



Engagement Plan

Lawyers-Ranch Project

December 17, 2025

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Revision Description
0	November 3, 2025	Issued for regulatory review
1	December 9, 2025	Re-issued regulatory submission to address EAO and IAAC comments.
2	December 17, 2025	Re-issued for updates

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Statement of Limitations

This document has been prepared by One-Eighty Consulting Group Inc. (One-Eighty) and reviewed and finalized by Chu Cho Environmental LLP (CCE) and SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd. (SLR) as the Environmental Assessment (EA) Technical Team, in accordance with the scope of work and all other terms and conditions of the agreement between such parties. The EA Technical Team acknowledges and agrees that its client, Thesis Gold Inc. (Thesis), may provide this report to government agencies, interest holders, and/or Indigenous Nations as part of project planning or regulatory approval processes. Copying or distribution of this report, in whole or in part, for any other purpose other than as aforementioned is not permitted without the prior written consent of the EA Technical Team and Thesis.

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List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AIR	Application Information Requirements
BAT	Best Available Technology
BC	British Columbia
DIA	Department of Indian Affairs
DPD	Detailed Project Description
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Environmental Assessment Certificate
EAO	Environmental Assessment Office
EP	Engagement Plan
EPIC	Environmental Assessment Office Project Information Centre
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
IPD	Initial Project Description
OP	open pit
Project	gold-silver mining project in the Toodoggone mining region of British Columbia, named the Lawyers-Ranch Project
Province	Province of British Columbia
Reserve	Indian Reserve
SLR	SLR Consulting (Canada) Limited
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TCG	Tahltan Central Government
Thesis	Thesis Gold Inc.
THREAT	Tahltan Heritage, Resources and Environmental Assessment Team
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility

Symbols & Units of Measurement

Symbol/Unit of Measurement	Definition
ha	hectare
km	kilometre

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Appendices

Appendix A. EAO Table of Concordance

1.0 Introduction

Thesis Gold Inc. (Thesis) is proposing to construct and operate a gold-silver mining project in the Toadoggone mining region of British Columbia, named the Lawyers-Ranch Project (The Project), which is located approximately 450 kilometres (km) north-northwest of the City of Prince George and 275 km north of the Town of Smithers and is situated on Crown land in British Columbia (BC), administered by the Province of British Columbia (Province) (Figure 1-1). The Project partially overlaps with the traditional territories of Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation.

The Project area was previously disturbed by the Cheni Mine, a past-producing mine operated by Cheni Gold Mines Inc. Thesis intends to leverage existing infrastructure from the former Cheni Mine to minimize the amount of new disturbance created by the Project. Existing infrastructure from the former Cheni Mine includes roads and trails, underground mining areas, and the nearby Sturdee Airstrip. Several other exploration companies in the area are currently using this airstrip (JDS 2024).

The Project has mineral deposits that are best accessed through both underground and open pit (OP) mining methods. The Project's anticipated production rate is approximately 5.1 million tonnes per year on average, with a mine life of approximately 14 to 20 years (depending on the development and refinement of the Mine Plan). The Project is anticipated to require approval under both the BC *Environmental Assessment Act* and the federal *Impact Assessment Act*. Additional details on the Project can be found in the Initial Project Description (IPD).

The submission of the IPD along with this Engagement Plan (EP) to the BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) represents the Project's formal entry into the Early Engagement phase of the BC EAO process. Submission of the IPD and a Plain Language Summary to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) represents formal entry into the Planning Phase of the IAAC process. The EAO has an agreement with IAAC that can enable a "substituted" regulatory process for projects that require approval from the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. In such cases, both agencies rely on the assessment administered by one government (although both retain separate decision-making authority at the end of the assessment). It is expected that EAO and IAAC will coordinate the initial phases of their respective processes and the EAO will request that the Project proceed through a substituted process led by EAO.

Thesis initiated engagement with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation as early as 2018, and several agreements with these Indigenous Nations have been executed. The Nations have participated in varying degrees in the development and implementation of environmental field programs and co-design initiatives relating to Project components that have design flexibility. Several agreements with these Indigenous Nations have been executed, including agreements to guide collaboration on exploration activities and the Environmental Assessment (EA) process.

Thesis has also entered into equity agreements with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation, who have chosen to invest in the Project to share in its future success. Similar agreements are being explored with Tahltan Nation. This foundational work is intended to position the Project to move forward with shared oversight and mutual benefit.

The purpose of this EP is to provide an initial high-level summary of Thesis' engagement to date on the Project and outlines the engagement activities to be carried out during the Early Engagement phase. Prior to submission, drafts of this EP and the IPD were shared with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation for review and feedback. The feedback received from Indigenous Nations on the EP, and gathered during meetings with some of the Nations, has been incorporated into this version of the EP or has been tracked for consideration in the development of future EA documents.

1.1 Proponent Information and Contacts

Thesis is a Canadian mineral resource development and exploration company based in Vancouver, BC, and is the owner and operator of the Project. Contact information for Thesis is provided below in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Primary Contact Information for Thesis Gold Inc.

Contact Information	
Head Office	Thesis Gold Inc. 1075 West Georgia Street, Suite 1050 Vancouver, BC, Canada V6E 3C9
E-mail	community@thesisgold.com
Website	https://thesisgold.com/
Phone Number	(416) 662-9978
Thesis Representative	Stephen Crozier Thesis Gold Inc. Executive VP, External Affairs & Sustainability
Principal Contact for the Environmental Assessment	Carmen Holschuh One-Eighty Consulting Group community@thesisgold.com

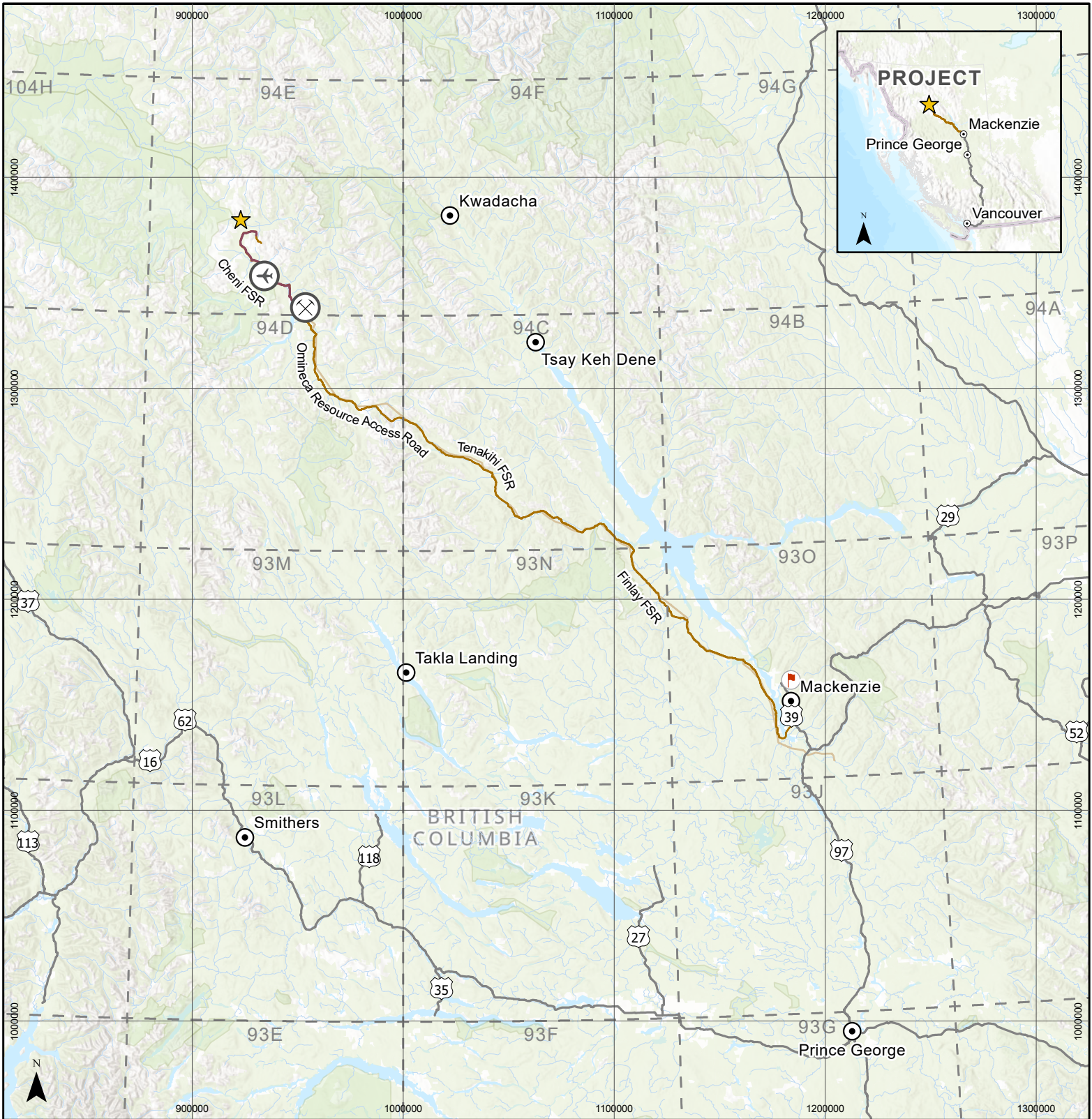
1.2 Project Location

The Project is located in north-central BC, approximately 480 km northwest of the City of Prince George and 275 km north of the Town of Smithers (Figure 1-1).

The Project is accessible primarily via the Finlay Forest Service Road, which originates south of the District of Mackenzie and connects to the Omineca Resource Access Road or “Kemess Road.” The coordinates for the Project centre point (between the Lawyers Site and Ranch Site mineral deposits) are approximately Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 9 603229, 6355804. The communities and areas of interest nearest to the Project are summarized in Table 1-2 below and are illustrated in Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2.

Table 1-2: Local Communities and Areas of Interest

Category	Local Communities	Approximate Distance from Project (km)		Direction from Project
		By Road ¹	Straight Line	
Kwadacha Nation	Kwadacha (Fort Ware)	534	99	East
Tsay Keh Dene Nation	Tsay Keh Dene	648	150	Southeast
Takla Nation	Takla Landing	461	228	South
Tahltan Nation	Dease Lake	1,561	201	Northwest
	Iskut	1,449	168	West
	Telegraph Creek	1,367	238	West
Local Municipalities	Mackenzie	464	347	Southeast
	Prince George	625	481	Southeast
	Smithers	850	292	South
Note: Approximate distances were measured in a straight line to the edge of the Project footprint outline.				
¹ GeoBC (2017).				



Legend

-  Lawyers-Ranch Project
-  Sturdee Airstrip
-  Kemess Mine
-  Town and Community
-  Emergency Services
-  Existing Transmission Line
-  Highway
-  Forest Service Road
-  Potential Transmission Line Extension Corridor
-  NTS Mapsheet Grid

North American Datum 1983
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers

Map Center Coordinates: -124.9119° 55.94954°
Project Coordinates: -127.282014° 57.402529°
Project NTS Map: 94E
Scale: 1:2,500,000

Notes:
1. Basemap Data: GeoBC Data Distribution
2. Basemap: ESRI Topographic
3. Data supplied by Thesis Gold on 2025-01-16
4. Prepared by Chu Cho Environmental

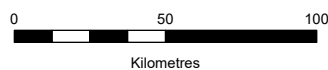


Figure 1-1
Rev. 2

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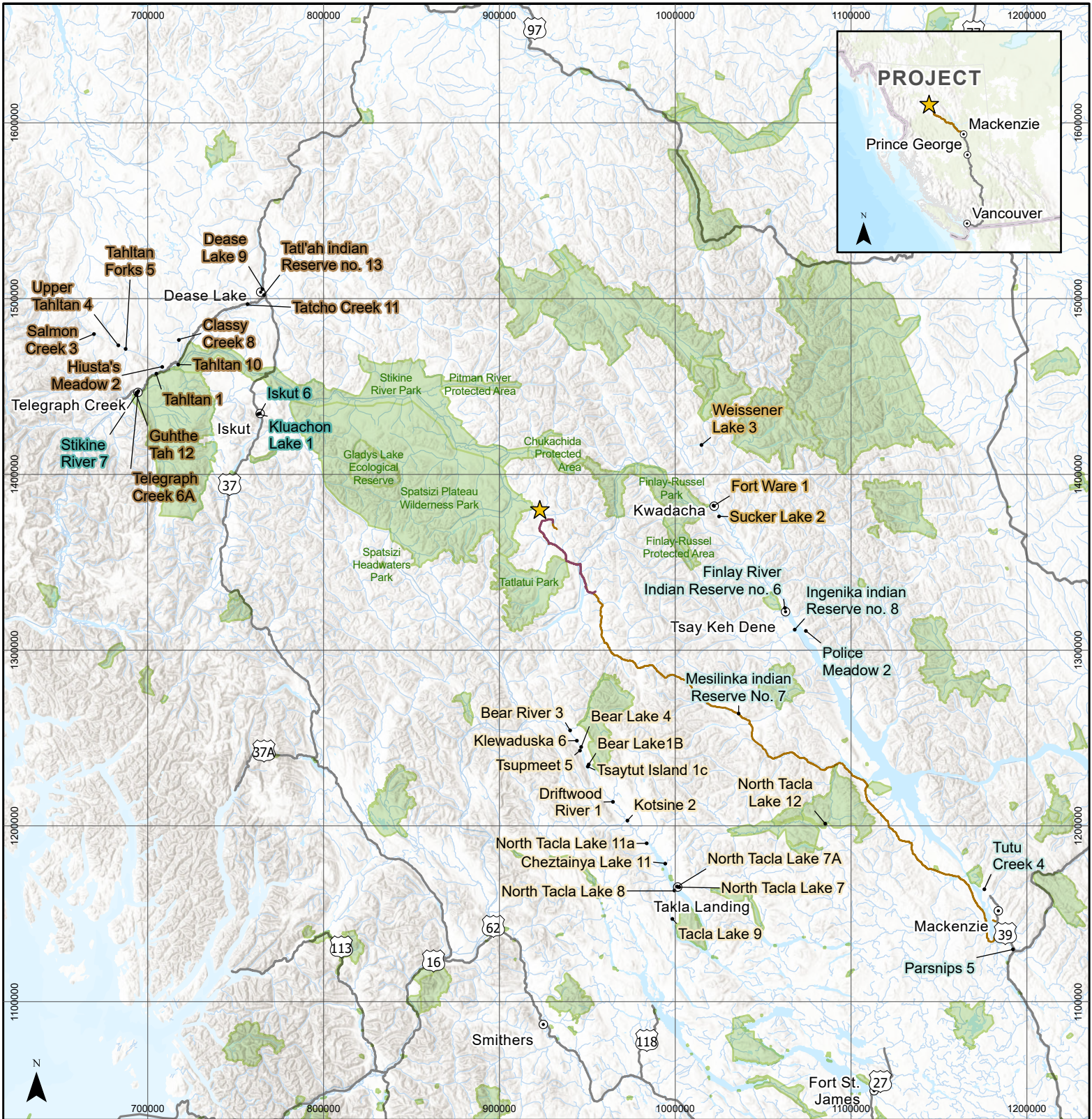
Project Location

Lawyers-Ranch Project Engagement Plan



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Legend

- Lawyers-Ranch Project
 - Town and Community
 - Highway
 - Forest Service Road
 - Potential Transmission Line Extension Corridor
 - BC Parks
- Indian Reserve by Indigenous Group**
- Kwadacha Nation
 - Tsay Keh Dene Nation
 - Takla Nation
 - Iskut Nation
 - Tahltan Nation

North American Datum 1983
NAD 1983 BC Environment Albers

Map Center Coordinates: -127.21314° 57.13626°
Project Coordinates: -127.282014° 57.402529°
Project NTS Map: 94E
Scale: 1:3,000,000

Notes:
1. Basemap Data: GeoBC Data Distribution
2. Basemap: ESRI Topographic
3. Data supplied by Thesis Gold on 2025-01-16
4. Prepared by Chu Cho Environmental

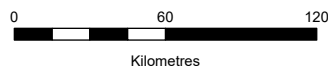


Figure 1-2
Rev. 2

December 17, 2025

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**Local Communities
and Areas of Interest**

**Lawyers-Ranch Project
Engagement Plan**

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The Project is proposed on provincial Crown lands. The Project will not be carried out on federal lands. Thesis has not requested, nor has it received, federal funding for the Project as of the completion of this document.

The nearest park is the Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Provincial Park. The shortest distance between the Project footprint (southern-most pit at the Ranch Site) and the Spatsizi Plateau Wilderness Provincial Park (eastern edge) is approximately 1.5 km.

The nearest federal lands to the Project are Indian Reserves, as defined by the federal *Indian Act* (Reserve), Fort Ware 1 and Weissener Lake 3, belonging to Kwadacha Nation. They are both approximately 100 km away from the Project. Distances from the Project to relevant Indian Reserves are summarized in Table 1-3 and represented spatially in Figure 1-1.

Table 1-3: Approximate Distance to Indian Reserves

Indigenous Group	Indian Reserve Name	Approximate Distance from Project (km)	
		By Road ¹	Straight Line
Kwadacha Nation	Fort Ware 1	534	99
	Sucker Lake 2	526	102
	Weissener Lake 3	588*	99
Tsay Keh Dene Nation	Finlay River 6	461	150
	Ingenika 8	461	160
	Mesilinka 7	207	162
	Parsnip 5	468*	368
	Police Meadow 2	494	167
	Tutu Creek 4	481	333
Takla Nation	Bear Lake (Fort Connolly) 4	752*	137
	Bear Lake (Tsaytut Bay) 1B	739*	148
	Bear Lake (Upper Driftwood River) 3	763*	127
	Cheztainya Lake 11	663	213
	Driftwood River (Kastberg Creek) 1	711*	171
	Klewaduska (Cataract) 6	754*	133
	Kotsine (Skutsil) 2	697*	184
	North Tacla Lake (North End Meadow) No. 11A	692	199

Indigenous Group	Indian Reserve Name	Approximate Distance from Project (km)	
		By Road ¹	Straight Line
	North Tacla Lake (West Landing) 8	671*	230
	North Tacla Lake 12	329*	242
	North Tacla Lake 7	647	229
	North Tacla Lake 7A	648	228
	Tacla Lake (Ferry Landing) 9	667	245
	Tsaytut Island 1C	741*	149
	Tsupmeet (Patcha Creek) 5	751*	139
Iskut Nation	Iskut 6	1,367	169
	Kluachon Lake 1	1,368	169
	Stikine River 7	1,563	239
Tahltan Nation	Classy Creek 8	1,514*	227
	Dease Lake 9	1,454	202
	Guhthe Tah 12	1,562	239
	Hiusta's Meadow 2	1,543	230
	Salmon Creek 3	1,602*	273
	Tahltan 1	1,542	231
	Tahltan 10	1,522	222
	Tahltan Forks 5	1,586*	253
	Tatcho Creek 11	1,462	203
	Tatl'ah IR No. 13	1,452	199
	Telegraph Creek 6A	1,561	238
	Upper Tahltan 4	1,590*	258
Notes: - Distances marked by an asterisk (*) indicate that the reserve is not fully accessible by road. These distances are approximate and may include a combination of road, rail, and straight-line measurements. - Takla Nation, as part of its review of the IPD and EP, shared that it is in ongoing settlement discussions with Canada that may result in the attribution of additional reserves to Takla Nation. ¹GeoBC (2017).			

2.0 Engagement Principles and Methods

Thesis' approach to engagement is grounded in practical collaboration, with a focus on fostering transparent communication and open, two-way dialogue. Engagement efforts are tailored to reflect the unique interests and circumstances of each group, directing time and energy where it matters most.

This section outlines the principles behind this approach and the methods for putting them into practice and concludes with a table outlining the anticipated EA phases and related opportunities for engagement.

2.1 The Thesis Approach

Thesis' approach to exploration and Project development is rooted in practical environmental stewardship and collaborative decision-making. Thesis believes positive, long-term working relationships with potentially affected Indigenous Nations will lead to the best possible version of the Project.

Thesis seeks to do more than meet the minimum regulatory requirements. To enable this, a set of working priorities guides Project development, including:

- Enable early and ongoing participation from Indigenous Nations in environmental field programs and monitoring, employment and contracting, Project planning and design, and equity ownership.
- Integrate Indigenous Knowledge and science systems to inform planning, design, and decision-making throughout Project development.
- Where feasible, minimize new impacts to land by using existing disturbance and infrastructure, and carry out progressive reclamation to restore land as the Project advances.

Further details on Thesis' ongoing efforts to advance these priorities are provided in the sections below.

2.2 Engagement Principles

This EP reflects Thesis' approach to working with Indigenous Nations, regulators, and other stakeholders to build trust through clear communication, thoughtful responsiveness, and transparency. The planned approach for working with Indigenous Nations has been informed by the years of work already undertaken with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation, whose traditional territories partially overlap with the Project. This engagement philosophy is grounded in practical collaboration, early involvement, and shared environmental responsibility.

Thesis also recognizes that additional Indigenous Nations and other stakeholders that have not been identified at the time of writing may be engaged through the EA process. While levels of involvement may differ, the following engagement principles will remain consistent.

2.2.1 Early Engagement and Foundation Building

Thesis believes that early dialogue and relationship-building create the conditions for meaningful engagement. Accordingly, Thesis engages early with Indigenous Nations, regulators, and stakeholders to foster responsible, collaborative development.

2.2.1.1 Indigenous Nation Involvement, Collaboration, and Accommodation

Thesis believes that a strong Project must be developed in close collaboration with Indigenous Nations. Thesis will continue engaging with Indigenous Nations in ways that reflect their rights, interests, knowledge, and priorities, and will demonstrate how their input has shaped planning and design.

2.2.1.2 Timely Communication and Transparency

Thesis believes that timely, honest communication builds trust and supports informed participation. Thesis will continue to provide timely and relevant updates about Project planning and design, track input received, and provide feedback on how that input has been addressed.

2.2.1.3 Innovation, Creativity, and Flexibility

Thesis recognizes that different groups have different interests, priorities, and ways of engaging. Thesis adapts its engagement methods to reflect these differences and is open to creative ideas, new approaches, and adaptable engagement formats that seek to improve outcomes.

2.2.1.4 Consistency and Follow-Through

Thesis believes that trust is built over time through consistent, dependable action. Thesis maintains regular engagement, follows up, and provides transparency in next steps, to build lasting, collaborative working relationships.

2.3 Engagement Methods

This section outlines the engagement methods that Thesis will implement to further the Engagement Principles. The proposed methods seek to promote participation, create accessible avenues for feedback, and demonstrate how input can influence Project planning and design. Engagement methods will remain flexible and practical, and this EP will be updated to reflect new input, activities, and direction, as needed.

Communication methods and feedback tools will be adapted to support inclusive dialogue, with materials developed in clear and accessible formats, including visual, written, and oral methods to reflect diverse preferences and communication styles. Additional methods for engagement may be identified as the EA advances.

Thesis will continue to work with Indigenous Nations, land users, underrepresented or marginalized groups, and others with relevant perspectives to tailor engagement to reflect each group's preferences and connection to the Project. Thesis will work with First Nations and communities to identify potentially impacted populations that may be underrepresented by the proposed engagement methods. To mitigate or address underrepresentation, engagement methods will include the following:

- Virtual engagement sessions throughout the EA process will be available at different times of day.

- Seeking input from Indigenous Nation leadership on the best ways to engage with communities, given the isolated nature of the project.
- When Thesis meets with community members, they will request feedback on best way to do so.

A suggestion was made to translate select information into local languages to make them more accessible to Elders and other community members. For example, using Indigenous placenames on maps to reflect how community members refer to locations and geographical features. Thesis will continue to work with First Nations to determine the preferred approaches for developing, presenting, and sharing materials so they are accessible to community members.

Thesis will continue to provide multiple avenues for groups to offer input; from meetings and targeted workshops to document review and written submissions. All input is logged in an engagement record that captures key themes, issues raised and required follow-up. These records inform issue-tracking tables, which describe how concerns have been addressed and indicate where input has influenced Project planning or design.

Input and feedback gathered during Early Engagement will be tracked using structured engagement logs and issue-response tables. These tools will document questions, concerns, and suggestions, and will inform the development of the DPD and, where appropriate, Project planning and design. Specifically, comments and discussions will be noted during meetings, as needed, and meeting notes will be shared with participants before finalization. When a commitment or future action has been decided, Thesis will keep a log of these and will report on them throughout the life of the mine.

Methods of engagement and consultation include:

- Introductory or follow-up meetings with leadership and representatives of Indigenous Nations.
- Technical sessions and focused meetings or working groups on key topics of interest.
- Community workshops, open houses, and site visits.
- Tailored engagement with Elders, knowledge holders, youth, or other identified groups.
- Access to EA documents and dedicated review sessions.
- Public-facing website(s), Facebook page(s), and other social media to share updates, factsheets, and visual materials.
- Structured tools for engagement tracking, information sharing, and follow-up in multiple formats (e.g., maps, posters, videos, plain-language summaries).
- Virtual or physical 3D models to support spatial understanding of the Project.
- Access to materials and information through a community accessible location (e.g., library, band office).

2.4 Regulator-Led Engagement

In addition to engagement activities led by Thesis, the EAO and the IAAC will carry out their own engagement and consultation activities as part of the EA process.

Thesis will coordinate with regulators to support these efforts, minimize redundancy, and help ensure that Indigenous Nations and stakeholders receive timely, consistent, and accessible information. The EAO User Guide (EAO 2020a) outlines the phases for the EA process in BC and expectations regarding proponent and regulator-led engagement. Table 2-1 below outlines the regulator-led engagement activities anticipated for each phase of the EA process. Given that Thesis intends for the Project to undergo a substituted assessment, the focus of current planning efforts is on the BC process milestones.

Table 2-1: Phases and Engagement Opportunities in the BC EA Process

Process Phase	Phase Requirement	EAO Led Opportunities for Engagement	Anticipated Timeline
Early Engagement	Early identification of potential key interests and concerns related to the Project and how Thesis will address them. Gather feedback on the IPD and EP to inform the Detailed Project Description (DPD).	- Sharing of IPD and EP for comment. - Public comment period. - Open houses.	Q4 2025 – Q2 2026
Environmental Assessment Readiness	EAO determines whether the Project can commence with the EA.	EAO summarizes Early Engagement outcomes and identifies key issues.	Q2 2026 – Q3 2026
Process Planning	Establish the scope, procedures, and methods for undertaking the EA. Identify how Indigenous-led processes and decision-making will align with the provincial process. Includes public engagement on Process Order and draft Application Information Requirements (AIR).	- Sharing of draft AIR for input. - Formation of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) by EAO. - TAC workshops to present on Project assessment scope and discuss finalization of the AIR.	Q3 2026 – Q4 2026
Application Development and Review	Thesis conducts technical studies to develop Application for the Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC), seeking feedback from government, Indigenous Nations, and the TAC. Submission of the Initial Application. Revise Initial Application based on feedback, submit Application.	- TAC workshops on Initial Application. 30-day comment period on Initial Application.	Q4 2026 – Q2 2028
Effects Assessment and Recommendations	EAO prepares Assessment Report describing the Project's potential effects and assessing whether the Project is likely to cause significant effects. Draft conditions are developed by seeking consensus with Indigenous Nations and informed by TAC. EAO issues a recommendation to the Minister as to whether to issue an EAC.	- Public comment period on Assessment Report. - TAC comments on Assessment Report and draft conditions.	Q4 2028 – Q2 2029

Process Phase	Phase Requirement	EAO Led Opportunities for Engagement	Anticipated Timeline
Decision	Ministers determines whether the Project should receive an EAC and EAC conditions are finalized.	Decision from Ministers is posted to the EAO Project Information Centre (EPIC).	Q2 2029
Compliance and Enforcement	Project is monitored by EAO and applicable ministries for compliance with EAC conditions.	Complete compliance and monitoring reporting on EPIC website.	Q2 2029, onwards
Source: EAO (2020a).			

3.0 Indigenous Engagement

This section describes Thesis' approach to engagement with Indigenous Nations, including engagement to date and planned engagement. Thesis' approach to Indigenous engagement is guided by the Engagement Principles set out in Section 2.2.

3.1 Indigenous Engagement Approach

The following activities illustrate how Thesis applies the Engagement Principles through its engagement with Indigenous Nations. While specific methods may vary to reflect the preferences and priorities of each Indigenous Nation, Thesis' overall approach will remain consistent by:

- Conducting outreach based on each Indigenous Nation's unique history, governance structure, internal processes for community involvement, and applicable agreements.
- Offering targeted support to assist Indigenous Nations in identifying potential effects to Aboriginal title, rights, and interests, and in co-developing mitigation measures, where appropriate.
- Using plain language and visual materials to support broad and informed participation and facilitate feedback.
- Tracking and following up on input received, including providing rationale where issues or concerns have not been resolved.
- Creating opportunities for collaborative planning and relationship-building, including committee meetings and working groups, where relevant and appropriate.

Thesis recognizes the importance of Indigenous Knowledge for informing responsible Project development. Thesis will seek to follow Indigenous Knowledge protocols and, in line with EAO's *Guide to Indigenous Knowledge in Environmental Assessments* (EAO 2020b), work with knowledge holders to integrate Indigenous Knowledge appropriately and respectfully. Specifically, Thesis' approach to incorporating Indigenous Knowledge into the EA process will be guided by the following principles:

- Acknowledgment of context;
- Iterative, interconnected;
- Broad application;
- Permission of use;
- Relationship based;
- Respect; and
- Transparency.

3.2 Identified Indigenous Nations

Thesis has drawn from a range of sources to identify which Indigenous Nations to initiate early engagement with. These sources include:

- **BC's Consultation Areas Spatial Tool:** Used to generate a list of Indigenous Nations with treaty rights or asserted or proven Aboriginal rights or title and interests in areas (Consultation Areas) that may overlap with the Project and areas of potential direct and indirect effects.
- **A commissioned ethnohistorical report:** Conducted by an ethnohistorian to assess which Indigenous Nations identified by the Consultation Areas Spatial Tool have a documented historical presence in the vicinity of the Project (Clark 2025).
- **Government referrals:** Issued through early exploration permitting processes, identifying Indigenous Nations that the Crown considers as potentially holding relevant rights or interests.
- **Direct outreach and dialogue:** Ongoing conversations with Indigenous Nations that have expressed interest or concern about the Project.

Thesis' use of BC's Consultation Areas Spatial Tool identified nine Indigenous Nations with Consultation Areas overlapping the Project and areas of potential direct and indirect effects: Binche Whut'en, Daylu Dena, Dease River First Nation, Kwadacha Nation, Liard First Nation, Tahltan Nation, Takla Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and West Moberly First Nations.

Thesis began engagement as early as 2018 with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation, whose traditional territories partially overlap the Project area. Through engagement, these Indigenous Nations have contributed to exploration program planning and have helped shape early Project planning and design. The basis for Thesis' focused engagement with each of these Indigenous Nations is outlined in this EP.

Thesis understands that the list of Indigenous Nations identified for engagement may change. Thesis will engage with Indigenous Nations with Aboriginal rights or interests that may be adversely impacted by the Project. Thesis will provide relevant Project information and, where appropriate, collaboratively determine the frequency and methods of engagement with such Indigenous Nations. Engagement activities will be tailored to each Indigenous Nation's interests and priorities and may include information-sharing meetings, opportunities to review and provide input on EA materials, and other methods for receiving and responding to feedback.

3.3 Indigenous Collaboration in Project Design

The aim of collaboration between Thesis and the engaged Indigenous Nations has been to inform the Project's planning from the start, encompassing exploration activities, mine design, existing conditions data collection, development of mitigation and monitoring programs, and preparation of the IPD and this EP.

Thesis has engaged with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation since 2018 to collaboratively develop and implement existing environmental conditions studies, monitor wildlife and water resources, and identify areas the Nations recognize as warranting protection or special consideration.

The perspectives of these Indigenous Nations will continue to be implemented into planning and designing the Project with shared insight and responsibility.

Key examples of Indigenous Nation collaboration to date include:

- **Equity Ownership:** Thesis has also worked with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation to offer opportunities for direct financial equity in the Project. Initial equity agreements are already in place with these Indigenous Nations. Thesis has made, and will continue to make, efforts to explore similar opportunities with Tahltan Nation. This evolving ownership structure reflects a broader vision and shared oversight that extends into shared opportunity.
- **Collaborative Project Design:** Thesis has worked with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation to begin integrating their perspectives into Project planning and design. These Nations participated in a 2021 tailings and waste rock storage alternatives assessment and a 2025 workshop to gather initial feedback on Project components with design flexibility. These early activities have influenced the design and provided a foundation for continued collaboration as the Project advances through future design and assessment stages.
- **Capacity Building:** Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation's involvement have been prioritized through annual capacity funding, training, and onsite contracting and employment opportunities, resulting in over \$50 million (Canadian dollars) in contracts to Indigenous-owned or affiliated businesses to date.
- **Reclamation and Restoration:** The Project is located on the site of the former Cheni Mine. Approximately 90 percent of land disturbed by the company's exploration activities has been reclaimed since Thesis began exploration work at the Project site. This work has been guided by a Reclamation Plan developed in collaboration with Indigenous Nations and is overseen by a team of full-time reclamation supervisors throughout the field season.
- **Wildlife Protection:** A Caribou Mitigation Strategy and broader Wildlife Monitoring and Management Plan were developed for exploration activities in collaboration with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation to track and respond to the presence of caribou and other wildlife in the Project area. An extensive wildlife camera network supports this work and will inform the assessment of potential Project effects.
- **Environmental Management:** Indigenous Nation-owned and affiliated businesses have designed and carried out studies to characterize existing environmental conditions for the Project and monitor effects of ongoing work.

- **IPD and EP Input:** Thesis engaged early with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation to inform them of the development of the IPD and this EP. Draft materials were provided to these Nations for review and comment prior to official regulatory submission. Thesis considered the feedback that was received and engaged with the Nations to discuss how their input was incorporated into the IPD and EP.

Several adjustments to the Project's layout and design have resulted from this collaborative foundation and discussions with Indigenous Nations:

- **Project Footprint:** Thesis merged with Benchmark Metals Inc. in 2023 (see Section 3.3 of the IPD for more details), resulting in the consolidation of the Lawyers and Ranch projects into a single Project. Developing a single Project reduces the Project's overall disturbance footprint and contribution to cumulative effects in the region by using shared infrastructure such as the ore processing plant and Tailings Management Facility (see Table 4-1 of the IPD). The consolidation aligns with concerns expressed by Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation regarding cumulative impacts and proximity to harvesting and other culturally important areas.
- **Placement of Infrastructure:** Following feedback from Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation on alternative options for infrastructure placement, Thesis proposed to relocate the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) to avoid a culturally sensitive area. Similarly, a transmission line routing option was also removed based on feedback from Nations. Discussions regarding infrastructure placement remain ongoing.
- **Reclamation Objectives:** Thesis is advancing a native plant propagation program with participation from members of Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation. This work is in support of using locally sourced plant species in progressive reclamation efforts and eventual mine closure. with locally sourced plant species. The program has been enhanced by Indigenous Knowledge and input since its start in 2023, including direct participation of Indigenous Nations in early program development and seed and stem collection.
- **Archaeological Investigations:** Archaeological investigations have been and will continue to be carried out with opportunities for collaboration with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation to identify areas of heritage and cultural value.

3.4 Indigenous Nation-Specific Engagement

This section provides an overview of the engagement between Thesis and Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, Takla Nation, and Tahltan Nation. For each Indigenous Nation, the summary includes:

- A description of the Nation and the basis for Thesis' engagement with the Nation to date.
- Summaries of relevant agreements between government(s) and Thesis.
- A summary of engagement to date.

3.4.1 Collective Engagement

Thesis has, at times, engaged with Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation as a collective group since 2020. The approach allowed for coordinated engagement and information sharing. Through collective engagement, information was shared regarding Thesis' mineral exploration activities to support collaboration on environmental management, employment, and contracting opportunities.

Collective engagement events included:

- Eight workshops to discuss Project design, existing conditions studies planning and design, environmental management plan feedback, and environmental stewardship values.
- Nine meetings between senior representatives of Thesis and the Indigenous Nations to oversee cooperation and communication on environmental and economic matters.
- Thirty meetings of an Environmental Management Committee to review environmental studies, environmental management plans, and permit applications.
- Ninety-five meetings of a Business Opportunities Committee to identify and coordinate economic development and contracting opportunities.

These collaborative efforts yielded the following planning, oversight, and economic development outcomes:

- Co-development of cultural and environmental monitoring strategies through management plans for the exploration program, such as:
 - Caribou Mitigation Strategy;
 - Wetland Management Plan;
 - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan;
 - Reclamation Plan;
 - Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan; and
 - Heritage Resource Protection Plan.
- Environmental reports and permit applications in connection with mineral exploration activities collaboratively reviewed and informed by Indigenous Nation input.
- Oversight of exploration activities, including environmental monitoring and progressive reclamation of drilling locations, in collaboration with Indigenous Nation-owned or affiliated businesses.
- Ongoing contracting opportunities awarded to Indigenous Nation-owned or affiliated businesses through preferential contracting.

This collective engagement approach has enabled direct involvement by these three Indigenous Nations in shaping early planning decisions and has established a foundation for proactive, transparent collaboration. The influence of this work is reflected throughout the Project’s early development, as summarized in Section 3.3. For the purposes of this EP, input provided by a particular Nation in collective discussions with Thesis and other Nations is treated as Nation-specific input, which is described in the following sections.

3.4.2 Kwadacha Nation

3.4.2.1 Background

Kwadacha Nation’s traditional territory is located in the north-central interior of BC. Kwadacha Nation’s main community is located at Kwadacha— sometimes referred to as Fort Ware—approximately 430 km north-northwest of Prince George at the confluence of the Fox, Kwadacha, and Finlay Rivers in the Rocky Mountain Trench, and approximately 95 km east of the Project.

Kwadacha Nation has three Reserves with a combined area of approximately 385 hectares (ha) in the vicinity of Kwadacha (CIRNAC 2025b). As of September 2025, Kwadacha Nation had a registered population of 615 people, with 315 of those people living on Kwadacha Nation’s Reserve lands (CIRNAC 2025b).

3.4.2.2 Connection to the Project

It is understood that Kwadacha Nation has historically exercised its Aboriginal rights near the Project, most particularly in the vicinity of the Lawyers Site. Kwadacha Nation has ancestral ties to the Sekani, an Athapaskan-speaking people. Around 1825, roughly 200 Sekani people, divided into four regional bands, inhabited the Rocky Mountain Trench (Clark 2025). One of those bands, the Sasuchan, collectively used the headwaters of the Toodoggone River for hunting and harvesting (Clark 2025). It is understood that a substantial proportion of the population of Kwadacha Nation are descendants of the Sasuchan band (Clark 2025).

3.4.2.3 Contact Information

Key contacts and contact information for Kwadacha Nation are provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Kwadacha Nation Key Contacts and Contact Information

Contact Name	Title
Dean Marshall	Advisor
Cary McCook	Lands Director
Shawna Case	Coordinator of Lands Referrals
Address and Contact Information	
Kwadacha Nation PO Box 86 Fort Ware, BC V0J 3B0 Phone: 251-471-2701 Email: reception@kwadacha.com	

3.4.2.4 Agreements

This section summarizes known agreements that may inform Kwadacha Nation's participation in the EA or engagement with Thesis with respect to the Project.

Government Agreements

In February 2024, Kwadacha Nation and the Government of BC signed a Reconciliation Framework Agreement. The agreement establishes a negotiation process between the parties with the objective of advancing long-term reconciliation and co-developing decision-making frameworks in areas including, among other things, land use and economic development (Kwadacha Nation and BC Gov 2024).

Kwadacha Nation is negotiating independently with the governments of Canada and BC outside the BC Treaty Process (BC Gov 2024a). Thesis is aware that Kwadacha Nation has several other agreements with the Government of BC related to natural resource use; these are understood to be project- or industry-specific and are therefore not thought to be directly relevant to the EA.

Kwadacha Nation is a member of the Kaska Dena Council, which is collaborating with the Government of BC on the Kaska-BC Land Use Planning Project. While Thesis has not engaged with Kwadacha Nation specifically on this initiative, Thesis continues to monitor the process and remains open to understanding how outcomes of the initiative may be relevant to the Project over time.

Project Related Agreements

Thesis entered into a series of exploration agreements with Kwadacha Nation to guide cooperation and communication in relation to the mineral exploration program for the Project. The agreements outline shared expectations regarding information sharing, environmental management, cultural resource protection, and opportunities for community involvement. The agreements have provided a foundation for regular engagement and structured input from Kwadacha Nation from the early stage of Project planning and design.

Thesis has provided contracting opportunities and other economic development of Kwadacha Nation through an equity agreement, making the Nation an investor in the Project. Thesis expects that additional opportunities will be created for Kwadacha Nation and its members to increasingly participate in the regional economy as the Project advances.

3.4.2.5 Summary of Engagement To Date

Thesis and Kwadacha Nation have engaged through a range of methods, including the meetings and workshops referenced in Section 3.4.1, as well as regular email correspondence and phone discussions. Engagement with Kwadacha Nation has been extensive and ongoing over several years. Engagement activities have included: regular meetings, site visits, community events, and correspondence. This engagement has helped towards building familiarity, establishing clear communication channels, and informing key aspects of Project planning and environmental stewardship.

In addition to the agreements summarized above, recent collaborative efforts have focused on gathering feedback related to Project planning and design, as well as on the drafts of the IPD and EP:

- **Environmental Stewardship Workshop (October 2024):** Thesis met with representatives of Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation to discuss how their stewardship goals and Indigenous Knowledge could inform existing conditions studies, helping to shape how these studies are reflected in the IPD and the EP's approach to collaborative engagement.
- **Input on Secondary Sources (November 2024):** Thesis shared a preliminary list of proposed secondary sources pertaining to Kwadacha Nation to inform descriptions of the Nation in the IPD and EP, and invited review and additions to support the accuracy and completeness of the information.
- **EA Process Presentation (December 2024):** Thesis provided an overview presentation on the provincial and federal EA processes, outlining Nation involvement opportunities, timelines, and how engagement would be carried out through Early Engagement and subsequent stages.
- **Co-Design Workshop (June 2025):** Thesis held and attended an in-person workshop with Kwadacha Nation representatives and members to gather input on Project components with design flexibility, such as the TSF, waste rock storage facilities, accommodations complex, and transmission line. Nation perspectives were integrated into the evaluation of design options for the Pre-Feasibility Study, and action items for future engagement were identified.
- **Notification and Capacity Support (June 2025):** Thesis notified Kwadacha Nation of Thesis' intent to provide draft IPD and EP materials for review in the near future, and provided capacity funding to support the process, bridging to a future EA collaboration/capacity funding agreement.
- **Advance Review of Draft IPD and EP (September 2025):** Thesis shared working drafts of the IPD and EP ahead of submission to regulators, and invited a collaborative review supported by meetings to discuss Kwadacha Nation's feedback.
- **Response to Feedback on IPD and EP (October 2025):** Thesis considered Kwadacha Nation's feedback and engaged with the Nation to discuss how its input was incorporated into the IPD and EP, as well as how it will be addressed in future work.

Feedback received through these engagement efforts, and how Thesis has addressed or plans to address that feedback, is summarized in Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2: Summary of Kwadacha Nation Interest or Feedback in the Project and How Thesis has Responded

Topic	Indigenous Interest/Key Feedback	How Thesis Responded	Current Status/Next Steps
Aquatic	Collect aquatic existing conditions data from Toodoggone Lake, situated approximately 30 kilometres from the Project.	Completed Toodoggone Lake characterization study to supplement the Aquatic existing conditions study.	Data collected will be considered in the Environmental Assessment (EA).
Archaeological and heritage resources	Identify and protect archaeological and heritage resources that may be affected by Project activities.	- Developed a Heritage Resource Protection Plan for exploration activities. - Completed Archaeological Overview Assessment for exploration activities, including data sharing and site ground truthing. - Conducted Preliminary Field Reconnaissance site visits with participation from Kwadacha Nation representatives.	Collaboration with Kwadacha Nation on the identification and protection of archaeological and heritage resources will continue throughout the Project's duration.
Capacity funding	Require capacity funding to support engagement on matters related to Project design and the EA process.	Capacity funding is provided to support Kwadacha Nation's engagement with Thesis, including in relation to ongoing exploration activities, environmental monitoring and studies, and the EA.	Engagement regarding capacity funding will continue throughout the EA process.
Culturally sensitive areas	An initially proposed location for the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) was situated in an area deemed culturally sensitive.	The proposed TSF location was changed to avoid impacting the identified culturally sensitive area.	Thesis will continue to engage with Kwadacha Nation to identify culturally sensitive areas and explore opportunities to mitigate potential effects.
Economic development	Interest in economic opportunities related to the Project.	- Established a Business Opportunities Committee with Kwadacha Nation representatives, through which contracting opportunities have been awarded to Kwadacha Nation. - Supported Kwadacha Nation's equity investment in the Project. - Participated in Kwadacha Nation Career Fair.	Thesis will continue to engage with Kwadacha Nation regarding Project benefits and economic opportunities.
Mining method	Potential effects of developing mineral resources exclusively through open pit mining methods.	Completed an evaluation of the feasibility of using alternative mining methods. Underground mining methods have been identified as feasible at the Lawyers Site and will be used where practicable.	Thesis continues to evaluate mining methods through its Pre-Feasibility Study.
Project design	Interest in providing input on specific Project elements. For example, requested a Best Available Technology (BAT) Study be conducted for the TSF.	Opportunities for input provided to date include: - A BAT study was completed for the TSF and a workshop hosted to discuss findings. - Co-Design Workshop with Kwadacha Nation to gather input on mine infrastructure options with design flexibility. - Early review of the IPD. Feedback from Kwadacha Nation has informed Project design, including: - Location of the TSF. - Transmission line routing. - Access road alignment.	Ongoing engagement with Kwadacha Nation regarding Project design through the development of the Pre-Feasibility Study.
Reclamation	Potential effects of Project activities on the land and the potential spread of non-native, invasive plant species.	- An annual native seed collection workshop is hosted to support use of native plants in future reclamation. - Equipment used on site is cleaned to avoid introduction of invasive species.	The EA will assess the potential effects of the Project, including invasive plants, and propose mitigations for reducing potential effects. Reclamation and end land use planning will be informed by engagement with Kwadacha Nation and will prioritize the use of native species.

Topic	Indigenous Interest/Key Feedback	How Thesis Responded	Current Status/Next Steps
Wildlife	Potential effects of Project activities on caribou, grizzly bears, stone sheep, mountain goats, marmot, and other wildlife.	• Data collection for the wildlife existing conditions study, including a network of 80 remote cameras. • Developed a Wildlife Monitoring and Management Plan and Caribou Mitigation Strategy for exploration activities in collaboration with Kwadacha Nation. • Held an Environmental Stewardship Workshop with Kwadacha Nation to discuss ongoing work. • Provided a letter of support and committed funding to a regional caribou study proposed by Kwadacha Nation. Mitigations currently in place for exploration activities include: • Flight paths are planned to minimize potential effects from noise. • Restricting mechanized work during the caribou calving period.	The EA will include an assessment of potential effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat. Input from Kwadacha Nation will help inform the identification of mitigation measures to address any potential effects.

3.4.3 Tsay Keh Dene Nation

3.4.3.1 Background

Tsay Keh Dene Nation's traditional territory is located in the north-central interior of BC. Tsay Keh Dene Nation's main community is located at Tsay Keh Dene, approximately 360 km north-northwest of Prince George at the mouth of the Finlay River, where it enters Williston Reservoir approximately 145 km southeast of the Project.

Tsay Keh Dene Nation has six Reserves with a combined area of approximately 1,443 ha in the vicinity of Tsay Keh Dene (CIRNAC 2025e). As of September 2025, Tsay Keh Dene Nation had a registered population of 522 people, with 225 of those people living on Tsay Keh Dene Nation's Reserve lands or Crown lands to which Tsay Keh Dene Nation also holds rights (CIRNAC 2025e).

3.4.3.2 Connection to the Project

It is understood that Tsay Keh Dene Nation has historically exercised its Aboriginal rights near the Project, particularly in the vicinity of the Lawyers Site. Tsay Keh Dene Nation's ancestry is principally tied to the Sekani, an Athapaskan-speaking people. Around 1825, roughly 200 Sekani people, divided into four regional bands, inhabited the Rocky Mountain Trench (Clark 2025). One of those bands, the Sasuchan, collectively used the headwaters of the Toodoggone River for hunting and harvesting (Clark 2025). It is understood that Tsay Keh Dene Nation have a strong ancestral connection to the Sasuchan band (Clark 2025).

3.4.3.3 Contact Information

Key contacts and contact information for Tsay Keh Dene Nation are provided in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Tsay Keh Dene Nation Key Contacts and Contact Information

Contact Name	Title
Raymond Lamont	Senior Advisor
Luke Gleeson	Senior Advisor
Bradley Barnes	Lands and Resources Acting Manager
Address and Contact Information	
Tsay Keh Dene Nation 1940 – 3 rd Avenue Prince George, BC V2M 1G7 Phone: 250-562-8882 Email: reception@tkdb.ca	

3.4.3.4 Agreements

This section summarizes known agreements that may inform Tsay Keh Dene Nation's participation in the EA or engagement with Thesis with respect to the Project.

Government Agreements

Tsay Keh Dene Nation is currently negotiating with the governments of Canada and BC through Stage 4 of the BC Treaty Process (BC Gov 2024b). In March 2023, Tsay Keh Dene Nation and BC signed an Incremental Treaty and Reconciliation Agreement (BC Gov 2023a). The agreement establishes a negotiation process between the parties with the objective of executing a comprehensive treaty, advancing long-term reconciliation and developing shared approaches to land and resource decision-making, including in the areas of land use and economic development (Tsay Keh Dene First Nation and BC Gov. 2023).

Tsay Keh Dene Nation is also a signatory to a 2020 Environmental Stewardship Initiative Agreement with the Province, which provides a framework for collaboratively assessing cumulative effects and supporting ecosystem-based stewardship planning through the integration of Indigenous Knowledge and science (Tsay Keh Dene Nation and BC Gov 2020).

Thesis is aware that Tsay Keh Dene Nation has several other agreements with the Government of BC related to natural resource use; these are understood to be project or industry-specific and are therefore not thought to be directly relevant to the EA.

Project Related Agreements

Thesis entered into a series of exploration agreements with Tsay Keh Dene Nation to guide cooperation and communication in relation to the mineral exploration program for the Project. The agreements outline shared expectations regarding information sharing, environmental management, cultural resource protection, and opportunities for community involvement. The agreements have provided a foundation for regular engagement and structured input from Tsay Keh Dene Nation from the earliest stages of Project planning and design.

Thesis and Tsay Keh Dene Nation concluded an EA Collaboration Agreement to guide how the parties will work together through the EA. The EA agreement establishes a framework for communication, technical review and input, and integration of Indigenous Knowledge and traditional use information into the EA. It also sets out objectives, roles, and funding to support the Nation's participation and how collaboration will occur at key EA milestones. The EA agreement reflects a shared commitment to transparency, responsive engagement, and an ongoing consideration of Tsay Keh Dene Nation's perspectives throughout the EA.

Thesis has provided contracting opportunities and other economic development of Tsay Keh Dene Nation through an equity agreement, making the Nation an investor in the Project. Thesis expects that additional opportunities will be created for Tsay Keh Dene Nation and its members to increasingly participate in the regional economy as the Project advances.

3.4.3.5 Summary of Engagement To Date

Thesis and Tsay Keh Dene Nation have engaged through a range of methods, including the meetings and workshops referenced in Section 3.4.1, as well as regular email correspondence and phone discussions. Engagement with Tsay Keh Dene Nation has been extensive and ongoing over several years. Engagement activities have included: regular meetings, site visits, community events, and correspondence. This engagement has helped towards building familiarity, establishing clear communication channels, and informing key aspects of Project planning and environmental stewardship.

In addition to the agreements summarized above, recent collaborative efforts have focused on gathering feedback related to Project planning and design, as well as on the drafts of the IPD and EP:

- **Environmental Stewardship Workshop (October 2024):** Thesis met with representatives of Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation to discuss how their stewardship goals and Indigenous Knowledge could inform existing conditions studies, helping to shape how these studies are reflected in the IPD and the EP's approach to collaborative engagement.
- **Input on Secondary Sources (November 2024):** Thesis shared a preliminary list of proposed secondary sources pertaining to Tsay Keh Dene Nation to inform descriptions of the Nation in the IPD and EP and invited review and additions to support the accuracy and completeness of the information.
- **EA Process Presentation (December 2024):** Thesis provided an overview presentation on the provincial and federal EA processes, outlining Nation involvement opportunities, timelines, and how engagement would be carried out through Early Engagement and subsequent stages.
- **Co-Design Workshop (June 2025):** Thesis held an in-person workshop with Tsay Keh Dene Nation representatives and members to gather input on Project components with design flexibility, such as the TSF, waste rock storage facilities, accommodations complex, and transmission line. Nation perspectives were integrated into the evaluation of design options for the Pre-Feasibility Study, and action items for future engagement were identified.
- **Notification and Capacity Support (June 2025):** Thesis notified Tsay Keh Dene Nation of Thesis' intent to provide draft IPD and EP materials for review in the near future, and provided capacity funding to support the process, bridging to a future EA collaboration/capacity funding agreement.
- **Advance Review of Draft IPD and EP (September 2025):** Thesis shared working drafts of the IPD and EP ahead of submission to regulators, and invited a collaborative review supported by meetings to discuss Tsay Keh Dene Nation's feedback.
- **Response to Feedback on IPD and EP (October 2025):** Thesis considered Tsay Keh Dene Nation's feedback and engaged with the Nation to discuss how its input was incorporated into the IPD and EP, as well as how it will be addressed in future work.

Feedback received through these engagement efforts, and how Thesis has addressed or plans to address that feedback, is summarized in Table 3-4 below.

Table 3-4: Summary of Tsay Keh Dene Nation Interest or Feedback in the Project and How Thesis has Responded

Topic	Indigenous Interest/Key Feedback	How Thesis Responded	Current Status/Next Steps
Access to site	Reactivation of the access road to the Project could facilitate an increase in public access to the area. Increased public access has the potential to impact traditional use activities in the area and impact wildlife. Project activities may also impede access to the area by Tsay Keh Dene Nation members.	There is a gate on the access road to limit public entry. Access is provided to Tsay Keh Dene Nation members to areas within Thesis' mineral claims, subject to operational and safety requirements.	Access management will continue throughout the life of the Project.
Aquatic	Collect aquatic existing conditions data from Toodoggone Lake, situated approximately 30 kilometres from the Project.	Completed Toodoggone Lake characterization study to supplement the Aquatic existing conditions study.	Data collected will be considered in the Environmental Assessment (EA).
Archaeological and heritage resources	Identify and protect archaeological and heritage resources that may be affected by Project activities, including Culturally Modified Trees.	- Developed a Heritage Resource Protection Plan for exploration activities. - Completed Archaeological Overview Assessment for exploration activities, including data sharing and a ground truthing site visit. - Conducted Preliminary Field Reconnaissance site visits with participation from Tsay Keh Dene Nation representatives.	Collaboration with Tsay Keh Dene Nation on the identification and protection of archaeological and heritage resources will continue throughout the Project's duration.
Capacity funding	Require capacity funding to support engagement on matters related to Project design and the EA process.	Capacity funding is provided to support Tsay Keh Dene Nation's engagement with Thesis, including in relation to ongoing exploration activities, environmental monitoring and studies, and the EA.	Engagement regarding capacity funding will continue throughout the EA process.
Culturally sensitive areas	An initially proposed location for the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) was situated in an area deemed culturally sensitive.	The proposed TSF location was changed to avoid impacting the identified culturally sensitive area.	Thesis will continue to engage with Tsay Keh Dene Nation to identify culturally sensitive areas and explore opportunities to mitigate potential effects.
Cumulative effects	Management of cumulative effects of resource development in the Toodoggone Region.	Prioritizes drilling on previously disturbed land, limits the number of un-reclaimed drill sites at a given time, and implements progressive reclamation to limit surface disturbance.	Thesis will continue to seek input from Tsay Keh Dene Nation to inform the assessment of potential cumulative effects.
Economic development	Interest in economic opportunities related to the Project.	- Established a Business Opportunities Committee, with Tsay Keh Dene Nation representation, through which substantial contracting opportunities have been awarded to Tsay Keh Dene Nation. - Supported Tsay Keh Dene Nation's equity investment in the Project. - Contracted Tsay Keh Dene Nation-owned business to undertake EA technical work.	Thesis will continue to engage with Tsay Keh Dene Nation regarding Project benefits and economic opportunities.
Mining method	Potential effects of developing mineral resources exclusively through open pit mining methods.	Completed an evaluation of the feasibility of using alternative mining methods. Underground mining methods have been identified as feasible at the Lawyers Site and will be used where practicable.	Thesis continues to evaluate mining methods through its Pre-Feasibility Study
Project design	Interest in providing input on specific Project elements. For example, requested a BAT Study be conducted for the TSF.	Opportunities for input provided to date include: - A BAT study was completed for the TSF and a workshop hosted to discuss findings. - Co-Design Workshop with Tsay Keh Dene Nation to gather input on mine infrastructure options with design flexibility. - Early review of the IPD. Feedback from Tsay Keh Dene Nation has informed Project design including: - Location of the TSF. - Transmission line routing. - Access road alignment.	Ongoing engagement with Tsay Keh Dene Nation regarding Project design through the development of the Pre-Feasibility Study.

Topic	Indigenous Interest/Key Feedback	How Thesis Responded	Current Status/Next Steps
Reclamation	Potential effects of Project activities on the land and the potential spread of non-native, invasive plant species.	- An annual native seed collection workshop is hosted to support use of native plants in future reclamation. - Equipment used on site is cleaned to avoid introduction of invasive species.	The EA will assess the potential effects of the Project, including invasive plants, and propose mitigations for reducing potential effects. Reclamation and end land use planning will be informed by engagement with Tsay Keh Dene Nation and will prioritize the use of native species.
Wildlife	Potential effects of Project activities on caribou, grizzly bears, stone sheep, mountain goats, marmot, and other wildlife.	- Data collection for the wildlife existing condition study, including a network of 80 remote cameras. - Developed a Wildlife Monitoring and Management Plan and Caribou Mitigation Strategy for exploration activities in collaboration with Tsay Keh Dene Nation. - Held an Environmental Stewardship Workshop with Tsay Keh Dene Nation to discuss ongoing work. Mitigations currently in place for exploration activities include: - Flight paths are planned to minimize potential effects from noise. - Restricting mechanized work during the caribou calving period.	The EA will include an assessment of potential effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat. Input from Tsay Keh Dene Nation will help inform the identification of mitigation measures to address any potential effects.

3.4.4 Takla Nation

3.4.4.1 Background

Takla Nation's traditional territory is located in the north-central interior of BC. Takla Nation's main community is located at Takla Landing, approximately 110 km northeast of Smithers and 235 km south-southeast of the Project.

There are 17 Takla Nation Reserves with a combined area of approximately 809 ha around Takla Lake and Bear Lake (CIRNAC 2025d). As of September 2025, Takla Nation had a registered population of 961 people, with 208 of those people living on Takla Nation's Reserve lands (CIRNAC 2025d).

3.4.4.2 Connection to the Project

Through engagement with Takla Nation on a draft of the EP, Takla Nation provided additional information that describes the Nation's historical connection to the Project area in more detail. Takla Nation indicated that this additional information is informed by the Nation's own standards and protocols, and requested that it be included in the EP. The below excerpt has been included as per Takla's request. Thesis looks forward to working with Takla Nation to build on and refine a shared understanding throughout the EA:

It is understood that Takla Nation has historically exercised its Aboriginal rights (including title) in and surrounding the vicinity of the Lawyers Property. Takla Nation's ancestry is traced to Sekani, Ned'u'tin, Carrier, and Gitksan peoples. The modern Takla Nation is comprised of two formerly separate bands – the Fort Connolly Band, and the North Takla Nation Band. The Fort Connolly Band was comprised of primarily Sekani people who occupied the region spanning from Bear Lake (Sustut) to the Rocky Mountain trench, known to themselves as Sustut'enne (Brown 2002; Dewhirst 1995) and to others as the Sasuchan (Jenness 1937). The Fort Connolly Band were considered Sekani by the Department of Indian Affairs (DIA). The North Takla Nation Band was comprised of Sekani, Ned'u'tin, and Carrier people who occupied the region spanning from Takla Nation Lake region to the Wolverine Range, and was described as Carrier by the DIA. The Fort Connolly and North Takla Nation bands amalgamated in 1959. The primary Takla Nation community is at Takla Nation Landing, but many members live in more isolated settlements at Bukley House, Bear Lake, Germansen Landing, and or other communities such as Prince George or Fort St. James.

At the time of the first European exploration of what would become known as Takla Nation territory in the early 19th century, the only Indigenous people occupying the region between Bear Lake and the Rocky Mountain Trench (where the Finlay River turns south) were Sekani (Rich 1955). This includes Samuel Black's exploration of the headwaters of the Finlay River in AD 1824 from the east (Rich 1955), and Waccan Boucher's exploration of Takla Nation Lake and Bear Lake in AD 1826 from the south (HBCA 1826). Fort Connolly was established in AD 1827 to trade furs from the Sekani people who occupied the region between Bear Lake and the Finlay River (HBCA 1827).

Sekani people, ancestral to many members of Takla Nation are known to have harvested resources in the region between Bear Lake and the Rocky Mountain Trench from the early 19th century to the mid-20th century (at least) as part of their highly mobile way of life (HBCA 1826; HBCA 1830; Morice 1897; Rich 1955; Walkem 1914).

With the closure of Fort Connolly in AD 1892, the Sustut'enne (Bear Lake Sekani) largely moved east to Fort Graham, and northeast, to the Spatzisi Plateau (Caribou Hide and Metsantan) (Canada 1921; Friesen 1983; McIlwraith 2012; Sheppard 1983). In addition to the Bob Patrick family, and his brother's family (Dennis Louis), at least two family heads listed on the AD 1921 Canada Census for "Stikine Headwaters" (i.e., Caribou Hide/Metsantan) are indicated as being from Bear Lake (Canada 1921). These two communities became the headquarters for families who continued to hunt and trap in this region, inclusive of the Lawyers Ranch area.

The people living in the Caribou Hide and Metsantan communities relocated to other locations around AD 1948. Members of the Bob Patrick family (and his brother Dennis Louis) relocated to or returned to Bear Lake, became members of the Fort Connolly Band, and the descendants of that family are members of the modern Takla Nation. The area immediately south (approximately 20 km) of the Lawyers Ranch project has been described as the Bob Patrick family keyah (or traditional harvesting area) (Dewhirst 1995, 2006, 2007). This family keyah has been split into three traplines (TL 739T006, TL 618T003, and Patrick/Thomas trapline) amongst this family, and have been held since at least AD 1943. It is notable that there are no registered traplines immediately north of TL 739T006, likely on account of the former big game outfitter there (e.g., Walker 1970), and subsequent protection as a provincial park and wilderness area.

Based on available evidence, the Lawyers Ranch project area was within the territory that was exclusively occupied and utilized by Sekani people in the early 19th century, and more specifically by the Sekani group known as the Sustut'enne or Sasuchan. A core group of this community are ancestors to much of the modern Takla Nation. Additionally, in the early to mid 20th century, Sekani people ancestral to modern Takla Nation (i.e., the Bob Patrick family) lived in the vicinity of the Lawyers Ranch project, and hunted and trapped in that region. The Bob Patrick family holds a traditional keyah and a trapline immediately south of the Lawyers Ranch project, and may undertake resource harvesting activities in the vicinity of that project.

The above information is consistent with the preliminary findings of the Clark (2025) report. As per the Clark report, it is understood that Takla Nation has historically exercised its Aboriginal rights near the Project, particularly in the vicinity of the Lawyers Property. Takla Nation's ancestry is traced to both the Sekani and Carrier peoples. Before 1800, the southern portion of Takla Lake was primarily inhabited by Carrier people (Clark 2025). Over time, Sekani families began to settle in the area and intermarry with the local Carrier population (Clark 2025).

In 1959, the federal Department of Indian Affairs amalgamated the Takla Lake Band (of Carrier origin) and the Bear Lake (Fort Connelly) Band (linked to the Sasuchan Band, of Sekani origin) into what is now known as Takla Nation (Clark 2025).

The historical record indicates a strong connection between Takla Nation and the headwaters of the Finlay River. There is some evidence that Takla Nation's Carrier ancestors travelled and hunted in the Finlay River region (Clark 2025).

More substantial evidence demonstrates the use and occupancy of Thutade Lake, located about 40 km southeast of the Project, by Takla Nation's Sekani ancestors, including members of the Sasuchan Band (Clark 2025). The Project is located within the Toodoggone River watershed, which also forms part of the Finlay River headwaters (Clark 2025).

3.4.4.3 Contact Information

Key contacts and contact information for Takla Nation are provided in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5: Takla Nation Key Contacts and Contact Information

Contact Name	Title
Terry Kuzma	Senior Advisor
Evan MacKinnon	Director, Lands and Stewardship
Tessa Lewis	Mining and Special Project Lead
Address and Contact Information	
Takla Nation 510 Carney St Prince George, BC V2M 2K6 Phone: 250-549-9321 Email: reception@taklafn.ca	

3.4.4.4 Agreements

This section summarizes known agreements that may inform Takla Nation's participation in the EA or engagement with Thesis with respect to the Project.

Government Agreements

Takla Nation is currently negotiating with the governments of Canada and BC through Stage 4 of the BC Treaty Process (BC Gov 2023c).

Thesis is aware that Takla Nation has several agreements with the Government of BC related to natural resource use; these are understood to be project or industry-specific or expired and are therefore not thought to be directly relevant to the EA.

As part of Takla Nation's review of the IPD, Takla shared that it is in ongoing settlement discussions with Canada that may result in the attribution of additional Reserves to Takla Nation.

Project Related Agreements

Thesis entered into a series of exploration agreements with Takla Nation to guide cooperation and communication in relation to the mineral exploration program for the Project. The agreements outline shared expectations regarding information sharing, environmental management, cultural resource protection, and opportunities for community involvement. The agreements have provided a foundation for regular engagement and structured input from Takla Nation from the earliest stages of Project planning and design.

Thesis is in discussions with Takla Nation concerning an agreement to guide how the parties will work together through the EA.

Thesis has provided contracting opportunities and other economic development of Takla Nation through an equity agreement, making the Nation an investor in the Project. Thesis expects that additional opportunities will be created for Takla Nation and its members to increasingly participate in the regional economy as the Project advances.

3.4.4.5 Summary of Engagement To Date

Thesis and Takla Nation have engaged through a range of methods, including the meetings and workshops referenced in Section 3.4.1, as well as regular email correspondence and phone discussions. Engagement with Takla Nation has been extensive and ongoing over several years, involving regular meetings, site visits, community events, and frequent correspondence. This engagement has helped build familiarity, establish clear communication channels, and inform key aspects of Project planning and environmental stewardship.

In addition to the agreements summarized above, recent collaborative efforts have focused on gathering feedback related to Project planning and design, as well as on drafts of the IPD and EP:

- **Environmental Stewardship Workshop (October 2024):** Met with representatives of Kwadacha Nation, Tsay Keh Dene Nation, and Takla Nation to discuss how their stewardship goals and Indigenous Knowledge could inform existing conditions studies, helping to shape how these studies are reflected in the IPD and the EP's approach to collaborative engagement.
- **Input on Secondary Sources (November 2024):** Shared a preliminary list of proposed secondary sources pertaining to Takla Nation to inform descriptions of the Nation in the IPD and EP, and invited review and additions to support the accuracy and completeness of the information.
- **EA Process Presentation (December 2024):** Provided an overview presentation on the provincial and federal EA processes, outlining Nation involvement opportunities, timelines, and how engagement would be carried out through Early Engagement and subsequent stages.
- **Co-Design Workshop (June 2025):** Held an in-person workshop with Takla Nation representatives and members to gather input on Project components with design flexibility, such as the TSF, waste rock storage facilities, accommodations complex, and transmission line. Nation perspectives were integrated into the evaluation of design options for the Pre-Feasibility Study, and action items for future engagement were identified.

- **Notification and Capacity Support (June 2025):** Notified Takla Nation of Thesis' intent to provide draft IPD and EP materials for review in the near future, and provided capacity funding to support the process, bridging to a future EA collaboration/capacity funding agreement.
- **Advance Review of Draft IPD and EP (September 2025):** Shared working drafts of the IPD and EP ahead of submission to regulators, and invited a collaborative review supported by meetings to discuss Takla Nation's feedback.
- **Response to Feedback on IPD and EP (October 2025):** Considered Takla Nation's feedback and engaged with the Nation to discuss how its input was incorporated into the IPD and EP, as well as how it will be addressed in future work.

Feedback received through these engagement efforts, and how Thesis has addressed or plans to address that feedback, is summarized in Table 3-6 below.

Table 3-6: Summary of Takla Nation Interest or Feedback in the Project and How Thesis has Responded

Topic	Indigenous Interest/Key Feedback	How Thesis Responded	Current Status/Next Steps
Access to site	Reactivation of the access road to the Project could facilitate an increase in public access to the area. Increased public access has the potential to impact traditional use activities in the area and impact wildlife. Project activities may also impede access to the area by Takla Nation members.	There is a gate on the access road to limit public entry. Access is provided to Takla Nation members to areas within Thesis' mineral claims, subject to operational and safety requirements.	Access management will continue throughout the life of the Project.
Aquatic	Collect aquatic existing data from Toodoggone Lake, situated approximately 30 kilometres from the Project.	Thesis commissioned a targeted aquatic study for the lake, conducted collaboratively with Indigenous Nations.	Data collected will be considered in the Environmental Assessment (EA).
Archaeological and heritage resources	Identify and protect archaeological and heritage resources that may be affected by Project activities, including Culturally Modified Trees.	- Developed a Heritage Resource Protection Plan for exploration activities. - Completed Archaeological Overview Assessment for exploration activities, including data sharing and a ground truthing site visit. - Conducted Preliminary Field Reconnaissance site visits with participation from Takla Nation representatives.	Collaboration with Takla Nation on the identification and protection of archaeological and heritage resources will continue throughout the Project's duration.
Capacity funding	Require capacity funding to support engagement on matters related to Project design and the EA process.	Capacity funding is provided to support Takla Nation's engagement with Thesis, including in relation to ongoing exploration activities, and environmental monitoring and studies. Thesis is in discussions with Takla Nation regarding capacity funding for the EA.	Engagement regarding capacity funding will continue throughout the EA process.
Culturally sensitive areas	An initially proposed location for the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) was situated in an area deemed culturally sensitive.	The proposed TSF location was changed to avoid impacting the identified culturally sensitive area.	Thesis will continue to engage with Takla Nation to identify culturally sensitive areas and explore opportunities to mitigate potential effects.
Cumulative effects	Management of cumulative effects of resource development in the Toodoggone Region.	Prioritizes drilling on previously disturbed land, limits the number of un-reclaimed drill sites at a given time, and implemented progressive reclamation to limit surface disturbance.	Thesis will continue to seek input from Takla Nation to inform the assessment of potential cumulative effects.
Economic development	Interest in economic opportunities related to the Project.	- Established a Business Opportunities Committee, with Takla Nation representation, through which contracting opportunities have been awarded to Takla Nation. - Supported Takla Nation's equity investment in the Project. - Facilitated Takla Nation's acquisition of a mobile assay lab to generate business from the Project and broader region. - Participated in Takla Nation's Natural Resources Summit.	Thesis will continue to engage with Takla Nation regarding Project benefits and economic opportunities.
Hunting	Project proximity to areas of value for hunting.	- Engaged with Takla Nation to identify areas of value to hunting near the Project. - Conducting studies on wildlife and wildlife habitat with participation from Takla Nation and Takla Nation-affiliated businesses.	Thesis will continue to engage with Takla Nation to understand and address potential effects of the Project on hunting and related land use. Input from Takla Nation will help inform mitigation planning and support efforts to avoid or reduce disruption to important hunting areas.
Mining method	Potential effects of developing mineral resources exclusively through open pit mining methods.	Completed an evaluation of the feasibility of using alternative mining methods. Underground mining methods have been identified as feasible at the Lawyers Site and will be used where practicable.	Thesis continues to evaluate mining methods through its Pre-Feasibility Study.

Topic	Indigenous Interest/Key Feedback	How Thesis Responded	Current Status/Next Steps
Project design	Interest in providing input on specific Project elements. For example, requested a) BAT Study be conducted for the TSF.	Opportunities for input provided to date include: - A BAT study was completed for the TSF and a workshop hosted to discuss findings. - Co-Design Workshop with Talka Nation to gather input on mine infrastructure options with design flexibility. - Early review of the IPD. Feedback from Takla Nation has informed Project design including: - Location of the TSF. - Transmission line routing. - Access road alignment.	Ongoing engagement with Takla Nation regarding Project design through the development of the Pre-Feasibility Study.
Reclamation	Potential effects of Project activities on the land and the potential spread of non-native, invasive plant species.	- An annual native seed collection workshop is hosted to support use of native plants in future reclamation. - Equipment used on site is cleaned to avoid introduction of invasive species.	The EA will assess the potential effects of the Project, including invasive plants, and propose mitigations for reducing potential effects. Reclamation and end land use planning will be informed by engagement with Takla Nation and will prioritize the use of native species.
Wildlife	Potential effects of Project activities on caribou, grizzly bears, stone sheep, mountain goats, marmot, and other wildlife.	- Data collection for the wildlife existing conditions study, including a network of 80 remote cameras. - Developed a Wildlife Monitoring and Management Plan and Caribou Mitigation Strategy for exploration activities in collaboration with Takla Nation. - Held an Environmental Stewardship Workshop with Takla Nation to discuss ongoing work. Mitigations currently in place for exploration activities include: - Flight paths are planned to minimize potential effects from noise. - Restricting mechanized work during the caribou calving period.	The EA will include an assessment of potential effects on wildlife and wildlife habitat. Input from Takla Nation will help inform the identification of mitigation measures to address any potential effects.

3.4.5 Tahltan Nation

Thesis shared working drafts of the IPD and EP with Tahltan Nation ahead of submission to regulators and invited collaboration by offering meetings to discuss Tahltan's feedback. Tahltan Nation indicated they were focused on other EA processes for other Projects and would be unable to review the documents within the requested timeframe. Thesis subsequently reached out on multiple occasions to offer support and invite preliminary input, including on specific sections of interest; however, no comments were received prior to submission. Thesis looks forward to engaging with Tahltan Nation on the IPD and EP through Early Engagement. Feedback received will be addressed in collaboration with Tahltan Nation through future EA deliverables and engagement activities, as appropriate.

3.4.5.1 Background

Tahltan Nation's traditional territory is located in the northwestern interior of BC. Tahltan Nation is comprised of two bands: the Tahltan Band and the Iskut Band. The Tahltan Central Government (TCG) is the central administrative governing body for both bands.

Tahltan Nation Bands and Administration

Tahltan Band

The Tahltan Band's main community is located on the Stikine River at Telegraph Creek, approximately 225 km east-northeast of the Project. The Tahltan Band has 13 Reserves with a combined area of approximately 1,377 ha (CIRNAC 2025c). With the exception of one Reserve in the upper Taku River watershed and another on Dease Lake, the Tahltan Band's Reserves are mainly grouped along a 30-km stretch of the Stikine River upstream of Telegraph Creek. As of September 2025, the Tahltan Band had a registered population of 2,218 people, with 299 of those people living on the Band's own Reserve lands (CIRNAC 2025c).

Iskut Band

The Iskut Band's main community is at Kluachon Lake, approximately 68 km east of Telegraph Creek and 157 km east-northeast of the Project. The Iskut Band has three reserves totalling approximately 162 ha, two of which are on Kluachon Lake and one of which is on the Stikine River opposite Telegraph Creek (CIRNAC 2025a). As of May 2025, the Iskut Band had a registered population of 827 people, with 341 people living on the Band's own Reserve lands (CIRNAC 2025a).

Tahltan Central Government

The TCG is responsible for the governance of Tahltan Nation in relation to its Aboriginal title and rights. Its purpose is to protect these rights and the ecosystems and natural resources of Tahltan traditional territory through sustainable economic development, and to strengthen the cultural wellness of Tahltan Nation community members (TCG n.d.).

3.4.5.2 Connection to the Project

The Project is located near the southeast boundary of Tahltan Nation's traditional territory. It is understood that Tahltan Nation has historically exercised its Aboriginal rights near the Project, particularly in the vicinity of the Ranch Site.

The Tahltan Band have been historically linked to the headwaters of Metsantan Creek, on the west side of the continental divide, where part of the Ranch Site is located (Clark 2025).

Available records indicate that the Iskut Band's ancestry is linked to the Sekani people of Bear Lake, with ties to the Sasuchan band (Clark 2025). Over time, these Bear Lake people began to form trade relationships and intermarry with Tahltan at Telegraph Creek, forming a community of their own at the opposite side of the Stikine River (Clark 2025). Around 1962, conflict between the two communities resulted in the Bear Lake people relocating to Kluachon Lake, where the community of Iskut is now located (Clark 2025).

3.4.5.3 Contact Information

Key contacts and contact information for Tahltan Nation are included in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7: Tahltan Nation Key Contacts

Contact Name	Title
Rob McPhee	Senior Advisor
Connor Pritty	Lands and Regulatory Affairs Director
Blaine Lindstrom	SER Coordinator
Address and Contact Information	
Tahltan Central Government PO Box 69 Tat'l'ah (Dease Lake), BC V0C 1L0 Phone: 250-771-3274 Email: reception@tahtlan.org	

3.4.5.4 Agreements

This section summarizes known agreements that may inform Tahltan Nation's participation in the EA or engagement with Thesis with respect to the Project.

Government Agreements

In 2013, the TCG and BC entered into a Shared Decision-Making Agreement (Tahltan Nation and BC Gov 2013). The purpose of the agreement is to foster a government-to-government relationship that would enable the parties to collaborate on land and resource issues as a tangible step toward longer-term reconciliation of their interests (Tahltan Nation and BC Gov 2013). The agreement establishes, among other things, a framework through which the parties will participate in a shared decision-making process for land and resource matters, including EAs, throughout TCG's asserted territory (Tahltan Nation and BC Gov 2013).

The TCG is negotiating independently with Canada and BC outside the BC Treaty Process (BC Gov 2023b). Thesis is aware that TCG has several agreements with BC related to natural resource use; these are understood to be project or industry-specific or expired and are therefore not thought to be directly relevant to the EA.

Project Related Agreements

Thesis has entered into a series of exploration agreements with Tahltan Nation to guide cooperation and communication in relation to the mineral exploration program for the Project. Thesis is in discussions with Tahltan Nation concerning an agreement to guide how the parties will work together through the EA.

3.4.5.5 Summary of Engagement To Date

Thesis and Tahltan Nation have engaged through numerous methods, including email correspondence, phone discussions, and meetings over the past several years. This engagement has helped build familiarity, establish clear communication channels, and create a foundation for increased engagement as the Project advances through EA.

Recently, Thesis has sought to engage with Tahltan Nation for the purpose of receiving early review and input from the Nation on drafts of the IPD and EP. In June 2025, Tahltan Nation was notified of Thesis' intent to provide draft IPD and EP materials for review in the near future, and provided capacity funding to support the process, bridging to a future EA collaboration/capacity funding agreement. As noted above, Tahltan Nation was unable to review and provide feedback prior to formal regulatory submission. Thesis remains committed to receiving and addressing feedback in collaboration with Tahltan Nation through future EA deliverables and engagement activities, as appropriate.

Thesis and Tahltan Nation have also initiated discussions to advance a Tahltan Land Use and Occupancy Study and capacity funding agreement for EA participation. Thesis looks forward to collaborating with Tahltan Nation to further these initiatives.

Feedback received through these engagement efforts, and how Thesis has addressed or plans to address that feedback, is summarized in Table 3-8 below.

Table 3-8: Summary of Tahltan Interest in or Feedback on the Project and How Thesis has Responded

Topic	Indigenous Interest/Key Feedback	How Thesis Responded	Current Status/Next Steps
Access to site	Grant reasonable access to Thesis' mineral claims for Tahltan Nation monitors to visit the site. Concerns around the complex and often unclear road access in certain areas of BC, and the potential for being restricted or locked out of culturally important areas.	There is a gate on the access road to limit public entry. Access is provided to Tahltan Nation members to areas within Thesis' mineral claims, subject to operational and safety requirements. Thesis grants access to Tahltan Nation monitors upon request.	Access management will continue throughout the life of the Project.
Aquatic	Collect aquatic existing data from Metsantan Lake, situated approximately 5 kilometres from the Project.	Completed Metsantan Lake characterization study to supplement the Aquatic existing conditions study.	Data collected will be considered in the Environmental Assessment (EA).
Archaeological and heritage resources	Ensuring Tahltan Nation's archaeological standards and protocols are upheld onsite and a Tahltan Land Use and Occupancy Study is initiated for the Project.	- Incorporated Tahltan Nation feedback into the Heritage Inspection Permit application. - Developed a Heritage Resource Protection Plan for exploration activities. - Completed Archaeological Overview Assessment for exploration activities, including data sharing and a ground truthing site visit that Tahltan Nation was invited to participate in. - Conducted Preliminary Field Reconnaissance site visits that Tahltan Nation was invited to participate in. - Revisions were made to the Archaeological Chance Find Procedure for exploration to align with Tahltan's Archaeological Standards.	Collaboration with Tahltan Nation on the identification and protection of archaeological and heritage resources will continue throughout the Project's duration.
Capacity funding	Require capacity funding to support engagement on the Project and the EA.	Capacity funding is provided to support Tahltan Nation's engagement with Thesis, including in relation to ongoing exploration activities, and environmental monitoring.	Engagement regarding capacity funding will continue throughout the EA process.
EA process	Follow Tahltan Nation standards for EA process, including collaborating with Tahltan Heritage, Resources and Environmental Assessment Team (i.e., THREAT) and negotiating an agreement with Tahltan Nation regarding the EA prior to the EA Readiness Decision phase.	Discussions have been initiated with Tahltan Nation regarding their participation and collaboration throughout the EA process.	Thesis will continue to work collaboratively with Tahltan Nation during the EA process and recognizes Tahltan Nation's interest in having its standards and expectations reflected throughout.
Economic development	Interest in economic opportunities related to the Project, such as employment and contracting, to be offered to Tahltan Nation, where appropriate.	- Provided contracting opportunities to Tahltan Nation-owned businesses in relation to the mineral exploration program. - Participated in Tahltan Nation's annual Industry Review to characterize contracting and employment opportunities. - Exploring opportunities for Tahltan Nation equity ownership in the Project.	Thesis will continue to engage with Tahltan Nation regarding Project benefits and economic opportunities.
Engagement with community members and leadership	Site visits for leadership and Elders to see the Project site and culturally significant areas. Presentations about the Project to Tahltan Nation leadership representatives annually. Requests for engagement with leadership in Dease Lake, Iskut, and Telegraph Creek communities.	- Tahltan Nation participation, including Elders, in an annual native seed collection workshop to support use of native plants in future reclamation. - Site tours for Tahltan Nation leadership and representatives to visit the Project site. - Delivers annual presentations from Thesis senior management to Tahltan Nation leadership and representatives.	Thesis plans to visit Dease Lake, Iskut, and Telegraph Creek for further direct engagement with leadership and members in community. Engagement with Tahltan Nation will continue through site visits, leadership updates, and other opportunities to be identified in collaboration with Tahltan Nation.
Environmental stewardship	Collaborate on the development of environmental management plans. Work with Tahltan Nation technical experts on existing conditions studies and invite guardians to site for caribou stewardship programs.	- Tahltan Nation provided input into the existing management plans for exploration activities, including the Wildlife Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. - Invited Tahltan Nation technical experts to participate in existing conditions studies.	Thesis will continue to collaborate with Tahltan Nation on the development of environmental management plans and will discuss opportunities to involve for Tahltan guardians in stewardship planning and initiatives.

3.5 Other Indigenous Engagement

3.5.1 Approach to Additional Indigenous Nations

As described above in Section 3.2, BC's Consultation Areas Spatial Tool identified five additional Indigenous Nations with Consultation Areas overlapping the Project and areas of potential direct and indirect effects: Binche Whut'en, Daylu Dena, Dease River First Nation, Liard First Nation, and West Moberly First Nations. Thesis understands the Project to be at the periphery of the Consultation Areas of these Indigenous Nations, and it is not anticipated that the Project will adversely impact the exercise of Aboriginal rights or interests of these Indigenous Nations.

Thesis understands that the list of Indigenous Nations identified for engagement may change. Thesis will engage with Indigenous Nations with Aboriginal rights or interests that may be adversely impacted by the Project. Thesis will provide relevant Project information and, where appropriate, collaboratively determine the frequency and methods of engagement with such Indigenous Nations. Engagement activities will be tailored to each Indigenous Nation's interests and priorities and may include information-sharing meetings, opportunities to review and provide input on EA materials, and other methods for receiving and responding to feedback.

3.5.2 Binche Whut'en

The main Binche Whut'en community is located approximately 370 km south-southeast of the Project. It is understood that the Project lies at the periphery of Binche Whut'en's Consultation Area, and it is anticipated that the Project will not adversely impact Binche Whut'en's ability to exercise its Aboriginal rights or interests (Clark 2025).

Thesis' engagement with Binche Whut'en to date is summarized as follows:

- In early 2025, Binche Whut'en contacted Thesis to:
 - Assert that the Project falls within its traditional territory;
 - Request project information; and
 - Initiate a meeting.
- Thesis responded with relevant details concerning the location and scope of ongoing exploration activities.
- A meeting was held with a representative of Binche Whut'en's preferred environmental and economic development entities to discuss completed and planned work for 2025 and 2026.
- At the meeting:
 - Binche Whut'en's representatives indicated that their primary interest relates to economic opportunities, including participation in the EA as a contractor or subcontractor.

- The representative shared a map of Binche Whut'en's consultation area on the screen. The consultation area did not appear to overlap with the area within which mine infrastructure is being planned — with the exception of the existing Omineca Resource Road and planned routing for the transmission line, which is expected to primarily follow the existing access road.

Thesis will engage Binche Whut'en on aspects of the Project that may affect its Aboriginal rights and interests, consistent with the approach outlined in Section 2.2, Section 2.3, and Section 3.1.

3.6 Planned Indigenous Engagement

Thesis will engage with Indigenous Nations in line with the engagement approach and principles outlined in this EP. Indigenous engagement planning will continue to be refined collaboratively through feedback from Indigenous nations.

Planned engagement activities during the Early Engagement phase of the EA process are outlined in Table 3-9. These activities are intended to support transparent information-sharing, provide meaningful opportunities for input, and help shape the development of the Detailed Project Description (DPD). Due to the project's location, in an area far from human settlement, there are inherent constraints to engagement.

Table 3-9: Summary of Planned Engagement

Activity	Estimated Timing
Continued coordination with Indigenous Nations to align on preferred engagement methods and priorities for the Environmental Assessment EA process.	November 2025 to end of Process Planning
Follow-up meetings with leadership or designated representatives to discuss the Initial Project Description and Engagement Plan.	November to end of Early Engagement
Distribution of plain-language summaries and visual engagement tools (e.g., maps, posters, videos).	November 2025 to end of EA process
Continued sharing of reports and documents relating to the environmental assessment process.	November 2025 to end of EA process
Ongoing updates through a dedicated Project website and social media channels.	November 2025 to end of EA process
Support for Indigenous Nation participation in the BC Environmental Assessment Office-led public information sessions, where appropriate.	Q4 2025 to end of EA process

Input and feedback received during Early Engagement will be tracked using structured engagement logs and issue-response tables. These tools will document questions, concerns, and suggestions, and will inform the development of the DPD and, where appropriate, Project planning and design. Where possible, Thesis will work with Indigenous Nations to review early drafts or discuss preliminary content and will provide summaries of how feedback was considered and addressed in Project planning and design.

4.0 Government Agencies

Thesis recently commenced engagement with applicable regional districts and municipalities. Engagement is an integral part of the EA process, and ongoing engagement with relevant regional districts and municipalities will be ongoing throughout the EA process.

Agencies with a direct interest in the Project will participate in the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) led by the EAO, and several agencies also have permitting authorities over the Project. The relevant federal and provincial agencies are outlined in Table 4-1. Thesis will work in collaboration with the EAO to confirm the appropriate agency contacts for engagement.

Thesis' objectives for engaging with federal and provincial government agencies include:

- Develop collaborative relationships between Thesis and respective agencies.
- Receive support for efficient EA and permitting processes.
- Collaborate throughout the EA process and work to address and incorporate any feedback and concerns.
- Identify authorizations and permits required for the Project and help ensure Thesis is meeting the required regulatory requirements.

This list of government agencies is preliminary and will be refined throughout the Early Engagement phase.

Table 4-1: Identified Provincial and Federal Government Agencies

Government	Agency
Provincial	Environmental Assessment Office
	Ministry of Environment and Parks
	Ministry of Forests
	Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
	Ministry of Jobs, Economic Development and Innovation
	Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals
	Ministry of Transportation and Transit
	Ministry of Water, Land and Resource Stewardship
	Northern Health
Federal	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
	Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
	Environment and Climate Change
	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
	Indigenous Services Canada

Government	Agency
	Natural Resources Canada
	Transport Canada

4.1 Local Government

The Project is located in the electoral districts of Peace River North and Bulkley Valley-Stikine. Thesis will continue to engage with local governments that may experience potential effects of the Project, including changes to local demographics, employment, the local economy, and infrastructure and services. These local governments may include the Peace River Regional District, the District of Mackenzie, the Town of Smithers, and the City of Prince George. See Table 4-2 summarizing local governments and contacts for the Project to date. This list may be updated through engagement with government agencies during the early engagement phase of the assessment process.

Table 4-2: List of Government Contacts

Government	Contacts
Peace River Regional District	Shawn Dahlen, CAO
	Shawn.Dahlen@prrd.bc.ca
	(250) 784-3208
	Ashley Murphey, GM of Development Services
	Ashley.Murphey@prrd.bc.ca
	(250) 785-8084
District of Mackenzie	Diane Smith, CAO
	diane@districtofmackenzie.ca
	(250) 997-3221 ext. 230
Town of Smithers	Michael Dewar, CAO
	mdewar@smithers.ca
	Michan McKinley, Assistant
	mmckinley@smithers.ca
City of Prince George	Walter Babicz, City Manager
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To date, Thesis has held initial meetings with local governments to introduce the Project, outline the regulatory process, and discuss the approach to ongoing engagement. A summary of engagement to date is provided in Table 4-3. Engagement is an integral part of the EA process, and discussions with relevant local governments, including with health authorities, will continue throughout the EA

process. The Project is located outside of municipal boundaries, and Thesis is unaware of any regional or local government plans that are relevant to the environmental assessment.

Table 4-3: Summary of Engagement with Local Governments

Date	Local Government	Summary of Engagement	Key Points and Actions
22-Oct-25	Town of Smithers	Introductory meeting between Thesis and the Town of Smithers.	Discussion focused on Project introduction, anticipated regulatory process, and approach to ongoing engagement.
23-Oct-25	District of Mackenzie	Introductory meeting between Thesis and the District of Mackenzie.	Discussion focused on Project introduction, anticipated regulatory process, and approach to ongoing engagement.
24-Oct-25	Peace River Regional District	Introductory meeting between Thesis and the Peace River Regional District.	Discussion focused on Project introduction, anticipated regulatory process, and approach to ongoing engagement. Potential meeting to be set with the Regional Board to formally present the Project.
29-Oct-25	City of Prince George	Introductory meeting between Thesis and the City of Prince George.	Discussion focused on Project introduction, anticipated regulatory process, and approach to ongoing engagement.

4.2 Summary of Engagement Activities with Provincial and Federal Government Agencies to Date

Thesis is engaging with provincial and federal agencies regarding requirements to initiate regulatory review. A summary of this engagement is provided in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Summary of Engagement with Federal and Provincial Governments

Date	Agencies	Summary of Engagement	Key Points and Actions
16-Jun-25	Environmental Assessment Agency (EAO), Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals, Ministry of Environment and Parks	Introductory meeting between Thesis and provincial agencies to introduce the Project and to discuss initiating regulatory review in Fall 2025.	Discussion focused on Project introduction, opportunities for regulatory efficiency and predictability, and EAO's upcoming review of the Initial Project Description (IPD) and Engagement Plan (EP).
29-Jul-25	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC)	Introductory meeting between Thesis and IAAC to introduce the Project to IAAC officials and to discuss initiating regulatory review in Fall 2025.	Discussion focused on Project introduction, opportunities for regulatory efficiency and predictability, and IAAC's upcoming review of the IPD.
02-Sep-25	EAO	Thesis shared a preliminary working draft IPD and EP with EAO for review.	Not applicable.
02-Sep-25	IAAC	Thesis shared a preliminary working draft IPD with IAAC for review.	Not applicable.
03-Sep-25	EAO	Thesis met with EAO to discuss Project details as well as collaboration and next steps to prepare for initiating Early Engagement.	Alignment on EAO's draft IPD/EP review. Meeting was set with EAO and IAAC on October 9, 2025, to discuss steps for initiating process.
04-Sep-25	IAAC	Thesis met with IAAC to discuss collaboration and next steps for IPD review.	Not applicable.
05-Sep-25	EAO	EAO provided initial feedback on Thesis' preliminary drafts of the IPD and EP.	Thesis made applicable changes in the IPD and EP in advance of filing.
12-Sep-25	IAAC	IAAC provided initial feedback on Thesis' preliminary drafts of the IPD.	Thesis made applicable changes in the IPD in advance of filing.
09-Oct-25	EAO and IAAC	Thesis met with EAO and IAAC to discuss next steps for initiating Early Engagement.	Regular meetings initiated with Thesis, EAO, and IAAC for process coordination.
22-Oct-25	EAO and IAAC	First regular coordination meeting with EAO and IAAC to discuss Project updates.	Discussion focused on Indigenous and local government engagement, timelines for submission of the IPD and EP, and preparations for the public comment period.

4.3 Planned Engagement

Thesis is committed to timely engagement with Indigenous nations, federal and provincial government agencies, local government, and stakeholders throughout the EA. The project's location in an area far from human settlement results in some inherent constraints to the stakeholder landscape.

Thesis expects to engage with government agencies at identified milestone engagement opportunities and through individual meetings or communications as required.

5.0 Public and Other Potentially Affected Stakeholders

Thesis is committed to timely engagement with identified stakeholders and the public.

5.1 Identified Stakeholders and the Public

The Project is located in a geographic region that has limited interface with municipal communities. It is approximately 10 hours, by road, from the nearest major service centre. Thesis will identify members of the public (i.e., members of potentially affected municipal communities, including landowners and land rights holders) or other stakeholders, including groups or parties that may use the area for:

- Commercial, industrial, or agricultural purposes
- Recreational purposes
- Hunting, trapping, and fishing
- Other economic activities.

During initial engagement with representatives of the District of Mackenzie and the Town of Smithers, Thesis heard interest in economic development in the region. As engagement with the public and broader stakeholders has been more limited to date, no further issues have been raised. Issues raised by the Project are addressed consistent with the Engagement Principles outlined in Section 2.2 of this EP.

To date, public engagement has not taken place. Public engagement is an integral part of the EA process and will commence as part of Early Engagement, in accordance with the requirements of the EA process. See Table 5-1 for the preliminary list of public groups with whom Thesis will engage for the Project. Thesis plans to engage with stakeholders and the public during the EAO's Public Comment Period during the Early Engagement Phase. Feedback on Thesis' engagement approach was not noted during initial consultation with local governments.

Table 5-1: List of Public and Stakeholders Identified for Engagement

Public or Stakeholder Group	Public or Stakeholder Identified for Engagement
Communities and Associations	Mackenzie Chamber of Commerce
	Smithers District Chamber of Commerce
	Prince George Chamber of Commerce
	Northern Development - North East Regional Advisory Committee, Northern Development Initiative Trust
	Business Council of BC
	Mining Association of BC
	BC Economic Development Association
Education and Training Institutions	University of Northern British Columbia
	Coast Mountain College
	College of New Caledonia

Public or Stakeholder Group	Public or Stakeholder Identified for Engagement
Local Businesses and Industry	Business in Nearby Communities: Mackenzie, Smithers, Prince George
	Industry: BC Hydro AuRico Metals Inc Arctos Anthracite Inc Kutcho Copper Corp. Cirque Operation Corp.
Non-Government Organizations (NGO)	Environmental NGOs
	Social NGOs
Residents	Mackenzie
	Smithers
	Prince George

Thesis has completed a search of the Integrated Land and Resource Registry to prepare a list of tenure and land holders that may be affected by the Project. No landowners, land rights holders, or other commercial, industrial, agricultural and recreational landowners have been identified in the Project area. See Table 5-2 for a preliminary list of range, tenure, and land holders for the Project.

Table 5-2: List of Identified Tenure and Permit Holders

Tenure or Permit Number	Tenure or Permit Holder
Multiple (8)	<i>Mineral Tenure Act</i> Tenures held by AuRico Metals Inc.
Multiple (5)	<i>Mineral Tenure Act</i> Tenures held by Aurora Minerals Ltd.
Multiple (3)	<i>Mineral Tenure Act</i> Tenures held by Cazador Resource Ltd.
Multiple (5)	<i>Mineral Tenure Act</i> Tenures held by Zeal Exploration Inc.
1106193, 1106268	<i>Mineral Tenure Act</i> Tenures held by Green Battery Minerals Inc.
505471, 1127174	<i>Mineral Tenure Act</i> Tenures held by TDG BC Assets Corp.
1125145	<i>Mineral Tenure Act</i> Tenure held by Coast Copper Corp.
Multiple (4)	<i>Mineral Tenure Act</i> Tenures held by private individuals
701193, 710013	Guide Outfitters Tenures held by Omineca
Multiple (3)	Range Tenures held by private individuals
RAN073851	Range Tenure held by Fox Lake Outfitters Ltd.
RAN076771	Range Tenure held by Claw Mountain Outfitters LLP
972733	Commercial Recreation Crown Tenure
811060	Environment, Conservation & Recreation Crown Tenure
960439	First Nations Crown Tenure
290335, 989321	Utility Crown Tenures
Multiple (3)	Traplines

5.2 Planned Engagement

With the initiation of Early Engagement (following the acceptance of the IPD and EP), there will be a minimum 30-day public comment period. The EAO will post the IPD on the Environmental Assessment Office Project Information Centre (EPIC) website and launch the public comment period. During this time, members of the public and other stakeholders will have the opportunity to provide feedback on the IPD and EP, and the EAO will develop responses to public comments. Due to the project's location, in an area far from human settlement, there are inherent constraints and limited opportunity to engagement.

Thesis expects to support EAO-led engagement, including production of presentation materials and advertising for any EAO-led events.

In addition to regulator-led engagement activities, Thesis will:

- Schedule or attend regular virtual or in-person meetings with interested stakeholders to seek feedback as the Project advances, as required;
- Develop a Project website as a resource for Project information; and
- Provide educational materials, including videos, brochures, display boards and engagement summaries, for public distribution, where relevant.

6.0 Engagement Plan Review and Update

Thesis will continue to engage with Indigenous Nations, regulators, and stakeholders regarding the Project throughout the EA process. Local information and knowledge will be collected through engagement with community groups and organizations, local and regional governments, and regulatory comment periods. The information and knowledge received will be incorporated, as relevant and appropriate, into the DPD or other deliverables to be filed with the EAO. Additional updates to the EP will be discussed with EAO, and the EP will be available on EPIC. Engagement methods will remain flexible and practical, and this EP will be updated to reflect new input, activities, and direction as needed. This may include the submission of a revised version of this EP alongside the DPD or other EAO deliverables, as appropriate. Where changes are made, Thesis will notify relevant parties and explain the rationale to maintain transparency and support continued participation.

7.0 References

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Appendix A. EAO Table of Concordance

A.1. Environmental Assessment Office Table of Concordance

Table A-1: Environmental Assessment Office Early Engagement Guide Version 2.0, Appendix 1 – Engagement Plan Guidelines Table of Concordance: Engagement Plan for the Lawyers-Ranch Project

Engagement Plan (EP) Guidelines Page #	EP Guidelines Section Title	Early Engagement Guide V2.0 Appendix 1 EP Information Requirement	EP Section Title	EP Section or Location
20	General Information and Contacts	Project name.	Introduction	Section 1.0
20	General Information and Contacts	Project location within the province.	Introduction	Section 1.0
20	General Information and Contacts	Project industrial sector and type (e.g., open pit metal mine).	Introduction	Section 1.0
20	General Information and Contacts	Proponent name, mailing address, phone numbers, email address and website URL. Include the name and contact info of the primary representative for the EA.	Introduction	Section 1.0
20	Project Overview	Include a brief description of the proposed project (the Engagement Plan may refer to the IPD for a more detailed overview of the proposed project).	Introduction	Section 1.0
20	Project Overview	The proximity of the proposed project to local communities, neighbourhoods, and/or areas used by or of value to Indigenous nations and the public.	Introduction	Section 1.0
20	Project Overview	An outline of engagement that occurred in the development of the Engagement Plan and how any feedback received was considered and addressed.	Introduction	Section 1.0

Engagement Plan (EP) Guidelines Page #	EP Guidelines Section Title	Early Engagement Guide V2.0 Appendix 1 EP Information Requirement	EP Section Title	EP Section or Location
20	Engagement Methods	A list of who the proponent proposes to engage with during Early Engagement, including key contact names for appropriate Indigenous nations, members of the public, municipalities, provincial and federal government agencies, and stakeholders, and a rationale for those selected (where appropriate, personal information may be excluded as confidential - the Engagement Plan will be a public document).	Indigenous Nation-Specific Engagement; Government Agencies; Public and Other Potentially Affected Stakeholders; Identified Stakeholders and the Public	Section 3.4; Section 4; Table 4-2; Section 5.0; Section 5.1; Table 5-1; Table 5-2
20	Engagement Methods	An outline of when and how each party will be engaged with during Early Engagement, including but not limited to, the type and frequency of engagement and any constraints to the engagement.	Planned Indigenous Engagement; Planned Engagement; Planned Engagement	Section 3.6; Section 4.3; Section 5.2
20	Engagement Methods	An identification of any potentially impacted populations that may be underrepresented by the proposed engagement methods and how this will be mitigated or otherwise addressed. Refer to the Human and Community Wellbeing Guidelines and Public Engagement Policy for more information.	Engagement Methods	Section 2.3
20	Engagement Methods	A description of different types of engagement tailored to the project and the area to ensure opportunities for all potentially impacted people (consider language and cultural preferences, minority groups, marginalized populations).	Engagement Methods	Section 2.3

Engagement Plan (EP) Guidelines Page #	EP Guidelines Section Title	Early Engagement Guide V2.0 Appendix 1 EP Information Requirement	EP Section Title	EP Section or Location
21	Engagement Methods	An outline of how information will be communicated in a timely and consistent manner.	Timely Communication and Transparency; Engagement Methods; Planned Indigenous Engagement	Section 2.2.1.2; Section 2.3; Section 3.6
21	Engagement Methods	A description of how input and feedback will be gathered and how it will be considered, including how it will be used in project design and what deliverables will be produced to respond to the feedback received such as the use of tracking tables and other documentation methods.	Engagement Methods; Planned Indigenous Engagement	Section 2.3; Section 3.6; Table 3.9
21	Engagement Methods	An outline of the process for periodic updating of the Engagement Plan, including when and how the document may be updated and the process for communicating any updates made.	Engagement Plan Review and Update	Section 6.0
21	First Nation Engagement	A list of all First Nations whose Consultation Area overlaps with the project area or overlaps with potential direct or indirect effects of the project. Note: do not include maps of territories or consultative areas.	Identified Indigenous Nations	Section 3.2

Engagement Plan (EP) Guidelines Page #	EP Guidelines Section Title	Early Engagement Guide V2.0 Appendix 1 EP Information Requirement	EP Section Title	EP Section or Location
21	First Nation Engagement	For each First Nation identified, an overview of engagement activities that have been carried out, a description or tracking table of issues that have been raised with respect to the proposed project, and an explanation of how those issues have been or will be addressed by the proponent, providing a clear rationale for not addressing any issues raised.	Indigenous Nation-Specific Engagement	Section 3.4
21	First Nation Engagement	A description of how First Nations were engaged in the development of the IPD and Engagement Plan, including: Opportunities provided to adequately review and gain an understanding of information in the draft IPD and Engagement Plan, including, where applicable, specific procedures for contributing information for sections of the draft IPD and Engagement Plan.	Indigenous Nation-Specific Engagement	Section 3.4
21	First Nation Engagement	A list of any relevant agreements (including agreements between First Nations), memorandums of understanding, assessment protocols, treaties or other publicly available information of potentially affected First Nations and how the agreements informed the Engagement Plan.	Indigenous Nation-Specific Engagement	Section 3.4

Engagement Plan (EP) Guidelines Page #	EP Guidelines Section Title	Early Engagement Guide V2.0 Appendix 1 EP Information Requirement	EP Section Title	EP Section or Location
21	First Nation Engagement	A description of how Indigenous knowledge holders will be engaged to ensure Indigenous knowledge is applied appropriately and in alignment with the laws and customs of First Nations. Refer to the Indigenous Knowledge Guide for more information.	Indigenous Engagement Approach	Section 3.1
21	First Nation Engagement	An outline of how participating Indigenous nations will be engaged during the development of the DPD.	Planned Indigenous Engagement	Section 3.6
22	Public and Stakeholder Engagement	To ensure that engagement is focussed and relevant, a list of the groups, populations, or individuals that the proponent will engage with as part of public engagement.	Identified Stakeholders and the Public	Section 5.1
22	Public and Stakeholder Engagement	To help focus engagement, a list of the public's interests in the proposed project, such as concerns, potential benefits, project design improvements, and how the public wish to be engaged in Early Engagement and the EA.	Identified Stakeholders and the Public	Section 5.1
22	Public and Stakeholder Engagement	A description of any engagement already completed with landowners, land rights holders, other commercial, industrial, agricultural, and recreational land users, as well as the public, including key interests or issues identified and how these interests/issues were considered in project design.	Identified Stakeholders and the Public	Section 5.1; Table 5-2

Engagement Plan (EP) Guidelines Page #	EP Guidelines Section Title	Early Engagement Guide V2.0 Appendix 1 EP Information Requirement	EP Section Title	EP Section or Location
22	Public and Stakeholder Engagement	A table identifying the issues that have been raised by those parties with respect to the proposed project, and an explanation of how those issues have been or will be addressed by the proponent.	Identified Stakeholders and the Public	Section 5.1
22	Public and Stakeholder Engagement	A description of how local information and knowledge will be collected and considered in project planning and in the preparation of the DPD.	Regulator-Led Engagement; Planned Indigenous Engagement; Engagement Plan Review and Update	Section 2.4, Table 2-1; Section 3.6; Section 6.0.
23	Engagement with Local Governments and Government Agencies	A list of all appropriate local governments, and provincial and federal government agencies to be engaged with and relevant representatives from each agency.	Government Agencies	Section 4.0
23	Engagement with Local Governments and Government Agencies	A description of any previous engagement with local governments, and provincial and federal government agencies prior to submission of the Engagement Plan, including how the Engagement Plan reflects these engagement discussions.	Local Government; Summary of Engagement Activities with Provincial and Federal Government Agencies to Date	Section 4.1; Section 4.2
23	Engagement with Local Governments and Government Agencies	A list of any municipal or local government plans relevant to the EA.	Local Government	Section 4.1