

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Treasury Metals Incorporated (Treasury Metals) is proposing to develop the Goliath Gold Project (the Project) and associated infrastructure near Dryden, Ontario. Treasury Metals has been exploring the Project site since 2008 and has completed more than 460 diamond drill holes totalling approximately 135,000 metres (m). Beginning in 2008, Treasury Metals commenced extensive environmental, geotechnical, metallurgical, engineering, socio-economic, and logistical studies in order to advance the Project towards commissioning and operation.

Treasury Metals submitted a Project Description to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency) on November 26, 2012 and on January 18, 2013 received draft guidelines for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for an environmental assessment conducted pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (CEAA 2012). The EIS guidelines were issued as final on February 21, 2013 (CEAA 2013). In April of 2015 the Agency accepted Treasury Metals' EIS as meeting conformity and the EIS was moved into the technical review and public comment period. As part of the Information request (IR) process, the Agency has requested a revised EIS.

Treasury Metals submitted a revised EIS to the Agency on September 5, 2017. Following review of the September 2017 revised EIS, the Agency determined that the revised EIS was still deficient in a number of areas, and Treasury Metals was directed to prepare and resubmit a further revision to the EIS, as per the Agency letter to Treasury Metals dated October 5, 2017. In particular, the Agency determined that the newly revised EIS, as per this document, must include:

- A fully revised EIS that includes insertions or changes made through the EIS main text, Addenda, and the EIS Summary;
- A revised Aboriginal Engagement Report; and
- A revised IR#1 response package that addresses the original IR#1 by correcting all identified deficiencies.

Further details on additional requirements to amend the September 2017 revised EIS were provided in the October 5, 2017 Agency letter.

The revised document was prepared in accordance with the Agency's request, including additional efforts to incorporate Aboriginal traditional knowledge, a stronger focus on describing the potential for the Project to affect the traditional use of lands and resources by Aboriginal peoples, and the completion of further technical work required as part of the IR responses. A key requirement for revising the EIS document was ongoing engagement with the Indigenous communities potentially affected by the Project. Treasury Metals used the EIS guidelines as reference in adopting a precautionary approach to planning and designing the Project. At each stage of planning and development, alternatives were assessed and, where possible, mitigation of potential effects was incorporated into the Project design.

1.1 The Proponent

Treasury Metals Incorporated is the sole Project Proponent and holds a 100% interest in the exploration mining leases that comprise the Project property. Treasury Metals is a TSX-listed (TML) gold exploration and development company, focused on northwestern Ontario mineral properties. Treasury Metals maintains a corporate and management structure in line with similar publically-traded companies. Directors and officers of the company are disclosed annually in regulatory filings and identified on the company website. The head office for Treasury Metals is in Toronto while the majority of Project activities are conducted at the Project site just east of Dryden (Table 1.1-1).

Contacts for the Project are:

Mr. Bob MacDonald,
 Vice President, Goliath Gold Project
rmacdonald@treasurymetals.com

Mr. Mark Wheeler,
 Director, Projects
mark@treasurymetals.com

Mr. Mac Potter,
 Environmental Superintendent
mac@treasurymetals.com

Table 1.1-1: Proponent Contact Information

Corporate Contact Information	Mark Wheeler, Director, Projects Treasury Metals Inc. Toronto Office The Exchange Tower 130 King Street West, Suite 3680 P.O. Box 99 Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1B1, Canada T: (416) 214-4654 F: (416) 599-4959
Project Contact Information	Bob MacDonald, Vice President - Goliath Gold Project Treasury Metals Inc. Project Office P.O. Box 783 Dryden, Ontario, P8N 2Z4, Canada T: (807) 938-6961 F: (807) 938-6499

Treasury Metals is a mineral exploration company incorporated in the province of Ontario, Canada, and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol "TML". Treasury Metals was originally a subsidiary of Laramide Resources Ltd. (Laramide) and became listed as a public company on the TSX as of August 19, 2008. It is focused on the acquisition and development of precious metal assets in Canada, with a focus on gold.

- As a public company, a number of regulatory requirements for disclosure controls and corporate governance must be met. The Treasury Metals board of directors ensures adherence to published policies, including:
- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics;
- Corporate Disclosure, Confidentiality and Insider Trading Policy;
- Corporate Governance Policy;
- Drug and Alcohol Policy;
- Health, Safety, Environment, and Sustainability Policy;
- Whistleblower Policy; and
- Workplace Violence and Harassment Policy.

1.1.1 Corporate Management Structure

The Treasury Metals corporate management structure as it relates to the management responsibilities of the Project is shown in Figure 1.1.1-1.

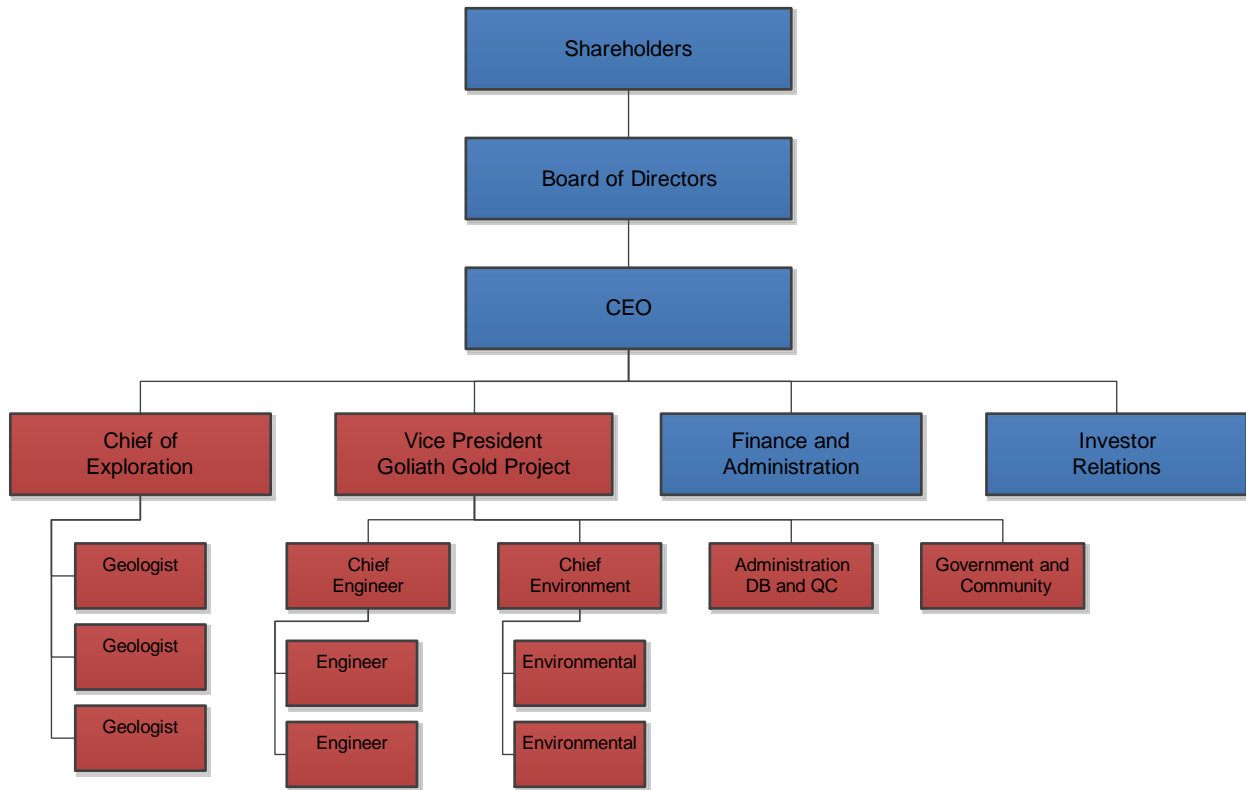


Figure 1.1.1-1: Corporate Management Structure

1.1.2 Insurance and Liability Management

Treasury Metals holds insurance and liability policies which cover all activities currently occurring at the Project site. As the Project progresses, supplementary policies to include additional activities will be acquired. Treasury Metals will have appropriate insurance and liability coverage in place relevant to the Project stage as required by the *Ontario Mining Act* and any other applicable regulations and regulatory bodies.

1.1.3 Occupational Health and Safety Plan

Treasury Metals is fully committed to providing and maintaining a safe work environment and to ensure that every effort is taken to convey to all employees and contractors that “nothing we do is worth getting hurt over”. Treasury Metals has developed and implemented a Health and Safety Policy at the Project site with the goal of achieving a zero recordable injury rate (Appendix Z). This policy is the responsibility of the Vice President, Goliath Gold Project. The policy covers all current activities at the Project site and is reviewed and updated regularly to include any additional activities. The policy will be updated as the Project progresses to ensure compliance with all current or future regulatory standards.

Future revisions to the Occupational Health and Safety Plan will include, but not be limited to:

- Critical injury;
- Disclosure guidelines;
- Face and eye protection;
- Slip, trip and fall;
- Accident/incident investigation;
- Blood borne pathogens;
- Cell phone usage;
- Discrimination and harassment;
- Drug and alcohol use;
- Fall prevention and protection;
- First aid;
- Fit for work;
- Hand protection;
- Hard hat;
- Hearing protection;

- Illness;
- Jewelry;
- Protective footwear;
- Recreational activities;
- Storage and handling of compressed gas cylinders;
- Safety incident investigation;
- Seat belt use;
- Smoking;
- SPOT satellite messenger;
- Transport of dangerous goods;
- Wearing hair;
- Workplace hazardous material information system; and
- Work clothing.

A Joint Health and Safety Committee will be formed as the Project proceeds to more advanced stages of development. This committee will meet regularly to address any areas of concern and to review and improve health and safety policies and practices. The committee will be established prior to construction and comprised of management and employees. The committee will be maintained through all phases of the Project.

1.1.4 Aboriginal Engagement and Partnering

The Project is located within the traditional lands of several Indigenous communities, of which the Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, the Eagle Lake First Nation, and the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon are the closest Indigenous communities on the Wabigoon River watershed. Aboriginal peoples live, work, hunt, fish, trap and harvest throughout their lands, and have a strong cultural and spiritual connection to the land that extends back for thousands of years. In view of this connection, Treasury Metals has engaged and continues to engage with its Aboriginal partners in an effort to:

- Share information;
- Respond to environmental concerns;
- Promote cultural awareness;
- Develop Memoranda of Understandings (or equivalent) with the primarily affected communities;
- Promote economic opportunities for Aboriginal peoples and communities;

- Build trust through mutual respect and following through on commitments; and
- Involve the affected communities in ongoing environmental monitoring, management and follow-up, programs.

1.1.5 Environmental Management Plan

As a corporation, Treasury Metals and all its employees are fully committed to developing the Project in an environmentally responsible manner and incorporating the best environmental practices available into the corporate Environmental Policy. The policy is managed by the Vice President, Goliath Gold Project for the Company. In addition to the policy, Treasury Metals is currently developing an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Project which will incorporate the results of the environmental assessment and permitting processes. The EMP will include all activities to date and will be reviewed and updated regularly to include any changes to the Project, including phase transitions, changes to permitting and regulatory conditions, any lessons learned through operations, and developments in best environmental practices.

The EMP will include, but will not be limited to:

- A requirement for all employees and contractors to adhere to the EMP policy in the spirit of being “responsible stewards of the lands on which we operate”;
- Careful review of potential environmental effects for all planned or necessary changes to Project activities and establishing procedures for incorporating mitigation measures to eliminate or minimize potentially negative effects;
- Ensuring all Project activities are in compliance with applicable environmental legislation and regulations;
- Ensuring an effective monitoring program is established, followed, and updated as necessary throughout all phases of the Project;
- Ensure employees and contractors strive on a continuous basis to improve operational procedures in regards to environmental sustainability;
- Ensuring a high level of environmental protection is continued throughout Project phases by making use of practices and technologies to minimize effects to environmental quality;
- Ensure communication is maintained with surrounding communities and stakeholders and that these stakeholders are aware of environmental issues, results, and programs;
- A progressive reclamation of the area is conducted so as to minimize the footprint of any disturbed areas;
- Closure plans are developed for any changes to operations and new technologies are incorporated where applicable; and

- Continued training is provided to all employees and required of all contractors so that the workforce has the foundation to understand the potential environmental effects of Project activities and provide feedback into the EMP.

Treasury Metals will also develop a series of specific management plans under the framework of the EMP to address specific issues or aspects of the environment. The EMP and the individual management plans to be implemented at the Goliath Gold Project are discussed in Section 12.

1.2 Project Overview

1.2.1 Project Location

The Project is located within with the Kenora Mining Division in northwestern Ontario (Figure 1.2.1-1). The Project site is approximately 4 kilometres (km) northwest of the village of Wabigoon, 20 km east of Dryden and 2 km north of the Trans-Canada Highway 17 and within the Hartman and Zealand townships (Figure 1.2.1-2). Access to the Project property is via existing gravel roads managed through the Local Services Board: Tree Nursery Road and Anderson Road which originates at Highway 17, west of the village of Wabigoon.

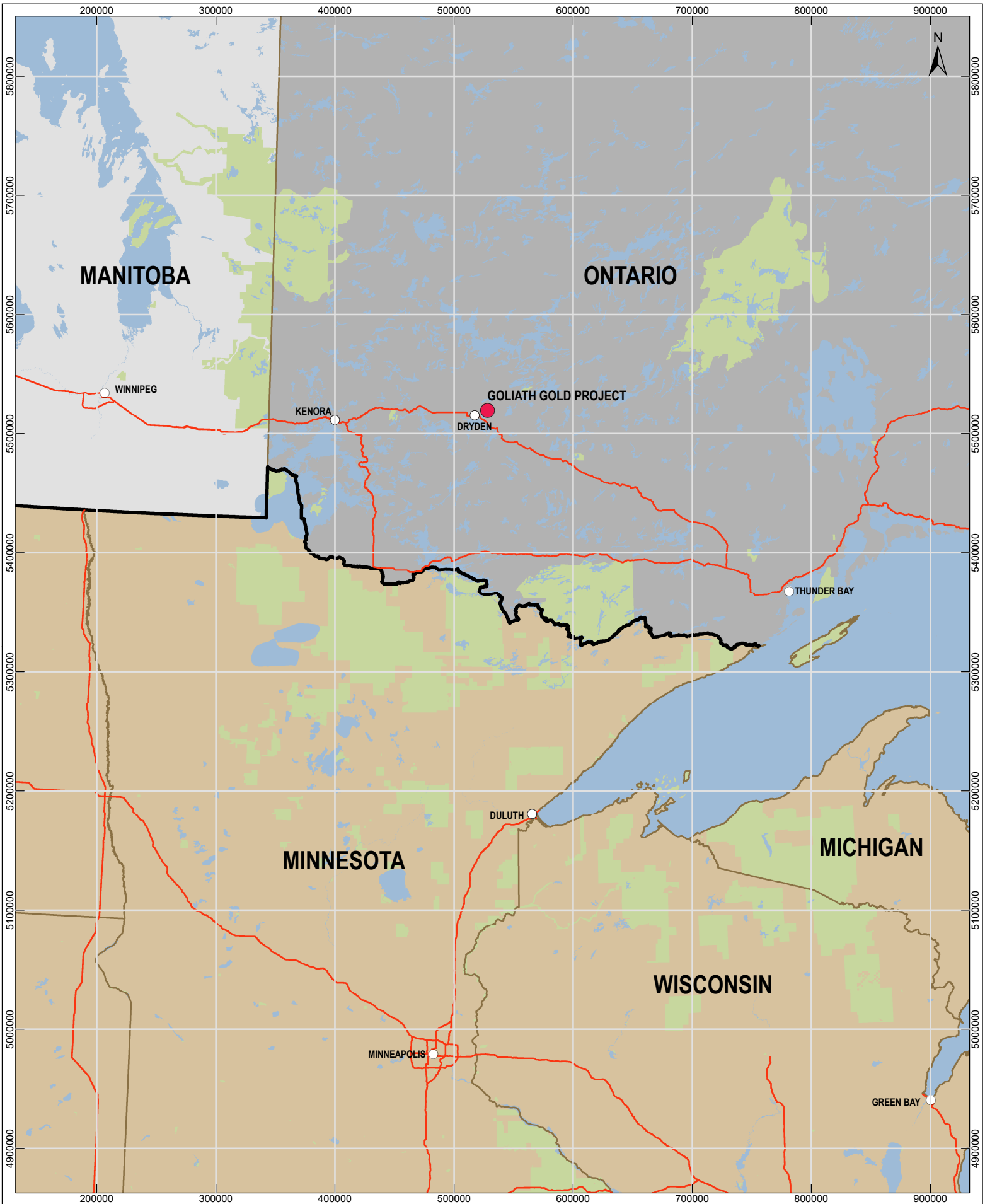
The Project is located within the area covered by Treaty 3. Treaty 3 area includes approximately 14,245,000 hectares (ha) in Ontario ranging from the vicinity of Upsala in the east, following the Canada-United States border in the south, and extending past the Ontario-Manitoba border in the west (Figure 1.2.1-3). Treaty 3 includes 28 First Nation communities and a number of villages and towns including Wabigoon, Dryden, Eagle River, Vermillion Bay, Sioux Lookout, Atikokan, Fort Frances, and Kenora. The relative locations of the closest First Nations communities are shown on Figure 1.2.1-4. The Project is also located within an area identified by the Métis Nation of Ontario as the Treaty 3/Lake of the Woods/Lac Seul/Rainy River/Rainy Lake traditional harvesting territories, also named Region 1.

The physical address of the Project Office is:

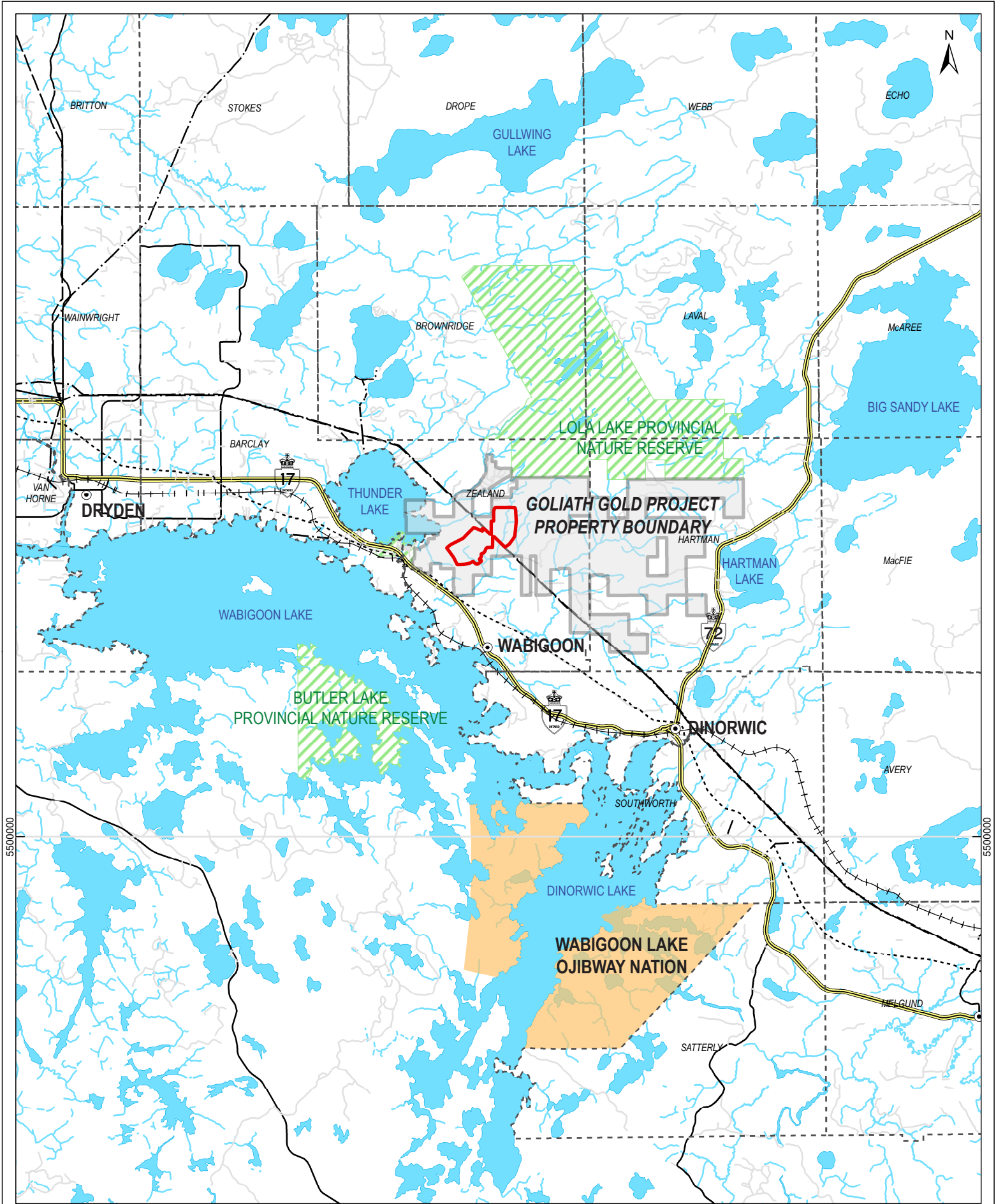
Treasury Metals Incorporated – Goliath Gold Project
899 Tree Nursery Road
Wabigoon, Ontario, P0V 2W0, Canada

The location of the Project Site (centered on the open pits) is:

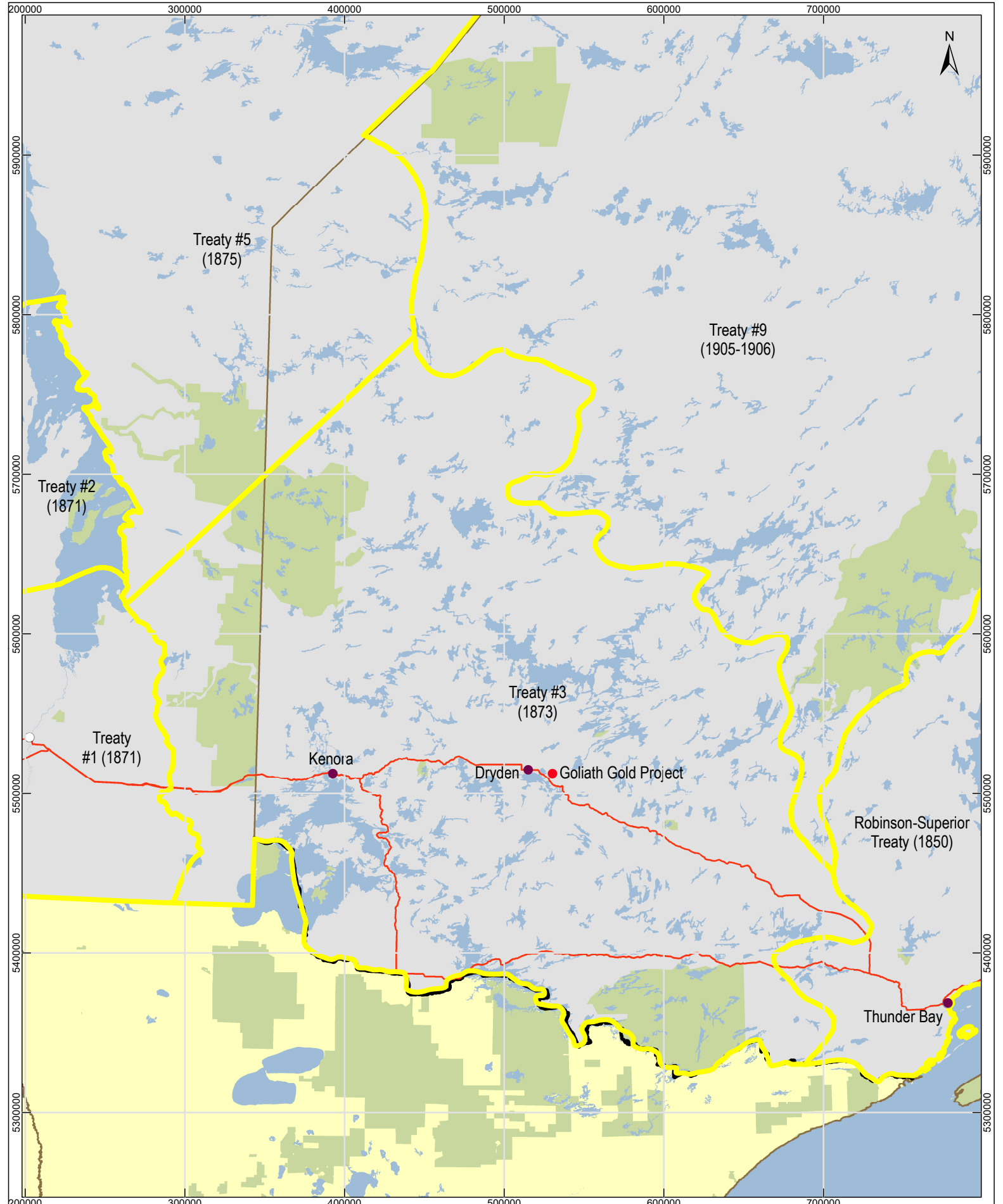
- UTM Coordinates (NAD 83 15N):
 - Easting – 528210.0
 - Northing – 5511680.0
- Latitude and Longitude:
 - Latitude: 49° 46' 25" North
 - Longitude: 92° 36' 30" West



GOLIATH GOLD PROJECT DRYDEN, ONTARIO, CANADA			Highway/Interstate Provincial/State Line International Boundary	SCALE 1:4,000,000 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: North American 1983	Base Data: Treasury Metals Inc. LID Database KBM Resources Group Notes: All details preliminary and subject to change as engineering designs are updated.
Location of the Goliath Gold Project (Regional Scale)					
Figure 1.2.1-1	REV.01				



GOLIATH GOLD PROJECT DRYDEN, ONTARIO, CANADA				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Operations Area ▨ Provincial Parks ▭ Property Boundary ● Populated Area Townships ▭ Indigenous Communities — Waterbody — Watercourse Railway Arterial Roadway Expressway / Highway Resource / Recreation 	SCALE: 1:200,000 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: North American 1983	Base Data: Treasury Metals Inc., LIO Database, KBM Resources Group Notes: All details preliminary and subject to change as engineering designs are updated.
Location of the Goliath Gold Project (Local Scale)	DESIGN: MP 17/08/2017 GIS: MP 17/08/2017 CHECK: MW 17/08/2017 REVIEW: MW 17/08/2017					
Figure 1.2.1-2	REV.02					



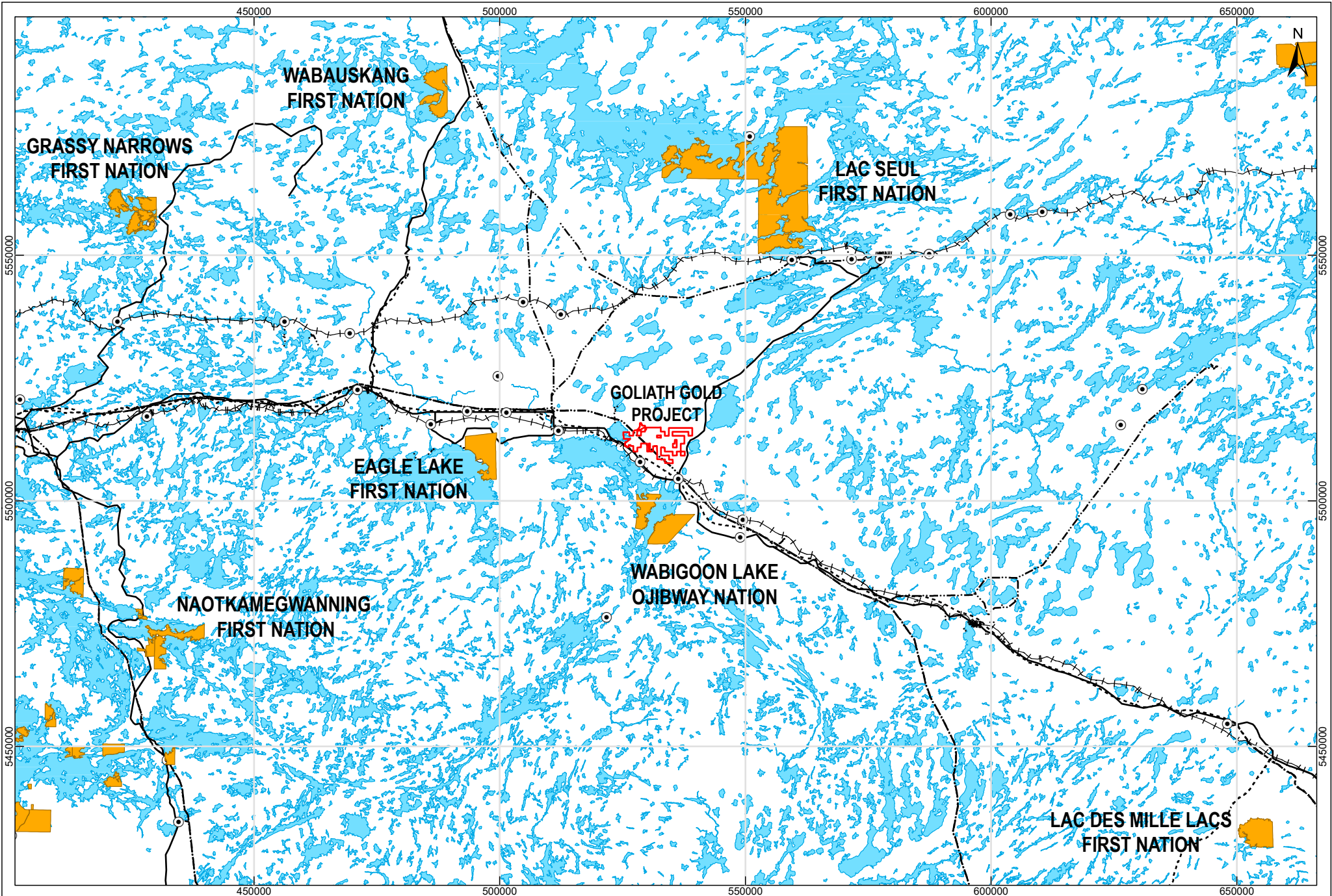
GOLIATH GOLD PROJECT DRYDEN, ONTARIO, CANADA		
Treaty Areas - Regional Scale		
Figure 1.2.1-3	REV.01	DESIGN: MP 18/08/2017 GIS: MP 18/08/2017 CHECK: MW 18/08/2017 REVIEW: MW 18/08/2017

Treaty Areas Canada United States	Population Center Highways
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SCALE 1:3,000,000	Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: North American 1983

Base Data:
 Treasury Metals Inc., LIO Database,
 KBM Resources Group

Notes:
 All details preliminary and subject to
 change as engineering designs are
 updated.



GOLIATH GOLD PROJECT
 DRYDEN, ONTARIO, CANADA



DESIGN: MP 18/08/2017
 GIS: MP 18/08/2017
 CHECK: MW 18/08/2017
 REVIEW: MW 18/08/2017

Indigenous Communities
 Figure 1.2.1-4
 REV.02

- Indigenous Communities
- Goliath Property Boundary
- Populated Area
- Hydro Line
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Railway
- Highway
- Waterbody

SCALE 1:1,000,000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 15N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: North American 1983

Base Data: Treasury Metals Inc., LIO Database, KBM Resources Group

Notes: All details preliminary and subject to change as engineering designs are updated.

1.2.2 Project History

The Project is an amalgamation of two exploration properties that are now consolidated: the larger Thunder Lake Property purchased from Teck and Corona and the Laramide Property transferred to Treasury Metals from Laramide Resources Limited upon the Treasury Metals' spin-out in 2008. Laramide continues to hold an 8% interest in Treasury Metals.

There is only limited documentation of the prospecting and early exploration activity conducted on the Project properties prior to 1989. Material exploration activity on the property carried out by Teck Resources (Teck), which ultimately defined the Thunder Lake mineralization now known as the Goliath Deposit, began in 1989 and reconnaissance work identified a poorly exposed, broad area of weak mineralization and anomalous gold. A discovery hole on the Main Zone of the Goliath Deposit was drilled in 1990, intersecting multiple horizons of gold mineralization. Land acquisition, field surveys, drilling and underground bulk sampling were completed by Teck and its various partners between 1989 and 1998. Total diamond drilling on the Thunder Lake Property from 1990 to 1998 amounted to approximately 80,000 m in 293 holes.

The Laramide Property, historically referred to as the Goliath Gold Property, is located immediately south of the western portion of the Thunder Lake Property. Laramide Resources carried out preliminary exploration work on the property in 1994 and 1996, including 1,622 m of diamond drilling in eight holes. In 1999, Teck and Corona's exploration led to the outlining of the Goliath Deposit and the reporting of a historical (non-NI 43-101 compliant) inferred mineral resource estimate. The project was subsequently put on hold in 1999. In April 2007, Laramide closed the acquisition of the Thunder Lake Property from Teck and Corona through one of its wholly owned subsidiaries, which was then spun-out as Treasury Metals Incorporated.

Treasury Metals took ownership in 2008 and has continued exploration drilling through to present day. Treasury Metals has expanded the Project through a combination of staking and acquisition of mining claims, acquisition of strategic properties, and new option agreements.

1.2.3 Land Tenure

The Project property was formed when the Thunder Lake and Laramide exploration properties were combined under Treasury Metals. The Project is located within the Hartman and Zealand Townships in the Kenora Mining Division. The property has a total area of 4,981 ha and is comprised of 126 unpatented mining claims on 3,808 ha, three mining leases for 261 ha, and 20 patented mining claims on 912 ha (Figure 1.2.3-1). Treasury Metals holds the entire property subject to specific royalties to 13 of the patented land parcels. These specific royalties are generally in the form of a Net Smelter Royalty (NSR), with some of the patented land parcels receiving an advanced royalty.

Treasury Metals also owns the former Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR) tree nursery property. Treasury Metals currently holds 742 ha or 15% of surface rights within the Property including the MNR tree nursery property. The private holdings are centered on the

infrastructure required for the Project. A detailed summary of present claims and patents can be found in Appendix AA. Additional land deals are still ongoing as part of normal operations. Any outstanding land negotiations are not expected to impact the viability of the Project.

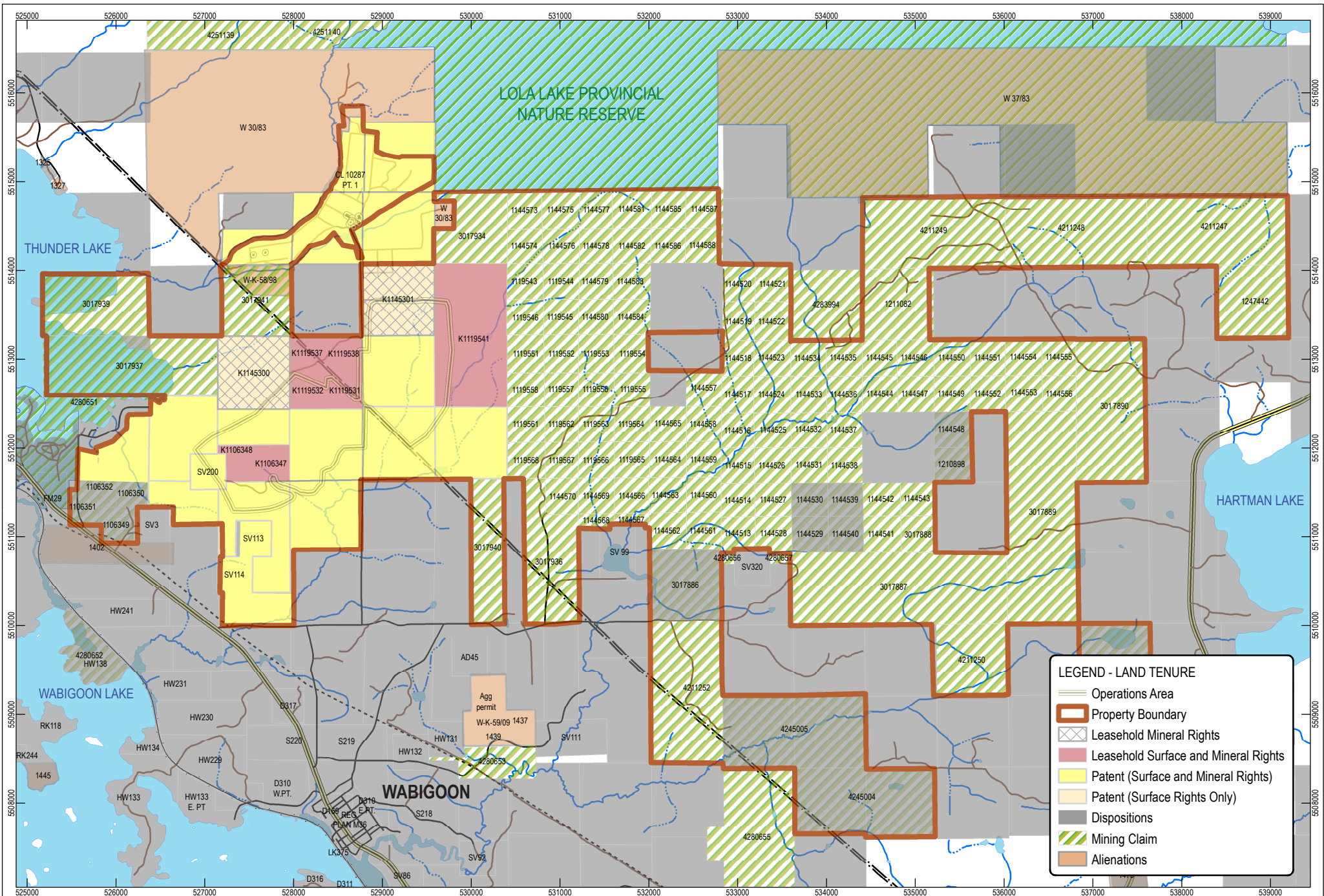
Besides Treasury Metals, other individual and small junior companies hold land packages in the area are described as follows:

- First Mining Gold Corp.: Goldlund Deposit
 - First Mining Gold Corp. is an emerging development company with a diversified portfolio of gold projects in North America. The Goldlund Deposit is located approximately 22 km northeast of the Project.
- Champion Bear: Plomp Farm
 - Champion Bear is a Canadian mineral exploration and development company with interests in the Project area. The Plomp Farm Project is approximately 37 km west of the Project.
- International Lithium Corporation: Mavis Lake Project
 - International Lithium Corp. ("ILC") a "Clean Tech" lithium resource developer with a global portfolio of lithium assets. It is 25.5% owned by TNR Gold Corp. The Mavis Lake Project is location approximately 7.5 km northwest of the Project.

In addition to the aforementioned Companies and Projects, Figure 1.2.3-1 can be referenced to show the general land tenure for properties surrounding the immediate area of the Goliath Project. There are numerous private land holdings as shown within Figure 1.2.3-1. These properties are privately held and excluding several in the immediate area of the Project Treasury is unaware of the owners and is not aware of any implications that these properties may have to the Project. There are also several mineral claim holders for parcels of crown land as shown in the figure. Treasury is not aware of any implications that these mineral claims may have to the Project. In addition to private land and mineral claims on Crown land there are also multiple alienations as determined by the Province that represent land parcels (both Crown land and patented) that have been designated for specific use. For example the aggregate permit to the south of the Project or the parcel of land that is designated as Johnson's Beach on the north side of Thunder Lake.

1.2.4 Current Land Uses

The Project area exhibits rolling terrain, and is drained principally by Blackwater Creek and its associated minor tributaries. The Project site is located in a low density rural area within the Hartman and Zealand Townships. There is some limited local agriculture focused on cattle, as well as logging activities in the area. Immediate adjacent areas show mainly second growth poplar-dominated forests and wetlands.



GOLIATH GOLD PROJECT
 DRYDEN, ONTARIO, CANADA

Claims and Dispositions
 Goliath Gold Project

Figure 1.2.3-1 REV.04

TREASURY
 METALS Inc.

DESIGN: MP 28/03/2018
 GIS: MP 28/03/2018
 CHECK: MW 28/03/2018
 REVIEW: MW 28/03/2018

Operations Area Expressway / Highway Waterbody

Hydro Line Local Road Intermittent Watercourse

Natural Gas Pipeline Resource / Recreation Road Permanent Watercourse

Railway Provincial Parks

SCALE 1:55,000

0 3,000
 Meters

N

Base Data:
 Treasury Metals Inc., LIO Database
 Projection:
 NAD83 UTM Zone 18N
 Notes:
 All details preliminary and subject to
 change as Project develops

Regionally the major city closest to the Project is Thunder Bay (population 108,359), which is located approximately 335 km east-southeast of the site. The closest communities and local populations to the Project are located in Wabigoon (population 430; 4 km northwest of site), and Dryden (population 7,500; 20 km east of site). Of local significance is the population proximal to site located on Thunder Lake Road, East Thunder Lake Road, Tree Nursery Road, and Anderson Road (Figures 1.2.1-1 and 1.2.1-2).

Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation, Eagle Lake First Nation and the Aboriginal Peoples of Wabigoon are the closest indigenous communities to the Project site (see Figure 1.2.1-4). Other Indigenous communities present in the area include: Wabauskang First Nation, Lac Seul First Nation, Whitefish Bay First Nation (Naotkamegwaning First Nation), Grassy Narrows First Nation, and Lacs des Milles Lacs First Nation. The traditional lands of a number of these communities are known to overlap with the Project site and its immediate environs and downstream waters. Traditional activities practiced by members of these communities and by members of the Métis Nation of Ontario in the general region overlapping with and surrounding the Project site include travel, fishing, hunting, trapping, gathering, and other cultural pursuits and activities connected to the land.

There are no Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest or Provincially Significant Wetlands within or proximal to the general Project site area. Treasury Metals has not been informed of any sites of paleontological or paleobiological interest in the area. There are no Federal Parks near the Project site. Two Provincial Nature Reserves are located proximal to the Project site, Lola Lake Nature Reserve (5 km northwest), and Butler Nature Reserve (10 km southwest). Aaron Provincial Park which is owned by the City of Dryden and operated by Ontario Parks is located adjacent to the Project boundary.

There is no proposed or anticipated Federal funding associated with the Project and no facilities or activities are proposed on Federal lands, including First Nation Communities or lands under land claim.

1.3 Need for the Project

The purpose of the Project is to extract gold for sale on the open market by mining gold-bearing ore and producing doré product at an onsite gold processing facility. More information on the gold reserves and resources and anticipated value of the Project can be referenced in Appendix BB.

Many in the management and staff at Treasury Metals currently live in the Dryden area and bring a personal interest to returning development and employment to northern Ontario and the regional area. The forest industry has historically been the primary economic influence for the region but in recent years northern Ontario has seen an economic downturn as the forestry industry continues to contract. Dryden and many other northern Ontario communities have seen operational reductions or outright closures of pulp and paper mills, associated facilities, and service industries. These changes have had a direct and negative impact on the socio-economic conditions of many communities across northern Ontario, including Indigenous communities. The

Project will bring economic diversity to northern Ontario and provide employment and business opportunities, including skilled jobs and secondary and tertiary employment opportunities for the local workforce.

1.4 Project Timeline

Treasury Metals has been developing the Goliath since the Treasury Metals' inception in 2008. Technical programs have been ongoing for a number of years that include several exploration drill programs, several N.I. 43-101 compliant resource estimates and three Preliminary Economic Assessments that show the Project has economic viability.

A Project Description ("PD") for the Goliath Gold Project was submitted on November 27, 2012 and accepted on November 30, 2012 by the federal government's Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency). The Treasury Metals' PD initiated the official permitting and approvals process for mine development. This milestone marked a significant advancement in the development of the Project and officially began the federal government's 365-day legislated period for the completion of the Environmental Assessment ("EA") by the Agency. The 365-day review and approval window includes 45 days the Agency used to determine that an EA for the Goliath Project was required. The Agency used the PD to develop the guidelines for an Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") that Treasury Metals is required to complete as an integral part of the EA process. These guidelines were received from the Agency on February 21, 2013.

Following the initial submission of the EIS to the Agency in October 2014, the Agency returned with several comments and questions related to completion of the document, as a whole, required for it to be accepted for concordance with the EIS guidelines. During this year the legislated timeline for EA completion was officially paused while Treasury Metals made the requested changes to the document. On April 10, 2015, the Agency confirmed that the Treasury Metals' Goliath Gold Project EIS conformed to the EIS Guidelines. As a result, the Project moved on to the public comment period and technical reviews conducted by various federal government agencies. The public comment period took place in a 30-day period from April 25 to May 24, 2015, and included Indigenous peoples and general public open house meetings lead by the Agency. Treasury Metals and the consultants who provided input into the EIS were represented at these meetings to provide technical content for these sessions. Most meetings occurred in the Dryden and Wabigoon areas.

On June 30, 2015, as a normal part of the EA process, the Agency returned with a series of information requests stemming from the public comment period and the Agency's own technical review of the EIS. The Company compiled replies to these information requests and as part of the process and revised the original version of the EIS into the version submitted to the Agency on September 5, 2017. Following from a review the September 2017 version of the EIS, requests for additional information were made by the Agency, and a subsequent EIS revision has been resubmitted as per this document.

Subject to fulfilling regulatory requirements, Treasury Metals intends to have permitting complete for both the Federal EA and Provincial permitting requirements by 2019. Following the successful completion of mine permits and approvals, the company envisages construction to begin immediately thereafter. The construction period is anticipated to take approximately 18–24 months. As planned, Treasury Metals then anticipates mine production to begin in 2021. With an overall mine life of approximately 12 years, this would see the mine operating until the year 2033 with closure and reclamation being completed prior to 2042.

1.5 Regulatory Framework

1.5.1 Canada

The Project is subject to the *Regulations Designating Physical Activities* under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act 2012* (CEAA 2012). Specifically, Section 16(c) of the regulations which lists, “*the construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of a new... rare earth element mine or gold mine, other than a placer mine, with an ore production capacity of 600 tons/day or more*” is subject to an EA under CEAA 2012.

The Project may also be subject to:

- Section 7(1) of the *Explosives Act* for the on-site storage and or fabrication of explosives;
- Section 35 of the *Fisheries Act*, which prohibits causing serious harm to fish that are part of a commercial, recreational or Aboriginal fishery, or to fish that support such a fishery; and
- Section 36 of the *Fisheries Act* which prohibits the deposit of a deleterious substance of any type in water frequented by fish. Mine effluent is regulated through the *Metal Mining Effluent Regulations*.

The main steps of an EA conducted by the Agency are as follows (CEAA 2014):

1. Project description submitted – For any designated project that is described in the *Regulations Designating Physical Activities*, the proponent must provide the Agency with a description of a designated project that provides the information set out in the *Prescribed Information for the Description of a Designated Project Regulations*.
2. Project description accepted – The Agency accepts the project description once it is considered to be complete.
3. Notification of consideration of whether an EA is required and comment period on the designated project and its potential effects on the environment – Once the project description is accepted, the Agency will post a notice on its Registry Internet site that it is considering whether an EA will be required. A summary of the project description will also

be posted along with a notice of a 20-day public comment period on the designated project and its potential for causing adverse environmental effects.

4. Determining whether an EA is required – The Agency must decide whether an EA is required within 45 days of posting the notice of consideration on its Registry Internet site. The Agency must consider the following in making a decision:
 - The description of the designated project provided by the proponent;
 - The possibility that carrying out the designated project may cause adverse environmental effects;
 - Any comments received from members of Indigenous communities and the general public within 20 days after posting the project description summary on the Registry Internet site, and
 - The results of any relevant regional studies.
 - The Agency will post on the Registry Internet site a notice of its decision as to whether an EA is required.
5. Environmental assessment required – If an EA is required, the Agency will post on the Registry Internet site a notice of the commencement of the EA.
6. Comment period on draft EIS guidelines – The proponent is required to prepare an EIS that identifies and assesses the environmental effects of the project and the measures proposed to mitigate those effects, according to the EIS guidelines prepared by the Agency. The Agency prepares and posts a draft of the environmental impact statement guidelines on its Registry Internet site for public comments on the proposed studies, methods and information required in the EIS.
7. Final EIS guidelines issued – The Agency considers public comments, including comments from Aboriginal groups, as well as input from federal departments, and then issues the final EIS guidelines to the proponent.
8. Participant funding application period and decision on funding requests – Eligible individuals, incorporated not-for-profit organizations and Aboriginal groups may apply to the Participant Funding Program. The President of the Agency makes the final decision on each funding request.
9. Proponent completes environmental studies and submits EIS to the Agency – The proponent prepares its EIS according to the guidelines provided by the Agency and submits it to the Agency for review.
10. Agency review of EIS – The Agency reviews the proponent's EIS for adequacy and accuracy. The Agency may require the proponent to provide clarification or further

information to understand the potential environmental effects and the proposed mitigation measures.

11. Comment period related to EIS – A summary of the EIS and the EIS report (in the language in which it was produced) are posted on the Registry Internet site. The Agency solicits comments from the public on the potential environmental effects of the project and the proposed measures to prevent or mitigate those effects.
12. Proponent revises EIS information and submits any further information requested by the Agency – The Agency reviews the additional information submitted by the proponent for adequacy and accuracy. If any information gaps remain or clarifications are needed, the proponent provides additional information to the Agency.
13. Agency prepares draft EA report – The Agency drafts the EA report that includes the Agency's conclusions regarding the potential environmental effects of the project, the mitigation measures that were taken into account and the significance of the remaining adverse environmental effects as well as follow-up program requirements.
14. Comment period on draft EA report – The Agency solicits comments on the draft EA report.
15. Agency finalizes the EA report and submits it to the Minister of the Environment – The Agency finalizes the EA report and submits it to the Minister of the Environment to inform his or her environmental assessment decision.
16. Determination of whether significant adverse environmental effects are justified – If the Minister's decision is that the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects, the matter is referred to the Governor in Council (Cabinet) who will then decide if the likely significant adverse environmental effects are justified in the circumstances.
17. Minister issues the EA decision statement with enforceable conditions – The EA decision statement includes the determination of whether the project is likely to cause significant environmental effects. If the Minister's decision is that the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects or if the project is likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects that have been determined by the Governor in Council to be justified in the circumstances, the conditions with respect to mitigation measures and a follow-up program that the proponent must comply with for the proposed project to be carried out, are set out in the EA decision statement issued by the Minister.
18. Regulatory decision making – If required, federal decisions, such as whether to issue regulatory permits or licences or to provide funding, that would permit the project to proceed can only be made by federal departments and agencies after the EA is complete. Federal authorities responsible for such decisions may exercise any power or perform any duty or function in relation to the designated project if an EA decision statement has been issued stating that:

- With the implementation of the conditions set out in the decision statement, the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects, or
- The significant adverse environmental effects that the project is likely to cause after the implementation of the conditions are justified in the circumstances.

19. Implement mitigation measures and follow-up program – Mitigation measures identified in the EA decision statement are incorporated into the design plans and implemented with the project. A follow-up program is also implemented to verify that the EA was accurate and the mitigation measures were effective.

Treasury Metals submitted a project description to the Agency on November 27, 2012 (Step 1) and was notified by the Agency on November 30, 2012 that the project description was accepted (Step 2) which was posted December 3, 2012 for public comment (Step 3). On January 17, 2013 the Agency confirmed that an EA by a responsible authority (the Agency) was required for the Project (Step 5) and issued draft EIS guidelines on January 18, 2013 for public comment (Step 6). Final EIS guidelines were issued by the Agency on February 21, 2013 (Step 7). The Agency advertised the availability funding for public participation in the Project EA on April 26, 2013 and announced the allocation of the funding on July 12, 2013 (Step 8). The proponent submitted its EIS document which was subsequently accepted as meeting conformity in April of 2015 (Steps 9 and 10).

Following the comment period on the EIS (Step 11), Treasury Metals submitted a revised EIS to the Agency on September 5, 2017 along with responses to information requests (Step 12); and following review of the September 2017 revised EIS, the Agency determined that the revised EIS was still deficient in a number of areas, and Treasury Metals was directed to prepare and resubmit a further revision to the EIS and to provide additional information with regard to a number of outstanding information requests, as per this resubmission (a continuation of Step 12).

1.5.2 Ontario

The Project is likely subject to several Class EAs related to Provincial Permitting. As the Ontario Government does not require an EA specific to a Mining Project, Treasury Metals will work with Provincial agencies to ascertain the number and level of specific Class EAs that will be required. Treasury Metals has submitted draft documentation to MNR for clarification if the Project is subject to the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act* in anticipation of these discussions. As stated formal direction relating to overall needs for neither Class EAs, nor specifics to level have been provided by Provincial ministries.

The Project is subject to two Class EAs related to Provincial Permitting. As the Ontario Government does not require an EA specific to a Mining Project, Treasury Metals will proceed with the specific Class EAs:

- Ministry of Transportation (MTO) – Class EA for Provincial Transportation Facilities; and

- A Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry – Class EA for MNRF Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects.

The MTO Class EAs are to be carried at four levels. Groups A through D, with Group A projects being the most onerous, and Group D projects being the least onerous. An MTO Class EA could be required for upgrades to the intersection of Anderson Road with Highway 17. As Treasury Metal is not currently planning any major intersection changes, and subject to MTO determination, the Class EA would most likely be carried out at a less onerous Group C level for “interchange and intersection improvements with minor “foot print” modifications. Group C projects typically require consultation at the conceptual design stage. There is currently no direction from MTO on the status of this Class EA.

The MNRF Class EA process applies to resource stewardship and facility development projects where MNRF is either the proponent, or disposes of rights to Crown resources through the *Public Lands Act*, the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*, the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*, or other legislation. Works related to MNRF decisions for the Goliath Gold Project, where Class EA coverage is likely to be required include: tree removal, burial of portions of the intake water line on Crown land from the Tree Nursery Ponds to the plant facility, and tailings dam construction.

The Class EA for MNRF projects can be carried out at three levels, depending on anticipated environmental effects associated with the disposition of Crown resources:

- A – potential for low negative effects and/or public/agency concern;
- B – potential for low to medium negative effects and/or public/agency concern; or
- C – potential for medium to high negative effects and/or public/agency concern.

Consultation requirements differ for each level of assessment. The likelihood, subject to MNRF determination is that an MNRF Class EA for the Project would be carried out at the Category B or C level, and that the Class EA would cover all areas of MNRF Project involvement where EA coverage is required. Category B level Class EAs require, in the following specific order: a Public Notice, likely more direct engagement with Aboriginal communities and potentially other stakeholders (e.g., an open house), a Notice of Completion, and a Statement of Completion. Category C EAs, in addition to the above, require preparation of a draft and final Environmental Study Report (ESR), with stakeholders given the opportunity to inspect the draft ESR, and potentially the final ESR depending on the level of interest and concern expressed during review of the draft ESR. For Category B and C Class EAs, MNRF may require the proponent to carryout pre-consultation activities to inform the Project Evaluation in the case of a Category B Class EA, or to inform the preparation of the draft ESR in the case of Category C projects. There is currently no direction from MNRF on the status of this Class EA.

Relative to Aboriginal consultation, the Class EA states that “*it is advisable that consultation with Aboriginal communities occur with respect to proposed projects where there is a potential for an*

infringement of an existing treaty or Aboriginal right. Consultation should commence at the time of initial project notification and be undertaken with the intent of meaningfully addressing the Aboriginal community's concerns and interests."

In addition to the Provincial EA process, there will also be numerous permitting approvals and authorizations that will be required from various provincial Ministries to allow for the development of the Project. Table 1.5.2-1 lists potentially anticipated Provincial permits, approvals and authorizations that the Project will require and the associated Ontario Ministry. A number of these permits, approvals and authorizations are not environmentally related, such as those pertaining to Ministry of Labour involvement, and are listed here to provide a more comprehensive list for overall completeness.

Table 1.5.2-1: Anticipated Provincial Permits

Agency	Act / Regulation	Permit / Approval	Applicability to Project (Trigger)	Anticipated Requirement for the Project (Yes/No/Uncertain)
Hazardous Waste Inventory Network	Environmental Protection Act, O.Reg. 347/90	Generator Registration Number	Storage, disposal of hazardous wastes	Yes
Ministry of Labour	Occupational Health and Safety Act, O.Reg. 854/90	Pre-development review process	Safety and procedures review prior to project development	Yes
Ministry of Labour	Occupational Health and Safety Act, O.Reg. 213/91, Sec 23(2)	Notice of Project	Required to operate	Yes
Ministry of Labour		Regulations for Mines and Mining Plants	Mine and processing site; compliance	Yes
Ministry of Labour		Common Core Training	Mine employees; compliance	Yes
Ministry of Labour		Notification of Explosives Use	Use of explosives	Yes
Ministry of Labour		Regulations for Substances Designated under the OH&S Act	Use of designated substances	Yes
Ministry of Labour		Diamond Drilling - Notice	Any diamond drilling operations	Yes
Ministry of Labour		Reportable Incident/Accident	Workplace accident	Yes
Ministry of Labour		WSIB Requirements	Labour	Yes
Ministry of Labour		Notice of Installation of Portable Crusher	Crushing rock for construction	Uncertain
Ministry of Labour		Registration and Notice of Construction Projects	Construction operations	Yes
Ministry of Tourism & Culture	Ontario Heritage Act Pt IV: Conservation of Resources of Archaeological Value	Archaeological assessment	Part of EA process; required for all areas of surface disturbance	Yes
Ministry of Tourism & Culture		Permit for disturbance of property of historical/ archaeological value	Surface disturbance of sites identified by archaeological assessment	Uncertain
MNRF	Public Lands Act, O.Reg.973/00	Land Use Permit; also Easement Permit	Use/occupation of Crown land for project	Uncertain
MNRF	Public Lands Act, Sec.20	Licence of Occupation	Occupation of Crown land for project	Uncertain

Table 1.5.2-1: Anticipated Provincial Permits (continued)

Agency	Act / Regulation	Permit / Approval	Applicability to Project (Trigger)	Anticipated Requirement for the Project (Yes/No/Uncertain)
MNRF	Public Lands Act, O.Reg.975/90, 453/96	Work Permit	Infrastructures constructed on Crown land - roads, water crossings, buildings, camp; surface disturbance (including mining); dredging, filling; airstrip	Uncertain
MNRF	Lake and Rivers Improvement Act, Sec.14,16	Authorization for Water Crossings	Water crossings; realignment of watercourses; lake dewatering	Yes
MNRF	Lake and Rivers Improvement Act,	Work Permit	Bridge construction over waterway; work on / near shoreline	Uncertain
MNRF	Lake and Rivers Improvement Act, Sec.14,16	Location Approval and Plans and Specifications Approval	Retaining dams; tailings dams	Yes
MNRF	Crown Forest Sustainability Act Pt III	Forest Resource Licence - Cutting Permit for Timber	Clearing Crown timber for construction	Yes
MNRF	Endangered Species Act Sec.16-20	Permits and Agreements	Presence or potential for listed species	Uncertain
MNRF	Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act Pt VI	Authorization	Requirements determined by consultation with MNR and by baseline study results	Uncertain
MNRF	Forest Fires Prevention Act, O.Reg. 207/96	Burn Permit	For burning of wood debris	Uncertain
MNRF	Environmental Assessment Act Pt II.1: Class EAs	Class EA for MNR Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects	Project infrastructures constructed on Crown land; disposition of Crown lands	Uncertain
MNRF	Lake and Rivers Improvement Act, Sec.14,16	Structures Approval - Tailings Dam	Construction of tailings dam	Yes
MNRF		Licence to Collect Fish for Scientific Purposes (Scientific Collector's Permit)	Collection of fish specimens for environmental monitoring	Yes
MOECC	Ontario Water Resources Act, Sec.34, O.Reg 387/04	Permit to Take Water	Taking >50 000 L/day- for domestic water; dewatering; construction/process water; pond dewatering	Yes
MOECC	Environmental Assessment Act, O.Reg. 116/01	Screening Level EA - Power Generation	Power generation facility 1-5 MW	Uncertain
MOECC	Environmental Protection Act, O.Reg. 346/90, 337/90	Environmental Compliance Approval - Air and Noise	Air and noise emissions, dust, exhaust	Yes
MOECC	Environmental Protection Act Sec.27, O.Reg. 347/90	Environmental Compliance Approval - Waste Management	Construction of landfill or incinerator	Yes
MOECC	Environmental Protection Act Sec.47(3), Ontario Water Resources Act Sec.53	Environmental Compliance Approval - Industrial Sewage Works	Sewage treatment, tailings management; dewatering; settling ponds	Yes
MOECC	Environmental Protection Act, O.Reg. 560/90,561/94; Clean Water Regulation	Metal Mining Effluent Monitoring and Effluent Limits	>50 000 L/day effluent discharged	Yes
MOECC	Environmental Protection Act, O.Reg. 222/07,224/07	Environmental Penalties and Spill Prevention and Contingency Plans	Required spill identification and response plans; requires approval	Yes

Table 1.5.2-1: Anticipated Provincial Permits (continued)

Agency	Act / Regulation	Permit / Approval	Applicability to Project (Trigger)	Anticipated Requirement for the Project (Yes/No/Uncertain)
MOECC	Safe Drinking Water Act, O.Reg. 170/03,248/03	Approval of Works - Potable Water Supplies	Potable water system for camp complex	Yes
MOECC	Safe Drinking Water Act, O.Reg. 170/03,248/03	Environmental Compliance Approval - Municipal and Non-municipal Drinking-water Systems (Drinking Water Works Permit)	Potable water system for camp complex	Yes
MOECC		Environmental Compliance Approval - Industrial Works	Fuel farm for operations; oil/water separators	Yes
MOECC		Water - Wells Regulation	Construction, maintenance, abandonment of water wells	Yes
MOECC		Spills - Requirement to Notify and to Clean Up	Abnormal discharge into natural environment (spills, leaks)	Yes
MOECC		Approval of Air Emissions	Incinerator use; portable crushers for quarry operations	Uncertain
MOECC + MNRF + Conservation Authority of Ontario		Cut and Fill Permit	Alteration of waterways, shoreline stabilization	Yes
MNDM	Mining Act Sec. 140,141, O.Reg. 240/00	Mine Closure Plan with financial assurance	Advanced exploration or mining; required for permit approval; involves FN & public consultation, financial assurance; progressive rehabilitation	Yes
MNDM	Mining Act	Mining Tenure - Lease or Patent	mining lease; mining patent; surface rights lease	Yes
MNDM	Mining Act	Licence of Occupation - Mining	Authorization to occupy tenured land for mining	Yes
MNDM	Mining Act	Notice of Project Status	Mine opening; closure	Yes
MNDM	Mining Act	Public Notice	Required prior to commencement of new mining project	Yes
MNDM		Progressive Rehabilitation Report	Report required for progressive rehabilitation of site	Yes
MNDM		Minister's Consent - Destruction of Rehabilitation Works	Alteration/destruction of mine rehabilitation works	Yes
MNDM		Requirement of Annually Update Mine Plans	Underground mines; compliance	Yes
MNDM		Domestic Processing	Processing and PK management	Yes
MNDM		ML / ARD Assessment	Included in EA	Yes
MTO	Environmental Assessment Act Pt II.1: Class EAs	Class EA for Provincial Transportation Facilities	For provincial road upgrades; not applicable to on-site roads	Uncertain
MTO	Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act	Commercial Signage Permit	Signage for mine within 400 m of highway	Yes

Table 1.5.2-1: Anticipated Provincial Permits (continued)

Agency	Act / Regulation	Permit / Approval	Applicability to Project (Trigger)	Anticipated Requirement for the Project (Yes/No/Uncertain)
Ontario Energy Board		Approval of Pipelines and Transmission Lines	Pipeline or transmission line installation, water/tailings/effluent pipeline	Yes
Ontario Energy Board		Leave to Construct a Transportation Line	Road/conveyor construction	Uncertain

1.5.3 Federal and Provincial Alignment

Although the Federal EA process differs in structure from the Provincial Class EA process, there are various areas of potential overlap. Treasury Metals has engaged with the respective agencies regarding the organization of these overlapping areas and commits to work with these agencies to reduce duplicate work done between Federal and Provincial Agencies (Table 1.5.3-1).

The majority of the effort to reduce overlap has been and will continue to be in the areas of Indigenous peoples and Public engagement and the duty of the Crown to consult. Treasury Metals has endeavored to deliver information for the purposes of consultation that is required and applicable to all levels of the EA process.

Table 1.5.3-1: Anticipated Federal Permits

Agency	Act / Regulation	Permit / Approval	Applicability to Project (Trigger)	Anticipated Requirement for the Project (Yes/No/Uncertain)
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act	EA approval	Gold mine producing >600t/day is 'designated project'	Yes
Environment Canada	Metal Mining Effluent Regulations		Regulatory requirements	Yes
Governor in Council	Metal Mining Effluent Regulations	Regulatory Amendment to Schedule 2	Disposal of tailings or waste rock in fish-bearing waters	Uncertain
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Fisheries Act, Sec.35(2)	Harmful Alteration, Disruption or Destruction (HADD) Authorization	Destruction/alteration of fish or fish-bearing waters - lake dewatering, water crossings	Uncertain
Environment Canada	Species at Risk Act, Sec.73	SARA Permit	If SAR present/potentially present; for activities which may affect SAR, including monitoring	Uncertain
Environment Canada	Migratory Birds Convention Act, Sec.5, Migratory Birds Regulations Sec.4	Authorization under Sec.5 of MBCA; Permit under Sec.4 MBR; Prohibition on harm or disturbance to migratory birds	Works and activities affecting migratory birds, nests and eggs	Uncertain

Table 1.5.3-1: Anticipated Federal Permits (continued)

Agency	Act / Regulation	Permit / Approval	Applicability to Project (Trigger)	Anticipated Requirement for the Project (Yes/No/Uncertain)
Natural Resources Canada	Explosives Act, Sec.7	Explosives Permit - Purchase and Possession	Transport, storage, use of explosives	Uncertain
Transport Canada	Navigable Waters Protection Act Pt I: Navigable Waters Works Regulations	Approval of Works	Water crossings; realignment of watercourses; lake dewatering; bridges; dams	Uncertain
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Fisheries Act	Fisheries Compensation Agreement	Replacement of lost fish habitat	Yes
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Fisheries Act	Fisheries Act Authorization	Fish habitat disturbance	Yes
Fisheries and Oceans Canada; Environment Canada	Fisheries Act	Deposition of a Deleterious Substance to Natural Waters Frequented by Fish	Effluent disposal to waterbodies	Yes
Environment Canada		Alternatives Assessment for Mine Waste Disposal	Selection of tailings facility	Yes
Transport Canada	Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act Sec.31, TDG Regs Pt 14	Permits of Equivalent Level of Safety	Compliance; transportation of dangerous goods	Yes
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Fisheries Act	Authorization for Works Affecting Fish - Creeks, Lakes, culvert/bridge crossings	Bridge/drainage construction	Uncertain
Natural Resources Canada	Explosives Act	Licence for an Explosive Factory	Fabrication of explosives	Uncertain
Natural Resources Canada	Explosives Act	Licence for Explosive Magazine	Storage of explosives	Uncertain
TSSA		Technical and Safety Standards	Fuel handling and storage	Yes

1.6 Participants in the Environmental Assessment

Participants in the EA process include Indigenous communities, federal, provincial, and municipal governments, project stakeholders, the general public and non-governmental organizations.

A summary description of each group of participants is provided below. Details regarding Project engagement activities and stakeholder identification are provided in Section 9, and further outlined in Appendices V and DD.

1.6.1 Indigenous Communities

'Aboriginal peoples' is a collective name for the original peoples of North America and their descendants. Often, 'Indigenous peoples' is also used. The Canadian Constitution recognizes three groups of Indigenous peoples: First Nations, Inuit, and Métis. These are three distinct peoples with unique histories, languages, cultural practices and spiritual beliefs. The terms "Aboriginal peoples" and "Indigenous peoples", and "Indigenous communities" and Aboriginal

Communities” are used interchangeably in this document, and both refer to those peoples who identify themselves as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit.

The following Indigenous communities were identified in the EIS guidelines (CEAA 2013, Appendix Y) as participants in the environmental assessment:

- First Nations
 - Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation;
 - Eagle Lake First Nation;
 - Wabauskang First Nation;
 - Lac Seul First Nation;
 - Whitefish Bay First Nation (Naotkamegwaning First Nation);
 - Grassy Narrows First Nation;
 - Lacs des Milles Lacs First Nation; and
 - Grand Council Treaty #3.
- Métis Nation of Ontario
 - Northwest Métis Council;
 - Kenora Métis Council;
 - Sunset Country Métis Council; and
 - Atikokan Métis Council.
- The Aboriginal People of Wabigoon.

Treasury Metals recognizes that Aboriginal people live, work, hunt, fish, trap, and harvest throughout their lands and rely on them for their individual as well as their communities’ overall cultural, social, spiritual, physical, and economic well-being. Further to this Treasury Metals recognizes that these traditional lands are inextricably connected to a communities’ identify and culture, inclusive of ceremonial and spiritual recognition. In respect to this, Treasury Metals recognizes the importance of assessing any impacts as these relate to traditional land use activities and practices; and Treasury Metals acknowledges that the Project may impact these availability or practices within the Project area, and is committed to working with all communities to identify, mitigate, and avoid these respective aspects.

An important component of the federal environmental assessment process is the provision of funding to participants in the process. The federal funding provided to support public participation, as well specific funding to Indigenous communities, to assist them to prepare for and participate in consultation activities associated with the federal EA are described below and summarized in Table 1.6.1-1.

Table 1.6.1-1: Federal Participant Funding for the EA

Recipients	Total Funding Allocated
Aboriginal People of Wabigoon	\$34,872
Eagle Lake First Nation	\$55,200
Grassy Narrows First Nation	\$44,959
Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	\$10,500
Métis Nation of Ontario	\$54,000
Whitefish Bay First Nation (Nootkamegwaning First Nation)	\$60,750
Wabauskang First Nation	\$60,652
Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	\$45,000
Total Funding for Indigenous Communities	\$365,933
General Public	\$94,500
Total Funding	\$460,433

- On April 26, 2013 the Agency made available \$94,500 to support public participation in the federal environmental assessment of the Project.
- On July 12, 2013 the Agency announced that participant funding had been awarded to Eagle Lake First Nation (\$41,050), Metis Nation of Ontario (on behalf of the Metis Nation of Ontario Region #1 Consultation Committee) (\$40,000), the Aboriginal People of Wabigoon (\$34,872), and Wabauskang First Nation (\$10,500).
- On April 7, 2014 the Agency announced that participant funding had been awarded to Nootkamegwaning (Whitefish Bay) First Nation (\$45,000).
- On July 25, 2014 the Agency announced that participant funding had been awarded to Wabaskang First Nation (\$34,435).
- On October 1, 2015 the Agency announced that participant funding had been awarded to Grassy Narrows First Nation (\$44,959).
- On December 30, 2015 the Agency announced that participant funding had been allocated to Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation (\$45,000).
- December 6, 2017 the Agency announced that participant funding had been allocated to Eagle Lake First Nation (\$14,150), Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation (\$10,500), Métis Nation of Ontario (\$14,000), Whitefish Bay First Nation (\$15,750), and Wabauskang First Nation (\$15,717.50).

1.6.2 Federal Government

The Agency is the responsible authority for the Government of Canada and is responsible for managing the EA under CEAA 2012 and preparing the EA report for the Project.

The Agency is also responsible for engaging and coordinating other federal entities which may have regulatory responsibilities or expert knowledge regarding Project regulatory needs. Federal bodies engaged by the Agency include:

- Fisheries and Oceans Canada;
- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada;
- Natural Resources Canada;
- Environment and Climate Change Canada;
- Health Canada;
- Major Projects Management Office; and
- Transport Canada.

1.6.3 Provincial Government

The Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) is the lead Ministry for the “One Window” approach to the Project review process. MNDM will also lead closure planning and consultation requirements for the Provincial government. The MNR and MTO are responsible for their respective Class EA processes and will work with MNDM to fulfill consultation duties. The MOECC is responsible for provincial permits related to water, air and noise, as well as for general waste management. The other Ministries that will participate in the EA and permitting process are:

- Ministry of Labor; and
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

1.6.4 Municipal Government

The key municipal government contacts are the Mayor and the Council of Dryden, and the local services board in Wabigoon. They have shown great interest in the Project and have attended multiple meetings. Municipal service providers are also included on the Project stakeholder list through interviews to inform the socio-economic studies and regular updates on the progress of the Project, including the EA.

Consultation has included the following municipal government representatives:

- Village of Wabigoon;
- Town of Dryden;
- Town of Ignace;
- Town of Sioux Lookout;

- Township of Machin;
- Keewatin Patricia District School Board;
- Northwest Catholic District School Board;
- Kenora District Services Board; and
- Dryden Regional Health Center.

1.6.5 Public and Non-governmental Organizations

In general, the public communities of Dryden and Wabigoon have shown great interest in the completion of the EIS and the Project in general. Treasury Metals has made the general public aware of the Project and the EA through advertisements in local newspapers and on radio, community open houses and by making key documents available at the Project office. Further to this, additional engagement was completed following the prescribed comment period of the EIS with local residents located on Tree Nursery Road, Anderson Road, Highway 17/11, and East Thunder Lake Road. This meeting was to ensure that all local comments have been considered in the development of the Project.

The local area has been represented by the group known as the Goliath Mine Stakeholders. This group was formed July 8, 2014 by local concerned citizens. Treasury Metals has maintained open communication with this group directly in addition to the same methods used to inform the residents in Dryden and Wabigoon.

The community of Wabigoon has been represented by the group The Concerned Citizens of Wabigoon. Treasury Metals has maintained open communication with this group directly in addition to the same methods used to inform the residents of Dryden.

Further to these two groups, the following groups have shown interest in the Project and have been kept informed of the Project as it develops:

- Dryden Naturalists;
- Dryden Chamber of Commerce; and
- Dryden Economic Development Corporation.

A further investigation of public and non-governmental organizations in the local area is presented in Section 9 and Appendix V.

1.7 Document Organization

This document has been prepared to provide stakeholders and other interested parties with information regarding the Project. The document framework is based on the required content outlined in the Federal EIS guidelines (Appendix Y). Sections were defined based on the major

areas of required content and follow a progression of introducing the reader through an overview of the proposed Project, the development of the Project design, the environmental setting, effects assessment to follow-up and follow-up and monitoring. The EIS has been structured as follows:

Executive Summary

This is a stand-alone section that summarizes the information and results of the main EIS document in simplified language for a broad audience.

Sections

- Section 1: Introduction and Project Overview
- Section 2: Assessment of Alternatives
- Section 3: Project Description
- Section 4: Accidents and Malfunctions
- Section 5: Existing Environment
- Section 6: Description of Project Effects
- Section 7: Cumulative Effects
- Section 8: Determining Significance of Residual Effects
- Section 9: Aboriginal and Public Engagement
- Section 10: Summary of Commitments
- Section 11: Benefits to Canadians
- Section 12: Environmental Management Plans
- Section 13: Environmental Follow-Up Programs and Monitoring
- Section 14: Federal Considerations
- Section 15: Conclusions
- Section 16: References

Appendices

These contain the table of concordance, EIS guidelines as well as other background technical and supporting information for the EIS. A number of stand-alone technical support documents (TSD) were prepared for specific subject areas in the EIS and are included in the Appendices. The technical and supporting information are presented as follows:

- Appendix A: Table of Concordance
- Appendix B: Mine Optimization Study
- Appendix C: Mining Study
- Appendix D: Tailings Storage Facility
- Appendix E: Traffic Study
- Appendix F: Water Management Plan
- Appendix G: Original report superseded. Data were incorporated elsewhere in EIS or revised
- Appendix H: Acoustic Environment
- Appendix I: Light Environment
- Appendix J: Air Quality
- Appendix K: Geochemistry
- Appendix L: Original report superseded. Data were incorporated elsewhere in EIS or revised
- Appendix M: Hydrogeology
- Appendix N: Surface Hydrology
- Appendix O: Original report superseded. Data were incorporated elsewhere in EIS or revised
- Appendix P: Aquatics
- Appendix Q: Summary Fisheries Baseline Report (2011–2016)

- Appendix R: Summary Wildlife Baseline Report (2011–2016)
- Appendix S: Wetlands Baseline Study (2016)
- Appendix T: Socio-economics
- Appendix U: Heritage Resources
- Appendix V: Public Engagement
- Appendix W: Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment
- Appendix X: Alternatives Assessment Matrix
- Appendix Y: EIS Guidelines
- Appendix Z: Occupational Health and Safety Policy, Corporate Governance Policy, Environmental Policy
- Appendix AA: Mineral Claims
- Appendix BB: Preliminary Economic Assessment
- Appendix CC: Economic Factors
- Appendix DD: Aboriginal Engagement Report
- Appendix EE: Country Foods Assessment
- Appendix FF: Photo Record of the Goliath Gold Project
- Appendix GG: Tailings Storage Facility Failure Modeling
- Appendix HH: Failure Modes and Effects Analysis
- Appendix II: Draft Fisheries Compensation Strategy and Plans
- Appendix JJ: Water Report
- Appendix KK: Conceptual Closure Plan
- Appendix LL: Impacts and Effects Report