

APPENDIX B TABLE OF CONCORDANCE

Appendix B. Table of Concordance

Final Closure and Reclamation Plan Concordance against the Guidelines for the Closure and Reclamation of Advanced Mineral Exploration and Mine Sites in the Northwest Territories (MVLWB, 2013)

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
1	Plain Language Summary	<p>Provide a plain language summary of the CRP with a level of detail dependant on the stage of the project. This summary is for the benefit of stakeholders that are reviewing the plan, including those who may not review the entire document. It can also be used as a stand-alone document, for example, to brief communities at public events.</p> <p>For all projects, the plain language summary should focus on the key aspects of the current CRP. Note any major uncertainties and how they will be addressed (e.g., research plans or engineering studies). For interim and final CRPs, note any differences from the previously approved plan and from the conceptual CRP discussed during the environmental assessment phase.</p> <p>Proponents with CRPs that are more complex should consider providing summaries that are specific to each project component. These proponents are also strongly encouraged to include summary tables, which can be very useful for illustrating the connections between related closure concepts. For example, conceptual or early interim CRPs can include tables that present closure objectives, closure options, and selected closure activities.</p> <p>This allows the Board and stakeholders to understand how the selected closure activities will meet the closure objectives. CRPs for projects approaching closure can include a table that presents closure objectives, closure criteria, and monitoring. This table would demonstrate how the proponent’s success in meeting objectives will be measured and assessed. Tables can be organized by project component and even further divided into valued ecosystem components (e.g., air, land, wildlife, etc.). Proponents should tailor these summary tables so they present information in the most useful way possible.</p>	<p>1 PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY</p> <p>5.2 Permanent Closure and Reclamation Requirements</p> <p>5.3 Closure Activities</p> <p>Appendix A</p>
2	Introduction		2 INTRODUCTION

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
2.1	Purpose and Scope of the Closure and Reclamation Plan	Describe the purpose and scope of the CRP as it relates to the Boards' requirements, previous versions of the interim CRP, and the expectations of stakeholders. Provide a general description of the project including, a brief description of the proponent(s) and the overall spatial and temporal extent of the project. (See Section 4.0 for more details.) State whether the plan is a conceptual CRP, a version of an interim CRP, or a final CRP. Provide the approval dates of any previous CRPs.	2.1 Purpose and Scope of the Closure and Reclamation Plan
2.2	Goal of the Closure and Reclamation Plan	The closure and reclamation goal (or closure goal) as described in Part 1 is to return the mine site and affected areas to viable and, wherever practicable, self-sustaining ecosystems that are compatible with a healthy environment and with human activities. Proponents can add to this goal, provided the reclamation standard expressed in the goal is maintained or improved. The four closure principles of physical stability, chemical stability, no long-term active care requirements, and future use (including aesthetics and values) support the closure goal. This closure goal applies to both mines and advanced mineral exploration projects.	2.2 Goal of the Closure and Reclamation Plan
2.3	Closure and Reclamation Planning Team	The CRP should describe, list, or show (e.g., organizational chart) the important internal and external organizational relationships and specific responsibilities (e.g., accountability structure, operations vs. post closure, etc.) that will facilitate and manage the closure and reclamation process; include any consultants working on behalf of the proponent and their reporting relationships.	2.3 Closure and Reclamation Planning Team
2.4	Engagement	Proponents must outline their approach to engagement and how they have or will integrate local community values into closure and reclamation planning, including any strategies for engaging communities in CRP development and implementation. It is usual for the level of public involvement to increase in relation to the size and duration of the project and the complexity of facility development, traditional significance of the area to residents, and anticipated future use (see Part 1, Section 1.4 of the Guidelines). Public meetings, face-to-face meetings, and workshops may be required at various stages; typically these occur prior to submission of conceptual, interim, or final CRPs. In the appropriate appendix, proponents should provide an engagement log detailing all relevant meetings, teleconferences, e-mails, workshops, etc. with the topics of discussion, the outcomes (including any changes or improvements made by the proponents), and persons involved, plus a record of all files, letters, invitations, presentations, e-mails, etc.	2.4 Engagement Appendix C

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section						
2.5	Regulatory Instruments for Closure and Reclamation	<p>The Boards need a detailed summary (see example below) of all existing and potentially required permits, authorizations, and agreements, with the regulatory authority with jurisdiction for closure and reclamation identified. Regulatory instruments under consideration would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water licence(s) • Fisheries and Oceans Canada authorization(s) • land use permit(s) • environmental agreements • land leases (surface). <p>Also, proponents must provide a conformance table that references where the CRP satisfies the conditions of the water licence and other applicable licences and permits. This important tool assists the Board when it is determining whether to approve the CRP.</p> <p>In addition to the above requirements, there may be other guidelines that the proponent will have to follow (e.g., MVLWB Guidelines for Developing a Waste Management Plan, AANDC’s Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning).</p> <p>The proponent may also have their own company closure standards or want to reference relevant guidelines that are not specific to CRPs or the NWT.</p> <p><i>Example Table of Permits, Authorizations, and Agreements:</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="550 938 1617 1273"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="550 938 1131 1052">List of Existing Permits, Authorizations, and Agreements and the Contact Information for the Responsible Authorities and the Date of Expiry</th> <th data-bbox="1131 938 1617 1052">Indicate the Requirements and Where they Are Addressed within the CRP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="550 1052 1131 1162">e.g., type A Water Licence (MV2011L2-0001), Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board, expires January 1, 2020</td> <td data-bbox="1131 1052 1617 1162">Security liability estimate can be found within Appendix XII</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="550 1162 1131 1273">e.g., Fisheries Authorization (11-HCAA- CA6-12129), Fisheries and Oceans Canada, expires January 1, 2020</td> <td data-bbox="1131 1162 1617 1273">Proposed dike breach locations can be found within subsection 5.3.2 and within Figure 5.3.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	List of Existing Permits, Authorizations, and Agreements and the Contact Information for the Responsible Authorities and the Date of Expiry	Indicate the Requirements and Where they Are Addressed within the CRP	e.g., type A Water Licence (MV2011L2-0001), Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board, expires January 1, 2020	Security liability estimate can be found within Appendix XII	e.g., Fisheries Authorization (11-HCAA- CA6-12129), Fisheries and Oceans Canada, expires January 1, 2020	Proposed dike breach locations can be found within subsection 5.3.2 and within Figure 5.3.	2.5 Regulatory Instruments for Closure and Reclamation
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Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
3	Project Environment	Proponents need to provide detailed descriptions of pre-disturbance conditions and the current development status of the project. The amount of information presented for each subsection should be sufficient to understand baseline conditions. Much of this information may be derived from current/historic baseline data, the environmental assessment phase (if applicable), or updated with data and information from monitoring plans, studies, and reclamation research.	3 PROJECT ENVIRONMENT
3.1	Atmospheric Environment	Provide an overview of the regional and local climate setting, temperature, and precipitation statistics and trends based on regional and project-specific climate stations. Provide general descriptions of regional and site air quality conditions (e.g., due to emissions and dust from the project). Use tables and figures to help summarize and depict data.	3.1 Atmospheric Environment
3.2	Physical (Terrestrial) Environment	Provide an overview of the regional and local physiography (e.g., topography and relative relief and drainage basin, surface- and ground-water characteristics), surficial and bedrock geology, extent and distribution of permafrost, geologic hazards and hydrogeology. Use maps, photo mosaics, tables, and figures to help summarize and depict monitoring stations or wells and other data and information.	3.2 Physical Environment Appendix J
3.3	Chemical Environment	Provide an overview of regional and local soil and sediment chemistry, surface water quality (i.e., lakes, streams, springs), groundwater quality (i.e. from production and/or monitoring wells), and acid rock drainage (ARD) and metal leaching (ML) potential. (See Part 3.0, subsection 3.2.1 for more about ARD/ML.) Use maps, tables, and figures to help summarize and depict sampling locations, data, and information.	3.3 Chemical Environment
3.4	Biological Environment	Provide an overview of vegetation (flora), aquatic life, terrestrial wildlife (fauna), avifauna and their respective habitats, and the overall ecosystem(s); use maps, tables, and figures to help summarize and depict monitoring locations, biogeoclimatic zones, habitat extent and boundaries, and genera/species data and information.	3.4 Biological Environment
4.0	Project Description		4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION
4.1	Location and Access	Describe regional and local contexts of affected areas, and provide relevant reference coordinates where applicable; use detailed maps and photo mosaics. Describe access points and methods of access, with seasonal variations and limitations.	4.1 Location and Access

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
4.2	Site History	Provide a relevant summary of the history of any ore discovery, exploration, and previous development and operations that have led to the current project. This would also include any ownership changes and a synopsis of the application, permitting, and licensing process to date. This information should be presented in chronological order. Use figures and photos to depict major site changes and tables where the site history is complex and extensive.	4.2 Site History
4.3	Site Geology	Describe major rock types and structure, to the level of detail appropriate to depict the mining resource, extraction methods that were/will be used, and the rationale for footprint and specific target areas. Use tables, maps, cross sections, photos, and figures to help the presentation of relevant information.	4.3 Site Geology
4.4	Project Summary	For advanced mineral exploration, provide a summary of the proposed activities including size/volume of sampling, areal extent, and the footprint of exploration activities. For a mine development, provide the “life of” mine plan through closure and reclamation as well as a brief summary of the various options that the proponent proposed during the environmental assessment. List all of the project components, as more detailed descriptions of each component will be required in Section 5.	4.4 Project Summary 4.5 Project Alternatives 4.6 Project Components
5	Permanent Closure and Reclamation		5 PERMANENT CLOSURE AND RECLAMATION
5.1	Definition of Permanent Closure and Reclamation	<p>This section should include the following definition of permanent closure:</p> <p>“Permanent closure is the final closure of a mine site with no foreseeable intent by the existing proponent to return to either active exploration or mining.”</p> <p>Permanent closure indicates that the proponent intends to have no activity on the site aside from post- closure monitoring and potential contingency actions. Permanent closure does not, however, preclude the proponent or another party from pursuing opportunities at the existing site or in the area at a time beyond the foreseeable future.</p> <p>Proponents should indicate whether any components will require passive long-term care and the expected timelines for relinquishment.</p>	5.1 Definition of Permanent Closure and Reclamation

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
5.2	Permanent Closure and Reclamation Requirements	<p>Describe details for each individual project component. Project components should be categorized as follows unless proponents provide a rationale for a different categorization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • underground mine workings • open pit mine workings • waste rock and overburden piles • tailings containment areas • buildings and equipment • mine infrastructure • transportation routes • landfills and other waste disposal areas • water management systems. <p>For each project component include, at a minimum, the following subsections.</p>	5.2 Permanent Closure and Reclamation Requirements (and the remainder of Section 5)
	Project Component Description	<p>Provide a description of each project component, including proposed components and historical components no longer in use. Provide the details of the project component (e.g., dimensions, footprints, and relative locations on a site map) with accompanying figures, maps, and photos as appropriate. Each component should be presented in separate subsections for clarity. The descriptions should also include the lifespan and current status (operating, permitted, temporary closure, and any progressive reclamation completed, etc.) of each component.</p> <p>For example, for an open pit mine, describe mining methods and facilities in order to illustrate how ore and waste rock were/are removed and what the pit geometry will be at closure (reference dimensions with plan and cross section views) including access points and any geotechnical stability issues and exposed rock types. Describe (quantify) dewatering requirements during operations and how this will differ from closure requirements. For an underground mine, describe mining methods and facilities in order to understand how ore and waste rock will be/were removed and what final geometries of the adit-tunnel system will be. Provide a map showing elevations and dimensions of all openings to surface including portals, adits, and tunnels; describe (quantify) dewatering requirements during operations and how these will differ from closure requirements.</p>	4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION 5.2.1 Project Component Description

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
	Pre-Disturbance, Existing, and Final Site Conditions	Using maps, photos, photo mosaics, etc. as appropriate, describe (compare and contrast) the pre-development (or pre-disturbance), existing, and projected final site conditions. Illustrate all relevant water bodies (including watershed boundaries), topographic modifications (e.g., waste rock or tailings storage areas, etc.), and vegetation changes. Describe any important or unique environmental conditions (i.e., atmospheric, physical, biological, chemical, and/or social) for the project component that will have a bearing on closure. Accurate and transparent depiction of final site conditions can be critical to good engagement; 3-D representations are encouraged.	5.2.2 Pre-Disturbance, Existing and Final Site Conditions Appendix F
	Closure Objectives and Criteria	<p>This section of the CRP should list the closure objectives and closure criteria for each project component.</p> <p>Conceptual CRPs and early interim CRPs may include minimal or limited closure criteria as these take time to develop. Any uncertainties related to closure objectives and criteria must be noted along with a reference to the reclamation research plan associated with each.</p> <p>A table may be helpful during certain stages of the project to illustrate the relationship between closure objectives, selected closure activities, closure criteria, reclamation research, and closure monitoring. The content of these tables may depend on the planning stage. During the initial development of objectives, it may be helpful to document preferences discovered during engagement activities. It is important to note that the timeframe to successfully achieve closure criteria may be short-, medium-, or long-term.</p>	5.2.3 Closure Objectives and Criteria 9.0 POST-CLOSURE SITE ASSESSMENT
	Consideration of Closure Options and Selection of Closure Activities	<p>This section presents alternatives analyses of various closure options, including a discussion of various risk scenarios and any unique or novel closure situations for the component under discussion. This would include, for example, the development of closure options for a complex mine that has more than one open pit in which one pit may close prior to the closure of the other open pits. In this case, an early closure date for one pit may occur prior to a full evaluation of all closure options for the other open pits. The alternatives analysis should clearly demonstrate the pros and cons of each option.</p> <p>Following the analysis should be a determination of the selected closure activity, with the rationale for the selection of the closure activity and reason(s) for the rejection of other options. This section is dynamic in that modifications will likely occur over time from development of the conceptual CRP through to interim CRPs and the final CRP.</p>	5.3 Closure Activities Appendix E Appendix G Appendix H Appendix I Appendix J Appendix K Appendix L

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
	Engineering Work Associated with Selected Closure Activity	This section should describe all demolition, construction, or other engineering work that will be necessary to close and reclaim each project component. As closure planning progresses, proponents should be able to provide a logical sequence and timing of the works (i.e., re-grading comes before revegetation). The conceptual CRP and the first interim CRP are not expected to have a great deal of detail regarding engineering work that will be taken on as part of closure but should provide supporting information for their proposed work to prove the proposed technology or engineering will be successful.	<i>(see line above)</i>
	Predicted Residual Effects	This section contains an assessment of any potential negative residual effects that may remain after the completion of the reclamation. Provide results of any risk assessments that were conducted to identify or address the residual effects. Include a discussion on how any residual effects currently predicted to occur at the end of closure and reclamation compare to stakeholders’ preferences or the company’s commitments made during the environmental assessment (if one has occurred).	5.4 Predicted Residual Effects Appendix D Appendix I
	Uncertainties	Proponents should identify important uncertainties that arise during closure planning including uncertainties associated with the risks of various closure options and how to select the best closure activity, how to best implement a selected closure activity, how to define closure criteria, how Traditional Knowledge will inform closure planning, and more. Indicate how each uncertainty will be addressed—whether through specific reclamation research (including Traditional Knowledge research), an engineering study plan, or other means. Proponents should include reclamation research plans in appendices as they develop. The appendix section of this template has a description of the content of reclamation research plans.	5.3 Closure Activities Appendix E Appendix G Appendix H Appendix I Appendix J Appendix K Appendix L
	Post-Closure Monitoring, Maintenance, and Reporting	The primary purpose of post-closure monitoring is to determine whether closure criteria have been met, and therefore that closure objectives and the closure goal have been achieved. The implementation of a successful monitoring program, which will likely begin during the exploration stage and continue during operations through post-closure, will help the proponent demonstrate that relinquishment can occur. The proponent should provide a description of what (e.g., fugitive dust, stream flow, wildlife and aquatic life movement, etc.) will be monitored and why. For interim and final CRPs, identify the sampling locations, frequencies, and duration. This section should also include a description of any maintenance activities that will occur post-closure and how monitoring and maintenance activities will be reported.	5.5 Post-Closure Monitoring, Maintenance and Reporting 9 POST-CLOSURE SITE ASSESSMENT Appendix H Appendix J Appendix L

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
	Contingencies	The proponent must describe what it will do if it becomes apparent that the selected closure activity will not be successful in meeting closure criteria and objectives. List possible contingencies, and identify the preferred contingency with rationale.	5.6 Contingency Plan 9 POST-CLOSURE SITE ASSESSMENT
6	Progressive Reclamation	<p>Progressive reclamation takes place prior to permanent closure to reclaim components and/or to decommission facilities that no longer serve the project. Planning for progressive reclamation should begin during the design stage and continue throughout the life of the mine, using the best skills, techniques, and technologies consistent with those ordinarily applied by mines in the NWT, and as recommended by licensed professional engineers in the NWT.</p> <p>Progressive reclamation can take advantage of cost and operating efficiencies by using the resources available from an operation to reduce the overall reclamation costs. It also provides valuable information on the effectiveness of certain closure activities that might also be implemented during permanent closure. Progressive reclamation enhances environmental protection by minimizing the duration of environmental exposure and shortens the timeframe for achieving the closure objectives and meeting the closure criteria. It can also reduce the financial liability of the site and allow the return of portions of the security deposit.</p> <p>Progressive reclamation should align with the overall stated closure objectives. Any completed and upcoming progressive reclamation will also be discussed in the annual CRP progress report.</p>	6 PROGRESSIVE RECLAMATION
6.1	Definition of Progressive Reclamation	<p>This section should include the following definition of progressive reclamation:</p> <p>“Progressive reclamation takes place prior to permanent closure to reclaim components and/or decommission facilities that no longer serve a purpose. These activities can be completed during operations with the available resources to reduce future reclamation costs, minimize the duration of environmental exposure, and enhance environmental protection. Progressive reclamation may shorten the time for achieving closure objectives and may provide valuable experience on the effectiveness of certain measures that might be implemented during permanent closure.”</p>	6.1 Definition of Progressive Reclamation

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
6.2	Opportunities for Progressive Reclamation	<p>This section calls for details of any progressive reclamation and expected relinquishment that will occur during the life of the project. It should include the location and areal extent of the work, a description of the planned reclamation activities, and any planned monitoring that will be required. The level of detail in this section should increase as commencement of progressive reclamation approaches.</p> <p>Describe any monitoring activities that will occur to assess progressive reclamation to ensure the attainment of the closure objectives and closure criteria. These may include components of an existing monitoring or surveillance network program.</p> <p>Proponents should contact Board staff to discuss which submissions will be required with respect to progressive reclamation activities.</p>	6.2 Opportunities for Progressive Reclamation
6.3	Completed Progressive Reclamation	<p>This section is a summary of all progressive reclamation activities that have occurred at the site, including their locations. It includes a list of reports (e.g., reclamation completion or performance assessment reports) submitted to the Boards that describe any reclamation that has occurred. It is here that proponents describe any lessons learned from progressive reclamation that will inform closure planning at the site.</p>	6.3 Completed Progressive Reclamation Appendix D Appendix J
7	Temporary Closure	<p>Temporary closure occurs when an advanced mineral exploration or mining operation ceases with the intent of resuming activities in the near future. Temporary closure could be due to an unplanned closure or a planned closure of certain facilities in a complex mining project. The proponent should propose the duration for what constitutes temporary closure at their particular operation.</p> <p>During temporary closure, proponents must maintain all operating facilities and programs necessary to protect humans, wildlife, and the environment, including necessary environmental monitoring. Proponents need to ensure appropriate financial resources are available to continue environmental monitoring and reporting during temporary closure. Care and maintenance staff should be present at the site and in sufficient number and expertise to care for the site and any potential problems that may arise. Sufficient equipment and supplies should be available on site for any maintenance or reclamation activities that may need to take place.</p>	7 TEMPORARY CLOSURE
7.1	Temporary Closure Goal and Closure Objectives	<p>In this section, proponents state the closure goal and closure objectives of temporary closure if these differ from those for permanent closure.</p>	N/A

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
7.2	Temporary Closure Activities	<p>Temporary closure activities for each individual project component should be selected to ensure the closure objectives are met. At a minimum, the following activities should be included and implemented during times of temporary closure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure and restrict access to the site, buildings, and all other structures to authorized personnel only; • Guard or block all openings and post warning signs; • Continue all physical, chemical, and biological treatment and monitoring programs according to water licences, land use permits, and land lease conditions in order to maintain compliance.; • Secure all waste management systems; • Conduct an inventory of chemicals and reagents, petroleum products, and other hazardous materials and secure appropriately or remove if required; • Record fluid levels in all fuel tanks and monitor regularly for leaks or remove from the site; • Store hazardous waste at an approved on-site waste management facility prior to shipping for off-site disposal to an appropriately registered receiving facility; • Relocate all explosives to the main powder magazine and secure, dispose of, or remove from the site; • Stabilize all waste rock piles, ore stockpiles, tailings, waste water and other containment structures and maintain in an appropriate manner (including regular geotechnical inspections); • Inspect drainage ditches and spillways and maintain regularly (e.g., seasonally depending on snow and ice accumulation and melting) during the closure period and include as part of geotechnical inspections; • Inspect facilities and infrastructure regularly; and • Keep the security deposit up-to-date. 	N/A
7.3	Temporary Closure Monitoring, Maintenance, and Reporting	<p>Proponents must describe any monitoring activities that will occur during temporary closure to ensure the CRP's closure objectives and all water licence conditions are met.</p>	N/A

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
7.4	Temporary Closure Contingency Program	The proponent must describe how they would handle unforeseen events or conditions during temporary closure if the response would differ from normal operations. Proponents must explain the effects on any monitoring activities and how they would address any such effects.	N/A
7.5	Temporary Closure Schedule	<p>In this section, proponents should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the anticipated timing and sequence of events preparing for and occurring during temporary closure; • Provide descriptions of temporary closure activities for each project component; • Use charts or tables if the nature of activities is complex; and • For planned temporary closure, estimate how long the closure will last and provide the approximate end date of the closure period. 	N/A
8	Integrated Schedule of Activities	<p>It is important that the Boards are confident that a proponent’s planned schedule of activities will result in timely and successful closure and reclamation. Proponents need to provide a component-specific schedule that depicts operations, closure dates, and expected start and end times for selected closure activities. This schedule will include any progressive reclamation, initiation, and completion of research (including pilot studies), timeframes for meeting closure criteria and monitoring and reporting phases. For interim and final CRPs, a Gantt-type chart or equivalent may assist in depicting temporal sequences of multiple tasks and identifying critical paths (i.e., those that would impede the progress of inter-related tasks or the overall project process).</p> <p>Boards recognize that schedules are subject to change as mine plans adapt over time. Proponents should therefore discuss schedule uncertainties based on, for example, extent and success of progressive reclamation, temporary and permanent closure, research and studies, and upset conditions.</p>	8 INTEGRATED SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES
9	Post-Closure Site Assessment	The proponent should provide a description or study design of how the residual environmental impacts of the project as a whole will be assessed once they have completed the selected closure activities.	9 POST-CLOSURE SITE ASSESSMENT

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
10	Financial Security	<p>The proponent should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide estimates of total liability associated with permanent closure (including post-closure monitoring programs and activities); • Break down costs associated with each component; • Use tables where appropriate; and • Present the estimate to match the timing of closure and reclamation activities as depicted with the schedule provided in Section 8.0 (for general information on security see Part 1, subsection 1.3). 	10 FINANCIAL SECURITY Appendix F
11	References	This includes documents and reports that support the characterization of baseline environmental data (e.g., terrestrial studies, hydrology and aquatic studies, and climate and air quality studies), geochemical analyses and predicted ARD/ML potential, and any relevant engineering work related to support the CRP.	11 REFERENCES
	Appendices	<p>All CRPs should include the following appendices:</p> <p>a) Glossary of Terms and Definitions – The definitions section should include discipline-specific technical terms (e.g., processed kimberlite, esker, dewatering) and key closure and reclamation planning terms (e.g., closure goal, closure objectives, closure criteria, etc.) explained in plain language.</p> <p>b) List of Acronyms, Abbreviations, Units, and Symbols</p> <p>c) Record of Engagement – This is a table that outlines all engagement specific to closure that has occurred; it must include any issues identified by the engaged parties and how the company has addressed them or modified the project in response.</p> <p>d) Lessons Learned from Other Projects – In this summary table of relevant on-site closure issues/concerns that have been dealt with successfully or unsuccessfully, the proponent should focus on those lessons that would have direct application to managing project closure and reclamation. This table could take the following form:</p>	<p>Appendix A.1</p> <p>Appendix A.2</p> <p>Appendix C</p> <p>Appendix D</p>

Section	Title	Description				Cross-Reference – Section
		Development	Activity Which Led to Lesson	Lesson Learned	Management Result	
Ekati Diamond Mine - NWT	Infrastructure development in caribou migration paths	Potential for caribou passage to be impeded or for caribou to be injured/ killed by infrastructure exists	Provided wildlife access ramps on haul roads; constructed inukshuks around perimeter of site			
Brewery Creek Mine – Yukon	Revegetation of reclaimed slopes	On-going fertilization over a period of three years was more important than rate of seed application	Adjusted future revegetation programs to include maintenance fertilizing for additional years to develop stability and self-sustaining vegetation cover			
Polaris Mine and Nanisivik Mine - Nunavut	Management of hydrocarbon-contaminated materials	Placement of hydrocarbon-contaminated materials in the underground workings	Hydrocarbon contaminated materials stabilized by encapsulation within the permafrost zone			
		<p>E) Reclamation Research Plans - Interim CRPs will require reclamation research plans that may include engineering studies and/or focused research to address uncertainties. Proponents should follow the outline below and note that the level of required detail is higher for research that will occur prior to the next version of the closure plan as described below.</p> <p>1.0 Uncertainty – The uncertainty is defined as an outstanding question on how the proponent will address a physical, biological, chemical, social, cultural, geographical, or other aspect of the mine through the research or study. This section describes the uncertainty that the proponent will address.</p> <p>2.0 Research/Study Objective – This section states the purpose and desired outcome of the research/ study. It includes a description of how the research/study will resolve the uncertainty.</p>				Appendix E Appendix G Appendix H Appendix I Appendix J Appendix K Appendix L

Section	Title	Description	Cross-Reference – Section
		<p>3.0 Overview of Tasks – This section describes the tasks necessary to complete the research/study as follows:</p> <p>3.1 Completed Tasks – In this section, proponents provide a summary of the completed research/ studies along with a summary of the relevant results and any lessons learned. This provides the basis for assessing which data and information are still required.</p> <p>3.2 Remaining Tasks and Scopes of Work – Here, the proponent provides a list of the remaining tasks along with either a detailed or conceptual level scope of work. For the remaining tasks that will commence prior to the submission of the next version of the interim CRP, more detail is expected. For those remaining tasks that will commence after submission of the next version of the CRP (more than three years away), only a conceptual scope of work is required. In both subsections, the scopes of work should be sufficiently detailed in order for the Board and other stakeholders to determine if the reclamation research will provide the needed information early enough to complete the CRP in a timely manner.</p> <p>Also included should be the rationale for the timing, sequencing, and prioritization of the work to be completed.</p> <p>4.0 Linkages to Other Research/Studies – This section identifies how this research/study project is linked to and affected by the results from other research plans or engineering studies.</p> <p>5.0 Project Research Schedule – Provide a schedule for the remaining tasks. Include a description of how the timing of the research links to mining operations throughout the life of the project.</p> <p>6.0 Costs – This section lists the expected costs for the research/study plan activities.</p> <p>7.0 References – This is a list of references for completed research/studies.</p>	