

Mitigation Measures from Traditional Knowledge Study

Continuous use has to be actively promoted so that there is continued confidence and use of this area. This will require active and ongoing funding, engagement and monitoring so that people are out on the land, traveling the trails continuously.

The Tâichô Government has to be a full participant in all of the processes. We live here. And we have to be a full participant in the process.

Traditional trails and transportation corridors are vital, and people use the water as they come through the area. The Tâichô Government wishes for there to be continued use of this area, so that people can feel safe to:

- a. Drink tea when they travel through
- b. Eat the fish in all the areas
- c. Eat the animals along the way
- d. Eat the berries along the way
- e. Harvest the medicines along the way

Tâichô Government Mitigation and Monitoring Recommendations

1. Ongoing TK research studies run by and for the Tâichô Government. It is vital to maintain the stories, histories, and place names of the Tâichô people. It will also contribute to the ongoing confidence and use of the Tâichô people throughout the mine life and into the future.
 - a. For the critical wildlife and vegetation habitat in the project footprint
 - b. For medicines and plants that may not be available in other zones
 - c. For the place names and the stories that will be destroyed in the project footprint itself
2. Independent monitoring and expert peer review (of project components) that is integrated with monitoring in the region on key components, including
 - a. Long term community based water monitoring, upstream and downstream, and in Behchoko
 - b. Wildlife monitoring in the particular area by the community
 - c. Active monitoring of the snow
 - d. Responsive testing when Elders and land users move through an area and observe differences that they discuss
 - e. Families that use the area themselves having a voice in the monitoring program
 - f. Consistent education and communication with strong role for the Tâichô Government
 - g. Engagement of youth and Elders in the monitoring programs
 - h. Mandatory reporting of spills and an early warning system, in addition to close communication with the Tâichô Government so that everyone

3. Protection of Datoti (Burke Lake) for all uses
4. Build a culture camp out on the land at the significant sites (near fish caches and near harvesting sites)
 - a. The cultural landscape has to be maintained for people forever
5. Robust closure planning that engages the Tâichô people as partners
 - a. Enough money put aside for active water treatment and
 - b. Security with enough funding for temporary or long-term shut downs
6. Careful management, peer review and design of the new hill and wetlands with Tâichô people, as there is strong concern that these two project elements will impact on animals and their movements to ensure,
 - a. Return of waterfowl to the area and safety in the wetlands;
 - b. Integration of the hill into the landscape and naming it with Tâichô name
 - c. Specific monitors while they are building the co-disposal site and wetlands site
 - d. Avoidance of burial sites and highly valued areas in the local study area