimayiit' (List Current as of November 2013)

Member	Organization Representing
Ryan Nivingalok	Kugluktuk Hamlet Council
David Nivingalok	Kugluktuk HTO
Tommy Pigalak	Community elder
Alice Ayalik	Community elder
Allen Kudlak Jr.	Youth representative

Site Visits

Project site visits have been made available to selected community representatives, such as community advisory group members and Kitikmeot Inuit Association representatives. These visits have generally included a tour of the Project sites and related infrastructure, and opportunities to meet with current Project staff. Community advisory group members visited the Project in September 2012 and KIA representatives conducted site inspections in 2012 and 2013. Site visits for these two groups are additionally planned for 2014 and onwards. Site visits have provided community representatives with a hands-on opportunity to learn about the Project, experience the everyday Project work environment, and engage directly with site personnel.

1.5.3.2 Social Media and Distribution Materials

Social Media

Sabina has used various forms of social media to engage local communities and Project stakeholders. The Company has both a corporate website (http://www.sabinagoldsilver.com/s/Home.asp) and a Project website (http://www.backriverproject.com). An example screenshot of Sabina's Project website is found in Figure 1.5-1. The Project website is updated on a regular basis and contains information on topics such as 'The Back River Project', 'Community Engagement', Environment & Permitting', and 'Employment, Contracts and Training.' The website also includes an employment opportunities database, which lists and describes the various types of employment that will be made available at the Project. Roles, responsibilities, and educational/training requirements for employment in four main areas are described: mining, support, processing, and camp. The website also includes many additional items (a number of which are translated into Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut) such as:

- videos, pictures, and other information about the Project;
- Project newsletters and a link to sign up for the newsletter email distribution list;
- Project fact sheets/posters;
- regulatory documents and links to related Project documents on the NIRB FTP site;
- Company contact information;
- website 'sharing' links (e.g., via Facebook, Google+, Twitter, email); and
- Twitter and RSS feeds that distribute news and information on the Project to those who are signed up.

The Project website won the Interactive Media Awards 'Outstanding Achievement' award in 2013, after being judged by members of the Interactive Media Council using criteria pertaining to design, content, feature functionality, usability, and standards compliance and cross-browser compatibility. The website was noted to represent "a very high standard of planning, execution and overall professionalism." More information on the award can be found at http://www.interactivemediaawards.com.

Figure 1.5-1

Screenshot of Sabina's Project Website
http://www.backriverproject.com

Project Newsletter

A regular (e.g., semi-annual) community newsletter has been developed by Sabina to keep communities and other stakeholders informed of Project-related developments (see Figure 1.5-2). The first issue was released in winter 2013, with subsequent issues released in summer 2013 and fall 2013. This newsletter is distributed through Sabina's social media outlets (i.e., Project website, email distribution lists, Twitter and RSS feeds) and at physical locations throughout the Kitikmeot Region (i.e., Co-op and Northern Stores, Hamlet offices, KIA CLO offices, Sabina's Cambridge Bay office). The newsletter is made available in English, Inuinnaqtun, and Inuktitut and has included:

- Project information and updates;
- information on Sabina's community engagement program and upcoming community engagement events;
- employee profiles;
- information on Sabina's environmental programs;
- information on other company and community initiatives; and
- Company contact information.

Other Distribution Materials

Other distribution materials have been made available to local communities and stakeholder groups in an effort to widely share Project-related information. These materials have been translated into Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut where necessary. These materials have included, but are not limited to:

- presentation handouts;
- posters and maps;
- popular summaries;
- Company reports and regulatory documents;
- meeting reports; and
- Project website 'business cards.'

1.5.3.3 Other Forms of Outreach

Cambridge Bay Office

Sabina established a physical presence in Cambridge Bay in 2012. A Community Liaison Officer (CLO) was hired in early 2012, who worked from a home office until a company office was established. The company office was established in mid-2012, and is located at 4 Omingmak Street (a shared office with TMAC Resources – Previously Hope Bay Mining Ltd. / Newmont Mining Corporation – see Plate 1.5-2). This office provides work spaces, meeting facilities, communication technologies, storage, kitchen facilities, and a location for community members to easily access Sabina's CLO and Project-related information.

Local Employees and Contractors

Sabina has employed numerous employees and contractors from the Kitikmeot Region, and is committed to providing priority hiring and contracting opportunities to individuals and organizations from the Kitikmeot Region as the Project advances. Local employees and contractors are often an invaluable source of information on community-related matters, and can provide direct feedback on workplace and Project-related issues that arise. Sabina has endeavoured to incorporate the views of local employees and contractors in Project-related decision-making where feasible and appropriate.

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

BACK RIVER NEWS

WELCOME TO BACK RIVER NEWS!

IN THIS ISSUE

- Eye on the Kitikmeot
- In the community
- Project info
- It takes a community
- Safeguarding the environment
- People on site

We would like to welcome you to the Back River Project's first community newsletter (the Back River Project is a gold project owned by Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.). This newsletter is just one way that we'll communicate with you, and other interested individuals, about the Project.

While every issue will give you the most up-to-date information about the Project, you'll also see regular articles about the people working for the Project, our community relations work and mining in general.

We also want to give our newsletter a name. Send your ideas to John Kaiyogana at JKaiyogana@sabinagoldsilver.com. If we chose your idea, you'll win an iPod Nano and be recognized in our next issue!

You can find this newsletter on our new Back River Project website (www.backriverproject.com). If you have any ideas for articles you would like to read, please email John at JKaiyogana@sabinagoldsilver.com.

Also, take a minute to go through our website and let us know what you think. We want to hear from you!

EYE ON THE KITIKMEOT Meet our Community Relations Team

The members of our community relations team want to meet you and talk with you about the Back River Project. Here's our team and some information to help you get to know them:

John Kaiyogana is Sabina's Community Liaison Officer, based in Cambridge Bay. John is Sabina's key contact for community members in the Kitikmeot and is responsible for the company's day-to-day community relations.

Jason Prno is Sabina's Community Relations Advisor and helps plan, organize and participate in the company's community relations.

Matthew Pickard is Sabina's Director of Environment and Community Relations and oversees all aspects of the company's community relations, environmental assessment and permitting activities.

You'll continue to see the team in the community and at events as the project moves forward – keep an eye out for us!

We recently opened an office in Cambridge Bay (4 Omingmak Street) that is managed by John Kaiyogana.

Feel free to stop by to ask questions, drop off your resume or learn about the Project.

Left: John Kaiyogana, Matthew Pickard, Jason Prno

www.backriverproject.com Winter | 2013

Figure 1.5-2

Example Back River Project Newsletter

Sabina GOLD & SILVER CORP.

Rescan an ERM company

Plate 1.5-2. Sabina's Cambridge Bay office, located at 4 Omingmak Street.

The employment of a full-time CLO in Cambridge Bay has been an important element of Sabina's public consultation and engagement program. This individual reports to the Vice President, Environment and Sustainability and is responsible for executing many of the day-to-day consultation and engagement tasks described in this section. Generally, the CLO has assisted in providing Project-related information to the communities of the Kitikmeot Region, assisted in planning and conducting various community and stakeholder meetings and events, been a key Sabina contact person for local community members, and provided feedback to Sabina's management team about issues that are raised at the community level, amongst other duties.

Traditional Knowledge Study

Sabina, in partnership with the KIA, has engaged local communities by conducting a TK study for the Project. Sabina negotiated a TK Agreement with the KIA in May 2012, which provided Sabina with access to previously documented TK held by the KIA and outlined the terms and conditions of its use. Sabina and the KIA have also cooperated in the collection and reporting of new (or otherwise unrecorded) TK in the Project area.

The TK study has consisted of two main components. The first of these involved a review of existing TK applicable to the Project area, sourced from the Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) database. The NTKP database is an important source of TK documented from 68 elders and land-users in the Kitikmeot Region and contains information on a number of different topics (e.g., Inuit heritage and lifeways, local land use, harvesting, and wildlife). The NTKP database is administered by the KIA, who were commissioned (as per the terms of the TK Agreement mentioned above) to prepare a database report. This report was issued in December 2012 under the title *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s Back River (Hannigayok) Project* (KIA 2012, Appendix V3-3A). The findings of this report were incorporated into the environmental baseline and effects assessments that were conducted for the Project.

A series of themed workshops in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk were also organized by Sabina in partnership with the KIA to address identified TK gaps in the Project area. Sabina and the KIA mutually determined the scope and content of these workshops, while the KIA was responsible for the TK collection, analysis, and reporting processes. A number of local elders and knowledge holders (17 total) participated in these workshops, which were led by the KIA in August 2013. The workshops focused on the topics of 'heritage and land use', the 'terrestrial environment', and the 'marine environment.' Sabina representatives provided a Project overview and answered questions the public and workshop participants had prior to the workshops formally commencing. The KIA also presented an overview of the NTKP report completed for the Project and answered public questions. Data collection during the workshops involved TK mapping and audio recording/transcription of answers to questions contained in workshop questionnaires. The findings of these workshops are to be presented in a report that will be included in Sabina's FEIS submission for the Project.[8]

Previously collected and publically available TK for Northwest Territories Aboriginal organizations has also been collected and synthesized into a report by Sabina. While new Northwest Territories Aboriginal TK was not collected by Sabina, existing sources have been summarized in a report in this DEIS (see Appendix V3-3B). One major focus of this review of existing studies was on TK associated with caribou, as this is a topic where community concerns were deemed most likely to arise.

Additional details on the methods and results of Sabina's TK study and how TK was integrated into the DEIS can be found in Section 3.

Socio-economic and Environmental Studies

Sabina has also engaged local communities while conducting EIS-related socio-economic and environmental studies for the Project. Community members were involved in different elements of these studies, which helped to ensure local perspectives were identified and incorporated into Project planning. For example, a series of land use interviews and workshops were held by Sabina representatives in November and December 2012 with residents from Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Kingaok, and Omingmaktok. These meetings documented current Inuit land use activities (e.g., harvesting areas and activities, camp sites, travel routes) in the region and helped determine how the Project may interact with those activities.

Furthermore, 60 interviews with key informants throughout the Kitikmeot Region were conducted in September and October 2012 to document baseline socio-economic conditions and issues applicable to the Project. These interviews were conducted with individuals representing a variety of interests in the region including: government administration; health, wellness and social services; safety and protection services; business and economic development; and education and training.

These same stakeholders were also asked for their feedback on the development of the Project. Specific questions included: 1) Overall, what do you think will be the potential benefits of the Project to your sector?; 2) Are there any additional benefits you would like to see the Project provide?; 3) Overall, what concerns to do have regarding the Project and your sector?; and 4) Do you have any suggestions as to how these concerns could be mitigated? Answers to these questions are described further in the Rescan memorandum '*Community Stakeholder Interviews for the Back River and Hackett River Projects: Participant responses to questions related to the potential development of the projects,*' included in Appendix V3-1E.[9] The information obtained from these interviews has been

[8] The findings of the workshop report were not available at the time the DEIS was being finalized.
[9] This document was prepared by Rescan as a joint initiative between Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. and Xstrata Zinc Canada (now Glencore Xstrata).

integrated into the results of Sabina's public consultation and engagement program which is discussed in Section 1.6. Additional details on the methods and results of the socio-economic studies can be found in Volume 8 (Human Environment).

Kitikmeot residents were also engaged in other elements of Sabina's socio-economic and environmental studies. For example, a proposed list of VECs and VSECs was reviewed with community members prior to being finalized by the Company. This was done in order to solicit local feedback and help secure community support for Sabina's environmental assessment methodology. Proposed VECs and VSECs were presented to Sabina's community advisory groups in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk in November 2012 and during public meetings conducted in all Kitikmeot Region communities in April 2013. Sabina also planned to solicit community feedback on the ways in which the significance of Project impacts were determined in the DEIS. This was scheduled to occur during public meetings in the Kitikmeot Region and Yellowknife in November 2013. The results of these activities will be described more fully in Sabina's FEIS submission.

Kitikmeot residents were engaged in other elements of Sabina's environmental studies. For example, a community elder was invited to the Project site in 2012 and 2013 to share TK about caribou and aid in the placement of caribou monitoring cameras to be utilized by Project wildlife scientists. A number of Sabina's Kitikmeot employees also assisted in the planning and execution of various environmental baseline studies for the Project. Additional details on the methods and results of the environmental studies can be found in Volume 4 (Atmospheric Environment), Volume 5 (Terrestrial Environment), Volume 6 (Freshwater Environment), and Volume 7 (Marine Environment).

Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA)

Under Article 26 of the NLCA, an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) is required to be negotiated with the KIA prior to the commencement of the Project. The IIBA, once negotiated, will formally outline Sabina's social, economic and environmental commitments to the people of the Kitikmeot Region. While IIBA terms and conditions have not yet been formally discussed with the KIA, negotiations are expected to begin in 2014. Matters considered appropriate for negotiation and inclusion within an IIBA under NLCA Article 26 include:

1. Inuit training at all levels.
2. Inuit preferential hiring.
3. Employment rotation reflecting Inuit needs and preferences.
4. Scholarships.
5. Labour relations.
6. Business opportunities for Inuit including:
   (a) provision of seed capital;
   (b) provision of expert advice;
   (c) notification of business opportunities;
   (d) preferential contracting practices.
7. Housing, accommodation and recreation.
8. Safety, health and hygiene.
9. Language of workplace.
10. Identification, protection and conservation of archaeological sites and specimens.

11. Research and development.
12. Inuit access to facilities constructed for the project such as airfields and roads.
13. Particularly important Inuit environmental concerns and disruption of wildlife, including wildlife disruption compensation schemes.
14. Outpost camps.
15. Information flow and interpretation, including liaison between Inuit and proponent regarding project management and Inuit participation and concerns.
16. Relationship to prior and subsequent agreements.
17. Coordination with other developments.
18. Arbitration and amendment provisions.
19. Implementation and enforceability, including performance bonds and liquidated damages
20. Clauses.
21. Obligations of subcontractors.
22. Any other matters that the Parties consider to be relevant to the needs of the project and
23. Inuit.

Other Forms of Community Engagement (e.g., Radio Shows, Trade Show Participation, Cross-cultural Training, and Community Advertisements)

Where appropriate, other forms of community engagement have been utilized by Sabina. For example, local radio call-in shows have been hosted in Cambridge Bay on two occasions to provide Project updates and address community questions and concerns. Shorter radio updates are also regularly made in the Kitikmeot communities by members of Sabina's community relations team. Furthermore, Sabina representatives regularly participate in Nunavut and NWT trade shows (e.g., Kitikmeot Trade Show, Nunavut Mining Symposium, Nunavut Trade Show, Yellowknife Geoscience Forum). Sabina has often set up information booths at these events and in some instances Company representatives have delivered Project-related presentations to trade show participants.

Additionally, a number of staff and managers at Sabina's Goose and George Properties have undergone cross-cultural training. This training was conducted in an effort to build greater intercultural awareness and sensitivity amongst Company employees. This training was delivered by a Cambridge Bay-based Inuit-owned consulting firm (Hadlari Consulting) in September 2012 and June 2013, and options are now being identified to deliver this type of training on a more permanent basis. Finally, Sabina regularly informs local residents of upcoming company meetings and events through newspaper (e.g., Nunatsiaq News, Nunavut News/North, Yellowknifer), television, and radio advertisements, as appropriate. Sabina representatives have also participated in interviews with the media to discuss the Project.

1.5.3.4 Community Donations and Requests

Sabina has developed a community donations policy focused on supporting initiatives pertaining to 'youth and education' and 'community wellness and traditional lifestyles' in Kitikmeot communities. While more information on donation requests and criteria can be found within the policy itself, Sabina generally considers contributions in the following areas:

- Youth and Education:

- Financial and physical material contributions to local daycares and community-based educational programs
- Ad-hoc donations to schools
- Visits with high school students to discuss careers in mining
- Mine site visits for high school graduates and/or promising students
- Awards for students enrolled in mining-oriented post-secondary educational programs
- Laptops (or other useful items) for new high school graduates
- Support for local sports teams and extra-curricular youth programming (e.g., providing jerseys, equipment, tournament and field trip sponsorship)

- Community Wellness and Traditional Lifestyles:
  - Donations to community wellness groups and programs
  - Financial and in-kind contributions for community TK camps
  - Sponsorship of traditional gatherings in the Bathurst Inlet region
  - Community event sponsorship (e.g., for annual spring 'Frolics' festivals that take place in some Kitikmeot communities)
  - Support for local heritage groups and projects – especially those that pertain to the Bathurst Inlet region

Community requests that fall outside the focus of Sabina's donations policy (including those that fall outside of the Kitikmeot Region) are handled on an ad-hoc basis. Priority is generally given to requests based on their practicality, urgency, and agreement with corporate goals. Since, 2012 Sabina has donated over $75,000.00 and various in-kind supports to Kitikmeot Region causes and initiatives. For example, in the summer of 2013 Sabina, Glencore Xstrata, and MMG Limited funded a series of week-long mining-focused science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) camps for youth in each of the Kitikmeot Region communities. These camps were delivered by the registered charitable organization *Actua*, which specializes in STEM programming for Canadian youth aged 6 to 16 years.

Sabina also sponsored the five day 'Women Building Futures' workshop in Cambridge Bay in October 2012, which helped thirteen women from the Kitikmeot Region develop the basic knowledge and awareness of a potential career in the professional trades. Donations have also been made to Kitikmeot Region food banks, daycares, sporting events (e.g., 2012 Inuit Summer Games, 2012 and 2013 Kitikmeot Cup hockey tournaments), spring Frolics festivals in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk, and other community events and organizations. A record of Sabina's donations in the Kitikmeot Region can be found in Appendix V3-1F.

1.6 RESULTS OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

Sabina began its public consultation and engagement program in June 2012. Since that time, dozens of formal meetings and numerous informal meetings with Project stakeholders have been held in the communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Kugaaruk, and Yellowknife. A list of the various stakeholder meetings Sabina has hosted or participated in is included in Appendix V3-1A. A list of stakeholder meetings Sabina has attempted to host, but was unsuccessful in doing so, is included in Appendix V3-1B.

Copies of all pre-November 2013 public consultation meeting minutes and public comment forms are included in Appendix V3-1C.[10] Meeting minutes were taken during Sabina's community public meetings,

[10] Minutes from meetings that occurred after November 1, 2013 will be incorporated into Sabina's FEIS submission.

HTO meetings, Hamlet Council meetings, Community Advisory Group meetings, and during call-in radio show events. Minutes were also taken by NIRB during their February 2013 public scoping meetings for the Project and have been incorporated into Sabina's public consultation database. Minutes were additionally taken (or were planned to be taken) during meetings between Sabina and various Northwest Territories Aboriginal organizations.

1.6.1 Analyzing the Results of the Public Consultation Program

All public consultation meeting minutes and comments received from public comment forms were incorporated into a central database and coded to sort by topic. Coding was completed using the NVivo 10 software package, a commonly used application for analyzing qualitative research data. The public consultation database contains over 150 topic 'directories,' organized according to major themes:

- community engagement and benefits;
- employment, contracts, and training;
- environment and wildlife (e.g., caribou);
- Project lifecycle, operations, and infrastructure (technical focus);
- socio-economics; and
- other.

Each of these themes, in turn, contains a number of sub-directories that explore more specific and related topics. Each directory in the public consultation database has raw data associated with it. 'Raw data' includes the actual statements that were made by members of the public and details on when/where the statements were made. All topic reports were made available for Project scientists and specialists to use in their baseline and effects assessment work.

As an example, if an investigator was interested in learning more about what was said about caribou and their potential interaction with Project roads/traffic, they would navigate to the 'Caribou' folder in the 'Environment and wildlife' main directory. They might also investigate the 'Roads and vehicles' folder in the 'Environment and wildlife' main directory. Public comments of a more technical nature (i.e., questions about 'how' or 'why' Sabina will undertake a certain action) are generally included in the 'Project lifecycle, operations, and infrastructure (technical focus)' main directory; likewise, the 'Roads' folder would have been useful to investigate here as well.

Certain public statements appear in multiple folders, as some statements covered multiple topics. There was also some degree of unavoidable overlap between topics/folders. The directory only includes public consultation information obtained during pre-November 2013 activities. Information obtained during future consultations will be included in Sabina's FEIS submission.

Appendix V3-1G provides a table summarizing the themes and directories that were coded from Sabina's public consultation meeting minutes and comments received from public comment forms. The number of references associated with each directory is also included. The public consultation database is intended to be a 'living' entity that is added to as public consultation activities occur throughout the development and operation of the mine. The ongoing tracking of community issues related to the Project is an important part of Sabina's Community Involvement Plan (see Section 1.7 and Volume 10).

The many informal discussions Sabina has participated in with Project stakeholders have also informed the Company's planning and design of the Project. While most of these discussions were not formally documented/recorded (and subsequently haven't become part of the public consultation database),

they nevertheless provided Sabina with valuable information and insight regarding stakeholder issues and concerns about the Project.[11] The ways in which Sabina intends to address these various issues are described in Section 1.6.3.

1.6.2 Role of Public Consultation and Engagement in Project Planning and Design

Public consultation and engagement has played a role in the planning and design of the Project in a number of ways including baseline data collection, impact prediction, significance assessment, and the development of mitigation and monitoring programs. These are described in more detail below.

1.6.2.1 Baseline Data Collection

The development of Sabina's baseline data collection programs were informed by key issues and concerns that emerged from public consultation and engagement activities conducted by the Company in 2012 and early 2013. For example, Sabina used this information to make certain that baseline data was being collected for all major community issues that had been identified. Issues of particular community significance (e.g., those pertaining to caribou) in many instances had an even greater level of baseline data collected than other topics. Minutes from public consultation meetings detailing these concerns can be found in Appendix V3-1C. Project team members' experiences and familiarity with public issues and concerns pertaining to other Nunavut and northern Canada-based development projects also helped inform the design of early baseline data collection programs.

Kitikmeot residents were engaged in other elements of Sabina's baseline data collection. For example, a community elder was invited to the Project site in 2012 and 2013 to share TK about caribou and aid in the placement of caribou monitoring cameras to be utilized by Project wildlife scientists. A number of Sabina's Kitikmeot employees also assisted in the planning and execution of various environmental baseline studies for the Project. In addition, Sabina's TK and socio-economic studies involved interviews and workshops with numerous Kitikmeot Region residents. The results of these studies have provided new and complementary baseline information for a range of subjects.

1.6.2.2 Impact Prediction

Public consultation and engagement helped inform Sabina's impact prediction activities for the Project. For example, information obtained from public consultation and engagement activities conducted by Sabina in 2012 and early 2013 was used together with information obtained from TK, consultations with regulatory agencies, regulatory considerations, and the NIRB scoping and guideline development process to determine a draft list of VECs and VSECs for the Project.

Topics of major public concern that emerged during Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities often became VECs or VSECs, with less significant topics often being addressed as Subjects of Note. For example, topics pertaining to caribou, fish, water quality, and training and employment were noted by local communities to be key issues; as such, Sabina ensured these were all addressed under specific VEC/VSEC headings.

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[11] Furthermore, stakeholder feedback on the development of the Project was solicited during the fieldwork conducted for Sabina's socio-economic baseline data collection in September and October 2012. As noted earlier, a total of 60 interviews with key informants throughout the Kitikmeot Region were conducted during this time with specific questions including: 1) Overall, what do you think will be the potential benefits of the Project to your sector?; 2) Are there any additional benefits you would like to see the Project provide?; 3) Overall, what concerns to do have regarding the Project and your sector?; and 4) Do you have any suggestions as to how these concerns could be mitigated? A memorandum describing the results of these interviews can be found in Appendix V3-1E.

A draft list of VECs/VSECs was also presented to each community advisory group in November 2012 and at public meetings in each Kitikmeot community in April 2013 for review and comment. While a number of questions were asked about the draft list and some clarifications were made to the public, no significant public concerns or objections were noted regarding the VEC/VSEC list that was presented. Minutes of these meetings can be found in Appendix V3-1C.

1.6.2.3 Significance Assessment

As noted above, the results of Sabina's public consultation and engagement have helped inform the baseline data collection and impact prediction/effects assessment activities conducted for the Project. Sabina's final significance determinations have thus been informed by the results of public consultation and engagement and every effort has been made to be inclusive of local concerns in the conclusions that were drawn. However, Sabina's significance assessment conclusions were additionally scheduled to be presented in each Kitikmeot community and with each community advisory group in November 2013 for review and comment. Any issues raised during these meetings will be addressed in Sabina's FEIS submission. Detailed minutes of these meetings will also be presented in Sabina's FEIS submission.

1.6.2.4 Development of Mitigation and Monitoring Programs

Finally, information obtained through public consultation and engagement has helped inform the development of mitigation and monitoring programs for the Project. Not only has this information contributed to the baseline against which potential Project impacts can be measured, public consultation and engagement will also provide new information to be considered as the Project advances. For example, Sabina's *Community Involvement Plan* (see Volume 10) commits the company to regular meetings and community engagement throughout the Project's development and operation. Likewise, procedures are in place to document and respond to any community feedback, suggestions, and concerns that arise.

Other management plans developed by the Company reflect public comments made during Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities, and have influenced the planning and design of the Project as a result. A summary of the commitments Sabina has made to address public comments and concerns are described in the following section (i.e., Section 1.6.3). Volume 10 (Management Plans) should also be consulted for additional information.

1.6.3 Key Issues Identified through Public Consultation and Engagement and Sabina's Commitments to Addressing these Issues

Generally, communities were noted to be excited about the various benefits and opportunities a new mine could bring to the Kitikmeot Region. There exists familiarity with mining in some parts of the region due to past or existing operations (e.g., NWT diamond mines, Jericho diamond mine, Lupin gold mine, Hope Bay gold project) and a number of residents appeared well-informed about mineral development activities. Inuit also highlighted the importance of maintaining their culture and lifestyle (including harvesting activities), and of finding balance with the opportunities provided by the wage economy (such as mining).

However, public consultation and engagement did identify a number of key issues and concerns local communities and stakeholders have in regards to the Project. Likewise, support for the Project was often conditional upon negative environmental and socio-economic effects being resolved, and benefits from the Project being received. A small number of stakeholders remain opposed to the development of the Project, for fear these issues will not be resolved. Numerous questions were asked by the public on how the mine would operate and be managed.

Key issues and concerns can be categorized under three main themes: community benefits and engagement, employment and training, and environmental management and monitoring. Key issues were identified primarily based on the number of instances a topic was raised during public consultation and engagement. These issues are described in greater detail below and summarized in Table 1.6-1. Sabina's commitments to addressing key issues raised by the public are also summarized in Table 1.6-1. Less frequently raised topics have not been included in the discussion below, but are identified in Appendix V3-1G.

1.6.3.1 Community Benefits and Engagement

Public consultation and engagement revealed Kitikmeot communities' desire to receive benefits from any mining activities occurring in the Kitikmeot Region. Foremost, communities requested that local employment and training opportunities be made available (see following sub-section on 'employment and training' for additional information), and that other locally-relevant benefits be provided through mechanisms like company donations or an IIBA. However, a degree of skepticism also exists throughout the region in regards to mining activities, as there is a perception that commitments made by previous mineral developers have not always been followed-up on.

One of the concerns communities have is that the Project will shut down prematurely. As a result, there is a fear that Project-related benefits will be minimal and short-lived. It was also noted that negative socio-economic impacts (e.g., loss of income, a high degree of stress on communities and employee families) can result if mining projects are shut down before they are intended to. The unexpected 2012 shut down of the Hope Bay gold project and early closure of other mining projects in the region (e.g., Jericho diamond mine) appears to have created a public that is sensitized to premature mine closure. Likewise, some stakeholders have questioned whether Sabina has the capacity, commitment, and financial resources available to successfully develop and operate a gold mine in Nunavut.

In addition to benefits, public consultation and engagement also revealed communities' desire to be regularly engaged about the Project. Communities would like to see all relevant local stakeholders engaged and given the opportunity to participate in mineral development decision-making processes. It was noted that engagement should occur in a clear and transparent manner, and be conducted throughout the life of the Project. While support for Sabina's existing community engagement initiatives was noted (e.g., engagement conducted to-date, use of Community Advisory Groups), suggestions for improved practice were also made (e.g., use of traditional place names in engagement activities, use of particular methods for engaging local communities, timing of engagement activities).

It was further suggested that Inuit play a role in the environmental monitoring and management of the Project, either as monitoring/environmental management staff, responders to environmental incidents/emergencies (e.g., spills), or through information sharing processes (e.g., information dissemination meetings).

Similarly, communities and stakeholders had numerous questions about the permitting, regulation, and oversight of the Project. In many instances, they were unfamiliar with the oversight mechanisms in place for mining projects in Nunavut (e.g., environmental assessment, closure and reclamation) and/or the ways in which communities could become involved in the decision-making process. Some stakeholders were uncomfortable supporting the Project unless they knew government and Inuit organization rules were going to be followed by the Company.

1.6.3.2 Employment and Training

Public consultation and engagement revealed local employment and training to be two important benefits communities wished to see the Project deliver. High unemployment was noted to be a major socio-economic issue in the region, and a strong need and desire for more local employment was expressed. However, some communities and stakeholders also fear that Kitikmeot Inuit will not meaningfully benefit from the employment opportunities provided by the Project, as it was assumed that many jobs will be given to non-Inuit southern workers. Concerns over Sabina's policy of conducting criminal records checks for all potential new employees were also raised, as it was believed this would effectively reduce the number of employment opportunities available to the large number of individuals in the Kitikmeot Region with criminal records.

The need for training and skills development also emerged as an important issue during Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities. While it was noted that mining can provide numerous employment opportunities, it was often said these opportunities are not always realized due to a lack of relevant education, skills, and experience amongst Inuit. It was suggested that apprenticeships and other mining-related training opportunities be made available to Inuit on an ongoing-basis by the Company. Likewise, the health and safety of workers was noted to be of utmost importance and appropriate on-the-job training should be provided to help avoid the potential for accidents and injury.

Discussions about employment and training often focused on creating opportunities for youth. It was suggested that Kitikmeot youth face a number of particular socio-economic challenges (e.g., lack of skills, experience, and education; use of drugs and alcohol) that may preclude them from employment opportunities. Finding ways to motivate youth to pursue mining careers and provide them with relevant skills was a topic of discussion in many meetings held or participated in by Sabina.

Finally, public consultation and engagement revealed public concerns about potential negative socio-economic effects resulting from the Project. The majority of these concerns pertained to the effects of mine employment on individual, family, and community life. While local employment was noted to be a significant benefit and opportunity the Project could provide, it was also said that remotely-based employment can pose a number of challenges for communities. Many of the concerns expressed about the Project appeared to be grounded in the past experiences community members have had with industrial development in the region (e.g., exploration camps, operational mines); community members have witnessed negative effects first-hand and wish to avoid them in future developments.

Transportation to and from the Project site was noted as a key issue by the public and numerous individuals expressed concerns about routing Kitikmeot-based employees through communities other than their own. For example, flying employees through Yellowknife and having them overnight there prior to travelling to work/travelling home was often noted as a concern. Once in Yellowknife, some employees have engaged in excessive alcohol consumption, been involved in various forms of alcohol-induced conflict and misbehaviour, and missed connecting flights to work/home the following day. This type of activity has led to reprimands and dismissal of employees, and can act as a significant source of stress on families residing at home. The public suggested that Sabina avoid flying employees through Yellowknife wherever possible.[12]

[12] The completion of a permanent airstrip at Sabina's Goose Property in August 2012 now allows for weekly direct flights from Cambridge Bay to occur for Sabina's northern hires. This now effectively reduces the need to fly northern hires through Yellowknife.

Table 1.6-1. Summary of Key Issues Raised during Public Consultation and Sabina's Commitments to Addressing those Issues

	Key Issues Raised During Public Consultation and Engagement	How Sabina Addressed the Issue
Community Benefits and Engagement	Inuit culture, harvesting, and livelihoods should not be negatively affected by the Project.	Sabina has gone through extensive effort to ensure no significant negative socio-economic and environmental effects will result from the Project. Descriptions of the process Sabina used to determine this are described throughout the DEIS. 2 week in / 2 week out employment rotations will also provide Inuit with an opportunity to both earn a meaningful income and participate in cultural / harvesting activities during their time off. In addition, Sabina will consider granting leave without pay on an ad hoc basis for Inuit employees requesting additional time off for cultural reasons (e.g., major harvesting activities, important community / cultural events). A facility for storing and preparing country food will also be provided at the Project's three main camps. Sabina's Human Resources Plan outlines some of these various commitments in greater detail.
	Kitikmeot communities should receive maximum benefit from the Project.	Sabina has committed to providing various opportunities to the Kitikmeot Region including preferential employment, contracting, and training for local Inuit, continued implementation of a Kitikmeot-focused donations policy, and the paying of all applicable taxes and royalties to governing bodies. An IIBA to be negotiated with the KIA will further outline Sabina's benefits-oriented commitments. Sabina is committed to ongoing dialogue and communication with Kitikmeot residents in regards to the Project and the benefits it will provide. Some of these commitments are described more fully in Sabina's Community Involvement Plan and Human Resources Plan, amongst others.
	Fear that the Project will prematurely shut down, promised benefits won't be realized, and negative socio-economic effects will result.	The consequences of an unexpected shut down have been described throughout the DEIS. Sabina has also developed a Care and Maintenance Plan that will be followed in the event of a premature shut down. Sabina will also provide additional information to communities on this topic in various outreach materials (e.g., newsletter articles, community publications, presentation slides, etc.).
	Communities should be regularly engaged about the Project, throughout the mineral development process.	Sabina is committed to ongoing dialogue and communication with Kitikmeot residents regarding the Project, and will continue to use public and stakeholder meetings, community newsletters, social media, and other methods of outreach throughout the life of the Project. Some of these commitments are described more fully in the Community Involvement Plan.
	Inuit should play a role in Project-related environmental management and monitoring.	Sabina continues to employ Inuit in various environmental roles and is committed to having as many of these roles preferentially staffed by Kitikmeot Inuit in the future. Furthermore, one annual scholarship will be established for Kitikmeot Region Inuit who are enrolled in a post-secondary educational program, with preference given to those in environmental or mining-related fields. Sabina is also committed to regularly communicating the results of its environmental management and monitoring programs to local communities. Some of these commitments are described more fully in the Community Involvement Plan, but will include annual visits to communities and with stakeholder groups, the preparation of annual reports, and other forms of outreach.
	Mechanisms pertaining to the permitting, regulation, and oversight of the Project are unclear in some instances.	All permits, regulations, and oversight mechanisms applicable to the Project have been described in Volumes 11 and 12 of the DEIS. Sabina will also provide additional information to communities on this topic in various outreach materials (e.g., newsletter articles, community publications, presentation slides, etc.).
Employment and Training	Preferential employment opportunities should be made available to Inuit from the Kitikmeot Region.	Sabina is committed to having as many future employment roles preferentially staffed by Kitikmeot Inuit as feasible. Sabina is additionally committed to providing preferential contracting opportunities to Inuit-owned businesses. Sabina's Human Resources Plan and Business Development Plan outline some of these various commitments in greater detail.
	Training and apprenticeship programs should be established to help those without mining skills and experience to become meaningfully employed.	Sabina continues to employ unskilled Inuit workers in various roles and provide on-the-job training; Sabina is committed to providing similar opportunities to Kitikmeot Inuit in the future. Sabina is additionally committed to supporting apprenticeship and pre-employment training opportunities, and supporting ongoing educational and skills development training opportunities for its employees. Pre-employment orientation and financial management courses will also be offered to new employees, should they be desired. Sabina's Human Resources Plan outlines some of these various commitments in greater detail.
	Mandatory criminal record checks will mean that many Kitikmeot residents will not be considered for employment.	Safety and security needs for the Project require Sabina to conduct criminal records checks on all potential employees. Sabina encourages all potential employment applicants with a criminal record to participate in government criminal records pardoning processes. Exceptions to this rule will also be considered by Sabina on an individual basis.
	Youth should be a focus of the employment and training initiatives developed by Sabina.	Sabina has developed a Donations Policy focused on two primary areas, one of which is 'youth and education.' Sabina is additionally committed to supporting various youth initiatives in the Kitikmeot Region each year (e.g., presentations to schools by Company personnel, funding of youth camps or other educational initiatives). Furthermore, one annual scholarship will be established for Kitikmeot Region Inuit who are enrolled in a post-secondary educational program, with preference given to those in environmental or mining-related fields.
	Routing employees through Yellowknife should be avoided as it leads to issues pertaining to substance abuse, absenteeism, and family instability.	Subject to certain limitations, Sabina hopes to fly all Kitikmeot employees directly to site or through Cambridge Bay. Overnighting in non-home communities will be avoided wherever possible.
	Programs should be developed to support workers and their families dealing with personal, financial, and employment-related issues.	An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) will be made available to every Sabina employee and their immediate families. All employees will also have access to Human Resources personnel to whom they can speak in confidence, using Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut if they wish. In addition, every Sabina employee will be required to undergo intercultural awareness training. Sabina's Human Resources Plan outlines some of these various commitments in greater detail.
Environmental Management and Monitoring	A comprehensive environmental management and monitoring program should be developed. Key areas of concern for local communities include caribou, fish, water quality, and mine tailings and contaminants.	Sabina has developed policies and plans that describe the Company's various procedures and commitments (see Volume 10 – Management Plans). Ways in which Sabina has addressed some specific issues include: Caribou An effects assessment has been prepared for caribou and is presented in Volume 5 (Terrestrial Environment). This made use of both scientific methods (e.g., use of collar data, surveying) and TK (e.g., existing information sources like the NTKP database). In addition, a series of TK workshops were conducted in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk in August 2013 where caribou were discussed. The results of these workshops will be incorporated into Sabina's FEIS submission. Management and monitoring commitments specific to caribou are found in the Roads Management Plan and Wildlife Monitoring and Management Plan, but include limiting road traffic during sensitive periods (e.g., major migration periods), providing caribou with the right-of-way on all Project roads, and development of air traffic policies intended to reduce unnecessary disturbance to caribou. Additionally, Sabina will only utilize winter roads to connect the three main Project areas, rather than permanent all-season roads. Community outreach will also be conducted to inform Kitikmeot residents specifically how caribou will be managed (e.g., newsletter articles, community publications, presentation slides, etc.).

(continued)

Table 1.6-1. Summary of Key Issues Raised during Public Consultation and Sabina's Commitments to Addressing those Issues (completed)

	Key Issues Raised During Public Consultation and Engagement	How Sabina Addressed the Issue
Environmental Management and Monitoring (*cont'd*)	A comprehensive environmental management and monitoring program should be developed. Key areas of concern for local communities include caribou, fish, water quality, and mine tailings and contaminants (*cont'd*).	<u>Fish and Water Quality</u> Effects assessments have been prepared for fish and water quality, and are presented in Volume 6 (Freshwater Environment) and Volume 7 (Marine Environment). These made use of both scientific methods (e.g., surveying and sampling) and TK (e.g., existing information sources like the NTKP database). In addition, a series of TK workshops were conducted in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk in August 2013 where fish and water quality in the Project vicinity were discussed. The results of these workshops will be incorporated into Sabina's FEIS submission. Management and monitoring commitments specific to fish and water quality are found in the Aquatic Effects Monitoring and Management Plan, Site Water Monitoring and Management Plan, and No Net Loss Plan, but include regular monitoring and reporting of fish health and water quality, and fish habitat compensation measures. Community outreach will also be conducted to inform Kitikmeot residents specifically how fish and water quality will be managed (e.g., newsletter articles, community publications, presentation slides, etc.). <u>Mine Tailings and Contaminants</u> Various engineering and scientific studies have been conducted to ensure risks pertaining to the mine's tailings and potential release of mine contaminants into the environment have been eliminated or effectively reduced. Management and monitoring commitments specific to mine tailings and contaminants are found in the Mine Waste Rock and Tailings Management Plan, Risk Management and Emergency Response Plan; Land, Water and Ice Based Spill Contingency Plan, and the various water quality-related plans mentioned above (amongst others). These commitments include regular monitoring and reporting of water quality and environmental health parameters, development of spill response capabilities, and proper treatment and disposal of all mine wastes, amongst others. Community outreach will also be conducted to inform Kitikmeot residents specifically how mine tailings and contaminants will be managed (e.g., newsletter articles, community publications, presentation slides, etc.).
	Archaeological sites within the Project footprint must be protected.	Sabina has conducted numerous studies in the Project area to determine the presence (and potential for) archaeological sites. These made use of both scientific methods (e.g., surveying and analysis) and TK (e.g., existing information sources like the NTKP database). In addition, a series of TK workshops were conducted in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk in August 2013 where potential archaeological sites in the Project vicinity were discussed. Strict protocols for documenting, avoiding, and – where necessary – mitigating archaeological sites have also been developed. These are discussed further in the Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection Plan.
	Spill training, avoidance, and response capabilities must be developed by the Company.	Sabina has developed various management systems and put in place a number of engineering protocols to reduce the likelihood of spills occurring at the Project. Sabina has also developed various spill contingency plans, to be enacted in the event that a spill occurs, including the Risk Management and Emergency Response Plan; Land, Water and Ice Based Spill Contingency Plan; and Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (amongst others).
	Cumulative and transboundary effects of the Project must be assessed and managed.	Cumulative and transboundary effects have been assessed throughout the DEIS. No significant negative cumulative or transboundary effects are expected to arise as a result of the Project.
	Guarantees must be in place that mine closure will be done properly.	Sabina will utilize progressive reclamation practices throughout the life of the Project to help ensure that mine closure is conducted responsibly and efficiently. Sabina has developed a Final Closure Plan that will be followed, and sufficient reclamation bonding has been set aside with both the KIA and Government of Canada.

The rigours of rotational mine employment were noted to be a stress on families and communities for other reasons. For example, the removal of mine employees from their families for two weeks at a time (i.e., the proposed employee rotation Sabina will utilize) was said to cause stress on both the family and employee, as feelings of detachment and loneliness may result and parenting/household duties may increase for the individual remaining at home. It was also noted that some mine employees make unwise decisions when spending their employment income (e.g., purchasing drugs and alcohol), resulting in undesirable social behaviour and financial stress for some.

A number of suggestions to avoid negative Project-related socio-economic effects were identified through Sabina's public consultation and engagement process. For example, it was suggested that various workplace programs be developed to support mine workers and their families. One of these suggestions was to provide counselling and advisory services for those in need (such as an Employee Assistance Program). Members of the public also suggested offering courses related to financial management and employment preparation training to those with limited or no previous employment experience.

1.6.3.3 Environmental Management and Monitoring

Public consultation and engagement revealed a number of issues and concerns pertaining to Project-related environmental management and monitoring. Most significantly, it was suggested that Sabina enact stringent management plans and procedures in order to protect environmental and wildlife resources in the region. The public often highlighted the interdependent nature of environmental components in the Arctic and stressed the importance of avoiding impacts throughout the food chain (e.g., mine dust and contaminants may fall on the land, which could affect lichens and other plants, which could then be consumed by larger species like caribou, which are then harvested by Inuit land users). It was evident in all of Sabina's consultation and engagement activities that the harvesting of wildlife and pursuit of other traditional land-based activities remains central to Inuit culture and livelihoods. It was also noted that various land use activities occur in proximity to proposed Project infrastructure and operations. Many Inuit, by extension, have indicated their support for the Project is conditional upon Sabina adequately protecting the environment and wildlife resources in the region.

Particular concerns were raised about impacts resulting from Project road operations and traffic, use of chemicals and potential environmental contaminants, operation of the tailings facility, aircraft traffic, noise, and shipping and port facilities. The protection of archaeological sites within the Project footprint also emerged as a concern. However, the development of management plans and the monitoring of environmental conditions were suggested as ways in which potential Project effects could be managed. It was noted that monitoring should occur on an ongoing basis and be as comprehensive as possible, covering various topics related the land, water, and wildlife. As noted earlier, it was also suggested that Inuit play a role in environmental monitoring and management processes for the Project.

Caribou, fish, and water quality emerged as key topics of discussion in Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities. Caribou were identified as a species of particular ecological and cultural importance. It was noted that caribou seasonally migrate through the region and calve in proximity to proposed Project operations and infrastructure. Likewise, Inuit regularly harvest caribou during their spring/summer migration north into Nunavut, and Aboriginal groups in the Northwest Territories regularly harvest caribou when they become available during their migrations further south. Caribou provide a valuable source of food and materials, and caribou harvesting is an important cultural activity. Concerns were expressed that the development of the Project could affect the health and vitality of regional caribou populations, primarily through exposure to disturbance (e.g., roads and vehicles, noise, aircraft) and contaminants absorbed by vegetation caribou use for food (e.g., dust, chemicals). Likewise, the public suggested Sabina develop appropriate ways to manage potential impacts on regional caribou populations.

Fish and water quality also emerged as important topics of discussion in Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities. While many different species of fish were noted to occur in the region (e.g., Arctic char, lake trout, Arctic grayling, whitefish, etc.), Inuit harvesting in the region has tended to concentrate on Arctic char. Fish provide a valuable source of food for Inuit, and concerns were raised about the Project's potential to impact fish and water quality. Most of these concerns pertained to Project contaminants entering waterbodies containing fish, or waterbodies that were connected to other waterbodies containing fish. Ongoing water quality and fish monitoring were suggested during public consultation and engagement activities as ways in which water quality and the health of fish populations could be kept in check.

Similarly, the management of mine contaminants and waste was as an important topic of discussion. Some members of the public expressed fears that mine contaminants would not be properly managed and could result in spills or other harmful effects on the environment. The need for spill training and avoidance plans was noted, as was the need for effective spill response capabilities among Project staff. A number of concerns related to mine contaminants and waste pertained to Sabina's proposed tailings impoundment area. The public had questions on how Project tailings would be stored and managed, how leaks and spills would be prevented, and how contaminants would be prevented from entering the natural environment. Some concern was expressed over the effects of permafrost melt on the structural integrity of the tailings impoundment area.

The public also had questions and expressed concerns about the potential cumulative impacts of multiple industrial developments proceeding in the region (e.g., other mineral developments, BIPR), and of the potential transboundary effects the Project may have on animals (e.g., caribou) that migrate through the region. In all cases, the importance of preserving wildlife and other environmental resources for future generations was noted to be of major importance.

Finally, members of the public had a number of questions and concerns pertaining to mine reclamation and closure. Namely, questions were asked in regards to how the closure process would occur, what condition the environment would be in after closure, and about the guarantees (e.g., financial and regulatory) that would be in place to ensure that proper closure of the Project occurs. Some members of the public expressed frustration over past developers not properly remediating abandoned project sites.

1.7 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN OVERVIEW

Sabina is committed to working closely with Kitikmeot residents, communities and other stakeholders to help ensure the Project is built in a manner consistent with regional needs and aspirations. Communities will be consulted throughout the lifetime of the Project. Sabina will ensure the provision of timely Project updates, responses to feedback provided, and information on upcoming employment and training opportunities. Inuinnaqtun and Inuktitut interpretation / translation will be provided throughout the consultation process to enable participation of all community members. These commitments are more fully detailed in Sabina's Community Involvement Plan.

The objective of the Community Involvement Plan is to outline the long-term efforts Sabina will make to communicate and engage with residents, communities, and stakeholders. The Community Involvement Plan would apply from approval of all required licences and permits to allow construction of the Project to begin. The temporal extent of the Plan is the life of the Project itself, including the construction, operation, closure, and temporary closure / shutdown phases.

A copy of the Community Involvement Plan is included in Volume 10 (Management Plans).

2. Government Engagement

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2. Government Engagement

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 Purpose and Goals of Government Engagement

The purpose of Sabina's government engagement program has been to provide government officials with clear and comprehensive information regarding the proposed Project and the various mitigation plans that support its development. Sabina has also regularly communicated important Project timelines and milestones to government officials, so that they can more effectively plan their workloads and be sufficiently prepared to participate in the environmental assessment process.

To date, the goals of Sabina's government engagement program have been to:

- develop two-way communication and dialogue that builds trust and results in action;
- provide information to government officials about the Project in a timely, transparent, and accessible fashion to support government agencies in their review processes;
- obtain information and knowledge from government agencies in order to help Sabina address issues and develop appropriate mitigation strategies; and
- enhance Sabina's reputation as a good corporate citizen.

2.1.2 Relationship of Government Engagement to Lobbying

The engagement of government agencies during Sabina's permitting process has helped to enhance overall understanding of the proposed Project. It is Sabina's belief that this understanding will lead to a more effective and timely review of the Project. Sabina's government engagement strategy has been focused on the exchange of information that is necessary for both Sabina and relevant government agencies to work effectively through the permitting process. In addition, effective government engagement has helped ensure that Sabina fully understands current regulatory requirements and is sufficiently prepared to meet them.

Lobbying (e.g., by industry), on the other hand, implies a request for a certain action or decision by government, or a desire for a change in government policy. Sabina's existing government engagement program has not been aimed at this objective.

2.1.3 Relationship of Government Engagement to Community Engagement

The degree to which local communities support a proposed project is a key consideration in the permitting process for resource developments in northern Canada. Subsequently, government agencies are always interested in learning about community and stakeholder views on proposed projects. Likewise, communities and their representatives often look to government experts for advice and rely on government agencies to administer appropriate regulations.

Federal agencies also have a 'Duty to Consult' with Aboriginal peoples when advancing any permits or regulatory changes that may affect them. Government can fulfill this duty through consultation undertaken by the proponent or by building upon and coordinating their own consultation efforts with those of the proponent. It is thus important to ensure government agencies remain aware of a

company's community engagement activities and that companies remain open to coordinated consultation wherever possible.

The KIA represents the interests of the Kitikmeot Region's Inuit residents and thus plays a unique role in the environmental assessment process in Nunavut. They provide a key linkage between communities and government agencies during the environmental review of proposed projects in the Kitikmeot Region. It is expected the KIA will work closely with government agencies in the review process. KIA will bring forward their own expertise and views during this time, but will also rely on the expertise and views of relevant government agencies.

2.1.4 Alignment of Government Engagement with Corporate Commitments

Sabina's Environmental Policy (found at: http://www.sabinagoldsilver.com/s/EnvPolicy.asp) supports the aforementioned approach to the effective engagement of government agencies. Among other items mentioned in this policy, Sabina has committed to:

- Communicate openly with employees, contractors, local stakeholders and government on our environmental protection and sustainability programs and performance and address concerns pertaining to potential hazards and impacts.
- Work cooperatively with government agencies, local communities and contractors to develop and enhance systems and technologies to improve environmental and sustainability practices.

2.1.5 Sabina's Overarching Approach to Government Engagement

Sabina has been committed to open, transparent and proactive interactions with all government regulatory and review agencies. Interactions with individuals and groups have been based on respect and were always courteous and honest. Sabina has also endeavoured to be deliberately and genuinely curious to learn about the issues that are important to government agencies, and to understand the basis for these issues.

Sabina understands that time is a valuable commodity and has worked to ensure all of its meetings have been focused, follow a clear agenda, and were held in a timely and efficient manner. To increase efficiency and effectiveness, Sabina has used events such as the Nunavut Mining Symposium, Nunavut Trade Show, Yellowknife Geoscience Forum, and the AME BC Mineral Exploration Roundup to reach a maximum number of people at a time that was convenient for all. The Company has held both small meetings and large information sessions to make its interactions with government agencies as efficient as possible. Sabina has also worked with other mineral developers operating in the Kitikmeot Region to align their various government engagement approaches and have, on occasion, met with government officials jointly when corporate issues were similar.

The environmental review process can be lengthy for proposed mines and there are often many staff changes during these time periods. Sabina has thus worked to engage all new government representatives in a timely way so as to help ensure their full understanding of the Project.

2.2 FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL AGENCIES

2.2.1 Federal Agencies

Sabina has engaged a number of federal agencies on various occasions about the Project, including:

- Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (including the Northern Projects Management Office);

- Fisheries and Oceans Canada;
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada;
- Environment Canada;
- Natural Resources Canada; and
- Transport Canada.

Across and within federal agencies there are often a wide range of mandates and interests. Furthermore, the interests at senior levels of government may be very different from those individuals focused on addressing more technical, or day-to-day, issues. Thus, the nature and timing of government engagement necessarily depends on the purpose and goals of each agency and group.

Federal agencies may have some or all of the following roles for proposed mineral development activities in Nunavut:

- direct regulatory responsibility;
- direct contribution to review processes due to recognized expertise in specific areas;
- program delivery that may interact with a project's activities; and
- potential provision of government services to a project.

The most complex interactions occur when agencies have one or more specific regulatory responsibilities, and have interests in economic development, mineral development promotion, or other project-related non-regulatory matters. Each meeting held by Sabina focused on addressing the specific interests of the government officials participating in that meeting. When government agencies had internally varied mandates and interests pertaining to the Project, more active senior-level government engagement was employed. This helped ensure a more strategic appreciation of government agency needs and expectations.

Sabina has worked with specific coordinators within each federal agency to help organize its engagement efforts, ensure communication and information needs are clear, and ensure that the most appropriate government officials are working with the Company at any particular time or on any particular issue.

2.2.1.1 Role of the Northern Projects Management Office

The Northern Projects Management Office (NPMO) was established within the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) in 2009, and plays an important coordinating role in the northern regulatory process. The following statement is taken directly from their web site and best describes their role:

> *NPMO supports a more stable and attractive investment climate in the territories by improving the transparency, timeliness and predictability of northern project regulation.*
>
> *The Office accomplishes this by coordinating the northern regulatory responsibilities of federal departments, publicly tracking the progress of projects through the regulatory system and providing a source of information and guidance for industry. NPMO also promotes communication, coordination and effective issue resolution among all regulators and stakeholders in the North.*

NPMO has developed various tools and approaches to support the achievement of their goals. Sabina continues to work closely with the NPMO team and will look to them to effectively coordinate regulatory activities across all relevant federal departments. NPMO will also offer support and expertise to territorial governments and the KIA in some aspects of the environmental review process for the Project. Sabina has also looked to NPMO to help assemble the most appropriate federal officials to participate in meetings and other events such as site visits.

2.2.2 Government of Nunavut

The Government of Nunavut does not play a direct permitting role in the Project but does have specific regulations that will need to be followed by Sabina when the Project is built. The Government of Nunavut also participates in, and provides expertise during, the environmental assessment and review process for proposed mines in Nunavut. Sabina will continue to work with the Government of Nunavut coordinator for all its government engagement activities but will also engage specific departments as needed (e.g., those interested in socio-economic and wildlife issues).

2.2.3 Government of the Northwest Territories

The Government of the Northwest Territories will be involved primarily in the assessment of transboundary and cumulative effects for the Project. The potential effects of the Project on regional caribou herds will likely be a key issue the Government of the Northwest Territories will seek to address during the environmental review process. Sabina expects much of the Government of the Northwest Territories' focus to be on the Bathurst Herd, due to the Project's potential interaction with it during its seasonal movements.

2.3 FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL AGENCY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

2.3.1 General Approach

Sabina adopted a basic two-pronged approach to government engagement:

- Engage government technical experts to explain and clarify Project-related information, respond to their questions, and identify their concerns. Technical government experts have also helped explain the various regulatory requirements that Sabina must meet for the Project.
- Engage government agency managers and executives at a strategic level to enhance their knowledge of the Project.

2.3.2 Government Engagement Methods

Sabina has used a wide range of government engagement methods and has emphasized building trust and personal relationships to the greatest extent possible. A Resource Development Advisory Group meeting (RDAG) was organized by the NPMO in January 2012, which introduced a number of government agencies to the Project and helped initiate a number of new relationships with the Company. Introductory and follow-up meetings have subsequently been held with various government regional and headquarters management teams. These meetings often involved as many relevant people as possible (and appropriate), across various interest areas.

Sabina has also used telephone calls conducted at regular intervals to provide government agencies with information on the status of the Project, to ask for advice and direction on the next steps in the regulatory process, and/or to inquire if any additional information was required by them from the Company. Sabina has additionally contacted relevant government officials in order to alert them to important Project changes or to let them know that key Project regulatory submissions were nearing completion.

Sabina will continue to look to the NPMO to help arrange regular communication with federal government managers and to organize issue-specific meetings on an as-needed basis. As issues begin to be better defined in the Project permitting and development process, there will likely be a greater use of focused workshops and meetings held with government agencies. Sabina expects these workshops could be spearheaded by a number of different organizations including NIRB, KIA, federal or territorial government agencies, or the Company itself.

Sabina recognizes there will be an on-going need for both formal and informal government engagement activities. Any significant Project-related correspondence will be provided directly to NIRB and will become part of the public record, as required by their process. However, informal engagement activities (e.g., informal meetings, conversations, and interactions) are also important in building meaningful relationships with government stakeholders. Often, there are no specific outputs from these types of engagement activities, but they can help lead to the building of trust.

Site visits are another important way in which Project information has been communicated to government officials. Site visits have provided government officials with first hand experiences and observations, and have allowed them to connect more readily with the day-to-day realities of a northern mining operation.

2.3.3 Distribution of Project Information and Materials

Sabina's corporate web page (http://www.sabinagoldsilver.com/s/Home.asp) and the Company's Project-specific web page (http://backriverproject.com) provide useful Project information and are regularly updated as new information on the Project becomes available. Project newsletters (prepared primarily with a northern community audience in mind) are also sent to interested government officials. Project and other informational updates are additionally provided to interested parties via email, Twitter, and RSS feeds.

Other Project information and materials have been distributed to government officials throughout the Project's permitting process. These include, but are not limited to:

- presentation hand-outs;
- Project summary sheets;
- pictures, posters, and maps;
- posters and other materials produced primarily for Sabina's community engagement activities; and
- meeting reports.

2.4 OUTCOMES OF THE GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

2.4.1 Overview of the Outcomes of the Government Engagement Program

During 2012, Sabina met in-person and established relationships with almost 30 different offices across various government and regulatory agencies. During this time, Sabina introduced the Project to government officials working at technical through to senior levels. The Company also worked to identify the priority issues held by each agency.

Early in the review process Sabina shared a list of proposed VECs/VSECs for the Project with relevant government agencies and sought their feedback on its acceptability. The NPMO coordinated the collection of comments on this list from relevant government agencies. The proposed list of

VECs/VSECs was generally accepted by the reviewing agencies, although Sabina responded to several questions that were raised.

As the Project progressed into 2013, Sabina was able to share more specific and detailed Project information with government agencies including baseline studies and detailed site maps. These materials supported a more extensive exploration of issues with those agencies. As noted previously, site visits were also particularly valuable for developing government agency understanding of the realities and challenges of mineral development in the Canadian Arctic. Regular interaction with government officials, and the early sharing of informational materials with them, have thus helped those officials to become better acquainted with the Project and its proposed plans.

Sabina also worked closely with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Transport Canada, in order to understand how changes to the *Fisheries Act* (1985) and implementation of the *Navigation Protection Act* may affect Project development activities. Since some of the policies and regulations associated with these acts will continue to evolve during the Project review period, Sabina will work closely with government officials during this time to ensure the Project meets all new and applicable requirements.

Detailed reports have been maintained for all meetings held between Sabina and government agencies. As the environmental review process proceeds, Sabina will endeavour to maintain and enhance its government contacts and relationships.

2.4.1.1 List of Meetings with Government Agencies

Appendix V3-2A lists all the formal meetings Sabina has held with government agencies for the Project.

3. Traditional Knowledge

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3. Traditional Knowledge

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Conformity with EIS Guidelines and Use of Traditional Knowledge in the DEIS

Sabina has reviewed the *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s Back River Project* prepared by NIRB (2013) and is confident this document is in conformance with those guidelines. [13] Heading and sub-heading titles have been organized in such a way as to reflect specific guideline requirements and direct the reader's attention to areas where further details are provided. The remainder of this section provides Sabina's definition and description of TK, describes the ways in which Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit values have been incorporated into the Project, summarizes the TK studies that were conducted for the Project, and discusses the role of TK in Project planning and design.

Specific details on Sabina's use of TK in the DEIS have been documented in Table 3.1-1. This table summarizes instances where TK was used in the DEIS (i.e., it provides a brief description of what information is presented), the purpose of TK use (e.g., source of baseline information, interpretation of results, development of mitigation or management plans), the source from which the TK was drawn (e.g., NTKP report, academic publication, government report, workshop report), and the DEIS Volume, section, and page number where it appears.

3.1.2 Definition and Description of Traditional Knowledge

TK is a term used to capture the knowledge held by Aboriginal peoples of the local land and wildlife, the Earth's natural processes, and of ways to ensure harmony and balance in life. TK studies provide a valuable way of documenting spatial and temporal patterns of hunting, harvesting, fishing, habitation and travel in a given area. They can also provide detailed information on local ecological processes, socio-cultural patterns and institutions, spirituality, ethical and other matters. TK can be defined as a "cumulative body of knowledge, practice, and belief, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations by cultural transmission" (NIRB 2007).

TK is acknowledged as having fundamental importance in the management of local natural resources, and as being complementary to, equivalent with, and applicable to scientific knowledge (Turner et al. 2000). The advantages of incorporating TK into resource and environmental decision-making are numerous. For one, TK is often seen as 'holistic' as opposed to 'reductionist', a characterization often attributed to Western science (Usher 2000). A holistic perspective tends to see all life as a series of relationships among equals, whereas Western science sees humans at the top of a hierarchical arrangement of living creatures (Bone 2003). The collection and inclusion of TK in environmental and resource decision-making also encourages local participation in decision-making. Participatory approaches, such as these, tend to improve decision-making, enhance the sense of legitimacy and fairness of decisions taken, and can assist in resolving conflict (Diduck 2004).

[13] We have also identified areas where TK data is currently lacking for the Project, but note where/how it will be incorporated into Sabina's FEIS submission.

TK holders may also reveal detailed trends, information, and insight regarding the local environment that scientists might miss. Detailed knowledge such as this is often a result of close contact with the environment, and observation over various seasons and years (Mitchell 2002). In remote areas, such as the Arctic, TK can also be used to obtain information where scientific data is lacking, and the information can often be collected quicker than through scientific procedure (Gilchrist et al. 2005). TK is best used when decision-making affects an area where TK holders live and work (Mitchell 2002). Usher (2000: 187) notes: "It makes good sense to involve people who spend a lot of time on the land in environmental assessment and management, for the obvious reason that they get to see things more often, for longer, and at more different times and places than is normally the case for scientists." TK can thus contribute to a deeper understanding of local environmental processes and baseline conditions (Usher 2000).

Sabina recognizes the inherent value of TK and the importance local communities place on its use in the environmental assessment of proposed developments. As such, Sabina has made significant efforts to engage local communities through incorporation of their TK into the Project's planning and design. Many of these efforts have been made in partnership with the KIA, who administers the NTKP and has assisted Sabina in conducting a comprehensive TK study for the Project. The remainder of this section describes Sabina's use of TK in more detail.

3.1.3 Incorporating Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Values into the Back River Project

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit can be defined as "the traditional, current and evolving body of Inuit values, beliefs, experience, perceptions and knowledge regarding the environment, including land, water, wildlife and people to the extent that people are part of the environment' (QIA 2009). This is also the Nunavut Impact Review Board's accepted definition of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (e.g., NIRB 2013).

The term Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit refers to Inuit TK, while Inuit Qaujimaningit refers to Inuit TK as well as Inuit epistemology without reference to temporality (QIA 2009). NIRB (2013) has informed Sabina the use of TK or Inuit TK should broadly be considered to refer to Inuit Qaujimaningit. It is thus meant to encompass local and community based knowledge, and ecological knowledge (both traditional and contemporary), which is rooted in the daily life of Inuit people, and has an important contribution to make to an environmental assessment (Stevenson 1996).

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit values have been described in the Government of Nunavut's (2004) document *Pinasuaqtavut 2004-2009: Our Commitment to Building Nunavut's Future*. They include Inuuqatigiitsiarniq (respecting others, relationships and caring for people), Tunnganarniq (fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive), Pijitsirniq (serving and providing for family and/or community), Aajiiqatigiinniq (decision making through discussion and consensus), Pilimmaksarniq/Pijariuqsarniq (development of skills through practice, effort and action), Piliriqatigiinniq/Ikajuqtigiinniq (working together for a common cause), Qanuqtuurniq (being innovative and resourceful), and Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq (respect and care for the land, animals and the environment).

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit values have helped guide Sabina's decision making for the Project and have been incorporated into the design of the Company's overall Project management approach. Table 3.1-2 outlines the ways in which Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit values have been incorporated into the Back River Project.

Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 4	1 Air Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Comments in the NTKP report suggested that baseline air quality has already been affected by new anthropogenic air quality sources.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 4	1 Air Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Observations identified dust as an existing form of pollution, and there are concerns regarding dust deposition in lakes.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. 2007. *Appendix F-5 - Traditional Knowledge of Wildlife, Fish and Water Quality. In The Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project (BIPR) Draft Environmental Impact Statement.* Prepared for Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Joint Venture Ltd. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 4	1 Air Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report was sourced for scoping the potential VEC and VSEC list. There were a number of comments relating to air quality; this topic (air quality) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 4	2 Noise and Vibration	.2 Incorporation of TK	There were no direct references relevant to the existing noise environment and noise baseline in the NTKP report.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 4	2 Noise and Vibration	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (noise and vibration) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 4	3 Climate and Meteorology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Observations over the past few decades included changes in weather, shallower lakes and rivers that drain to the ocean, reduced river flow, and longer fall freeze up on the Arctic Ocean.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)* . Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 4	3 Climate and Meteorology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Other regional TK studies indicated similar observations as in the NTKP report, and include increased temperatures, thinning ice, decreased snowfall, longer summers and shorter winters, earlier spring breakup, later fall freeze ups, lower water levels in lakes and rivers, and more unpredictable and variable weather.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Thorpe, N.L., Eyegetok, S., Hakongak, N., and Qitirmiut Elders. 2001. *The Tuktu and Nogak Project: A Caribou Chronicle. Final Report to the West Kitikmeot Slave/Study Society.* Ikaluktuuttiak, NT.
Volume 4	3 Climate and Meteorology	.2 Incorporation of TK	There were few comments in the NTKP report relating to climate and meteorology; this topic (climate and meteorology) has been included as a Subject of Note.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)* . Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 4	3 Climate and Meteorology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Climate changes noted by TK information have all occurred within living memory.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Thorpe, N.L., Eyegetok, S., Hakongak, N., and Qitirmiut Elders. 2001. *The Tuktu and Nogak Project: A Caribou Chronicle. Final Report to the West Kitikmeot Slave/Study Society.* Ikaluktuuttiak, NT.
Volume 4	3 Climate and Meteorology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Concerns regarding climate included drying of the land, murkier water, and increased dust due to melting permafrost.	Effects Assessment	Rescan. 2007. *Appendix F-5 - Traditional Knowledge of Wildlife, Fish and Water Quality. In The Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project (BIPR) Draft Environmental Impact Statement.* Prepared for Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Joint Venture Ltd. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 4	3 Climate and Meteorology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Concerns and observations regarding climate included changes to caribou migration and changes in diversity and abundance of flora, and caribou drownings due to thin ice.	Effects Assessment	Thorpe, N.L., Eyegetok, S., Hakongak, N., and Qitirmiut Elders. 2001. *The Tuktu and Nogak Project: A Caribou Chronicle. Final Report to the West Kitikmeot Slave/Study Society.* Ikaluktuuttiak, NT.
Volume 4	3 Climate and Meteorology	.2 Incorporation of TK	There were no references to mitigation or adaptive management in available TK reports.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	1 Geology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Comments from the NTKP report focused on landforms such as eskers, cliffs, and soapstone. Specific areas referenced are hundreds of kilometres from the Project footprint.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)* . Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	1 Geology	.2 Incorporation of TK	There were few comments in the NTKP report relating to geology; geology has been included as a Subject of Note.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)* . Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	1 Geology	.2 Incorporation of TK	There is no Project footprint overlap with known occurrences of soapstone, copper, or silver.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)* . Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	1 Geology	.2 Incorporation of TK	There was no note of soapstone in drill logs, during quarry sampling, or in the technical assessment report.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Cater, D. 2011. *NI 43-101 Technical Report: Back River Project, Nunavut Territory, Canada* . Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Douglas Cater: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	1 Geology	.2 Incorporation of TK	If soapstone or other valued geologic units are present near the Project footprint area, they would be avoided by Project design; however, areas referenced in the NTKP report are hundreds of kilometres from the Project footprint.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)* . Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	2 Permafrost	.2 Incorporation of TK	There were brief comments attributing lower water quality and melting permafrost due to climate change. This change to permafrost due to climate change may be attributed to a deepening of the active layer.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	2 Permafrost	.2 Incorporation of TK	Permafrost was not referred to as a unique or valued feature in the NTKP report. Spatial boundaries for the effects assessment of the Project on surface water quality (Volume 6, Chapter 4) and quantity (Volume 6, Chapter 1) are set along watershed divides, and thus incorporate potential effects of permafrost degradation on water quality and quantity.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.

(continued)

Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 5	2 Permafrost	.2 Incorporation of TK	There were no references to mitigation or adaptive management measures associated with permafrost or its degradation.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	3 Landforms and Soils	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report identified landforms such as eskers, cliffs, rocky ridges, wetlands, ocean shores and riverbanks as valuable wildlife habitat.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	3 Landforms and Soils	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (landforms and soils) has been included as a Subject of Note.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	4 Vegetation and Special Landscape Features	.2 Incorporation of TK	While Inuit did indicate harvesting a variety of plants in areas within and beyond the Local Study Area, the harvested plant species are not unique to these areas and are also collected from outside the Local Study Area. Ecosystems of traditional and cultural importance due to their value as wildlife habitat, including eskers, sedge wetlands, marine shores and riparian ecosystems were mapped as unique ecosystems, wherever possible.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	4 Vegetation and Special Landscape Features	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (special landscape features) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	4 Vegetation and Special Landscape Features	.2 Incorporation of TK	As terrestrial vegetation provides forage and habitat to wildlife, the vegetation Regional Study Area is consistent with the wildlife Regional Study Area, which was delineated based on the expected use of the region by valued wildlife components.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	4 Vegetation and Special Landscape Features	.2 Incorporation of TK	Focus Group Sessions with Kitikmeot hunters commented on the potential for the Project to directly affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	4 Vegetation and Special Landscape Features	.2 Incorporation of TK	Terrestrial vegetation provides habitat and forage for valued wildlife species; therefore, mitigation measures largely pertain to reducing the potential adverse effects on terrestrial vegetation and special landscape features which support unique plant communities and provide unique wildlife forage.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	Traditional knowledge sources indicated that caribou are important animals for the Inuit. The design of baseline studies considered species identified as important to the Inuit.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	Elders land users assisted in the placement of remote cameras on the tundra.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	No reference.
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	Ecosystems of traditional and cultural importance due to their value as wildlife habitat were incorporated into a habitat suitability model. Eskers, elevated landforms, wet foraging locations, and lakeshores were identified as important habitat.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (caribou) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	The wildlife Regional Study Area overlaps with Inuit hunting locations and travel routes.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Volume 8, Chapter 5
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	Highly valued species were considered when deriving the spatial boundaries for the effects assessment.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	Caribou is the most harvested terrestrial mammal in the Kitikmeot region, and many families from the regions supplement their diet or rely on caribou as their main food source.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: *2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	Thoughts of the Inuit were incorporated into the list of potential effects. Traditional knowledge was also included when assessing potential for effects by determining the potential overlap of wildlife in the spatial boundaries for the Project, and to help determine potential wildlife receptor locations and the spatial and temporal overlap with the Project in these areas.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	Focus Group Sessions with Kitikmeot hunters commented on the potential for the Project to directly affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: *2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	5 Caribou	.2 Incorporation of TK	Incorporation of TK into direct and indirect mitigation and management strategies for wildlife VECs is found in: Air Quality, Volume 4, Chapter 1; Freshwater Water Quality, Volume 6, Chapter 4; Vegetation and Special Landscape Features, Volume 5, Chapter 4; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Terrestrial Wildlife, Volume 5, Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Marine Wildlife, Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapter 4; Volume 5, Chapter 4; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 5, Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NKTP report indicated that grizzly bears are important animals for the Inuit. The design of baseline studies considered species identified as important to the Inuit.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	The design of baseline studies considered species identified as important to the Inuit.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. *2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC. NIRB. 2013. *Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report*. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU.
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land users assisted in the placement of remote cameras on the tundra.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	No reference.
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	Ecosystems of traditional and cultural importance due to their value as wildlife habitat were incorporated into a habitat suitability model.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (grizzly bear) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	The wildlife Regional Study Area overlaps with Inuit hunting locations and travel routes.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Volume 8, Chapter 5
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	Highly valued species were considered when deriving the spatial boundaries for the effects assessment.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	Thoughts of the Inuit were incorporated into the list of potential effects. Traditional knowledge was also included when assessing potential for effects by determining the potential overlap of wildlife in the spatial boundaries for the Project, and to help determine potential wildlife receptor locations and the spatial and temporal overlap with the Project in these areas.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	Focus Group Sessions with Kitikmeot hunters included comments on the potential for the Project to directly affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	6 Grizzly Bear	.2 Incorporation of TK	Incorporation of TK into direct and indirect mitigation and management strategies for wildlife VECs is found in: Air Quality, Volume 4, Chapter 1; Freshwater Water Quality, Volume 6, Chapter 4; Vegetation and Special Landscape Features, Volume 5, Chapter 4; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Terrestrial Wildlife, Volume 5, Chapters 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Marine Wildlife, Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapter 4; Volume 5, Chapter 4; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report indicated that muskox are important animals for the Inuit, and are hunted when preferred species (e.g. caribou, seals) are absent. The report provided information on the distribution of muskox, and noted that the population is rebounding from a crash in the 1800s.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	Kitikmeot hunters noted that populations on Victoria Island and on the mainland declined in 2012.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	The design of baseline studies considered species identified as important to the Inuit.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land users assisted in the placement of remote cameras on the tundra.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	No reference.
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	Ecosystems of traditional and cultural importance due to their value as wildlife habitat were incorporated into a habitat suitability model.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (muskox) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	The wildlife Regional Study Area overlaps with Inuit hunting locations and travel routes.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Volume 8, Chapter 5
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	Highly valued species were considered when deriving the spatial boundaries for the effects assessment.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	Thoughts of the Inuit were incorporated into the list of potential effects. Traditional knowledge was also included when assessing potential for effects by determining the potential overlap of wildlife in the spatial boundaries for the Project, and to help determine potential wildlife receptor locations and the spatial and temporal overlap with the Project in these areas.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	Focus Group Sessions with Kitikmeot hunters included comments on the potential for the Project to directly affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	7 Muskox	.2 Incorporation of TK	Incorporation of TK into direct and indirect mitigation and management strategies for wildlife VECs is found in: Air Quality, Volume 4, Chapter 1; Freshwater Water Quality, Volume 6, Chapter 4; Vegetation and Special Landscape Features, Volume 5, Chapter 4; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Terrestrial Wildlife, Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10; Marine Wildlife, Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapter 4; Volume 5, Chapter 4; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	The design of baseline studies considered species identified as important to the Inuit. Wolverine and grey wolf were identified as culturally and socially important species in the Project area.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land users assisted in the placement of posts for a DNA mark/recapture study.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Volume 5, Section 8.1.5
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	Traditional knowledge assisted in the placement of remote cameras.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	Traditional knowledge and land users assisted in the placement of remote cameras.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. *2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC. NIRB. 2013. *Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report.* NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU.
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	Ecosystems of traditional and cultural importance due to their value as wildlife habitat were incorporated into a habitat suitability model.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (wolverine and furbearers) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	Highly valued species were considered when deriving the spatial boundaries for the effects assessment.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	Thoughts of the Inuit were incorporated into the list of potential effects. Traditional knowledge was also included when assessing potential for effects by determining the potential overlap of wildlife in the spatial boundaries for the Project, and to help determine potential wildlife receptor locations and the spatial and temporal overlap with the Project in these areas.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	Focus Group Sessions with Kitikmeot hunters included comments on the potential for the Project to directly affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	8 Wolverine and Furbearers	.2 Incorporation of TK	Incorporation of TK into direct and indirect mitigation and management strategies for wildlife VECs is found in: Air Quality, Volume 4, Chapter 1; Freshwater Water Quality, Volume 6, Chapter 4; Vegetation and Special Landscape Features, Volume 5, Chapter 4; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Terrestrial Wildlife, Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10; Marine Wildlife, Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapter 4; Volume 5, Chapter 4; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.
Volume 5	9 Migratory Birds (Upland Birds and Waterfowl)	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report provided knowledge on timing of bird migration, habitat use, and the spatial distribution of waterbirds. It also provided information on the life histories of individual species, particularly in coastal areas.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	9 Migratory Birds (Upland Birds and Waterfowl)	.2 Incorporation of TK	The design of baseline studies considered species identified as important to the Inuit.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	9 Migratory Birds (Upland Birds and Waterfowl)	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land users assisted in the placement of remote cameras on the tundra.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	No reference.
Volume 5	9 Migratory Birds (Upland Birds and Waterfowl)	.2 Incorporation of TK	Ecosystems of traditional and cultural importance due to their value as wildlife habitat were incorporated into a habitat suitability model.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	9 Migratory Birds (Upland Birds and Waterfowl)	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (migratory birds) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	9 Migratory Birds (Upland Birds and Waterfowl)	.2 Incorporation of TK	The wildlife Regional Study Area overlaps with Inuit hunting locations and travel routes.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Volume 8, Chapter 5
Volume 5	9 Migratory Birds (Upland Birds and Waterfowl)	.2 Incorporation of TK	Inuit values were incorporated into the list of potential effects to be considered. Traditional knowledge was also included when assessing potential for effects by determining the potential overlap of wildlife in the spatial boundaries for the Project, and to help determine potential wildlife receptor locations and the spatial and temporal overlap with the Project in these areas.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 5	9 Migratory Birds (Upland Birds and Waterfowl)	.2 Incorporation of TK	Focus Group Sessions with Kitikmeot hunters included comments on the potential for the Project to directly affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	9 Migratory Birds (Upland Birds and Waterfowl)	.2 Incorporation of TK	Incorporation of TK into direct and indirect mitigation and management strategies for wildlife VECs is found in: Air Quality, Volume 4, Chapter 1; Freshwater Water Quality, Volume 6, Chapter 4; Vegetation and Special Landscape Features, Volume 5, Chapter 4; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Terrestrial Wildlife, Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7,8, and 10; Marine Wildlife, Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapter 4; Volume 5, Chapter 4; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10; Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report commented on the importance of cliffs to nesting raptors. The report identified nesting habitat within the wildlife RSA.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	The design of baseline studies considered species identified as important to the Inuit.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land users assisted in the placement of remote cameras on the tundra.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	No reference.
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	Ecosystems of traditional and cultural importance due to their value as wildlife habitat were incorporated into a habitat suitability model.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (raptors) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	The wildlife Regional Study Area overlaps with Inuit hunting locations and travel routes.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Volume 8, Chapter 5
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	Highly valued species were considered when deriving the spatial boundaries for the effects assessment.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	Thoughts of the Inuit were incorporated into the list of potential effects. Traditional knowledge was also included when assessing potential for effects by determining the potential overlap of wildlife in the spatial boundaries for the Project, and to help determine potential wildlife receptor locations and the spatial and temporal overlap with the Project in these areas.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	Focus Group Sessions with Kitikmeot hunters included comments on the potential for the Project to directly affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 5	10 Raptors	.2 Incorporation of TK	Incorporation of TK into direct and indirect mitigation and management strategies for wildlife VECs is found in: Air Quality, Volume 4, Chapter 1; Freshwater Water Quality, Volume 6, Chapter 4; Vegetation and Special Landscape Features, Volume 5, Chapter 4; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Terrestrial Wildlife, Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; Marine Wildlife, Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapter 4; Volume 5, Chapter 4; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; Volume 7, Chapters 6 and 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.
Volume 6	1 Surface Hydrology	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report contains observations of ice break-up processes in streams (e.g. rivers melt and overflow before the land melts). Other observations were that some lakes are becoming shallower and some river flows are becoming reduced (attributed to less rain and snowfall, and changes in the weather). Less change has been observed inland compared to coastal areas.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	1 Surface Hydrology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Observations included shallower lakes and reductions in rivers flows (attributed to less rain and snowfall and changes in the weather). Less change has been observed inland compared to coastal areas.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. 2007. *Appendix F-5 - Traditional Knowledge of Wildlife, Fish and Water Quality. In The Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project (BIPR) Draft Environmental Impact Statement*. Prepared for Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Joint Venture Ltd. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 6	1 Surface Hydrology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (surface hydrology) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	1 Surface Hydrology	.2 Incorporation of TK	The Project footprint did not overlap with any known hydrology related TK. No interaction is expected between project-related changes in surface water hydrology and the locations of fish identified in the NTKP report.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	2 Groundwater	.2 Incorporation of TK	"Underground streams and cold water springs" were referred to as a traditional source of water in the NTKP report. Recreational and subsistence land users may source accessible active layer water for drinking and recreation. (Note that drinking water is addressed in Volume 6, Chapter 4.)	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	2 Groundwater	.2 Incorporation of TK	There are no TK references to spatial or temporal boundaries relating to groundwater or its degradation.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	2 Groundwater	.2 Incorporation of TK	There are no TK references to mitigation or adaptive management relating to groundwater or its degradation.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	3 Limnology and Bathymetry	.2 Incorporation of TK	Observations over the past few decades included shallower lakes and rivers and reduced river flow attributed to less rainfall, less snowfall, and weather changes. Less change has been observed inland compared to coastal areas.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)* . Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. Rescan. 2007. Appendix F-5 - Traditional Knowledge of Wildlife, Fish and Water Quality. In The Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project (BIPR) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Prepared for Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Joint Venture Ltd. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 6	3 Limnology and Bathymetry	.2 Incorporation of TK	There were few comments in the NTKP report relating to limnology and bathymetry; this topic (limnology and bathymetry) has been included as a Subject of Note. However, information on water quality was present in the NTKP report, and water quantity and quality have been included as VECs (Volume 6, Chapters 1 and 4).	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)* . Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	4 Freshwater Water Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Observations from the NTKP report included shallower lakes and rivers that drain to the ocean, reductions in river flow, smaller fish spawning runs, and longer fall freeze up on the Arctic Ocean. These changes were attributed to less rain and snowfall, changes in weather, increased human effects such as dust, mineral exploration and mine development, melting of permafrost due to global warming, airborne pollutants, too many tourists, garbage on the land, and an overpopulation of geese.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 6	4 Freshwater Water Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Freshwater water quality is important to the Inuit. Potable water can be difficult to obtain; preferred sources include large lakes and sources with high water clarity. Camps were often established near reliable water sources. Potable water sources include lakes, flowing rivers, pools under cliffs, underground streams and springs, and pools from rain or melting snow in rock crevasses and wetlands.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. Rescan. 2007. Appendix F-5 - Traditional Knowledge of Wildlife, Fish and Water Quality. In The Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project (BIPR) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Prepared for Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Joint Venture Ltd. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 6	4 Freshwater Water Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (freshwater water quality) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	4 Freshwater Water Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	No traditional drinking water sources were identified within the freshwater water quality Regional Study Area. Freshwater quality may affect wildlife and fish important to the Inuit (Volume 5; and Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7).	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	4 Freshwater Water Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Observations of changes to water quality are incorporated into the existing environment baseline information, and therefore are incorporated into the effects assessment.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. Rescan. 2007. Appendix F-5 - Traditional Knowledge of Wildlife, Fish and Water Quality. In The Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project (BIPR) Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Prepared for Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Joint Venture Ltd. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd.: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 6	4 Freshwater Water Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Natural variability was documented as part of the baseline studies and the NTKP report; this variability will be incorporated into future monitoring programs. If a valued potable water source is identified in the Project area, specific management measures would be undertaken to protect the water source.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	5 Freshwater Sediment Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report recorded several observations on changes in the freshwater environment, but little on freshwater sediment quality.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	5 Freshwater Sediment Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (freshwater sediment quality) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	6 Freshwater Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	Maps in the NTKP report indicate freshwater fisheries for Arctic Char and Arctic Grayling on the Western River lie within the George Property Area Regional Study Area. Other valued fishing sites are also identified outside the Goose and George Property Regional Study Areas in and around Beechey Lake.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	6 Freshwater Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land Use Focus Groups in November 2012 (Volume 8, Chapter 4) described and mapped a contemporary travel route that leads from Bathurst Inlet (community) south past Bathurst Lake and George Lake, down to the Beechey Lake and Goose Lake areas. They indicated that Bathurst Lake (in the George Property Regional Study Area) is fished for Lake Trout. Fishing and hunting may take place all along the route. Fishing may also occur at Goose Lake (within the Goose Property Local Study Area). Goose Lake and George Lake may be fished by traditional land users, but are not known to be destinations or key locations for fishing.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. 2013. B*ack River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 6	6 Freshwater Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report noted that fish are present throughout the Project Area; that freshwater fishing mainly occurs in the Back River Watershed, along the Western River, and nearby Bathurst Inlet. Details on fishing location types and fish species in the area are also noted.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	6 Freshwater Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report was reviewed for refining the potential VEC/VSEC list. Clear maps of valued fisheries species are identified in the NTKP report; this topic (fish/aquatic habitat) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	6 Freshwater Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information in the NTKP report indicated that the Project's Potential Development Area does not overlap with fishing locations identified in other parts of the Regional Study Area. Some important areas are located within the northern reaches of the Western River which form the outer limits of the fish habitat Regional Study Area.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 6	6 Freshwater Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	Mitigation and management of fish habitat focuses on Arctic Grayling, Lake Trout, and Arctic Char. The NTKP report included mapped distribution of these species, as well as areas important for fishing. Infrastructure is not located on important freshwater fishing habitat. Additional mitigation of Project-related effects may be achieved by a Conceptual Fish Offsetting Plan, which also considers TK.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	7 Freshwater Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	Maps in the NTKP report indicate freshwater fisheries for Arctic Char and Artic Grayling on the Western River that lie within the George Property Area Regional Study Area. Other valued fishing sites are also identified outside the Goose and George Property Regional Study Areas in and around Beechey Lake.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	7 Freshwater Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land Use Focus Groups in November 2012 (Volume 8, Chapter 4) described and mapped a contemporary travel route that leads from Bathurst Inlet (community) south past Bathurst Lake and George Lake, down to the Beechey Lake and Goose Lake areas. They indicated that Bathurst Lake (in the George Property Regional Study Area) is fished for Lake Trout. Fishing and hunting may take place all along the route. Fishing may also occur at Goose Lake (within the Goose Property Local Study Area). Goose Lake and George Lake may be fished by traditional land users, but are not known to be destinations or key locations for fishing.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 6	7 Freshwater Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report noted that fish are present throughout the Project Area; that freshwater fishing mainly occurs in the Back River Watershed, along the Western River, and nearby Bathurst Inlet. Details on fishing location types and fish species in the area are also noted.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	7 Freshwater Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report was reviewed for refining the potential VEC/VSEC list. Clear maps of valued fisheries species are identified in the NTKP report; Lake Trout and Arctic Grayling have been included as VECs.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	7 Freshwater Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information in the NTKP report indicated that the Project's Potential Development Area does not overlap with fishing locations identified in other parts of the Regional Study Area. Some important areas are located within the northern reaches of the Western River which form the outer limits of the fish habitat Regional Study Area.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 6	7 Freshwater Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	Mitigation and management of fish habitat focuses on Arctic Grayling, Lake Trout, and Arctic Char. The NTKP report included mapped distribution of these species, as well as areas important for fishing. Infrastructure is not located on important freshwater fishing habitat. Additional mitigation of Project-related effects may be achieved by a Conceptual Fish Offsetting Plan, which also considers TK.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	1 Physical Processes	.2 Incorporation of TK	Inuit observations included less rain and snowfall, increased length of time for the ocean to freeze in winter, and melting of the permafrost. Observations of northern waterways that indicate freezing later and breaking up sooner compared to the era before the 1970s correlates well to ongoing satellite studies conducted by the National Snow & Ice Data Center (NSIDC).	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Keith, D., J. Arqvig, L. Kamookak, and J. Ameralik. 2005. *Inuit Qaumimaningit Nanurnut, Inuit Knowledge of Polar Bears.* Gjoa Haven Hunters' and Trappers' Organization and CCI Press: Edmonton, AB.
Volume 7	1 Physical Processes	.2 Incorporation of TK	Inuit observations noted that sea ice is not as thick as in the past, rendering travel more difficult.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Keith, D., J. Arqvig, L. Kamookak, and J. Ameralik. 2005. *Inuit Qaumimaningit Nanurnut, Inuit Knowledge of Polar Bears.* Gjoa Haven Hunters' and Trappers' Organization and CCI Press: Edmonton, AB.
Volume 7	1 Physical Processes	.2 Incorporation of TK	Inuit observations noted the disappearance of icebergs. Exact timing of this disappearance is difficult to determine as the definition of an iceberg is subjective.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Keith, D., J. Arqvig, L. Kamookak, and J. Ameralik. 2005. *Inuit Qaumimaningit Nanurnut, Inuit Knowledge of Polar Bears.* Gjoa Haven Hunters' and Trappers' Organization and CCI Press: Edmonton, AB.
Volume 7	1 Physical Processes	.2 Incorporation of TK	Inuit observations noted that the cycle of marine ice formation and melting is a critical factor in hunting strategies.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	1 Physical Processes	.2 Incorporation of TK	Inuit observations noted changes in climate, weather, and lakes, and that the quality of river water are not very good because the water is changing.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	1 Physical Processes	.2 Incorporation of TK	Other observed changes affecting marine processes included reduced river flow due to shallower lakes and rivers that drain to the ocean, smaller fish spawning runs, and a reduction in the hunting season duration as the Arctic Ocean takes longer to freeze.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	1 Physical Processes	.2 Incorporation of TK	There were few comments in the NTKP report related to physical marine processes; this topic (physical processes) has been included as a Subject of Note.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 7	2 Marine Water Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report identified the Kiligiktokmiut to have lived adjacent to Bathurst Inlet and to the Perry River and Ellice River drainages on a continuous basis for thousands of years. The Kiligiktokmiut clearly have been dependent on the seas, coasts, and marine life. Marine water quality has direct and indirect effects on the abundance and health of marine food resources.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	2 Marine Water Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; marine water quality has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	3 Marine Sediment Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report did not provide any direct information on marine sediment quality. However, the report identified the Kiligiktokmiut to have lived adjacent to Bathurst Inlet and to the Perry River and Ellice River drainages on a continuous basis for thousands of years. The Kiligiktokmiut clearly have been dependent on the seas, coasts, and marine life. Marine sediment quality has direct and indirect effects on the abundance and health of marine food resources.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	3 Marine Sediment Quality	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (marine sediment quality) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	4 Marine Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	There are not many marine, traditionally-used fish habitat sites identified in the NTKP report. Coastal fishing within Bathurst Inlet, fishing only occurs at the outlets of large rivers, with Arctic Char habitat identified near the Western River, Fishing Creek, Burnside River, Back River, and Mara River.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	4 Marine Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report was reviewed for refining the potential VEC/VSEC list. Clear maps of valued fisheries species are identified in the NTKP report; this topic (marine fish habitat) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	4 Marine Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	The Project footprint does not overlap with marine fishing habitat identified in the NTKP report. Important fishing areas do not occur within the marine fish/aquatic habitat Local Study Area. Some important fishing areas are located within the northern reaches of the Western River which form the outer limits of the Regional Study Area for marine fish/aquatic habitat.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	4 Marine Fish/Aquatic Habitat	.2 Incorporation of TK	The Project has been designed such that infrastructure will not be located on important marine fishing habitat. Additional mitigation of Project-related effects may be achieved by a Draft Conceptual Fish Offsetting Plan, which also considers TK.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	5 Marine Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	Most references in the NTKP report are to freshwater species. Marine fish references are limited to the Ocean Inuit and Kiligiktokmiut. Arctic Char and Tomcod (Arctic Cod) were identified as the main species for Ocean Inuit and Kiligiktokmiut. Other species include sculpins, smelt, founders, Wolf Eel, crabs, oysters, and starfish.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	5 Marine Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	Some coastal areas for char habitat (fishing grounds) were identified, and include larger rivers entering Bathurst Inlet within the Regional Study Area (Fishing Creek, Mara River, and the Western River). Areas outside the Regional Study Area include Daniel Moore Bay and Burnside River.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	5 Marine Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	Tomcod was identified in the NTKP report as a traditionally important species, though their use is described to be typically being outside of Bathurst Inlet.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	5 Marine Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report was reviewed for refining the potential VEC/VSEC list. Clear maps of valued fisheries species are identified in the NTKP report; Arctic Char has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	5 Marine Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	The Project footprint does not overlap with marine fishing habitat identified in the NTKP report. Important fishing areas do not occur within the Local Study Area for Arctic Char. Some traditional fishing areas are located within the Regional Study Area near the mouths of char-run rivers.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	5 Marine Fish Community	.2 Incorporation of TK	The Project has been designed such that infrastructure will not be located on important marine fishing habitat. Additional mitigation of Project-related effects may be achieved by a Draft Conceptual Fish Offsetting Plan, which also considers TK.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report noted that seabirds and seaducks are important food sources for the Inuit, particularly in the spring and fall.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	Landusers provided insights on seabird and seaduck behaviour and habitat use.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	The design of baseline studies considered species identified as important to the Inuit.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land users assisted in conducting aerial seabird and seaduck studies in Bathurst Inlet.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	No reference.
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (seabirds/seaducks) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	The marine wildlife Regional Study Area overlaps with Inuit hunting locations and travel routes.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Volume 8, Chapter 5
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	Highly valued species were considered when deriving the spatial boundaries for the effects assessment.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	Thoughts of the Inuit were incorporated into the list of potential effects. Traditional knowledge was also included when assessing potential for effects by determining the potential overlap of wildlife in the spatial boundaries for the Project, and to help determine potential wildlife receptor locations and the spatial and temporal overlap with the Project in these areas.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	Focus Group Sessions with Kitikmeot hunters included comments on the potential for the Project to directly affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 7	6 Seabirds/Seaducks	.2 Incorporation of TK	Incorporation of TK into direct and indirect mitigation and management strategies for wildlife VECs is found in: Air Quality, Volume 4, Chapter 1; Freshwater Water Quality, Volume 6, Chapter 4; Vegetation and Special Landscape Features, Volume 5, Chapter 4; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Terrestrial Wildlife, Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Marine Wildlife, Volume 7, Chapter 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapter 4; Volume 5, Chapter 4; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 7, Chapter 7; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report noted that ringed seals were the primary species harvested and were central to the lives of coastal Inuit.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	Landusers provided insights on ringed seal behaviour and habitat use.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	The design of baseline studies considered species identified as important to the Inuit.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land users assisted in conducting surveys in areas deemed important to marine wildlife.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	No reference.
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (ringed seals) has been included as a VEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	The marine wildlife Regional Study Area overlaps with Inuit hunting locations and travel routes.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Volume 8, Chapter 5
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	Ringed seal is the most harvested marine mammal by coastal Inuit in the Kitikmeot region; many families from the region supplement their diet with it or rely on it as a main food source.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	Inuit TK indicated that ringed seal pupping in winter overlaps with the marine Regional Study Area, and spring moulting overlaps with the marine Regional and Local study areas.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Volume 8, Chapter 5
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	Thoughts of the Inuit were incorporated into the list of potential effects. Traditional knowledge was also included when assessing potential for effects by determining the potential overlap of wildlife in the spatial boundaries for the Project, and to help determine potential wildlife receptor locations and the spatial and temporal overlap with the Project in these areas.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU. NIRB. 2013. Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report. NIRB file no. 12MN-36. Nunavut Impact Review Board: Cambridge Bay, NU. Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	Focus Group Sessions with Kitikmeot hunters included comments on the potential for the Project to directly affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 7	7 Ringed Seals	.2 Incorporation of TK	Incorporation of TK into direct and indirect mitigation and management strategies for wildlife VECs is found in: Air Quality, Volume 4, Chapter 1; Freshwater Water Quality, Volume 6, Chapter 4; Vegetation and Special Landscape Features, Volume 5, Chapter 4; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Terrestrial Wildlife, Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Marine Wildlife, Volume 7, Chapter 6; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapter 4; Volume 5, Chapter 4; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 7, Chapter 6; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.
Volume 8	1 Archaeology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Ethnographic information for travel routes, resource procurement, campsites, and burial practices was primarily sourced from the NTKP report.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	1 Archaeology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Supplementary ethnographic information was sourced from 29 other documents.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Various.
Volume 8	1 Archaeology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (archaeology) has been included as a VSEC. Traditional knowledge is an important resource in the understanding of archaeological sites.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	1 Archaeology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report was taken into account when developing the RSA.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	1 Archaeology	.2 Incorporation of TK	The effects assessment for archaeological sites focused on the presence of sites and distance from the Project developments.	Effects Assessment	No source.
Volume 8	1 Archaeology	.2 Incorporation of TK	Mitigation of archaeological sites will be determined through consultation with the Nunavut Department of Culture and Heritage and the Inuit Heritage Trust; TK may be used to help determine the mitigation requirement on a site by site basis.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	No source.
Volume 8	2 Paleontology	.2 Incorporation of TK	There were no paleontological references in the NTKP report.	Impact prediction	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	3 Socio-economics	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report information is not directly applicable to the characterization of the current socio-economic environment; rather, it provides the context that informs an understanding of current trends.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	3 Socio-economics	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, and consultation with the public, regional Inuit organizations, and other stakeholders were used for scoping VSECs. Information presented speaks to past social and gender roles, economic means, methods of education and skills development, as well as values associated with community well-being.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.

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Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (continued)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 8	3 Socio-economics	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report information is not directly applicable to the characterization of spatial and temporal boundaries; rather, it provides contextual information including the relative distribution of Inuit prior to settlement in communities.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	3 Socio-economics	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP information is not directly applicable to the assessment of the Project effects; however, the information informs discussion as well as current trends identified and used to predict the effects of the Project.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	3 Socio-economics	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information in the NTKP report was used to guide the development of mitigation and adaptive management measures.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report was reviewed and used as a reference point for interpreting information gathered from focus groups in 2012, highlighting how land use has changed and remained the same.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	Travel and harvest routes (lifeways) are discussed in the NTKP report.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report enabled an analysis of how harvesting methods have changed and how they have stayed the same.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	Another TK study confirmed the importance of Beechey, Pellatt, and Contwoyto lakes; information on species hunted and rationale; harvesting methods and locations; and the division of species of focus and trading.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Blower, D. 2003. *Heritage Resources Studies Mitigation and Assessment 2002- Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project.* Nunavut Permit 02 035A. Calgary, AB: Prepared for Technical Committee, Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project by FMA Heritage Resources Consultants Inc.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	Another TK study confirms and contrasts a number of past and present land use activities such as hunting locations. It also detailed traditional harvesting based on the movement of animals.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Usher, P. J. 1976. *Inuit Land Use in the Western Canadian Artic. Report: Inuit land Use and Occupancy Project.* Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, Vol. 2.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	Kitikmeot Elders provided information on the differences between the use of caribou, means through which Inuit can get caribou, and how the related social activities have changed alongside changes to the harvest of caribou.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Thorpe, N.L., Eyegetok, S., Hakongak, N., and Qitirmiut Elders. 2001. *The Tuktu and Nogak Project: A Caribou Chronicle. Final Report to the West Kitikmeot Slave/Study Society.* Ikaluktuuttiak, NT.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, and consultation with the public, regional Inuit organizations, land users, and other stakeholders were used for scoping VSECs.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report presented mapping information on the traditional areas of use, valued animal species, environmental components, and traditional land use activities, providing a context for establishing an understanding of current land use activities and highlights changes that have taken place following settlement in Kitikmeot communities. This context better informed the selection of spatial boundaries for baseline study and effects assessment.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	Understanding how past events and circumstances have changed or altered land use activities was invaluable to understanding how activities of the Project in the future may affect Inuit land users.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	4 Land Use	.2 Incorporation of TK	Land use activities described in the NTKP report provided guidance in developing mitigation and adaptive management measures that seek to maintain and enhance the harvesting activities of Inuit who become engaged in mine employment.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report described the importance of caribou as a resource for the Inuit. Other species described as resources include ground squirrels, waterfowl, and different freshwater and marine fish species.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	Although today's use of country foods has been modified by changes in Inuit lifestyle as well as wildlife behaviour, migration patterns, and food availability, Inuit still rely on country foods for sustenance and way of life.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report.* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	Information from the NTKP report, consultation with the public and regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations were used to determine the final VEC/VSEC list; this topic (country foods) has been included as a VSEC.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	The Inuit are historically tied to the land, and continue to adapt to challenges posed by geography and climate. Hunting, fishing, and gathering are important to social relationships and cultural identity.	VEC and VSEC Selection	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP).* Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	Hunting, fishing, and gathering are important to social relationships and cultural identity.	VEC and VSEC Selection	Rescan. 2013. Back River Project: 2012 Soil and Terrain Baseline Report. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	Hunting, fishing, and gathering link people to their past histories, present cultural settings, and provide a way forward for thinking about livelihoods.	VEC and VSEC Selection	ACIA, ed 2005. *Arctic Climate Impact Assessment.* New York, NY. Cambridge University Press.

(continued)

Table 3.1-1. Uses of Traditional Knowledge in Sabina's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Back River Project (completed)

DEIS Volume	Chapter	Section	Summary of How Traditional Knowledge was Used	Purpose of Traditional Knowledge Use (Existing Environment and Baseline Information, VEC and VSEC Selection, Spatial and Temporal Boundaries, Effects Assessment, or Mitigation and Adaptive Management)	Source
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	The Inuit value the environment as a whole, and the health and ability of the land to provide for subsistence needs is essential to Inuit lifestyle.	VEC and VSEC Selection	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	The country foods spatial and temporal boundaries were based on current use of resources within the Project area. Hunting and trapping have occurred throughout the region, with Bathurst Inlet being a particularly rich area.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	Many families rely on caribou as their main food source.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Rescan. 2013. *Back River Project: 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Rescan Environmental Services Ltd: Vancouver, BC.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	The NTKP report documents the use of many different food sources in the area.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	KIA. 2012. *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)*. Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	Traditional knowledge was considered when assessing the potential for effects to human health from changes in country foods quality by determining the potential overlap for traditional land use activities. Traditional knowledge was considered when determining where potential human receptors may be located and whether country foods from within the country foods Local Study Area may be harvested or collected based on current land uses and activities.	Effects Assessment	KIA. 2012. Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP). Prepared for Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. by Kitikmeot Inuit Association: Kugluktuk, NU.
Volume 8	5 Country Foods	.2 Incorporation of TK	Incorporation of TK into direct and indirect mitigation and management strategies for wildlife VECs is found in: Air Quality, Volume 4, Chapter 1; Freshwater Water Quality, Volume 6, Chapter 4; Vegetation and Special Landscape Features, Volume 5, Chapter 4; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Fish and Fish Habitat, Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Terrestrial Wildlife, Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Marine Wildlife, Volume 7, Chapter 6; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapter 4; Volume 5, Chapter 4; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 7, Chapter 6; and Land Use, Volume 8, Chapter 4.
Volume 8	6 Human Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	.2 Incorporation of TK	The use of TK in existing environment and baseline information relevant to human health and environmental risk assessment is discussed in the following sections of the DEIS: air quality - Volume 4, Chapter 1; freshwater and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; marine water and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; freshwater aquatic resources and fish - Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; marine aquatic resources, fish, and wildlife - Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; soils and vegetation - Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; terrestrial wildlife - Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; and country foods - Volume 8, Chapter 5.	Existing Environment and Baseline Information	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 8, Chapter 5.
Volume 8	6 Human Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	.2 Incorporation of TK	The use of TK in VEC and VSEC selection relevant to human health and environmental risk assessment is discussed in the following sections of the DEIS: air quality - Volume 4, Chapter 1; freshwater and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; marine water and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; freshwater aquatic resources and fish - Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; marine aquatic resources, fish, and wildlife - Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; soils and vegetation - Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; terrestrial wildlife - Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; and country foods - Volume 8, Chapter 5. This includes information on animals that are traditionally valued and hunted by the Inuit.	VEC and VSEC Selection	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 8, Chapter 5.
Volume 8	6 Human Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	.2 Incorporation of TK	Spatial and temporal boundary determination information relevant to the use of traditional knowledge with human health and environmental risk assessment is discussed in the following sections of the DEIS: air quality - Volume 4, Chapter 1; freshwater and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; marine water and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; freshwater aquatic resources and fish - Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; marine aquatic resources, fish, and wildlife - Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; soils and vegetation - Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; terrestrial wildlife - Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; and country foods - Volume 8, Chapter 5. This includes information on camps, travel routes, hunting and fishing areas, and water collections areas used year after year.	Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 8, Chapter 5.
Volume 8	6 Human Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	.2 Incorporation of TK	The use of TK for the effects assessment relevant to human health and environmental risk assessment is discussed in the following sections of the DEIS: air quality - Volume 4, Chapter 1; freshwater and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; marine water and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; freshwater aquatic resources and fish - Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; marine aquatic resources, fish, and wildlife - Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; soils and vegetation - Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; terrestrial wildlife - Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; and country foods - Volume 8, Chapter 5.	Effects Assessment	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 8, Chapter 5.
Volume 8	6 Human Health and Environmental Risk Assessment	.2 Incorporation of TK	The use of TK for mitigation and adaptive management relevant to human health and environmental risk assessment is discussed in the following sections of the DEIS: air quality - Volume 4, Chapter 1; freshwater and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; marine water and sediment quality - Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; freshwater aquatic resources and fish - Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; marine aquatic resources, fish, and wildlife - Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; soils and vegetation - Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; terrestrial wildlife - Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; and country foods - Volume 8, Chapter 5.	Mitigation and Adaptive Management	Volume 4, Chapter 1; Volume 6, Chapters 4 and 5; Volume 6, Chapters 2 and 3; Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 7, Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7; Volume 5, Chapters 3 and 4; Volume 5, Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Volume 8, Chapter 5.

Table 3.1-2. Incorporation of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Values into the Back River Project

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Values	How Sabina has Incorporated Each Value into the Back River Project
Inuuqatigiitsiarniq Respecting others, relationships and caring for people.	Sabina views itself as a member of the Kitikmeot community and is committed to making meaningful socio-economic contributions and treating all residents with respect and equality. Sabina is committed to open dialogue and meaningful communication with all Project stakeholders and has made ongoing community engagement a pillar of our work.
Tunnganarniq Fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive.	Sabina is committed to making the workplace welcoming and inclusive of all Nunavummiut and all different cultures. We will promote intercultural sensitivity amongst all employees, abide by all language laws, and actively work to remove Inuit language barriers at our operations.
Pijitsirniq Serving and providing for family and/or community.	Sabina helps improve the livelihoods of Nunavut families and communities by providing mining-related employment, training, and business development opportunities for a number of Nunavummiut. We also support the development of healthy communities through community donations and regional infrastructure development.
Aajiiqatigiinniq Decision making through discussion and consensus.	Sabina is committed to meaningful community engagement and participation in decision making. We accomplish this by hosting regular public and stakeholder meetings, sharing Project information in various and accessible formats, communicating with our two community advisory groups, and maintaining a community relations office and staff in the Kitikmeot Region. We do this in order to both share information and gather local feedback on the Project. Sabina will also negotiate an IIBA with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association that will further outline our social, environmental, and economic commitments to the Kitikmeot Region. In addition, Sabina actively engages government, regulatory, Inuit, industry and other stakeholders in regards to our Project activities.
Pilimmaksarniq/Pijariuqsarniq Development of skills through practice, effort and action.	Sabina supports employment skills training at all levels (i.e., youth, entry-level, on-the-job training and advancement) and will develop training plans to help ensure Nunavummiut receive maximum benefit from the Project. We also support the development of personal growth and community leadership skills unrelated to mining. We accomplish this through a donations policy that supports initiatives pertaining to 'youth and education' and 'community wellness and traditional lifestyles' in the Kitikmeot Region.
Piliriqatigiinniq/Ikajuqtigiinniq Working together for a common cause.	Sabina is committed to the common goal of sustainable development for the Kitikmeot Region. For Sabina, this means ensuring our operations support the growth of healthy communities, make meaningful regional economic development contributions, and are protective of the environment. We recognize that collaboration amongst all stakeholders will be necessary to achieve sustainable development goals.
Qanuqtuurniq Being innovative and resourceful.	Sabina is committed to using northern best practices for its Back River Project and continually improving its operations and relationships with local stakeholders. Sabina also recognizes that Kitikmeot residents are one of Sabina's best resources for assisting in decision-making that occurs for the Project. We remain committed to open dialogue and encourage all employees and stakeholders to make suggestions as to how we can improve our work.
Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq Respect and care for the land, animals and the environment.	Sabina takes its environmental responsibilities seriously and follows all relevant environmental laws for mining operations in Nunavut. We have implemented a number of management, mitigation, and monitoring programmes that are protective of the land and its wildlife and we will continue to work with Kitikmeot residents to address environmental matters throughout the life of the Project.

3.2 TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SOURCES

Sabina utilized five primary sources of TK in the DEIS: a NTKP database report, theme-based TK workshops, a report on existing and publically available Northwest Territories TK, the results of public consultation and engagement activities, and other sources. The background, methods, and findings of these TK sources are summarized in the sections below.

It is also important to highlight that Sabina partnered with the KIA in two key elements of its TK study – preparation of the NTKP database report and execution of the theme-based TK workshops. The basis of this partnership was a TK Agreement signed between Sabina and the KIA in May 2012. Signing of this agreement provided Sabina with access to TK held by the KIA in the NTKP database. The agreement also outlines the terms and conditions pertaining to Sabina's use of the TK. Sabina and the KIA additionally cooperated in the collection and reporting of new (or otherwise unrecorded) TK in the Project area.

3.2.1 Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project Database Report

A significant amount of TK collected for the Project has been sourced from the NTKP. The NTKP is the foundation for recorded and geo-referenced Inuit TK in the western Kitikmeot Region. The NTKP covers Inuit land use, and fish and wildlife ecological data within a 750,000 km^2 study area, the Slave Geological Province. As well as being a repository of Kitikmeot Inuit TK, the NTKP was designed as a land use planning tool, designed to inform and improve the quality of environmental assessments for proposed developments in the Kitikmeot Region (KIA 2012).

The NTKP database is administered by the KIA and requires the negotiation of a TK Agreement before access is granted. Sabina and the KIA met to discuss the NTKP database in January 2012, and a TK Agreement with the KIA was signed in May 2012. The KIA and its team of consultants have led all NTKP-oriented work for the Project, with Sabina providing input and direction as necessary. The KIA has been responsible for reviewing information requests, preparing work plans, developing a database summary report, hosting gap analysis and new data gathering workshops, data verification, and final reporting, amongst other items. These tasks are described in more detail below. Sabina worked closely with the KIA throughout this process and was the source of all funding for the TK study.

To initiate the TK study, Sabina prepared an information request outlining the types of TK that were needed for the EIS, at two different scales: a Regional Study Area (RSA) and more detailed Local Study Area (LSA). The RSA was intended to encompass broad regional scale information in the NTKP database of potential relevance to the Project (e.g., animal migration patterns, regional Inuit land use activities and travel routes). The RSA includes the communities closest to the Project which are Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Bathurst Inlet, and Bay Chimo. The RSA essentially is the NTKP project area as it exists at present.

The LSA was defined as the area of land and water that encompassed the Project and was consistent with the largest boundary of the wildlife, regional marine, and terrestrial study areas as defined by the baseline studies of those disciplines. Sabina presented the first version of their information request in June 2012 (a revised version was presented in July 2012) and KIA responded with a gap analysis report later in June 2012 outlining which types of data were and weren't available in the existing database. A work plan to prepare a summary report of the NTKP database was then developed by the KIA and subsequently approved by Sabina in October 2012. The report *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s Back River (Hannigayok) Project* was presented to Sabina in December 2012 and included textual summaries and theme-based maps of existing TK in the RSA and LSA. A copy of this report is included in Appendix V3-3A.

The NTKP oral data has come from two sources. The first and major source is data from the original NTKP interviews conducted in 1995 and 1996. The second source is the data from the Tuktu Nogait Project (TNP) which focused on Bathurst Inlet and caribou. The TNP interviews were conducted between 1997 and 2000. Both of these studies are regional and reflect information that was collected at a 1:250,000 map scale. As of 2011, the TNP was fully integrated into the NTKP and is not treated as a separate project. A total of 68 elders and land users were interviewed for the NTKP and many more community members participated and provided information during place names workshops and community meetings outside of those interviews (KIA 2012).

The information holders of the NTKP are called consultants, to respectfully acknowledge the value of their contributions. Their identities are protected in the report, as per the original NTKP agreements signed with them. The use and release of all the information contained in the report is guided by the TK Agreement Sabina signed with the KIA.

The report begins with presenting introductory information about the report and NTKP, and about Inuit and how they are seen through their own eyes. The 'Kitikmiut Heritage and Lifeways' section of the report discusses where people were born and where their camps, travel routes, and important harvesting areas were located. The sections that follow include 'Caribou,' 'Mammals,' 'Birds,' 'Fish and Fishing,' and 'Water Quality.' These sections include textual summaries about those topics, quotes from NTKP participants, and maps detailing environmental information and where related land use activities have occurred. The 'Summary' section of the report describes how the Project interacts with Kitikmiut land use, wildlife, fish and water based on TK. Within this section, TK data gaps are also identified. At the end of the report a table is included that is comprised of the Inuinnaqtun terms that were used in the report and their meanings, spelled using what KIA (2012) term 'the old way of writing.'

In general, the report uncovered a number of potential Project interactions with regional wildlife, environmental components, and Inuit land use. It is evident the Project is located in an area that has seen considerable historic use by Inuit, as demonstrated by the large number of gathering places and travel routes identified in the LSA and in proximity to/amid proposed major Project footprint areas (i.e., Goose and George Properties, Marine Laydown Area). This is likely due to the abundance of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine wildlife resources that have traditionally been found in the region and harvested by Inuit. KIA (2012) also note "the maps of Inuit travel and gathering places essentially are also maps of important harvesting areas."

The report maps historic spring and fall caribou migrations occurring through the LSA and in proximity to/amid proposed major Project footprint areas. The report also identifies historic caribou calving areas in and around the LSA, and in proximity to/amid proposed major Project footprint areas. Likewise, some historic grizzly bear, wolf, red and Arctic fox, wolverine, muskox, moose, small mammals, and seal distribution, denning, and Inuit harvesting was mapped in the LSA and in proximity to (and in some cases amid) major proposed Project footprint areas, although this typically varied depending on the species. Some historic bird distribution, habitat, and Inuit harvesting was also mapped in the LSA and near proposed major proposed Project footprint areas.

The NTKP database report has provided valuable land use, wildlife, and other environmental information at a regional scale. However, the report identifies the need for more local scale information as an important data gap that needs to be filled. This is because data for this report was collected at a 1:250,000 map scale, which does not provide an accurate portrayal of site-specific information. Data on some particular wildlife species (e.g., marine mammals, some land mammals and birds, some fish species) was also noted to be lacking in the NTKP database.

3.2.2 Theme-based Traditional Knowledge Workshops

Following preparation of the NTKP database report, the KIA in consultation with Sabina developed a second work plan for the collection of LSA-specific TK not found in the existing NTKP database (i.e., to address data gaps in the NTKP database). This work plan was subsequently approved by Sabina in summer 2013. Sabina and the KIA mutually determined the scope and content of these workshops, although the KIA was responsible for the TK collection, analysis, and reporting processes. A series of three themed workshops were held in Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay on August 14-16, 2013 and August 21-23, 2013, respectively. Workshops were led by the KIA on themes pertaining to 'heritage and land use', 'terrestrial environment', and 'marine environment', with a total of 17 local consultants (i.e., local knowledge holders) in Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay participating.

Immediately prior to these workshops, two public meetings in each of Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay were held to describe the TK study to local residents. Sabina presented an overview of the Back River Project and its TK study during one of these meetings. The KIA provided an overview of the NTKP report completed for the Project and an overview of the additional TK workshops being conducted for the Project in the other meeting. Sabina representatives were present and available to answer public questions during all of these meetings.

The general public was not invited to participate in the actual TK workshops. Rather, workshop participants were selected by the KIA based on their knowledge and familiarity with the Project area and LSA. When first asked to participate, potential participants were advised of the purpose of the workshops and how their information would be used. Each consultant was provided with an agreement (translated, if necessary) which allows for the use of his/her data for the Project. These consultants were asked to sign the agreement after they had reviewed their contributions during post-workshop data verification meetings.

TK data collection involved mapping and audio recording/transcription of answers to questions contained in specific workshop questionnaires. The KIA led all of the TK workshops; Sabina representatives were not in attendance at the request of the KIA. The findings of these workshops will be presented in a report that is due to be completed by the end of 2013. It is expected this report will contain summaries of discussions held on the three workshop themes mentioned previously, consultant quotes and other textual information, and a series of maps documenting the TK that was collected. As this report is not due to be published until after the DEIS is finalized, the findings of the report will be integrated into Sabina's FEIS submission. All new information that was collected during the TK workshops will become part of the KIA's larger NTKP database, as per the terms of the Sabina-KIA TK Agreement.

3.2.3 Report on Existing and Publically Available Traditional Knowledge from Selected Aboriginal Groups in the Northwest Territories

This report identifies the existing and publically available Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Use (TK/TU) of selected Aboriginal groups in the Northwest Territories in relation to the Project. One major focus of this review of existing studies was on TK associated with caribou, as this is a topic where community concerns were deemed most likely to arise. Aboriginal groups considered in this report include the following:

- Akaitcho Dene First Nations, comprised of:
  - Yellowknives Dene First Nation;
  - Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation; and
  - Deninu Kue First Nation.

- Tłı̨chǫ; comprised of:
  - Behchokǫ̀;
  - Gameti;
  - Wekweeti; and
  - Whati.
- North Slave Métis.

Study communities belong to Dene and Métis ethno-linguistic groups. Northern Dene traditionally occupied the boreal forest-tundra transitional zone. Subsistence patterns, social organization and cultural traditions were, and continue to be, largely shaped by relationships with caribou. Three distinct Dene language types traditionally occupied the area of interest, including Yellowknife, Chipewyan and Dogrib. The descendants of Chipewyan and Yellowknife traditions make up the Akaitcho Dene First Nations, which include the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation and Deninu Kue First Nation. Descendants of the Dogrib tradition belong to the Tłı̨chǫ, comprised of the communities of Behchokǫ̀, Gameti, Wekweeti, and Whati. The Métis are a distinct Aboriginal group that derives from unions between French, French-Canadian and Scottish fur traders and Cree and Dene women. Descendants of Métis of the North Slave region are represented by the North Slave Métis Alliance.

Akaitcho Dene, Tłı̨chǫ Dene and North Slave Métis have and continue to harvest caribou in the barrenlands and within the treeline. A number of other game species and fur-bearing animals are harvested in the barrenlands. Some Aboriginal groups' harvesting range extends as far as Contwoyto Lake. Study communities with demonstrated traditional land use activities in the Contwoyto Lake area include the Yellowknives Dene First Nation and the Tłı̨chǫ Dene. Members of the Deninu Kue First Nation indicate current use of the Contwoyto Lake area.

Study communities have provided observations about caribou migration and distributional patterns as they relate to mine sites and winter roads. Aboriginal groups observe that caribou may alter migration routes and distribution in response to noise and air disturbances associated with mining activities. Additionally, they note that winter roads can create migration barriers due to collisions, visual obstruction, noise and visual disturbance, and increased hunting pressure.

A copy of this report is included in Appendix V3-3B. However, as this report was not published until the later stages of DEIS finalization, its findings were not fully integrated into the DEIS. Rather, the findings of this report will be integrated into Sabina's FEIS submission. No informed consent measures (e.g., use of participant consent forms) were employed in the preparation of this report, as the findings of the report were derived from secondary sources only and no individuals were interviewed by Sabina for TK data collection purposes.

3.2.4 Public Consultation and Engagement Results

TK was often shared by the public with Sabina during its public consultation and engagement activities (e.g., during public and stakeholder meetings). For example, some members of the public shared their knowledge of caribou and other wildlife species so that Sabina could be made aware of the potential effects the Project might have on those species. Some members of the public also commented on known ways in which wildlife reacted to disturbance (e.g., noise, machinery) and suggested ways in which mitigation measures might be employed, amongst other topics. All of Sabina's formal public consultation and engagement activities have been documented in meeting minutes (see Appendix V3-1C).

Sabina additionally participated in NIRB's scoping tour for the review of Sabina's Back River Project proposal. Company representatives were in attendance for all the public scoping meetings held in Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Kugaaruk, and Yellowknife, and some of the scoping open houses. Sabina representatives were available to the public throughout these meetings to answer community questions and share Project-related information. The details of these meetings have been captured in the NIRB report *Public Scoping Meetings Summary Report for the NIRB's Review of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.'s "Back River" Project (NIRB file no. 12MN036)*.

As described previously in Section 1.6, all public consultation meeting minutes (including those for the NIRB scoping meetings) and comments received from public comment forms were analyzed by Sabina using qualitative data analysis software. This analysis resulted in a public consultation database that contains over 150 topic 'directories' that include actual statements that were made by members of the public and details on when/where the statements were made. The anonymity of members of the public has been maintained in the public consultation meeting minutes and database by not attributing the names of individuals to specific quotes and/or statements that were made. All topic directory reports were made available for Project scientists and specialists to use in their baseline and effects assessment work.

As an example, if an investigator was interested in learning more about what was said about caribou and their potential interaction with Project roads/traffic, they would navigate to the 'Caribou' folder in the 'Environment and wildlife' main directory. They might also investigate the 'Roads and vehicles' folder in the 'Environment and wildlife' main directory. Appendix V3-1G provides a table summarizing the themes and directories that were coded from Sabina's public consultation meeting minutes and comments received from public comment forms. The number of references associated with each directory is also included. The public consultation database is intended to be a 'living' entity that is added to as public consultation activities occur throughout the development and operation of the Project. The ongoing tracking of public issues and concerns related to the Project is an important part of Sabina's Community Involvement Plan (see Section 1.7 and Volume 10).

3.2.5 Other Relevant Sources

Additional sources of TK have also been used when appropriate. For example, the results of the Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Survey conducted on Inuit subsistence harvesting activities between 1996 and 2001 were summarized in the *Back River Project 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report*, in addition to other relevant government and academic research studies. The *Back River Project 2012 Socio-economic and Land Use Baseline Report* also included textual and mapped information on contemporary Inuit land use, hunting and trapping, fishing, plant gathering, cabins and camping, travel routes, and changes in wildlife. This information was obtained by Sabina consultants through interviews with HTO representatives and local hunters, and a series of land use focus groups with active hunters from Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Omingmaktok and Kingaok. Informed consent was obtained by Sabina from participants in all of the interviews and focus groups that were conducted during the land use study. Volume 8 (Human Environment) should be consulted for additional information on these studies.

A community elder was invited to the Project site in 2012 and 2013 to share TK about caribou and aid in the placement of caribou monitoring cameras to be utilized by Project wildlife scientists. Landusers were similarly consulted and included with regards to the positioning of posts used for the wildlife DNA mark-recapture study. Sabina's community advisory groups were also consulted on the use of traditional Inuinnaqtun naming in the Project area, the use of traditional Inuinnaqtun terminology for the seasons and their characteristics, and local country food consumption rates. These sources of TK have provided a useful complement to TK obtained from the NTKP database, themed TK workshops,

public consultation and engagement, and other sources, and have been incorporated into Sabina's DEIS baseline and effects assessment where appropriate.

3.3 ROLE OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN PROJECT PLANNING AND DESIGN

Sabina has considered TK on an equal basis with all scientific forms of information collected for the Project. TK has been used in a number of different ways including for baseline data collection, impact prediction, significance assessment, and the development of mitigation and monitoring programs. Specific details as to how TK has been incorporated into these activities are summarized in Table 3.1-1 and are described in further detail in relevant volumes of this DEIS. However, general information as to how TK has been incorporated into these activities is provided in each section below.

3.3.1 Baseline Data Collection

TK has been integrated into various environmental and socio-economic baseline studies conducted for the Project. This information has helped complement existing scientific and socio-economic information, provide new and otherwise unrecorded information, and/or provide alternative views and/or interpretations to be considered.

For example, baseline studies were designed to characterize wildlife which have been identified as culturally important to Inuit. Baseline programs conducted between 2010 and 2013 also involved the collection and analysis of scientific and TK data on the relative seasonal and annual trends in abundance and distribution of wildlife identified as important to Inuit, along with estimated productive capacity where practical, migratory patterns, and associated wildlife corridors and travel routes. Wildlife habitat use within the LSA and RSA, including the identification of critical habitat features such as crossing points for caribou, raptor nest and carnivore den locations, and important staging areas for migratory birds was also documented using TK. Ecosystems of traditional and cultural importance due to their value as wildlife habitat, including eskers, sedge wetlands, marine shores and riparian ecosystems were incorporated into a habitat suitability model and mapped as high quality habitat, wherever possible.

Some of the wildlife baseline studies also involved the advice and help of local land users in the field to assist with the placement of remote cameras on the tundra in areas deemed as important habitat for wildlife, particularly caribou. Land users were similarly consulted and included with regards to the positioning of posts used for the wildlife DNA mark-recapture study. Information gained from these activities was subsequently used as baseline information from which the human and environmental risk assessments (see Volume 8, Chapter 6) were developed. A number of Inuit assistants from the Kitikmeot Region were also hired to support the Project's various baseline environmental programs. Arguably, a more comprehensive baseline has developed as a result of these activities.

The spatial boundaries developed for the effects assessment also considered TK. For example, the wildlife RSA for the Project was primarily set to encompass the area of the caribou aerial surveys at 35 km from proposed Project infrastructure. The RSA was then expanded an additional 5 km to the east to encompass the Western River which was identified as an important wildlife area through TK (i.e., in KIA 2012) and by Project wildlife biologists working in the field.

Sabina has utilized traditional Inuinnaqtun place names wherever possible. Place names have been included throughout the DEIS and during Sabina's public consultation and engagement activities. For example, Sabina regularly includes the traditional place name for the Project area (i.e., Hannigayok) in public presentations and informational materials. This has been done to help clarify the location of the Project for local Inuit, as use of the term 'Back River Project' has been confusing to some individuals

living in the eastern Kitikmeot who use the eastern part of the Back River watershed for land use activities. Various Project maps and other correspondence also include use of traditional place names.

A final report on the August 2013 TK workshops will be prepared by the end of 2013. This report will describe various local-scale TK that was collected for the Project in order to fill known data gaps. The findings of this report, and the report on existing and publically available TK in the Northwest Territories described in Section 3.2.3, will be integrated by Sabina into the baseline data presented in its FEIS submission, as appropriate.

3.3.2 Impact Prediction

TK has helped inform the effects assessment that was conducted for the Project in a number of ways. As noted previously, the baseline against which potential effects were assessed was established using both TK and scientific information. However, the results of the *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP)* report (KIA 2012) were also used for scoping and refining the initial VEC/VSEC list for the Project (see Volume 9, Chapter 1). This report presents maps and textual descriptions of valued animal species, environmental components, and traditional land use activities. The information contained in this report was used to determine if these valued components potentially interacted with the proposed Project and, if so, they were included in the initial VEC/VSEC list.[14] This information, along with information from public consultation, consultation with regulatory agencies, and regulatory considerations, was used to determine a final VEC/VSEC list. The final list was submitted to NIRB on April 8, 2013 and posted on the NIRB FTP site. Done in this way, TK has helped highlight a number of key issues the public may have in regards to the Project.

A draft list of VECs/VSECs was also presented to each community advisory group in November 2012 and at public meetings in each Kitikmeot community in April 2013 for review and comment. While a number of clarifications were made to the public, no significant concerns were noted regarding the VEC/VSEC list that was presented.

A final report on the August 2013 TK workshops will also be prepared by the end of 2013. This report will describe various local-scale TK that was collected for the Project in order to fill known data gaps. The findings of this report, and the report on existing and publically available TK in the Northwest Territories described in Section 3.2.3, will be integrated by Sabina into the effects assessments presented in its FEIS submission, as appropriate.

3.3.3 Significance Assessment

As noted above, Sabina has used TK during its baseline data collection and impact prediction/effects assessment activities. Sabina's final significance determinations have thus been informed by TK and every effort has been made to ensure equal consideration of TK and scientific data in the conclusions that were drawn. However, significance assessment methods and conclusions were additionally scheduled to be presented in each Kitikmeot community and with each community advisory group in November 2013 for review and comment. Any issues raised during these meetings will be addressed in Sabina's FEIS submission. Detailed minutes of these meetings will also be presented in Sabina's FEIS submission.

[14] It is important to note that KIA (2012) report is not a comprehensive account of all TK or all Valued Ecosystem Components in the Kitikmeot Region. However, it does provide a valuable source of existing TK. Additional TK data collection was conducted by Sabina in cooperation with the KIA through a series of workshops in August 2013 to help address prominent data gaps in the NTKP database.

A final report on the August 2013 TK workshops will be prepared by the end of 2013. This report will describe various local-scale TK that was collected for the Project in order to fill known data gaps. The findings of this report, and the report on existing and publically available TK in the Northwest Territories described in Section 3.2.3, will be integrated by Sabina into the significance assessment conclusions presented in its FEIS submission, as appropriate.

3.3.4 Development of Mitigation and Monitoring Programs

TK has helped inform the development of mitigation and monitoring programs for the Project. For example, public concerns have been raised (e.g., during public consultation, during socio-economic and land use baseline studies) in regards to the potential for the Project to negatively affect wildlife or degrade their forage and habitat quality. Mitigation and management strategies have thus been developed for a number of VECs and VSECs that will serve to minimize the potential effects of the Project on wildlife and wildlife habitat valued by Inuit. For example, the Project's design utilizes winter access roads (rather than all-season roads) that preferentially cross large lakes. This will reduce the potential for disruption to the movement of caribou, grizzly bear, and other wildlife during summer movements; minimize loss and degradation of vegetation due to physical clearing; reduce deposition of airborne dustfall; and reduce surface compaction.

Direct and indirect mitigation and adaptive management strategies for wildlife VECs, and the ways in which TK was incorporated into the development of these strategies, are detailed elsewhere in the DEIS. This information can be found in the following volumes and chapters:

- Air quality: Volume 4, Chapter 1;
- Freshwater water quality: Volume 6, Chapter 4;
- Vegetation: Volume 5, Chapter 4;
- Fish and fish habitat: Volume 6, Chapters 6 and 7; Volume 7 Chapters 4 and 5;
- Terrestrial wildlife: Volume 5, Chapter 5 (caribou), Chapter 6 (grizzly bear), Chapter 7 (muskox), Chapter 8 (wolverine and furbearers), Chapter 9 (migratory birds), and Chapter 10 (raptors);
- Marine wildlife: Volume 7, Chapter 6 (seabirds/seaducks) and Chapter 7 (ringed seals); and
- Land use: Volume 8, Chapter 4.

TK will also be used in the monitoring of potential Project effects. Not only has TK contributed to the baseline against which future effects can be measured, but locally shared TK will also provide new observations and information to be considered as the Project advances. The future gathering and use of TK has been incorporated into a number of management plans for the Project. For example, Sabina's *Community Involvement Plan* commits the company to regular public meetings and community engagement throughout the Project's lifecycle. Likewise, procedures will be in place to document and respond to any community feedback, suggestions, and concerns that arise. Volume 10 (Management Plans) should be consulted for additional information on these matters.

A final report on the August 2013 TK workshops will be prepared by the end of 2013. This report will describe various local-scale TK that was collected for the Project in order to fill known data gaps. The findings of this report, and the report on existing and publically available TK in the Northwest Territories described in Section 3.2.3, will be integrated by Sabina into the mitigation and monitoring plans presented in its FEIS submission, as appropriate.

3.3.5 How Discrepancies Were Dealt With

Sabina has considered TK on an equal basis with all scientific forms of information collected for the Project. However, Sabina acknowledges that discrepancies can arise between TK and scientific knowledge. Discrepancies can also arise amongst TK holders themselves when sharing information about particular topics. Sabina has endeavoured to identify where these types of discrepancies have arisen throughout the DEIS. Where feasible and appropriate, Sabina has commented on how these discrepancies have been dealt with (e.g., if one data set was prioritized over another, if certain questions were left unanswered as a result of discrepancies, etc.) throughout the DEIS.

Where discrepancies and variations between individuals who shared TK have existed, Sabina has endeavoured to present a comprehensive account of the information that was shared. Sabina did not remove information (e.g., interview quotes or mapped data) shared by TK holders if it did not match viewpoints held by other TK or scientific knowledge holders. Rather, the full range of information was presented and considered in the effects assessment. TK consensus points, where they appeared to exist, were also often highlighted by Sabina and incorporated into the DEIS.

Furthermore, not all TK holders possess equivalent information and not all individuals have knowledge of the Project area. For this reason, a variety of TK sources were sought after in this DEIS and a number of different TK holders (particularly those with knowledge of the Project area) were invited to participate in the theme-based TK workshops. The theme-based TK workshops provided the added benefit of addressing the various data gaps within the original NTKP database report. Sabina also acknowledges that TK can be used to help address gaps in currently available scientific data. Instances where scientific data gaps exist, and where TK has been used to help address these gaps, are described in more detail throughout the DEIS.

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Definitions of the acronyms and abbreviations used in this reference list can be found in the Glossary and Abbreviations section.

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