

REPORT

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan Coffee Gold Mine

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REVISION TRACKING LOG

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Version	Date	Section Updated	Description of Update
0	November 2023	-	First submission of the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan
1	October 2024	Various	Updated in response to QML IR1.
2			

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BCAAQO	British Columbia Ambient Air Quality Objectives
CH ₄	Methane
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
EMR	Yukon Government Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
GHGRP	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program
GHGs	Greenhouse gases
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
HLF	Heap leach facility
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MAC	Mining Association of Canada
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NAPS	National Air Pollution Surveillance Program
NAR	Northern Access Route
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPRI	National Pollutant Release Inventory
PFC	Perfluorocarbons
PM	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
Project	Proposed Coffee Gold Project
ROM	Run-of-Mine
SER	Sustainability and External Relations
SF ₆	Sulphur Hexafluoride
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
TSM	Towards Sustainable Mining
TSP	Total suspended particulate
WRSF	Waste rock storage facility
YAAQS	(Yukon Environment) Ambient Air Quality Standards
YESAB	Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board
YWB	Yukon Water Board

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND UNITS OF MEASURE

Symbol / Unit of Measure	Definition
%	percent
µg	micrograms
dm ²	square decimeters
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
L	litre
m	metre
m ³	cubic metre
mg	milligrams
s	second
t	tonne
t/d	tonnes per day

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR QUARTZ MINE LICENSE AND WATER LICENSE

Information Requirement	Location in this Plan
Table of Concordance	Appendix A
Revision Log	Page i
The Quartz Mine Licence and permits issued under the Environment Act will normally identify a requirement to monitor the potential effects of the project on the terrestrial environment. Typical requirements include activities and management plans related to fugitive dust.	Section 5.0 Dust Control Measures
Provide a description of the crushing process [and]... any dust suppression or collection systems that will be employed.	Section 5.0 Dust Control Measures
Describe where concentrates will be stockpiled, how the concentrate is transferred into haul trucks, and the transport route for concentrate. Describe any dust control systems that are required for this process.	Section 5.0 Dust Control Measures
Include a description of all dust control measures that will be employed to ensure worker health and safety and minimize effects on the environment.	Section 5.0 Dust Control Measures

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Summary

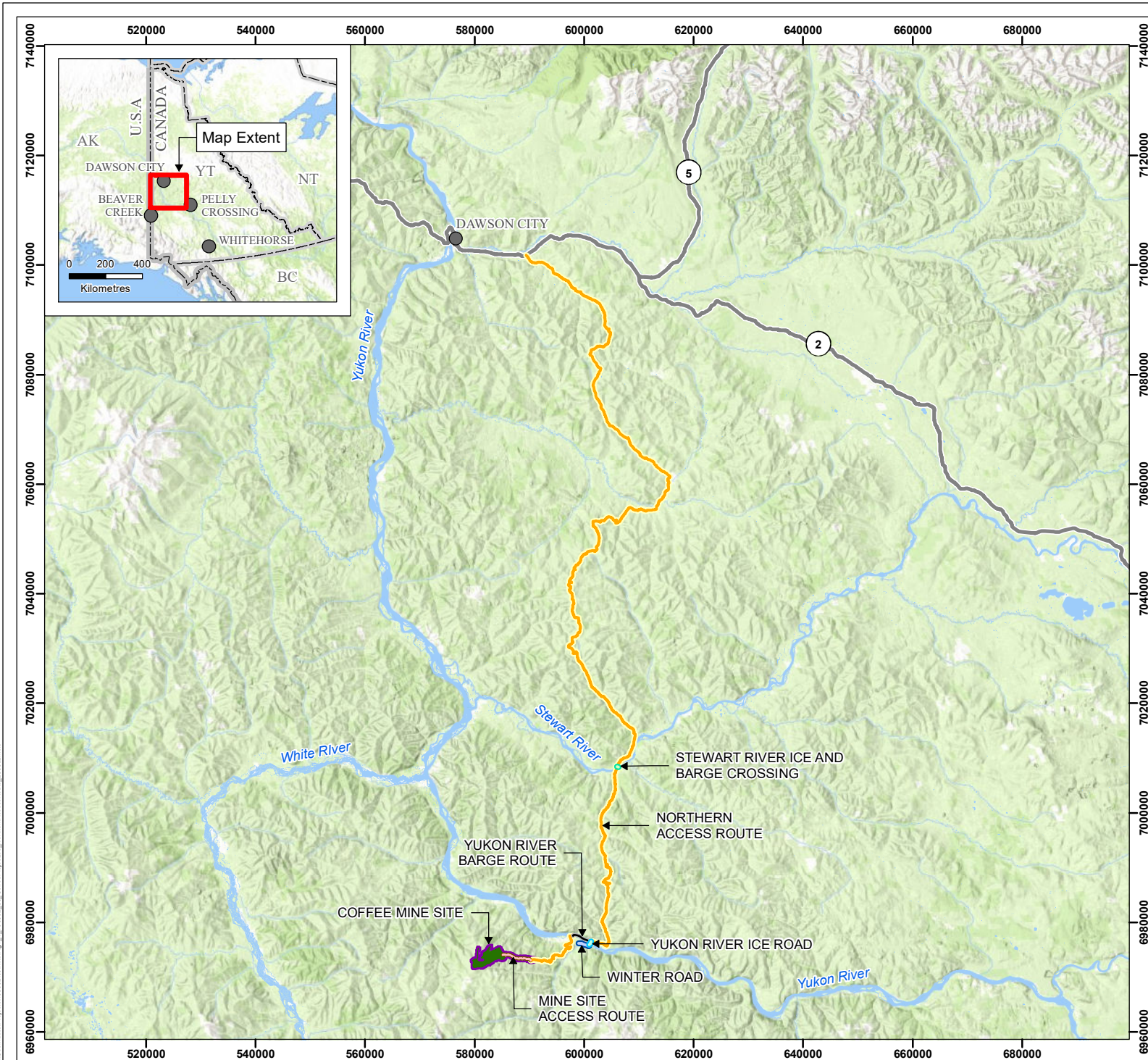
The proposed Coffee Gold Mine (the Project) is an open-pit gold mine owned by Goldcorp Kaminak Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation (Newmont), located on the south side of the Yukon River in the White Gold District of west-central Yukon. The Project site is approximately 130 km south of the City of Dawson, 140 km west of Pelly Crossing, 95 km north-east of Beaver Creek, and 340 km northwest of Whitehorse. The Project is located wholly within the traditional territory of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, partially within the traditional territory of Selkirk First Nation and First Nation of Na-cho Nyäk Dun, and partially within the asserted territory of White River First Nation. The Project contains several gold occurrences within an exploration concession covering an area of more than 600 km². The Mine Site will be accessed by road from Dawson via a 16-km stretch of Klondike Highway and 192-km all-season road, referred to as the Northern Access Route (NAR) (Figure 1-1). The NAR includes seasonal barge crossings on both the Stewart and Yukon rivers, with ice bridges and a seasonal winter road in the winter months.

The Project is comprised of four open pits: Supremo, Latte, Double Double, and Kona. Waste rock is proposed to be permanently stored in the Alpha Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) (Figure 1-2). The ore production rate is proposed to be up to approximately 9.0 million tonnes (Mt) per year, producing an estimated total of 67 Mt of heap leach feed over the 10-year Operation Phase. The conceptual-level estimate for waste material to be moved over the life of mine (LOM) is up to approximately 330 Mt based on an average strip ratio of 5.0:1. The ore will be crushed and transported to the Heap Leach Facility (HLF) via overland conveyor or trucks for nine months of the year. During the three coldest months of winter, run-of-mine (ROM) ore will be stockpiled in the ROM stockpile. Gold will be extracted from gold-bearing leach solution by a six tonnes per day (t/d) adsorption, desorption, recovery carbon plant with mercury retorting to produce a final gold doré product. A total of 2.6 million ounces of gold is planned to be recovered over a 10-year mine life.

The Project phases are defined as follows:

- Construction Phase: Q2 Year –3 to end of Year –1 (30 months)
- Operation Phase: Year –1 to end of Year 9 (10 years)
- Reclamation and Closure Phase: Year 10 to end of Year 21, including a 6-year Post-Mining Closure Stage and a 5-year Active Closure Stage (11 years)
- Post-Closure Phase: Year 21 onwards as determined to be required.

These phases broadly describe the activities occurring within a particular time period; however, some activities will continue from one phase to another as mine site development advances with operational activities (e.g., Open Pits, WRSF). When areas that support mine operations are no longer required, they will be progressively reclaimed. The overall Project schedule is the general expected scenario for mine construction and operation; detailed activities are subject to change depending on detailed mine planning and the timing of receipt of authorizations.



COFFEE GOLD MINE

Coffee Project Location and Northern Access Route

Legend

- Stewart River Ice and Barge Crossing
- Yukon River Barge Route
- Yukon River Ice Road
- Winter Road
- Mine Site Access Route
- Northern Access Route
- Project Area
- Project Footprint
- Highway
- Waterbody

- Notes**
1. This map is not intended to be a "stand-alone" document, but a visual aid of the information contained within the referenced Report. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the scope of services and limitations described therein.
 2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government Licence - Yukon Territory
 3. Basemap: ESRI World Topographic Map
 4. Inset Basemap: ESRI World Topographic Map

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NAD 1983 UTM Zone 7N

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COFFEE GOLD MINE

General Arrangement - Mine Site

Legend

- Double Double Pit
- Kona Pit
- Latte Pit
- Supremo Pit

Notes

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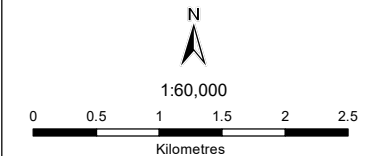
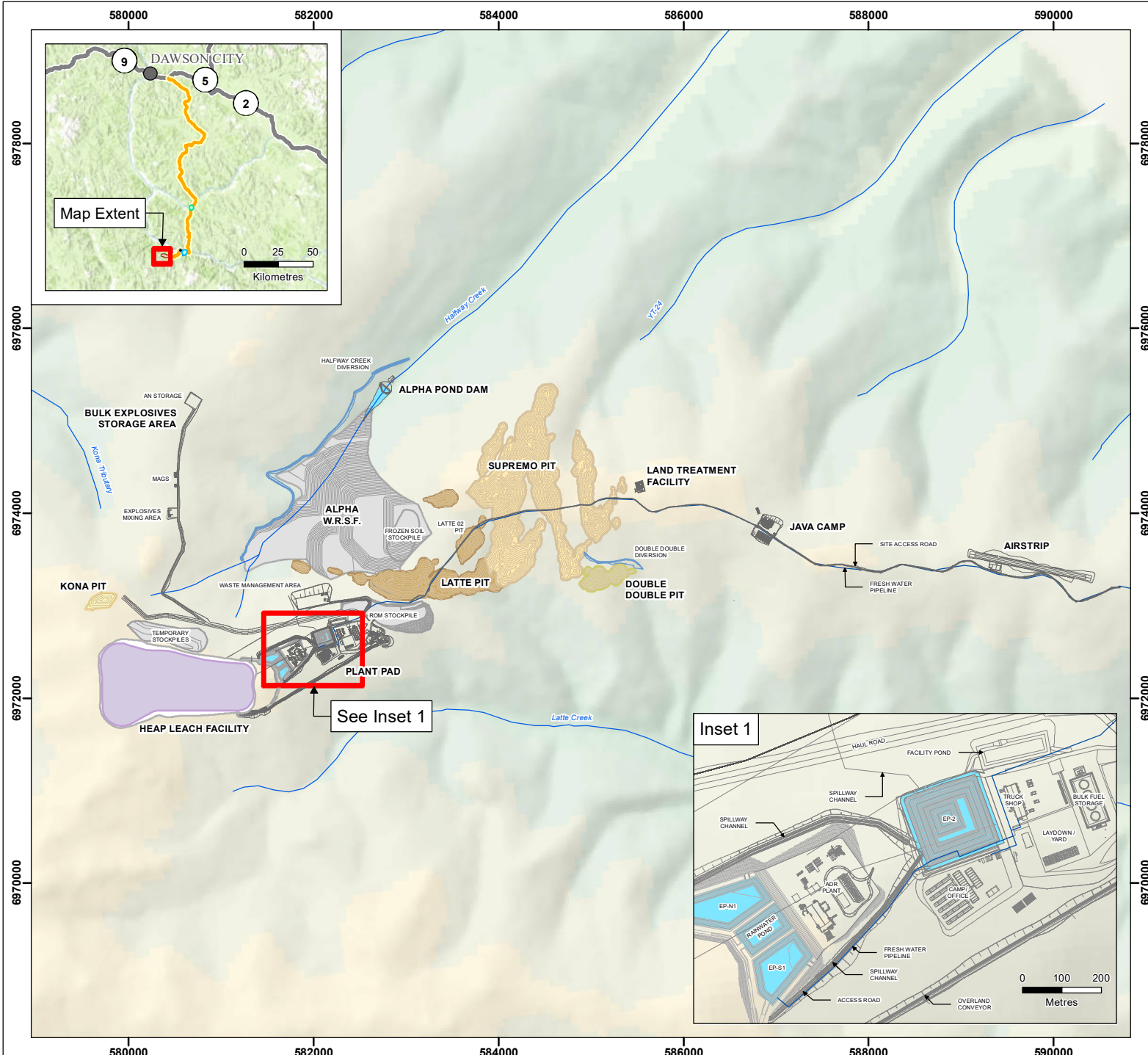


Figure 1.2

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1.2 Scope and Objectives

Construction, operation and closure of the Project have the potential to generate fugitive particulate matter (dust) from a variety of activities including earthworks, vehicle and equipment operation, and travel on haul roads that may affect air quality. Combustion by-products including greenhouse gases (GHGs) will be generated by Project activities as a by-product of the combustion of fossil fuels such as diesel, gas, propane, and liquefied natural gas in operational, transport, heating and power generation activities. This Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan (the Plan) is intended to identify and demonstrate how appropriate management techniques will reduce the potential for any Project-related adverse effects to air quality and human health, and to describe the measures that will be undertaken to control gas and air emissions generated by Project activities. This includes dust produced by bulk materials handling, storage activities, earth-moving, construction, blasting, and vehicular movements and combustion by-products generated by heavy equipment, mining fleet vehicle operations and power plant operation.

This Plan has been written to meet the guidance provided in the *Plan Requirement Guidance for Quartz Mining Project* (YWB and EMR 2013) and replaces the previously named *Dust Management Plan* referred to in the YESAB Project Proposal. The primary criteria air contaminant released from mining activity is particulate matter. As such, the term “dust” and “air quality” are often used interchangeably in this Plan.

This Plan is provided in conjunction with several other plans to meet the requirements for quartz mine applications for a Quartz Mining License and a Water Use Licence under the *Quartz Mining Act* and the *Waters Act*, respectively. Other applicable regulations related to air quality and GHG management and monitoring are detailed in Section 2.0.

Commitments that were made during the YESAB screening process related to the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan as well as mitigations and monitoring requirements set out by the Decision Document terms are incorporated into the plan where possible and are summarized in the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan Table of Concordance (Appendix A).

1.3 Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge and Consultation Feedback

Consultation during preparation of the YESAB Project Proposal identified air quality as a valued component that should have a range of mitigation measures implemented in order to minimize change (Goldcorp 2017; Appendix 9B p.1.4). Participants in a traditional knowledge study conducted in 2014 expressed fears over contamination, specifically from dust as it may affect the quality of country foods, such as berries, roots, meat and fish harvested from the land (Bates and DeRoy, p.40). Additionally, the key theme of interest identified through consultation and reviews of other information was road traffic along the NAR and within the mine site, which may lead to increased dust and decreased air quality (Goldcorp 2017; Appendix 9B p.1.7).

First Nation engagement and consultation is ongoing, and any feedback that is received or concerns that are heard during consultation will be incorporated into this plan, where applicable.

1.4 Synergies with Newmont Standards and Requirements and Other Project Documents

As an important part of Newmont’s internal governance process, Newmont has implemented Global Policies and Standards (Global Standards) that are reviewed and preliminarily approved by a Global Policies & Standards Committee. The Global Standards provides the framework and standards for

Newmont sustainability management and ensures a consistency of approach for implementing these global standards across the Company.

The Global Standards apply to all directors, officers and employees of Newmont Corporation, its subsidiaries, and any other entities that it controls. A variance request process for existing or future conditions is in place. The process provides an alternative mechanism for those instances where a Newmont site/operation cannot logistically or feasibly conform to a requirement established in a Standard due to special conditions or unique hardships. The Global Standards are intended to be fully integrated into all core business functions, and they emphasize sustainability, responsibility, and accountability at all organizational levels.

The list of Global Standards is provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Newmont Global Standards

Global Standards	
Air Emissions Management Standard	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard
Biodiversity Management Standard	Local Procurement and Employment Standard
Closure and Reclamation Management Standard	People Policy
Code of Conduct	Product Stewardship Standard
Community Investment and Development Standard	Social Baseline and Impact Assessment Standard
Cultural Resource and Management Standard	Stakeholder Relationship Management Standard
Drug and Alcohol Policy (Coffee-Specific)	Tailings Storage Facility and Heap Leach Facility Environmental Standard
Hazardous Materials Management Standard	Tailings Storage Facilities Technical and Operations Standard
Health and Safety Policy	Waste Management Standard
Human Resources Standard	Waste Rock and Ore Stockpile Management Standard
Human Rights Standard	Water Management Standard
Indigenous Peoples Standard	

While this Plan can be reviewed in isolation to inform a review of the specific actions for air quality and GHG management and monitoring, this plan should be viewed in concert with the following additional management plans in order to attain a holistic understanding of the Project:

- Access Route Construction Management Plan
- Access Route Operational Management Plan
- Reclamation and Closure Plan
- Explosives Management Plan
- Vegetation Protection
- Wildlife Protection Plan.

1.5 Roles and Responsibilities of Key Personnel

Newmont has committed to providing the necessary human, material, and financial resources to implement and maintain the AQ and GHG Management Plan. The Environment Department will be responsible for implementation of the monitoring components outlined in the Plan. Key Project personnel responsible for being familiar with the contents of this Plan are shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Key Project Personnel

Role	Responsibility
Mine General Manager	Overall responsibility for Mine Site management.
Operations Manager	Responsible for mine planning and production, mine technical monitoring, and mine regulatory compliance.
H&S Manager	Responsible for conducting regular safety site inspections and implementing the appropriate controls in a timely manner. The Health & Safety (H&S) Manager shall maintain records of all safety inspections as well as any actions taken because of these inspections throughout the life of the Project. Where safety inspections show the potential for environmental effects, the H&S Manager will work in collaboration with the Environment Department.
Sustainability and External Relations (SER)	Responsible for recording and addressing any complaints received from nearby land users, or other interested parties regarding AQ/GHG-related impacts off-site. The SER department shall maintain records of all complaints received as well as any actions taken because of these complaints.
Environmental Manager	Responsible for permitting, environmental monitoring, and regulatory compliance.

2.0 REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Yukon Environment requires operators of commercial dust-generating activities that require a permit under Yukon’s Air Emissions Regulations (O.I.C 1998\207, Yukon *Environment Act*) to submit a Dust Management Plan for approval. The Air Emissions Regulations also require permits for activities that generate air emissions, including incinerating solid waste and operating a quarry, but not including mining. This Plan has been written to meet those requirements for a Dust Management Plan, under the broader heading of AQ and GHG Management.

2.1 Ambient Air Quality Criteria

The Project is subject to Yukon Environment’s Ambient Air Quality Standards (YAAQS) (Yukon Environment 2019) that regulate ambient concentrations of airborne contaminants of total suspended particulate (TSP) matter, particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀), particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and sulphur dioxide (SO₂). Where no Yukon regulations exist for a particular air contaminant (such as dustfall and PM₁₀), British Columbia Ambient Air Quality Objectives (BCAAQO) (BCENV 2016) published by the BC Ministry of the Environment Environmental Standards Branch are referenced.

The ambient air quality criteria adopted for management of Project-related air quality are summarized in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Air Contaminants

Parameter		Current Standard (YAAQS 2019)	2025 Standard	Source
TSP:	24-hour average	120 µg/m ³	120 µg/m ³	YAAQS 2019
	Annual mean	60 µg/m ³	60 µg/m ³	
PM ₁₀ :	24-hour average	50 µg/m ³	50 µg/m ³	YAAQS 2019
PM _{2.5} :	24-hour average	27 µg/m ³	27 µg/m ³	YAAQS 2019
	Annual mean	8.8 µg/m ³	8.8 µg/m ³	
Dust Deposition: 30-day average		1.7 mg/(dm ² -day) – lower level	1.7 mg/(dm ² -day) – lower level	BCAAQO 2016 ^(a)
		2.9 mg/(dm ² -day) – upper level	2.9 mg/(dm ² -day) – upper level	
NO ₂ :	1-hour average	113 µg/m ³	79 µg/m ³	YAAQS 2019
	Annual mean	32 µg/m ³ (current)	23 µg/m ³	
SO ₂ :	1-hour average	183 µg/m ³	170 µg/m ³	YAAQS 2019
	Annual mean	13 µg/m ³	11 µg/m ³	
CO:	1 hour average	14,300 µg/m ³	14,300 µg/m ³	BCAAQO 2020 ^(a)
	8 hour average	5,500 µg/m ³	5,500 µg/m ³	
O ₃ :	8 hour average	123 µg/m ³	119 µg/m ³	YAAQS 2019

- a. BC dustfall and CO objectives developed under Pollution Control Objectives were rescinded in 2006 and retained for reference purposes. Their effectiveness for determining impacts on human or environmental health is limited.

2.2 Emission Reporting

Under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, facilities are required to report emissions of criteria air contaminants to the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) if quantities exceed the thresholds defined in Table 2-2 and the total number of hours worked at the facility exceeds 20,000 hours (approximately 10 full-time employees; ECCC 2020a). It is expected that the Project will be required to report to the NPRI.

Environment and Climate Change Canada collects GHG emissions data through the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Program (GHGRP), established in March 2004. The threshold for GHG reporting is 10,000 tonnes (10 kilotonnes) or more of GHGs in carbon dioxide equivalent units per year. Companies submit their GHG data via the Single Window System on-line. The Yukon has also developed a voluntary emission reporting protocol for large stationary facilities, such as electrical generators emitting over 2.5 kilotonnes of GHG emissions per year (Government of Yukon 2015). It is expected that the Project will be required to report to the GHGRP. Newmont will also report the Project's GHG emissions to Environment Yukon and the Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources as a part of its voluntary reporting protocols for large, stationary facilities.

Table 2-2 NPRI Reporting Threshold for Criteria Air Contaminants

Criteria Air Contaminant	NPRI Reporting Threshold	Estimated Peak Annual Emissions from the Coffee Gold Mine*
TSP	20 tonnes	4035 tonnes
PM ₁₀	0.5 tonnes	1317 tonnes
PM _{2.5}	0.3 tonnes	277 tonnes
CO	20 tonnes	875 tonnes
NO _x	20 tonnes	1755 tonnes
SO ₂	20 tonnes	51 tonnes
VOC	10 tonnes	102 tonnes

* From Goldcorp 2019 Appendix R4-A Project Proposal Addendum

2.3 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets

The Canadian federal government has enacted the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*, which legislates a federal target of net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. This *Act* also establishes a legally binding process to set five-year national emission reduction targets for 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045. Recently, the federal government released its first GHG emission reduction target of 40 to 45 percent below 2005 levels by 2030.

The Government of Yukon has developed Our Clean Future (Government of Yukon 2020), which recognizes that climate change is in a state of emergency, threatening ecosystems and quality of life. A key priority of Our Clean Future is enabling effective adaptation to changing climate by describing four goals for climate change action:

- Reduce GHG emissions
- Ensure access to reliable, affordable, and renewable energy
- Adapt to impacts of climate change
- Build a green economy.

The Government of Yukon has committed to reducing total GHG emissions by 30 percent below 2010 levels by 2030. To achieve this target, the Government of Yukon has recognized the need to address GHG emissions from mining and will work with industry to set a target for GHG emissions from placer and quartz mining.

3.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

Baseline conditions are summarized in the Site Characterization Plan.

4.0 SOURCES OF FUGITIVE DUST

The following sections summarize predicted fugitive dust emission sources from the Project for the Construction, Operation and Reclamation and Closure Phases. The term fugitive dust is used to describe both particulate matter (TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and dustfall that escapes from non-point sources (i.e., roads, tilling etc.). As several emission sources identified are present during multiple Project phases, a brief description of the potential sources for dust emissions is provided in the first instance that it appears; repeated instances of the same source in subsequent Project phases are simply identified by name. No fugitive dust emission sources are anticipated during the Post-closure Phase.

4.1 Construction Phase

During the Construction Phase of the Project, the primary sources of fugitive dust may include:

- Clearing, grubbing, and grading of areas to be developed involves the exposure of potentially unconsolidated soils, which may generate dust emissions if they are allowed to be disturbed while dry.
- Salvaging and storing overburden materials in on-site stockpiles may generate dust if the materials being handled are excessively dry or the wind is excessive.
- Upgrading, constructing, and maintaining the NAR and mine site service and haul roads, including the installation of the necessary culverts and bridges, will generate dust if the active areas become dry before being disturbed, or are left dry and exposed to high winds. The proposed roadworks include:
 - Upgrading the existing NAR road sections
 - Constructing new NAR road sections
 - Building access roads for the development and use of quarries, borrow pits, and temporary construction camps for road construction, including blasting and crushing
 - Developing, operating, and maintaining barge landing sites on the Yukon and Stewart Rivers
 - Constructing a bridge over Coffee Creek.
- Constructing, operating, and maintaining an engineered, non-hazardous landfill and land treatment facility (for hydrocarbon-contaminated soils) have the potential to generate wind-blown dust from dry exposed areas as well as each time an area is disturbed by vehicular traffic, including earth-moving equipment.
- Constructing, operating, and maintaining a new all-weather, gravel airstrip approximately 7 km west of the Coffee Project camp complex could generate dust as well as fugitive emissions. Fugitive emissions are expected to include typical construction emissions comparable to roadway construction and emissions from the take-off, landing, and passage of airplanes over the runway and taxi-ways with their engines on.
- Vehicle traffic and hauling materials to site across unpaved access and haul roads will generate fugitive dust from the disturbance of the fine material in the road surface by the tires and wind

generated from the vehicles' passage. The emissions from roadways increase with vehicle weight, speed, and reduced surface material moisture content.

- Drilling and blasting activities are expected to generate smaller quantities of emissions overall in comparison with other Project activities; however, emissions from blasting are released higher into the air in a single plume which, under adverse meteorological conditions, can have the potential to migrate in the downwind direction before settling out on receptors where it may affect vegetation or other sensitive receptors (e.g., aquatic habitat).
- Earth-moving activities associated with the development of the following sources have the potential to generate fugitive dust emissions, due to entrainment of the fine fraction of the material being disturbed during times of moderate thigh winds:
 - Open Pits
 - Waste rock storage facility
 - Heap leach facility
 - Facility infrastructure including:
 - Process plant
 - Diesel- fired power plant
 - Bulk explosive storage area
 - Industrial waste and water management infrastructure
 - Fuel storage farm and associated containment facilities
 - Truck shop
 - Crusher
 - Camp accommodation, mine dry, and office complex.

4.2 Operation Phase

During the Operation Phase of the Project, the sources of fugitive dust will include the following:

- Vehicle traffic and hauling of materials across unpaved roads to and at the Mine Site, including the NAR
- Maintenance of Mine Site access and haul roads, which has the potential to generate fugitive dust emissions if maintenance activities are carried out under dry conditions with high winds
- Operation and maintenance of the all-weather, gravel airstrip
- Drilling and blasting activities for the ongoing development of open pits
- Earth-moving activities associated with the operation and progressive reclamation of the following:
 - Open pits
 - Waste rock storage facility
 - Non-hazardous landfill, land treatment, and other storage piles
 - Heap leach pad.
- Operation of the ore crusher system
- Material handling operations including:
 - ROM placement and management in the ROM stockpile
 - ROM stockpile reclaim

- ROM feed to crushing circuit
- Ore reclaim
- Transport and placement of ore at the HLF
- Delivery and receipt of reagents and bulk powders (e.g., hydrated lime, ammonium nitrate) from bulk container trucks
- Open conveyors and exposed material transfer points, which are vulnerable to wind erosion under adverse meteorological conditions (i.e., dry with high winds) and can generate dust emissions if used to convey fine materials without controls in place.

The following additional point sources of particulate matter emissions will also contribute to the total particulate matter emissions from the site:

- Material storage silo vents for fine-grained solids storage (e.g., hydrated lime, ammonium nitrate) are expected to generate fugitive dust emissions during filling operations as dust-laden air is displaced from the empty silo(s) via the silo vent. These emissions are expected to be infrequent and brief, and are unlikely to contribute substantially to overall site emissions; however, due to the chemical nature of the products being stored, there is potential for local site impacts (e.g., corrosion, vegetation damage, contamination of soil and surface water).
- Stationary combustion emission sources are expected to generate negligible quantities of particulate matter emissions and are unlikely to contribute to any substantial impacts. Combustion sources include:
 - Comfort heating
 - Power generation
 - Waste incineration
 - Process heating.
- Laboratory fume hoods are expected to generate negligible quantities of particulate matter emissions and are unlikely to contribute to any substantial impacts. Laboratory sources include:
 - Sample preparation – crushing, grinding, and reagent addition
 - Fire assay
 - Atomic adsorption spectroscopy.

4.3 Reclamation and Closure Phase

Once the mine enters the Reclamation and Closure Phase, the following activities will be active sources of fugitive dust emissions.

- Operation, maintenance, closure, and reclamation of the airstrip
- Vehicle traffic and hauling of materials off-site across unpaved roads
- Maintenance, closure, and reclamation of Mine Site service roads, haul roads, and new road sections of the NAR
- Earthmoving or demolition activities associated with the decommissioning or demolition of the following:
 - Stockpiles (e.g., ROM stockpile)
 - Crusher

- Non-hazardous landfill, land treatment facility, and other storage pile coverage or reclamation
- Water management structures, water treatment facility, and sedimentation ponds
- Heap leach pad
- Facility infrastructure including:
 - Process plant
 - Diesel-fired power plant
 - Industrial waste management facilities including the on-site incinerator
 - Fuel storage farm and associated containment facilities
 - Truck shop
 - Bulk Explosive Storage Area
 - Camp accommodation, mine dry, and office complex
 - Re-opening and operating the pre-existing Yukon River exploration camp and airstrip to support post-closure monitoring activities.

Additional detail regarding closure activities is provided in the Section 7 of the *Reclamation and Closure Plan*.

5.0 DUST CONTROL MEASURES

Primary and point source dust control measures are summarized below and in Table 5-1. These measures will reduce the ambient concentrations of TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} (i.e., dust) generated from Project-related activities.

The primary dust control measures, to be implemented whenever practical, to minimize *fugitive dust emissions* from the Project activities include the following:

- Minimize the area of land being cleared or disturbed as much as practical to reduce the area available for wind erosion and the material being handled.
- Construct roadways, the new airstrip, and material lay-down areas with lower silt content and higher moisture content material to minimize the fine fraction of particulate matter available to be released as fugitive dust.
- Implement maximum speed limits appropriate to road design for all mobile equipment on site access and haul roadways to minimize the entrainment of fugitive road dust in the turbulent plume created by vehicle passage.
- Properly maintain roads and other unpaved, exposed areas using site support equipment (i.e., graders, dump trucks, loaders, and compactors) and regularly water areas using water trucks equipped with spray bars to suppress dust generation on an as-needed and as-appropriate basis. Water for dust suppression will be sourced from the Alpha Pond, Facility Pond, or the Open Pit sumps, as operations needs dictate. Other dust suppression products may also be used if they pose no environmental risk.
- Properly maintain the airstrip using site support equipment (i.e., graders, dump trucks, loaders, and compactors) and regularly wet it with water or dust suppressants to minimize the release of fine dust on an as-needed and as-appropriate basis during aircraft take-off and landing.

- Minimize the height of all material drops from conveyor systems and other material unloading operations including earth-moving activities such as backhoes dropping materials into trucks or onto piles. This reduces exposure to wind as well as the distance over which emissions can be generated, effectively reducing emissions proportional to the reduction in drop height. Water will be used at material drop points on an as-needed and as-appropriate basis.
- Minimize the number of exposed transfer points in the material handling process to eliminate sources of windblown dust. Where practical, install covers, screens and/or shrouds on transfer points and wind fencing to reduce wind exposure and dust transport.
- Design and orient material stockpiles to reduce exposure to wind and the potential for wind erosion.
- Re-vegetate inactive areas as soon as feasible, thus removing the available pool of potential dust and creating more surface area, via vegetation, for near-source capture of remaining emissions.
- Record and respond to nearby land users' complaints of dust impacts in a timely manner.

The emissions from the *point sources* identified above are to be controlled via the following mitigation measures:

- Operate and maintain equipment as per manufacturers' specifications and recommendations to minimize emissions and avoid upset conditions that may increase these emissions.
- Install and maintain material storage silo vent filters as per manufacturers' specifications and recommendations to prevent the release of dust-laden air displaced during silo filling operations.

Table 5-1 Summary and Implementation of Primary and Point Source Dust Control Measures

Potential Dust Source	Primary Dust Control Measures
Clearing, grubbing, and grading areas to be developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the disturbed area • Apply water to exposed, high -potential dust-generating surfaces (i.e., exposed clay) prior to disturbing • Re-vegetate inactive areas as soon as feasible • Conduct regularly scheduled site inspections.
Upgrading and construction of NAR, air strip, and service and haul roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the disturbed area • Where practical, construct all roadways, the new airstrip, and laydown areas with lower silt content material • Regularly maintain unpaved surfaces (i.e., grading, filing, resurfacing, compacting) • Apply water to exposed, potentially dust-generating surfaces (i.e., exposed topsoil or clay) prior to disturbing • Re-vegetate inactive areas as soon as feasible.
Earth-moving activities at Open Pits, WRSF, HLF, land farm, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the disturbed area • Minimize drop heights for all material movement.
Haul trucks on haul roads and NAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As necessary, apply water or other appropriate dust mitigation products to unpaved road surfaces
Vehicle traffic on access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As necessary, apply water to unpaved road surfaces • Establish appropriate speed limits on all access roads in accordance with road design • Implement a speed limit on haul roads and the NAR depending on the terrain to slow vehicles and reduce fugitive dust emissions.

Potential Dust Source	Primary Dust Control Measures
Airstrip operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and water the air strip as necessary.
Ore crushing operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the height of all material drops to screens and conveyors.
Material handling operations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unloading materials onto stockpiles or into trucks • Delivery and receipt of powdered reagents • Conveyors • Transfer points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the height of all material drops from conveyor systems. • Minimize the drop height of material unloading operations including earth-moving activities. • Minimize the number of exposed transfer points in the material handling process to eliminate these sources of windblown dust.
Point Sources	
Material storage silo vents for fine-grained solids storage (e.g., hydrated lime, ammonium nitrate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install silo vent filters to prevent the release of displaced, dust-laden air during silo filling operations.
Process and ancillary emission sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smelting fume system exhaust • Combustion emission sources • Assay laboratory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate and maintain equipment as per manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

5.1 Inspections and Records

Regularly scheduled inspections will be conducted to identify and address any potential new or modified dust emission sources or issues. Potential dust sources that will be inspected will include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- Active land clearing, excavation and site preparation areas
- Borrow material quarries and stockpiles
- Overburden stockpile and construction material screening area(s)
- Open pit
- Waste rock storage area
- Ore crusher system
- Heap leach pad
- Inactive site roads
- Active site roads including haul and secondary site access roads.

Records of these inspections will be maintained for the life of the Project, and they will include a record of all dust suppression activities and inspections. The inspection reports will be periodically reviewed to identify any trends or long-term issues.

6.0 SOURCES OF COMBUSTION BY-PRODUCTS

Combustion by-products are gases and small particles created by the burning of fuels. Common combustion by-products are nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Some combustion by-products contribute to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation and contributing to global climate change. These include CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O, discussed herein as greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHGs are typically discussed in terms of their equivalent amount in CO₂, or carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_{2-e}).

CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O are the only GHG emissions applicable to the Project. GHGs such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) are not applicable to the Project.

Project activities are expected to generate combustion by-products over the life of the Project. The primary sources of these emissions will be fuel consumption during the Construction and Operation Phases, associated with the following sources:

- Mine fleet vehicles and equipment through the combustion of diesel fuel in the internal combustion engines of the Project's fleet vehicles and other equipment (e.g., diesel generators, light stands, dewatering pumps, drills, etc).
- Charter flights into and out of the Project site to transport personnel and cargo.
- Blasting via the detonation of ammonium nitrate/fuel oil- based explosives used in blasting operations primarily during mine pit development.
- Waste incineration from the combustion of diesel and waste fuels in the waste incinerator and released from the unit's exhaust stack.
- Power generation at the power plant using diesel or natural gas fuels (i.e., liquefied natural gas (LNG)).

7.0 COMBUSTION BY-PRODUCT CONTROL MEASURES

Best management practices will be implemented to minimize emissions of gaseous criteria air contaminants and GHGs, and to improve energy efficiency. The mitigation measures to be used to eliminate, reduce and, or control emissions of combustion by-products are described below. Certain mitigations are inherent in the mine designs, such as the minimization of haul distances and maximization of fuel efficiency, and these mitigations are not further detailed below, but do form part of the mitigation strategy. Newmont will continue to pursue opportunities throughout engineering, construction, and operations to further optimize operational efficiency and reduce emissions.

7.1 Best Management Practices

Best management practices to reduce emissions of gaseous criteria air contaminants and GHGs require an understanding of energy use, eliminating energy waste, using energy efficiently and improving systems and process technologies (MAC 2014). Decreasing the variability of energy use and improving operating and maintenance practices can reduce energy costs by 5% to 10% and in most cases do not require a capital expenditure (MAC 2014). The Project will implement best management practices in the reduction of combustion by-products through the use of modern technologies, minimizing vehicle traffic and recycling fugitive waste heat. Best management practices will also be adopted to reduce exposure to combustion by-products at camp accommodations.

7.1.1 Anti-Idling Policy

An anti-idling policy will be adopted to minimize fuel consumption and emissions of combustion by-products. Diesel equipment should not idle for more than five consecutive minutes unless required for the operation of the equipment or for testing, servicing, repairing, or diagnostic purposes. This is of particular importance at locations where workers may be exposed such as near camp accommodations.

7.1.2 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

A regular vehicle and equipment maintenance program will be implemented. Regular maintenance optimizes both fuel economy and emission control systems. A good maintenance program can improve fuel economy by over 15 percent and includes replacement of air filters, motor oil, tire inflation and alignment and regular tune-ups. Monitoring of vehicle's on-board diagnostic system ensures vehicle's emission control systems are functioning to reduce VOC, CO and NOx. Vehicle and equipment built-in emission control systems and related equipment include catalytic converters, oxygen sensors, exhaust gas recirculation systems, air injection pumps, positive crankcase ventilation valves, and misfire monitors.

7.1.3 Using Fugitive Waste Heat

A heat recovery system will be employed to capture fugitive waste heat from the site generators. The process plant specifically will utilize heat from a combination of waste heat from the power plant along with heat captured from the barren solution boiler, located adjacent to the process plant building. Excess heat from the generators, when available, will also be used to heat the barren heap leach solution. This will help to conserve fuel and reduce the emissions of by-products proportionally with the quantity of fuel conserved.

7.1.4 Eliminating Energy Waste

The MAC (2014) guidance document provides many options for eliminating energy waste, which is when the energy used exceeds the true requirements of workforce health and safety, infrastructure sustainability and production process energy requirements. Typically, eliminating energy waste can be done in the following ways:

- Matching infrastructure and process equipment operating time with production schedules
- Matching size of infrastructure and process equipment to the work required
- Automating systems and equipment so that variability in energy demand is minimized.

7.1.5 Design of Camp Accommodations

Camp accommodations will be designed to ensure indoor air quality guidelines are achieved inside camp buildings. This includes the use of adequate ventilation and air filtration systems, effective insulation, and seals on windows and doors. Air intakes will be located away from emission sources such as equipment operation to the extent practical. Indoor air quality monitoring results will be compared against the exposure limit concentrations in Section 27 of the Workplace Health Regulations under the Yukon Workers Safety and Compensation Act. Adaptations to the allowable exposure limits may be made through implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Program based on hours of work and shifts. Protections for employee health are proposed to be administered through implementation of the Project’s Health and Safety program.

7.2 Inspections and Records

As a member of the Mining Association of Canada, Newmont will implement the Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) assessment protocol to facilitate continual performance improvements related to the management of GHG emissions and climate change. Implementation of the TSM assessment protocol will have the added benefit of reducing emissions of gaseous criteria air contaminants. During full operation, inspections and record keeping of GHG emissions will follow the guidance provided by the *Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Reference Guide* (MAC 2014). For each of the emission sources identified in Section 6.0, data should be collected at a frequency outlined in Table 7-1. Emissions can be calculated based on the purchased quantities of fuels (e.g., diesel and natural gas). Information that will be used to inform the weekly consumption inspections include fuel bills and fuel consumption tracking and monthly operational energy and mine production reports. This data enables the operators and managers to quantify the amount of GHGs produced per unit of production or per unit of waste and ore moved. Inspections will also include actual energy use, and the results of any investigation into instances where energy use is found to be in excess of expected amounts.

Table 7-1 MAC Guidance for Data Reporting

Data Reported to	Frequency	Why and How
Operators	Weekly	Operators should receive information on energy consumption, process efficiency and associated GHG emissions on a regular basis. This information will enable early detection of anomalies and prompt corrective action. Many utility companies provide software for tracking energy use and GHG emissions.

Data Reported to	Frequency	Why and How
Managers	Monthly	Managers should receive consumption and efficiency information that allows them to identify and analyze trends in a timely manner and demonstrate progress towards targets and objectives at the business unit level. Where possible, information should be collected and presented within established monitoring and reporting systems for production and financial data.
Senior Management and Employees	Quarterly	Senior Management should receive updates on energy consumption and GHG reductions relative to goals set out in an energy/GHG action plan. Analysis should identify positive and negative deviations from expected results, including explanatory information that can be used to inform decisions about further action. It is also important to communicate this information to all employees to encourage participation in, and support for, energy use and GHG reduction strategies.
Board Committee	Annually	For companies that have identified energy consumption and GHG emissions as material issues, the relevant Board Committee should receive progress reports on the status of implementation of the energy use and GHG emissions reduction action plan, and significant deviations from expected results.

From MAC 2014

Annual reporting is required to comply with TSM and with NPRI and GHGRP reporting systems. A worksheet to tabulate the relevant data is provided by MAC to member companies, and an example of the worksheet is provided in Appendix B.

Information included in the QML annual report through implementation of this Plan is focused on delineating GHG emissions from the mine and providing an overview of ongoing GHG emissions reduction efforts as outlined in the Yukon Government *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Monitoring and Reporting Requirements* (YG 2022).

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APPENDIX A

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan Table of Concordance

Decision Document Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Number	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat				
1	The Proponent shall apply for a lease or another form of regulatory approval under the Territorial Lands Act that will provide the Proponent with the authority and ability to control access between Maysy May Creek and the Stewart River. The point of access control shall be the beginning of new road connecting the existing road network with the Stewart River barge landing. Access shall be restricted through means such as a gatehouse or equivalent access restriction until the road is decommissioned such that this section of new road not become a public road.	Access Route Construction Management Plan Section 2.0: Authorizations for Construction; Section 7.0: Access Tie-in, Access Control, and Staging Area	Construction Operation	
		Access Route Operational Management Plan Section 3.1: Access Control		
		Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.2.4.1: Access Management		
2	The Proponent shall restrict public access to the Coffee Creek barge landing and roads connected to the barge landing that it maintains. Access shall be restricted through means such as a gatehouse, as near the barge landing as possible, until such time the road network attached to the barge landing is decommissioned such that these roads not become public roads.	Access Route Construction Management Plan Section 7.0: Access Tie-in, Access Control, and Staging Area	Construction Operation	Access restricted through operation of the barge landings and through a gatehouse located approximately 2.8 km northeast of the north Stewart River barge landing.
		Access Route Operational Management Plan Section 3.1: Access Control		Access restricted through operation of the barge landings and through a gatehouse located approximately 2.8 km northeast of the north Stewart River barge landing.
		Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.2.4.1: Access Management		
2.1	The Proponent shall ensure that all new road sections do not become public roads and that all new road sections be decommissioned by the conclusion of project activities. New barge landings shall be obstructed in a manner to prevent unloading of vehicles by barge.	Access Route Construction Management Plan Section 9.13: Decommissioning and Reclamation	Closure	
		Access Route Operational Management Plan Section 3.1: Access Control	Construction Operation Closure	
		Reclamation and Closure Plan Section 7.8.2: NAR and On-site Access Road	Closure	
3	The Proponent shall not use the NAR, except for maintenance purposes, when caribou migrations are expected to intersect the NAR or caribou are persistently crossing the NAR over a period of three days. Normal road use shall not resume until caribou are considered to have cleared the road corridor.	Access Route Operational Management Plan Section 4.5: Interaction with Wildlife	Construction Operation Closure	
		Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.3.1: Species Specific Mitigation: Caribou		Phased approach to caribou mitigation: Response Level 3.
4	Snowbanks along the Northern Access Route shall be maintained at a level of less than 50 cm above the roadbed. Flowthrough breaks should be included at appropriate intervals and locations along the Northern Access Road.	Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.1: Project Design; Section 4.2.4: Manage Road Operations	Construction Operation	Snowbanks will be managed and maintained to 0.5 m high where safe to do so and allowed by other design considerations and will include periodic breaks to allow wildlife to move across the road, spaced between 500 m and 1 km apart on alternating sides of the road.
		Access Route Operational Management Plan Section 4.3: Snow Removal and Snow Management		Snowbanks will be managed and maintained to 0.5 m high where safe to do so and allowed by other design considerations and will include periodic breaks to allow wildlife to move across the road, spaced between 500 m and 1 km apart on alternating sides of the road.
5	The proponent shall retain an individual qualified in caribou behavior who will, in consultation with Government of Yukon, implement design features to reduce the likelihood of entrapment within project infrastructure as well as design features that reduce noise, visual, and light stimuli in alpine and subalpine habitats of high importance to caribou that are within line of sight of the mine site's activities to assist in reducing stimuli that may cause an expansion of the zone of influence (ZOI) for the mine site.	Noise Management Plan Section 5.0: Environmental Protection Measures	Construction Operation Closure	
		Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.0: Wildlife Protection Measures Framework; Section 4.2: General Wildlife Protection Measures		
		Access Route Construction Management Plan Section 7.0: Access Tie-in, Access Control, and Staging Area; Section 8.0: Borrow Sources		
6	Between May 1 and August 31, the minimum cruising altitude for project-related aircraft shall be 600m. This window will be extended as necessary based on seasonal caribou presence documented in the Wildlife Monitoring Plan and decision criteria in the Adaptive Management Plan.	Wildlife Protection Plan Section 4.2.5: Manage Aircraft Operations	Construction Operation Closure	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures				
Mitigation Number	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Water and Aquatic Resources				
7	In evaluating whether the non-degradation threshold for Coffee Creek is met, the Proponent shall be subject to performance evaluation criteria that incorporate a suitable method to determine if the Coffee Gold Project is the primary or most substantial cause of any exceedance of the non-degradation threshold. The Proponent's non-degradation thresholds shall be revised to require that the Project not be the primary or most substantial cause of any exceedance of a non-degradation threshold.	Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan Section 2.3.2: Non-Degradation Water Quality Objectives - Coffee Creek and Yukon River	Construction Operation Closure	
8	The proponent shall revise water quality objectives prior to licensing, as necessary, dictated by the current relevant science and using the same level of protection assessed during the Screening. That is, use-protection objectives in Halfway, Latte and YT-24 creeks, and performance evaluations that reflect non-degradation objectives in Coffee Creek and the Yukon River downstream of Halfway, Latte and YT24 creeks.	Water Management Plan Section 1.4.2: Territorial Regulations	Construction Operation Closure	
9	Prior to licensing, the Proponent shall revise use-protection water quality objectives to ensure they incorporate the most recent toxicological information and guidance from CCME, Government of Canada, and BCMoE for the protection of freshwater aquatic life.	Water Management Plan Section 1.4.2: Territorial Regulations	Construction Operation Closure	
10	Reclamation and closure plans required under the Quartz Mining Act will include, at a minimum, the same use protection and non-degradation objectives as during operations. Water quality early warning triggers for reclamation and closure will be developed and applied for all watercourses as part of the Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan.	Reclamation and Closure Plan Section 3.1.5: Water Quality Objectives Reclamation and Closure Plan Section 5.8.2: Contingency Planning and Adaptive Management Approach	Closure	
11	The Proponent shall develop water related adaptive management plans in accordance with Government of Yukon's 2021 guidance document, including any future revisions, "Guidelines for developing adaptive management plans in Yukon: water-related components of quartz mining projects".	Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan Section 2.2: Adaptive Management Approach	Construction Operation Closure	
		Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan		
12	Ore shall not remain on the ROM ore pad at the end of operations, during scheduled or unscheduled closure, without prior confirmation of long-term attenuation capacity of the schist pad for the key COPs, arsenic and uranium that has been reviewed and accepted by the relevant regulator.	Reclamation and Closure Plan Section 6.4.1: Heap Leach Facility and ROM Stockpile	Temporary Closure	
13	The proponent shall provide to the relevant regulator all iterative water balance and water quality model runs generated in support of future licensing applications based on project updates, additional water quality mitigation measures proposed during screening and licensing, and new information. During operations, the proponent shall provide results of monitoring data to allow comparison with predictions with relevant regulators and affected First Nations.	Water Management Plan Section 7.0: Reporting Water Management Plan Section 8.0: Annual Water Management Planning	Construction Operation Closure	
14	Prior to licensing, the proponent shall summarize the results of all test work completed for the development of the proposed bioreactor treatment system (EBR system), identify treatment performance objectives for the EBR, provide timelines to complete the remaining test work and develop the detailed design of the EBR system.	Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan Section 4.5: Water Treatment of Heap Leach Solutions Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan Appendix D: Coffee Mine Water Treatment Design for Permitting	Construction Operation	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures				
Mitigation Number	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Water and Aquatic Resources				
15	The overall timeline for development of the EBR system must meet the conditions evaluated during the Screening, such that detailed plans for the EBR are submitted, reviewed and accepted by the responsible regulator, and the EBR is operational prior to the HLF water balance reaching a threshold that requires discharge of treated excess water to Halfway Creek or the Latte Pit.	<p>Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan Section 4.4: Solution Management</p> <p>Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan Section 4.5 Water Treatment of Heap Leach Solutions</p>	Construction Operation	
16	The proponent shall provide contingency plans contemplating scenarios where timelines or effluent quality objectives cannot be met prior to licensing. Contingency plans shall include a proof of concept, an estimated implementation time, and water quality early warning triggers which will be developed and applied for all affected watercourses as part of the Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan.	<p>Water Management Plan Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Water Management Plan Appendix A: Coffee Gold Project Contingency Water Management Measures - Memo</p>	Construction Operation	
		<p>Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan Section 4.5.3.3 and Appendix E: Contingency Water Treatment Plan</p>	Construction Operation	
17	The proponent must define acceptable performance conditions for the Alpha Pond in terms of water quantity and quality for seepage from the Pond as part of the adaptive management for the Alpha Pond.	Water Management Plan Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures	Construction Operation	
18	The proponent shall provide contingency plans contemplating scenarios where the management of surface effluent discharged from Alpha Pond fails to meet water quality objectives in Halfway Creek.	Water Management Plan Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures	Construction Operation	
Traditional Land Use and Heritage Resources				
18.1	<p>The Noise Management Plan shall include the following measures to reduce the effects on traditional land uses:</p> <p>a) The plan shall include an objective to mitigate noise from a traditional land use perspective.</p> <p>b) In collaboration with affected First Nations, mitigations measures shall be identified that achieve the above objective. This may include reducing the timing and frequency of noise-related activities during critical times for traditional land use, such as fall harvesting.</p> <p>c) The Proponent shall develop a system for tracking, recording, and responding to complaints related to noise in collaboration with Environmental Health Services. Complaints are to be submitted to Environmental Health Services for recording purposes.</p> <p>d) The Proponent shall establish, in discussion with affected First Nations and communities, a means by which to communicate and inform individuals and communities who may be affected by Project-related noise in advance of any changes in sound levels that may occur, including when planned blasts are predicted to occur or deviations in the blasting plans.</p> <p>e) This aspect of the plan shall be adaptive and be based on inputs from the Noise Monitoring Plan and/or through the Socio-economic Management Plan undertaken in collaboration with affected First Nations.</p>	<p>a) Noise Management Plan Section 1.2: Scope and Objectives</p> <p>b) Noise Management Plan Section 5.0: Environmental Protection Measures</p> <p>c) Noise Management Plan Section 5.1.5: Noise Complaint Procedure</p> <p>d) Noise Management Plan Section 5.1.3: Blasting</p> <p>e) Noise Management Plan Section 5.2: Adaptive Management</p>	Construction Operation Closure	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Number	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Traditional Land Use and Heritage Resources				
19	<p>The Proponent shall facilitate and support traditional land use activities within the project area to the extent possible (that is, within the limits of safety and in areas under the control of the Proponent). Facilitation and support shall include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Making all or a portion of the Coffee Creek camp available for traditional uses; b) Funding suitable infrastructure at the Coffee Creek camp for traditional uses; c) Funding and supporting culture camps for affected First Nations; d) Ensuring staff are provided with information regarding traditional land uses they may encounter. 	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
20	<p>The Proponent shall establish an elder-in-residence program in order to better:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) improve cross cultural awareness; b) increase First Nations physical presence at the mine site; c) improve First Nation knowledge of project development, and improve the Proponent's understanding of First Nation perspectives regarding the Project's development; d) ensure First Nation workers can access elders at the mine site. 	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
21	<p>The Proponent shall include the following in the scope of the Socio-Economic Management Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A management objective to continue to identify effects on each affected First Nation's Traditional Land Use in the Coffee Creek Area b) A commitment to carrying thorough effectiveness monitoring and adaptive management of measures intended to mitigate impacts from construction until post-closure; c) A commitment to ensure that all affected First Nations have an opportunity to participate in developing end land use objectives for the site that are consistent with traditional land use values for the area, including future uses. d) Development of a Terms of Reference with each affected First Nation for the methodology to undertake studies under the umbrella of the SEMP relating to effects to Traditional Land Use, including roles and responsibilities of Proponent and First Nation contributors; and e) Capacity funding to ensure the affected First Nations' full participation in the SEMP management and monitoring components that are relevant to the affected First Nations interests, if they so choose. 	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
22	<p>The Proponent shall fund efforts of affected First Nations (TH, WRFN, SFN and FNNND) to collect traditional knowledge with respect to the Coffee Creek area for the purposes of supporting a First Nation-developed culture program aimed at transmitting knowledge about the area to future generations.</p>	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided

Decision Document Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Number	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Traditional Land Use and Heritage Resources				
23	<p>The Proponent shall provide capacity funding for each affected First Nation to retain Indigenous Project Monitors, if they so choose, which shall have the following functions in relation to reducing effects to traditional land use;</p> <p>a) To identify, document and develop mechanisms to support resolution of potential conflict between mining activities and First Nation cultural values and practices in the Coffee Creek area.</p> <p>b) The monitors shall be involved in the collection of information on matters on-site related to harvestable resources in the project area and surrounding landscape and ways in the accessibility to those resources or quality of experience in harvesting those resources may be diminished.</p> <p>c) The monitors shall be on-site during mining activities but also be given means for community-based outreach work. This may include but not be limited to travel to First Nation primary communities and/or accommodating First Nation elders and land users at the site.</p> <p>d) The monitors shall also be involved in data collection for other culturally important land uses. Data collection shall include but not be limited to land user perceptions, regarding compatibility of traditional activities and adjacent industrial activities (e.g. user tolerance for noise, visual scarring, or other "sense of place" determinants).</p> <p>e) The Monitors shall be provided authority and resources to scope traditional knowledge and traditional use studies aimed at documenting mining / land use conflicts (actual or potential), and ways in which those conflicts could be mitigated. For greater clarity, this condition envisions that the Monitor may, from time to time, employ supporting staff of their choosing to support special projects.</p> <p>f) Funding for the Monitors shall be sufficient to enable the above functions, if so desired by each affected First Nation. The Indigenous Project Monitors act as a liaison between the affected First Nations and the Proponent and are a mechanism to implement the adaptive management framework outlined in the SEMP to address effects to traditional land uses. The Indigenous Project Monitors may act in conjunction with, or replace, the Environmental Monitors as committed to by the Proponent, depending on the needs and preferences of each affected First Nation. The Indigenous Project Monitors are intended to be independent of the Proponent and represent the interests of the affected First Nations.</p>	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
24	<p>The proponent shall only landfill inert substances at the project site. The Proponent shall work with affected First Nations and regulatory agencies to develop an Approved Landfill Materials list and mechanism for establishing suitably low leachability risk for proposed landfill materials.</p>	<p>Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Plan Section 1.3: Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge and Consultation Feedback</p>	<p>Construction Operation Closure</p>	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Number	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Health and Safety				
25	The Proponent shall develop mandatory, regular harassment prevention training, in consultation with a qualified expert, to be delivered to all the Proponent's employees, contractors and consultants working on the Project. The qualified expert must also be proficient in cross-cultural awareness training.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan and HR Policy		Additional detail will not be provided
26	The Proponent shall ensure that human resource staff complete training to enable them to effectively support employees who disclose workplace harassment. In order to support reporting of sexual harassment and assault, human resource staff shall provide all new staff members with information about ways in which they can record and provide evidence of harassment or bullying, what happens after they make a disclosure, and how they will be protected from reprisals.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan and HR Policy		Additional detail will not be provided
27	The Proponent shall ensure that all HR staff complete training to effectively support employees who disclose sexualized or gender-based violence, as well as harassment and discrimination against Indigenous people in their workplace or at home. It is recommended that a counsellor be available on site for support through this as well.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan and HR Policy		Additional detail will not be provided
28	<p>The Proponent shall create a mentor program for Yukon First Nation employees to achieve three goals:</p> <p>a) ensure that First Nation women have access to a mentor or supervisor who has the authority to and regularly checks in to address any negative experiences related to the male-dominated work environment, and who pays special attention to potential cases of abuse;</p> <p>b) develop a formal feedback process to ensure that enquiries are regularly made of First Nation employees to ensure that they are able to voice their concerns and address any negative experiences; and</p> <p>c) involve TH, SFN, FNNND and WRFN in further developing the program to ensure that it meets the needs of First Nation employees.</p>	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
29	The Proponent shall, in consultation with a qualified expert and with TH, SFN, FNNND and WRFN, develop gender appropriate and gender- and sexuality-specific policies and processes that promote a safe, respectful, and inclusive environment for women and gender and sexual minorities.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan and HR Policy		Additional detail will not be provided
30	The Proponent shall ensure that HR staff administer confidential exit surveys with explicit questions about whether workplace harassment occurred, if disclosures were made, and what supports were provided. The proponent shall use this information to track trends and inform hiring, policy, and other initiatives at the mine site, and shall provide an annual report to Health and Social Services and the Women's Directorate detailing the Proponent's efforts to prevent workplace harassment as well as statistics on reported incidences of harassment, disclosures, etc.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan and HR Policy		Additional detail will not be provided
31	The Proponent shall ensure that the on-site First Aid Technician or Emergency Medical Technician is trained in Mental Health First Aid and/or has formal mental health training to provide short-term or crisis support at the mine site and has referrals to other mental wellness supports or navigation to other systems.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
32	The Proponent shall ensure that on-site employees have the ability to utilize the Employee Assistance Plan (EAP) services available (i.e., make available a private phone line or Internet connection so employees can discreetly reach EAP services	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
33	The Proponent shall retain professional services in the appropriate field to help their on-site mental health first aid staff develop the methods and tools that are appropriate to provide support to perpetrators of violence and harassment to help end cycles of abuse.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided

Decision Document Mitigation Measures				
Mitigation Number	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Health and Safety				
34	The Proponent shall consider gender equity/diversity in hiring processes.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan and HR Policy		Additional detail will not be provided
35	To address and mitigate impacts to employees who are or become victims of domestic abuse, the Proponent must create a policy that: a) outlines clear procedures for the workplace to deal with affected employees and provide appropriate resources and support; b) plans for and addresses the safety concerns of the affected employees while at work to ensure that all workers are safe from threats of domestic violence; and c) includes a personal safety plan for employees suffering from domestic violence.	Code of Conduct		Additional detail will not be provided
36	The Proponent shall provide access to the EAP for the eligible dependents of employees and inform all employees of this.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan and HR Policy		Additional detail will not be provided
37	The Proponent shall develop clear standards for behaviour at work and codes of conduct against sexual harassment and gender-based violence on the job site and in the broader community, including standards/codes of conduct in relation to the sex trade, and shall distribute education and awareness campaign materials on genderbased violence. Refer to Unlocking Opportunities for Womenand Business: Actions and Strategies for Oil, Gas and Mining Companies Tool Suite 4: Addressing Gender Based Violence in the Workforce (2018) for information and resources.	Code of Conduct		Additional detail will not be provided
38	The Proponent's Noise Management and Monitoring Plans submitted at licensing should incorporate all recommendations outlined in Appendix 10-A Noise Intermediate Component Analysis Report 2017, s.43.3. In addition, the Proponent must implement the following measures based on industry best-practice guidelines: a) Workers' living quarters shall be designed to limit noise, with mitigating features such as high-quality soundproofing for windows and seals on doors. b) Physical barriers shall be used to maximize shielding and reduce noise transmission. Physical barriers shall be of an appropriate height and thickness to break the line-of-sight between the project related noise sources and the dormitory and other sensitive receptors at the permanent camp, to reduce noise levels to lower than 30 dBA (Leq) indoors to be protective of sleep. c) Optimization of operations shall include notifying workers of the schedule for loud procedures or particularly annoying noise events. Periods of respite shall be provided in the case of unavoidable maximum noise level events.	a) Noise Management Plan Section 5.1.4: Design of Permanent Camp b) Noise Management Plan Section 5.1.1: Heavy Equipment c) Noise Management Plan Section 5.1.3: Blasting	Construction Operation Closure	
39	If thresholds under YAAQS are being approached at the sites of the monitoring stations, or where CACs have exceeded thresholds, activities involving sources of emission be reduced or have additional emission mitigations applied. In this way, air quality and adaptive management may reduce or prevent further increases in CACs, and reduce the risk to employees during non-working hours. The Proponent shall notify workers traversing areas that have elevated outdoor concentrations and require them to use appropriate PPE. Off-duty workers will be advised to reduce exposure by remaining indoors to the extent possible and closing windows in camp residences at times of peak emissions.	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan	Construction Operation Closure	Emission sources determined to cause excursions of or approaches to CAC thresholds will be reduced, curtailed and/or have additional emission mitigations applied.
40	The Proponent shall incorporate an adaptive management plan in collaboration with First Nations and regulators, that establishes concrete actions for approaching and exceeding thresholds. The following adaptive management actions and corresponding triggering thresholds are to be used until such time as a detailed project specific approach is jointly developed to operationally target the reduction of CAC's and particulates and management of air quality at, and in proximity to, the Project site.	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan	Construction Operation Closure	
41	The Proponent shall ensure that impacts on employee health (both on and off-duty, on-site) are considered in assessing the need for adaptive measures. The Proponent shall ensure that ambient air quality in camp buildings meets indoor air quality guidelines through various means including the use of adequate ventilation and air filtration systems, effective insulation, seals on windows and doors, bans on vehicles idling in the immediate vicinity. Indoor air monitoring will occur to ensure that emissions are not accumulating in indoor environments.	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan Section 7.1.4: Design of Camp Accommodations Health and Safety Program	Construction Operation Closure	

Decision Document Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Number	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Community and Economics				
42	<p>The Proponent shall maintain a transition fund, as a component of the Workforce Transition Strategy, of an amount sufficient to ensure, in the event of unscheduled closure:</p> <p>a) the funding of programs and other financial commitments outlined in the Socio-Economic Monitoring Program for a period of 12 months, b) maintenance of the Employee Assistance Program for a minimum of 6 months.</p>	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
43	<p>The Proponent will promptly notify Health and Social Services of unscheduled closures, the supports and services the Proponent has in place for impacted employees and their families, and any forecasted implications beyond the scope of what the Proponent can address. Health and Social Services will assess the need to coordinate or deploy health and social resources to support impacted communities, in alignment with mandate(s) and scope.</p>	Reclamation and Closure Plan Section 6.7.1: Management of Socio-economic Aspects of Temporary Closure	Temporary Closure	
44	<p>The Proponent shall provide staff with access to online information and resources for money management and budgeting.</p>	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan and EAP		Additional detail will not be provided
45	<p>Recruitment for care and maintenance positions shall follow the same process used for hiring mine employees, prioritizing local hire, with preference given to former qualified mine employees.</p>	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
46	<p>Security requirements shall take into consideration the potential for early unscheduled closure and the need for care and maintenance requirements to maintain environmental safeguards prior to decommissioning.</p>	Reclamation and Closure Plan Section 9.0: Reclamation and Closure Liability	Closure	
47	<p>The Proponent shall match the current Government of Yukon incentive for secondary suite renovation (\$10,000). Residents in Dawson and its environs will be eligible, with the number of Proponent grants capped at 30 approved and matched incentives.</p>	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		Additional detail will not be provided
48	<p>The Government of Yukon shall work with the City of Dawson and Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Government to identify and make available suitable lands for housing development.</p>	Yukon Government		Additional detail will not be provided

Decision Document Monitoring Requirements

Mitigation Letter	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat				
A	<p>The Government of Yukon shall implement a monitoring program for linear development (i.e. roads) and surface disturbance (i.e. mined areas) in the White Gold area in relation to effects to moose and other wildlife (i.e. caribou). The program shall be scoped with the following considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring shall include past developments and disturbances as well as reclamation efforts. 2. Monitoring shall seek to consolidate the quantity and quality of data submitted by Proponents into a consistent format for intended use in this program. 3. The program shall aspire to define significant cumulative linear and surface disturbance thresholds in the White Gold area for moose and caribou prior to issuance of any new Quartz Mining Land Use approvals, or expansion by more than 5% of the disturbance area for existing approvals. 4. The program shall be developed collaboratively with First Nations with traditional territory overlapping the area. First Nation participation in the monitoring program shall be funded by Government of Yukon. 5. The program shall be guided by a Terms of Reference (ToR), developed by consensus with Government of Yukon and First Nation government representatives. The ToR shall define temporal and spatial scopes, roles and responsibilities, and overall mandate. 6. Monitoring shall reflect and complement priorities identified in and work undertaken for the Dawson Land Use Plan. 	Yukon Government		
B	<p>The Government of Yukon shall implement monitoring of the overall abundance of moose in the Dawson Gold Fields MMU using a variety of methods that allow for tracking of population abundance and spatial distribution, such as aerial surveys and tracking of licensed harvest data, and which are performed consistently throughout the Project's lifecycle. Surveys should be conducted in early winter, commencing prior to construction, with subsequent surveys at five-year intervals, where possible, and include involvement of monitors from affected First Nations. The subsequent effects monitoring shall be informed by survey results and annual monitoring of all licensed moose harvest in game management subzones adjacent to, and intersecting the Northern Access Route.</p>	Yukon Government		
C	<p>The Proponent shall, in coordination and consultation with Government of Yukon, undertake effects monitoring of moose populations for areas of direct overlap with mine infrastructure, including the Northern Access Route, and for areas determined to be in the ZOI for moose within the Dawson Gold Fields MMU, Lower Stewart MMU and White Gold MMU.</p>			Newmont is currently in negotiations with Yukon Government regarding the effects monitoring program for wildlife. Program details will be provided when finalized as the negotiations are ongoing.
D	<p>Within 5 years of commencing operations, Government of Yukon shall conduct regional surveys, focusing on the interactions between the Fortymile and Klaza caribou herds and the Project. These surveys shall be conducted for the purposes of understanding the direct effects of the Project as well as the effects of the Project's induced development on herd movements and populations, establishing adaptive management thresholds and determining if additional measures are required should the evidence indicate there are negative project-related effects on caribou, either directly or indirectly.</p>	Yukon Government		
Water and Aquatic Resources				
E	<p>The proponent shall develop and implement a plan to monitor seepage quality downgradient of the ROM ore pad to serve enable detection of any arsenic or uranium breakthrough from the pad to the underlying groundwater. Monitoring data shall be compared to triggers developed under the proponent's Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan.</p>	<p>Groundwater Monitoring Plan Section 2.3.5: Seepage Monitoring</p> <hr/> <p>Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan Section 4.5.3: Indicators, Performance Thresholds and Responses</p>	<p>Construction Operations Closure</p>	<p>GW Monitoring Plan includes a visual survey once a month during the non-frozen season to confirm the presence of persistent seepage around facility perimeters (ROM).</p> <hr/> <p>Latte Creek thresholds tied to completing an evaluation of the ROM stockpile pad seepage.</p>

Decision Document Monitoring Requirements

Mitigation Letter	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Water and Aquatic Resources				
F	<p>The proponent's Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan (EMAMP) plan shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water management goals defined as use-protection in Halfway, Latte and YT-24 creeks, and non-degradation in Coffee Creek and the Yukon River downstream of Halfway, Latte and YT-24 creeks; 2. For the purpose of non-degradation performance evaluation for the Yukon River extend monitoring spatially to the Yukon River downstream of Halfway, YT-24 and Coffee creeks, in areas directly affected by each creek's plume. This is in addition to water quality for the purpose of non-degradation performance evaluation in the fully mixed areas of the Yukon River downstream of Coffee Creek. 3. The rationale for the scope of the monitoring programs; 4. Descriptions of how the Project effects assessments informed the development of the monitoring programs; and 5. Descriptions and rationales for which programs require an adaptive management component. 6. Include AMP events for Halfway Creek closer to the site than HC1.0, which is located in the lower reaches of Halfway Creek upstream of the Yukon River, where use-protection WQOs can be proposed; 7. Include annual assessments to confirm non-degradation of surface water quality in Coffee Creek downstream of Latte Creek and the Yukon River downstream of Halfway, Latte and YT-24 creeks; such assessments will include comparison to a reference watershed; 8. Thresholds for arsenic and uranium levels in downgradient seepage of the ROM ore pad and triggers for adaptive measures 9. And shall develop Adaptive Management initiatives to address areas of uncertainty relevant to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Performance of the Alpha Rock Drain; ii. Performance of the Alpha Pond(s) (water quality and seepage quantity and quality); iii. Performance of the bioreactor treatment system for HLF seepage (EBR system); and iv. NORM/TENORM for long-term storage of uranium-rich materials (EBR materials) 10. Define stabilization of water quality in the Alpha Pond (during the Closure phase, as a pre-condition for decommissioning of the Alpha Pond in Post-Closure) as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. No notable upward trends in the COPIs ii. A sustained reduction in inter-annual variability in COPI concentrations from Operations phase conditions iii. Discharge concentrations for all COPIs are consistently at levels that allow WQOs to be achieved in Halfway Creek. 	<p>1) Water Management Plan Section 1.4.2: Territorial Regulations</p>	Construction Operations Closure	
		<p>1) Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan Section 1.2: Adaptive Management Plan Objectives</p>		
		<p>2) Surface Water Quality Monitoring Plan Section 2.0: Monitoring Locations and Frequencies</p>		
		<p>3) Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan</p>		
		<p>4) Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan Section 2.0: Environmental Monitoring Approach</p>		
		<p>5) Environmental Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan Section 2.2: Adaptive Management Approach</p>		
		<p>6) Water Management Plan Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures</p>		
		<p>7) Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan</p>		<p>Will not include a comparison to a reference watershed.</p>
		<p>8) Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Life Adaptive Management Plan Section 4.5.3: Indicators, Performance Thresholds and Responses</p>		<p>Latte Creek thresholds tied to doing an evaluation of the ROM stockpile pad seepage.</p>
		<p>9i) Water Management Plan Section 4.3.7: Alpha Rock Drain</p>		
<p>9ii) Water Management Plan Section 4.3.8.1: Alpha Pond Performance Targets and Mitigation Measures</p>				
<p>9iii) Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan Section 4.5.3.1: Process Descriptions</p>				
<p>9iii) Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan Section 4.5.3.3: Contingency Water Treatment Plan</p>				
<p>9iv) Heap Leach and Process Facilities Plan, Section 4.5.3.1 Process Descriptions</p>				
<p>10) Reclamation and Closure Plan Section 7.7: Site Water Management Infrastructure</p>				

Decision Document Monitoring Requirements

Mitigation Letter	Proposed Mitigation	Management Plan	Project Phases	Notes
Health and Safety				
G	The Proponent shall include the following parties in the development of a monitoring program to ensure that the Project's effects on personal safety are adequately monitored: Government of Yukon, the Yukon Status of Women Council, and the Yukon Aboriginal Women's Council.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		
H	To position Government of Yukon with adequate information to act on recommendations and preparation of services within communities, data collected in the monitoring program must be shared and used by parties in the development of response and resources to address effects as they occur. To support that, information relating to the amount and percentage of workforce that is transient to the Yukon will be required. The Proponent shall provide a quarterly report detailing the numbers and percentage of workforce that is transient (i.e. fly-in/fly-out and non-resident to the Yukon) to the Government of Yukon.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		
I	<p>The Proponent shall develop an Air Quality and Dust Management and Monitoring Plan which incorporates the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term Monitoring stations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term monitoring stations will be operated throughout the phases of the Project. <p>The long-term monitoring stations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be placed at the permanent camp facilities, mine dry and office complex); the truck shop/warehouse; and at the Yukon River foreshore, east of the existing Coffee Creek camp. These are sites of predicted exceedances and worker presence (including off-duty workers) and likely exposure. The aim of establishing these stations is to redress the insufficient number of monitoring stations suggested by the Proponent for the mine site area. Employ continuous monitoring, as opposed to the periodic and volumetric monitoring currently proposed. Apply the use of MicroPulse LiDAR technology to monitor and track dust and particulates throughout the Project and adjacent areas. At the commencement of Project Operations, Government of Yukon (YG) shall develop a repository for the monitoring data collected by the Proponent under the Air Quality and Dust Management Plan, and which it will provide on a timely (quarterly) basis. This repository will be accessible to First Nations, industry parties, regulators and the general public. YG shall review repository data and ensure compliance with the Adaptive Management Measures outlined under Mitigations 40 and 41. A system for implementing additional monitoring and/or mitigation measures in the event of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to overall air quality, particularly increases in particulates, dust and contaminant concentrations approaching thresholds; Complaints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such a plan is required for submission during the Quartz Mining Licence phase for the Project. A system for tracking, recording and responding to complaints related to air quality in collaboration with Environmental Health Services. Complaints are to be submitted to Environmental Health Services for recording purposes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan Section 2.0: Monitoring Locations, Section 3.0: Monitoring Methodology Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan Section 4.0 Data Analysis and Interpretation; Yukon Government Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Plan Section 6.0 Reporting and Annual Review Newmont Coffee Grievance Mechanism 	Construction Operations Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring for PM10, PM2.5, NOx and SO2 and discrete monitoring for dustfall with metals analysis is proposed for the mine dry and office complex. Passive monitoring for dustfall fall with metals analysis and NOx and SO2 is proposed for the Yukon River Foreshore. The Yukon river foreshore location is only inhabited for part of the year and will likely have unreliable power, therefore, passive monitoring is proposed for this site. The truck shop/warehouse and the existing Coffee Creek Camp are not expected to produced statistically different results than the mine dry and office complex and may have reliable power and/or equipment interference effects. MicroPulse LiDAR is not a currently available and accepted practice.
Community and Economics				
J	A working group shall be formed consisting of Government of Yukon, City of Dawson, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Government and the Proponent. This working group will monitor project-induced population growth and housing demand across project life. Project monitoring must involve the collection of data on the population of Dawson, rental and homeownership rates, availability of rental and market housing and associated prices. The Proponent shall provide an annual report on workforce numbers and place of worker residence, made publicly available, to establish clear reporting of immigration trends.	Socio-economic Monitoring Plan		

APPENDIX B

MAC Energy Use and GHG Emissions Reporting Form

FORM A - DETAILED DATA

Reporting Year:		Company:				
ENERGY CONSUMPTION						
Fuel	Use	Volume/Mass	Unit	Energy Consumed	Greenhouse Gas Emissions in CO2e tonnes	
STATIONARY FUEL COMBUSTION						
Heavy (Residual) Fuel Oil	Utility Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Heavy (Residual) Fuel Oil	Industrial Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Heavy (Residual) Fuel Oil	Commercial Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Light (Distillate) Fuel Oil	Utility Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Light (Distillate) Fuel Oil	Industrial Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Light (Distillate) Fuel Oil	Commercial Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Propane	Heater	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Butane	Heater	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Natural Gas	Utility Boiler	0	m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Natural Gas	Industrial Boiler	0	m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Natural Gas	Commercial Boiler	0	m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Natural Gas	Other	0	m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Coal	Utility Boiler	0	tonnes	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Coal	Fluidized Bed	0	tonnes	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Coal	Industrial Boiler	0	tonnes	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Coal	Commercial Boiler	0	tonnes	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Coke		0	tonnes	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
TOTAL STATIONARY FUEL COMBUSTION:				0 GJ	0 tonnes	
STATIONARY FUEL COMBUSTION - COGENERATION						
Heavy (Residual) Fuel Oil	Utility Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Heavy (Residual) Fuel Oil	Industrial Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Heavy (Residual) Fuel Oil	Commercial Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Light (Distillate) Fuel Oil	Utility Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Light (Distillate) Fuel Oil	Industrial Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Light (Distillate) Fuel Oil	Commercial Boiler	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Diesel	Stationary Prime Mover	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Natural Gas	Utility Boiler	0	m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Natural Gas	Industrial Boiler	0	m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Natural Gas	Commercial Boiler	0	m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Coal	Utility Boiler	0	tonnes	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Coal	Industrial Boiler	0	tonnes	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Coal	Commercial Boiler	0	tonnes	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
TOTAL STATIONARY FUEL COMBUSTION - COGENERATION:				0 GJ	0 tonnes	
MOBILE MINING EQUIPMENT						
Diesel	Heavy Duty Vehicle	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Gasoline	Heavy Duty Vehicle	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
TOTAL MOBILE MINING EQUIPMENT:				0 GJ	0 tonnes	
OTHER MOBILE EMISSIONS						
Light (Distillate) Fuel Oil	Jet/Turbo Aviation	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Diesel	Car	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Diesel	Light Truck	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Gasoline	Car	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Gasoline	Light Truck	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Gasoline	Off-Road Vehicles	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Gasoline	Aviation	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Propane/Heater	Propane Vehicle	0	in m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Natural Gas	Natural Gas Vehicles	0	m3	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
TOTAL OTHER MOBILE EMISSIONS:				0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Sub Total Fuel Energy Use and Associated Direct Emissions				0 GJ	0 tonnes	

OTHER SOURCES	Quantity of Emissions (Specify Units)			CO2e	
	Quantity	Units		tonnes	
INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES					
Limestone use	0			0	tonnes
Explosives (in tonnes)	0	tonnes		0	tonnes
Pyrometallurgy (specify fuel)	0			0	tonnes
SF6 in magnesium production	0	tonnes		0	tonnes
Naptha	0	m3		0	tonnes
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES:				0	tonnes
FUGITIVE EMISSIONS					
Fugitive emissions	0			0	tonnes
Refrigerants (e.g. HCFC)	0			0	tonnes
TOTAL FUGITIVE EMISSIONS:				0	tonnes
REAGENTS					
Carbonate reagents	0			0	tonnes
TOTAL REAGENTS:				0	tonnes
VENTING					
Venting	0			0	tonnes
TOTAL VENTING:				0	tonnes
FLARING					
Flaring	0		0 GJ	0	tonnes
TOTAL FLARING:				0	tonnes
OTHER					
Other (specify)	0			0	tonnes
Other (specify)	0			0	tonnes
Other (specify)	0			0	tonnes
TOTAL OTHER:				0	tonnes
Sub Total Direct Emissions from Other Sources				0	tonnes

ELECTRICITY	Energy Consumed		SECTION D. Greenhouse Gas Emissions in CO2e tonnes	
ELECTRICITY (PURCHASED FROM UTILITY GRID)				
BC	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Alberta	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Saskatchewan	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Manitoba	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Ontario	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Quebec	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
New Brunswick	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Nova Scotia	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Prince Edward Island	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Newfoundland/Labrador	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Yukon	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
NWT	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Nunavut	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Other Purchased Electricity	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Steam Generated Offsite	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Sub Total Electricity Purchased and Associated Indirect Emissions	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Self Generated Electricity (non-fossil fuel)	0 kWh	0 GJ	0 tonnes	
Electricity or Other Energy Sold	0 kWh	0 GJ	tonnes	
Other Indirect Emissions (specify)			0 tonnes	