ESKAY CREEK
REVITALIZATION PROJECT

FAQ'S

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS & OVERSIGHT

1. How will the Unuk River watershed be changed forever by two open pits?

The environmental assessment evaluated how the Project would affect the full range of environmental attributes, including water, vegetation, wildlife, fish, ecosystems and more. In terms of water, the assessment looked at surface and groundwater flows in the tributaries in the area around the Project and then how any change would affect the broader Unuk River watershed. This was a detailed evaluation based on data collected over many years. The Project is not predicted to affect water quantity in the Unuk River, and while the Project is predicted to result in a change in some water quality components, this change is not predicted to be harmful to fish in the Unuk or other fish-bearing waters. Skeena Resources Limited (Skeena) has developed detailed management and monitoring plans, including an Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program, that will support the evaluation of effects being at or below those predicted in the assessment. Tahltan Central Government has been involved in the development of these plans to date and will continue to have a collaborative role in their refinement and implementation.

2. Will impacts include a loss of a lake and valley and two sides of mountains with dams on either end of the valley?

Are we effectively creating sacrifice zones on our own territory? Will a water treatment plant be required to run forever? Eskay is on a mountain at the top of a transboundary watershed – will actions there affect salmon, oolichan, and other sensitive fish and aquatic life in that river system as well as those who depend on them?

The Project does not result in the loss of any lakes. Tom MacKay Lake is already an existing, approved, tailings management facility, which was developed to store tailings of the former Eskay Creek mine. The Project does involve an initial drawdown of water in Tom MacKay Lake, the construction of new impoundment structures, and then refilling of that basin. Expanding the existing tailings management facility reduces the impact on the territory and means that the management of those historical impacts will be improved.

At present, water treatment is assumed to be in perpetuity to prevent water quality issues in downstream areas. However, Skeena is committed to collaborating with TCG to identify opportunities to reduce treatment needs post-closure, with the aim of better aligning with Tahltan Sustainability Requirements and bonding for the Project.

The location of the proposed mine near the top of a watershed and the movement of water at the site were evaluated in detail in the environmental assessment. The higher elevation location means that the tributaries near the Project site cannot be accessed by any fish. The environmental assessment collected data over many years about the biological communities in the Unuk River, as well as all the tributaries. The evaluation looked at the aquatic community, including how the tributaries near the historic and future mine are interconnected with the Unuk River by providing important flow and food organisms to support fish communities. A detailed evaluation of how fish support the local communities was completed to ensure that fish will be safe to eat. Skeena will continue to monitor fish and aquatic resources in this integrated way as part of its commitment to complete a detailed annual Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program and share all information with the Tahltan Central Government for their review and approval.

3. Is the dust from the open pit mine toxic, and it will travel by wind and water? Will we always have to monitor this area?

Dust from gold and silver mines can include particulate matter (i.e., total suspended particles, PM10 and PM2.5), sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and greenhouse gases. Dust deposition is predicted to be generated from two sources, 1) from the Project activities (i.e., drilling and blasting, material movement) carried out near the mine site, and 2) traffic on public and mine site roads. Air dispersion modelling shows that dust concentrations decrease quickly with distance from the mine site and roads, with levels returning to near background conditions within a few hundred metres. Dust is not expected to travel by water. With standard mitigation measures, such as active dust suppression (i.e., road watering), covering exposed soils, and using low-emission-generating equipment, fugitive dust will be effectively managed.

The Project is located in an area of British Columbia with abundant rain and snow. These aspects of the weather act as natural mitigation to dust emissions from the Project and will keep dust levels lower than they would be in other parts of the Province that are drier. The natural mitigation in conjunction with mitigation measures instituted by the Project will help in reducing dust emissions. While dust can carry trace metals, the predicted concentrations are not considered toxic, and risks to human health or the environment are very low when management and mitigation measures are in place. Skeena will implement air quality monitoring both onsite and offsite. This includes implementing a Trigger-Action-Response Plan to ensure that, if dust levels rise above acceptable limits, additional measures will be applied immediately.

4. Closure and reclamation plans are not clear. Promises have been made, but estimates for reclamation do not reflect the actual cost of closure and post closure that are often 4 to 10 times higher than security required by the government.

Will the water ever be clean enough to drink again or be fish bearing? Who will pay for water treatment and monitoring forever?

The Ministry of Critical Minerals (MCM) requires Skeena to post reclamation security bonding with the province for the Project. Reclamation security bonds cover the cost of reclaiming a site if a mining company defaults on their reclamation obligations or becomes unable to pay their debts, and the Eskay Project is no exception. Reclamation objectives for Eskay Project will be determined following the Environmental Assessment Certificate during the Mines Act permitting process. The Reclamation Liability Cost Estimate (RLCE) for the Project and the estimated associated bonding costs are not required in the EA Process and are provided as part of the Mines Act permitting process. The final bond is based on stringent and detailed permitting criteria and is an accompanying aspect of the Mines Act permit.

The Ketchum, Tom MacKay and Eskay Creek watersheds are non-fish bearing. Natural barriers prevent fish from accessing Eskay Creek, Argillite Creek and Tom Mackay Creek and a barrier in Ketchum Creek prevents fish from going further then 200 m upstream from its confluence with the Unuk River.

Skeena is advancing long-term closure planning through a series of technical initiatives throughout the life of mine in collaboration with TCG, in consideration of fulfilling sustainability requirements. This includes the continuous evaluation of potential mitigation strategies to ensure that closure designs remain adaptive, incorporate Tahltan values and western science, and are aligned with the overarching goal of minimizing the need for long-term water treatment.

5. Have failures, leaks, and earthquake potential been accounted for?

Yes. The potential effects of earthquakes were evaluated in Chapter 30 of Skeena's application for the Project, which is entitled "Effects of the Environment on the Project". Section 30.1 specifically assessed the potential effects of soil erosion, terrain stability, seismic activity, and avalanches. Additional assessments were also prepared as part of the permit applications that Skeena has submitted, including the following technical reports prepared by independent Qualified Professionals: Terrain Stability and Geohazards Mapping Report, Terrain Hazards Assessment for the Eskay Creek Revitalization Project, and Report on Seismic Hazard Assessment. The geotechnical and engineering designs that accompanied the permit applications incorporated the findings of these reports.

In terms of leaks and failures, this assessment was presented in Chapter 29 of Skeena's application, entitled "Malfunctions and Accidents", and more detailed information was provided in Skeena's permit applications. The Mines Act Permit application includes several management plans to reduce these risks, including a Fuel Management and Spill Control Plan.

6. What kinds of plans have been made to monitor for and address earthquakes?

The Project has and continues to factor in the potential for earthquakes into all aspects of Project design in accordance with the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code of BC. For example, the TMSF embankments have been designed in accordance with Part 10 of the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code of BC (HSRC) to withstand a 10,000-year extreme earthquake event (corresponding to an Extreme classification), and in accordance with seismic design criteria for post-closure. Site infrastructure has been sited, and will be constructed, in areas that avoid or minimize exposure to weak or unconsolidated soils. Skeena Resources will incorporate deep foundation support or foundation treatment (e.g., soil replacement, preloading, dynamic compaction, vibro-compaction, vibro-replacement, or deep soil mixing) where infrastructure is to be constructed on weak or uncompressible soils. With the implementation of preventive and mitigation measures, the likelihood of an earthquake affecting the Project is rare and no monitoring is proposed at the Eskay Creek Project.

8. Will monitors for land, water, and archeology be enough to protect our future.

Skeena has proposed a comprehensive suite of management and monitoring programs designed to protect land, water, and archaeological resources over the life of the Project. These programs incorporate adaptive management measures, ensuring that monitoring results

directly inform and improve ongoing mitigation actions. This monitoring and the associated mitigation require that the effects identified are no greater than those predicted in Skeena's application for the Project. The plans will be developed in close collaboration with the Tahltan Central Government to reflect Tahltan values and knowledge, and to ensure compliance with both the Environmental Assessment Certificate conditions, Tahltan Sustainability Requirements and Mines Act and Environmental Management Act permits. Together, these mechanisms are intended to provide layered and ongoing protection, with regular review and adjustments as needed to safeguard environmental and cultural values into the future.

9. Has TCG paid enough attention to conservation and protection needs regarding this project?

Conservation and protection have been central considerations throughout this project review.

A. Environmental Assessment – The Project's Environmental Assessment and the Tahltan Risk Assessment included extensive study areas that covered Tahltan Areas of Interest established through Tahltan Knowledge and community engagement. These assessments provided a detailed understanding of predicted project effects and potential cumulative impacts, including on land, water, wildlife, and cultural values.

B. Tahltan Stewardship Plan – *The Tahltan Stewardship Plan: Keep Our Trails Open*, approved by the Nation at the 2024 AGA, is a Nation-led framework to guide conservation, land-use, and protection priorities. It ensures development decisions reflect Tahltan laws, values, and stewardship principles, and follows Tahltan land and resource direction for areas across Tahltan Territory. The directions in the Tahltan Stewardship Plan have been considered and applied by TCG in the Tahltan Risk Assessment.

C. Tahltan Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (TIPCAs) – TCG is working to advance multiple TIPCAs in areas identified by Tahltan members and leadership as requiring long-term protection. These include:

   - **Tataneh / Dzah Tē (Tahltan Lake/Sheslay/Lvl. Mtn) Protected and Conserved Area**
   - **Klappan Sacred Headwaters Protected and Conserved Area**
   - **Tenh Dzetle (Ice Mountain) Protected and Conserved Area**

These efforts align with provincial and federal commitments to conservation and reflect Tahltan cultural and ecological priorities.

More information about the TIPCAs can be found here: Tahltan Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (TIPCA) Project - Tahltan Stewardship Plan (https://tsp.tahltan.org/project/)

D. Transformative Stewardship and Land Planning – Through the Tahltan Stewardship Initiative (TSI), the TSP articulates Tahltan's vision for maintaining the health of the land and supporting the continued practice of Tahltan way of life, while upholding Tahltan Rights and Title. The TSP is the foundation for a co-developed Tahltan–BC Land Stewardship Plan.

   The Province has placed a temporary pause on new mineral tenuring in select ecologically and culturally significant areas, creating space for collaboration and clarity for development. Over the next 12 months, the Nation and Province will advance a Phase 1 Land Use Planning process, guided by the TSP, focusing on the permanent protection of ecological, cultural and spiritual significance in Tahltan Territory.

Together, these measures demonstrate that TCG is addressing conservation needs in this project while also advancing a broader agenda — grounded in Tahltan law and stewardship — to protect key areas for future generations.

10. Has TCG and Skeena followed our resource development policy, our stewardship principles, and other laws?

The Tahltan Central Government's (TCG) approach to environmental assessments is firmly grounded in the Tahltan worldview. This approach is guided by Nation-developed declarations, policies, and stewardship principles, including:

- **Tahltan 1910 Declaration**
- **1987 Tahltan Resource Development Policy**
- **Tahltan Risk Assessment Factors**
- **Tahltan Sustainability Requirements**

These frameworks are applied under the Tahltan Risk Assessment, reinforced by the Impact Assessment Policy, and advanced through the Eskay Creek Section 7 Consent-Based Decision-Making Agreement under the Declaration Act.

The Tahltan Sustainability Requirements require projects to be assessed against whether they:

1. Meets the requirements of the 1910 Declaration on Tahltan regarding governance, sovereignty, jurisdiction and authorities.
2. Meets the principles of the Tahltan Resource Development Policy.
3. Is consistent with applicable Tahltan lands governance policies.
4. Is consistent with fundamental Tahltan land and resource principles.

Together, these instruments ensure that proposed mining is evaluated through the lens of Tahltan law, values, and stewardship principles — with sustainability measured not just technically, but through the Tahltan worldview.

11. Does the Environmental Assessment Summary address all of the risks in the Tahltan Risk Assessment Report, including effects on water quality and long-term impacts on land, water, and people?

The Environmental Assessment (EA) and the Tahltan Risk Assessment (TRA) are complementary but distinct assessments of the Project.

The Application Information Requirements (AIRs) define the studies and values that the Project application must address — including potential effects on water quality, land, cultural values, and people throughout the Project's life. These requirements are jointly established by the Province and Tahltan under the Eskay Creek Section 7 Consent-Based Decision-Making Agreement.

Many of the risks identified in the TRA — such as water quality, land disturbance, and community impacts — are also assessed in the EA and documented in the Application, including a Tahltan-specific Section 4 authored by TCG to ensure Nation priorities were represented.

The EA Summary does not replace the TRA. Instead, it provides a regulatory framework for mitigation, monitoring, and adaptive management. The TRA builds on this by testing these measures against the Tahltan Risk Assessment Factors and Tahltan Sustainability Requirements, alongside Tahltan laws and values, to determine whether additional Tahltan conditions are needed.

Together, the EA and TRA create multiple layers of protection, ensuring that environmental, cultural, and generational risks are considered.

12. Has IRMA's Standard for Responsible Mining been employed to assess this mine?

No. The Tahltan Central Government applies its own Nation-developed standards for responsible mining, which are firmly rooted in the Tahltan worldview. These include:

- **1910 Declaration**
- **1987 Resource Development Policy**
- **Impact Assessment Policy**
- **Tahltan Risk Assessment Factors**
- **Tahltan Sustainability Requirements**

Together, these Nation-led instruments ensure mining is assessed according to Tahltan laws, stewardship principles, and intergenerational responsibilities, rather than external standards.

13. What is the vision for reclaimed land? New mining principles involve designing mines with the land in mind. Is it true that this mine is primarily designed to efficiently strip our land of its gold and silver.

The reclamation and closure plan is based on a restoration approach, where restoration fulfills the overarching closure vision. The Tahltan Central Government contributed to its development. The restoration and closure vision for the Project as outlined in Skeena's Environmental Assessment Application is defined as "To co-design and deliver integrated, respectful, and progressive mine closure and reclamation plans to re-establish the health of the Land and the Tahltan Way of Being for future generations following the temporary use of the Land".

Reclamation is defined as the actions which are taken to develop the land back to its restored state. The closure vision of the Project is supported by the closure objectives. These objectives were collaboratively developed with input from Tahltan to provide more specific closure goals that guide reclamation planning and prescriptions. Guided by the overall closure vision, and specific closure objectives, closure criteria can be developed to quantitatively measure what successful reclamation looks like to Tahltan and Skeena. Alignment with the closure vision and objectives will lead to the site's successful reclamation and restoration. One closure goal for the Project is to recreate a landscape which has the capacity to support a return to land use activities in the future as dictated by Tahltan and local communities, as well as flora and fauna native to the Project area.

Progressive reclamation activities have been integrated into the mine plan. Activities that can be performed in advance of Reclamation and Closure and that do not pose an impediment to daily operations of the site or safety of the workforce are candidates for progressive reclamation. In general, progressive reclamation involves reclamation of a portion(s) of the site with the aim of reducing the amount of work required at the time of Reclamation and Closure, with the potential to use the knowledge gained through progressive reclamation process to improve final closure success.

The Project has been designed to responsibly extract the mineral resources while also creating long-term benefits for the Tahltan Nation. From the outset, the design has incorporated measures to ensure extraction is carried out in the most environmentally responsible way possible in alignment with Tahltan Sustainability Requirements, with a strong focus on protecting land, air, water, and Tahltan values.

14. Is it true that EA does not take into account the impact of other mines on Tahltan territory? Tahltans are already dealing with former and existing projects like Golden Bear, Snip, Galore Creek, Red Chris, Old Eskay, KSM, and Brucejack or abandoned mines like Johnny Mountain. What about cumulative effects? How will we continue to monitor all of these mine sites effectively? When will our desire for contracts and money be satisfied?

A Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) is a legal requirement of both BC and Canada's assessment processes and was included in the Application. It is also a requirement of the Tahltan Risk Assessment.

The Cumulative Effects Assessment considers the combined effects of Eskay Creek with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, including Golden Bear, Snip, Galore Creek, Red Chris, Old Eskay, KSM, and Brucejack, as well as other development including forestry, mineral exploration, resource roads, guide outfitting, and others.

It involves:

- **Valued Component assessments (fish, wildlife, land use, culture, socio-economics).**
- **Use of regional studies, baseline data, and Tahltan knowledge.**
- **Development of mitigation and management measures that account for cumulative pressures.**
- **Ongoing monitoring and reporting, coordinated with regulators and TCG.**

In parallel, the Tahltan Risk Assessment is applying a Tahltan-led cumulative effects lens by:

- **Identifying projects and activities across the Territory (mines, forestry, exploration, transmission lines, roads, hunting, trapping, and other barriers).**
- **Integrating the Tahltan Stewardship Plan Directions.**
- **Assessing positive and negative cumulative effects across Tahltan values within the Tahltan Continuum.**

Together, the regulatory CEA and Tahltan-led cumulative assessments ensure that cumulative effects are taken into account both legally and through Tahltan stewardship principles and overall territory approaches.

15. Why would the TCG consent to the EA assessment and certificate if Skeena Resources has not mitigated the risks in the Tahltan Risk Assessment Report to our satisfaction?

The Province's draft EA Report is not a Tahltan document. It is prepared by the Province of British Columbia's Environmental Assessment Office. While it provides one assessment, the Tahltan Risk Assessment is a separate assessment that will outline Tahltan's own conclusions and conditions, which may differ — and often do.

The Tahltan Risk Assessment (TRA) is a separate, Nation-led tool. It does not decide approval or rejection of the Project but organizes and evaluates all project information to support informed Tahltan decision-making.

The TRA will:

- **Summarize the Project and its potential effects;**
- **Review proposed mitigation and monitoring;**
- **Assess these measures against Tahltan Risk Assessment Factors and Tahltan Sustainability Requirements;**
- **Identify where risks and uncertainties remain, after initial proposed mitigation and management approaches — including reclamation, restoration, perpetual water treatment, impacts to fish and wildlife, cultural values, land use, cumulative impacts, and intergenerational risks;**
- **Set out proposed Tahltan conditions that could avoid, offset, reduce, or fully remove those risks that have been identified.**

This final step (setting out proposed Tahltan conditions) is critical. If risks are left unaddressed, they remain. By outlining specific Tahltan conditions — recommended as binding legal requirements — the TRA provides a pathway to remove or further reduce risks. Conditions may require stronger reclamation standards, higher water treatment thresholds, cultural site protection, or expanded Tahltan monitoring authority.

In this way, the TRA ensures Tahltan decisions are grounded in Nation laws and stewardship principles, with enforceable conditions available to manage or eliminate risks in line with Tahltan priorities.

16. How safe is the tailings storage facility, and what is being done to ensure it will be safe for operations and beyond?

The Tom MacKay Storage Facility (TMSF) was safely used between 2001–2008 and has safely managed tailings for more than 20 years underwater (sub-aqueous) as is being proposed for the Revitalization Project. The TMSF was used for an underground mine with passive water treatment. The TMSF has been storing tailings within its natural limits as a water body.

For the Eskay Creek Revitalization Project, the TMSF will be expanded with dams built in phases to safely store tailings and potentially acid-generating (PAG) rock underwater to prevent acid rock drainage. The TMSF water level will be raised 60m and beyond the current natural limits of the waterbody. To enhance hydraulic containment protection measures within the facility along its lateral walls, Skeena has committed to advancing a field verification program to ensure proactive management of potential facility seepage.

Safety features include constructing the dams on bedrock, installation of liners on the dams, underdrains, and seepage collection systems, and governance oversight for operations and closure, including the appointment of a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) qualified person, a qualified Engineer of Record (EOR), a 3rd party independent reviewer, an independent tailings review board, dam safety reviews every 5 years, and an annual facility performance review by the EOR.

The TMSF dams have a high factor of safety for slope stability (FOS > 2.0), above the minimum required FOS of 1.5 as per the BC Mine Code (*Health, Safety, and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia*).

The TMSF has been designed to safely manage the largest theoretical storm event (the Probable Maximum Flood) and to withstand the largest theoretical earthquakes for the region (the Maximum Credible Earthquake and the 1-in-10,000-year earthquake).

17. What features are included in the new tailings design, and how is it adapted to climate change?

The TMSF expansion focuses on keeping clean water clean by diverting streams and other clean water sources away from contact with any mine-related components and capturing/treating mine contact water before release to the receiving environment.

Potentially acid-generating (PAG) rock and tailings will be stored underwater (i.e., sub-aqueously) to prevent acid rock drainage.

The TMSF design considers the uncertainty from future changing climate by including larger-than-required storm storage capacity, seepage collection systems, water diversion systems, spillways and water treatment systems. For example, the final closure spillway at the TMSF is double the required size to manage the Probable Maximum Flood, to account for potential climate change impacts, and a secondary closure spillway will be constructed as part of Reclamation and Closure activities to provide additional conveyance capacity should the primary closure spillway be blocked or unavailable for any reason.

The water balance modelling for the TMSF, particularly for the Closure and Post-Closure periods, accounts for uncertainty by evaluating several different climate change models and scenarios to confirm that the PAG rock and tailings can be maintained under a water cover.

18. Why are dams required, and how tall will they be?

The Tom MacKay Storage Facility will be expanded with new dams constructed in phases to store tailings and potentially acid-generating (PAG) waste rock safely underwater.

Dams are required to store the tailings and PAG waste rock because the Eskay Creek Revitalization Project is a larger project than the previous operations.

The main dam starts at 24 m in height, growing to 97 m at the end of the Project; the south dam starts at 13 m, growing to 50 m; and the east saddle dam will be 10 m in height at the end of the Project.

19. What chemicals are used in processing, and is cyanide involved?

Ore processing methods will not involve cyanide. The Eskay Creek Revitalization Project will use gravity separation (i.e., settling) to separate solid ore concentrate from the concentrate slurry using a flocculant, which is a product added to the concentrate slurry that causes loose particles to cluster together and become heavy enough to settle to the bottom and separate from the solution.

20. How are risks to water quality, fish, and aquatic life being managed?

The Eskay Creek watershed is non-fish bearing; no aquatic species at risk are located in the area of the Project. Wherever possible, clean water will be diverted away from the Project site, to keep clean water clean. Furthermore, Potentially Acid Generating (PAG) rock will be stored underwater at the Tom MacKay Storage Facility, to keep clean water clean.

Any water that does come into contact with Project workings will be contained within collection ponds and conveyed onsite by collection channels and pumped pipelines.

This water will be treated by a state-of-the-art, year-round water treatment plant targeting copper, lead, zinc, mercury, and other metals.

Groundwater and surface water monitoring stations around the site will evaluate the water quality year round. This monitoring program has been co-designed with the Tahltan Central Government, and all monitoring data will be reported to the Tahltan Central Government.

Erosion and sediment controls will be used to prevent, mitigate, and manage sediments entering water. This includes sediment control ponds, diversions, and collection channels.

21. Will wildlife be able to return to the area after operations end?

Yes. A closure goal of the Project is to recreate a landscape which has the capacity to support the return to land use activities in the future through co design with the Tahltan Central Government and Skeena. This would include returning native flora and fauna to the Project site.

Wildlife habitat reclamation will be achieved through measures like site preparation, soil replacement, and revegetation that enables the recovery of habitats that support a diversity of wildlife, with a focus on species of value to the Tahltan and species of conservation concern.

22. What is the timeline for land healing and reclamation once mining is complete?

Progressive reclamation will begin from the commencement of the Project and continue in the latter years of operations. The reclamation and closure phase itself will occur for three years following the completion of operations, with regular post-closure activities and monitoring occurring afterwards. Monitoring of closure and reclamation effectiveness will continue throughout the post-closure timeframe of the Project.

Key closure activities include dismantling facilities, restoring soil cover, and planting vegetation. The North Pit will be passively flooded to prevent interactions between the exposed pit walls and the air and will be monitored to ensure water stays contained.

23. Are cumulative environmental impacts being considered across projects?

Skeena considered over 30 past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects and activities in the region that have the potential to interact cumulatively with one or more valued components that are potentially affected by the Eskay Creek Revitalization Project. These projects were considered where cumulative effects were assessed.

In parallel, the Tahltan Risk Assessment defined an Area of Interest for Cumulative Effects, grounded in Tahltan values and applying a backcasting approach across the Tahltan Continuum. This process incorporated:

- **Identification of relevant projects and activities – including Brucejack, KSM, Forrest Kerr, Johnny Mountain, Snip Mine, Galore Creek, Red Chris, commercial forestry, mineral exploration, the Northwest Transmission Line, advanced exploration activities, transportation corridors, resource roads, guide outfitting, trapping, licensed hunting, and historic or existing barriers.**
- **Integration of the Tahltan Stewardship Plan – using its management directions to frame how cumulative effects are considered.**
- **Assessment of interdependence across Tahltan values – considering both the positive and negative cumulative effects across the Areas of Interest, situated within the broader Tahltan Continuum.**

24. How will carbon emissions from the project be managed?

The Eskay Creek Revitalization Project has one of the lowest Greenhouse Gas intensities relative to other global gold mining operations. Out of a total of 59 open pit gold mines evaluated in the Environmental Assessment, the Project is among the 5 lowest emissions values.

This will be made possible in part through Skeena's connection to the BC Hydro grid for clean hydroelectricity, where Skeena has secured 30 MW of power. Specifically, Skeena will be connecting to Coast Mountain Hydro's facilities, partly owned by the Tahltan Nation. Skeena is committed to exploring further opportunities to reduce emissions, like heavy equipment fleet electrification and using new technologies like High-intensity flotation cells to improve gold recovery and energy intensity. Skeena is also developing an energy management system with BC Hydro to ensure efficient energy use.

25. Will you compare this project to other mines that have closed to ensure lessons are learned?

The Skeena team includes leaders who have worked on Mining Projects around the globe, and bring immense project design, development, and operations experience to the development of the Eskay Creek Revitalization Project. In addition, Skeena contractors and qualified professionals bring further depth of knowledge on important technical aspects of the Project, like Tailings Dam construction. These professionals combined bring their knowledge from many projects to the table.

As the Project would re-open the past producing Eskay Creek Mine, Skeena has a wealth of information available that Greenfield projects don't.

26. What does a "15-generation assessment" look like in practice?

A 7–15 Generation Assessment seeks to weave and apply Tahltan Knowledge across what is known as the Tahltan Continuum. This approach applies both backcasting (looking back across time 7 -15 generations) and forecasting (looking forward 7–15 generations) to integrate Tahltan Knowledge and identify historical and existing barriers. By grounding our understanding in the current condition and barriers, we can then project forward to anticipate additional barriers, impacts and pathways for maintaining the Tahltan Core Priorities.

The Tahltan Core Priorities guiding this assessment are:

A. Health of the Land and Waters – ensuring ecosystems remain intact and thriving.

B. Tahltan Way of Life – protecting cultural practices, traditions, and connections to the land.

C. Rights and Title – upholding and protecting Tahltan jurisdiction and authority.

D. Restoration, Reclamation, and Healing of the Land – ensuring the land can recover to support Priorities 1–3 for current and future generations.

This generational framework provides both a retrospective and forward-looking lens, ensuring Tahltan values and stewardship responsibilities guide decision-making today and far into the future.

27. What are the long-term plans for rock storage areas and road management

Mine Rock Storage Areas will be used to separate and safely store non-potentially acid-generating (NPAG) rock. Potentially acid-generating (PAG) rock will be stored underwater in the Tom MacKay Storage Facility to prevent acid rock drainage. During reclamation and closure, the NPAG rock storage areas will be recontoured and a natural soil cover with revegetation will be placed over the slopes. Surface water diversions will be constructed to keep clean water from entering the area. The goal at the time of closure is for the Mine Rock Storage Area to mimic the surrounding environment.

During Reclamation and Closure, roads not required for long-term monitoring and maintenance will be permanently or semi-permanently deactivated. Sections of road no longer required will be permanently deactivated, reclaimed, and closed.

28. How is the Committee chosen, from what group of people it is chosen, and who choses who is a part of the Committee?

The formal committee is made up of four representatives:

- **Two from Skeena Gold + Silver (a lead and an alternative), and**
- **Two from the Tahltan Central Government (a lead and an alternative)**

In practice, the committee meets on a quarterly basis to oversee management, reporting and recommendation development related to environmental performance and management of the project. These oversight positions are typically held by senior representatives: for example the Sr. VP of Environment for Skeena Gold + Silver, and Senior Representatives from the TCG Lands Department. This ensures both parties have the authority needed to oversee implementation of environmental commitments from a management and joint recommendation level under the IBA and manage liability.

Ultimately, it is up the Project Advisory Committee and Tahltan Leadership to decide who will hold the committee seats.

29. How many Tahltan's will be in the Committee, and what will their roles be?

Two formal Committee representatives will be appointed for Tahltan. Their role is to oversee the implementation of the environmental oversight mandate under the Impact Benefit Agreement (IBA), ensuring that Tahltan values and environmental commitments are embedded and upheld throughout the life of the project.

Additional roles to support the two formal Committee representatives are also anticipated. The number and type of these roles will be determined through annual work planning and specific implementation needs over the course of the project.

30. The description of the Committee says "special team", what does this mean? What role will the Committee play in environmental monitoring?

The Committee primarily plays an oversight role. In practice, it meets quarterly to oversee the implementation of environmental commitments under the IBA through reporting of project outcomes and results.

The term "special team" refers to the Committee's ability to strike additional groups of subject matter experts (SMEs) or technical groups when required, for specific implementation tasks. For instance, the Committee could retain hydrologists, geotechnical engineers, or

aquatic biologists to address specific environmental implementation commitments and/or issues that arise throughout the operational life of the project. The Committee would make recommendations at a senior level based on the outcomes of any technical body's recommendations or outcomes of implementation work.

The Committee itself (four senior representatives) does oversee the implementation of monitoring under its mandate. The Committee itself would not conduct the on-the-ground monitoring. Instead, it would oversee the monitoring requirements necessary under permit conditions and project authorizations and oversee the review of monitoring results and reports ensuring outcomes or recommendations are acted on, and the project aligns with environmental commitments made. This enables adaptive management decisions to be made at the Committee from a senior level.

31. What disciplines will be represented and from which organization?

Whatever the implementation leads require depending on the state of the operation and the parties mutual objectives. This could include various subject matter experts such as surface water engineers, geotechnical engineers, geochemist, etc.

These experts could come from Skeena, TCG, external consultants, or a mix—depending on the issue and the Committee's objectives and commitments being addressed.

32. Is there capacity funding for the Committee or will it be volunteer?

Yes. The IBA includes capacity funding to support the work of the Committee.

33. Will Tahltan's be able to apply for positions within the Committee?

Positions related to implementation of the Committees mandate relating to environmental performance, monitoring, and implementation tasks identified through the Committee's annual work planning may create opportunities for Tahltan members to apply for and fill roles.

For example, if the Committee establishes a specific monitoring program under its mandate, it may create positions to carry out those activities. These positions would then be open to Tahltan members through an application process.

In addition, when specialized expertise, community input, or broader representation is required, the Committee may establish additional advisory groups or panels on a case-by-case basis. For instance, if a particular issue requires direct community perspectives, the Committee could create and resource a community advisory panel to support decision-making.

34. How long will the Committee members be in the Committee and how long is the Committee expected to be active?

The Committee is a "life of mine" structure. It will remain active for as long as the IBA is in effect and for the duration of the project, from construction through operations, closure, and reclamation.