Table 1: Site-Wide

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Worker health and safety risks are reduced to the extent practicable.	1 -1	• Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission (WSCC) acceptance of Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan (SSHASP). • Successful completion of remedial activities, with proactive mitigation measures and without any major incidents. • Radiation Protection Plan (RPP) approved by CNSC.	• Prime Contractor to develop SSHASP. • Radiation Zone signage and controlled access of designated work areas under the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) Waste Nuclear Substance Licence (WNSL). • Adherence to RPP and ALARA principles monitored by Radiation Safety Officer (RSO).	• Inclusion of WSCC approval of SSHASP in Annual Water Licence (WL) Report
Public health and safety risks are reduced to the extent practicable	1 - 2	• Meet Criteria listed 2-1 to 2-6; 3-1 to 3-8; 4-1 to 4-3; 7-3. • Communicate residual risks through engagement as outlined in the approved Engagement Plan. • Post-remediation HHERA (submitted to CNSC) confirms reduction of risk at Rayrock.	• Public access to site is monitored and controlled during remediation activities. • Adherence to the TG-CIRNAC Shared Vision, Access Agreement, and Project Governance Agreement. • Wek'èezhìı Land and Water Board (WLWB) approval of the Engagement Plan. • Share monitoring results through meetings with Tłı̨chǫ Chief & Council, the Kwetǫ̨ı̨ɔàà Elders Committee (KEC), risk workshops, and community update meetings. • Posting signage of residual risks as required on site following project completion. • Develop and distribute publicly available virtual tools (storymap).	• Annual WL Report • Engagement Plan • Performance Assessment Report (PAR) - *to be completed 5 years post-remediation*
Reduce the Government of Canada's environmental liability to the extent practicable	1 - 3	• Monitoring results do not indicate negative impacts at the PAR.	• Reduce and eliminate risk where possible (ALARA principles). • Manage residual risks under CNSC WNSL. • Development and implementation of Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance Plan (OMSP).	• Annual WL Report • Post-Closure Maintenance and Monitoring Plan • PAR

Table 1: Site-Wide (continued)

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Maximize the potential for future traditional use of the land, and increase Tłı̨chǫ trust in environmental safety at Kwetǫ̨ɂaà	1 - 4	• Risk discussion incorporated in engagement with KEC, to identify and address specific site concerns. • Adherence to Project Governance Agreement between CIRNAC and TG.	• Meet with KEC as outlined in the Engagement Plan. • Enhanced engagement with the CIRNAC-Tłı̨chǫ Government (TG) working groups, focusing on risk communication, aquatic effects monitoring, wildlife monitoring, SNP monitoring, and revegetation. • Remapping the Zone of Avoidance at the end of remediation, and again at the PAR (5 year cycle). • Maintaining proper warning signage of site hazards. • Completion of activities as detailed in the Remedial Action Plan (RAP). • Finalization of the project Closure Objectives.	• Updated and finalized Closure Objectives and Criteria appended to the Remedial Action Plan. • Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan (AEMP) • Wildlife Management and Monitoring Plan (WMMP) • Engagement Plan • Annual WL Report • PAR
The Tłı̨chǫ Zone of Avoidance is reduced to the extent practicable.	1 - 5			
Incorporate traditional and local knowledge into the remediation plans and monitoring activities	1 - 6	• Document incorporation of TK and Tłı̨chǫ input to remedial and monitoring plans to the extent possible. • Involvement of KEC, and other Tłı̨chǫ Elders and youth to the extent possible.	• Annual updates to the Engagement Plan, including KEC meetings and CIRNAC-TG working groups. • Annual revisions as necessary, including revisions based on Tłı̨chǫ engagement and review of management plans. • Elder involvement in verifying findings of the Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA).	• Review, revision, and incorporation of TK in project management plans as necessary on annual basis. • Engagement Plan • Annual WL Report • PAR

Table 1: Site-Wide (continued)

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Physical stability - remediated areas are designed for physical stability, promoting a safe environment for humans and wildlife	1 - 7	• Criteria met by meeting objectives 2-7; 4-1; 6-3; 7-4.	• Following remedial activities, affected areas will be graded to promote surface drainage. • Remediation design of slopes will be of an angle to reduce erosion, as approved by a Qualified Professional. • Post-closure monitoring for physical stability includes in situ and remote monitoring measures, with adaptive management as necessary. • Revegetation will be promoted to extent practicable in affected areas.	• CDF Design Plan • Sun Main Cover Design Plan • Closure and Reclamation Completion Report • Post-Closure Maintenance and Monitoring Plan
Contaminated water, soils, and sediments do not present a human or ecological risk	1 - 8	• Meet RAP objectives. • Communicate residual risks to communities (CNSC WNSL). • Meet Criteria listed in 2-1 to 2-6; 4-1 to 4-3; 7-1. • Meet Effluent Quality Criteria (EQCs) detailed in the project's Type A WL • Post-remediation HHERA (submitted to CNSC) confirms reduction of risk at Rayrock.	• Completion of activities detailed in the RAP. • Development and initiation of Post-Closure Operations, Monitoring and Maintenance. • Confirmation of site stability through the AEMP, Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) and Surveillance Network Program (SNP).	• SNP reports • Annual WL report • Closure and Reclamation Completion Report • Post-Closure Maintenance and Monitoring Plan • PAR
Archaeological sites - protected and undisturbed by remedial activities	1 - 9	• Avoid disturbance to any archaeological sites. • If an archaeological site is identified in proximity to remedial work, mitigate impacts if necessary (i.e. buffer zone)	• Engage with TG and KEC, including site tours and verification of AIA. • Maintain a catalogue of any identified sites and associated protection controls for contractor. • If an archaeological site is identified, work is stopped and TG is notified immediately. • Any location changes for planned work approaches will be communicated to TG.	

Table 2: Waste Rock, Contaminated Sediments, and Impacted Soils

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Uranium-impacted sediments in Mill Lake are isolated from the environment.	2 -1	• meet criteria listed under Confined Disposal Facility Closure Objectives and Criteria (6-1, 6-2, and 6-3).	• handle materials in accordance with the RAP, contractor specifications, Waste Management Plan (WMP), and Radiation Protection Plan (RPP).	• Annual WL Report • Closure and Reclamation Completion Report
Impacted soils at all sites are removed or risk-managed to reduce risk to humans and the environment.	2 - 2	• Impacted soil will be removed to the extent practical as deemed by the site engineer. • Impacted soil located within well-vegetated areas will remain in place (as determined following groundtruthing exercise, and deemed practical by the site engineer). • Soils removed at Rayrock, the Satellite sites, or Barge Landing will be collected at Rayrock and either transported to an appropriate facility or placed within the CDF. • Soils at Sun Main that show visible hydrocarbon staining or the presence of waste rock in the vicinity of the mine shaft will be excavated to bedrock and the placed within the new covered/capped WR1 stockpile.	• Impacted soil will be removed to either the bedrock surface or “natural” soils. It is recognized that some residual particulate will remain. These residues are not expected to represent a significant environmental concern. • Impacted soils identified as No Risk in the HHERA will be left as is, with the exception of loose soils atop the bedrock surface near the Sun Main mine shaft. • Workplan for groundtruthing impacted soils is developed with input from TG.	• Annual waste disposal volumes in Annual WL report
Contaminated materials at Rayrock (waste rock, spilled tailings, impacted soils) are remediated, risk-managed, or placed in CDF to reduce risk to humans and the environment.	2 - 3	• Post-remediation SNP results meet monitoring objectives for five (5) consecutive years up to the PAR.	• remove all identified hazards. • materials handled in controlled manner and removed as detailed in the RAP and contractor specifications. • Monitoring objectives in Post-Closure Monitoring and Maintenance Plan approved by WLWB. • monitor for seepage post-remediation.	• SNP reports • Post-Closure Monitoring and Maintenance Plan • PAR

Table 2: Waste Rock, Contaminated Sediments, and Impacted Soils (continued)

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Waste rock at Sun Main are remediated or risk-managed to reduce risk to humans and the environment.	2 - 4	• Design drawings for Sun Main Waste Rock Cover are signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional. • As-Builts for Sun Main Waste Rock Cover are signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional, and approved by the WLWB. • Meets performance criteria for five (5) consecutive years of geotechnical inspections post-construction. • Follow the applicable guidelines for waste management, including Guidelines for the Planning, Design, Operations and Maintenance of Modified Solid Waste Sites in the Northwest Territories (Government of Northwest Territories, 2003); Solid Waste Management for Northern and Remote Communities – Planning and Technical Guidance Document (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2017); Guideline for Hazardous Waste Management (GNWT, 2017).	• Designs provided to the WLWB prior to commencement of construction, including stamped design drawings. Supervising engineer provides construction oversight, QA/QC approval as outlined in a construction plan. • Final as-built reporting prepared and stamped, documenting that approved design has been constructed in accordance with design intent. • Annual geotechnical inspections for first five (5) years post-construction, up to PAR. • monitor for seepage post-remediation.	• Sun Main Waste Rock Cover Design Plan • Sun Main Waste Rock Cover Construction Plan • As-Built repots • Geotechnical Inspection Reports • PAR

Table 2: Waste Rock, Contaminated Sediments, and Impacted Soils (continued)

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
The covers of the Tailings Containment Areas are repaired, so that the tailings continue to pose no risk to humans and the environment.	2 - 5	• As-Builts for caps of the Tailings Containment Areas are signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional, and approved by the WLWB. • Meets performance criteria for five (5) consecutive years of geotechnical inspections post-construction.	• Designs provided to the WLWB prior to commencement of construction, including stamped design drawings. Supervising engineer provides construction oversight, QA/QC approval as outlined in a construction plan. • Final as-built reporting prepared and stamped, documenting that approved design has been constructed in accordance with design intent. • Annual geotechnical inspections for first five (5) years post-construction, up to PAR.	• Repair Design drawings • As-Built Reports • Geotechnical Inspection Reports • PAR
The cover of the decommissioned Waste Dump repaired such that the waste continues to pose no risk to humans and the environment.	2 - 6	• As-Builts for repairs to the Waste Dump are signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional, and approved by the WLWB. • Meets performance criteria for five (5) consecutive years of geotechnical inspections post-construction.	• Designs provided to the WLWB prior to commencement of construction, including stamped design drawings. Supervising engineer provides construction oversight, QA/QC approval as outlined in a construction plan. • Final as-built reporting prepared and stamped, documenting that approved design has been constructed in accordance with design intent. • Annual geotechnical inspections for first five (5) years post-construction, up to PAR.	• Repair Design drawings • As-Built Reports • Geotechnical Inspection Reports • PAR
The Mill Lake basin landscape features (grading, revegetation) reflect the surrounding landscape, Tłı̨chǫ cultural values, and contributes to wildlife habitat at Kwetǫ̨ɂaà.	2 - 7	• The revegetation plan is developed and implemented with involvement of the TG and KEC. • Decision-making and engagement regarding the revegetation is documented to the extent practicable.	• Revegetation developed through the working group between CIRNAC, TG, and the KEC. • Deliver a revegetation workshop with Tłı̨chǫ community member attendees to harvest seeds/plants, and learn northern revegetation strategies.	• Documentation of engagement, TK, KEC input to revegetation plan to the extent practicable.

Table 3: Legacy Mine Infrastructure & Debris

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Rayrock Mine Openings - restrict access to make safe for humans and wildlife	3 - 1	• As-Builts for mine vent covers are signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional, and approved by the WLWB. • Receive approval of cover from the WSCC Mines Inspector.	• Cover design meets criteria of *NWT Mine Health and Safety Act.* • Fence perimeter is removed from mine openings.	• Design drawings • As-Built reports • Geotechnical Inspection Report
Sun Main Mine Opening - restrict access to make safe for humans and wildlife	3 - 2	• As-Builts for mine vent covers are signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional, and approved by the WLWB. • Receive approval of cover from the WSCC Mines Inspector.	• Cover design meets criteria of NWT Mine Health and Safety Act. • Fence perimeter is removed from mine opening.	• Design drawings • As-Built reports • Geotechnical Inspection Report
Rayrock - Concrete foundations are removed so that they are not, and do not become, physical safety hazard	3 - 3	• Concrete foundations are removed to existing grade.	• Waste sorting & handling completed in accordance with RAP and Waste Management Plan (WMP). • Dispose of concrete within CDF.	• annual concrete disposal volumes in Annual WL report
Exploration Workings - REX covered to reduce human and ecological exposure to contaminants	3 - 4	• Construction of cover completed in accordance with contractor specifications and drawings	• Contract specifications include detail on proper cover design, signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional.	• Annual WL Report • Closure and Reclamation Completion Report
Exploration Workings - Sun Main covered to reduce human and ecological exposure to contaminants	3 - 5	• Construction of cover completed in accordance with contractor specifications and drawings	• Contract specifications include detail on proper cover design, signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional.	• Annual WL Report • Closure and Reclamation Completion Report

Table 3: Legacy Mine Infrastructure & Debris (continued)

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Hazardous wastes (i.e. lead, asbestos, used batteries) at all sites are removed or placed in CDF to reduce risk to human and environmental health.	3 - 6	• Removed from site and transported to appropriate Waste Disposal Facility, or placed within CDF.	• Waste sorting & handling completed in accordance with RAP and WMP. • Collect and remove all hazardous waste from Satellite sites and Barge Landing to Rayrock. • Waste at Rayrock will be stored in secured containers in the Waste Laydown storage area. • Hazardous waste will be trucked off site to an appropriate facility, or placed within the CDF. • Wastes will be screened for gamma radiation prior to being removed from site. • Contractor to keep a catalogued inventory of waste placed in CDF.	• Annual waste disposal volumes in Annual WL report • WMP
Non-hazardous wastes (i.e. scrap metal, wood) at all sites are removed or placed in CDF to reduce risk to human and environmental health.	3 - 7	• Removed from site and transported to appropriate Waste Disposal Facility, or placed within CDF. • Non-treated wood debris is burned at Rayrock, and ashes are collected. • Non-treated wood may also be chipped and used as organics in the revegetation program.	• Waste sorting & handling completed in accordance with RAP and WMP. • Collect all non-hazardous waste from Satellite sites and Barge Landing, and store safely at Rayrock. • Waste will be sorted at Rayrock and either trucked off site to an appropriate facility, or placed within the CDF. • Untreated wood debris will be burned or chipped. • Contractor to keep a catalogued inventory of waste placed in CDF.	• Annual waste disposal volumes in Annual WL report • WMP
Poles from former mine powerline are collected and removed to reduce risk to human and environmental health.	3 - 8	• Any poles that are creosote-treated are removed and transported to appropriate Waste Disposal Facility. • Untreated poles are burned at Rayrock, or chipped and used as organics in the revegetation program.	• Waste sorting & handling completed in accordance with RAP and WMP.	• Annual waste disposal volumes in Annual WL report

Table 4: Confined Disposal Facility (CDF)

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
The CDF is physically stable and does not pose a safety risk to humans or the environment.	4 - 1	• Perimeter berm slopes designed to achieve a minimum factor of safety of 1.5 for static, and 1.1 for seismic conditions. • Design drawings for CDF are signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional. • As-Builts for CDF are signed and stamped by a Qualified Professional, and approved by the WLWB. • Meets performance criteria for five (5) consecutive years of geotechnical inspections post-construction. • Follow the applicable guidelines for waste management. including Guidelines for the Planning, Design, Operations and Maintenance of Modified Solid Waste Sites in the Northwest Territories (Government of Northwest Territories, 2003); Solid Waste Management for Northern and Remote Communities – Planning and Technical Guidance Document (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2017); Guideline for Hazardous Waste Management (GNWT, 2017).	• Designs provided to the WLWB prior to commencement of construction, including stamped design drawings. Supervising engineer provides construction oversight, QA/QC approval as outlined in a construction plan. • Final as-built reporting prepared and stamped, documenting that approved design has been constructed in accordance with design intent. • Annual geotechnical inspections for first five (5) years post-construction, up to PAR.	• CDF Design Plan • CDF Construction Plan • As-Built Reports • Geotechnical Inspection Report • Closure and Reclamation Completion Report • PAR

Table 4: Confined Disposal Facility (CDF) (continued)

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Materials placed within the CDF are isolated from the environment, so that they are not an will not become a source of contamination.	4 - 2	• Low permeability CDF cover to achieve a hydraulic conductivity equivalent to 10-7m/s. • Design base of cell to grade to facilitate filtrate water collection during operations. • Design of CDF cover to minimum 5% grade to shed surface water from the cover. • Should seepage from the CDF occur, it does not adversely impact down-gradient surface water quality.	• CDF will be inspected annually for first five years for geochemical performance, up to PAR. • SNP monitoring at stations (to be determined post construction) verifies runoff from the CDF cover meets surface runoff quality criteria. • Designs provided to the board prior to commencement of construction, including stamped design drawings. Supervising engineer provides construction oversight, QA/QC approval. • Final as-built reporting prepared and stamped, documenting that approved design has been constructed in accordance with design intent and submitted in the Remediation Completion Report and in the Annual Water Licence Report.	• CDF Design Plan • CDF Construction Plan • Geotextile Tube Dewatering Installation and Management Plan • As Built Reports • Dewatering and Sediment Removal Plan • Closure and Reclamation Completion Report • PAR • SNP reporting • Annual WL Report
The CDF cover thickness is maintained to isolate materials from the environment.	4 - 3	• CDF rock cover (of minimum thickness 450 mm) maintained to provide radiation shielding and protective cover for the synthetic (BGM) cap.	• Annual geotechnical inspections for first five (5) years post-construction, up to PAR.	• Geotechnical Inspection Report

Table 5: Water Treatment

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Treated water discharge is located so that discharge does not adversely impact the receiving environment.	5 - 1	• Selected discharge location is approved by DFO and WLWB. • Water treatment discharge meets EQCs as outlined in the Water Licence.	• Selected discharge location is reviewed by WLWB during water licencing process, and by DFO in a submitted Request for Review. • Discharge location is monitored in accordance with SNP and AEMP.	• SNP reporting • AEMP • Annual WL Report
Treated water discharge meets EQCs and does not adversely impact the receiving aquatic environment.	5 - 2	• Water quality at point of discharge is not acutely toxic (Daphnia, Rainbow Trout). • Water treatment discharge meets EQCs as outlined in the Water Licence.	• EQCs are reviewed by stakeholders and WLWB during water licencing process. • Water treatment discharge is monitored in accordance with SNP and AEMP.	• SNP reporting • AEMP • Annual WL Report
Waste generated from the water treatment plant (i.e. reagents) are disposed of in a controlled manner such that they are not and will not become a source of contamination.	5 - 3	• Water treatment waste is disposed of into the CDF. • Closure criteria are met for CDF components listed in 6-1 to 6-3.	• Record waste volumes and types disposed of into the CDF. • SNP monitoring verifying no environmental impacts (i.e. seepage).	• SNP reporting • AEMP • Annual WL Report
The water treatment facility will be decommissioned and removed so that it is not and will not become a safety hazard nor source of contamination.	5 - 4	• Final site inspection (following completion of remedial activities) verifies that the water treatment facility has been removed.	• Water treatment facility is demobilized from site at completion of remedial activities, as detailed in the RAP.	• Closure and Reclamation Completion Report

Table 6: Remediation Camp Infrastructure

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Camp wastewater sump is managed so that it is not, and does not become, a source of environmental contamination.	6 - 1	• Sump is located at least 100 m from Ordinary High Water Mark in accordance with the Land Use Permit. • Sump wastewater meets EQCs as outlined in the Water Licence.	• Sump location and details are in accordance with the WMP, as approved by the WLWB and Inspectors.	• WMP • Annual WL Report
Dust is managed so that air quality is safe for humans, wildlife, and the environment.	6 - 2	• Dust concentrations during remediation activities are monitored for action levels as outlined in SECP. • Approval of SECP by WLWB.	• SECP is developed to include description of dust monitoring and management, preventative approaches, and action level responses as outlined in the Water Licence.	• SECP • Annual WL Report • Post-Closure Maintenance and Monitoring Plan
Disturbed camp areas are physically stable, maintaining safe condition for humans, wildlife, and the environment.	6 - 3	• Demobilization of all camp infrastructure that were temporarily brought in for remedial activities. • No surficial ponding occurs at disturbed sites. • Ground is scarified and revegetated as needed and practicable.	• Removal of all temporary camp infrastructure by the end of the final winter road mobilization. • Where needed, disturbed and exposed ground will be regraded to promote positive drainage. • In disturbed and devegetated areas, the ground will be prepared to promote natural revegetation (i.e. rough and loose technique, seeding of native species, spreading of chipped wood for organics). • Annual monitoring of revegetation success for first five (5) years post-construction.	• Closure and Reclamation Completion Report • Post-Closure Maintenance and Monitoring Plan

Table 6: Remediation Camp Infrastructure (continued)

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Following remediation activities, equipment is removed so that it does not present a physical hazard or source of contamination.	6 - 4	• All equipment brought into site is approved under the Land Use Permit. • All equipment is demobilized from site, following the completion of remediation activities. • Should equipment be desired to remain at site (i.e. ATV for site access), it will be heliportable, and approved to stay on site by an Inspector.	• Approval of equipment to be used on site by WLWB in Land Use Permit. • All equipment is removed at the end of remediation, via the final winter road demobilization. • Notice provided to Inspectors in accordance with Land Use Permit.	• Closure and Reclamation Completion Report
Secondary containment on site ensures that fuel does not present a risk of environmental contamination.	6 - 5	• Fuel quantities approved under the Land Use Permit. • SCP approved by WLWB. • Spill prevention infrastructure and spill response equipment is in place prior to commencement of the Project.	• Secondary containment is sized to adequately host the fuel quantities on site (complete spill + 10%). • Contractor to develop Spill Contingency Plan. • Contractor to complete vehicle maintenance and lubrication of equipment in a manner that avoids spillage of fuels, oils, grease and coolants. • When refuelling equipment, contractor to use leak free containers and reinforced rip and puncture proof hoses and nozzles. • Contractor to remain in attendance for duration of refuelling operation and properly seal all storage container outlets after use.	• SCP • Annual WL Report
Operational wastes will be managed prevent environmental contamination, and to prevent risk to human and wildlife health.	6 - 6	• Waste Management Plan developed in accordance with MVLWB Guidelines for Developing a Waste Management Plan (MVLWB 2011), and approved by WLWB.	• Contractor to develop site-specific WMP, including consideration of operational debris, food wastes, and recyclables.	• Annual waste disposal volumes in Annual WL report

Table 7: Quarries and Borrow Areas

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Quarry blasting does not become a source of geochemical contamination.	7 - 1	• Mill Lake water meets EQCs. • Borrow materials are geochemically suitable for remedial works.	• Contractor to develop Blasting Plan. • QAQC sampling to verify suitable borrow material. • SNP monitoring to ensure treated Mill Lake water is meeting EQCs.	• Quarry Management Plan (QMP) • Annual WL Report
Borrow production does not result in erosion into the receiving environment.	7 - 2	• Meet applicable Quarry Regulations and Northern Land Use Guidelines for Pits & Quarries.	• Adhering to guidance on borrow production, including stockpile slopes, dust suppression, and maintaining a 100 m buffer from receiving waterbodies. • Contractor to develop Quarry Management Plan and Sediment Erosion and Control Plan. • Monitoring for erosion and implementing mitigations as necessary.	• QMP • Sediment Erosion and Control Plan (SECP)
Borrow excavation and quarry blasting does not pose a risk to human and wildlife health and safety.	7 - 3	• WSCC acceptance of SSHASP. • Successful completion of blasting activities, with proactive mitigation measures and without any major incidents. • Documentation of Pre-Blast Surveys under the WMMP.	• Contractor to develop Blasting Plan. • WMMP, including Pre-Blast Survey details, approved by the WRRB and WLWB.	• Wildlife Surveys included in the annual wildlife report • Inclusion of WSCC approval of SSHASP in Annual Water Licence (WL) Report
Following borrow production, areas are reclaimed to reflect the surrounding natural landscape.	7 - 4	• In reclamation, slopes are graded to an acceptable gradient to prohibit erosion. • Reclaimed borrow area reflects the grade of the natural landscape. • Any stockpiled overburden is replaced, and revegetation is encouraged, to limit the aesthetic impact of borrow production.	• QMP and contractor specifications to include details on borrow area reclamation.	• Closure and Reclamation Completion Report • QMP

Table 8: Transportation Routes

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Construction of a winter road into Rayrock does not adversely impact sites of Tłı̨chǫ significance or wildlife.	8 - 1	• Brush clearing is limited to the selected route into site. • Brush clearing is conducted in compliance with the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations (SOR/98-429) and the NWT Wildlife Act. • Spur road development is approved by AHJs including WLWB, territorial and federal Lands Inspectors, GNWT-INF, and TG. • AIA is completed in compliance with the NWT Archaeological Sites Act and Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act. • Confirmation from TG that the winter road route does not negatively impact areas of Tlicho significance, including archaeological sites or traplines. • Water withdrawal meets WLWB and DFO standards.	• Lands Access Agreement is signed between CIRNAC and TG. • Highway access and signage is granted via the GNWT-INF Tłı̨chǫ Winter Road network. • Type A Land Use Permit authorizes winter road development. • Pre-brushing survey for bird nests. • AIA and winter road route survey verification with TG and KEC. • Contractor adherence to DFO Interim Code of Practice for water withdrawal.	• Annual WL Report
Culverts along the winter road route will be constructed and maintained to promote positive drainage and prevent scouring.	8 - 2	• Culvert sizing, location, and maintenance is in compliance with the Land Use Permit, DFO Interim code of practice: culvert maintenance, and the Northern Land Use Guidelines (Access: Roads and Trails).	• Type A Land Use Permit authorizes winter road development. • Contractor adherence to DFO Interim Code of Practice, Northern Land Use Guidelines, and other industry best practices.	• Annual WL Report
Following completion of remedial activities, on-site access roads are reclaimed to the extent practicable.	8 - 3	• widened haul roads (i.e. 10m) on site will be reclaimed and narrowed (i.e. 3m width for ATV access).	• Ground is scarified and revegetated as needed and practicable. • On-site trails will be maintained for health & safety purposes for duration of post-closure monitoring.	• Closure and Reclamation Completion Report

Table 8: Transportation Routes

Objective	ID	Criteria	Approach	Reporting to WLWB
Construction of a winter road into Sun Rose Exclusion Zone does not adversely impact sites of Tłı̨chǫ significance or wildlife.	8 - 4	• Brush clearing is limited to the selected route into site. • Brush clearing is conducted in compliance with the Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations (SOR/98-429) and the NWT Wildlife Act. • Spur road development is approved by AHJs including WLWB, territorial and federal Lands Inspectors, GNWT-INF, and TG. • AIA is completed in compliance with the NWT Archaeological Sites Act and Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act. • Confirmation from TG that the winter road does not negatively impact areas of Tlicho significance, including archaeological sites or traplines. • Water withdrawal meets WLWB and DFO standards.	• Lands Access Agreement is signed between CIRNAC and TG. • Highway access and signage is granted via the GNWT-INF Tłı̨chǫ Winter Road network. • Type A Land Use Permit authorizes winter road development. • Pre-brushing survey for bird nests. • AIA and winter road route survey verification with TG and KEC. • Contractor adherence to DFO Interim Code of Practice for water withdrawal.	• Annual WL Report