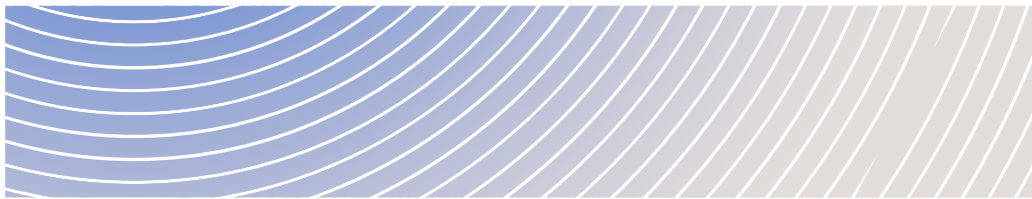




Detailed Permitting Plan



GREAT BEAT GOLD PROJECT

SEPTEMBER 2, 2026 (VERSION 1.0)

1. Detailed Permitting Plan Agreement & Approval

The following sets out the most ambitious agreed upon timelines for obtaining the federal permits required to begin construction. Detailed steps and timelines for each permit are provided in Table 1 and Annex A: Detailed Milestones and Timelines for Federal Permits. Note Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 refer to calendar quarters.

Federal Authority - Federal Permit	2023	2024	2025	2026				2027							
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			Q3			Q4
									Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
Impact Assessment Agency of Canada – <i>Impact Assessment Act</i> Decision	PD	C	C	IS	C	C	C	C	C	D	-	-	CS	-	-
Environment and Climate Change Canada – <i>Metal and Diamond Mine Effluent Regulations</i> Schedule 2 Amendment	-	-	-	A	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹ /F	F	F	D	-	CS	-	-
Department of Fisheries and Oceans – <i>Fisheries Act</i> Authorization	-	-	-	A	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹	C ¹ /F	F	F	F	D	CS	-	-

Legend:

PD: Proponent submits Project Description to IAAC

IS: Proponent submits Impact Statement to IAAC

A: Proponent submits a comprehensive application to the appropriate regulatory federal authority

F: Federal authority finalizes permit decision packages. Note that Indigenous consultations may impact these timelines, which could extend into Q1 2027.

C: Consultation for the permit or the Impact Assessment.

C¹: Crown Indigenous Consultation timelines are dependent on multiple factors outside of Government of Canada control and do not have a set timeline.

This includes the funding and availability of Indigenous groups, the coordination of consultation with other federal departments, and proponent readiness.

Crown Indigenous Consultation may extend in order to meet Duty to Consult obligations.

D: Decision for the permit or the Impact Assessment

CS: Construction Starts for activities that require federal permits.



2. Project Description

Kinross Gold Corporation is proposing the construction, operation, decommissioning and abandonment of a new open-pit and underground gold mine with an on-site metal mill, located 23 kilometres southeast of Red Lake, Ontario. As proposed, the Great Bear Gold Project would include two open-pits and an underground mine and produce up to 60,000 tonnes of ore per day, while the metal mill would process up to 15,000 tonnes of ore per day. The project would operate for about 26 years.

3. Purpose of the Plan

The Government of Canada has provided clear direction to federal departments to accelerate decision-making processes for federal authorizations required for projects to get to construction. Federal departments will work together to provide:

- Clarity on permitting requirements, timelines and processes through the development of detailed federal permitting plans
- Transparency through public reporting on the progress of permitting on the Canadian Impact Assessment Registry; and
- A point of contact within the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada and centralized support from the Government of Canada

The purpose of this detailed permitting plan is to identify the federal regulatory instruments including permits, licences and authorizations (collectively referred to as 'permits') that may be required for the project to commence construction. It also lays out anticipated milestones and timelines and describes any Indigenous or public consultation that may be a part of the process. It will also provide guidance on the information proponents must provide to inform the process.

To achieve the aforementioned, this document lays out a workplan to complete federal permits required to commence construction. It also details what proponents will need to do to support an efficient regulatory process, to meet the target (see Conditions of Participation).

This permitting plan is not a legal document and does not change any existing federal, provincial, or Indigenous legislative or regulatory jurisdiction, right, power, privilege, prerogative or immunity by virtue, nor does it create any new legal powers, duties or legally binding obligations. While this document is meant to guide federal permitting for the project, it is not intended to be exhaustive, restrictive, nor legally binding on any of the parties. As such, nothing in this document should be



considered to interfere with or fetter the discretion of federal regulators, carrying out their responsibilities. Regulators' obligations and service standards are described elsewhere. In the event of any inconsistency between this plan and regulators' legal obligations, the latter shall prevail.

4. Conditions of Participation

To meet the target, agreed to with the proponent, for completion of the major project review process, the proponent must be willing and able to meet the following conditions:

- **Ready to start:** The proponent must be ready to submit application(s) as per the anticipated timelines set out in this detailed permitting plan.
- **Provide Comprehensive Applications:** The proponent must make best efforts to submit comprehensive applications for federal permits that meet the requirements set out by the responsible departments and agencies.
- **Active Participation:** Actively participate in the permitting process including providing required information and promptly responding to requests for additional information or clarification from federal departments and agencies or from Indigenous groups.
- **Engage with Indigenous Groups:** The proponent must follow best practices when establishing relationships and engaging with Indigenous groups and have documented and addressed concerns.
- **Public Disclosure:** The proponent consents to having the status of its permitting processes, shown on a public permitting dashboard on the Canadian Impact Assessment Registry.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities related to permitting coordination are:

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) will:

- integrate permitting coordination into the impact assessment, where applicable, and seek areas for efficiency between the impact assessment and other federal regulatory processes;
- maintain and update the detailed permitting plan, as necessary;



- provide relevant information from the impact assessment of the project to federal departments to inform their regulatory processes;
- provide a primary point of contact for proponents and federal departments to address issues that may require coordination among multiple departments.
- track the progress of the permitting processes on the public permitting dashboard on the Canadian Impact Assessment Registry;
- act as Crown Consultation Coordinator to facilitate a collaborative approach to Indigenous consultations by federal departments related to permitting; and
- work with federal departments and the proponent to meet the timelines described within this document.

Federal departments will:

- conduct permitting as per their respective legislative or regulatory requirements;
- provide information relating to the regulatory and statutory responsibilities of their department;
- review information provided by proponents during the impact assessment and update information on permitting as appropriate;
- determine, to the best of their ability, whether a permit is required under their respective legislation, based on the information provided by the proponent;
- provide feedback as to what information must be provided to support sound and timely regulatory decisions;
- carry out Indigenous consultation, as well as any public consultation, as required;
- notify IAAC of issues that arise and any changes in anticipated timelines, as early as possible;
- maintain communication with the proponent through applicable regulatory or permitting processes; and,
- work with IAAC and the proponent to meet the timelines described within this document.

The Proponent will:

- prepare the appropriate applications for the permits required for the project to commence construction and submit applications as per the anticipated timelines set out in Table 1 and annex A;
- provide required information and respond to any requests for additional information or clarification from federal departments or IAAC;



- support IAAC and federal departments during Indigenous consultations;
- liaise with IAAC and federal departments on anticipated schedules for applications and any issues that may arise and notify IAAC and relevant federal departments 90 days prior to any changes in anticipated submission dates;
- notify IAAC and federal departments of any major or substantial changes to project design, as early as possible;
- be aware of changes to legislation that may change the need for a permit;
- fulfill the conditions for participation; and
- work with IAAC and federal departments to meet the timelines described within this document

6. Federal Permits that may be required to begin construction

Information about federal permits that may be required to begin construction can be found in Table 1. These permits will be tracked on the public permitting dashboard on the Canadian Impact Assessment Registry.

The list of permits needed for construction is based on information provided by the proponent, may not be exhaustive and is subject to change. The Government of Canada may revise the plan to accommodate any changes to the project or in response to new information from the proponent, federal departments or other participants in the impact assessment or permitting process. Proponents should be aware that other federal legislation or regulations may apply to their project, including permits that may be required after construction has begun or which have requirements to follow throughout the life of the project.

This document will be updated by IAAC, as necessary, based on a review of the impact statement submitted by the proponent.

Federal departments cannot issue permits until the Minister issues a positive decision statement to the proponent under section 8 of the *Impact Assessment Act*. The proponent, however, is encouraged to develop federal permit applications and/or apply for federal permits concurrently with the impact assessment. Information and consultation requirements for permits may be completed at the same time as the impact assessment and the same information may, in many instances, be used to inform both processes. Collecting and providing permitting information during the assessment process may expedite subsequent federal decisions, should the impact assessment decision be positive.



7. Engaging and Consulting with Indigenous Communities

The proponent is expected to begin engaging with Indigenous communities as early as possible to establish meaningful relationships built on respect, trust, and collaboration. Refer to [Guidance for proponents: Early engagement with Indigenous Peoples in impact assessments under the Impact Assessment Act - Canada.ca](#) for additional resources. This includes Indigenous communities that may be affected by specific components of a permit (i.e., affected based on the location of a fish habitat compensation plan).

By engaging Indigenous communities early on, proponents develop an understanding of concerns and an ability to address them at the outset. This proactive approach also promotes ongoing dialogue, where concerns and mechanisms to address these concerns can be integrated into projects. This approach also helps identify potential issues before they become significant challenges and creates an environment where Indigenous communities can be involved in shaping the future of projects. The proponent is also encouraged to provide the requested information to federal departments as early as possible to allow these regulatory bodies to begin consulting with Indigenous communities on permitting processes as early as possible.

Federal departments, along with the Crown Consultation Coordinator, will work together to ensure a collaborative and coordinated approach to consulting with Indigenous communities. The Crown consultation coordination process will, with input from Indigenous communities, aim to reduce the consultation burden and duplication for Indigenous communities across regulatory and permitting processes.

The Indigenous Engagement and Partnership Plan (IEPP) describes the possibilities and methods for meaningful engagement and consultation with Indigenous communities who may be affected throughout the impact assessment process.

8. Proponent's Anticipated Schedule

The proponent has set the following schedule for submission of permit applications and its target for start of construction. Note Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 refer to calendar quarters.



The Proponent has advanced the Impact Statement (IS) through a phased submission approach, with Phase 1 and Phase 2 filings submitted to IAAC in 2025. The final consolidated Impact Statement was submitted in the first quarter of 2026.

In parallel, the Proponent submitted all required federal permit applications in the first quarter (Q1) of 2026. The proponent has targeted construction commencement summer 2027. To facilitate early regulatory engagement, technical supporting information for key permit applications were provided to federal authorities and Indigenous communities in 2025 for advance review and feedback.

9. Contact Information

During the impact assessment, the proponent should direct any inquiries to the IAAC office designated for administering the impact assessment of the project.

For the Great Bear Gold Project, please contact

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada

Ontario Regional Office

55 York Street, 6th Floor

Toronto, Ontario M5J 1R7

Telephone: 416-952-1576

Email: GreatBear@iaac-aeic.gc.ca

If a Decision Statement with conditions is issued, allowing the project to proceed, the proponent should continue to direct permit inquiries to the appropriate federal department conducting the permitting process.

Inquiries related to the coordination of federal permitting may be directed to the IAAC Permitting Coordination Team at permitting.coordination.permis@iaac-aeic.gc.ca

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

- Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Program
Fisheries and Oceans Canada - Ontario and Prairie Region
Burlington, Ontario
Tel.: 1-855-852-8320
Email: FisheriesProtection@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Environment and Climate Change Canada

- Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations under subsection 5(1) for an authorization to use waters frequented by fish as a Tailings Impoundment Area, please contact: MDMER-REMMMD@ec.gc.ca



- Species at Risk Act permit inquiries can be sent to:
wildlifeontario@ec.gc.ca

Natural Resources Canada

- Explosives Regulatory Division
National Headquarters
Ottawa Ontario
Tel.: 1-855-525-9293
Email: explosives-explosifs@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca

Transport Canada

- Transport Canada Environmental Programs, Ontario Region
enviroont@tc.gc.ca
- Transport Canada Navigation Protection Program nppont-ppnont@tc.gc.ca



Table 1 – Federal Permits that may be required to begin construction

Act and Regulatory Instrument Responsible Authority	Requirement Status & Overview	Anticipated Duration	Public Engagement Opportunities	Indigenous Consultation	Project Specific Information Requirements and Guidance
Impact Assessment Act Decision statement issued under s.65(1) of the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i> Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC)	Required IAAC determined that an impact assessment is required for this project. Under subsection 60(1) of the IAA the Minister of the Environment, Climate Change and Nature makes a determination on whether the project is likely to cause significant adverse federal effects to some extent, and whether they are justified in the public interest. The Minister informs the proponent of the determination in the Decision	Federal decision: The target date for the IA decision is May 2027, however, this timing depends on the submission of the Impact Statement and when the determination that the required information or studies have been received	Public consultation on impact statement and draft impact assessment report and may include potential conditions. Other public engagement activities as needed	Indigenous communities to be engaged and consulted as detailed in the Indigenous Engagement and Partnership Plan (IEPP).	The Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines (TISG) describe the information to be submitted in the Impact Statement to meet the requirements of the IAA.



	Statement issued under subsection 65(1) of the <i>IAA</i> .	in accordance with section 19(4) of the Impact Assessment Act.			
<i>Fisheries Act</i> Authorization (FAA) under paragraphs 34.4(2)(b) and 35(2)(b) of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)	Required DFO has determined the works, undertakings, and activities proposed for this project are likely to result in death of fish and/or harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat and therefore, a <i>Fisheries Act</i> Authorization is required. For more information on the FAA process please visit: - Project planning: Applying for a <i>Fisheries Act</i> authorization - Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985, c F-14 - Authorizations Concerning Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Regulations (SOR/2019-286) - Applicant's Guide to Support the	Federal decision: 12 - 24 months after application submitted. A one-year timeframe is generally sufficient for reviewing a complete application and decision making. However, for a project with this scope and complexity the review may take more than a year to complete.	None	DFO will consult with Indigenous communities detailed in IAAC's Indigenous Engagement and Participation Plan. Consultation will focus on potential impacts to their Aboriginal or Treaty rights related to fish and fish habitat prior to making a decision with respect to issuing an authorization.	Works, undertakings, or activities will require an authorization under the <i>Fisheries Act</i> in order for the project to proceed. These may include, but are not limited to, those outlined in Table F.1 on page 66 of the " Great Bear Gold Project Detailed Project Description ", dated January 2024. An FAA application was submitted to DFO in January 2026, and additional information was submitted in March 2026. An amended application is expected in Fall 2026. A key pathway that requires continued attention is the characterization of effects to surface water and groundwater changes resulting from the Project that directly or indirectly impact fish and fish habitat. A multi-disciplinary approach that includes hydrologists, hydrogeologists, and aquatic

	Authorizations Concerning Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Regulations - Request a review of your project near water Coordination with ECCC as part of the Metal and Diamond Mine Effluent Regulation (MDMER) Schedule 2 Amendment DFO cannot proceed with the issuance of a paragraphs 34.4(2)(b) and 35(2)(b) <i>Fisheries Act</i> authorization for works associated with the construction or operation of a Tailings Impoundment Area (TIA; e.g. dams) until the Governor in Council (GiC) approves the Schedule 2 amendment. However, DFO can consider the issuance of an authorization for works unrelated to the TIA prior to the GiC decision.	The duration of certain key steps described in Annex A may vary depending on the proponent's response time.		DFO and ECCC will conduct joint consultation with Indigenous communities on behalf of the Crown where possible.	biologists remain necessary to support the validation of predictions. Where flow-related impacts are not predicted to affect fish habitat, monitoring should be proposed to verify those predictions and an adaptive management plan with thresholds and actions developed. The final fish habitat compensation and offsetting plan (FHCOP) must meet Schedule 1 of the Fish and Fish Habitat Regulations in order for DFO to consider the <i>Fisheries Act</i> Authorization application complete and we encourage the proponent to follow DFO's Policy for applying measures to offset harmful impacts to fish and fish habitat. The FHCOP must also meet section 27.1 of the MDMER. Note that DFO works in collaboration with ECCC on the FHCOP. DFO continues to encourage alignment with DFO's Policy for applying measures to offset harmful impacts to fish and fish habitat. With respect to quantification of harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction (HADD) of fish and fish
--	--	--	--	--	--



					habitat, the Proponent has committed to finalizing the offsetting ratio in the FHCOP, which may increase based on the following considerations, supported by appropriate technical justification: • Technical review and discussion with other departments if additional impacts from flow reductions are determined. ○ Outstanding information requirements were provided to the proponent on June 22, 2026. The proponent will be required to provide sufficient responses to DFO prior to the issuance of the FAA. • Input received during consultation that would recommend a change in amount or type of offsetting as reasonable. • Additional technical analysis of the fish habitat values associated with impacted habitat and the proposed offset measures.
--	--	--	--	--	---



					The final offsetting approach should clearly demonstrate how impacts will be counterbalanced. Consideration should be explicitly given to equivalency (and the spectrum of methods available to assess it), time lag between impact and offsetting effectiveness, and uncertainty. When models are used, assumptions and uncertainty should be clearly stated, along with an explanation of how uncertainty may influence the reliability of predictions and how it will be addressed (e.g., model validation or adjustments to offsetting measures). Offsetting objectives should be clearly stated, and appropriate targets and/or benchmarks set for the chosen indicators with appropriate spatial and temporal scales defined as part of a monitoring program to ensure effectiveness of the offsetting can be evaluated. ECCC and DFO notified the proponent in May 2026 that they will begin Indigenous consultations on the March 2026 version of the FHCOP, with the expectation that
--	--	--	--	--	---



					the plan may be revised based on considerations listed above.
Metal and Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations (MDMER) Authorization to use waters frequented by fish as a Tailings Impoundment Area under subsection 5(1) Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)	Required The <i>Fisheries Act</i> prohibits the deposit of deleterious substances into waters frequented by fish unless authorized by regulation. To authorize the disposal of mine waste in waters frequented by fish, Schedule 2 of the MDMER must first be amended to designate those waters as Tailings Impoundment Areas (TIAs), which requires Governor in Council approval. Once the waters are listed, the Minister must approve the Fish Habitat Compensation and Offsetting Plan (FHCOP) when the conditions set out in section 27.1 of the MDMER have been met. The approval of the FHCOP authorizes the disposal of mine waste into the listed TIAs.	Federal decision: Minimum of 6 months following the completion of public engagements and Indigenous consultations.	ECCC may consult with the public	Once the information requirements are complete for both documents, ECCC will consult with impacted Indigenous communities. Proponents can support consultations by early and effective engagement with Indigenous communities prior to starting the regulatory process.	The Project involves a tailings management facility, mine rock, low grade ore and overburden stockpiles that will impact waters frequented by fish. In March 2026, ECCC sent a letter to the Proponent stating that the Alternatives Assessment (AA) was prepared in accordance with the <i>Guidelines for the Assessment of Alternatives for Mine Waste Disposal</i>. Additionally, in March 2026, the Proponent-provided ECCC with plain language summaries of the AA report and the proposed Fish Habitat Compensation Plan and Offsetting Plan (FHCOP). ECCC and DFO notified the proponent in May 2026 that they will begin Indigenous consultations on FHCOP, with an expectation that the plan may be revised based on the following: • Technical review and discussion with other departments if additional impacts from flow reductions are determined.



	DFO provides expert advice to ECCC on the fish habitat compensation required under section 27.1 of the MDMER before mine waste can be deposited into tailings impoundment areas listed in Schedule 2 of the MDMER. For more information visit: Guide To The Regulatory Process For Listing Water Bodies Frequented By Fish In Schedule 2 Of The Metal And Diamond Mining Effluent Regulations,				• Input received during consultation that would recommend a change in amount or type of offsetting as reasonable. • Additional technical analysis of the fish habitat values associated with impacted habitat and the proposed offset measures. The proponent is encouraged to consult Indigenous communities during the development of the FHCOP and the AA.
--	--	--	--	--	--



Annex A – Detailed Milestones and Timelines for federal permits

Decision statement issued under s.65(1) of the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i> (IAAC)	Quarter and Year										
	2023	2024	2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	Q4 2026	Q1 2027	Q2 2027	Q3 2027	Q4 2027
1. Planning Phase	P/IAAC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Impact Statement Phase	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-
3. Impact Assessment Report Phase.	-	-	-	IAAC	IAAC	IAAC	IAAC	IAAC	-	-	-
4. Indigenous Consultations	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	-	-	-
5. Decision Phase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IAAC	-	-
Legend: P = Proponent IAAC = Impact Assessment Agency of Canada IC = Indigenous consultation-related activity											

Fisheries Act Authorization Processes and Steps (DFO)	Month and Year																			
	0	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Apr 2026	May 2026	Jun 2026	Jul 2026	Aug 2026	Sep 2026	Oct 2026	Nov 2026	Dec 2026	Jan 2027	Feb 2027	Mar 2027	Apr 2027	May 2027	Jun 2027	Jul 2027
1. Proponent shares draft of application with Indigenous groups and for DFO to evaluate comprehensiveness	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Proponent submits a comprehensive application	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. 60-day legislated timeline starts. DFO reviews the application for completeness	-	-	DFO	DFO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

and adequacy, and identifies any supplemental information required																			
4. Proponent addresses comments and provides supplemental information required	-	-	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. DFO reviews supplemental information or documentation and determines whether the application is complete and adequate. Steps 3-5 repeated as needed	-	-	-	-	-	DFO	DFO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. DFO Indigenous consultations: a) Early identification of issues b) Send consultation offer letters to Indigenous communities c) Processing of funding requests d) Review of funding applications and meetings at the request of Indigenous communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	-	-	-
7. Proponent supports DFO in responding to Indigenous comments, technical questions, and inquiries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-
8. DFO conducts technical review of the application and issues information requests to Proponent as needed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DFO	DFO	DFO	DFO	DFO	DFO	DFO	DFO	DFO	DFO	DFO	-
9. Proponent provides DFO with additional information or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-



clarifications to support technical review or decision-making																				
10. If the application and consultation are complete, 90-day legislated timeline begins. DFO completes Indigenous consultation summary report and informs the proponent and Indigenous communities of the decision.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DFO	DFO	DFO	-
11. DFO Internal briefings and approvals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DFO
Legend: P = Proponent DFO = Fisheries and Oceans Canada IC = Indigenous consultation-related activity																				

Notes:

- This timeline represents the most ambitious agreed upon timelines for obtaining a FAA. This timeline is also contingent on the proponent meeting the three Fish Habitat Compensation and Offsetting Plan (FHCOP) conditions noted in Table 1 in a timely manner.
- This timeline assumes that no additional field work or baseline data collection is needed to support DFO's review of the application.
- If the Proponent submits a complete and adequate application as per the Schedule 1 requirements of the Authorizations Concerning Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Regulations, Step 4 and Step 5 may be truncated. The above timeline is based on a conservative estimate of 3 rounds of additional information.
- For Step 6, Crown Indigenous Consultation timelines are dependent on multiple factors outside of Government of Canada control and do not have a set timeline. This includes the funding and availability of Indigenous communities, the coordination of consultation with other federal departments, and proponent readiness. Crown Indigenous Consultation may extend in order to meet Duty to Consult obligations.



MDMER – Governor in Council Decision and Authorization under ss. 5(1) (ECCC)	Month and Year																			
	0	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Mar 2026	Apr 2026	May 2026	Jun 2026	Jul 2026	Aug 2026	Sep 2026	Oct 2026	Nov 2026	Dec 2026	Jan 2027	Feb 2027	Mar 2027	Apr 2027	May 2027	Jun 2027	Jul 2027
1. The proponent submits: - Baseline fish studies - A detailed figure containing waterbodies frequented by fish	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. ECCC, in collaboration with DFO, reviews documents. ECCC may issue information requests. ECCC determines whether an amendment to Schedule 2 of the MDMER is required.	ECCC / DFO		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Proponent submits an alternatives assessment and a Fish Habitat Compensation and Offsetting Plan (FHCOP), with input from Indigenous communities.	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. ECCC and DFO review documents and may request additional information.	-	-	EC CC / DFO	EC CC / DFO	EC CC / DFO	EC CC / DFO	EC CC / DFO		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



5. ECCC leads consultations with impact Indigenous communities and the public (with the support of the proponent and DFO).	-	-	-	-	-	-	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	IC	-	-	-	-
6. ECCC prepares the regulatory package to amend Schedule 2 of the MDMER for a Governor in Council Decision.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EC CC	EC CC	EC CC	EC CC /TBS	EC CC /TBS	EC CC /TBS	-
7. If approved, amendment to Schedule 2 is published in Canada Gazette, Part II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EC CC	-
8. Following Treasury Board approval, Minister of Environment must approve the FHCOP, upon the recommendation of DFO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EC CC
Legend: P = Proponent DFO = Fisheries and Oceans Canada ECCC = Environnement et Changement climatique Canada TBS = Treasury Board IC = Indigenous consultation-related activity																				

Notes:

- This timeline represents the most ambitious agreed upon timelines for obtaining a MDMER Schedule 2 Amendment.
- For Step 4, this timeline may vary depending on the information received.



- For Step 5, the time required to fulfill the Crown's Duty to Consult may be longer depending on the Indigenous communities' concerns and the extent to which these communities have been involved by the proponent throughout the development of the FHCOP. Crown Indigenous Consultation timelines are dependent on multiple factors outside of Government of Canada control and do not have a set timeline. This includes the funding and availability of Indigenous communities, the coordination of consultation with other federal departments, and proponent readiness. Crown Indigenous Consultation may extend in order to meet Duty to Consult obligations.
- For Step 8, the proponent cannot dispose of mine waste into the listed Tailings Impoundment Area until the Minister of the Environment approves the FHCOP. This approval is conditional upon the proponent's compliance with all the conditions of Section 27.1 of the MDMER, including the provision of financial security.



Annex B. Other Federal Permits

Act and Regulatory Instrument Responsible Authority	Requirement Status & Overview	Anticipated Duration	Public Engagement Opportunities	Indigenous Consultation	Project Specific Information Requirements and Guidance
<i>Explosives Act and Explosives Regulations</i> Explosives Licence Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)	Potential An explosives licence is likely required to store and manufacture explosives. If the proponent/site owner has acquired a provincial authorization to store explosives at a mine site or quarry they may be exempt from requiring an explosives storage licence. However, a manufacturing license from NRCan may still be required. For more information, please visit Explosives - Natural Resources Canada	Federal decision: An explosive storage and manufacturing licence would be issued within 60 days from receiving a complete application.	No public engagement opportunities	NRCan may engage Indigenous groups once an application is received to determine if there are concerns, questions or requests for more information.	Based on Information provided to date, NRCan will require more information on the quantity of explosive components, including packaged explosive products if any, to be stored or manufactured on site. These additional documents would be required for an explosive manufacturing/storage licence at a later time: • Manufacturing Process Documents • Security Plan • Security Screening Personnel List • Supporting Information - such as Operating Procedures, Maintenance Procedures, Letters of Understanding, Spill Contingency Plans, Emergency



					Response Plans, Key Control Plans. Information and licence guidance can be found here: Licences, certificates and guidelines to manufacture explosives
Species at Risk Act (SARA) Permit or Agreement under Section 73 (if required) Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)	Unlikely Required Under SARA it is prohibited to harm an individual, its residence or critical habitat for: a) Migratory bird species at risk anywhere in Canada b) Any listed species at risk on federal land. The Competent Minister may issue a permit authorizing an activity that would violate the SARA prohibitions, if affecting the species is incidental to carrying out the activity. Please refer to <i>Project planning: Applying for a Species at Risk Act (SARA) permit administered by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)</i> (provided via email) for	ECCC encourages proponents to submit clear and complete permit applications at least 6-8 months prior to the anticipated start of activities that require a SARA permit. Submitting an application as early as possible in the impact assessment process allows opportunities to identify potential	No engagement opportunities	During the analysis and before the regulatory decision, ECCC may undertake Indigenous consultation as required by s.73(4) and s.73(5) of SARA and the duty to consult under s.35 of the Constitution Act, 1982	Since the Project is not located on federal land and there are currently no SARA orders in place to bring prohibitions into effect on non-federal land, within the Project area, only the SARA prohibitions pertaining to listed migratory bird individuals and residences would apply. Additional information is required to understand whether or not a SARA permit is required, such as: • Confirmation of whether residences for Chimney Swift, and/or Barn Swallow are located within the final project construction disturbance areas • Effect pathways between project activities and impacts to individuals or residences of these species • Planned mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts.



	additional information on the SARA prohibitions. It is important for proponents to ensure their understanding of their obligations under SARA is current. Please note additional authorizations may be necessary if: • SARA prohibitions come into force in the future. • Over the course of the assessment, or after the assessment, additional species could be listed under SARA and a permit may be required for project activities that affect these additional species Proponents are advised to monitor for such development on the SARA registry (https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-	issues and consider solutions. Applications for a SARA permit must be submitted via ECCC's Species at Risk Act Permitting System (https://splep-saraps.az.ec.gc.ca/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.main&lang=En).			Meaningfully addressing effects to species at risk and avoiding negative effects to their survival or recovery is central to permitting decisions made under SARA. Notably, before a permit can be issued the SARA requires that all three pre-conditions under subsection 73(3) of SARA be met.
--	--	---	--	--	--

	change/services/species-risk-public-registry.html ECCC welcomes focused and collaborative conversations between SARA Permitting Officers in ECCC regional offices and the Proponent if additional information is required.				
Canadian Navigable Waters Act Approval under section 7(6) for a major work on navigable water 5(1)(a) or Approval for work in a Scheduled Water 5(1)(b) Transport Canada (TC)	Unlikely Required Works that have been identified that may require a work approval are: - Intake and outfall pipeline and diffuser, Chukuni River Based on the information provided to date by the proponent, there are no proposed works on Scheduled Waterways. Approval, and submission of an application is required, for a proposed Major Work in any navigable waters that may interfere with navigation. There are no proposed Major	Federal decision: Up to 12 months after application submission CNWA applications for approval must be completed as required and submitted via TC's External Submission Site (ESS) .	If an application is submitted, Proponent will be directed to must publish a notice about the proposed work for review. Interested parties are invited to provide comments within 30 days after the publication of the notice or within any	If an application is submitted, and the proposed work triggers the legal duty to consult with Indigenous nations, the proponent may need to provide detailed information necessary to ensure consultations are adequate.	Proponent has indicated that the outfall for the Project into the Chukuni River has been sited to maximize diffusion and mixing of the treated effluent; accordingly, it cannot be classified as minor works under the TC Minor Works Order. The proponent may therefore either submit an application for approval or proceed with the public resolution process. The proponent has indicated that they will proceed with the public resolution process. Public resolution does not require approval from Transport Canada, and the timeline is determined by the proponent.



	Works for the Great Bear Gold project. If the proposed work is a Minor Work (as designated under the Minor Works Order under the CNWA) then no approval is required. If it is not a Minor or Major work, then impacts on navigation on a non-scheduled waterway may be managed by the proponent with the Public Resolution Process rather than a formal CNWA approval. For more information, please visit Apply to the Navigation Protection Program		other period specified by the Minister of Transport. The owner will be directed by TC as to when and where the notice shall be published. Coordination with impact assessment process is possible to utilize open houses and joint publication requirements.		
--	--	--	---	--	--