3 Regulatory Framework

3.1 Introduction

Baseline studies for the Morrison Copper/Gold Project (the Project) were initiated in 2004 by Pacific Booker Minerals Inc. (PBM) in anticipation of the Project entering provincial and federal environmental approval processes. These studies included environmental baseline studies, engineering studies, and socio-economic studies. Studies have been ongoing and modified over time to address the issues arising from the Project and input from government regulators, the Lake Babine Nation, affected stakeholders, and the public.

The Project is subject to the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Act (BCEAA; 2002). The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA; 1992) potential triggers are founded upon the Law List prescribed in the CEAA’s regulations and involve the authorities of the Fisheries Act (1985b), Navigable Waters Protection Act (1985c), and Explosives Act (1985a). However, the Environmental Assessment (EA) application has been completed to include all components required for a complete review under the CEAA. Pursuant to the Canada-British Columbia Agreement for Environmental Cooperation (signed in March 2004), the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (BC EAO) coordinates integrating the provincial and federal environmental assessment processes into a harmonized review. The Project has followed the principles and requirements of a harmonized review. The following sections outline the provincial and federal processes, the Canada/British Columbia co-operation agreement, and the regulatory approval process schedule.

3.1.1 British Columbia Environmental Assessment Process

3.1.1.1 British Columbia Environmental Assessment Act

The BCEAA requires that certain large-scale project proposals undergo an EA and obtain an Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) before they can proceed. The full text of the BCEAA can be found at http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/E/02043_01.htm.

The BCEAA process identifies and assesses the potential effects that may result from a proposed project and develops measures for managing those effects. In general, the BCEAA process includes the following four main elements:

- opportunities for all interested parties, including First Nations, to identify issues and provide input;
- technical studies of the relevant environmental, social, economic, heritage, and/or health effects of the proposed project;
- identifying ways to prevent or minimize undesirable effects and enhance desirable effects;
- considering the input of all interested parties in compiling the assessment findings and making decisions about Project acceptability.
The BCEAA and accompanying regulations establish the framework for delivering environmental assessments; however, the scope, procedures, and methods of each assessment are tailored specifically to the circumstances of the proposed project. This approach allows each assessment to focus on the issues relevant to the project and whether or not the project should proceed.

Proposed mining developments that exceed the threshold criteria laid out in the Reviewable Projects Regulation are required to obtain an EAC under the Act before the issuance of a Mines Permit under the Mines Act. The full text of the Reviewable Projects Regulation can be viewed at http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/reg/E/EnvAssess/370_2002.htm. PBM’s proposed ore processing of 11 Mt/yr exceeds the threshold of 75,000 t/yr and therefore requires an EAC.

The intent of the BCEAA process is to identify any foreseeable adverse effects throughout the Project’s lifecycle, including construction, start-up, operations, and closure, and to determine ways to eliminate, minimize (mitigate), or compensate identified effects. The process identifies the potential Project effects on community values and provides information on the nature of public support for a Project.

The BCEAA process moves through six stages:

1. Determining how to conduct the assessment, through preparation, review, and approval of Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Application report.
2. Preparing and submitting the Application report.
3. Reviewing the Application report.
4. Preparing the EA report by the BC EAO.
5. Referral to the appropriate provincial ministers for a decision.
6. A decision to either issue or not issue an EAC.

The decision to approve or reject a mining project is made by the following provincial ministers:

- the BC Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (BC MEMPR)
- the BC Minister of Environment (BC MOE)

The various stages of the environmental review process are presented in Figure 3.1-1. The process has timelines built in at several phases of the review. Figure 3.1-2 presents an outline of the project proponent’s responsibilities during the environmental assessment review process.

### 3.1.1.2 Project BCEAA History

**Section 10 Order**

PBM’s proposed Project was accepted by the BC EAO as a reviewable project pursuant to Part 3 of the Reviewable Project Regulations (B.C. Reg. 370/02), and thereby entered the BC EA process on issuance of an order under Section 10 of the BC EA Act on September 30, 2003.
**Typical Environmental Assessment**

**Step 1: Determining if the Environmental Assessment Act Applies**
- YES: project is included in the Reviewable Projects Regulation; or minister designates project reviewable; or EAO designates project reviewable (proponent requested)
- NO: Project proceeds to permitting

**Step 2: Determining the Review Path**
- Assessment process led and managed by EAO

**Step 3: Determining How the Assessment will be Conducted**
- EAO issues Procedural Order establishing framework for assessment, including scope of assessment and methods and procedures to be used

**Step 4: Developing & Approving Application Terms of Reference**
- in accordance with Procedural Order, EAO and proponent conduct issue identification/scoping and consultation with government agencies, First Nations and public
- proponent develops draft terms of reference
- EAO coordinates review of draft terms of reference (usually includes public comment period)
- proponent revises terms of reference as required
- EAO approves final terms of reference

**Step 5: Preparing & Submitting the Application**
- proponent conducts studies in accordance with terms of reference, and prepares and submits application
- EAO determines if application contains required information and assesses proponent’s public consultation program (within 30 days)

**Step 6: Reviewing the Application**
- application reviewed in accordance with Procedural Order (180 days to complete Steps 6 and 7)
- proponent carries out consultation in accordance with approved consultation plan and any additional required measures
- government agencies and First Nations review application public comment period (30-75 days)

**Step 7: Preparing the Assessment Report & Referring to Ministers**
- EAO prepares draft report on the assessment findings
- EAO coordinates review of draft report
- EAO refers application, final report, recommendations and reasons to ministers for decision

**Step 8: Deciding to Issue/Not Issue a Certificate**
- Ministers make decision (within 45 days)
  - issue environmental assessment certificate; or
  - refuse to issue environmental assessment certificate; or
  - require further assessment

**Alternatives to Typical Process**

- Project referred to minister
- Environmental assessment not required
- Assessment conducted by commission, panel or other party

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**Morrison Copper/Gold Project**

Environmental Assessment Process Managed by the BC Environmental Assessment Office
**PROPOINENT ACTIVITIES**

**Step 1: Determining if the Environmental Assessment Act Applies**

1. Project is included in Reviewable Projects Regulation:
   - provide brief project description to EAO, including information related to Reviewable Projects Regulation threshold criteria
2. Minister designates project reviewable:
   - government determines designation
3. EAO designates project reviewable (proponent requested):
   - apply to EAO to designate project reviewable, providing brief project description and reasons for seeking designation

**Step 2: Determining the Review Path**

- Assessment process led and managed by EAO
- Act applies
- Act does not apply
- Project proceeds to permitting

**Step 3: Determining How the Assessment will be Conducted**

- respond to EAO requests for information needed to establish framework for assessment, including scope of assessment and methods and procedures to be used
- provide project information to interested parties

**Step 4: Developing & Approving Application Terms of Reference**

- in accordance with Procedural Order, undertake issue identification/scoping and consult with government agencies, First Nations and public
- prepared draft TOR and revise as required based on review comments
- provide final TOR to EAO

**Step 5: Preparing & Submitting the Application**

- conduct studies as specified in terms of reference
- consult as appropriate/required as studies proceed
- prepare application in accordance with TOR and submit application to EAO for screening
- revise application if required and resubmit
- provide required copies of acceptable application

**Step 6: Reviewing the Application & Referring to Ministers**

- provide notice of application review
- conduct consultation in accordance with approved consultation plan and any additional required measures
- respond to issues raised during comment period
- provide additional information as required

**Step 7: Preparing the Assessment Report**

- continue any ongoing consultation activities
- continue to respond to information requests

**Step 8: Deciding to Issue/Not Issue a Certificate**

Ministers make decision (within 45 days)
- issue environmental assessment certificate; or
- refuse to issue environmental assessment certificate; or
- require further assessment

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**Morrison Copper/Gold Project**

**Proponent Activities in the BC Environmental Assessment Process Coordinated by the Environmental Assessment Office (EAO)**

**FIGURE 3.1-2**
Through this Order and subsequent to general scoping based upon preliminary review of the project description and in consultation with First Nations upon which whose territory the Project is located, the BC EAO outlined procedural EA process and scope terms through issuing the Section 11 Order, by which the Project must adhere to as declared in Schedule A.

Section 11 Order
Through further consultation with the Project’s Working Group’s respective government agencies and First Nations, the BC EAO issued an Order under Section 11 of the Act for the proposed Project on January 18, 2008. The purpose of this Order is to set out the scope, methods, and procedures for the Project’s EA. This legal document requires that PBM adhere to the Order, which includes directives concerning consultation.

Terms of Reference
The Project’s EA application must comply with the Project’s TOR as approved by the BC EAO. The purpose of the TOR is to identify the issues to be addressed and the information to be provided by the proponent in the application.

The draft TOR was reviewed by the Project’s Working Group, First Nations, and then by the public through a formal public review period. The Project’s draft TOR public review period was held from November 27, 2008 to January 6, 2009.

Comments from all responding interests on the draft TOR were received, considered, and incorporated wherever relevant by all consultation groups (i.e., government, First Nations, public and stakeholders). The TOR was finalized and accepted by the BC EAO on May 21, 2009.

The BC EAO maintains a document registry available via their website at http://a100.gov.bc.ca/appsdata/epic/html/deploy/epic_project_home_224.html.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BC EAA Regulatory Milestone</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issuance of Section 10 Order</td>
<td>September 30, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance of Section 11 Order</td>
<td>January 18, 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft Terms of Reference Public Review</td>
<td>November 27, 2008 to January 6, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance of Final Terms of Reference</td>
<td>May 21, 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2 Federal Environmental Assessment Process

3.1.2.1 Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
The CEAA governs the federal environmental assessment process. In June 1992, Bill C-13, the CEAA received royal assent. The CEAA, which provides a legal basis for federal environmental assessment, came into force on January 19, 1995. Following extensive cross-Canada public
consultations, the Minister of the Environment tabled a report to introduce amendments to the CEAA in March, 2001 to strengthen the process. Bill C-9, an act to amend the CEAA, received royal assent on June 11, 2003, and came into force on October 30, 2003. The CEAA ensures the careful review of the environmental effects of projects before federal authorities consider them to avoid project-caused significant adverse environmental effects.

Federal involvement in a project triggers the CEAA. It applies when a federal department or agency is required to make a decision on a proposed project. Under the CEAA’s “triggering” provisions, an assessment is required if a federal authority exercises or performs one or more of the following powers, duties, or functions relating to a project:

- Proposing the project (known as the “proponent trigger”).
- Granting money or any other form of financial assistance to the proponent (the “funding trigger”).
- Granting an interest in land to enable a project to be carried out (e.g., sell, lease, or otherwise transfer control of land) (the “land trigger”).
- Exercising a regulatory duty in relation to a project, such as issuing a permit or licence that is included in the Law List prescribed in the CEAA’s regulations (the “Law List trigger”). This includes various federal licences and authorizations, including Section 5(1) under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* and the *Fisheries Act* authorization under subsection 35(2).

Special provisions of the CEAA provide the federal Minister of the Environment with discretionary powers to trigger an environmental assessment in exceptional circumstances if the Minister believes the project:

- has potential for significant environmental effects;
- raises public concerns;
- may cause significant adverse trans-boundary environmental effects and no other federal act or regulation applies.

Under the CEAA, projects receive a level of environmental assessment tailored to their impact potential. There are four environmental assessment review options under the CEAA—screening, comprehensive study, mediation, and panel review.

### 3.1.2.2 Federal Review Process

The key steps in the CEAA process are similar to the provincial BCEAA process. The first step in the CEAA process is to determine whether any of the four triggering provisions described above require the project to be subject to a review.

The second step is for CEA Agency to identify all of the responsible authorities, expert federal authorities, and other jurisdictions that should be involved in the environmental assessment. This requires that the proponent submit a project description outlining the scope of the project.
The third step is to plan the environmental assessment. This involves registering the project with the CEA Agency and establishing a work plan and timelines. The Agency coordinates these activities that include describing the project and conducting a public review.

The fourth step is preparing the environmental assessment report, which requires conducting baseline studies and other analyses.

The fifth step is the report review. The proponent is largely responsible for report preparation, but the Agency coordinates the review in cooperation with the BC EAO. At the conclusion of a screening review, the responsible authorities determine if the Project can proceed to permitting.

The last step involves mitigation and follow-up programs, as appropriate.

### 3.1.2.3 Project CEAA History

CEA Agency representatives and regulators from various federal agencies participated in the Project’s Working Group and reviewed the Project Description to determine the existence of potential federal trigger(s). Meetings with CEA Agency representatives and the federal Responsible Agency (RA) representatives were held jointly with the BC EAO or separately to describe the federal roles, responsibilities, and information requirements, and to establish an ongoing dialogue with the CEA Agency in fulfillment of requirements. CEA Agency representatives and some RA representatives attended the Project BC EAO technical working group meetings in Smithers and Vancouver, and participated in a Project site visit in the latter stage of the pre-application time period.

The following federal agencies requested detailed Project information to assist in their scoping level assessments:

- Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)
- Transport Canada
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)
- Environment Canada
- Health Canada
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

On June 27, 2006, the CEA Agency compiled a table titled Initial Federal Coordination Regulation Circulation Summary Table wherein the six federal agencies listed above responded to initial Project description review and three agencies: Health Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and Environment Canada determined that the Project did not contain a trigger under their federal acts. The DFO, Transport Canada, and NRCan requested more information.

The three federal agencies assisted by CEA Agency compiled an “Outstanding Project Description Comments and Issues to Confirm CEAA Triggers” list with 38 items. PBM responded to the items on the list as information became available over the following period. On October 18, 2006 Rescan formally responded to the CEA Agency list of questions on behalf of
Regulatory Framework

PBM. The response indicated that whereas many questions could be answered; for example NRCan’s Explosive Questionnaire, and Transport Canada’s navigable waters preliminary information requirements, that detailed answers to questions by DFO where not yet available.

On December 19, 2006 the CEA Agency transmitted a memo on behalf of Environment Canada with additional questions on the September 30, 2006 draft TOR.

On November 23, 2007, a meeting occurred between the CEA Agency, BC EAO, PBM, and Rescan. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the CEA Agency issues and discuss and explain updates to the Terms of Reference.

On October 3, 2008 a letter was transmitted from Rescan to the Regional Superintendent, Transport Canada, with additional information on waterbodies, including a figure showing the location of the preferred and alternate transmission line routes relative to the Project and Smithers. Additional figures were also provided depicting all 25 surveyed steam crossings along the preferred transmission line corridor as well as 12 surveyed crossings along the alternate route. A table was provided listing information for all stream crossings surveyed along the preferred and alternate transmission lines routes. Information was provided for the crossing at km 16.8 (>3 m in width) containing a map identifying the crossing site, habitat information, and photographs of the crossing. Transport Canada determined that Booker Lake was to be classified as navigable.

During January through May 2009, the CEA Agency and various federal agency representatives actively participated in the final review and responses to the draft TOR before its submission to the BC EAO for acceptance. All federal interests were adequately met in the TOR.

On January 13th and 22nd, 2009, the DFO met with PBM and Rescan for an update on final Project components to assist DFO in moving to completion with their harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction scoping assessment. The outcome of this work led to meetings in April through June, 2009 to scope a supplementary field assessment program, which was conducted in June and July 2009. The purpose was to gain additional information on fish presence and aquatic habitat productivity.

During March and May, 2009, the CEA Agency and various federal agency representatives on the Project Technical Working Group participated in technical reviews of Project subjects mainly pertaining to water management, water quality, fish, and potential for metal leaching/acid rock drainage (ML/ARD). On July 17 many of these same federal government individuals participated in a field trip to the mine site.

Overall, there has been continued communications with the CEA Agency personnel and RA representatives throughout the period from mid-2006 to through mid-2009. The result is a well-informed CEA Agency and collaboration on resolution of management and mitigation measures that address federal interests.

3.1.2.4 Metal Mining Effluent Regulations

The Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER), under the *Fisheries Act*, came into law on June 6, 2002. These regulations apply to all metal mines in Canada and impose limits for
cyanide, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, and radium-226 in discharge waters. They also prohibit the discharge of effluent that is acutely lethal to fish (rainbow trout). The maximum monthly mean concentration of total suspended solids has been set at 15 mg/L, and a pH range of 6.0 to 9.5 is required. Under the regulations, mines must conduct Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) programs to monitor and report on effluent quality, flow, and the results of periodic effluent scans to identify adverse effects of their effluent on fish, fish habitat, and the use of fisheries resources. EEM studies will include effluent characterization, receiving water quality monitoring, sublethal effluent toxicity tests, site characterization, fish population surveys, fish tissue analysis, and benthic invertebrate community surveys.

3.1.3 Canada-British Columbia Agreement for Environmental Assessment Cooperation

In March 2004, the governments of Canada and BC signed an agreement to cooperate in conducting environmental assessments. This agreement can be viewed at http://www.eao.gov.bc.ca/pub/can-bc_agreement/can-bc-agree_mar1104.pdf. Under this bilateral Agreement, projects that require a review under both federal and provincial environmental assessment legislation will undergo a single, cooperative assessment, meeting the legal requirements of both governments while maintaining their respective roles and responsibilities. This Agreement translates into a specific operating plan that incorporates the principles of the 1998 Canada-Wide Accord on Environmental Harmonization and the Sub-Agreement on Environmental Assessment.

The British Columbia responsible agency is the BC EAO and the Government of Canada responsible agency is the CEA Agency.

Both the BC EAO and the CEA Agency are required to notify each other about projects requiring cooperative assessment and provide access to information. They must identify a lead party that will take primary responsibility for administering and coordinating the review. In general, the Agency will take the lead for projects on federal Crown land and the BC EAO will take the lead on projects within BC that are not on federal land. In all other cases, the lead party will be determined by mutual agreement between the CEA Agency and the BC EAO. The BC EAO has taken the lead in coordinating the Project assessment process.

The Project has been accepted under the aegis of the federal Major Projects Management Office (MPMO) Initiative. The MPMO will: (i) establish service guidelines with federal government agencies and departments for the purposes of tracking, monitoring and expediting the Project, and (ii) facilitate timely review and acceptance of federal permitting applications for the Project.

Because the scope of the federal review had not been determined during preparation of baseline studies and the TOR for public comment, PBM has prepared their TOR and EA Application to meet the requirements of a both the provincial process and information requirements covered under a federal screening review as well as additional information requirements that are included in a comprehensive study. Project approval will come separately from the British Columbia Government and the Government of Canada.
3.1.4 Licences, Permits, and Approvals

Approvals of the Project under the BCEAA and CEA Agency are not the sole authorizations required to allow the Project to proceed. Many other federal and provincial licences, permits, and approvals will be required to address the technical and administrative details to construct, operate, decommission, and close the Project. The following sections list and summarize the major permits, licences, approvals, consents, and material authorizations that are required to occupy, use, construct, and operate the Project. The lists cannot be considered comprehensive because of the complexity of government regulatory processes that evolve over time and the large number of minor permits, licences, approvals, consents, and authorizations and potential amendments that will be required throughout the life of the mine.

3.1.4.1 Provincial Licences and Approvals

Table 3.1-1 presents a list of BC authorizations, licences, and permits required to develop the Project. The agency responsible for approving specific permits may be required to make a decision relating to issuing the approval within a specified timeframe. However, under no circumstance can an authorization to construct or operate the mine be issued until the environmental assessment is complete and an EAC is granted.

Table 3.1-1
List of British Columbia Authorizations, Licences, and Permits Required to Develop the Morrison Copper/Gold Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BC Government Permits and Licences</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Enabling Legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment Certificate</td>
<td>Overall approval of project concept.</td>
<td>BC Environmental Assessment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining lease</td>
<td>Establishes an interest in land and conveys to the lessee the minerals within or under the leasehold.</td>
<td>Mineral Tenure Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Licence</td>
<td>For storage, diversion, and use of water; for example, diversion of water from Morrison Lake and draining Booker Lake and Ore Pond into Morrison Lake.</td>
<td>Water Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licence of Occupation</td>
<td>Tenure for transmission line and other off-claim facilities on Crown land.</td>
<td>Land Act and Mining Right of Way Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupant Licence to Cut</td>
<td>Authority to cut trees on Crown land for transmission line right-of-way and mine site and loadout.</td>
<td>Forest Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Use Permit (to relocate any wildlife)</td>
<td>Tenure for Haul Road.</td>
<td>Forest Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Use Permit (to use existing FSR)</td>
<td>Permit to use existing FSR</td>
<td>Forest Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Authorizes removal of wildlife to another approved site by qualified individual.</td>
<td>Wildlife Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
Table 3.1-1
List of British Columbia Authorizations, Licences, and Permits Required to Develop the Morrison Copper/Gold Project (completed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BC Government Permits and Licences</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Enabling Legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Licence to Cut - Transmission Line, Gravel Pits, Borrow Areas</td>
<td>Authorizes cutting of Crown timber not exceeding 2,000 m³</td>
<td>Forest Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Management Permit</td>
<td>Approval of discharges from the site, such as effluent and refuse and hazardous waste management. Required for point source air and dust emissions, tailings effluent and onsite refuse disposal.</td>
<td>Environmental Management Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Inspection Permit - Ministry of Tourism, Sport and Arts - Archeology Branch</td>
<td>Authorization to conduct a heritage (archaeological) inspection or investigation and to alter a heritage or archaeological site.</td>
<td>Heritage Conservation Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms Restricted Area - Closed Areas Regulation Designation</td>
<td>Prohibits hunting or discharge of firearms within specified area; esp. hunting within range of the mine area.</td>
<td>Wildlife Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Storage Approval</td>
<td>Authorization to store fuel (diesel generators - back-up power).</td>
<td>Fire Services Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Camps Health Regulation Permit or Camp Operation Permit and Sewage Disposal Permit</td>
<td>Authorizes water treatment, permits health and sanitary conditions as per scale of camp and nature of facilities on-site.</td>
<td>Environmental Management Act and/or Health Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concurrent Permitting

Provincial permitting, licensing, and approval processes (statutory permit processes) may proceed concurrently with the BCEAA review or may, at the proponent’s option, be initiated following the receipt of the EAC. The Concurrent Approval Regulation (http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/reg/E/EnvAssess/371_2002.htm) sets out the provisions related to concurrent permit approvals. To be eligible for concurrent review, the approval must be required to construct, operate, modify, dismantle, abandon, or otherwise undertake part or all of the “Reviewable Project” that is the subject of the EA. Any such authorization is eligible for concurrent review except a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity under the Utilities Commission Act.

Under the Concurrent Approval Regulation and in accordance with the Section 13 Order, the Proponent must apply in writing to the BC EAO for concurrent permitting. The provincial ministry responsible for the permit may, within 75 days of the notification of acceptance of an EA Application, request additional information from the applicant. The ministry responsible for the permit must make a decision to issue a permit, or explain the refusal of a permit, within 60 days of issuing an EAC.
Statutory permit approval processes are normally more specific than the environmental assessment level of review, and for example, will require detailed and possibly final engineering design information for certain permits.

PBM is seeking concurrent permits for the Project for the essential authorizations required to start construction of the mine site and transmission line infrastructure. The key authorizations include the following:

- Mining Lease (Mineral Tenure Act- Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources);
- License of Occupation for the Transmission Line Right-of-way (Integrated Land Management Bureau);
- License of Occupation for the 3rd Party Mineral Tenure area in the TSF (Integrated Land Management Bureau);
- License to Cut (Ministry of Forests and Range);
- Special Use Permit (Ministry of Forests and Range);
- Road Use Permit (Ministry of Forests and Range).

3.1.4.2 Federal Licences and Approvals
Federal approvals required for the Project are summarized in Table 3.1-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Government Permits and Licences</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Enabling Legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEAA Approval</td>
<td>Overall approval of project concept</td>
<td>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (MMER)</td>
<td>Establishes allowable criteria for mine discharge water</td>
<td>Fisheries Act/Environment Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Canada - Permit for works in and about migratory bird habitat.</td>
<td>To protect or compensate for wetland habitat supporting migratory birds.</td>
<td>Migratory Birds Convection Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit - Environment Canada</td>
<td>Alteration to critical habitat or impact to species listed under Schedule 1 of SARA on federal land</td>
<td>Species At Risk Act – Section 73(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work within a Navigable Waterway</td>
<td>Stream crossing authorization or alteration to navigable lake</td>
<td>Navigable Waters Protection Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosives Licence (Factory)</td>
<td>To authorize the manufacture of explosives on site</td>
<td>Explosives Act R.S.C. – E15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite internet and telephone</td>
<td>Authorization to access satellite for internet and telephone uses</td>
<td>CRTC Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued)
### Table 3.1-2
List of Federal Approvals and Licences Required to Develop the Morrison Copper/Gold Project (completed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Government Permits and Licences</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Enabling Legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radioisotope Licence (Nuclear Densometers, XRF Analyzers)</td>
<td>Flow analyzers (eg tailings slurry)</td>
<td>Atomic Energy Control Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization Agreement</td>
<td>To establish and operate radio frequencies and related infrastructure</td>
<td>Radio Frequency Control Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.1.5 Regulatory Schedule

Figure 3.1-3 summarizes the significant activities that have taken place in the environmental assessment process to date and outlines the activities that will take place from the submission of the EA Application to a decision by provincial and federal ministers.
Pre-Application Stage

September 30, 2003
Project Confirmed as Reviewable under BCEAA - S.10

January 18, 2008
EAO issues S.11 Procedural Requirements

2005 - 2009
Information Requirements developed for Certificate Application

November 27, 2008 to January 6, 2009
Information Requirements (TOR) receive Formal First Nation, Public and Agency Comment

May 21, 2009
Information Requirements (TOR) Accepted

2008 - 2009
Application Document Prepared

Application Review Stage

September 2009
Application Submitted and Screened for Consistency with Requirements 30 Days

Late 2009
Application receives Formal Public, Agency and First Nations Review and Comment

Early 2010
EAO Prepares Draft Assessment Report for Review by First Nations and Agencies 180 Days

April 2010
Submission of Assessment Report and Recommendations to Ministers

Mid 2010
Ministers Decision of EA Certificate 45 Days
References: