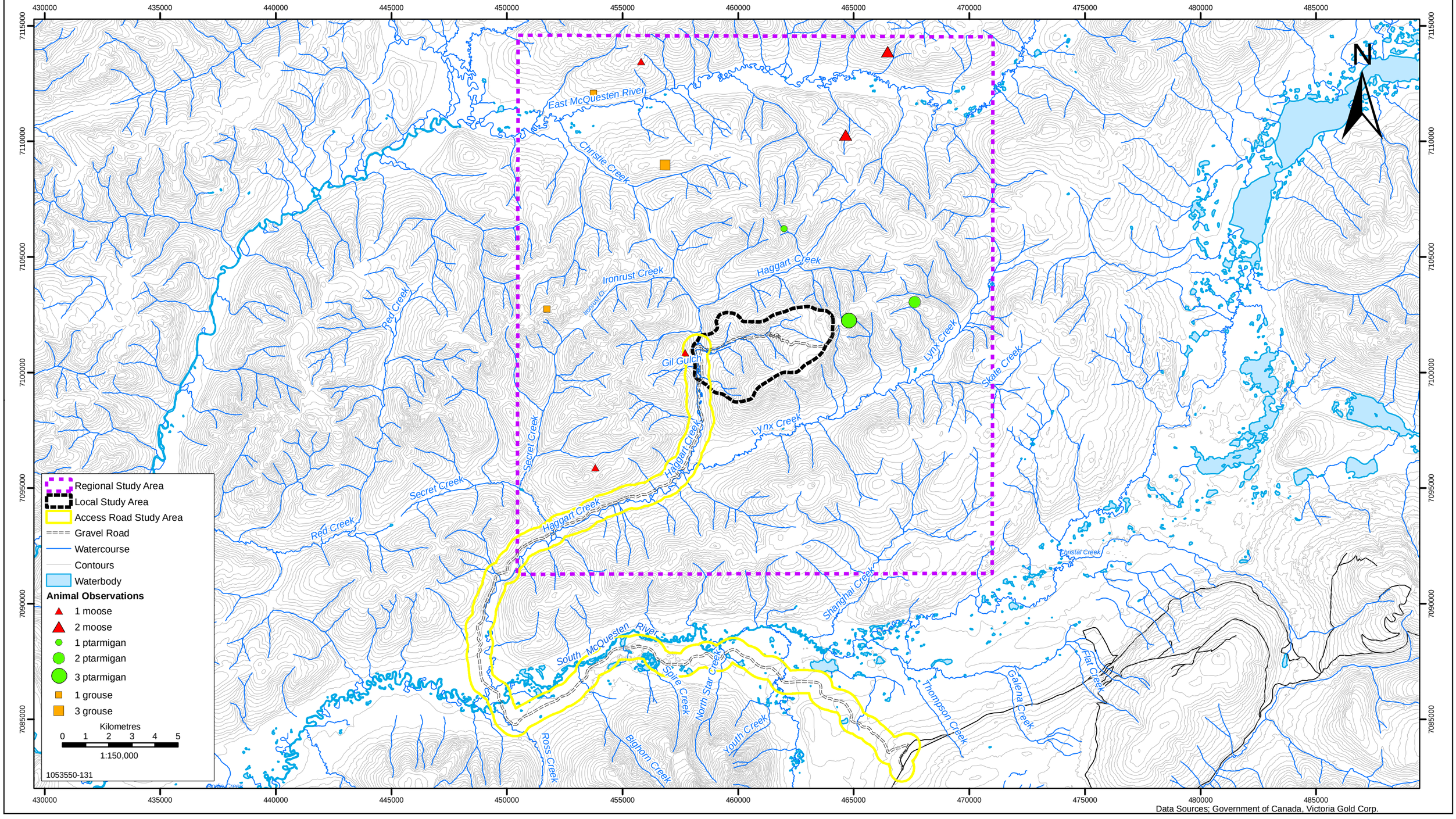


Data Sources; Government of Canada, Victoria Gold Corp.

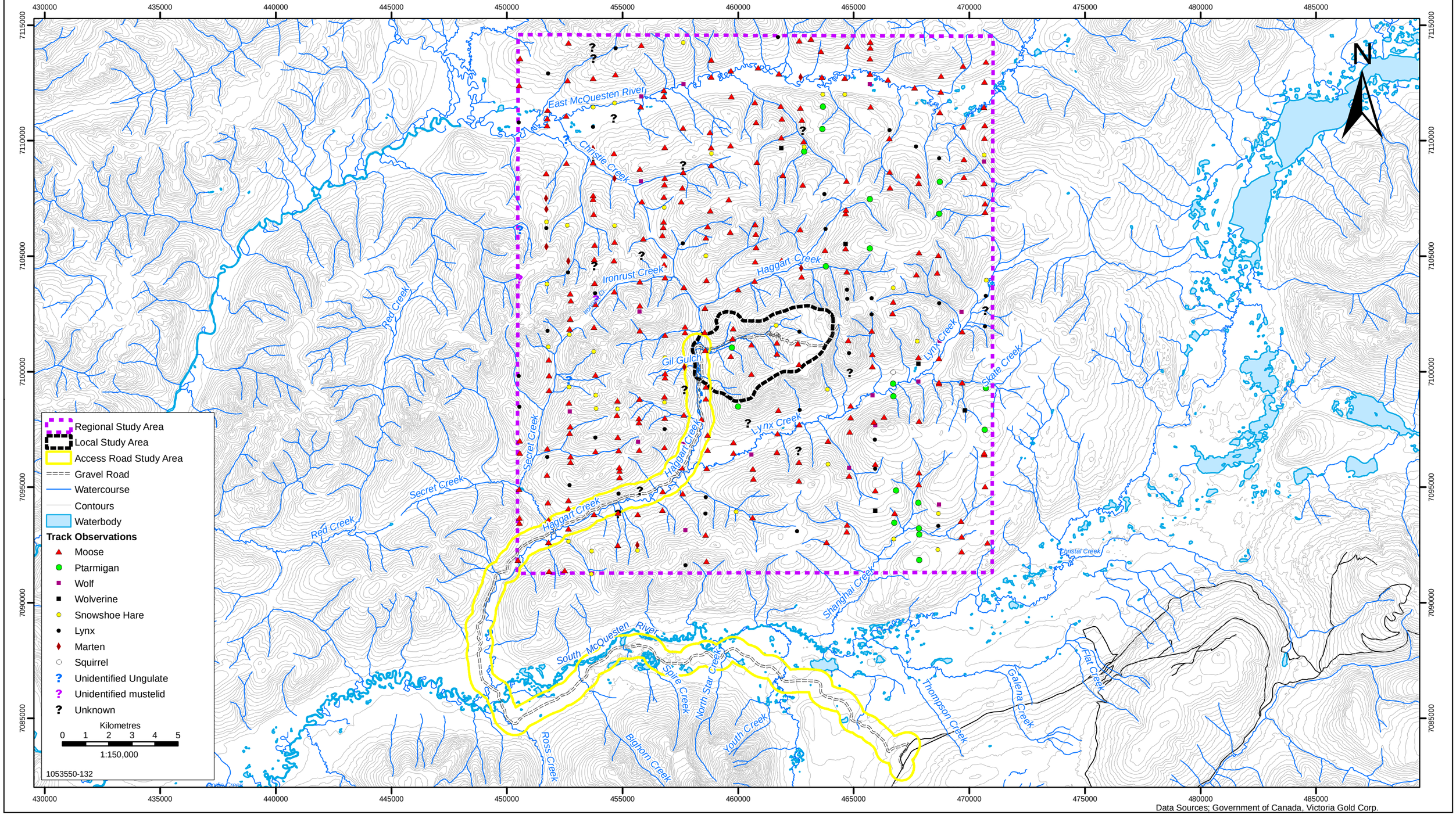
Stantec
4370 Dominion Street
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5G 4L7
Tel. (604) 436 3014
Fax. (604) 436 3752

LOCATIONS OF ANIMALS OBSERVED DURING LATE WINTER AERIAL SURVEY (2009)

EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY

PROJECTION: UTM - ZONE 8	NP: NP
DATUM: NAD 83	CHECKED BY:
DATE: 04-Mar-10	FIGURE NO.: 3-1

R:\2009Fiscal\1053550_EagleGold\GIS\MXD



Data Sources; Government of Canada, Victoria Gold Corp.

Stantec
4370 Dominion Street
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5G 4L7
Tel. (604) 436 3014
Fax. (604) 436 3752

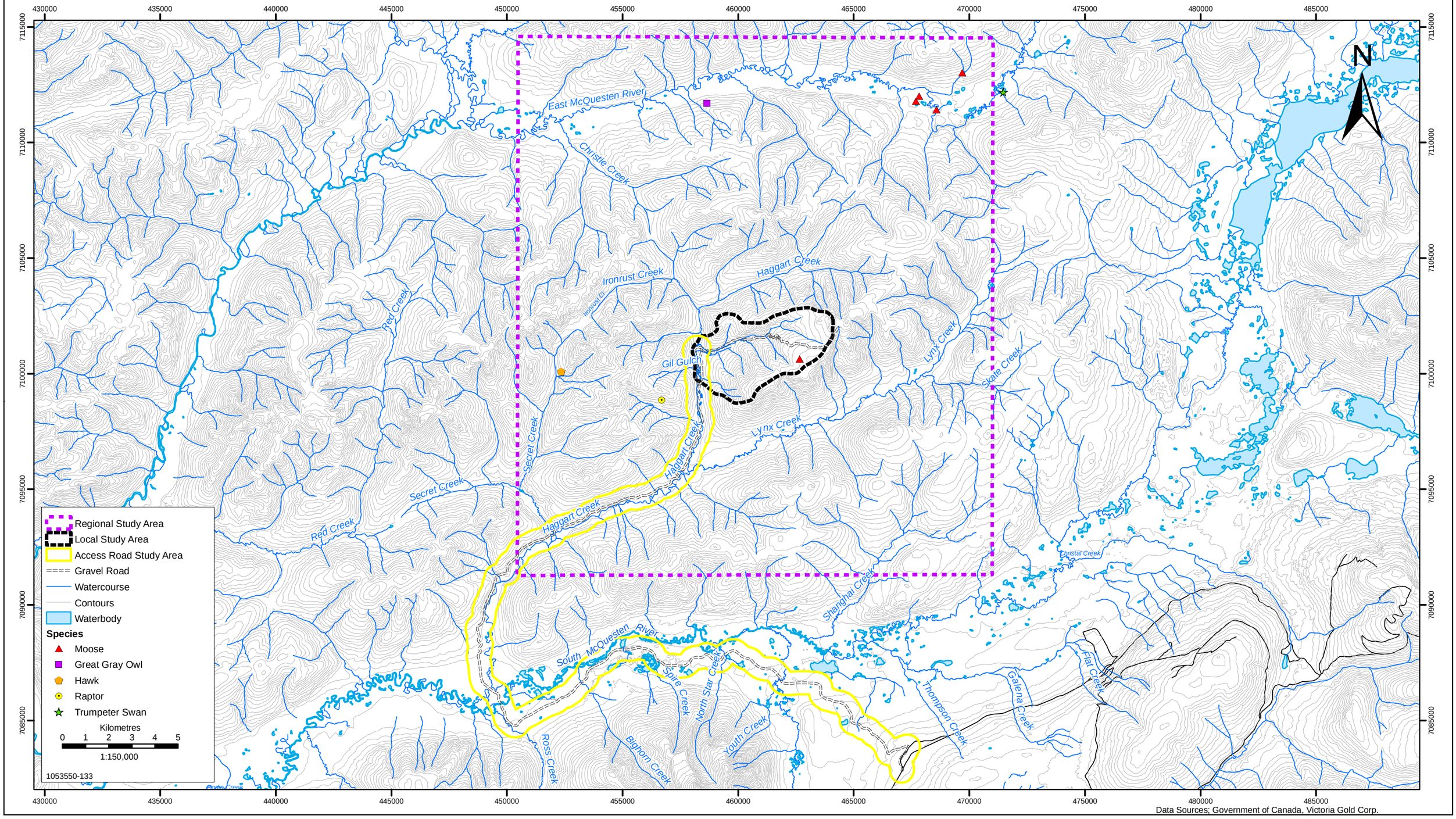
Victoria GOLD CORP

LOCATIONS OF TRACKS OBSERVED DURING LATE WINTER AERIAL SURVEY 2009

EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY

PROJECTION: UTM - ZONE 8	NP: NP
DATUM: NAD 83	CHECKED BY:
DATE: 04-Mar-10	FIGURE NO.: **3-2**

R:\2009Fiscal\1053550_EagleGold\GIS\MXD



Data Sources; Government of Canada, Victoria Gold Corp.

Stantec
4370 Dominion Street
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5G 4L7
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Fax. (604) 436 3752

Victoria GOLD CORP

LOCATIONS OF ANIMALS OBSERVED DURING SUMMER AERIAL SURVEY 2009

EAGLE GOLD PROJECT
YUKON TERRITORY

PROJECTION: UTM - ZONE 8	NP: NP
DATUM: NAD 83	CHECKED BY:
DATE: 04-Mar-10	FIGURE NO.: **3-3**

R:\2009Fiscal\1053550_EagleGold\GIS\MXD

APPENDIX A

Study Area Photographs, 2009

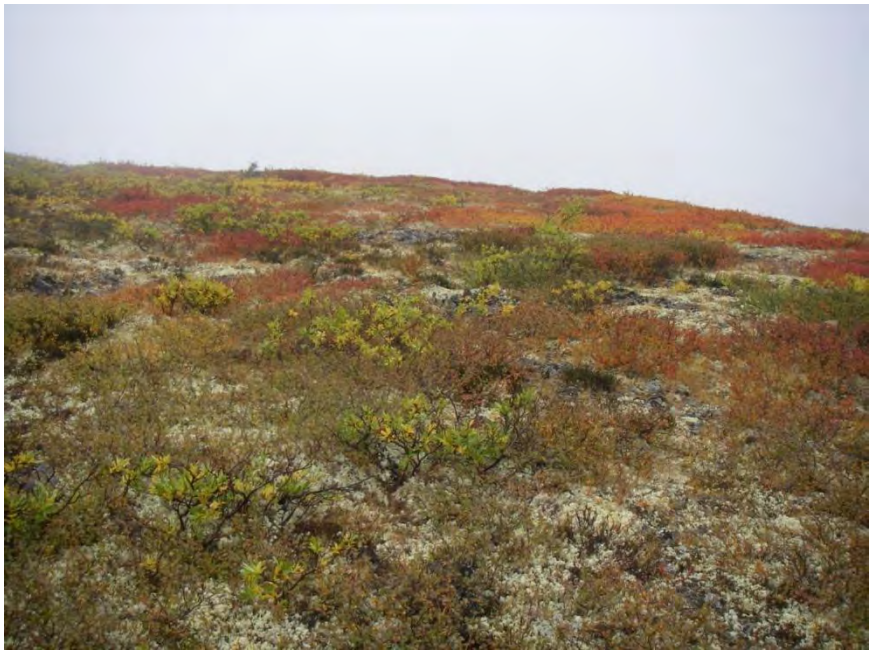

Photo 1: Typical alpine habitat, showing terrestrial lichen for caribou forage

Photo 2: Spruce bog habitat with terrestrial lichen

Photo 3 Wildlife trail leading to watering pond

Photo 4: Mature coniferous forest with lichen ground cover, providing forage for caribou

Photo 5: Valley bottom riparian habitat within the RSA.

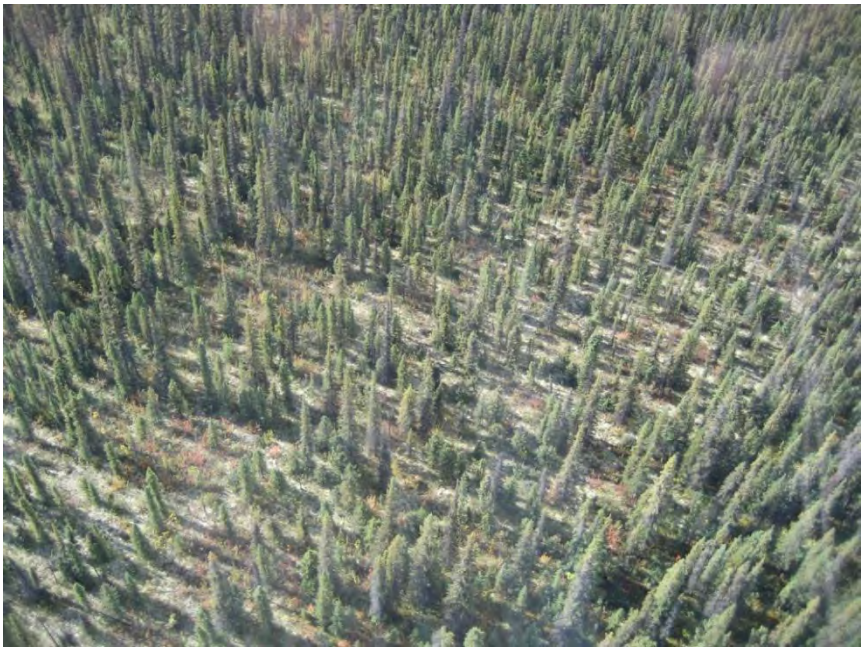

Photo 6: Mature coniferous forest with abundance of terrestrial lichen.

Photo 7: Coniferous forest altered by forest fire.

Photo 8: Aerial view of Dublin Gulch looking south.

APPENDIX B

Eagle Gold Late Winter Moose Survey – 2012

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Eagle Gold Late Winter Moose Survey—2012

PREPARED FOR:

VICTORIA GOLD CORP
102-4149 4TH AVENUE
WHITEHORSE, YUKON
Y1A 1J1

PREPARED BY:

EDI ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMICS INC.
3-478 RANGE ROAD
WHITEHORSE, YT Y1A 3A2
867.393.4882

EDI Contact:

GRAEME PELCHAT

EDI PROJECT NO.:

PROJECT # 12-Y-0077
JUNE 18, 2012

2011 ENVIRONMENTAL EMPLOYER OF THE YEAR

EDI ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMICS INC.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2012 Victoria Gold moose survey was completed with the assistance from Liz MacDonald, Ron Peters, and Gerd Mannsperger (Alpine Aviation). Their professionalism and assistance during the survey is greatly appreciated. Bruce Cantton and Jeffrey Brokaw (Stantec) authored the 2011 moose survey report. This report relies on their observations and previous report.

AUTHORSHIP

This report was prepared by the EDI Environmental Dynamics Inc. EDI staff who contributed to this project include:

Graeme Pelchat (MSc, P.Biol), Wildlife Biologist ..... Primary Author

Mike Setterington (MSc, R.P.Bio.), Senior Biologist ..... Senior Review

Laura Grieve (BSc), GIS Technician ..... Figure Preparation

Matt Power (AScT), GIS Analyst ..... Database and Figure Review

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1 BACKGROUND

Victoria Gold Corp.'s (VIT) proposed Eagle Gold Mine (the Project) is currently operating as an Advanced Exploration operation near Mayo, Yukon. The Project is presently being reviewed by the YESAB Executive Committee. As part of the environmental monitoring and adaptive management plans, VIT committed to monitoring moose within 10 km of the Project's proposed infrastructure. VIT's commitment 35 states:

> *VIT will implement annual aerial mapping of winter moose distribution within 10 km of either side of the access road and mine site and in adjacent control areas. This will be conducted before construction (in 2011 and 2012), during construction, and during mine operations, to allow assessment of displacement and population reduction resulting from mine activities, and adaptive management measures if negative effects occur.*

The monitoring is initially planned to continue for five years throughout the pre-construction phase, construction phase, and the first two years of operations. The application of this study design, referred to as before-after control-impact (BACI), was suggested by Environment Yukon and is intended to detect changes in moose distribution near Project infrastructure due to unanticipated Project effects. VIT conducted the first of five annual aerial moose distribution surveys in March 2011 (Stantec 2011). This survey is the second and final year of moose surveys for the pre-construction phase of the study assuming construction begins in 2013 pending environmental approvals and permits.

Moose are the most common large game species in the Project area and occur in the survey area during all seasons. The Project area is occupied by moose all year, but the most critical season for moose is late-winter (January – April) when availability and access to food is most limited. The area is identified as important moose habitat by local residents. The area contains some higher quality burnt and lower elevation winter habitat. Winter habitats of particular importance are the South McQuesten River and Haggart Creek valleys (Stantec 2010).

2 METHODS

2.1 SURVEY AREA

The Eagle Gold Project is located approximately 85 km northeast of Mayo. A 1,140 km² study area was generated by applying a 10 km buffer to the proposed mine site and current access road footprints (Figure 1). The study area is 10 km² larger than the 2011 survey due to a modified Project footprint used to identify the survey area in 2012.

2.2 SURVEY DETAILS

A Cessna 206 aircraft was used to survey the area in 2011 and 2012. In 2011, the survey was conducted during March 7–9, 2011. Two Stantec personnel (a Registered Professional Biologist (British Columbia) and Registered Professional Forester (British Columbia)) and the aircraft's pilot participated in the survey all three days. A member of the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun (NND) joined the survey team the second and third day. In 2012, the survey was conducted during March 7–8. Surveyors included Gerd Mannsperger (pilot/observer, Alpine Aviation), Graeme Pelchat (navigator/observer, EDI), Liz MacDonald (observer/local resident), and Ron Peters (observer/NNDFN member).

Forty east-west transects spaced at 1 km intervals were established prior to the 2011 moose survey, resulting in approximately 1,139 km of transects (Figure 1). Transects were flown at a speed of 120 – 150 km/hr and flight lines followed the identified transects as much as was practical. The survey altered from the set transects to exclude the alpine area on Mt. Haldane, and to fly appropriate elevations (100–200 m agl) in the steeper terrain near the proposed Project site. In some areas, transects could not be followed while maintaining adequate sightability; therefore, flight lines were altered while lines remained spaced at roughly 1 km intervals. The Lynx and Haggart Creek drainages were flown along the valley bottoms and the steep terrain west of the proposed Project was flown using north-south transects.

Moose tracks and observations were recorded as waypoints. Only fresh tracks that crossed directly under the flight path were recorded during the survey. The observed tracks sets were categorized as 1 set, 2 sets, 3 to 5 sets, or more than 5 sets. These methods are consistent with a track recording protocol developed by Environment Yukon for collecting moose track data (Environment Yukon 2011a).

A problem with a new GPS unit occurred during the survey and all GPS data from March 7 were lost on the navigator's GPS. A backup GPS used by the pilot for navigating transects recorded the tracklog, but no waypoints. In total, 26 moose were observed in 19 groups during March 7 of the survey. Most of the moose observation waypoints from March 7 have been estimated using the pilot's tracklog which provides locations where the plane circled moose and the navigator's map were he marked the approximate locations of moose observations on a map during the survey. The two sources of information allowed the navigator to estimate moose locations. However, the flight lines along Lynx and Haggart creeks crossed transect lines too quickly to mark on the map during the flight, so only those sightings that were recalled by the navigator and were represented in the tracklog are included as digitized points. Seven moose observations in six groups and all observed tracks are not included in the spatial data. All these observations are adjacent to Haggart and Lynx creeks and most were adjacent to the Haggart Creek Access Road.

2.3 SURVEY CONDITIONS

During the 2011 survey, weather conditions were generally stable over the three-day period. At the Mayo Airport, 45 km south of Project location, morning temperatures were approximately -35°C, warming to

-17°C by early afternoon. No new snow had been reported for at least two weeks prior to the survey. Each day skies were clear with good ground lighting conditions until mid- to late-afternoon when high-ceiling cloud cover created flat light conditions which reduced observation conditions. In general, morning wind speeds were low (0 – 10 km/hr), increasing to 10 – 25 km/hr by mid- to late-afternoon.

During the 2012 survey, weather conditions, snow conditions, and visibility were excellent for identifying fresh tracks and for finding moose both days. Weather on March 7 was clear and sunny, and March 8 was slightly overcast. Mayo received considerable snowfall during the days prior to the survey. Temperatures ranged from -10 to -30°C during the 2012 survey.

136°0'0"W
135°30'0"W
64°10'30"N
64°0'0"N
63°49'30"N
N
Eagle Gold Property
Potato Hills
Mount Haldane
Elsa
Dublin Gulch
Lynx Creek
Haggart Creek Access Road
Swede Creek
Haggart Creek
McQuesten River
North McQuesten River
South McQuesten River
McQuesten Access Road
Ross Creek
Haladay Creek
Haladay Trail
Field Hill
Van Cleaves Hill
Silver Creek
Mayo River
Duncan Creek
Mayo Lake Road
Ironstone Creek
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1

Legend

- Moose Survey Transects
- Road
- Mine Access Roads
- Eagle Gold Project Footprint
- Extent of Moose Survey
- Wetland

Overview of study area

Data sources

1:50,000 Topographic Spatial Data: Canvec and digital elevation model provided by Geomatics Yukon - Yukon Government via online source (Corporate Spatial Warehouse) www.geomaticsyukon.ca.

Flightlines and survey data provided by Stantec (2011).

Disclaimer
This document is not an official land survey and the spatial data presented is subject to change.

0 2 4 6 8 10
kilometres

Map Scale = 1:165,000 (printed on 11 x 17)
Map Projection: North American Datum 1983 UTM Zone 8N

Drawn: LG	Checked: GP/MP	Date: 6/19/2012	**FIGURE 1**

Victoria GOLD CORP

EDI

Path: J:\Yukon\Projects\2012\12_Y_0077_VG_EagleGold_wildlife\Mapping\Fig1_Overview_18June2012_11x17.mxd

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In 2012, 1,337 km was flown during 9.8 hours of surveying within the 1,140 km² study area. The survey intensity was 0.5 minutes/km². In total 61 moose were observed during the survey. Seven of the moose observations were a small distance (<500 m) outside the survey area. Moose or tracks were observed throughout the survey area (Figure 2, Figure 3), with the highest densities near disturbed areas such as stream margins, burns, current and historic placer operations, and the current advanced exploration site operation at Dublin Gulch. These areas are commonly selected over other habitat types by moose because they tend to contain abundant browse.

The number of moose observed in the survey area doubled in 2012, but the proportion of cow/calf pairs remained almost identical between years (Table 1). The cause of the increase is unknown, but could be from a number of factors. There may have been an increase in moose within the study area because of change in the regional distribution of moose. More wolf activity could have caused moose to temporarily move to habitats outside the study area in 2011. Detection could have increased because of a change in survey crews. The 2011 survey was short an observer for one day so moose detection would have been reduced for the day, and the 2012 navigator deviated from transects in steep terrain in order to increase sightability of moose. Weather during the 2012 survey was likely better for observing moose. Recent snowfall meant that all tracks observed were fresh and observers could use tracks to find moose. The increase in moose observations in 2012 is most likely from improved moose detection; however, a change in moose density could also explain some of the increase.

The distribution of moose in the survey area changed between 2011 and 2012. During the 2011 survey moose were observed scattered throughout the survey area with the majority of animals occurring at mid to lower elevations east and south-east of the mine site between Lynx Creek and the South McQuesten River. During the 2012 survey, moose continued to be observed using the mid to low elevations, but were primarily observed in old burns, and west of the Haggart Creek Access Road and the camp (Figure 3). The reason for the change in moose distribution is unknown. Food availability, snow depth, and risk of predation affect late-winter moose distribution (Dussault et al. 2005). Food availability is assumed to be constant year over year because there have been no forest fires or other changes to moose habitat between years. During the 2011 and 2012 aerial surveys, moose were commonly observed within or near disturbed habitat (e.g. burns and clearings). Moose typically use disturbed areas because of the abundance of available browse in disturbed areas. A study in Alaska found that moose use habitat at moderate elevations, near human activity, in areas that contain more riparian habitat, and that have burned in the past 40 years (Maier et al. 2005). Snow depth is measured at two weather stations within the Project area: Potato Hill and camp stations. There was more snow at the higher elevation Potato Hill weather station in 2012, but snow depth at the camp weather station was essentially identical between years (Table 2). Snow depths in the region were only slightly greater than normal (Environment Yukon 2011b). Wolf tracks were observed on transects 6, 9, and 10. Only one group of moose was observed south of transect 10. Consequently, wolf distribution may explain the lack of observations in the southern portion of the study area in 2012.

Moose were observed close to the Project footprint. Approximately 20 moose were observed within 1 km of the Project footprint along Haggart Creek Access Road (Figure 2). Two moose were observed adjacent to VIT camp facilities within the proposed mine site footprint. Haggart Creek contains abundant browse and cover that moose select for late-winter habitat, and human disturbance adjacent to the road has created similar high quality habitat because of clearing associated with the road and nearby placer operations. Moose are likely to continue to select these areas as late-winter habitat.

A limitation of the moose distribution survey is the sightability bias toward open habitat. Moose are commonly observed in open habitats (burns and other disturbed habitats) partly because these habitats tend to contain higher quality browse. However, moose are also easier to observe in open habitat, potentially causing an overestimate of selection of these habitats. This bias is not accounted for in the survey results.

Table 1. Moose observations within the Eagle Gold Project moose during 2011 and 2012.

Year	Cow/Calf pairs	Total
2011	7	30
2012	14	61

Table 2. Snow depths at weather stations within the VIT moose study area in 2011 and 2012.

Year	Camp Station	Potato Hill Station
2011	55 cm	105 cm
2012	50 cm	126 cm

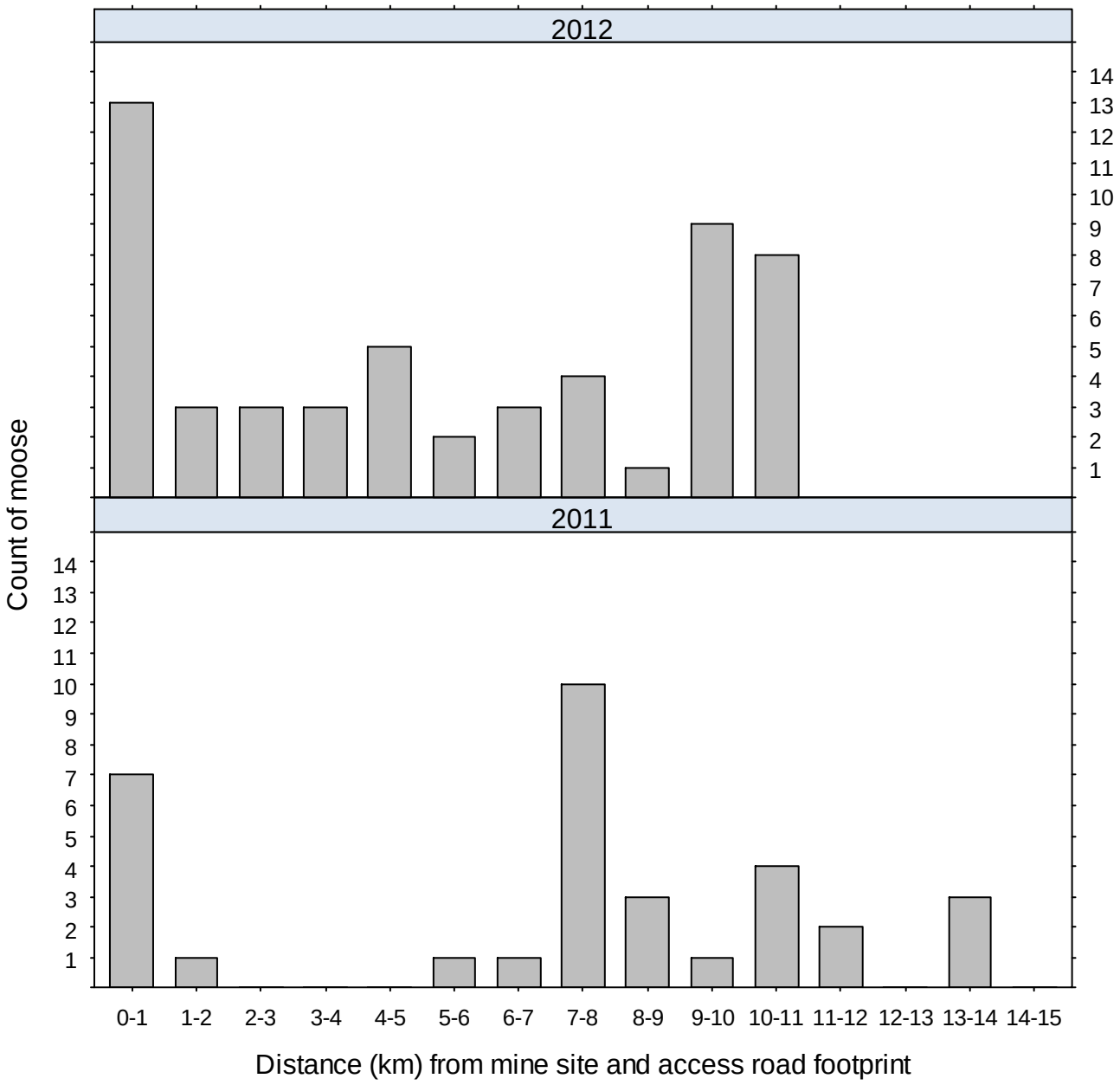

Figure 2. Count of the observations of moose at 1 km intervals within 10 km of the Eagle Gold Project infrastructure during the late-winter 2011 and 2012 moose survey. Note 7 moose observed within Haggart Creek during the 2012 survey are not displayed in this figure.

4 CONCLUSIONS

This survey completes the pre-disturbance phase of the five year study. The study has been designed to monitor moose distribution within the expected zone of influence (ZOI) of the proposed mine site, and to include a control area outside of the ZOI. The current data are intended to reflect the pre-disturbance moose distribution. If moose are negatively affected by sensory disturbances associated with mine construction and operation activities, then disturbed moose are predicted to avoid habitat within the mine site and access road ZOI. Three more years of surveys are planned to include the two year construction period and the first year of Project operations.

Monitoring of moose distribution via aerial surveys provides a snapshot-in-time comparison of moose distribution data collected pre-construction to distribution data collected during the construction and initial operational phases of the Project. The 2012 survey represents the second survey (baseline – pre-construction) upon which subsequent surveys will be compared for changes in moose distribution and abundance in the survey area. Population-estimate survey methods will be designed if it has been determined that Project activities are affecting moose distribution within the survey area.

Communication and sharing of knowledge with the local First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun, Environment Yukon, area hunters, and guide outfitters will aid in assessing influences external to the Project on moose distributions and abundance. This may include such information as increased observations of wolves in the vicinity of the Project, which in particular could exert strong influences on moose habitat selection during winter.

5 REFERENCES

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Maier, J. A., J. M. Ver Hoef, A. D. McGuire, R. T. Bowyer, L. Saperstein, and H. A. Maier. 2005. Distribution and density of moose in relation to landscape characteristics: effects of scale. Canadian Journal of Forest Research 35:2233–2243.

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136°0'0"W
135°30'0"W
64°10'30"N
64°0'0"N
63°49'30"N
N
North McQuesten River
Ironrust Creek
Eagle Gold Project Footprint
Lynx Creek
Swede Creek
Haggart Creek
McQuesten River
South McQuesten Access Road
Roberts Creek
Haladane Creek
Trail
Silver
Mayo River

Legend

Moose observations and tracks

- 1 moose (2012)
- 2 moose (2012)
- 3 moose (2012)
- Tracks (2012)
- 1 moose (2011)
- 2 Moose (2011)
- 3 Moose (2011)

- Flightlines (2012)
- Mine Access Roads
- Road
- Extent of Moose Survey
- Eagle Gold Project Footprint
- Extent of Forest Fire Activity
- Wetland

Distribution of moose and moose tracks observed during 2011 and 2012 late-winter aerial surveys

Data sources

1:50,000 Topographic Spatial Data: Canvec and forest fire data provided by Geomatics Yukon - Yukon Government via online source (Corporate Spatial Warehouse) www.geomaticsyukon.ca.

Project data is site specific. Flighlines and survey data (2012) collected by EDI Environmental Dynamics Inc. and was obtained using Garmin GPS technology. Flightlines and survey data (2011) provided by Stantec.

Disclaimer
This document is not an official land survey and the spatial data presented is subject to change.

0 2 4 6 8 10
kilometres

Map Scale = 1:165,000 (printed on 11 x 17)
Map Projection: North American Datum 1983 UTM Zone 8N

Drawn: LG	Checked: GP/MP	Date: 6/19/2012	**FIGURE 3**

Victoria GOLD CORP

EDI

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APPENDIX C

Wildlife Encounter Procedure

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StrataGold Corporation	**WILDLIFE PROTECTION PLAN** **Wildlife Encounter Procedures**

Department:	Environment	**Document No.:**	SGC-ENV- PEC-WPP-001
Section:	Permitting and Compliance	**Revision:**	
Prepared by:	Todd Goodsell / Hugh Coyle	**Effective Date:**	April 15, 2013

PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidelines for employees and contractors at the Eagle Gold Project site on the required actions and reporting in the event of wildlife encounters. The data collected is vital in supporting adaptive management approaches for the protection of wildlife resources and to ensure the safety of staff and wildlife in the Project area. In addition, black bears and grizzly bears may be active in the area from early May to late October. Due to the potential risk that a bear poses to human safety, it is important that all sightings or encounters with bears be reported immediately for camp personnel to take appropriate actions.

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all employees and independent contractors working at the Eagle Gold Project site.

DEFINITIONS

Wildlife Encounter: any interaction with wildlife including incidents and observations.
Wildlife Incident: Vehicle – Wildlife collision, problem / nuisance wildlife (bears in trash), and wildlife observation/ interaction with humans when wildlife is observed within 1 km from the camp perimeter, and less than 100 m from any area of human activity.
Wildlife Observation: wildlife is observed further than 1 km from the camp perimeter, and more than 100 m from any area of human activity.

PROCEDURES

1. General

The following activities are prohibited:

- Hunting, fishing and firearm possession is not permitted unless prior authorization is obtained from SGC management.
- Feeding wildlife - may result in wildlife that are habituated to human contact. The consequences of feeding may result in serious harm to humans, and/or the animal being relocated or destroyed.
- Personal pets on site – may result in harassment of or wildlife attractants into work or camp areas.
- Littering – all work areas must be kept free of food or food containers that may serve as animal attractants.

The following activities are mandatory:

- Employee orientation that includes Bear Aware Program training
- Store putrescible waste in wildlife-proof containers prior to incineration in a manner that does not attract wildlife.
- Fence areas that store wildlife attractants (e.g. solid waste management area enclosed with electric fence) or store attractants indoors.

2. Land Clearing and Use

The following activities are mandatory:

- If you encounter a fox, wolf, wolverine, bear or moose on foot:
    - Back away slowly and do not make direct eye contact.
    - Do not make sudden movements.
    - Call in the sighting by radio as soon as possible without alarming the animal.
    - Stay in radio contact until you are at a safe distance and return to a safe area (e.g., inside a vehicle or building) as soon as possible.
    - Minimize grizzly and black bear conflicts, by avoiding and recording any den or nest sites.
- Minimize or eliminate the use of vegetation attractive to bears and ungulates (e.g., legumes) in seeding mixtures used along roadsides.
- Cut brush along roads and facilities early in the growing season, before it becomes an attractant to large wildlife species.
- Use manual clearing rather than herbicides in vegetation management activities.
- Identify and avoid bird nests during the bird breeding and nesting period (May 1 – July 31).

3. Vehicle and Equipment Use

The following activities are mandatory:

- Vehicle users to abide by all posted speed limits. South McQuesten and Haggart Creek Access Roads = 60 km/hr unless posted otherwise. Site roads = 30 km/hr unless posted otherwise.
- Slow down at sections of the road with obscured view (e.g. turns, poor visibility due to inclement weather, etc.) and near watercourses or at watercourse crossings as these are often areas where animals may be found.
- Use headlights at all times to increase visibility.
- If encountering wildlife on the road, stop the vehicle and allow wildlife to pass. Take the following actions:
    - Remain in the vehicle.
    - Avoid using the horn.
    - Avoid provoking the animal(s).
    - Call out the sighting on the radio to alert other road users and provide road kilometer location where animal last observed.
    - Wait for the animal(s) to pass before continuing.
- Report collisions and carcasses of large animals observed on the Project site and along the access road to the Environmental Manager, Mine Manager or designate(s) as soon as possible to ensure prompt removal. Near misses and collisions that result in the death or injury

of an ungulate or other large animal must be reported as soon as possible.
- Site operations to Facilitate wildlife movement by:
    - Making cuts in the plowed snow banks along the access road to allow animals to escape the road way and oncoming vehicles in winter.
    - Leveling road way snow banks to allow for animal passage.
    - Providing wildlife crossing points along extensive open ditches.

4. Reporting – Wildlife Incident

Wildlife incidents include interactions of aggressive, unusual or erratic behavior; vehicle collisions and near misses; damage of equipment by wildlife; and injured or dead wildlife.

Incidents involving wildlife are to be reported to the Environmental Coordinator or immediate Supervisor as soon as is practicable. The information which is required when reporting the incident will include:

- Date and time of the incident
- Species and number of animals involved
- Location of the incident
- Type of Incident (e.g., nuisance wildlife interaction, vehicle collision, use of deterrents)
- Incident outcome (e.g. injury, death, unusual behavior)
- Description of event
- Habitat type
- Corrective actions suggested

After reporting any wildlife incident to the Environmental Coordinator or immediate Supervisor, the reporting party must complete the SGC Wildlife Incident Form.

5. Reporting - Wildlife Observation

Wildlife observation reporting is required when wildlife an incident report is not required but wildlife is observed further than 1 km from the camp perimeter, and more than 100 m from any area of human activity and for observation of wildlife signs (e.g., tracks, scat, dens, nest, etc.).

Observations involving wildlife are to be reported to the Environmental Coordinator or your Supervisor as soon as is practicable. The information which is required when reporting the observation will include:

- Date and time of the incident or observation
- Species and number of animals involved
- Location of the observation (e.g. UTM coordinates, facility, etc.) including a description of the habitat
- Weather conditions
- Type of observation
- Description of event

After reporting any wildlife observation to the Environmental Coordinator or your Supervisor, the reporting party must complete the SGC Wildlife Observation Form.

FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

Environmental Coordinator or designate:

1. In the case of a wildlife incident that may pose a significant threat to the health and safety of staff or the animal advise onsite staff of the appropriate action to be taken (e.g., direct staff to remain indoors);
2. In the case of a wildlife incident that may require the removal of an animal or the use of lethal force immediately contact the Conservation Officer (Kevin Johnstone 867-996-2202).
3. If the response to an incident is not clear, contact the Environmental Manager and/or the Conservation Officer to discuss the appropriate response;
4. Advising the Environmental Manager of wildlife incidents as they occur; and
5. Ensuring the SGC Wildlife Incident Form or SGC Wildlife Observation Form is complete and institute follow-up responses, if required, and document follow-up actions.

REVISION HISTORY

Noted below is the revision history of this document.

Revision	Date	Comments

APPENDIX D

Wildlife Incident Report Form

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StrataGold Corporation	**WILDLIFE INCIDENT FORM**

Observer(s): _____

Name of Supervisor or Manager: _____

Incident reported to: _____

Date: _____ **Time**: _____

Incident type (circle one): Vehicle collision Encounter Near miss Nuisance interaction

Other _____

Incident outcome (circle one): Mortality Injury Defensive behaviour Management Action

Other _____

Weather (sun, rain, snow, etc.): _____

Location (i.e., in UTMs, facility, road km, etc.): _____

Habitat (e.g. wetland, old forest, riparian, road etc.): _____

Species: _____ **Number of animals:** _____

Description of Incident and outcome: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Could the Incident have been avoided? _____

If yes, describe how: _____

_____

_____

Additional comments: _____

_____

APPENDIX E

Wildlife Observation Form

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StrataGold Corporation	**WILDLIFE OBSERVATION FORM**

Animal Observation: ☐ **Animal Sign observation:** ☐
(tracks, scat, den, etc.)

Observer(s): _____

Date: _____ **Time**: _____

Location / site description: _____

GPS coordinates: N: _____ **E:** _____

Nearest facility: _____ **Estimated distance from facility:** _____

Weather: clear ☐ cloud ☐ rain ☐ snow ☐ fog ☐

Wind: approximate speed _____ direction _____

Type of animal: _____

Number of animals: total ☐ male ☐ female ☐ young ☐

Type of sign (e.g. track, scat, etc.): _____

Behavior: curious ☐ feeding ☐ resting ☐ moving away ☐ fleeing (running away) ☐

Other ☐: _____

Observation reported to:

Environmental Coordinator ☐ Site Operations ☐ General Manager ☐ Other ☐: _____

Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____