



Mr. Vern Christensen
Executive Director
Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
Yellowknife, NT

December 6, 2010

BY EMAIL

RE: TNR Gold EA 1011-002 – Response to MVEIRB Letter of November 25, 2010

Dear Mr. Christensen

This letter is intended to fulfill the November 25, 2010 request of the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board to provide any new evidence intended to address and mitigate effects of the proposed project. In the TNR Gold Corp. public hearing, several interveners raised the issue of the expertise of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) Land Use Inspectors to enforce conditions in land use permits related to archaeological sites. Representatives from the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC) met with INAC on December 3, 2010 to discuss this issue. This letter is intended to clarify the respective roles and responsibilities of the two parties as defined under federal legislation related to the process to protect archaeological sites.

Pending the results of the archaeological impact assessment (AIA) for the project committed to by TNR Gold Corp. in its evidence filed with the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Review Board on November 10, 2010, the proponent will be required to comply with setbacks established to facilitate the protection of archaeological sites. The results of the AIA will be provided in confidence to the PWNHC and the Aboriginal organizations consulted during the archaeological permitting process. The PWNHC will provide geographic coordinates of archaeological sites in the vicinity of TNR Gold Corp.'s land use operations to the INAC Inspectors, who will evaluate

compliance to the setbacks using handheld GPS units. Archaeologists at the PWNHC will provide expert advice to the Inspectors, as required.

Please note that this archaeological site information will not be submitted to the public registry of the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board. Through the ***Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act*** (NWT 1994), the location of archaeological and cultural sites can be protected by not permitting their locations to be made public. Section 19 of the Act states:

19. The head of a public body may refuse to disclose information to an applicant where the disclosure could reasonably be expected to result in damage to or interfere with the conservation of:

- (a) fossil sites or natural sites;
- (b) sites having an anthropological or heritage value or aboriginal cultural significance; or
- (c) any rare, endangered, threatened or vulnerable form of life.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at (867) 873-7244 or gavin_more@gov.nt.ca.

Sincerely



Gavin More
Manager
Environmental Assessment and Monitoring
Environment and Natural Resources