

2. Information Distribution and Consultation

2.1 Introduction

The Morrison Copper/Gold Project's (the Project) consultation program was carried out by Pacific Booker Minerals Inc. (PBM), the Project Proponent, who was responsible for consultation and communications with all levels of government, First Nations, public, stakeholders, and special interest groups.

Community engagement and consultation was done with the directive and guidance of the provincial government's *Environmental Assessment Act* (the Act) and processes as stipulated by the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO).

The consultation section of the environmental assessment (EA) summarizes PBM's consultation initiatives with the provincial, federal, and municipal government representatives and agencies, First Nations, the general public, and stakeholders from local communities near the Project. This includes an overview and description of PBM's overall consultation, engagement, and Project information distribution initiatives that have been carried out in accordance with the BC EAO's Section 11 procedural order and regulatory consultation requirements.

The Project is on Crown land and within the Lake Babine Nation's traditional territory.

Private parties such as mining companies are not under direct legal obligation to consult with First Nations, as contemplated under Section 35 of the *Constitution Act* (1982). However, the Crown may delegate procedural aspects of consultation to the industry. PBM, along with the BC EAO engaged and consulted with the Lake Babine Nation's leadership and communities as required and wherever possible regarding the Project.

PBM became involved in community engagement efforts and activities commencing as far back as 1999. A summary of these efforts, activities, issues, and interests raised will be summarized in this report, but the focus will be on the community consultation and information distribution that took place from the time PBM formally entered the EA process on September 30, 2003 when the BC EAO issued an order pursuant to Section 10 (1) (C) of the Act.

2.2 Consultation Regulatory Context

2.2.1 *Constitution Act* Section 35

Section 35 of the *Constitution Act* (1982) stipulates that the provincial and federal government of Canada (the Crown) has a legal duty to engage in meaningful consultation whenever it "...has real or constructive knowledge, real or constructive of the potential existence of [A]boriginal rights or title and contemplates conduct that might adversely affect [that right]," (Supreme Court of Canada; University of Montreal Faculty of Law 2004).

Recent case law (Haida Nation vs. British Columbia and Taku River Tlingit First Nation vs. British Columbia; 2002-2004; Ogilvy Renault LLP 2007) stipulates that government can not opt to discharge its consultation duty to the proponent, nor eschew legal responsibility to ensure the Crown's consultation requirements are met. It is therefore important to note that industry does not have the legal obligation to consult with Aboriginal communities, as contemplated under section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, (1982); however the Crown may delegate *procedural aspects* of consultation to the industry. Moreover, this case law has further concluded that the Crown has a duty to accommodate concerns identified by the First Nations group involved in a proposed development before Aboriginal title or rights claims have been formally determined.

The main purpose of the consultation and accommodation process is to minimize or avoid effects resulting from natural resources development projects on Aboriginal rights claims. In this light, discussions and decisions between the Crown and First Nations could have substantial implications for both the relevant First Nation(s) and on proponents of resource development projects, such as is the case with the Project.

The principles guiding the consultation process that must be adhered to include the notion that both parties are expected to demonstrate good faith; the Crown must have the intention of substantially addressing Aboriginal concerns as they are raised; consultation must be meaningful (however, there is no legal obligation to reach an agreement); and finally, the First Nations involved in a particular project development may not frustrate the Crown's good faith attempts, nor should they take positions to hinder the Crown from acting in situations where, despite meaningful consultation, agreement is not reached (Ogilvy Renault LLP 2007).

2.2.2 BC Environmental Assessment Act and Consultation Policy

First Nations and public consultation are at the centre of the BC EA process. The Act provides opportunities for First Nations and the public to bring forth interests and concerns regarding proposed projects and address uncertainties that may exist with respect to these projects. The EA process provides a mechanism to ensure that the issues and concerns of the relevant First Nations, the public, and interested stakeholders and government agencies are considered and integrated into the project's effects assessment and eventual project design and management plans.

The Act, along with the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA; 1992) contain provisions for consultation with both First Nations and the public as a component of the EA.

Public consultation measures are compliant with the *Public Consultation Policy Regulation*, BC Reg. 373/2002. The *Provincial Policy for Consultation with First Nations* is based in part on BC's view of the court-identified requirements to consult with First Nations. This policy requires that government agencies consult with First Nations about their Aboriginal interests in respect to the proposed development.

2.2.3 Morrison Copper/Gold Project Section 10 and 11 Orders

The Project was accepted by the BC EAO as a reviewable project pursuant to Part 3 of the *Reviewable Project Regulations* (BC Reg. 370/02), and thereby entered the BC EA process, on issuance of an Order under Section 10 of the Act on September 30, 2003.

Through this Order and subsequent to general scoping based upon preliminary review of the Project Description and in consultation with First Nations upon which whose territory the Project is located, the BC EAO outlined procedural EA process and scope terms by issuing a Section 11 Order. The project must adhere to the Order, as declared in Schedule A. According to provisions in the Section 11 Order, the BC EAO seeks First Nations input on project scoping decisions, to ensure that the Proponent has considered the potential effects of the proposed project on First Nations interests.

The BC EAO issued an Order under Section 11 of the Act for the proposed Project on January 18, 2008. The purpose of this Order is to set out the scope, methods, and procedures for the Project's EA. This legal document requires that PBM adhere to the Order, which includes directives concerning consultation.

2.2.4 Morrison Copper/Gold Project Terms of Reference

An EA application must comply with the Project's Terms of Reference (TOR) as approved by the BC EAO. The purpose of the TOR is to identify the issues to be addressed and the information to be provided by the proponent in the EA Application. Proponents are therefore responsible for addressing and resolving issues identified in the TOR and propose measures to avoid, mitigate, and manage potential effects. In addition to environmental and social studies, this includes values and issues raised through the consultation process.

As per the Section 11 Order, notice is required that a draft copy of the TOR is available for review and comment, with time limits for the comment period. The dates for the Project's draft TOR were November 27, 2008, to January 6, 2009. After consideration and incorporation of the received comments, the TOR was finalized and accepted by the BC EAO on May 21, 2009.

It is from within the regulatory context outlined above, the TOR, in addition to the intention of fostering and maintaining positive, long-term relationships with surrounding First Nations, the public, and local government that PBM has undertaken the procedural aspects of the government's duty to consult by way of community engagement, communication, and consultation efforts and initiatives.

2.3 Objectives

The success of the Project's development is founded upon meaningful involvement of local communities at all phases of the mine's life. The primary objectives of PBM's information distribution and consultation efforts are to ensure that the relevant consultation groups are provided with appropriate information to understand the nature of the proposed Project and to receive input from those groups regarding their values, interests, and issues regarding the Project and its potential impacts to their communities and environment.

Additionally, the purpose of the consultation program is to communicate outcomes of study and effects assessment findings so that the potential adverse and beneficial impacts on each group (including Aboriginal interests) are clearly understood by each party involved in the Project.

Throughout the Project's pre-application EA process, PBM's consultation program objectives and guiding principles included:

- initiating communication and consultation with local community members and leadership at the early stages of the Project's development;
- distributing information about the Project to communities;
- involving community members throughout the EA process;
- understanding local interests, issues, and values;
- facilitating information exchange between consultation groups, PBM, Rescan Environmental Services Ltd. (Rescan), and the BC EAO;
- considering and integrating identified interests, issues, and values into the Project's EA and development.

From 2000, PBM, and since 2006, their representative consultants, have actively made efforts to achieve these objectives. Over the course of nine years, there have been both challenges and successes in this regard. Efforts to engage and consult with communities from a place of common ground and vision will be continuous, evaluated and modified to adjust to mutually understood expectations and requirements.

2.4 Consultation Groups

PBM, as directed by the BC EAO, has consulted and shared Project information with First Nations, the general public, stakeholders, and special interests groups. The section describes the consultation groups involved in the Project. Table 2.4-1 provides an overview of each group along with the rationale for consultation.

Table 2.4-1
Morrison Copper/Gold Project Consultation Groups

Consultation Group	Description
First Nations	
Lake Babine Nation	The Project is within the traditional territory of the Lake Babine Nation. The Lake Babine Band Council represents all members of the Lake Babine communities as well as registered band members residing outside of the reserves. Lake Babine Nation member communities include Fort Babine, Old Fort, Tachet, Donald's Landing, and Woyenne.
Yekooche First Nation	The upper western part of the Yekooche First Nation's asserted traditional territory intersects the Project's transmission line route. As such, information distribution and a consultation that reflects this has been incorporated into PBM's overall consultation program.

(continued)

Table 2.4-1
Morrison Copper/Gold Project Consultation Groups (completed)

Consultation Group	Description
Public	
Residents of Granisle (including wider communities of Topley Landing, Smithers Landing, and Topley); Burns Lake; Houston and Smithers	All interested community residents with potential interests, or who may or may not be affected by the proposed Project
Stakeholders and Special Interest Groups:	
Tukii Lodge Guide Outfitters	The is 1.5 km from a hunting camp within the guide outfitting boundary of Tukii Lodge Guide Outfitters.
Ookpik Wilderness Lodge	The Project is approximately 8 km from Ookpik Wilderness Lodge
Lakes Economic Development Authority	Economic development group with the mandate to support the economic development and diversification of the Lakes District
Government	
Local	Village of Granisle Village of Burns Lake District of Houston Town of Smithers
Provincial	British Columbia Ministry of Environment (BC MOE) British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (BC MEMPR) British Columbia Ministry of Community Services (BC MCS) British Columbia Ministry of Economic Development (BC MED) British Columbia Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts (BC MTSA) British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (BC MAL) British Columbia Ministry of Forests (BC MOF) British Columbia Integrated Land and Management Bureau (ILMB)
Federal	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Health Canada Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) Environment Canada Transport Canada (TC)

2.4.1 First Nations

There are two First Nations involved in the Project: the Lake Babine Nation and the Yekooche Nation.

The proposed Project is within the Lake Babine Nation's traditional territory.

PBM engaged and communicated with various community leaders, members, and Hereditary Chiefs before officially entering the BC EA process. From that point and under the directive of the BC EAO, communication and consultation occurred specifically with the politically elected

Lake Babine Nation Chief and Council. Detailed information on the Lake Babine Nation society, governance, and communities can be found in the *Morrison Copper/Gold Project Socio-economic Baseline Report* (Appendix 45 of the Application).

Although the Lake Babine Nation is the central focus of the Project's First Nation's consultation program, the upper western part of the Yekooche First Nation's asserted traditional territory overlaps with the Lake Babine Nation's territory and intersects the Project's transmission line route. As such, information distribution and a consultation that reflects this has been incorporated into PBM's overall consultation program.

2.4.2 Government

In addition to EA-related consultation regarding the Project's scope and terms of reference with provincial and federal government agencies, government consultation activities also included local municipal governments. Specifically, these included:

- The Village of Granisle Mayor and Council
- The Village of Burns Lake Mayor and Council
- The Town of Smithers
- The District of Houston

These local municipalities and regional districts were identified as either being near the Project and/or potentially affected by the proposed Project by being service centres.

2.4.3 Public

Public consultation efforts focused on Granisle, because of its proximal geographical location to the Project; as well as Burns Lake, Houston, and Smithers. The latter communities offer potential services, housing stock, and could sustain positive indirect economic benefits from the Project's development.

2.4.4 Stakeholders and Special Interest Groups

Stakeholders include tenure holders such as trapline licence holders; guide outfitters; mineral, forestry, and recreation tenure holders; property owners; and special interest groups. They are considered a consultation group as proponents have a responsibility to communicate project information to those with ownership and/or interests in the land area where the proposed project will traverse.

The following stakeholders and special interest groups were included in the Project's consultation program:

- Lakes Economic Development Authority
- Tukii Lodge Guide Outfitters
- Ookpik Wilderness Lodge
- Two trapline tenure holders

- Canadian Forest Products (Canfor)

2.5 Consultation Activities and Methods

PBM initiated general engagement and communications well before the Project's EA process began. This section provides an overview of activities undertaken before the Project's Section 10 order was issued and subsequently describes consultation activities conducted during the EA process.

2.5.1 Pre-EA Process Information Sharing and Communication

At the outset of planning for the Project, PBM sought to engage and foster positive relations with the communities within near the Project's site. In the very early stages (starting approximately in 1992), PBM (then called Booker Gold) held numerous discussions with local leadership and residents of Granisle in addition to the Lake Babine Nation regarding mining activity in the Babine Lake area. In 1997, they began to focus attention to discussions on the Morrison property.

PBM did not completely document each and every communication and meeting in the beginning stages of development considerations as the intention of these encounters was to familiarize each party with their interests and considerations, as well as to start a relationship with local community residents and First Nation members in the area.

The objectives at this early pre-EA stage were informal and meant to build trust; exchange information about the Project; understand the Lake Babine Nation's people, communities, and values; start understanding the potential concerns about the Project through preliminary issues scoping; and identify community-based employment and economic development opportunities that would benefit the local residents.

The main activities and points arising from these early discussions include:

- 1992: Discussion between principals of PBM's predecessor, Booker Gold, and Lake Babine Nation regarding the purchase of the Hearne Hill property; followed by similar discussion regarding the Morrison property.
- 1996: Communication and planning between former CEO of Booker Gold and Lake Babine Nation about Morrison property site visit.
- 2002: Various meetings between Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council, and staff to exchange information about the Project; how the Lake Babine Nation used the land in the area and how they wished to be consulted regarding the Project.
- 2003: Meeting between PBM and four Lake Babine Nation Councillors regarding jobs and training needs.
- 2003: PBM issued letter to Lake Babine Nation Chief with offer to review and discuss job training opportunities.

2.5.2 Early Involvement of BC EAO

Before the Section 10 Order was issued, PBM collaborated with the BC EAO to create opportunities for the Lake Babine Nation to review PBM's Project-related plans. The Lake Babine Nation participated in these opportunities throughout 2002 and 2003 including:

- October 1, 2002: Five Lake Babine Nation representatives participated in the Northwest Mine Development Review Committee (NWMDRC) in Smithers along with PBM and the BC EAO. Points and feedback from the Lake Babine Nation were received concerning the (potentially proposed) Project's scope, baseline studies, and future communication and information exchanges.
- September 23, 2003: Letter issued from the BC EAO to Lake Babine Nation Chief (Palmentier) to formally participate in the EA process and review of the proposed Project; notification of future pending Section 10 Order trigger; description of the EA pre-Application and Application process; consultation and involvement opportunities. Included in this letter was an invitation for a property site tour (declined by the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs).

The result of these early pre-EA communications and consultation was to exchange preliminary information about the company, its principals, the Project, and to gain awareness of the Lake Babine Nation's community members, interests, and concerns.

In addition, the combined efforts of each party allowed personal connections to be made and understanding to be developed about the subsequent EA process, including key milestones such as the Section 11 Order; the EA Application draft TOR, and review of the EA Application and consultation throughout each EA stage.

The Lake Babine Nation's advice and feedback during these discussions informed and guided the future planning and implementation of the EA's baseline studies and TOR development.

2.5.3 Post Section 10 Order Communication and Consultation

The BC EAO issued the Section 10 Order on September 30th, 2003, thereby initiating the formal Project EA process. From that point, PBM engaged with provincial government, local municipal government, Lake Babine Nation Nedo'at Hereditary Chiefs, and elected Chief and Council in Woyenne to discuss and consider a wide range of topics. From the time the Section 10 Order was issued to when the Section 11 Order was issued almost five years later (January 18, 2008), PBM, the BC EAO, and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEA Agency) held meetings with each consultation group, in particular, the Lake Babine Nation elected Council and Hereditary Chiefs.

2.5.4 Regional Mine Review Committee

At the onset of the Project's EA process, PBM met and shared information with provincial and local government agencies and the Lake Babine Nation regarding the proposed Project and the EA process. These meetings and information exchanges occurred primarily through the NWMDRC.

October 20, 2003: An NWMDRC meeting was held and attended by 34 participants representing the BC EAO, CEA Agency, PBM, Lake Babine Nation Council, Hereditary Chiefs, and other government agencies.

The purposes of this meeting were to review the proposed Project, to review governmental EA process requirements, to develop an understanding of First Nations interests in the proposed Project area, and to understand what consultation process and environmental studies should be undertaken to confirm the Project's predicted environmental, social, and economic effects to the area.

Key issues and requests raised during this meeting included:

- preference for consultation with the Nedo'ats Chiefs;
- request for site tour;
- preference for meetings to be held locally (e.g., Granisle);
- Lake Babine Nation awareness and involvement developing scope and procedures for the EA;
- Lake Babine Nation consultation on the Project's EA TOR.

2.5.5 Project Information Distribution and Sharing

Information about the Project and its associated studies was distributed to consultation groups through various mediums including meetings, emails, teleconferences, faxes, PBM's website (<http://www.pacificbooker.com>), and the BC EAO Project Information Centre website (http://a100.gov.bc.ca/appsdata/epic/html/deploy/epic_home.html).

Event notification newspaper ads, posters, maps, and Project information handouts were used during event-related times such as community meetings and the TOR public review period.

PBM distributed and shared Project-related information with the Lake Babine Nation through face-to-face meetings, phone conferences, emails, faxes, and letters.

PBM's website and the internet provided other modes of information sharing whereby PBM communicated Project updates concerning resources and environmental studies. Information was posted on a regular basis on the main PBM website or on an FTP site that the Lake Babine Nation could access.

PBM posted newspaper ads and community posters to provide general Project information and notify the public and Lake Babine Nation of events such as local open house community meetings. Maps, large posters, and Project information sheets were made available at each community meeting for participants' reference.

Project and EA process-related information material samples can be found in Appendix 16 of this report.

PBM distributed information regarding the Project that was not necessarily related to the EA process. For instance, PBM notified the Lake Babine Nation Chief of Project resource updates, feasibility reports, and news releases on an ongoing basis. Examples of the type of industry and Project-related information that was distributed included:

June 18, 2004: Letter submitted by PBM to Lake Babine Nation band manager confirming their support of the Lake Babine Nation's application to the Department of Indian Affairs for funding to develop proposals and joint venture programs. An update regarding the Project's upcoming environmental and engineering studies was provided. In addition, an invitation to development partnerships and joint ventures was issued regarding business development, training, and employment.

September 28, 2004: Email sent by PBM to the Lake Babine Nation with attached document concerning PBM's preliminary assessment report on their Morrison/Hearne Hill Project.

March 17, 2005: Letter issued by PBM to Lake Babine Nation band manager regarding Project feasibility update; opportunities for business contracts such as fuel, oils, and lubricants storage; potable water delivery; bus service for community members working in the mine; housekeeping services; and trucking services to transport concentrate.

March 24, 2008: Email sent by PBM to Lake Babine Nation Chief regarding options for locating waste dumps, temporary stockpiles, and transportation, including rationale for preferred design alternatives.

March 19, 2009: PBM press release distributed to the Working Group—including the Lake Babine Nation—regarding the Project's feasibility and specifications update reports, including the NI 43 101 Report.

May 25, 2009: PBM news release regarding the Project's Approved TOR sent to Lake Babine Nation Chief.

June 2, 2009: PBM sent follow-up email to Lake Babine Nation Chief with notification of the NI 43-101 Technical Report, which summarizes the results of the Project's Feasibility Study.

2.5.6 Community Meetings and Open Houses

The objectives of the community open houses and meetings are to provide information to the community regarding the proposed Project; answer questions on the proposed mine development, technical, and environmental and social studies; and to collect information regarding the values, concerns, and interests raised by community members. Dates, locations and details regarding these meetings are outlined in Section 2.8.2 Summary of Community Meetings.

2.5.7 Project Site Tours

Visits to the proposed Project site were initiated by both the BC EAO and PBM and took place at various times between 2003 and 2009. Details of each trip can be found in Section 2.7.1.3 Project Site Tours

2.5.8 Project EA Baseline Study Information: Letters and Reports

August 28, 2006: Traditional Knowledge and Archaeology study description and proposal including consultation regarding potential Aboriginal interests.

2.5.9 Mining Conferences

March 3 to 8, 2007: Lake Babine Nation participation in the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) annual conference in Toronto with PBM representatives. This event provided an opportunity for general information was exchanged regarding current trends in the mining industry as well as the Project.

March 2 to 5, 2007: PBM issued the same invitation and made logistical arrangements for the Lake Babine Nation Chief and a Council member to participate in the PDAC conference. Unfortunately, the Chief and Council member were not able to attend the event.

2.5.10 Corporate Office Visit

In March, 2007, Lake Babine Nation students and youth workers visited the Vancouver PBM corporate office and were provided with information on the Project.

2.5.11 Participation in the EAO Technical Working Group

Once a Section 10 Order is issued, the formal Project EA process begins. At this point, the BC EAO coordinates various provincial, federal, and regional government agencies and facilitates the government consultation process through the Morrison Copper/Gold EA Working Group, which includes representatives of the BC EAO; federal, provincial, regional government agencies; and the Lake Babine Nation.

The Project, its operational components, and EA studies are reviewed through technical working groups composed of subject-area-specific government agencies, regional and municipal governments, and First Nations representatives.

Section 2.7.1.1 below summarizes and describes the Working Group meetings that took place between 2003 and 2009.

2.5.12 Section 11

The Section 11 Order is fundamental to a Project's EA process and commitments between a proponent, the government, First Nations, and the public.

Actions taken by the BC EAO and PBM to develop and consult stakeholders regarding the Project's Section 11 Order included:

- July 10, 2002: PBM's engagement and advice sought from Lake Babine Nation;
- October 1, 2002: BC EAO advisement of Section 11 Order significance and implications to the Lake Babine Nation and invitation to provide input on the Order;
- September 23, 2003: BC EAO further invitation to the Lake Babine Nation to comment on the Section 11 Order;

- October 20, 2003: Regional Mine Review Committee discussion about the Section 11 Order with the Lake Babine Nation representatives present during meeting;
- 2006: Ongoing invitations issued jointly by BC EAO and PBM to Lake Babine Nation to comment on the Section 11 Order (e.g., during field trips, Lake Babine Nation meetings; BC EAO teleconference calls);
- The formation of a water quality working group to inform critical criteria outlined in the Section 11 Order;
- Consultation with the BC EAO's Project working group to determine the appropriate geographic area for public consultation activities.

On January 18, 2008, the BC EAO issued the Project's Section 11 Order that outlined, in detail, the Project's consultation program terms with First Nations, public, stakeholders, and government.

2.5.13 Draft Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference (TOR) is a legal document that outlines the scope of studies and commitments PBM must adhere to for their EA Application to be accepted through the Application screening process.

Each consultation group has the opportunity to review and provide input on the Project through this legal document as it provides the framework through which the EA will be undertaken and evaluated.

Numerous iterations of the draft Terms of Reference (draft TOR) were exchanged, reviewed, and modified through Working Group, First Nations, and by way of the formal public review period from November 27, 2008, to January 6, 2009. The Project's TOR was finalized on May 21, 2009.

All comments received during the draft TOR public review period can be found in Appendix 16 of this report.

2.6 Consultation with First Nations

The proposed Project is within the Lake Babine Nation's traditional territory. As such, PBM, as directed by the BC EAO, has engaged, consulted, and shared Project information with the Lake Babine Nation.

In addition, approximately 4.5 km of the Project's proposed transmission line is within the asserted Yekooche First Nation's traditional territory. As such, PBM, as directed by the BC EAO, has also engaged, consulted, and shared Project information with the Yekooche First Nation.

The Project's Section 11 Order thus describes the conditions under which its terms are made including those relating to consultation requirements:

F. The Project lies in or is the vicinity of the asserted traditional territories of the Lake Babine Nation and Yekooche First Nation;

G. Prior to this Order taking effect, the Proponent held discussions with the Lake Babine Nation and Yekooche First Nation with respect to their interests in the Project, including potential effects of the Project on the Lake Babine Nation and Yekooche First Nation potential Aboriginal interests;

H. Prior to this Order taking effect, the Proponent consulted with the public with respect to the Project; and,

I. Prior to this Order taking effect, the Proponent consulted federal, provincial and local government agencies with respect to the Project.

Based on these conditions, and under Section 9 of the Order, it is stipulated that PBM is required to consult with First Nations with respect to their perspectives and opinions about the Project and its potential effects on their Aboriginal interests.

Section 10 concerns PBM's requirement to consult with the public (which includes stakeholders and special interest groups) residing near the Project.

Section 11 directs PBM to consult with federal, provincial, and local government agencies—through the Project's working group as well as on an individual basis—regarding their respective issues or concerns with the Project.

The following sections describe the engagement, communication, and consultation that took place between PBM, the Lake Babine Nation, and Yekooche First Nations.

2.6.1 Lake Babine Nation

There are five Lake Babine Nation communities. The communities of Fort Babine, Old Fort, Tachet Donald's Landing/Pinkut, and Woyenne are represented on Council by two representatives from each community. Babine Lake is both geographically and culturally central to their traditional territory and identity.

PBM participated in engaging and communicating with various community leaders, members, and Hereditary Chiefs before officially entering the BC EA process. From that point and under the BC EAO's directive, communication and consultation occurred specifically with the politically elected Lake Babine Nation Chief and Council.

PBM's consultative communications, meetings, and information exchanges with the Lake Babine Nation concerning the Project included both Hereditary and elected Council leadership. In the early consultation stage, there was confusion regarding discrepant direction and guidance received from the Lake Babine Nation and BC EAO concerning appropriate communication and consultation protocol from the Lake Babine Nation and BC EAO. This resulted in a brief break in communication continuity in 2004. Dialogue with the Lake Babine Nation was re-established shortly thereafter with the new PBM directors.

From the beginning of communications and consultation, PBM's main objective was to engage and inform leadership as well as each Lake Babine Nation community about the Project, and understand community values while respecting Lake Babine Nation leadership's consultation protocol preferences. The following two sections provide a chronological overview and summarize key communication and consultation points. The numerous and ongoing communications and information exchanges that occurred in between are documented in detail in the supporting PBM and Rescan Communications and Consultation Tracking Tables included in the Appendix section of the EA Application.

2.6.1.1 Summary of Engagement and Consultation with the Lake Babine Nation

July 22, 2003: PBM sent a letter to the Lake Babine Nation Chief acknowledging her elected position, requesting a meeting to discuss Lake Babine Nation involvement in environmental baseline studies for the Project, and to provide an update on the status of Lake Babine Nation employment and further capacity-building opportunities. PBM also included a copy of the Bell Mine Closure Plan to the Lake Babine Nation;

October 24, 2003: PBM received a letter from the elected Lake Babine Nation Chief and Council supporting their independent position, their exclusive consultation and communications management responsibility of the Nedo'ats (Old Fort) people, providing direction to PBM to communicate and consult with the Lake Babine Nation community members directly.

June 2 to 5, 2004: PBM met with Fort Babine representatives to discuss various issues regarding the Morrison property and First Nations interests including trapping, the environment, appropriate consultation process, and training and employment needs.

June 14, 2004: PBM met with Nedo'ats (Old Fort) representatives to discuss potential development and environmental issues.

June 16, 2004: PBM held a community meeting in Fort Babine to discuss possible Morrison property development, employment, and training. PBM provided funding to the Lake Babine Nation to hold the community meeting locally.

Details regarding the objective of the meeting, along with key points raised by local residents are outlined later in the report (Section 2.8.2 Summary of Community Meetings)

September 28, 2004: PBM distributed the Project's Preliminary Assessment Report (scoping study) to Lake Babine Nation community leaders, including the Nedo'ats representatives. Although not an EA regulatory requirement, PBM invited each community to provide comment and feedback on the report.

October, 2005: PBM placed ongoing phone calls, emails, and faxes to the Lake Babine Nation to distribute information about Project updates and press releases and to solicit feedback on the draft TOR from the Lake Babine Nation.

October 17, 2005: PBM submitted the first draft TOR to the BC EAO and the Lake Babine Nation.

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October 25, 2005: PBM (including three new directors) met with Lake Babine Nation representatives (band office manager and fisheries consultant) to discuss:

- developing protocol and information communication agreement;
- PBM's commitment to engage and consult with the Lake Babine Nation;
- PBM training and employment opportunities, including job descriptions and skills and knowledge requirements;
- capacity funding to implement agreements and participate in the EA process;
- developing the TOR and submission to the Lake Babine Nation;
- Lake Babine Nation's input on developing the draft Project Description;
- agreement regarding follow-up meeting between PBM and Lake Babine Nation to collaborate on the development of the Project's draft TOR.

November 10, 2005: PBM received a letter from Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs on behalf of the Nedo'ats Community Economic Development Society asserting Old Fort traditional territorial ownership and exclusive legal jurisdiction over PBM's consultation process regarding the proposed Project.

November 21, 2005: PBM submitted a letter to the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs to apologize for misunderstanding regarding communication and consultation process. Commitment to consult with the Nedo'ats was recognized and confirmed by PBM.

December 6, 2005: PBM met with the Lake Babine Nation Council and one Nedo'ats representative¹ to discuss the following points:

- PBM's acknowledgment and apology for misunderstanding the appropriate communication and consultation protocol vis-à-vis the Lake Babine Nation Council and Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs,
- the criteria for, and developing of, a communications protocol;
- Project updates regarding exploration activity on the site;
- questions and concerns regarding potential acid rock drainage (ARD) and waste;
- developing the Project's draft TOR.

March 27-28, 2006: PBM meets Lake Babine Nation representatives in Smithers and Fort Babine to:

¹ Shortly after this meeting, a letter was received from the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs stating their dissatisfaction over the fact that this meeting was called by the elected Lake Babine Nation and that the individuals who were also Hereditary Chiefs in that meeting did not, in fact, represent their interests.

- introduce PBM's "new face" to local people in Lake Babine Nation (Lake Babine Nation) communities, provincial government agencies, municipal Councils;
- listen and seek intelligence, feedback, and suggestions from the Lake Babine Nation representatives concerning PBM and the Project;
- commence developing a formal relationship with the Lake Babine Nation;
- determine appropriate protocol and determine how to "go forward" together.

During this meeting, key points of interest raised by the Lake Babine Nation included:

- support for creating a map demonstrating archeological and cultural data;
- interest in understanding what the open pit mine would look like;
- involve Lake Babine Nation Elders and incorporate traditional knowledge into EA studies;
- fisheries and stock decline;
- interest in helicopter tours over Morrison;
- interest in holding a community forum;
- speculation that Old Fort may relocate/build a new community;
- awareness of Lake Babine Nation community Pinkut Lake/ Donald Landing;
- statistics;
- training and employment.

March 28, 2006: PBM met with Tachet representatives in the village of Tachet.

March 29, 2006: PBM met with elected Lake Babine Nation Chief and Council held in Woyenne.

April 11 to 12, 2006: Project and EA update meeting facilitated by the BC EAO and attended by PBM and the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs in Granisle. Details concerning the main points of interest are described in Section 2.8.2 Summary of Community Meetings.

April to May, 2006: PBM exchanged numerous faxes, emails, and phone calls with the Lake Babine Nation Chief and Nedo'ats representatives.

May 15, 2006: Project EA Working Group meeting in Smithers attended by PBM, Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council, and community representatives; consultants; and Working Group members of the provincial and federal government.

May to August, 2006: PBM exchanged numerous faxes, emails, and phone calls with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, band manager, and various Lake Babine Nation representatives regarding employment, the Project's Water Quality Group, water sources, funding requests, and upcoming environmental and social impact assessments.

September 22, 2006: PBM held a meeting with Rescan and Lake Babine Nation representatives in Burns Lake to present updates on the status and progress of all baseline studies.

January 13 to 17, 2007: PBM met with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Councillors, and various band office managers in Burns Lake, Tachet, and Fort Babine to discuss communications, training opportunities, Project job descriptions, development of the memorandum of understanding (MOU), Lake Babine Nation participation in the PDAC conference, and local Lake Babine Nation contracting opportunities.

June 28, 2007: PBM received several phone calls from Lake Babine Nation community members regarding land use issues (e.g., trap lines).

August 7, 2007: PBM met with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, band manager, employment and skills development coordinator, and Fort Babine Councillors in Burns Lake and Tachet to discuss training program opportunities, the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership (ASEP), job descriptions, and mentorship programs.

August 9, 2007: PBM met with Lake Babine Nation Fort Babine Councillors in Fort Babine to discuss territory issues and consultation procedures.

September 25, 2007: PBM and Lake Babine Nation Chief scheduled a meeting in Burns Lake to discuss details of the Project. Unfortunately, on the day of the meeting the Chief was not able to participate nor were other Lake Babine Nation representatives available except for the former band office manager. Therefore, PBM briefly met with the band manager and the Lake Babine Nation Fisheries consultant.

During this meeting, PBM presented the Lake Babine Nation with the “Training to Employment Proposal for the Lake Babine Nation” and its associated proposal to the Association of Mineral Exploration of BC (AMEBC) and Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC) regarding ASEP. In addition, PBM presented the Lake Babine Nation with a current job description and posting for a joint Lake Babine Nation-PBM Community Liaison Officer position.

October 3 to December 11, 2007: PBM exchanged various emails and faxes with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Lake Babine Nation Land and Resource Manager, Lake Babine Nation Band Manager, Lake Babine Nation executive assistant, and community members.

February 1, 2008: PBM met with the BC EAO, government agencies, Lake Babine Nation Council, Hereditary Chiefs and Treaty Committee, and administration in Burns Lake. Key discussion points included:

- review First Nations involvement in the EA process vis-à-vis the need to receive input from the Lake Babine Nation regarding their Aboriginal interests and potential Project effects so that means can be developed to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts;
- review federal (CEA Agency) review process (Lake Babine Nation interest in direct Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and Transportation Canada involvement);

- Lake Babine Nation concern about water quality and possible metal contamination in Babine Lake (follow-up on these points that were addressed in presentation by the BC Ministry of Environment (BC MOE) during June 27, 2007 community meeting);
- Lake Babine Nation concern regarding metal leaching (ML) and ARD;
- Lake Babine Nation request for commitment that no cyanide² be used in the mine's processing operations;
- status of draft TOR and plans for the EA Application submission;
- discussion and plans to develop and implement a protocol for information sharing and communication;
- Lake Babine Nation interest in developing protocol, capacity funding, and impact and benefit agreements;
- Lake Babine Nation proposal for a working framework that focused on consulting with each individual Lake Babine Nation community; recommendations for key points to include in the collaborative framework;
- Lake Babine Nation involvement in socio-economic study program so that cultural values and knowledge could be best represented;
- Lake Babine Nation need for technical capacity to review environmental study reports.

February 21-22, 2008: Scheduled meeting between BC EAO, Lake Babine Nation, and PBM was cancelled because of the death of a Lake Babine Nation Elder.

April 1-2, 2008: Meeting between PBM, BC EAO, government agencies and Lake Babine Nation in Burns Lake. The purpose of this meeting was to follow up on topics and action items from the previous meeting (i.e., capacity funding, framework or MOU agreement, work plan for Lake Babine Nation involvement in EA process, etc.).

Unfortunately, only minor progress was made on these topics; most of the time was spent listening to the Lake Babine Nation's concerns with the Project's overall EA process, timeline, and consultation. PBM presented a proposed draft MOU, EA working plan, and capacity funding table of potential discussion points and commitments, as well as a proposed draft communication protocol list of points to the Lake Babine Nation Chief at the conclusion of this meeting for the Lake Babine Nation to review, consider, and discuss with PBM, although this was not part of the formal meeting discussions.

The main issues and interests identified during this meeting included:

- clarifying the EA process and importance of Lake Babine Nation involvement;

² No cyanide will be used for the Project.

- Project update on housing, resources, transportation, transmission line alternatives, haul route alternatives, using chemicals in mining process;
- chemicals (in particular cyanide) used in extraction process;
- wildlife inventory and predicted effects on wildlife and habitats;
- need funding to hire expert help to review EA technical documents;
- need funding and resources to consult with each individual Lake Babine Nation community;
- concern regarding mitigation plans;
- concern regarding EA process and Application submission timeline;
- effects on fisheries and impacts from tailings/discharge;
- role of government to perform their due diligence and ensure environmental protection beyond the mine life;
- complete Lake Babine Nation support required for Project support;
- Lake Babine Nation salmon and watershed conservation efforts with DFO;
- Lake Babine Nation concern regarding Section 11 Order and mention of Yekooche First Nation: Project and components are in Lake Babine Nation territory;
- request for Lake Babine Nation involvement on socio-economic, traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), country foods (cultural diet), other baseline studies, and identifying valued environmental components (VECs);
- water flow and hydrogeology;
- metal concentrations in fish;
- Lake Babine Nation involvement in aquatic studies, including hydrogeology and water quality;
- archaeological sites along shores of Babine Lake;
- moose and moose habitat;
- hunting and trapping;
- Lake Babine Nation request for a meeting between PBM and Lake Babine Nation leadership (preferably a community feast allowing Lake Babine Nation members the opportunity to meet the company and vice versa);
- forming a “Lake Babine Nation EA Working Group:” developing a work plan and budget for the BC EAO and PBM in preparation of capacity funding;
- mutual interest and commitment to developing communication and information sharing protocol agreement;
- commitment from both parties to meet and move agreements, work plans, and budgets forward together.

April 03, 2008: PBM emails proposed MOU to Lake Babine Nation fisheries consultant.

April 28 to June 13, 2008: PBM exchanged numerous emails, letters, and phone calls with Lake Babine Nation Chief and executive assistant regarding:

- follow-up on action items from the previous meeting;
- collaboration with the newly formed “Lake Babine Nation EA Working Group;”
- follow-up on requests for work plan and budget from the Lake Babine Nation EA Working Group;
- invitation issued to Lake Babine Nation Elder to meet regarding the Project plant site;
- environmental baseline study program notice of work and short-term contract;
- pollution from former Noranda mines on Babine Lake;
- receiving Lake Babine Nation resumes;
- chemical use.

The last item listed above related to the Lake Babine Nation’s concern about chemical use, tailings management, and water contamination. During the meeting, an invitation was issued to a Lake Babine Nation Elder who worked at the former Granisle and Bell mines to come to PBM’s office in Vancouver to review and discuss the chemicals planned for use in processing, the plant site, and tailings facility design. PBM offered to sponsor the trip, including paying for the cost of travel, meals, and accommodation; however, the Elder was not able to follow through on the meeting. Therefore, PBM forwarded a list of reagents (chemicals) to the Lake Babine Nation Chief for reference on June 2, 2009.

June 24–25, 2008: PBM held several informal meetings and discussions with various Lake Babine Nation community members in Tachet and Fort Babine.

June 25, 2008: Lake Babine Nation (through legal representation) submitted a letter to PBM. The main points concerned the EA process, information sharing, communication protocols, and Capacity Funding Agreements.

July 3, 2008: PBM responded to the Lake Babine Nation with a letter confirming the status of PBM’s support of the proposed communication and information sharing protocol and Capacity Funding Agreement development. Other concerns regarding the EA process and timelines were out of PBM’s jurisdiction to comment on.

July 18, 2008: Lake Babine Nation (through legal representation) submitted a letter to PBM. Key points outlined included:

- notice of Lake Babine Nation retaining McDonald and Company to assist with legal advice and support with respect to the Project’s EA process;
- confirming the Project is in the Lake Babine Nation traditional territory;

- reiterating the associated cultural values and interests concerning Aboriginal land use and rights;
- requesting that PBM provide a notice of request for visit in writing to the Lake Babine Nation Chief and Council before visiting their office;
- request that the Lake Babine Nation Chief and Council be informed of all communications and information sharing about the Project to any members of the community;
- request that all communications remain between PBM and the Lake Babine Nation Chief and Council and that no party related to PBM (i.e., consultants) contact any member of the community.

August 21, 2008: PBM submitted a response letter to the Lake Babine Nation.

September 12 to 19, 2008: PBM and the Lake Babine Nation exchanged ongoing letters expressing dissatisfaction with the EA process, Capacity Funding Agreement negotiation, and concerns regarding EA-related studies taking place within the Lake Babine Nation traditional territory.

October 14, 2008: The Lake Babine Nation submitted a letter to PBM (through legal representation). The main points within this letter include:

- acknowledging letter received from PBM;
- confirming interest to enter into an EA Process Funding Agreement;
- outlining resources and capacity required to participate at an equal level in the EA process;
- confirming interest to enter into an MOU with PBM.

Despite the promising and collaborative nature of the letter regarding the development of a framework and MOU, the Lake Babine Nation issued a press release this same day conveying messages to the public that PBM was in fact dishonourable in not providing funding, breaching territorial access rights, and dismissing the Lake Babine Nation's right to legal counsel. All allegations in the press release were false and highly contradictory to the content of the October 14, 2008 letter.

October 15 and 16, 2008: PBM submitted letters to the Lake Babine Nation and initiated a telephone conversation with the Lake Babine Nation Chief. The main points included:

- acknowledging letter received from the Lake Babine Nation;
- concern regarding the media release publication and request to mitigate against damages caused by the release;
- agreeing to follow up with an in-person meeting between the parties.

October 17, 2008: Letter submitted to PBM from the Lake Babine Nation. The main purpose of the letter was to substantiate, from the Lake Babine Nation's perspective, the statements made in the preceding media release.

October 21, 2008: PBM submitted a letter to the Lake Babine Nation outlining the proposed EA capacity funding principles and implantation steps, the MOU, and confirming participation in the proposed October 28 meeting.

October 27, 2008: Letter submitted to PBM from the Lake Babine Nation (through legal representation). The letter focused on progressing with the EA funding agreement and preparations for an upcoming meeting between each party's respective lawyers.

October 28, 2008: PBM met with the Lake Babine Nation with their respective lawyers. Discussions were held and progress was made regarding the completing the EA Funding Agreement; logistics for the Lake Babine Nation's review of the baseline study reports, and a Communication Protocol.

November 19, 2008: PBM submitted a letter to the Lake Babine Nation regarding EA baseline study report review logistics. Requests made to meet and discuss status of the baseline studies.

November 20, 2008: PBM submitted a revised draft TOR to Lake Babine Nation.

January 9 to 12, 2009: PBM and the Lake Babine Nation Chief conducted a telephone and email discussion regarding Lake Babine Nation Statement of Claim and Lake Babine Nation-PBM communications.

January 12, 2009: PBM emailed the Lake Babine Nation Chief to notify her that PBM's office in Granisle had a representative available for meetings and general inquiries.

February 9, 2009: PBM met with Lake Babine Nation Chief and their respective lawyers regarding environmental baseline studies.

April 16, 2009: PBM met with three Lake Babine Nation community members in Burns Lake to discuss training for Fort Babine members.

June 2, 2009: PBM emailed the Lake Babine Nation Chief to confirm the list of reagents that will be used in the Project.

June 8, 2009: PBM emailed the Lake Babine Nation Chief to notify her that PBM's office in Granisle had a representative available for meetings and general inquiries.

2.6.1.2 Lake Babine Nation and Pacific Booker Minerals Inc. Litigation

On October 14, 2008, Chief Betty Patrick wrote to PBM on behalf of the Lake Babine Nation discussing the Lake Babine Nation's position on negotiations and expressing interest in a meeting aimed at concluding an agreement (i.e., EA Capacity Funding Agreement). An hour later, Chief Patrick and the Lake Babine Nation published defamatory statements to *Market*

News Publishing Inc in a press release, which was distributed to a wide array of investment and media outlets on the internet.

Wording in the defamatory press release of October 14, 2008, seriously injured PBM's character, reputation, and ability to conduct its business. PBM requested a public retraction of the press release but no response was received from the Lake Babine Nation. Nonetheless, on November 6, 2008, Lake Babine Nation and PBM signed a capacity funding agreement, indicating clearly that consultations between Lake Babine Nation and PBM continued.

Despite continuing communications, on January 5, 2009, PBM acted to protect its fiduciary duty to shareholders and investors by launching a statement of claim against Chief Patrick and Lake Babine Nation for damages from the October 14, 2008, press release. PBM could see no way out of the dilemma created by the Lake Babine Nation press release other than to leave the defamation and damages issues to the courts and otherwise act in good faith to consult with the Lake Babine Nation in the ongoing EA process.

Copies of the press releases involved related to the litigation as well as the PBM – Lake Babine Nation Capacity Funding Agreement can be found in Appendix 16 of this report.

2.6.1.3 Pre-EA Process Information Sharing and Communication

At the outset of Project planning, PBM sought to engage and foster positive relations with the communities near the Project's site. In the very early stages, (starting approximately in 1992), PBM (then called Booker Gold) held numerous discussions with the Lake Babine Nation regarding mining activity in the Babine Lake area and in 1997, started to focus attention on the Morrison property.

From late 1992 to early 2000, Booker Gold had numerous meetings, phone calls, and ongoing involvement with the Lake Babine Nation concerning the Morrison and Hearne Hill properties. Booker Gold did not completely document all communication and meeting in the beginning stages of development considerations because the intention of these encounters was to familiarize each party with their interests and considerations, as well as to start a relationship with the First Nations groups in the area. As such these communications are anecdotal by way of PBM's former Chief Executive Officer (Mr. Paul Stevenson).

The objectives at this early pre-EA stage were informal and meant to build trust; exchange information about the Project; understand the Lake Babine Nation's people, communities, and values; understand the potential concerns about the Project through preliminary issues scoping; and identify community-based employment and economic development opportunities that would benefit the residents.

During the pre-EA stage (from 1992 to 2003), a vast exchange of letters, faxes, phone calls, and emails occurred between PBM and various Lake Babine Nation representatives and community members. Each correspondence is documented in detail in the PBM/Lake Babine Nation Consultation Log (see Appendix 16). Key activities and points arising from these early discussions include:

- **1992:** Discussion between principals of PBM's predecessor, Booker Gold, and the Lake Babine Nation regarding the purchase of the Hearne Hill property, followed by similar discussion regarding the Morrison property.
- **1996:** Communication and planning between former CEO of Booker Gold and the Lake Babine Nation about Morrison property site visit.
- **2002:** Various letters, meetings, and phone correspondence between the Lake Babine Nation and PBM regarding the potential development of the Morrison property.
- **2002:** Various letters, meetings between PBM and the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council, and staff to exchange information about the Project, how the Lake Babine Nation used the land in the area, and how they wished to be involved and consulted regarding the Project; capacity building; employment opportunities; and proposed working protocol agreements.
- **2003:** Meetings between PBM and four Lake Babine Nation Councilors regarding jobs and training needs.
- **2003:** PBM issued a letter to the Lake Babine Nation Chief with an offer to review and discuss job training opportunities.

2.6.1.4 Early Involvement of the Lake Babine Nation

Before the Section 10 Order was issued, PBM collaborated with the BC EAO to create opportunities for the Lake Babine Nation to review PBM's Project-related plans before entering the EA process. The Lake Babine Nation participated in these collaborations from 2002 to 2003 including:

- **October 1, 2002:** Five Lake Babine Nation representatives participated in the NWMDRC in Smithers with PBM, the BC EAO, and personnel from various BC and federal agencies. Points and feedback from the Lake Babine Nation were received by PBM concerning the (then-proposed) Project's scope, baseline studies, and future communication and information exchanges.
- **February, 2003:** Information was exchanged between Lake Babine Nation representative and PBM regarding equal Lake Babine Nation community training and employment opportunities.
- **September 23, 2003:** Letter issued from the BC EAO to the Lake Babine Nation Chief to formally invite the Lake Babine Nation to participate in the EA process and review the proposed Project. The letter also noted the future pending Section 10 Order trigger, description of the EA Pre-application and Application process, consultation and involvement opportunities, and an invitation for a property site tour (declined by the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs).
- **October 24, 2003:** PBM attended Nedo'ats historic feast.

The result of these early pre-EA meetings was an exchange of preliminary information about the company, its principals, and the Project. During these meetings, PBM also developed an

understanding of the Lake Babine Nation's community, values, interests, and concerns by listening to the questions and concerns raised by the community members.

The combined efforts of each party also fostered personal connections and developed understanding about the subsequent EA process, including key milestones such as the Section 11 Order, the EA Application draft TOR, review of the EA Application, and consultation throughout each EA stage.

2.6.1.5 Post Section 10 Order Communication and Consultation

The BC EAO issued the Section 10 Order on September 30, 2003, thereby initiating the formal Project EA process. From that point, PBM engaged with the provincial government, the local municipal government, Lake Babine Nation Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs, and elected Chief and Council in Woyenne to discuss and consider a wide range of topics. From the time the Section 10 Order was issued to when the Section 11 Order was issued almost five years later (January 18, 2008), PBM, the BC EAO, and the CEA Agency held numerous meetings and exchanged Project and EA process-related information with the Lake Babine Nation elected Council and Hereditary Chiefs. Highlights from the information exchanged and consultation activities that were undertaken during the formal EA pre-Application phase are presented in the proceeding section.

2.6.1.6 Consultation Activities and Methods

The following section describes the activities and methods used by PBM to engage, communicate, and consult with the Lake Babine Nation since the initiation of the Project's EA. Activities and methods included the following:

- communication and meetings with Lake Babine Nation Chief and Council;
- community meetings;
- community research participation;
- Lake Babine Nation participation in the BC EAO Technical Working Group;
- ongoing information distribution and sharing;
- PBM and the Lake Babine Nation participated in the regional NWMDRC;
- PBM's former CEO Paul Stevenson was the sub-Chair of the Morice Land Resource Management Plan (LRMP) Committee, which also involved the participation of Lake Babine Nation personnel;
- PBM hosted several site tours of the Project area;
- PBM sponsored Lake Babine Nation's participation in mining conferences.

2.6.1.7 Regional Mine Review Committee

At the onset of the Project's EA process, PBM consulted with the Lake Babine Nation and shared information related to the proposed Project and the EA process; consultation occurred primarily through the NWMDRC.

October 20, 2003: An NWMDRC meeting was held and attended by 34 participants representing the BC EAO, CEA Agency, PBM, Lake Babine Nation Council, Hereditary Chiefs, and other government agencies.

The purposes of this meeting were to review the proposed Project, to review governmental EA process requirements, to develop an understanding of First Nations interests in the proposed Project area, and to understand what consultation process and environmental studies should be undertaken to confirm the Project's predicted environmental, social, and economic effects to the area.

Key issues and requests raised during this meeting included:

- preference for consultation with the Nedo'ats Chiefs;
- request for site tour;
- preference for meetings to be held locally (e.g., Granisle);
- Lake Babine Nation awareness and involvement developing scope and procedures for the EA;
- Lake Babine Nation consultation on the Project's EA TOR.

2.6.1.8 Information Distribution and Sharing

PBM distributed and shared Project-related information with the Lake Babine Nation through face-to-face meetings, phone conferences, emails, faxes, and letters.

PBM's website and the internet provided other modes of information sharing whereby PBM communicated Project updates concerning resources and environmental studies. Information was posted on a regular basis on the main PBM website or on an FTP site that the Lake Babine Nation could access.

PBM posted newspaper ads and community posters to provide general Project information and notify the public and Lake Babine Nation of events such as local open house community meetings. Maps, large posters, and Project information sheets were made available at each community meeting for participants' reference.

Appendix 16 includes samples of Project information and event notification materials used during the EA consultation program.

2.6.1.9 Project Information

PBM distributed information regarding the Project that was not necessarily related to the EA process. For instance, PBM notified the Lake Babine Nation Chief of Project resource updates, feasibility reports, and news releases on an ongoing basis. Examples of the type of industry and Project-related information that was distributed included:

June 18, 2004: Letter submitted by PBM to Lake Babine Nation band manager confirming their support of the Lake Babine Nation's application to the Department of Indian Affairs for funding

to develop proposals and joint venture programs. An update regarding the Project's upcoming environmental and engineering studies was provided. In addition, an invitation to development partnerships and joint ventures was issued regarding business development, training, and employment.

September 28, 2004: Email sent by PBM to the Lake Babine Nation with attached document concerning PBM's preliminary assessment report on their Morrison/Hearne Hill Project.

March 17, 2005: Letter issued by PBM to Lake Babine Nation band manager regarding Project feasibility update; opportunities for business contracts such as fuel, oils, and lubricants storage; potable water delivery; bus service for community members working in the mine; housekeeping services; and trucking services to transport concentrate.

March 24, 2008: Email sent by PBM to Lake Babine Nation Chief regarding options for locating waste dumps, temporary stockpiles, and transportation, including rationale for preferred design alternatives.

March 19, 2009: PBM press release distributed to the Working Group—including the Lake Babine Nation—regarding the Project's feasibility and specifications update reports, including the NI 43 101 Report.

May 25, 2009: PBM news release regarding the Project's Approved TOR sent to Lake Babine Nation Chief.

June 2, 2009: PBM sent follow-up email to Lake Babine Nation Chief with notification of the NI 43-101 Technical Report, which summarizes the results of the Project's Feasibility Study.

2.6.1.10 Mining Conferences

March 3 to 8, 2007: PBM invited and sponsored four Lake Babine Nation members to participate in the PDAC annual conference in Toronto along with PBM representatives. This event provided an opportunity for the Lake Babine Nation to gain general information regarding current trends in the mining industry. PBM provided plane fare, hotel accommodation, conference registration, and transportation to four members for this trip.

March 2, 2008: Based on the Lake Babine Nation's demonstrated interest and their enjoyment of the previous year's visit to PDAC, PBM issued the same invitation to Lake Babine Nation to participate in PDAC 2008. PBM provided two unused airplane tickets, purchased in 2007 for the Lake Babine Nation Chief and one Council member who cancelled their trip, to the Lake Babine Nation Chief and the Council member to attend PDAC. PBM requested the names of two additional Lake Babine Nation members so that PBM could purchase two additional tickets and make arrangements for them to attend PDAC. For reasons of their own, the Lake Babine Nation did not attend the conference.

2.6.1.11 Project Site Tours

Visits to the proposed Project site were initiated by both the BC EAO and PBM and took place during various times between 2003 and 2009. Details of the Project site tours can be found later in the report (Section 2.6.1.3 Project Site Tours).

2.6.1.12 Corporate Office Visit

Six Lake Babine Nation students and two youth workers visited PBM's corporate office in Vancouver in March, 2007, and were provided with information on the Project. PBM also provided lunch and dinner for the group. PBM was presented with a signed t-shirt as thanks for the visit (Plate 2.6-1).

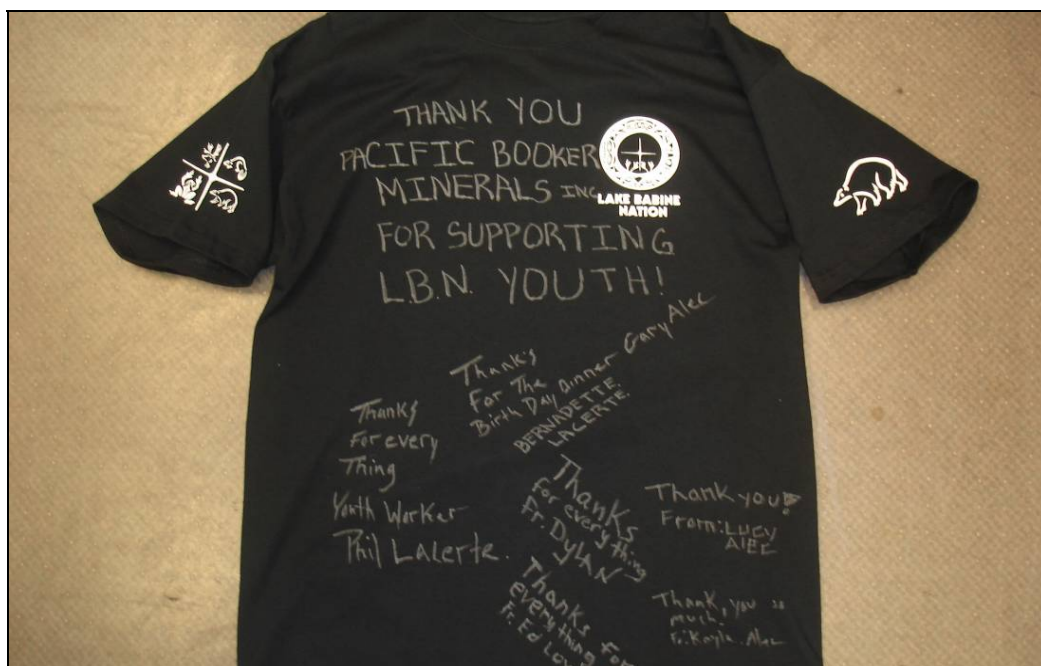


Plate 2.6-1. T-shirt signed by Lake Babine Nation youth and presented to PBM for their support of Lake Babine Nation youth and corporate visit made in March, 2007.

2.6.1.13 Community Presence

PBM opened an office in Granisle in January, 2009, staffed by a PBM employee one week every month. PBM places a telephone call and/or email to the Lake Babine Nation every month in advance of travelling to Granisle to notify them that the office will be staffed.

2.6.1.14 Participation in the BC EAO Working Group

The Lake Babine Nation formally participated in reviewing the Project's EA process as representative members of the Project's Working Group since 2006.

A detailed account of the BC EAO-facilitated working group meetings that have taken place concerning the Project is described in Section 2.7.1.1 below.

2.6.1.15 Review and Development of the Section 11 Order

The Section 11 Order is fundamental to a Project's EA process and demonstrates procedural commitments among a proponent, the government, First Nations, and the public.

Actions taken by the BC EAO and PBM to develop and consult with the Lake Babine Nation regarding the Project's Section 11 Order included:

- July 10, 2002: PBM met with Lake Babine Nation general manager, Chief, and various Councillors in Burns Lake to gain initial understanding of Lake Babine Nation governance, consultation protocol, and interests regarding potential mining development.
- October 1, 2002: BC EAO advised Lake Babine Nation of the Section 11 Order significance and implications to the Lake Babine Nation and invited Lake Babine Nation to provide input on the Order.
- September 23, 2003: BC EAO again invited Lake Babine Nation to comment on the Section 11 Order.
- October 20, 2003: PBM, as part of the NWMDRC, discussed the Section 11 Order with the Lake Babine Nation representatives at the meeting.
- 2006: Several ongoing invitations issued jointly by PBM and BC EAO to Lake Babine Nation for their comments on the Section 11 Order (e.g., during field trips, Lake Babine Nation meetings, BC EAO teleconference calls).
- As a direct result of Lake Babine Nation concerns, BC EAO formed a Water Quality Working Group to address criteria outlined in the Section 11 Order.
- Consultation with the BC EAO's Project's Working Group to determine the appropriate geographic area for public consultation activities.

January 18, 2008: BC EAO issued the Section 11 Order that detailed the Project's consultation program terms with First Nations, public, stakeholders, and government.

2.6.1.16 Review and Development of the Draft Terms of Reference

Since obtaining the Section 10 Order, PBM worked with the BC EAO, the Lake Babine Nation, and relevant government agencies to develop the scope and procedures for the proposed Project's EA Application. Developing the Project's TOR was fundamental to this process, a legal document created in consultation with government agencies and First Nations with interests in the Project.

The following is a chronological summary of the Lake Babine Nation's involvement in reviewing and developing the draft Terms of Reference (draft TOR):

June 25, 2007: Verbal feedback and input on the draft TOR provided by Lake Babine Nation representatives (Chief, Councillors, and acting Land and Resource Manager) during the Project Working Group members' draft TOR review period (review extension was granted to July 9, 2007).

August 1, 2007: Lake Babine Nation submitted comments in writing on the draft TOR to the BC EAO.

November 2, 2007: PBM submitted to the BC EAO the draft TOR that incorporated comments and input from all Working Group members, including the Lake Babine Nation Working Group representatives.

October 17, 2008: BC EAO submitted a letter to Lake Babine Nation outlining the EA process related to the public comment period and reiterated an invitation for the Lake Babine Nation to participate in reviewing the draft TOR.

November 17, 2008: BC EAO submitted a letter to the Lake Babine Nation advising that the draft TOR would undergo formal public review from November 27, 2008 to January 6, 2009.

November 20, 2008: PBM presented electronic and hard copies of the draft TOR to the Lake Babine Nation for their comments.

January 16, 2009: PBM received comments on the draft TOR from Lake Babine Nation.

February 18 and 19, 2009: Working Group meeting was called to discuss the draft TOR. Working Group members from the Lake Babine Nation were invited to the meeting (Lake Babine Nation did not attend because of expressed concern of potential influence to litigation with PBM).

May 8, 2009: PBM received feedback to the Proponent's response to Lake Babine Nation comments on the draft TOR from the Lake Babine Nation and their designates.

May 21, 2009: TOR for the Project finalized and issued by the BC EAO.

All comments received from the Lake Babine Nation on the draft TOR and Proponent's responses can be found in Appendix 16 of this report.

2.6.1.17 Community Meetings and Open Houses

PBM has held round table and open house style community consultation meetings since 2006. The initial meetings were in Lake Babine Nation communities, in whose asserted traditional territory the proposed Project is located. Shortly upon the official commencement of the EA process, PBM held public meetings in Granisle, Burns Lake, and Houston. This section describes the community meetings, their purpose, and the main questions, interests, and concerns that were raised.

May 11, 2006: Lake Babine Nation Nedo'at (Old Fort) community meeting (Granisle).

Purpose: PBM presented information on the proposed Project to community members of Old Fort.

June 27, 2007: Lake Babine Nation community meeting (Woyenne).

Purpose: PBM, BC EAO, and government agencies presented information on the BC and federal EA process; all associated environmental and social studies; the Project; water quality, and post-closure monitoring programs for the former Granisle and Bell mines; and community consultation and involvement in the EA process.

Key points of interest and issues that were raised during this day-long meeting included:

- opportunities for employment and training;
- waste management;
- concerns over former Granisle and Bell mines and water quality (note: presentation reclamation and water quality monitoring given by BC MOE);
- equal Lake Babine Nation community representation on Project technical Working Group;
- questions regarding Hereditary Chief, clan, and elected Chief and Council consultation protocol;
- potential (economic) benefits from the Morrison Copper/Gold mine;
- transmission line route alternatives;
- EA-related baseline studies being conducted and/or planned;
- invitation to participate in EA-related studies;
- potential effects of climate change;
- bonding and security;
- cumulative effects;
- inclusive consultation and funding support;
- EA process (including Section 11 Order and TOR development);
- Traditional Knowledge consent and confidentiality.

August 22, 2007: PBM held a Project information community open house meeting and dinner in the Lake Babine Nation community of Fort Babine at the high school gymnasium.

August 23, 2007: PBM held a Project information community open house meeting and luncheon in the Lake Babine Nation community of Tachet at the community centre (Plate 2.6-2).

The purpose of both meetings was for PBM to present information on the Project, to describe and address questions regarding the Project and all related environmental and social studies being conducted and planned for the EA, and to obtain input from community members regarding all aspects of the development.



Plate 2.6-2. PBM held an Open House Community Meeting on the Project in Tachet on August 23, 2007.

The main interests and issues that were raised during the Lake Babine Nation community meetings and completed comment forms included:

- traplines and clan territories;
- interest in a community liaison position;
- equal representation from each Lake Babine Nation community;
- the EA process and timelines;
- Lake Babine Nation financial and technical capacity to participate in the EA process;
- mine reclamation (current concerns regarding the former Bell and Granisle mines and water quality, as well as concern for the future reclamation of the proposed Project);
- jobs, skills, and training needs;
- potential contract services and interest in community business development;
- MOUs, partnerships, and joint ventures;
- water, tailings, and waste management alternatives;
- land use, traditional knowledge, archaeology, and culture;
- community wellness (including drinking water quality, traffic safety, pesticide use, links to cancer from berry picking and consumption);
- community development partnership, playground, recreation site for youth, gathering site for the Elders, etc. Church, community hall, swimming pool, tourism, boat building, tour guide, garage, internet, and coffee shop;
- mine site tour and information exchange about land use.

2.6.1.18 General Ongoing Community Engagement and Visits

From the very early stages of the Project, senior representatives from PBM have visited the Lake Babine Nation communities and discussed land use, community interests, concerns, and the Project's progress with various Lake Babine Nation leaders and community members. These visits and discussions have been informal and conducted with the intent of building relationships and contributing to ongoing information exchanges and mutual understanding between PBM and Lake Babine Nation community members.

2.6.1.19 Lake Babine First Nation Issue Identification and Resolution

Through communication, information exchanges and consultation, issues and interests were collected by PBM and addressed over the course of time and continue. Table 2.6-1 summarizes the key issues and interests identified by the Lake Babine Nation along with how PBM addressed or resolved these issues. Details of *First Nations Interests and Considerations* can be found in Section 12 of the EA Application.

**Table 2.6-1
Tracking Table for Lake Babine Nation Issues Identification
and Resolution**

Description of Issue Raised	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Babine Lake water quality: concern regarding former Granisle and Bell mines and their adverse environmental effects	BC EAO and BC MOE delivered presentations and issued invitations for water quality and mine reclamation workshops to the Lake Babine Nation community and Council members.	Addressed with ongoing follow-up required by the Provincial government's relevant agencies (i.e., MOE)
Water quality: ground water, downstream effects on Morrison Lake, Morrison Creek, and Babine Lake	PBM conducted baseline hydrology and hydrogeology studies, effects assessments, and mitigation and management plans. Results of these studies and modelling are included in the EA Application	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementation of water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components)
Metal Leaching/Acid Rock Drainage: concern for adverse effects on local waterbodies, fisheries, and wildlife habitat (i.e., Morrison Lake, Morrison Creek, and Babine Lake)	PBM conducted metal leaching and acid rock drainage studies, water quality modelling, effects assessment; and developed mitigation, management and monitoring; each of which are described included in the EA Application	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components)
Drinking water quality: concern regarding former Granisle and Bell mines and their adverse environmental effects on local drinking water supply.	BC EAO and BC MOE delivered presentations and issued invitations for water quality and mine reclamation workshops to the Lake Babine Nation community and Council members; water quality and human health studies, effects assessment, mitigation and management plans conducted and included in the EA Application.	Addressed with ongoing follow-up actions required by relevant governmental agencies (i.e., Health Canada)

(continued)

**Table 2.6-1
Tracking Table for Lake Babine Nation Issues Identification
and Resolution (continued)**

Description of Issue Raised	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Fish (sockeye salmon, rainbow and cutthroat trout): concern regarding potential effects on fish habitat in Morrison Lake, Morrison Creek, and Babine Lake and in turn effects to fish population and fish harvesting.	PBM conducted baseline fisheries and fish habitat studies, effects assessment, mitigation and management plans and included in the EA Application	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing fisheries, water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components)
Employment: interest in hiring commitments for Lake Babine Nation members from surrounding communities	PBM committed to hiring, training, and mentoring Lake Babine Nation members as outlined in the Socio-economic mitigation and social management plans.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., discussions with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council and employment, skills and training coordinator to implement partnership training programs & career fairs)
Training and Skills Development: interest in, and need for, training and education programs before the Project to ensure local residents' access to jobs	PBM developed and presented to Lake Babine Nation a proposed Training Plan framework. Submitted to the Lake Babine Nation; the Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment and Training Association and College of New Caledonia (January, 2007); Training-to-Employment proposal (in conjunction with AMEC and Aboriginal Skill Employment Partnership program (HRSDC)	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., discussions with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council and employment, skills and training coordinator to implement partnership training programs)
Economic and business development: interest and need for commitment to local contracting services and partnerships	PBM committed to using local Lake Babine Nation contracting services wherever possible.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., information distribution to each Lake Babine Nation community economic development officer about contract service opportunities)
Dissatisfaction with Project's Section 11 Order	Commencing in 1997, PBM had made numerous attempts to engage and consult with the Lake Babine Nation about all Project- and EA-related documents, including the Section 11 Order. As such, PBM and the BC EAO declined the request to redevelop the Section 11 Order and focus consultative attention on the TOR, EA baseline studies, and the EA itself.	Addressed with further actions required by the BC EAO
EA Participation Capacity Funding: Request and need for support to participate in the EA process.	In addition to the BC EAO's funding provisions, PBM provided Lake Babine Nation with EA participation capacity funding without prejudice	Resolved
Terms of Reference: interest in providing input and feedback to be incorporated into the final TOR	Concerns and feedback from Lake Babine Nation during leadership, community meetings, and study participants incorporated into TOR and respective baseline studies and Traditional Knowledge/Use Study	Resolved
Interest in providing input and involvement in EA baseline studies	PBM and consultants involved Lake Babine Nation leadership, Elders, and local community members in traditional knowledge, socio-economic, archaeology, country foods, and fisheries baseline studies.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., review of EA; confirmation of TK Agreement and information usage)
Interest in the inclusion of mitigation, management and monitoring plans in the EA	Mitigation, management, and monitoring plans included in the EA	Resolved

(continued)

**Table 2.6-1
Tracking Table for Lake Babine Nation Issues Identification
and Resolution (continued)**

Description of Issue Raised	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Opposing communication and consultation direction between the Nedo'ats; each Lake Babine Nation community and elected Chief and Council	When directed by both the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs and the former Lake Babine Nation elected Chief to consult solely with the Nedo'ats (Old Fort) people, PBM proceeded to communicate and consult with the Nedo'ats as directed. When PBM was advised by the subsequent elected Chief, Council and BC EAO to consult directly with the elected Chief and Council, PBM complied as directed.	Resolved
Interest in presentation of Project and studies to local communities	PBM presented Project information and related EA studies to Lake Babine nation communities through open house community meetings.	Resolved
Interest in consultation, information sharing, and communication protocols	PBM has shared Project-related information regarding studies to Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council, and relevant band managers from 2000 to 2009; PBM commitment to providing Project information to each Lake Babine Nation community; PBM developed a collaborative information sharing and communication framework incorporating all points recommended by the Lake Babine Nation Chief February, 2008.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., discussions and future consultation with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council)
Direction to consult with the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs	PBM provided capacity funding and participated in the Nedo'ats leadership and community meetings	Resolved
Requirement of commitment and proof of measures PBM taking to avoid or minimize negative impacts on the environment	All environmental and social mitigation and management plans are included in the EA Application and summarized in a compendium of commitments.	Resolved
Preference for Project information meetings to be held in proximity to Project, in Lake Babine Nation territory and Granisle.	Community meetings held in Granisle, Fort Babine, Tachet, and Woyenne.	Resolved
Concern over location of tailings facility site options and rationale vis-à-vis potential adverse effects on local waterbodies	Project description including Project component location and alternatives assessment described in the EA Application	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components)
Concern over waste rock and tailings facility site location option considerations in regards to ensuring minimal adverse impacts	Project description including Project component location, alternatives assessment, environmental mitigation and management plans described in the EA Application	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components)
Interest in documenting First Nations land uses in Project area and assessing potential effects on these uses.	Traditional knowledge, socio-economic, land use, country foods studies include descriptions of First Nations land use in the Project study area	Resolved
Request for job descriptions and skills requirements for proposed Project's jobs (October, 2005)	PBM developed and supplied the Lake Babine Nation with: a 'Training and Development Plan'; specific job descriptions; skills and qualifications requirements (presented in January 2007 and again in September, 2007)	Resolved

(continued)

**Table 2.6-1
Tracking Table for Lake Babine Nation Issues Identification
and Resolution (completed)**

Description of Issue Raised	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Concern over waste management system vis-à-vis ensuring minimal adverse impacts to environment	Waste management plans included in the EA Application	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing waste management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components)
Potential (economic) benefits from the Morrison Copper/Gold mine	PBM conducted socio-economic baseline study and effects assessment describing the economic benefits of the Project on the region.	Resolved
Transmission line route alternatives: concern for location having as minimal adverse impact and disturbance as possible.	Transmission line route alternatives assessment and rationale described in the EA Application	Resolved
Potential effects of climate change	Climate change effects considered in EA Application	Resolved
Request to demonstrate commitment to bonding and security	Pursuant to government regulatory guidelines issued by BC MEMPR, PBM will be subject to reclamation security and performance bonds policy.	Resolved
Request for Traditional Knowledge study consent and confidentiality	All Traditional Knowledge study participants signed consent forms; PBM and their consultants are bound to the confidentiality clauses as set out in the PBM-Lake Babine Nation TK Agreement.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., discussions and future consultation with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council regarding the TK Agreement)

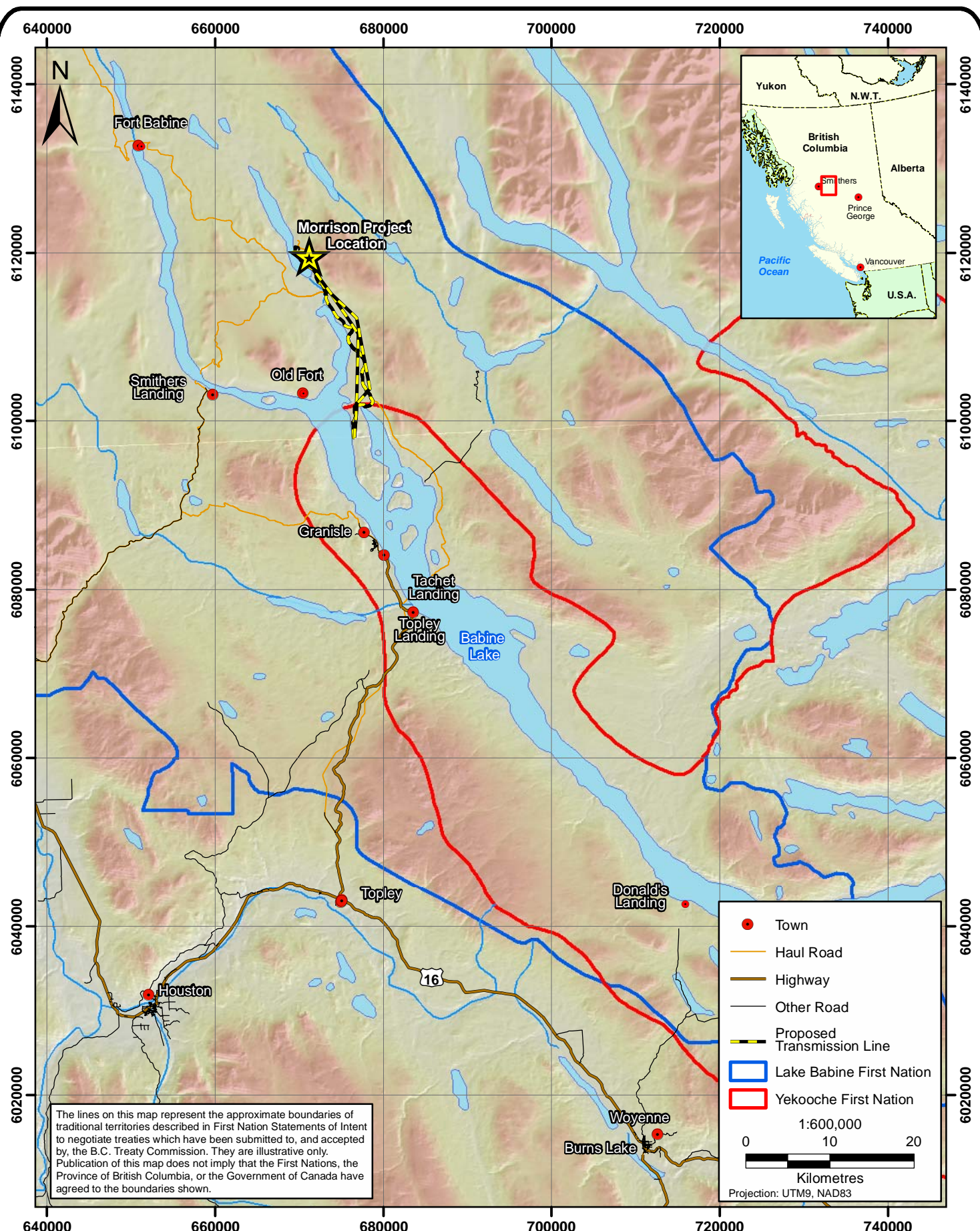
2.6.2 Yekooche First Nation

The upper western part of the Yekooche First Nation's asserted traditional territory overlaps with the Lake Babine Nation's territory and intersects the Project's transmission line route. The following summarizes PBM's overall consultation initiatives with the Yekooche First Nation. This includes PBM's efforts to engage, distribute information, and consult with the Yekooche First Nation regarding the Project in accordance with the BC EAO's Section 11 procedural order and regulatory consultation requirements. Figure 2.6-1 depicts the Yekooche First Nation's territory in relation to the Project, as well as the Lake Babine Nation's territory.

2.6.2.1 Summary of Engagement and Consultation Activities

September 23, 2003: Letter sent by BC EAO to David Liard, Acting Manager, Yekooche First Nation to:

- provide project information on the Project;
- describe the Environmental Assessment Process;
- inform the Yekooche First Nation of a proposed inter-agency meeting and field tour;
- asked the Yekooche First Nation to indicate their interest in the Project and the availability of their representative to attend the inter-agency meeting and site tour.



**Lake Babine and Yekooche First Nations'
Territories in Relation to the Morrison
Copper/Gold Project**

FIGURE 2.6-1

September 25, 2003: Letter from Arthur Erickson, Yekooche First Nation, to Paul Stevenson, PBM CEO:

- thanking Paul Stevenson for the Project description report;
- informing Paul Stevenson that PBM had met the Yekooche First Nation requirement for proper consultation;
- requesting that the Yekooche First Nation remain on the PBM mailing list;
- requesting possible work opportunities.

January 4, 2008: E-mail from Jennifer Anthony, BC EAO, to Erik Tornquist, Executive VP & COO, PBM requesting information on location of Project mine components in relation to Yekooche First Nations area.

January 4, 2008: E-mail from Erik Tornquist, PBM to Jennifer Anthony, BC EAO, providing information on the Project components that lie within the Yekooche First Nations Boundary.

February 15, 2008: Letter from Martha Anslow, BC EAO, to Chief Partner and Council, Yekooche First Nation to:

- update the Yekooche First Nation on the status the EA process for the Project;
- inform the Yekooche First Nation that approximately 4.5 km of the Project's proposed transmission line would run through the Nation's traditional territory;
- explain the Proponent (PBM) requirements for consultation as per the Section 11 Order;
- request a meeting with the Yekooche First Nation and PBM;
- solicit questions from the Yekooche First Nations.

February 18, 2008: E-mail from Martha Anslow, BC EAO, notifying Erik Tornquist, Executive VP & COO, PBM, that a notification package had been couriered to the Yekooche First Nations and the request for a more detailed map of the Project site and components.

March 17, 2008: E-mail from Jennifer Anthony, BC EAO, to Erik Tornquist, Executive VP & COO, PBM, requesting shape files and/or Project maps to provide to Yekooche First Nations as per their request.

March 26, 2008: E-mail from Rolf Schmitt, Rescan, to Don Betton, PBM, informing him that a map had been uploaded on the Morrison ftp site and was now available to be sent to the BC EAO and the Yekooche First Nations.

March 27, 2008: E-mail from Rolf Schmitt, Rescan, to Don Betton, PBM, informing him that Version 4 map had been uploaded on the Morrison ftp site and was now available for review and final approval before sending to the BC EAO along with shape files.

May 21, 2008: E-mail from Martha Anslow, BC EAO, noting that the BC EAO had informed the Yekooche First Nation that the Yekooche First Nation will be removed from the Section 11 Order (via a Section 13 Order to the Proponent) and the Yekooche First Nation had identified that all Project components fall outside their traditional territory.

June 17, 2009: E-mail from Chris Hamilton, BC EAO, to Erik Tornquist, Executive VP & COO, PBM, informing him that he had enquired with the Yekooche First Nations about removing them from the Section 11 Order. They did not agree. Their response dated June 1, 2009, was attached as follows:

June 1, 2009: Letter from Chief Partner Schielke, Yekooche First Nations, to Chris Hamilton, BC EAO, stating that they did not support an amendment to the Section 11 Order because cumulative impacts associated with the mine may affect Yekooche First Nations Aboriginal rights although the proposed mine footprint is not on the asserted Yekooche First Nation Traditional territory. They requested that PBM consult with the Yekooche First Nations regarding baseline studies and impact statements and provide information via email to Mr. Robert Diaz.

June 22, 2009: Phone call from Selina Tribe, PBM, to Chief Partner Schielke, Yekooche First Nation, informing him that Project baselines are available for their review as per their request of June 1, 2009; also invited Yekooche Chief and Council on the Project Working Group site visit scheduled for July 14, 2009. This information was left as a phone message because Chief Schielke was not in.

June 22, 2009: Phone call from Selina Tribe, PBM, to Robert Diaz, Treaty Advisor Yekooche First Nation, informing him that Project baselines are available for their review as per their request of June 1, 2009; also invited Robert Diaz and colleagues on the Project Working Group site visit scheduled for July 14, 2009. This information was left as a phone message because Mr. Diaz was not in.

June 25, 2009: Phone call from Selina Tribe, PBM, to Robert Diaz, Treaty Advisor Yekooche First Nation, informing him that Project baselines are available for their review as per their request of June 1, 2009; also invited Yekooche Chief and Council on the Project Working Group site visit scheduled for July 14, 2009. This information was left as a phone message because Mr. Diaz was not in.

July 6, 2009: Email and letter from Selina Tribe, PBM, to Chief Partner Schielke and Mr. Robert Diaz, Yekooche First Nation, confirming PBM's understanding that Yekooche First Nation wish to be kept up-to-date on progress, studies, and the cumulative effects assessment for the Project. The letter also stated that, if desired, Yekooche First Nation may receive a copy of the Application for their perusal. Finally, the letter once again extended an invitation for representatives of Yekooche First Nation to attend the Working Group site visit and dinner scheduled for Jul 14, 2009. The email contained a link to download or view the Transmission Line Fisheries Baseline and the Terrain Stability Baseline, both of which report on baseline conditions along the Transmission Line right-of-way, part of which lies within Yekooche asserted traditional territory.

Aug 12, 2009 From Selina Tribe To Robert Diaz (Yekooche FN), phone call, Re: inquiring if they received the two baseline reports they requested, also if they have comments on the PBM-Yekooche Consultation Summary Report and proposed Consultation Process Plan.

Aug 12, 2009 From Selina Tribe to Chief Partner Schielke and Robert Diaz (Yekooche), email, Re: inquiring whether they received the two baseline reports and PBM-Yekooche Consultation Summary Report and proposed Consultation Process Plan, and to please contact me if you have any questions.

2.6.2.2 Yekooche First Nation Issue Identification and Resolution

Over the course of PBM's engagement and consultation process with the Yekooche First Nation, various issues, questions, or interests were identified. These were either addressed or resolved through ongoing communication, information distribution, and procedures through the Project's EA process. Table 2.6-2 summarizes the issues identified and resolved as they pertained to the Project and the Yekooche First Nation.

Table 2.6-2
Tracking Table for Yekooche First Nation Issues Identification and Resolution

Description of Issue Raised by Yekooche First Nation	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Project information requested to understand scope of Project.	Project Description sent to Yekooche First Nation.	Resolved
Information requested on the extent of the Project and amount of overlap with Yekooche asserted traditional lands.	PBM prepared a Project map showing where the proposed transmission line intersects asserted Yekooche traditional lands. Map sent to Yekooche Nation.	Resolved
Yekooche Nation to remain on PBM mailing list for Project information bulletins.	Yekooche Nation added to PBM master contact list.	Resolved
Yekooche Nation interested in employment opportunities related to the Project.	PBM committed to hiring, training, and mentoring First Nation members as outlined in the socio-economic mitigation and social management plans.	Resolved
Yekooche Nation requested information on baseline studies related to their traditional territory.	Baseline studies provided to Yekooche First Nation.	Resolved
Yekooche Nation to be informed of results of the cumulative effects assessment for the Project.	PBM has committed to providing information on cumulative effects assessments to Yekooche when the Application is completed.	Pending Application completion

2.6.3 Future First Nations Consultation Plan

First Nations Consultation Plan forms a required part of PBM's Application to the BC EAO.

The First Nations identified in the Section 11 Order are the Lake Babine First Nation and the Yekooche First Nation. The Project lies mainly within the asserted traditional territory of the Lake Babine First Nation, and a portion of the transmission line and a portion of the

transportation route lies within the asserted traditional territory of the Yekooche First Nation. The Yekooche First Nations have informed the BC EAO that their interests are to be provided with Project information and updates on Project status only.

This plan is designed to serve as a framework for moving forward with consultation—it establishes broad engagement criteria and is designed to be flexible to accommodate the needs of First Nations and to allow for input, revisions, and updates as required. This proposed plan will continue to evolve based upon ongoing communications and consultation activities with the First Nations and under the direction of the BC EAO.

2.6.3.1 Pacific Booker Minerals' Corporate Commitment

PBM is committed to a consultation process that meets all regulatory requirements. This includes the concept of engagement outside of the regulatory process in areas such as economic development, education or social initiatives, as well as regular interaction with First Nations to promote a positive corporate presence and profile with community members.

PBM is committed to working with local First Nations for the purposes of building and maintaining long-term, mutually beneficial relationships.

PBM will consider the Lake Babine Nation and Yekooche Nation's interests by:

- providing tangible opportunities for First Nations input, involvement, and benefit from the proposed Project;
- conducting public consultation in accordance with industry/regulatory guidelines and informed by First Nation for meaningful consultation;
- providing opportunities for awareness and input about PBM's development and operational plans in proximity to First Nation communities.

2.6.3.2 Principles of First Nations Engagement

PBM will apply the following principles of engagement with respect to the proposed Project consultation process:

- First Nations will be accurately informed on a timely basis about proposed Project activities for the purposes of seeking First Nation's input. PBM will endeavour to consult early and often with First Nations and to continuously provide opportunities for First Nations to provide input and comments with respect to Project matters.
- PBM will engage First Nations early to learn about community goals and perspectives and PBM will take those factors into consideration in Project planning.
- First Nations consultation and participation processes will be transparent and open.
- As part of environmental assessment and planning, PBM will endeavor to learn about and integrate available information concerning local, historical, cultural traditional knowledge, health, and economies into its consultation and planning processes.

- All interactions and information sharing with First Nations will be in accordance with the highest ethical, legal, and regulatory standards.

2.6.3.3 Objectives of Consultation

The purpose of the consultation process is to set out how PBM will consult with the First Nations on the Project in relation to their individual asserted Traditional rights.

Consultation carried out pursuant to the consultation plan, will:

- Seek to engage the First Nations in a manner that meets the spirit, intent, and formal requirements of the CEAA, the Act, and the relevant policies of the BC EAO and the CEA Agency.
- Subject to the Section 11 Order, the approved TOR, and the Application, seek to ensure that PBM, the Crown, and First Nations develop sufficient credible information to allow them to understand and meaningfully assess, and if required accommodate, the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the Project on asserted First Nations traditional rights, health, culture, and socio-economic interests.
- Seek First Nations input through whatever form of communications, meetings, or other forms of information sharing that is appropriate to the First Nations to reasonably address any concerns regarding the potential for Project-related effects on their interests.
- Seek to ensure that the First Nations are able to exercise their asserted Aboriginal rights now and in the future near the Project.
- Identify appropriate avoidance, mitigation, or accommodation measures and/or other appropriate means by which to address/resolve potential effects identified by First Nations.
- Identify training, employment, contracting, purchasing, procurement, and other economic benefits and business opportunities.

The nature of the consultation process with the First Nations will be determined to a considerable degree by the interest and willingness of the First Nations to participate in consultation with PBM. PBM is committed to continuing consultation and communication with the First Nations and to work with them to achieve a successful Project for all parties.

2.6.3.4 Proposed Future Consultation Activities

Meetings and Communications

PBM will encourage and facilitate the ongoing participation of the First Nations in the EA. PBM will be available to provide presentations, hold community meetings, and provide other forums during the Application stage, as deemed appropriate by the First Nation community, for discussing various Project aspects, including:

- providing environmental specialists to discuss studies for the EA;
- exploring other issues of interest with respect to the proposed Project;

- make appropriate in-house technical expertise available to First Nations Chief, Council, and communities to explain technical or other information, and inform the First Nations that such expertise or assistance is available if it would be of assistance to them.

In the instances where PBM is engaging a First Nation's community at large, PBM will prepare plain-language Project information to accurately describe the Project and its potential effects on First Nations communities and asserted traditional rights. This information will depend on the meeting agenda, but will commonly include a high-level description of the Project and clear maps of the Project location in relation to communities and recognizable landmarks. Working with First Nations, PBM will make every effort to ensure sufficient copies of information are available for community distribution.

Information and Distribution

PBM has and will continue to take reasonable steps to keep the First Nations informed in relation to the scope, potential effects, timing and progress of the Project.

PBM will continue to use a variety of communications methods to ensure that First Nations receive Project information in a timely manner. Information to designated representatives will be directly provided using any of the following communications tools:

- face to face meetings
- e-mail
- fax
- telephone
- website postings
- hand delivery and/or courier
- advertising in local media

Environmental Assessment and First Nation Participation

PBM will continue to provide opportunities for ongoing First Nations involvement in the EA process by:

- ensuring that the First Nations are provided with any previous biophysical, social, health, economic, or cultural studies conducted by PBM, including study methodology;
- consulting with First Nations during the EA Application review process over how existing traditional knowledge, other information, and advice has been incorporated into the Application.

Capacity Funding

PBM recognizes that First Nations communities seek capacity funding to enable them to consult on Project applications.

It is necessary for First Nations, PBM, and the Crown to have sufficient and credible information to assess the potential Project effects on First Nation asserted traditional rights. PBM recognizes that First Nations often require additional capacity to participate meaningfully in all aspects of consultation. PBM has provided reasonable funding to enhance First Nations capacity to understand the Project and its potential effects on the exercise of their asserted traditional rights.

Documentation of Contacts and Discussions

PBM will track consultation and engagement to ensure all consultation efforts are accurately recorded and reported. PBM will provide its records of communication to the EAO and such information will serve as part of its overall Application. These documents, including minutes of meetings, phone calls, emails, written correspondence, reports, and supporting documentation will be a matter of public record. To ensure openness, accountability, and transparency during the process, PBM will share its records of communication with First Nations through the Application process.

In addition, PBM has actively solicited comments from First Nations on the various draft TOR and has attempted to find common ground and agreement, where possible.

Meaningful Consideration of First Nations' Input

PBM is committed to meaningful consideration of the issues and concerns raised by the First Nations during the consultation process. PBM is committed to seeking ways of addressing potential effects identified during the EA process.

PBM will keep a full and accurate record of communications with First Nations, identifying issues and concerns raised throughout the consultation process, and how these issues and concerns are to be addressed. Such communications will be shared with the First Nations throughout the consultation process.

The above process will also apply to consultants and professionals acting on PBM's behalf on the Project, such as in the executing the EA and consultation processes outlined herein. This will ensure that the First Nations and the BC EAO have confidence that PBM properly understands First Nations' input and concerns and that PBM is seeking ways of addressing those concerns.

PBM will, in particular:

- ensure, through discussions with the First Nations, that it understands those concerns; where any concerns are not understood, PBM will seek further information and explanation from the First Nations in a timely manner;
- in accordance with the Section 11 Order, PBM will:
 - document, in writing, how it proposes to address those concerns and;
 - where PBM is unable or unwilling to address certain concerns, PBM will provide reasons for those decisions.

- approach such consultation with an open mind and be prepared to make reasonable changes to the Project or aspects thereof based on the information received by the First Nations.

2.6.3.5 Addressing First Nations Concerns and Dispute Resolution

PBM will take a proactive approach in situations where First Nations express concerns about the application or in relation to specific elements of the proposed Project.

In situations where First Nations and PBM find they have different perspectives on a particular issue, PBM will endeavour to resolve the dispute, where possible, through direct, interest-based communication with First Nations.

First Nations will be consistently encouraged to provide suggestions to PBM on ways and methods to resolve particular concerns not addressed to their satisfaction during the engagement process.

2.6.3.6 Consultation Planned During the EA Application Review Period

PBM proposes the following consultation/communications activities during the legislated 180 day Application review period. Table 2.6-3 outlines the consultation and communication activities planned during the Project's EA Application review period.

Table 2.6-3
First Nation Consultation/Communication Activities Planned During
Application Review Period

Proposed Activity	Anticipated Timing
Provide Application Once the Application has been successfully screened and accepted, the BC EAO will provide a copy of the Application to those First Nations who have expressed an interest in reviewing it	Immediately following the 30-day screening period once the Application has been accepted for review
Application Submission PBM will issue an information bulletin stating the date of submission of the Application for screening, the date on which the 30-day screening period will end, the anticipated start date of the 180-day review period, dates of public and stakeholder comment periods, and the anticipated date of receiving the Application Decision. The information bulletin will be sent to Lake Babine and Yekooche Nations.	Immediately following submission of the Application for screening
Review of Application PBM will meet personally with the Lake Babine and Yekooche Nations' Chief and Council to review the Application, provide further clarification, and obtain the Lake Babine and Yekooche Nations' comments.	One month after Application is submitted for review

(continued)

Table 2.6-3
First Nation Consultation/Communication Activities Planned During
Application Review Period (completed)

Proposed Activity	Anticipated Timing
Advertisement for Application Open House As part of the regulatory process, PBM will participate at an open house to review the Application. Notification for the open house (to be in First Nation Communities) will include: newspaper advertisements; posters; letters of invitation to First Nations and other interested parties; email notification.	Advertisements will begin immediately after filing of the Application
EAO Application Open House An open house will be held in First Nations Communities to provide information regarding the Application.	PBM would participate in the BC EAO Open House
Working Group Meetings Although PBM is not a formal member of the BC EAO Working Group, it remains prepared to attend any future meetings.	To be determined
Application Decision PBM proposes producing an information bulletin that will summarize the Application Decision. If approval is granted, PBM would also provide a schedule of key events associated with construction and anticipated in-service of the proposed Project.	Anticipate mid-2010
On going community engagement and consultation As per the Project's Social Management Plan, PBM will hire a Community Liaison to act as PBM's primary point of contact for public and local organizations on externally focused community issues. This position will also oversee the Community Sustainability Advisory Committee and facilitate implementing elected programs and initiatives	Anticipate late 2010

According to the Section 11 Order, the Proponent must include in its application a report summarizing the consultations with First Nations the Proponent has already carried out. In addition, the Proponent must include a proposal for a consultation process with First Nations to review the application. The Section 11 Order states that these materials must be forwarded to First Nations for review and comment before the Proponent submits the application.

Mindful of the current relationship between the Lake Babine Nation and PBM, the BC EAO proposed to undertake the following adjustments in the consultation approach:

- a) During the screening of the Proponent's application, BC EAO will consult with the Lake Babine Nation with respect to the Proponent's First Nations consultation report.
- b) BC EAO will ensure Lake Babine Nation receives a copy of the application for screening against the approved TOR, and solicit comments from Lake Babine Nation during the 30-day screening period regarding the presence and sufficiency of the information requirements.

- c) During the 180-day application review period, BC EAO will consult with Lake Babine Nation with respect to Lake Babine Nation's perspectives and opinions about the proposed Project and its potential effects on Lake Babine Nation's Aboriginal interests and ensure that this information is made available to the Proponent so that it can take the information into account as it develops its application.
- d) BC EAO will ensure that Lake Babine Nation has opportunities to provide questions and comments to the Proponent.
- e) BC EAO will require the Proponent to make reasonable efforts to have those questions and comments substantially answered.
- f) BC EAO will provide copies of the application to Lake Babine Nation in order that Lake Babine Nation may submit comments on the application.
- g) BC EAO will provide the comments on the application to the Proponent and require the Proponent to substantively respond to them.
- h) BC EAO will consult with Lake Babine Nation in preparing the draft proposed Project Assessment Report (which is prepared by the Project Assessment Director near the end of the EA process) which is the basis for BC EAO's recommendation to and decision by ministers on the application.
- i) If, when the Application is ready to be referred to ministers, Lake Babine Nation does not believe its interests have been adequately accommodated in keeping with the province's legal duties, the BC EAO will provide an opportunity for Lake Babine Nation to submit its own report directly to Ministers so that Ministers will have the benefit of the First Nation's perspectives as part of the decision-making process.

2.7 Consultation with Government

As per Section 2.2 of the Project's TOR, the following is a description of the consultations undertaken by PBM with government agencies and local governments.

2.7.1 Federal and Provincial Government Agencies

Throughout the EA process, PBM participated in a number of meetings with representatives of local, regional, provincial, and federal government agencies. The purpose of these meetings was to inform each government body or agency of Project updates and identify, communicate, and resolve issues relating to the Project.

2.7.1.1 Morrison Copper/Gold EA Working Group

Once the Section 10 Order was issued on September 30, 2003, thereby initiating the formal Project EA process, the BC EAO acted as a coordinating arm of the provincial and federal governments and facilitated the government consultation process through the Morrison Copper/Gold EA Working Group, which includes representatives of the BC EAO; federal, provincial, and regional government agencies; and the Lake Babine Nation.

As described in previous sections, the BC EAO coordinates Project reviews through a technical working group composed of subject-area-specific government agencies, regional and municipal

governments, and First Nations representatives. The following describes the various working group meetings that took place pertaining to the Project.

October 20, 2003: Multi-government Agency Meeting, Smithers

Facilitated by the BC EAO, this meeting was attended by 34 people including 10 Lake Babine Nation Hereditary and elected Chiefs and band representatives and PBM.

The meeting's purpose was to formally introduce PBM and the proposed Project to the provincial, federal, and municipal government agencies and Lake Babine Nation governing representatives.

A preliminary understanding of the Project's scope was discussed to provide information for the EA process regarding Section 11 Orders, environmental study commitments, and the First Nations consultation process.

May 15, 2006: EAO Working Group Meeting. Smithers

This meeting was attended by Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council, and community representatives; PBM; consultants; and the provincial and federal government. At the meeting, PBM informed each party about the status of the Project, its related environmental baseline studies and future studies; the development of the Project's draft TOR and the process for distributing information on the Project and related EA studies. BC EAO representatives explained the development and consultation process for EA milestones such as the Project's Section 11 Order and TOR. At the meeting, Lake Babine Nation representatives explicitly stated that they were interested in receiving information on the environmental studies taking place.

The main action item derived from the May 15, 2006 meeting was for BC EAO and PBM to provide reports, general updates, and ongoing notification concerning the Project and all EA-related studies to all Working Group members, including the Lake Babine Nation representatives through the BC EAO and PBM's FTP sites. PBM continues to provide Project-related information to Lake Babine Nation representatives and Working Group members.

June 25, 2007: EAO Project Update Teleconference Meeting

PBM and Working Group members participated in a Project update teleconference led by the BC EAO. The meeting's purpose was to update government agencies and First Nations on the Project's status, the draft TOR, and proposed environmental and social baseline studies. Key discussion points included:

- status of the draft TOR and review process;
- commitment to hold a Lake Babine Nation community meeting for Project and EA update;
- mapping and Traditional Knowledge (TK) sensitivity;
- land use and roads;
- water quality;

- overview of socio-economic, cultural, land use, and TK studies and necessary community consultation regarding these topics of concern for the Lake Babine Nation.

April 17, 2008: Creation of Lake Babine Nation EA Working Group

As a follow-up to meetings held with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Councillors, treaty team, Elders, and band manager, the Lake Babine Nation formed an internal EA Working Group. The Lake Babine Nation EA Working Group was formed as the preferred approach to facilitate Lake Babine Nation's participation in the EA process. The Lake Babine Nation EA Working Group members included the Lake Babine Nation General Manager, Lake Babine Nation Fisheries Director, and two Hereditary Chiefs.

One of the Lake Babine Nation Working Group's primary tasks was to develop the Lake Babine Nation internal work plan for the Morrison EA. In addition, a budget was to be provided to the BC EAO, CEA Agency, and PBM so that the BC EAO and PBM would have a better understanding of the Lake Babine Nation's capacity and resource needs to participate in the pre-Application stage of the Morrison EA.

After many months and numerous attempts by the BC EAO, PBM, and their consultants to engage the Lake Babine Nation Working Group, no work plan or budget was provided by the Lake Babine Nation Working Group.

February 19–20, 2009: BC EAO Working Group Meeting on the Draft TOR, Vancouver and by teleconference

The purpose of this meeting was to review the Working Group's comments and Proponent response to the Project's draft TOR. This was also an opportunity for PBM to update the Working Group members on the Project's various technical, feasibility, and environmental studies. Eighteen members from more than ten federal and provincial government agencies attended.

Lake Babine Nation Working Group members were invited to participate in the meeting; however, they were not present during this meeting and requested that a letter be read to the group on their behalf.

The main points of the letter outlined that the Lake Babine Nation's legal representative had advised that participating in the meeting would interfere with the lawsuit currently in place between the Lake Babine Nation and PBM and that the Lake Babine Nation did not have the capacity funding to participate in the meeting. A copy of the Lake Babine Nation letter read out at this meeting can be found in Appendix 16 of this report.

The main topics discussed during the BC EAO Working Group Meeting were:

- comments, Proponent responses, and revisions to the draft TOR
- identifying VECs
- incorporating TEK into the EA

- managing surface and ground water and ML/ARD
- managing and monitoring water quality

April 1, 2009: PBM distributed to all Working Group members, including Lake Babine Nation representatives, follow-up information on the proposed dam design and freshwater intake.

April 13 and 16, 2009: PBM distributed to all Working Group members, including Lake Babine Nation representatives, PBM's Health, Safety and Environmental Policy; Business Code of Ethics and Conduct; and several environmental baseline study reports that were identified as of interest in the February 19 to 20, 2009 meetings.

2.7.1.2 Terms of Reference

Fundamental to the Project and its EA review is its TOR. Government representatives and agencies systematically review the draft TOR based on their specific area of expertise and focus to ensure that all environmental and engineering aspects of the proposed Project are considered in its assessment. Subsequent to the review of the TOR, comments are submitted the various local, provincial, and federal agency representatives sitting on the Working Group. These comments can be found in Appendix 16.

2.7.1.3 Project Site Tours

Visits to the proposed Project site were initiated by both the BC EAO and PBM and took place at the following times:

September 23, 2003: Led by the BC EAO, this tour was attended by PBM and Lake Babine Nation Councillors.

October 21, 2003: PBM scheduled this trip, which was subsequently cancelled by Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs.

July 6, 2004: PBM organized this road and helicopter tour, which was attended by eight Lake Babine Nation representatives, six PBM executives, and three federal and five provincial government representatives.

During the July 6, 2004 site tour, numerous topics and issues were discussed and considered including:

- WRD and reviewing TSF site location options;
- water quality;
- First Nations land use in the Project area;
- the status of water quality and fisheries EA baseline studies and information exchange with Lake Babine Nation and government agencies;
- need for (Babine-Carrier) translation services in future meetings;
- EA process (including Section 11 Order and TOR development).

July 14, 2009: PBM invited the Lake Babine Nation, BC EAO, and Working Group members on a field tour scheduled for July 14, 2009. The tour was planned and coordinated by PBM and attended by 26 people in total. Representatives from the Lake Babine Nation were not in attendance. However, Working Group members representing the following government agencies participated in the site tour:

- BC EAO
- BC Ministry of Energy, Minerals and Petroleum Resources (BC MEMPR);
- BC MOE;
- Environment Canada;
- CEA Agency;
- Health Canada;
- DFO;
- BC Integrated Land and Management Bureau (BC ILMB).

Additionally, representatives from PBM and their consultants (Rescan and MDAG [ML/ARD consultant]) participated in the tour. Objectives and topics included in the tour entailed:

- The haul route and proposed transmissions line route
- The location of Ookpik Wilderness Lodge
- The core shack and leach test pads
- The Project site components
- The meteorology station and the Tukii Lodge hunting camp
- A group fish tour; fisheries, and stream barriers

Key points and issues tabled after the tour included:

- water: movement around the site, chemistry, balances, and its management;
- need for clarity and confirmation about the relationship (pumping, flow direction and levels and treatment) between water in the pit and water in the TSF;
- request for comprehensive and strategic level design solutions for water treatment and management; and
- request for review of water quality predictions and mitigation/management plans, including the post-closure water management.

Plate 2.7-1 is a series of photos from most recent Project Working Group Site Tour.



Plate 2.7-1. Morrison Copper/Gold Project Working Group Project Site Tour. July 14, 2009.

2.7.2 Municipal Governments

PBM consulted with the municipal governments of Smithers, Granisle, and Burns Lake before and during the EA process.

In August, 2007, representatives from PBM and Rescan met with the Mayors and Councillors of three municipalities including:

- August 22, 2007: Town of Smithers Mayor and Council
- August 24, 2007 Village of Burns Lake Council
- August 24, 2007 Village of Granisle Mayor and Council

Approximately a year later, representatives from PBM and Rescan held a second round of meetings with local municipal government council members including Granisle and Burns Lake on, respectively, November 4th and 5th, 2008.

The purpose of these meetings was to update the council members of the status of the Project's EA and permitting timelines; project components and effects assessments.

The main points raised by both groups of municipal government representatives included:

- Economic development and business opportunities
- Mine resources and estimated mine life
- Employment and number of positions
- Status of relationships with First Nations
- Housing and infrastructure
- Opportunities for education and training program development
- Environmental sustainability of the Project

2.8 Consultation with the Public and Stakeholders

Consultation with the general public focused primarily on the residents living in: Granisle, Topley Landing, Smithers Landing, Topley, Burns Lake, and Houston.

Two rounds of community open house meetings took place in Granisle (which included residents of nearby Topley Landing, Smithers Landing, and Topley), while one session of open house meetings took place in Burns Lake and Houston.

Public engagement started as early as the mid-1990s in an informal manner as PBM representatives spent time in the communities (in particular, Granisle) to gain a better understanding of the area and the local residents' interests. Formal consultation activities began in 2007 during the EA process and will continue throughout the Project's construction and operation phases (see the Social Management Plan, Section 13.12).

2.8.1 Objectives and Activities

The four community open house information meetings were structured to include an informal, open house style phase, followed by a more formal presentation given by PBM and Rescan. Dialogue was encouraged throughout and each session included discussion periods allowing individuals to voice comments, questions, and/or concerns. This format allowed an information exchange to take place whereby PBM could provide information to the community regarding the Project. Moreover, it provided an opportunity to obtain input from local community members regarding their interests and/or concerns about the proposed Project development.

2.8.1.1 Proponent and Project Introductions

The purpose of the initial meeting held in Granisle in August, 2007, was to formally introduce PBM and the Project to the local residents. A preliminary overview of the environmental and social studies being conducted for the EA was described and finally, input was requested from community members regarding all aspects of the development. This entailed small group discussions during the open house segment of the meeting, along with a question and answer period following an informational presentation.

As with the community meeting held in Granisle, similar open house style meetings were conducted in the Lake Babine Nation communities of Tachet and Fort Babine during the same week in August, 2007.

2.8.1.2 Project Terms of Reference Public Review

Subsequent community open house meetings were held in Granisle, Burns Lake, and Houston in at the beginning of November, 2008. The purpose of these meetings was to fulfill the Act's requirement for community meetings during the Project's draft TOR 30-day public review period. During these meetings, more detailed information concerning the Project components, EA studies, and predictions and work force estimates.

2.8.1.3 Notification of Events

Members of the public and key stakeholders were notified of the upcoming community open house meetings by way of local posters, a Canada Post mail out; public service announcements; and local news papers (samples of notification materials can be found in Appendix 16 of this report).

Key identified stakeholders, including the owners of Tukii Lodge and Ookpik Lodge, were sent individual notifications by email about the community meetings.

2.8.2 Summary of Community Meetings

PBM has held round table and open house style Project information and community consultation meetings since 2006. The initial meetings concentrated on the Lake Babine Nation communities, whose asserted traditional territory the Project is located on. Shortly upon the official commencement of the EA process, public meetings then took place in Granisle, Burns Lake, and then Houston. This section summarizes these community meetings, their purpose, and the main questions, interests, and concerns raised.

June 16, 2004: Fort Babine

A community meeting was held in Fort Babine to discuss possible Morrison property development, employment, and training. PBM provided funding to the Lake Babine Nation to hold the community meeting locally. An additional purpose for this meeting was to address issues and requests identified by the Lake Babine Nation during a previous meeting held in October, 2003, between PBM, the Lake Babine Nation, and provincial and federal government representatives.

Key points from the June 16, 2004 meeting included:

- Lake Babine Nation member training and employment
- environmental issues—in particular, water quality, fish and fish habitat
- Lake Babine Nation communication protocol preference³

April 11 to 12, 2006: Old Fort

Lake Babine Nation Nedo'at (Old Fort) community meeting (Granisle). Project and EA update meeting facilitated by the BC EAO and attended by PBM and the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs in Granisle. Key questions and issues discussed included:

- interest in job training opportunities;
- Project development timeline;
- former Bell and Granisle mine site reclamation process and status;
- inquiry into types of environmental and wildlife studies that would be conducted under the proposed Project's EA process;
- inquiry into government regulatory wildlife protection standards;
- concern for baseline study involvement;
- concern for water quality, testing, and monitoring (i.e., former mines and future mine).

June 27, 2007: Woyenne

A community meeting was held in the Lake Babine Nation administrative centre of Woyenne, adjacent to Burns Lake, which brought out residents from each of the Lake Babine Nation communities.

The purpose of the meeting was to present information on the provincial and federal EA processes; all associated environmental and social studies; the Project; water quality and post-closure monitoring programs for the former Granisle and Bell mines; and community consultation and involvement in the EA process.

Key points of interest and issues that were raised during this day-long meeting included:

- Opportunities for employment and training
- Waste management
- Concerns over former Granisle and Bell mines (i.e., water quality effects and monitoring)
- Equal Lake Babine Nation community representation on Project technical working group

³ During these meetings, disagreement arose between hereditary and elected leadership concerning consultation responsibility.

- Questions regarding Hereditary Chief, clan and elected Chief and council consultation protocol
- Potential (economic) benefits from the Morrison Copper/Gold mine
- Transmission line route alternatives
- EA-related baseline studies being conducted and/or planned
- Invitation to participate in EA-related studies
- Potential effects of climate change
- Bonding and security
- Cumulative effects
- Inclusive consultation and funding support
- EA process (including Section 11 Order and TOR development)
- TK consent and confidentiality

August 22, 2007: Fort Babine

A Project information community open house meeting and dinner was held in Lake Babine Nation community of Fort Babine at the high school gymnasium.

August 23, 2007: Tachet

A Project information community open house meeting and luncheon was held in Lake Babine Nation community of Tachet at the community centre.

The purpose: to present information on the Project; to describe and address questions regarding the Project and all related environmental and social studies being conducted and planned for the EA; and to obtain input from community members regarding all aspects of the development.

The main interests and issues that were raised during the Lake Babine Nation community meetings included:

- Traplines and clan territories
- Interest in a community liaison position
- The EA process and timelines
- Lake Babine Nation financial and technical capacity to participate in the EA process
- Mine reclamation (current concerns regarding the former Bell and Granisle mines as well as concern for the future reclamation of the proposed Project)
- Jobs, skills, and training needs
- Potential contract services
- Water, tailings, and waste management

- Land use, traditional knowledge, archaeology, and culture
- Community wellness
- Mine site tour

August 24, 2007: Granisle

A Project information community open house meeting was held in Granisle at the Seniors' Association Hall (Plate 2.8-1).



Plate 2.8-1. Morrison Copper/Gold Project Information Community Open House Meeting. Granisle. August 24, 2007.

The purpose of the open house meeting in Granisle was similar to that of the ones held in Fort Babine and Tachet: to present information on the Project and receive input from community members regarding their interests and concerns.

The main interests and issues that were raised during the Granisle community meetings included:

- Employment opportunities
- Change in Granisle's demographics

- Employee housing availability/quality in Granisle
- Road quality and need for upgrade
- Increased traffic (by town site; and by water on west side of Babine Lake)
- Potential adverse effects on wildlife habitat from traffic
- Potential adverse effects on fish habitat
- Decrease in security
- Increase in noise (from Project construction, operations, and traffic)
- Increased boat traffic
- Reduced quality of experience for clients of wilderness lodge near the Project (decreased wildlife viewing, increased noise from trucks)
- Suggestion to rebuild the old Bell Mine barge crossing landings
- Suggestion to place all tailing ponds east of the height of land from Babine Lake Drainage
- Increased access
- Route alternatives: use of Old Jinx instead of the Hagan forest service road (FSR)

November 3, 2008: Houston

A Project information community open house meeting was held in Houston at the Royal Canadian Legion. The purpose of the open house meeting in Houston was to seek the public's input to ensure that all potential effects—environmental, economic, social, heritage and health—that might result from the Project are addressed through the TOR.

The main interests and issues that were raised during the Granisle community meetings included:

- status of mine resources, life, and expansion potential;
- work schedule;
- concern for travel time in relation to the (Babine Lake) barge and work schedule;
- route alternatives: condition of Hwy 118 (access route from Hwy 16 to Granisle/Michelle Bay) and its maintenance; road safety and rationale for not using the (Granisle) Connector;
- increased traffic from hauling concentrate and transporting supplies;
- employee accommodation and preference for camp on-site;
- suggestion to use the old Bell mine barge;
- mine resources and economic feasibility of the Project;
- distance of the pit from Morrison Lake (in regards to ML/ARD).

November 4, 2008: Granisle

A Project information community open house meeting was held in Granisle at the Seniors' Association Hall.

The purpose of the open house meeting in Granisle was similar to that of the one held in Houston: to seek the public's input to ensure that all potential effects—environmental, economic, social, heritage and health—that might result from the Project are addressed through the TOR.

The main interests and issues that were raised during the Granisle community meetings included:

- clarifications and understanding of the EA process and timeline;
- clarification regarding implications of First Nations consultation, involvement, and decision-making power regarding the Project development;
- environmental sustainability;
- local First Nations and non-Aboriginal workforce hiring;
- training programs and access to job descriptions;
- choice of smelter use location;
- distance of the overburden from Morrison Lake;
- use of arsenic/cyanide and integrity of waterbodies;
- mineral composition (i.e., % copper to gold);
- value of Project;
- condition and maintenance of surrounding roads;
- transportation route assessment;
- employee accommodation and housing availability;
- location and setup of transmission power lines;
- employee work schedule and travel time to mine site;
- transportation route alternative rationale;
- relationship between PBM and the Lake Babine Nation.

November 5, 2008: Burns Lake

A Project information community open house meeting was held in Burns Lake at the College of New Caledonia. The purpose of the open house meeting in Granisle was similar to that of the ones held in Fort Babine and Tachet: to present information on the Project and receive input from community members regarding their interests and concerns.

The main interests and issues that were raised during the Burns Lake community meetings included:

- concern for EA process and lack of Project certainty (i.e., tenure granting with no guarantee for development);
- mine life estimate;
- status of PBM's relationship and agreements with the Lake Babine Nation.

Table 2.8-1 summarizes the series of community open house meeting held by PBM in the communities surrounding the Project.

Table 2.8-1
Summary of Community Meetings

Date	Community
June 16, 2004	Fort Babine
April 11, 2006	Old Fort
June 27, 2007	Woyenne
August 22, 2007	Fort Babine
August 23, 2007	Tachet
August 24, 2007	Granisle
November 3, 2008	Houston
November 4, 2008	Granisle
November 5, 2008	Burns Lake

2.8.3 Communications and Meetings with Stakeholders

The following summarizes meetings that took place between PBM and key stakeholders with land tenure and business operations within vicinity of the Project.

July 10, 2008: Ookpik Wilderness Lodge and Tukii Lodge

PBM sent Ookpik Wilderness Lodge and Tukii Lodge owners a letter informing them of a noise quality study that would be undertaken that summer in preparation for the Project's EA application.

August 13, 2008: Ookpik Wilderness Lodge

PBM representatives Erik Tornquist and Don Betton met with Tukii Lodge Owner Dave Hooper and his wife to discuss the proposed Project and the mine site layout. Key points raised, along with issues and interests included:

- Tukii Lodge offers guided fishing trips as well as hunting trips to its clients;
- location of primary lodge (west side of Babine Lake) and cabin (east side of Morrison Lake);
- timing of bear hunting season (September 10 to November 15);

- guest access to Morrison Lake hunting camp: typically by boat to Houston Forest Products Camp; truck to west side of Morrison Lake and then by boat to the cabin on east side of Morrison Lake;
- hunting activity in the Project area: moose, black bear; few grizzly;
- the potential effect of the mine on Tukii Lodge's business because of its proximity to the hunting cabin on Morrison Lake.

August 13, 2008: Ookpik Wilderness Lodge

PBM representatives Erik Tornquist and Don Betton met with Ookpik Wilderness Lodge

Ookpik Lodge – Carroll and Helmut Hofmeister to discuss the proposed Project. Various points about the Project were discussed, in particular information about the numbers of employees anticipated per shift; PBM's decision to not have a camp or accommodation on the mine site; mine related traffic and timing including concentrate trucks, employee transportation and supply vehicles.

The key issues and interests that were raised included:

- the mine's potential effect on the viability of the Ookpik Lodge's business (and subsequent impact on their own personal lifestyle);
- development in the area, particularly the mine, seen as bringing too many people and activity such as snow mobiles or ATVs;
- business developed initially by others with current ownership beginning ~10 years;
- existing impact of logging on the business;
- reliance on trout and salmon fishing for client activities;
- the Lodge's primary activities being in the Babine Lake area; as well as on Morrison Lake;
- an access trail along the stream between Babine and Morrison Lake that the Lodge clients' use;
- cooperation from logging companies resulting in the use of engine retarders being eliminated on Hagan road km 24 to 34;
- the value of parks, conservation and the history of the area (including historic hatchery).

June to present, 2009, Mineral Tenure #520519

Mineral claim is Tenure #520519 and is located in the Project's TSF. PBM has been in contact with W.A.M. Claim Service Inc. since June 2009 and is currently in dialogue with them to purchase the claim. Past communications with WAM Claim Service and the Morris brothers goes back to 2007.

2.8.4 Summary Public and Stakeholder Interests and Issues on the Project's TOR

Detailed comments received during the draft TOR public review period can be found in Appendix 16 of this report.

The fundamental issues identified specifically by land tenure stakeholders through the formal public review period from November 27, 2008, to January 6, 2009 included:

- Protecting fish, wildlife, and ecosystems and wilderness tourism;
- the need for adequate housing for employees, contractors, and families;
- pressure on Granisle to accommodate influx of workers;
- safety of truck drivers on haul route (i.e., allowance for layovers);
- continuation of construction activities during snow removal;
- impact of Project on nearby guide outfitting operations and consequential financial losses;
- mitigation and compensation of the loss of business, property values, and way of life;
- increased access and noise: their impact on fish and wildlife habitat, wetlands, and consequences to nearby wilderness lodge owners' business;
- water quality and effect on drinking water and fish habitat;
- tailings pond and potential runoff and leaching into Morrison Lake;
- haul route alternative;
- historical value of area;
- land use: adherence to Morice LRMP Special Management Zones;
- reporting of effects assessment outcomes to stakeholders;
- increase in dust from haul truck traffic;
- monitoring tourism effects, increase in wildlife road kills, poaching.

2.9 Proposed Future Consultation Activities

PBM intends to build on consultation activities undertaken with the public and continue to engage and consult with local community residents throughout the Project's future phases. Table 2.9-1 summarizes the future consultation activities PBM proposes to conduct.

**Table 2.9-1
Proposed Future Public Consultation/Communication Activities**

Proposed Activity	Anticipated Timing
<p>Provide Application Once the Application has been successfully screened and accepted, the BC EAO will upload a copy of the Application to its website to be made available to community members and stakeholders who have expressed an interest in reviewing it.</p>	Immediately following the 30-day screening period once the Application has been accepted for review
<p>Application Submission PBM will issue an information bulletin stating the date of submission of the Application for screening, the date on which the 30-day screening period will end, the anticipated start date of the 180-day review period, dates of public and stakeholder comment periods, and the anticipated date of receiving the Application Decision. The information bulletin will be sent to local municipal governments and libraries.</p>	Immediately following submission of the Application for screening
<p>Advertisement for Application Open House As part of the regulatory process, PBM will participate at an open house to review the Application. Notification for the open houses will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • newspaper advertisements; • posters; • letters of invitation to local municipal government representatives and key stakeholders; • email notification. 	Advertisements will begin immediately after filing the Application
<p>BC EAO Application Open House An open house will be held in communities identified by the BC EAO to provide information regarding the Application.</p>	PBM would participate in the BC EAO Open House
<p>Application Decision PBM proposes producing an information bulletin that will summarize the Application Decision. If approval is granted, PBM would also provide a schedule of key events associated with construction and anticipated in-service of the proposed Project.</p>	Anticipate mid-2010
<p>On going community engagement and consultation As per the Project's Social Management Plan, PBM will hire a Community Liaison to act as PBM's primary point of contact for public and local organizations on externally focused community issues. This position will also oversee the Community Sustainability Advisory Committee and facilitate implementing elected programs and initiatives</p>	Anticipate late 2010

2.10 Issues Identification and Resolution

Before and during PBM's entry into the EA process, issues pertaining to the proposed Project were identified through desk-based issues scoping, consultation activities, and ongoing communication with the relevant consultation group. Issues included community values,

interests, and concerns directly or indirectly related to any of the Project's components and development phases.

Concerns regarding the scope of studies and topic areas to address and mitigate were captured during the draft TOR review period as issues were identified by each consultation group. Detailed comments can be found in the *Morrison draft TOR Public Review Comment Tracking Table* in Appendix 16. Table 2.10-1 summarizes the main issues identified through consultation and how PBM addressed or resolved that issue pursuant to Section 2.1 of the TOR.

**Table 2.10-1
Issues Identification and Resolution Tracking Table**

Description of Issue Raised	Consultation Group Identifying the Issue	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Babine Lake water quality: concern regarding former Granisle and Bell mines and their adverse environmental effects	Lake Babine Nation	BC EAO and BC MOE delivered presentations and issued invitations for water quality and mine reclamation workshops to the Lake Babine Nation community and Council members.	Addressed with ongoing follow-up required by the provincial government's relevant agencies (i.e., BC MOE).
Water quality: ground water, downstream effects on Morrison Lake, Morrison Creek, and Babine Lake	Lake Babine Nation; Stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner); Government	PBM conducted baseline hydrology and hydrogeology studies, effects assessments, mitigation and management plans. Results of these studies and modelling are included in the EA Application.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components).
Metal Leaching/Acid Rock Drainage: concern for adverse effects on local waterbodies, fisheries, and wildlife habitat (i.e., Morrison Lake, Morrison Creek, and Babine Lake)	Lake Babine Nation; stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner); Government	PBM conducted metal leaching and acid rock drainage studies, water quality modelling, effects assessment; and developed mitigation, management and monitoring; each of which are described in the EA Application.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components).
Drinking water quality: concern regarding former Granisle and Bell mines and their adverse environmental effects on local drinking water supply.	Lake Babine Nation; Stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner)	BC EAO and BC MOE delivered presentations and issued invitations for water quality and mine reclamation workshops to the Lake Babine Nation community and Council members; water quality and human health studies, effects assessment, mitigation and management plans conducted and included in the EA Application.	Addressed with ongoing follow-up actions required by relevant governmental agencies (i.e., Health Canada).

(continued)

**Table 2.10-1
Issues Identification and Resolution Tracking Table (continued)**

Description of Issue Raised	Consultation Group Identifying the Issue	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Fish (sockeye salmon; rainbow and cutthroat trout): concern regarding potential effects on fish habitat in Morrison Lake, Morrison Creek, and Babine Lake, and in turn effects to fish population and fish harvesting.	Lake Babine Nation; Stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner)	PBM conducted baseline fisheries and fish habitat studies, effects assessment, mitigation and management plans and included in the EA Application.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components).
Employment: interest in hiring commitments for Lake Babine Nation members from surrounding communities	Lake Babine Nation	PBM committed to hiring, training, and mentoring Lake Babine Nation members as outlined in the socio-economic mitigation and social management plans.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., discussions with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council and employment, skills and training coordinator to implement partnership training programs & career fairs).
Training and Skills Development: interest in, and need for, training and education programs before the Project to ensure local residents' access to jobs	Lake Babine Nation; public	PBM developed and presented to Lake Babine Nation a proposed Training Plan framework. Submitted to the Lake Babine Nation; the Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment and Training Association and College of New Caledonia (January, 2007); Training-to-Employment proposal (in conjunction with AMEC and Aboriginal Skill Employment Partnership program (HRSDC).	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., discussions with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council and employment, skills and training coordinator to implement partnership training programs).
Economic and business development: interest and need for commitment to local contracting services and partnerships	Lake Babine Nation; public	PBM committed to using local Lake Babine Nation contracting services wherever possible.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., information distribution to each Lake Babine Nation community economic development officer and Community Sustainability Committee about contract service opportunities).
Dissatisfaction with Project's Section 11 Order	Lake Babine Nation	Commencing in 1997, PBM made numerous attempts to engage and consult with the Lake Babine Nation about all Project- and EA-related documents, including the Section 11 Order. As such, PBM and the BC EAO declined the request to redevelop the Section 11 Order and focus consultative attention on the TOR, EA baseline studies, and the EA itself.	Addressed with further actions required by the BC EAO.
EA Participation Capacity Funding: Request and need for support to participate in the EA process.	Lake Babine Nation	In addition to the BC EAO's funding provisions, PBM provided Lake Babine Nation with EA participation capacity funding without prejudice.	Resolved.

(continued)

**Table 2.10-1
Issues Identification and Resolution Tracking Table (continued)**

Description of Issue Raised	Consultation Group Identifying the Issue	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Terms of Reference: interest in providing input and feedback to be incorporated into the final TOR	Lake Babine Nation; Stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner)	Concerns and feedback from Lake Babine Nation during leadership, community meetings, and study participants incorporated into TOR and respective baseline studies and Traditional Knowledge/Use Study.	Resolved.
Interest in providing input and involvement in EA baseline studies	Lake Babine Nation	PBM and consultants involved Lake Babine Nation leadership, Elders, and local community members in traditional knowledge, socio-economic, archaeology, country foods, and fisheries baseline studies.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., review of EA; confirmation of TK Agreement and information usage).
Interest in including mitigation, management, and monitoring plans in the EA	Lake Babine Nation	Mitigation, management, and monitoring plans included in the EA.	Resolved.
Opposing communication and consultation direction between the Nedo'ats; each Lake Babine Nation community and elected Chief and Council	Lake Babine Nation	When directed by both the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs and the former Lake Babine Nation elected Chief to consult solely with the Nedo'ats (Old Fort) people, PBM proceeded to communicate and consult with the Nedo'ats as directed. When PBM was advised by the subsequent elected Chief, Council and BC EAO to consult directly with the elected Chief and Council, PBM complied as directed.	Resolved.
Interest in presentation of Project and studies to local communities	Lake Babine Nation; Government	PBM presented Project information and related EA studies to Lake Babine Nation communities and primary study communities through open house community meetings.	Resolved.
Interest in consultation, information sharing, and communication protocols	Lake Babine Nation	PBM has shared Project-related information regarding studies to Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council, and relevant band managers from 2000 to 2009; PBM commitment to providing Project information to each Lake Babine Nation community; PBM developed a collaborative information sharing and communication framework incorporating all points recommended by the Lake Babine Nation Chief.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., discussions and future consultation with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council).
Direction to consult with the Nedo'ats Hereditary Chiefs	Lake Babine Nation	PBM provided capacity funding and participated in the Nedo'ats leadership and community meetings.	Resolved.
Requirement of commitment and proof of measures PBM taking to avoid or minimize negative effects on the environment	Lake Babine Nation	All environmental and social mitigation and management plans are included in the EA Application and summarized in a compendium of commitments.	Resolved.
Preference for Project information meetings to be held in proximity to Project, in Lake Babine Nation territory and Granisle.	Lake Babine Nation; Stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner)	Community meetings held in Granisle, Fort Babine, Tachet, and Woyenne.	Resolved.

(continued)

**Table 2.10-1
Issues Identification and Resolution Tracking Table (continued)**

Description of Issue Raised	Consultation Group Identifying the Issue	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Concern over location of tailings facility site options and rationale vis-à-vis potential adverse effects on local waterbodies	Lake Babine Nation; stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner); Government	Project description including Project component location and alternatives assessment described in the EA Application.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components).
Concern over waste rock and tailings facility site location option considerations regarding ensuring minimal adverse impacts	Lake Babine Nation; stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner); Government	Project description including Project component location, alternatives assessment, environmental mitigation and management plans described in the EA Application.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components).
Interest in documenting First Nations land use in Project area and assessing potential effects on these uses.	Lake Babine Nation	Traditional knowledge, socio-economic, land use, country foods studies include descriptions of First Nations land use in the Project study area.	Resolved.
Request for job descriptions and skills requirements for proposed Project's jobs	Lake Babine Nation; public	PBM developed and supplied the Lake Babine Nation with: a 'Training and Development Plan'; specific job descriptions; skills and qualifications requirements; copy of job descriptions made available at the Granisle based PBM office for public access.	Resolved.
Concern over waste management system vis-à-vis ensuring minimal adverse effects to environment	Lake Babine Nation; stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner); Government	Waste management plans included in the EA Application.	Addressed, with further actions to come (i.e., implementing water quality and ground water mitigation, management and monitoring plans related to respective mine Project components).
Potential (economic) benefits from the Morrison Copper/Gold mine	Lake Babine Nation; public	PBM conducted socio-economic baseline study and effects assessment describing the economic benefits of the Project on the region.	Resolved.
Transmission line route alternatives: concern for location having as minimal adverse effect and disturbance as possible.	Lake Babine Nation; public	Transmission line route alternatives assessment and rationale described in the EA Application.	Resolved.
Potential effects of climate change	Lake Babine Nation; public	Climate change effects considered in EA Application.	Resolved.
Request to demonstrate commitment to bonding and security	Lake Babine Nation	Pursuant to government regulatory guidelines issued by BC MEMPR, PBM will be subject to reclamation security and performance bonds policy.	Resolved.

(continued)

**Table 2.10-1
Issues Identification and Resolution Tracking Table (continued)**

Description of Issue Raised	Consultation Group Identifying the Issue	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Request for Traditional Knowledge study consent and confidentiality	Lake Babine Nation	All Traditional Knowledge study participants signed consent forms; PBM and their consultants are bound to the confidentiality clauses as set out in the PBM-Lake Babine Nation TK Agreement.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., discussions and future consultation with the Lake Babine Nation Chief, Council regarding the TK Agreement).
Protection of fish, wildlife and ecosystems as it pertains to wilderness tourism	Stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner); Government	Land and resource use, fish, wildlife and respective habitat effects assessment, mitigation, and management plans included in the EA Application.	Resolved.
Pressure on Granisle to accommodate influx of workers: the need for adequate housing for employees, contractors and families	Public	Socio-economic effects assessment; mitigation and management plans (including those related to housing) included in the EA.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., establishment of HR Manager that will assist coordinating housing and establishing a community sustainability advisory committee).
Safety of truck drivers on haul route	Public	PBM committed to compliances with <i>BC Mines Act</i> Employee Health and Safety guidelines.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., support for layovers during bad weather; continually monitoring drivers' logs and incidents).
Noise disturbance from Project activities on nearby wilderness lodge and guide outfitting operations (hunting camp near Project) and consequential financial losses	Stakeholder (Tukii Lodge Guide Outfitters & Wilderness Lodge Owner)	Noise quality effects assessments, mitigation and management plans included in the EA Application.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., continual monitoring of noise levels and ongoing consultation with relevant stakeholders through the community sustainability advisory committee).
Land use: adherence to Morice LRMP Special Management Zones	Stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner)	Land and resource use effects assessment, mitigation, and management plans included in the EA Application (including consideration of Morice LRMP management direction).	Resolved.
Increase in dust from haul truck traffic	Stakeholder (Wilderness Lodge Owner); public	Air quality effects assessments, mitigation and management plans included in the EA Application.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., continual monitoring of dust levels and air quality; ongoing consultation with relevant stakeholders through the community sustainability advisory committee).
Concern regarding potential use of cyanide and integrity of water bodies	Lake Babine Nation; public	No cyanide will be used for the Project; list of reagents (chemicals) sent to Chief of Lake Babine Nation.	Resolved.

(continued)

Table 2.10-1
Issues Identification and Resolution Tracking Table (completed)

Description of Issue Raised	Consultation Group Identifying the Issue	Activity or Response to Address Issue	Status
Condition and maintenance of surrounding roads	Public	PBM to work in collaboration with Ministry of Transportation to ensure compliance with road safety and condition regulatory requirements; community sustainability committee to monitor status of roads.	Addressed, with further action to come (i.e., continual monitoring road conditions and traffic safety; on going consultation with the community sustainability advisory committee.
Property values	Stakeholder (Tukii Lodge Guide Outfitters); public	Socio-economic effects assessment included housing stock and property values) included in the EA.	Addressed.

2.11 Summary

This section fulfils the consultation requirements as set out in Section 2 (Information Distribution and Consultation) of the Project's TOR approved by the BC EAO on May 21, 2009.

The purpose of this section is to demonstrate how PBM has consulted with interested parties that are likely to be affected by the Project, and other parties who may be interested in the Project including First Nations, government, the public, and stakeholders.

Legal and regulatory consultation policies informed the Project's consultation program and PBM's approach, objectives, and rationale for their engagement and consultation efforts. These included early initiation of Proponent and Project introductions, community visits, and meetings with community leaders and government agencies before entering the EA process. A more formalized consultation program was implemented that included a Project Working Group with members representing various provincial and federal government agencies and the Lake Babine Nation.

The Project's consultation groups included the Lake Babine Nation (upon whose territory the Project is located); the Yekooche Nation, whose territory intersects a portion of the Project's transmission line; federal, provincial, and municipal government representatives; the public; and stakeholders (i.e., the residents of Granisle, Burns Lake, Houston, including land tenure stakeholders living and operating in the area).

Consultation activities with each group included information distribution about Project and study updates, meetings with local leaders, working group meetings, Project site tours; community open house meetings, and involvement in EA baseline study programs.

Key issues and interests pertaining to the Project focused on overall environmental and social sustainability. In particular, VECs identified through consultation included the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, economic development, and employment.

Although this chapter describes the consultation efforts taken leading up to the submission of the Project's EA Application, PBM is committed to ongoing communication and consultation with the communities that will potentially be affected by the Project's development through each phase of the mine life.