New Polaris Gold Mine
Detailed Project Description

Prepared for:

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Project No. 105451-01

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The proposed New Polaris Mine is in the unceded territory of the Taku River Tlingit. Canagold would like to acknowledge the Taku River Tlingit and their ancestors as the stewards of the lands, waters, culture and spirit of their homeland. Canagold understands and respects this sacred relationship as essential to being Tlingit and of Khustìyxh *(Tlingit way of living).*

Canagold is committed to reconciliation. We will honor Khustìyxh *by listening and learning as we realize the opportunities to incorporate traditional knowledge and practices through the life of the project to ensure that the land remains healthy and sustains Khustìyxh for future generations. Canagold recognizes that it is our privilege to conduct our activities in Taku River Tlingit Territory and we are grateful for the constructive and respectful relationship we have with the Taku River Tlingit.*

Canagold affirms its commitment with the Taku River Tlingit to develop collaborative approaches to engagement through the life of project to achieve the full potential economic and social benefits of the proposed New Polaris Mine.

Executive Summary

Canagold Resources Ltd. (Canagold) proposes to open the New Polaris underground gold mine in northwestern British Columbia (BC) by re-developing a former mine and town site, previously known as the Polaris Taku Mine, which operated intermittently between 1937 and 1951. The mine is located approximately 100 km south of Atlin, BC and 60 km northeast of Juneau, Alaska, United States (US) on the west bank of the Tulsequah River (**Figure 1-1**). The Project is within the Taku River Tlingit (TRT) Territory.

General Information and Contacts

The *BC Environmental Assessment Act* SBC 2018, c. 51 (BCEAA) and the associated Reviewable Projects Regulation require an environmental assessment to be completed for mines that have a production capacity of greater than or equal to 75,000 tonnes per year of mineral ore. The project does not trigger a review under the *Impact Assessment Act* of Canada, because at a daily production capacity of 1,000 tonnes, it does not meet the 5,000 tonnes per day (tpd) trigger in the Physical Activities Regulation.

This Detailed Project Description (DPD) has been prepared for submission to the BC Environmental Assessment Office to initiate the Environmental Assessment (EA) under the BCEAA, for the New Polaris Gold Mine Project (the Project). Although the project is a redevelopment of an existing mine, the original mining operations pre-date the *BC Mines Act*. The permitting for the proposed Project, therefore, would occur for the first time.

This DPD includes a high-level description of the project as well as preliminary evaluations of potential project-related interactions with the biophysical and human environment. The DPD will identify key issues and concerns that were raised during early engagement.

Purpose and Rationale

The purpose of the project is to develop a gold resource project consistent with the objectives stated in the Canadian Minerals and Metals Plan (Government of Canada, 2019). The project is expected to contribute to the economy by providing employment, capacity building and business opportunities, including to local communities and Indigenous Nations. The project will also contribute financially to the Provincial and Federal Governments through corporate taxes, Provincial net proceeds and net revenue taxes, and sales taxes.

The investments to develop and operate the mine are expected to benefit local businesses, who participate in exploration and geotechnical drill programs, engineering studies, environmental studies, and permitting in advance of a project development decision, and the project seeks to engage qualified vendors in northern BC, employing local and Indigenous contractors and employees.

Canagold intends to continue to operate in a manner that ensures local benefit from the exploration, construction of, and operation of the mine. The project is anticipated to provide employment opportunities for local communities, including TRT during the construction, operation, and closure phases.

Other benefits of the project to local communities could include funding of social events, scholarships for higher education, community enhancement programs, environmental initiatives, training to provide access to skilled mining jobs including journeyman trades training.

Project Description

The proposed project is an underground gold mine with approximately 1,000 tonnes per day (tpd) mill throughput rate that will operate year-round, producing on average approximately 365,000 tonnes per year (tpy) of ore. Exploration at the site is ongoing, and current estimates suggest the mine will have an approximately 10-year production life, but this could be extended as the limits of the orebody are not fully defined. The main components of the project are listed in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1 Project Component Descriptions and Activities

Component	Description of Component and Associated Activities
Airstrip	New airstrip.
Roads	The existing site road network has not been actively maintained since the mine closure in 1951 and is in varying states of disrepair. A combination of new road works as well as upgrading of existing roads is required. Where possible the new roads are designed to follow existing alignments to reduce costs and footprint, lessening potential environmental effects. ***Tote road to Barge Landing:*** An approximately 10 km tote road is needed to transport materials/equipment to the mine site from the barge landing site. The majority of the planned tote road follows an old tote road route. Approximately 2.5 km will be new cut/fill construction on the hillside west of Whitewater Creek. The proposed tote road will require crossing of approximately six watercourses. ***Tote road to combined storage facility:*** A tote road between the mine site and the waste rock and tailings Combined Storage Facility (CSF) is required to facilitate transport of dry tailings from the mill. Culverts to convey surface drainage may be required depending on the CSF location.
Aggregate Supply	All aggregate supply will be locally sourced to meet infrastructure needs as required. Two potential borrow pits have been identified as potential sources of aggregate supply. The final number and location of pits will be confirmed once the current phase of design is complete. (e.g., roads and airstrip and site concrete needs during construction).
Barge Landing	Given the remote location of the mine, some construction materials and bulk operating supplies are proposed to be transported up the Taku River, through Alaskan waters. A Barge Landing site will be located on the north side of the Taku River, near the confluence with the Tulsequah River, approximately 10 km south of the mine site. The proposed barge landing site is designed to accommodate docking of barges, and includes a small office trailer, genset, diesel fuel tank, temporary storage area for supplies and container handler and/or mobile crane.
Underground Mine	Access to the underground mine is planned via a new ramp to be developed starting at the existing New Polaris portal. The existing underground mine is currently flooded and will require progressive dewatering during advancement of the new ramp. New services include mine ventilation, water and electrical services, pumps, geotechnical ground support machinery, haulage equipment, compressed air, mine lighting, and refuge stations. These services will be installed as the excavation of the ramp progresses.
Process Plant	Ore brought above ground from the mine will be processed at a process plant at a rate of approximately 1,000 tpd. The ore is processed through crushing and grinding and then the gold bearing material is concentrated. About 60% of the tailings from the processing plant will be disposed of in the CSF (see below) with the remaining 40% being used for backfilling underground mining excavations. The backfill plant is for producing a mixture of thickened tailings for backfilling mined out portions of the underground mine and will be located at the process plant.
Tailings and Waste Rock Combined	Mining activities in the underground mine results in the generation of waste rock which is hauled from underground and deposited with the tailings at a CSF.

Component	Description of Component and Associated Activities
Storage Facility (CSF)	Tailings generated during the processing activities are separated into two streams: About 60% of the tailings will be thickened at the process plant and filtered to a semi-dry state then transported to the CSF via haul truck for co-disposal with mine waste rock. The remaining 40% of the thickened tailings are pumped underground and placed in mined out voids(stopes) that were generated during the underground mining activities to help with ground support. To protect the surrounding environment from risk of environmental effects, the CSF will be geotechnically prepared and lined. Tailings and waste rock are placed and spread in layers that are sloped to manage water runoff and perimeter berms are constructed to minimize contact water. Ditches are excavated around the facility to collect seepage water and direct it to a lined settling pond that feeds into a water treatment plant designed to treat the water quality guidelines before recycling or discharge to the environment. At closure, a geotechnical and topsoil cover is placed over the entire facility to encapsulate the tailings and waste rock.
Fuel Storage and Distribution	Diesel fuel will be stored on-site in a bulk tank farm, with a total capacity of approximately 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 L. An earth berm lined with an impermeable membrane will be constructed around the tank farm to provide secondary containment. Fuel will be distributed around the site by tanker truck. Smaller “day tanks” (situated in secondary containment) will be located at various locations throughout the site to supply fuel for equipment and power generation as required.
Explosives Storage	Mining requires the use of explosives. A secure gated facility will be used for explosives storage and will be comprised of 40-foot-long shipping containers. To ensure safe storage of the explosives, each container surrounded by an earth berm.
Buildings	Construction and operations of the proposed mine will require construction of several buildings. These buildings are proposed to either be prefabricated trailer units, or refurbishment of existing buildings, or both, and include: A camp for housing up to 150 to 200 employees, An administration office A mine dry, including showers, washrooms, and laundry facilities. Additional buildings include: Assay building, where the purity of the mined metals is tested. This is expected to be a prefabricated facility that will be placed adjacent to the mill building. Maintenance building, that will be constructed using steel frame on a concrete slab with insulated cladding. Warehouses, that are constructed using fabric structures placed on concrete slabs.

Component	Description of Component and Associated Activities
Utilities and Services	Communications facility, including satellite-based internet and surface telephone/radio communication system, as well as a specialized communication system for the underground mine to enable communication with the surface crews. Compressed Air Plant and Compressors that supply the underground operations, mill and surface operations with a compressed air supply. Domestic Waste Disposal facility for the disposal of domestic, sanitary, and other waste generated by the camp and other site facilities during operations. Waste will be incinerated on site using a skid mounted diesel fueled incinerator. Ash generated from incineration will be buried in an approved landfill area. Non-combustible and hazardous waste will be flown to Atlin, BC or Whitehorse, YT for proper disposal.
Aggregate Quarry	An aggregate quarry will be excavated to provide material for construction of the CSF and other facilities. This quarry is located outside the currently disturbed area of the site.
Water collection and treatment	Mine water discharge and contaminated surface water will be collected in settling ponds and treated as needed to achieve permitted discharge quality prior to discharge.

Source: Schulte et al 2019

Existing Environment

The project is located within a remote area of the province that is largely undisturbed, except for the former mine site. Aside, from the long-standing Indigenous presence in the area and remnants from historic mining at the New Polaris and Tulsequah Chief mining properties, the area is largely unpopulated. On a regional scale, there is limited infrastructure or development. Exploration development and mining has been the primary industry in northwest BC for decades and represents a considerable share of the development regionally.

Understanding of the existing environmental conditions is informed by a combination of available provincial data, studies completed during exploration activities, and project specific investigations. Provincial mapping and databases provide regional context and other projects conducted in the area, with publicly available data, provide comparable information. At the project site, information is available from exploration activities and environmental programs that have been intermittently conducted from the late 1990's to the present. In 2020 Canagold commissioned Hemmera Envirochem Inc. (Hemmera), now known as Ausenco, to carry out additional studies to support the EAC application and major permit applications.

Canagold plans to collect more specific and current information on the human environment of the project area throughout the EA process, particularly through engagement with Indigenous Nations and stakeholders.

Potential Effects and Mitigation

In addition to design and planning of the project, Canagold is developing a mitigation program to lessen the impacts of potential adverse effects, using accepted practices, and considering site specific environmental and community conditions, as well as input from Indigenous Nations, regulatory agencies, and stakeholders. These mitigation measures will also be aimed at existing cumulative effects on the biophysical and human environment and the Project's contribution to these regional cumulative effects.

The project is located approximately 10 km east, or approximately 15 km upstream, of the BC-Alaska border, therefore transboundary effects will also be considered. While the majority of the potential effects of the project are not expected to produce transboundary effects, some project materials and supplies are planned to be barged to a location on the Taku River, requiring transit through Alaskan waters.

Indigenous and Stakeholder Engagement

Canagold is committed to early, ongoing, and meaningful engagement with Indigenous Nations and stakeholders in the development and execution of the proposed project. Canagold, through its Engagement Plan (Hemmera 2022), is engaging with Indigenous Nations and stakeholders, in alignment with the BCEAA and associated guidance materials prepared by the EAO.

The TRT on whose territory the New Polaris Project sits, are the principal Indigenous Group affected by the project and Canagold continues, and will continue, to have a high level of engagement and consultation with them throughout the EA process as well as throughout the life of the mine.

The project will include barging construction materials as well as small amounts of operational supplies through Alaska along the Taku River, and as such, the Indian Tribes in Alaska, including the Douglas Indian

Association, have been identified in the Engagement Plan. Canagold has initiated engagement with affected Alaskan groups.

Canagold has proactively engaged with TRT on its activities at the project, such as exploration work, permit applications, environmental and archaeological field work and has provided employment and business opportunities during active exploration. Canagold and TRT have worked collectively to draft and sign a HA KHUSTIYXH (Our Way) Agreement to cover the exploration phase.

The project and related engagement activities are in early stages, and Canagold will continue to develop an understanding of what TRT's key interests are in relation to the project. These and other interests will continue to be meaningfully considered as the project and EA process advances and as Canagold works to ensure their overall engagement process is aligned with TRT's guidance documents such as their Mining Policy (May 2019).

In addition to TRT, Canagold will engage with other Indigenous Nations through the EA process, aligning with guidance from the EAO. Canagold will also engage with stakeholders who self-identify through the EAO process, to solicit and incorporate feedback to inform project planning and the environmental assessment process.

Examples of methods and activities with an approximate frequency for each are included in **Table 1-2**.

Table 1-2 Engagement Activities

Engagement Methods	Activities Description	Frequency
Communication Materials	**Information Factsheets:** will be prepared and shared to provide information and updates including areas of interest raised by Affected Parties.	Up to 3 information fact sheets during the Early Engagement Phase
	PowerPoint Presentations: will be prepared and facilitated to deliver information (e.g., project components, location, EA process).	As needed
	Letters: will be prepared to introduce the project and provide updates to Affected Parties.	Once prior to the start of Early Engagement Phase
	Canagold Website: will provide updated information on the project.	Monthly
	Advertisements / Media releases: Canagold will use media releases and advertisements to share information at key project stages	Variable
	Printed Media: will be prepared to facilitate access to information by Affected Parties at meetings and community events.	As needed
	Videos and Renders: video footage and 3D renders will be prepared and shared to help Affected parties build an understanding of the project and some of the potential effects.	As needed
Activities	**Community and stakeholders' meetings:** one-on-one or group sessions will be coordinated and facilitated to discuss project related information.	As needed

Engagement Methods	Activities Description	Frequency
	Open houses: will be facilitated to introduce the project and discuss the EAO process.	One at the beginning of the EAO process/as needed onwards
	Workshops and technical meetings: individual or group sessions will be coordinated and facilitated to understand the interests and address the concerns of Affected Parties.	As needed
	Surveys: will be conducted to gather information from the Affected Parties regarding their priorities, interests, concerns, and preferred methods of engagement.	At the end of community and stakeholders' meetings and project presentations
	Site Visits: will be coordinated and facilitated to help Affected Parties better understand the project and its potential effects.	As needed
Documentation and deliverables	**Early Engagement Log:** will be maintained that contains all communications with each Affected Party to date.	To be updated weekly
	Comment and Response tracker: will be maintained to ensure that feedback provided by the Affected Parties is considered in the preparation of the DPD.	To be updated weekly
	Action Engagement tracker: will be prepared and maintained to ensure the accurate tracking and follow up of actions and commitments	To be updated weekly
	Detailed Project Description: The DPD will be developed to provide relevant project information to the Affected Parties to build an understanding of the project, and to identify potential interests and concerns to be considered if the project advances to the next phase of the EA.	Following the end of the Early Engagement Phase

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
°C	Degrees Celsius
AIA	*Archaeology Impact Assessment*
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
ATLUP	Atlin Taku Land Use Plan
BC	British Columbia
BCEAA	*British Columbia Environmental Assessment Act*
BIOX	bio-oxidation
CAC	Criteria Air Contaminants
Canagold	Canagold Resources Ltd.
CCAF	Conventional cut and fill
CSF	Combined Storage Facility
CDN	Canadian Dollars
CIL	Carbon-In-Leach
cm	Centimeter
CO	Carbon monoxide
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Environmental Assessment Certificate
EAO	Environmental Assessment Office
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
FAL	Freshwater Aquatic Life
g/t	grammes per tonne
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	greenhouse gas
GLL	Gartner Lee Limited
HADD	Harmful Alteration, Disruption or Destruction
Hemmera	Hemmera Envirochem Inc.
km	Kilometer
m	Meter
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada

Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
PAG	Potentially Acid Generating
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
PECG	Palmer Environmental Consulting Group Inc.
ROM	Run-of-mine
project	New Polaris Gold Mine Project
tpd	Tonnes per day
tpy	Tonnes per year
TRTFN	Taku River Tlingit First Nation (the governing entity)
TRT	Taku River Tlingit
TWG	Technical Working Group
USA	United States of America

1.0 Introduction

Canagold Resources Limited (Canagold) is proposing the redevelopment of the historic New Polaris Gold Mine (the project).

Although the proposed project is a redevelopment and expansion of an existing mine, the original mining operations pre-dated the *BC Mines Act*. Since the legislation for mine permitting did not exist at the time of previous operations, and no Mines Act permits were issued for the site, so permitting will be occurring for the first time.

An Initial Project Description (IPD) for the project was prepared and submitted to the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) in March 2023 to initiate an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the *British Columbia Environmental Assessment Act* (BCEAA).

The IPD contained a high-level description of the proposed project and preliminary evaluations of potential project-related interactions with the biophysical and human environments to inform interested parties, including regulatory agencies, participating Indigenous Nations, and other area stakeholders.

Canagold is dedicated to fostering communication and collaboration with the TRT (Taku River Tlingit), whose territory encompasses the project site. Early engagement involving various initiatives is concurrently taking place with feasibility and baseline studies. These initiatives include the simultaneous submission of permit applications to the TRT and the British Columbia government approval agencies, TRT members participating in onsite archaeological and environmental studies, and the formation of the joint Technical Working Group (TWG) that meets weekly to share project design details for their review and feedback on any concerns or suggested changes to protect TRT's rights. Canagold has signed two agreements with the TRT covering New Polaris exploration activities as well as a Collaboration Engagement Agreement and has begun discussions on a third agreement covering the construction and operating phases of the project.

To encourage direct and frequent communication with the TRT and with all residents of Atlin, Canagold opened an office in Atlin in 2023. Several in-person and virtual events have been held in Atlin with the TRT and Atlin residents to share details of the project and receive feedback from them.

Throughout the exploration phase of the project, Canagold has provided employment and business opportunities to Atlin residents and businesses and will continue with these on a larger scale during the construction and operation of the mine, providing preferential hiring to local TRT and community members where there is opportunity.

Through multiple early engagement events, TRT and Atlin residents have identified concerns regarding preserving water quality, protecting salmon habitat, and addressing potential impacts on traditional livelihoods, among other issues.

Specifically, concerns raised include the practicality and feasibility of barging, legacy tailings at the site, and how they will be managed into closure, possible impacts to the TRT way of life, primarily regarding possible impacts by barging on salmon fisheries, Tlingit Indigenous Protected Conservancy Area (TIPCA,) socio-economic stability and impacts to nearby waterbodies in relation to effluent from the mine.

The Technical working Group (TWG), which has an equal number of members from TRT and Canagold, has coordinated several field trips to the New Polaris site, where members of the TWG were able to speak with site personnel, including geotechnical engineers, and drilling operators, about wildlife at site and other elements of the project. The TWG also made a multi-day trip to Cranberry Island on the Taku River. Cranberry Island has a fish landing station owned and operated by a TRT corporation. Members involved in commercial fishing take their fish to Cranberry Island to be weighed and transported to market. Canagold attended fishing activities and participated in the drift netting that was occurring at the time and were shown how the fish were processed at the station. Members of Fisheries and Oceans Canada also showed the TWG members their inspection process and how they collect the otoliths of fish for identification and tracking.

In addition to Cranberry Island, TWG members visited the fish wheels at Canyon Island and were informed on their operation and how the information collected is used to inform Canadian and Alaskan commercial fishers on quotas and fishing openings.

This Detailed Project Description (DPD) updates the previously submitted IPD to include information collected during the Early Engagement Phase and detail how Canagold has addressed, or intends to address, the issues raised during engagement, including how that information has been used in project design decisions. The DPD describes project components and activities and potential effects in more detail to inform the Readiness Decision along with the Process Planning Phase, should the project proceed to an environmental assessment (EA).

The objectives of this DPD are to:

- Provide detailed information about the project.
- Identify key issues and concerns, including identifying which issues may have been resolved and others that will need to be addressed during future phases.
- Provide an overview of potential positive and negative effects of the project to inform process planning.
- Describe the outcomes of engagement undertaken to date.
- Update and confirm information regarding the proposed project and identify how comments received on the IPD have been considered.

1.1 Project Overview

The proposed New Polaris Project is an underground gold mine with an anticipated production rate of approximately 1,000 tonnes per day (tpd). The proposed mine will operate year-round, processing on average approximately 365,000 tonnes per year (tpy) of ore. Current estimates suggest the mine will have an approximately ten-year production life; however exploration is ongoing with the hope of extension if more resources were discovered. The mine life for this application is ten years; as the limits of the ore body are not fully defined, future applications could include an extended mine life.

Canagold Resources is planning to extract additional gold resources in this historic mine, previously known as the Polaris Taku Mine, that operated between 1937 and 1951.

The project is located near the confluence of the Taku and Tulsequah Rivers, in a remote area of northwest British Columbia. The area is not accessible by road and has no nearby grid power to support the mine's

operation. The nearest mine property is the Tulsequah Chief property which is located about three kilometers upstream and on the opposite bank of the Tulsequah River. It last operated in the early 1950s and is currently in 'Care and Maintenance'.

There is long-standing Indigenous presence on the Taku River downstream from the project with salmon fisheries an important component to the area on both sides of the Canada/USA border that is approximately ten kilometers west of the project site. By water, this distance is approximately fifteen kilometers.

There is an estimate of 70 seasonally-occupied cabins along the Taku River downstream of the Canada/USA border.

The project will contribute significantly to the economy by providing employment, capacity building and business opportunities, particularly to the local communities and TRT and Juneau, Alaska as well as on a regional, provincial, and national scale. The project will also make positive contributions to Provincial and Federal governments through corporate taxation.

1.2 Location

The New Polaris Site (project) is located approximately 100 km south of Atlin, BC, and 70 km northeast of Juneau, Alaska, on the west bank of the Tulsequah River near the BC - Alaska border (**Figure 1-1**). The coordinates of the main project site are 58°42'3.68"N by 133°37'45.04"W. Access to the project site is by water or by air as there are no roads or other infrastructure in the area. Air access to the site is by private charter fixed wing or helicopter as there is no large commercial service support. The site can be accessed via boat up the Taku River near Juneau, Alaska, USA, a route of approximately 70 km from the mouth of the Taku to the confluence of the Tulsequah River.

To the north, the Yukon border is about 150 km from the project site. The project site is located in an area that has been, and is still, used by the TRT for traditional and non-traditional activities. One of the main activities is salmon fisheries on the Taku River that provides economic benefit and is part of traditional TRT activities on the land. The project site is not in any National or Provincial parks, any ecological reserves, or marine protected areas. The area is however, located within management and protection areas proposed by the TRTFN in 2023, known as the T'akú Tlatsini Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area (Takú IPCA).

The Taku River / T'akú Téix' Conservancy lies approximately 10 km south of the project site and encompasses the British Columbia portion of the Taku River mainstem from the Alaska border, to the confluence of the Nakina and Inklin Rivers (TRTFN and Province of BC, 2011a). There are no proposed infrastructure or mining activities planned within this Conservancy; however, site access by barge from Alaska via the Taku River does pass through the conservancy. The conservancy area, in relation to historic and proposed infrastructure, is shown in **Figure 4-1**.

Extensive glaciation is the dominant factor in topographic development. The Taku and Tulsequah Rivers are the most prominent topographic features within broad valleys bounded by steep mountains. Numerous tributary streams flow from valleys filled with glaciers. Most of the glaciers are fingers branching from the extensive Muir ice cap that lies northwest of the Taku River. The Tulsequah glacier terminates in

the Tulsequah valley approximately 16 km north of the project site and is the largest glacier in area. Historically the glacier forms a temporary dam part way up its stream, known locally as Lake No-Lake that forms in a tributary valley. The dam eventually breaks through the ice barrier during the latter periods of spring thaw every year, increasing flows in the Tulsequah and Taku rivers for three to five days.

This area's climate is typified by heavy rainfall during the late summer and fall months, and comparatively heavy snowfall, interspersed with rain during the winter. The annual precipitation is approximately 1.5 m of which 0.7 m occurs as rainfall. The snow seldom accumulates to a depth greater than 1.5 m. Winter temperatures are not severe and rarely fall below –15ºC. Summer temperatures, in July, average 10º C with daytime temperatures reaching the high 20s (Celsius) on occasion. The vegetation is typical of northern temperate rain forest, mainly fir, hemlock, spruce, and cedar forest on the hillsides, with aspen and alder groves in the river valley.

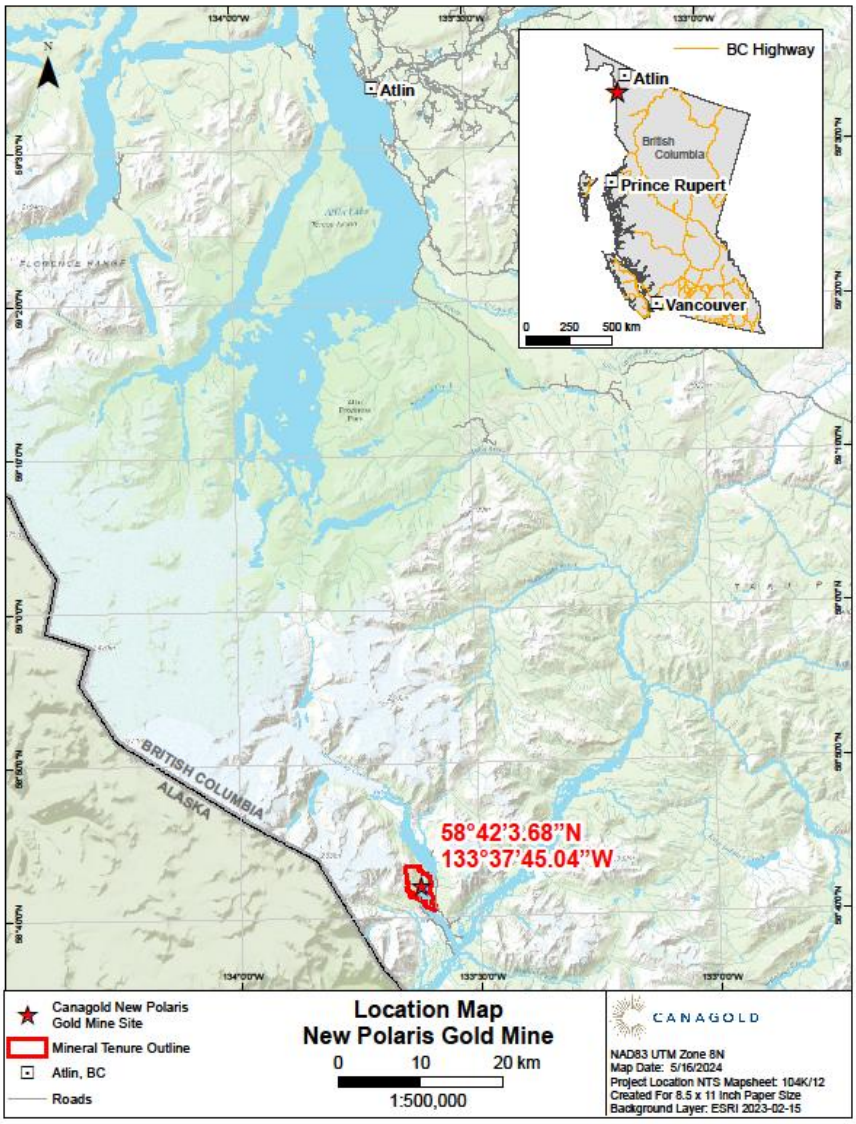


Figure 1-1 Project Location

1.3 Contact and Proponent Information

The project proponent, Canagold Resources Ltd. (Canagold), is a Canadian mining and exploration company that has been in business for more than 35 years. It is managed by an experienced team of mining professionals with demonstrated success building and operating underground gold mines.

Canagold owns 100% of the New Polaris Gold Mine Project.

Table 1-1 Proponent Information

Proponent	Canagold Resources Ltd.
Head Office	#1250 - 625 Howe Street Vancouver, British Columbia Canada V6C 2T6
Atlin Office	Cabin #1, Lake Street Atlin British Columbia Canada, V0C 1A0
Phone Number	1-604-685-9700
Company Website	https://www.canagoldresources.com/
Project Website	https://canagoldresources.com/projects/new-polaris/snapshot/
CEO	Catalin Kilofliski Catalin@canagoldresources.com
Primary Proponent Contact	Garry Biles, President & COO garry@canagoldresources.com
Primary Contact for Environmental Assessment	Chris Pharness, Senior Vice President – Sustainability & Permitting chris@canagoldresources.com

1.4 Corporate Policies

Canagold has corporate policies for environmental protection, health and safety, as well as sustainability; these will be updated to reflect the more advanced nature of the New Polaris project as it progresses. From these policies, Canagold will draft new standards and procedures specific to the New Polaris site to be adhered to by employees and contract partners working for Canagold.

1.5 Indigenous Nations

The project is located approximately 100 km south the Taku River Tlingit community and the town of Atlin, in the TRT territory.

Canagold has prepared an “Early Engagement Plan” (March 2023) that sets a framework, in alignment with BCEAA, to guide ongoing engagement with potentially interested parties, including participating Indigenous Nations. It is Canagold’s current understanding that the TRT are the only Indigenous group in Canada affected by the project and Canagold will continue to engage frequently with the TRT throughout the EA process to understand interests and concerns, and gather feedback on the planning of the project. Canagold will follow guidance from the environmental assessment office (EAO) to inform its engagement and consultation activities.

As the project proposes to barge materials through Alaska on the Taku River, Canagold has proactively undertaken engagement with Indigenous Nations and other groups in Alaska who could be impacted by this activity to discuss the project, its merits, risks, and mitigations.

In the State of Alaska, the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes (Tlingit and Haida) is the largest federally and state-recognized tribe in Alaska, with 35,000 tribal citizens across southeast Alaska. The Tlingit and Haida tribes have traditionally used the Taku River prior to colonial government jurisdiction and boundary implementation.

The Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission (SEITC) is a consortium representing 15 federally recognized Indian Tribes in Southeast Alaska, that includes the Douglas Indian Association (DIA).

1.6 Communities

The project is located in the Stikine Region, with a population of 683 people in 2021, a -7.7% decrease from the 2016 population of 740 people (Statistics Canada 2023). According to Statistic Canada census data, 355 people identified as Indigenous Nations in 2021 (Statistics Canada 2023). The majority of the Indigenous population is from the TRTFN and Kaska Dene (Statistics Canada 2023).

The Stikine Region is the only area of BC that is not incorporated into a regional district or municipality due to its small population which is dispersed across the region and low property assessment value (Government of BC 2022). Because it is unincorporated, public governance and oversight are provided by the province. The minister responsible for local government has general oversight over the region and responsibility for governance change and planning reviews while various ministries provide support services, such as Northern Health, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ministry of Forests.

There is only one local service provider in the Stikine Region, the Atlin Community Planning Area, which was combined with the Atlin Community Improvement District in 2008 to provide fire, landfill, water, streetlighting, sidewalks and advisory land use services in the area (Government of BC 2022).

Most of the population (approximately 525 people) live in the Atlin area and the two associated TRT reserves – Five Mile Point IR and Unnamed 10 IR (Statistics Canada 2023). The remainder are distributed among the communities of Dease River IR, Lower Post, Liard River IR, and Jade City (a settlement) (Government of BC 2022). The population of Atlin increases in the summer months due to seasonal residents, miners and tourists (Atlin BC ND).

Juneau Alaska is the capital of the state and located in the Gastineau Channel and Alaskan panhandle with only air and water access, as there are no roads to the community. According to the 2020 census, the population of the borough is 31,275. Fishing, while not at historic levels, is still of major significance to the area with several commercial fishing groups including the Alaska Trollers Association, United Fishermen of Alaska, United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters Association, and the Southeast Alaska Seiners Association. These groups are engaged in catching salmon during the annual migration up the Taku and Tulsequah river systems.

2.0 Engagement Summary

2.1 Introduction

The Early Engagement phase is the commencement of the regulatory process with the Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) and provides an opportunity for Indigenous communities, the public, local governments, provincial and federal government agencies, and stakeholders involved in the environmental assessment (EA) to better understand the project and establish a foundation for the upcoming phases of the EA. As the company advances their feasibility and baseline studies, ongoing engagement with the TRT has provided updates to any changes to the project planning as economic, operational, and environmental information are obtained.

The Initial Project Description was submitted to the EAO in March 2023. The EAO provided a Summary of Engagement on June 26, 2023, which provided a detailed list of comments received from participating Indigenous Nations, the public, Alaska Tribes, and technical advisors. Canagold has collated these comments into an Issues Tracking Table (ITT) for the project (Appendix C). Canagold also maintained a detailed engagement tracker (Appendix B).

The TRT is the only Indigenous Nation located in Canada that will be participating in the EA process. Canagold has worked closely with the TRT since 1997, an engagement that continues to this day. Canagold has signed two key agreements with the TRTFN government, the Ha Khustiyxh (Our Way) agreement covering exploration activity at the site and a Collaboration Agreement that commits both sides to collaborate and share information with regards to the New Polaris project. Canagold has engaged with TRT for many years, and in 1997 had commenced discussions on a Socio-economic Benefits Agreement. Although not explicitly mandated by the Province of BC, Canagold is committed to engaging with indigenous peoples in Alaska. Canagold is also engaging with governments, communities, and other stakeholders on both sides of the Canada/USA border as requested during the IPD public engagement.

Through engagement with the identified Indigenous Nations, Alaskan Tribes and stakeholders in the United States and British Columbia, Canagold proposes making modifications to the project where feasible to accommodate their interests. For example, the company is changing its freight transportation method from primarily barging, to primarily utilizing air transportation to minimize barge activities on the Taku River system.

2.2 Indigenous Nation Engagement

2.2.1 Introduction

Canagold is committed to meaningful engagement and has demonstrated this from the beginning with the TRT during exploration and to the early assessment stages. Canagold recognizes and respects that the TRT people have occupied, governed, and used the Taku River drainage basin prior to provincial and federal governance. The TRT people have a special way of life in the context of traditional knowledge and understanding that provides a unique perspective of the natural environment that will be an important factor in the EA process for the project.

As a result of the long history of communication with the TRT, Canagold has developed a working understanding of key issues of importance to the TRT, which are summarized in **Table 2-1**. Through the recent Early Engagement process for the project, Canagold has sought additional clarity and context to support project design and planning. Concerns were raised during the review of the IPD that Alaskan Tribes were not included in the engagement list, and Canagold has taken important steps towards resolving that gap.

Table 2-1 Summary of Preliminary Understanding of Indigenous Interests

Indigenous Interests	Representative of / Focus on	Rationale for Selection
Aquatic resources, fishing, and water	• Fish and fish habitat • Aquatic resources and their habitat • Water quality and quantity	• Fish are of intrinsic cultural and ceremonial importance to Indigenous communities, providing sustenance, economic and ceremonial importance, and inseparable links to numerous tangible (e.g., commercial, non-wage economy) and intangible (e.g., teaching the traditional use activity of fishing) values. The project is located within the watershed of the Taku and Tulsequah rivers which have historically and continue to be of major importance to Indigenous communities. In addition, various species of fish including, but not limited to, six salmonid species of fish were identified in extensive aquatic field programs conducted in 2021 and 2022. • Potential project-related effects during the pre-construction, construction, and operations phases of this project to aquatic resources, fishing, and water may include: • Direct changes to accessing fishing and aquatic resource harvesting locations • Direct changes to the quality of the resource (i.e., health, abundance) • Direct changes to the quality of one's sensory experience while harvesting aquatic resources • Direct changes to the quality of opportunities for knowledge sharing and the transmission of Indigenous Knowledge • Indirect change in perception of risks to safety and security (i.e., increased project traffic/equipment) • Indirect loss of applicable knowledge due to disruption of harvesting activities
Vegetation resources and plant harvesting	Terrestrial and wetland vegetation resources and habitats	• Various terrestrial and wetland vegetation species are intimately linked to Indigenous communities, providing resources for food, medicines and material needs in addition to resources required for ceremonial and spiritual activities. • The project is in the watershed of the Taku and Tulsequah rivers and nearby floodplain wetlands include Shazah Slough and Flannigan Slough, which offer a rich and varied habitat for plant harvesting activities. • Potential project-related effects during the pre-construction, construction, and operations phases of this project to vegetation resources and plant harvesting include: ▫ Direct changes to accessing plant harvesting locations ▫ Direct changes to the quality of the resource (i.e., health, abundance) ▫ Direct changes to the quality of one's sensory experience while harvesting vegetation resources ▫ Direct changes to the quality of opportunities for knowledge sharing and the transmission of Indigenous Knowledge ▫ Indirect change in perception of risks to safety and security (i.e., increased project traffic/equipment) ▫ Indirect loss of applicable knowledge due to disruption of harvesting activities
Wildlife, hunting and trapping	Wildlife (including birds) and wildlife habitat	• Wildlife species such as bear, deer, beaver, muskrat, waterfowl, and various species of migratory birds are inseparably liked to Indigenous cultures, providing numerous tangible (e.g., sustenance, ceremonial and/or spiritual purposes) and intangible (e.g., teaching the traditional use activities of hunting and trapping) values. • The Taku and Tulsequah rivers along with floodplain wetlands support a complex and varied wildlife ecosystem and culturally important hunting and trapping activities. Wildlife studies conducted in 2021 reported grizzly bear, mountain goat, and moose presence in the habitats in or adjacent to the proposed barge landing tote road while various other wildlife species have been recorded around the proposed barge route. In addition, Canada Geese and Trumpeter Swans regularly utilize the floodplain wetlands of Shazah and Flannigan Sloughs. • Potential project-related effects during the pre-construction, construction, and operations phases of this project to wildlife resources and hunting and trapping activities include: ▫ Direct changes to accessing hunting and/or trapping locations ▫ Direct changes to the quality of the wildlife resource (i.e., health, abundance) ▫ Direct changes to the quality of one's sensory experience while harvesting wildlife resources ▫ Direct changes to the quality of opportunities for knowledge sharing and the transmission of Indigenous Knowledge ▫ Indirect change in perception of risks to safety and security (i.e., increased project traffic/equipment) ▫ Indirect loss of applicable knowledge due to disruption of harvesting activities
Cultural continuity	• Ceremony locations and sacred sites • Spirituality • Heritage and archaeological sites • Teaching areas • Transmission of knowledge and teaching practices • Attachment and affinity to place	• The cultural continuity of Indigenous communities evolves, in part, through the tangible and intangible traditional values, activities, and lifeways central to traditional lifestyle, culture, and Indigenous Knowledge. Indigenous peoples' cultural continuity is also deeply connected to but also extends beyond the tangible objects classified as archaeological resources. Defined as culturally meaningful, connecting community members to one another and the past, and representing their collective identity, cultural continuity reflects how ways of knowing and knowledge are passed on through the generations. Loss of heritage resources or significant places to practice ceremonial, spiritual, or current use activities can result in a diminishing or loss of culture. Cultural continuity is also evident in the intangible components associated with such spiritual and ceremonial practices as peace, quietness, and reflection, and in the transmission of cultural knowledge from one generation to the next. • Potential project-related effects during the pre-construction, construction and operations phases of this project to cultural continuity include: ▫ Direct changes to accessing sites or locations central to Indigenous cultural continuity such as harvesting sites, travel routes, critical place features such as archaeological, ceremonial, or sacred sites. ▫ Direct changes in accessing preferred or required locations for Indigenous Knowledge teaching and practicing current use activities or pursuing Indigenous interests. ▫ Indirect change in perception of risks to safety and security (i.e., increased project traffic/equipment) ▫ Indirect changes to the quality of ceremonial, spiritual or sacred locations

2.2.2 Engagement Activities During the Early Engagement Phase

Between June 2023 and January 2024, a total of 24 meetings were held by the Technical Working Group (TWG) which is made up of four representatives from TRT, including an outside technical consultant, and four members from the Canagold team. These meetings are intended to highlight and discuss all components of the mine and associated activities such as transportation, engaging at all stages of the mine planning, feasibility studies and environmental assessment process. Minutes of these meetings are kept and Canagold understands they are shared with the larger TRT membership on their TRT's internal website.

In addition to these meetings, the TWG work together to hold regular update sessions with the TRT members, focusing on holding meetings both in-person and virtually, with the virtual sessions being more formal with presentations and an agenda. Many of the in-person sessions are held on-reserve as fireside chats or as barbecue sessions, with members of the TWG from Canagold as well as TRT attending and answering questions from members that attended. For the in-person sessions, all demographics were targeted to encourage everyone to be able to ask questions and discuss topics that were important to them. In addition to regular email-based communication, Canagold met with the TRT multiple times outside of the TWG meetings, summarized below and in the engagement tracker (**Appendix A**):

- August 12, 2020 - Introductions to Canagold team and updated project description and schedule
- July 29, 2021 - Discussion to identify potential field support for archaeology field program
- September 22, 2021 - Presentation of exploration (i.e., drilling results)
- October 3, 2021 - Project update meeting focused on funding
- December 1, 2021 - Update on DRAFT Ha Khustiyxh Agreement
- February 3, 2022 - Project update meeting – first in-person meeting following COVID
- August 23, 2022 - Project update meeting focused on identification and confirmation of key issues of importance (e.g., acid rock drainage).
- October 24, 2022 - Project update meeting, which include updates to Feasibility Study
- November 11, 2022 - Project update meeting focusing on road concerns and funding/employment opportunities
- June 12, 2023 - Project update meeting with focus on engagement, socioeconomics, and traditional knowledge sharing
- June 13, 2023 - Discussion on how Canagold can support broader TRT initiatives
- July 15, 2023 - Five-mile Point Fireside Chat
- July 28, 2023 - Ha Khustiyxh Agreement celebration
- July 29-30, 2023 Canagold has attended the Haa Kusteeyi event hosted by TRT in Atlin on. Canagold hosted an information booth that was attended by numerous people, including local and non-local attendees.
- August 10, 2023 - Project update meeting focused on conflict of interest and the Collaboration Agreement
- October 24, 2023 - Discussion of updated Feasibility Study
- November 22, 2023 – Whitehorse Open House session

- December 12, 2023 – TRT leadership and TWG members accompanied Canagold to Juneau Open Dialogue

In addition to regular meetings, Canagold is focused on providing consistent and detailed information during engagement with TRT on the project. For example, Canagold has provided:

Permit applications (e.g., Notices of Work) to TRT to seek their input and consent at the same time as submissions to the BC regulator.

Invitations to TRT to participate onsite during archaeological investigations and environmental field studies related to data collection activities.

Draft Baseline reports are being shared with TRT for review and comment.

Canagold has contacted Alaskan Tribes and stakeholders and held in-person and virtual sessions with all that have provided a response to the IPD. Meetings to date have included:

September 29, 2023 - Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission

October 26, 2023 - Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission

October 26, 2023 - Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska

December 12, 2023 - Open Dialogue session in Juneau. All Alaskan groups that submitted responses to the ITT were invited to this session.

The *Summary of Engagement* highlighted several key themes from comments provided to the BCEAO by the TRT:

Governance and process concerns – The TRT provided several comments that fall into Province of British Columbia's area of responsibility (e.g., issuance of land tenure agreements within traditional territories).

Biophysical effects – In addition to general concern expressed regarding potential project effects on the natural environment, specific concerns were raised regarding barging and the management of hazardous wastes. Canagold is reviewing both the timing (i.e., relative to fishing seasons and water levels) and amount of barge traffic required by the project (**Section 5.8**). Updated information on hazardous material handling is provided in **Section 5.2.2** as well.

Rights and cultural practices – The potential effects of barging activities on fishing have been identified as a key concern. Canagold is reviewing both the timing (i.e., relative to fishing seasons and water levels) and amount of barge traffic required by the project (**Section 5.8**).

Mine closure – Additional details on the method and timing of mine closure were raised. Current plans for reclamation and closure are provided in **Section 5.2.7**.

The Summary of Engagement highlighted several key themes from comments provided to the BCEAO by the Alaska Tribes:

Governance and process concerns – The Alaska Tribes provided several comments that fall into Province of British Columbia's area of responsibility (e.g., time available for comment and engagement, the ability of the BC EA process to effectively evaluate transboundary issues).

Project rationale and viability – Questions were raised about whether the potential mining yield was worth the disturbance and if sufficient funding was available for reclamation. Canagold appreciates these concerns and will more fully address this during feasibility studies.

Biophysical effects – In addition to general concern expressed regarding potential project effects on the natural environment, specific concerns were raised regarding barging and specific effects on culturally significant resources. Canagold is reviewing both the timing (i.e., relative to fishing seasons and water levels) and amount of barge traffic required by the project (**Section 8.0**).

In addition to updates within the DPD, additional Canagold responses to the Summary of Engagement are in the ITT (**Appendix B**).

2.2.3 Ongoing Activities

Planned engagement activities include continuing regular meetings with the TWG, conducting open house and fireside chat sessions with the TRT in Atlin as well as with other Atlin residents, continuing discussions with the TRT towards completing an agreement covering the construction and operating phases of the project and continuing engagement with the Alaska tribes and other Alaska stakeholders.

2.3 Government, Stakeholder, and Public Engagement

2.3.1 Engagement Activities Prior to the Early Engagement Phase

Following a long period of site inactivity from 1997 to 2019, early engagement resumed in 2019 with meetings with TRT, well before the submission of IPD and the Engagement Plan. Communications between Canagold management and the TRT mining officer resumed in 2019 and increased in frequency with the start of baseline data collection in December 2020 and the preparations for the 2021 and 2022 exploration drilling programs. Prior to establishing the Technical Working Group in 2023, the TRT mining officer was the primary communications person.

During this period there were a number of virtual and in-person meetings between the two groups as well as a site visit for TRT management and leaders. In October 2022 Canagold's Board of Directors travelled to Atlin for meetings with the TRT leadership and management personnel.

Two agreements that have been signed with the TRT are the Ha Khustiyxh (Our Way) Agreement signed in October 2022 and a Collaboration Agreement signed in March 2023:

2.3.2 Engagement Activities During the Early Engagement Phase

2.3.2.1 Government

Canagold has had frequent meetings with the EAO regarding the EA process and related details including seeking information on holding engagement sessions in Alaska. These meetings are planned to continue through the EA process.

EAO hosted a public, cross-border, virtual session to receive comments from members of the public on the project on June 01, 2023. Comments, concerns, and requests for information were captured in the Summary of Engagement and the Issues Tracking Table (ITT).

Since the acceptance of the IPD on March 27, 2023, and having received comments and requests for additional information based on that document, Canagold has been working on initial responses and recording this information in the ITT. With the completion of the DPD and development of the ITT responses, Canagold will be engaging with all Provincial and Alaskan agencies to review.

The EAO Summary of Engagement included a detailed ITT that Canagold has incorporated into the project's ITT (**Appendix C**). Comments received from the TRT and Alaska Tribes have been summarized in **Section 2.2**. Most of the submitted comments fall within several general categories:

- Transboundary engagement – The US EPA requested more information on how it will be improved in subsequent EA phases.
- Permitting – Several suggestions were provided for clarity on permitting requirements and timelines, as were requests for additional design information (e.g., Combined Storage Facility). Canagold has addressed these comments in **Section 5.4**.
- Land and Resource Use – Suggestions for information to be included in the Reclamation and Closure Plan. Additional suggestions are provided for acquisition of Special Use Permits and managing adjacent License of Occupations. Canagold's updates to the RCP planning and permitting are provided in **Section 5.8**.
- Barging – Multiple comments and requests for additional information. Canagold is reviewing both the timing (i.e., relative to fishing seasons and water levels) and amount of barge traffic required by the project (**Section 5.8**).
- Spill Prevention and Response – Request to broaden spill response planning and reporting to include State of Alaska requirements and recommendations and more explicit information on material transfer to/from barges. US-based technical advisors also raised concerns about spills or accidental releases entering US waters. Canagold is reviewing both the timing and the amount of barge traffic by the project (**Section 5.8.3**). Updates to the accidents and malfunctions assessment for the project are provided in **Section 7.8**.
- Air Quality and Meteorology – It was commented that the IPD was generally lacking in detail on air quality and meteorology. Canagold's updated air quality assessment and management program is summarized in **Section 8.2.1** along with additional meteorological considerations.
- Surface Water – Additional details were requested for discharge points, receiving environments, water quality monitoring plans, and water treatment facilities. Additional requests for information on chemistry and geochemistry were provided (e.g., cyanide leaching, ARD/ML).
- Marine Water and Sediment Quality – Explicit requests to incorporate potential effects in US waters. Canagold will consider these potential effects during the application phase of the project.
- Infrastructure – The risk of high-volume flooding should be incorporated into the design of the Combined Storage Facility. Considerations related to the design of the Combined Storage Facility are provided in **Section 5.2.3**.
- Human Health – Northern Health provided a detailed list of comments and suggestions. Canagold's updated assessments are provided in **Section 9.4.1**.
- Closure: Comments have been received that the closure plan needs to deal with the legacy tailings at the site and provides long term environmental protection that aligns with the TRT vision for their use of this area.

In addition to updates within the DPD, additional Canagold responses to the Summary of Engagement are in the ITT (**Appendix C**).

2.3.2.2 Stakeholders and the Public

Canagold has hosted several open houses for the project: December 6, 2022 (Atlin), May 25, 2023 (Atlin), November 2019 (virtual), November 22, 2023 (Whitehorse) and December 12, 2023 (Juneau).

Canagold has engaged directly with fishing associations in Alaska, including:

- June 2023 – Alaska Trollers Association
- June 2023 – United SE Gillnetters Association
- June 2023 – Alaska Trollers Association
- October 2023 – Alaska Trollers Association

Canagold will be responding to public comments on the IPD as part of this next phase of early engagement on the project to incorporate their concerns, information, and local knowledge. Key issues raised by the public during the IDP comment period include:

- Project rationale and viability – Concerns were raised about mine value in today's market and fund availability for successful reclamation. Canagold appreciates and will more fully address these concerns during feasibility studies.
- Engagement with Alaska Tribes and Alaska community – Concerns were raised by the EAO that Canagold had not sufficiently consulted with Alaskan communities. Canagold has already taken steps to engage with these stakeholders (**Section 9.1**).
- Regulatory oversight - Most of the comments in this category fall into Province of British Columbia's area of responsibility (e.g., transboundary collaboration, permitting timelines).
- Barging – Many concerns were raised about potential safety and environmental issues associated with barging. Canagold is reviewing both the timing (i.e., relative to fishing seasons and water levels) and amount of barge traffic required by the project (**Section 5.8.3**) with the aim of significantly reducing the amount of barging needed during the operating phase of the project.
- Air Quality – Request for project planning to include a Fugitive Dust Management Plan (**Section 8.2.1**).
- Water – A range of comments were submitted focused on cumulative effects, water quality and water quantity.
- Fish – Comments focused on the uncertainties surrounding interactions among mine activities, barge activities (e.g., potential scouring of river substrate), and accidents affecting water quality. Canagold is reviewing both the timing and the amount of barge traffic required to support the project (**Section 8.2.7**). Updates to the accidents and malfunctions assessment for the project are provided in **Section 7.8**.
- Wildlife – General comments about potential effects on wildlife. Canagold is continuing to complete studies designed to minimize uncertainty heading into the environmental assessment process (e.g., detailed bat roosting studies).
- Socio-economic effects – Comments on the potential positive regional benefits (e.g., jobs; **Section 5.9**).
- Effects of the environment on the project – A request to expand this discussion in the DPD. Canagold's current approach to managing the potential effects of the environment on the project are provided in **Section 8.0**.
- Accidents and malfunctions – A request for detailed plans that included the ability to generate sufficient response in a highly remote location. Updates to the accidents and malfunctions assessment for the project are provided in **Section 7.8**.

In addition to updates within the DPD, additional Canagold responses to the Summary of Engagement are provided in the ITT (**Appendix C**).

3.0 Project Background and Rationale

The project will supply precious metals to markets for various uses including electronics and digital technology, health, automotive and aerospace sectors, and consumer and investment demand. This project will contribute to prosperity in British Columbia and Canada, through the development of Canada's mining industry which creates employment and business opportunities to local residents and businesses and contributes required resources nationally and internationally. The minerals and metals sector accounted for 634,000 direct and indirect jobs in Canada, representing 5% of nominal gross domestic product (GDP) and 19% of Canada's total merchandise exports (The Canadian Minerals and Metals Plan 2019). Canagold's plan is to have a positive contribution to the economy through the development of a safe, sustainable project with low environmental impact and positive socio-economic return for the local Indigenous Nations, communities, and stakeholders.

As this is a redevelopment of a brownfield site, there is the potential to remediate the existing environmental impacts from historic operations. The project is being designed and will be constructed, operated, and decommissioned to meet all applicable BC and Canadian environmental and safety standards and practices.

While there are constant fluctuations in demand and price of gold, long term trends suggest the annual mined supply of gold does not meet the annual demand (World Gold Council 2022; Mills 2021). The purpose of the project is to sustainably extract gold resources in line with the objectives stated in the Canadian Minerals and Metals Plan (Government of Canada 2019) which will support industrial needs and economic growth at regional, provincial, and national levels.

The project will contribute to the economy by providing employment, capacity building and business opportunities, including to local communities and Indigenous Nations. The project will also contribute financially to the Provincial and Federal Governments through income taxes, corporate taxes, Provincial net proceeds and net revenue taxes, and sales taxes.

A scoping level initial capital expenditure of $144 million CDN is estimated for the project, with operating expenditure estimated at $380 million CDN. This estimate does not include costs for exploration and geotechnical drill programs, engineering studies, environmental studies, and permitting in advance of a project development decision. Much of this expenditure would be in Northern BC, employing local and Indigenous contractors and employees. Canagold will provide updated financial information once the feasibility study is completed.

Canagold intends to continue to operate in a manner that ensures local benefit from the exploration, construction and operation of the mine. The project is expected to provide employment for local communities, including TRT, during the construction, operation, and closure phases.

Other benefits of the project to local communities could include funding of social events, scholarships for higher education, community enhancement programs, environmental initiatives, training to provide access to skilled mining jobs including journeyperson trades training.

3.1 Alternatives to and Alternative Means of Carrying out the Project

Alternatives considered for developing the project were:

- Not undertaking the project
- Changing the timing of the project
- Changing the location of the project
- Alternative milling process of flotation/ bio-oxidation /cyanide leaching or a flotation-only process
- Alternative supplies transportation during operations of primarily barging or primarily flying.

The 'no project' alternative will not provide the positive social and economic effects associated with the project's development, nor will it help remediate historic environmental issues and or fulfill the purpose of the project.

The second alternative, changing the timing of the project, will generally have the same environmental effects as those associated with proceeding with the project as proposed.

The third alternative, changing the project's location, is not possible – the project location is tied to the resource location and to the previous mining site. The environmental, social, and economic effects associated with the alternatives to the project will be further reviewed through the assessment process.

The fourth alternative, flotation only, has been chosen as the most suitable processing method.

The fifth alternative, flying, has been chosen as the most suitable method for transporting supplies to site during operations with minimal barging to transport large equipment or materials that are too large for flying. An initial alternatives assessment was completed during the preliminary economic assessment (PEA), to assess alternatives and refine the approaches to carry forward into the ongoing Feasibility Study (FS).

Alternative means for achieving the project that are technically and economically feasible, and directly related to the project were considered and included: ore processing; tailings and waste rock storage management, location and technology; camp facilities; waste and water management; on-site materials transport; and worker transport and rotation. Alternative ways to undertake the project will continue to be assessed during the FS and environmental assessment process. Canagold will collaborate with TRT to complete an alternatives assessment for key project components such as CSF locations. The outcomes of the assessment will be presented in the EAC Application. Canagold will adapt methods for the alternatives assessment from the Guidelines for Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste Disposal (ECCC 2016). The analysis will follow the ten steps listed below:

- Identify candidate alternatives.
- Conduct a pre-screening for fatal flaws.
- Characterize alternatives within six accounts (Technical [for engineered structures], Environmental, Economic, Social, Cultural, and Health) and define sub-accounts and indicators/criteria, and other risks.

- Develop a multiple accounts analysis to identify indicators and criteria to differentiate between alternatives, developing scales (from 1 to 6) for each that are:
- Operational, such that the scale should be relevant and able to accommodate any other realistically conceivable alternative that may be added at a later time.
- Reliable, in that different parties should arise at the same score given the same scale and background information.
- Relevant to the indicator being scored.
- Justifiable, so that any external party should agree that the scale is reasonable.
- Conduct a sensitivity analysis.
- Document the process.

The Alternatives Assessment will include long-term physical and geochemical stability and closure aspects. The alternative selected will effectively mitigate the risk of acid rock drainage in accordance with the Policy and Guidelines for Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage at Mine sites in British Columbia.

This section considers potential alternative means of carrying out the project that are technically and economically feasible, including through the use of best available technologies. An initial alternatives assessment was completed during the PEA in 2019, and a suite of trade-off studies were undertaken during the Preliminary FS stage to assess alternatives and refine the approaches to carry forward into the ongoing FS. Alternatives will continue to be assessed during the FS and environmental assessment process.

Table 3-1 Alternatives Assessment Summary

Component	Alternatives Considered	Preferred Option
Mining Method	Underground Open (pit) mining	Underground - The orebody geometry as well as the proximity to the Tulsequah River makes open pit mining impractical.
Combined Storage Facility	Locations: Four locations considered	Option 2 due to its proximity to the process plant, no infringement on wetlands, less geotechnical risk, and lower total cost. As of June 2024, Canagold is still exploring options in collaboration with the TWG.
CSF Tailings and Waste Rock Storage Method	• Combined storage facility • Separate Tailings & Waste Rock Facilities	A CSF is preferred due to reduced surface footprint and improved stability.
Tailings Technology	Conventional wet vs filtered tailings for storage	A filtered tailings product is preferred for stability. Approximately 40% of tailings being returned underground as backfill.
Closure Strategy for CSF	Dry or wet cover at closure	Dry cover will be used as this provides less complex, passive, long -term closure.

Component	Alternatives Considered	Preferred Option
Transportation to site	Access by road, barge, or air	Canagold understands that opposition to the construction of an access road exists. ▫ Construction supplies will be barged to site as much of these are unsuitable for air transport. ▫ During operations concentrate will be flown from site and most supplies will be flown to site in the returning aircraft. This greatly reduces the need for barging during operations.
Power	• Connect to provincial grid • On-site diesel, hydro, wind, solar or combination	• A mix of internal combustion and electric powered equipment is being assessed. The effect on GHG emissions from these equipment alternatives will be considered. • Renewable power options have been considered. Hydropower is the most viable and has significant potential for use at the site.
Infrastructure	• Reuse existing infrastructure • Build new infrastructure	To minimize impacts wherever possible the project is designed to be within the area of previous activity.
Barge Landing Location	• Historic barge landing site or locations nearer the Taku River and Tulsequah River Confluence	• Due to the historic location now being inside a Parks conservancy area two new sites nearer the Taku/Tulsequah River confluence are being evaluated
Airstrip Location	• Just east of existing airstrip • North of the Tulsequah/Taku River Confluence	• Maximum length would be about 1,200 meters • Preferred as it has sufficient space for a 1,700 m airstrip and a safer approach/takeoff route.
Water Treatment	• Water impacted by mining and processing operations will be treated prior to release to the environment. • Different levels of treatment will be needed for different water streams depending on the source of the water and the level of contamination.	Water treatment facility requirements will be determined during the feasibility study period. Facilities will be installed to ensure that the quality of water being released meets environmental guidelines set by the BC and Canadian government regulators.
Water Management	Maximize water diversion away from the plant and mine facilities and the CSF. Maximize recycling of water being used for mining and processing to minimize the use of fresh water.	Minimizes the use of, and the impact on clean water
Processing Facilities	Alternative on-site processing facilities considered were: ▫ Flotation / Bio-Oxidation/ cyanide leach and the production of doré bars. ▫ Flotation only followed by the shipping of concentrate off site for sale	The first option was preferred and described in the IPD however after additional considerations following early engagement the second option is now the preferred treatment process

4.0 Project Status and History

The project is currently in the Feasibility Study stage with Ausenco Engineering conducting a study on the technical and financial feasibility of the project. The study began in October 2022 and is expected to be completed during the second half of 2024.

Data collection on current environmental conditions by Hemmera Envirochem Inc. (Hemmera), now part of Ausenco, re-commenced in December 2020 to support the BCEAA application. Data collection in 2021/2022 focused on filling gaps in existing data building off the large volume of existing historical information (reports, data, workplans, etc.). Data collection will continue during 2024.

4.1 Site History

4.1.1 History of Mining in the Project Area

The historic development of the property began in 1923 by the Timmins Group (GLL 2007). In 1938, Polaris Taku Mines proceeded to mine the deposit until 1941 when operations ceased due to World War II. The mine restarted in 1946, and it operated until 1951. During the mine's operation a total of 232,000 oz gold was produced. Gold concentrate was shipped to a smelter in Tacoma, Washington for refining.

After closure, Tulsequah Mines Ltd. (owned by Cominco) leased the mill from 1953 to 1957 to process ores mined from the nearby Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull deposits.

Numalake Mines acquired the property in 1953, changed their name to New Taku Mines Ltd. (New Taku) and undertook rehabilitation work of the mine's plant, but a negative feasibility study in 1973 halted this work. New Taku changed its name to Rembrandt Gold Mines Ltd. in 1974. Exploration resumed in 1988 when Suntac Minerals Corporation optioned the property from Rembrandt Gold Mines Ltd. In 1992 Suntac merged with Canagold Resources Ltd (formerly Canarc Resource Corp.), who became the sole owner of the property after Rembrandt sold its interest to them.

Since acquiring the property, Canagold has drilled over 350 diamond drill holes totaling approximately 124,000 m resulting in the discovery of sufficient gold resources below and beyond the previously mined areas to warrant progressing the project.

Canagold has initiated the process intending to advance to a full development of the project including conducting a Technical and Financial Feasibility Study of the project, collecting baseline data, and conducting studies to support the BC Environmental Assessment Application process.

During the recent exploration programs Canagold has undertaken cleanup of remnant structures and equipment that remained from the historic mining activity. In 2006 Canagold received a reclamation award from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for outstanding achievement in mine reclamation.

4.2 Extent and type of disturbance

4.2.1 Existing Infrastructure

Figure 4-1 and **Figure 4-2** illustrate the location of the existing infrastructure components established at the mine during historical activities. These include:

- Two mine portals (currently boarded up)
- Old camp buildings (bunkhouse, kitchen, dry, sleeping quarters)
- 600 m airstrip
- Two empty fuel storage tanks
- Old core racks
- Machine shop
- Remnants of old mill foundations
- Remnants of the old tote road to barge landing.

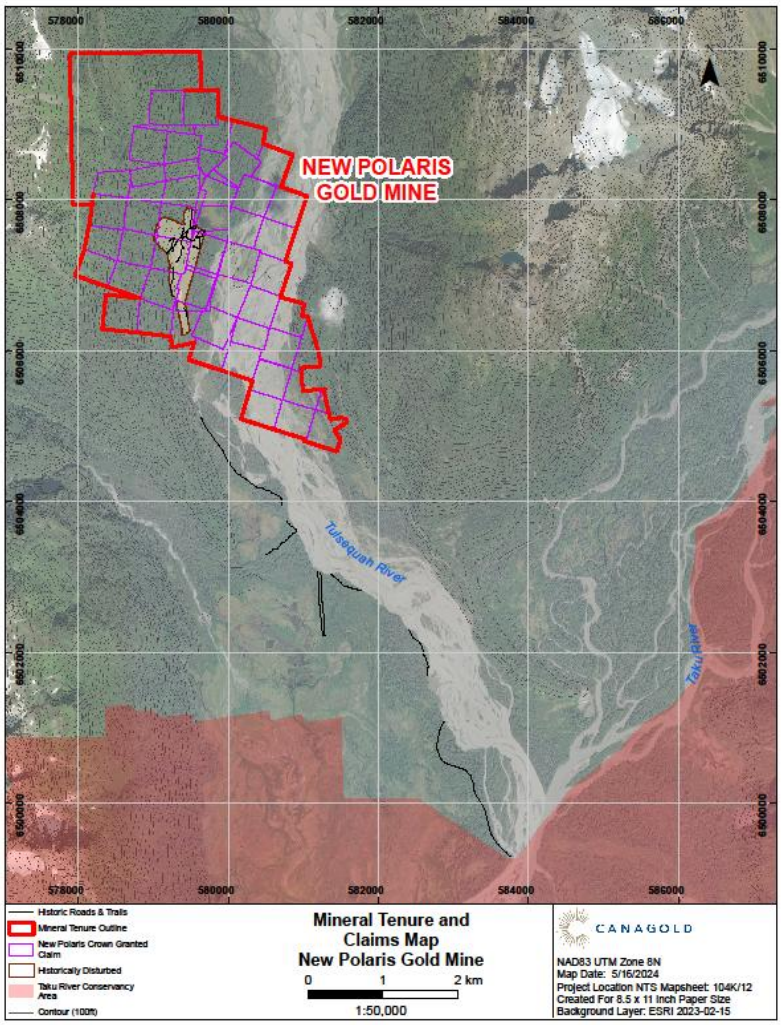


Figure 4-1 Existing Project Infrastructure Overview

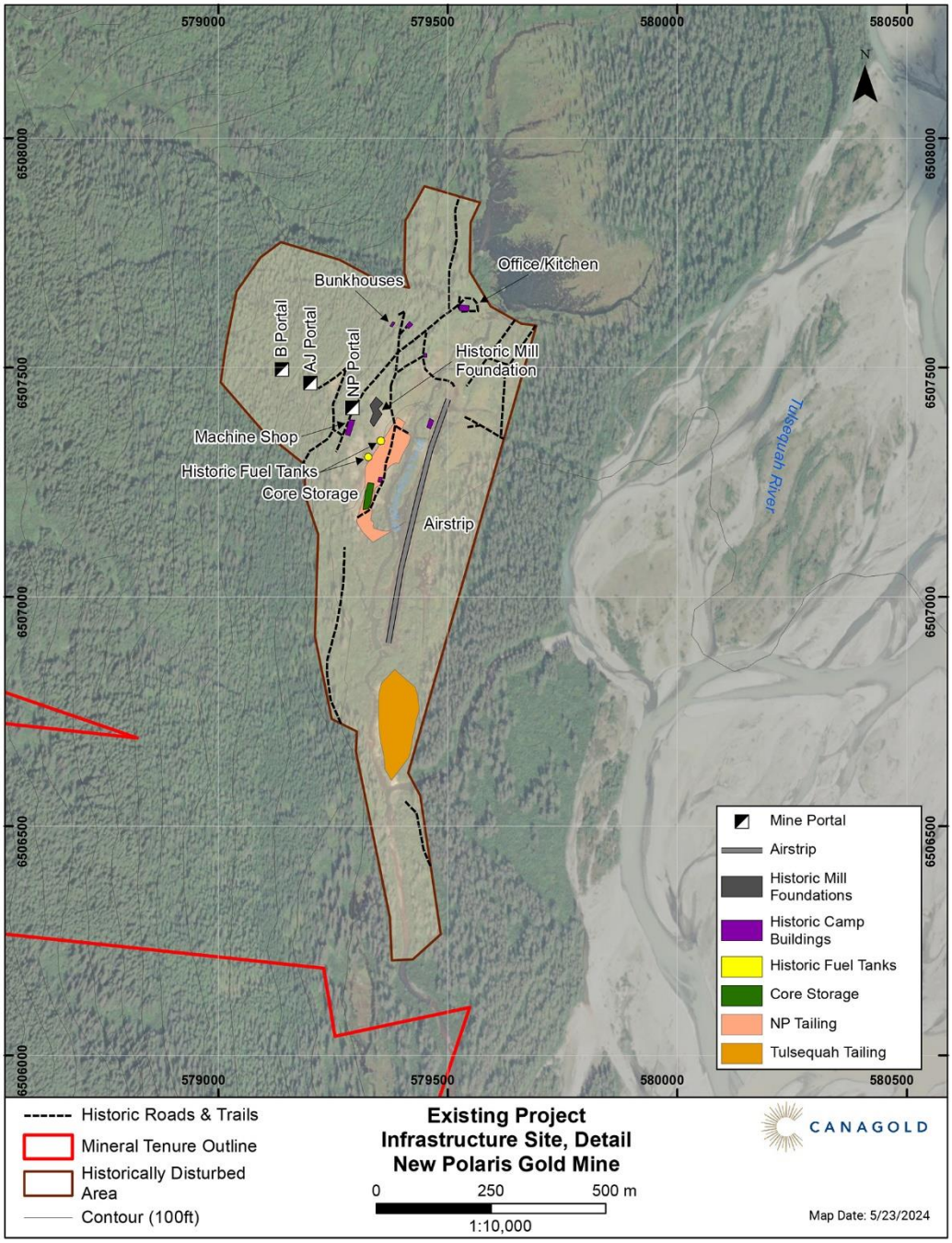


Figure 4-2 Existing Project Site Infrastructure Detail

4.3 Existing Permits and Tenures

The mine site consists of 61 crown granted mineral claims and one modified grid claim totaling 850 hectares (ha). All claims are 100% owned and held by New Polaris Gold Mines Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Canagold Resources Ltd. **Table 4-1** lists the claims associated with the mine.

Table 4-1 List of Claims Associated with New Polaris Mine.

Claim Name	Lot No.	Folio No.	Claim Name	Lot No.	Folio No.
Polaris No. 1	6109	4472	Snow	3497	4545
Polaris No. 2	6140	5223	Snow No. 2	3495	5088
Polaris No. 3	6141	5223	Snow No. 3	3494	5495
Polaris No. 4	3498	4545	Snow No. 4	3499	5495
Polaris No. 5	6143	5223	Snow No. 5	6105	4472
Polaris No. 6	6144	5223	Snow No. 8	6107	4472
Polaris No. 7	6145	5223	Snow No. 7	3500	4472
Polaris No. 8	6146	5223	Snow No. 6	6106	4472
Polaris No. 9	6147	5223	Snow No. 9	6108	4472
Polaris No. 10	6148	5290	Black Diamond	3491	4472
Polaris No. 11	6149	5290	Black Diamond No. 3	6030	4944
Polaris No. 12 Fr	6150	5290	Blue Bird No. 1	5708	4545
Polaris No. 13 Fr	6151	5290	Blue Bird No. 2	5707	4545
Polaris No. 14	6152	5290	Lloyd	6035	5010
Polaris No. 15	6153	5290	Lloyd No. 2	6036	5010
Silver King No. 1	5489	4804	Rand No. 1	6039	5010
Silver King No. 2	5490	4804	Rand No. 2	6040	5010
Silver King No. 3	5493	4804	Minto No. 2	6033	4944
Silver King No. 4	5494	4804	Minto No. 3	6034	4944
Silver King No. 5	5491	4804	Jumbo No. 5	6031	4944
Silver King No. 6	5492	4804	Ready Bullion	6032	4944
Silver King No. 7	5495	4804	Roy	6042	5088
Silver King No. 8	5717	4545	Frances	6041	5010

Claim Name	Lot No.	Folio No.	Claim Name	Lot No.	Folio No.
Silver Queen No. 1	6026	4545	Eve Fraction	6170	5495
Silver Queen No. 2	6027	4545	Eve No. 1 Fraction	6171	5495
Silver Queen No. 3	6028	4944	P.T. Fraction	3493	5495
Silver Queen No. 4	6029	4944	Ant Fraction	3492	5088
Silver Strand No. 1	6037	5010	Atlin Fraction	3496	5088
Silver Strand No. 2	6038	5010	Powder Fraction	6043	5088
F.M. Fraction	6044	5088	Jay Fraction	6045	5088
Par Fraction	6154	5290	W.W.1 Tenure No. 353540 400		

Note: Canagold currently holds a Multi-Year-Area-Based Mines Act mineral exploration permit (MX-1-208) that expires on March 31, 2026.

4.4 Geology

The ore deposit type is mesothermal lode-gold, similar to Archean lode gold deposits in Ontario. This deposit is signified by refractory gold in finely disseminated sulphide in quartz-carbonate veins.

The deposit is composed of at least three sets of veins, the “A-B” veins are northwest striking and southwest dipping, the “Y” veins are north striking and dipping steeply east and finally the “C” veins are east-west striking and dipping to the south to southeast at 65º to vertical. The “C” veins appear to hook around to the north and south into the other two sets of veins so that their junctions form an arc. The gold is refractory and occurs dominantly in finely disseminated arsenopyrite grains in the veins and to a lesser extent in the altered wall rock. The next most abundant mineral is pyrite, followed by minor stibnite and traces of sphalerite. The veins range from 15 to 250 m in length and 0.3 to 14 m in width.

An updated mineral resource estimate was prepared in 2023 using all available drillhole data, with historical data compared to and validated with recent drilling. The resource is based on 1,692 assayed intercepts from 234 drill holes. Inverse distance squared (ID2) has been used to interpolate the gold grade of the veins which were modelled by Moose Mountain Technical Services (MMTS) using Implicit modelling, see **Table 4-2**.

The geologic continuity of the vein systems has been well established through historic mining and diamond drilling. Grade continuity has been quantified using a geostatistical semi-variogram, which is used to determine the distances (ranges) and directions of maximum continuity in the three principal directions. The ranges are used for classification.

Potential to expand the known resource remains open at depth as well as in the vicinity of the mine workings in the upper parts of the deposit and Canagold will conduct additional exploration in these areas to evaluate these opportunities.

Table 4-2 Resource Update

New Polaris - Resource Update, April 20, 2023 and Comparison to 2019							
		2023 Resource			2019 Resource		
Class	Cutoff (Au gpt)	Tonnage (ktonnes)	Au (gpt)	Au (koz)	Tonnage (ktonnes)	Au (gpt)	Au (koz)
Indicated	3	3,118	11.21	1,124	1,798	10.40	601
	4	2,965	11.61	1,107	1,687	10.80	586
	5	2,769	12.11	1,078	1,556	11.30	565
	6	2,525	12.75	1,035	1,403	12.00	541
Inferred	3	1,061	8.24	281	1,582	9.80	498
	4	926	8.93	266	1,483	10.20	486
	5	817	9.52	250	1,351	10.70	465
	6	706	10.16	231	1,223	11.20	440
TOTAL	4	3,891	10.97	1,373	3,170	10.52	1,072

Notes for Mineral Resource Estimate

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resources will be converted into mineral reserves.

Resources are reported using the 2014 CIM Definition Standards and were estimated using the 2019 CIM Best Practices Guidelines.

The base case Mineral Resource has been confined by “reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction” shape using the following assumptions:

Metal prices of US$1,750/oz Au and Forex of 0.75 $US:$CDN;

Payable metal of 99% Au;

Offsite costs (refining, transport and insurance) of US$7/oz;

Mining cost of CDN$82.78/t ,

Processing costs of CDN$105.00/t and G&A and site costs of CDN$66.00/t.

Metallurgical Au recovery of 90.5%;

The resulting Net Smelter Return equation is: NSR (CDN$/t)=Au*90.5%*US$74.72g/t;

The specific gravity is 2.81 for the entire deposit;

4.5 Geochemistry

As part of the environmental assessment, a geochemical characterization program is being conducted to evaluate acid rock drainage (ARD) and metal leaching (ML) potential of materials produced from the project construction and operations.

Additional information on geochemistry is provided in **Section 8.2.8** of this document.

5.0 Project Components

5.1 Changes from the IPD

In response to feedback received during Early Engagement, the transport options for the project were reconsidered at length. Alternative methods were contemplated that could potentially decrease the barging requirements and included changing possible transport options and reducing supplies required.

Through this exercise the decision was made to set aside the more complex BIOX process of on-site dore production in favour of producing a high-grade concentrate on site to be flown off-site and sold, with final processing being completed elsewhere. Numerous positive benefits are gained through the concentration scenario, mainly reduced environmental impact and that it is a simpler process that requires significantly less power and supplies to operate. The reduction in operating supplies and diesel fuel means that almost all the mine supplies will be flown to site in the returning aircraft which fly the concentrate out.

This approach is an unusual solution to mine transport and is viable due to various unique aspects of the project:

- The concentrates are high grade, around 100g/t gold (AU). Most mines producing concentrates for sale elsewhere ship material in the 50-75 g/t range.
- New Polaris has a major airport and seaport approximately 60 km flight distance away, but no road access.
- Major savings result from exporting the concentrates as the cost of moving supplies to site and the cost of power for producing dore at the site are very high.

Changes in transport system are summarized in **Table 5-1**. More detailed descriptions of the transport options considerations are given in **Section 5.8.3.4**.

Table 5-1 Summary of Transport Changes from the IPD to DPD

Item	IPD	DPD	Details
Power	10MW	5MW	BIOX is removed from the site. This consumed approximately 5MW of power.
Diesel	12,000t	10,000t	As the main power source was diesel removing the BIOX greatly reduced the need for diesel
Other Supplies	5,000t	7,000t	An updated estimate of underground mining consumables resulted in a net increase in operational supplies.
Storage Facilities	-	-	As supplies are delivered all year round the size of tanks and warehouses are substantially reduced.
CSF	-	-10%	The concentrates and neutralization precipitates formed approximately 10% of the tailings products of the processing plant that would have been stored on site
Closure	-	-	The CSF will no longer contain any high arsenic or high sulphide material.

Item	IPD	DPD	Details
Financial Costs	-	-	With barging as the main supply route, almost 1 year of supplies must be purchased and stored at site. This has a considerable financial cost. With flying the purchasing is spread evenly throughout the year.
Power Options	-	-	At 10MW there was little possibility of most of the power being obtained from renewables. At 5MW it is likely that a very significant portion of the power could be obtained from hydropower.

5.2 Operations

The proposed project is an underground gold mine with a production capacity of 1,000 tonnes per day (tpd) mill throughput, operated 365 days per year, 24 hours per day. At this production capacity, the annual production will be 365,000 tonnes per year (tpy). The mine is expected to have a production life of about 10 years, although this may be extended through exploration activities.

The major components of the proposed project during operations are:

- Site preparation; clearing of previously developed ground and overgrowth as well as disposing of remnants from historic operations
- Underground mine
- Processing facility
- Hydraulic backfill plant
- Fuel storage
- Explosives storage
- Internal roads
- Other buildings (camp, shop, admin, warehouse, assay building etc.)
- Water treatment plant
- Combined storage facility with tote road
- New 1000 m airstrip
- Barge landing and tote road
- Aggregate supply
- Power Plant

During the initial two seasons of construction, it will be necessary to transport equipment, materials, and supplies along the Taku River using self-propelled landing craft style equipment. Transportation, handling, and storage of all materials will adhere to all international protocols. During operations, bulk supplies, diesel fuel, and plant reagents required for the operation will be flown to site from Juneau or Atlin. A small number of barge trips might be needed annually for large equipment that cannot be flown to site.

Construction freight will be spread over two seasons at an estimated rate of 50 to 60 trips on the Taku River each season, delivering approximately 10,000 tonnes of materials and equipment in total to the New

Polaris site. During operations the number of trips annually is estimated at 10 or less, as only freight that cannot be reasonably transported by aircraft would need to be moved on water.

The general layout of the project components is shown in **Figure 5-1** and **Figure 5-2**.

Equipment required during construction will include earth moving equipment including bulldozers, excavators, loaders, haulage trucks, mobile cranes, grading and compacting equipment, drilling equipment, aggregate screening equipment, concrete plant and truck, carpentry, and mechanical equipment for construction as well as underground drilling, loading and hauling equipment. Power generation and camp facilities will also be needed.

Equipment required during operations will include surface mobile equipment including front end loaders, bulldozers, grader, haul trucks and light passenger vehicles for surface operations an underground equipment fleet which will include drilling equipment and underground loaders and haul trucks. Processing equipment will include jaw and cone crushers, screening and conveying equipment, grinding mills, flotation cells, thickening and filtration equipment, tanks and pumps and miscellaneous smaller support equipment.

Table 5-2 summarizes the main components of the proposed mine.

Table 5-2 Mine Components

Component	Description
Airstrip (pre-existing)	The site includes a pre-existing airstrip that has been maintained for many decades. Some of the project buildings will be located here.
Airstrip (new)	A new airstrip is planned for New Polaris mine. This new airstrip will be longer at 1,700 m and located near the Tulsequah and Taku River confluence. The new airstrip will accommodate larger aircraft, enabling the site to fly supplies and materials to replace the barging of key supplies.
Access bridge	The site currently has an access bridge across the Whitewater Creek on the northern edge of the property for equipment traveling back and forth. The bridge will need to be replaced with a new one. Six bridges will be required along the tote road to the airstrip and barge landing to cross small streams
Barge transportation route	The barge transportation route (BTR) will be considered for this document's purposes to be from Juneau, Alaska, USA to the Barge Landing, about 85 km. The annual time period the BTR is expected to be used will be from mid-May to end of September during adequate weather and flow conditions.
Barge landing	The historic Barge Landing is largely overgrown and sits inside the conservancy area so will not be used for this phase of the project. Two alternatives are being evaluated (1) just upstream of the Taku/Tulsequah confluence on the Tulsequah River and (2) just downstream of the confluence on the Taku River. A new barge landing will be the better of these two options, the barge landing site will be determined during feasibility studies.
Camp (150 –200 person)	New Polaris will maintain a camp with an estimated capacity of 150 to 200 people; this number will be refined during the feasibility study. As part of the camp, there will be a recreation area for personnel to relax, a kitchen, dining area or mess hall, and non-co-ed washroom facilities.
Core shack and core racks	New Polaris currently houses numerous core racks and a recently constructed core shack. The old core racks and components are in severe disrepair and will be repaired and

Component	Description
	maintained, to be kept on site for the life of the mine. The existing core shack will be replaced with a more permanent structure for use throughout the mine's life.
Diesel farm	A diesel tank farm will be required to store diesel for use in power generation and underground diesel equipment as well as mine air heating during winter months. This storage capacity needed will be approximately 1.0 to 2.0 million liters of diesel fuel, The tanks will be contained inside a bermed and lined facility that can withhold 110% of the capacity of the largest tank. The lining of the system will ensure that any incidents or malfunctions will be maintained within the bermed tank farm area and will not escape to the surrounding environment.
Fuel stations	The site maintains existing fuel storage facilities on site that supplies the few currently operating such as gensets, and small mobile equipment. During operations a number of day-tanks will be located at strategic locations around the site. These envirotanks will be located within secondary containment, capable of holding a minimum of 110% of their capacity.
Processing facility	The plant will be comprised of crushing, grinding, and bulk flotation to produce a concentrate for shipping and sale. Flotation tailings will be thickened with approximately 40% of the thickened tailings being pumped underground to fill voids created during mining and the remaining 60% being filtered and dry-stacked at a combined storage facility (CSF).
Crushing facility	The run-of-mine (ROM) ore will be fed to a three-stage crushing plant consisting of a primary jaw crusher, followed by secondary and tertiary cone crushers.
Water treatment	A single onsite water treatment plant will treat surface runoff and seepage from the CSF and water from the underground mine. Diversion ditches will be constructed to divert surface runoff water around the plant site and CSF. Water from the mine surface infrastructure (i.e. camp area, quarry, laydown yards) will be directed to management ponds to remove sediment. If water quality are not met, surface water will be directed to the water treatment plant prior to discharge to the environment.
Backfill Plant	The backfill plant is for producing a mixture of thickened tailings for backfilling mined out portions of the underground mine. It will be located at the process plant.
Combined Storage Facility (CSF)	The CSF will be about 1 km north of the mine and process plant. About 60% of the tailings from processing activities would be thickened at the process plant and filtered to a semi-dry state then transported to the CSF via haul truck. This will be co-disposed with waste rock from mining activities in the underground mine. The facility will be 100 percent lined with a geomembrane to capture any seepage and runoff.

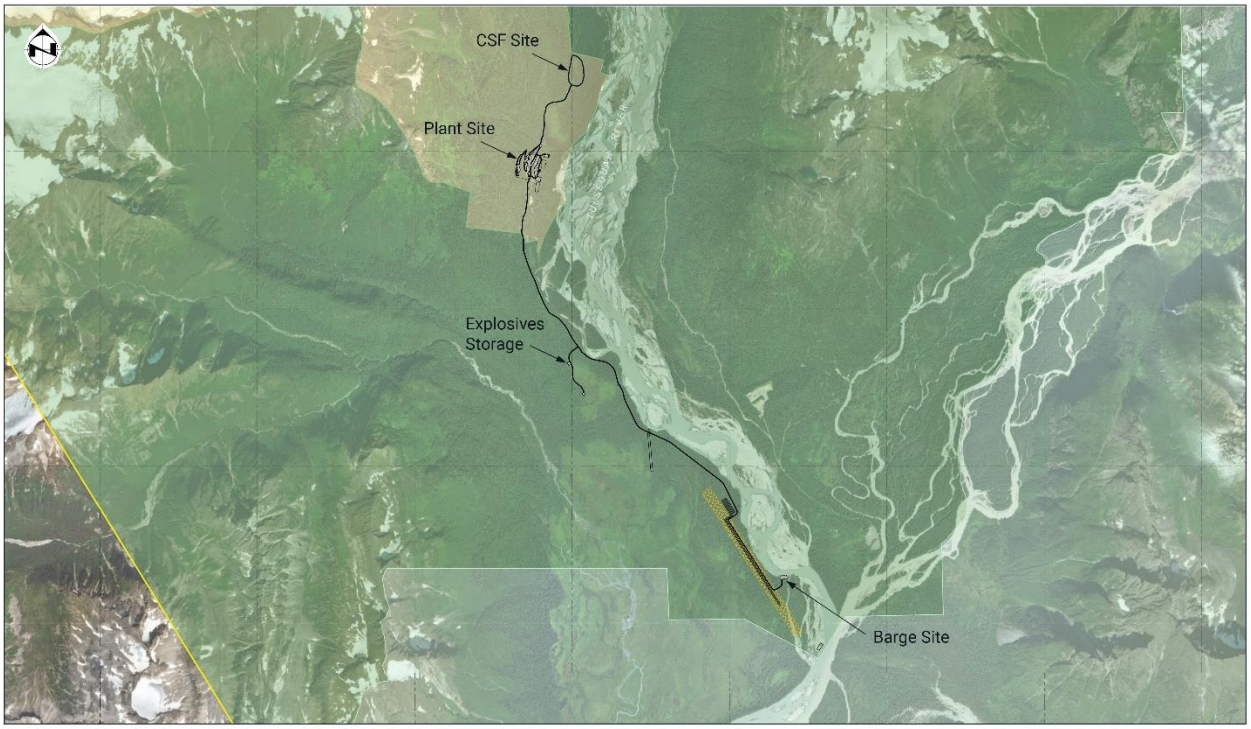


Figure 5-1 Proposed Project Components, General

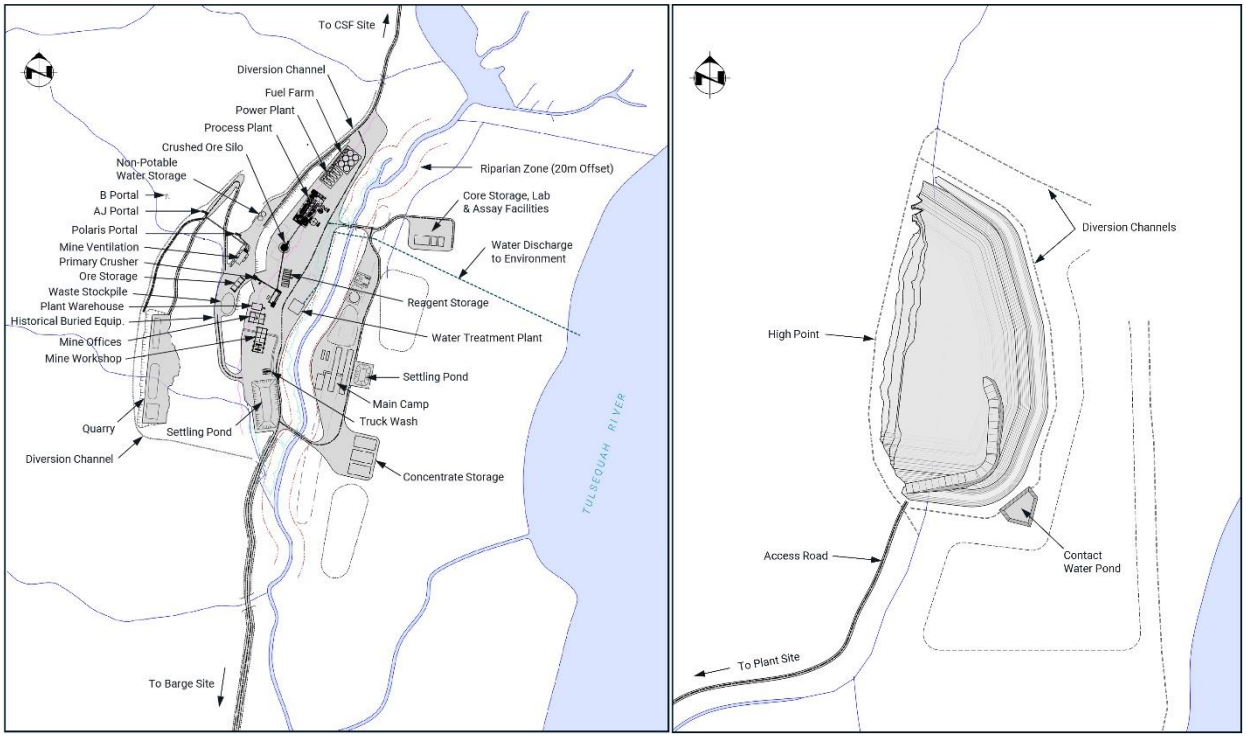


Figure 5-2 Proposed Project Components, Plant Area

5.2.1 Mining

5.2.1.1 Mining

The New Polaris deposit will be accessed via the existing Polaris portal which would be upgraded to accommodate trackless underground equipment. The existing portal is approximately 24 meters above sea level and the ramp would be driven down to 600 m below sea level, or lower. **Figure 5-3** shows vertical cross section of the historic underground workings and the new mineral resources to be mined.

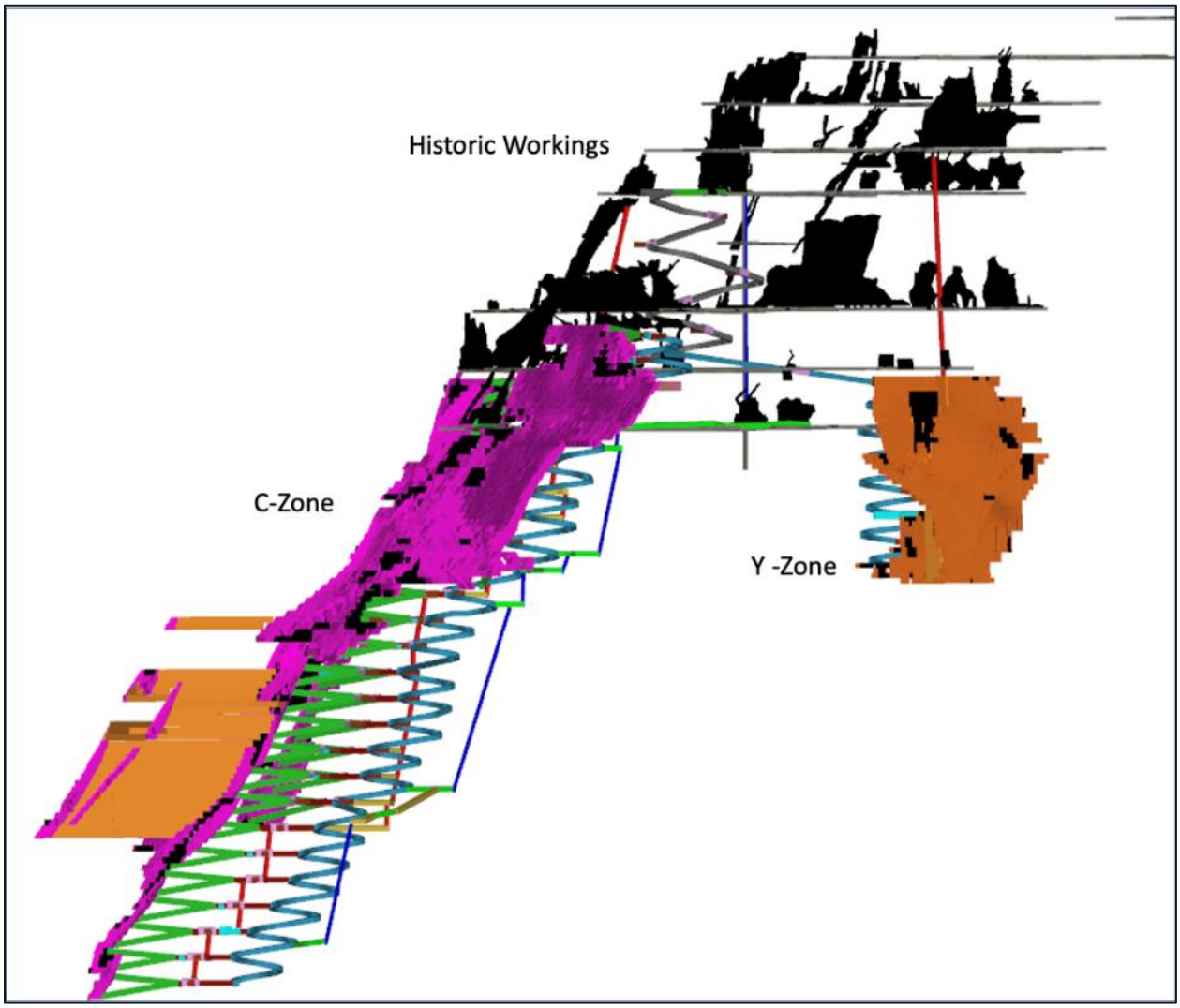


Figure 5-3 Long Section Looking South – Mineral Resources and UG Workings

As ramp development progresses, services including ventilation, pumps, compressed air and water, power and refuge stations would be installed. The mining equipment fleet will include electric-hydraulic jumbo drills and bolters and diesel-powered loaders and haul trucks.

Diesel-fired ventilation intake air heaters will be used for mine heating. Diesel fuel will be stored in the diesel fuel farm to the north of the process plant site and approximately 1,500,000 L of diesel per year will be required (50,000,000L LOM approximate diesel usage).

The project plans to use a combination of sublevel longhole stoping (LHS), drift and fill, and conventional cut and fill (CCAF) methods. LHS would be used in steeper areas while CCAF would be utilized in the shallow dipping and thinner areas which are generally located at the "on strike" extremities of the LHS areas.

The underground mine workings are currently flooded and require dewatering during the excavation of the new ramp to provide access to the ore between surface and the 600 m ultimate depth.

5.2.2 Processing Facility

The proposed processing facility for gold recovery is based on a nominal throughput rate of 1,000 tpd of mill feed. The plant process steps include crushing, grinding and flotation to produce an estimated 100 tpd of flotation concentrate that will be shipped off site for sale.

The proposed processing method for treating New Polaris ore has changed dramatically since the submission of the IPD in March 2023.

The process proposed in the IPD was to produce dore bars on site using a process of crushing, grinding, flotation, bio-oxidation of the flotation concentrate, neutralization of the BIOX slurry followed by cyanide leaching, electrowinning and smelting to produce dore bars.

During the public comment period there were concerns expressed about the transportation of hazardous materials which included cyanide and sulphuric acid by barge along the Taku River, and the handling and use of these materials at site. The concern was related to the risks of large negative environmental impacts should an accidental spill occur with these materials.

In response to the expressed concerns Canagold has reconsidered its processing options and has decided to change to a much simpler processing method which eliminates the need for using cyanide and sulphuric acid at the site. The new process will be crushing, grinding and flotation to produce a bulk sulphide concentrate which will be shipped off site for sale.

Besides the benefit of removing the use of cyanide and acid use at site the new processing method also reduces the processing power requirement by 50% meaning much less diesel being transported and used.

Also, the 50% reduced power generation requirements significantly reduce the GHG emissions from the project and a reduced impact on air quality.

The leaching of gold from arsenic bearing sulphides in the production of dore would also entail stabilizing 100% of the arsenic content of the ore (to ferric arsenate), which reports to the tailings stream, for deposition in the CSF. By adopting mineral concentrate as the final product approximately 90% of the arsenic and other metals contained in the ore is sent off-site in the concentrate and removed from the CSF, reducing the tonnage of plant tailings requiring long term storage and the risk of long-term metal leaching.

Because of these considerable improvements to environmental impact and risk, flotation concentrate was selected as the best alternative for the New Polaris project.

Figure 5-4 presents a block diagram of the mineral processing.

5.2.2.1 Crushing Plant

The run of mine (ROM) ore from the underground mine will be transported by haul trucks to the surface and stored in a covered stockpile The ROM ore will be reclaimed and fed to a modular three-stage crushing plant consisting of a primary jaw crusher, followed by secondary and tertiary cone crushers. The primary jaw crusher discharge will report to a double deck screen fitted with a top deck 30 mm aperture and a bottom deck 13 mm aperture. The screen oversize from the top and bottom deck will be directed to the secondary crusher and tertiary crusher, respectively. Discharge from both crushers will be combined and returned to the screen for classification. Screen undersize with a particle size P80 of 9 mm will be conveyed to a fine ore stockpile, from where the material will be reclaimed and conveyed to the main process plant.

5.2.2.2 Process Plant

The process plant will provide further treatment steps including grinding, flotation and dewatering on the crushed ore to produce a bulk sulphide concentrate that will be shipped off site for sale. About 40% of the flotation tailings will be thickened and pumped underground for backfilling mined out areas and 60% will be filtered and dry stacked at the combined storage facility. The following process circuits will be included in the process plant and are diagrammed in **Figure 5-4**.

5.2.2.2.1 Grinding

The grinding circuit will involve a conventional ball mill closed with classification cyclones to achieve the target particle size P80 of 75 µm. The crushed ore reclaimed from the fine ore stockpile will be conveyed to the ball mill feed chute, joined by the cyclone underflow, and process water to reach a pulp density of 75% solids by weight. The ball mill will be equipped with a motor of 1,200 kW with a dimension of 4.0 m in diameter and 5.5 m in length (EGL). The ball mill discharge will pass through a trommel screen prior to the cyclone feed pump box before pumped to the classification cyclones.

5.2.2.2.2 Bulk Flotation

The flotation circuit will comprise one stage of rougher/scavenger flotation, followed by two consequential stages of cleaner flotation with a 2nd cleaner scavenger step. No regrind of the intermediate product is proposed at the current stage. The cyclone overflow will pass through a trash screen and report to the rougher flotation feedbox. The rougher tailings will pass to the rougher scavenger flotation cells producing a concentrate to be combined with rougher concentrate, and a tailing as the final flotation tailings.

The combined rougher/scavenger concentrate will pass through the two sequential cleaner stages. The 2nd cleaner/scavenger concentrate, at a mass pull of approximately 10%, will be filtered, dried and shipped off site for sale.

Reagents applied in the area include MIBC, potassium amyl xanthate (PAX), sodium sulphide, copper sulphate, and sodium silicate.

5.2.2.2.3 Tailings Dewatering

The flotation tailings will be used for hydraulic backfill to the underground mine on a batch basis. The flotation tailings will be pumped to deslime cyclones with fines reporting to cyclone overflow while the coarse fraction entering the cyclone underflow will be directed to the backfill plant.

When backfill is not required, the flotation tailings will be bypassed to the tailings thickener from which the thickener overflow will be discharged to the process water tank, while the thickener underflow will be pumped to a tailings filter feed tank. The tailings will be filtered and then trucked to a surface tailings storage facility.

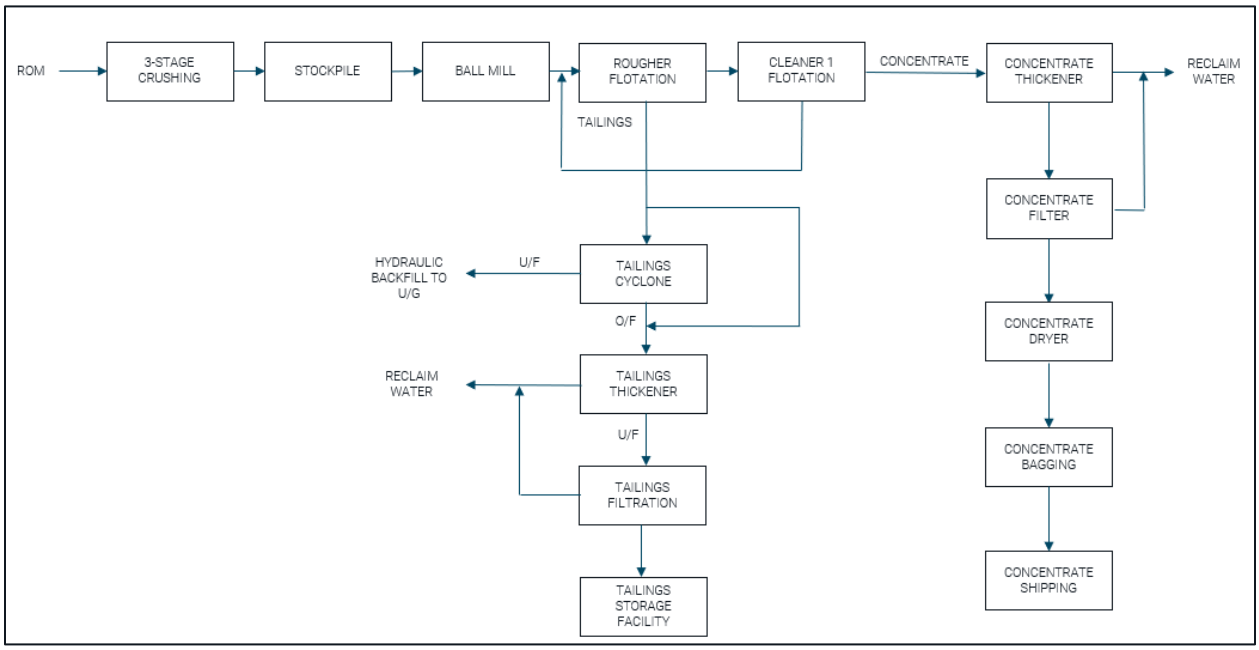


Figure 5-4 Process Block Flow Diagram

The one solid waste stream generated within the process plant is the flotation tails.

Approximately 40% of the tailings would be used underground, as backfill in mined out areas and the remainder would be filtered and trucked to the combined storage facility (CSF).

Water recovered from the thickening and filtering of the tailings will be recycled for use in the process with any excess water being treated to ensure the quality meets all regulatory requirements before it is discharged into the environment.

5.2.3 Tailings and Mine Waste Combined Storage Facilities (CSF)

During operation, dry stack tailings and waste rock from mining will be co-disposed at a location approximately 1.0 km north of the mine site, accessible via a tote road.

A preliminary siting and waste material deposition study was carried out in the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) to evaluate the best disposal option for tailings and waste rock. Both wet and filtered tailings deposition were looked at. It was decided that a filtered tailings storage option was best suited for site. It was also decided to combine filtered tailings and waste rock storage to minimize the footprint required and construct a facility with the best short-term and long-term physical stability. Four alternative locations were evaluated for the placement of the facility. The current selected site, option 2, is located about 1.0 km north of the plant site within the historic alluvial floodplain of the Tulsequah River, against the mountain side as shown in **Figure 5-5** and **Figure 5-6**.

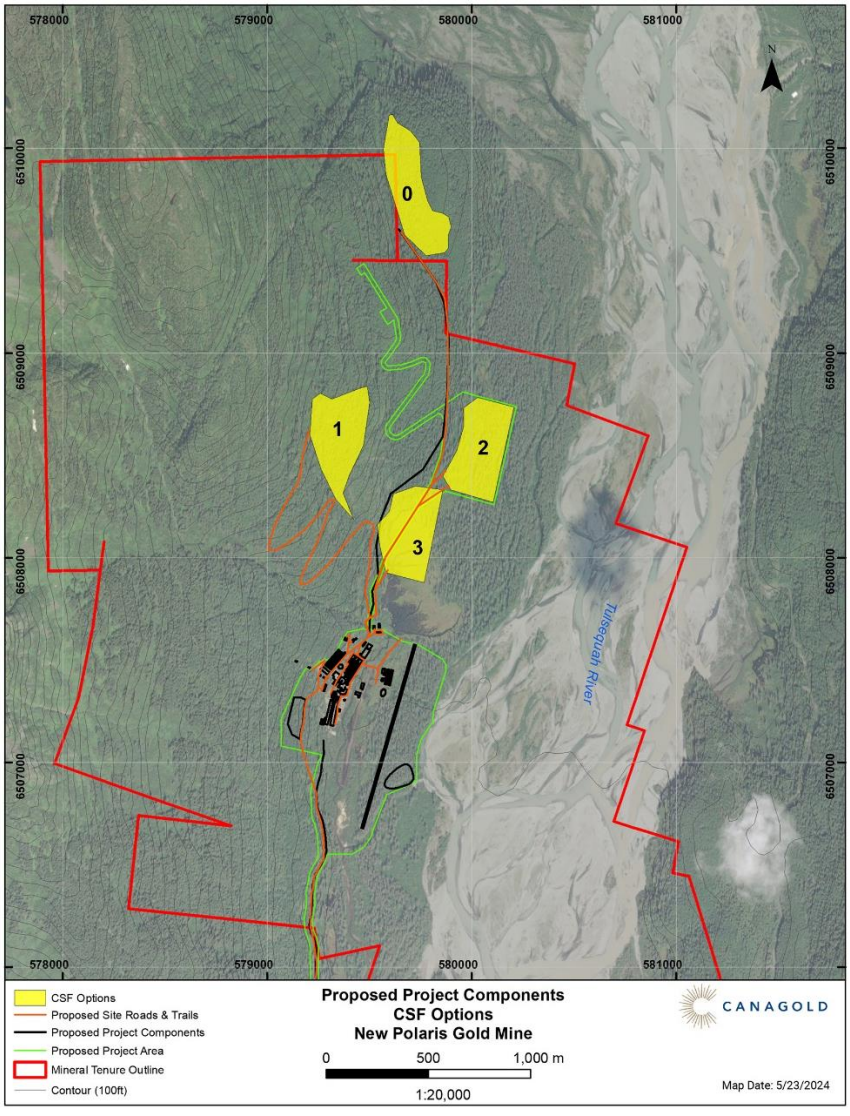


Figure 5-5 Ultimate Co-Storage Facility (Plan View)

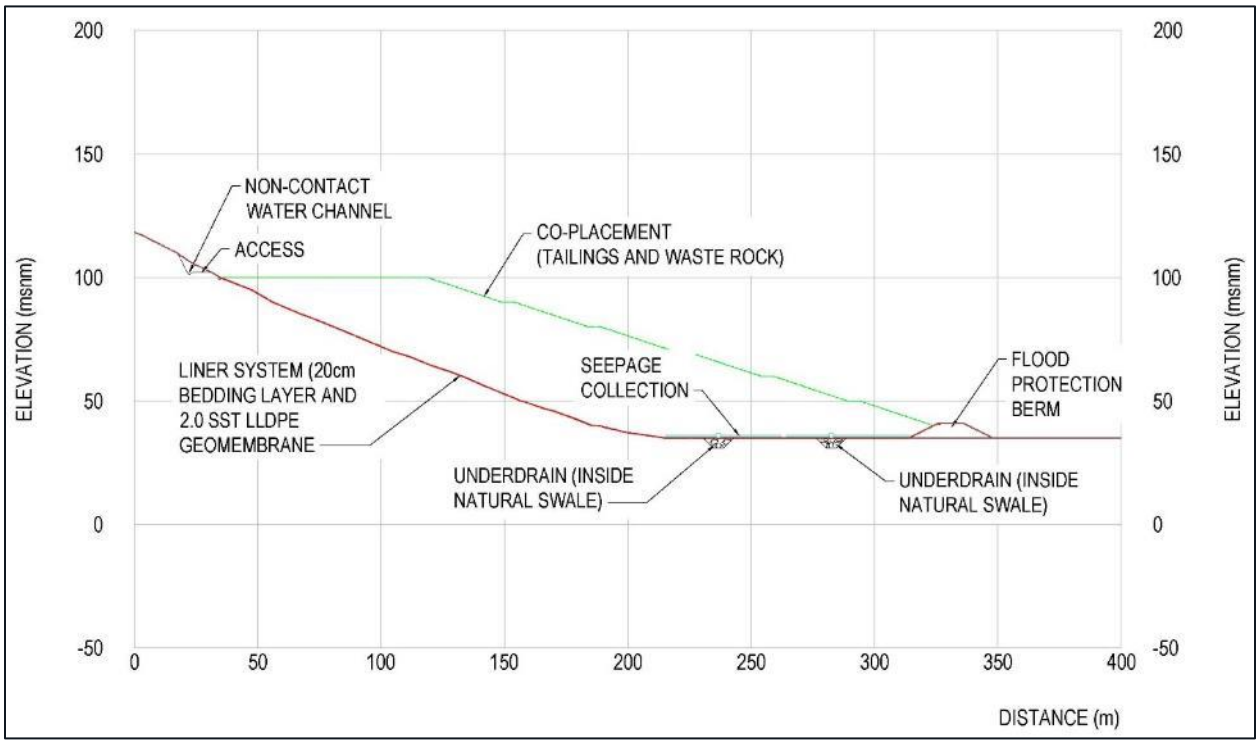


Figure 5-6 Ultimate Co-Storage Facility (Section)

About 40% of the tailings would be pumped to the backfill plant (located adjacent to the process plant), then pumped into mined-out voids (stopes) within the underground mine. The remaining 60% would be filtered to a semi-dry state and then loaded into haul trucks and transported to the CSF. Waste rock from mining activities not used as backfill underground would be hauled from underground and mixed with the plant tailings at the CSF. The design of the CSF and water management has considered the following:

- Staged development of the facility over the life of the project.
- Flexibility to accommodate operational variability in the waste rock and filtered tailings (filter plant shutdowns and ore variability, along with placement during variable climate conditions).
- Control, collection, and removal of contract water from the facility during operations for reuse as process water to the maximum practical extent.
- Any underground waste rock that comes to the surface will be stored within the CSF along with 2.1 Mm3 of filtered tailings.
- The facility will be 100 percent lined with a geomembrane to capture any seepage and runoff. The capture water will be utilized as part of the water for the plant or will be treated and released to the environment.
- Co-placement of waste rock and tailings in one facility has a number of advantages over placing these in separate facilities including:
    - Reducing the overall footprint area of tailings and waste rock storage allows for more simplified water management.
    - Although the waste rock at the site is not acid generating the co-storage with tailings further mitigates any potential for acid rock drainage.

Detailed design of the CSF is advancing in parallel to the environmental assessment process as part of the Feasibility Study. Key design parameters to inform the detailed design of the CSF include:

- Non-contact surface water diversion ditches are built outside the facility to prevent surface runoff water from contacting the stored waste rock and tailings.
- Layers of waste rock and tailings would be compacted and sloped to manage runoff within the structure.
- Ditches are excavated around the inside of the CSF and lined with impermeable material to direct any seepage water to a lined settling pond that can be recycled or fed into a water treatment plant if additional treatment is needed.
- Progressive restoration of the CSF will take place to minimize the active areas.
- At closure, a rock/soil cover would be placed over the entire facility, encapsulating the tailings and mine waste rock.

The design standards for the CSF are based on the relevant federal and provincial guidelines for construction of mining tailings storage facilities in Canada. The following regulations and guidelines were used to determine the dam hazard classification and suggested minimum target levels for some design criteria, such as the inflow design flood (IDF) and earthquake design ground motion (EDGM): Technical Bulletin – Application of Dam Safety Guidelines to Mining Dams (CDA, 2019). The CSF has been classified as “significant” under CDA guidelines since this structure does not impound water or saturated tailings. The recommended IDF during operations is defined as between the 1:100-year return period flood and 1:1,000-year return period flood for a “significant” dam classification. The 1:100-year, 24-hour event will be considered, given the CSF is not an impounding structure and has contact water diversion channels located at the toe of the facility that conveys surface runoff to contact water pond. EDGM parameters have been determined for the CDSF using estimates from the Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) seismic hazard calculator. The design earthquake is characterized as between the 1:100-year return period seismic event and 1:1,000-year return period seismic event for a “significant” dam classification.

The tailings are classified as a non-plastic inorganic silt with a low permeability when compacted at the proposed filtered moisture content of 15 percent. The tailings in-situ dry density for the CSF is 1.65 t/m3, with a friction angle of 31° and cohesion of 0 kPa. The waste rock is classified as a mixture of material sizes ranging from small boulders to silt with a high permeability when compacted. The assumed waste rock in-situ dry density for the CSF is 2.0 t/m3, with a friction angle of 31° and cohesion of 0 kPa. The tailings may have constituents of concern that could seep into the environment through normal precipitation seeping through the facility. Therefore, the facility will be 100 percent lined with a geomembrane to capture any seepage and runoff. The capture water will be utilized as part of the water for the plant or will be treated and released to the environment.

The CSF will be built in multiple phases to reduce capital cost and spread-out sustaining capital costs. The CSF footprint will be cleared of vegetation and the upper 30 cm, organic layer, will be removed and stockpiled for progressive closure of the CSF slopes. There are a series of small swales in the alluvium, which are dry and sometimes have flow, that run though the footprint of the CSF. A diversion channel will be constructed upstream to capture any flow in these swales and divert it around the CSF. The swales inside the CSF footprint will be used as underdrains. HDPE dual wall perforated pipes along with drain rock will be placed in these swales and discharge downstream of the CSF. Any water flowing out of

the underdrains will be monitored for quality. A 4 m high flood protection berm will be constructed around the exterior of the CSF toe to protect the facility from erosion during a very extreme surface runoff event. The berm will be constructed using alluvial material on the interior section of the berm, underground waste rock will be used to construct the exterior of the berm along with quarried large diameter rock placed on the exterior to protect the CSF from erosion. A 20 cm bedding layer, fine grained material, will be placed in the interior of the berm and an LLDPE geomembrane (liner) will be placed over the bedding layer and anchored at the top of the berm. A series of 100 mm HDPE dual wall perforated pipes will be installed over the liner to capture any seepage and ensure a phreatic surface does not build up in the base of this lined facility. This will also improve the overall stability of the CSF.

The filtered tailings will be transported by trucks to the facility. A road will be constructed from the plant to the CSF. As the facility increases in height, roads will be constructed to access higher portions of the facility. The design of the road will consider the following design parameters:

- All the options for the CSF location are approximately 1 km north of the process facilities.
- The new tote road (4.5 m wide) would be constructed using balanced cut/fill methodology and will allow for single lane traffic with an allowance for shoulders. The access outside the CSF will include a drainage channel along the hill side (west side) of the road to capture run-on and runoff that will discharge into sediment ponds located on the east side of the road. Along the west side of the road a safety berm will be constructed to prevent vehicles from leaving the road but also to contain any spills. Any spills will be quickly cleaned up along the road and if needed the diversion channel and sediment ponds.
- Pull outs would be placed at intervals to allow passing of two-way traffic. Radio control of the tote road will also be required.
- Clearing, grubbing and grading would be required.
- A 25 to 50 cm layer of locally sourced coarse gravel would be laid on the surface for the length of the tote road from crushed NAG waste rock.
- Regular maintenance will include grading, including resurfacing the tote road with crushed non-acid generating (NAG) waste rock.
- One 25 m culvert to convey surface drainage would be required.

The NAG waste rock will be utilized to construct exterior berms as the facility increases in height to contain the filtered tailings. The berms will be 2 m high with an exterior slope of 3:1 (H:V) and an interior slope of 2:1 (H:V) with a 20 m wide crest. The berms will be constructed in 1 m compacted lifts. The filtered tailings will placed inside the exterior berm and then spread and compacted in 1.25 m lifts using a dozer and compactor. The facility will be built from the bottom up with 3:1 (H:V) exterior slopes to a height of 10m, then there will be a 5 m wide bench, then the next bench will be constructed. The overall slope of the facility is 3.5:1 (H:V) based on the stability analysis. Once a slope reaches its final closure configuration, it will be progressively closed. The facility will be covered with 1.07 m of alluvium (capillary break), 0.3 m of low permeable soil and 30 cm of organic layer along with a vegetative ground cover to provide control of infiltration.

Monitoring instrumentation and monitoring will be required to assess the CSF performance. Vibrating wire piezometers will be installed to monitor pore pressure within and below the CSF and permanent slopes shall have inclinometers and survey monuments installed to monitor slope for any movement and deformation.

Several water management structures are proposed for the CSF. Non-contact water channels are required to divert the clean runoff from above and beside the facility. The channels will divert the surface flow away from the active areas and avoid mixing with contact water. The diversion channels are designed for a 1:100-year, 24-hour event. Contact water channels will be constructed to capture surface runoff from the CSF surface and discharge it into the lined contact water pond will be designed to convey the 1:100-year, 24-hour peak flow. The contact water ponds will store contact runoff from the contact water channels and seepage collection pipes. Water captured from contact water runoff and seepage will be pumped from the pond and used in the process plant or treated and discharged to the environment. The facility is expected to withstand the 1:2,475-year peak flow of the Tulsequah River with the location of the facility on the interior of a bend in the flood plain and 4 m high (El. 68m asl.) rip-rap berm. A model of the Tulsequah River will be completed prior to completion of detailed design to confirm the design 1:2,475-year peak flow and rip-rap berm elevation.

Determination of the location of the CSF was a collaborative effort of the New Polaris TWG. Initially, four (4) sites were presented as options for suitable sites to locate the CSF. Through discussion of trade-off- considerations, the TWG narrowed the options to two (2) sites, Site 2 and Site 0 (**Figure 5-5**). Further refinement of engineering and geotechnical understanding and the ongoing collaboration of the TWG will continue to inform the decision-making process and ultimately the most suitable site to locate the CSF.

5.2.4 Site Infrastructure

5.2.4.1 Fuel Storage

The proposed project includes an on-site tank farm for storing diesel fuel during the construction and operations of the project. The tank farm will have a capacity of approximately 1 million to 2 million liters.

An earth berm and impoundment would be constructed around the fuel tank farm using locally sourced sand and gravel. The berm and impoundment would be lined with an impermeable membrane to provide containment in the event of a spill.

Fuel will be flown to site from Juneau, AK. It will be offloaded and trucked to the bulk storage fuel tanks. Fuel would be distributed around the site by tanker truck.

For daily mine construction and operations activities, smaller “day tanks” are proposed to be located at various locations throughout the site to supply fuel for equipment and power generation as required for the camp, mine, plant, truck maintenance facility, barge landing and other infrastructure sites. These day tanks would be filled by the tanker as required. Day tanks would be installed in alignment with industry accepted standards, including containment to prevent release of any fuel to the surrounding environment.

5.2.4.2 Explosives Storage

Mining will require the use of explosives, therefore the proposed project contains an explosives storage facility. The facility would be secure and gated and would be designed in accordance with guidelines from Natural Resources Canada, including maintaining minimum distance to inhabited areas.

The facility design is comprised of eight 40-foot shipping containers. To ensure safe storage of the explosives, each container is designed with a surrounding earth berm. Each container is designed to store up to 23,000 kg of explosives.

Transport of explosives from the storage facility would be done according to relevant regulatory requirements using trucks.

5.2.4.3 Project Site Internal Roads

Most of the existing site road network has not been actively maintained since 2007 and is in varying states of disrepair, subject to overgrowth, road wash outs, and other seasonal / environmental effects.

While some minor upgrading and maintenance has been completed to facilitate recent exploration activities, additional new road works as well as upgrading of existing roads are proposed to enable the construction and operations of the site.

5.2.4.4 Buildings

Buildings such as an accommodation camp (150-200 bed), plant, warehouse and workshop, administration offices, maintenance building, mine facilities and assay building would be required. These would be either prefabricated trailer units, prefabricated steel structures or fabric structures placed on concrete slabs.

Clearing, grubbing, minor pile foundation work, and installation of utilities would be required for these buildings.

5.2.4.5 Communications

The communications infrastructure proposed for the project includes a satellite-based internet and surface telephone/radio communication system for above ground communications. This may include installation of antenna or towers. Design of the below ground mining operations also includes a specialized communication system which also allows the underground mine to communicate with the surface crews.

5.2.4.6 Waste

The proposed project includes a domestic waste disposal facility for the disposal of domestic, sanitary, and other waste generated by the camp and other site facilities during operations. Waste would be incinerated on site using a skid mounted diesel fueled incinerator. The location of the incinerator would be considered for minimum impact to personnel working and living within the project area. The Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration will be followed to minimize emission from the incinerator. Ashes are buried in an approved landfill area. Non-combustible and hazardous waste would be flown to Atlin or Whitehorse for proper disposal.

5.2.4.7 Other

To supply the underground operations, mill, and surface operations of the proposed mine with a compressed air supply, the project design includes air compressors operated using electric or diesel power.

5.2.5 Power Supply

Site-wide power requirements amount to 5 MW of connected capacity to supply the underground mine, process plant and other surface infrastructure.

Due to its remoteness, and considering the cultural and environmental sensitivity of the region, it is not conceivable that the New Polaris project would be connected by transmission line to either the Canadian or Alaskan electricity networks. Alternative power sources are necessary.

Current planning envisages power will be provided in a phased approach whereby construction and early operation are supported uniquely by diesel generators until renewable energy sources are developed and introduced.

5.2.5.1 Diesel Power Generation

A powerhouse comprised of multiple diesel generators and a heat recovery system will be situated near the process plant and service all needs with the exceptions of a small local generator that will be required at the airstrip warehouse and hangar facility, 6 km to the south of the project site and another at the barge landing point. Heat recovered from the powerhouse will be transferred via a glycol loop to a boiler house for the heating of surface buildings.

Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) was investigated as an alternative to diesel power generation in the interest of GHG reduction. In the absence of road access options for the delivery and storage of LNG on site are impractical. Delivery of LNG can only practically be accomplished by seasonal transport by water which would undermine the commitment to reduce traffic on the Taku River. Limited by the seasonal window of delivery, an immense tank farm would be required at the project site for adequate supply during the months from September through April of each year.

Green diesel, also known as renewable diesel or hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO), is a biofuel derived from renewable source such as vegetable oils, animal fats and unused cooking oil. Unlike traditional diesel, which is derived from crude oil, green diesel delivers a 50% reduction in greenhouse gases. The use of green diesel will be maximized at the New Polaris project.

5.2.5.2 Hydroelectricity

There are significant hydropower resources in the area surrounding the New Polaris property. Supported by hydropower industry experts, a screening assessment was undertaken to determine which of these resources met the criteria for inclusion in a field data collection program and feasibility work, specifically:

1. least impact to the environment
2. no impact to salmon
3. within reasonable proximity to the site
4. within British Columbian territory

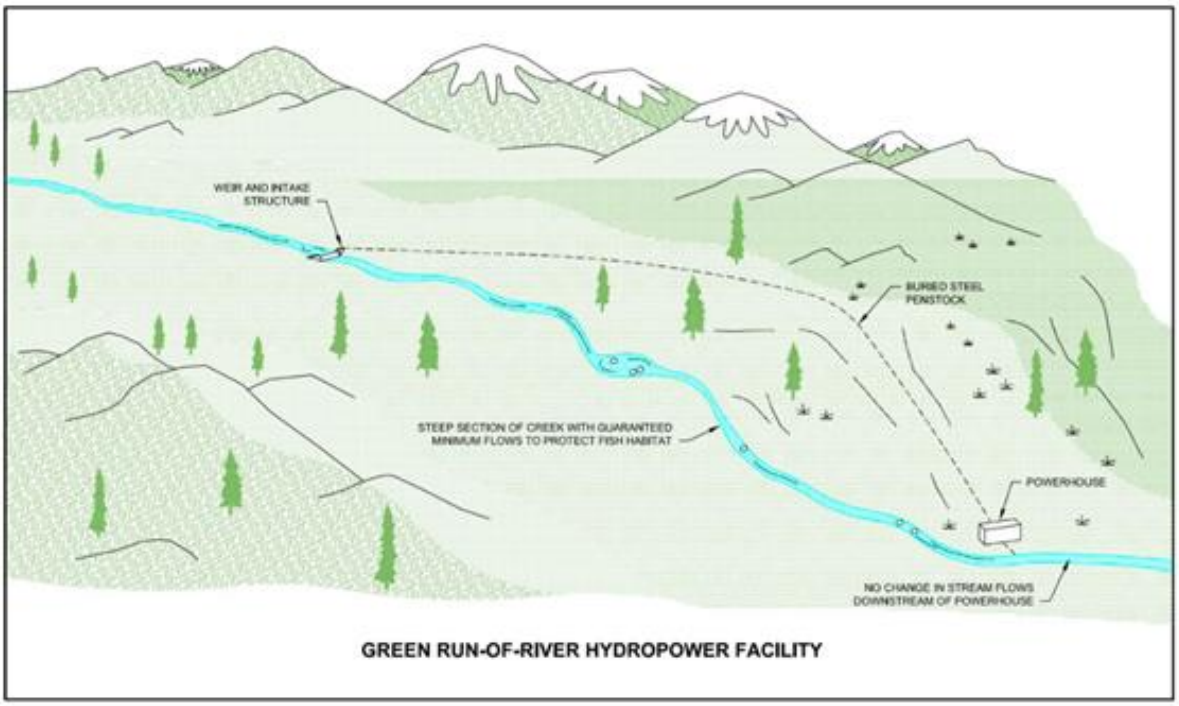
The two main classes of hydropower facilities include green run-of-river (ROR) and traditional reservoir and dam facilities.

ROR hydroelectric plants utilize the available flow in a river at any given time, with minimal upstream live storage. Water is typically converted into a penstock pipeline to a powerhouse, and then back into the river channel without impacting the natural flow downstream.

Storage hydroelectric plants utilize an upstream lake or reservoir to store water and to control the outflow and energy output on a daily, monthly, or seasonal basis. This allows for load shaping and winter generation, at times when a run of river hydroelectric facility might not be able to generate a significant amount of energy.

Either class of facility may have the powerhouse situated at an elevation above that which salmon access. However, given that ROR schemes present the least impact to the environment, traditional facilities were excluded from further consideration.

Conceptual layouts of ROR and traditional dam and reservoir facilities are shown below in **Figure 5-7**.



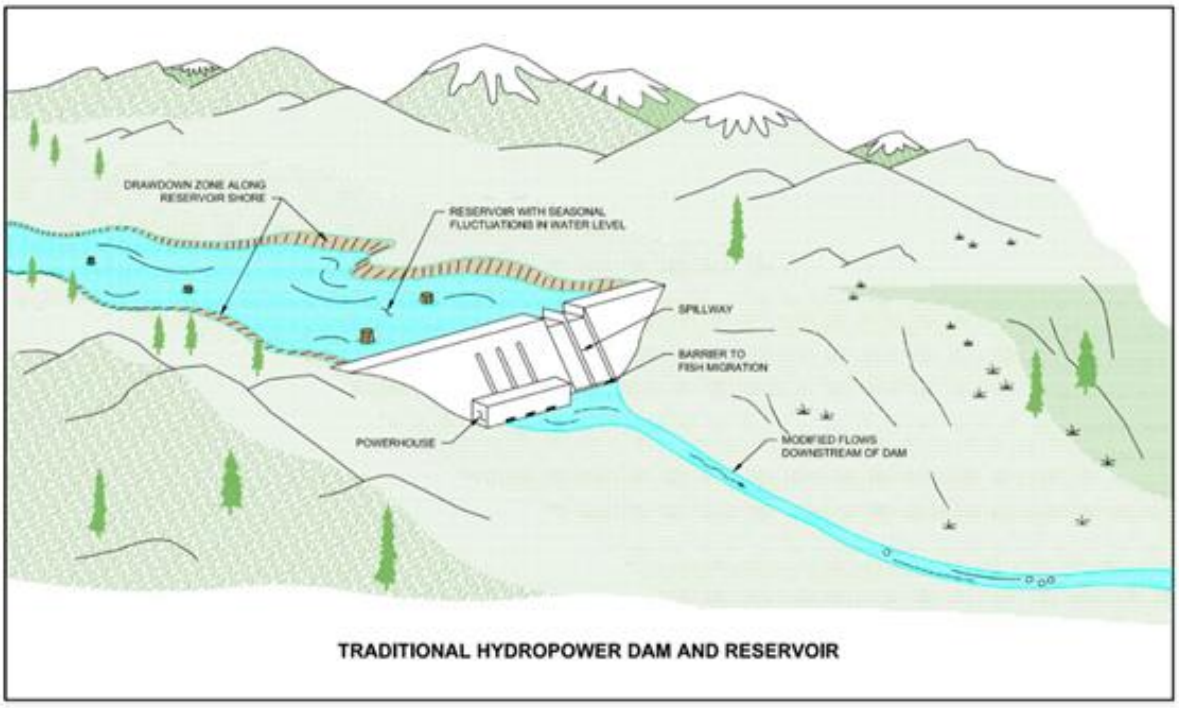


Figure 5-7 ROR, Dam, and Reservoir Facilities Layouts

Five potential hydropower sources met the remaining criteria that they be within British Columbia and in reasonable proximity to the site **Figure 5-8**:

1. Whitewater Creek
2. Wilms creek
3. North Wilms Creek
4. Bacon Creek
5. Rogers Creek

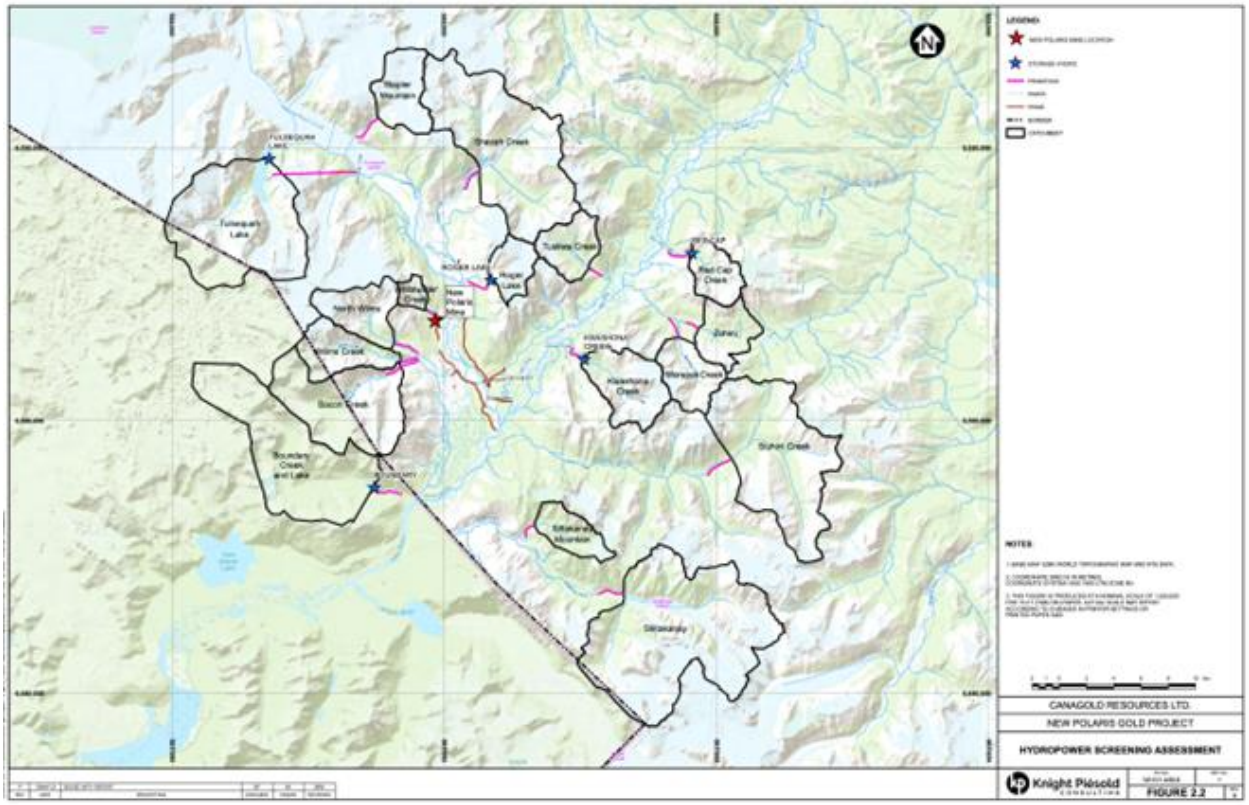


Figure 5-8 Proximal Hydropower Source Locations

Of note, Whitewater Creek powered a 500 kw facility until mine closure during the 1940's and 1950's that offset total site power requirements during the Polaris-Taku mining era. Although this creek has the lowest capacity of all surrounding creeks, it is considered a prospective source of power for the camp up to and during construction, and eventual operations.

Rogers Creek is on the east bank of the Tulsequah and has the greatest energy potential due to the high elevation of the source water and considerable flowrate. Although a transmission line would need to traverse the Tulsequah River, a facility in this location could potentially also support ongoing activities at the Tulsequah Chief property.

The Wilms and Bacon network of creeks likewise represent considerable hydropower potential and eventual generating facilities may be easily accessed from the planned tote road connecting the project site to the airstrip and barge landing.

In September 2023 flow monitoring gauges were installed in Wilms Creek, and Whitewater Creek with a view to install instruments in Bacon Creek and North Wilms Creek when access permits. Flow data is gathered quarterly and will provide the baseline data supporting feasibility work.

5.2.5.3 Wind Power & Solar Power

Similarly to hydropower, potential wind and solar power locations were screened and assessed for further feasibility study.

Although some solar power potential exists, the relatively low yield would necessitate installing hectares of panels to produce material energy, and the overall footprint of disturbance to the Tulsequah Valley would grow in tandem. This environmental impact combined with the fact that solar power tends to provide the best yield in the same seasons that hydropower is available makes solar power the least interesting option as a renewable source.

Wind power presents potential to supplement energy requirements in those seasons that hydropower will contribute little or no energy to the system, particularly late autumn and winter.

Of particular interest is the north slope of the valley bounding Wilms and Bacon Creeks, as this location is proximal to the site and the potential hydropower facility in this area as depicted in **Figure 5-9**. Wind power will remain a viable alternative in the feasibility study of renewable energy sources for the New Polaris project.

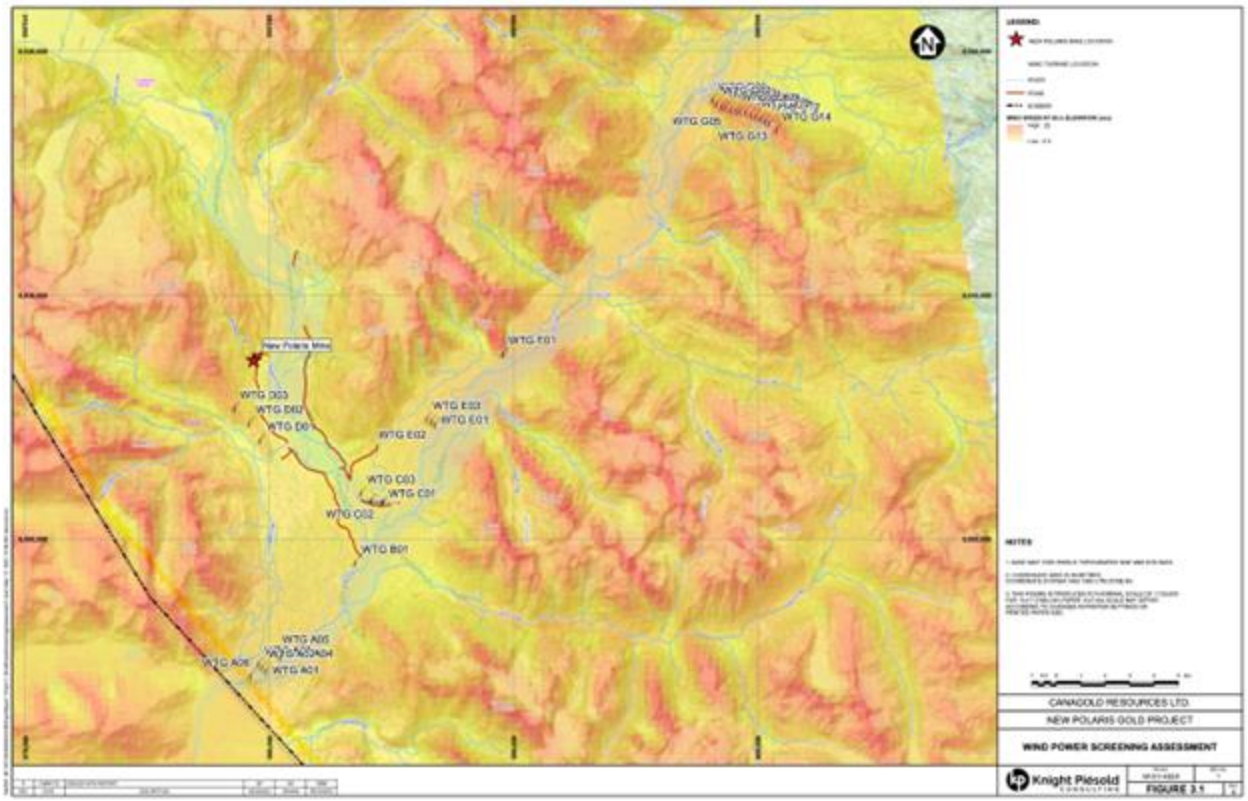


Figure 5-9 Potential Wind Power Siting

5.2.6 Water Management Facilities

Protection of the Whitewater Creek and the Tulsequah River during construction, operations and post-closure is a critical element of the project. To protect Whitewater Creek and other environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, the proposed project design includes protection zones that will be protected by berms with drainage ditches. This proposed design would capture surface drainage from the site facilities and divert it away for use in the facility process or allow water to settle out any solids prior to any discharge. On-site water that does not meet discharge criteria will be directed to a Water Treatment Plant before discharge to the environment.

5.2.6.1 Diversion Channels

A series of diversion channels are proposed to divert non-contact water around and away from mining infrastructure. Diverted surface flow will not be moved to another watershed and the ultimate discharge locations will be as close as the existing flow path as possible. It is proposed that the diversion channels will be sized to convey a 1:200-year peak flow.

5.2.6.2 Collection Channels and Sediment Ponds

Material used for the construction of site infrastructure (i.e. road, laydown areas, foundations) will utilize borrowed material from around the site and be limited to non-acid generating and non-metal leaching material. It is expected that surface runoff from these areas will require sediment removal prior to

treatment. Collection channels and ditches will be built to capture runoff from disturbed areas around the site and conveyed to settling ponds to facilitate removal of sediment before being discharged to the receiving environment.

Ponds will be designed as wet ponds with a permanent water level to aid in settling. They will be sized to contain a 1/200-year, 24-hour storm without discharge which is anticipated to provide sufficient retention time for removal of sediment during normal precipitation and less extreme events (i.e. 1/10 events). Given the location of the ponds, they will discharge to Whitewater Creek near the confluence with the Tulsequah River side channel. Three surface water management ponds are proposed:

- Quarry Stockpile Pond
- Ore Storage and Plant Pond
- Ore Storage and Plant Pond

The expectation is collected surface water will only require sediment removal prior to discharge; however, if elevated levels of other constituents of concerns are present, water will be pumped to the water treatment plant for additional treatment prior to discharge to the environment.

5.2.6.3 Co-Storage Facility Water Management

The co-storage facility (CSF) located north of the plant site, will require active treatment for contact water runoff from the facility. A collection pond will be implemented with the runoff being pumped towards the active water treatment facility at site before being released to the receiving environment, once discharge criteria is met. Above the CSF, a diversion channel is also proposed to divert the non-contact runoff away from the area and to minimize the amount of contact runoff to be collected and managed.

5.2.6.4 Mine Dewatering

Mine dewatering will require active treatment and will be pumped directly from the underground workings to the Water Treatment Plant.

5.2.6.5 Water Treatment Plant

A water treatment plant will treat water from both the underground dewatering and runoff from the CSF. The anticipated flow rates will be estimated from the Water Balance (refer to **Section 5.8.1.1**). At this stage it is envisioned that treatment will be a modular plant and any sludge or waste generated will be deposited in the CSF. Treated water will be discharged to the Tulsequah River via a pipeline. Diffusers or specific outlet configurations are being reviewed. The best available treatment technology will be installed to meet the projects treatment needs to meet permit discharge criteria. The specifications for the plant will be determined during the feasibility study for the project.

Feed to the treatment plant will include mine discharge water, the CSF runoff, seepage water, and as required other contact water from around the site. Results from the baseline studies sampling of groundwater in bedrock showed the quality was generally good. The only parameters that exceeded CCME guidelines were total and dissolved arsenic concentrations.

Ground water in overburden has some concentrations of other parameters above the CCME FAL guidelines. This suggests that the elevated concentrations in overburden groundwater are likely from surface sources related to historic mining, and not from bedrock. During dewatering of the mine in 2007 elevated levels of arsenic were present in the discharge water. The assay records taken during the dewatering, combined with the hydrogeology/groundwater baseline data will form the basis for determining the treatment requirements for the underground dewatering. The mine water and CSF runoff and seepage quantity and quality will be used to determine the treatment requirements.

The CSF will be a lined system that will prevent seepage into the ground. Our testing data shows that acid rock drainage will not be an issue. Prevention of leaching of arsenic and antimony is an important consideration in the facility's design, and on-going testing is being done to assess the contact water coming from the facility that will need treatment.

5.2.7 Closure and Reclamation

Mine closure and reclamation plans will be designed to ensure that the land, watercourses and cultural heritage resources are returned to a safe and environmentally sound state following mine closure.

Closure and reclamation plans and objectives will be established through direct consultation with TRT and various regulators.

As part of its closure and reclamation plans, the Company will be required to place a security bond with the Province of BC to ensure that all reclamation obligations are kept by the Company. The intent of the BC reclamation legislation is to ensure that modern mine sites in B.C. do not leave an ongoing legacy, or require public funds for clean-up activities.

Post-closure reclamation activities are anticipated to take two to three years. Canagold will practice progressive reclamation wherever possible throughout the mine life.

Unless previously agreed, all buildings and other infrastructure on the mine site, including conveyors, powerlines, substations, pipelines (except for the discharge pipeline), will be dismantled or demolished and removed from the site. All salvageable material will be reused or recycled. All material will be disposed of according to applicable legislation and regulations. Contaminated materials, such as soils or materials containing hydrocarbons will be treated at site or disposed of at a suitable hazardous waste facility. Once the buildings and infrastructure have been removed, the areas will be contoured, and re-vegetated with appropriate plant species for the region or roughening the surface (and other surface preparation techniques) to allow natural ecosystem process to occur. The focus will be on minimizing invasive plant establishment.

Prior to the reclamation of the water storage areas, the water balance and water quality models will be updated to confirm water quality will meet the permit criteria with the intended water treatment. During the reclamation period, and until the sites have been restored and reclaimed to a safe and stable condition suitable for release by regulators, contact water will continue to be managed (and treated if required) to be compliant with all permits and regulations. The objective is to design and reclaim the sites to not require human intervention in managing the water once the site has been restored.

Roads, culverts, powerlines, pipelines, and barge landing on the mine site will all be reclaimed appropriately. This will include re-contouring and establishing natural drainage patterns, removal of all stream crossings,

and rehabilitation and re-vegetation of roads, stream banks and riparian areas. The key infrastructure will remain in place until the necessary water quality requirements are met.

At closure, a cover is placed over the entire CSF to encapsulate the tailings and waste rock.

Canagold has initiated engagement on the development of a Reclamation and Closure Plan. The intention is through engagement to advance the development of vision statement, draft land use objectives, design measures, water management and other topics of interest to TRT such that the information can be incorporated into the applications' Reclamation and Closure Plan. A more detailed description of the reclamation and closure plans for the site will be provided during the permitting stage of the project.

5.2.8 Mitigation and Management Plans

The following is a list of potential mitigation and management plans that Canagold anticipates will be required as part of the project:

- Air Quality and Dust Management Plan
- Mine Emergency Response Plan
- Barge Emergency Response Plan
- Avalanche Hazard Management Plan
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
- Dust Control Plan
- Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan for the Minesite and Barge
- Construction Environmental Management Plan
- Soil Management Plan
- Metal Leaching/Acid Rock Drainage Management Plan
- Water Management Plan (including mine site water management and discharge management)
- Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan (updates to current protocols)
- Vegetation Management Plan
- Invasive Plant Management Plan
- Wildlife Management Plan
- Archaeological and Paleontological Management Plan
- Community Effects Monitoring and Management Plan
- Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan
- Mine Site Traffic Control Plan
- Chemicals and Materials Storage, Transfer and Handling Plan
- Hazardous Materials Management Plan
- Waste (Refuse and Emissions) Management Plan
- Environmental Management Plan

- Reclamation and Closure Plan.

During regulatory, community and TRT engagement, additional management plans may be identified for development. A sample process for the development of the management plans is illustrated in **Figure 5-10**.

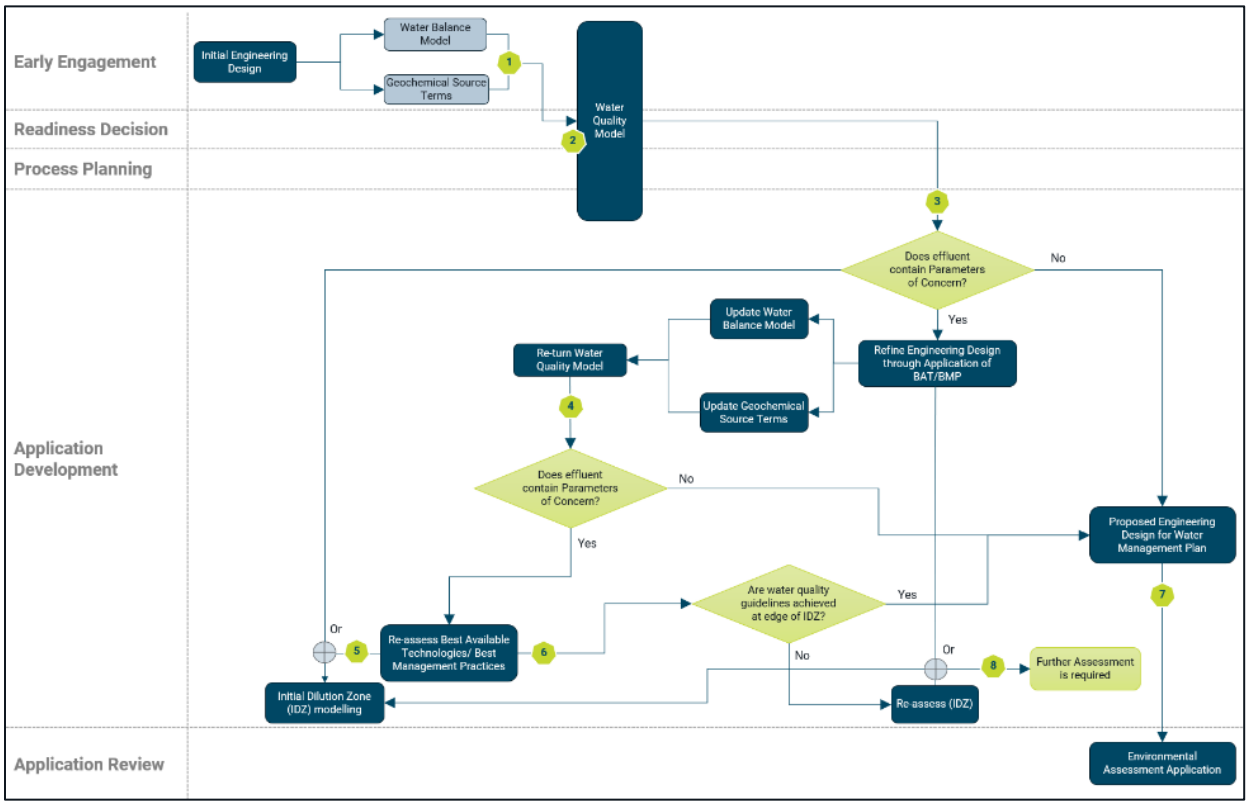


Figure 5-10 Sample Process for Developing Management Plans

1. Presentation of Modelling Approach
2. Presentation of Geochemical Source Terms and Groundwater Modelling Approach
3. Initial Water Quality Model Outputs
4. Updated Water Quality Model Outputs that incorporate Refined Design
5. Update on outcomes of BAT/BMP evaluations
6. Present Initial IDZ Model Output
7. Draft Water Management Plan for Inclusion in EAC Application
8. If necessary, where above process does not result in feasible outcome

5.3 Project Timing

5.3.1 Project Phases

The phases of the proposed project include Site Preparation, Construction, Operation, and Reclamation and Closure, followed by the post-closure. **Table 5-3** summarizes the project activities occurring in each phase.

Table 5-3 Summary of Project Activities by Phase (assumes permitting is Year Zero)

Project Phase	Activities
Site Preparation (1 year)	• General site preparations include clearing of previously developed areas and some new ground of overgrowth to include all required infrastructure. • Construct tote road to barge landing • Construct barge landing • Construct new airstrip • Remove remaining equipment and structures from historic mining activities
Construction (1 year)	• Mobilize and store materials and equipment. • Clearing/grubbing • Construct/re-activate tote roads (clearing/grubbing/grading/gravel placement) • Stockpile topsoil and other material suitable for reclamation or construction uses. • General earthworks, site levelling/grading, foundation preparation for buildings (e.g., process plant, water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant, camp buildings, power plant, warehouses, truck shop etc.) • Construct/assemble buildings. • Construct fuel storage facilities (including secondary containment and “day tank” locations) • Construct explosive storage facility. • Install utilities (above-ground potable water and sewage piping, construct septic field, above-ground power lines, communications) • Construct water management systems (e.g., ditches, settling pond) • Construct/install mine services, such as: ramp excavation, mine ventilation, underground pump, electric-hydraulic jumbos and electric-hydraulic bolting jumbo, compressed air, mine lighting, and refuge stations. • Dewater historic mine workings • Construct Process Plant facility • Construct CSF • Equipment required during construction will include earth moving equipment including bulldozers, excavators, loaders, haulage trucks, grading and compacting equipment, drilling equipment, aggregate screening equipment, concrete plant and truck, carpentry, and mechanical equipment for construction as well as underground drilling, loading and hauling equipment. Power generation and camp facilities will also be needed.

Project Phase	Activities
Operation (10 years)	• Worker transportation • Transport materials and supplies to support mine and camp operations. • Mining the New Polaris deposit, including drilling, blasting and excavation activities • Transport ore to the on-site processing plant • Mineral processing • Air, water, sewer discharges (as per permits) • Transport tailings and waste rock (60%) to CSF via truck; pump tailings (40%) to paste backfill plant, then to underground backfill. • Transport concentrate off-site via aircraft. • Routine maintenance (e.g., grading, adding gravel) to air strip and tote roads. • Reclamation planning and reporting • Environmental monitoring and implementing applicable environmental management plans. • Equipment required during operations will include surface mobile equipment including front end loaders, bulldozers, grader, haul trucks and light passenger vehicles for surface operations an underground equipment fleet which will include drilling equipment and underground loaders and haul trucks. Processing equipment will include jaw and cone crushers, grinding mills, tanks and pumps and miscellaneous smaller support equipment.
Reclamation and Closure (2 years)	• Demolition and removal of processing and mine support facilities. • Sampling and remediating any contaminated soils. • Deactivation of mine site roads, pipelines and site powerlines. Access may be maintained for monitoring purposes. • Utilization of topsoil and overburden piles to recontour and scarify disturbed areas as appropriate. • Placement of dirt cover over CSF. • Environmental monitoring. • Maintenance of water treatment and management structures.
Post Closure (XXXXX years)	• Environmental monitoring, as per regulatory requirements • Safety Inspections for CSF, berms, embankments, etc., as required • Implement follow-up measures, maintenance and repairs as required.

5.3.1.1 Closure and reclamation

Canagold recognizes the importance of reclamation and closure phase. As a result, Canagold is committed to working with TRT to incorporate their feedback into the design of this phase. Canagold intends to hold a series of workshops to advance the development of a draft closure and reclamation vision statement, draft land use objectives, geochemical and geotechnical design measures, water management, and any other topics of interest to TRT. The workshops will include a path to incorporating traditional knowledge and land use.

5.4 Project Schedule

5.4.1 Project Permitting Timeline

The estimated schedule for the project, including the anticipated regulatory timeline is presented in **Table 5-4**. All timelines are subject to change.

Canagold is aiming to begin site preparations immediately following the receipt of the EA certificate and the other needed permits. Based on the current projections this could be in the latter portion of 2026. Project exploration, environmental investigations, Indigenous and community consultation, engineering, procurement, and marketing work are underway to support this project schedule.

Table 5-4 New Polaris Preliminary Project Schedule

Phase	Component	Start Date	End Date
Pre-Construction	Data Collection Program: Supplemental to historical data collected for the project	December 2020	November 2022
	Environmental and Socio-Economic Studies Reports	December 2020	March 2023
	Application IPD Submission, engage EAO	December 2022	
	Canagold submits IPD to EAO	March 2023	
	EAO initiates Early Engagement Process	March 2023	
	Early Engagement Process (90 days) Complete and Summary of Engagement Issued	May 2023	
	Canagold drafts DPD and conducts follow-up engagement and issues resolution from Summary of Engagement	May – January2024	
	Canagold submits Revised DPD Application to EAO	May 2024	
	EA Readiness Decision	June 2024	
	Process Planning (120 days)	July-October 2024	
	Canagold submits Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate	February 2025	
	EAO issues direction for final application	September- November 2025	
	Canagold submits Revised Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate	December 2025-April 2026	
	EAO reviews revised Application	April 2026-May2026	
	EAO completes effects assessment and recommendation (150 days) and submits referral for decision	May 2026-July 2026	
	Decision (30 days)	July 2026	
	• BC Coordinated Authorization • *Mines Act* • *Environmental Management Act* • *Water Sustainability Act*	July 2026	February 2027
Construction		Following receipt of all required permits/authorizations – construction phase approximately 1 year duration.	
Operation		Approximately 10 years duration following construction	
Reclamation and Closure		Approximately 2 years duration following end of operation.	
Post-Closure		Following Reclamation and Closure	

5.5 Ausenco/Feasibility - Known Seasonal Constraints

5.5.1 Mine Operation

During operation, the mine would be in production seven days a week and operating for 24 hours per day, with no seasonal constraints anticipated.

5.5.2 Barge Operation

Barging operations will be subject to seasonal constraints due to water level fluctuations in the Taku River. Based on publicly available hydrological data for the Taku River, the barging season is expected between May and September each year.

In addition, there are constraints due to fishing in the Taku River.

During the Early Engagement Phase, many comments were received from various groups and individuals expressing concerns about the negative impact barging activities could have on the Taku River salmon and salmon habitat. In response to these concerns Canagold has changed its transportation plans to minimize the amount of barging required during the mine's 10-year operating life. Instead of barging, major supplies and materials will be flown from Juneau or Atlin to site. A few barging trips will still be needed from time to time to transport larger pieces of equipment or materials which are too large to fly. Barging will still be needed during the construction stage of the project to bring in the large equipment and materials needed to construct the mine. This is expected to occur over two barging seasons. Construction freight (see section 5.9.3.2) will be spread over two seasons at an estimated rate of 50-60 trips on the Taku River each season, delivering approximately 10,000 tonnes of materials and equipment in total to the New Polaris site.

The traditional tug and barge equipment will likely be replaced with self-propelled landing craft type equipment suitably sized for operation on the Taku River to minimize any impacts on the salmon habitat.

Aquatic operations will be undertaken at times which will least impact local fisheries. This will be achieved by establishing good communications with the local fishers and scheduling barging activity during times of minimal or no fishing activity. When the barge is in operation appropriate communications protocols will be established to ensure everyone is aware when and where it is during its journey up and down the river.

5.5.3 Reduced Risk Work Windows

The following subsections discuss reduced risk timing windows for fish and wildlife expected to affect the project schedule during the construction, decommissioning, and closure phases.

5.5.3.1 Instream Works

An application for a *Water Sustainability Act* Section 11 Approval for Changes in and About a Stream would be required for the instream works associated with the construction of the barge landing site. Works are typically subject to terms and conditions, including conducting works during windows of least risk which are designed to protect aquatic species during sensitive life stages.

The project is in the Skeena natural resource region, Skeena-Stikine Forest District and Cassiar Timber Supply Area. Based on the project and the fish species known to be present (see **Table 8-2**), periods that are outside of the reduced risk work windows for the various documented species overlap the entire calendar year.

Therefore, working in or about a stream will require approval from a Habitat Officer. This will require demonstrating that sufficient mitigation measures are in place to minimize potential impacts to aquatic species.

It is likely that in-stream works would be carried out in periods of low flow.

5.5.3.2 Vegetation Clearing

Raptors and most other bird species are protected in BC under Section 34 of the *Wildlife Act*, under which it is an offence to possess, take, injure, molest, or destroy a bird or its egg, or a nest that is occupied by a bird or its egg. Subsection 34 (b) provides protection year-round to the nests of the Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus), Gyrfalcon (Falco rusticolus), Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), and Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia), whether the nests are active or not.

Vegetation clearing or disturbance activities must occur outside of the nesting season for migratory birds. According to Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) the project is located within Zone A2 which has a regional nesting period of early April to mid-August (ECCC, 2018). Vegetation clearing may occur during this time if the works are preceded by a nest survey conducted by a Qualified Environmental Professional according to applicable BC Resource Inventory Standards Committee methodology.

Any nests discovered will be protected.

5.6 Project Updates and Changes

Since the submission of the IPD, Canagold has continued to progress project design elements and update and identify alternative options for certain project components based on engagement with TRT.

Major changes include:

- Transportation of supplies to site changed from barging to flying.
- Processing changed from leaching to flotation to eliminate the need for using cyanide.
- Power requirements reduced with the change in the treatment process.

5.7 Project Location

5.7.1 Access, Transportation and Power

Small aircraft provide site access from the nearest population centers in Atlin, BC, 100 km north of the property, or Juneau, Alaska, 60 km southwest of the property. A short airstrip for light aircraft exists on the property. The nearest roads in the area terminate 20 km due south of Atlin and 10 km southeast of Juneau. The project workforce will be transported to the project via either Atlin, BC or Juneau, Alaska.

It is anticipated that personnel will be picked up from select local communities. The airstrip or barge will be utilized to transport workers in and out of the site for emergencies.

Shallow draft barges have been used in the past to access the site via the Taku River to transport bulk supplies and heavy equipment to site, as well as ship flotation concentration from site. The property can be operated year-round.

5.8 Land and Water Use

The project is an underground mine based on a high grade (10.5 g/t) gold resource containing over 1.1 million oz. The project site includes the underground mine, processing plant, fuel and explosives storage, internal roads and a camp, maintenance shop and other ancillary buildings.

Though still in early design phases, most of the project's facilities will be installed within provincial crown grants land historically used for mining activity and the associated township. It is estimated that approximately 51 ha of ground was disturbed in the past with removal of all vegetation, terracing and construction of the plant. These areas are currently either bare or covered in low shrub vegetation.

The project design aim is to site everything possible on the previously disturbed areas to minimize environmental effects and cost and maximize construction time efficiencies **Figure 4-1** shows the proposed project footprint in relation to the previously disturbed areas. The only things likely to be outside of the previously disturbed areas are the CSF and the access tote road, the barge landing site and the access tote road, the new airstrip, the explosives magazines, and the limestone quarry.

The main areas required for the project are about 30 ha for the plant, mine, and camp, 8 ha for the airstrip and 12ha for the CSF. Approximately 10 ha are required for the tote roads to access the barge landing point and the 1.5 ha for the tote road to the CSF.

5.8.1 Water Use

The project will require water for domestic and industrial uses such as ore processing, equipment washing, dust suppression, and camp operation. Preliminary hydrogeological and hydrology studies indicate that water resources within the project area will be adequate to meet the project’s water requirements. Potable water will be supplied from groundwater wells and treated and stored within the potable water tank. Two groundwater wells were drilled in 2021 as shown on **Figure 8-3**. Testing of quality and quantity is ongoing in 2024.

While water use requirements have not been finalized, based on the anticipated processing rates and the envisioned infrastructure, it is expected that water use for the site would be around 1,200 m3/day. Specific water sources and volumes will be evaluated based on the results of the water balance model and infrastructure designs available from the Feasibility Study.

5.8.1.1 Water Balance

A water balance was developed to quantify the amount of water generated onsite and to aid in treatment plant sizing. The water balance layout and general movement of water during operations is illustrated in **Figure 5-11**. The water balance is based on meteorological data from the National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration's Precipitation Hydrometeorological Design Studies Center. A review of data from the site, Atlin and Juneau International Airport Stations was carried out. It was deemed that the United States Juneau station produced wetter data and also had a much longer history of data available and so would better estimation of the existing and future climatic conditions at site. The water balance was then carried out using this climate data on a monthly timestep over a one-year period. A sensitivity analysis was done for wet and dry conditions and the average condition scenario. Site specific data collection is currently on-going and will be incorporated into the water balance in the future. Future climate change considerations will also be incorporated based on the latest regulatory inputs and current best management practices. Results of the water balance are shown in **Table 5-5**.

Mine underground dewatering rates were extrapolated from existing records from when the mine was last dewatered. An updated hydrogeological model is planned for the next stages of the project. The results will be incorporated into the revised water balance.

Table 5-5 Settling Pond Inflows

Contact Water Catchment	Inflow (m^3/day)		
	Average year	Wet year	Dry year
Quarry Stockpile Pond	4,140	5,796	2,924
Ore Storage and Plant Pond	19,462	27,246	13,744
Main Camp Pond	4,581	6,414	3,235

Note: Pond volume noted is the live storage, not including permanent pool volume or volume allocated to sediment accumulation

Table 5-6 Inflow to Water Treatment Plant

Contact Water Catchment	Inflow (m^3/day)		
	Average year	Wet year	Dry year
Mine Dewatering	60 L/s (1)	5,796	2,924
Runoff from CSF	TBD	TBD	TBD
Total Treatment Rate	TBD	TBD	TBD

Note: (1) Peak flow rate based on expected LOM depth. Inflow will be less during earlier operational years. Additional hydrogeological model is currently underway to refine values. Runoff volumes from the CAF will be calculated during the Feasibility Study

Further evaluation and refinements of inflows will be carried out in the next stages of the project. It is anticipated that this will include:

- Updating meteorological parameters and including climate change scenarios
- Refining mine dewatering rates based on hydrogeological modelling.
- Water quality modelling to identify specific constituents of concern that will need treatment. This modelling will also quantify if additional treatment of the sediment pond inflows are required.

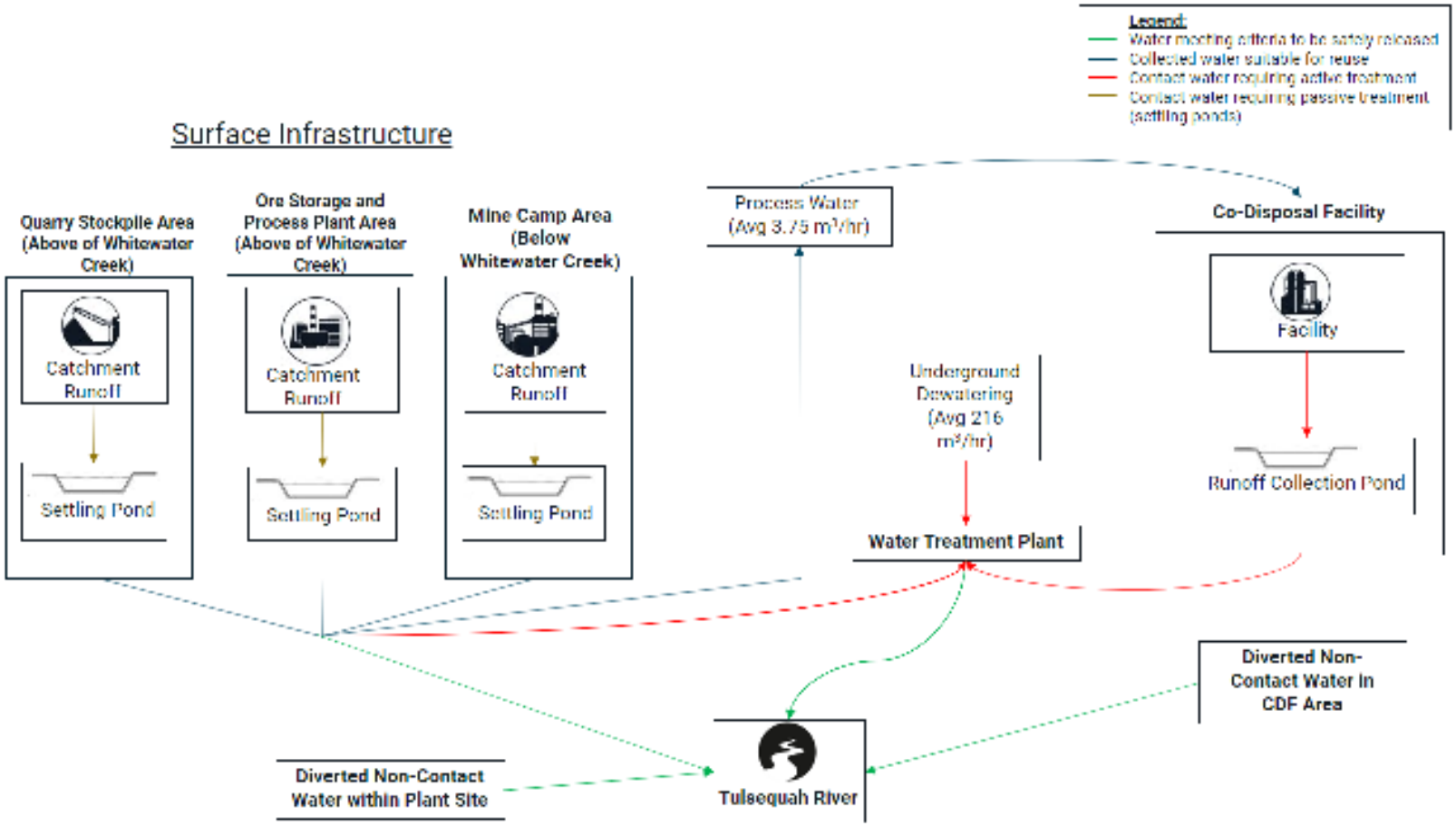


Figure 5-11 Conceptual Water Balance Schematic (Pending Finalization of Co-Storage Facility)

5.8.2 New Airstrip

The existing airstrip was created from the old main road in the abandoned town site and is only suitable for small aircraft, a new location for an expanded airstrip is proposed.

Year-round maintenance would be required to keep conditions within the specifications of charter airline services operating on the airstrip. This will include grading, periodical placement of new material and snow clearing.

5.8.3 Freight Management

In the IPD freight transport was conceptualized as barging all freight along the Taku River using barge and tug arrangements requiring 150 to 170 barge trips per year during operations. However, after considering public feedback during Early Engagement activities, Canagold has changed its plans and now proposes to transport the majority of supplies needed during operations by air freight from Juneau and limiting river transport for moving materials and equipment that cannot be flown to site. The river transport equipment is also being changed from conventional tug and barge arrangement to smaller self-propelled vessels which are estimated to make 10 or so trips per year.

5.8.3.1 Addressing Public Concerns

In the absence of road access to the remote New Polaris site practical freight transportation options for construction and operations are limited to seasonal transport on the Taku River and year-round air cargo.

Previous planning (ref. Initial Project Description, March 2023) proposed barging on the Taku River as the best means of transporting freight based on its past use in supporting historic mining at New Polaris and expectation that the higher cost of air cargo would undermine the economic viability of the project. Freight would be shipped or barged from major ports to a large transfer barge anchored in Taku Inlet, then transferred to shallow-draught river barges for transport to the New Polaris site. Between 150 and 170 trips using 100-tonne to 150-tonne barges were estimated to be necessary to deliver 17,000 t of operational supplies annually.

Concerns with barging on the Taku River that were expressed during the Public Comment Period included the potential for:

- Interruption of fishing activities in Taku Inlet and on the Taku River
- Interference with other activities on the Taku River
- Destruction of salmon habitat through wake damage or vessel grounding
- Collision damage
- Hazardous material spillage
- Project failure if the freight volume is not achieved.

In response to these concerns Canagold undertook river visits, data gathering, consultation with commercial fishermen and other river users, supported by river surveys with experienced barging contractors to investigate concerns and ascertain the viability and risks of environmental impact associated with barging.

Issues of concern were the variability of river depth, limitations on access afforded by tidal windows and tidal depth, frequent changes in channel location at the mouth of the river, narrows with fast and turbulent current, and snagging on river debris. These challenges were concluded to be manageable such that barging on the Taku River remains a viable means of delivering supplies in the context of the volume of freight to be transported. However, significant changes to the transportation strategy were required to address valid concerns with barging operations and recognition that:

- a reduction in the volume transported by water to address issues that derive from the proposed frequency of transport vessels, specifically the interruption of Taku River and Taku Inlet fishing operations, and interference with other Taku River activities.
- The risk of destruction of fish habitat, wake damage and the potential for collision could be managed by replacing tugboats and barges with suitably sized, purpose-built, low-draught landing craft.
- The risk of spillage of hazardous materials into waterways would be removed by transporting these materials by air.

The air transport option was revisited with the assistance of air industry technical experts, air cargo service providers and in consultation with regional airport authorities. Although air cargo increases operating costs, it was concluded that the option will be sustainable through the selection of optimal aircraft with appropriate logistical support at arrival and departure locations.

Having identified the means to address issues raised during the Public Comment Period, air transport combined with the replacement of tugboats and barges with smaller self-propelled landing craft on the Taku River transport was selected as the better transportation option for delivering freight to the project.

5.8.3.2 Taku River Freight

Using air transport will reduce the estimated number of annual trips on the Taku River during operations to 10 or less per barging season, as only freight that cannot be reasonably transported by aircraft would need to be moved on water. Such freight will typically include the addition or replacement of heavy equipment, equipment components and large structural members. Canagold will endeavor to complete annual freight transport before the onset of commercial fishing, benefiting from the high-water conditions of late spring.

The construction period will still require barging support as the nature of the freight to be delivered to the New Polaris site is not manageable by air transport. Barging operations will be limited to Taku Inlet and coastal waterways whereas transport on the Taku River will be accomplished by self-propelled landing craft style equipment.

Construction freight will be spread over two seasons at an estimated rate of 50 to 60 trips on the Taku River each season, delivering approximately 10,000 tonnes of materials and equipment in total to the New Polaris site. A transfer barge stationed in Taku Inlet might be required to facilitate the transfer of freight to river craft, although Canagold is investigating the viability of delivering freight to Taku Inlet directly from Juneau to avoid this.

Protocols will be developed in consultation with the people fishing in Taku Inlet, to provide timely advance notice of the approach of barges or river craft, and to identify the path that presents the least inconvenience to those fishing.

5.8.3.3 Air Freight

During operations approximately 17,000 t of supplies will be transported each year by air into the site to sustain operations. These supplies include consumables for mining and processing operations, and diesel fuel for power generation, mine heating and mobile equipment. Mining and processing consumables will be appropriately palletized for sea, road and air transport and containerized for sea and road segments of the transport route. Diesel fuel will be procured in Juneau and flown in aircraft equipped with removable fuel bladders.

Outbound freight from the operation will principally comprise mineral concentrate produced by processing of mine ore, estimated at approximately 32,000 tonnes annually, see **Table 5-7**. Concentrate will be loaded into sealed bags for air transport then transferred to standard shipping containers for road and sea transport.

Table 5-7 Freight Types and Estimates

Freight Type	Tonnes (t)
Inbound Freight	
Process plant consumables	600
Mining consumables	6000
Diesel	10,400
Total	17,000
Outbound Freight	
Mineral concentrate	32,000

5.8.3.4 Transportation Route Selection

Several potential air freight transport routes between the New Polaris site and major centers of the Pacific Northwest were assessed. Common to all routes is the requirement to establish an airport staging area with hangars and a warehouse to manage inbound and outbound freight between aircraft and road and/or sea transport. Considering the geographic location of the New Polaris site, Atlin Airport, Whitehorse International Airport, and Juneau International Airport were considered as potential staging points.

The cost of air transport to Whitehorse International Airport was evaluated and projected to be economically unsustainable by reason of the significantly increased flight distance relative to Juneau or Atlin. Whitehorse International Airport was precluded from further study.

Staging through Atlin, BC could be achieved by the consolidation of inbound freight at major ports along the Pacific Northwest for coastal barging to the Port of Skagway, Alaska. Truck haulage from Skagway would proceed by Highway 98 (Alaska) and Highway 2 (Yukon) to Carcross, Highway 8 through Tagish to the Atlin Road (YT8) and south to the Atlin Airport. Outbound mineral concentrate would be hauled to Skagway via the same route, transferred to barges for coastal shipping to major ports along the Pacific Northwest for transloading onto container ships for delivery to international clients.

Staging through Juneau, Alaska would likewise be achieved by the consolidation of inbound freight at major ports along the Pacific Northwest, then barged to the Port of Juneau followed by road transfer to Juneau International Airport. Outbound mineral concentrate would be transported by the same route via Juneau where it would be transferred to barges for coastal shipping to major ports along the Pacific Northwest then transloaded onto container ships for delivery to international clients.

The comparison of the alternative transport routes identified Juneau International Airport as the favored staging point from environmental, social and safety perspectives:

- The airport runway in Atlin would need to be extended to accommodate suitable aircraft whereas Juneau International airport has established infrastructure of adequate capacity.
- Juneau and site have similar weather patterns whereas weather in Atlin can be very distinct. So availability of flying time and safety are better for this route.
- Atlin is about 100 km north of the New Polaris site, whereas Juneau is about 60 km southeast. The longer flight distance relative to Juneau combined with a 250 km road haul to Skagway would generate significantly more GHG emissions to move an equal tonnage of freight.

5.9.3.4.1 Aircraft and Flight Cycles Operations

Specialist air industry engineers were engaged to assess suitable cargo aircraft, airstrip requirements, flight cycles and the number of aircraft required.

Sixteen aircraft were included in the assessment ranging from small single engine turboprops to medium multi-engine jet aircraft. In general, larger aircraft such as the L100/L382 Hercules or the Boeing 737-200 have approach speeds too fast to be effective in maneuvering on a tight turning approach to the New Polaris airstrip. Small aircraft such as the De Havilland Canada DHC6-300 NG Twin Otter or the Beechcraft 1900D are suitable in tight mountainous terrain but lack an adequate payload to achieve the annual freight schedule and/or lead to issues of congestion on the ground and in the air due to the number that would be required.

Current planning is based on the ATR 72 freighter or aircraft of similar size and specification (see **Figure 5-12**). The ATR 72 is a twin-engine turbo prop cargo aircraft with approximately 8 t of payload capacity common in servicing remote locations in northern Canada.

Figure 5-12 Typical Type of Freight Aircraft – ATR 72

The current gravel airstrip at New Polaris will be replaced by a 1.6 km (5500') gravel airstrip approximately 6 km to the south of the site and will accommodate landings and departures of cargo aircraft and personnel aircraft.

The location and alignment were chosen to meet various considerations:

- There is adequate space to construct an airstrip to a length that permits landings and departures of aircraft with the required performance characteristics and load capacity.
- It is the location that affords the maximum distance to all surrounding mountainsides to maneuver aircraft safely.
- It is far enough removed from the site that the noise of frequent aircraft will not disturb personnel in the camp.
- The footprint is largely on higher ground near to the Tulsequah River as opposed to the more extensive wetlands that form Flannigan Slough
- The location facilitates access to and from the Taku River and the Tulsequah River for other potential users without having to cover an appreciable overland distance or entrance into the main New Polaris site.

The topography at New Polaris precludes the establishment of an instrument approach for inclement weather conditions although the ATR 72 aircraft are IFR equipped. However, this IFR capability may be employed at Juneau International Airport as required by circumstances.

The site airstrip infrastructure will include a warehouse for freight and equipment storage, an airplane hangar and diesel power generators. Peripheral tree removal will be required to maintain a clear approach for landing and departures.

The number of flights required to achieve the required volume of freight was estimated under daylight only, VFR conditions and compared to an estimate of available flying time based on meteorological data.

The low number of daylight hours in winter combined with a higher frequency of inclement weather will restrict the number of flights possible as compared to mid-summer conditions, yielding a wide range of monthly flights throughout the year estimated as low as 60/month in December and over 200/month in mid-summer for each aircraft. The relatively lower capacity to move freight during the winter will necessitate the stockpiling of some mineral concentrate during winter months.

The flight time to Juneau is estimated at 15 minutes at cruising speed based on an average track distance that considers the various routes aircraft may use depending on weather conditions. Allowing for loading/unloading and departure delays, it's expected that an ATR 72 or similar aircraft will complete a return cycle every two hours when weather permits.

Two aircraft will be required to transport freight full-time. A third aircraft will be required to assist with stockpile management and seasonal variations on a part-time basis.

5.9.3.4.2 Taku River Transport Equipment

Self-propelled landing craft style marine vessels are proposed for the transportation of freight on the Taku River during the construction and operating periods. In contrast to barges with leading and following tugboats, they offer the following advantages for the provision of freight to the New Polaris site:

- Equipping these crafts with rear and side thrusters yields vastly improved maneuverability for negotiating obstacles and maintaining stability in fast moving current.
- Removes the need for tugs to control barge swing, simplifying operations and reducing the risk of potential loss of control.
- The craft's length is much less than the overall length of combined tugboats and barge.

An example of this type of cargo landing craft is shown in **Figure 5-13**.

Figure 5-13 Typical Piloted Landing Craft

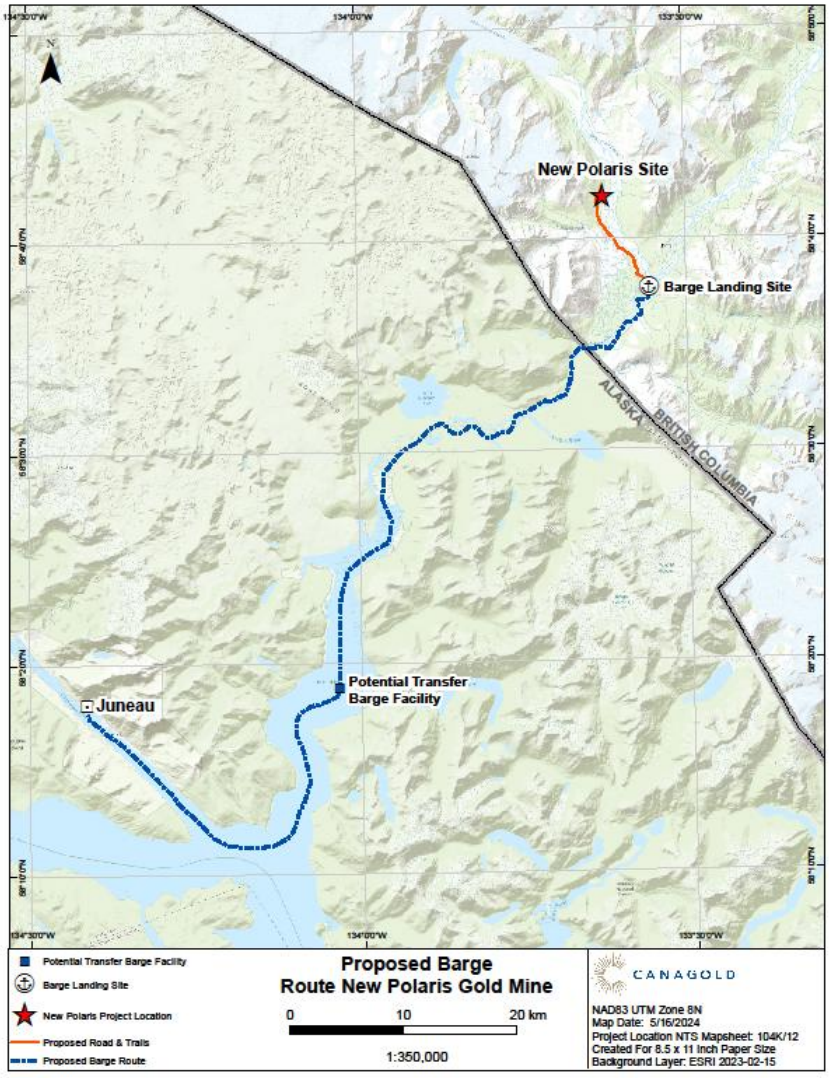


Figure 5-14 Proposed Barge Route

5.9 Project Development

Since acquiring New Polaris in 1992 Canagold has drilled 350 holes totaling approximately 124,000 m of core. Other activities that have been carried out include:

- Undertaking technical studies to inform the design and planning of the mine construction and operations.
- Advancing environmental baseline studies
- Site clean-up activities of the previous mine site between 2003 and 2007 for which Canagold (Canarc at that time) received an award from the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources.
- Re-opening minor site roads and trails to create access for drilling activities.
- Maintaining the existing airstrip
- Maintenance and upgrades to some existing site buildings for accommodations.

5.10 Labour Requirements

Throughout the exploration phase of the project, Canagold has maximized hiring people from Atlin and the surrounding area. For the proposed project qualified and experienced underground miners, process personnel, and tradespeople would be required. Given the region's history of mineral exploration and mining Canagold anticipates there would be a number of suitably trained and experienced workers, or workers with transferable skills in the region. To fill shortfalls in suitably trained and experienced people Canagold will need to employ people from outside the area and offer training programs to local people so that they can qualify to fill skilled positions.

The project will provide employment opportunities for the TRT and other Atlin residents during the construction, operation, and closure phases. Canagold commits to providing operational training as well as trades training opportunities to the members of the TRT and Atlin residents. The workforce would be housed in a modern industry-standard camp facility on-site, with an approximate capacity of 150 and will operate on a fly-in-fly-out rotation schedule.

The PEA estimated the project is expected to directly employ 215 people during operations a two-week on/ two-week off work schedule with 107 people on site per rotation. The data required to determine specific employment numbers during construction, reclamation and closure, and post closure are not yet available as it will be dependent on final designs; therefore, only generalized, relative workforce sizes can be provided for those phases. The complete project labour requirements will be defined through the advancement of project planning. BLabour requirement estimates are outlined in **Table 5-8**.

Table 5-8 Predicted Workforce

Project Phase	Workforce Estimate (number of people)	
Construction	Dependent on final designs, probably up to 125 - 150 on site per rotation.	
Operation	Technical Services	30
	Mine Maintenance	20
	Mine Operations and Support	165
	Total:	215
Reclamation and Closure	Reduced workforce to conduct reclamation activities, support ongoing monitoring and basic site management. Dependent on final design and schedule	
Post Closure	Reduced workforce to support ongoing monitoring and basic site management. Dependent on final design and schedule	

6.0 Legislative and Regulatory Context

The following sections describe the regulatory and policy framework for the project, and under the *BC Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA; SBC 2018, c 51) and the *Canadian Impact Assessment Act* (IAA; SC 2019, c 28, s 1), as well as the other permits and approvals anticipated to be required.

The project is a re-development of the former mine and town site of the past-producing Polaris Taku mine, which operated intermittently between 1937 and 1951. Cominco upgraded and leased the mill between 1951 to 1957 to process ore from the Tulsequah Chief mine.

Polaris Taku did not have permits under the *BC Mines Act* as this mine pre-dated the *BC Mines Act* which only came into effect in the mid-1960's. Therefore, although the project is the redevelopment of an existing mine, it is considered, from a regulatory perspective, a new mine due to the lack of a previous *Mines Act* permit or environmental assessment.

Canagold has received a mineral exploration approval in the form of an Exploration Permit issued on September 11, 2020 under the *Mines Act* to complete exploration activities and geotechnical drilling to define and understand the potential mineral resource associated with the project.

6.1 Provincial Considerations

6.2 *BC Environmental Assessment Act*

The provincial EA process was initiated with the submission of the Project Description to the BC EAO under the 2002 EAA on March 27, 2023. Canagold has also submitted the Engagement Plan as required by section 13(1) of the EAA and in accordance with EAO guidance. The Engagement Plan included a summary of engagement to date and Canagold's engagement plans.

The project is expected to require a provincial EA certificate because it exceeds the following threshold under Part 3 (Table 6 – Mine Projects) of the Reviewable Projects Regulation (Government of BC, 2019a):

> Project Category (2): Mineral Mines - "A new mine facility that, during operations, will have a production capacity of >75,000 tonnes/year (t/yr) of mineral ore."

The project has a proposed production of 365,000 tpy and is therefore reviewable.

6.2.1 Climate Action Legislation

Two pieces of Provincial climate action legislation have direct impacts on the BC EAO review of the project, as well as ongoing operations of the project, should it be approved. The *Climate Change Accountability Act*, 2019 (Government of BC, 2019b) sets legislated targets for reducing provincial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 40% below 2007 levels by 2030, 60% by 2040, and 80% by 2050. The Act also requires that separate 2030 sectoral targets be established by the Province through engagement with industry, Indigenous Nations and other stakeholders. Reflecting the requirements of the Act, the BC EAO now requires that the DPD include:

- An estimate of direct and indirect project GHG emissions by phase
- A description of the potential effects on the Province being able to meet its targets under the *Climate Change Accountability Act* (Government of BC, 2019b).

These requirements are addressed in Section 8.2 discussion of project air, dust and GHG emissions.

The *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act*, 2016 (Government of BC, 2014) and associated Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulation, 2016 (Government of BC, 2015) require that industrial operations that emit over 10,000 carbon dioxide equivalent t/yr (tCO2e) report their GHG emissions each year, following calculation and reporting methodologies established by the province. Operations emitting over 25,000 tCO2e are required to have their emission reports independently verified, following the ISO 14064-3:2006 verification standard. As discussed in Section 8.3, the project is expected to have an average annual direct GHG emissions 30k tonnes during operating years. Meaning it would not be subject to the emissions reporting and verification requirements.

6.2.2 Applicable Indigenous Nations Agreements

On March 13,2007 the TRTFN, produced a comprehensive mining policy, the Taku River Tlingit First Nation Mining Policy – TRTFN (2019). The first of its kind in Canada.

The policy outlines a clear set of rules for engagement, principles, procedures, and applications for mining related activities with the TRTFN within their territory, The goal of the policy is to provide a transparent and open guide for all potential and future partners.

6.3 Federal (Canadian) Considerations

The project is a new mine with a daily metal ore production rate of 1,000 tpd as such the *Impact Assessment Act* 2019 is not applicable to the project as it does not exceed the applicable thresholds prescribed in the Physical Activities Regulations (SOR/2019-285), including:

Section 18(c): “The construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of a new metal mine, other than a rare earth element mine, placer mine or uranium mine, with an ore production capacity of 5,000 t/day or more”.

Section 18(d): “The construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of…a new metal mill, other than a uranium mill, with an ore input capacity of 5 000 t/day or more.”

As described in **Table 6-1** below, the project requires a number of federal authorizations including under the *Navigable Water Act, Fisheries Act*, and *Explosives Act*. As required, these authorizations will be obtained.

6.4 Alaskan Considerations

This project may need an approved ADEC Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan in accordance with Alaska Statute 46.04.030 and Alaska Administrative Code at 18 AAC 75.400, as well as proof of financial responsibility in accordance with Alaska Statute 46.04.040 and Alaska Administrative Code 18 AAC 75.205 prior to operation in Alaska.

6.5 Permit and Approvals

6.5.1 Provincial Permits, Licences, and Approvals

In addition to the EAC identified in **Section 3.1** a summary of provincial and federal authorizations potentially required for the project is provided in **Table 6-1**. Permit requirements will be confirmed by regulatory authorities during the assessment process. The project is anticipated to be compatible with all existing government policies.

No permits are needed for the project from the Alaska or US federal agencies, however, communications with US agencies about the project and information sharing will be conducted by the relevant BC agencies.

Table 6-1 Permits, Authorizations and Approvals Anticipated for the Project

Legislation	Permit, Approval or Authorization	Responsible Agency	Applicability
Provincial			
Drinking Water Protection Act, Drinking Water Protection Regulation	Water System Construction Permit Water System Operating Permit	BC Northern Health	Required to construct and operate a potable water supply system for camp and process plant.
Drinking Water Protection Act	Food Facility - Health Approval Application	Ministry of Health	Approve opening and operation of food service facility
Environmental Management Act	Air Discharge Permit	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy	Required for airborne emissions generated during mine operation.
	Effluent Discharge Permit		Required for operational management and discharge of contact water into the environment under approved criteria.
	Hazardous Waste Registration		Required for the project due to anticipated generation of hazardous waste during mine operations under the Hazardous Waste Regulation of the EMA.
	Refuse Permit		Required for management of non-hazardous waste at the mine during operations.
	Sewage System Registration		Required for establishment of sanitary sewer system at the mine site under the Municipal Wastewater Regulation of the EMA.
	Burning Permit		Required for onsite open burning during construction and mine operations under the Open burning Smoke Control Regulation of the EMA.
Forest Act and Forest and Range Practices Act	Occupant Licence to Cut	Ministry of Forests	Required for cutting of trees associated with construction and post-construction maintenance of the mine.
	Special Use Permit (SUP)		Required for occupation and use of Crown land within Provincial Forest to facilitate resource use.
	Road Use Permit		Required for use and/or re-establishment of existing roads.

Legislation	Permit, Approval or Authorization	Responsible Agency	Applicability
Heritage Conservation Act	Heritage Inspection Permit	Archaeology Branch – Ministry of Forests	Required for archaeological studies and Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) at the mine site, including physical investigation.
	Heritage Investigation Permit		
	Site Alteration Permit (SAP)		Required for recovery of any archaeological materials encountered during archaeological study.
Land Act	License of Occupation	Ministry of Forests	Required for long-term occupation and use of crown land where minimal improvements are made.
	Lease		Required for long-term tenure where substantial improvements are proposed, and/or where definite boundaries are required in order to avoid land use and property conflicts.
	Investigative Use Permit or Temporary Use Permit		Required for investigation of project feasibility.
Mineral Tenure Act	Mineral Claim	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation	Required for exploration and production.
	Mineral Lease		
Mines Act	Notice of Work for Exploration		Required to conduct exploration activities and geotechnical drilling. Permit issued September 11, 2020 (Permit # MX-1-208)
	Explosives Storage and Use Permit		Required for explosives use and storage associated with blasting activities.
	Mine and Reclamation Permit		Required for all works and activities associated with the construction and operation of the mine and to ensure appropriate closure and reclamation plans are in place.
Parks Act	*Parks Act* permit/Parks boundary amendment	BC Parks	The location of the barge landing may require either a *Parks Act* permit or a parks boundary amendment if it is considered a road so not consistent with Schedule E conservancy.
	Parks Act		Barge use of waterway within a Conservancy: as this is a commercial use, a Park Use Permit will be required.

Legislation	Permit, Approval or Authorization	Responsible Agency	Applicability
Water Sustainability Act	Change Approval	Ministry of Forests	Required for works in and about a stream. Barge landing to be constructed in Tulsequah River; other project activities are likely to require work in or about Tulsequah River and its tributaries, including Whitewater Creek.
	Water Licence		Required for use of water during mine operation and potentially required during construction-related dewatering.
Wildlife Act	Fish Collection Permit	Ministry of Forests	Required for fish salvage (e.g., site isolation for instream works).
	Wildlife Permit		Required for amphibian / small mammal capture and release to mitigate effects on wildlife.
Federal			
Canadian Navigable Water Act	Application for Approval	Transport Canada	Required for works that occur within navigable waters that do not meet the criteria of a Minor Works Order and which may interfere with navigation (i.e., construction of barge landing on Taku River).
Explosives Act	Explosives Licence	Natural Resources Canada	Required for use of explosives at the mine during construction and operation.
Fisheries Act	Authorization	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Required to manage and offset HADD associated with the barge landing site for the project. The project is set on the western bank of the Tulsequah River and overlaps its tributaries, including Whitewater Creek, which are considered to be fish-bearing.
Migratory Birds Convention Act	Migratory Bird Permit	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Permits may be issued to eliminate dangerous conditions or damage to property caused by migratory birds or their nests
Radio Communication Act	License	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Required for operation of radio equipment during operation at the mine.
Species at Risk Act	Species at Risk Permit	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Required if an activity will affect a listed wildlife species, any part of its critical habitat or the residences of its individuals.
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act	Transportation of Dangerous Goods Permit	Transport Canada	Required for regular transport of Dangerous Goods to and from the mine.

6.5.2 Local Government Policies/Permits

The project is in the Stikine Region, an unincorporated area of northwestern BC. This is the only area of the province that is not part of a regional district. As some services will be provided in Atlin, there may be relevant policies and bylaws within the Atlin Community Improvement District.

6.6 International Agreements

Incoming bulk freight, fuel and supplies would be transported to a barge landing site on the Taku River, approximately 10 km south of the mine site, and approximately 8 km upstream of the Canada-US border. The Taku River is a transboundary river, with its headwaters in BC, Canada, and its marine confluence in Alaska, US. Therefore, materials for the project will transit through an area outside of Canadian Federal or BC Provincial jurisdiction.

The Taku River watershed is included in the 2015 Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation (MOU) between the State of Alaska and Province of BC. The MOU formalizes the mutual commitment of Alaska and BC to protect and enhance the shared environment, including transboundary rivers, watersheds, and fisheries, for the benefit of both jurisdictions and provides for greater involvement and collaboration on proposed major mine development in either jurisdiction (Government of BC 2015).

The MOU established a bilateral working group that establishes and oversees a technical working group on water monitoring; enhances participation in mine project EAs and permitting; and identifies and shares reports on mine discharges, operations, and closures.

6.7 Provincial-Indigenous Agreements

Any application for a land use that requires a permit, tenure or license and that is proposed on TRT's Territory is subject to the Government-to-Government Wóoshtin Yan Too.Aat Land and Resource Management and Shared Decision- Making Agreement (Engagement Model). Therefore, any new applications for proposed roads and industrial access, or changes to access will require consideration of the land use plan objectives and the engagement consistent with this agreement. The agreement allows the TRTFN and the province of BC to determine the level of engagement is adequate for a particular land use, and what the procedure and timeline should be to discuss potential benefits and impacts of this land use.

7.0 Emission, Discharge, and Waste

The following section includes a preliminary discussion of anticipated emissions, discharges, and waste to air, land, and water, including estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, directly contributed by the project. Detailed assessment, including proposed mitigation measures and/or project design changes to reduce emissions, will occur during advanced stages of the environmental assessment process and will be based on refined project information.

7.1 Air Contaminant and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Air quality is an important environmental factor in ensuring the conservation and health of local vegetation, wildlife, and humans. Air emissions from the project will be limited to a few point sources, which will require an *Environmental Management Act* permit including incinerator, and ventilation. Activities that will be generating emissions include:

- Fugitive dust and particulate matter generated during building construction, road/airstrip building and maintenance, blasting, material handling, material processing, exposed soils, vehicle movement, and exhaust emissions.
- Criteria air contaminants (CACs) produced by use of explosives and the combustion of diesel and gasoline fuels by equipment including particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5) nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide (CO).
- GHG emissions through the combustion of fossil fuels in equipment.

A management and mitigation plan will minimize air emissions including fugitive dust and mitigate potential effects to biophysical and human receptors. An air quality and dust control management plan will be developed and implemented prior to the start of project construction to manage point and non-point air emissions. The management plans will include a trigger-action-response plan, monitoring, and reporting. Mitigation for airborne emissions may include:

- Utilizing Tier 4 Diesel Genset engines
- Utilizing particulate collection systems where required
- Watering site and tote roads during non-freezing conditions
- Stabilizing and revegetating soil stockpiles
- Placing covers on haul truck beds
- Minimizing the use of equipment and generators
- Implementing equipment idling policies.

Because of the project's remote location with no significant nearby emissions, regional air quality monitoring data will be used to characterize most baseline air contaminants.

7.1.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Total GHG emissions in Canada in 2020 were estimated to be 672 million tonnes (Mt) CO2e, with transportation (i.e., road, rail, air, marine traffic), and the oil and gas industry representing the largest contributors. Total GHG emissions in BC in 2020 were estimated to be 64.6 Mt CO2e, approximately 10%

of the national total. As part of BC's climate action legislation, the province has established GHG reduction targets under the *Climate Change Accountability Act* (Government of BC 2007), formerly known as the *Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets Act* (Government of BC 2007b). The targets for GHG emissions include a reduction of 40 percent (%) below 2007 levels by 2030, 60% below 2007 levels by 2040, and 80% below 2007 levels by 2050. To support these targets, industrial facilities in BC emitting over 10,000 t of CO2e per year are required to report their emissions under the *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act* (Government of BC 2014). Facilities emitting over 25,000 tonnes of CO2e per year need to have their emission reports verified by an independent third party. The *Greenhouse Gas Industrial Reporting and Control Act* (Government of BC 2014) also introduces performance standards or GHG emission intensity benchmarks for industrial facilities. There are currently benchmarks for liquefied natural gas operations and coal-based electricity generation operations. It is expected that benchmarks for other facilities and sectors will be added later.

The GHG emissions will continue to be developed during this work. The project would meet appropriate emissions and GHG regulations and requirements.

7.2 Noise and Vibration Emissions

Noise and vibration emissions are likely to occur in all phases of the project. Sources of noise and vibration are primarily related to mining equipment and services such as underground drilling and blasting, ventilation equipment, process plant, generators, equipment, and haul vehicles.

Mitigation for noise and vibration includes maintaining all equipment and vehicles and operating them at optimum loads, and use of equipment panels and acoustic enclosures. An Environmental Management Plan will be developed for the project that includes measures to reduce impacts from noise and vibration.

7.3 Mine Waste and Tailings Management Activities

The project is expected to create waste materials during operation through gold extraction and processing, generating overburden, tailings, and waste rock. Preventing and controlling seepage and contamination from these is a principal consideration informing the planning of mine waste management for the project. Preliminary geochemical testing indicates that waste rock and tailings are not expected to be acid generating.

There is one solid waste streams generated within the process plant:

- Flotation tails

Approximately 40% of this material would be used underground, as backfill in mined out areas and the remainder would be filtered and sent for permanent storage in the combined storage facility (CSF) (see **Section 5.2.3**).

The design of the processing activities will minimize wastewater discharge for the project. All discharge from the water treatment plant would be to the Tulsequah River, as shown in **Figure 5-2**. The completion of a life of mine water balance will determine the overall net water requirements for the project.

Additional waste generated by project activities will include:

- Overburden generated during site preparation (e.g., foundation preparation, grading). Materials would be stockpiled on site and managed to prevent erosion and sediment mobilization (e.g., covered, or re-vegetated).
- Domestic waste materials (e.g., general trash, food waste). This will be incinerated on site using a skid mounted diesel fueled incinerator.
- Construction waste materials (e.g., demolition debris, waste wood and metal). Materials would be sorted for disposal. Non-toxic combustible materials would be incinerated with domestic waste. Materials would be recycled where possible (e.g., metals) or transported off-site for disposal at an appropriate facility.
- Potentially contaminated in-situ soil from the historic operations. Potential contaminated soil during operations would be stockpiled on site and managed to prevent mobilization of sediments, minimize water contact, and prevent leaching of contaminants (e.g., place on a liner within a berm and cover with polypropylene).

7.4 Solid, Hazardous, and Sanitary Wastes

A Waste Management Plan will be developed for the project that will outline practices and procedures to reduce, segregate, safely store, and recycle or dispose of waste.

Hazardous waste materials as defined by the BC Hazardous Waste Regulation and federal dangerous goods regulations. Hazardous materials would be managed and disposed of according to applicable provincial and federal waste regulations. Storage facilities will facilitate the segregation and inventory of the various hazardous waste streams generated during the project. A separate secure storage area will be established with appropriate controls and best management practices to ensure the safety of workers and the environment. Hazardous materials will be labelled and stored in appropriate containers for shipment to approved off-site storage facilities.

Sanitary wastes (e.g., sewage). Sanitary waste would be piped to an on-site sewage treatment plant. Treated effluent would be discharged to a septic field while solids are dewatered for disposal, potentially at the CSF . Exact disposal location would be determined as the project advances.

Recyclable materials will be separated and collected on site and shipped to the nearest suitable recycling facility. Industrial waste materials that can be recycled, including lubricants, fuels, oils, and batteries, will be shipped to an appropriate facility for disposal.

7.5 Water Discharges

The project will manage releases of contact water (e.g. seepage from CSF, process water, tailings and pit dewatering, treated sewage, dewatering underground) separately from the diversion of non-contact water from upstream catchments that has not been in contact with mine workings. Process water will be recycled or reused as much as possible. Water discharge monitoring will be a key aspect of the environmental monitoring plan. Water emissions will meet existing or future provincial permit requirements and national standards prior to discharge. It is anticipated that this will require treatment of the mine impacted water.

The type of treatment is still being evaluated. Where water does not require active water treatment, it may require sedimentation ponds and other sediment control measures or application of flocculants to reduce total suspended solid levels. This will be determined during the permitting process.

7.6 Light Emissions

Construction and reclamation/post-closure activities are anticipated to occur primarily during daylight hours, while activities during the operation phase will occur 24-hours per day. Artificial lighting would be required in some capacity for security, and health and safety purposes during all phases of mine development and operations.

Light emissions would be from equipment and vehicles, fixed lighting (e.g., on buildings) and mobile lighting. The effects of light emissions may be mitigated through use of directional lighting, use of lights with shrouds and dimming capacity, use of amber spectrum lighting and low lumen fixtures.

7.7 Accidents and Malfunctions

The potential for accidents and malfunctions to occur during construction and operations will be assessed in the EA. The assessment will include the potential effects on the biophysical and human environments and include mitigation and proposed management plans. The mitigation measures and management plans will align with plans implemented by local agencies, such as emergency response plans and procedures. Management plans will include emergency response procedures to address events related to accidents and malfunctions during construction, such as spills and unauthorized releases.

7.8 Decommissioning and Reclamation

It is expected that emissions associated with the progressive decommissioning activities will relate to air emissions from combustion engines, noise emissions from machinery to be used as portions of the mine site are closed and reclaimed. The control measures identified are expected to be the same as those outlined in previous sections.

8.0 Biophysical Environment

This section provides a summary of the existing environmental conditions including potentially sensitive receptors. Key values proposed for study as part of the environmental assessment include the following:

- Physical values, such as air quality, noise and vibration, hydrology and hydrogeology, water quality, soils and terrain, and geochemistry
- Biological values such as vegetation and terrestrial ecosystems, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and fish and aquatic habitat
- Human values such as employment and economy, transportation and navigable waters, human health, traditional land use and archaeology.

Selection of Valued Components will be based on the results of studies examining current environmental conditions, review of existing information (e.g., reports and databases) and engagement with Indigenous Nations, local governments, stakeholders, and regulators.

The selection of Valued Components will be guided by the EAO's Effects Assessment Policy.

8.1 Studies and Investigations

8.1.1 Existing Studies and Investigations

Environmental studies in the area began in 1996 and have continued sporadically since then. These studies provide data over a lengthy historical period and further studies which are still ongoing were initiated in December 2020. **Table 8-1** lists the studies undertaken to date.

Table 8-1 Environmental Studies and Investigations

Period	Company#	Description
1996	GLL	Environmental and socio-economic programs in support of underground exploration and surface site clean-up and permit applications.
2006	GLL	Collection of aquatic and terrestrial environment baseline data to support an *Environmental Impact Assessment*. Data collection in 2006 and 2007 included water and sediment quality, hydrology, hydrogeology, aquatic resources, Terrain Ecosystem Mapping, and rare plants and wildlife assessments. Draft aquatic data reports were produced by GLL for 2006 and 2007, as well as a Regulatory Risk Management and Gap Analysis Report (GLL 2007b).
2011	PECG	Work to support Environmental Assessment Certificate application and authorizations required for the water discharge and the access road permits
2012	PECG and MH	Salmon Ecosystem Management Plan for Advanced Exploration Activities
2015	PECG	Data to support Environmental Assessment Permit Application
2020	HEM	Data to support Current Application

Notes:

Company Name Abbreviations:

GLL	Gartner Lee Limited	MH	Morrison Hershfield
PECG	Palmer Environmental Consulting Group	HEM	Hemmera Geochem Inc (now part of Ausenco)

A summary of the historical information review and baseline studies are provided in the sections below. As part of the EAC application, technical data reports describing the methodology, study area and results of the baseline studies will be provided. Where available, the technical data reports will include Traditional Knowledge, traditional use information, and other information reflecting the social, economic, environmental, heritage and health values of Indigenous Nations as provided by Indigenous Nations.

8.1.2 In Progress Studies and Investigations

Data collection on current biophysical conditions re-commenced in December 2020 to inform development of an environmental assessment. The large volume of existing historical information (reports, data, workplans, etc.) allow for an expedited progression of the project towards submission of an application for an EAC, and data collection in 2021/2022 is focused on filling gaps in existing data.

The following activities were completed in the 2022 biophysical program:

- Commencement of a feasibility study including a technical and economic review of the project
- Additional exploration drilling to convert inferred resources to measured and indicated.
- Hydrogeological investigations to help determine mine pumping requirements and the quantity of water to be treated if discharged to environment.
- Geotechnical data collection to determine stable stope dimensions and ground support requirements.
- Development of a structural model to assist in geological interpretation and geotechnical understanding of the rock mass conditions.
- Air quality climate and noise (baseline field studies).
- Terrain and soils (baseline field studies and desktop review).
- Vegetation and ecological communities (baseline field studies and desktop review).
- Geochemistry (baseline field studies and desktop review)
- Water quality monitoring program including both surface water and groundwater.
- Hydrological assessment.
- Fish and fish habitat monitoring.
- Wildlife monitoring.
- Archaeological overview assessment and preliminary field reconnaissance program.

8.2 Biophysical Environment

8.2.1 Air Quality and Climate

The mine is located in the Coastal Western Hemlock bio geoclimatic zone, which is characterized by cool, moist summers and wet, snowy winters (Banner et al. 1993). The climatic conditions around the study area are primarily controlled by a combination of the proximity to the Pacific Ocean and the steep mountainous terrain on both sides of the Taku River and Tulsequah River valleys, fostering a moist climate that receives a yearly average of 200 cm of precipitation.

Without nearby activity or sources of particulate, the conditions are considered natural.

The closest regional climate stations in Canada are the Atlin station and the Golden Bear Mine site station. Atlin is 95 km northeast of New Polaris with 84 years of precipitation and temperature data collected from 1906 to 2022. The 1981 to 2010 climate normal for Atlin show an average annual temperature of 1.1°C, and average annual precipitation of 365 mm, with approximately 200 mm occurring as rainfall. Wind data from 1993 to 1999 are available at the Golden Bear station (GLL, 2007b).

Additional regional rainfall and snow data was obtained from a historical station operated by Environment Canada from 1964 to 1966 and a station located in Juneau, Alaska operated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Both sites experience the highest mean rainfall in the fall, in October at the Tulsequah River station and September at Juneau. The data from 1964-1966 indicates fluctuation in rainfall over this three-year period, whereas, over 11 years of monitoring, the Juneau data indicates a more stable trend. Mean snowfall from 1964 to 1966 was highest in February at Tulsequah River, with the highest monthly mean snowfall at Juneau occurring in November. Snowfall between April and October is rare for both sites.

Mean monthly average air temperature ranges from -9°C in January to 14°C in August (Jones and Fahl 1994). The area surrounding the site consists of steep mountainous terrain, with the Tulsequah and Taku Rivers situated in the broad flood plains. The tributaries of the Tulsequah River are primarily located in V- shaped valleys with well-developed alluvial fans. Much of the existing mine infrastructure is located on an alluvial terrace deposited by the Tulsequah River, primarily composed of gravel/sand capped by fine alluvial silt and wind-blown silt (loess). The current exploration camp is located an alluvial fan, likely formed by Whitewater Creek during the Holocene epoch. The steep slope where the existing Polaris portal is located is blanketed by morainic and colluvial deposits (Gartner Lee 1997).

A meteorological station was installed at New Polaris and began collecting data in February 2021. In September and August of 2021, the meteorological station was not in operation due to technical challenges.

A precipitation gauge was installed at the mine and collected data between June 6 and July 16, and between October 28 and October 31, in 2021. Due to technical difficulties, the station was not operating between July 17 and October 27.

8.2.1.1 Recently Completed and Proposed / Planned Baseline Studies

The air quality baseline will be revised to include the previous calendar year regional data up to December 31, 2022, and federal and provincial air quality criteria will be updated to reflect any changes. Particulate and metal deposition data measured by sites' dust fall programs will be updated to include December 31, 2022.

8.2.2 Noise

The New Polaris site is not currently in operation and experiences little to no vehicular traffic or human activity. Project components not within New Polaris, such as proposed tote roads and barge landing, are proposed for location in areas without significant human activities. The current noise levels at New Polaris, proposed tote road sites and barge landing site are consistent with natural conditions. Noise and vibration

studies to gauge potential noise and vibration effects associated with the project would be conducted as part of early project development stages.

At each monitoring location, a Model 2250 Bruel and Kjaer Type I integrating sound level meter was used to collect noise measurements and to record audible sound for 24 hours. During the noise survey, weather data were collected using Kestrel or 5500 pocket weather meters from Nielsen Kellermen, set up near the noise monitoring sites. Noise from sources not representative of normal conditions at the noise monitoring sites were deemed invalid and filtered out. Data from the weather meters, audio recordings, and site notes will be used for the interpretation and filtration of the logged noise data.

8.2.3 Light

Existing light conditions near the mine site are influenced by existing mining and forestry operations along with light sources from Atlin and Tulsequah River area. Baseline light monitoring was conducted in 2018 to quantify existing conditions at various locations. Baseline light measurements were undertaken at seven sites during a new moon to determine the baseline conditions for values of light trespass (light output from the project perimeter on vertical surface receptors) and levels of sky glow (ratio of upward-directed light of total lighting) within the project area. Measurements using a photometer were carried out to establish existing levels of light trespass. The measurements were taken during a period of clear skies, after astronomical twilight and before the moon rise between 8:40 PM and 11:30 PM. A sky quality meter and night-time photographs of the local night sky were used to help establish the existing sky glow levels in the direction of the project area.

There is no historical quantitative information regarding existing light levels for the mine site; however, given the limited activity in the area, it is anticipated that baseline conditions are those of a natural environment.

8.2.4 Hydrology

The project is located within the watershed of Taku and Tulsequah rivers which contain glaciers and permanent ice coverage. A typical hydrological year is considered to occur as four main regimes:

- Winter: negligible streamflow because of low temperatures. This does differ with altitude range within the watershed.
- Spring: rather high flows result from snowmelt during freshet. Freshet stream flows depend on watershed altitude and portion of snow-receiving areas compared to the whole catchment. Small, downstream catchments (where snowpack melts in a few days after snow event) could be of completely different regime.
- Summer: moderate to high flows for non-glacierized catchments. Peak flows often result from extreme rainfall events, rather than snowmelt. For catchments at higher altitudes, high snowmelt-driven discharges could occur late in summer.
- Fall: Moderate to low flows (base-flow), accompanied by rainfall-driven flows. These events can generate higher flows than that of freshet season.

Local hydrology is dominated by the Tulsequah River system. The Tulsequah River originates from several glaciers located approximately 10 km upstream of the existing mine site. The Tulsequah River flows south to a confluence with the Taku River, approximately 10 km downstream of the existing mine site. The Taku River is a transboundary river, flowing west into Alaska, and into the Pacific Ocean, 25 km downstream of the Canada-United States border. The Tulsequah River is a braided system characterized by migrating channels, variable flow, and high concentrations of suspended sediment. These characteristics arise from large, rapid floods occurring in the Tulsequah River system. The flood events originate when headwater glacial lakes dammed by ice release large volumes of water, a phenomenon known as “Jökulhlaup”. Historically, two lakes are responsible for jökulhlaups occurring in the Tulsequah River valley: Tulsequah Lake and Lake No Lake. These lakes fill and release water annually, creating large flood pulses that inundate the Tulsequah River valley. Peak flows typically occur from June to August and low flows primarily occur in January and February, while jökulhlaups can occur at any time throughout the year. Anecdotally, based on information gathered during community engagement efforts, due to receding glacier activity Tulsequah Lake is no longer active, and Lake- No Lake is now the only lake causing the Jökulhlaup events.

Most surface water draining the existing mine site flows within Whitewater Creek, which flows down a steep canyon at the north end of the study area, immediately adjacent to the existing camp infrastructure. At the valley bottom, the creek flows south, parallel to the Tulsequah River. Whitewater Creek flows through the existing mine site, along the airstrip to its confluence with the Tulsequah River approximately 3 km downstream. Sawmill Creek, a small tributary to Whitewater Creek, also flows through the local study area, entering Whitewater Creek immediately south of the existing mine site. A small side channel of the Tulsequah River also flows into Whitewater Creek about 1 km south of the existing mine site during periods of high flow.

Hydrological measurement stations installed during previous studies on the project site for water quality monitoring were used to measure hydrological characteristics within New Polaris. The general hydrological regime of watercourses within the project area, in terms of average flows, low summer and winter flows, and high flows, have also been characterized. Snowpack surveying was also conducted in addition to hydrometric monitoring (water level and watercourse flow). Climate variables, which are a key input to the hydrological baseline, have been monitored as part of air quality baseline data collection program and as part of the surface water hydrology baseline data collection program.

The open water, high-flow period extends from early May until late October, with low-flow periods the rest of the year. Annual peak flows occur due to snowmelt during the spring freshet between late May and mid-July, glacial melt in the summer, and autumn rain events in mid-September and October. The hydrological regime affects water quality by diluting concentrations of dissolved solids during the open water period, while increasing sediment load and transport, causing high concentrations of suspending sediments and particulate-associated metals.

- To develop an understanding of the local flow regime and hydraulic characteristics of the site, a network of nine hydrometric stations was established. These stations are:
- S04 -Downstream of Whitewater Creek at the confluence with Tulsequah side channel
- S08 -Whitewater Creek, upstream of the project site, downstream of the confluence with Kitchen Slough

- S09 -Whitewater Creek, upstream of the project site, upstream of the confluence with Kitchen Slough
- S13- Sawmill Creek at the confluence with Whitewater Creek
- S15 - Wilms Creek at the confluence of one of the tributaries
- S16 - Whitewater Creek at the project site, West of the airstrip
- S17 - Tulsequah River side channel, downstream, at the confluence with Tulsequah main channel
- S19 - Whitewater Creek, downstream of the confluence with Sawmill Creek
- S20 - Tulsequah River side channel, upstream of the confluence with Whitewater Creek

Seven hydrometric stations were situated within the surface water study area, strategically positioned along Whitewater Creek at confluence points and critical site facilities. The regular measurement of flow at these stations significantly enhances the understanding of hydrologic behaviors and the spectrum of high and low flow conditions. The map in **Figure 8-1** illustrates the locations of the proposed hydrometric stations.

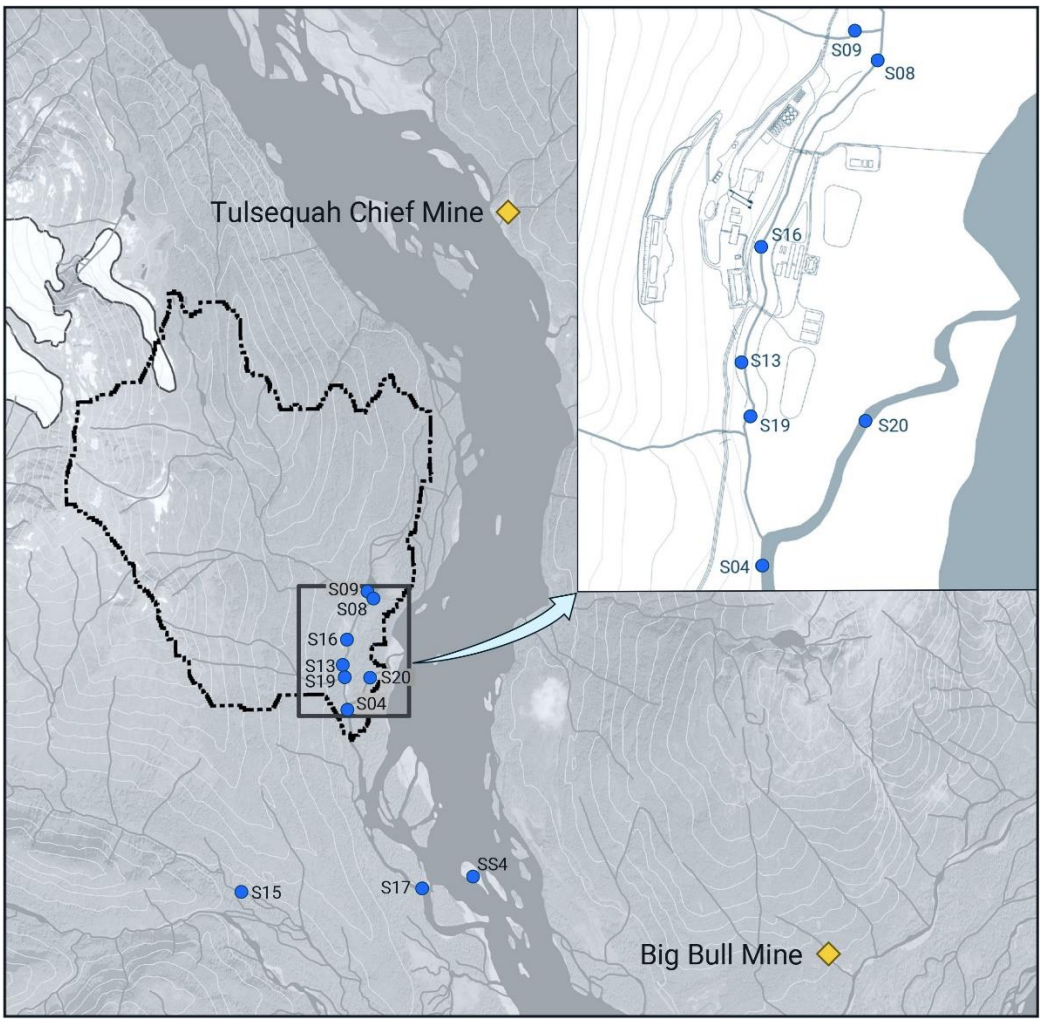


Figure 8-1 Locations of Hydrometric Stations in Taku and Tulsequah Watersheds

Field visits and investigations facilitated monthly water level and discharge measurements at all nine stations; however, access to certain stations was hindered by adverse weather conditions or operational constraints, particularly during the fall and winter months. Water level loggers were deployed at three stations. Additionally, MAP delineates sub-catchment boundaries and divisions.

The primary watercourse on the site is Whitewater Creek, with AJ Creek and Sawmill Creek, along with an unnamed tributary, converging into it downstream. Monitoring stations were positioned below each of these confluences to determine their relationship to Whitewater Creek and the broader site context.

As part of the baseline investigations spanning 2021 and 2022, hydrometric parameters encompassing water level and watercourse flow were collected. These measurements aimed to characterize hydrological variations within the creeks and watercourses traversing the site or flowing in proximity to the project area. Moreover, insights from prior aquatic baseline studies (Gartner Lee, 2006) pertaining to water level and flow at the New Polaris Project site were merged with recent data, although their limited duration precludes extensive long-term analysis. These studies were instrumental in validating estimates grounded in existing weather station data.

Notably, measurements obtained from the stations mentioned above fall short in estimating peak flows and extreme water levels. To bridge this data gap and facilitate the estimation of design peak flows, a regional hydrological analysis was undertaken. The New Polaris Surface Water Baseline Report describes the specifics of this analysis, pivotal for both operational water availability and the conceptual design of water management structures.

8.2.4.1 Baseline Studies Recently Completed and Proposed / Planned

Streamflow monitoring is on-going for project streams, and the hydrological assessment will be updated with additional information ensuring that key locations are addressed.

Additional baseline studies in support of the project include:

- Identifying key stream crossings along mine area
- Reviewing and compiling flow data at gauged key stream crossings (if any)
- Estimating flow characteristics (mean, flood and low flows) at key stream crossings.
- Groundwater level monitoring in Flannigan Slough

A continuation of baseline flow measurements is currently on-going on a monthly basis to supplement the existing baseline program. In addition, two additional monitoring stations (Roger's Creek and Wilms Creek) have been established.

8.2.5 Water Quality and Aquatic Health

8.2.5.1 Surface water quality

A 2021 surface water quality monitoring program involved sampling at 16 locations (**Figure 8-2**) between December 2020 and December 2021. The study area focused heavily on the Whitewater Creek watershed, including areas potentially impacted by the proposed mine design. The 2021 sampling program closely replicated the sampling conducted in 2006, 2007 and 2015 by GLL to maintain consistency in data collection over the years to determine whether the water quality at the mine site is changing due to natural variation. Field collection methods were consistent with standard ECCC (Water Survey of Canada) methods (Environment Canada, 1999) and, where appropriate, with previous monitoring at the site. The monitoring program followed Technical Guidance 6 on Water and Air Baseline Monitoring Guidance Document for Mine Proponents and Operators (ENV, 2012b).

Water quality samples were analyzed for general chemistry (pH, alkalinity, colour, turbidity, total dissolved solids), nutrients (SO4, total nitrogen, total organic carbon, NH4), total suspended solids, total metals, and dissolved metals. Results were compared to the BC Ambient Water Quality Guidelines. In-situ water quality field parameters, including temperature (°C), pH (pH units), dissolved oxygen (% saturation and mg/L), conductivity (µS/cm), turbidity (NTU), and oxidation-reduction potential (mV), were also collected.

Several exceedances were detected at watercourses associated in the project area, including exceedances of total and dissolved metals. Exceedances of total metals appears to be related to high sediment loads and is not unexpected in glacially fed watercourses. Concentrations of dissolved metals are overall much lower though exceedances of arsenic, iron, manganese, and zinc have been observed at various locations. Analytical results of the 2021 sampling program have generally been consistent with historical sampling.

A continuation of baseline surface water quality collection is currently on-going on a monthly basis to collect in situ field measurements and surface water samples (including preparation of QA/QC samples including replicates, field blank, and travel blank):

- Three along Whitewater Creek (S04, S09, S19)
- Two along the Tulsequah River (upstream and downstream of the site; S32 and SS4)
- Two along the Taku River (upstream and downstream of the confluence with the Tulsequah River; SS7 and SS8)
- One at the portal location

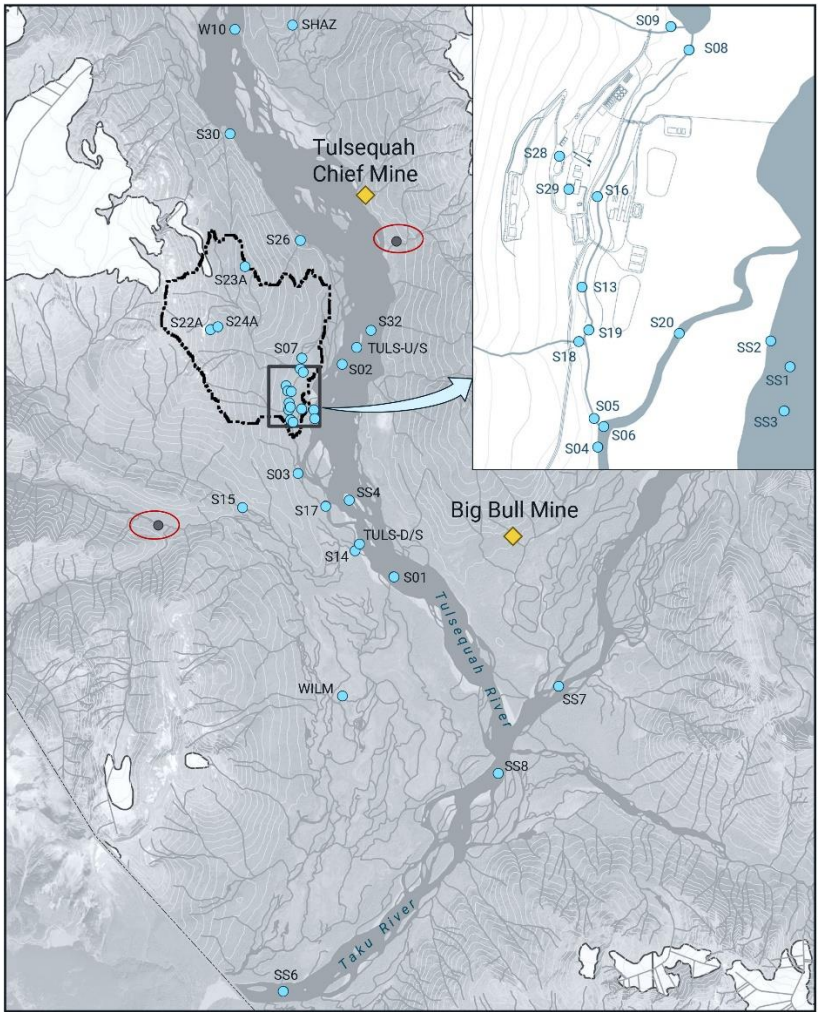


Figure 8-2 Surface Water Study Area

8.2.5.2 Groundwater quality

A 2021 groundwater quality monitoring program involved water quality at seven groundwater wells and two newly established monitoring wells between December 2020 and December 2021. Surface water sampling at selected locations in the project area has continued through 2022, 2023 and is continuing during 2024. Additional sampling locations have been added at the airstrip location with sampling beginning mid-2024.CCME-FAL guidelines were used as thresholds for concentrations of detectable parameters in groundwater samples. A map of the groundwater sampling locations is presented in **Figure 8-3**.

At the legacy tailings deposits to the south of New Polaris (BH7-D, BH7-S & BH10-D), dissolved zinc and manganese exceedances were identified. At the old mill site (BH9-D & BH9-S), exceedances of dissolved zinc and dissolved manganese were identified. At BH-1 and BH-2, exceedances dissolved manganese were identified. Dissolved zinc concentrations also exceeded CCME-FAL at BH-1. Total suspended solids exceeded CCME-FAL at BH-1, BH7-D, BH9-S, BH9-D and the newly installed monitoring wells (MW21-01 & MW21-02). Additionally, dissolved manganese and dissolved zinc exceedances were identified at MW21 02.

A continuation of baseline groundwater quality collection is currently on-going on a monthly basis to collect in situ field measurements and surface water samples (including preparation of QA/QC samples including replicates, field blank, and travel blank):

- Four monitoring; including water levels, downloading dataloggers (four) and barologger (one) and correct data for atmospheric pressure.
- Additional sites including near the CSF and Flannigan's Slough

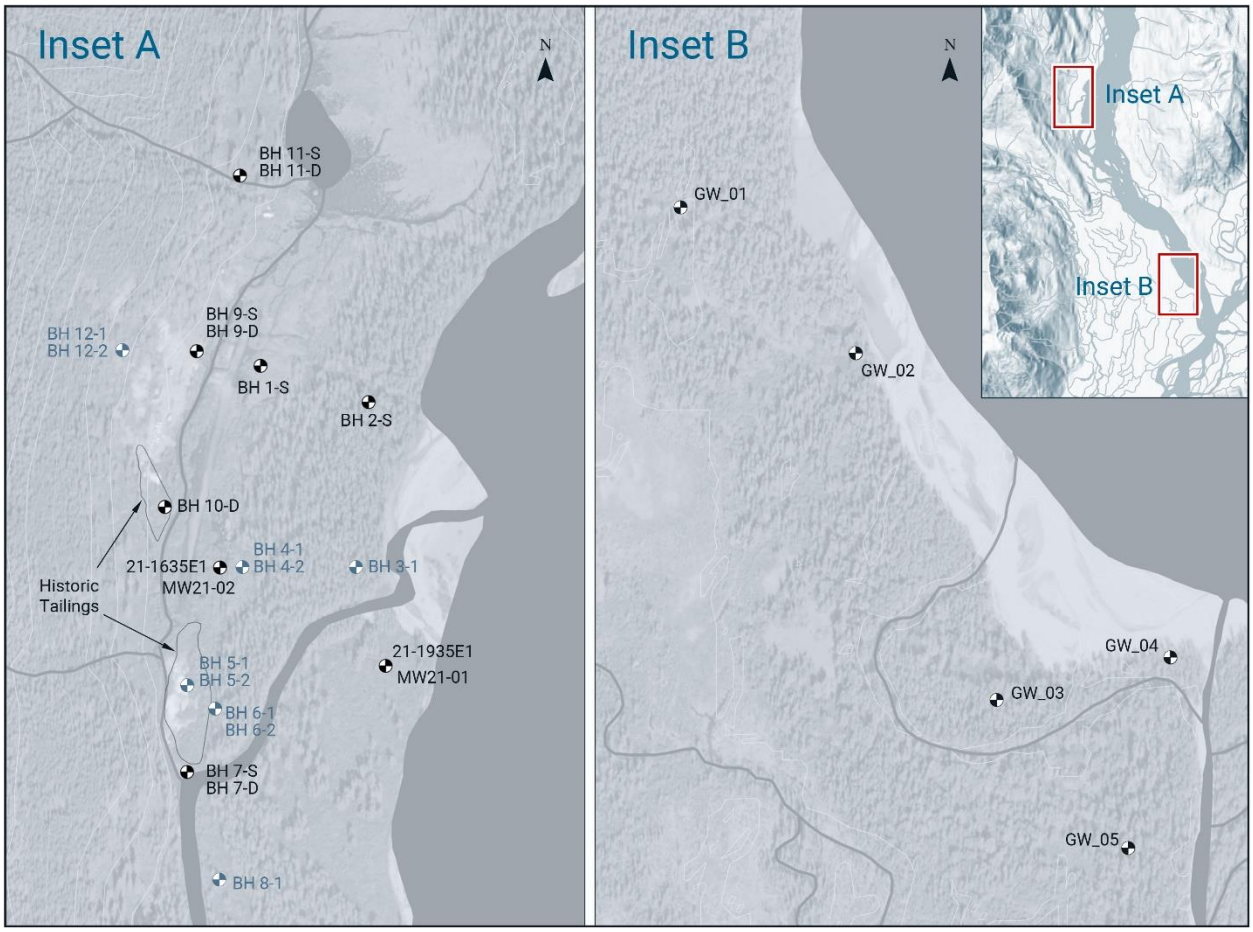


Figure 8-3 Ground Water Sampling Locations (2024)

8.2.6 Hydrogeology

The project is in the watershed of the Taku and Tulsequah rivers which contain glaciers and perpetual ice coverage. These glaciers originated during the late Pleistocene period and were responsible for the rivers' broad valleys and steep mountains. The majority of the area's glaciers branch from the Muir ice cap, northwest of the Taku River.

Hydrogeological investigations were conducted in 2006 and 2007 by GLL, and in 2021 by Hemmera as part of data collection of current environmental conditions. There were twenty-one historic groundwater wells at New Polaris. As part of a groundwater monitoring study conducted in 2021, Hemmera evaluated all the groundwater wells. Seven of 21 wells were considered viable for groundwater monitoring with

the remainder not being located or having lost functionality. Five wells that were non-functional were rehabilitated, and two new monitoring wells were installed resulting in a total of 7 functional groundwater wells. Groundwater monitoring is ongoing at these locations. Two boreholes were established in 2021 for packer testing to assess hydraulic conductivity and lithology.

8.2.7 Fish and Fish Habitat

The ENV's Technical Guidance 6 *Environmental Management Act* Applications, Water and Air Baseline Monitoring Guidance Document for Mine Proponents and Operators (ENV, 2012a) defines the baseline study requirements and information considerations for a mineral development project in BC. Therefore, the fish and fish habitat baseline program is designed to meet the requirements and information needs of the ENV Technical Guidance 6 (ENV, 2012a). The results of this baseline study will be used to inform mine planning and to assess potential project effects on fish and fish habitat, and if required, support an application for Authorization under Section 35(2) of the *Fisheries Act.*

For regulatory agencies to evaluate the effects of mine development on fish and fish habitat, baseline data collection must capture detailed information on fish populations and the habitats they use to complete their life history (ENV, 2012a). The fish and fish habitat baseline sampling program assesses fish abundance, distribution and community structure, and also to form an understanding of the fish and fish habitat values potentially affected by the project. Specific tasks associated with fish and fish habitat data collection included:

- Spring spawning surveys
- Reconnaissance-level fish and fish habitat assessments
- Detailed habitat assessments
- Fish abundance estimates
- Fall spawning surveys.

Whitewater Creek is a small creek that runs through the mine site and joins the Tulsequah River approximately four kilometers downstream from the mine site. A side channel of the Tulsequah River also flows into Whitewater Creek about one kilometer downstream of the mine site.

Extensive aquatic field programs, and associated reporting, were carried out by GLL in 2006, and in 2007 (up to August) and Hemmera Geochem Inc in 2021 and 2022. Moreover, those programs were building on existing data collected in association with past mining activities.

Within the study area, eight species of fish have been captured; six salmonid species (Coho salmon, Chinook salmon, Pink salmon, Dolly Varden, Rainbow Trout, and Sockeye salmon), stickleback, and sculpin. Fisheries surveys in 2006, 2007, 2015 and 2021 indicated that coho salmon, dolly varden and three-spined stickleback are the most abundant fish species in the study area streams. Rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, coastrange sculpin, and slimy sculpin were present in lesser quantities. Among the findings, limited numbers of juvenile Chinook salmon were recorded in Whitewater Creek, Shazah Creek, and Wilm's Creek, although no adult specimens were sighted in either 2021 or 2022. Areas assessed during the 2021 and 2022 field programs included Whitewater Creek, tributaries crossed by the proposed tote road, portions of the Tulsequah and Taku Rivers, and two potential reference sites that are not anticipated to be affected by Project activities No juvenile sockeye salmon were encountered within the surveyed watersheds; but adult sockeye were observed engaging in spawning activities in Whitewater Creek during both 2021 and 2022.

Regarding metal concentrations in fish tissue, sculpins were found to contain high metal concentrations of aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, iron, lead, nickel, mercury, and zinc. Coastrange sculpin tissue from Whitewater Creek was found with the highest metal concentrations compared to those in Wilm's Creek and Shazah Creek. Tissue metal concentrations in Wilm's Creek and Shazah Creek were similar, except selenium which were higher in Shazah Creek. In addition to this, Whitewater Creek dolly varden collected in 2018 and 2019, were found to have higher concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, and zinc relative to fish caught in the Tulsequah River.

From a review of possible sources, it was found that fish tissue results for Whitewater Creek were in general agreement with water and depositional sediment quality results for Whitewater Creek, with exceedances of the water (CCME, BCMOE) and sediment quality guidelines (WSQG) for arsenic, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, and zinc within Whitewater Creek. As such, it appears that depositional sediment and water quality conditions may be resulting in increased metals within coastrange and dolly varden whole body tissue.

The Taku and Tulsequah rivers are essential for providing corridors to smaller river networks that contain important spawning and rearing habitat for fish, especially salmonids. Whitewater Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat for several salmonid species. Flannigan Slough, a large wetland located just south of the New Polaris mine site, contains excellent fish habitat (GLL, 2007a).

Benthic invertebrates were sampled in 2006 and 2021. Samples obtained from Whitewater Creek were dominated by dipterans. Diversity and abundance were observed to decrease with increasing distance downstream in Whitewater Creek.

Table 8-2 lists the species documented within Tulsequah River (FIDQ, 2022). Due to hydraulic connectivity between Tulsequah River, Whitewater Creek and Taku River, fish presence is considered similar between watercourses.

Table 8-2 Fish Species Documented within Tulsequah River (FIDQ, 2022)

Species	Scientific Name	Reduced Risk Work Window (BCMOF, 2018)
Arctic Grayling	Thymallus arcticus	January 1 – February 28
Chinook Salmon	Oncorhynchus tshawytscha	April 1 – September 15
Chum Salmon	Oncorhynchus keta	May 1 – July 31
Coastrange Sculpin	Cottus aleuticus	-
Coho Salmon	Oncorhynchus kisutch	April 1 – August 15
Cutthroat Trout	Oncorhynchus clarkii	September 1 – November 1
Dolly Varden	Salvelinus malma	July 1 – August 15
Eulachon	Thaleichthys pacificus	June 15 – March 15
Green Sturgeon	Acipenser medirostris	November 1 – April 30
Longfin Smelt	Spirinchus thaleichthys	-
Mountain Whitefish	Prosopium williamsoni	-

Species	Scientific Name	Reduced Risk Work Window (BCMOF, 2018)
Northern Pike	Esox lucius	-
Pacific Lamprey	Entosphenus tridentatus	-
Pink Salmon	Oncorhynchus gorbuscha	March 15 – July 31
Rainbow Trout	Oncorhynchus mykiss	October 1 – November 30
River Lamprey	Lampetra fluviatilis	-
Round Whitefish	Prosopium cylindraceum	-
Slimy Sculpin	Cottus cognatus	-

During the 2021 data collection study, species composition in the local study area was consistent with the results of earlier studies and typical of a coastal watershed. Species captured during 2021 sampling efforts included:

- Coho Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)
- Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
- Dolly Varden (Salvelinus malma)
- Threespine Stickleback (Gasterosteus aculeatus)
- Slimy Sculpin (Cottus cognatus)
- Prickly Sculpin (Cottus asper)
- Coast Range Sculpin (Cottus aleuticus)

In total, 794 fish were caught in 2021, with 690 caught in Whitewater Creek, 13 in Wilms Creek, 43 in Shazah Creek, and 31 in the Tulsequah River. Juvenile coho salmon had the highest catch per unit effort (CPUE) in Whitewater Creek. Threespine stickleback had the second highest CPUE in Whitewater Creek followed by Dolly Varden. In Shazah Creek, Dolly Varden had the highest CPUE, followed by coho salmon. In Wilms Creek coho salmon had the highest CPUE followed by slimy sculpin. In the Tulsequah River, threespine stickleback had the highest CPUE. This is due to the high number of threespine stickleback caught in the backchannel of the Tulsequah River that drains into Whitewater Creek.

The CPUE for all electrofishing was very low in Wilms Creek and Shazah Creek. This is likely attributed to the high suspended sediment load that persisted in Wilms Creek and Shazah Creek during the sampling.

Aerial spawning surveys were conducted on August 30th, September 14th, and October 29th to identify any salmonids that were spawning in the local and regional study areas. The survey identified spawning in Whitewater Creek in August and October, in Shazah Creek in October, and within Wilms Creek in October.

Whitewater Creek was assessed in 2021 and was evaluated as having excellent spawning, rearing, and overwintering habitat within most surveyed locations. Spawning locations along with survey routes as shown in **Figure 8-4**. Some locations along three of six reaches exhibited low to moderate habitat. Excellent spawning habitat was characterized by reeds, gravels, and flows, in addition to observations of spawning salmon. Excellent rearing habitat was characterized by extensive pools, low flows and presence of cover and large woody debris. Excellent overwintering habitat was characterized by extensive pools.

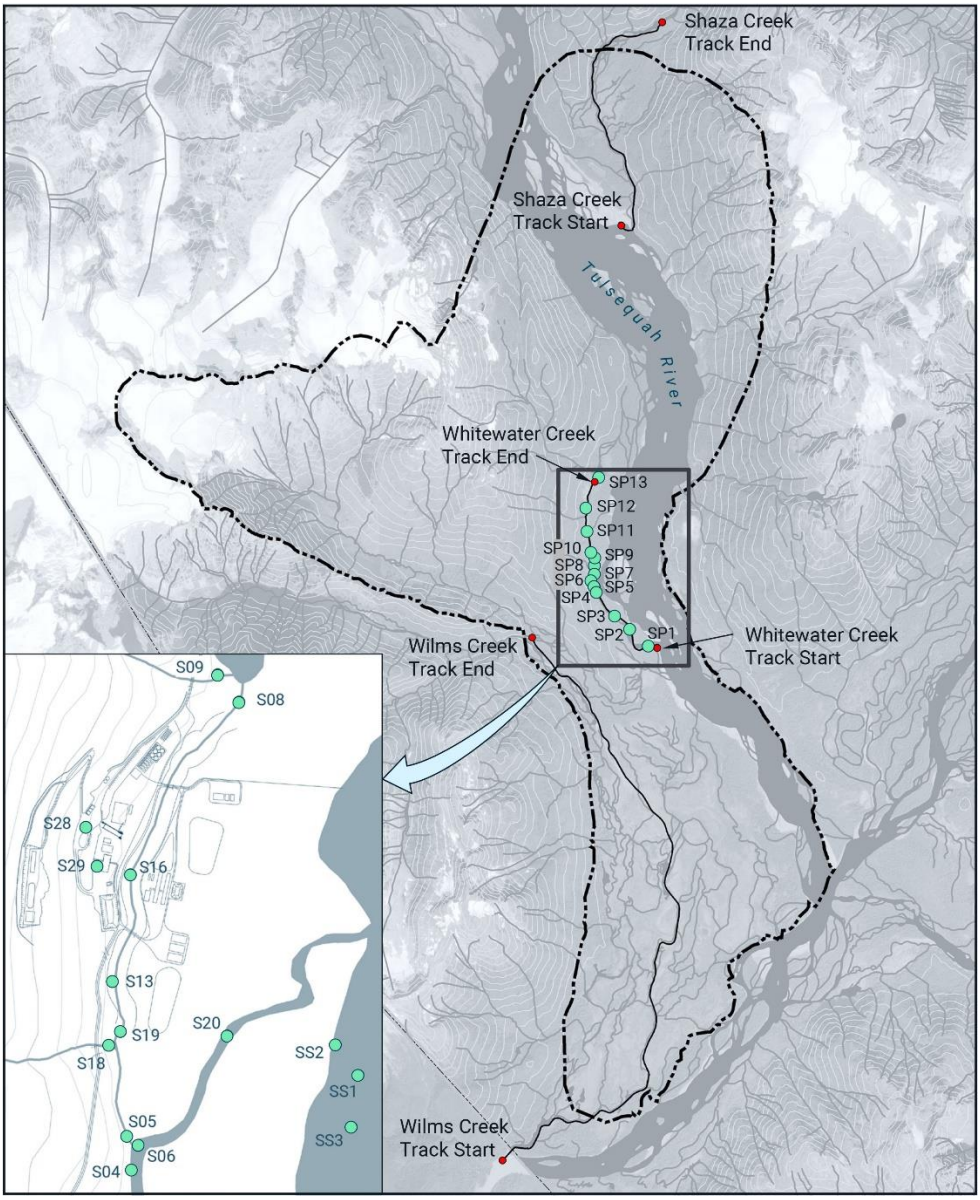


Figure 8-4 Spawning survey flying routes and documented spawning locations in Whitewater Creek. Soils, Terrain, and Terrain Stability

8.2.8 Soils and Terrain

The New Polaris mine site is located at an elevation of 40 meters above sea level (masl). Regional topography increases steeply to the west of the mine and decreases towards the low-lying banks of the Tulsequah River.

The proposed barge site tote road is located at an elevation of between 40 and 20 masl with similar regional topography, with elevations increasing to the west and decreasing to the east. The barge landing site is located at the elevation of the riverbank, between 10 and 20 masl.

Surficial geography at the mine site and proposed barge landing tote road is described as fluviatile gravel, sand, silt associated with glacial outwash, and may also be comprised of till, alpine moraine, and undifferentiated colluvium. The surface material is considered quaternary and recent (Souther, 1970). With the continued implementation of pre-construction studies, site-specific soil data is anticipated.

Terrain data were collected to fulfill the requirements for terrain and terrain stability and soil erosion potential listed in provincial guidance documents (Government of BC, BC ENV and Forest Service BC, 1999; Howes & Kenk, 1997; RIC, 1995).

Appendix 1 of the Application Requirements for a Permit Approving the Mine Plan and Reclamation Program Pursuant to the *Mines Act* requires a soil survey of the mine footprint at a scale of 1:5,000 following methods and soil survey procedures outlined in the Field Manual for Describing Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2nd Edition (BC Ministry of Forests and Range and BC Ministry of Environment, 2010).

8.2.8.1 Soils, Terrain and Terrain Stability

A combined field program with vegetation will be completed focusing on representatively sampling the terrestrial ecosystems. Plot data will adhere to protocols outlined in the Terrain Classification System of British Columbia (Howes and Kenk, 1997) and the Canadian System of Soil Classification, 3rd Edition (Soil Classification Working Group [SCWG], 1998). The field plot data will be incorporated into preliminary mapping, and bio terrain polygons will be reviewed, and attributes revised where new field data is identified.

8.2.9 Geochemistry

Flotation tailings and most vein rocks at New Polaris are not considered to be acid generating, due to high carbonate content, although some individual veins do have potential to become acid generating. Overall, the footwall rocks are considered non-acid-generating, but localized areas of possibly acid -generating rock material are present. The hangingwall rocks are also considered to be non-acid generating. Mineralogical analysis indicates that carbonate mineral species available for acid neutralization are relatively abundant in all rock zones. For hangingwall and footwall zone rocks with a neutralization potential of less than 200 equivalent kilograms calcium carbonate (CaCO3) per tonne non-carbonate minerals provide additional neutralization potential.

Based on static testing of five flotation tailings samples, tailings are not expected to be acid generating. The flotation tailings sulphide sulphur content is typically less than 0.3 weight % and the corresponding carbonate is greater than 3.5 weight %. Despite one sample containing a sulphide sulphur content of 0.36 weight %, an abundance of neutralizing material results in a neutralizing potential ratio (NPR) of 41 which is well above the NPR of 4, considered the lower NPR threshold for non-acid generating materials. NPR is the ratio of neutralizing potential to acid generating potential in rocks.

Total metal analyses and leachate extraction test results for hangingwall rocks, vein rocks (ore) and footwall rocks indicate the potential to leach arsenic and antimony. This is more prevalent in the vein rocks (ore) where up to 4% by weight of arsenopyrite is present in some samples, although elevated arsenic and antimony concentrations in leachate also occurred from some footwall and hangingwall zone rocks.

By far the highest levels of arsenic and antimony occur in the ore vein which will be processed in the plant to recover its gold values. During processing operations, most of the antimony and arsenic will be recovered into the flotation concentrate, which will be shipped offsite.

To avoid the risk of metal leaching in a wet storage facility the plant tailings will be filtered and dry stacked for co-storage with mine waste rock in a combined storage facility (CSF) rather than being deposited into a wet tailings storage facility. As they are placed into the storage facility the deposited tailings and waste rock will be compacted to reduce water penetration. The facility will also be bermed to prevent surface runoff water entering the facility and contacting the tailings. Rainwater that falls inside the facility will be collected and directed to the water treatment plant to remove any suspended solids and other contaminants prior to recycling to the process plant or to the water treatment plant prior to discharge.

To minimize the volume of tailings requiring long term surface storage, a maximum amount of tailings will be thickened, and pumped underground to backfill mine openings created during the mining operations. It is estimated that 40% of the tailings generated will be used for backfill and 60% will be stored on surface at the Combined Storage facility designed for this purpose.

Additional ARD/ML testing is in progress at SGS labs to confirm the rock characteristics results from previous testing of the various rock types encountered during mining operations and the process plant tailings. The knowledge gained from this test work will be used to inform the design of the CSF as well as water treatment needs and ensure that the facility design and operating protocols are put in place to ensure protection of the environment from Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching risks associated with the mining and processing operations.

Various rock type being tested and their characteristics are shown in the tables below

Lithology	Statistic	Paste pH	TIC	$CaCO_3$	C(T)	S(T)	$S(SO_4)$	$S(S^{-2})$	Insoluble S	AP	Modified	Net Modified	NPR
			%	NP	%	%	%	%	%		NP	NP	
Low Grade Ore													
C-Vein (n=6)	min	8.51	2.20	183.33	2.49	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.03	1.88	179.00	14.66	1.09
	max	9.27	4.19	349.17	4.19	5.99	0.03	5.39	0.57	168.44	296.03	294.16	157.88
	avg	9.05	3.32	276.94	3.44	1.50	0.03	1.34	0.15	41.98	244.66	202.68	49.14
Y-Vein (n=11)	min	8.74	0.11	9.17	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	1.25	24.63	24.63	5.22
	max	9.45	5.25	437.50	5.47	1.77	0.01	1.43	0.34	44.69	391.00	352.25	253.78
	avg	9.17	3.27	272.80	3.44	0.74	0.01	0.65	0.15	20.22	241.30	222.92	70.96
Waste Rock													
Drill core (n=23)	min	8.97	0.12	10.00	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.31	22.25	13.50	2.54
	max	9.77	4.55	379.17	4.67	2.18	0.01	1.54	0.64	48.13	339.70	332.83	1040.00
	avg	9.29	1.85	153.88	1.96	0.31	0.01	0.27	0.09	8.45	147.86	140.88	156.06
Historic waste (grab sample) (n=5)	min	4.17	2.02	168.33	0.05	0.42	0.02	0.40	0.02	12.50	-11.38	-152.63	-0.09
	max	8.95	2.65	220.83	2.66	11.19	1.89	4.52	4.78	141.25	194.40	181.90	15.55
	avg	6.67	2.34	194.58	1.31	3.82	0.61	1.25	2.08	39.00	66.76	27.76	5.34

S(S-2) = Sulphide sulphur
AP = Acid Potential
NP = Neutralization Potential
NNP = Net Neutralization Potential
NPR = Neutralization Potential Ratio
TIC = Total Inorganic Carbon
S(T) = Total sulphur
S(SO4) = Sulphate sulphur

Sample ID	Paste pH	TIC	$CaCO_3$	S(T)	$S(SO_4)$	$S(S^{-2})$	Insoluble S	AP	Modified NP	NNP NP-AP	NPR NP/AP	ARD Classification (based on NPR)
	pH	%	NP	%	%	%	%	Kg $CaCO_3$/ tonne	Kg $CaCO_3$/ tonne	Kg $CaCO_3$/ tonne		
T2- Co-disposal	8.80	3.25	270.8	0.193	<0.01	0.11	0.08	3.4	248.9	245.5	72.4	NPAG
HC1-Precomp 1+2	9.3 0	1.76	146.7	0.267	<0.01	0.17	0.10	5.3	149.5	144.2	28.1	NPAG
T3- PAG	6.38	0.87	72.5	3.741	0.47	1.1	2.17	34.4	64.4	30.1	1.87	Uncertain
HC2- LGO	9.01	3.20	266.7	1.481	<0.01	1.35	0.13	42.2	245.8	203.6	5.83	NPAG
T1- Flotation Tails	8.72	4.51	375.8	0.145	<0.01	0.12	0.03	3.8	340.8	337.1	90.88	NPAG

Conclusions from ongoing ARD/ML test work include:

1. Waste rock was classified as NPAG, except for three samples of historic waste rock. C-vein rocks from the previous assessment were considered likely as non-acid generating due to an elevated carbonate content.
2. Three out of the five historic waste rock samples were classified as PAG. Decline in pH and high sulphate concentrations are indicators of acid generation and leaching of arsenic, antimony, cadmium, copper, lead and zinc above the BCFAL. However, the representativeness of these samples with respect to the reactivity of future development waste rock is unclear at the current time.
3. All but one HC2-LGO (Humidity Cell 2 -Low Grade Ore) samples were classified as NPAG. NPAG HC2-LGO samples contained sulphide-sulphur up to 1.4%wt. and were considered to be at risk of generating neutral pH mine drainage containing elevated arsenic and antimony concentrations above the BCFAL. HC2-LGO should be stockpiled separately, and longer-term contact water management may be required if the material will be stored permanently on surface.
4. Humidity cell testing conducted on flotation tails indicated leaching of arsenic, molybdenum, cadmium, cobalt, copper, nickel, and zinc. Subsequent testing on T2-Co-disposal materials, and waste rock composites confirmed that tailings are NPAG. The T1-tailings and HC1-precomposite samples showed highest tendency for metal leaching, with arsenic and antimony being the contaminants of particular concern.
5. Arsenopyrite has been analysed in HC2-LGO, waste rock, and historic waste rock samples. The Flotation tail and T2-Co-disposal samples didn't identify arsenopyrite, although test method detection limits were elevated. T2-Co-disposal of waste rock with tailings should help reduce water infiltration and limit oxygen diffusion (both required for sulphide oxidation), which should help control arsenic release.
6. Stibnite, a sulphidic antimony mineral was identified in mineralogy testing of ore samples and likely responsible for the elevated antimony leaching observed from mine materials.
7. All mine materials tested contain elevated solid-phase and leachable arsenic and antimony concentrations. Arsenic and antimony will likely be constituents of primary concern as these are prone to leaching under circum-neutral pH conditions. This conclusion is supported by the presence of elevated arsenic, and to a lesser extent antimony, in portal water samples.
8. The limited testing of a single composite rock sample representative of construction rock indicated a potential risk of elevated antimony and to a lesser extent, arsenic leaching.
9. Calcite as primary neutralization agent has been measured in HC2-LGO sample 2021-10-24-19Y and in all humidity cell samples. High concentration of dolomite (30.8 wt.%) were measured in HC2-LGO as sole carbonate source of neutralization potential. All other kinetic cell samples contain both carbonate and dolomite as source of neutralization potential.
10. Results from the humidity cell test can be used to calculate metal leach rates from all mine waste samples tested. Along with the leach tests results, the humidity test results will be used to generate geochemical source-terms that will be used as input to a site water quality model. The geochemistry characterization program can also be used to provide input and recommendations to engineering design, water management plans, and mitigation measures for the project.

The aggregate material used for construction will be recovered from the historic flood plain of the Tulsequah River. This material contains no sulphide minerals so it will not pose any risk for acid rock drainage or metal leaching.

A project-specific ML/ARD management plan will be developed during the mine permitting phase. The ML/ARD Management Plan will specify best practices to minimize the potential for ML/ARD generation from mine operation and closure. The management plan will consider geochemical reactivity of the historical mine materials based on further study.

8.2.10 Ecosystems and Vegetation

The New Polaris Project is in the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains physiographic region in British Columbia. The area is characterized by extreme relief, and extensive recent glaciation. The steep terrain and seismic activity make the area prone to avalanches, rockfalls, and slides (GLL, 2007b). The project site is located approximately 20 km east of the Muir ice cap and the Tulsequah glacier terminates at the head of the Tulsequah River.

The vegetation is typical of northern temperature rain forest, consisting primarily of fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar forest on the hillsides and aspen and alder groves in the river valley (BGC, 2015). Both mountain goat and moose are found year-round in the New Polaris study area (GLL, 2007b). Canada geese and trumpeter swans regularly utilize nearby floodplain wetlands, such as Shazah Slough and Flannigan Slough, as nesting habitat.

Vegetation surveys were conducted in 2021. Vegetation species collected for sampling included red-osier dogwood (Cornus sericea), willow (Salix spp.), highbush-cranberry (Viburnum edule), and oval-leaved blueberry (Vaccinium ovalifolium). The most common species collected were red-osier dogwood and highbush cranberry. No invasive or rare plants were observed during the 2021 surveys. A search of the Conservation Data Center's iMap indicates an occurrence of cryptic paw (Nephroma occultum) approximately .33.5 km south of the mine site and 4 km north of the Tulsequah-Taku Rivers confluence. This species is provincially blue-listed and is listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of *Species at Risk Act*. **Table 8-3** summarizes vegetation and ecosystems that have been observed in the project area that are of federal or provincial conservation concern which may be sensitive to development.

Table 8-3 Vegetation Species and Ecosystems of Conservation Concern Observed in Project Area

Species Or Ecosystem Common Name	Latin Name	SARA Schedule 1 Status	BC Status
Cryptic paw lichen	Nephroma occultum	Special concern	Blue
Floodplain	-	-	-
Old-growth forest	-	-	-
Wetlands	-	-	-

8.2.11 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Existing conditions for wildlife and wildlife habitat will be described in detail as part of the EAC Application using a combination of available information and data collected from wildlife surveys specifically for the project. In 2021, wildlife studies were undertaken to obtain the necessary information including:

- Large mammal survey
- Bat survey
- Waterfowl survey
- Songbird and swallow point counts.

Large mammal surveys included a combination of winter moose (Alces alces) surveys and a remote camera program, Flannigan Slough has a significant moose population and the area East on the Taku River has been identified in the ATLUP as a Mountain Goat wintering habitat. A total of 266 individual animal occurrences were recorded across the eight cameras, and included beaver (Castor canadensis), black bear (Ursus americanus), grizzly bear (Ursus arctos), lynx (Lynx canadensis), moose, wolf, and several unidentified bats, songbirds, and waterfowl. FghgBat surveys involved the deployment of three remote acoustic recording units (ARUs) to assess species presence within the project Area. These ARUs were deployed from March to September 2021, during which time they recorded six species of bats including one federally-listed species at risk, little brown myotis (Myotis lucifugus).

Bird surveys in 2021 included a waterfowl survey, swallow point counts, and songbird point counts during the breeding season.

Amphibian species including western toad (Anaxyrus boreas), Columbia spotted frog (Rana luteiventris), wood frog (Rana sylvatica) and long-toed salamander (Ambystoma marcodactylum) have been documented within wetlands adjacent to the Tulsequah River. Flannigan Slough, adjacent to the proposed barge landing, is noted to have presence of western toad, listed as of Special Concern within Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* (Rescan 1997).

Raptor, waterfowl, and passerine species have been documented in abundance along Tulsequah River (EDI, 2021). Grizzly bear, mountain goat (Oreamnos americanus) and moose populations have been identified within the proposed barge landing tote road (EDI, 2021). Additionally, black bear, grey wolf (Canis lupus), red fox (Vulpes vulpes), wolverine (Gulo gulo), marten (Martes caurina), mink (Neovision vison), ermine (Mustela erminea), river otter (Marmota caligata), artic ground squirrel (Urocitellus parryii), common shrew (Sorex cinereus), northern red-backed vole (Myodes rutilus) and deer mouse (Peromyscus keeni) have been recorded around the proposed barge route. **Table 8-4** summarizes the wildlife species that have been observed in the project area that are of federal or provincial conservation concern, which may be sensitive to development.

Priority wildlife baseline studies were expanded upon in 2023 to fill select data gaps identified in the 2020 and 2021 studies and incorporate the newly proposed barge route now identified as the marine transport route as access to the Project. Baseline studies for wildlife in 2023 included:

- acoustic bat surveys;
- visual inspection of an identified bat residence; and,
- aerial surveys for waterbirds and grizzly bear.

The 2023 bat surveys identified a total of six species of bats, including three Species at Risk, within the Project area.

Table 8-4 Wildlife Species of Conservation Concern Observed in the Project Area

Species' Common Name	Latin Name	SARA Schedule 1 Status	BC Status
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	-	Yellow
Grizzly bear	*Ursus arctos*	Special concern	Blue
Hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*	-	Blue
Little brown myotis	*Myotis lucifugus*	Endangered	Blue
Mountain goat	*Oreamnos americanus*	-	Blue
Northern goshawk, laingi ssp.	*Accipiter gentilis laingi*	Threatened	Red
Trumpeter swan	*Cygnus buccinator*	-	Yellow
Western toad	*Anaxyrus boreas*	Special concern	Blue
Wolverine	*Gulo gulo*	Special concern	Blue
Yuma myotis	*Myotis yumanensis*	-	Blue

9.0 Human and Community Wellbeing

The project is in a remote, sparsely populated area of BC, approximately 100 km south of Atlin, BC and 70 km east of Juneau, Alaska. Through its work and engagement to date, Canagold has identified some heritage/cultural sites, opportunities for recreation activities, trails and Indigenous areas of interest in the vicinity of the project. There are also potential Indigenous interests in other areas around the project components that will be identified and explored as the project advances. Canagold will engage with Indigenous Nations, interested stakeholders, and members of the public to obtain more specific information on this aspect of the project during the EA process. Some secondary sources of information identified for a preliminary understanding of human and community wellbeing are shown in **Table 9-1**.

Table 9-1 Preliminary Sources for Human and Community Wellbeing

Type of Source	Description
Taku River Tlingit Websites and Reports	TRTFN – Taku River Tlingit First Nation (trtfn.com)The T'akhu Â Tlén Conservancy Home - Taku Conservancy (takhuatlen.org)Taku – Maps, Publications and Reports – Round River Conservation Studies Taku - Maps, Publications and Reports - Round River Conservation StudiesTlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska – Central Council Tlingit & Haida - About Us - History (ccthita.org)
Regional Plans	Wóoshtin wudidaa Atlin Taku Land Use Plan Wóoshtin wudidaa Atlin Taku Land Use Plan - Province of British Columbia (gov.bc.ca) TRTFN Policy, 2019 TRTFN-Mining-Policy-2019.pdfCarcross/Tagish First Nation Final Agreement The Carcross/Tagish First Nation Final Agreement (rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca)
Environmental Assessments (EAs)	Tulsequah Chief Mine Information Tulsequah Mine information - Province of British Columbia (gov.bc.ca) EPIC (gov.bc.ca)Ruby Creek Molybdenum Mineral Mines EPIC (gov.bc.ca) Silvertip Silver/Lead/Zinc Mine EPIC (gov.bc.ca)Atlin to Yukon Transmission Line (YESAB Registry)
Affiliated Organization Websites and Reports	Taku River Tlingit Territories Native-Land.ca | Our home on native land. The Taku Watershed / The Tulsequah Chief Issue in Rivers Without Borders Taku | Rivers Without Borders. Taku River Tlingit Tlatsini Vision Round River Conservation Studies Canada - British Columbia - Taku River Tlingit First Nation - Round River Conservation Studies Douglas Indian Association Home - Douglas Indian Association - DIATakuBC has a chance to get it right on Tulsequah Chief – David Suzuki Foundation First Voices Tagish Home Page - Tagish Home | Explore | FirstVoices
Academic Papers, Journal Articles, and Books	Taku River Tlingit First Nation declare Taku watershed protected area. 2023. Canadian Mining Journal. Taku River Tlingit First Nation declare Taku watershed protected area - Canadian Mining Journal.
Government Sources	Indigenous Peoples of BC Indigenous Peoples of BC - Province of British Columbia (gov.bc.ca) Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada data – General Information and Census Data on the Taku River Tlingit First Nation Profiles (aadnc-aandc.gc.ca)Statistics Canada Census of Population

Governments in Alaska that may have an interest in the project are the Alaska state government and the Juneau city council.

There are no other tenure holders in the vicinity of the project. The nearest municipalities and infrastructure are located in Atlin, BC and Juneau, Alaska.

Previous baseline data for this region was gathered for permitting the Tulsequah Chief mine (approved in 2002) about 4 km upstream from the New Polaris project.

9.1 Socio-community Overview

The project is located in the Stikine Region, with a population of 683 people in 2021, a -7.7% decrease from the 2016 population of 740 people (Statistics Canada 2023). According to Statistic Canada census data, 355 people identified as Indigenous Nations in 2021 (Statistics Canada 2023). The majority of the Indigenous population is from the TRTFN and Kaska Dene (Statistics Canada 2023).

The Stikine Region is the only area of BC that is not incorporated into a regional district or municipality due to its small population which is dispersed across the region and low property assessment value (Government of BC 2022). Because it is unincorporated, public governance and oversight are provided by the province. The minister responsible for local government has general oversight over the region and responsibility for governance change and planning reviews while various ministries provide support services, such as Northern Health, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, and FLINROD.

There is only one local service provider in the Stikine Region, the Atlin Community Planning Area, which was combined with the Atlin Community Improvement District in 2008 to provide fire, landfill, water, streetlighting, sidewalks and advisory land use services in the area (Government of BC 2022).

Most of the population (approximately 525 people) live in the Atlin area and the two associated TRT reserves – Five Mile Point IR and Unnamed 10 IR (Statistics Canada 2023). The remainder are distributed among the communities of Dease River IR, Lower Post, Liard River IR, and Jade City (a settlement) (Government of BC 2022). The population of Atlin increases in the summer months due to seasonal residents, miners and tourists (Atlin n.d.).

9.2 Socio-Economic Overview

The economy of the Stikine Region exists in two forms: the informal land-based economy and the cash economy including resource industries and local enterprises (TRTFN and Province of BC, 2011a). The informal land-based economy is based on hunting, fishing, gathering, and trading of goods and services related to these activities.

Economic activity in the Stikine Region includes metal mining, wilderness tourism, trapping, commercial fishing, and construction work associated with large development projects (Government of BC, 2022); mining is the primary economic activity. As with most resource-dominant economies, activity is driven by market prices and tends to go through cycles of 'boom and bust' development.

Various mines have operated in the region (e.g., Cassiar asbestos mine [1952-1992], Erickson gold mine [1979-1988], Taurus gold mine [1982-1988], Golden Bear gold-silver mine [1990-1993; 1997-2001]). Two historical mining operations, in addition to the project, are on the Tulsequah River: the Tulsequah Chief mine and the Big Bull mine, both mined from 1951 until 1957.

The Wóoshtin wudidaa Atlin Taku Land Use Plan (ATLUP) notes that most local businesses are summer operations including mineral exploration, tourism, home building, commercial fishing, trapping and guide outfitting while winter businesses are primarily associated with recreational activities such as heli-skiing

and trapping (TRTFN and Province of BC, 2011a). Other year-round employment includes provincial and federal government jobs and the service sector.

9.2.1 Local and Regional Economic Effect

The project's procurement requirements for materials, goods, and services would have economic implications for the existing industry and business profile in the project area. Consumer-oriented spending derived from the wages and salaries of project employees and employees of project contractors and suppliers would also support business opportunities and economic development. The project is expected to contribute to the local and regional economy by:

- Contributing to tax revenues for local government and revenues for the BC government from personal income and corporate income taxes and various property, consumption, and mineral taxes.
- Providing opportunities for contractors and others during construction.
- Providing well-paying, full-time jobs during operations (all levels).
- Purchasing goods and services from area businesses.
- Helping diversify the local and regional economy.
- Enabling people to stay in, or move to, local communities.
- Supporting businesses through the spending of wages.

Some recognized challenges include:

- Lack of employees in the regional area
- Identifying ways to involve subsets of the community who do not normally participate in mining projects and involving those who do participate in lower-skilled positions with lower wages in higher-skilled and paying traders or other positions.
- Potential price inflation for goods and services in the local area.
- Potential reduction in the availability of goods and services for local residents, at least in the short-term.
- Potential mitigation measures include:
    - Continuing to engage with the community and TRT and encouraging feedback.
    - Working with the community and TRT to identify mitigation measures that will be effective in the community.
    - Working to understand the local labour market and implementing employment and training plans as needed.

Canagold will continue to work with Indigenous Nations and stakeholders to minimize any potential effects post-closure that may affect the local economy. Canagold will include further detail in the Effects Assessment.

9.3 Land and Resource Use, Recreation, and Tourism

9.3.1 Use of Lands and Resources for Traditional Purposes

The project is located in the territory of the TRT, and more specifically within the Tulsequah Valley / Tass Teiyi Héeini Resource Management Area, as described in the Wóoshtin wudidaa Atlin Taku Land Use Plan (ATLUP). The project has the potential to affect various aspects of the TRT livelihood and traditional resource use. The potential effects on Indigenous Interests will be assessed and mitigation developed through a process of continuous and meaningful engagement and consultation.

Many TRT citizens exercise their aboriginal rights and meet substantial parts of their families' economic needs through traditional land-based activities such as hunting, fishing, gathering of plants for food and medicine, and trading in goods and services associated with these activities (TRTFN and Province of BC 2011). Perhaps more importantly, the territory of the TRT is also used to practice and promote their culture. "For the Tlingit community, the traditional land-based way of life is not mere subsistence, or 'living off the land ', but represents a complex set of social activities and relationships that lie at the heart of their culture and their khustìyxh ('way of life')" (TRTFN and Province of BC 2011, page 10).

Canagold is currently in discussions with TRT to move forward with the collection of Traditional Knowledge and Use information in relation to the project. The results of this information gathering will inform key aspects of the project and environmental assessment process.

9.3.2 Non-traditional Land and Resource Use

The project area is located within the Wóoshtin wudidaa ATLUP which provides "resource management direction and zoning for the principal resource values and land use activities that are expected to occur within the Plan Area, including: access, aquatic and riparian habitats, terrestrial biodiversity and wildlife habitat, culture and heritage, forestry, mineral exploration and mining, and recreation and tourism." (TRTFN and Government of BC 2011a).

The project area is largely devoid of permanent human activity due to its remoteness and inaccessibility. However, use within the greater Stikine region includes permanent and seasonal uses, such as:

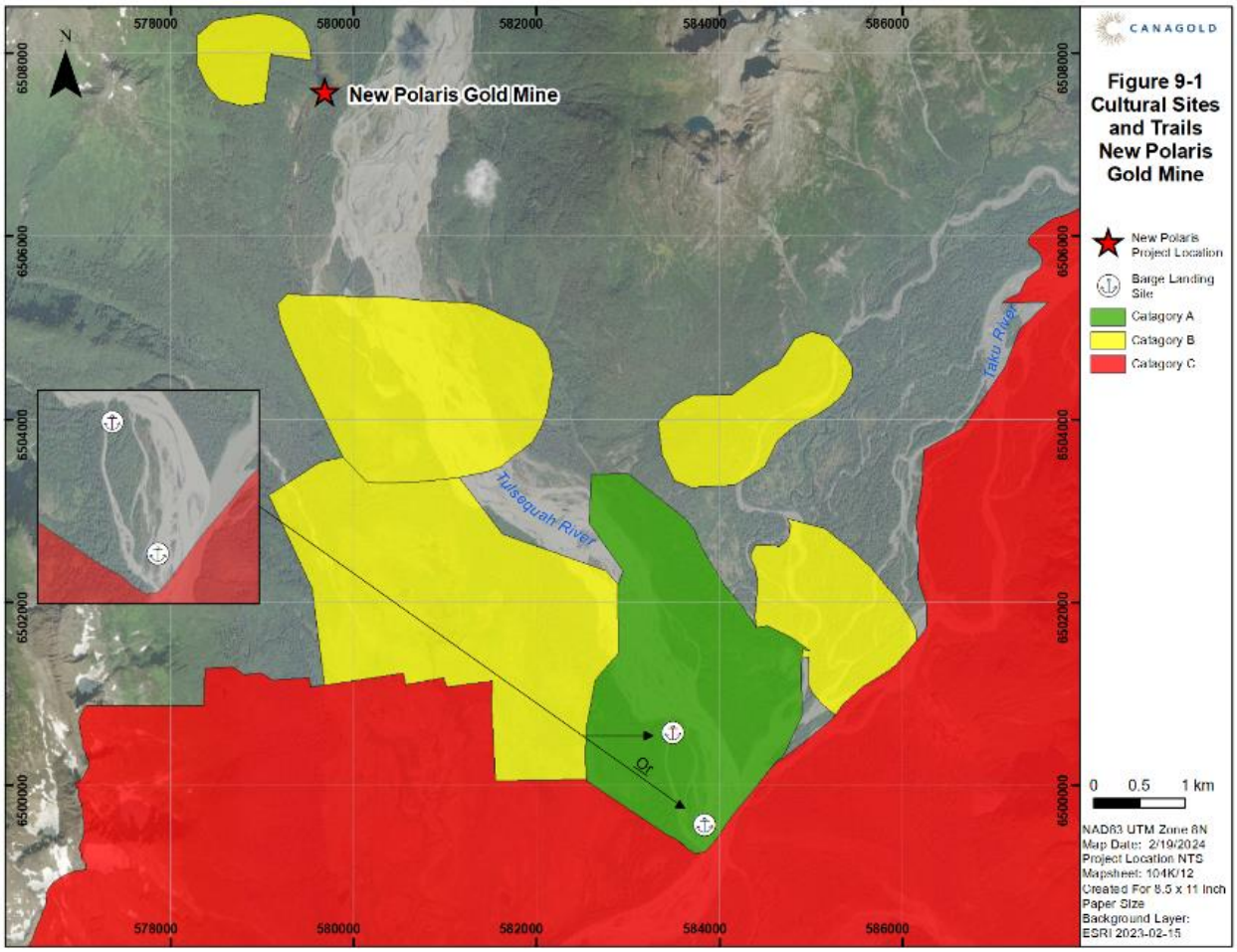
- Commercial and recreational
- Heli-skiing
- Fishing for commercial, sport, recreation, and personal use
- Outfitting and guided excursions
- Hunting and trapping
- Subsistence agriculture for those who reside along the river system (GLL, 2007b, McDowell Group, 2004).

The Tulsequah and Taku Rivers are navigable waters and can be used for recreational boating, as well as recreational, commercial, and subsistence fishing. The Taku River system is a transboundary river that contains commercially and socially vital Pacific salmon and has a driftnet fishery valued at $6 million USD (McDowell Group, 2004). The Tulsequah River is used by mining operations and fishing outfitters as a staging area during summer months.

Residents of the Stikine region rely on hunting and gathering to sustain themselves and their family members (TRTFN and Province of BC, 2011).

9.4 Traditional Knowledge and Heritage

The Wóoshtin wudidaa ATLUP identifies high value cultural sites and trails, which is a searchable layer on iMapBC. Both trails (green line) and Category A, B, and C cultural sites[1] , as defined by the Wóoshtin wudidaa ATLUP are present in the vicinity of the project sites, including the mine site, CSF and barge landing shown in **Figure 9-1**.



Green: Category A – Clearly defined site-specific areas of high cultural significance to the Tlingit. Includes village sites, archaeological sites, grave sites, spiritual areas, and intensive traditional use areas. These sites are highly sensitive to disturbance and are irreplaceable.
Yellow: Category B – Sites whose values have lower sensitivities to disturbance from other resource uses or are dispersed through a broader area with high spiritual, cultural or traditional land use significance. These areas may include a mix of specific cultural features (camps, cabins, trails etc.), archaeological sites, spiritual areas, and/or traditional gathering areas.
Red: Category C – Cultural sites or areas within protected areas that benefit from management direction for those zones. Additional management may be developed through protected area management planning or site-specific planning to maintain the integrity of individual sites or values.

Figure 9-1 Cultural Sites and Trails

9.4.1 Archaeological Findings

Ecofor, as requested by Canagold, conducted an archaeological overview assessment (AOA) as well as a preliminary field reconnaissance (PFR), and archaeological impact assessment (AIA) in 2022.

As a part of these studies, no archaeological sites were identified or flagged for having high archaeological potential.

9.5 Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

The project is in the Stikine Local Health Area of the Northern Health Authority. Northern Health serves over 300,000 people in an area of 600,000 km^2 (Northern Health 2022). Health facilities closest to the proposed project location are at the Atlin Health Center, providing nurse-led primary care with approximately two doctor clinic visits per month and access to virtual doctors. Other services provided include:

- Public health services including immunizations and sexual health
- Pre-and post-natal infant and childcare
- Emergency care
- Harm reduction services.
- Mental health and substance use
- Registered counsellor
- Community Paramedicine Program
- BC Ambulance (Northern Health 2022).

Factors that affect health can be explored by using the social determinants of health as a framework. Social determinants of health include income, education, employment, environment, culture, housing and built environment, health services, social supports, early childhood development, and personal health practices.

Region specific data relating to health outcomes are unavailable. A comparative assessment of health outcomes in the Stikine Local Health Area with other areas of BC will be obtained through community interviews and subsequent engagement with affected communities.

10.0 Public and Environmental Safety

Canagold understands and acknowledges the project must consider environmental and public safety implications of accidents and malfunctions that could occur in connection to the project activities.

Due to the remote site location, direct accident risk to the public is minimal and related to the movement of supplies and people in and out of the project area. There would be minor risks associated with increased traffic, principally in Juneau and Atlin, and to a lesser extent Whitehorse. Similarly, the environmental risk in these areas is limited to spills and other transport risks. More details will become available during the feasibility study that will include estimates of the amount and types of material and transport required.

Due to its remote location Canagold plans to have qualified people and facilities on site to provide primary care to people staying at the site. Details will be provided during the permitting stage of the project.

10.1 Engagement Activities

Environmental and public safety issues related to risks at the site are also being considered during the feasibility study. As the initial results become available, Canagold will consult with the TRT and other stakeholders to establish risk scenarios and ratings, consequence and risk management, and mitigation measures including emergency preparedness and response, and communications plans.

During initial discussions, the TRT have highlighted the importance of protecting the water and fisheries resources; also of critical importance is the protection of Whitewater Creek that flows through the project. Upon hearing their concerns about this issue, berms along the extent of Whitewater Creek were added to the design to ensure it is fully protected from potential impacts resulting from activities in the creek's immediate vicinity.

10.2 Malfunction or Accident Scenarios

The following is a preliminary list of potential accidents and malfunctions scenarios that would be considered in the environmental assessment:

- Spill incidents including hazardous materials release to land or water
- Fire or explosive accidents
- Motor vehicle or equipment accidents
- Barge operational failure and accidents
- Failure of underground mine stability
- Failure of material, dry tailings, or rock stockpiles
- Power failure
- Flood events
- Landslides
- Extreme, adverse weather events.

To minimize the risk of accidental spills, international standards and protocols for the safe transportation, storage and handling of all hazardous materials used at the site will be followed at all times.

The largest environmental risk at the site would be the accidental spillage or release of fuel, process reagents, contaminated process water or slurry due to an accident, or a mechanical failure of the systems designed to contain and transport these materials.

To minimize the risks of diesel spills the fuel tank farm will be equipped with liners and berms to ensure that any fuel spillage in this area is contained within this immediate area and prevented from reaching the surrounding natural environment. Catch pits and oil/water separators will be located inside the containment area to collect any smaller spillage. All areas where fuel is dispensed will have clean up kits and booms available to respond immediately to any small, accidental fuel spills.

Similarly, hazardous reagents needed for processing will be stored in an enclosed structure which will have concrete or poly-lined floors to ensure that any small spillage is contained within this area and prevent it from reaching the surrounding environment.

Crews will be trained in the appropriate procedures for the safe handling of these materials and how to deal with spillage. Cleanup equipment and supplies will be available at all locations to immediately clean up any incidents of spillage, this is particularly true in relation to any potential impacts to a waterbody with specific spill kits available next to all waterbodies. To reduce the potential for accidental discharges, all personnel involved with handling, transporting, storage and use of hazardous materials will be trained in the proper procedures and protocols to carry out their responsibilities safely.

Impacted process water and slurry contained in tanks or pumped around the process could spill in the event of a mechanical failure of the tanks, pipelines, or pumping equipment. There is a limited risk of impact to the environment occurring since these components of the process are all within the plant building which will have internal sumps of sufficient size to contain any spillage and ensure this material does not reach the surrounding environment, which is combined with processes in place to limit the size of any potential spill and respond immediately.

Before construction and operations start, a detailed risk assessment will be completed for all activities, infrastructure design and hazardous materials being used at the site. After the risk assessment, environmental management plans will be adjusted to incorporate the relevant mitigation required to address the risks identified.

10.3 Associated Mitigation and Management Plans

During operation, measures will be implemented to mitigate the potential for accidents and malfunctions occurring, as well as resulting consequences, through adherence to regulatory requirements and management practices. Emergency response procedures will be prepared to address events related to waste resulting from accidents and malfunctions. Precautions will be taken to avoid spills of hazardous materials to both land and aquatic environments. To reduce the potential for accidental discharges of emissions or effluent, project personnel will be trained in the handling, containment, storage, transport, and replenishment of the materials.

Canagold will prepare a general Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for the project as well as Activity-Specific Emergency Response Plans for barging. These plans address potential malfunctions or accidents with the potential to affect the natural environment or the public. Risks associated with the features above will be addressed in detail for each project component through appropriate studies, site selection, and design where feasible, and will be incorporated into the emergency response plans. Specific environmental risks and potential impacts will be addressed as a component of the EAC Application. Risks, impacts, and mitigation approaches will also be provided as part of the EAC Application.

Prior to construction, emergency response, emergency preparedness and community response plans will be developed with input from TRTFN, communities, and regulators. These management plans will include contact information for TRTFN, provincial government agencies, and potentially affected communities to be notified in the event of an emergency that may affect them and engaged on larger responses, as needed.

11.0 Effects of the Environment on the Project

Natural hazards and the effects of climate change have the potential to directly impact project components and activities, affecting infrastructure, workflow, material movement, and safety. Potential effects of the environment on a project are typically and the risks of natural hazards in the project area a consideration in the design of project infrastructure. Potential environmental factors that could affect the project are primarily related to natural hazards such as floods and forest fires, which could become more extreme or frequent due to climate change. Changes in physical environment including natural seismic events and avalanche events can also pose natural hazard risk to the project. Environmental factors are most likely to affect project infrastructure, but could also impact human health (e.g., a heat dome could require modified work hours, slower production etc. to ensure health and safety). Project Updates and Changes

11.1 Extreme Weather Events

Extreme climatic events that can impact the project include:

- Extreme rain events that could cause higher than normal levels in the Tulsequah and Taku Rivers could result in flooding of the facilities or interruptions in barging along the Taku River
- Extreme snowfall amounts could overwhelm the capacity to keep the site area and airstrip clear causing disruption in transportation and mining and processing operations. During operations a monitoring and maintenance program will be established to regularly assess the performance of environmental mitigation measures to ensures that the project remains resilient throughout its lifecycle.
- With extended periods of overcast skies and fog could disrupt air travel and result in shortages of consumable supplies at site and impede personnel from travelling to and from site on planned rotation days
- Increase in ambient temperature and drier climate can lead to more wildfire events during the summer.

12.0 Potential Project Effects

The potential effects of the project on environmental, economic, social, heritage, and human health will be assessed within the EAC Application and will reflect the issues and concerns raised during engagement, as captured in the finalized 106Application Information Requirements (AIR). The effects assessment in the Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) Application will focus on specific valued components (VC) identified in collaboration with TRTFN government agencies and the public. TRT values will be identified and incorporated into the assessment. The assessment of potential effects to VCs, Indigenous Peoples, or TRT values will include consideration of mitigation measures and plans to avoid, minimize, rehabilitate, or offset potential impacts.

A suite of management and monitoring plans will be designed to address issues that may emerge during each project phase. These management plans or related mitigation measures will be presented in the EAC Application, along with proposed monitoring. Monitoring will include measures to evaluate the effects assessment predictions contained in the EAC Application against the effectiveness of the mitigation measures, and management plans and standard operating practices to follow (including additional mitigation measures) in case predictions prove inaccurate or proposed mitigation measures are not as effective as anticipated.

The preliminary list of potential interactions will be refined by specific phase and activity and/or component, as well as the feedback from reviewers, into detailed interaction matrices to support the effects assessment and discussed during project planning, then presented in the EAC Application

12.1 Mitigation and Management Strategies

The potential effects and preliminary mitigations that may be applied are summarized in **Table 12-1**. These potential effects, and others that may be identified through further investigations and engagement activities, will be considered in the environmental assessment.

Table 12-1 Potential Project-Related Effects and Mitigation

Component	Potential Effect	Mitigation
Physical Environment		
Air Quality	• Fugitive dust from blasting, soil disturbances, material handling, processing etc. can affect human and wildlife health. • Dust fall from fugitive dust can affect vegetation. • Hydrocarbon combustion by vehicles and equipment can increase CAC and particulate emissions and can affect human and wildlife health. • Increased GHG emissions.	• Develop and implement an Air Quality Management Plan • Stage construction to minimize areas of exposed soil. • Stabilize stockpiles and disturbed soils to minimize sediment mobilization. • Cover loads on haul trucks. • Use water for dust suppression on site and on tote roads. • Implement idling guidelines. • Ensure equipment and vehicles are well maintained and operated at optimum loads. • Develop and implement energy conservation initiatives.
Noise and Vibration	• Increased noise can cause sensory disturbance to humans and sensory disturbance or displacement to wildlife. • Vibrations can cause sensory disturbances to humans and wildlife.	• Develop and implement a wildlife management plan that will include measures related to noise management. • Require appropriate PPE for all staff and visitors to site. • Maintain equipment (e.g., tighten bolts to reduce rattle, ensure adequate lubrication) or use engineering controls (e.g., mufflers).
Hydrology	• Change in water levels due to water withdrawals. • Change in runoff and drainage patterns due to surface disturbances, stockpiles, etc. • Changes to flows and sediment loading in watercourses due to stream crossings, surface disturbances, roads. • Changes in surface water/groundwater interactions due to surface disturbances, mine dewatering, water withdrawals etc. • Discharges of treated mine water	• Project design to minimize disturbances to natural hydrology patterns. • Minimize surface disturbances as much as possible and site components to maintain natural surface drainages. • Develop and implement water management plans that include considerations for stormwater management, erosion and sediment control and water use. • Use appropriately sized stream crossing structures (e.g., culverts, bridges) to ensure natural, unrestricted flows. • Closure design and reclamation plans should consider re-establishing natural drainage patterns, if disturbed during construction and operation.
Hydrogeology	• Changes to groundwater levels due to mine dewatering and surface disturbances. • Changes in groundwater recharge due to alterations of hydrological patterns. • Changes to groundwater quality due to infiltration of contact water, water from settling ponds, waste rock piles, tailings storage, accidental spills of deleterious substances (e.g., hydrocarbons, chemicals).	• Develop and implement groundwater management and monitoring plans. • Develop and implement an erosion and sediment control plan, waste and hazardous material management (e.g., fuel/chemicals) plan and spill response procedures to minimize potential for accidental spills. • Reuse water and treated effluent where possible. • Develop and implement a reclamation and closure plan that includes water management.
Water Quality	• Changes to water quality may occur at the mine site and at the barge landing location. • Change to water quality (i.e., increased metals and nutrient) due to resource extraction, placing waste rock, storing tailings, and surface water management including geochemical loading of water quality constituents, erosion and dust deposition. • Changes in water quality due to accidental spills or release of hydrocarbons (e.g., fuels, lubricants) and chemicals. • Change in water quality due to increased sediments (e.g., erosion and sediment mobilization after clearing, runoff from stockpiles etc.). • Accident or malfunction during barging could result in spilling transported materials into the Taku River, which could negatively impact water quality. • Changes to downstream water quality, in both Tulsequah and Taku Rivers) due to on-site discharges, sediment laden runoff, accidental spills. • Changes to water quality due to the discharge of treated mining and processing effluents	• Develop and implement a water management plan. • Develop and implement an erosion and sediment control plan, waste and hazardous material management (e.g., fuel/chemicals) plan and spill response procedures to minimize potential for accidental spills. • Conduct ongoing water quality monitoring to ensure all regulatory requirements and standards are met. • If PAG material exists develop and implement a management plan. • Design project to minimize potential for contact water. • Develop and implement a reclamation and closure plan that includes water management and monitoring • Any water released to the environment from mining and processing activities would be treated to reduce contaminants to permitted levels.

Component	Potential Effect	Mitigation
Soils and Terrain	• Changes to soil profile and terrain due to clearing, grubbing and grading; developing CSF, roads, site infrastructure and aggregate borrow. • Changes in terrain stability due to drainage or slope modifications. • Soil contamination due to accidental spill or release of deleterious substances (e.g., hydrocarbons, chemicals). • Changes in soil quality due to changes in physical and chemical characteristics due to mining activity (e.g., metal leaching, ARD, admixing, compaction. • Loss of soils due to erosion and sediment mobilization.	• Minimize vegetation clearing and soil disturbance activities to the extent possible. Limit activities to previously disturbed areas/historical mine footprint where possible. Plan and stage work to minimize soil exposure. • Develop and implement erosion and sediment control and hazardous material storage (fuel, chemicals, explosives etc.) plans. • Implement BMPs and procedures to minimize potential for spills of deleterious substances. Develop a spill response plan. • Salvage and stockpile soil for reuse. • Avoid soil disturbance and compaction by minimizing equipment movement during construction. • Develop and implement a reclamation and closure plan that includes soil and terrain restoration.
Geochemistry	• No significant metal leaching is expected to occur. • The rocks at New Polaris will not be acid generating and will be acid consuming. The ore contains only low levels of sulphides and very low levels of pyrite surrounded by carbonaceous waste rocks.	• Develop and implement water management and PAG management plans. • Develop and implement a reclamation and closure plan that considers management of water. • Dry stack and compaction of tailings and waste rock to reduce water ingress.
Biological Environment		
Vegetation and Terrestrial Ecosystems	• Change in abundance or condition of plant species of interest, species at risk, species of cultural significance, and invasive species due to clearing, winter snow removal, changes in drainage patterns and soil quality, dust deposition and restoration activities. • Change in abundance or condition of ecological communities, including those of conservation interest (e.g. provincially at-risk) due to clearing, winter snow removal, changes in drainage patterns and soil quality, dust deposition and restoration activities.	• Develop and implement vegetation management plans, including invasive plant management. • Develop and implement associated plans such as dust management, water management, erosion and sediment control. • Limit vegetation clearing as much as possible. Utilize previously disturbed/cleared areas where possible. • Treat and kill existing Regulated Noxious Weeds, as per the *Weed Control Act*, *Integrated Pest Management Act*, found within the areas of the project that will require soil disturbance. • Ensure that all equipment arrives on-site clean and free of soil and vegetation debris to avoid spread of invasive plants. • All vehicles and equipment leaving the project site should be inspected to ensure plant materials are not being transported off the site. • Develop and implement a reclamation and closure plan that includes re-establishing natural vegetation communities and minimizes invasive plant establishment. Apply progressive reclamation where possible.
Wildlife	• Project activities may affect all wildlife, including migratory birds, species of interest, species at risk and species of cultural significance. • Loss or alteration of habitat availability due to vegetation clearing and soil disturbances. • Sensory disturbances, changes in movement or and displacement, due to increased noise and vibration, artificial lighting, and human presence. • Direct mortality of wildlife due to vehicle collisions; indirect mortality due to decreased health from changes in air, water and vegetation quality.	• Develop and implement a wildlife management plan. • Develop and implement associated management plans for dust, noise and vibration management, and light management. • Limit vegetation clearing and ground disturbances as much as possible. Utilize previously disturbed/cleared areas where possible. • Schedule construction and maintenance activities outside of the provincial and federal recommended restricted activity dates and setback distances. (e.g., conduct vegetation clearing outside of the migratory bird nesting season). Conduct a pre-construction survey for nests or other species if disturbances must occur within provincial or federal restricted activity periods. • Identify and protect potential wildlife trees (i.e., snags/trees >15 cm diameter with cavities). • Minimize potential for wildlife-human interactions by ensuring that food is not made available to wildlife at any time and ensuring garbage in contained in wildlife-proof containers. • Cease activities where wildlife features (e.g., nests/dens) are identified or wildlife exhibit behavioural patterns of avoidance/sensory disturbance until consultation with a qualified biologist can be conducted. • Develop and implement a reclamation and closure plan that retains or restores native vegetation for use as wildlife habitat and wildlife movement corridors.

Component	Potential Effect	Mitigation
Fish and Aquatic Habitat	• Disturbance or destruction of aquatic habitat due to instream construction works (e.g., at barge landing site, watercourse crossing installations for roads). • Disturbance or destruction of aquatic habitat due to changes in flow patterns or water levels. • Direct or indirect harm to fish by accidental spill or release of a deleterious substance from mine site activities or from material transport on barge (e.g., hydrocarbons, processing reagents, blasting agents) • Direct or indirect harm to fish by increases in turbidity because of mobilized sediments from soil or sediment disturbances. • Reduced habitat quality due to changes in sediments or water quality due to release of deleterious substances, contaminants, nutrients or excessive sediment. • Changes in habitat use (e.g., migration, spawning, rearing, foraging) due to changes in habitat availability and quality, including disturbances due to barging. • Change in habitat quantity, distribution or quality.	• Develop and implement associated plans such as erosion and sediment control, water management, and waste management to minimize potential of release of deleterious substances to a watercourse. • Design project to minimize loss of aquatic habitat by selecting locations for tailings and waste rock disposal (i.e., the CSF) that do not directly interact with watercourses. • Follow BMPs for instream works (e.g., Standards and Best Practices for Instream Works). • Conduct instream works during the Reduced Risk Work Window for the Skeena Region. • If a DFO Request for Project Review determines that a *Fisheries Act Authorization* is required for the barge landing site, habitat offsetting may be conducted.
Human Environment		
Employment and Economy	• Increases to employment, employment income, and training (primarily locally but with regional and greater implications). • Changes to (increase) local and provincial economic stimulus via consumer spending of employees, direct and indirect demand for goods and services. • Increased demand could contribute to availability constraints. • Changes to (contribution) government revenues and GDP. • Changes to (increase) demand for local services and infrastructure (e.g., medical and social services).	• Engage local stakeholders throughout project design. Develop a communication plan that supports feedback and ensures it is available throughout the life of the project. • Preferentially utilize the local labour market as much as possible, especially local Indigenous Nations. Implement training programs if possible. • Initiate skills inventory and employment planning • Procure goods and services locally as much as possible. • Develop and implement an employment transition plan for employees at the end of mine life. • Develop and implement reclamation and closure plans that are consistent with local land use objectives. • Engage local stakeholders, local governments, health, and emergency providers to determine how to best support additional demand on services.
Transportation and Navigable Waters	• Changes to use of Taku River due to presence of barge landing facility. • Changes to volume of boat vessel traffic on Taku River due to barging activity.	• Design barge landing facility to minimize instream footprint. • Continue engagement with Indigenous Nations throughout all phases of project. Identify specific interests and concerns early and work cooperatively to develop management plans. • Minimize the number of vessel trips by flying most supplies. • Provide advance notice to local users of barging schedule.
Human Health	• Changes to safety of employees and public (e.g., accidents). • Changes to human health risk due to decreased air or water quality. • Changes to human health risk due to exposure to hazardous materials/deleterious substances. • Changes to human health risk by consuming contaminant-affected plants or animals. • Changes to human health risk due to noise exposure. • Changes to population health resulting from indirect and direct impacts on the social determinants of health (e.g., income, education, employment, culture). • Increased demand for health and emergency services. • Changes to personal safety (gender-based violence, crime, harassment, abuse) among marginalized groups within affected communities, particularly Indigenous women and children.	• Develop and implement associated management and monitoring plans (e.g., air quality, noise and vibration, water management, hazardous materials handling etc.). • Develop and implement a health and safety plan. • Ensure employees have proper training and personal protective equipment. • Mandatory cultural safety training. • Engage local stakeholders, local governments, health, and emergency providers to determine how to best support additional demand on services. • Legitimate and safe reporting systems for workplace harassment.

Component	Potential Effect	Mitigation
Current Use	• Changes to access and use of public lands and waters (e.g., recreation, hunting/fishing). • Changes to enjoyment of public lands and waters due to increased noise, alterations to views capes, decreased air/water/soil quality. • Changes to access and use of certain fish and wildlife species (e.g., game species) due to their altered use (displacement).	• Develop and implement associated management plans (e.g., air quality, noise and vibration, water). • Minimize disturbance to natural areas by using historical mine footprint as much as possible. • Engage local stakeholders throughout project design. Develop a communication plan that supports feedback and ensure it is available throughout life of project. • Provide notice to local stakeholders when particularly disruptive activities will occur. • Develop and implement reclamation and closure plans that are consistent with local land use objectives.
Traditional Land Use	• Changes in access to preferred or required locations used for traditional purposes. • Changes in presence, abundance, quality, or distribution of aquatic, terrestrial, or other resources that are currently used for traditional purposes. • Changes to the quality of one's sensory experience while pursuing traditional activities. • Changes to the quality of opportunities for sharing and transmitting Indigenous Knowledge. Indirect loss of Indigenous Knowledge due to the disruption of current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes. • Changes to socio-economic status and wage economy.	• Develop and implement associated management plans (e.g., air quality, noise and vibration, water). • Continue engagement with Indigenous Nations throughout all phases of project. Identify specific interests and concerns early and work cooperatively to develop management plans. • Incorporate traditional knowledge and traditional land use in project planning. • Look for opportunities to support community-based cultural initiatives to transfer knowledge. • Engage with potentially interested Indigenous Nations regarding restoration and reclamation requirements and efforts using local or original species of vegetation that are traditionally used by Indigenous Nations. • Engage Indigenous Nations to fill project-related employment opportunities whenever possible. • Foster an understanding of the cultural setting including Indigenous communities, traditional territories, and pre- and post-contact history and understanding of cultural practices, protocols, and considerations.
Archaeological Resources	• Unknown archaeological resources (e.g., previously unidentified artifacts or sites) may be affected (accidental damage or destruction) by project activities such as clearing, excavation, vibrations during blasting activities, etc.	• Develop and implement an Archaeological and Heritage Management Plan, including a Chance Find Procedure. • Design project to avoid development near any known archaeological sites. Compare excavation plans to local archaeological resource inventories if available. • Conduct an archaeological impact assessment in areas that would be disturbed. If recommended in the AIA, engage Indigenous Nations to conduct monitoring during disturbance activities. Monitoring programs will be designed to ensure compliance with best practices, the regulations, and associated permitting.

12.2 Potential Effects Outside of BC and Trans-Boundary Effects

The project is located approximately 10 km east of the Canada-US border (approximately 15 km upstream of the border on the Taku-Tulsequah Rivers). It is expected that most of the potential effects presented in **Table 12-1** will not produce transboundary effects.- However, some project materials and supplies would be barged to a location on the Taku River, which will require transit through Alaskan waters. While it is anticipated that the potential impacts to international water quality, fish or aquatic habitat would be negligible, these transboundary effects are considered.

In the unlikely event of an accidental spill or loss of cargo, changes to water quality, fish or aquatic habitat in Alaskan waters could result. The mitigation measures provided in **Table 12-1** are considered appropriate to address this potential transboundary effect.

12.3 Cumulative Effects Assessment in British Columbia

Cumulative effects are changes to environmental, economic, social, cultural and health values caused by the combined effect of past, present and potential future human activities and natural processes.

A cumulative assessment will be completed for the effects that are not fully mitigated, and that have the potential to interact with other past, current or reasonably foreseeable future activities in the region.

12.3.1 Cumulative Effects on Water

Effects on the quantity and quality of river flows due to groundwater and surface water discharges to the Tulsequah River related to mine dewatering, tailings and waste rock impoundments, and ongoing effects from previous mining at the New Polaris site, will be assessed. The EAC Application will include a desktop study to identify past and present projects on the Tulsequah and the Taku Rivers that have ongoing effects similar to the those of the New Polaris site that could be cumulative.

From the surface water quantity perspective, the cumulative impact of similar projects on flow rates of Taku and Tulsequah Rivers, will be determined, but due to the large size of these rivers, a change in flow may not be measurable (to be confirmed in the EAC Application). However, the same impact on smaller watercourses such as the Whitewater Creek is likely to be important. Impacts related to site development (reduced permeability) as well as potential underground dewatering (discharged into watercourses), would also be included in the EAC Application. Another parameter of potential importance is the snow management across the project footprint, which can affect the snowmelt contribution to surface water.

Ausenco has been conducting a geochemical characterization program to evaluate acid rock drainage (ARD) and metal leaching (ML) potential of materials that will be produced from the project construction, operation, and closure. Results will be used to predict the evolution of mine drainage from mine waste facilities. Predictions are used to inform mine waste management, water quality predictions, aquatic resources effects assessments and mitigation/contingency measures.

12.3.2 Potential Project Interactions

For each mine component, potential effects of the project on the receiving environment at the end of mine life and throughout closure will be assessed. Source terms will be estimated for each mine component for

base case and an upper-case scenario. The outcomes will be used as inputs to site wide water quality model to assess potential effects of the project on the receiving environment.

Tailings discharged by the legacy mining operations, and from other mines, at New Polaris likely present sources of contamination to the Tulsequah River Floodplain. Previous analysis of grab sample of old tailings material indicated potential acid generation of the old tailings due to sulfur content. However, remaining reactive sulphur content could be lower to sustain further acid generation in the long term. The extent of legacy tailings and their geochemistry interaction to the New Polaris project will be briefly described in the project baseline geochemistry study.

Other potential sources of acid generation and metal leaching in the floodplain are buried tailings that have less exposure to oxygen. Perturbation of the flood plain would likely change the existing geochemical condition and may result in re-mobilization of arsenic to the proposed mine site.

The cumulative effects of the old tailings on the proposed New Polaris mine, quality of surface water and groundwater components will be addressed in the EAC Application during construction, operation closure and post-closure phases of the mine.

The Taku and Tulsequah Rivers are navigable waters and can be used for recreational, commercial, and subsistence boating and fishing purposes. Additionally, there may be vessel traffic required for reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities within the project's proposed assessment area, such as barge transportation for the proposed closure and reclamation work at historic Tulsequah Chief Mine site. The potential cumulative effects from the project's proposed barge operation and other activities in the Taku and Tulsequah Rivers will be identified and assessed as part of the environmental assessment.

Canagold will engage with regulatory agencies, Indigenous Nations and other to identify the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, and activities to be included in the cumulative effects evaluation.

12.3.2.1 Legacy Tailings

The Legacy tailings remaining at New Polaris were generated by flotation processing of ores at the New Polaris site which were derived from two sources – the Polaris-Taku mine itself operated between 1937 and 1951 and then from the Tulsequah Chief / Big Bull mines between 1951 and 1957.

The tailings have been previously studied in two environmental reports, the first by Hallam Knight Piesold (Gartner Lee ,1994) as part of a site liabilities report and later by Gartner Lee (Gartner Lee ,1997) but there had been no extensive systematic sampling and geochemical analysis of the material done at that time.

In 2022 and 2023 Canagold conducted a grid-based test pit program to assess the lateral extent, depth and geochemical composition of the legacy tailings to determine their potential value or liability.

Test pits were planned out over three areas that are recognized as historic tailings at site. The test pits were arranged in a staggered 25m grid pattern and were dug by hand or by using the Kubota KX-121/3 mini excavator, to a depth of approximately 2m.

During that time a total of 115 samples have been collected from 39 test pits taken from three distinct areas of the site known to contain tailings. The location and extent of the tailings identified to date are shown below.

Additional test pits will be done in 2024 to test areas adjacent to the already defined locations to determine the lateral extent of tailings in these vicinities.

Information being collected from the testing program will be used to determine what measures need to be taken to secure the tailings and remove any risk of environmental impacts in the future. Working collaboratively, the New Polaris TWG, Canagold and the TRT will utilize this information to inform the development of the Reclamation and Closure Plan for the New Polaris Mine

13.0 Conclusion

We sincerely appreciate the opportunity to have assisted you with this project and if there are any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned by phone at 604.669.0424.

Report prepared by:
Canagold

Garry Billes

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Appendix A

Engagement Tracker

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
64	2019-02-21	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Robin Urquhart	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles updated J. Caldwell and R. Urquhart on the New Polaris project status and possible future resumption of work on the property to complete diamond drilling, Environmental Baseline data collection and Feasibility Study.	N/A	N/A	Complete
149	2019-02-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles notified J. Caldwell that the News Release regarding New Polaris Preliminary Economic Assessment will be coming out next week.	N/A	N/A	Complete
150	2019-03-06	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Mar 6, 2019 News Release on Preliminary Economic Assessment results for New Polaris.	N/A	N/A	Complete
151	2019-03-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles followed up with J. Caldwell providing answers regarding New Polaris status and upcoming plans.	N/A	N/A	Complete
65	2019-04-18	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles forwarded J. Caldwell the copy of the Feb 2019 Preliminary Economic Assessment report on the New Polaris project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
125	2020-03-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell that he is still working on the Notice of Work for drilling at New Polaris.	N/A	N/A	Complete
126	2020-03-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the description of work for Notice of Work Application.	N/A	N/A	Complete
13	2020-05-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Christine Ziegler, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Funding, Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell acknowledging the Taku River Tlingit Mining Policy, Baseline Environmental data collection, and project funding.	N/A	N/A	Complete
127	2020-05-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	Send information	G. Biles followed up with J. Caldwell to confirm that he had received the Mar 4th, 2020 email regarding Notice of Work Application.	N/A	N/A	Complete
128	2020-05-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	Send information	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell's email sent on May 1st, 2020 regarding Taku River Tlingit Notice of Work review process and the responsible person is C. Ziegler.	J. Caldwell confirmed with G. Biles that she received the email regarding Notice of Work application.	N/A	Complete
111	2020-07-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Negotiations	Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of the pending exploration permit and possible fall drill program. G. Biles requested J. Caldwell for the draft exploration agreement.	N/A	N/A	Complete
129	2020-07-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Notice of Work application document and Maps.	N/A	N/A	Complete

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
66	2020-07-21	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Work Description and Salmon Ecosystem Management system information.	N/A	N/A	Complete
120	2020-08-03	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Christine Ziegler	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	C. Ziegler informed G. Biles that she is reviewing the Notice of Work application and requested for maps with drill hole collars and site infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	Complete
144	2020-08-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Christine Ziegler, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	Set a meeting	G. Biles requested C. Ziegler for the drill collar and infrastructure maps.	C. Ziegler sent information regarding the drill collar and infrastructure maps and requested a phone call on Aug 12th, 2020.	N/A	Complete
148	2020-08-06	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Christine Ziegler	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	Set a meeting	G. Biles responded to C. Ziegler's request for a call on Aug 12th, 2020 via zoom.	C. Ziegler confirmed with G. Biles the zoom call for Aug 12th, 2020.	N/A	Complete
143	2020-08-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Christine Ziegler	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	During the Aug 12th, 2020 zoom call meeting: Taku River Tlingit (C. Ziegler, J. Caldwell), and Canagold (G. Biles, S. Eldridge, T. Gill) introduced themselves; Canagold updated C. Ziegler and J. Caldwell on the details of the New Polaris project and scheduled work.	N/A	N/A	Complete
145	2020-08-13	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Christine Ziegler, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	G. Biles responded to C. Ziegler's request for a call on Aug 12th, 2020 via zoom.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
122	2020-09-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Christine Ziegler, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles updated C. Ziegler on the Notice of Work Permit and Financing, and also sent an invitation to open discussions on the Exploration Agreement.	N/A	N/A	Complete
124	2020-09-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Christine Ziegler, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell an update on permitting and project funding.	N/A	N/A	Complete
123	2020-09-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Christine Ziegler, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	Set a meeting	G. Biles, J. Caldwell, and C. Ziegler set up a conference call to discuss the status of the property and initiate discussions on completing an Exploration Agreement for Sept 16th, 2020 at 10 am.	G. Biles and J. Caldwell confirmed with C. Ziegler that they have received the exploration agreement and confirmed conference call for Sept 16th, 2020 at 10 am.	N/A	Complete
130	2020-09-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell that the Exploration Permit for New Polaris was approved by Ministry of Energy and Mines.	N/A	N/A	Complete
152	2020-09-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles requested J. Caldwell to have a phone call.	N/A	N/A	Complete

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53	2020-09-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	G. Biles updated J. Caldwell of the positions available at New Polaris Drill program.	N/A	N/A	Complete
134	2020-10-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell that the drilling program is postponed until next year due to flooding at the site.	N/A	N/A	Complete
153	2020-10-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell's request to post the New Polaris pictures.	N/A	N/A	Complete
154	2020-11-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles acknowledged the information on Taku River Tlingit communication structure from J.Caldwell	N/A	N/A	Complete
155	2020-11-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles referenced George Kirby's email to J. Caldwell.	N/A	N/A	Complete
141	2020-11-16	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the explanation of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation communication structure and relationships.	N/A	N/A	Complete
47	2020-12-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the kick off meeting information with Hemmera regarding Indigenous Nations Engagement.	N/A	N/A	Complete
3	2020-12-02	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Archaeology, Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of the Archaeology Work re: Helping out TRTFN with Canagold's permit.	N/A	N/A	Complete
131	2020-12-02	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Negotiations	N/A	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell that the Ha Khustiyxh is shared with Hemmera and requested a radio station to stream this.	N/A	N/A	Complete
156	2020-12-02	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell a link to the Coast Alaska article and Radio report on New Polaris.	N/A	N/A	Complete
4	2020-12-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Archaeology, Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Archaeology Permit and requested a Taku River Tlingit archaeology person to accompany Hemmera.	N/A	N/A	Complete
157	2020-12-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the News Release regarding name change from Canarc to Canagold.	N/A	N/A	Complete
142	2021-01-18	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	J. Caldwell provided a request for G. Biles to forward George Kirby's email.	G. Biles forwarded an email from George Kirby to J. Caldwell.	N/A	Complete
158	2021-01-20	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	G. Biles requested a phone call with J. Caldwell.	N/A	N/A	Complete
37	2021-06-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights	N/A	G. Biles acknowledged with J. Caldwell the statement for Canagold's News Releases that it does sit on the traditional territory of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review

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71	2021-06-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Fish/Fish Habitat	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Hemmera baseline studies regarding fish collection at New Polaris.	N/A	N/A	Complete
159	2021-07-06	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the July 6th, 2021 News Release regarding New Polaris drill hole results.	N/A	N/A	Complete
38	2021-07-13	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights	N/A	G. Biles confirmed with J. Caldwell that he and T. Gill were registered for the TRTFN-BC Workshops on G2G Agreement and the Atlin Taku Land Use Plan.	N/A	N/A	Complete
160	2021-07-21	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the July 21st, 2021 News Release regarding New Polaris drilling update.	N/A	N/A	Complete
161	2021-07-27	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Jul 27th, 2021 News Release regarding New Polaris drilling update.	N/A	N/A	Complete
48	2021-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Archaeology	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Draft Archaeological Assessment report from Ecofor.	N/A	N/A	Complete
162	2021-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of a possible site visit.	N/A	N/A	Complete
195	2021-07-29	Ausenco	Andrew MacPhail	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Archaeology	Send information	A. MacPhail requested a TRTFN citizen to work with Ecofor on the Archaeological baseline program at New Polaris from August 7-12 2022.	G. Biles informed that J. Caldwell had a person who would help Ecofor conduct the work. A. MacPhail looped in J. Mooney and asked to contact J. Caldwell to provide their plan. Terry Jack was involved an incident where his knee became sore due to the nature of work (i.e., hiking and some slips). Incident report was created and Y. Stolk informed the group of the investigation.	2021-07-29_TTRTFN_Assistant_for_Archaeological_baseline_work.msg	Needs Review

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247	2021-07-29	Ausenco	Andrew MacPhail	Ecofor Consulting Ltd.	James Mooney	Meeting	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	A. MacPhail requested a TRTFN citizen to work with Ecofor on the Archaeological baseline program at New Polaris from August 7-12 2022.	G. Biles informed that J. Caldwell had a person who would help Ecofor conduct the work. A. MacPhail looped in J. Mooney and asked to contact J. Caldwell to provide their plan. Terry Jack was involved an incident where his knee became sore due to the nature of work (i.e., hiking and some slips). Incident report was created and Y. Stolk informed the group of the investigation.	2021-07-29_TRTFN_Assistant_for_Arch_baseline_work.msg	Needs Review
49	2021-08-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Archaeology, Employment and Contracting	Send information	G. Biles requested J. Caldwell for someone from the Taku River Tlingit First Nation to work with Ecofor on the Archaeological assessment program at New Polaris from August 7th to 12th, 2022.	J. Caldwell informed G. Biles that she can recommend Terry Jack (elder in training) to join Ecofor for their trip. T. Jack was involved an incident where his knee became sore due to the nature of work (i.e., hiking and some slips). Incident report was created and Y. Stolk informed the group of the investigation.	2021-08-01_TRT_RE_TRTFN_Assistant_for_Archaeological_baseline_work.msg	Needs Review
54	2021-08-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	G. Biles thanked J. Caldwell for her help in finding someone to work with Ecofor.	N/A	N/A	Complete
67	2021-08-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Water and Sediment Quality	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Water Sampling Data that took place from Nov 2020 to Feb 2021 as well as the sampling locations.	N/A	2021-08-04_FW__New_Polaris_WQ_sampling_Results_Nov_2020-Feb_2021.msg	Complete
55	2021-08-17	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell regarding invoicing questions for helper working with Ecofor for the Archaeological Studies.	N/A	N/A	Complete

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31	2021-08-25	JFK Law LLP.	Erin Thomson-Leach	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	N/A	Set a meeting	E. Thomson-Leach requested G. Biles for a face-to-face meeting with Taku River Tlingit regarding the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement discussion at end of Sept 2021.	G. Biles agreed to E. Thomson-Leach's request for a face-to-face meeting regarding the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement discussion. E. Sketchley requested from G. Biles, S. Eldridge and T. Gill a summary and introduction to the New Polaris project and plan.	2021-08-25_Next_steps_with_TRTFN.msg	Complete
56	2021-09-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	Send information	G. Biles inquired J. Caldwell of the invoice for the helper working with Ecofor on the Archaeological Studies.	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the invoice from the Lands Department for TRTFN. G. Biles requested a name change for New Polaris Gold Mines. J. Caldwell sent an updated version of the invoice.	2021-09-08_TRT_Invoice_for_work_Completed.msg	Complete
52	2021-09-09	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the Taku River Tlingit Invoice for the First Nation citizen working with ECOFOR on the New Polaris Archaeological study.	N/A	N/A	Complete
32	2021-09-09	JFK Law LLP.	Erin Thomson-Leach	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	N/A	Set a meeting	E. Thomson-Leach requested G. Biles to replace the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement discussion in-person meeting with a Zoom meeting on Oct 7th or 8th, 2021 due to COVID.	G. Biles agreed with E. Thomson-Leach's request for change of the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement discussion to a zoom meeting. E. Thomson-Leach sent G. Biles the time for the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement discussion zoom meeting on Oct 9th, 2021. G. Biles confirmed with E. Thomson-Leach, J. Caldwell, and E. Sketchley that the zoom meeting timing on Oct 9th, 2021 worked for Canagold.	N/A	Complete
146	2021-09-22	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Sep 22nd 2021 News Release regarding New Polaris drill results.	N/A	N/A	Complete
147	2021-09-22	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles and J. Caldwell attended the Canagold Webinar where drill results were presented.	N/A	N/A	Complete
163	2021-09-23	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles updated J. Caldwell on the drill results at New Polaris.	N/A	N/A	Complete

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80	2021-09-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Funding	N/A	G. Biles updated J. Caldwell on the New Polaris Funding Status.	N/A	N/A	Complete
164	2021-09-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of the extension of the drilling program at New Polaris.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
86	2021-09-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Permit/Licensing	N/A	G. Biles provide E. Sketchley the Management Plan information and advised of the extension to the drilling program.	N/A	N/A	Complete
121	2021-09-29	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.,Canarc Resources Corp.	Garry Biles,Scott Eldridge,Troy Gill	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Permit/Licensing	Send information	E. Sketchely requested G. Biles, T. Gill, and S. Eldridge for information regarding New Polaris drilling Management Plan per section 5.4 of the Taku River Tlingit Mining Policy.	G. Biles updated E. Sketchley on the New Polaris Activities Summary and ongoing plans. E. Sketchley requested G. Biles for additional information on disturbance impacts and mitigation strategies, as well as reclamation and monitoring. G. Biles provide E. Sketchley the information regarding disturbance impacts and mitigation strategies, as well as reclamation and monitoring.	N/A	Complete
191	2021-10-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	JFK Law LLP.,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Thomson-Leach, Jackie Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	Funding	Send information	[Related to ID #31] G. Biles shared a summary of information on activities and ongoing plans for New Polaris property.	E. Sketchley recommended further elaboration to some points in Canagold's plan. G. Biles agreed and provided a revised document. E. Sketchley requested a follow up meeting for Dec 1 or 2 2021 to negotiate the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement. G. Biles followed up on the capacity funding document.	N/A	Needs Review
100	2021-10-20	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell and E. Sketchley of the phone message from George Kirby.	N/A	N/A	Complete

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8	2021-11-03	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Funding, Aboriginal rights	Set a meeting	E. Sketchley requested G. Biles for a meeting to discuss Ha Khustiyxh Agreement on Dec 1st or 2nd, 2021 and advised that the request for capacity funding would be forthcoming.	G. Biles confirmed with E. Sketchley his availability for meeting to discuss Ha Khustiyxh Agreement on Dec 1st or 2nd, 2021.	N/A	Complete
101	2021-11-10	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Nov 10th, 2021 News Release regarding New Polaris drill results.	N/A	N/A	Complete
79	2021-11-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Funding	Send information	G. Biles inquired E. Sketchley on the timing of Taku River Tlingit's request letter for capacity funding.	E. Sketchley advised G. Biles that the document requesting capacity funding would be sent tomorrow. G.Biles sent an acknowledgement of email receipt.	2021-10-04_New_Polaris_Activity.msg	Complete
74	2021-11-30	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	Funding	Send information	E. Sketchley requested a letter from G. Biles for $12,000 in Capacity funding.	G. Biles returned the signed Capacity Funding Agreement for $12,000 to E. Sketchley. E. Sketchley acknowledged receipt of the signed Capacity Funding Agreement sent by G. Biles.	N/A	Complete
95	2021-11-30	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	E. Sketchley requested G. Biles of the confirmation of official names for the company and for the New Polaris project.	G. Biles sent E. Sketchley the confirmation of official names for the company and for the New Polaris project.	N/A	Complete
23	2021-12-01	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Meeting	Negotiations	N/A	N/A	E. Sketchley and G. Biles discussed the DRAFT Ha Khustiyxh Agreement.	N/A	N/A	Complete
24	2021-12-01	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	N/A	N/A	E. Sketchley sent G. Biles the draft Ha Khustiyxh Agreement.	N/A	N/A	Complete
33	2021-12-07	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.,Canarc Resources Corp.	Garry Biles,Scott Eldridge,Troy Gill	Email	Negotiations	N/A	N/A	E. Sketchley requested First Nation language to be included in the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement relating to backhauling debris from the New Polaris site as reclamation commitment form Canagold.	N/A	N/A	Complete

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34	2021-12-07	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	N/A	Set a meeting	E. Sketchley proposed a schedule to complete and sign the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement anytime from Dec 7th - 15th, 2021.	G. Biles acknowledged receipt of proposed schedule by E. Sketchley to complete and sign the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement. J. Caldwell noted of the Spoker's limited Dec availability. If the proposed schedule did not work, then the agreement would be postponed to Jan 2022. E. Sketchley expressed regret and noted the group should be able to sort the agreement before end of Jan 2022. G. Biles acknowledged postponed schedule.	N/A	Complete
25	2021-12-20	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	N/A	Set a meeting	E. Sketchley inquired Jan 18th 2022 for a final meeting to sign the agreement.	G. Biles requested an updated version of the agreement. E. Sketchley noted holiday schedules would delay the Jan 18th 2022 meeting. E. Sketchley also attached the updated agreement. G. Biles thanked E. Sketchley and noted Canagold's holiday schedule.	N/A	Complete
102	2022-01-25	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles shared details of his call with George Kirby to J. Caldwell.	N/A	N/A	Complete
103	2022-02-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	G. Biles and J. Caldwell discussed setting up a luncheon meeting in Vancouver during AME Roundup.	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell that he will set up the luncheon meeting for Feb 3rd, 2022 in Vancouver.	N/A	Complete
96	2022-02-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Charmaine Thom, Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Luncheon Meeting - First time TRTFN (E. Sketchley, C. Thom, and R. Thorlakson) and Canagold (G. Biles, S. Eldridge, and T. Gill) met in person due to COVID restrictions	N/A	N/A	Complete
97	2022-02-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Feb 24th, 2022 News Release regarding New Polaris drill results.	N/A	N/A	Complete
98	2022-03-02	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Mar 2nd, 2022 News Release regarding New Polaris drill results.	N/A	N/A	Complete

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99	2022-04-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Apr 26th, 2022 News Release regarding New Polaris drill results.	N/A	N/A	Complete
165	2022-05-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles provided J. Caldwell with 2022 project plans.	N/A	N/A	Complete
36	2022-05-10	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles sent E. Sketchley info on Road between Barge landing and site. Requested Map of Taku River Conservancy boundaries.	Road to Barge Landing Drawings received from Hemmera in area of concern and were passed along.	N/A	Complete
35	2022-05-10	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights	N/A	E. Sketchley sent G. Biles the Map of Taku River Conservancy boundaries.	N/A	N/A	Complete
166	2022-05-20	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles confirmed with J. Caldwell of the sponsoring of Taku Kwaan Dancers.	N/A	N/A	Complete
139	2022-06-06	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Rowan Kennedy	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	Set a meeting	R. Kennedy inquired if G. Biles had additional comments regarding the update version of the Management Plan E. Sketchley had sent in Dec 2021. Moreover, R. Kennedy noted that he and J. Caldwell were working to debrief leadership on the Project. Requested a more formal meeting on June 20 2022.	T. Gill requested an update from R. Kennedy and J. Caldwell regarding the meeting with TRTFN leadership on June 20 2022. Also requested their input on timing and meeting agenda.	2022-06-06_TRT-Canagold_leadership_meeting.msg	Complete
174	2022-06-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy the news release for June 14th, 2022 with the latest assay results from New Polaris drilling.	J.Caldwell confirmed receipt	2022-06-14_TRT_FW_News_Release.msg	Complete
169	2022-06-14	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell acknowledged receipt of the June 14th, 2022 news release regarding New Polaris drilling results.	N/A	2022-06-14_TRT_RE_News_Release_(2).msg	Complete
167	2022-06-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	[Related to ID #139] T. Gill requested an update from R. Kennedy and J. Caldwell regarding the meeting with TRTFN leadership on June 20 2022. Also requested their input on timing and meeting agenda.	J. Caldwell apologized for not updating sooner that leadership would not have time on June 20 2022. She would recheck with all interested parties and change the meeting to be less formal. J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy would still be available to meet. J. Caldwell also noted time restrictions. T. Gill acknowledged and mentioned S. Eldridge and Knox can drop in before J. Caldwell's prior meeting commitments.	2022-06-06_TRT-Canagold_leadership_meeting.msg	Complete

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175	2022-06-17	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy the news release for June 16th, 2022 regarding minority dissident shareholder attempting to hijack control of Canagold.	N/A	2022-06-17_TRT_FW_Yesterdays_News_Release.msg	Complete
170	2022-06-17	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell acknowledged receipt of the June 16th, 2022 news release regarding Canagold's hijack attempt.	N/A	2022-06-17_TRT_FW_Yesterdays_News_Release.msg	Complete
168	2022-06-20	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	[Follow up to ID #167] J. Caldwell replied that she would be available to meet after her first meeting commitment.	Due to limited Wi-Fi coverage, T. Gill was unable to contact J. Caldwell. T. Gill expressed regret as Canagold had to leave Atlin in the morning and did not have sufficient time on site for a visit. S. Eldridge was also unable to join the trip. T. Gill noted more opportunities for Canagold and TRTFN to meet and relationship to progress. J. Caldwell acknowledged and would touch base soon.	2022-06-06_TRT-Canagold_leadership_meeting.msg	Complete
176	2022-06-23	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy the news release for June 23rd, 2022 in response to Monday's news release by SunValley based in Dubai, UAE, that made multiple statements that are either false, inaccurate, misleading or lack context. G. Biles requested to have a meeting with J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy this summer.	N/A	2022-06-23_TRT_FW_Todays_News_Release.msg	Complete
177	2022-06-28	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy the news release for June 28th, 2022 on the final assay results from last year's drilling program.	N/A	2022-06-28_TRT_FW_Todays_News_Release.msg	Complete
178	2022-06-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy the news release for June 30th, 2022 addressing a dissident shareholder's claims in their efforts to take control of Canagold's Board of Directors.	N/A	2022-06-30_TRT_FW_Todays_News_Release.msg	Complete
179	2022-07-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy the news release for July 5th, 2022 related to the ongoing proxy fight with Sun Valley.	N/A	2022-07-05_TRT_FW_Todays__News_release.msg	Complete

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140	2022-07-11	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles, Troy Gill	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwall sent G. Biles and T. Gill a link to an article regarding Flying Whale's Giant airship project	N/A	2022-07-11_Some_interesting_information!.msg	Complete
180	2022-07-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy the news release for July 12th, 2022 with height results from last year's drilling program.	N/A	2022-07-12_TRT_FW_Todays_News_Release.msg	Complete
5	2022-07-20	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	Funding, Employment and Contracting	Send information	G. Biles sent R. Kennedy and J. Caldwell the news release for July 20th, 2022 related to the changes in Canagold's Board of Directors. G. Biles will forward R. Kennedy and J. Caldwell the amendment application to the current exploration permit covering the additional work prepared by T. Gill. G. Biles suggested completion of the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement.	J. Caldwell appreciated G. Biles updates and will make these tasks a priority after he returns to office two weeks later.	2022-07-20_TRT_FW_Todays_News_Release.msg	Complete
12	2022-07-21	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	Funding, Employment and Contracting	Set a meeting	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy of the possibility of having a meeting with Taku River Tlingit during a visit with Canagold's new Board of Directors and senior management in August. The meeting will consist of discussions surrounding introduction of Sun Valley Investments, the HA KHUSTIXYH Agreement, and advancement of the New Polaris project tied with opportunities for employment, training, and business progress.	J. Caldwell agreed with the meeting timeframe and informed G. Biles of his availability the week of August 22nd, 2022. J. Caldwell will confirm the meeting dates with the Spokesperson. G. Biles responded that he will let J. Caldwell know of confirmed dates.	2022-07-21_TRT_FW_Meeting_in_Atlin.msg	Complete
57	2022-07-28	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	Send information	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy of plans to resume drilling at the New Polaris site mid August 2022 . Project will require a cook, a cook's help and surface helper are still required. T. Gill will be in charge of managing the program and contacting people and businesses in Atlin, including ATELP. G. Biles also informed J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy that no date has yet been set for the Board of Director's site visit.	N/A	2022-07-28_TRT_FW_Resume_Drilling.msg	Complete
181	2022-08-02	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy of his and M. Doyle (from Sun Valley Investments) availabilities to meet in person in Atlin the week of August 22nd, 2022. G. Biles requested for J. Caldwell, R. Kennedy, the Taku River Tlingit Spokesperson, and other Councillor's availabilities to make travel arrangements.	N/A	2022-08-02_TRT_FW_Meeting_in_Atlin(2).msg	Complete

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6	2022-08-03	Ecofor Consulting Ltd.	Joss Clifford	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Engagement	Archaeology, Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	J. Clifford sent G. Biles the report following the preliminary field reconnaissance work Ecofor conducted in 2021, which can now be shared with Taku River Tlingit First Nation. J. Clifford requested for confirmation from G. Biles when the report has been sent out to in order for J. Clifford to upload it to the BC Archaeology Branch portal.	G. Biles responded to J. Clifford mentioning the report has been forwarded to J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy at Taku River Tlingit First Nation.	2022-08-03_Ecofor_FW_New_Polaris_Archaeological_PFR_Report.msg	Complete
58	2022-08-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy the news release on August 3rd, 2022 announcing the appointment of C. Kilofliski as Canagold's new CEO and M. Doyle as a new Board of Director's member. The new Board's visit to New Polaris is postponed until October 2022. G. Biles requested J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy availabilities for a meeting in Atlin during the week of August 22nd, 2022.	J. Caldwell responded to G. Biles that August 23rd or 24th, 2022 works best for the Atlin meeting. G. Biles noted that he will make travel arrangements for either the 23rd or the 24th and update J. Caldwell when that information becomes available.	2022-08-08_TRT_FW_News_Release_&_Atlin_visit_attachments.msg	Complete
59	2022-08-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles forwarded J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy the news release on August 10th, 2022 announcing most recent change to Canagold's management team, appointing M. Doyle as the new Canagold's Chief Technology Officer.	N/A	2022-08-11_TRT_FW_News_Release.msg	Complete
182	2022-08-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of his plan to set up a meeting between Taku River Tlingit with M. Doyle and himself on Aug 23rd or 24th, 2022.	N/A	N/A	Complete
183	2022-08-15	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy that he is working on travel arrangements for C. Kilofliski, M. Doyle, and himself in Atlin for Tuesday August 23rd, 2022. G. Biles requested confirmation from J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy if Tuesday works as well as the site visit of New Polaris on Monday August 22nd, 2022.	G. Biles followed up with J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy that booking has been finalized for the in-person meeting in Atlin on August 23rd and 24th, 2022. G. Biles informed that C. Kilofliski and M. Doyle would like to meet Peter Kirby on Tuesday August 22nd, 2022.	2022-08-15_TRT_FW_Meeting_in_Atlin(3).msg	Complete
184	2022-08-15	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy of the finalised plans for the meeting with Taku River Tlingit, himself, C. Kilofliski, and M. Doyle on August 23rd, 2022 at 10 am.	G. Biles confirmed with J. Caldwell his, C. Kilofliski, and M. Doyle's plan to attend meeting at the Taku River Tlingit office on August 23rd, 2022 at 10 am regarding the New Polaris project.	N/A	Complete
171	2022-08-16	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	RE: Tuesday Aug 23rd meeting	J. Caldwell confirmed with G.Biles regarding Spokesperson's	2022-08-16_TRT_FW_	Complete

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											availability for the meeting on August 23rd, 2022.	Next_Tuesday_Meeting.msg	
172	2022-08-16	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell confirmed with G. Biles that the Spokesperson is available Aug 23rd, 2022 for a meeting regarding the New Polaris project.	G. Biles confirmed he will be at J. Caldwell's office at 10 am on August 23rd, 2022.	2022-08-16_Next_Tuesday_Meeting.msg	Complete
60	2022-08-19	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Rowan Kennedy	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell and R. Kennedy two news releases: (1) (August 18, 2022) Start of drilling, and (2) (August 19th, 2022) Death of B. Cooke, Canagold's founder and former chairman until July 2022.	N/A	2022-08-19_TRT_FW_News_Releases.msg	Complete
9	2022-08-23	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	Funding, Aboriginal rights, Water and Sediment Quality	Send information	Meeting Notes: in person between Canagold and Taku River Tlingit First Nation. Canagold seeked input from the TRTFN on issues important to them about the project (e.g., acid rock drainage, fault in river, drone data collection, Land Lease). C. Kilofliski expressed Canagold's desire to sign the Ha Khustiyxh agreement as soon as possible.	TRTFN Attendees: C.Thom (Spokesperson), C. Schultz (Senior Negotiator, Manager, G2G Implementation), R. Thorlakson (Manager, Lands, Resources & Fisheries), C. Pugh (Chief Administration Officer). Canagold Attendees: C. Kilofliski, M. Doyle and G. Biles	2022-08-23_TRT_23_August_TRTFN_meeting_Notes.msg	Complete
185	2022-08-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles appreciated the in-person meeting in Atlin with J. Caldwell and Taku River Tlingit members to update Canagold changes and plans to advance the New Polaris project as well as Taku's views and concerns on the resource development in their territory. G. Biles requested J. Caldwell for frequent meetings to regularly brief on the project. The Board of Directors will be visiting New Polaris in October and G. Biles hoped to arrange a meeting then.	N/A	2022-08-24_TRT_FW_Tuesdays_Meeting.msg	Complete
72	2022-08-24	Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Mike Doyle	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Fish/Fish Habitat	Send information	M. Doyle thanked J. Caldwell for the August 23rd, 2022 meeting. M. Doyle suggested enhancing the salmon spawning areas in the face of climate change, in which Sun Valley will be interested in supporting. M. Doyle encouraged J. Caldwell to get in touch with him if this interest does arise.	N/A	2022-08-24_RE_October_24th_Meeting.msg	Complete
61	2022-08-25	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the news released announcing the Request For Proposals for the New Polaris Feasibility Study for feedback from Taku River Tlingit before public release on August 29th, 2022.	J. Caldwell replied back to G. Biles with feedback.	2022-08-25_TRT_FW_Canagold_NR_Feasibility_Study_RFP_(1).msg	Complete
104	2022-08-25	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the edited news release.	N/A	N/A	Complete

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83	2022-08-25	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Funding	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell acknowledged receipt of the email regarding the Aug 23rd, 2022 meeting regarding the Canagold and Sunvalley Investments.	G. Biles asked J. Caldwell of the possibility of having a meeting with Taku River Tlingit during a visit by Canagold's new Board of Directors on October 24th, 2022. J. Caldwell acknowledged the request for meeting on October 24th.	2022-08-25_TRT_FW_October_24th_Meeting.msg	Complete
41	2022-08-25	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	C. Kilofliski appreciated the meeting with J. Caldwell in Atlin on August 23rd, 2022. C. Kilofliski, on behalf of Canagold, look forward to a continuous agreement to create lasting legacies and enhancing the environment that Taku River Tlingit First Nation calls home.	J. Caldwell noted the sentiments and thoughts to the larger Leadership group and hopes to get in touch soon. G. Biles responded regarding travel arrangements for October 24, 2022's site visit in Atlin for Canagold's Board (4 + M. Doyle) and Sun Valley (V. Sodhi and D. Henao), where J. Caldwell confirmed that there are large meeting rooms available or can even rent Recreation Center Hall.	2022-08-25_TRT_FW_October_24th_Meeting.msg	Complete
7	2022-08-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Negotiations	Fish/Fish Habitat, Aboriginal rights	Send information	G. Biles confirmed with J. Caldwell Canagold Resources Ltd.'s interest in signing the Ha Khustiyxh agreement regarding preservation, promotion, and protection of Taku River Tlingit identity and culture. G. Biles inquired J. Caldwell if a signing agreement is possible during the Canagold's Board of Directors visit in October 2022. G. Biles expressed interest in learning from Taku's biologists and supporting the salmon spawning enhancement project.	J. Caldwell agreed with G. Biles that the Board of Director's meeting would be a suitable time to sign the Ha Khustiyxh agreement. J. Caldwell updated that Taku's biologist Mark will be back next week to discuss the salmon spawning enhancement project, and that several of Taku's members will be sampling and monitoring the Tulsequah site in mid-September. J. Caldwell relayed that the Lands Manager and others requested a site tour arrangement with Taku's supervisors before the October meeting.	2022-08-30_TRT_FW_HA_KHUSTIYXH_Agreement.msg	Complete

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62	2022-08-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles send J. Caldwell the news release on the New Polaris Feasibility Study Request for Proposals Tender.	N/A	2022-08-31_TRT_FW_Todays_news_release.msg	Complete
133	2022-08-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing, Reclamation/Closure	Send information	G. Biles updated J. Caldwell (on behalf of Taku River Tlingit) on clean up activities and manpower requirements that are still being finalized. G. Biles notified J. Caldwell of the shift in drilling targets from C-Veins to Y-Veins closer to the surface and awaiting approval for drilling permit amendment in this area.	J. Caldwell informed G. Biles that the BC government had not sent Taku River Tlingit the drilling permit amendment and suggested reaching out to Canagold's BC representative to speed up the process, in which G. Biles agreed.	2022-08-31_TRT_FW_New_Polaris_Site_Cleanup.msg	Complete
135	2022-09-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Wildlife	Send information	T. Gill sent J. Caldwell an attachment of completed sheets of wildlife observations at the Whitewater Creek site for 2022 up to September 2022.	J. Caldwell inquired T. Gill of a way to get in touch with camp since Taku River Tlingit First Nation and the BC government are heading into Chieftan on Monday September 19, 2022.	2022-09-01_TRT_FW_Wildlife_Observations_at_New_Polaris_2022_(2).msg	Complete
68	2022-09-06	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	J. Caldwell inquired G. Biles if October 6th, 2022 works for a site visit. J. Caldwell would like to bring eight people along.	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell that he will arrange helicopter flights from Atlin and requested for confirmation of exact number of people attending the site visit. J. Caldwell informed G. Biles that he will work with those numbers now and getting around Leadership for a commitment.	2022-09-06_TRT_FW_TRTFM_Site_Visit.msg	Complete
45	2022-09-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles requested permission from J. Caldwell to include the Taku River Tlingit First Nation First Nation logo on the New Polaris website.	J. Caldwell passed the G. Biles' comment onto the Communications Team for approval of the logo.	2023-0~1.MSG	Complete
46	2022-09-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights	Send information	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the sign with the Taku River Tling First Nation logo for the New Polaris website.	J. Caldwell responded to G. Biles that the Spokesperson is happy with the sign but requested that the logo be used for the website only and not for email or public correspondence.	2022-09-08_TRT_FW_Canagold_Sign_of_the_Camp_site_(1).msg	Complete

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69	2022-09-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Infrastructure and Services, Water and Sediment Quality, Environmental Assessment Process	Send information	G. Biles reached out to J. Caldwell regarding advice for the preparation and planning for the October 2022 site visit. G. Biles planned to put together a short information handout about ongoing projects and future plans, as well as a tour to show current site activities at Canagold.	J. Caldwell emailed G. Biles regarding questions about the October 11, 2022 site visit: dry tailings (location and impact to wetland and water in general, or other options), road for barging (no support for long term barging, need barging for equipment, plans to get that in/pathways/roads), ARD/ML (minerology: how, why, how does that make a difference to potential impacts). G. Biles acknowledged these questions and will address them with J. Caldwell at the next site visit.	2023-01-25_TRT_FW_Media.msg	Complete
107	2022-09-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles requested J. Caldwell for information on the project and site tour regarding current site visit activities in October 2022.	N/A	2022-09-08_TRT_FW_October_6th_Visit.msg	Complete
132	2022-09-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	Send information	T. Gill sent J. Caldwell the map of drill holes Canagold is currently working on (10 drill pads total) and plans under current drill permit. Attached is also the permit amendment map to show "first year" plans. The remainder year and the next few years program will require altering the shape of the permit area and add additional drill pads and trails.	J. Caldwell informed T. Gill that the map is a good visual for the Taku River Tlingit First Nation staff.	2022-09-09_TRT_Map_drill_plan.msg	Complete
105	2022-09-12	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell requested G. Biles to change the site visit meeting date to October 11th, 2022 regarding the Canagold New Polaris' anticipation of the agreement and management plan.	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell with the updated 2022 Management Plan, site activities, and updated corporate information.	2022-09-12_TRT_FW_2022_Site_activity_and_Management_Plan.msg	Complete
18	2022-09-12	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Water and Sediment Quality, Water	Send information	J. Caldwell inquired (on behalf of Rodger, Lands Manager) G. Biles about the different underlying geology at two sides of the river and ways to mitigate potential metal leaching diminish acid rock drainage.	G. Biles updated J. Caldwell that T. Gill and M. Doyle are putting together a visual of rocks from Tulsequah and New Polaris to clarify the differences between two river geology. The plan is to have the two visuals ready before the site visit in October 2022.	2022-09-12_TRT_FW_Geology_and_metal_leaching.msg	Complete

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186	2022-09-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles confirmed with J. Caldwell that the New Polaris site visit on October 11, 2022 will be carried out and travel plans can be commenced.	J. Caldwell confirmed with G. Biles that October 11, 2022 works for the site visit and he will confirm with members of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation. G. Biles responded that the plan is to leave Discovery Helicopter at 9 am and require the number of people attending from Taku River Tlingit First Nation.	2022-09-26_TRT_FW_Site_Visit.msg	Complete
73	2022-09-27	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Fish/Fish Habitat	N/A	G. Biles inquired J. Caldwell if there are updates on the status and timing for the spawning enhancement program.	N/A	2022-09-27_TRT_Salmon_Spawning_Enhancement_Program.msg	Complete
108	2022-09-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles attached the news release to be issued on Tuesday, Oct 4th, 2022 for J. Caldwell's review and comment.	J. Caldwell confirmed with G. Biles that the news release looks good and appreciated Canagold's commitment working with Taku River Tlingit First Nation.	2022-09-30_TRT_FW_Canagold_Ausenco_FS_NR.msg	Complete
70	2022-10-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles requested J. Caldwell to provide the number of people from Taku River Tlingit First Nation attending the October 11, 2022 site visit to book helicopters. G. Biles confirmed that he and C.Kilofliski and M. Doyle will be joining the site visit.	J. Caldwell replied back to G. Biles with confirmation of 5 members from Taku River Tlingit First Nation joining the site visit. G. Biles informed of the plan to fly to Whitehorse Oct 10, 2022 and drive to Atlin the morning of Oct 11, 2022 to depart Discovery Helicopters at 9 am.	2022-10-04_TRT_FW_October_11th_visit.msg	Complete
109	2022-10-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles reached out to J. Caldwell regarding an outdoor log fire or other activities for the Board members (from Italy, South Africa, Australia, and Colorado) to attend during the October 23/24, 2022 site visit.	J. Caldwell responded to G. Biles that he can look into an evening fire and meal at the lake on Reserve Land. G. Biles acknowledged that it was an excellent idea and that he would be available the evening of Oct 23rd, 2022.	2023-01-23_TRT_FW_TRFN_NR.msg	Complete

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110	2022-10-07	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Water	N/A	G. Biles inquired if J. Caldwell is interested in seeing the difference between New Polaris and Tulsequah Chief rocks by stopping at the Tulsequah site in the portal area.	N/A	2022-10-07_TRT_FW_Site_Visit_on_Tuesday_Oct_11.msg	Complete
81	2022-10-16	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles, T. Gill and M. Doyle an update regarding the BC government and Taku River Tlingit First Nation's tour of the Territory with some investors today (October 16, 2022) at Northern Pike. J. Caldwell requested G. Bile's availability to meet with the Taku First Nation initiative event.	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell that 3 pm today (October 16, 2022) works for a meeting via zoom.	2022-10-16_TRT_FW_Last_min_Stop_at_Site.msg	Complete
106	2022-10-17	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the zoom invitation to Canagold Resources Ltd.'s meeting.	N/A	2022-10-17_TRT_FW_Canagold_Resources_Ltd._Zoom_Meeting.msg	Complete
43	2022-10-19	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	N/A	Send information	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the New Polaris 2022 Site Activity Management Plan, requesting for removal of the 'Future Exploration and Development Plans for New Polaris' on pages 5 and 6.	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the revised Ha Khustiyxh Agreement to be signed at the Board's visit, in which J. Caldwell confirmed the Agreement is in good form and will be ready for Monday's signatures and attached the TRTFN and Canagold Agenda for October 24, 2022. G. Biles responded that the agenda looks good, but C. Kilofliski would sign the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement for Canagold in place of G. Biles.	2022-10-19_Management_Plan.msg	Complete
20	2022-10-19	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	N/A	Send information	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement, noting that he will be available until Friday night (Oct 21, 2022) to make any other changes prior to Monday's signatures (Oct 24, 2022). The Agreement is still under review by C. Thom (Spokesperson) and R. Thorlakson (Councillor).	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell that he will review the Management Plan and Agreement and send an update.	2022-10-19_TRT_FW_Management_Plan_&_Agreement_(1).msg	Complete
21	2022-10-21	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	N/A	Send information	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the final Ha Khustiyxh Agreement for Canagold with appendixes.	G. Biles requested confirmation on meeting in Atlin prior to heading to the fire and reception location, where J. Caldwell confirmed for 5 pm.	2022-10-21_TRT_FW_FINAL_Ha_Khustiyxh_Agreement.msg	Complete

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44	2022-10-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	One-eighty Consulting Group Inc.	Mary Mioska, Stephen Barraclough	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles requested information from J. Caldwell on how many people from Taku River Tlingit First Nation were expected to join the meeting in order to order drinks and snacks from the hotel.	J. Caldwell responded to G. Biles that there may be approximately 12 people from Taku River Tlingit First Nation joining the meeting.	2022-10-24_TRT_FW_Todays_meeting.msg	Complete
91	2022-10-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	One-eighty Consulting Group Inc.	Mary Barraclough	Email	Engagement	N/A	Send information	G. Biles informed M. Mioska and S. Baraclough that he is unable to attend the meeting with Taku River Tlingit in Atlin today.	M. Mioska updated G. Biles that she will send out a meeting cancellation but that M. Mioska, S. Barraclough, C. Kilofiski, and M. Doyle are signing the Ha Khustiyxh agreement. G. Biles responded that that is great news.	2022-10-24_TRT_RE_Canagold_-_One-eighty_Weekly_Meeting.msg	Complete
39	2022-10-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Charmaine Thom, Jackie Caldwell, Rodger Thorlakson	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	Send information	C. Kilofliski gave an in-person presentation (PowerPoint sent in an email on October 25, 2022) to the members of Taku River Tlingit First Nation (TRTFN) on Canagold and the New Polaris project. The signing of the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement by C. Thom and G. Biles would be postponed. Canagold representative in Atlin requested for the Feasibility Study with involvement from TRTFN and additional site visits.	TFTFN Attendees: C. Thom, R. Thorlakson, C. Shulz, J. Caldwell, L. Gordon, V. Mahoney, V. Williams, G. Thorlakson, J. Jack, J. Nadine, S. Reeves. Canagold Attendees: C. Kilofliski, G. Biles, and M. Doyle	2022-10-24_TRT_TRTFN__Meeting_24_Oct_22.msg	Complete
11	2022-10-25	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles reached out to J. Caldwell to thank him for organizing the meeting and dinner in Atlin to learn more about topics important to Taku River Tlingit people in terms of protecting their way of life. G. Biles attached the meeting presentation and requested an invoice from J. Caldwell for hosting Canagold. G. Biles and M. Doyle planned to have a return visit when the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement is ready to be signed.	J. Caldwell responded to G. Biles with availability to meet the week of November 7-10, 2022 and that he will look into a Canagold representative in Atlin but requires more information on basic abilities and tasks for this position. J. Caldwell mentioned that the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement is ready, J. Caldwell and G. Biles agreed on having the meeting invoice to be billed in person at the next site visit.	2022-10-25_TRT_FW_Meeting_Presentation.msg	Complete
136	2022-10-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the new release to be published on October 27, 2022 regarding high grade Y-vein system gold assay results at New Polaris. G. Biles requested for any comments or concerns to be directed back to him.	N/A	2022-10-26_TRT_FW_CCM_News_Release.msg	Complete

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84	2022-10-26	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Mike Doyle	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access	Send information	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles, M. Doyle, and C. Kilofliski the Taku River Tlingit First Nation Overview & Mining Engagement Presentation to pass on to all participants at the Atlin trip. J. Caldwell also attached links to trtfn.com, TRTFN YouTube channel, and books (e.g., Our Land is Our Future) for review of the latest TAKU updates and publications.	G. Biles requested J. Caldwell to send information and area map on land designation issue in Atlin of Taku River Tlingit First Nation land versus Private or Crown land. G. Biles inquired J. Caldwell if October 7-9, 2022 would be a good time to sign the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement with him and M. Doyle .	2022-10-26_TRT_FW_Introducing_TRTFN.msg	Complete
26	2022-10-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the signed Ha Khustiyxh Agreement (as an Adobe Acrobat Sign invitation in a subsequent email). The next step would be obtaining signature from C. Kilofliski.	J. Caldwell informed G. Biles that he cancelled the current Ha Khustiyxh Agreement because C. Kilofliski was incorrect. J. Caldwell will send out the new version shortly.	2022-10-31_TRT_FW_Ha_Khustiyxh_Agreement.msg	Complete
137	2022-10-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell that he and M. Doyle of their planned visit on November 7-9, 2022 in Tutan Hit, Atlin. After a meeting with C. Pugh, there will be time for G. Biles and M. Doyle to meet with J. Caldwell to discuss the next steps and plans for the New Polaris project.	J. Caldwell provided G. Biles with the proposed schedule, including a visit to the new Taku River Tlingit's Whitehorse office, and the maps and directions to the locations. In response to G. Biles question on what to bring, J. Caldwell requested for more swag (e.g., hats, etc.)	2022-12-13_TRT_FW_TRTFN_Legal_Council_Introduction.msg	Complete
22	2022-10-31	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Negotiations	N/A	Send information	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles an Adobe Acrobat Signature request on the Canagold Final Agreement (2022-10-26), after which the agreement will be sent to C. Kilofliski, R. Thorlakson, and C. Thom for their signatures.	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell that he has signed the agreement.	2022-10-31_TRT_FW_Ha_Khustiyxh_Agreement_Signature.msg	Complete
10	2022-11-07	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Joan Jack Consulting, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Brian Jack, Jackie Caldwell, Joan Jack	Meeting	Consultation	Funding, Aboriginal rights	Send information	G. Biles and M. Doyle attended a 2-day in-person meeting at Tutan Hit Center, Atlin with members from Taku River Tlingit (TRTFN) to discuss: road building to Tulsequah Chief mine, royalties and employment/training opportunities for TRTFN members, Big House healing center to practice traditional customs, Exploration Permit Amendment, Archaeological Permit 2023, Ha Khustiyxh Agreement, Indigenous Protected Conservation area (up to 52% protection), and long-term arsenic stability in the mine.	TRTFN Attendees: B. Jack, J. Jack, C. Williams, J. Williams, W. Carlick, H. Carlick, J. Caldwell, J. Nadine, J. Hearn, S. Carlick, C. SchultzCanagold Attendees: G. Biles, M. Doyle	2022-11-07_TRT_TRTFN_Meetings_Notes_-_Nov_7,8_2022.msg	Complete

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17	2022-11-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Permit/Licensing	Send information	T. Gill informed J. Caldwell that the drilling program had been progressing well, but will be using up the leftover drill pads sites within current permit area by November 15, 2022. T. Gill requested J. Caldwell to provide access to additional drill pad sites within the expanded permit area to complete the Notice of Work permit amendment as soon as possible, otherwise the drilling program will be shut down early.	J. Caldwell responded to T. Gill that J. Nadine was in touch with the B.C. Government regarding concerns with the cultural polygon within the latest proposed boundary. The easiest/fastest approach is to drill outside of the proposed boundary, and if the BC government approves, then a request to issue the Notice of Work permit immediately should be carried out.	2022-11-09_TRT_FW_NoW_Permit_Amendment.msg	Complete
27	2022-11-10	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights	N/A	G. Biles reached out to J. Caldwell to thank her for organizing the meetings in Atlin and Whitehorse as he and M. Doyle were able to meet and learned about Taku River Tlingit First Nation people's interests and concerns about the New Polaris project on their territory.	N/A	2022-11-10_TRT_FW_Atlin_Visit.msg	Complete
2	2022-11-14	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Ben Louter	Ecofor Consulting Ltd.	James Mooney	Email	Consultation	Archaeology, Land Use/Access	Send information	B. Louter requested J. Mooney to send the shapefiles for the areas that Ecofor surveyed at New Polaris during the 2022 field season (American Institute of Architects survey footprint) as the proponent wishes to expand drilling operations adjacent to a village site polygon in Taku River Tlingit's Traditional Use database. B. Louter also inquired the progress of the Archaeological Overview Assessments report regarding 2022 season's work.	J. Mooney sent B. Louter the attachment of tracks for the American Institute of Architects transects for the 2022 season. J. Mooney informed B. Louter that regular fieldwork has been wrapped up and switched to winter fieldwork by Fort S. John, and that the Archaeological Overview Assessments report is in progress but will be completed soon.	2022-11-14_Ecofor_FW_Shapefiles.msg	Complete
19	2022-11-15	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Mike Doyle	Email	Negotiations	N/A	Send information	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles, M. Doyle, C. Kilofliski, C. Thom, R. Thorlakson, and C. Schultz the copy of the fully signed Ha Khustiyxh Agreement. Since this agreement is one of the first signed between Taku River Tlingit First Nation (TRTFN) and Canagold, J. Caldwell and the TRTFN Spokesperson requested a meeting with members in this email at AME Roundup in January 2023.	G. Biles sent M. Mioska, S. Barraclough, C. Kilofliski, and M. Doyle the signed Ha Khustiyxh Agreement.	2022-11-15_TRT_FW_Final_Ha_Khustiyxh-signed.msg	Complete

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28	2022-11-17	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the draft news release announcing the signing of the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement regarding Flagship New Polaris Project for his review and comment. The news release is targeting to be issued early next week.	J. Caldwell responded to G. Biles and raised the issue of inadequate time to provide comments to the Agreement by early next week, especially when the Spokesperson would like the news release to be synchronized by both Taku River Tlingit First Nation and Canagold. G. Biles responded that the news release will be postponed until J. Caldwell is ready.	2022-11-17__News_Release_RE__HA_KHUSTIYXH_Agreement.msg	Complete
117	2022-11-17	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	Set a meeting	G. Biles inquired if J. Caldwell would like to join the meeting with Canagold and the Environmental Assessment Office on November 24, 2022 or December 5/6, 2022 regarding New Polaris Initial Project Description (email originally sent by S. Barraclough).	J. Caldwell responded to G. Biles that she was able to join the meeting on the suggested dates.	2022-11-17_TRT_FW_EAO_meeting.msg	Complete
114	2022-11-17	One-eighty Consulting Group Inc.	Stephen Barraclough	BC Environmental Assessment Office	Katherine St. James, Tracy James	Email	Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Set a meeting	S. Barraclough reached out to T. James for potential meeting dates with T. James and others who would like to be involved to provide an update on the Canagold New Polaris project.	K. James responded to S. Barraclough with potential meeting dates and stated that she is the project lead for this file and that she will also invite colleagues from the Ministry of Energy and Mines. S. Barraclough responded to K. James that November 24, 2022 was the preferred date and he would send out a meeting invite shortly.	2022-11-17_EAO_RE_Canagold_New_Polaris_Project_Update_Meeting.msg	Complete
115	2022-11-17	One-eighty Consulting Group Inc.	Stephen Barraclough	Ausenco, Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Malcolm Smith	Email	Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Set a meeting	S. Barraclough informed C. Kilofliski, G. Biles, M. Doyle, and M. Smith that the Environmental Assessment Office are available to meet November 24, 2022 from 3-4 pm to discuss the New Polaris Initial Project Description and would like confirmation if the team can make it at this day and time. The alternative dates are December 5 and 6, 2022. Once availabilities are confirmed, S. Barraclough will send the invitation out to the Environmental Assessment Office.	N/A	2022-11-17_EAO_RE_Canagold_New_Polaris_Project_Update_Meeting.msg	Complete

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1	2022-11-17	One-eighty Consulting Group Inc.	Stephen Barraclough	BC Environmental Assessment Office	Katherine St. James, Tracy James	Email	Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Set a meeting	S.Barraclough reached out to K.StJames and T.James regarding the New Polaris Project Update and progress towards a draft IPD.	K.StJames intended to invite colleagues from the Ministry of Energy and Mines. Meeting was set for Nov. 24, 2023.	2022-1~1.MSG	Complete
246	2022-11-17	One-eighty Consulting Group Inc.	Stephen Barraclough	Ausenco	Malcolm Smith	Email	Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	S. Barraclough invited M. Smith to join Canagold in meeting with EAO on Nov 24th 2022 for IPD discussion. Alternative dates included Dec 5 or Dec 6 2022.	N/A	2022-11-17_Ausenco_FW_EAO_meeting.msg	Needs Review
113	2022-11-23	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Kimberley Lessard	Ecofor Consulting Ltd.	James Mooney	Email	Engagement	Permit/Licensing	Send information	K. Lessard introduced herself to J. Mooney as the new Taku River Tlingit Lands Engagement Officer and updated him that she and D. Hind (from The Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development) had reviewed the permit amendment request and forwarded the paperwork to the BC Archaeology Branch for processing.	J. Mooney thanked K. Lessard for the update and look forward to continuing on this New Polaris project with her.	2022-11-23_TRT_FW_2022-0022_permit_extension.msg	Complete
29	2022-11-28	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles reached out to J. Caldwell on the status of the news release to announce the signing of the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement. G. Biles also updated on the near completion of the drilling program and closing of the New Polaris camp for the winter on December 5, 2022.	J. Caldwell inquired G. Biles about the site incident, in which G. Biles confirmed the accident occurred on November 16, 2022 where a nightshift crew's foot caught underneath the canopy which resulted in broken bones - an investigation report is being finalized. J. Caldwell admitted that there was minimal progress on the news release because of his busy schedule and preferred speaking over the phone, in which G. Biles provided his phone number and stated that he was available anytime.	2022-11-28_TRT_FW_News_Release_on_Agreement_signing.msg	Complete
92	2022-12-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Atlin Recreation Centre	Susan Thompson	Email	Engagement	N/A	Set a meeting	G. Biles reached out to S. Thompson to rent the Atlin Recreation Centre for 2 hours on December 7, 2022 to share information with anyone interested in learning about Canagold's New Polaris exploration project, located 100 km South of Atlin near the Tulsequah River.	S. Thompson responded to G. Biles that the centre is available to rent on December 8, 2022 from 10 am - 12 pm.	2022-12-05_AtlinRecCentre_FW_Recreation_Center_Rental.msg	Complete

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94	2022-12-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell that he and C. Kilofliski was considering a site visit to Atlin on December 8th, 2022 and asked for J. Caldwell's availability. G. Biles briefed J. Caldwell that he and C. Kilofliski was also considering an open house at the Atlin Recreation Centre from 12 - 2 pm and was wondering if it would be worthwhile, given the short notice.	J. Caldwell informed G. Biles that there will be a lunch and talent show at the school from 12-2/3 pm, in which G. Biles and C. Kilofliski would attend. J. Caldwell provided the recreation centre's contact information (atlinreccentre@gmail.com), but G. Biles updated that there was no word about availability yet for the open house. The one-on-one meeting with J. Caldwell and G. Biles as well as the open house was planned to take place in the morning.	N/A	Complete
75	2022-12-06	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the poster for Canagold's New Polaris Project Open House at the Atlin Recreation Centre on December 8, 2022 from 10 am - 12 pm.	G. Biles followed up asking J. Caldwell if the Atlin Recreation Centre is operating at the same time as Taku River Tlingit (no time change) and inquired about the schedule for the school event. J. Caldwell responded that the school and Recreation Centre most likely runs on Yukon time. J. Caldwell would also send G. Biles the bill for administrative assistance.	2022-12-06_TRT_FW_Poster_for_Open_House.msg	Complete
138	2022-12-07	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles forwarded J. Caldwell his December 5, 2022 communication with S. Thompson regarding the Atlin Recreation Centre rental on December 7 or 8, 2022.	N/A	2022-12-07_TRT_FW_Recreation_Center_Rental.msg	Needs Review
16	2022-12-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing, Environmental Assessment Process	Send information	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the New Polaris Draft Project Description for his review and comments, with the final plan to submit the report to the Environmental Assessment Office on December 15, 2022. G. Biles also suggested further work to be done to improve the quality of the drawings in the report.	N/A	2022-12-09_TRT_FW_Draft_Initial_Project_Description.msg	Needs Review

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76	2022-12-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Funding	Send information	G. Biles thanked J. Caldwell for the lunch and talent show at the school event and reminded J. Caldwell to send the Electronic Funds Transfer information for payment and invoice of the events.	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the Electronic Funds Transfer and would send an email shortly to introduce Taku River Tlingit's legal council related to the agreement between Canagold and Taku River Tlingit First Nation.	2022-12-09_TRT_FW_Invoice__EFT_details.msg	Needs Review
82	2022-12-12	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Funding	N/A	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the Electronic Funds Transfer information and will send another email shortly to introduce the Taku River Tlingit's legal Council to begin comprehensive agreement between Canagold and the First Nation.	N/A	2022-12-12_TRT_FW_Invoice__EFT_details.msg	Needs Review
15	2022-12-12	One-eighty Consulting Group Inc.	Stephen Barraclough	BC Environmental Assessment Office	Katherine St. James	Email	Engagement	Permit/Licensing, Environmental Assessment Process	Send information	S. Barraclough informed K. St. James of Canagold's plan to send the Environmental Assessment Office the draft Initial Project Description by the end of the week and was wondering if the report needs to be disseminated to anyone else.	K. St. James requested S. Barraclough to cc' I. Hoyland (office on this file) and D. Grace (A/EPD for metal mining) in this email.	2022-12-12_EAO_FW_Canagold_IPD_-_New_Polaris_Project.msg	Needs Review
42	2022-12-13	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Mike Doyle	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights	N/A	J. Caldwell introduced G. Biles, M. Doyle, and C. Kilofliski to M. Stano (from Gowling WLG law firm) who was the Taku River Tlingit legal council representative and was taking the lead on the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement regarding Canagold proposed mine project at New Polaris on the Tulsequah River.	G. Biles expressed to J. Caldwell that he was looking forwarding to working with M. Stano.	2022-12-13_TRT_FW_TRTFN_Legal_Council_Introduction.msg	Needs Review
93	2022-12-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	BC Environmental Assessment Office	Katherine St. James	Email	Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent K. St. James the Canagold's New Polaris Project Draft Initial Project Description (IPD) for further review and comments prior to submission end of January 2023.	K. St. James acknowledged receiving the Canagold's Draft Initial Project Description.	2022-12-16_EAO_FW_DRAFT_-__IPD_for_the_New_Polaris_Project.msg	Needs Review
77	2023-01-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Funding	Set a meeting	G. Biles requested J. Caldwell for a meeting with Taku River Tlingit in Vancouver during AME Roundup either January 25th or 26th, 2023 at 3 PM and also to have the Collaboration Engagement Agreement signed. G. Biles also inquired how many people from the First Nation would be joining. G. Biles followed up 3 days later requesting to make reservations as soon as possible.	J. Caldwell replied to G. Biles with availability on January 25th, 2023 and confirmed people attending are himself, Taku River Tlingit representatives, C. Thom, R. Thorlakson, C. Schultz, M. Stano, and M. Magee.	2023-01-03_TRT_FW_Vancouver_Meeting_time.msg	Needs Review
30	2023-01-10	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the Draft Engagement Plan for the New Polaris early engagement phase and requested his review and comments.	N/A	2023-01-10_TRT_FW_DRAFT_-_Engagement_Plan.msg	Needs Review

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78	2023-01-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Funding	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell an email from J. Ward asking if Canagold was willing to sponsor someone from Atlin Tlingit Economic Limited Partnership (ATELP) to attend Roundup. Canagold agreed to cover airfare and accommodation costs, where J. Ward would be representing ATELP.	J. Caldwell thanked G. Biles for the information and informed that she had spoken with J. Ward regarding the sponsorship. J. Caldwell and J. Ward were committed to working together on mining related activities.	2023-01-16_TRT_FW_Roundup_Sponsorship.msg	Needs Review
118	2023-01-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles inquired J. Caldwell if she had any updated comments on the New Polaris Initial Project Description, which was to be submitted to the EAO by the end of January 2023 along with the Engagement Plan.	J. Caldwell informed that she will do the best she can to get the comments back soon to G. Biles. J. Caldwell noted she is only person in the mining division and have been swamped these days.	2023-01-16_TRT_FW_IPD_and_Engagement_Plan_feedback.msg	Needs Review
40	2023-01-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Charmaine Thom, Jackie Caldwell, Rodger Thorlakson	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights	Set a meeting	C. Kilofliski informed C. Thom, R. Thorlakson, C. Shulz, J. Caldwell, M. Stano, Z. Romano, G. Biles, M. Doyle, and T. Gill that the meeting on January 25th, 2023 (5-5:30 PM) will take place at the Vancouver Club, followed by dinner. The objective of the meeting to execute a collaboration agreement that sets the foundation of working together with Taku River Tlingit First Nation and Canagold, as the New Polaris project progress.	J. Caldwell thanked C. Kilofliski for the information and she looked forward to the meeting and dinner.	2023-01-16_TRT_FW_Canagold_-TRTFN_Meeting_Wed_Jan_25_in_Vancouver.msg	Needs Review
119	2023-01-18	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell that EAO was interested in viewing the draft Engagement Plan to ensure meeting EAO requirements prior to submission with the Initial Project Description (IPD) at the end of January 2023.	N/A	2023-01-18_TRT_FW_Engagement_Plan.msg	Needs Review
87	2023-01-19	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Archaeology, Land Use/Access	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell inquired G. Biles if he is available to talk over the phone regarding the Taku River Tlingit Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCA) announcement.	G. Biles responded to J. Caldwell that he would be available via phone.	2023-01-19_TRT_FW_TRTFN_announcement.msg	Needs Review
88	2023-01-19	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access	N/A	Subsequent to the phone call regarding Taku River Tlingit Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCA) announcement, G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the draft news release on the Ha Khustiyxh Agreement. The concern in the agreement is Section 7 where there could be delays to the Environmental Assessment approval timeline.	N/A	2023-01-19_TRT_FW_TRTFN_announcement_with_attachment.msg	Needs Review

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50	2023-01-20	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Archaeology	N/A	J. Caldwell shared with G. Biles the letter and official document regarding the Taku River Tlingit Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCA) Declaration.	N/A	2023-01-20_TRT_FW_TRTFN_Information.msg	Needs Review
51	2023-01-21	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Archaeology	N/A	J. Caldwell inquired G. Biles if the following responses were appropriate for exploration companies (i.e. Canagold, Brixton) in relation to the Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCA): "'We are in discussions with companies that are conducting work within our territory to identify how we can work together to ensure that their developments meet our standards."	G. Biles confirmed with J. Caldwell that it is fine to mention Canagold by name. G. Biles also informed that Canagold intend to issue a news release early the week after.	2023-01-21_TRT_FW_Use_of_Canagold_name.msg	Needs Review
187	2023-01-23	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Archaeology, Aboriginal rights	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of the planned News Release on the morning of January 25th, 2023 to announce the previous signing of the Ha Khustiyxh agreement with added referencing to the Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCA).	N/A	2023-01-23_TRT_FW_TRFN_NR.msg	Needs Review
173	2023-01-25	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the January 25th, 2023 New Release edits regarding Canagold Announces Agreement with Taku River Tlingit First Nation for Flagship New Polaris Project.	N/A	2022-09-12_TRT_FW_Change_of_Date.msg	Needs Review
90	2023-01-27	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Engagement	N/A	N/A	C. Kilofliski reached out to J. Caldwell to postpone the CBC interview until both Canagold and Taku River Tlingit have coordinated a response together.	J. Caldwell informed C. Kilofliski that the information had been passed on to the Taku River Tlingit team for a meeting on Monday January 30th, 2023. However, J. Caldwell got a cold and cannot attend the meeting, but he had briefed the Taku River Tlingit Spokesperson on the content and tone to make plans together with Canagold. C. Kilofliski suggested updating CBC with information (i.e., latest collaboration agreement) within a week to supplement the interviews.	2023-01-27_TRT_FW_Media_request.msg	Needs Review

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89	2023-01-27	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	Julien Gignac	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Knox Henderson	Email	Engagement	N/A	N/A	J. Gignac introduced himself to K. Henderson as a CBC Yukon reporter interested in the signed collaboration agreement between Canagold and Taku River Tlingit First Nation. J. Gignac expressed interested in having an interview with K. Henderson regarding Canagold's plans and the new Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCA).	N/A	2023-01-27_CBC_FW_Media_request.msg	Needs Review
192	2023-01-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of his call with EAO regarding edits to the IPD. G. Biles inquired when J. Caldwell to provide feedback on the two documents.	N/A	2023-01-30_EAO__call_-_IPD_Submission.msg	Needs Review
14	2023-02-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access	Send information	G. Biles requested J. Caldwell to share the shape files to see the borders of the Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCA) and impacts on New Polaris property.	J. Caldwell sent G. Biles the shapefiles, explaining the overlap with Canagold's tenures that cover the river and need for review of possible mining scenarios in those areas.	14-2023-02-01_TRT_FW_Shape_Files_for_the_Conserved_Area.msg	Needs Review
85	2023-02-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the news release with the final results from last year's drilling for his review and comment prior to the February 6th dissemination.	J. Caldwell congratulated G. Biles (on behalf of Canagold) on the great drilling results.	2060B5~1.MSG	Needs Review
188	2023-02-02	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell informed G. Biles that TRTFN had a media request. TRTFN provided a strong and positive response to highlight the strong relationship between the Nation and Canagold.	G. Biles acknowledged the proposed response.	2023-02-02_FW_Media_questions.msg	Needs Review
189	2023-02-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	Set a meeting	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of Canagold's intent on submitting IPD and Early Engagement Plan to EAO in the following week.	J. Caldwell provided comments to the IPD and Early Engagement Plan. J. Caldwell expressed disconcert regarding TRTFN engagement being publicized. Requested to set a meeting to discuss media strategy. G. Biles agreed to add J. Caldwell's comments into the plan. Both agreed for a meeting the afternoon of Feb. 6, 2023.	2023-02-03_IPD_Early_Engagement_Plan_Subm..msg	Needs Review

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190	2023-02-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of the finalization of the upcoming news release. Addition of technical studies and management appointment.	J. Caldwell acknowledged and provided positive comments.	2023-02-03_FW_Final_Drilling_Results_NR.msg	Needs Review
193	2023-02-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	S. Barraclough sent G. Biles the revised Engagement Activities format for J. Caldwell to review. G. Biles forwarded the revision and informed J. Caldwell.	J. Caldwell appreciated the updated content and mentioned no further requests were needed. G. Biles acknowledged the reply.	2023-02-08_Engagement_Activities_to_Date.msg	Needs Review
196	2023-02-08	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Mike Doyle	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access	N/A	J. Caldwell sent C. Kilofliski linkwork. J. Caldwell also noted that the previous model had not applied the exemption area for New Polaris.	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the drawing that displayed the overlap of the new IPCA and New Polaris project. G. Biles also requested any suggestions from J. Caldwell to address the conservancy boundary and CSF. J. Caldwell would bring the concern to the next meeting with IPCA.	2023-02-08_FW_IPCA_Linework.msg	Needs Review
365	2023-02-13	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness, Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Solomon Colim, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Feb. 13, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	02.13_365_TWG_Agenda_February_13,_2024.docx	Complete
197	2023-02-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell on Canagold's withdrawal of the IPD to make corrections to the submission.	N/A	2023-02-14_FW_EAO_Application_withdrawn.msg	Needs Review
198	2023-02-14	Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Mike Doyle	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Send information	M. Doyle inquired J. Caldwell on Tlingit culture as Canagold would like to reach out to an artist (Wayne) for some art from the Tlingit.	J. Caldwell provided some suggestions and would inquire different artists TRTFN had. She would update M. Doyle.	2023-02-14_FW_Possible_cultural_art.msg	Needs Review

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199	2023-02-22	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	Send information	G. Biles requested confirmation of contacts at TRTFN and the EAO-identified under-privileged groups.	J. Caldwell provided changes to the table. S. Dalphond requested additional information from J. Caldwell regarding potential underrepresented groups Canagold and Ausenco had on file. J. Caldwell sent an updated directory.	2023-02-22_FW_EAO_Questions.msg	Needs Review
200	2023-02-22	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights, Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	On behalf of S. Dalphond, G. Biles requested information on the trapline owner and whether they had been informed of the Project.	N/A	2023-02-22_Draft_Engagement_Plan_-_pending.msg	Needs Review
201	2023-02-23	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Mike Doyle	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell inquired about starting the TWG. J. Caldwell also requested initial meeting to introduce project team as well as additional information from Canagold to send to TRTFN personnel.	G. Biles informed J. Caldwell of upcoming availability. J. Caldwell agreed with March 9, 2023 afternoon for the virtual meeting. In-person meeting would be flexible in timing.	2023-02-23_FW_TWG_Start_up.msg	Needs Review
202	2023-03-02	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	J. Caldwell informed Canagold, Core Assets Corp., Fortis Corp., Sector Resources, Engineer Gold Mines, and Stuhini on the Atlin Job Fair coming up for March 31st and April 1st, 2023.	G. Biles confirmed Canagold would like to participate in the job fair.	2023-03-02_FW_Atlin_Job_Fair.msg	Needs Review
203	2023-03-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell the email George Kirby sent to K. Henderson. The content of the forwarded email included concerns that TRTFN agreements with Canagold would be null and void as the conversations have not considered the fpic of the yenyeidi Wolf clan Taaku kwaan Tlingit Nation.	N/A	2023-03-05_FW_George_Kirby.msg	Needs Review
204	2023-03-08	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell sent the meeting agenda for the group's March 9, 2023 meeting.	G. Biles and J. Caldwell clarified meeting time.	03.09_204_TWG_Agenda_Mar_9_2023.docx	Complete
206	2023-03-10	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Archaeology	N/A	G. Biles shared the draft Archaeological Impact Assessment report on New Polaris.	N/A	2023-03-10_Interim_Report_-_BC_AIA.msg	Needs Review
205	2023-03-10	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	J. Caldwell informed G. Biles on the TRTFN HR's opinion on T. Caldwell joining Canagold. She also noted should G. Biles require written confirmation, HR may respond.	G. Biles appreciated the update.	2023-03-10_TRTFN_Opinion_-_Re_Conflict.msg	Needs Review

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208	2023-03-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	Wildlife, Vegetation	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell, T. Williams, B. Dawson, and R. Horobin a draft of the 2021-2022 New Polaris Wildlife and Vegetation Field Assessment Report. He requested TRTFN for review.	N/A	2023-03-24_Draft_Wildlife_&_Veg_Field_Rep.msg	Needs Review
211	2023-03-27	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Mike Doyle	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell informed the group that the Spokesperson had signed the agreement. She also shared TRTFN's draft press release that would be posted as soon as signatures are finished.	C. Kilofliski provided an updated draft with a quote from Canagold. J. Caldwell and C. Kilofliski arranged timing for the media releases. C. Kilofliski requested J. Caldwell to add in Canagold's trading symbol. J. Caldwell agreed and provided the latest draft. She noted TRTFN was still waiting for a quote from Minister Osbourne.	2023-03-27_FW_Media_Release_for_CEA.msg	Needs Review
209	2023-03-27	One-eighty Consulting Group Inc.	Stephen Barraclough	Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Mike Doyle	Email	Engagement	N/A	N/A	S. Barraclough informed M. Doyle of the email link to the New Polaris shared mailbox.	N/A	2023-03-27_TRT_Communications_Inbox.msg	Needs Review
210	2023-03-27	Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Mike Doyle	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles	Email	Engagement	Land Use/Access, N/A	N/A	M. Doyle shared with the team of the TWG initial concepts. The call with R. Horobin (SLR) and B. Dawson (TRT) was conducted on March 17, 2023. Topics discussed included site situation, tailings and CSF location information, power access, barging, and waste disposal.	G. Biles updated M. Doyle that the file was corrupted. He also noted he had was introduced to some individuals.	2023-03-27_RE_TWG_initial_Call.msg	Needs Review
212	2023-03-28	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Mike Doyle	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell suggested moving the meeting to April 4th 2023 as G. Biles and B. Dawson were not available. J. Caldwell also requested additional information prior to their next call.	M. Doyle agreed to prepare some parts of the items requested. C. Kilofliski agreed to J. Caldwell's proposed meeting date change. J. Caldwell appreciated the agreed change.	2023-03-28_FW_Change_to_Meeting.msg	Needs Review
213	2023-03-29	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights	Accommodation	J. Caldwell informed G. Biles that TRTFN and Canagold had entered into a collaborative engagement agreement for the New Polaris gold exploration site.	G. Biles acknowledged receipt of the agreement and expressed looking forward to both parties working together.	2023-03-29_FW_TRTFN_Agreement_with_Canagold.msg	Needs Review
215	2023-03-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	BC Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Low Carbon Innovation, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Erin Sketchley, Jackie Caldwell, REGOPS Smithers	Email	Engagement	Land Use/Access	N/A	T. Gill sent the Inspector of Mines the summary of exploration activities 2022 and MYAB Annual Update 2023 for Permit MX-1-208.	N/A	2023-03-29_Permit_Summary_and_MYAB_Update.msg	Needs Review

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214	2023-04-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Noise, Water and Sediment Quality	N/A	G. Biles sent J. Caldwell, R. Horobin, and T. Williams the Surface Water and Noise & Climate Baseline Study Draft.	N/A	2023-04-03_SW_Noise_Climate_Baseline_Draft.msg	Needs Review
216	2023-04-04	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell thanked the group for the meeting and listed the action items discussed from the meeting earlier.	C. Kilofliski informed J. Caldwell on the meeting with EAO and shared issues that would require input from TRTFN regarding advertising and Public Open House. J. Caldwell provided clarification and directed future attachments on MS Teams. J. Caldwell and G. Biles discussed dates for a Public Open House. G. Biles noted he would be taking a short leave and future communications should be directed to C. Kilofliski and C. Keogh.	216_2023.04.04Notes_from_TWG.eml	Needs Review
217	2023-04-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	Accommodation	T. Gill requested if Canagold would be able to advertise the PCP in Taaku magazine.	J. Caldwell clarified once date had been secured, the group would make a workplan for the details. She recommended one Canagold rep should be the main contact for the advertisement.	2023-04-05_FW_Advertising_in_Taaku.msg	Needs Review
219	2023-04-06	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Fish/Fish Habitat, N/A	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell shared with the group Mark Connor's finalized Spring Fisheries Newsletter. She proposed a meeting with the group to recap on the engagement planning for the CEA Celebration.	G. Biles acknowledged J. Caldwell's meeting request.	2023-04-06_TRTFN_Info_and_Next_Meeting.msg	Needs Review
220	2023-04-12	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access	N/A	J. Caldwell inquired G. Biles if the camp would be open for the Land Guardian program to conduct BEC sampling around Taku during the summer.	G. Biles mentioned the schedule for New Polaris had not been finalized and he would update J. Caldwell once the schedule was ready. G. Biles also noted Canagold would be happy to help if crews are at camp and there is space available.	2023-04-12_FW_Camp_facilities.msg	Needs Review

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223	2023-04-17	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Mike Doyle	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights, Community Health and Well-Being	Set a meeting	J. Caldwell followed up from the group's previous meeting. She invited Canagold to join TRTFN in celebration of signing the agreement, as well as an in-person meeting on April 26, 2023.	C. Keogh requested confirmation for some dates. J. Caldwell clarified the Open House would be a different event set for May 25, 2023. C, Kilofliski confirmed Canagold's presence at the celebrations next week with as many Canagold people present as we can.	223_2023.04.17TWG_Plans_for_April.eml	Complete
329	2023-04-24	BC Environmental Assessment Office	Iszak Hoyland	BC Environmental Assessment Office, Canagold Resources Ltd., One-eighty Consulting Group Inc., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Chelsea Garside, Colm Keogh, David Grace, Garry Biles, Karaline Reimer, Mike Doyle, Stephen Barraclough	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	I. Hoyland sent the NP Public Comment Period Proposed Schedule and asked Canagold and TRTFN to confirm that it will work for their teams.	J. Caldwell confirmed that the schedule will work for TRTFN.	329_2023.04.24New_Polaris_Public_Comment_Period_Schedule.eml	Complete
224	2023-04-25	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights	Send information	G. Biles asked J. Caldwell to clarify an quote from George Kirby's email regarding concerns TRTFN representing him.	J. Caldwell deciphered George Kirby's self title. M. Doyle requested further clarification whether George Kirby stated he was head of TRTFN Wolf clan, or other Wolf clan. J. Caldwell noted George Kirby did not hold any right to speak on behalf of TRTFN, but may express his opinion.	2023-04-25_2020_Summary_and_2021_Plans.msg	Needs Review
225	2023-04-28	Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Mike Doyle	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access	Send information	M. Doyle requested the SHP file for the IPCA protection type boundaries from J. Caldwell.	J. Caldwell delegated to Kim (Round River Org) to exchange shapefiles. The group would further discuss boundaries and review towards the Open House when everyone is in town.	2023-04-28_FW_IPCA.msg	Needs Review
218	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Atlin Community Improvement District	Atlin Community Improvement District	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-Notice.msg	Needs Review

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230	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku Corp	Lee Francoeur	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice_of_EA.msg	Needs Review
234	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Atlin Recreation Centre	Atlin Recreation Centre	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice.msg	Needs Review
235	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Atlin Historical Society	Atlin Historical Society	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice_of_EA.msg	Needs Review
236	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	BC Ambulance	Ralf Lubben, Scott Cole, Tom Soames	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	FW_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice_of_EA___BC_Ambulance.msg	Needs Review
237	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Big Water Society	Vicky Robertson	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2025-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice_of_EA.msg	Needs Review
238	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Atlin Volunteer Fire Department	Atlin Volunteer Fire Department	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice_of_EA.msg	Needs Review
239	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Guide Outfitters	Phil Timpany	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice_of_EA_PT.msg	Needs Review
240	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Service BC	Peggie May	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice_of_EA.msg	Needs Review
241	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Taku River/T'aku Teix Conservancy	Shauna Yeomans	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice.msg	Needs Review

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244	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	BC Abandoned Mines Branch	Diane Howe	Email	Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	N/A	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice_of_EA.msg	Needs Review
245	2023-05-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy	Brandon Beck, Matthew Corbett	Email	Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	G. Biles sent the New Polaris Gold Mine Notice of Environmental Assessment.	B. Beck had moved offices and had forwarded the Notification Letter to Atlin Sergeant, Matthew Corbett. G. Biles acknowledged B. Beck's response.	2023-05-03_New_Polaris_Gold_Mine_-_Notice_of_EA.msg	Needs Review
194	2023-05-24	SLR Consulting Ltd.	Ric Horobin	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada, Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	R. Horobin forwarded the draft of the TWG charter for comment.	N/A	194_TWG_Charter.docx	Complete
231	2023-05-25	Atlin Tlingit Economic Limited Partnership (ATELP)	Lars Johansson	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	Accommodation	L. Johansson reached out to T. Gill for a periodic check in and update. Several staff had expressed interest in work over the summer season.	T. Gill was unable to provide updates, yet, as Ausenco had not finalized start date. T. Gill contacted L. Johansson for some staff for summer field work and opening camp. He requested information for a cook and first aider. Also requested Taku Corp. to supply an equipment operator. Tentative start date would be late June - early July for 5-6 weeks.	2023-05-25_FW_Checking_in.msg	Needs Review
359	2023-05-26	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Simone Schneiter	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Denis Remon, Jorge Llaca Buznego ,Tim Caldwell, Troy Gill	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	Accommodation	Simone Schneiter (TRTFN TFLC Coordinator) met with T. Caldwell and T. Gill re: opportunities for participants in the PBLMT Program.	T. Caldwell will send Simone Schneiter an overview of the work Canagold will do this year so that Simone has something in hand when speaking with participants about work experience opportunities.	N/A	Complete

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363	2023-05-29	Independent	Peter Kirby	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	Phone call meeting set up for C. Kilofliski and Peter Kirby.	It came to Peter's attention that TRT has expressed interest in undertaking this work so in the interest of supporting TRT community economic development Peter withdrew his proposal and asked Canagold to kindly let TRT know.	N/A	Complete
207	2023-05-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams, Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Tim forwarded the June 6 TWG Agenda.	R. Horobin & M. Doyle noted a schedule conflict due to a July 24-26 visit to the mine site. J. Caldwell confirmed that that the dates were suggested so the Canagold team could attend the Haa Kusteeyi Celebration on the weekend.	06.06TWG_Agenda_June_06,2023.pdf	Complete
357	2023-05-31	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell shared the Canagold-TRTFN TWG Calendar with T. Caldwell	N/A	N/A	Complete
353	2023-05-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights, Infrastructure and Services, Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	T. Caldwell announced the Hold Date of June 14, 2023 for the Whitehorse Open House on events for Canagold.	J. Caldwell proposed any other day of that week except June 14. C. Kilofliski proposed July 22, 2023 at the reserve if possible for the Whitehorse Open House.	N/A	Complete
221	2023-06-01	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Calwell forwarded changes/information for the TWG Agenda.	T. Caldwell responded with answers/questions.	221_RE__May_30_Technical_Working_Group_Minutes_and_June_6_Agenda.eml	Complete

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354	2023-06-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Taku Corp, Tlingit Homeland Energy (THELP)	Lee Francoeur, Stuart Simpson	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Infrastructure and Services, Employment and Contracting	N/A	C. Keogh followed up with Lee Francoer re: discussions at the recent open house advising that Canagold would like to advance the prospect of ATELP partnership in the development of hydropower for the New Polaris project.C. Keogh welcomed their perspective on options and suggested facilitating a joint site visit in the near future for a closer inspection of the target streams and the general area.	2023.06.06 L. Francoeur advised that he had been travelling, introduced his new GM Michael Brandt and requested a call. C. Keogh will organize a call and meeting this week.	354FW__Hydropower_-_New_Polaris_Project.eml	Needs Review
355	2023-06-02	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Annie Snowshoe, Catalin Kilofliski ,Robyn Moore	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	J. Caldwell forwarded the first invoice from TRTFN for the engagement work that Canagold and TRTFN are doing together and advised that she will endeavor to have the April invoice to Canagold soon.	C. Kilofliski requested Accounting to process payment.	N/A	Complete
116	2023-06-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd.,Independent	Dave Parisien,Tim Caldwell	Email	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	N/A	Colm contacted Dave to schedule a boat trip to the New Polaris site. Dave asked for more details (what Canagold was hoping to do and see) and explained options for boats/routes/border crossing requirements. Colm asked Dave to meet with Tim.	Dave Parisien stopped by the Atlin Office June 14 and met with Tim. Many things discussed. Canagold needs to work out what activities he will be doing with us.	116_2023.06.14Conversation_with_Dave_P.eml	Complete
232	2023-06-07	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	United SE Alaska Gillnetters Association	Max Worhatch	Phone call	Engagement	Fish/Fish Habitat, Water and Sediment Quality	Set a meeting	Colm spoke with Max to express appreciation for comments registered with EPIC and to emphasize Canagold's wish to fully understand their concerns and suggested measures for addressing them. Max was very receptive to the idea. Discussed a few technical details including scheduling barging toward the end of each week. Max believes the fishermen are generally supportive of mining	Colm suggests (1) Canagold join the Alaskan Fish and Wildlife advisory email service to record trends/assist in planning. (2) Keep in touch with Max Worhatch to try to arrange a meeting when the opportunity arises (3) Encourage/explore the idea of meeting a wider gathering of fisherman (175 members - outside of fishing season)	232_2023.06.07_Discussion_with_Max_Worhatch.eml	Needs Review
251	2023-06-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	United SE Alaska Gillnetters Association	Max Worhatch	Email	Consultation	Fish/Fish Habitat	Set a meeting	C. Keogh thanked Max for his time yesterday and reiterated Canagold's commitment to working with him and the fishermen to understand all of their concerns/implement any measures we need to put in place.	Colm asked Max to please let us know of any potential opportunities to meet/discuss further and requested to join their organization as supporting members to have a presence in their online forums where we might benefit from the information there and establish further channels of communication.	N/A	Needs Review

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63	2023-06-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku Corp, Tlingit Homeland Energy (THELP)	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Lee Francoeur, Michael Brandt, Mike Doyle, Stuart Simpson, Tim Caldwell	Email	Engagement	Land Use/Access, Infrastructure and Services, Employment and Contracting	Set a meeting	C. Keogh forwarded the Knight Piesold Study on renewable energy sources and indicated that Canagold is also interested in wind power estimating that the area req. to generate power through solar panels makes that option the least interesting.	Garry forwarded the New Polaris Project Presentation.	63_New_Polaris_-_Renewable_Energy_Screening_Assessment.pdf	Needs Review
112	2023-06-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku Corp, Tlingit Homeland Energy (THELP)	Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Lee Francoeur, Michael Brandt, Mike Doyle, Stuart Simpson, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights, Employment and Contracting	N/A	Hydropower Brainstorming Meeting scheduled for June 15, 2023 2pm	N/A	112_Brainstorming_Session_-_New_Polaris_Hydropower.eml	Complete
294	2023-06-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission	Guy Archibald	Email	Engagement	N/A	Set a meeting	Colm emailed Guy Archibald to thank him for SEITC comments submitted to BC EAO and ensure him that all concerns are important to Canagold.	Colm requested an informal meet in Juneau (mid June 2023) to discuss the organization of public meetings and next steps.	FW__New_Polaris_Gold_Project-_For_the_Attention_of_Guy_Archibald.eml	Needs Review
295	2023-06-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Salmon State	Breanna Walker	Email	Engagement	N/A	Set a meeting	Colm emailed Breanna Walker of Salmon State to thank her for SEITC comments submitted to BC EAO and ensure her that Canagold is supportive of holding in-person public meetings.	Colm requested an informal meet in Juneau (mid June 2023) to discuss the organization of public meetings and next steps. Breanna is travelling and unable to meet this time.	FW__New_Polaris_Project_-_SalmonState.eml	Needs Review
315	2023-06-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Indigenous Services Canada, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	Tim asked Tara/Jackie to forward talking points to James & Vernon for their June 13 Clan Meeting	N/A	Talking_points.eml	Needs Review
297	2023-06-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Indigenous Services Canada, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Tara Williams, Vernon Williams	Meeting	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights, Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting, N/A	N/A	Meetings held in Atlin with Clan Leaders on Engagement Strategies, Conflict of Interest perception, Open Houses, Traditional Knowledge, Socio-economic study (Vernon, James, Tara, Jackie, Tim)	Note: Avoid the words 'Open House'/ try to hold smaller gatherings/PowerPoint presentations not always necessary/create a suggestion box for the community.	June_12_2023_-_Meeting_with_Clan_Leaders_on_Engagement.eml	Complete

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233	2023-06-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Atlin Trading Post, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, James Williams, Vernon Williams	Site Visit	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	Meeting with Clan Leaders on Engagement Strategies was help in Atlin. Attendees: Vernon, James (Clan Leaders), T. Williams, J. Caldwell (TWG), T. Caldwell.	Topics discussed included social issues within the community, holding smaller meetings, avoid using ""Open House."" Employment and economic development were discussed.	2023-06-12_Meeting_with_Clan_Leaders_on_Engagement.msg	Needs Review
375	2023-06-13	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Mark Connor, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	Water	N/A	J. Caldwell set a meeting with Mark Connor (TRTFN Fisheries Coordinator) to sort our details for the July TWG trip to the Taku	2023-06-26 J. Caldwell requested T.Caldwell or someone from the Canagold team; meet with Mark Connor to discuss logistics for the Taku Trip.	375_RE__Meeting_request.eml	Complete
248	2023-06-13	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell advised that she has been working on updates and organization on the Teams folder and Agenda/Minutes and set up an Agenda Structure to help with organization.	N/A	248_TWG_Updates.eml	Complete
222	2023-06-13	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell sent the updated TWG Draft Minutes for June 6 2023.	N/A	222_TWG_DRAFT_Minutes_June_6_2023_JC.docx	Complete
306	2023-06-13	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Alaska Trollers Association	Amy Daugherty	Meeting	Engagement	Fish/Fish Habitat, Water and Sediment Quality	Set a meeting	In person meeting with Amy Daugherty (Alaskan Trollers Association) in Juneau AK: Introduction/Discussed public perception of TC on our project.	Expressed willingness to engage with fishermen in public meetings and in the Inlet/Expressed our alignment with efforts to clean up TC.	N/A	Needs Review

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330	2023-06-13	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	T. Caldwell sent the updated Agenda and DRAFT minutes from June 6; for June 13 meeting.	N/A	N/A	Complete
298	2023-06-13	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Derek Sutherland	Meeting	Consultation	Funding, Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and /A	Set a meeting	Jackie introduced Tim to Derek Sutherland (Strategic Planner for TRTFN) who works on grant and proposal opportunities for TRTFN. Tim suggested a get together with Derek to discuss how Canagold can support TRTFN initiatives.	Tim met Derek at Boston pizza June 16 over lunch and discussed how Canagold could be of assistance with regard to brainstorming for funding on education and life skills. Derek mentioned the Community Development Wrap Around Initiative (CDWAI which is part of the initiative for the funding. Derek mentioned he would go back to TRT to see if there was any appetite from their side on partnering with Canagold.	FW__Contact_at_TRTFN_for_Grants.eml	Needs Review
301	2023-06-13	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Aaron Brakel	Canagold Resources Ltd., Rivers Without Borders	Chris Zimmer, Colm Keogh	Meeting	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Fish/Fish Habitat, Community Health and Well-Being, Water and Sediment Quality, Erosion and Sediment Control	Set a meeting	Email summary of Colm's meet with Aaron Brakel (SEACC) and Chris Zimmer (Rivers Without Borders). Aaron expressed serious concern about the project, access and cleanup. Taku River is the last big unroaded watershed that reached tidewater in the Inside Passage and is a world treasure.	Aaron encourages Canagold to do ongoing outreach in Juneau to gather information from knowledgeable people very concerned about potential impacts on Taku River and fish habitat and will help inform the public where/when Canagold events are. Aaron suggests a meet with Douglas Indian Association and the Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission soon.	301_2023.06.13New_Polaris_conversation.eml	Needs Review

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226	2023-06-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Water	N/A	T. Gill informed J. Caldwell he had been in contact with L. Johansson (ATELP) to request staff during the summer field work. T. Gill mentioned they would be requiring staff for surficial Geotech studies and have since requested an equipment operator from ATELP. T. Gill inquired if J. Caldwell would like to be kept in correspondence of future emails or be updated on an as-is basis.	N/A	2023-06-14_FW_Checking_in.msg	Needs Review
299	2023-06-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd.,Independant, Taku Corp, Tlingit Homeland Energy (THELP)	Catalin Kilofliski ,Dave Parisien, Michael Brandt, Stuart Simpson, Tina St. Cyr	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	Colm contacted Dave about a river trip on July 27 and asked him to please coordinate with ATELP. Tina St. Cyr advised that she met with Dave and he confirmed availability for himself and Discovery for July 25, recapped Itinerary, Customs, Billing, Insurance and requested passports.	Colm sent his passport as well as James Bates and Patrick McGrath (Mercury). Tina advised that Dave is no longer able to accommodate on that date and suggested July 28.	299_2023.07.11Trip_up_the_Taku_River.eml	Complete
307	2023-06-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission	Guy Archibald	Meeting	Engagement	Aboriginal rights, Reclamation/Closure, N/A	Set a meeting	In person meeting with Guy Archibald (SEITC) in Juneau AK: Introduction/Discussed history of SEITC as an umbrella group/Discussed TC at length, specifically the remediation plan.	Expressed willingness to engage with the DIA in public meetings and on the Taku/Inlet/Guy suggests consideration of the DIA attending an open house in Whitehorse.	N/A	Needs Review
377	2023-06-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Simone Schneiter	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	N/A	Simone Schneiter met with T. Caldwell to discuss job shadowing opportunities with Canagold, future strategies and activities.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
300	2023-06-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Troy Gill	Email	Consultation	Funding, Aboriginal rights, Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and /A	N/A	Tim sent a draft spreadsheet which summarizes our potential commitments to the 94 Calls to Action.	Should be presented at our next Open House when we finalize what we want these commitments to be. This will complete our action item for the TWG when we finalize.	Calls_to_Action_Commitments.xlsx	Needs Review

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
302	2023-06-15	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and Services, Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and /A	N/A	Jackie arranged the (June 15) 5Mile Point Fireside informal Chat to target youth aged 20-30. Alfred helped their van driver transport people to the meet. Met with youth group members of TRT. Very few showed up but there were a few inc. Evelyn who did not know anything about Canagold or the NP mine. Wayne Williams showed up with a number of elders over the 3hr period. Occasional questions re: mine.	Tim handed out several one-pagers at their request for distribution. Gretta attended and mentioned how she was not so happy with Canagold as they have not been back since she last talked to them. She was unaware of the open house on May 23 in which Canagold was presenting with EAO. She also mentioned that she had not received any emails from the TRT and that her truck was no longer working.		Complete
250	2023-06-15	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Wayne Carlick	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being,N/A	N/A	"Discussion with Wayne at this event. Wayne is looking to retire and is not interested in providing training to Canagold on Cultural Awareness; Sharon and Evelyn indicated that help with the Haa Kusteeyi event would be good. They are looking for sponsor"	Conversation with Tim who answered any questions and provided hardcopy papers to Alfred to bring back to the community dinner that was occurring the same evening and to Evelyn who was interested in the project.		Complete
376	2023-06-15	Alaska Trollers Association	Amy Daugherty	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Email	Consultation	Fish/Fish Habitat, Wildlife,Air Quality, Water	N/A	Amy Daugherty (Alaska Trollers Executive Director) forwarded Andrew Rollo (EMLI) and Laurel Nash's (BCMOE) email thanking ATA, USAG, Rivers w/o Borders for their meeting in Juneau and sent follow up correspondence addressing their concerns.	N/A	376_2023.06.15B.C._Government_Follow_up_Correspondence.eml	Complete
374	2023-06-16	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights	N/A	J. Caldwell sent M. Doyle the IPCA Draft Boundaries doc to check if the boundary changes are good.	M. Doyle sent modifications for one boundary point moved about 90m to the SE as Canagold needs a point to discharge any treated water.	374_2023.06.16Re__IPCA_boundaries.eml	Complete
293	2023-06-16	SLR Consulting Ltd.	Ric Horobin	Canagold Resources Ltd.,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights	N/A	R. Horobin sent a link for discussion re: technical note on the proposed CSF location giving Canagolds view of the various options, suggesting what additional information is expected and giving what at the moment with the available information is the option that could be put forward for recommendation.	N/A	293_New_Polaris_-_CSF_Locations.eml	Complete

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
356	2023-06-18	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	T. Caldwell sent the Agenda for the TWG June 13 Meeting and advised that the next meeting would resume on June 27.	N/A	06.13_356_TWG_Agenda_June_13_2023.docx	Complete
227	2023-06-19	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Permit/Licensing	N/A	T. Gill informed EMLI on Canagold's plan for their geotechnical drill program starting July 3rd, 2023 at New Polaris Gold Mines over one month. J. Caldwell was cc'ed in the notice email.	N/A	2023-06-19_Notice_of_Seasonal_Start.msg	Needs Review
386	2023-06-19	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights, Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	C. Keogh advised J. Caldwell of his Juneau meetings with SEACC, SEITC, Rivers w/o Borders and Alaska Trollers. Guy Archibald (SEITC) submitted comments on behalf of the DIA and was receptive of DIA leaders meeting w/Canagold with TRTFN in attendance.	J. Caldwell requested proposed dates and who would be attending so that she could coordinate availability with TRTFN.	N/A	Needs Review
378	2023-06-26	Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Mike Doyle	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Jackie Caldwell, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights	N/A	M. Doyle replied to J. Caldwell re: IPCA Boundaries and modified one boundary point.	N/A	378_Re__IPCA_boundaries.eml	Complete
252	2023-06-26	Alaska Gov.	Jeffrey Williams	Alaska Gov. ,Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Colm Keogh, Ed Jones, Jackie Caldwell, Mark Connor, Tim Caldwell	Site Visit	Engagement	Fish/Fish Habitat	N/A	Mark Connor (TRTFN Fisheries Co-ordinator introduced Jeffrey Williams (Alaska Gov.) to Jackie Caldwell and TWG to discuss a visit to Canyon Island July 23-26 to assess barging potential.	Jeffrey invited the Team to visit the salmon stock assessment camp/fish wheels on Canyon Island and meet with their Crew Lead Derrick Allen Tuesday July 25.		Complete

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364	2023-06-27	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Ric Horobin, Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell, Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle	Meeting	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	J. Caldwell sent the Engagement Plan for the Summer based on all the comments she received from various people/groups.	J. Caldwell answered T. Caldwell/T. Williams comments/questions.	364_2023.06.27Engagement_Plan_for_summer.eml	Complete
360	2023-06-27	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	J. Caldwell sent her notes for the June 27 Meeting	N/A	360_minutes.eml	Complete
304	2023-06-27	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Updated Meeting Minutes for June 13, 2023 and June 27, 2023 Agenda	R. Horbin updated the action list in excel version on teams so that all the actions are in the same place.	TWG_Minutes_&_Agenda.eml	Complete
380	2023-06-29	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski ,Mihai Draguleasa, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	J. Caldwell sent an invitation and donation request on behalf of the Haa Kusteeyi team as this is the first year that TRTFN will be hosting the event and are raising funds for ceremonial blankets and mugs.	C. Kilofliski replied that Canagold would be happy to donate and co-ordinated w/T. Caldwell and M. Draguleasa to proceed.	380_2023.09.12Haa_Kusteeyi_Donation_Request.eml	Complete
305	2023-06-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Infrastructure and Services, N/A	N/A	Planned engagement sessions over the next 2 months is the best way to reach the different groups within the TRT. Jackie suggests discussing administrative topics during our TWG meetings instead of dominating every meeting. Once we have the map back from Ausenco, Tim suggests meeting to discuss general arrangement of the mine and get everyone's thoughts and opinions. (tentative arrangement as more work is completed during the feasibility study)	As part of the collaboration agreement, we should discuss in more detail on how you would like to be involved in the development of the Detailed Project Description as well as the Feasibility Study. Tim proposed we devote at least 50% of our meetings to a technical discussion and table administrative topics to every 2nd meeting		Needs Review

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358	2023-06-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Mike Doyle	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	T. Caldwell advised that J. Caldwell has concerns Canagold is not providing the opportunity for technical discussion (i.e. GA map). Tim told Jackie that Canagold will dedicate 50% of our time to discussing the technical aspects of the mine and can submit them a map for their input as well as discuss how they would like to be engaged with on the DPD as well as the FS.	C. Kilofliski advised that they were personally offered to be involved in every technical aspect with Ausenco but turned it down as it was too much involvement at that time. Moving forward, Canagold will start sending them a constant flow of technical information starting on Friday.		Complete
384	2023-07-04	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Ben Louter, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	Traditional Use Study	N/A	J. Caldwell introduced Ben Louter (TRTFN Archeology Coordinator) to T. Caldwell and requested a Traditional Knowledge Study meeting the week of July 10.	N/A	384_2023.07.04TK_Study_Planning_Meeting.eml	Complete
385	2023-07-05	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski ,Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being	Accommodation	J. Caldwell informed that the TRTFN committee asked if Canagold would like a small booth/has a banner or company sign for the celebration event to acknowledge Canagold's donation.	C. Kilofliski advised that they Canagold would be present to provide information and will arrange a banner.		Needs Review
387	2023-07-10	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Jackie Caldwell, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Infrastructure and Services	Set a meeting	T. Caldwell sent J. Caldwell the latest general arrangement information map to review and discuss w/any TWG members who are available.	J. Calwell informed that she has them plotted and they work well.		Needs Review
388	2023-07-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Tlingit Homeland Energy (THELP)	Tina St. Cyr	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	C. Keogh forwarded a rough outline of the July 25 trip to the NP site with Mercury Team to Tina St. Cyr (Atlin Hydro Expansion Project Admin - THELP). Tina requested a recap of Canagolds July 4-5th trip to ensure that they have a full account for billing.	Colm provided the report and advised that there was a misunderstanding with customs clearance and req. a formalization of requirements to ensure smoother visits in the future. Tina assured that they will figure out customs and formalize so that everyone is on the same page and happy.		Needs Review
361	2023-07-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	T. Caldwell sent the updated Draft Minutes from the June 27 meeting and the Agenda for tomorrow's meeting.	J. Caldwell sent the changes for the July 11 Agenda and updated the minutes from June 27.	361_RE__Updated_Draft_Minutes_and_Agenda.eml	Complete

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312	2023-07-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Tim sent the Teams link for the July 11 meeting. New format is housed in Teams. Notes have track changes so we can incorporate everyone's information	Jackie accessed Teams and added her notes	07.11_312_Updated_Draft_TWG_Minutes_location.eml	Complete
389	2023-07-13	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski ,Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	J. Caldwell sent gratitude for donations and shared the TRTFN hosted Haa Kusteeyi Celebration Draft Schedule.	N/A	389_2023.07.13DRAFT_SCHEDULE_-_JUNE_27_2023.docx	Complete
308	2023-07-13	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Discovery Helicopters Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Matt O'Brien	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Tim connected with Matt to discuss and ensure that we have all of the logistics for flights to the Landing Station on July 23, 2023	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
313	2023-07-14	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Tim Caldwell, Troy Gill	Email	Consultation	Water	N/A	Jackie suggests that Canagold have water quality locations and data in a digital format for the Taku Trip. Tablets (to see locations in a geo pdf) would be helpful. They are prepping bottles to take on the Taku Trip. Someone from Canagold will need to pick up from SLR. They decided that for other samples, it would be best to understand what has already been done then ensure there is a more comprehensive plan. Understanding the water information in time for the trip would be really helpful for everyone!	Tim shared the maps he received yesterday and a project study area. Tim will bring a tablet with the information loaded and will pick up the coolers from SLR.	RE__Topics_and_Comments.eml	Complete
390	2023-07-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell, Jason Williams, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	C. Keogh informed J. Caldwell of July 25 trip w/D. Parisien and Mercury Transport down the river and inquired about a helicopter for D. Parisien to prep the boat w/fuel.	J. Caldwell informed that they booked Discovery for the 23rd and 26th but have flights going to the Landing Station on the 25th. C. Keogh advised they need to transport the fuel to D. Parisien place.	N/A	Needs Review

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309	2023-07-17	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	N/A	Tim requested a meeting with Tara and Barb to review the General Arrangement map (infrastructure such as fuel farm and airstrip) and offer their view of the map/what they think needs to move, etc. From there we would take this back to our consultants for map adjustments.	Jackie and Ric were met in Whitehorse on July 14 and Barb and Tara were met on July 18. Both were productive meetings and the TWG had good ideas for Canagold to consider. We have been asked to consider moving the creek, move the explosives site and consider crossings in winter conditions. These will be considered as part of our alternatives assessments.	N/A	Complete
314	2023-07-18	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Tim sent links and a reminder that the DRAFT minutes are now in TEAMS with Tracked Changes incorporated. Once we approve the minutes we will accept the changes and then document will be finalized. The Agenda has also been included in TEAMS and will be added earlier so that people are able to have input earlier than the day of the meeting.	Meetings will be following the agenda, however we will be bringing up topics by exception rather than discussing every line item.	07.18_314_TWG_Agenda_July_18_2023.pdf	Complete
316	2023-07-20	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin	Email	Consultation	Fish/Fish Habitat	N/A	Tim provided the itinerary and declarations to CBSA-ASFC_Stikine_River_Reporting for the July 25 Taku River/Cranberry Island/Canyon Island trip	Canada Border Services Agency approved to proceed #2023-8901-050	FW__Taku_reporting.eml	Complete
317	2023-07-20	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku Corp, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Colm Keogh, Darlene McGill, Jackie Caldwell	Email	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Michael Brandt and Darlene McGill reached out to Colm to see if they could share a Discovery Helicopter from Atlin to Cranberry Island (for a cook and groceries) on Sunday 2pm flight.	Tim responded that there was some confusion about dates. The Sunday flight was cancelled so should now be available for booking.	N/A	Complete
392	2023-07-20	Tlingit Homeland Energy (THELP)	Tina St. Cyr	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Tina St. Cyr confirmed Discovery flight on July 28, 8am - 5 persons drop off at D. Parisien's camp. Pick up at 5-5:30pm and requested passports for US customs itinerary.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review

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391	2023-07-22	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Ben Louter	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation, Wolf & Crow Research Services Ltd.	Aaron Blake Evans, Barb Dawson, Jackie Caldwell, Roberta Shepherd, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Traditional Use Study	Set a meeting	Ben Louter introduced Blake Evans as the lead on the Canagold study and requested a Teams or Zoom meeting. Also asked T. Caldwell for the project budget, all deliverables, a subcontracting agreement and a timeline.	Blake Evans advised that he is an anthropologist and also an archaeologist who has been working with TRT for the last 5 years in the both capacities and also working with other Tlingit communities in the Yukon going back 20 years. Tim requested a summary of TRT's interests and impacts of the project within the study area as well as a proposal rather than a budget from our side.	N/A	Needs Review
310	2023-07-23	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	Water	N/A	Tim shared Water Quality Information (att'd)	N/A	SW_Quality_0723.xlsx	Complete
228	2023-07-25	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	July 25, 2023 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	07.25_228_TWG_Agenda_July_25_2023.pdf	Complete
253	2023-07-28	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	N/A	July 28 booth engagement was recorded on smartphone. Summary for the afternoon were that 4 were interested in jobs, 3 on history. All 7 were positive to the project. Main comment expressed: "If you can't afford to close a mine, you can't afford to open	N/A	N/A	Complete

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249	2023-07-28	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Funding, Human Health and Safety,Archaeology,Land Use/Access, Fish/Fish Habitat,Wildlife,Aboriginal rights, Infrastructure and Services, Permit/Licensing, Reclamation/Closure, Community Health and Well-Being, Soil (terrestrial),Noise, Water and Sediment Quality, Environmental Assessment Process, Erosion and Sediment Control, Water	N/A	Haa Kusteeyi Celebration	Summary of Engagements	Haa_Kusteeyi_Celebfration_Booth_July_29.xlsx	Complete
255	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Connie from Atlin stopped by the booth and was glad that people are coming by the booth to ask questions. Connie is in favor of the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
256	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and /A	N/A	Joanne had lots of questions about the mine and climate change, and was happy that Tim Caldwell was a believer that climate change is real. Joanne was in favor of the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
257	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and /A	N/A	Unnamed and informed lady who lives in the Yukon. Was curious about Canagold and Brixton's activities. Curious about Sun Valley and their activities as well. Deemed in favor of the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
258	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Unnamed person stopped by the booth and gave some history on TCM and activities that went on there including her mining of the old tailings. Wished us best of luck. Positive to the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
259	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and /A	N/A	2 unnamed people came by the booth and were curious about the history of the project. They indicated they were glad that people were coming by and asking questions. Deemed positive toward the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
260	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Unnamed person who stopped by the booth with no real questions and just curious. Deemed neutral to the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete

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261	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Additional person came by booth and just listened to the previous attendees questions and conversation with Tim Caldwell. Deemed neutral to the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
262	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Wildlife, Air Quality, Water and Sediment Quality	N/A	Unnamed person was curious about the environmental performance of the site and was also interested in the 3D model.	N/A	N/A	Complete
263	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Unnamed person came by the project and was curious as to why it shut down in the first place. Deemed neutral to the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
264	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Unnamed person was interested in the price of shares in the company. He indicated that the grade is not good enough to pay for itself at these prices. Deemed against the project, not so much against the mine per se, but does not think it will be a go.	N/A	N/A	Complete
265	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Rodger Thorlakson	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights, N/A	Accommodation	Rodger Thorlaksen stopped by the booth and asked how things were going. He advised making sure we engage on any activities prior to doing them. In this case Rodger was talking about the barge trial run that was being considered for mid-August. He asked	Tim and Catalin were in conversation and assured Rodger that engagement would absolutely be had before any activities were to occur. Tim assured Rodger that he would keep him informed.	N/A	Needs Review
266	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Unnamed person looking for general information on the project and was considered to be neutral to the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
267	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and /A	N/A	Two people who did not provide names came by the booth, curious about the history of the site, what the plans were and the timelines. Indicated to be in favor of the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
268	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and /A	N/A	Person did not give name, but was curious to know where the project was located.	Conversation with Tim	N/A	Complete
269	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Sid came by the booth and indicated "in favor" of the project. Indicated that he used to work down there a couple of years ago.	Conversation with Tim	N/A	Complete
270	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Water and Sediment Quality,N/A, Erosion and Sediment Control	N/A	2 unnamed people came by the booth. Lots of questions on the type of ore and how we manage with wastes, and how the TRT will benefit from the operation. Related was a question on how much money is in the ground and profit. Deemed neutral to the project	N/A	N/A	Complete

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271	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and /A	N/A	A professor from Missouri was asking about the project and was very interested in the extraction and transportation processes. Deemed in favor of the project. Group of 3 people.	N/A	N/A	Complete
272	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	2 people came by the booth with no real questions. Wished us luck in the process. Deemed in favor of the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
273	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Employment and /A	N/A	Victoria asked about the project and had several good questions on different topics. She was happy to see people had business cards at the celebration (from Canagold). Was happy to know that hiring locally will be the preference for the company. Victor	N/A	N/A	Complete
274	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	N/A	Teslin FN member happy to see us working with TRT and getting a mine going, giving people jobs.	N/A	N/A	Complete
275	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Previous coal miner who's dad used to work at TCM. Asking if this was the same mine. Deemed against the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
276	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Unnamed person from Vancouver Island spending 2 months in Atlin. Wanted to know where the mine was and wished us best of luck. Deemed in favor of the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
277	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Unnamed person happy to hear that we are planning for closure at early stages of the process. Deemed in favor of the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
278	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Water and Sediment Quality,N/A, Erosion and Sediment Control	N/A	Unnamed person stopped by the booth. How are you going to do this clean and not dirty. Discussed water management on the site. Was interested in the underground. Son is a water management engineer out of Guelph. Gave my card in case he would like to	N/A	N/A	Complete
279	2023-07-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Fish/Fish Habitat, Water and Sediment Quality	N/A	Unnamed person was curious about the project and was concerned about barging.	N/A	N/A	Complete
280	2023-07-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Therese and her daughter stopped by the booth. Placer miner interested and happy that Canagold has an office in the community. Daughter is an architect. Wondering where site is and wished us luck. Discussed how placer miners are now leaving (Atlin) be	N/A	N/A	Complete

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281	2023-07-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Unnamed person from Dawson City - used to work in the bar there and watched the "gold industry" from that perspective and also did diamond drilling. Wished us best of luck. Talked about doing the mine, but doing it responsibly, not like Minto.	N/A	N/A	Complete
282	2023-07-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and Services, Water	N/A	Stan stopped by the booth. From Juneau, asking about gold grades and resources and discussing how barging being done in the past. Asked if the mine was flooded and needed to be pumped out and also discussed the structures that are still at the site. Wi	N/A	N/A	Complete
283	2023-07-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A, Water	N/A	2 unnamed people came by the booth. No major questions. Just curious about the property. No major concerns. Told them about the history and discussed about addressing concerns from TRT and Alaska such as barging.	N/A	N/A	Complete
284	2023-07-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and Services, N/A	N/A	2 unnamed people stopped by and were curious about the property and history. Deemed neutral to the project.	N/A	N/A	Complete
285	2023-07-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	N/A	2 unnamed people stopped by the booth. Father and daughter had no real questions but were both interested in jobs. They were curious about timelines and schedules.	N/A	N/A	Complete
366	2023-07-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Rodger Thorlakson, Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Phone call	Consultation	N/A	N/A	C. Kilofliski advised Rodger Thorlakson of the new TWG Canagold representation: Catalin Kilofliski-CEO, Garry Biles- President, Mike Doyle- Chief Technical Officer, Colm Keogh- Senior Vice President Operations.	Rodger looks forward to continuing to work with Canagold.	366_RE__Update_to_TRTFN_TWG.eml	Complete
397	2023-07-31	Atlin Tlingit Economic Limited Partnership (ATELP)	Lars Johansson	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	Accommodation	Lars contacted Troy inquiring about any employment/work availability. Troy informed that Canagold could have job opportunities avail. as early as next week for Kitchen and Labor staff. Mechanical exp. is welcome. Discussion re: preparation to re-establish Canagold's fuel supply at Atlin Airport.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
367	2023-07-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Garry Biles, Jackie Caldwell, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Fish/Fish Habitat, Infrastructure and Services, Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting, Water	N/A	Colm requested a meeting to recap (with feedback and key takeaways from everyone) on the significant number of activities the team had undertaken over the last 10 days. Fireside chat (Jackie / Tim) Fish dock, fish wheels (Tim) New Polaris visit (Jackie) New Polaris QP visit (Colm) Barging river survey (Colm) Air freight initiative (Jackie/Catalin) Weekend (celebration) engagements (Tim)	N/A	N/A	Complete
393	2023-07-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Independent	Duran Henry	Meeting	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	N/A	T. Caldwell advised Duran Henry that he is in Whitehorse and would like to pay for the print and get a receipt.	Duran Henry asked for an etransfer. T. Caldwell asked to meet at the BW Gold Rush 6pm	N/A	Needs Review
318	2023-08-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Site Visit	Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	N/A	Troy showed Barb & Tara around the site July 26. Tara was familiar with much of the historical mining legacy infrastructure. Barb was very interested in (1)The old townsite location and that it was here at New Polaris and not at Tulsequah Chief (2)her mother had worked at site housekeeping during the 90's	(3)All of the old mining equipment, vehicles and engines were something to be preserved/restored in her mind rather than being seen as junk that needs to be removed from site. Greta Thorlakson visited site previously in 2022 and had the same idea.	N/A	Complete
394	2023-08-02	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	Fireside Chat Booked for August 2, 2023	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
395	2023-08-02	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights, Water	N/A	J. Caldwell asked for an update on the decision of a potential trial barge run in a couple weeks. If this has been decided, please let her know all the details so that she can track down all the people that need to be informed and work with her team to see about TRT representation during the event.	C. Keogh advised that it's looking like a deferral to next season and very unlikely that we can bring it together in time. Besides setting up for observations on the river we are struggling to rapidly coordinate barge/tug/crews etc. and risk making a mistake for lack of time, and we are also right up against the end of the window of adequate water depth to perform.	N/A	Needs Review

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296	2023-08-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	August 8, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	08.08_296_TWG_Agenda_August_8_2023.pdf	Complete
319	2023-08-10	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski ,Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights, Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	T. Caldwell advised of a reminder note from Canagold legal counsel re: commitments in the Collaboration Agreement and proposed a meeting to discuss. Also asked if something could be set up with Leadership approx. every 6 months to provide insight on Canagold and also receive any feedback on any topic. C. Kilofliski suggested a meeting date of Sept. 4 or anytime in the last 2 weeks of Sept.	J. Caldwell asked for clarification in order to make the request to Leadership and advised that the preference would be to meet in Atlin. C. Kilofliski clarified that a bi annual meeting between Canagold leadership and TRTFN leadership to evaluate how the agreement and our relationship is going would be beneficial for our mutual efforts and long term relationship and we remain aligned.	319_2023.08.10Leadership_Meetings.eml	Needs Review
286	2023-08-10	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights, N/A	N/A	Topics included conflict of interest concerns, Canagold desire to ensure Collaboration Agreement is followed and guidance on request for meetings with Leadership on topics. OW Agreement path forward is concern	(Response) Canagold to send email request for meeting with Leadership.(Action/Resolution #1) Initial email sent by Tim Caldwell requesting regular meeting with Leadership, followed by clarification request by Jackie.(Action/Resolution #2) T Caldwell met with Chantelle on August 22 to discuss further and a meeting has been set up for August 29 to discuss initial aspects.	N/A	Needs Review

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
396	2023-08-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Catalin Kilofliski ,Jackie Caldwell, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent an update on the actions being taken to address J. Caldwell's issues of concern during her recent visit. NP Site Cleanup photos att'd w/T. Gill's comments showing the progress made in the past 5 days at correcting the problems, crew resumed cleanup activities which were initiated last year and advised that a site environmental and safety audit will also be conducted in the coming week.	N/A	396_2023.08.11New_Polaris_Site_Cleanup_Pictures_Aug_11,_2023.pdf	Needs Review
287	2023-08-11	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Jackie Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Rodger Thorlakson, Tim Caldwell	Email	Negotiations	Employment and Contracting	N/A	J Caldwell informed Canagold of changes made at TRTFN and introduced Rodger Thorlakson as the new person responsible for implementing the CEA and participation in the TWG and other matters.	T. Caldwell offered to meet Rodger on any of the subject matter to get him up to speed. Catalin requested a Teams meeting on Monday 11am and advised Rodger that T. Caldwell was removed from the TWG and C. Kilofliski, G. Biles, M. Doyle, C. Keogh were added. Rodger thanked Catalin for the update and looks forward to working with everyone.	N/A	Complete
398	2023-08-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Atlin Tlingit Economic Limited Partnership (ATELP),Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku Corp, Tlingit Homeland Energy (THELP)	Christine Kelly, Cyan Kim, Stuart Simpson, Tina St. Cyr ,Troy Gill	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	Taku River Survey for August 22nd booked through ATELP with Dave Parisien and Gus Adams ferrying 5 passengers from Canagold, Ausenco and Mercury.	Tina advised of a change in billing which would increase Canagold's cost for the trip.	N/A	Needs Review
341	2023-08-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Taku River Tlingit First Nation, Wolf & Crow Research Services Ltd.	Aaron Blake Evans, Ben Louter	Email	Consultation	Traditional Use Study	N/A	T. Caldwell requested a meeting update on the TK Study. B. Louter asked if there is any more detail on the budget/scope of study. T. Caldwell advised that he asked A. Evans to provide Canagold w/a cost proposal on Aug. 1 for a smaller report.	A. Evans advised that he would continue working w/B. Louter to manage the production of a TUK report and will provide a proposal budget for the research and writing of the TUK report based on the requirements as outlined by the BCEAO over the next few days.	N/A	Needs Review

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
321	2023-08-17	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Tim advised that based on his conversation with Rodger earlier this week, today's virtual session has been cancelled.	We will however hold the open house in Whitehorse next week.	N/A	Complete
322	2023-08-21	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Site Visit	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	Accommodation	Alfred stopped by and is looking for work.	T. Caldwell arranged w/Mike Middleton for Alfred to job shadow at the New Polaris site. Plane pick-up Sept. 23 3:30pm	N/A	Complete
288	2023-08-21	Taku River Tlingit Citizenship	Taku River Tlingit Citizenship	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	Alfred discussed with Tim Caldwell that he is looking for employment opportunities, and more importantly is interested in getting training for becoming an electrician. Alfred is following up with Simone and George Esquiro on how that can happen on his side. If it cannot work, he is wondering if there are opportunities with New Polaris.	(Response) Tim Caldwell mentioned to Alfred that Canagold has already committed to early training for TRT. Tim indicated he will talk to people at site for potential employment and will also see where Canagold can help on training potential. (Action/Resolution) Tim has discussed this with Ric Horobin and Carter from the TWG and also briefly discussed this with Chantelle. Tim also reiterated to Alfred on August 23 that he is looking into the training potentials.	N/A	Complete
399	2023-08-21	Indigenous Services Canada	Tara Williams	Canagold Resources Ltd.,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen,Ric Horobin, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	Tara forwarded the information Poster sent to the TRT public for In-Person Updates.	N/A	399_2023.08.21Posterimage001.jpg	Needs Review

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362	2023-08-22	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Chantelle Schultz	Canagold Resources Ltd.,PlanIt North, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carrie Breneman, Carter Leuschen, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Chantelle Schultz sent the Memo for TWG - first draft to T. Caldwell and Carter Leuschen. Tim provided thoughts, comments and questions. Chantelle agreed that the TWG is the first priority/needs to be broken down into clearly defined and separate phases and included Carrie Breneman of PlanIt North for input and assistance in helping paper the process ahead.	Chantelle advised that she will meet with Ric Horobin to be brought up to speed since J. Caldwell's departure.	362_RE__Memo_for_TWG_-_first_draft__-_Question.eml	Complete
400	2023-08-22	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.,PlanIt North, Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Anisha Carlick, Carrie Breneman, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chantelle Schultz, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Rodger Thorlakson	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Meeting between TRTFN and Canagold to discuss the OWA for impact benefits agreements and path forward on how this will be achieved. Agenda provided by: TRTFN.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
320	2023-08-22	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	The Firelight Group	Ginger Gibson	Email	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	N/A	T. Caldwell asked if G. Gibson has a presentation that she would be able to give and potentially answer some questions both from the company side as well as the TRTFN.	G. Gibson responded positively.	N/A	Complete
289	2023-08-24	BC Environmental Assessment Office	David Grace	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Site Visit	Engagement	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights, Community Health and Well-Being, Water	N/A	Casual visit by David Grace and Chelsea Garside who were in town for training for TRT. Brief discussion involving IPCA boundaries and additional location for barge landing. They reiterated the need for not submitting the DPD if there are many things that have not yet been decided.	N/A	N/A	Complete
323	2023-08-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	SLR Consulting Ltd.	Ric Horobin	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	As per Ric's request, Tim forwarded the draft schedule he put together. "There is obviously much more detail to develop here and has not been fully vetted with TRT/TWG."	This is something Tim would like to present prior to his exiting of the TWG.	Permitting_Timelines_v1.xlsx	Needs Review
311	2023-08-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	August 29, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	08.29_311_TWG_Agenda__August_29,2023.docx	Complete

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401	2023-08-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	PlanIt North	Carrie Breneman	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	8am Breakfast Meeting w/Carrie Breneman (PlanIt North) at Yukon Inn - Whitehorse	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
324	2023-08-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Braided Knowledge Environmental Consulting, Canagold Resources Ltd.,Godoroja.com, Indigenous Services Canada, Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Kim Heinemeyer, Mike Doyle, Rodger Thorlakson, Tania Godoroja Pearse, Tara Williams	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	Set a meeting	TIPCA and Canagold Project Discussion Meeting rescheduled as we were unable to get the information of our general arrangement to Kim in a timely fashion.	Assured it will not happen again.	N/A	Needs Review
325	2023-08-31	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Not enough people for a quorum today. Barb, Tara, Colm are away. Tim is with Ric and Carter. Tim not part of TWG but will implement engagements and will be in the background. RH weekly meeting: is to review a standard agenda, with the aim of setting up additional technical meetings. This meeting does not dive into the detail of the technical information.	Garry will take over the minutes and do what Tim has done. Action Item list will move to another Teams site. Ric will copy everything across. Excel spreadsheet will be maintained through SLR SharePoint. - CK wants a conditional consent in 2024.	N/A	Needs Review
368	2023-09-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Troy Gill	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Soil (terrestrial)	N/A	T. Gill forwarded the memo to the TWG re: the Test Pit Geochemical Study of the Historical Tailings; intended to present the reason for a systematic test program, the methodology, the analysis so far and to point out some observations of the results.	No definite conclusions because the program is considered to be unfinished and ongoing.	368_Memo_to_TWG_re_Historical_Tailings_Test_Pitting.eml	Complete
331	2023-09-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Jackie Caldwell, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	September 5, 2023 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	09.05_331_TWG_Agenda_September_5,_2023.docx	Complete

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402	2023-09-05	SLR Consulting Ltd.	Ric Horobin	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada, Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	Environmental Assessment Process	N/A	Ric sent the New Polaris TRTFN Draft Schedule for the EA process.	N/A	402_2023.09.05NewPolaris_TRTFN_DRAFTSchedule.pdf	Needs Review
332	2023-09-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen,Ric Horobin	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	T. Caldwell sent a georeferenced set of pdf's	N/A	332_2023.09.05Updated_Georeferenced_Maps.eml	Needs Review
290	2023-09-06	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Ben Louter, Carter Leuschen, Colm Keogh, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Site Visit	Engagement	Fish/Fish Habitat, Water and Sediment Quality, N/A, Water	N/A	TRT and crew arrived on site via Tintina Air. Attendees were Barb Dawson, Tara Williams, Ben Louter (Archeology Branch), Carter Leuschen, Ric Horobin. Hosted by Tim Caldwell and Colm Keogh. TRT visited the site to get Carter and Ben oriented with the site as 1st time visitors. Barb had requested additional time on site and Tara was also available for the visit. Visit was approximately from 10am to 4pm.	Lengthy discussion in the camp kitchen on water management, closure, barging and tailings. After orientation, the team went out to the existing airstrip where Ausenco was performing pit samples (see attached photo under action items). We discussed the t	TRT_TWG_at_New_Polaris_Sept_6_2023.jpg	Complete
292	2023-09-08	SLR Consulting Ltd.	Ric Horobin	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	Aboriginal rights, Water and Sediment /A, Water	N/A	Virtual/In-Person Meeting to discuss TWG minutes and make sure everything is clarified prior to posting on member websites. Reviewed TWG minutes dating back to June to ensure context was adequate to avoid any confusion for TRT member website.	(Response) Also discussed questions on water sampling. Tim to forward on to Ausenco for responses. (Action/Resolution) Tim forwarded on email and requested conversation with Ausenco. Jonathan to discuss at next week's meeting.	N/A	Complete
326	2023-09-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.,SLR Consulting Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski ,Ric Horobin	Email	Consultation	Soil (terrestrial)	N/A	Tim forwarded Ric a memo from Troy Gill on his last day regarding the test pit geochemical study of the historical tailings. It's intended to present the reason for a systematic test program, the methodology, the analysis so far and to point out some observations of the results. There are no definite conclusions because the program is considered to be unfinished and ongoing.	N/A	Memo_to_TWG_on_Historical_Tailings_Test_Pitting_TG_20230831.pdf	Complete

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291	2023-09-08	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	SLR Consulting Ltd.	Ric Horobin	Email	Consultation	Soil (terrestrial)	N/A	Provided email to Ric Horobin on Historic Tailings	Ric's Response: It'll be interesting to see how the addition of the current work being completed by Ausenco augments this study.	N/A	Complete
369	2023-09-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the TWG Agenda for Sept. 12, 2023 and uploaded it to the Teams site.	N/A	369_TWG_Agenda_September_12,_2023_Rev1.docx	Complete
327	2023-09-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd.,SLR Consulting Ltd.	Garry Biles, Ric Horobin	Email	Consultation	Soil (terrestrial)	N/A	In Tim's conversation with Jonathan this morning, he noted Ric's request for the sample results of the soil testing we did on August 20. (RESULTS & EDD for ALS Workorder : WR2300910 - Reference: New Polaris Geo Tech investigation 2023)	One item of importance is that the soil samples here were collected by the geologists in a bag and are not the proper vessel for collection of hydrocarbons.	FW__RESULTS_&_EDD_for_ALS_Workorder___WR2300910___Your_Reference__New_Polaris_Geo_Tech_investigation_2023_.eml	Complete
383	2023-09-12	Municipality of Skagway	Kaitlyn Jared	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access	N/A	Kaitlyn Jared (Port of Skagway Admin Mgr.) sent the current engineering diagrams of their facilities and copied Port Director Cody Jennings to respond with her availability.	C. Keogh met with Cody Jennings (Port Director) on Sept. 21 2pm	383_2023.09.12_Port_of_Skagway.eml	Complete
381	2023-09-13	BC Environmental Assessment Office	Chelsea Garside	Alaska Department of Natural Resources ,BC Environmental Assessment Office, Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, David Grace, Garry Biles, Iszak Hoyland, Kate Harper, Mike Doyle, Tim Caldwell, Troy Gill	Phone call	Consultation	Land Use/Access	Send information	Cheslsea Garside introduced Kate Harper as a contact for any questions regarding Canagold's proposed engagement in Alaska.	Tim reached out to Kate Harper and arranged a call.	381_2023.09.13_Connecting_Canagold_and_Alaska_DNR_regarding_potential_outreach_in_Alaska.eml	Needs Review
328	2023-09-13	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Water and Sediment Quality, Water	N/A	Barb was concerned about the water coming up, hoping it is not contaminated but guessing that it must be ok since they are using it to cut the core pieces. Concerned because it will eventually be seeping into the river.	Tim and Ric sampled one but not the core-cutting well. Should not have any major issues but we do need to confirm that it's not.	N/A	Needs Review

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
382	2023-09-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Alaska Gov.	Jeffrey Williams	Email	Consultation	Human Health and Safety, Fish/Fish Habitat, Permit/Licensing, Community Health and Well-Being, Water	N/A	Tim contacted Jeffrey Williams (Alaska Gov contact from Canagold's Canyon Island visit with TRT earlier this year) and inquired about a commercial fishing season on the Taku? If we are looking to run barges outside of the gillnetting (etc.) fishing windows, we are trying to determine the dates that would be.	Jeffrey advised there is not a US commercial fishery in river on the Taku River. The only in river commercial fishery is the one in Canada. There is a personal use and a new subsistence setnet fishery in river on the US side of the border. The commercial fishery in the US is entirely out in the ocean with several boats generally fishing in and around Taku Inlet each week.	2023.09-14_Commercial_Fishing_Season.eml	Needs Review
303	2023-09-19	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the TWG Agenda for Sept. 19, 2023 and uploaded it to the Teams site.	N/A	09.19TWG_Agenda_September_19,_2023_002.docx	Complete
229	2023-09-22	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Atlin Airport	Archie Wiggins	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access	N/A	Colm K. met with Archie Wiggins of Atlin Airport Authority (Director/Past President). Visit and discussion went very well. Canagold business is welcome. No impediments, space to lease, access to power/sewage/fuel and more.	Archie sent a preliminary sketch plot proposal and followed up with a CAD drawing of CYSQ.	229-2023.09.22_Atlin_Airport.eml	Needs Review
370	2023-09-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the TWG Agenda Meeting for September 26, 2023 and uploaded the Draft Minutes for Sept. 19 to the Teams Site.	N/A	370_TWG_Agenda_September_26,_2023.docx	Complete

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334	2023-09-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	United SE Alaska Gillnetters Association	Max Worhatch	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	C. Keogh sent a message to Max Worhatch to let him know he will be in Juneau Wednesday and Thursday and requested a catch up to update on the project, address specific concerns and tell him about the upcoming open house in Juneau.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
333	2023-09-26	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen, Charmaine Thom, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Infrastructure and Services, Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	Carter sent Tim the preliminary budget that J. Caldwell built for the OWA	N/A	333_2023.09.26Canagold_Budget_(Placeholder).xlsx	Needs Review
342	2023-09-28	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	As discussed on Friday and earlier this week please find attached: Issues Tracking Table (ITT) for us to discuss at your convenience.	Tim will set up a meeting for us to go through the ITT in particular for your comments, but of course we are open to discuss any of the comments that have been included.	ITT_NewPolaris_EarlyEngagement_S1.xlsx	Needs Review
343	2023-09-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission	Guy Archibald	Meeting	Engagement	Aboriginal rights, Infrastructure and Services, Community Health and Well-Being, Water and Sediment Quality	Set a meeting	Colm met with Guy Archibald in Juneau and took him through the project as we see it now compared to what it was in the IPD. Please see attached email for Details.	N/A	Fw__Meeting_with_Guy_Archibald_-_SEITC.eml	Needs Review
371	2023-10-03	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the TWG Meeting Agenda for Oct. 3, 2023 and the Draft Meeting Minutes from Sept. 26, 2023.	N/A	10.03_371_TWG_Agenda_October_03_2023.docx	Complete
335	2023-10-06	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	United SE Alaska Gillnetters Association	Max Worhatch	Email	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	C. Keogh sent a message to Max Worhatch to let him know he will be in Juneau next week and would like to discuss plans in response to the Gillnetters concerns as well as the upcoming Open House in Juneau....C. Keogh advised Max that the Juneau trip is deferred to the week of October 23 and asked if Max is available to meet.	M. Worhatch apologized as he has been busy with scheduling a medical procedure and fishing. They have 2 board members in Juneau that Colm could possibly meet with that week.	N/A	Needs Review

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403	2023-10-06	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Douglas Indian Association	Andrea Cadiente-Laiti, Bernadine DeAsis, Kamal Lindoff	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being	Set a meeting	C. Keogh sent a message to President Clarence Laiti (Douglas Indian Association) requested to meet in Juneau next week for introductions, to discuss DIA's concerns and request input about Canagold's upcoming Juneau Open House.	Andrea Cadiente-Laiti (Tribal Administrator) contacted C. Keogh on behalf of the President and DIA Council and requested more information about Canagold and what discussion points would be covered in a meeting. Also wondered if it best that an open house/public meeting occurred beforehand.	N/A	Needs Review
373	2023-10-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the TWG Meeting Agenda for Oct. 10, 2023.	N/A	10.10_373_TWG_Agenda_October_10_2023.docx	Complete
337	2023-10-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams, Tim Caldwell	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights, Community Health and Well-Being	Accommodation	C. Keogh sent TWG the list of Alaska interest groups and advised that Canagold wishes to introduce themselves, listen to their concerns in ref. to comments provided during the PCP, give an update of the direction we are taken to address concerns and discuss availability and particulars to assist us in planning for an open house.	C. Leuschen thanked Colm for accommodating this request and believes that a collaborative approach is the correct one and asked Colm to coordinate with the team on availability for the trip.	N/A	Complete
336	2023-10-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Tim Caldwell	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	Fireside Chat 11am: Charmaine Thom, Alfred, Carter Leuschen, June (elder), Tammy, unknown name, Tara Williams, Barb Dawson, Amoon. Main topics of discussion: Canagold discusses things like barging and start up but never talks about closure. Asked for walk-through of closure from A to Z and the tailings facility. Questioned if there was any worry about water.	N/A	N/A	Complete

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404	2023-10-13	SLR Consulting Ltd.	Ric Horobin	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada, Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	R. Horobin sent the Collab Working Engagement plan complied by TRTFN TWG members for review/discussion.	N/A	404_2023.10.13CollabWorking_EngagementPlan_2023_2024.pdf	Needs Review
406	2023-10-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the TWG Meeting Agenda for Oct. 17, 2023	N/A	406_2023.10.17TWG_Agenda_October_17_2023.docx	Needs Review
254	2023-10-17	Atlin School	Sheila Cavanagh	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	Accommodation	Sheila Cavanagh contacted Colm K. inquiring if Canagold would like to help with a donation to the Atlin School Music Program and make a presentation to the high school students about the project and career aspects.	Colm K. forwarded the request to Management.	N/A	Complete
339	2023-10-20	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Rodger Thorlakson	Canagold Resources Ltd.,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Admin Canagold, Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Charmaine Thom, Colm Keogh, Ric Horobin, Tamis Cochrane	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal /A	Accommodation	Rodger advised it is necessary to have TRTFN Leadership attend as they need to have Leadership representation when interacting with other Nations.	Colm/Admin arranged additional flights/accommodation for Ben Louter, Louise Gordon and Shirley Reeves	339Fw__Indigenous_Interests_and_Alaska-_Canagold.eml	Complete
407	2023-10-20	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen	Canagold Resources Ltd.,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Charmaine Thom, Colm Keogh, Ric Horobin, Rodger Thorlakson, Tamis Cochrane	Email	Consultation	Aboriginal rights, Community Health and Well-Being	Accommodation	Carter requested an updated agenda of who/when Canagold would be meeting on the upcoming Juneau trip.	Colm Keogh advised (Alaskan Trollers Association, SEITC, Central Council) but that there is no agenda, they are informal meetings for initial introductions and to listen to their comments/concern firsthand as well as request input for the upcoming Open House in Juneau.	N/A	Needs Review

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372	2023-10-24	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Louise Gordon	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Admin Canagold, Shirley Reeves	Phone call	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being, N/A	Accommodation	TRTFN Community Advisor/Wolf Director Louise Gordon called Admin Canagold to discuss Juneau travel logistics/expenses. Crow Director Shirley Reeves called Admin Canagold to discuss Juneau travel.	Admin arranged flights/hotels for Louise and Shirley.	372_2023.10.24Skagway_to_Juneau_Flights.eml	Complete
344	2023-10-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access, Aboriginal rights, Community Health and Well-Being, Traditional Use Study, Water and Sediment Quality	N/A	Meeting at TRTFN government offices to discuss Feasibility/Alaska Trip/TK Study	Agreed that Ben would forward a draft plan and budget within two-three weeks for Canagold review following consultation with TRTFN leadership.	344Fw__Meeting_in_Atlin_-_October_24_2023.eml	Needs Review
345	2023-10-25	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Alaska Trollers Association, SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Amy Daugherty, Barb Dawson, Ric Horobin	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access, Fish/Fish Habitat, Aboriginal rights, Infrastructure and Services, Traditional Use Study, Water	N/A	Colm, Ric Horobin, Barb Dawson & Ben Louter met with Amy Daugherty in the ATA Offices to discuss developments with Tulsequah Chief/Project Developments/ATA Concerns and upcoming Open House	N/A	345Fw__October_25th_2023_Alaskan_Trollers_Association.eml	Complete
346	2023-10-25	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	SalmonState, SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Breanna Walker, Ric Horobin, Tim Bristol	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access, Fish/Fish Habitat, Aboriginal rights, Infrastructure and Services, Traditional Use Study, Water	N/A	Colm, Ric Horobin, Barb Dawson & Ben Louter met with Breanna Walker & Tim Bristol in their offices to discuss developments w/Tulsequah Chief/Project Developments since PCP/SBB Concerns & upcoming Open House	N/A	346Fw__October_25th_2023_Salmon_Beyond_Borders.eml	Needs Review
347	2023-10-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Guy Archibald, Louise Gordon, Ric Horobin, Shirley Reeves	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access, Fish/Fish Habitat, Infrastructure and Services, Traditional Use Study, Water	N/A	Colm, Barb Dawson, Ric Horobin, Ben Louter, Louise Gordon & Shirley Reeves met w/Guy Archibald over lunch to discuss the history of SEITC/developments w.Tulsequah Chief/transboundary consent issues/upcoming Open House	Guy offered to assist with contacting the DIA. C. Keogh thanked Guy and advised Canagold would contact the DIA directly.	347Fw__October_26th_2023_SEITC.eml	Needs Review
348	2023-10-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Central Council - Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Jill Weitz, Louise Gordon, Ric Horobin, Richard Peterson, Shirley Reeves	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access, Fish/Fish Habitat, Aboriginal rights, Infrastructure and Services, Community Health and Well-Being, Traditional Use Study, Water	N/A	Colm, Barb Dawson, Ric Horobin, Ben Louter, Louise Gordon & Shirley Reeves met w/Jill Weitz and Richard Peterson (President) to present Project Developments/discuss developments w.Tulsequah Chief/Listened to their concerns and discussed the upcoming Open House	Central Council is not against industry but wants to protect the Taku River and offered to help with the upcoming Open House	348Fw__October_26th_2023_Central_Council.eml	Complete

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408	2023-10-27	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Oct. 31, 2023 Meeting TWG Agenda	N/A	10.31_408_TWG_Agenda_October_31_2023.docx	Complete
338	2023-11-06	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Taku River Tlingit First Nation, Wolf & Crow Research Services Ltd.	Aaron Blake Ben Louter	Email	Engagement	Traditional Use Study	N/A	C. Keogh inquired about the progress on the proposal for the study.	B. Louter sent information about the TK Study and indicated that DIA has a strong case for rights in BC. Ben suggests that TRTFN and DIA work together on a TK/ TUS study and is waiting for TRT leadership to signal how they would like to proceed with DIA. Blake Evans is also working on the TK study and the budget.	338_2023.11.06Indigenous_Interests_and_Alaska-_Canagold.eml	Needs Review
409	2023-11-07	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Nov. 8 Meeting Agenda	N/A	11.07_409_TWG_Agenda_November_07,2023.docx	Complete
410	2023-11-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Catalin Kilofliski	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku Corp	Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Lee Francoeur, Richard Burgess	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	Set a meeting	C. Kilofliski introduced Canagold Senior Mgmt and sent Canagold's: Taku Corp Opportunities pdf aimed at helping formalize and materialize areas for collaboration and future possible partnerships.	N/A	410_2023.11.09Taku_Corp_Opportunities.pdf	Needs Review
340	2023-11-09	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Aaron Brakel	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Email	Consultation	N/A	N/A	A. Brakel was speaking with a Taku River property owner and they are interested to know if Canagold is planning an Open House in Juneau.	C. Keogh sent the tentative date and confirmed Aaron's mailing address.	N/A	Complete

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412	2023-11-13	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Nov. 17 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	412_2023.11.13TWG_Agenda_November_17,2023.docx	Complete
349	2023-11-22	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Engagement	N/A	N/A	Whitehorse Open House List of Citizens in Attendance	N/A	349_2023.11.22Re__Whitehorse_Open_House_attendees_list.eml	Complete
414	2023-11-27	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Nov. 28 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	414_2023.11.27TWG_Agenda_November_28,2023.docx	Complete
405	2023-11-29	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Admin Canagold, Colm Keogh	Phone call	Consultation	N/A	Accommodation	C. Leuschen forwarded passports for C. Leuschen, C. Thom, J. Williams and inquired about travel options for Clan Leader V. Williams who does not have a passport. C. Keogh advised that he would be happy to re-route his flight in order to drive V. Williams across the land border, then fly to Juneau from Skagway.	C. Leuschen called Admin Canagold to discuss logistics. Admin then sent the approved Tintina Air Caravan TRTFN passenger list and roundtrip booking confirmation.	405_2023.11.29Tintina_Air_Charter_Booking_Confirmation_-_Dec._2023.eml	Complete
415	2023-12-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Dec. 5 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	415_2023.12.04TWG_Agenda_December_05,2023.docx	Complete

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416	2023-12-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	Nov. 24 TWG Draft Minutes and Dec. 5 Meeting Agenda uploaded to Teams by G. Biles	N/A	N/A	Complete
350	2023-12-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Juneau International Airport	Patricia Wahto	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access	N/A	Colm met with Patricia Wahto (Juneau International Airport Manager) and Andres Delgado (Operations Superintendent) at Airport Offices. Presentation of project requirements and transportation logistics.	Juneau Airport would welcome Canagold's business.	Fw__Summary_of_Meeting_at_Juneau_Airport_.eml	Complete
351	2023-12-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Stephanie Worley	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access	N/A	Colm met with Stephanie Worley (US CBP Port Director) at the US CBP offices. General discussion on the options for freight and people movement options to support the project.	Offered to invite her to the next open house and Agreed to communicate with her our intentions when the decision to stage from Juneau (or not) is made.	Fw__Summary_of_Meeting_at_US_CBP.eml	Needs Review
352	2023-12-11	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Juneau Port Authorities	Carl Uchytil	Meeting	Engagement	Land Use/Access	Send information	Colm met with Carl Uchytil and Matthew Creswell (Port Directors) at the Port Directors Offices to discuss: Overview of the project and freight options.	they would welcome Canagold's business	Fw__Summary_of_Meeting_at_Juneau_Port_Authorities.eml	Needs Review
417	2023-12-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd.	EVENT	Meeting	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	Juneau Alaska Open House - Ramada Hotel Dec. 12, 2023 - Greetings 4:30-5pm/Meal 5-6pm/Presentation 6-6:30pm/Questions 6:30-8pm - List of Attendees Attached.	N/A	417_2023.12.12Juneau_Open_Dialogue_Event_Attendees.eml	Complete
413	2023-12-14	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Admin Canagold	Phone call	Consultation	N/A	N/A	C. Leuschen called Canagold Admin to request monetary assistance for Clan Leader V. Williams due to his unplanned extended stay in Juneau caused by weather related flight cancellations.	Admin arranged for meals to be billed to V. Williams room/Canagold and C. Keogh offered cash if needed.	413_2023.12.14Re__Vernon_Williams_Expense.eml	Complete

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
411	2023-12-15	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Admin Canagold	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-/A	Accommodation	Carter Leuschen contacted Canagold Admin for an update on Clan Leader Vernon Williams travel status delayed due to the weather. Vernon is needed back in Atlin asap for TRTFN business.	Admin advised that Vernon was accommodated in Juneau with C. Keogh for 2 extra nights and 1 night in Skagway due to cancelled flights/closed highways. TRTFN's Clan Directive Coordinator advised that his presence is needed so they would wait for him. Canagold arranged for Discovery Helicopter to pick Vernon up in Skagway and transport to Atlin for the TRTFN meeting.	411_2023.12.15RE__Vernon_Travel.eml	Complete
418	2023-12-15	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Carter Leuschen	Canagold Resources Ltd., Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Garry Biles, Solomon Colim	Email	Consultation	Employment and Contracting	N/A	C. Leuschen sent the TRTFN NP TWG Budget 2024	N/A	418_2023.12.15TWG_and_OWA_Budget.eml	Needs Review
419	2023-12-19	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Dec. 19 Meeting Agenda	N/A	419_2023.12.19TWG_Agenda_December_19,2023.docx	Complete
420	2024-01-04	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Juneau Port Authorities, Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Carl Uchytil, Catalin Kilofliski ,Matthew Creswell, Mike Doyle	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	N/A	Teams Meeting with Juneau Port Director and Harbourmaster	N/A	N/A	Complete

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423	2024-01-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Jan 9, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	423_2024.01.09TWG_Agenda_January_09,_2024.docx	Complete
422	2024-01-09	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Douglas Indian Association	Andrea Cadiente-Laiti	Email	Consultation	Community Health and Well-Being	Set a meeting	C. Keogh left a voice message for DIA Tribal Administrator Andrea Cadiente-Laiti. Two calls made yesterday and multiple calls in the past months with no answer from the DIA.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
421	2024-01-09	Juneau International Airport	Angelica Lopez-Campos	Canagold Resources Ltd., Juneau International Airport	Colm Keogh, Patricia Wahto, Travis Dybdahl	Email	Consultation	Infrastructure and Services	N/A	Angelica Lopez-Campos (Juneau Airport Business Manager) sent the list of JNU Airport Fees revised May 2023 and advised that they are still trying to figure out the sq ft. avail. for Canagold's operations on the NE side of the Airport.	N/A	421_2024-01-09JNU_Fees_as_of_MAY_2023.pdf	Needs Review
424	2024-01-16	Municipality of Skagway	Cody Jennings	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	Set a meeting	Cody Jennings (Skagway Port Director) advised C. Keogh that she will be at AME with the Skagway Mayor, Borough Manager and an Assembly Member and has availability on Wed. to connect.	C. Keogh asked Cody to text or email whenever they are avail. and he would meet them.	N/A	Needs Review
425	2024-01-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Solomon Colim, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Jan. 26 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	425_2024.01.24TWG_Agenda_January_26_2024.docx	Complete

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
427	2024-01-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Solomon Colim, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the Jan. 30 TWG Meeting Agenda.	N/A	427_2024.01.30TWG_Agenda_January_30,_2024.docx	Complete
426	2024-01-30	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC,U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness, Gilbert Varela, Mike Doyle, Stephanie Worley	Meeting	Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	N/A	Online Meeting with the Juneau US CBP. Discussion of annual flight count & seasonal variation, cargo inspections. Crew inspection frequency would still need to be worked out Barging of construction materials, if coming from Seattle, would imply importation into Canada.	N/A	426_2024.01.30Discussion_with_US_Customs.eml	Needs Review
428	2024-02-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Chris Pharness	Braided Knowledge Environmental Consulting	Kim Heinemeyer	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being	N/A	Zoom Meeting w/Kim (TRT Braided Knowledge). Kim provided a presentation; Origins, boundaries, social political history of TIPCA. Discussion of Canagold Tenures within the TPICA (Kim said that sub-surface tenures would be respected and the TRT are NOT wanting development or surface disturbance within the flood plain of the existing New Polaris foot print). TPICA is currently based in indigenous law and is not yet formerly accepted by BC.	Discussion of proposed airstrip and it's designation within the TIPCA is still an open discussion with Canagold and TRT leadership to define how New Polaris related development will be designated. Kim affirmed TRT willingness to accommodate and support the project. Follow Up: Pursue topic with TRT leadership at next TRT/Canagold Negotiation. Spatial and temporal considerations.	N/A	Needs Review
430	2024-02-07	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Juneau International Airport, Sun Valley Investments, LLC	Andres Delgado, Angelica Lopez-Campos, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Patricia Wahto	Meeting	Consultation	Infrastructure and Services	Send information	Online meeting w/Juneau Int. Airport Mgmt Team. Introductions, Update on Freight Strategy, Discussion of: Leasable Property, Permitting req. for airport hangar/warehouse works, Indigenous Nations consultation in regards to federally funded works, Hazmat handling.	Follow up to include Juneau mgmt. team investigation into Hazmat handling under FAA guidelines. Juneau airport to forward leasable footprint and details of potential hangar sale. Agreed hazmat from AML docks to airport is AML concern.	N/A	Needs Review

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
431	2024-02-07	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Canagold Resources Ltd., Sun Valley Investments, LLC,US Coast Guard	Catherine Cavender, Chris Pharness, Garry Biles, Mike Doyle, Nikolia Morgan	Meeting	Consultation	Infrastructure and Services, Water	N/A	Online Meeting with the US Coast Guard. Introductions, Update on freight strategy (no chg. from OH material), Discussion concerning: licensing of US flagged craft to work internationally, Particulars of self propelled barges (considered manned vessels as opposed to barges), spill containment procedures common to all hazmat freight. USCG inspections would not apply to barges if no hazmat materials aboard (inc. diesel). Canagold intention to remove transfer barge discussed.	Follow up to include Canagold forwarding DPD. Standing offer by USCG to identify regulatory requirements as our freight plan evolves.	N/A	Needs Review
429	2024-02-19	U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Stephanie Worley	Canagold Resources Ltd.,U.S. Customs and Border Protection	Colm Keogh, Gilbert Varela, Leopoldo Reyes	Email	Consultation	Land Use/Access, Employment and Contracting	N/A	Stephanie (US CBP) sent historical Taku River transportation, CBP Form 7512 In Bond and Reimbursable Services Program information	N/A	Juneau_Airport_Information.eml	Needs Review
379	2024-03-05	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Solomon Colim, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the March 5, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	03.05_379_TWG_Agenda_March_05_2024.docx	Complete
432	2024-03-12	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Solomon Colim, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the March 12, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	03.12_TWG_Agenda_March_12,_2024.docx	Complete

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
433	2024-03-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin,Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the March 26, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	03.26_TWG_Agenda_March_26,_2024.docx	Complete
434	2024-04-02	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Solomon Colim, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the April 2, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	04.02_434_TWG_Agenda_April_02,_2024.docx	Complete
435	2024-04-16	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd., Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Carter Leuschen, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness,Colm Keogh, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Solomon Colim, Tara Williams	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the April 16, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	04.16_435_TWG_Agenda_April_16,_2024.docx	Complete
440	2024-04-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Chris Pharness	Taku Corp, Tlingit Homeland Energy (THELP)	Gary Gazankas, Richard Burgess	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	N/A	Location: Taku Corp. Office - Atlin • Preparation for Atlin Job Fair • Long-term accommodation/office for Canagold – Modular near the airport. • General conversation re: interesting outdoor pursuits around Atlin.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review
441	2024-04-24	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Chris Pharness	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Rodger Thorlakson, Solomon Colim	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	N/A	Meeting with Rodger Thorlakson and Solomon Colim to discuss Community Engagement.	N/A	441_CP_Lands_and_Resource.pdf	Needs Review

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
436	2024-04-25	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Atlin Tlingit Economic Limited Partnership (ATELP),Taku River Tlingit Citizenship, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	ATELP, Taku River Tlingit Citizenship, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	N/A	C. Keogh, C. Pharness, S. Liaghat represented Canagold at the Atlin job fair sponsored by ATELP and proponents. They met numerous individuals from within TRTFN and the wider community seeking employment.	N/A	N/A	Complete
437	2024-04-26	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Atlin Tlingit Economic Limited Partnership (ATELP),Taku River Tlingit Citizenship, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	ATELP, Taku River Tlingit Citizenship, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	N/A	C. Keogh, C. Pharness, S. Liaghat represented Canagold at the Atlin job fair sponsored by ATELP and proponents. They met numerous individuals from within TRTFN and the wider community seeking employment.	N/A		Complete
438	2024-04-27	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Colm Keogh	Atlin Tlingit Economic Limited Partnership (ATELP)	ATELP	Meeting	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	N/A	C. Keogh met with ATELP staff at their maintenance premises in Atlin to discuss ATELP supply of timber products this season.	N/A		Complete
443	2024-04-29	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Chris Pharness	Ausenco, Indigenous Services Canada,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Kourtney Bradley, Monique McKeown, Ric Horobin, Sarah Lomas, Tara Williams	Meeting	Engagement	Community Health and Well-Being, Employment and Contracting	N/A	Pharness, Ric Horobin, Tara Williams, Barb Dawson, Kourtney Bradley, Sarah Lomas and Monique McKeown. Solomon Colim did not attend.• All day meeting with New Polaris Technical Working Group (NPTWG)• Introductions of Ausenco technical team and presentation of EA materials• Discussed DPD, on going and upcoming work plans, visits to the New Polaris site, engagement strategies and building relationships. Meeting minutes are available for further detail.• Pharness took in person attendees to Lunch.	N/A	443_TRT_Meeting.pdf	Complete
444	2024-05-01	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Chris Pharness	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Solomon Colim	Meeting	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	N/A	Met with Solomon Colim to discuss Mining Technician Support Position	N/A	444_Mining_Tech_Support.pdf	Needs Review
445	2024-05-02	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Chris Pharness	Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Solomon Colim	Meeting	Engagement	Employment and Contracting	N/A	24-05-02 11:00-1300 TRT Lands and Resource Office-Atlin Pharness and Solomon Colim • Continued discussion of Mining Technician position. • Agreement is that Canagold will support this position in full as long as it truly serves our interests and objectives.	N/A	N/A	Needs Review

ID	Date	Sent From Organization	Sent From	Send To Organizations	Sent To	Correspondence	Category	Concerns	Response	Concern Details	Response Details	File Name	QA Status
439	2024-05-14	Canagold Resources Ltd.	Garry Biles	Canagold Resources Ltd.,SLR Consulting Ltd. ,Sun Valley Investments, LLC, Taku River Tlingit First Nation	Barb Dawson, Catalin Kilofliski ,Chris Pharness, Mike Doyle, Ric Horobin, Solomon Colim	Meeting	Consultation	N/A	N/A	G. Biles sent the May 28, 2024 TWG Meeting Agenda	N/A	05.14_439_TWG_Agenda_May_14,_2024.docx	Needs Review

Appendix B

Summary of Engagement

Summary of Engagement

NEW POLARIS GOLD MINE

JUNE 26, 2023

Pursuant to Section 13.5 of the Environmental Assessment Act, S.B.C. 2018, c.51

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1.0 WHAT IS THE NEW POLARIS GOLD MINE PROJECT?

Canagold Resources Ltd. (Canagold) proposes to develop the New Polaris Gold Mine, an underground gold mine with an approximate production capacity of 1,000 tonnes per day, producing 3.7 million tonnes of ore over a 10-year operating mine-life. The mine would be located in northwestern British Columbian (B.C.), approximately 100 kilometers south of Atlin, B.C., and 60 kilometers northeast of Juneau, State of Alaska (Alaska), United States of America (U.S.A.). Canagold proposes to develop the New Polaris Gold Mine, a former mine site known as the Polaris Taku mine on the west bank of the Tulsequah River.

The New Polaris Gold Mine constitutes a reviewable project pursuant to Part 3 of the Reviewable Projects Regulation (B.C. Reg. 607/19) of the B.C. *Environmental Assessment Act* (2018) (the Act), as a new project with a production capacity greater than or equal to 75,000 tonnes per year of mineral ore. For further details on the New Polaris Gold Mine, please see the Environmental Assessment Office (EAO)'s Electronic Project Information Centre *(EPIC) website*.

2.0 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this Summary of Engagement (Report) is to inform the next step of the environmental process, which is Canagold's development of its Detailed Project Description, by providing a summary of all feedback received during the Early Engagement phase.

This report specifically includes:

- Preliminary interests provided by Taku River Tlingit First Nation as the only participating Indigenous nation for this environmental assessment;
- A summary of comments received during the 30-day public comment and engagement period;
- Comments received from technical advisors (including Taku River Tlingit First Nation, provincial, federal, Alaska and U.S. government agencies, and local governments) on the Initial Project Description; and,
- Information and engagement requirements for the Detailed Project Description.

The EAO expects that Canagold will utilize all information received during Early Engagement, including this Report and detailed comments from participants, to develop its Detailed Project Description and to inform subsequent phases of the environmental assessment, should the project proceed.

3.0 OVERVIEW OF THE EARLY ENGAGEMENT PHASE

Canagold submitted an Initial Project Description and an Engagement Plan to the EAO on March 15, 2023. The EAO undertook a review of the documents and provided this to the EAO's Chief Executive Assessment Officer (CEAO) along with a recommendation to accept the Initial Project Description. On March 27, 2023, the CEAO accepted the Initial Project Description by issuing an Order under Section 13(3)(a) of the Act. The issuance of this Order formally started the Early Engagement phase.

The Early Engagement phase is the first phase of the B.C. environmental assessment process and is an important preparatory stage during which meaningful conversations can begin about a proposed project between the project proponent, First nations, the public, local governments, provincial and federal government agencies, and other stakeholders to identify potential interests, issues, and concerns early in the environmental assessment process.

Below is an overview of the B.C. environmental assessment process and key documents, highlighting the issuance of the Summary of Engagement at left.

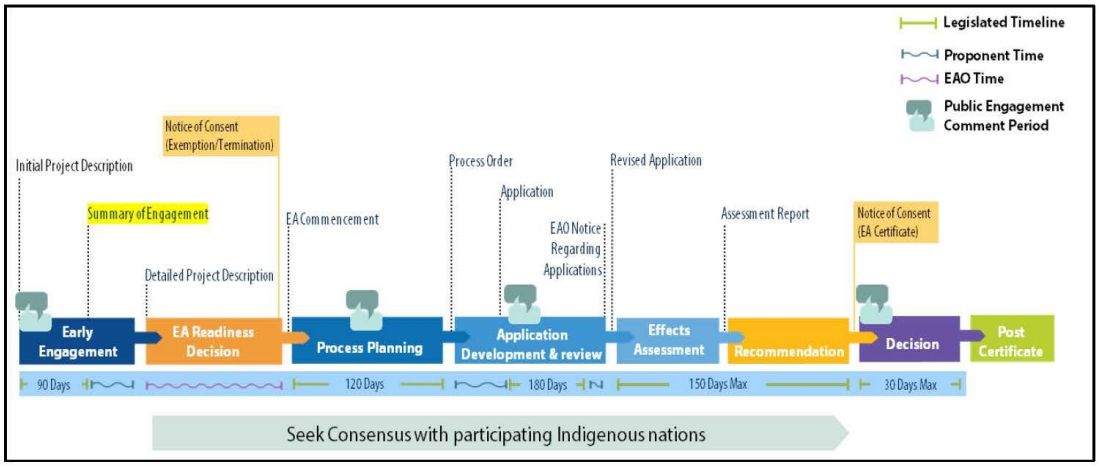

Figure 1 – B.C Environmental Assessment Process and Key Documents

Information gathered during the Early Engagement phase will inform both Canagold's development of the Detailed Project Description and subsequent phases of the environmental assessment, should the project proceed.

3.1. Federal Impact Assessment

The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada determined that the New Polaris Gold Mine is not reviewable under the Canadian *Impact Assessment Act* as it does not meet thresholds under Section 19(c) of the *Physical Activities Regulations*.

4.0 How We Engaged

During Early Engagement for the New Polaris Gold Mine, the EAO wrote to potentially affected First Nations, had meetings with First Nations and technical advisors, held a 30-day public comment period and accepted public comments through the EAO's EPIC website and by mail, met with State of Alaska (Alaska) and U.S. regulators, and wrote to potentially affected Alaska Tribes.

The EAO directed Canagold to advertise the public comment period through posting of posters in public spaces throughout Atlin, placing of ads in newspapers, and through radio ads on local radio stations. The EAO announced on EPIC and Twitter that the public comment period commenced on May 9, 2023. Canagold was directed to advertise the public comment period in the following media outlets: Yukon News, Whitehorse Star, CHON-FM Indigenous Radio, CKRW "The Rush" and the Atlin Whisper community newsletter.

The EAO asked for feedback from the public, potentially affected First Nations, and technical advisors from provincial and federal government agencies, and local governments to understand and gather information on the preferred means of engagement and the initial interests, concerns, questions, feedback, and knowledge regarding the proposed New Polaris Gold Mine.

5.0 WHO WE HEARD FROM AND WHAT WE HEARD

5.1. Participating Indigenous Nations

Participating Indigenous nations are afforded specific procedural rights by the Act, including access to capacity funding, consensus seeking processes, an opportunity to communicate consent or withhold consent at specific decision points, and access to facilitated dispute resolution. For more information on participating Indigenous nations please see the *EAO's guidance materials*.

The B.C. environmental assessment process is designed to advance reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples in B.C. by implementing the standards set out in the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* in the context of environmental assessment. For every environmental assessment, the effects of a project on B.C. First Nations and their rights under Section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982 must be assessed. The EAO recognizes that each Nation has a unique culture and connection to the lands and resources that are subject to a proposed project, including situating the project proposal within the Nation's priorities and visions into the future. A key objective of Early Engagement is to seek a preliminary understanding of each Nation's interests, which are expanded at future phases to inform pathways for potential project effects to affect a Nation, its rights, and interests. This understanding of connections between the potential effects of a project and a Nation's interests informs a refined scope of engagement throughout the environmental assessment, assuming the project proceeds beyond the Readiness Decision. This customized scope of engagement is unique for each Nation through the recognition of:

- Past, current, and future use of the project area and/or resources that the Nation may utilise or are located within the project area (including potential downstream effects);
- Refined project-specific interests and potential effects to a Nation and/or its rights; and,
- The governance role of each Nation in the project area.

Taku River Tlingit First Nation is the only B.C. First Nation whose territory overlaps the New Polaris Gold Mine. The EAO and Taku River Tlingit First Nation began discussions in February 2023 about how the EAO and Taku River Tlingit First Nation could work together on the New Polaris Gold Mine Environmental Assessment. On March 28, 2023, the EAO sent a letter formally inviting Taku River Tlingit First Nation to identify as a participating Indigenous nation under the Act. On April 24, 2023, Taku River Tlingit First Nation confirmed its status as a participating Indigenous nation. This confirmation is posted on the EAO's *EPIC website*. The EAO now confirms that Taku River Tlingit First Nation is the only participating Indigenous nation for the New Polaris Environmental Assessment.

As part of its own evaluation of the New Polaris Gold Mine, Taku River Tlingit First Nation established a Technical Working Group. This Technical Working Group will also engage bilaterally with the EAO and provide technical advice to the EAO on topics relating to Taku River Tlingit First Nation's rights and interests.

Taku River Tlingit First Nation has identified the following preliminary interests and concerns, which will be expanded upon and refined by Taku River Tlingit First Nation and the EAO in subsequent phases of the Environmental Assessment:

Table 1: Summary of Taku Tlingit First Nation's Preliminary Indigenous Interests Received During Early Engagement

Topic	Interest details
Governance and process concerns	Acknowledgement of Taku River Tlingit First Nation's governance role in this area, as the only B.C. First Nation in whose territory the New Polaris Gold Mine falls.
	Acknowledgement of Taku River Tlingit First Nation's establishment of an Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area in the area of the New Polaris Gold Mine.

Topic	Interest details
	Concerns about the issuances of tenures by the Province.
	Concerns about timing of the Environmental Assessment and the need to ensure Taku River Tlingit First Nation has the time needed to evaluate the effects of the New Polaris Gold Mine on its citizens and interests.
Biophysical effects of the mine	Concerns about effects to water, air, ecosystems, fish, and wildlife from the mine site.
	Concerns about physical works, including water diversions, barging of supplies, barge landing, and site roads, and the need to minimise effects as much as possible.
	Need for more information about how barging will be managed to minimise risks.
	Concerns about how fuel or hazardous materials will be safely stored and transported, as well as the potential for other accidents and malfunctions.
Effects to rights and cultural practices	Concerns about potential effects to fishing from barging operations.
Mine closure	Concerns about effects from mine closure on Taku River Tlingit First Nation citizens.
	Concerns about reclamation and how the mine site will be closed.

Canagold is required to consider these preliminary interests provided by Taku River Tlingit First Nation and indicate how they are incorporated into the Detailed Project Description, for example through the inclusion of additional information, project design considerations, and/or an indication how comments will be considered in subsequent phases of the Environmental Assessment. Canagold must also provide answers to all technical comments provided by Taku River Tlingit First Nation's Technical Working Group, to be included in the technical advisors' Issues Tracking Table.

The EAO anticipates Canagold will undertake additional direct engagement with Taku River Tlingit First Nation to better understand the preliminary interests put forth, to ensure that the Detailed Project Description includes the information needed for the Readiness Decision. The EAO can support these discussions by defining the level and type of information required at the Readiness Decision. The EAO will also review the Detailed Project Description and Canagold's responses to the input received from Taku River Tlingit First Nation ahead of the Readiness Decision.

The EAO's engagement with Taku River Tlingit First Nation for the Environmental Assessment will be finalized during the Process Planning phase through issuance of a Process Order that specifies the information necessary to assess effects of the New Polaris Gold Mine on Taku River Tlingit First Nation and its rights and interests, the level of involvement of Taku River Tlingit First Nation on the Technical Advisory Committee and any sub-committees, the timing and nature of additional engagement activities with Taku River Tlingit First Nation citizens, and whether Taku River Tlingit First Nation wishes to conduct certain aspects of the assessment.

5.2. The Public

The EAO held a 30-day public comment and engagement period from May 9, 2023, to June 8, 2023, to gather public comments about the New Polaris Gold Mine Initial Project Description. The EAO hosted two public events during the public comment and engagement period: an in-person open house and an online virtual information session. The public comment and engagement period and virtual open houses were advertised in local newspapers and on local radio stations. The in-person open house took place in Atlin on May 25, 2023, from 4 pm to 8 pm. The open house had representatives from the EAO, Canagold, and Taku River Tlingit First Nation. Information on the project and environmental assessment process was shared and questions from the public were answered. The open house was attended by 34 members of the public. The online virtual information session took place on June 1, 2023, from 6 pm to 8

pm. The virtual information session included a presentation by the EAO on the environmental assessment process, a presentation by Canagold on the project, and opportunities to ask questions online. The virtual information session was attended by 10 people.

Public comments received from the public during the public comment and engagement period are posted on the *EAO's EPIC website*. The EAO received a total of 21 public comments during the public comment and engagement period. Table 2 provides a summary of public comments received, organized into common themes. Canagold is required to respond to public comments as part of the Detailed Project Description.

Table 2: Summary of Public Comments Received During Early Engagement

Comment Category	Comment Summary
Project rationale and viability	Concerns that mining revenue will not be sufficient to reclaim the New Polaris Gold Mine and prevent serious effects to the environment, given that Tulsequah Chief has not been fully reclaimed. Concerns that sufficient funds will not be held for mine clean up should the mine operators go bankrupt.
	Assertions that the project is not of importance as gold is not identified as a critical mineral either by B.C. or Canadian governments. Concerns about the trade-offs between long-term environmental effects and current economic benefits.
Engagement with Alaska Tribes and Alaska community	Concerns that the EAO and Canagold are not engaging with Alaska Tribes, Alaska governments, and Alaskan stakeholders regarding the New Polaris Gold Mine. Requests for the EAO and Canagold to hold in-person community meetings in Alaska.
	Views that Alaska Tribes must provide free, prior, and informed consent for the New Polaris Gold Mine.
Regulatory engagement, requirements, and oversight	Requests for the involvement of U.S. government agencies, and Alaska Tribes due to the possibility of transboundary effects.
	General distrust in the B.C. government's ability to sufficiently assess and regulate mines in the region. Issues with the management and clean up of the Tulsequah Chief mine are referenced.
	Request for the involvement of the U.S. and Canadian federal governments and the International Joint Commission under the Boundary Waters Treaty to evaluate industrial development along transboundary rivers.
	Request for a pause on the New Polaris Gold Mine regulatory process, as well as all permits for new B.C. mines until binding watershed protections are developed between the U.S., the State of Alaska, Canada, and B.C.
	Requests for B.C. to implement a permanent ban on mine site tailings dams.
	Views that the New Polaris Gold Mine should be subject to a federal impact assessment.
	Requests to join the New Polaris Gold Mine Community Advisory Committee.
Barging	Concerns regarding past and potential effects from barging on the Taku River to the environment and fisheries. Potential fish habitat damage from barging activities, including barge groundings, dredging, and removal of snags.
	Concerns about the difficulty of navigating the Taku River, including the variability of river heights, frequent changes in flow and channels, the short seasonal window of barging viability, and potential for underwater snags and debris.
	Views that barging for the Tulsequah Chief mine on the Taku River was unsuccessful and resulted in accidents and damage, and that barging will thus be unsuccessful for the New Polaris Gold Mine.
	Request to assess the entire barge route.
	Concerns about the interference of barging with other users of the river, including fishers, recreational boaters,

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Comment Category	Comment Summary
	floatplanes, tourism, and potential wake damage to private docks.
Air quality	Recommendation that a fugitive dust management plan should be a priority given the significant seasonal wind in the area.
Water	Concerns about the track record of historic mining in the region. Concerns about acid rock drainage, potential arsenic contamination and potential downstream effects from the Tulsequah Chief mine. Requests for detailed studies and data on acid rock drainage potential. Concerns about arsenic, antimony, and cyanide water pollution and cyanide leaching processes, and how any wastes leftover from the creation of gold doré bars will be managed.
	Concerns about cumulative effects arising from the effects from historic mining in the Tulsequah and Taku watersheds combined with the New Polaris Gold Mine, should it proceed.
	Questions about the longevity of water treatment.
	Concerns with the proximity of mine infrastructure to the Tulsequah and Taku Rivers. Concerns about potential barging accidents or malfunctions resulting in the spilling of harmful materials and chemicals into these river systems.
	Concerns about effects to Whitewater Creek and the potential for the creek to become contaminated by mine-waste.
	Concerns about water quantity given there are mines in this region with water shortages.
Fish	Concerns about potential effects to fisheries, fish, and fish habitat in the region due to mine-interactions and barging. Potential for scouring of the Taku River bottom by barges or tugs, resulting in effects to fish habitat.
	Comments on the importance of the Taku River as one of the most productive salmon rivers on the west coast of North America and the significance of the Tulsequah River for salmon spawning and rearing.
	Concerns about the potential spilling of mine waste, including fuel or cyanide from barges, haul trucks, or the mine facilities and the impact on fish and fish habitat. Questions about how such a spill would be cleaned up.
	Potential barge interference with commercial gillnet, troll, and subsistence fishers on the Taku River and Taku Inlet. Comments on practical management strategies for how barge runs could mitigate interference, including well planned security calls and barge schedules that reduce impact to salmon and fishing activities.
	Concerns about potential impacts to salmon spawning and rearing habitat in Flannigan Slough near the proposed barge landing.
Wildlife	Concern about impacts to wildlife in the region, including grizzly bear, black bear, moose, bald eagle and salmon.
	Concern about impacts to the rich biodiversity in the region and if the project may hinder Canada's ability to meet biodiversity targets.
Socio-economic effects	Comments on potential socio-economic benefits of the project to the region, including job opportunities and economic growth. Comments that the project could benefit local B.C. communities like Atlin as well as regional communities like Whitehorse and Alaska.
Effects of the environment on the project	Recommendation to expand on the potential effects of the environment on the project, including landslides, atmospheric rivers, wildfires, and drought.
Accidents and malfunctions	Need for detailed plans to ensure cyanide and other potentially harmful materials are transported and managed safely, both by barge and by truck from the barge landing to the mine site.
	Concerns about the capacity to address accidents and malfunctions in a highly remote location.

5.3. Alaska Tribes

It is the EAO's longstanding practice to notify Alaska Tribes who are nearby to projects undergoing a B.C. environmental assessment in the transboundary region. For the New Polaris Gold Mine, the EAO sent letters informing the following Alaska Tribes of the start of Early Engagement, offering meetings, key milestone notifications and additional engagement with the EAO:

- Angoon Community Association;
- Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska;
- Douglas Indian Association (including the Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission);
- Hoonah Indian Association; and,
- Organized Village of Kake.

The EAO did not receive responses to these letters to Alaska Tribes. The EAO sent a notification to each of the listed Tribes regarding the start of the 30-day public comment and engagement period, as this is a key milestone for notification as set out in the EAO's initial letters to Alaska Tribes. The EAO received public comments from the following Alaska Tribes:

- Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska;
- Douglas Indian Association; and,
- Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission on behalf of the Douglas Indian Association.

These comments raised the following concerns or issues.

Table 3: Summary of Comments Received from Alaska Tribes During Early Engagement

Comment Category	Comment Summary
General comments	A request for an extension to the public comment period to allow for additional consultation.
	Opposition to the New Polaris Gold Mine moving forward in the B.C. environmental assessment process.
	Views that the B.C. environmental assessment process in inadequate as it does not allow for Alaska Tribes to engage and provide free, prior, and informed consent.
	Assertion of Aboriginal rights in B.C. under Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 by Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission on behalf of the Douglas Indian Association.
	Support for Taku River Tlingit First Nation's requirement that no access road be built to the mine site.
Project rationale and viability	Concerns that Canagold might not have adequate finances to reclaim and close the New Polaris Gold Mine.
	Assertions that there is no need for additional gold mines and that the New Polaris Gold Mine would only produce a small amount of gold.
Regulatory engagement, requirements, and oversight	Concern regarding the pace of remediation of the Tulsequah Chief mine site and requests for B.C. to complete the cleanup and closure of the site.
	Views that the B.C. environmental assessment process is not adequate to evaluate mine development in transboundary watersheds.
Barging	Concerns about barging, barge navigation of the Taku River, and transport of mining supplies, fuel, and machinery, particularly during peak resource gathering seasons.

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Comment Category	Comment Summary
	Views that barging supplies will not be a reliable option and will interfere with current users of the Taku River, including commercial and cultural fishers.
Environment	Concerns regarding the potential for cumulative effects between Tulsequah Chief mine and the New Polaris Gold Mine.
	Concerns regarding effects to culturally significant resources, including salmon, plants, animals, wild medicines, and to fish habitat, particularly from barging.

Additionally, the EAO received comments from other members of the public requesting that the EAO engage with Alaska Tribes. If the New Polaris Gold Mine proceeds past the Readiness Decision, the EAO will continue to engage with Alaska Tribes to better understand their concerns.

5.4. Technical Advisors

Technical advisors play a vital role in advising the EAO and participating Indigenous nations on technical matters related to the assessment. Technical advisors will have the opportunity to participate on the Technical Advisory Committee formed during Process Planning, should the New Polaris Gold Mine proceed to an environmental assessment. Please see the *Technical Advisory Committee Guidelines* for more information.

The EAO invited provincial agencies and local governments to be technical advisors for the New Polaris Gold Mine (see Appendix 1 for a full list of technical advisors). The EAO also contacted Canadian federal government agencies regarding the New Polaris Gold Mine. Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Natural Resources Canada, and Transport Canada declined to be technical advisors, as there is no federal environmental assessment for the New Polaris Gold Mine (see *Section 3.1*). The EAO did not invite Health Canada as Health Canada has previously advised that it does not participate in provincial-only environmental assessments. Environment and Climate Change Canada requested to participate as an observer and may provide advice related to transboundary issues.

B.C. and Alaska have signed a *Statement of Cooperation*, with an attached Reciprocal Procedures which outlines how the EAO will invite Alaska state agency representatives to be technical advisors for the environmental assessments of projects in the transboundary area. As directed by the Reciprocal Procedures, the EAO contacted the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and connected with technical experts from the Department of Ecological Conservation, the Department of Fish and Game, and the Department of Natural Resources.

The EAO also has a longstanding practice of inviting federal U.S. agencies to participate as technical advisors for B.C. environmental assessments in the transboundary region. In following this practice, the EAO invited the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to be technical advisors, all of which accepted the invitation.

The EAO requested that all technical advisors review the Initial Project Description and provide any comments to the EAO. To support this review, the EAO hosted several meetings in May 2023 to orient technical advisors to the Early Engagement phase and to outline roles and responsibilities.

A complete list of comments received from technical advisors on the Initial Project Description and supplemental information can be found on the EAO's *EPIC website* and a summary of input received from technical advisors during Early Engagement is provided in Table 4 below. Canagold is required to consider this feedback from technical advisors and indicate how it is incorporated into the Detailed Project Description via the inclusion of additional information, project design considerations and/or indicate how these comments may inform subsequent phases of the Environmental Assessment.

Table 4: Summary of Technical Advisor Comments During Early Engagement

Category	Technical Advisor Input
General comments	A land acknowledgement should be added to the Detailed Project Description. References to 'First Nations' or 'Indigenous nations' can be removed, as Taku River Tlingit is the only First Nation involved in the New Polaris Gold Mine. A reference to the Taku River Tlingit First Nation Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area should be added to the Detailed Project Description.
	Detail should be added to the discussion of project phases that highlights the need for engagement, desktop studies, management plans, and permits.
	Engagement by the proponent and the EAO with Alaska Tribes is strongly encouraged. Recommend that the barge route through Alaska be identified as in the traditional territories of the Alaska Tribes.
	Recommend adding a section to the Engagement Plan section 7 to reflect engagement with Alaska federal, state, local agencies, and the Alaskan public.
	Recommend adding any requirements (e.g., for water monitoring) flowing from B.C.-Alaska Bilateral Working Group meetings as appropriate.
	Recommend including definitions and maps of local and regional study areas.
Project timing and regulatory requirements	Timing for the issuance of major mine permits and any overlap in regulatory processes will need clarity in the Regulatory Coordination Plan. Detail is also needed regarding the timing of the feasibility study relative to the timing of the Environmental Assessment.
	The Detailed Project Description should provide information, including maps, on water bodies that may require listing on Schedule 2 of the federal *Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations*.
	Federal *Species at Risk Act* permits may be required for the project.
	For proposed road(s) outside the permitted mine area, Canagold will require a Special Use Permit (SUP) (see Section 22.11(2) of the B.C. *Forests and Range Practices Act*) to use the road for natural resource development purposes. Please consult the most recent "SUP Application Requirements Guidelines", available from the nearest Ministry of Forests District office.
	A 10-year production mine-life appears to be the minimum, ensure risks and impacts are evaluated beyond the 10-year time period.
Project design	An up-to-date Tailings Storage Facility Alternatives Assessment, including an evaluation of long-term physical and geochemical stability as well as project closure, must be carried out for the Combined Storage Facility.
	Information must be provided during the Environmental Assessment to demonstrate that the design and materials management for the Combined Storage Facility will effectively mitigate the risk of acid rock drainage, neutral metal leaching of arsenic and antimony as well as release of nitrogen compounds and residual cyanide under the expected wet climatic conditions of northwest B.C.
	The design and siting of the Combined Storage Facility must consider potential effects from large glacial outburst floods from ice dammed lakes caused by the Tulsequah Glacier. The assessment must consider the effects of climate change and increases in extreme heat events on the frequency of such flooding. As the Combined Storage Facility will become a long-term landscape feature, siting and design should consider the potential for extreme floods to impact the facility.
	The Detailed Project Description should clearly identify the options for the Combined Storage Facility, including how it will be lined, and note preferred options. Information is also needed about how contact water to the Combined Storage Facility will be managed in perpetuity given there is no impermeable liner.
	Include in the Detailed Project Description a plan of where surface water will flow and be stored, and any protection zones.

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Category	Technical Advisor Input
	The Detailed Project Description should state that where possible the existing barge access road will be upgraded before a new road alignment is created.
	Clarification is needed regarding the number of borrow pits that will be required. More information is also needed to support the assertion that aggregate to be used for construction contains no sulphide minerals.
	More information is needed about whether mine waste will be treated before being backfilled into the mine.
	Any culverts used to cross fish-bearing streams must be designed to allow fish passage.
	Please provide more information about the potential effects from the limestone quarry (e.g., runoff or fugitive dust).
	Provide detail about the clean up and disposal of remnants of historic mining at the project site. Include information related to potential risks and environmental impacts from re-opening, such as de-flooding underground workings, treating and disposing contact water, and unburying equipment.
Air quality and dust management	More information is needed about data history, including data quality, for cited local weather and climate stations. Please also include these stations on a map, as well as the locations of local communities or other receptors. More local stations may be needed as those currently selected may not appropriately represent the New Polaris Gold Mine site.
	Detail about expected effects to air quality is missing from the Initial Project Description and should be added to the Detailed Project Description. Please also provide a qualitative description of the major emissions sources and criteria air contaminants of concern at all stages of mine development.
	Please separate the air quality and fugitive dust management plans, as they serve different purposes.
	More information is needed about mitigation measures for fugitive dust, particularly from the Combined Storage Facility, and any potential effects on nearby vegetation or water bodies.
	The Detailed Project Description should describe any expected effects from changes to air quality due to the mine on tourism or recreation.
Water quality and quantity, ore processing, water treatment and the receiving environment	Good quality local hydrometric and climate monitoring records will be important; historical regional monitoring data is not detailed for this area due to its remote nature and cannot be solely relied on. Where historic data are utilized, sufficient information must be presented to determine the quality and accuracy of the data. Collecting as long a duration of high-quality local hydrology and climate data as possible will be important for the Environmental Assessment.
	Revisions and additional detail are needed to the description of the water quality monitoring stations, including differentiating between flow stations and water quality stations, ensuring that figures accurately reflect the text, and ensuring that all stations are shown on the figures. The Detailed Project Description should include a map showing all water quality sampling stations.
	The baseline water quality sampling program should include nitrate, nitrite, total phosphorus, orthophosphorus, dissolved organic carbon as well as anions given the use of explosives on site, and possible use of any de-icing salts. The baseline data collection should also consider the installation of a new septic field as part of the sanitary water treatment.
	Please provide more information identifying the source (glacial or previous activities and tailings in the area) of the high levels of dissolved metals in surface water, including for zinc and manganese.
	Additional information on ore processing (heap-leaching or vat-leaching), and on the water treatment plant must be provided in the Detailed Project Description, including the proposed technology and anticipated duration of water treatment, as well as management of water treatment by-products, including cyanide leaching waste.
	The readiness of water treatment technology related to B.C. Technology Readiness Levels and Best Available Technology will be an important consideration during the Environmental Assessment.

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Category	Technical Advisor Input
	More detail must be provided for point source (surface water) and non-point source (seepage, discharge to ground) discharge of treated mine contact water from the project to the environment. The potential mine effluent discharge points to the environment and the main water bodies that will receive the treated mine effluent must be identified, as well as whether the proposed treatment system will include separate treatment facilities for the plant site and Combined Storage Facility location or one common facility.
	The Detailed Project Description should address how groundwater will be protected from impacts of backfilled underground tailings, including any monitoring that may be needed.
	Detail if long-term water treatment will be needed and demonstrate water quality and aquatic resources after closure.
	Provide detail on expected wastewater discharge. The project location is a net precipitation area which will need further evaluation. Contaminated stormwater should be treated as contact water.
Fish, wildlife, and ecosystems	The Detailed Project Description should include information about what assessments will be done to determine whether vibration from mine operations, including explosive use, and to a lesser extent noise, might have on migrating salmon, salmon spawning and juvenile life stages and how any effects will be managed.
	The effects of any changes to water quality on salmon should be investigated. Cumulative effects to fish and fish habitat must be explored in the context of the current effects from Tulsequah Chief. Recommendation for baseline sampling and ongoing monitoring downstream in Alaska related to water quality and salmon populations.
	Consideration should also be given to whether culverts on the road from the barge landing to the mine site are the most appropriate given the sensitive nature of the creeks and potential effects to fish habitat.
	Effects to riparian vegetation (e.g., at the barge landing site) must be described in the Detailed Project Description.
	Consultation will be needed with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries related to the proposed barge route and transfer facility in Alaska.
	Request for consideration of impacts to Alaska fish and wildlife that utilize the Taku River watershed as a dispersal corridor, including salmon and aquatic species, migratory birds, and mammals.
	Recommendation to include measures to prevent transmission of invasive species and fungal pathogens that could cause harm to native species. List avoidance/minimization measures or reference established protocols that will be followed, especially with regard to barging operations on the Taku River and the potential transport of species between B.C. and Alaska.
Barging	Information in the Initial Project Description is very limited regarding barging. Additional detail is needed, including a detailed assessment of barging operations and how the risks of not being able to complete all barging operation will be managed.
	Information is needed on options for fuel delivery if barging is not sufficient and how risks would be managed, including what containment there would be for hazardous materials during barging operations. Spill management information is also needed.
	Consideration needs to be given to the barge landing site. Taku River Tlingit First Nation's preference is that the barge landing site be south of the confluence of the Tulsequah and Taku Rivers, avoiding crossing the lower western branches of the Tulsequah River.
	Include information on how barge operators will follow Alaska laws with respect to transporting fuel through Alaska waters.
Reclamation and end land use	More detail must be provided in the Detailed Project Description on the End Land Use Plan, including reclamation and closure objectives. Additional detail is also needed regarding site closure, including how the project may be designed for closure and what long-term monitoring may be necessary.
	For *Mines Act* permitting, reclamation and closure plan for the New Polaris Gold Mine must include consideration for existing disturbances on the mine site due to historic mining activities, including legacy tailings that may be disturbed by the proposed

The EAO's Summary of Engagement – New Polaris Gold Mine [June 26, 2023]

Category	Technical Advisor Input
	project.
Socio-economic	The Detailed Project Description should consider local areas of Indigenous cultural significance that may overlap the mine site, as well as local recreation tenures near the proposed barge landing site.
	More information should be provided related to project benefits for and pressures on local communities, particularly Atlin, including economic benefits, effects to local infrastructure, local sourcing, and effects to local workers and communities. Effects to the community once the mine ceases operation must be considered.
	More information should be provided related to project benefits for and pressures on local communities, particularly Atlin, including economic benefits, effects to local infrastructure, local sourcing, and effects to local workers and communities. Effects to the community once the mine ceases operation must be considered.
	In the Detailed Project Description, more information will be needed about where trained workers will be sourced from, and what percentage of the workforce will be local, regional, provincial or from elsewhere in Canada. Information should also be provided regarding the ratio of employees to contractors.
	A Gender-based analysis plus approach should be taken for the assessment of effects to social determinants of health.
Heritage and paleontology	The Detailed Project Description sections related to archaeological resources must be expanded to include other heritage resources and paleontological resources.
Human health effects	A Human Health Risk Assessment must be conducted that considers the locations of temporary land users and any nearby sites for recreation, hunting, fishing, or gathering, as well as off-duty workers residing at the site. The site of the camp should also be carefully considered to minimise air quality effects to off-duty workers.
	The Detailed Project Description should include more information about how non-occupational health and medical services will be provided to workers at the site, including how effects to Atlin Health Centre might be managed and a consideration of how a situation with multiple injured workers would be managed.
	Human health effects to workers, including via effects to the mine drinking water source, the siting of the proposed incinerator and emissions from it, and any historical contamination from tailings should be considered.
Greenhouse gases	The Detailed Project Description must describe the project's main source(s) of greenhouse gas emissions by greenhouse gas type, estimate the annual greenhouse gas emissions by project phase, and describe measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, including Best Available Technologies and project design.
	The Detailed Project Description must also describe the project's potential positive or negative effects on carbon sinks and describe the potential effects of the project on B.C. being able to meet its targets under the *Climate Change Accountability Act*.
Accidents and malfunctions	Accident and malfunction risks must be clearly described, including from fuel spills, explosives storage and avalanches, and how this has been considered in the project design.
	The proposed floating transfer barge facility is located within a Geographic Response Strategy location. Taku Inlet has been identified as an environmentally sensitive area which should be considered when planning oil spill contingencies for operations in the area. Include safety procedures to avoid spills during transfers, especially with consideration for adverse weather.
	Provide the volume and quantity of fuel storage tanks that will be on the transfer barge facility and on shallow draught barges. Please note that this facility may need an approved Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan.
	The State of Alaska has spill reporting requirements, spill cleanup requirements, and information posting requirements that appear to be applicable to the transfer barge facility and the shallow draught barges.
Effects of the	The effects of climate change scenarios with changes in temperature, increased precipitation, and frequency of extreme

Category	Technical Advisor Input
environment on the project	weather events on the project must be evaluated.
	The potential for flooding to affect mining operations must be examined, including what mitigation measures may be considered to reduce risk of contamination from flooding.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

Canagold is now required to provide meaningful responses to the input included in this Report and consider the individual issues raised during Early Engagement in its development of the Detailed Project Description for the New Polaris Gold Mine. The guidelines for completing a Detailed Project Description are included in the EAO's *Early Engagement Policy.* Canagold may respond to this input via the inclusion of additional information, indicating any changes in project design considerations (including project siting, design, or alternative options) and/or indicating how these comments may inform subsequent phases of the Environmental Assessment. It is important that the Detailed Project Description demonstrate how engagement was considered and how it may have contributed to changes in the proposed project design or to subsequent environmental assessment phases. The EAO recommends that, prior to formally submitting the final Detailed Project Description to the EAO, Canagold provide an early draft of the Detailed Project Description to the EAO, technical advisors and participating Indigenous nations to seek their feedback and identify if additional information is needed in the Detailed Project Description that may be helpful in support of the Readiness Decision. The final Detailed Project Description will then inform the Readiness Decision, which seeks to:

- Ensure sufficient proponent engagement with participating Indigenous nations, provincial and federal agencies, local governments, Alaska and U.S. federal agencies, the public and Alaska Tribes has occurred, including adequate opportunities to comment on project design, siting, and alternative approaches to developing the project;
- Ensure sufficient information is available to initiate an environmental assessment, including that which is required for the Process Planning phase which sets the scope and information requirements for the project's Environmental Assessment; and,
- Transparently identify key project issues for resolution during the environmental assessment.

This Summary of Engagement, along with the Detailed Project Description and responses by Canagold to Taku River Tlingit First Nation, the public, Alaska Tribes and technical advisor comments will then be provided to the CEAO to inform the Readiness Decision to either:

- Proceed to an environmental assessment;
- Require a revised Detailed Project Description;
- Recommend the project be exempted from an environmental assessment; or,
- Recommend the project be terminated from the environmental assessment process.

For more information and guidance on the Early Engagement phase, including the EAO's Summary of Engagement, and the Readiness Decision, please see the EAO's guidance materials available from: *2018 Act Guidance Documents*.

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF TECHNICAL ADVISORS

The following groups confirmed their participation in the regulatory process for the New Polaris Gold Mine and were invited to provide comments as technical advisors on the Initial Project Description:

- Taku River Tlingit First Nation;
- Local government:
  - Atlin Community Improvement District;
- Government of British Columbia:
  - Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation;
  - Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, including the Climate Action Secretariat;
  - Ministry of Forests;
  - Ministry of Jobs, Economic Development, and Innovation (observer);
  - Ministry of Municipal Affairs;
  - Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture, and Sport;
  - Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship;
  - Northern Health;
- Government of Canada:
  - Environment & Climate Change Canada (observer);
- State of Alaska:
  - Department of Ecological Conservation;
  - Department of Fish and Game;
  - Department of Natural Resources;
- United States of America:
  - United States Environmental Protection Agency;
  - United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and,
  - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Appendix C

Issue Tracking Table

New Polaris Gold Mine Issues Tracking Table - Early Engagement Phase & Public Comment Period	
Proponent	Canagold Resources Ltd
Project	New Polaris Gold Mine
EA Consultants	N/A
Tracking Table Type	Issues Tracking (ITT)
Dates of comment period	May 9 - June 8 2023 (public), May-June 2023 (TAC)

Instructions - How to use the Issues Tracking Table (ITT)
Comments should be limited to identification of the absence of information or inadequate information that, in the opinion of the reviewer, is required to enable technical application review. Where reviewers believe that an application is deficient of information reviewers need to specify the inadequacy and reiterate what is required to enable review - please provide: · the specific point of disagreement; · the information request; and · technical advice/recommendation to the proponent and/or EAO.

Responsibilities Colour Coding	
Proponent	Proponent to manage
Reviewers	Reviewers to review information in columns designated with this colour
Reviewers	Additional comments/responses from Application Review Stage rounds 2 and 3. Reviewers to review information in columns designated with this colour
EAO	EAO to manage

ITT Column	Column header/title and instructions for each column in the ITT
A	**ID #** Comments will be assigned a unique ID number by Proponent. This ID will serve as a tracking reference and it shall not be changed. ID assignment: **[agency]-[###]** For example: "ENV-001"
B	**Stage** Authorization Stage - Assigned by Proponent - In this case, 'Early Engagement' Note: See "References" tab for stages and descriptions
C	**Subject - EA Topic (internal use only)** Assigned by Proponent Note: See "References" tab for topic descriptions
D	**Subject - Additional Topic (internal use only)** Assigned by Proponent Note: See "References" tab for topic descriptions
E	**Comment/Issue Date** Date comment is made
F	**Comment Author** Your first initial and last name

G	**Comment Organization** Ministry/First Nation/Stakeholder acronym Note: See organization acronyms on "References" tab Note: Consultant working for a First Nation, please identify with acronym of the Nation you represent rather than your firm
H	**Application/Document** Please enter the title of document being reviewed
I	**TAC Participant Comment (ROUND 1)** Please be specific, clear and concise with comment by describing missing or inadequate information with recommendation for proponent response (e.g. revise appendix A-1 to include XYZ). If supplemental information is required please request specifically and cite rationale for requirement. If response is too lengthy to display in excel please submit comment in memo form and provide reference to memo in this ITT. Note: Designated as Round 1 comments ONLY during Application Review stage
J	**Response Date** Self-evident
K	**Proponent's Response (ROUND 1)** Proponent to provide response in column specifying where information may be found and how it either does or does not meet Application information requirements along with where supplemental information is provided (e.g. via revised application or additional memoranda) Note: Designated as Round 1 response ONLY during Application Review stage
L	**Status** EAO to determine after confirmation that issue has been resolved with TAC member Note: See "References" tab for status descriptions and use
M	**EAO Response** EAO Response, if required.
	Round 2 Comment Date (ONLY for Application Review stage) Date of Round 2 application review comment
	Round 2 TAC Participant Comment (ONLY for Application Review stage) Round 2 application review comment - Follow same instructions as Column J
	Date of Proponent's Round 2 Response (ONLY for Application Review stage) Date of Round 2 application review response
	Proponent's Round 2 Response (ONLY for Application Review stage) Round 2 application review response - Follow same instructions as Column L
	Round 3 Comment Date (ONLY for Application Review stage) Date of Round 3 application review comment
	Round 3 TAC Participant Comment (ONLY for Application Review stage) Round 3 application review comment - Follow same instructions as Column J
	Proponent's Round 3 Response (ONLY for Application Review stage) Round 3 application review response - Follow same instructions as Column L

References

EA Topics (can be expanded)	
Air Quality	
Acoustic	
Surface water	
Groundwater	
Marine Water and Sediment Quality	
Soil	
Unique Geologic Landforms	
Vegetation	
Wildlife	
Freshwater Fish	
Marine Resources	
Employment and Economy	
Land and Resource Use	
Marine Use	
Infrastructure and Services	
Human Health	
Archaeological and Heritage Resources	
Culture	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
Barging	
Chemistry/Geochemistry	
Spills/Spill Response	
Salmon/Salmon Habitat	
Other	
Additional Topics	**Description of Potential Additional Topics: Issues, comments, concerns and recommendations related to**
Environmental Assessment Process	comment periods, working group meetings, EA methodology and VC scope, methodology(potential effects, effect characterization, cumulative effects (project inclusion list, potential interactions, scope of the assessment)
EAC	Existing EAC or modifications to, including Commitments and proposed Conditions
Permitting	Permitting issues
Consultation and engagement	engagement plan, Proponent's engagement process, up dates or changes to engagement approach or methods, Capacity Funding/ IBAs, Community Leadership
Aboriginal Title, Rights and Interests	Aboriginal hunting, trapping, fishing, plant gathering, use of cultural or spiritual sites/landscapes. Other activities noted by Aboriginal groups as being related to the exercise of Aboriginal rights or interests. Traditional territory and Aboriginal title.
Editorial	Omissions, language changes, typos….
N/A	Not Applicable

Acronyms	
Comment Organization Acronyms	
Alaska DEC	Atlin Community Improvement District
Alaska DFG	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska DNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Atlin CID	Atlin Community Improvement District
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
EAO	Environmental Assessment Office
EMLI	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation
ENV	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
ENV CAS	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, Climate Action Secretariat
FOR	Ministry of Forests
MUNI	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
NH	Northern Health
TACS	Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture and Sport
TRTFN	Taku River Tlingit First Nation
US EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
US FWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
US NOAA	US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
WLRS	Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship
BC PARKS	BC PARKS
	Other organization acronyms added as necessary
Other Acronyms	
AIR	Application Information Requirements - for Environmental Assessment Certificate
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Environmental Assessment Certificate
DPD	Detailed Project Description
IPD	Initial Project Description
MA	Mines Act
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
Status Categories	**Description of Use**
Open	• Comment/issue and response open for discussion/review • Commenter has not reviewed the response provided by Proponent yet
Ongoing	• Comment/issue and response includes a commitment to be fulfilled • Discussion on the comment/issue with commenter is ongoing • Follow-up comment was received
Closed	• Comment/issue and response includes a commitment that was fulfilled • Resolution of comment/issue met through discussion of Proponent's actions and response was verified with author of comment/issue • No resolution required; comment/issue acknowledged by proponent and closed;

TAC Comments

ID #	Stage	Subject - EA Topic	Comment/ Issue Date	Comment Author	Comment Organization	Application/ Document	Participant Issue or Comment	Proponent Response	Status	EAO Response
EMLI-001	Early Engagement	Permitting	08-Jun-23	K.Norlund	EMLI	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Table 3-1. For clarification, a Mines Act permit is required not only to approve reclamation activities and a closure plan associated with the potential future major mine development, but also to approve all works and activities associated with the construction and operation of the major mine.	Thank you for your comment. Canagold understands that an approved Mines Act Permit is required for all aspects and life stages of the project	Open	
EMLI-002	Early Engagement	Permitting	08-Jun-23	K.Norlund	EMLI	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Table 5-1. EMLI notes that the start date for the Coordinated Authorizations process is coincident with the timing for when EAO issues direction for the final application and nine months prior to the assumed date of completion of the effects assessment and referral for decision on the EAC application. EMLI notes that coordination with the Major Mines Officer will be required and that process management of this overlap in regulatory processes will need clarity in the Regulatory Coordination Plan.	Thank you for this information. We will reach out to coordinate a Regulatory Coordination Plan as early in the process as technically feasible.	Open	
EMLI-003	Early Engagement	EAC	08-Jun-23	K.Norlund	EMLI	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	What is the planned timing for a Feasibility Study relative to the planned timing for environmental assessment?	The planned Feasibility Study is expected to be completed during Q2 2024. We understand and expect the environmental assessment to fully encompass the outcome of this Study.	Open	
EMLI-004	Early Engagement	Permitting	08-Jun-23	K.Norlund	EMLI	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Please note that EMLI considers the Combined Storage Facility to be a TSF. Please ensure that an up-to-date TSF Alternatives Assessment is carried out per the Application Information Requirements Template – Tailings Management Requirements for Mining Projects Undergoing an Environmental Assessment and in general accordance with the Guidelines for the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste Disposal. The TSF Alternatives Assessment should include long term physical and geochemical stability as well as closure aspects. https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/environmental-assessments/guidance-documents/eao-guidance-tailings-management.pdf https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-pollution/sources-industry/mining/guidelines-mine-waste-disposal-alternatives.html	The Combined Storage Facility is indeed a "modified" tailings storage facility. The deviation in this case from the traditional TSF is that it will not be designed to contain water. An alternatives assessment will be carried out and will include the components as you have suggested. Thank you for the link to the guidance documents.	Open	
EMLI-005	Early Engagement	Permitting	08-Jun-23	K.Norlund	EMLI	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	EMLI is interested in additional information demonstrating that the design and materials management for the Combined Storage Facility will effectively mitigate the risk of acid rock drainage in accordance with the Policy and Guidelines for Metal Leaching and Acid Rock Drainage at Mine sites in British Columbia. Additionally, EMLI is interested in more information on how the design of the Combined Storage Facility mitigates neutral metal leaching of arsenic and antimony as well as release of nitrogen compounds and residual cyanide under the expected wet climatic conditions of NW BC.	The design of the CDF will be a lined system that will be used to prevent seepage into the ground. Our testing data shows that acid rock will not be an issue. Prevention of leaching of arsenic and antimony is an important consideration in the design of the facility. The design of the CDF will be such that downward seepage is prevented through the liner and that contact water is captured in lined ditches to a collection pond for treatment before release. In the longer term, the CDF will be capped to shed water to prevent further generation of any leaching. More information will be provided in the DPD and in the Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate.	Open	

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EMLI-006	Early Engagement	Permitting	08-Jun-23	K.Norlund	EMLI	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	EMLI is interested in additional information on the water treatment plant in the Detailed Project Description, including information on the proposed technology and anticipated duration of water treatment. Information on management of water treatment by-products should also be included in the Detailed Project Description.	Canagold will outline an alternatives assessment for water treatment in the Detailed Project Description or as part of the environmental assessment. At this time, these assessments are under way. Additional information will be included in the Detailed Project Description, but will be further assessed as we move through the EA process.	Open	
EMLI-007	Early Engagement	Land and Resource Use	08-Jun-23	K.Norlund	EMLI	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	EMLI notes that the reclamation and closure plan for the New Polaris Mine must include consideration for existing disturbances on the mine site due to historic mining activities, including legacy tailings that may be disturbed by the proposed project.	Canagold understands that including the reclamation and closure plan must account for historical mining activities such as the historical tailings. In our engagement with the Taku River Tlingit, this is an important item. Canagold will manage redisturbed historic tailings during life of mine and into closure, and will include this as part of the Reclamation and Closure Plans.	Open	
EMLI-008	Early Engagement	Land and Resource Use	08-Jun-23	K.Norlund	EMLI	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	EMLI is interested information on the End Land Use Plan, including reclamation and closure objectives, in the Detailed Project Description.	Canagold will outline closure objectives that will include closure objectives and the End Land Use. Engagement with the Taku River Tlingit will facilitate what this closure will look like.	Open	
Alaska DEC-001	Early Engagement	Marine Water and Sediment Quality	08-Jun-23	Alaska DEC- Spill Prevention & Response Division	Alaska DEC	N/A	The document notes that "Freight will arrive from Canadian and U.S. ports via ocean going barges or ships to a floating marine facility (Transfer Barge Facility), that will be anchored in Taku Inlet." Please note that the proposed Floating Transfer Barge Facility is located within a Geographic Response Strategy location https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/site-selection/ (See SE07-10) . GRS locations are based on input from ADEC Spill Responders as well as Natural Resource agencies and identify areas that are at increased risk from an oil spill due to environmental sensitivity. Taku Inlet has been identified as an environmentally sensitive area which should be considered when planning oil spill contingencies for operations in that area, regulated or otherwise. SE07-10 can be found here https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/southeast/zone-seven/	Thank you for this information. Canagold will be working closely with Alaska DEC and with the selected barging company to ensure procedures are robust to not only prevent spills, but include rapid spill response programs as well. Canagold will utilize vessel master and crew with local knowledge wherever possible, and will have the spill response equipment outlined in SE07-10 in a manner that is prepared for rapid deployment, both for on water and on land.	Open	
Alaska DEC-002	Early Engagement	Barging	08-Jun-23	Alaska DEC-Spill Prevention & Response Division	Alaska DEC	N/A	The document notes that "The ocean freight will be offloaded onto the larger Transfer Barge Facility from which it will later be loaded into the smaller, shallow-draught rivers barges for transport to site along the Taku River to a barge landing site near the confluence of the Taku and Tulsequah." It is not clear how many fuel storage tanks or what the capacity of the fuel storage tanks will be on the proposed Transfer Barge Facility. Please provide the number of tanks that will be used as well as the capacity (in liters or gallons) for the fuel storage tanks. Please note that depending on the answer provided, this facility may need an approved ADEC Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan in accordance with Alaska Statute 46.04.030 and Alaska Administrative Code at 18 AAC 75.400, as well as proof of financial responsibility in accordance with Alaska Statute 46.04.040 and Alaska Administrative Code 18 AAC 75.205 prior to operation in Alaska. Information is available here: https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/contingency-plans/industry/ , https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/contingency-plans/financial-responsibility/, https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/statutes/ , https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/regulations	Canagold is currently investigating the size and number of containment for fuel storage tanks that will be transported. As part of the company's due diligence program, we will be developing a Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan and are happy to submit it to ADEC for approval. Canagold will ensure there is adequate financial responsibility as per Alaska Statue 46.04.040 and Alaska Administrative Code 18 AAC.75.205 prior to operations beginning. Thank you for supplying the web addresses for extra information.	Open	

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Alaska DEC-003	Early Engagement	Barging	08-Jun-23	Alaska DEC-Spill Prevention & Response Division	Alaska DEC	N/A	The document notes that "The river barging equipment will consist of a fleet of three or four, shall draught barges of 100 to 150 tonne capacity propelled by low-draught tug boats." Using a conversion of 310.6 gallons to metric tonnes, it appears that the largest barge would have a 46,590 gallon capacity. Please confirm that this correct. If this is not correct, please provide the volume in liters or gallons of the fuel cargo capacity of the shallow draught barges. Please note that depending on the answer, this facility may need an approved ADEC Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan in accordance with Alaska Statute 46.04.030 and Alaska Administrative Code 18 AAC 75.400, as well as proof of Financial Responsibility in accordance with Alaska Statute 46.04.040 and Alaska Administrative Code 18 AAC 75.205 prior to operation in Alaska	Thank you for this information. Canagold will develop a Spill Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan. We look forward to engaging with you on the procedures as they are developed. As we are progressing our feasibility study, we are determining our tank sizes and are happy to engage with you in further discussions.	Open	
Alaska DEC-004	Early Engagement	Spills/Spill Response	08-Jun-23	Alaska DEC- Spill Prevention & Response Division	Alaska DEC	N/A	The document notes "In the unlikely event of an accidental spill or loss of cargo, changes to water quality, fish or aquatic habitat in Alaska waters could result. The mitigation measures provided in Table 16-1 are considered appropriate to address this potential transboundary effect." Please be aware of State of Alaska Spill Reporting Requirements: AS 46.03.755, AS 46.03.450, 18 AAC 75.300, and 18 AAC 75.325. Spills can be reported here https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/spill-information/reporting#:~:text=Alaska%20state%20law%20requires%20all%20oil%20and%20hazardous,office%3A%201-800-478-9300%20Call%20International%3A%201-907-269-0667%20Report%20Online%2A%3A%20ReportSpills.alaska.gov . Please also be aware of State of Alaska Spill Cleanup Requirements: AS 46.03.740, AS 46.04.020, 18 AAC 75.310 - 396. Please also see the requirements for Posting of Information Required, which appears to be applicable to the floating marine facility and shallow draught barges. See 18 AAC 75.302. Updated copies of the ADEC reporting placard can be found at https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/spill-information/reporting#:~:text=Alaska%20state%20law%20requires%20all%20oil%20and%20hazardous,office%3A%201-800-478-9300%20Call%20International%3A%201-907-269-0667%20Report%20Online%2A%3A%20ReportSpills.alaska.gov .	Thank you for this information. The information from these links will be incorporated into our procedures and will be utilized in our training programs and competency assessments for all barge crews.	Open	
Alaska DEC-005	Early Engagement	Barging	08-Jun-23	Alaska DEC-Spill Prevention & Response Division	Alaska DEC	N/A	The document does not provide any mention of the barging operator having to follow Alaska laws with respect to transporting fuel through Alaska waters. In section 3.5 and MOU is referenced: however the MOU listed does not address fuel spills in Alaska waters. It is recommended that the Canada-United States Joint Contingency Plan (2017) should be cited in this section as it dictates how spill response would occur between Canada and Alaska. How spills will be addressed between the two countries needs to be clarified, as moving this much fuel increases the potential for accidents to occur and occur in Alaska waters.	Thank you for this information and suggestion. Our procedures will incorporate the Canada-United States Joint Contingency Plan. Canagold will ensure that robust procedures and training programs address spill prevention as well as rapid response clean up and reporting.	Open	

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Alaska DEC-006	Early Engagement	Spills/Spill Response	08-Jun-23	Alaska DEC-Spill Prevention & Response Division	Alaska DEC	N/A	The document does not mention how or if safety procedures will be in place to avoid spills during transfers from ocean going barges to the Floating Transfer Barge Facility and from the Floating Transfer Barge Facility to the shallow draught barges during storms. What are the limitations on weather conditions that would apply. Please provide criteria on wind velocity that would preclude safe fuel transfers. Please provide criteria on wave height that would preclude safe fuel transfers.	With assistance from the barging companies and consulting firms, with expertise in these type of activities, detailed operating procedures for the transfer barge facility and river barging operations will be developed to ensure appropriate protocols are in place for a safe operation prior to the start of these activities. Where wind and waves prevent safe operations transfer activity may be suspended until conditions improve. More information will be shared in the DPD and in the Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate.	Open	
Alaska DEC-007	Early Engagement	Air Quality	08-Jun-23	Alaska DEC	Alaska DEC	N/A	PDF page 85 references a dust control plan but does not identify an agency that is responsible for compliance and enforcement. Please clarify as this could have an impact on air quality and water quality.	British Columbia's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change regulates air quality compliance and enforcement. With regard to air quality as it relates to human health, this is regulated by the British Columbia Ministry of Health. With regard to water quality, the regulatory agencies within the province include British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Climate Change as well as Water, Land and Resource Stewardship.	Open	
ENV-001	Early Engagement	Surface water	16-May-23	E. Rainey	ENV	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	This document does not describe where the potential discharge points to the environment are being proposed, nor what the main receiving environment(s) water bodies could be for discharge of treated mine effluent. Please confirm in the detailed project description.	Thank you for your comment. The Detailed Project Description will include all discharge points and receiving environments for treated mine effluent.	Open	
ENV-002	Early Engagement	Surface water	16-May-23	E. Rainey	ENV	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	More information is requested on the proposed water treatment and proposed discharge locations of treated effluent. For example, are separate effluent treatment facilities being proposed for the plant site and combined storage facility locations? Or is one common treatment facility being proposed, for which mine contact water from both the plant site and CSF being directed to before discharge to the environment?Please confirm in the detailed project description.	The Detailed Project Description will include information on alternatives assessment on water treatment and also proposed discharge locations. The alternatives assessment will be further evaluated and detailed as part of the environmental assessment process.	Open	
ENV-003	Early Engagement	Surface water	16-May-23	E. Rainey	ENV	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 10 Emissions, Discharges, and Waste should have separate subsection for water to describe potential point source (surface water) and non-point sources (seepage, discharge to ground) discharge of treated mine contact water from the project to the environment. Please include in the detailed project description.	Thank you for this comment. Water, Air and Wastes will be discussed in separate sections in the Detailed Project Description.	Open	
ENV-004	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	09-May-23	K. Terry	ENV	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Design and citing of the Combined Storage Facility: The Tulsequah River is known for it's large glacial outburst floods. It is understood that the severity of these floods may be diminishing as the Tulsequah Glacier retreats. However, it does not mean that larger floods may not occur in the future. As the glacier melts and other tributary glaciers recede, there is a risk of new ice dammed lakes forming and resulting in potentially larger outburst floods. Similarly, future extreme heat events, like the heat dome experienced in southern B.C. in 2020 and the risk of which are increasing with climate change, pose a risk of future large flood events in watersheds with large amounts of glaciers. For example, the 2020 heat dome resulted in a massive flood in the Robson River at Mt. Robson which destroyed much of the valley due to rapid glacier melt. As the CSF will become a long-term landscape feature, siting and design of the CSF should consider the potential for extreme floods in the Tulsequah River to impact the facility.	Thank you for your information. Siting of the CSF will consider extreme flooding and climate change in its siting considerations. This information will be more fully discussed in the DPD, but will be evaluated in full as part of the environmental assessment process.	Open	

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ENV-005	Early Engagement	Other	09-May-23	K. Terry	ENV	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Hydrology and Climate data collection: The Project is located in a remote, mountainous location in northwestern BC. Regional climate and hydrometric data are limited, and what is available is poorly representative of the project site. As such, project design and impact assessment should rely on, at least in part, good local hydrometric and climate monitoring records. The proponent is strongly encouraged to collect as long a duration of high quality hydrology and climate data as possible. ENV also expects that all data records will include current and ongoing monitoring, and will not rely solely on historic monitoring data. Where historic data are utilized, sufficient information will need to be presented to determine the quality and accuracy of the data.	Hydrological monitoring has been an ongoing activity on the New Polaris site. In addition, a climate station has been set up and was recently assessed by a qualified professional. The weather station has been re-sited to better capture local wind conditions and to ensure proper operation. Canagold is committed to maintaining water and climate monitoring as an ongoing function.	Open	
ENV-006	Early Engagement	Groundwater	17-May-23	J. Wick	ENV	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	When collecting current groundwater data and establishing monitoring programs please refer to 'Water and Air Baseline Monitoring Guidance Document for Mine Proponents and Operators' (MOE 2016) to ensure the data being collected is sufficient.	Thank you for this notification. Canagold will follow up to ensure this information is being captured correctly and sufficiently.	Open	
ENV-007	Early Engagement	Surface water	18-May-23	K. Wade	ENV	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Please keep in mind the Technology Readiness Assessment (Technical Guidance 21) and the Best Achievable Technology (BAT) assessment when considering water treatment options. Documents are available on the Mining and Smelting Waste Guidance Documents webpage: https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/waste-management/industrial-waste/mining-smelting/guidance-documents	This is noted, thank you for the information and weblink. Canagold will ensure that these linked guidelines are followed as part of the process.	Open	
ENV-008	Early Engagement	Surface water	17-May-23	J. Désy	ENV	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	The Detailed Project Description should include a map depicting all 16 water quality sampling stations discussed in the water quality sampling program description.	This is noted. All water quality sampling locations will be included on a map for the Detailed Project Description.	Open	
ENV-009	Early Engagement	Surface water	17-May-23	J. Désy	ENV	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	The baseline water quality sampling program should include nitrate, nitrite, total phosphorus, orthophosphoric, dissolved organic carbon as well as anions given the use of explosives on site, possible use of de-icing salts (if proposed; potential use at airstrip or elsewhere not mentioned in the IPD), and installation of a new septic field as part of the sanitary water treatment.	Thank you for this information - the baseline water quality information will include the indicated parameters. The need for chemicals such as de-icing will be evaluated as part of the feasibility studies and subsequent environmental process.	Open	
FLNRORD-001	Early Engagement	Land and Resource Use	18-May-23	Beth Gow, Authorization Specialist (Lands)	BCMOF	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	The proposed project overlaps a Section 17 Designated Use Area and a Notation of Interest held by MIRR for cultural significance. Recommend reaching out to MIRR to discuss this overlap.	Thank you for this information. Canagold will contact MIRR as part of the development of the Detailed Project Description to discuss this overlap.	Open	
FLNRORD-002	Early Engagement	Land and Resource Use	19-May-23	Beth Gow, Authorization Specialist (Lands)	BCMOF	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	There is a Recreational residential Licence of Occupation tenure approx. 3 km upstream (heading away from Alaska border) on the Taku River from the barge site. Recommend engaging with tenure holder to let them know about the proposed project.	Canagold will engage with groups and individuals who have tenures. Thank you for this information.	Open	
FLNRORD-003	Early Engagement	Land and Resource Use	20-May-23	forwarded email by BCEAO	BCMOF	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	For proposed road(s) outside the permitted mine area, Canagold will require a Special Use Permit (SUP) (see Section 22.11(2) of the B.C. Forests and Range Practices Act) to use the road for natural resource development purposes. Any application must consult the most recent “SUP Application Requirements Guidelines”, which is available from the nearest Ministry of Forests District office.	Thank you for this information. This is noted. Canagold will ensure that a Special Use Permit is applied for in a timely fashion, and will be developed in consideration with the SUP Application Requirements Guidelines.	Open	
NHA-001	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	We attach a document titled "Northern Health Cover Letter" which describes the purpose of Northern Health's participation in the Environmental Assessment, summarizes our areas of interest, and provides the documents we expect Canagold to read and follow throughout the Environmental Assessment application process.	Thank you for this information. Canagold will review this document and will follow through during the Environmental Assessment process.	Open	

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NHA-002	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	We appreciate you considering hiring people from the TRTFN, Atlin and the Stikine region during the construction, operation and closure phases as stated in section 9.7 Labour Requirement. However, section 9.1 Demographics notes that the Stikine region and Atlin have 740 and 547 people respectively in 2016. Except knowing this region's history of mineral exploration and mining, can Canagold provide more rationale or evidence to support your conclusion that "there would be suitability trained and experienced workers or workers with transferable skills in the region." In addition, please provide more detail, as anticipated, regarding the areas of origin of potentially hired workers (i.e., local health area, health service delivery area, regional health authority, the province, Canada, and out of country). Lastly, depending on your hiring plan, please provide the number and ratio of temporary and permanent workforce and/or the number and ratio of contractors and direct employees. All this information is important to consider when assessing impacts on health and emergency services, community wellbeing, human health and identifying applicable mitigations.	Thank you for this note. Canagold will include your requested information in the Detailed Project Description.	Open	
NHA-003	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	As stated in section 9.3 Current Use, permanent human activity is not available in the project area due to its remoteness and inaccessibility but permanent and seasonal uses happen within the greater Stikine region. We expect you to conduct more public engagement activities and research to validate the presence or absence of permanent or temporary public land users near the project area and describe any known recreational trails or areas popular for hunting, fishing, or gathering. We request that no human receptors, environmental media, pathways, and potential contaminants of concern should be eliminated at this point of the project and all potential emissions should be considered as part of the screening level Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA). More importantly, we'd like to remind you that off-duty workers living in the camp and/or doing activities within the Human Health Assessment Area is considered part of public and their activity locations should be captured as receptor locations in the HHRA.	Thank you for this information. Your statement is noted. Canagold will be performing additional engagement in the Project Study Area. Canagold will consider the factors you have mentioned in the Human Health Risk Assessment. We are aware that off-duty camp personnel would be considered as part of the receptor considerations in the assessment.	Open	
NHA-004	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	We appreciate and support you examine human health by using the social determinants of health as a framework. Meanwhile, physiological health that may be linked to a person's exposure to contaminants in the environment should be assessed using a biophysical determinants approach (i.e., the Human Health Risk Assessment). Lastly, please use Gender-based Analysis Plus approach to assess how different women, men and gender diverse people may experience positive and negative impacts on human health from the project differently.	Noted. Canagold's qualified professional will utilize the Gender-based Analysis Plus approach as part of the assessment.	Open	
NHA-005	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Given the remoteness and inaccessibility of the project area, please provide more detail regarding the provision of health and medical services beyond the WorkSafeBC first aid requirements to meet non-occupational health and medical services demand of workers on-site. In addition, please describe other health care facilities except Altin Health Centre you plan to send patient(s) to and how will you transport them when Atlin Health Centre doesn't have the capacity or ability to treat patients.	Atlin will be the nearest focus facility in the event of emergency measures. In the event of necessity, other possible locations include Whitehorse and Juneau . WorkSafeBC certified personnel will be maintained on site on a 24/7 basis. In the event of a higher medical emergency, the site will rely on fixed wing and helicopter access. Medical screening and surveys will aid in determining predisposition to potential treatment requirements.	Open	

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NHA-006	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Table 16-1 lists mitigation measures for human health component, we'd like to inform you that health and medical service plan (including communicable disease management plan) are likely required by Northern Health if the project advances in the Environmental Assessment. In addition, we typically expect an on-site clinic at an industrial camp to provide the equivalent of primary care for workers. We hope you can consider and plan the on-site clinic early. https://www.northernhealth.ca/sites/northern_health/files/services/office-health-resource-development/documents/industrial-camps-BMG.pdf https://www.northernhealth.ca/sites/northern_health/files/services/office-health-resource-development/documents/communicable-disease-best-practices-guide.pdf	Thank you for the additional weblink information. Canagold will maintain a basic clinic and a primary care practitioner on the site as per requirements.	Open	
NHA-007	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	We attach a document titled "Baseline information for consultants" which provides additional information, useful links and context on the kinds of baseline health care status information that should be assessed and summarized in the application. Please ensure this is touched on in the Initial Project Description and this portion of the Initial Project Description is informed by professionals with expertise in epidemiology and public health.	Thank you for this additional information. This will be used in the be carried through the environmental assessment phases. These assessments will be performed by qualified professionals as necessary.	Open	
NHA-008	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	We notice only the consulting company's name is mentioned but the professionals' credentials who have contributed and will contribute to the application are not described. We strongly recommend you retain professionals with specific experience and credentials in human health risk assessments and health impact assessments, including those with a background in epidemiology and public health.	Noted, thank you. The company is planning to utilize the necessary qualified professionals in order to perform the assessments and evaluations.	Open	
NHA-009	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Section 6.3.1.6.1 notes that "a camp would be constructed to accommodate approximately 150 people … these would be either prefabricated trailer units, prefabricated steel structures or fabric structures placed on concrete slabs." Please provide more detail regarding expected camp infrastructure including type (single versus double occupancy, private versus shared bathroom, trailers versus permanent structure, etc.), common areas, food services, drinking water source, recreational facilities, nearest emissions sources (including air pollutants and noise sources that may affect off-duty workers living in the camp). In addition, please clarify is the camp a construction camp, operations camp, or both. Lastly, please include shift length (12 hours a day versus 8 hours a day) during the construction and operations phases. We recommend you to read this webpage at https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/health/keeping-bc-healthy-safe/industrial-camps as well as Industrial Camps Regulation, B.C. Guidelines for Industrial Camps Regulation, and Industrial Camps: Waste Authorizations and Best Practices hyperlinked in the webpage.	The Detailed Project Description will include additional information on the housing for camp personnel. Thank you for the additional weblink information for us to use as guidance in developing the information.	Open	
NHA-010	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	We'd like to remind you that drinking water source for the camp should be considered when assessing water quality because change in water quality (surface water and groundwater) can affect the source water quality.	Noted, thank you for this comment. Canagold will be considering this aspect when finalizing the drinking water location. This location may not be located in the same historical location depending on further assessment and evaluation.	Open	

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NHA-011	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Section 6.3.1.6.3 notes that "waste would be incinerated on site using a skid mounted diesel fueled incinerator.". Please read Industrial Camps: Waste Authorizations and Best Practices to determine the requirements, consider minimizing potential impacts to workers working and living within the project area when deciding on the location of on-site incinerator, and minimize the emissions from the incinerator including dioxins, furans, and mercury following the Technical Document for Batch Waste Incineration.	Noted. Thank you for your comment. The incinerator is planned to situated downwind from prevailing conditions for camp and working areas and will be of sufficient distance to prevent workers and off-shift personnel from being exposed to the some and fumes.	Open	
NHA-012	Early Engagement	Air Quality	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	The emissions from the incinerator and potential air contaminants of concern should be assessed in air quality and its outcomes should inform human health.	A preliminary assessment of contaminants will be used in the Detailed Project Description and in the Environmental Assessment, as there is currently no industrial sized incinerator facility on site. During operations additional assessment for contaminants of concern will be performed, and any necessary adjustments will be made.	Open	
NHA-013	Early Engagement	Air Quality	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Given the project area has historic mining activities and historic tailings, metals should be considered as potential air contaminants of concern and assessed in air quality and its outcome should inform human health.	Noted. Historic mining and tailings will be part of the assessment for air quality.	Open	
NHA-014	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Workers will be flied in and out of the project site, please describe the transportation route (where workers gathers, which airport will be used, the frequency of flight etc.) to help assess the impact to transportation infrastructure.	Workers will be flown to and from site generally via fixed wing, but may also fly in and out via helicopter, depending on weather conditions and other needs. Flights will originate and terminate at Whitehorse and Atlin. Commercial flights to and from Whitehorse will be used by employees living outside the area.	Open	
NHA-015	Early Engagement	Permitting	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	The second row of Table 3-1 contains incorrect information. The legislation is Public Health Act, Food Premises Regulation. The responsible agency is BC Northern Health. Northern Health's Environmental Health Officer will be responsible for permitting food premises in accordance with Food Premises Regulation. In addition, please add one row for industrial camp approval. The legislation is Public Health Act, Industrial Camps Regulation. The permit is Industrial Camp - Health Approval Application. The responsible agency is BC Northern Health. The applicability is approve opening and operation of industrial camp. Lastly, though Sewage System Registration is listed as required by Municipal Wastewater Regulation. We'd like to inform you that if the design flow of the sewage system is less than 22,700 litres per day, Sewerage System Regulation under Public Health Act will be applicable instead of Municipal Wastewater Regulation. More detail can be found in the Industrial Camps: Waste Authorizations and Best Practices. As for the detailed procedures of industrial camp and food premises approval, please browse https://www.northernhealth.ca/services/environmental-health/applications-and-forms	Thank you for pointing out this discrepancy. This will be corrected as part of the Detailed Project Description. We also thank you for the additional weblink information which will also be utilized to inform the Detailed Project Description and the environmental assessment. This of course will be carried out in our operational permitting phases.	Open	

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NHA-016	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Table 8.1.2 In Progress lists data collection activities completed in the 2022 biophysical program but the section title is "In Progress". Please first clarify whether there will be more data collection activities in the future. Secondly, we expect you present more baseline data from baseline field studies of air quality, noise, soil, surface water and groundwater as well as the principles of designing baseline field studies. We expect you considered on-site camp location (as off-duty workers are part of public) when choosing the sampling location of air quality, noise, soil, surface water and groundwater. The baseline data presented should include:- air quality: a map indicates locations of the meteorological station, proposed project infrastructure (including camp), existing historic tailings, and air quality sampling locations for CACs and metals; results and analysis of CACs and metals concentrations - noise: a map indicates locations of noise measurement and proposed project infrastructure (including camp, road(s) led to the main project area); results and analysis of sound level measurement- soil: a map indicates locations of soil sampling, proposed project infrastructure, and existing historic tailings; results and analysis of metals concentrations (may be elevated due to historic mining activities and/or natural occurring)- surface water: figure 8-1 should also indicate the project area, proposed project infrastructure (including main project site, road(s), and barge site) and historic tailings; list the locations where exceedances were detected, describe the extent of the exceedance, explain more why you conclude "exceedances of total metals appears to be related to high sediment loads and is not unexpected in glacially fed watercourses" (please use plain language, and have the historic mining activities and existing historic tailings been contributing to the exceedances?)- groundwater: figure 8-2 should also indicate the project area and proposed project infrastructure (including camp); explain why CCME-FAL guidelines were used as thresholds instead of BC Ambient Water Quality Guidelines; describe the extent of the exceedance and provide analysis of exceedance (please use plain language, and have the historic mining activities and existing historic tailings been contributing to the exceedances?)	Thank you for noting this information. The Detailed Project Description will include these aspects.	Open	
NHA-017	Early Engagement	Air Quality	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Table 16-1 describes the potential effects of air quality. We'd like to point out that: dust fall (may contain metals from tailings) can also affect human and wildlife health if contaminated vegetation is consumed. This pathway should be examined in the problem formulation phase of human health risk assessment, then be decided on whether to be carried forward into the assessment. In addition, what mitigation measures are planned to deal with historic tailings in the project area?	Investigations are underway to determine the extent and nature of the historic tailings. The information from these investigations will be used to determine the appropriate management measures that need to be taken to ensure long term secure storage for these tailings to protect the environment from negative impacts. Dust control measures will be put in place during operations to manage fugitive dust from operations. The tailings being placed in the Combined Storage Facility (CSF) will be filtered and contain between 10 to 15% moisture at the time of placement. Following closure the CSF will be capped with the soils removed during the preparation of the site and will naturally revegetate. More information will be shared in the DPD and in the Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate.	Open	

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NHA-018	Early Engagement	Acoustic	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Table 16-1 lists two mitigation measures but we'd like to remind you of the hierarchy of controls and the fact that off-duty workers are part of public when consider mitigation measures. For example, schedule activities that can create loud noise during the time when workers are all awake.	This is noted. Procedures will be developed to address site specific concerns, such as scheduling of flights to minimize the impacts on sleeping workers where possible.	Open	
NHA-019	Early Engagement	Human Health	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Table 16-1 lists the potential effect of human health components: - Changes to human health risk due to decreased air or water quality. - Changes to human health risk due to exposure to hazardous materials/deleterious substances - Changes to human health risk by consuming contaminant-affected plants or animals. - Changes to human health risk due to noise exposure. - Changes to population health resulting from indirect and direct impacts on the social determinants of health (e.g., income, education, employment, culture). Since human health component is directly and indirectly affected by change in other components described in the table including air quality, noise and vibration, water quality, soils and terrain, vegetation and terrestrial ecosystems, wildlife, fish and aquatic habitat, employment and economy. These components should also describe the potential effect to human health in its row.	Noted. Canagold will update this table to reflect your concerns as part of the Detailed Project Description.	Open	
NHA-020	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Section 8.2.7.1 Potential Project Interactions has one sentence "source terms will be estimated for each mine component for base case and an upper-case scenario." Could you explain the meanings of "source terms", "mine component", "base case", and "upper-case scenario"?	In the context of Section 8.2.7.1, the following definitions apply: Source Term: This is the source of the potential contaminant of parameter of concern. For example, this may be a fuel station acting as a source term in the event of drips and leaks when transferring fuel. Mine Component: This is the piece of infrastructure that could include an identified part of the mine infrastructure, such as a fuel facility, power facility or processing plant. This may also include smaller components such as fuel transfer point. Base case: This is the likely event that can be expected to occur. This is different than the Upper-case scenario which would be the likely worst case event that may occur. For example, the fuel facility will be designed to hold 110% of the largest containment within the facility as secondary containment. This will be the base case. In the upper-case scenario, additional containments may be damaged and additional mitigations would have to be considered.	Open	

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NHA-021	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Section 8.2.7 Geochemistry says "previous Geochemical testing of waste rock and tailings on the New Polaris site has been conducted, URS 2007 indicating general low sulphide concentrations and adequate amounts of available neutralizing minerals to offset potential acid generation." Section 8.2.7.1 Potential Project Interactions says "previous analysis of grab sample of old tailings material indicated potential acid generation of the old tailings due to sulfur content. However, remaining reactive sulphur content could be lower to sustain further acid generation in the long term." My first question is do both previous analyses refer to the same analysis? My second question is to confirm whether my understanding is right. The way I understand these sentences is that waste rock and old tailings found in the project area have generated acid but will not generate acid in the long term because of its low sulphide contraction and adequate amounts of neutralizing minerals.	Two different materials are being referenced in these statements: (1) Based on the URS 2007 geochemistry studies the Waste Rock and Flotation Tailings from New Polaris deposit are not acid generating and contain large amounts of carbonates which are acid consuming in nature. (2) Historic Tailings include tailings from processing Tulsequah Chief Mine (TCM) ore at the New Polaris site. These are high in sulphides and acid generating in nature. Oxidation of the TCM tailings has been occurring for the past 70 years however they are largely underlain by tailings from the New Polaris mine, which are acid consuming in nature and therefore help by neutralizing any acid being generated.	Open	
NHA-022	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Section 8.2.8 Previously Disturbed Areas says "in 2022, Canagold conducted an investigation to verify the limits and characteristics of the historic tailings ... investigating the potential to use the historic tailings as a supplemental source of iron ..." We'd like to know how you plan to handle historic tailings under two different scenarios (i.e., tailings can be or cannot be used as supplemental source of iron) to avoid negative impacts on the human health and environment.	Canagold is evaluating this option further to be able to utilize the Iron (Fe) in the tailings in its process plant. The benefit to using the old tailings would be that we could then provide a benefit by potentially cleaning up some of this material while at the same time facilitating our operation. In the event this option is feasible, handling procedures would be developed to avoid any negative impact to human health and the environment. This would start out with a detailed risk assessment involving qualified professionals.	Open	
NHA-023	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Initial Project Description	Section 11 Public and Environmental Safety should include how to assess and manage the impacts of accidents and malfunctions to public health. For example, multiple serious injured workers may place strains on the Northern Health care facilities and affect other Northern residents. Please consider Northern Health's and Health Emergency Management BC's emergency roles and responsibilities https://www.northernhealth.ca/sites/northern_health/files/services/office-health-resource-development/documents/emergency-response-roles-responsibilities-contacts.pdf	Thank you for this note. Canagold will be giving this section much more consideration in the Detailed Project Description and also during the environmental assessment process.	Open	
NHA-024	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Early Engagement Plan	Office of Health and Resource Development representing Northern Health Authority in the Environmental Assessment should be listed as a key stakeholder, the contact information is resource.development@northernhealth.ca. Please also note that all engagement with Northern Health should be done through our office, who will connect you and project assessors with appropriate local and program leads. You shouldn't reach out to local Northern Health representative directly.	Thank you for this guidance and information. We will use the email provided to contact Northern Health.	Open	
NHA-025	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	19-May-23	A. Huang	NHA	Early Engagement Plan	We support you list BC Ambulance as the key stakeholder and recommend you connect with them directly because Northern Health relies on BC Ambulance to transport patients to and between Northern Health care facilities.	Thank you. We will continue to engage with BC Ambulance as we go through this process.	Open	
TRTFN-001	Early Engagement	Aboriginal Title, Rights and Interests	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	There is no reference to the IPCA in the IPD. We understand that this was published around the same time as the IPD, but reference should be included in the DPD.	Thank you for this note. Canagold will be referencing the IPCA as part of early engagement and will include the IPCA in the Detailed Project Description.	Open	

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TRTFN-002	Early Engagement	Aboriginal Title, Rights and Interests	22-May-23	JC	TRTFN	IPD	TRTFN would like to see a land acknowledgement in the DPD	Thank you for this note. This will be corrected in the Detailed Project Description.	Open	
TRTFN-003	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	23-May-23	JC	TRTFN	IPD	Use of First Nation and Indigenous Nations, need consistency. Needs to name TRTFN, there are no other nations, etc.	Thank you for this note. This will be addressed more fully in the Detailed Project Description.	Open	
TRTFN-004	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	23-May-23	JC	TRTFN	IPD	Schedule of events and timelines have not been discussed with TRTFN, this is not going to work for TRTFN. We will require more time.	Canagold will more fully develop the schedule of events and timelines and will first discuss this with the Technical Working Group (TWG). If this schedule is acceptable, Canagold will utilize this to continue the development of the DPD and environmental assessment process.	Open	
TRTFN-005	Early Engagement	Aboriginal Title, Rights and Interests	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 5.2.2 - this should state that barge operations should not impact fishing on the Taku as well as being constrained by river levels.	Canagold, as you know, has started the engagement process with TRTFN on this particular aspect which is of course important to people that are fishing on the Taku. Canagold will make every attempt to avoid impacts to fishing, but as engagement on this topic has not yet been completed, we feel we need to understand what impacts there may be as well as mitigations and accommodations should they be necessary.	Open	
TRTFN-006	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.1.2 - has there been an update on the 2007 ARD/ML assessment? It should be made clear whether this report is considered to be up to date and includes the most recent testing data. Later in the section the IPD says that additional ARD/ML testing is being carried out so presumably the assessment will be updated?	Canagold is currently performing humidity cell testing and additional geochemistry. The 2007 assessment is considered still valid, but confirmatory testing is still required to be able to complete a fulsome assessment.	Open	
TRTFN-007	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.1.3 - the IPD should state that the fuel containment area will be sufficient to contain the maximum volume.	The DPD will be updated to clearly specify the amount of containment required, which will be a minimum of 110% of the volume of the largest container within the facility.	Open	
TRTFN-008	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	23-May-23	JC	TRTFN	IPD	There will need to be management plans for all the topics/concepts i.e. waste, communication, Surface water, safety, etc. When are those planned?	The development of management plans as you have outlined are scheduled for the environmental assessment period to ensure we capture management of site-specific risks and consequences that are based on scientific and indigenous knowledge and engagement. We do not anticipate starting management plans until mid 2024.	Open	
TRTFN-009	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.1.5 - this should state that where possible existing roads will be upgraded before new roads will be constructed.	Canagold is committed to minimizing the amount of greenfield disturbance where possible. The statement of utilizing existing disturbance and roads where possible will be included in the Detailed Project Description.	Open	

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TRTFN-010	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.1.6 - there is no mention of how heat and power for the operations will be provided.	Canagold is still investigating the best methods of supplying heat and power to the site. At this time, diesel will be the main source of energy for both heat as well as power. Heat recovery from the gensets will be utilized for camp and surface building heating. Additional options include hydro-power generation and perhaps LNG. As we investigate these options through the assessment period, we will both engage on the logistics and the feasibility of these options with TRT prior to adopting them.	Open	
TRTFN-011	Early Engagement	Surface water	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.1.7 - appreciating that this is an IPD, but inclusion of a plan of where surface water will flow and how this will be stored, and where the protection zones actually are would be helpful.	Canagold is currently working on an updated Site General Arrangement and a surface water management plan that "keeps clean water clean" wherever possible on the site and collection ponds for storage and treatment of contaminated water prior to release. The updated General Arrangement also includes a protection zone for Whitewater Creek.	Open	
TRTFN-012	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.2 - the CSF design states that the permanent cover will be rock/soil. This does not sound like an impermeable cover and therefore how will contact water be managed in perpetuity?	Canagold is currently in the process of designing the CSF. The facility will be a lined system to prevent seepage. Options on the permanent cover is still being investigated, but will include a shedding cover as well as growth media to facilitate the rapid development of native vegetation to help in the uptake of any moisture. Monitoring of this vegetation will also be required.	Open	
TRTFN-013	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.3.3 - note that TRTFN would prefer the barge landing site to be south the confluence of the Tulsequah and Taku, avoiding crossing the lower western branches of the Tulsequah.	On a July 2023 river trip up the Taku that included members of the TWG, it was determined that the best locations for the barge landing would be the original location that has not eroded for many decades and avoids crossing the lower western branches of the Tulsequah River.	Open	
TRTFN-014	Early Engagement	Freshwater Fish	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.3.4 - are culverts the most appropriate given the sensitive nature of the creeks? It should be confirmed whether any of these are important fish habitat streams.	Canagold will follow the recommendations of a qualified professional on any stream crossings and is currently assuming that any stream will be important fish habitat. The crossings proposed would either be bridges or culverts that are suitable in sensitive fish habitats.	Open	
TRTFN-015	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.3.4 - again, the IPD should state that where possible the existing route will be upgraded before a new alignment is created.	Canagold will utilize existing routes wherever possible.	Open	
TRTFN-016	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	17-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 6.3.4 - the text suggests a single borrow pit is required, but fig 6-4 shows two areas. Which is correct?	An aggregate supply is required for general construction and maintenance. Two areas are being assessed as possible sources. This will be clarified in the Detailed Project Description.	Open	
TRTFN-017	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	23-May-23	JC	TRTFN	IPD	Within the project Phases; should this not also include the 'desktop' activities; Management plans, permits, engagement, etc.?	The activities you have mentioned will be included into the DPD and/or the environmental assessment documents. The DPD will be include a table of these different phases. To date, we have engaged with the TWG on a planned schedule of events but expect this to be a fluid process, especially for time required for engagement.	Open	

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TRTFN-018	Early Engagement	Air Quality	19-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 8.2.1 - section title mentions air quality, but there is no mention of air quality in the text.	Air Quality will be included as part of the upcoming DPD and also will be more fully evaluated as part of the environmental assessment process.	Open	
TRTFN-019	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	19-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Section 8.2.2 – What assessments will be done to determine whether vibration from mine operations, and to a lesser extent noise, might have on fish spawning and if there is any impact, how will this be managed?	As part of the environmental assessment process, Canagold will assess the temporal and spatial boundaries for noise and vibration and their impacts on wildlife, fisheries and human health. This assessment will be used to determine monitoring requirements and any follow-up programs for the management of these affects as necessary.	Open	
TRTFN-020	Early Engagement	Surface water	19-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Figure 8-1 states "flow monitoring station", but there is no reference to flow monitoring in Section 8.2.3. Should this be "water quality monitoring station" instead or should Section 8.2.3 be updated? Are these the same "Hydrological measurement stations installed during previous studies" referred to in Section 8.2.3?	Figure 8.1 is correct and indicates locations of flow monitoring. Water quality sampling also occurs at these locations. You are correct in that the measurement stations were installed during previous studies. The DPD will discuss these flow monitoring stations whereas the IPD did not.	Open	
TRTFN-021	Early Engagement	Surface water	19-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	There are 16 surface water quality stations referred to in Section 8.2.5.1 but only nine are shown in Figure 8-1. Where are the other stations?	Thank you for pointing out this discrepancy. The water quality stations were not included on Figure 8.1. This will be rectified in the DPD.	Open	
TRTFN-022	Early Engagement	Groundwater	19-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Likewise the groundwater sample locations on Figure 8-2 don't seem to match up with the text. There are 14 wells on the figure, but the text only refers to nine. Needs clarification.	Thank you for pointing out this discrepancy. This will be rectified in the DPD.	Open	
TRTFN-023	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	19-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	CSF - section 6.3.2 refers to three options, but is silent on a preferred option. Figure 6-6 has four options identified. Section 12 refers to four options, with option 2 being the favourable option. The difference should be clarified.	Thank you for pointing out these discrepancies within the text. Canagold has been reviewing alternate options for the location of the CSF. In conversations that included the TRT-TWG early on in the process, a 4th option was included, but this was outside of Canagold's tenure. Since then, Canagold has reduced these 4 options to a single one meriting further ground investigation.	Open	
TRTFN-024	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	19-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	Has the risk of avalanches been considered in the project design? Mentioned briefly in Section 13, but no detail. For DPD?	Given the steepness of the slopes outside the footprint of the mine and also that the CSF is at the toe of a slope, avalanches are an assessment that will be evaluated and addressed as necessary.	Open	
TRTFN-025	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	19-May-23	RH	TRTFN	IPD	There is very little in the IPD about closure activities and what these are expected to include, what the final site will look like and what long term monitoring might be required.	Canagold will have significantly more information on closure in the DPD. Canagold anticipates through engagement and discussion with TRT that a joint Reclamation & Closure Committee (RCC) will be formed that will plan for and implement closure of the site when conditions warrant. There is already a land use plan within the vicinity and the closure activities will align with the goals of this plan. The committee would recognize the technical and regulatory requirements to successfully achieve closure that also meets the sustainability values of TRT. The RCC will operate based on information obtained historically as well as over the life-of-mine, incorporated changes to mine plans as typically occurs on an operating mine.	Open	

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TRTFN-026	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	19-May-23	JC	TRTFN	IPD	Further to the above comment, there should be more detail in how the project will be designed for closure.	In all regards, the design of the property and its infrastructure will follow through from construction, implementation, maintenance, dismantling and final closure. This will be more fully explained in the DPD, but will be more fully addressed through the feasibility stages and construction. As mentioned previously, we will anticipate LOM operational changes and the closure plan will require updates to accommodate these changes. This will be more fully outlined in the DPD, but will also continue to evolve as we carry through the feasibility and assessment stages.	Open	
TRTFN-027	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	23-May-23	TW	TRTFN	IPD	What containment will there be for all hazardous materials during barging operations?	Canagold is seeking to minimize carrying of hazardous materials by barge. The most quantifiable hazardous material will be diesel, which will be transported in sealed containers. Barging companies will be required to follow robust procedures for transporting and transferring all hazardous materials that include how these materials will be shipped (i.e. sealed containment), where they are placed on the barge, procedures for securing the load, spill prevention during transfer and of course spill response in the unlikely event an unplanned release should occur. Depending on weather conditions, barging activities may be curtailed or cease altogether to mitigate the risks of release.	Open	
TRTFN-028	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	23-May-23	TW	TRTFN	IPD	How will the risk of an accident from explosives storage be managed?	Explosives used for mining purposes will be manufactured on site to prevent any issues with shipping of the pre-manufactured materials. Blasting caps for shipping will present the greatest hazard, and will be managed through procedures developed in partnership with the manufacturer and carrier. Explosives storage on site will be managed according to the federal regulations and will be maintained a minimum distance from workers and the camp. The storage facility will be maintained in a secure fashion that complies with federal requirements. More information will be shared in the DPD and in the Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate.	Open	
TRTFN-029	Early Engagement	Employment and Economy	23-May-23	JC	TRTFN	IPD	There should be reference to what happens to the community once the mine ceased operation.	The DPD is intended to discuss in more detail the socio-economics and again, this will be more fully answered as we go through the entire assessment process. Canagold is viewing this from a perspective that our positive legacy extends beyond just the operating life of the mine. While in its infancy, we have had a few discussions with different TRT personnel on Canagolds ability to aid in the sustained economic stability of TRT and the Atlin community in whole.	Open	

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TRTFN-030	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	23-May-23	TW	TRTFN	IPD	What options are there for fuel supply should barging operations not be able to provide sufficient fuel for overwintering? Would this be transported by air? If so, how will this be managed safely?	The feasibility studies are ongoing but air transport of fuel supplies if necessary is possible. Regardless of how the fuel is transported, whether on water or by air, rigorous procedures will be developed and followed for safely moving this material from one location to another.	Open	
TRTFN-031	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	23-May-23	TW	TRTFN	IPD	The description of barging where 150 - 170 trips are required each year in a period of time that is very limited is insufficient and requires more information. TRTFN is unlikely to approve the project without a detailed assessment of barging operations and how the risks of not being able to complete all barging operation will be managed.	As part of our feasibility study, Canagold is carrying out detailed assessment of transportation requirements. More detailed information will be included in the DPD.	Open	
US EPA-001	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	Re-opening activities. EPA recognizes that as part of site preparation, the proponent will "clean up and dispose of remnants from historic operations" (IPD pg. ii). Given historic operations and first-time permitting ["legislation for permitting mining did not exist at the time" (IPD pg. 1-1)], we recommend the IPD include information related to re-opening risks (e.g., de-flooding underground workings, treating and disposing of contact water, unburying equipment) and the environmental impacts associated with these activities.	Canagold is considering all of the activities you have mentioned in your comment. With regard to the historic operations, the company has over the last several years, performed clean-up activities, cutting up and removing scrap metals and any associated hazardous wastes from the property. In terms of operational readiness, and as part of the feasibility studies, mine de-watering and how that water will be managed is being considered by our subject matter experts. This will include and materials that will be disturbed during construction activities and the management of legacy tailings that are located within the operational footprint.	Open	
US EPA-002	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	Timeframe. The mine "will have an approximately 10-year production life, but this could be extended as the limits of the orebody are not fully defined" (IPD pg. 3). Because a 10-year production life appears to be the minimum possible project lifetime, EPA recommends the IPD commit to ensuring risks are evaluated beyond the 10-year production life. Address whether or not long-term water treatment will be needed and demonstrate water quality and aquatic resources after closure.	At this time, we do not know if there are additional resources that warrant an extension beyond the 10-year mine life. However, where feasible we will consider at least the activities and additional assessments that will be required should the mine life be extended. Water quality prediction modeling and an assessment of treatment requirements into post-closure will be assessed as part of the process.	Open	
US EPA-003	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	Transit through U.S. waters. The IPD states that transit through Alaskan waters is required to barge project materials to a location on the Taku River (IPD pg. v). EPA recommends including measures to minimize the risk of spills and procedures if an accidental spill occurs. We recommend that planning for transit activities include dispersants that have been mutually agreed upon by the appropriate U.S. and Canadian entities. Coordination could occur through existing Canadian/U.S. spill planning and response forums, such as the CANUS West Contingency Plan or the Regional Cross-border Joint Response Team.	Canagold will be sure to coordinate any planning through the existing Canadian/U.S. spill planning and response forums. Thank you for providing us this guidance and insight.	Open	
US EPA-004	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	Study areas. The IPD refers to local and regional study areas, but our review did not find a definition of these areas in the IPD. We recommend including a definition and map of these areas. We also recommend that where transboundary effects are expected, extend spatial boundaries to transboundary areas.	Canagold will ensure that the DPD includes a definition and map of the study areas. Where we have the potential for transboundary effects, we will extend the spatial boundaries to include them. For example, we have extended the wildlife study area to include not only the project and surrounding area, but the length of the Taku Arm as well.	Open	

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US EPA-005	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	Mining waste. The IPD states that "Due to the design of the processing activities, it is anticipated there will minimal, if any, wastewater discharge required for the Project" (IPD pg. 10-72). EPA recommends providing information to support this statement. This area is a net precipitation area which will need further evaluation.	Canagold is currently performing an updated site water balance that will aid in determining exactly how much mine affected waters will need to be discharged from site. We are planning to "keep clean water clean" by constructing ditching to divert fresh water around and away from the mine site, allowing us to minimize the amount of mine affected water to manage and treat. Processing water will be reclaimed and reused to minimize the need for fresh water and minimize the amount of water to be treated and released. As part of the DPD and ongoing assessment, Canagold will be providing additional information to support the levels of mine affected water that will need to be released from the property during operations and closure.	Open	
US EPA-006	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	CSF Lining. The IPD states that "the CSF would be geotechnically prepared and lined" (pg. iii). EPA recommends providing more details on how the CSF will be lined.	As we proceed through our feasibility studies, Canagold is assessing the geotechnical parameters of the preferred location for the CSF as well as determining the type of lining that is required. A clay lining may be assessed as a lining option if sufficient glacial till materials can be locally sourced. Alternatively, this lining will be HDPE or similar. As part of the DPD and also the environmental assessment phases, this will be more fully investigated and additional details will be supplied.	Open	
US EPA-007	Early Engagement	Groundwater	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	Groundwater. EPA recommends the IPD address how groundwater will be protected from impacts of backfilled underground tailings, including any monitoring.	As part of the baseline studies, Canagold is assessing the hydrogeological aspects of the site. This will be discussed more fully in the DPD and will also be more fully evaluated as part of the environmental assessment process.	Open	
US EPA-008	Early Engagement	Surface water	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	Water Treatment. The IPD states that "Water recovered from the thickening and filtering of the tailings will be treated to remove contaminants and recycled for use in the process with any excess water being discharged to the environment. Any water discharged from the process will be treated to ensure the quality meets all regulatory requirements before it is discharged" (pg. 6-26). We recommend that contaminated stormwater should be treated as contact water, and therefore treated. We also recommend adding “and treatment” to the following two bullets on IPD Table 6-2, "Summary of Project Activities by Phase," pg. 6-37 (Construction) and 6-38 (Operation): • Construct water management and treatment systems (e.g., ditches, settling pond, etc.) • Air, water, sewer discharges and treatment (as per permits)	This is noted and will be included as part of the DPD. Canagold is anticipating diverting as much surface run-off water away from the site as possible. Any contact (mine affected) water will be managed and treated as necessary to meet Water Quality Guidelines for BC. We anticipate some level of treatment however this is not fully assessed at this time as we work through our water balance and water quality prediction models. Treatment activities will be included as part of the Value Components for water quality into the receiving environment.	Open	
US EPA-009	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	Bilateral working group. The IPD states that the "Taku River watershed is included in the 2015 Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation (MOU) between the State of Alaska and Province of BC" (IPD pg. 3-10). EPA recommends that future documents discuss any outcomes related to this project that may come from the bilateral working group (e.g., water monitoring, mine discharge reports).	Canagold will endeavor to keep apprised of outcomes and will provide any requested information to this working group to facilitate any discussions they feel are necessary. We are happy to provide additional information that will inform this working group as part of the application stage as well as through mine life and into closure.	Open	

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US EPA-010	Early Engagement	Other	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Initial Project Description	Construction monitoring. EPA recognizes that environmental monitoring is included for operation, reclamation and closure, and post closure in Table 6-2 (IPD pg. 6-37). We recommend adding environmental monitoring to the construction phase as well.	Thank you for pointing this out. Environmental monitoring is considered critical at all stages, including construction. This will be explicitly included within the DPD.	Open	
US EPA-011	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Engagement Plan	Engagement. EPA appreciates EAO's consultation with EPA for appropriate Alaska tribes and organizations [The Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA), Hoonah Indian Association, Douglas Indian Association, Organized Village of Kake, Angoon Community Association, and Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission (SEITC)]. We recommend that Canagold and EAO reach out to these tribes and communities to determine type and form of engagement activities would be the most meaningful and effective. We recommend that applicable sections of the Engagement Plan (e.g., Section 4.2, Section 6) be updated to reflect this engagement. We also recommend including any updated information from this engagement, such as a description of interests and concerns.	Thank you for this recommendation. Canagold is anticipating holding an open house in Juneau during the 4th quarter of 2023. We will update the Engagement Plan to include the engagement with the Alaskan Tribes. As part of the assessment we will include any information into the assessment that Alaskan Tribes are willing to provide as to their interests and concerns.	Open	
US EPA-012	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Engagement Plan	Engagement. The Engagement Plan does not include a section that describes engagement with US entities. We recommend creating a section similar to Section 7 (Provincial and Federal Govt) to reflect engagement with federal, state, local agencies, and the public (e.g., the Juneau, AK community, members of the public that live along the Taku River).	Thank you for this note. The DPD will include a section on engaging with US entities that will be aligned with Section 7 in the IPD for American engagement.	Open	
US EPA-013	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	19-May-23	Caitlin Roesler, US EPA	US EPA	Engagement Plan	Project description overview. Section 2 describes the project as being in BC and TRTFN traditional territory. Given that part of the transportation component of the project is in the US and traditional territories of SE Alaska tribes, EPA recommends this is acknowledged in the project description.	Canagold will include affected southeast Alaska Tribes in the Detailed Project Description including engagement.	Open	
US FWS-001	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	Table 5-1 on page 5-14 states that the data collection program ended in November 2022. Have results and reports from this program been finalized? If so, will they be made available to the TAC during early engagement? Are there plans to collect additional data prior to the application process and/or to continue monitoring components of the biophysical system throughout the life of the mine?	Data collection and information gathering was started in 2021 in anticipation of getting started on permitting as early as possible. The statement the data collection ended in November of 2022 is incorrect as data collection is ongoing and will continue throughout the mine life and into closure. Canagold does have some draft reports from the activities that were performed and will be making information available as part of early engagement. Additional data will continue to be collected during the application process.	Open	
US FWS-002	Early Engagement	Surface water	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	On page 6-18, there is mention of historical annual flooding in the Tulsequah and Taku Valleys during spring thaw, and on page 6-26 the IPD states that the underground mine workings are currently flooded. What is the current magnitude and frequency of floods in the action area? Given the hydrology/geomorphology of the watershed, it seems likely that floods could impact mining operations on a regular basis and cause cumulative adverse impacts to the surrounding environment (e.g., if there are frequent flooding events near the mine, does that increase the risk of contaminants entering the system or being mobilized?) There isn't much discussion about flooding impacts and minimization/mitigation measures in the IPD. Please expand upon this in the DPD.	Flooding occurs in the Tulsequah and Taku as part of spring freshet, but also due to the Jokulhaups which is an event of water released from the Tulsequah glacier that occurs once or twice every year. The subject matter expert that Canagold has hired is developing a site water balance that will include flood information spatially and temporally. Our assessment of the siting of the CSF will include the risk from flooding and incorporate appropriate protection measures into the design of the facility. All infrastructure locations will be assessed for water management and risk of release of contaminants during the environmental assessment process and will be more fully explained in the DPD.	Open	

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US FWS-003	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	Can additional details about the structure of the CSF be included in the DPD? Is there concern about fugitive dust from the tailings stack impacting the surrounding vegetation and water bodies or will the tailings be covered/enclosed in some manner?	At the IPD stage, a lot of detail of what the CSF would look like was simply unknown, based on siting opportunities and also characterization of the tailings. The major fugitive dust generation is anticipated to be from vehicle traffic and from the CSF. A management plan specific to fugitive dust will be developed that includes prevention of entrainment of dust into the local area. Typically, a tackifier is applied to the surface of the tailings that prevents this entrainment. It is important at that point that no equipment is allowed to break this tackifier layer to cause fugitive dust events to occur. Receptors for the dry stack include vegetation and surrounding waterbodies. In addition, the personnel camp on site will also be a potential receptor for dust management (among other things). More information will be shared in the DPD and in the Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate.	Open	
US FWS-004	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	Page 6-27 states that "additional ARD/ML testing is in progress…" When are these studies expected to be completed and shared with the TAC?	Geochemical testing is in progress and includes metal leaching and acid rock drainage testing. As part of the site assessment and metallurgy that is being carried out into the fall, we do not anticipate full results back until second half of 2024.	Open	
US FWS-005	Early Engagement	Spills/Spill Response	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	A primary USFWS concern for this mine is the potential for fuel spills in the Taku River/Inlet during barge operations and the resulting impacts to fish and wildlife downstream of the mine site in Alaska. We look forward to seeing a more detailed spill mitigation/response plan in future phases of the EA process.	Barging companies will be required to follow robust procedures for transporting and transferring all hazardous materials that include how these materials will be shipped (i.e. sealed containment), where they are placed on the barge, procedures for securing the load, spill prevention during transfer and of course spill response in the unlikely event an unplanned release should occur. Depending on weather conditions, barging activities may be curtailed or cease altogether to mitigate the risks of release. Proposed management plans would b Canagold has committed to submitting a Spill Management Plan to ADEC for their review and approval prior to starting operations. Proposed management plans will be submitted as part of the Environmental Assessment Application.	Open	
US FWS-006	Early Engagement	Surface water	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	No discussion of water management and treatment systems was included in section 6.3 "Activities and Components". Can you please provide an overview of these systems in the DPD so we have a general idea of how water will be managed and treated during mine operation/closure?	Canagold is adopting the practice of "keeping clean water clean" and minimizing the amount of mine contact (affected) water that will have to be treated before being released to the receiving environment. To do this, we are expecting to construct infiltration ditching around the mine footprint to direct and diver this clean water directly back into the environment. We are anticipating water treatment through mine life and into closure, but at this time we have not yet determined what this will be, nor have we completed our assessment of length of time required once operations cease. As part of the assessment process, this will be evaluated and shared. This information will be shared in greater detail in the DPD.	Open	

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US FWS-007	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	There is mention of the possibility of engaging Alaska Tribes on page 7-41. We want to emphasize the importance of reaching out to potentially impacted Alaska Tribes early in the process to ensure their input is considered. We especially encourage you to communicate with the Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission (SEITC).	Thank you for the recommendation. As noted in the IPD, we plan on engaging with the local Alaskan Tribes on the New Polaris Project. Canagold is anticipating holding an open house in Juneau during the latter portion of October. We will update the Engagement Plan to include the engagement with the Alaskan Tribes. As part of the assessment we will include any information into the assessment that Alaskan Tribes are willing to provide as to their interests and concerns.	Open	
US FWS-008	Early Engagement	Wildlife	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	We request that you consider impacts to Alaska fish and wildlife that utilize the Taku River watershed as a dispersal corridor; this includes not just salmon and aquatic species, but migratory birds and mammals as well.	Canagold has hired a local consultant (Whitehorse) to assess wildlife and the project's impacts to wildlife that includes a study area down to the beginning of the Taku Arm. We are happy to discuss this study area with you at your convenience.	Open	
US FWS-009	Early Engagement	Other	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	We didn't notice any discussion of climate change projections for the mine site. We recommend including an assessment of plausible future climate scenarios and the potential impacts to operations and the surrounding environment in the DPD. Given that the Taku and Tulsequah Rivers are glacially-fed, we expect that changes in temperature, precipitation, frequency of extreme weather events, etc. could have significant impacts to ecosystem functionality in the future. Uncertainty should be well-documented and considered in all assessments.	Climate change was not discussed in the IPD but will be discussed more fully in the DPD and will be evaluated and assessed as part of the environmental assessment process. Given climate change it appears that the Tulsequah River Jokulhlaups are more attenuated than historic periods	Open	
US FWS-010	Early Engagement	Marine Water and Sediment Quality	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	Are water quality and salmon populations being monitored downstream in the Alaska portion of the Taku River? If so, we recommend including/considering these data in addition to the 2021 surface water quality and salmon monitoring data that was collected near the mine site. If not, we recommend conducting baseline sampling and ongoing monitoring further downstream in Alaska.	Downstream water quality sampling and any fisheries studies will be prescribed by the BC regulators as part of the operating permit for the mine.	Open	
US FWS-011	Early Engagement	Marine Water and Sediment Quality	18-May-23	Sarah Markegard - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	We recommend including measures to prevent transmission of invasive species and fungal pathogens (e.g. Pseudogymnoascus destructans) that could cause harm to native species in novel environments. If possible, please include avoidance/minimization measures or reference established protocols that will be followed, especially with regard to barging operations on the Taku River and the potential transport of species between British Columbia and Alaska.	Canagold will include a program for prevention of invasive species. Our information to date indicates that there are no invasive species found on site, which stands to reason due to the lack of ready access. We want to ensure that remains throughout the life of the mine. The barging activities may have the potential to be a source of contamination with invasive species either from the barge itself or the equipment being transported. Protocols will be in place for both. With regard to Pd, our surveys have indicated significant bat presence on the site of at least 6 different species. Many of these species are susceptive to Pd and the white nose syndrome (WNS). Given our northern climate temperatures and the range the Pd bacteria thrives on, we fit well within this range. To date we have not collected any of the species to see if there is active WNS within the populations. From our understanding, there is little that can be done to prevent the spread of the bacteria and the best prevention may be the isolation of the site.	Open	

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US FWS-012	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	18-May-23	Kaitlyn Howell - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	On page 8-51, there is discussion of total and dissolved metals in surface water. The high levels of total metals is attributed to the fact that the water is glacially fed, but reasoning for high levels of dissolved metals is not clear. Are the high levels of dissolved metals also due to the glacial source or is it due to previous activities and tailings in the area? This should be specified.	The glacial feed results in some dissolved metals being high, for example Aluminum is much higher in the Tulsequah River than in Whitewater Creek. More detailed information will be shared and more clearly explained in the DPD and also as part of the environmental assessment process.	Open	
US FWS-013	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	18-May-23	Kaitlyn Howell - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	Dissolved zinc and manganese were identified in groundwater and TDS exceeded acceptable limits in monitoring wells (page 8-53). Is this due to previous activity or some other source? This could be concerning, especially if levels rise from new activity.	The elevated levels of zinc and manganese are ubiquitous around the study area. Manganese had lower levels at the south end of the property, which is down gradient with regard to the mining. Much of these elevated concentrations also appear to be within the overburden. As part of the environmental assessment process, the potential sources of these will be considered.	Open	
US FWS-014	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	18-May-23	Kaitlyn Howell - USFWS	US FWS	N/A	Please provide a more thorough discussion of the potential impacts and effects (direct and indirect) due to contamination. Particularly, what effects will the limestone quarry have? Is run-off or fugitive dust a concern? Are these concerns the same for the borrow pit? More information on potential effects of sodium cyanide transport should be considered (e.g. spills). Effects of arsenic and antimony leaching during processing and from CSF should also be considered in more detail (e.g., run-off, fugitive dust). Can mitigation/minimization measures be expanded upon as plans become more specific?	A more thorough investigation is required to understand the potential impacts of contamination across the site, which is planned for the environmental assessment process. With respect to the limestone quarry we are planning an exfiltration ditch to manage run-off into the quarry and also a catchment ditch to manage any contact or mine affected water below. While the site is small in size, there will be a personnel camp situated close to the operations. This personnel camp will be considered a "community" susceptible to fugitive dust. This will apply to all sources of fugitive dust. A management plan will be developed for managing all fugitive dust sources which includes the quarry, borrow pits, traffic, CSF, etc. With regard to the CSF, the environmental assessment will include plans for managing all contact waters from this part of the mine's infrastructure.	Open	
US NOAA-001	Early Engagement	Marine Resources	19-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	NOAA's Habitat Conservation Division focuses on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for our federally-managed species. The Taku River is designated as EFH for Pacific salmon species, so our focus for comments are on adverse impacts to salmon habitat from the upstream mine proposal. One component of EFH we consider is cumulative effects, so a recommendation would be to have the Tulsequah Chief Mine site and the acid mine drainage into the Tulsequah River watershed completely cleaned up before considering reopening and expanding another mine site along the Tulsequah River.	The cumulative impacts on water quality in the Tusequah River due to the New Polaris project are being evaluated as part of the environmental assessment baseline data collection and studies. The operation of the New Polaris mine is not expected to have a significant impact on the Tulsequah River water quality therefore there is no reason to require clean up of the Tulsequah Chief mine before starting the New Polaris project.	Open	
US NOAA-002	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	20-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Location: has the project engaged Alaska Tribal organizations and representatives?	Our engagement with Alaskan Tribes, impacted communities, and various stakeholders is just commencing. As part of the ongoing process we plan to have open houses in Juneau in the last quarter of 2023.	Open	

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US NOAA-003	Early Engagement	Other	21-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	What is the treatment plan for cyanide used to leach the gold into solution? Section 10.4 could benefit from more information or a better plan to directly treat cyanide leaching waste due to the toxic impacts it has on living things.	The purpose of the IPD was to provide a broad context of the project and to outline Canagolds general plans and activities. We fully agree that additional information is needed. At this stage Canagold is looking at operational alternatives. Our plans are for the use of cyanide leaching in contained systems to prevent the potential for any toxicity for human health and the environment. Canagold will be joining and will become certified with the International Cyanide Management Code that governs the production, transportation, handling & storage, operations and other aspects of cyanide management. Robust management plans will be developed for managing cyanide at all stages to ensure it is done correctly. These are not currently completed, but will be developed prior to engagement of any cyanide related activities.	Open	
US NOAA-004	Early Engagement	Other	22-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Will the cyanide leaching be heap-leaching or vat-leaching? Is there discussion over which process is less dangerous to the environment and less at risk of causing accidents or spills? Cyanide can persist in the environment and is extremely toxic - our concern is the impacts to fish and fish habitat in the Tulsequah and Taku Rivers.	The cyanide process will be a vat-leaching process to minimize the potential for releases to the environment and for human health. The site has a very small footprint and would not lend itself to a heap-leach process. As mentioned previously, Canagold will become certified with the International Cyanide Management Code. In addition, all controls and procedures will be in place prior to engaging in any cyanide related activities.	Open	
US NOAA-005	Early Engagement	Other	23-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 5.2.2 (p. 5-15) and Section 6.3.3.2 (p. 6-33) mentions barge transportation in the Taku River from May through September. What are the spill mitigation measures for barge operation? A spill during this timeframe could impact salmon migration.	Barging companies will be required to follow robust procedures for transporting and transferring all hazardous materials that include how these materials will be shipped (i.e. sealed containment), where they are placed on the barge, procedures for securing the load, spill prevention during transfer and of course spill response in the unlikely event an unplanned release should occur. Depending on weather conditions, barging activities may be curtailed or cease altogether to mitigate the risks of release. More details on this will be provided in the DPD and during the environmental assessment process.	Open	

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US NOAA-006	Early Engagement	Other	24-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Vegetation clearing is mentioned in Section 5.2.3.2 (p. 5-16) however it is only mentioned in the context of bird habitat. There should be consideration for vegetation clearing if any of the project components include riparian vegetation (possible example: barge landing site).	Thank you for this comment. Bird habitat is an important consideration of vegetation clearing, but it is not the only consideration. Canagold is committed to the development of site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) that will identify the specific risks prior to disturbing any areas as part of mine development. These CEMPs will identify the site-specific risks and mitigations associated with that particular development (such as construction of a barge landing) including a Trigger, Action, Response Plan (TARP) for each of the major steps and risks within that construction project. The CEMP and associated TARP will be developed that is inclusive of the people performing the activities which benefits the process in that it establishes awareness of risks and mitigations (including preparation) prior to the commencement of construction. This serves also as training and establishes buy-in and accountability from all parties involved with the construction. More information will be available in management plans in the Environmental Assessment Certificate Application In the vegetation section..	Open	
US NOAA-007	Early Engagement	Other	25-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 6.1 (p. 6-18): the IPD mentions heavy rainfalls and snowfalls mixed with rain in the winters. Does the project consider impacts of climate change on the anticipated increases to precipitation (see Lader et al. 2020: https://journals.ametsoc.org/view/journals/apme/59/10/jamcD200076.xml)?	Thank you for providing the link to this research article. The project environmental assessment will consider climate change and how it will interact with the Canagolds planned activities with the site.	Open	
US NOAA-008	Early Engagement	Other	26-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	It would be helpful and more transparent to list the metrics of gold expected and waste produced in the same units. For example, the mine expects to produce 1.1 million ounces of gold total out of 365,000 tonnes of extracted material per year, and a total of 1,320,000 cubic meters of waste rock and tailings. For clarity, the same unit of measurement would be helpful (either in text or as a table).	Thank you for pointing out this discrepancy. This will be updated in the DPD to reflect the same units.	Open	
US NOAA-009	Early Engagement	Groundwater	27-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	In section 6.3.1.2, there is mention of 40% of the solid waste produced being used as backfill in mined out areas. The project description should include the measures in which that waste is treated so that there is not contamination into groundwater.	The environmental assessment process will include a characterization of the expected contaminants that will be constituents of the mine waste including any risk as well as mitigations of contamination to groundwaters temporally and spatially.	Open	
US NOAA-010	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	28-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	The Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching Assessment report, mentioned on page 6-27 was from 2007. Considering concerns of acid rock drainage from the Tulsequah Chief Mine site, the more recent evaluation of waste rock that was said to be in progress should be evaluated and reported prior to any decision making for project design or approval.	Canagold is developing this to be included to inform the decision making process for the approval of this project.	Open	
US NOAA-011	Early Engagement	Other	29-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Page 6-28 - aggregate material used for construction will be recovered from the historic flood plain of the Tulsequah River and "contains no sulphide minerals". There should be samples to corroborate this statement.	Geochemical and geotechnical investigations are ongoing and samples are being collected to corroborate this statement. As we learn additional material information to the project, we will include this as part of the environmental assessment process for TAC and public consideration.	Open	

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US NOAA-012	Early Engagement	Freshwater Fish	30-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 6.3.1.5: if there are any roads that will cross anadromous streams, proper culverts should be included in the planning process for fish passage.	Thank you for this comment. All stream crossings will have appropriate installations (whether bridge or culvert) that is compliant with Provincial and Federal requirements.	Open	
US NOAA-013	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	31-May-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	We appreciate the comparison of risks for dry versus wet tailings storage and would recommend changing the flexibility in Table 6-3 to "none" to ensure the safest tailings storage system for this project.	At this stage we feel that wet tailings storage is inappropriate for the site in terms of footprint, management and risk. As part of our alternatives assessment and feasibility studies, this will be evaluated and more fully detailed in the DPD and if necessary as part of the environmental assessment.	Open	
US NOAA-014	Early Engagement	Air Quality	01-Jun-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Mitigation measures should be included for fugitive dust blown off of the combined storage facility (we note section 16.1, however fugitive dust is limited in table 16-1 to air quality and not water quality) and a monitoring program should be put in place to detect where, when, and how much dust is dispersed from the dry stack tailings and waste rock. Fugitive dust should also be considered in the transportation of the waste rock to the facility, like including wheel washing stations to minimize dust spread.	As part of the development of the Fugitive Dust Management Plan (FDMP) we will be proposing a monitoring plan that includes an annual assessment of the fugitive dust constituents, and an evaluation of the amounts of dust that would be falling on to human health, terrestrial as well as aquatic receptors. This evaluation will be site wide and will include all sources including for traffic areas. Dust control measures will be included as part of this FDMP.	Open	
US NOAA-015	Early Engagement	Other	02-Jun-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Figure 6-7 shows the proposed barge route and the transfer barge facility in Alaska. The project should anticipate consultations with NOAA Fisheries for EFH and protected resources.	Canagold fully anticipates and looks forward to actively engaging on all aspects that NOAA has concerns on with the project.	Open	
US NOAA-016	Early Engagement	Acoustic	03-Jun-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Is there consideration of noise impacts from the use of explosives to the Tulsequah River? We generally offer guidance on noise attenuation for projects producing in-water sound like pile driving that may have adverse impacts on salmon beds (eggs and juvenile life history stages, as well as migrating adults).	Noise and vibration as a result of blasting activities is an important Value Component and consideration of the project assessment.	Open	
US NOAA-017	Early Engagement	Acoustic	04-Jun-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 6.3.3.3 mentions the need for wooden and steel piles for the barge landing site. Noise mitigation measures should be planned and an in-water work window included to minimize adverse impacts to out-migrating or returning salmon.	Thank you for this point. As part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Canagold will account for the noise mitigation measures and instream works windows.	Open	
US NOAA-018	Early Engagement	Surface water	05-Jun-23	M Zaleski	US NOAA	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 8.2.5 outlines water quality sampling but fails to include water sampling in the Tulsequah River or downstream in the Taku River. It did, however, note several samples exceeded water quality standards. It is important to note the impacts these exceedances can have on salmon and salmon habitat.	Water samples are performed on the Tulsequah River, both up and downstream of the site. The downstream samples do not show elevated levels of constituents that are attributable to the New Polaris Project. Constituents measured both up and downstream of the project do not exceed guidelines. Canagold will be sure to outline and consider the impacts exceedances can have on salmon and salmon habitat.	Open	
Atlin CID-001	Early Engagement	Employment and Economy	N/A	N/A	Atlin CID	N/A	Will the economic benefits cover extra infrastructure pressure such as on the airport, roads, landfill, health care services, local housing, etc.?	Canagold is currently performing a feasibility study for the New Polaris Project as well as other studies that include socio-economic baseline information, impacts and mitigations. The project is expected to have an influence on regional and local infrastructure and will require planning and implementation that will be necessary to include the community. Canagold will commit to support to avoid and mitigate these infrastructure pressures. Depending on the results of the feasibility study that is expected to be completed in the first half of 2024, we will be able to more fully understand and assess these infrastructure impacts, but at this time we can anticipate pressures on local housing, landfill and health care services.	Open	

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Atlin CID-002	Early Engagement	Employment and Economy	N/A	N/A	Atlin CID	N/A	Will Atlin be used only for staging and shipping goods and services bought elsewhere?	Canagold will focus on local procurement where possible. As such, efforts will be put into supporting local contracts and purchase products such as groceries, etc. Workers are also expected to be sourced from the local community as a priority. More information will be shared in the DPD and in the Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate.	Open	
Atlin CID-003	Early Engagement	Employment and Economy	N/A	N/A	Atlin CID	N/A	Will Atlin residents and businesses benefit from goods and services being sourced locally first (i. e. workers, groceries, fuel).	Atlin as the closest community, should benefit from Canagold's local procurement policy that will be developed prior to construction activities. Currently, the company seeks local procurement opportunities where possible, supporting the local business and residents.	Open	
Atlin CID-004	Early Engagement	Employment and Economy	N/A	N/A	Atlin CID	N/A	Will utilizing local resources be of a short-term nature, or can a strategy be implemented to help build local economic stability?	Canagold's goal is to support a long-term economic strategy that will provide stability for the community not only during mine life, but after the operational life of the mine has finished.	Open	
Atlin CID-005	Early Engagement	Other	N/A	N/A	Atlin CID	N/A	Can a legacy fund be established and continue after the mine is gone?	Consultation with community leaders is needed to determine how best to achieve this goal.	Open	
Atlin CID-006	Early Engagement	Employment and Economy	N/A	N/A	Atlin CID	N/A	How will the community of Atlin be affected by the movement of workers (i. e. shift rotations, transportation, recreation)?	While work schedules are still being assessed as part of the feasibility study, it is anticipated that shift change flights would occur weekly. Workers would be flown to and from site from the community of Atlin and Whitehorse. The community can expect some economic growth from workers moving to the community, but will also have additional pressures on the existing infrastructure such as housing. This will be more fully assessed and detailed as part of the baseline collection that is being performed.	Open	
Atlin CID-007	Early Engagement	Employment and Economy	N/A	N/A	Atlin CID	N/A	Will hotels and restaurants benefit or will flights bypass the town altogether?	It is expected that hotels, restaurants and support businesses will have a significant growth potential in business related to the operations at the New Polaris project.	Open	
ECCC-001	Early Engagement	Other	N/A	N/A	ECCC	N/A	Based on the information provided in the Initial Project Description (IPD), ECCC will not be engaging as a Technical Advisor on the Project, as it seems most environmental effects within ECCC's mandate should be addressed by the provincial environmental assessment process and provincial expertise. However, ECCC has identified transboundary effects as a potential priority issue for this project. ECCC requests to be updated on project information (as an FYI only) so that we may potentially engage on transboundary effects in the future, as needed.	Thank you for your assessment. Canagold is happy to provide updates as ECCC sees fit on the project.	Open	

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ENV CAS-001	Early Engagement	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	N/A	N/A	ENV CAS	N/A	New Polaris GHG emissions are estimated to average 30k tonnes C02E per year during the operating years (Table 10-1). Based on the information provided in the New Polaris Gold Mine Initial Project Description, CAS is requesting revisions of the Project's GHG emissions to include: • Describe the project's main source(s) of GHG emissions by GHG type; • Estimate of the annual GHG emissions by project phase; o Estimates to use emissions factors and methods required under the B.C. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions Regulation • Describe the project's potential positive or negative effects on carbon sinks; • Describe measures to mitigate GHG emissions, including Best Available Technologies and project design; and • Describe the potential effects of the project on the Province being able to meet its targets under the Climate Change Accountability Act The Proponent did note estimated GHG emissions, and proposed mitigation measures and/or project design changes to reduce emissions will occur during advanced stages of the EA process and will be refined based on Project information. Please ensure the Proponent refers to EAO guidance documents and the EPIC Environmental Assessments website for examples of what to include in a Project's GHG assessment.	Canagold is currently in the process of completing the feasibility study that will inform the production throughput capacity and power needs for the project that is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2024. This assessment will have significant influence on GHG emissions, but will narrow the expected range of what these emissions will be. Canagold's assessment will refer to EAO guidance documents as has been suggested, and will include the bullet points listed as part of the assessment.	Open	
TACS-001	Early Engagement	Archaeological and Heritage Resources	N/A	Elisabeth Demo	TACS	N/A	I reviewed the initial document and saw absolutely nothing about Paleontological Resources or Heritage Resources. The section below regarding Archaeological Resources should also include fossil and other heritage resources – with the same effect description, impact assessment and mitigation.	Thank you for this note. Canagold will include this information in the Detailed Project Description. The project site is located at the bottom of the valley and much of it is historic flood plain. Archeological Impact Assessments have been performed with no significant finds found. This information will be summarized in the Detailed Project Description and will be fully reported out as part of the environmental assessment.	Open	
WLR-001	Early Engagement	Freshwater Fish	18-Jul-23	Chris Schell	WLRS	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 6.3.3.3. The construction of the barge landing "...proposes to use wooden and steel piles and backed with rock fill gabion baskets and earth fill to create a level platform along the river edge." will likely also trigger a federal assessment and be determined to result in the destruction of fish habitat, triggering Fisheries Act authorization and compensation. Limiting the regulatory assessment to provincial instream works is insufficient.	Thank you for your statement. Canagold expects there may be required approvals or authorizations from the federal agencies, especially if there are impacts to fisheries. We also anticipate some assessments and authorizations from other federal agencies such as explosives, stream crossings and radio usage.	Open	
WLR-002	Early Engagement	Land and Resource Use	18-Jul-23	Chris Schell	WLRS	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 6.3.3.2. The project is adjacent to the Taku River / T'akú Téix' Conservancy in that barges will transport material through the conservancy. No one in Parks who I spoke to was aware of the project. Has BC Parks been contacted and will they be involved with the review? Suggest membership in the EA working group be extended to BC Parks.	Thank you for this note. BC Parks has been included in the assessment process.	Open	
WLR-003	Early Engagement	Aboriginal Title, Rights and Interests	18-Jul-23	Chris Schell	WLRS	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 7.1. "Canagold will follow guidance from EAO to inform its engagement and consultation activities. As the Project will most likely include barging materials through Alaska on the Taku River, engagement with Indigenous Nations in Alaska who could be impacted by this activity may be required. " - Canagold seems unaware that active engagement and partnership with Indigenous Nations will be a key component of the success of their project. Other sections speak to Indigenous Nations interest, but a recognition of the province's commitment to reconciliation and an	Canagold is fully aware of and looks forward to active engagement with Indigenous Nations. The company and TRTFN have developed a Technical Working Group that involves 50% members selected by the TRTFN and 50% from Canago**ld**.	Open	

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							expression of interest to develop a project in alignment with that would be appropriate.			
WLR-004	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	18-Jul-23	Chris Schell	WLRS	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 5. Submission of the dAIR is not included and is a major step in the BC EA process.	At the time of the submission of the IPD a draft Application Information Requirements document (dAIR) was not required. Canagold is aware that a dAIR is required and will submit this document as per requirements and guidelines.	Open	
WLR-005	Early Engagement	Groundwater	18-Jul-23	Chris Schell	WLRS	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 8.2.4 and 8.2.5. Given the use us cyanide on site and the likely tight connection between ground and Tulsequah/Taku surface waters, groundwater modeling and assessment are going to be critically important parts of the EA assessment.	Canagold is performing groundwater modeling and assessments as part of the environmental assessment. In addition, the company will be participating and will become certified with the International Cyanide Management Code and will be developing robust policies and procedures to ensure the safe handling and transportation of cyanide and cyanide related products and infrastructure.	Open	
WLR-006	Early Engagement	Surface water	18-Jul-23	Chris Schell	WLRS	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 8.2.7.1. If development of the New Polaris project will potentially re-mobilize arsenic currently buried in the flood plain, these should be assessed as project effects, not cumulative effects. Managing the legacy tailings and effluents associated will the site should be considered an integral part of the project.	Arsenic is being studied at both the project site as well as cumulative effects levels. Canagold is also studying and quantifying the effects of the legacy tailings. These components, their impacts and mitigations will be considered as part of the environmental assessment process.	Open	
WLR-007	Early Engagement	Vegetation	18-Jul-23	Chris Schell	WLRS	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 8.3.1. Absence of records of rare plants in the area are likely a byproduct of lack of survey, not lack of rare plants. A comprehensive rare plant survey by a qualified botanist will be required for the environmental assessment.	Canagold has obtained the services of a qualified professional to oversee the survey of plants and plant communities as part of the environmental assessment process.	Open	
WLR-008	Early Engagement	Wildlife	18-Jul-23	Chris Schell	WLRS	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 8.3.2. Baseline studies undertaken by qualified professionals should be submitted to the regulatory agencies to aid in dAIR review.	Where possible, the company will submit baseline studies as part of the environmental assessment process. This may be premature to submit as part of the dAIR beyond value components for baseline activities that may not have been completed.	Open	
WLR-009	Early Engagement	Freshwater Fish	18-Jul-23	Chris Schell	WLRS	Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan	Section 8.3.3. The impact of the mine on fish populations will be a key factor of the EA. A dAIR that clearly identifies project overlaps with fish habitat will be important in allowing the regulatory agencies to provide feedback on what information a complete EA Application should contain.	An assessment of fish and fish habitat for the study area is an important component, not only for provincial regulatory agencies, but for impacts to the TRT on their activities and also across border to Alaskan Tribes and stakeholders. This will be more fully assessed as part of the environmental assessment process.	Open	
BCPK-001	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	BC PARKS	IDP	1. Noise mitigation measures for explosives: Section 8.2.2 (Noise and Vibrations) doesn't mention the use of explosives? Mentions them in section 10.2 but does not describe what the measures for mitigation to surrounding wildlife will be. The noise from explosives will inevitably have an impact on wildlife withing the conservancy.	Explosives used for mining purposes will be stored on site. Noise and vibrations are being assessed from these blasting practices. As the project is underground, there will be less impact to wildlife than open pit type operations, however considerations both for vibration and noise must be considered both inside and outside of the Conservancy. More information will be shared in the DPD and in the Application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate.	Open	

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BCPK-002	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	BC PARKS	IDP	2. Park boundary amendment / park use permit: Table 3-1 - There is no mention of Park Act. There will either need to be a boundary amendment or an application for a Park Use Permit if the barging station is to be set up where it is proposed. Section 15 further states no rezoning or changes in land use designation are needed for the project. This is incorrect. There is a good chance a boundary amendment will be necessary to accommodate the proposed barge landing location as if it is considered a 'road' it is not in compliance with a Schedule E Conservancy.	Canagold expects to work with TRT on any amendments to the boundary as part of the application process. This has been discussed to date, but no activity has taken place while the company works through feasibility studies related to both barge landing and airstrip locations. We appreciate your assessment on the Schedule E Conservancy and will ensure this is part of our considerations on any siting needs and amendments to the Park Act.	Open	
BCPK-003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	BC PARKS	IDP	3. Barge use of waterway within a Conservancy: as this is a commercial use, a Park Use Permit will have to be applied for under the Park Act (should also be mentioned in table 3-1)	Thank you for this point. Canagold will apply for a Park Use Permit for barging and will include this requirement in the Detailed Project Description.	Open	
BCPK-004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	BC PARKS	IDP	4. The use of flights to monitor the river to ensure safe passage for barges Park Use Permit as it is part of a commercial operation (should also be mentioned in table 3-1). Will there be any studies done or baseline data collected on the potential impacts to the conservancy, including wildlife?	Baseline studies are currently being performed on the project. This includes wildlife assessments between the site and the Taku Arm near Juneau Alaska. If commercial flights are required to monitor safe barge passage, the company will include the requirement in the Detailed Project Description.	Open	
BCPK-005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	BC PARKS	IDP	5. As the Taku River Tlingit First Nation have already expressed, the Project is located within the watershed of the Taku and Tulsequah rivers and nearby floodplain wetlands include Shazah Slough and Flannigan Slough which offer a rich and varied habitat for plant harvesting activities. The conservancy is similarly filled with rich, varied and largely untouched habitat. Will there be any research conducted to determine if the wildlife that move between the mine site and the conservancy will be affected by the disturbance?	Wildlife baseline studies are being performed for the project. At this time it can be anticipated that wildlife such as moose and bear may move between site and the conservancy. There may be additional wildlife as well of course. Disturbance activities and their interactions with all wildlife will be assessed as part of the environmental assessment process. This will include any mitigations that will be required to mitigate any negative impacts.	Open	
BCPK-006	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	BC PARKS	IDP	6. Estimated barge trips are around 150 to 170 trips per year. This will have potential impacts on fish and fisher people in the lower Taku, some of whom are Park Use Permit holders . Not only would this cause disturbance to the commercial and Indigenous fisheries, and disturb wildlife using the floodplain/shoreline in the conservancy, but it poses a risk of spills that could have negative impacts on the conservancy and potential for an international incident. Do you know if they have anyone from EPD environmental emergencies and land remediation branch involved in the EA review? What mitigation strategies will be put into place for potential fuel spills?	Canagold is currently performing a feasibility study to determine the operational requirements and constraints for the project. This includes the levels of barging required. Barging companies will be required to follow robust procedures for transporting and transferring all hazardous materials that include how these materials will be shipped (i.e. sealed containment), where they are placed on the barge, procedures for securing the load, spill prevention during transfer and of course spill response in the unlikely event an unplanned release should occur. Depending on weather conditions, barging activities may be curtailed or cease altogether to mitigate the risks of release. A number of agencies have been included on both sides of the border.	Open	
BCPK-007	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	BC PARKS	IDP	7. What is the feasibility of running that many barge trips in a very dynamic river system? What factors were considered in coming up with this number?	Canagold has been assessing the feasibility of the barging. While the barging activity can be logistically accomplished, additional assessment work is needed to determine what measures are necessary to minimize any social, economic and environmental impacts.	Open	

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BCPK-008	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	BC PARKS	IDP	8. Does the IPD consider that TRT wants to create new protection zones all around the New Polaris site, and thus what the impacts would be to conservation values in those areas? 20230121 // TRTFN // PRESS RELEASE // TIPCA	Canagold has been engaging with the TRT for a number of years and is aware of the TIPCA. As part of the feasibility study and final placement of infrastructure needs such as the barge landing, TRT will be fully informed and engaged on this placement and where within the TIPCA these areas will be.	Open	
USCG - 001	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	US Coast Guard	IPD	1. We need to know more about vessels the mine intends intend to use. Once we have additional information, we can determine which regulations will apply to this operation. IE: Length, tonnage, service, flag, construction, etc.	Vessel details are not yet known but will be determined as the project proceeds through the Feasibility Study stage.	Open	
USCG - 002	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	US Coast Guard	IPD	What additional information do you have regarding the “barge transfer facility” ? This appears to be planned for the Alaskan side of the Taku River. There will be US Regulations for this facility/operation. It may also require approval from the State of Alaska DNR. If explosives are being handled it may become even more complicated	Details of the barge transfer facility are not yet known but will be determined as the project proceeds through the Feasibility Study stage.	Open	
USCG - 003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	US Coast Guard	IPD	1. Do you know details of the explosives, fuel, supplies etc., what will be shipped to Juneau prior to being transferred to the mine? Or if all of the product will be shipped directly to the barge transfer area?	Details of the volumes of supplies needed during operations will be determined during Feasibility Study as well as the transportation logistics.	Open	
USCG - 004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	US Coast Guard	IPD	a. What specific quantities/types of hazmat or oil to be shipped through Alaskan Waters, and any information on packaging.	Details of the quantities and types of hazardous materials will be determined during Feasibility Study as well as the transportation logistics.	Open	
USCG - 005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	US Coast Guard	IPD	b. Landing points for hazmat and oil products.- Will these originate from Juneau? Will the barge transfer facility be a permanently moored barge in the Taku River?	The transportation logistics for hazardous materials and oils will be determined during Feasibility Study.	Open	

Public Comments

ID #	Stage	Subject - EA Topic	Subject -	Comment/ Issue Date	Application/ Document	Participant Issues, Description or Comment	Proponent Response	Status	EAO Response
PUB-001	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	25-May-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Terrace - This can not be a serious mine proposal - barging in all the supplies up highly productive sockeye habitat and flying workers to this remote site on the other side of the river from the Tulsequah Chief mine that has been polluting acid mine drainage for over 65 years and can't have water treatment b/c so remote and silty?! And Polaris is suggesting discharging water? The location of this mine is too inaccessible and around relatively intact ecosystems to be viable. We also do not need another gold mine.	Your concerns about the impact on sockeye habitat, the environmental legacy of the Tulsequah Chief mine, and the inaccessibility of the location are valid points of consideration when evaluating the feasibility and environmental impacts of the project. Your point about the need for another gold mine is an often-asked question that centers around economic and environmental trade-offs associated with mining. These are all components that will be evaluated as part of Canagold's feasibility studies and environmental assessment. We thank you for sharing your perspective with regard to the project.		
PUB-002	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	02-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Atlin - I would like to wish all the best to this new project, and hope that it will survive the scrutiny of some people who would rather live on welfare than go to work or help in the process of advancing the health and prosperity of the local community. B. C. has some of the most stringent regulations in the world. That said I hope that the process of permitting is smooth and not held up for to long. It's nice to see some potential economic industry wanting to do business in B. C. After all that's what build this province beside logging and fishing. If you have a strong industry base every one benefits. It brings in jobs, financial security, spin off employment and business, and tax revenue. Which contributes our health care, schools, hospitals, roades, and long term security for every one. I'm sure that the company will respect the environment,wild life,water drainage,and local community's. It would be nice to see new young family's move back and bring some growth locally.	Thank you for your support and for sharing your perspective on the project. You highlight a number of key points with regard to the approval of the project that the company is maintaining a focus on. Economic Growth: We believe the project will have positive economic effects both locally and in the region for business opportunities, local, provincial and federal revenues and will provide additional economic stability for communities such as Atlin. Infrastructure Investment: Revenues generated from this project can contribute to infrastructure such as healthcare, schools, roads and community development. Regulatory Compliance: The stringent regulations in BC help ensure that a project runs responsibly and minimizes its impact on the environment, Indigenous Nations and stakeholders, something that companies such as Canagold need to have a focus on.		
PUB-003	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	N/A	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters - http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/648091565fb7a500229c1a41/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		

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PUB-004	Early Engagement	Marine Resources	Barging	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters: Taku Inlet is one of the five areas where our state managed fishery operates. We are concerned with the transport of materials by barge. At times, we have a lot of boats prosecuting their fishery in the area. If barging is indeed the best option for transport, we would ask that all tows, up river and down, give security calls well before tows reach the areas we fish. Tows upriver will be coming out of Juneau, and our area starts at a line from Pt. Bishop to Pt. Arden. We would ask that the first security call be given 45 minutes before you reach that line, and every 20 minutes thereafter, until you have left the legal fishing grounds. Security calls should include estimate times of arrivals to various points along the route. This will give fishermen time to plan and remove their nets from the traffic lane in a fashion that will allow safe passage. It should be recognized that the fleet efforts are concentrated nearer the beach, particularly in the Pt. Bishop/Arden area. The chosen route should pass through mid-channel, to minimize opportunities for gear and navigation interactions. Our fleet is well conditioned to traffic, and cooperative in keeping their nets out of harm's way. The area opens at 12:01 on Sundays, starting June 18, 2023. The initial opening is likely to be two days, night closures from 10:00 p.m. to 4 a.m. It will continue to open every Sunday with as many as five days for the week, depending on run strengths, and usually through September. Night closures will likely end in July	Safety, coordination, and communication will be key factors for both the barge operators and the fishermen in the area. Your specific requests for security calls, timing, and route considerations reflect a commitment to ensuring safe passage for all parties involved. Additionally, the details about the fishing season schedule, night closures, and run strengths provide context for the operational needs of the fishery, which is appreciated. This information allows Canagold to be able to plan for and accommodate your needs. Canagold will work with United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters and other Associations and other affected users to develop effective communications and cooperation between the barge operators and the fishing community to ensure the safety of everyone in the area.		
PUB-005	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters: Given the poor track record of using river barges to transport in this particular river, we are surprised that this is being considered. The high variability of river heights, frequent changes in channels, and submerged snags could and probably will lead to unintended groundings and equipment damages. Given the high rate of variability in water heights, it would seem prudent to use the high-water conditions of late spring to transport goods, as much as possible. This would also minimize interactions with the salmon gillnet fleet.	Your concerns raised about the challenges of navigating this particular river are important considerations. The variability in river heights, changes in channels, and submerged obstacles like snags can pose significant risks to navigation and potentially lead to groundings and equipment damages. Using high-water conditions in late spring to transport goods when water levels are more favorable is a strategy that Canagold is investigating and plans to use. This strategy will help minimize the risks associated with navigating the river during periods of low water and reduce the likelihood of interactions with the salmon gillnet fleet, especially earlier in the season. Safety and the protection of the environment is a key focus for planning and executing transportation operations and will require people who are knowledgeable with the unique characteristics of the river, including adjusting transportation schedules to align with safer, more reliable conditions. Policies and procedures will be developed to minimize these risks, develop contingencies and to encourage open communications associated with any barge transportation. We look forward to engaging with you on these concerns.		

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PUB-006	Early Engagement	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters: The Tulsequah River is spawning habitat for sockeye. It is likely that barge and tug traffic in the river could be disruptive in August and September when these fish are spawning or destructive to fertilized eggs. In our view, it would be a best practice to minimize barge trips during these months, especially in low river conditions. The Tulsequah River is also rearing habitat for sockeye, coho, and possibly chinook salmon. In regards to this, we would suggest minimizing removal of snags and bank foliage to the extent possible, to reduce impact on these fish.	Your suggestions to minimize barge trips during the spawning months of August and September, especially in low river conditions, are aligned with our goal of reducing disruption to fish and their habitats during these sensitive periods. Additionally, minimizing barging operations during low water periods minimizes risks such as groundings. Canagold will seek to minimize the removal of snages and bank vegetation where possible to avoid impacts to rearing salmon and their habitat.Canagold understands that protection and conservation of the natural environment, particularly in areas with sensitive ecosystems, are essential for the long-term health of local ecosystems and the sustainability of fisheries. Collaborative efforts involving stakeholders, regulatory authorities, and the project developers can help strike a balance that benefits both the environment and the economy.		
PUB-007	Early Engagement	Other	Other	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters: While we are encouraged by the careful planning of the New Polaris, we have to point 5 km upriver where the Tulsequah Chief mine is still spewing mine waste into the river like it has for the last 60+ years. It is our hope that this project is not to suffer the same neglect and carelessness as that project.	Proper remediation and reclamation of abandoned mines are essential for protecting the environment, human health, and the interests of indigenous communities and downstream users. Recognizing and learning from the mistakes of the past and implementing best practices for the future focusing on environmental stewardship is a key factor of this project. Transparency, accountability, and ongoing communication between all parties involved will help Canagold to demonstrate that the New Polaris project will operate with environmental responsibility and will avoid similar impacts and negative affects associated with the Tulsequah Chief mine.		
PUB-008	Early Engagement	Wildlife	Wildlife	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Atlin V0W 1A0 - I am pro-mining and would like to see a mine in Tulsequah. However, I am aware this mine would be in a Grizzly Bear, Black bear, Moose, Bald Eagle and Salmon Domain, as well as annual flooding of the Tulsequah River.	We are taking great care to plan the project in a way that will minimise impacts to the environment and believe the New Polaris project can be done in way that will demonstrate how careful planning will allow the coexistence of mining and protecting the environment. We encourage you to stay involved in the project's environmental assessment and invite any input you may have so that we are able to address any concerns you may have.		
PUB-009	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Atlin V0W 1A0: Not only that, barging on the adjacent Taku River may be an an environment issue, if banks of the river are affected.	As part of the environmental assessment process, and to address concerns associated with bank erosion and other aspects Canagold is developing programs and procedures that include implementing navigational guidelines and procedures for barging to minimize disturbances.		
PUB-010	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Atlin V0W 1A0: This area is within the Taku River Tlingit First Nation, (TRTFN) Traditional Territory. So therefore I see any mine in this area facing a tremendous environmental study. The most pressing issue is the mining company should be working closely with the TRTFN, who have historically lived and fished salmon in that region for reportedly 1000's of years. It is imperative that the company understands, knows, respects the TRTFN traditions, knowledge, TRTFN spiritual areas, all their concerns for the abundant wild life, especially the salmon.	Recognizing and respecting the rights, traditions, and concerns of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation (TRTFN) has been, and is a key focus for Canagold" and we are working closely with the TRTFN.		

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PUB-011	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	Chemistry/Geochemistry	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Atlin V0W 1A0: Another concern, the rock formations in that area, are reportedly high in arsenic, so any study on the waters would also be naturally high in arsenic. Having said all the above, The Polaris Mine on the south side of the Tulsequah River was once an operating mine prior to the 1950's, with perhaps some hundred mine workers on site, who also had their families living on site too, (Their empty houses still on site attest to this fact). The Taku River was reportedly barged at that time. Arsenic tailings from this previous mine were dumped close to the adjacent Clearwater Creek.	The natural presence of arsenic and its potential environmental impact on water quality in the Tulsequah River is being studied as part of the environmental assessment. As part of the assessment, the best way to control, manage and treat any affected water will be determined to comply with all environmental regulatory requirements.		
PUB-012	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Atlin V0W 1A0: After this old mine was closed and operations ceased circa 1950's and mine personnel and families departed the region has naturally been reclaimed by the environment, by the forest, by the wildlife, by the bears, by the Eagles, by the moose. The bottom line, Tulsequah, remains one of the most the most scenic wild life and salmon domains in British Columbia today. Go see for your self.	The project location is without doubt in an area of outstanding beauty. As part of the project planning everything is being done to prevent any impacts to the surroundings and even designing to help further recovery of the area.		
PUB-013	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Victoria, BC - My children, grandchildren and I strongly oppose approval of this project. On their face, the environmental risks are severe, multigenerational and unacceptable. Being familiar with the immediate and long-term environmental impacts of ventures such as the Faro mine and the earlier Tulsequah Chief, as well as the long history of corporate abandonment of mine tiling ponds and orphan wells, I can see no possible justification for approval of the proposed venture. I am also aware that there is very substantial concern about inadequate consultation with downstream interests and Indigenous communities. Approval of this proposal would confirm for me the impression that the Environmental Assessment process in BC is an empty fiction, serving only corporate interests.	We appreciate your feedback and want to assure you that consultation with downstream interests is a crucial part of the process of which this document is a small part. In recent years, there have been significant improvements in how environmental assessments are conducted, and lessons from past failures such as the Tulsequah Chief mine, have led to more rigorous regulations and a commitment to ensuring that environmental impacts are thoroughly considered.		
PUB-014	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Amy M Daugherty, Juneau - Please find attached our comments on the CanaGold Project Description. Thank you! http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/6480d7becdccc00022485954/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		
PUB-015	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Alaska Trollers Association (ATA) thanks you for this opportunity to provide public comment on CanaGold's Project Description and Engagement Plan for the New Polaris project. ATA represents approximately 2000 Power and Hand Troll commercial fishing permit holders who operate through Southeast Alaska Waters. Our fishery is a major contributor to all small community economies throughout the Southeast Alaska region. Our small boat fishery is well over a century old and our organization has been in existence since 1924.The Taku River is usually Southeast Alaska's largest overall salmon producer and a vital regional economic and cultural resource. However, our directed chinook fisheries in the Taku have been closed since 2007 in the name of conservation. ATA believes we must do everything possible to maintain pristine salmon rearing habitats.	Thank you for providing comments to Canagold's early stages of the environmental assessment process. Salmon fisheries, such as those in the Taku River, are critical to the region's economy and also deeply intertwined with its cultural heritage. The New Polaris project is subject to rigorous environmental assessments and consultation processes and will take into account the potential impacts on salmon rearing habitats and the broader ecosystems in general.		

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PUB-016	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Alaska Trollers Association (ATA): At the risk of pointing out the obvious, why is British Columbia (B.C.) considering a new mine very close to the Tulsequah Chief mine when the Tulsequah Chief cleanup has yet to be commenced? If B.C. wants to demonstrate responsible mining ooperations, cleaning up Tulsequah Chief site before beginning any new mining in the Lower Taku is reasonable and necessary. I think we both agree that mining development should not eclipse environmental responsibilities.	Your concerns about the environmental impact of the Tulsequah Chief mine are understandable, proper remediation and reclamation of abandoned mines is essential for protecting the environment. Recognizing and learning from the mistakes of the past and implementing best practices for the future focusing on environmental stewardship is a key factor of this project. We agree that mining development should not eclipse environmental responsibilities. Transparency, accountability, and ongoing communication between all parties involved will help Canagold to demonstrate that the New Polaris project will operate with environmental responsibility and will avoid similar impacts and negative affects associated with the Tulsequah Chief mine.		
PUB-017	Early Engagement	Other	Other	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Alaska Trollers Association (ATA): Two companies have gone bankrupt trying to re-develop Tulsequah Chief and bonding was inadequate to pay for the cleanup. The history of the Tulsequah Chief mine raises the question of a similar situation happening with New Polaris. How will B.C. and CanaGold guarantee that a similar situation won't happen to New Polaris?	As part of the environmental assessment and subsequent permitting processes, the Province will require a robust financial assurance for closure, based on a government-approved reclamation and closure plan. This financial assurance will cover the full cost of cleanup and reclamation. The closure plan and the financial assurance will be updated at a minimum of every 5 years to reflect plan changes and ensure they remain adequate throughout the life of the project. These rigorous financial and environmental safeguards mean that any risks associated with mining projects will be better managed and controlled.		
PUB-018	Early Engagement	Spills/Spill Response	Spills/Spill Response	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Alaska Trollers Association (ATA): The mine and haul road to the barge landing are in close proximity to Flannigan Sough, a very productive and sensitive wetlands complex that provides vital salmon habitat. What are the specific plans to clean up spills of fuel or cyanide or any contaminated discharges from the mine that could impact this habitat?	Addressing the potential for spills of fuel or cyanide is a critical aspect of responsible mining and environmental protection. Specific plans and measures will be in place to prevent, respond to, and mitigate any such incidents. These will include strict protocols for the storage, handling, and transportation of all potentially hazardous materials, inspections and maintenance of equipment, tanks and pipelines, secondary containment infrastructures and of course training. Training will focus on methods for spill prevention but will also include spill response. Further details of these will be included as the project progresses.		
PUB-019	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	Chemistry/Geochemistry	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Alaska Trollers Association (ATA): Additionally we would like to see specific data and studies that would validate CanaGold's conclusion that acid mine drainage potential is minimal, that the arsenic in the tailings can be contained, and that there will be no discharge of contaminated water into the river.	As part of the environmental assessment process, Canagold will utilize qualified professionals to perform detailed studies based on the geology of the material associated with the Project. Canagold will be developing a Water Management Plan that includes measures to prevent the discharge of mine affected water into the receiving environment. Management Plans will be subject to independent review by regulatory agencies to determine the adequacy of the baseline information and the robustness of the plan. Also as part of the assessment process, these Plans will be publicly available and subject to review and comment as part of the environmental assessment application. The Water Management Plan will include contingency planning to address unexpected events and of course measures for the mitigation of unseen events.		

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PUB-020	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Alaska Trollers Association (ATA): Although New Polaris is not large enough to trigger a Canadian federal Impact Assessment, the project, including the barging operations, should trigger such an Assessment due to the possible transboundary effects, including negative impacts on internationally managed salmon stocks and U.S./Alaska fisheries, and the interests of Alaska Native Tribes.	While the New Polaris project does not meet the criteria for a federal Impact Assessment in Canada, Canagold understands that it is important to consider its potential cross-border and international implications, especially when it comes to shared natural resources. This includes the consideration of existing international agreements or treaties related to shared natural resources, such as salmon stocks and water quality, and ensure that the project's potential effects are consistent with these agreements. To do this, the environmental assessment will include input from US agencies, stakeholders and Alaskan Tribes and we are consulting with these groups.		
PUB-021	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Alaska Trollers Association (ATA): CanaGold proposes extensive consultation with the Taku River Tlingit First Nation, which is laudable. However, there is little specific commitment to engage with interests on the Alaska side. We urge both B.C. and CanaGold to also involve with the following parties: - Douglas Indian Association - Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska - Taku commercial, sport and subsistence fishermen; - Taku property owners; and - Southeast Indigenous Transboundary Commision	Given the proximity of the Alaskan border and the potential impacts to users downstream of the New Polaris Project, Canagold understands the need for a comprehensive and inclusive engagement process. As part of the environmental assessment process and early engagement, the company is in the process of engaging with affected Alaskan Tribes, local communities and Fishing Associations to describe the project and participate in meaningful dialogue through public meetings, workshops and other methods that are acceptable to the different communities and groups. The company will maintain ongoing meaningful dialogue and provide regular updates with regard to developments, progress and plan changes.		
PUB-022	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	07-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Alaska Trollers Association (ATA): Given the importance of the Taku to Juneau, and the extensive controversy caused by previous barging operations and plans from 2008-2014, we urge EAO and CanaGold to host at least one informational session in Juneau where questions and concerns can be addressed.We appreciate this opportunity to provide comments on this important topic that truly impacts us. Thank you.	Public engagement is a key component of the environmental assessment process and hosting public forums is an integral part of this so Canagold is planning open house type forums in Juneau. We are anticipating our initial open house will be in the 4th quarter of 2023.We appreciate your comments and engagement in this important topic. Your involvement and that of the broader community will contribute to a thorough and accountable assessment process that considers the interests and concerns of all stakeholders.		
PUB-023	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Atlin - I think this is a great opportunity for young people in our community, resources should be developed in the area, the strict guidelines that are already in place by the BC government protect the area of any future concerns. With out utilizing some of BC resources there would be nothing. This will create jobs and bring wealth to our community. Hopefully it get approved	We beleive the New Polaris will have a very positive impact on local communities, including job creation, increased revenue, and the potential for economic growth. These factors of course play an important role in improving the quality of life for residents and providing opportunities for young people in the area. At the same time, Canagold recognizes the imortance in ensuring that environmental protection measuress are robust, that potential risks are carefully managed, and that the concerns of all stakeholders, including indigenous communities and those who rely on the natural environment, are considered during the approval, operational and closure phases of the project. Thank you for your support.		

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PUB-024	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	The Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida) is the largest federally and state recognized tribe in Alaska, representing more than 35,000 tribal citizens in communities stretching over 43,000 square miles across the Southeast Alaska Panhandle. This region encompasses a 525-mile strip of coastline and interior waterways, bordered by Canada on the north, south, and east, with the Gulf of Alaska on the west. Tlingit and Haida peoples have stewarded their traditional lands from Southeast Alaska into the Yukon and British Columbia (BC) since time immemorial and continue doing so as a sovereign nation. Tlingit & Haida maintains a government-to-government relationship with the United States and is a regional coordinator for collaborative stewardship projects with sovereign Tribes, tribal organizations and corporations, Indigenous Nations, government entities, non-profit organizations, and community groups.â€¯ The shared T'aaku (Taku), Shtax'hÃ©en (Stikine), JoonÃ¡xÌ± (Unuk), Aalseixâ€™ (Alsek), and Jilá¸µÃ¡at (Chilkat) Rivers originate in the boreal forests of Canada before spilling out into Southeast Alaskaâ€™s prolific waterways. As a temperate rainforest ecoregion, Southeast Alaska depends on the health of its waters, which are threatened by rising temperatures and other climate change impacts, water quality decline, and commercial development including mining. These watersheds are of tremendous and unique cultural, ecological, subsistence, economic, and recreational value; they connect icefields to oceans and are home to woodland caribou, black-tailed deer, mountain goats, brown bears, wolves, five species of Pacific salmon, forage fish, seals, sea otters, red and yellow cedar, berries, wild medicines, and countless other foods and culturally significant resources. These lands and waters provide incredible opportunities for large-scale, collaborative projects â€“ amidst a transition from extractive industries to regenerative economies - that can connect and restore the lands, waters, and wildlife that are the foundation of our cultural existence and economic welfare â€“â€¯the stewardship of our traditional lands and waters is crucial to maintaining our way of life and is an expression of our sovereignty.â€¯	Thank you for providing this detailed information about the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida) and the ecological and cultural significance of the watersheds in the Southeast Alaska Panhandle. Your description underscores the immense value of these lands and waters, not only in terms of their ecological diversity but also their deep cultural and economic importance to indigenous communities. Canagold understands that the connections between the land, water, wildlife, and cultural heritage are interwoven and play a central role in the identity and well-being of the Tlingit and Haida peoples. We look forward to engaging with you and hearing your thoughts as we continue through the environmental assessment process.		
PUB-025	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Tlingit & Haida eagerly submits the following comments regarding Canagold Resourcesâ€™ (Canagold) Initial Project Description (IDP) and Engagement Plan for this proposed gold mine: The proposed New Polaris mine site is located just 10 miles upstream from the U.S.-Canada political border in British Columbia (BC), and throughout the traditional homelands of Tlingit peoples â€“ and the spawning grounds for all five species of Pacific salmon. The proposed New Polaris mine is adjacent to BCâ€™s already abandoned and polluting Tulsequah Chief mine in the Taku River watershed, which is a violation of the US-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. Teck-Cominco (now Teck Resources) was allowed by BC to abandon the polluting Tulsequah Chief mine in 1957. Despite regional concern for impacts to human health and the environment and the decades-long requests from thousands of Alaskans, including tribal, local, state, and federal governments, BC has yet to clean up and close the mine.	Your concerns about the environmental impact of the Tulsequah Chief mine are understandable, proper remediation and reclamation of abandoned mines is essential for protecting the environment and the interests of indigenous communities and downstream users. Recognizing and learning from the mistakes of the past and implementing best practices for the future focusing on environmental stewardship is a key factor of this project.		

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PUB-026	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	The Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida): Tribes and municipalities have recently adopted resolutions calling for a temporary pause in permitting, exploration, development, and expansion of BC mines in transboundary watersheds until binding and enforceable protections are in place to ensure abandoned mines in sensitive and biodiverse ecosystems are not left for future generations to deal with. The BC Environmental Assessment (EA) process is in direct conflict with these requests, as it does not create an international forum for Tribes to engage and provide free, prior, and informed consent. Furthermore, the BC EA process is not adequate to evaluate a potential mine in a shared watershed with direct impacts to transboundary jurisdictions.	We don't agree with having a moratorium on new projects. Canagold is committed to meaningful engagement with all affected parties in Alaska to discuss the development plans for the project and listen to and address any issues and concerns raised by affected parties. Canagold understands that cultural and indigenous rights of affected tribes and communities are a critical consideration in the decision-making process.		
PUB-027	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	The Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida): Tlingit & Haida supports the Taku River Tlingit First Nationâ€™s (TRTFN) opposition to building an access road to the project. As a result, Canagold has eliminated a transport option that would have involved building an access road from Atlin to the site. There have been multiple failed attempts by BC mining companies to garner support for barging within the magnificent Taku watershed, and yet, Canagold is proposing to barge all of the mining equipment, plus operational supplies for 10 years, which would include diesel fuel, cyanide, and flotation and water treatment essentials, up the Taku River through Alaskaâ€™s waterways â€" â€œabout 80 barge tripsâ€• per year. Additionally, Canagold is proposing to use Alaskaâ€™s prolific waterways to barge fuel, cement, ground support materials, explosives, oils, drilling consumables, pipe and cable, equipment maintenance parts, grinding media, grinding mill and crusher liners, plant reagents and miscellaneous other supplies over the course of 150 to 170 barge trips per year during our harvest seasons, which serve as the busiest months for use of the lower Taku River. Furthermore, it is commonly known by users of the lower Taku River (subsistence and commercial fishermen, cabin owners, business operators) that the navigability of the Taku River changes daily â€" and there is simply no way that barging is a reliable option.	Canagold has no plans for constructing a road to access the project other than the internal access within the mine footprint itself. We understand your concerns regarding the proposed use of barging for transporting mining equipment, supplies, and materials to the New Polaris mine site in the Taku River watershed. As part of the environmental assessment process, Canagold will assess and present on the logistical challenges of barging with focus on water depth, interests of other users, seasonality, safety, mishaps and malfunctions, weather, regulatory oversite and alternatives assessments. As we carry through our feasibility studies and the environmental assessment and engage in meaningful dialogue with you, we will be better able to determine and evaluate our transportation efficiencies and alternatives. Our goal will be to supply the project with equipment while minimizing harm to the environment and respecting the rights and interests of all stakeholders in the Taku River watershed.		
PUB-028	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	The Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida): Canagold does not mention downstream Indigenous Nations who will be directly impacted within their plans for engagement, despite Canagoldâ€™s commitment to honor Indigenous sovereignty. It is without a doubt that this proposed project would have significant impacts on the traditional resources we have stewarded for tens of thousands of years. The risks to our ancestral homelands and downstream communities are too great, and because of this, Tlingit & Haida does not support Canagoldâ€™s proposed New Polaris mine advancing in the BC permitting process.	Your concerns of downstream indigenous nations and communities will be taken into account when evaluating the feasibility and potential risks associated with the project. Canagold is committed to engaging in meaningful dialogue with all affected Alaskan Tribes and parties involved during the environmental assessment process. The decision on whether to proceed with the New Polaris mine will ultimately be based on a thorough assessment of potential impacts, adherence to environmental and cultural protections, and will include meaningful engagement with affected Alaskan Tribes and stakeholders. The concerns raised by Tlingit & Haida underscore the need for responsible resource development and the protection of ancestral lands, cultural heritage, and the well-being of downstream communities, which Canagold is committed to engage on.		

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PUB-029	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Atlin - I like the idea of having economic opportunity in Atlin, and there will be positives for Alaska and Whitehorse too. I am concerned about the transportation and I am hoping they can figure this out without causing harm to the fisheries or the environment. This is a beautiful area, don't mess it up. You can have a mine and do the right thing for the environment too!	We also believe that the project will bring great opportunities to the communities in Atlin and Whitehorse and the region in general. This beautiful area should be preserved and Canagold believes that responsible mining practices can coexist with environmental protection. From the very beginning we are designing the project, including the transport requirements, to minimise any potential impacts.		
PUB-030	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Malena Marvin & Eric Grundberg, Schoolhouse Fish Co., F/V Aero, Petersburg, Alaska: - Downstream commercial fishermen have a lot to lose when upstream mines pollute Alaskaâ€™s waters. Given British Columbia has not yet cleaned up or restored the Tulsequah Chief mine on the Taku River, we oppose additional mining development on the Taku because logic dictates BC will allow ongoing pollution from that mine as well. We are concerned about pollution from the operation and legacy of a new mine on the Take as well as cumulative impacts of mine pollution from all of BCâ€™s mines with pollution entering Alaskaâ€™s waters.	Your concern for the potential impact of mining operations on Alaska's waters is valid and the past track record is poor. However recognizing and learning from the mistakes of the past and implementing best practices for the future focusing on environmental stewardship is a key factor of this project and BC legislation is now some of the strictest in existence. Cumulative impacts will be carefully evaluated to ensure the preservation of these vital waterways and the livelihood of downstream commercial fishermen.		
PUB-031	Early Engagement	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Malena Marvin & Eric Grundberg, Schoolhouse Fish Co., F/V Aero, Petersburg, Alaska: Our concerns about CanaGoldâ€™s Project Description and Engagement Plan for the New Polaris project are as follows: â€“ Impacts to salmon and salmon habitat in main channel and off channel rearing areas from activities including but not limited to mine operations, mine pollution, barging, accidents.	Salmon are a critical resource for both ecological health and the livelihoods of many communities in the region, on both sides of the border. The potential impacts on salmon and their habitat are being closely evaluated and addressed as we carry out the project assessment and planning processes and specific measures and mitigation strategies will be established to minimize potential impacts. These will include procedures for barging activities, water management practices, monitoring of water quality and spill response plans.		
PUB-032	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Malena Marvin & Eric Grundberg, Schoolhouse Fish Co., F/V Aero, Petersburg, Alaska: - Lack of a Canadian federal Impact Assessment given scope of proposed barging and large potential for transboundary impacts, including degradation of water quality and habitat that effect salmon populations managed under the Pacific Salmon Treaty	While the New Polaris project does not meet the criteria for a federal Impact Assessment in Canada, Canagold understands that it is important to consider its potential cross-border and international implications, especially when it comes to shared natural resources. This includes the consideration of existing international agreements or treaties related to shared natural resources, such as salmon stocks and water quality, and ensure that the project's potential effects are consistent with these agreements. To do this, the environmental assessment will include input from affected US agencies, stakeholders and Alaskan Tribes.		
PUB-033	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Malena Marvin & Eric Grundberg, Schoolhouse Fish Co., F/V Aero, Petersburg, Alaska: '- Possibility that New Polaris, like Tulsequah, may be profitable to dig but not profitable to clean up. Bankruptcy is an immoral and inadequate excuse for polluting waters that are the homelands of Indigenous people, support a vibrant fishing economy, and feed people in coastal Alaska and around the world.	Your concern that mining projects may be profitable to dig but not profitable to clean up, is now a widely recognized issue in the field of environmental management and resource development. The costs of closure are included in the feasibility studies and the Province will require a robust financial assurance for this, based on a government-approved reclamation and closure plan. The financial assurance will be updated at leastf every 5 years to reflect plan changes and ensure they remain adequate throughout the life of the project. These rigorous financial and environmental safeguards mean that any risks associated with mining projects are now better managed and controlled.		

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PUB-034	Early Engagement	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Malena Marvin & Eric Grundberg, Schoolhouse Fish Co., F/V Aero, Petersburg, Alaska: - Potential impacts to adjacent high-value fish and wildlife habitat areas such as Flannigan Slough. Prevention and clean up of pollution events typical of mines to salmon rearing wetlands like Flannigan Slough should be planned and full considered prior to permitting, and should consider cumulative impacts to fish and wildlife and habitat along with other existing and planned mines as well.	Your comments that potential impacts to adjacent habitats such as Flannigan Slough including prevention and clean up activities should be considered as part of the permitting process are correct and these factors are included in evaluation of the project and permitting. Comprehensive planning will include risk assessment, pollution prevention measures, emergency response planning, adaptive management plans and procedures and appropriate levels of oversight to minimize mishaps or malfunctions and to ensure there are minimal impacts to the local environment. For example Construction Environmental Management Plans specific to each area in which construction will occur will be developed. These CEMPs will be submitted for approval by Indigenous Nations and BC regulatory authorities.		
PUB-035	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	Chemistry/Geochemistry	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Malena Marvin & Eric Grundberg, Schoolhouse Fish Co., F/V Aero, Petersburg, Alaska: - Inadequate data presented to back up CanaGold's contentions that acid mine drainage potential is "minimal"• CanaGold does not provide studies showing how arsenic in tailings will be contained or how contaminated discharge will not enter the river and downstream waters.	Thank you for your note pointing out this lack of information. The Initial Project Description you have reviewed is meant only to introduce the project. In the case of the potential for acid rock drainage (ARD), the geology of the rock is simply different than that of Tulsequah Chief and does not lend itself to producing acid. These details will be presented in upcoming information including the Detailed Project Description that will be submitted as part of the application for the environmental assessment.		
PUB-036	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Juneau, AK, USA: - I do not support the New Polaris Gold Mine moving forward in the permitting process while Alaskans and Tribal Governments have no decision-making power regarding the health and longevity of our shared wild salmon rivers.	Canagold understands and appreciates the concern about preserving Alaska's environmental integrity and safeguarding its salmon rivers. Canagold is committed to transparency, accountability, and ongoing meaningful dialogue between all parties including the Alaskan public and Tribal Governments to demonstrate that the New Polaris project will operate with environmental responsibility.		
				08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Petersburg, AK, USA - Here, downstream of the Taku River, we rely on Taku wild salmon to support our commercial fishing and tourism industries. More importantly, we rely on the Taku salmon for our way of life. Canagold's planned 150-170 yearly barge trips on the Taku and Tulsequah Rivers carrying cyanide and fuel between the mine site and "Transfer Barge Facility" anchored in Taku Inlet (on the Alaska side of the border), is alarming and should not be acceptable to anybody. Barging hazardous materials with such frequency and regularity on the notoriously shifty Taku waters is a truly frightening prospect, and those of use who live downstream will be the ones who have to face the consequences of anything spilled or leaked into the river system.	Your concerns with barging, especially given the importance of Taku salmon to southeast Alaska and the livelihoods that come from it are a key focus for the company's feasibility and baseline studies. As part of our feasibility studies, the company is reviewing the operational needs of the site and options that minimize transportation of hazardous materials and any associated risks. For any hazardous materials that would be transported by barge, the companies responsible would adhere to robust procedures that will address the transfer, transport and handling of these products.		

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PUB-037	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Juneau, AK, USA: All of this is in addition to the fact that the Tulsequah Chief mine continues to discharge toxic material into the Taku watershed, as it has for over half a century. This B.C. Environmental Assessment Process for the New Polaris Gold Mine seemingly ignores over a decade of requests that Alaska Tribes and decision-makers at every level of government in the U.S., as well as tens of thousands of U.S. and Canadian citizens, have made, calling for protective action for shared salmon rivers between the U.S. and Canada under the Boundary Waters Treaty. Notably, the process is also in direct conflict with the current requests from Alaska Tribes and municipalities for an immediate, temporary pause on new B.C. mine permits in the Taku, Stikine, and Unuk Rivers until binding, enforceable international watershed protections developed by communities and Indigenous and federals governments are in place. Given the above facts, I do not support the proposed New Polaris Gold Mine moving forward in the permitting process. Short-term profit for a limited number of people is not worth the long-term health of our salmon streams, and the health of resources that have been an essential part of life for the inhabitants of these lands for thousands of years . I ask you to please consider future generations on both sides of the U.S.-Canada border when making this decision. Thank you for your consideration.	Thank you for sharing your concerns about the New Polaris Gold Mine and the environmental impact on the Taku watershed. We understand the importance of environmental protection and protecting the long-term interests of downstream communities. We believe that responsible mining practices can coexist with these values. The project will provide a positive economic benefit to local and regional communities through employment and business opportunities as well as providing taxes to municipal, provincial and federal governments for supporting essential services. We are commitmed to meaningful dialogue with all Alaskan stakeholders, to listen to and address their concerns and to create solutions. Proper closure and remediation of the site following the completion of mining is important to ensuring there are no long term negative impacts on the local environment.		
PUB-038	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Vancouver - Please refer to linked document: http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/64822324fc16d50024c2389a/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		
PUB-039	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Vancouver:I am writing today on behalf of the Wilderness Committees tens of thousands of supporters in British Columbia to convey our distress that the province is considering the New Polaris Mine in the Tulsequah River valley. Given the extensive damage left by the abandoned Tulsequah Chief Mine, which has never been cleaned up, people have every right to be deeply suspicious of another proposal in the area.	Your statement regarding the potential approval of the New Polaris Mine in the Tulsequah River valley and the ongoing issues related to the abandoned Tulsequah Chief Mine reflect the importance of responsible resource development and environmental protection in the region.The legacy of abandoned mines, especially those that have not been properly remediated, can have long-lasting and detrimental effects on ecosystems, water quality, and local communities. Canagold's commitment is to demonstrate that environmentally responsible mining can occur and also provide sustainable economic development at the same time.		
PUB-040	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Vancouver: New Polaris' initial project description makes us question the viability of the mine, given how many similar attempts have been made to restart gold mining operations over the decades. Economic viability is a serious concern for environmentalists because previous mining ventures in the lower Taku have left an enormous mess when they've gone bankrupt. Gold mining is a notoriously fickle business due to fluctuating commodity prices and presents significant risks to both the economy and environment of British Columbia.	Canagold understands that it is essential to consider both the economic and environmental aspects when evaluating the feasibility of any mining projects. The economic viability of the New Polaris Project will be demonstrated through an independent feasibilty study that will be publicly available during 2024. At the same time, the company is progressing through baseline studies and environmental assessment process.		

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PUB-041	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Vancouver: There are particular concerns around barging up the Taku River and its impacts on downstream communities. Barge operations have damaged fish habitat and human infrastructure in the river before. The proponent has not indicated how it will prevent this destruction in its proposal. We recommend expanding the scope of the project to include the entire barge route.	Canagold is continuing its assessment to refine the amount of barging required on the Taku River for the operation and evaluate the potential impacts on users of the Taku River. We are also evaluating ways to minimize the amount of barging needed. Canagold has included the entire barge route within the scope of the study area, to the mouth of the Taku Arm. With this wide perspective, it will be possible to develop more effective strategies and plans for mitigating environmental and social impacts.		
PUB-042	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Vancouver: Finally, given the trans-boundary issues arising from mining proposals near the border with Alaska, the BCEAO needs to consult downstream Indigenous communities and commercial fisheries about pollution and barge operations. It also needs to clean up existing mine pollution in the area before considering adding to it. The Wilderness Committee joins its allies in the lower Taku River region in opposition to the New Polaris Mine proposal.	Canagold understands the importance of protection of the downstream environment and the communities that depend on it. Canagold is committed to engaging in meaningful dialogue with the applicable governments agencies, tribal governments, fishing associations and the public to work through any concerns.		
PUB-043	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission, Juneau, Alaska, USA - Please refer to linked document: http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/6482485d25083e0022adcad2/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		
PUB-044	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission: RE: Early Engagement Comments on the New Polaris Project To Whom It May Concern: Thank you or this opportunity to provide comments on CanaGold's Initial Project Description (IPD) and Engagement Plan (Project). The Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission (SEITC) is a consortium of 15 federally recognized Indian Tribes located on southeast Alaska. Our communities and citizens share the transboundary rivers that flow from British Columbia (BC). The Douglas Indian Association (DIA) is a member of SEITC. DIA's recognized traditional and historical territory encompasses the lands and waters East of Juneau, Alaska into Canada on the Taku River up to and including the community of Atlin, B.C. DIA and the Taku River Tlingit First Nationare one and the same T'aaku Kwaan people. They have become two separate Indigenous governments due only to the colonial border imposed upon them; a border neither government recognizes.	Thank you for sharing this information about the Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission (SEITC) and the Douglas Indian Association (DIA).		

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PUB-045	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission: I. DIA has not been consulted on the New Polaris Project DIA hereby puts BC on notice that it has section 35(1) rights under the Constitution Act of 1982 including the right to meaningful consultation on the new Polaris Project. BC has a duty to consult with DIA under the Canadian Supreme Court (SCC) case Haida. 2 Under Haida, the Crown has a legal duty to consult and accommodate Aboriginal peoples that arises when the Crown:1. Has knowledge, real or constructive, of the potential existence of Aboriginal rights(including title); and 2. Contemplates conduct that may adversely affect these rights.1 These Tribes are: the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, Chilkat Indian Association, Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska, Douglas Indian Association, Ketchikan Indian Association, Organized Village of Saxman, Petersburg Indian Association, Metlakatla Indian Community, Craig Tribal Association, Organized Village of Kasaan, Klawock Indian Association, Hydaburg Indian Association, Craig Tribal Association, Sitka Tribe of Alaska and Organized Village of Kake.2 Haida (2004 SCC 73) (2) These rights extend to Indigenous Peoples now residing outside of Canada as confirmed in the SSC decision in Desautel. 3 Desautel, established that “aboriginal peoples of Canada” as defined under s.35(1), also includes the modern-day successors of Aboriginal societies that occupied Canadian territory at the time of European contact. DIA is aware that the SSC decision under Desautel suggests that the duty to consult may operate differently for Aboriginal groups outside Canada but it is a duty none the less. Furthermore, Canada and BC have enacted laws that confirm the application of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).4 under the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (DRIPA).5 DRIPA requires the government to, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous peoples, take all measures necessary to ensure that their laws are consistent with UNDRIP. The Crown relies on the environmental assessment process to fulfil the duty to consult including the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) and the Canadian Impact Assessment Agency (IAA). The preamble of Canada’s IAA recognizes Canada’s commitment to implement UNDRIP. UNDRIP and Desautel must inform the process of consultation with DIA. This has not happened. Therefore, DIA respectively requests an extension on this comment period until such time as meaningful consultation between our governments can occur.	Canagold has reach out to the affected Alaskan Tribes to engage in a meaningful and respectful dialogue process with to share information about the project, listen any conerns and seek input for resolving any issues and concerns.		

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PUB-046	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission: II. Key Issues A. Purpose and need for the project The project documents state that the purpose and need for the project is to meet unmet demand for gold worldwide. There are no supporting documents offered to support the assertion that an unmet demand exists. This assertion seems to be based on a document widespread in the mining industry called The Case for Peak Gold 6 often used to justify gold mines. Besides the fact that this report is written for and by property developers, it qualifies the assertion that mining cannot meet current world demand with the words “without recycling”. According to the World Gold Council (2021), recycled gold accounted for 28 percent of the total global gold supply of 4,633 metric tons in 2020; 90 percent of that recycled gold comes from discarded jewelry and the rest from a growing mountain of electronic waste such as cellphones and laptops. Recycling alone contributes many times the amount of gold that will ever be produced by this project. This Project is too small to affect the world gold supply in any meaningful manner. The true purpose and need of the Project are to profit CanaGold and its shareholders. Please revise the Purpose and Need statement. It is up to the EAO whether the corrected purpose and need ultimately outweigh the inherent degradation to the natural environment and the values that this environment produces and allow mining at this location.	Thank you for your comments and concerns regarding the purpose and need statement for the New Polaris Project. While gold may not be designated as a critical mineral, it has economic and cultural importance with a significant and long-documented history. Its rarity, durability, and aesthetic appeal have made it highly valuable. This project will significantly contribute to local and regional economies by providing employment, infrastructure development, capacity building and business opportunities to local communities and Indigenous Nations. The project would also contribute financially to the Provincial and Federal Governments through taxes.		
PUB-047	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	Additional Topics	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission: B. Cumulative Effects and the Tulsequah Chief Cumulative effects are defined by the EAO as “changes to the environment that are caused by an action in combination with other past, present and future human actions.”7 Current considerations include the existing effects of past and current activities that overlap with the effects of the proposed project. This Project is similar (overlaps) significantly with the failed Tulsequah Chief Mine in both proximity and a plan of operation that relies on barge transport of materials and supplies up the Taku River. The Tulsequah Chief has gone through two separate corporate bankruptcies and has been leaking acid mine drainage into the Taku water shed for almost 65 years. One of the significant factors leading to thesituation at the Tulsequah Chief was the inability to adequately supply the project via barge. Therefore, the Tulsequah Chief, as it now stands, is evidence that corporate failure and contamination of the watershed is a reasonably foreseeable future action and must be considered a likely outcome. We recommend that the Tulsequah Chief be successfully cleaned up and closed prior to permitting this Project in order to demonstrate that decades of contamination from the New Polaris is not a likely outcome. We further recommend that the EAO take a close look at CanaGold’s corporate structure and available finances, as well as issues with the plan of operation, and not proceed through the approval process for a mine with a high likelihood of failure if that is what is determined after such examination.	Understanding and addressing cumulative effects is necessary for responsible and sustainable development and forms part of the evaluation of the New Polaris project The history of the Tulsequah Chief mine is important as it highlights the need to avoid repeating environmental mistakes. Canagold is very aware of this but the two projects are very different and you cannot assume all mining projects will fail just because one failed. Canagold is currently conducting a feasibility study and the evaluation of the costs of operating and closing the mine are key components of this evaluation.		

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PUB-048	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission:C. River Barging(a). FeasibilityBarging supplies up the Taku River is infeasible. The plan of operation relies on 150-170 barge runsper year to supply the Project with necessary materials. The Tulsequah Chief was never able to exceed 30 barge runs per year due to river conditions. A 2011 report by Chieftain, then owner of the Tulsequah Chief, stated: "The assessment concluded that none of the barging options assessed were practical for the project, seasonally or year-round, due to low flow levels on the river which are insufficient to sustain operational requirements." The Initial Project Description (IPD) offers no evidence that CanaGold can perform barging operations with any more frequency than what the owners of the Tulsequah Chief where able to do. We recommend that CanaGold demonstrate that barging is actually feasible in the upcoming information requirements by providing data or plans that demonstrate a significantly different outcome than the Tulsequah Chief.	Canagold's feasibility studies are expected to be complete by the second quarter of 2024 and will more fully outline the operational plans and needs for the project. As part of the feasibility studies, the company is reviewing the transportation needs including detailed assessment of how barging can successfully be carried out.		
PUB-049	Early Engagement	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission: (b). Destruction of Fish Habitat. The lower reaches of the Taku River are important fish habitat and provides important functions as both spawning and rearing habitat and over-wintering refuge for Pacific salmon species. The Tulsequah Chief experience on barging supplies on the Taku River resulted in numerous impacts to fish habitat. In 2007 and 2008 there were several reports of barge and tug groundings (none of which were reported to the U.S. Coast Guard as required by law). These are eyewitness reports from 2007: 7 Canadian Environmental Effects Assessment Agency, 2016. Cumulative Effects Assessment Practitioners' Guide. http://www.ceaa.gc.ca/(4) Two tugs were witnessed pulling the barge from Jaw Pt. and across the flats to Barrel Pt which is just below Hole in the Wall glacier. The tough part was crossing over from Barrel Pt. and it looks like they plowed or dug a channel with the tugs. The shallow water barge we observed going up the river ran aground and the vessel had to carve a channel deep enough to allow it continue up stream. They repeated this action until a channel was formed that allowed passage. The Captain explained how they "probe the depth with the hull of the ship and actually plow a channel using the thrust of the prop" which allows them to make a channel	Thank you for providing this information and bringing these conerns to our attention. Prevention of environmental impacts on the Taku River due to barging and mining activity will be a priority in conducting these activities with appropriate practices put in place to prevent incidents like these.		

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PUB-050	Early Engagement	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission: On 9/22/07 the tug operators were pulling/pushing snags out of the main Taku on the farthest river left channel (facing downstream) next to Cranberry Island. They would plow the tug into the snags and crank the throttle to dislodge them. They also used chains at times to hold onto the snags while they used the tug to spin or twist the logs. On the tug's way downriver, another person saw the tug go aground over by Hole in the Wall Glacier. He ground his prop for over an hour digging his way out. CanaGold's IPD states on page 6-34, "Frequent surveys of the river will be conducted during barging operations to ensure the barging route is free of any debris or silt buildup which could interfere the safe passage of the barge. What CanaGold considers debris (large woody masses) is important salmon habitat. The IPD gives no information as to how removing debris or silt is to be conducted, what permits from the State of Alaska may be necessary, or what damage such removal may cause to salmon populations. We recommend that CanaGold work with DIA to access possible impacts to fish habitat from barging operations including unintentional groundings, removing obstacles, prop-wash and accidental spills on the lower Taku.	Thank you for bringing to our attention the incidents involving tug operators and their activities on the Taku River, as well as the concerns raised regarding potential impacts on salmon habitat and the environment. We take these matters seriously and are committed to ensuring that our operations in the region are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner, with due consideration for the local ecosystem and indigenous communities. While we are not able to confirm or refute stories about historic practices, Canagold is committed to developing programs and procedures that barging operators will be required to follow to prevent harm to the river. As mentioned previously, Canagold is committed to engaging in meaningful dialogue with the DIA and other affected Alaskan Tribes, stakeholders and government agencies.		
PUB-051	Early Engagement	Marine Use	Marine Use	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission: (c). Interference with Existing Users of the Taku River Citizens of DIA use the lower Taku for commercial and cultural fishing. This is primarily done by gillnet. There is no information in the IPD about how barging is to avoid gillnets deployed in the river or on the access to subsistence fishing. There is no information as to how barge traffic may interfere with floatplane access to the Taku Lodge or possible wake damage to the numerous private docks located on the lower Taku. We recommend that CanaGold and the EAO work with the DIA on plans to avoid or time barge traffic so as not to interfere with commercial or traditional, cultural fishing and other uses of the Lower Taku by DIA. Barging is essential to the feasibility of the project. We further recommend that CanaGold conduct and provide to DIA for review the mentioned "study of transportation by barge and air and access options" described on page 6-39 of the IPD prior to moving into the next steps of the authorization process.	We understand the importance of preserving the traditional, cultural, and economic activities along the lower Taku River, including gillnet fishing, floatplane access to the Taku Lodge, and protection of private docks. To ensure minimal disruption to these activities, we are committed to working closely with the DIA and other Taku River users to develop plans that will time barge traffic appropriately. Investigations into transportation of freight to reduce barging requirements are underway.		
PUB-052	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	ISoutheast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission: II. Sectional Comments (5) 4.2.1. Please add into the Engagement Plan in-person community visits to the DIA office in Juneau, Alaska. 6.0. Please add DIA to the IPD. 6.3. Add the need to collects traditional knowledge of mitigation and restoration efforts on the lower Taku. Add the need to collect information as to the biophysical environment of the lower Taku from DIA. Add the need to provide capacity building funds to DIA in order to effectively engage with CanaGold and the EAO. At Table 6-5. Add information as to how CanaGold is going to protect fish habitat in the lower Taku River. Add information has to how CanaGold is going to protect access to commercial and cultural fishing opportunities on the lower Taku. At Table 6-6. Please add DIA and SEITC. Please add the requirement for in-person community visits	Meetings with Alaskan Tribes and other affected parties have been initiated and will remain ongoing throughout the permitting process and we welcome any information that that DIA or others can provide about the lower Taku. Table 6.5 will be modified to provide information on the measures Canagoold will take towards protecting fish habitat and fishing in the lower Taku.		

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PUB-053	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Juneau, Alaska, Taku River - June 8, 2023British Columbia Environmental Assessment OfficeNew Polaris Gold ProjectP.O. Box 9426Stn Prov GovtVictoria, BC V8W 9V1Dear EAO reviewers: The Douglas Indian Association requests that the government of British Columbia not move forward on permitting for New Polaris until the nearby abandoned and long polluting Tulsequah Chief mine is properly closed and cleaned up. We appreciate that British Columbia has committed to ending Tulsequah Chiefâ€™s degradation of the Taku, and that some preliminary work in that direction has been ongoing for several years. But progress is very slow at best, and we join many others in Alaska urging action on the remediation as soon as possible and certainly before there is any consideration of a New Polaris mining venture in the Taku. Thank you. DIA Environmental Manager	We understand that the progress on the remediation of the Tulsequah Chief mine is, and has been a matter of concern, and we share your desire to see timely and effective action taken to address the issue. We have offered to assist these efforts in any way we can as we work on the New Polaris site.		
PUB-054	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers - Please refer to linked document: http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/6482664e7ca5b1002245b82c/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		
PUB-055	Early Engagement	Other	Other	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers: Re: Comment on Initial Project Description for New Polaris Gold Mine Project To Whom It May Concern: Northern Confluence is an initiative based out of Smithers that advocates for more sustainable land-use in northern B.C., including mining reform. We appreciate the opportunity to submit comments on the Initial Project Description for New Polaris Gold Mine. Based on the Initial design, I have the following comments: - The Tulsequah Chief mine has leaked acid mine drainage for over 65 years and still isn't cleaned up. There are a number of lessons to be learned from setting up a mine in such a remote location – for eg, water treatment that failed repeatedly because of silt, lack of access and power sources to keep it going. In the Initial Project description for CanaGold they state: "Mine water discharge and contaminated surface water would be collected in settling ponds and treated as needed to achieve permitted discharge quality prior to discharge." Much more information and studies need to be part of the next step beyond the ground water and hydrogeological studies to come. For example, if water treatment needs to occur in perpetuity, how will access to the site be maintained, power sourced, and how much of a reclamation bond will be set to ensure that the polluter actually pays?	We appreciate your concerns regarding the Tulsequah Chief mine and the potential challenges associated with long term water treatment. We recognize the need to evaluate water treatment and maintenance into closure and post-closure. Our project design will incorporate measures to ensure ongoing access, power supply, and financial commitments to guarantee environmental responsibility, including the establishment of an appropriate reclamation bond.		
PUB-056	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	Additional Topics	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers: In addition, the company mentions cumulative effects and that this is an impacted region, but doesn't really offer any cumulative effects assessments or how to address these. Also need to address cumulative effects from Tulsequah Chief mine and account for lack of clean up in the Taku Watershed.	A thorough cumulative effects assessment that considers the combined impact of our project with the Tulsequah Chief mine is being carried out. More details on this and strategies to mitigate any impacts will be contained in the permitting documentation as the process advances.		

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PUB-057	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers: CanaGold proposes an extensive barging program to construct and then supply the mine. Previous barging operations by Redfern and Chieftain 2008-2014 were unsuccessful and never accomplished the number of barge runs proposed. This in part led to bankruptcy of both companies. In addition, the Initial Project design doesn't include much analysis of barging – will there be fish habitat damage from barging, such as removing snags and plowing through the river bottom? The project scope should ensure a thorough analysis of this high-cost, high-risk transportation method.	We appreciate your input and the historical context you have provided regarding previous barging operations by Redfern and Chieftain. We take these concerns seriously and are conducting a feasibility study on the project to be completed in 2024 including a thorough analysis on barging. The baseline studies being performed as part of the environmental assessment will address and resolve any environmental impacts.		
PUB-058	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	Additional Topics	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers: In Section 13 – Effects of the Environment on the Project – this fails to mention potential landslides due to climate change impacting transportation and mining conditions. There have been massive landslides in Taku River Tlingit territory and near the BruceJack mine in the last three years. We also have atmospheric rivers and drought conditions (along with wildfires). These value components need to have climate change impacts/projections incorporated into the effects assessment (as it may alter project design) and not just based on averages (eg. there 2 are mines in B.C. already experiencing challenges because of too little water as averages were used vs monthly data). In addition, the application should clearly address how the project will be built to be climate resilient.	Thank you for your feedback. We are performing feasibility and baseline studies that will address climate change as part of the company's project assessment. We are committed to working collaboratively with affected Indigenous Nations and stakeholders to address these concerns and ensure the project's long-term sustainability.		
PUB-059	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	Infrastructure and Services	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers: In Section 14.2 – "Estimates of required make-up water and potential average treatment rates would be provided as the core finding of the water management scope." – This really is key, especially also given potential water treatment in perpetuity as well as impacts to fish and fish habitat. In addition, the potential impacts to downstream nations as part of the Boundary Waters Treaty with the US.	The assessment of water management and treatment will be included as part of the environmental assessment. The impacts to affected Indigenous Nations and Alaskan Tribes will also be assessed and presented and will involve meaningful engagement with each affected indigenous group. Canagold is engaging directly with the TRT and Alaskan Tribes on the project, its impacts and the concerns that they, and other users of the Taku may have.		
PUB-060	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	Chemistry/Geochemistry	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers: 16.1 – Potential effects and mitigation – These seem too vague – especially if PAG material exists which should be known prior to permitting the mine in any way. Also, given presence of salmon and importance of salmon habitat for the Taku watershed, this section seems too sparse for next steps. It also sounds as though there may be HADD that will trigger the Fisheries Act.	The IPD is not a document intended to provide a full and detailed evaluation of the potential effects and mitigations of the project. Canagold is currently performing feasibility and baseline studies to inform the environmental assessment that will help inform and determine the interactions between the project and the environment among other aspects. This will include geology, ML/ARD potential and impacts to fisheries and habitat.		
PUB-061	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	Chemistry/Geochemistry	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers: There also needs to be additional analysis to investigate the issue of arsenic in the tailings and ore body, and potential impacts to fish and water.	Analyses of arsenic and other constituents are being performed and assessment of potential impacts due to the chemical composition of the tailings is part of the environmental assessment process.		

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PUB-062	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers:As we move to a more low-carbon future, there is increasing pressure to mine and access“critical minerals”. Gold is not listed as a “critical mineral”, nor needed (recycling gold canprovide more than enough for our tech needs). In the section on Alternatives to the Project,there should be an assessment of how this gold mine might impede future mine developmentsin the region with minerals more needed for the transition and future generations? How does itharm other opportunities? Maybe B.C. should only look to approve copper mines with gold vsgold-only mines.	While gold might not be designated as a critical mineral, it has economic and cultural importance throughout the world. This project will also significantly contribute to local and regional economies by providing employment, infrastructure development, capacity building and business opportunities to local communities and Indigenous Nations. The project will not impact any possible future mining projects as no other projects exist in the vicinity.		
PUB-063	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Anonymous, Smithers: While it looks as though this project will not receive a federal assessment, commitments under the recently held Biodiversity Convention in Montreal must be adhered to and assessed given the incredible biodiversity in B.C.’s northwest region. How does the project help or hinder Canada’s ability to meet its biodiversity targets (and how are the Global Biodiversity and Mitigation Impacts assessed)? As mentioned, the federal government must also adhere to the Boundary Waters Treaty and prevent polluted waters in the Taku given transboundary impacts. This needs to be brought into the assessment and appropriate meaningful engagement with Alaskan tribes who might be impacted by this project.	As a part of the feasibility studies and the subsequent environmental assessment, evaluations of the project's impact on wildlife, fisheries, and biodiversity will be conducted. Canagold will discuss these with Alaskan Tribes and other stakeholders to address their concerns.		
PUB-064	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Aaron Brakel, Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Juneau - Please refer to linked document: http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/6482912a3a42fa002244ba84/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		
PUB-065	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council: June 8, 2023 British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office New Polaris Gold Project PO box 9426 Stn Prov Govt Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1 RE: Early Engagement Comments on the New Polaris Project To whom it may concern: Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments on Canagold’s Initial Project Description (IPD) for the New Polaris Project. Based in Juneau, Alaska (Tlingit/Áak’w Ḵwáan lands), SEACC is Southeast Alaska’s regional grassroots conservation organization with over 7,000 supporters. For over 50 years, SEACC has been bringing together diverse Alaskans from our region’s communities to protect the natural resources of Southeast Alaska, ensure sound stewardship of the lands of the region, and protect subsistence resources and traditional ways of life side-by-side with fishing, tourism, and recreation. SEACC has numerous active supporters in the Juneau area, including users of the Taku River. Our supporters include commercial fishermen who fish in Taku Inlet and nearby waters and who and who rely on the salmon that depend on a clean and healthy Taku River.	Thank you for this background. Canagold similarly is committed to the protection of Southeast Alaska's natural resources.		

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PUB-066	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council: The New Polaris Project is across the Tulsequah River from the abandoned and polluting Tulsequah Chief Mine. The Tulsequah Chief has been polluting the Tulsequah River for more than 65 years since being abandoned by Teck-Cominco. That this mine has been allowed to continue to emit Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) into shared transboundary waters for multiple generations is both a cautionary tale about difficulty of access and administration of law in remote locations and as a stain on the reputation of the government of British Columbia. Most importantly, it is clear to those of us across the border in Alaska that access to the site is fraught with difficulty and cost. If this area were easy to access, surely BC and Canada would not have sat on hands for so many years. Clean up, final closure, and remediation of the Tulsequah Chief Mine should be the top mining priority on the Taku River and the New Polaris Project should not be allowed to proceed to the next steps of the authorization process.	While Canagold cannot speak on behalf of the Province, we have offered to assist in the clean up of the Tulsequah Chief mine site using the current and future site facilities. The New Polaris project will be executed with a strong focus on environmentally responsible mining practices to prevent negative impacts.		
PUB-067	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council: SEACC is unable to identify in the IPD whether British Columbia (BC) has consulted with the Douglas Indian Association (DIA), a federally recognized Tribe whose traditional and historical territory includes the project area. SEACC supports the rights of Indigenous peoples to be consulted on actions affecting their homelands. BC has recognized those Indigenous rights through passage of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act. Following the Desautel decision by the Supreme Court of Canada, the rights of Indigenous peoples extend to those whose traditional territory includes what is now Canada and who reside in what is now the United States. SEACC supports the right of DIA to be consulted on the New Polaris Project. BC should provide capacity building funds to DIA in order to promote its engagement with the project and governmental process if so requested. The IPD does not show a record of engagement by Canagold with DIA. The IPD states, “Governments in Alaska that will have an interest in the project will be the Alaska state government and the Juneau city council.” This statement is concerning as it leaves out DIA as well as the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida).	Following consultation with a number of Alaskan interest groups, we recognized that consultation with the DIA and others would be more accessible to the local community after the summer fishing season. Canagold is coordinating the first open house type of engagement in Juneau during the 4th quarter of 2023 and looks forward to meeting with the DIA and the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska.		
PUB-068	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council:Juneau is the largest community within hundreds of kilometers of the project area and sharestransboundary watersheds with the project area on both the Tulsequah and Taku rivers. Juneauis also the largest community on the Inside Passage north of Vancouver Island. In addition tothe Indigenous heritage that is shared across the border, many people from Juneau use theTaku River for hunting, food gathering, subsistence, sport, and commercial fishing, recreation,and tourism. There are numerous property owners along the Taku River in Alaska, and theseare all within the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ) boundaries. BC should require that theengagement plan for the New Polaris Project include significant engagement with thecommunity of Juneau, including in-person meetings in Juneau. BC should provide publiceducation opportunities in Juneau to assist residents from this key project-adjacent communityin engaging with unfamiliar public processes. Reading of the IPD also makes it clear – theproject is dependent on Juneau for critical project elements.	Canagold is planning the first open house type of session in Juneau in the last quarter of 2023. We look forward to hearing questions and concerns from the community about the project. We are committed to ongoing engagement sessions as we learn more from our feasibility and baseline studies and navigate through the environmental assessment process.		

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PUB-069	Early Engagement	Additional Topics	Additional Topics	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council: The IPD notes that an access road to the site has been eliminated as a transport option because of opposition by the Taku River Tlingit First Nation (TRTFN). SEACC also opposes a road up the Taku River and would anticipate very strong public outcry and opposition to a Taku River road.	Canagold is not contemplating the construction of an access road to the New Polaris Project site.		
PUB-070	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council: Among the most serious proble ms associated with the project is access. Canagold anticipates using three to four 100-150 ton shallow draft barges with low draft barges. We anticipate significant problems with barging and significant public opposition given the risks that are involved. Canagold anticipates 150-170 barge trips per year to operate the project, including moving 12,000 tons of diesel fuel and 5000 tons of bulk supplies annually after construction. These bulk supplies would include cyanide, mill reagents, blasting chemicals, and other hazardous and toxic materials. All of these supplies would be transferred to the shallow draft barges at a transfer barge located in Taku Inlet after arriving by ship or barge. These transfer activities in Taku Inlet and associated risks are not addressed in the IPD. It's as though Canagold externalized the risk entirely. This is not an appropriate approach, and the full project-associated risks to Taku Inlet need to be addressed prior to moving into the next steps of the authorization process. What are the risks to Taku Inlet from the project? SEACC notes that the IPD anticipates 12,000 tons of diesel fuel use annually. This diesel fuel transport, in 24,000 liter ISO containers, represents very significant risk. 24,000 liters of fuel weighs approximately 20 tons and the tare weight of a 24,000 liter ISO container is approximately 4 tons. Diesel fuel transport would involve moving 600 full ISO containers up the Taku River on shallow draft barges each year. That would require up to 150 trips annually transporting four 24 ton ISO containers of diesel on shallow draft barges between May and September, critical periods for salmon migration. Previous experience with shallow draft barging on the Taku River related to the Tulsequah Chief has shown that groundings and swamping are very real risks. Property owners along the Taku River in Alaska need to be consulted.	Earlier in 2023 Canagold commenced engaging with property owners and other users along the Taku River to discuss their concerns including a number of river visits to assess the viability and risks associated with barging. The following measures have been taken to address the various issues raised through the public consultation period and through engagements with Taku River stakeholders over the course of this year. 1. Canagold is evaluating methods to reduce barging to supply the project each season. 2. In consideration of the annual fishing season Canagold will endeavour to complete annual barging during periods that minimizes conflicts with commercial fishing operations.		
PUB-071	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	Chemistry/Geochemistry	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council: The IPD discussion of Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) is based on a single 2007 report. SEACC remains doubtful that PAG (potentially acid generating) rock will not be a problem at this site. It is our experience that projects that initially claim not to have ARD issues later discover that they in fact have this problem. Greens Creek Mine is one such example.	The conclusion that New Polaris wastes do not present an ARD concern is supported by accredited independent laboratories. These laboratories have conducted rigorous tests on New Polaris waste materials, following internationally recognized standards. Ongoing testing reaffirms the 2007 finding that New Polaris wastes are overall, net acid consuming rather than potentially acid generating. More information and discussion will occur during the EA process and as well as additional testing results will be provided from ongoing testing.		

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PUB-072	Early Engagement	Air Quality	Air Quality	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council: Dust from project activities and tailings facilities presents significant risk to the environment. The project should include a Fugitive Dust Management Plan for the Combined Disposal Facility (CDF). This area experiences very significant seasonal wind and dust from the CDF could contain contaminants such as arsenic and other metals that will need to be prevented from spreading into the environment. Planning for fugitive dust prevention at the CDF should be incorporated from the beginning of the project and use methods such as minimizing open areas, minimizing disturbed areas, monitoring with real-time dust sensors, and trigger mechanisms for when dust is spreading. Operation of the CDF should be limited and underground tailings storage used during atmospheric periods (typically dry cold weather with northerly winds) conducive to dust generation. The atmospheric conditions known to generate fugitive dust at Greens Creek Mine should be studied. At Greens Creek Mine, the tailings are 85% silt and are readily mobilized. Risks from fugitive dust need to be fully understood prior to project approval, and mitigation plans need to be developed from the early planning stages.	This comment correctly identifies issues to be adressed in our dust management plan. The mining industry widely employs efficient measures for controlling fugitive dust, and Canagold is committed to implementing these measures proactively before potential issues arise. This includes continuously monitoring the effectiveness of these measures to ensure compliance. More information and discussion about this will occur during the EA process.		
PUB-073	Early Engagement	Infrastructure and Services	Infrastructure and Services	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council: The CDF should include an under-liner drain system, a liner, and an interior drainage system. See the Greens Creek tailings pile for reference. Initially the pile at Greens Creek was unlined and this has led to added risk and complication in the tailings pile. In order for a dry stack tailings system to work properly, it must be appropriately compacted. At the Greens Creek Mine tailings pile (also a combined disposal facility) the tailings are spread in approximately ⅓ meter lifts, compacted several times by passes from a bulldozer, then compacted with a vibrating roller compactor. This ensures that water and air travel through the tailings is minimized, reducing the risk from ARD in the pile. For a discussion of the Greens Creek tailings pile management, see the Hecla Greens Creek Mining Corporation General Plan of Operations, June 2020. Water from the CDF and all other mine contact water needs to be treated and meet the highest applicable water quality standards before being discharged.	The ongoing feasibility study will detail the construction of the New Polaris CDF as well as operating practices. Thank you for these comments and information and we have passed them on to the feasibility study team to take into account. More information and discussion about this topic will occur during the EA process.		
PUB-074	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council:Spills are a very significant risk in hardrock mining. A mine at New Polaris will face risk greaterthan most mining operations because of the risky barge transport on the Taku River. In Alaska,the experience has been that the environmental review process does not regularly include aquantitative spill analysis or an analysis of the cumulative risk of all potential spills of hazardousmaterials. For an analysis of the risks of mining spills, see the 2022 Alaska Mining Spills reportat 4 https://earthworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Alaska-Mining-Spills-Retrospective-Analysis4-2022-2.pdf	We appreciate the reference to the Alaska Mining Spills Report which provides a clear analysis on the nature and magnitude of spills at the mines that were studied, and where focus is required in developing procedures.Canagold will implement spill prevention plans and procedures that align with these policies will be developed including training. These procedures will include a risk assessment for spills. This planning will consider both the risk of on-site and off-site spills in the chain of material movement from our suppliers to the project site, and within the site itself.		

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PUB-075	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council: This project presents significant risk to the Taku and Tulsequah rivers and to Taku Inlet. Among these risks are dubious economics and, in particular, transportation risk. The Taku River is tremendously dynamic and is known to have silted in and changed significantly since the Tulsequah Chief operated in the 1950s. Barging on the Taku River is not an acceptable option for a mining project of this magnitude. The risk, all of which is borne by the environment and people other than the project proponents, is too great. This project should not advance to further authorization steps. Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on the IDP	Our investigation of the barging capability on the Taku River recognized that the river is dynamic and that silt deposition has reduced the windows of adequate water depth over time. The frequency of barge deliveries required to support the operation are being evaluated. Currently, the environmental assessment is in its early engagement phase, allowing the incorporation of feedback received from public consultations into the development of a detailed project description and subsequent environmental assessment. Canagold has acknowledged the concerns expressed by stakeholders and is evaluating and modifying the project to address these issues where feasible.		
PUB-076	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Jamie Kneen, MiningWatch Canada, Ottawa, Canada - Please refer to linked document: http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/6482afca8abc760022dc334a/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		
PUB-077	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Thank you for this opportunity to provide comment on the Initial Project Description for Canagold's New Polaris Gold Project. MiningWatch Canada is a non-profit organization that provides a public interest response to the threats to public health, the environment, and community interests posed by irresponsible mineral policies and practices in Canada and around the world. It provides timely information and support to mining-affected communities and related organizations, and works to improve mining-related policies.	Thank you for taking the time to express your concerns with regard to the New Polaris project. As we continue with the environmental assessment process, we will demonstrate that we can successfully operate a mine in an environmentally responsible manner.		
PUB-078	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	We have identified a number of concerns with the proposed project and with the assessment process as described in the Initial Project Description. 1. Transboundary impacts affecting Alaska and Alaska Native Tribes While the project does not automatically trigger a review under the federal Impact Assessment Act as it falls below the Physical Activities Regulation specification of 5,000 tonnes per day (tpd), its potential transboundary effects, including negative impacts on internationally managed salmon stocks and fisheries, and the interests of Alaska Native Tribes, should provide ample justification for it to be designated for assessment under section 9(1) of the Impact Assessment Act.	We appreciate your comment. As indicated the project does not require a Federal Impact Assessment however Canagold is still carrying out consultation with Alaskan stakeholders to get their feedback and incorporate this into the project design wherever possible.		
PUB-079	Early Engagement	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	2. Need and justification for the project Gold mining is not identified in either Canada's or British Columbia's "critical minerals" plans. The primary benefits of gold mining are to the shareholders of the mining company, while the long term environmental costs and liabilities (for example, storage of toxic mine waste) that are not covered by clean-up bonds are borne by the taxpayers and the Indigenous Nations who are the landowners. Any claimed benefits to the Taku River Tlingit First Nation, or to the local and provincial economies, must be carefully examined and weighed against the greenhouse gas emissions and environmental liabilities the project will produce.	While gold is not designated a critical mineral, its economic and cultural importance has a long and documented history. Its rarity, durability, and aesthetic appeal have made it highly valuable throughout the world. Canagold agrees that all projects must be assessed in terms of net benefits to all Indigenous Nations and stakeholders against the potential for environmental impacts while recognizing that every project must be assessed individually.		

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PUB-080	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	3. Precedents and cumulative effects in the Taku River watershed Canagold is proposing to build a new mine on the site of the existing closed Polaris Taku mine, very close to the existing closed Tulsequah Chief mine. The Tulsequah Chief mine is a toxic waste site that has not been cleaned up after six decades. For the sake of the health of the Taku River, no new mining projects should be considered before the Tulsequah Chief site is cleaned up.	Acid drainage at the Tulsequah Chief Mine has been a long-standing issue but the New Polaris project is very distinct with no significant acid generating rocks. In addition the project will be executed with a strong focus on environmentally responsible mining practices to prevent long term negative impacts, which sadly was not the case decades ago. While Canagold cannot speak on behalf of the Province, we have offered to assist in clean up operations at Tulsequah Chief using the current and future site facilities.		
PUB-081	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	4. Barging operations Canagold is proposing to barge supplies and equipment to the site. Barging operations to the nearby Tulsequah Chief mine in 2008-2014 by its previous owners, Redfern and Chieftain, failed to meet their targets and never accomplished the number of barge runs proposed, and both companies ultimately failed. Canagold needs to describe credible and reliable barging plans to avoid a similar fate. The full range of potential impacts from barging operations must be assessed, including the entire barge route.	Canagold is aware that the full range of impacts along the entire barging route must be assessed. Engagement and planning is ongoing, and Canagold will develop plans and procedures to ensure activities avoid conflicts in passage with river fishing activities, affords protection of wooded accumulation and other potential spawning grounds, limits wake generation, provides coordination with Taku Inlet fishing operations and addresses risks of accidental grounding and/or collisions.		
PUB-082	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	Chemistry/Geochemistry	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	5. ContaminationThe Cyanide Code provides guidance on safe cyanide management, but Canagold needs to describe sitespecific plans and contingency plans, especially if cyanide is to be transported by barge on the Taku River and then by truck from the barge landing, via the haul road which is near sensitive wetlands and the Tulsequah River. Additionally, Canagold's assertions that there will be limited risk from acid rock drainage and/or arsenic contamination need to be thoroughly justified, and contingency plans (adaptive management plans) provided.	Canagold will adhere to all requirements of the Cyanide Code. Stringent safety procedures for transporting and transferring cyanide and other hazardous materials will be put in place which barging companies will be required to follow. Barges will be equipped with appropriate cleanup equipment and procedures to deal with the unlikley event of an unplanned release. During unsettled weather conditions, barging activities may be curtailed or cease altogether to mitigate the risks of release. The conclusion that New Polaris wastes do not present an ARD concern is supported by accredited independent laboratories. These laboratories conducted rigorous tests on New Polaris ore and waste materials, following internationally recognized standards. Ongoing testing reaffirms the 2007 finding that New Polaris wastes are net acid consuming.		
PUB-083	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Ben Kirkpatrick, Haines, Alaska - Please accept these comments regarding the New Polaris Mining proposal. Thank you. Ben Kirkpatrick Haines, Alaska http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/6482bc2734da83002293841c/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		
PUB-084	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Ben Kirkpatrick: June 8, 2023 Please accept these comments regarding the proposed New Polaris Mine project. As an ADF&G Habitat Biologist I was involved with an early review of the Tulsequah Chief Mine project. After several attempts these proposals failed. One, if not the primary, reason is access. The only alternatives are barging up the Taku River or pioneering a new access road. Both are terrible options with significant impacts almost sure to occur whatever the method of access. Alaska fishers and resource agencies were united in opposition to barging up the Taku and I believe this continues to this day. The couple attempts were failures and one resulted in the tugboat almost capsizing. Barging would require snag removal and bottom disturbance, both negatively impacting the incredible fish resources of the Taku River.	Canagold has been assessing the practicalities of barging, including consultation with the previous operators. As the feasibility studies and permitting progress including consultation with other users and stakeholders, plans and procedures to ensure barging has minimal impacts will be developed.		

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PUB-085	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Ben Kirkpatrick: It is time to clean up the Tulsequah Chief Mine and demonstrate that British Columbia can be a good neighbor, before chasing a wild proposal that will only cause even more disturbance to this incredible watershed that is the Taku River. This proposal seems more like a diversionary tactic rather than a well thought out and serious proposal.	While we understand concerns about the Tulsequah Chief Mine cleanup it's important to note that the new proposal is indeed a serious endeavor aimed at responsible development. Efforts to address the Tulsequah Chief cleanup are accelerating and we have offered to assit with this using our current and future facilities at site. By working together, we can strive to balance economic opportunities with environmental responsibility, ensuring the well-being of the region and all those who depend on it.		
PUB-086	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Breanna Walker, Director, Salmon Beyond Borders, Juneau, Alaska - Please refer to linked document: http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/6482bfef34da8300229384c5/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		
PUB-087	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	To: British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office From: Salmon Beyond Borders Re: Comments on Canagold's Initial Project Description for New Polaris Gold Mine Date: June 8, 2023 To Whom it May Concern, Salmon Beyond Borders appreciates the opportunity to submit comments regarding the proposed Initial Project Description for the New Polaris Gold Mine Project ("New Polaris"). Based in Southeast Alaska, Salmon Beyond Borders is focused on protecting and restoring healthy, productive watersheds and resilient ecosystems, and on responsible industrial development. For almost ten years, we have worked closely with communities, fishermen, businesses, scientists, and conservation organizations, alongside Tribes and Indigenous Nations on both sides of the Canada-U.S. border, who are already or will potentially be impacted by mining activity in British Columbia–including and especially along the B.C.-Alaska transboundary Taku, Stikine-Iskut, Unuk, and Nass Rivers.	We thank you for providing input on the IPD for the New Polaris Project.		
PUB-088	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders: Salmon Beyond Borders has serious concerns about Canagold's proposed New Polaris Gold Mine. New Polaris is located along the west bank of the Tulsequah River in the transboundary Taku River watershed, just 10 miles upstream from the U.S.-Canada border, and almost within sight of the long-polluting and abandoned Tulsequah Chief mine on the east bank of the Tulsequah River. We are particularly troubled by Canagold's plans to make 150-170 yearly barge trips across the U.S.-Canada border carrying fuel and cyanide on the Taku and Tulsequah Rivers to and from the mine site, and to anchor a "Transfer Barge Facility" in the middle of Taku Inlet, on the Alaska side of the border. Salmon Beyond Borders urges the Province of British Columbia to deny Canagold's proposal to reopen this gold mine, especially in light of the nearby Tulsequah Chief mine continuing to discharge toxic sludge into the Taku watershed–as it has, unabated, for more than 65 years.	Canagold is conducting studies aimed at minimizing material transport requirements and thereby reducing any potential environmental impacts from this. Any transport that is required will adhere to the highest safety protocols. Our goal is to ensure the protection of both the natural environment and the communities in the vicinity of the proposed mine.		

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PUB-089	Early Engagement	Marine Water and Sediment Quality	Marine Water and Sediment Quality	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders: The mighty Taku is the largest producer of wild salmon in northwest British Columbia and Southeast Alaska–and the Taku salmon runs are shared by Indigenous Nations, several communities, two countries, and a province and state on both sides of the international boundary. The Taku wild salmon know no borders. New Polaris is located only a few miles upstream of Flannigan Slough, a vast wetland near the confluence of the Tulsequah and Taku Rivers that is one of the most productive wild salmon spawning and rearing habitats on the West Coast of North America. Thus, a barging mishap or accident with toxic chemicals could wipe out this international treasure.	Canagold recognizes the ecological and cultural significance of the Taku River and its salmon runs. We are committed to implementing stringent safety measures and protocols to prevent any potential mishaps or accidents during the transportation and mine operations processes.		
PUB-090	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders:From 2007-2011, Redfern Resources and Chieftain Metals were only able to successfully transitthe shallow, dynamic Taku and Tulsequah Rivers via barge a few dozen times each year whenthese two companies recently went bankrupt trying unsuccessfully to reopen the TulsequahChief mine. The barging attempts of these companies caused much controversy in downstreamAlaska, as docks and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game fish wheel sustained damageafter being struck by barges, and the activities of river users in Taku Inlet and on the Taku Riverwere interrupted by barging traffic. There were numerous reports of tugs and barges groundingin wild salmon habitat, and a Redfern Resources tug towing a barge almost capsized on theTaku in July 2008. Former Chieftain Metals COO Ketih Boyle testified to the Taku River TaskForce, a citizen's group convened by Alaska State legislators in 2011, that Chieftain Metalsultimately determined that barging on the Taku is impractical and that investors were notsupportive of barging.	Canagold is aware of the experiences of previous companies and we have been carefully studying the practicalities of barging. All barging activities will be carried out to minimise impact to other users and we will consult with other river users to minimise disturbances.We are committed to conducting thorough assessments and studies to evaluate the practicality and feasibility of barging operations for the New Polaris project. Our goal is to learn from past experiences and ensure that any barge operations are conducted safely, responsibly, and without causing harm to the environment or interrupting the activities of river users in the region.		
PUB-091	Early Engagement	Air Quality	Air Quality	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders: Moreover, we have concerns about arsenic, antimony, and cyanide water pollution resulting from Canagold's plans to employ bio-oxidation and cyanide leaching processes at the New Polaris Gold Mine. Canagold states that the company will use flotation of the ore to produce a concentrate (60% to filtered tailings, 40% to cemented backfill), and then use bio-oxidation to eliminate sulfide minerals from the concentrate. Canagold then plans to neutralize the acid produced by the bio-oxidation process with lime. According to experts with whom we've consulted, because arsenic and antimony are present in the ore, the bio-oxidation process will likely put these metalloids into solution.	The presence of arsenic and antimony in the ore is an important consideration. During the processing of the ore some of these elements will go into solution but are then precipitated during the neutralisation process. All mine affected waters will managed or treated to comply with regulatory limits prior to being released to the receiving environment.		
PUB-092	Early Engagement	Chemistry/Geochemistry	Chemistry/Geochemistry	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders: Canagold states the company will use cyanide leaching to produce gold doré bars. Once the gold is removed, the waste byproduct will contain elevated levels of cyanide, arsenic, and antimony (and perhaps additional toxins). It is not clear from Canagold's Initial Project where and how this toxic waste will be disposed of. Salmon Beyond Borders is not comfortable with Canagold's statements that pollution from cyanide, as well as arsenic and antimony in solution, will not be a problem, especially as Whitewater Creek runs right through the New Polaris Gold Mine site before entering the Tulsequah River approximately 1 km downstream of the mine. We ask for Canagold to clarify and elaborate on how the company will prevent cyanide, arsenic, and antimony from polluting water bodies at and near the mine site.	A more detailed description of the project, the metallurgical process and the various waste streams will form part of the Detailed Project Description and will be evaluated further as part of the environmental assessment process. As part of the evaluations, spill containment will be designed and constructed to prevent any material from entering Whitewater Creek and the receiving environment.		

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PUB-093	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders: Additionally, Salmon Beyond Borders, Tribes, elected leaders at every level of government, businesses, sport and commercial fishing groups, conservation organizations, and thousands of individual citizens on the Alaska side of the international boundary have called repeatedly for the involvement of the U.S. and Canadian federal governments and the International Joint Commission under the Boundary Waters Treaty in order to ensure the evaluation of potential industrial development along shared rivers meaningfully involves all jurisdictions. Despite this outcry, neither B.C. nor Canada has yet agreed to an international forum in which all jurisdictions in this transboundary region develop binding watershed protections for these iconic transboundary rivers. This current situation is unacceptable.	We understand the desire for meaningful cross-border collaboration in the evaluation of potential industrial development along rivers in the transboundary region. Canagold is committed to engagng in meaningful dialogue with all Indigenous Nations and stakeholders, regardless of their location on either side of the border.		
PUB-094	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders: Salmon Beyond Borders fully supports the more than fifteen resolutions recently passed by Southeast Alaska Tribes and municipalities calling on President Biden to secure, with Prime Minister Trudeau, two key provisions along the B.C.-Alaska transboundary Taku, Stikine-Iskut, and Unuk-Nass Rivers: (1) an immediate, temporary pause on permits for new British Columbia mines until binding watershed protections developed by communities and Indigenous and federal governments are in place; (2) a permanent ban on earthen mine waste (“tailings”) dams.	While we are subject to the regulatory framework of British Columbia, we understand the broader regional and international context in which our project operates. CanaGold is committed to a responsible approach to project development, including addressing environmental and community concerns on both sides of the border. Regarding Item 2, Canagold is not planning on constructing an earthen mine dam, the project will have a dry stack storage system.		
PUB-095	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders: This provincial Environmental Assessment Process for the New Polaris Gold Mine is in direct conflict with these current requests from Alaska Tribes and municipalities, and with requests that they, and decision-makers at every level of government in the U.S., as well as tens of thousands of U.S. and Canadian citizens, have made for almost ten years. The B.C. EA process is not an international forum through which Tribes and communities downstream have a meaningful say or give free, prior, and informed consent to B.C. development along transboundary rivers. Of course, Salmon Beyond Borders supports any and all frameworks and agreements between the Province of B.C. and the Taku River Tlingit First Nation. Yet, without the involvement and consent of Indigenous nations and communities downstream in Alaska, the provincial Environmental Assessment process remains a wholly inefficient means through which to evaluate a potential mine in a transboundary watershed that affects multiple jurisdictions	While the requested international agreements and frameworks are currently under development, it's important to note that Canagold is actively participating in transboundary engagement efforts. We are fully committed to engaging with Indigenous Nations and affected stakeholders, regardless of their location on either side of the border.		
PUB-096	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders: Salmon Beyond Borders does not support the proposed New Polaris Gold Mine moving forward in this permitting process until there is an international forum in place that is aligned with long-standing requests from Alaska Tribes and communities. This forum will be led by Indigenous nations and communities on both sides of the political border to develop and implement binding, enforceable watershed protections.	Indefinitely preventing all Canadian development in the transboundary region while awaiting the resolution of complex international matters is not actually necessary or even logical when all it requires is for meaningful consultation to take place. Canagold is fully committed to engaging in such meaningful consultation.		

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PUB-097	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	09-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Salmon Beyond Borders:Finally, we request that Salmon Beyond Borders be invited to participate on the CommunityAdvisory Committee for the New Polaris Gold Mine. Salmon Beyond Borders also requests thatrepresentatives from the B.C. EAO and Canagold co-host in-person public meetings about theNew Polaris Gold Mine in Juneau, Alaska, in the near future.Thank you for considering our comments on the New Polaris Gold Mine and Alaskans' specificconcerns and calls for an inclusive, robust way to steward the globally significant transboundaryTaku, Stikine-Iskut, Unuk, and Nass watersheds.	We appreciate Salmon Beyond Borders' request for active involvement in the consultation process and their interest in participating in the Community Advisory Committee for the New Polaris Gold Mine. RESPONSE??? WE NEED TO CONSULT WITH EAO ON THIS.Regarding the request for public meetings in Juneau, Alaska, Canagold is planning opportunities for such engagement in the near future. We believe that public input and discussion are valuable components of responsible project development, and we are committed to ensuring that the concerns and interests of Alaskans and all affected parties are considered in our planning and decision-making processes.		
PUB-098	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Breanna Walker, Director, Salmon Beyond Borders, Juneau, Alaska - Salmon Beyond Borders To Whom It May Concern, We, the below-signed, have serious concerns about the proposed New Polaris Gold Mine initial project description submitted to the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office by Canagold Resources Ltd. We do not support the New Polaris Gold Mine moving forward in the provincial permitting process while Alaskans and Tribal governments downstream still have no decision-making power in the future of our shared wild salmon rivers. We remain sitting ducks downstream while B.C.'s polluting gold mines continue to be ticking time bombs upstream. The proposed New Polaris Gold Mine threatens one of the most productive wild salmon spawning and rearing habitats on the West Coast of North America. Downstream in Alaska, we rely on the Taku wild salmon to support our commercial fishing and tourism industries, as well as our way of life.	We understand the deep concern for the protection of the wild salmon rivers and the critical role they play in the livelihoods and way of life for Alaskans downstream. We share a commitment to preservation and responsible development in these ecosystems and are actively engaged in meaningful dialogue to address concerns and consider the interests of all stakeholders, including those downstream in Alaska.		
PUB-099	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Breanna Walker, Director, Salmon Beyond Borders, Juneau, Alaska - Salmon Beyond Borders To us downstream, Canagold's plans to make 150-170 yearly barge trips across the U.S.-Canada border carrying fuel and cyanide on the Taku and Tulsequah Rivers between the mine site and a â€œTransfer Barge Facilityâ€• anchored in the middle of Taku Inlet, on the Alaska side of the border, is particularly alarming and unacceptable.	Our commitment to safety and environmental protection remains paramount and we are actively exploring ways to minimize the frequency and impact of such transportation. We will ensure that any transportation of materials that does take place adheres to the highest safety standards and best practices. Comprehensive safety measures and protocols will be implemented to mitigate risks and prevent any incidents that could potentially impact the surrounding environment.		
PUB-100	Early Engagement	Marine Water and Sediment Quality	Marine Water and Sediment Quality	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Breanna Walker, Director, Salmon Beyond Borders, Juneau, Alaska - Salmon Beyond Borders We are also deeply frustrated that the Province of British Columbia is entertaining Canagold's proposal to reopen this gold mine while the nearby Tulsequah Chief mine continues to discharge toxic acid-mine drainage into the Taku watershedâ€“as it has, unabated, for more than 65 years. This B.C. Environmental Assessment Process for the New Polaris Gold Mine seemingly ignores over a decade of requests that Alaska Tribes and decision-makers at every level of government in the U.S., as well as tens of thousands of U.S. and Canadian citizens, have made, calling for protective action for shared salmon rivers between the U.S. and Canada under the Boundary Waters Treaty. Notably, the process is also in direct conflict with the current requests from Alaska Tribes and municipalities for an immediate, temporary pause on new B.C. mine permits in the Taku, Stikine, and Unuk Rivers until binding, enforceable international watershed protections developed by communities and Indigenous and federals governments are in place. Given all of the above concerns and requests, we, the below-signed, do	We dont believe that indefinitely preventing all Canadian development in the transboundary region while awaiting the resolution of complex international matters is actually necessary or even logical when all it requires is for meaningful consultation to take place. Canagold is fully committed to engaging in such meaningful consultation.		

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						not support the proposed New Polaris Gold Mine moving forward in this permitting process. Thank you for considering our comments and requests. Sincerely, [200 signatories, personal information redacted]			
PUB-101	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Chris Zimmer, Rivers without Borders, Juneau, Alaska - Please see attached comments from Rivers Without Borders regarding the New Polaris Gold Mine. http://eagle-prod.apps.silver.devops.gov.bc.ca/api/document/6487429fd121e400226574c9/fetch	*The link associated with this public comment represents the full views of the commenter. To facilitate readibility and and management of the comments, they have been broken into topics and sections, and responses are provided below.*		
PUB-102	Early Engagement	Editorial	Editorial	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: Dear EAO reviewers: Thank you for this opportunity to provide public comment on CanaGold's Initial Project Description (IPD) and Engagement Plan. We are also basing these comments on the Preliminary Economic Assessment for New Polaris, which according to CanaGold has specifically informed the IPD. Rivers Without Borders (RWB) has been working for over 20 years to maintain the health and productivity of the transboundary salmon rivers that begin in northwest British Columbia (B.C.) and flow through Southeast Alaska to the sea. We work with Indigenous Nations, Tribes, commercial fishermen, scientists, community leaders, businesses, conservation advocates, legal and technical experts, media, universities, and others to keep the transboundary region wild and thriving. The transboundary Taku River is a vital resource for Alaska and B.C. It has profound cultural significance to Indigenous people on both sides of the border. It is one of the most productive salmon rivers on the west coast of North America, and usually Southeast Alaska's largest overall salmon producer. The watershed is widely recognized in scientific circles as an ecologically rich bio-refugia of growing importance in a time of climate change and dwindling biodiversity. Given the negative effects of climate change and changing ocean conditions on salmon, we must do everything possible to maintain the health and productivity of freshwater habitats like the Taku.	We appreciate your comments and your ongoing involvement in the protection and preservation of the Taku River ecosystem. CanaGold remains committed to responsible and transparent project development, and we look forward to continuing to work collaboratively with all relevant parties to achieve our shared goals of environmental stewardship and sustainable resource management in the Taku River watershed.		
PUB-103	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders:I. Tulsequah Chief CleanupWe are concerned that B.C. is considering a new mine just downstream and across the river from theabandoned and polluting Tulsequah Chief mine when this mine has not yet been cleaned up and there is no clear schedule or funding plan to do so. It seems that mining development is yet again taking priority over environmental responsibilities. Many people in Alaska think B.C. is dragging its heels on cleanup. RWB believes it is incumbent on B.C. to fully resolve the Tulsequah Chief issue by closing and cleaning up the site and permanently ending its pollution before moving forward toward the permitting of any other Taku mining venture. If B.C. wants to build trust in its mining operations, cleaning up Tulsequah Chief before considering any new mining in the Lower Taku is necessary.	CanaGold understands the concerns regarding the Tulsequah Chief mine and the need for responsible mine site closure and cleanup. It is important for building trust in mining operations to address past bad practices and clean up legacy issues. While we do not have any control over the Tulsequah Chief mine, we share the concern for the environmental and have offered our assistance with cleanup and reclamation efforts.The New Polaris project is a distinct and separate mining venture from the Tulsequah Chief mine. CanaGold is committed to conducting mining with a strong emphasis on environmental responsibility and compliance with all regulations. Our plans prioritize modern and mining practices, including comprehensive reclamation and closure planning.		

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PUB-104	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: II. Feasibility of River Barging The track record of previous barging operations and the nature of the Taku River's morphology raise significant questions as to the feasibility of CanaGold's barging proposal. The lower Taku River is a very dynamic, shallow, fast, braided river loaded with large woody debris and ever-changing gravel bars. It is not comparable to the Yukon or Mississippi rivers where barging is common. • Previous barging operations by owners of Tulsequah Chief, Redfern and Chieftain, in 2008- 2014 were unsuccessful and never accomplished the number of barge runs proposed. This, in part, led to the bankruptcy of both companies. In May 2008 Redfern announced plans for 200 conventional barge loads pulled by shallow draft tugs. Redfern was only able to do about 30 barge runs due to river conditions. In June 2011, Chieftain was able to do only eight of twelve planned barge runs due to low water, during what is usually the best barging time. The company also planned eight trips that fall but couldn't do any of them due to low water, resulting in a loss of $750,000. Given this track record, how can CanaGold justify its plan for 150-170 annual barge runs? CanaGold has provided no evidence whatsoever that would demonstrate that this level of barging is feasible. What evidence is there that shows that this amount of barging will work? How does CanaGold propose to barge differently than previous operations that have failed? What if CanaGold's barging plans aren't attainable; what is the contingency plan?	CanaGold recognizes the challenging historical track record of previous barging operations in the Taku River and the unique nature of the river's morphology. We appreciate the concerns raised and understand the importance of providing evidence to demonstrate the feasibility of our proposed barging plan for the New Polaris project. Canagold is currently undertaking comprehensive feasibility studies that takes into account the specific conditions and challenges of the Taku River. We are aware of the challenges faced by previous operators and are using this information to change and improve future operations. Our goal is to develop a transportation plan tailored to the New Polaris project's needs while addressing lessons learned from past experiences. As the company gathers more information with regard to these options we will optimize and refine the amount of barge traffic. We look forward to providing additional information and discussing in more detail the operational changes.		
PUB-105	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: A 2011 Chieftain report concluded: "The assessment concluded that none of the barging options assessed were practical for the project, seasonally or year-round, due to low flow levels on the river which are insufficient to sustain operational requirements." Chieftain's own Feasibility Study from December 2012 raises significant problems with barging: • "Regarding the 2013 (and to a lesser extent, 2014) barging campaign, there is a risk the river levels will not support a four to six week campaign." • • "The Tulsequah River is not easily navigated due to high and variable flows, debris hazards, and shallow areas would require more or less continuous dredging during the shipping season to maintain an open channel. The period available to conventional barging varies from year to year, ranging from less than three months to as long as six months. The barging season is short, from May to September at best, and depending on river levels often much shorter. Chieftain's January 2012 briefing paper stated, "Based on data on water flows and operational/logistical requirements, several significant challenges have been identified for downstream barging. From June to September 2011, for example, only 59 days from these combined months were possible for barging due to low water levels." According to Chieftain's December 12, 2012 Feasibility Study, "The project schedule is extremely sensitive to the timing of project funding due to the short annual barging season in May/June." Chieftain's January 2012 briefing paper summarized the results of its Downstream Access Practicability Assessment Report, which "concluded that none of the barging options were practical due to low flow levels on the river...Additionally, the economic and financial implications put the project at risk of being unable to proceed." Has CanaGold or EAO reviewed Chieftain's barging reports? If not, why not? If so, do EAO and/or CanaGold have information that would contradict Chieftain's conclusions?	CanaGold is aware of Chieftain Metals' historical challenges and reports regarding the feasibility of barging operations for the Tulsequah Chief mine. We take these concerns seriously and have reviewed Chieftain's reports to gain an understanding of, and learn from the challenges they faced. However it is important to realise that they were planning to barge almost 10 times more each year than the New Polaris project, which indeed would have faced considerable difficulties. Our goal is to develop a comprehensive and environmentally responsible transportation plan that addresses the unique challenges of the Taku River while ensuring the safe and efficient transport of materials for the New Polaris project. We will utilize historic information and will work closely with regulatory authorities and stakeholders to address any concerns and provide evidence-based assessments that support the feasibility of our project plans.		

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PUB-106	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: The IPD states on page 6-33, "Barging would occur annually between May and September when the water levels in the Taku River are sufficient to allow barge traffic." What water levels would be sufficient? How many days in the season will permit barging? Has CanaGold reviewed historical river flow data? Can CanaGold prove that Taku River flows are adequate for its extensive barging program? What is the draft of the tugs and barges CanaGold will use? • In 2011 Juneau legislators formed the Taku River Task Force to look into concerns about river barging. Chieftain COO Keith Boyle emphasized in his testimony that Chieftain had determined river barging is impracticable and investors were not supportive of barging. Has CanaGold or EAO reviewed the Task Force's final report? • The history of the Tulsequah Chief mine raises the question of a similar situation happening with New Polaris. Two companies have gone bankrupt trying to re-develop Tulsequah Chief, in part due to unsuccessful barging operations. Bonding was inadequate to pay for the cleanup. How will B.C. and CanaGold guarantee that a similar situation won't happen at New Polaris?	Canagold is currently performing feasibility studies and is reviewing the transportion needs. Reviewing the Chieftain reports on their barging experience is part of this process but it is important to realise that they were planning to move approximately 8-10 times more tonnage than is planned by New Polaris, and we agree that this would have been very difficult in practice. During the ongoing permitting and consultation process we will be providing additional information. As part of the Environmental Assessment process Canagold will develop a Closure and Reclamation Plan which will include costs for approval by the BC Government. Based on this plan the BC government will determine that amount of bonding to be put in place by the company to cover these activities.		
PUB-107	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders:III. Fish Habitat Concerns Regarding River Barging• In 2007 and 2008 there were numerous reports of barge and tug groundings (none of whichwere reported to the U.S. Coast Guard as required by law).Barge and tug aground (August 2008)These are eyewitness reports from 2007:Two tugs were witnessed pulling the barge from Jaw Pt. and across the flats to Barrel Pt whichis just below Hole in the Wall glacier. The tough part was crossing over from Barrel Pt. and itlooks like they plowed or dug a channel with the tugs.The shallow water barge we observed going up the river ran aground and the vessel had tocarve a channel deep enough to allow it continue up stream. They repeated this action until achannel was formed that allowed passage. The Captain explained how they "probe the depthwith the hull of the ship and actually plow a channel using the thrust of the prop" which allowsthem to make a channel.	Thank you for providing this information and bringing these conerns to our attention. Prevention of environmental impacts on the Taku River due to barging and mining activity will be a priority in conducting these activities with appropriate practices put in place to prevent incidents like these. More information and discussion about this will occur during the EA process.		
PUB-108	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: On 9/22/07 the tug operators were pulling/pushing snags out of the main Taku on the farthest river left channel (facing downstream) next to Cranberry Island. They would plow the tug into the snags and crank the throttle to dislodge them. They also used chains at times to hold onto the snags while they used the tug to spin or twist the logs. On the tug's way downriver another person saw the tug go aground over by Hole in the Wall glacier. He ground his prop for over an hour digging his way out. How will B.C. and CanaGold ensure that there will be no habitat damage from barging, such as removing snags or plowing through the river bottom, both of which have happened previously? What is the plan to deal with obstacles such as shallow water and woody debris? • Chieftain's December 2012 Technical Report concluded: "Hydrographic assessments determined that the Taku River broadens to extremely shallow water in its lower reach before the Taku Glacier. Channel locations within this area vary and would require more or less continuous dredging during the shipping season to maintain an open channel." CanaGold's IPD states on page 6-34, "Frequent surveys of the river will be conducted during barging operations to ensure the barging route is free of any debris or silt buildup which could interfere with the safe passage of the barge."	CanaGold is committed to conducting its barging operations in a manner that minimizes impacts on the Taku River's habitat. We acknowledge the need to monitor and maintain the navigability of the river carefully. CanaGold will conduct regular surveys during the barging operations to ensure that the river channel remains free of any debris or silt buildup that could impede safe passage. Barge operators will receive training and guidance to avoid snags and woody debris during transportation. Whenever possible, we will select routes and methods that minimize the risk of encountering such obstacles. With regard to dredging, Canagold is seeking to avoid performing these operations by utililizing higher water levels and alternative areas of the river to navigate. Our goal is to safeguard the river's ecosystem while facilitating safe and efficient transportation for our project.		

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PUB-109	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: What is the plan if the surveys find shallow areas or large woody debris in the way of the barge? Is CanaGold considering dredging in the Taku River or removal of large woody debris? Does CanaGold understand that such activities are destructive to salmon habitat and would trigger several permitting requirements, as well as increasing Alaskan concern and opposition?	As mentioned above, Canagold is seeking to avoid performing dredging operations by utilizing higher water levels and alternative areas of the river to navigate. Our goal is to safeguard the river's ecoystem while facliitating safe and efficient transportation for the project.		
PUB-110	Early Engagement	Air Quality	Air Quality	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: • The mine and haul road to the barge landing are in close proximity to Flannigan Slough, a very productive and sensitive wetlands complex that provides vital salmon and wildlife habitat, and Whitewater Creek, which contains valuable salmon spawning habitat. What are the specific plans to avoid and clean up spills of fuel or cyanide or any contaminated discharges from the mine that could impact this habitat?	CanaGold is committed to protecting sensitive habitats such as Flannigan Slough and Whitewater Creek. Our management plans will include stringent prevention measures, comprehensive spill response procedures, and a strong commitment to monitoring, reporting, and remediation. Our goal is to minimize the risk of spills and, in the unlikely event of an incident, to provide rapid response and effectively protect the environment and critical salmon habitat. Prior to construction site specific Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP) will be developed for areas such as the barge landing and tote road.		
PUB-111	Early Engagement	Spills/Spill Response	Spills/Spill Response	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: The hazardous conditions at the Taku Narrows are difficult to navigate and resulted in the near-capsizing of a tug in July 2008. This raises the issue of spills of toxic materials. How would a spill of diesel fuel or cyanide from a barge or tug be cleaned up in the Taku River? (5) • Will the “study of transportation by barge and air and access options” described on page 6-39 of the IPD be available for public review?	CanaGold is committed to implementing robust spill response plans and ensuring that the public has access to relevant information about transportation options. Our goal is to operate responsibly, mitigate risks, and address any potential issues proactively to safeguard the Taku River and its surrounding ecosystem. Canagold's first priority with regard to transporation of hazardous materials will be to set up protocols for spill avoidance. In the event of a spill of diesel fuel or cyanide, our top priority will shift to rapid response and effectively mitigate any potential environmental impacts. CanaGold will have comprehensive spill response plans in place, including the deployment of containment booms and absorbents to contain and recover spilled materials. We will work closely with regulatory authorities, environmental agencies, and experienced spill response teams to ensure that any spill is managed and cleaned up promptly and in accordance with established protocols and regulations. Canagold will provide information on updated assessment of transport options at the conclusion of its feasibility studies that will be completed during the second quarter of 2024.		

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PUB-112	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders:IV. Interference with Existing River Users• How will CanaGold and B.C. guarantee that interferences with Lower Taku River users will beavoided? The following have occurred with previous barging attempts: --Interference with commercial gillnetters; --Interference with floatplanes landing at Taku Lodge; --A barge hit and damaged the ADF&G fish wheel at Canyon Island; --Wake damage to private docks; and --Interference with subsistence fishing.• CanaGold proposes to anchor a vessel in Taku Inlet where materials will be transferred fromocean vessel to river barge. This barge must be located in a place where it won't interfere withthe gillnet fleet. Also, with numerous vessels proceeding to and from the transfer vessel, howwill CanaGold ensure that vessel traffic does not interfere with fishermen, does not force themto stop fishing or remove their nets from the water?	CanaGold is committed to addressing the concerns raised regarding interference with existing river users during the New Polaris project. We understand the importance of effective communication, coordination, and adherence to protocols developed to ensure that our operations coexist harmoniously with other river users. The anchoring of a vessel in Taku Inlet for material transfer is an important aspect of our operations. We are fully aware of the need to select an anchorage location that does not interfere with the gillnet fleet's activities and will consult with the relevant authorities and the gillnet fleet to ensure that the chosen anchorage location is both safe and acceptable for all parties involved. We will coordinate with river users to establish safe transit routes and times to minimize conflicts. Additionally, we will use modern navigational technology and safety measures for vessel traffic so that it is well-regulated and minimizes any disruption to fishing activities.Canagold plans to engage with users of the Taku River system including an open house in-person meeting in Juneau in the last quarter of 2023. At this forum, attendees will have further opportunity to express their concerns and hear Canagold's plans for the project.		
PUB-113	Early Engagement	Marine Water and Sediment Quality	Marine Water and Sediment Quality	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: V. Water Quality and Habitat Concerns from Barging and Mine Operations • We would like to see specific data and studies that would validate CanaGold's conclusion that acid mine drainage potential is minimal, that the arsenic in the tailings can be contained, and that there will be no discharge of contaminated water into the river. • Waste rock, tailings and effluent from bioleaching operations have not been adequately characterized. Tailings as well as the mine itself show potential for acid generation and leaching of arsenic, antimony, copper, lead, zinc and iron. Arsenopyrite is the primary ore mineral and its occurrence at other mine sites has shown it can result in significant negative impacts to water quality. The use of cyanide presents issues with respect to its transportation to the site, containment at the site, efficiency of cyanide destruction methods and other factors given its toxicity. The potential for water quality impacts from these chemicals and metals needs to be much more extensively analyzed. • It is probable the mine will result in post-reclamation discharges that will require long-term operations and maintenance to address potential impacts to water quality. Is CanaGold considering long term water treatment? How will discharges from the tailings facility be treated post closure?	Canagold is committed to conducting comprehensive studies and assessments to address the concerns raised regarding water quality and habitat impacts associated with the New Polaris project. We will work diligently to provide specific data and scientific evidence to validate our environmental claims. Our goal is to develop the project in a manner that prioritizes environmental responsibility and safeguards the surrounding ecosystem and water resources. We will also remain transparent and collaborate closely with regulatory authorities and stakeholders to ensure the highest standards of environmental protection are met throughout the project's lifecycle. Water quality and potential impacts to the receiving environment are a key component of the environmental assessment. The baseline information being collected and analysed and will be included in a baseline study report along with waste rock and tailings characterization and metal leaching/acid rock drainagee (ML/ARD) potentials. It will also include any cyanidation processes, their impacts and mitigations as necessary. Water quality prediction modeling will be conducted to predict effluent quality during operation and into closure and post-closure. Based on this information, water management and treatment options will be designed to maintain long term water quality.		

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PUB-114	Early Engagement	Barging	Barging	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: VI. Expand Scope of Analysis to Include Barge Route and Operations • Given that barging is a major component of the New Polaris project, the scope of the EAO's analysis and the formal definition of the "Project" should be expanded to include the entire barge route. • Although New Polaris is not large enough to trigger a Canadian federal Impact Assessment, the project, including the barging operations, should trigger such an Assessment due to the possible (6) transboundary effects, including negative impacts on internationally managed salmon stocks and U.S./Alaska fisheries, and the interests of Alaska Native Tribes.	We are committed to work collaboratively with all stakeholders, including Alaska Native Tribes, to ensure a thorough analysis and to address concerns effectively. To ensure a complete assessment, we will work closely with the relevant authorities, regulatory bodies, and stakeholders to include the barge route in our analysis. While the New Polaris project may not meet the threshold for a Canadian federal Impact Assessment we will work closely with regulatory authorities and stake holders to ensure potential transboundary impacts and any other relevant criteria are considered.		
PUB-115	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: VII. Community Engagement CanaGold proposes extensive consultation with the Taku River Tlingit First Nation, which is laudable and necessary. However, there is little specific information as to how CanaGold will engage with interests on the Alaska side such as: • Taku commercial, sport and subsistence fishermen; • Taku property owners; • Douglas Indian Association; • Southeast Alaska Indigenous Transboundary Commission; • Juneau's elected local and state representatives; • NGO's; and • Others who could be affected by the barging and mining operations. Given the importance of the Taku to Alaska, the widespread interest in the river's future and the extensive controversy caused by previous barging operations and plans from 2008-2014, we urge EAO and CanaGold to host informational sessions in Juneau where questions and concerns can be discussed.	Canagold is fully committed to engaging with all relevant stakeholders in Alaska and providing the necessary information and forums for open, meaningful dialogue. We understand the significance of the Taku River to the region and are dedicated to addressing concerns and fostering a collaborative and meaningful relationship with the communities and interests that may be affected by our barging and mining operations. Canagold has engaged with the TRT for a number of years and will continue to do so throughout the life of the project and beyond. The company is also engaging with Alaskan Tribes and stakeholders as part of the environemntal assessment process. The company plans to hold an in-person, open house type session in Juneau during the last quarter of 2023.		
PUB-116	Early Engagement	Consultation and engagement	Consultation and engagement	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders:We also urge that in addition to formal engagement with Alaska Native Tribes EAO should establishone or more Community Advisory Committees. Rivers Without Borders has been active in the Takusince 2000. We have extensive contacts with the various interest groups and stakeholders in Alaskaand would be happy to help coordinate the establishment and work of such Committees. We wouldalso ask that EAO and CanaGold consider Rivers Without Borders a stakeholder and include us asmuch as possible in notices, community and stakeholder meeting, open houses, workshops andtechnical meetings.We urge CanaGold to review the history of Juneau's concerns with barging. CanaGold's PEA andIPD fail to address the significant controversies and opposition in Alaska to previous Taku Riverbarging activities. The PEA concludes without any supporting evidence, "It is also not unreasonablethat the Project will enjoy community support with the inclusion of acceptable Management plans and commitmentsfrom the Proponent." This statement shows a fundamental misunderstanding of how the Tulsequah Chief and the New Polaris project are viewed in Alaska	Canagold acknowledges the concerns raised regarding the history of Juneau's concerns with barging activities on the Taku River. We understand the importance of not making assumptions about community support and are committed to engaging in a meaningful dialogue with Alaskan communities, Indigenous Nations and stakeholders to address their concerns and expectations comprehensively.We realize the importance of learning from past experiences and addressing concerns in a meaningul fashion to build trust and foster collaboration with Alaskan communities. We are committed to engaging in open dialogue, and incorporating community feedback to ensure responsible and sustainable development.		

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PUB-117	Early Engagement	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	Salmon/Salmon Habitat	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: XIII. Fish Values in Tulsequah River Page 8-60 of the IPD states, "The Taku and Tulsequah rivers are essential for providing corridors to smaller river networks that containing important spawning and rearing habitat for fish, especially salmonids." This seems to ignore the spawning habitat and evidence of salmon spawning in the mainstem of the Tulsequah River. Page 16 of this report states that chum salmon spawn in the lower Tulsequah River. This report by the Taku Fish Sustainability Working Group, on page 38, confirms that "Sockeye, chum and coho spawning are documented in the Tulsequah watershed and adjacent Flannigan Slough." CanaGold should conduct studies to recognize and quantify the extent of spawning in the Tulsequah River.	The concern raised about the fish values in the Tulsequah River with regard to its intractions with the project will be assessed as part of the upcoming environmental assessment process.		
PUB-118	Early Engagement	Environmental Assessment Process	Environmental Assessment Process	08-Jun-23	Intial Project Description	Rivers Without Borders: IX. Request for Extension We request that EAO extend this comment period for at least 30 days for the following reasons: --there is long standing and widespread interest in Alaska and in Southeast Alaska as a whole in protecting the health and productivity of the Taku River watershed; --B.C. and CanaGold have not yet conducted adequate outreach to Alaska Tribes, stakeholders and other interests; and --it is now is fishing season in Southeast Alaska and fishermen and fishing businesses are very busy and should have additional time to review the New Polaris proposal.	We appreciate your concerns and understand the importance of providing ample time for all interested parties to review and comment on the project proposal. As this is the very beginning of our environmental assessment process, we are performing feasibility and environmental baseline studies in relation to the project. Over the foreseeable future Canagold will be engaging with Alaskan Tribes, communities and other stakeholders with regard to the New Polaris Project. We can assure you that the IPD is not the only opportunity to provide feedback in the process.		