



BACK RIVER PROJECT: Conceptual Fish-out Plan

February 2017

BACK RIVER PROJECT

CONCEPTUAL FISH-OUT PLAN

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1 Introduction

The proposed Back River Project (the Project) lies in western Nunavut in the continuous permafrost zone of the continental Canadian Arctic. It is composed of two main areas: the Marine Laydown Area (MLA) and the Goose Property Area (Figure 1).

The MLA is located on the western shore of Southern Bathurst Inlet, approximately 130 kilometres (km) north of the Goose Property. Here, the Project will sealift materials and supplies through Bathurst Inlet to the MLA annually during the open-water season only. Ships could travel via either the eastern or western portion of the Northwest Passage and then south in to Bathurst Inlet. It is estimated that between three and five vessels will report to the MLA for annual resupply and fuel as part of the Project. Key Project infrastructure for the Back River MLA includes the following:

- a temporary Lightering Barge Terminal;
- water intake pipe and desalination discharge pipe; and
- the winter road where it crosses the Bathurst Inlet from the MLA to the Goose Property Area.

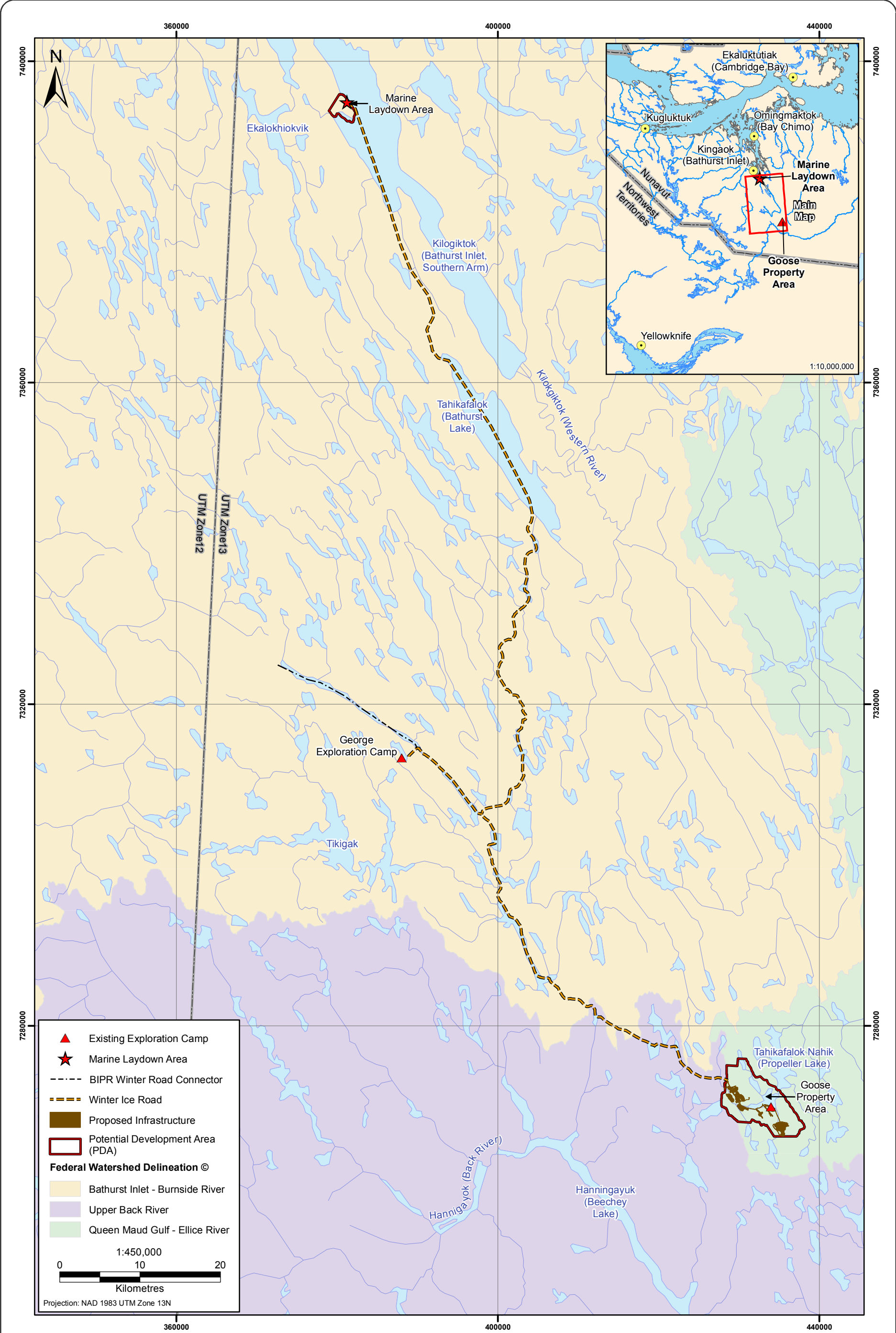
Mining will be completed using both open pit and underground methods. The Goose Property includes four open pits and four underground developments and the Project has an estimated mine life of 10 years with a total production of 19.8 million tonnes (Mt) of ore. Key Project infrastructure at the Goose Property includes:

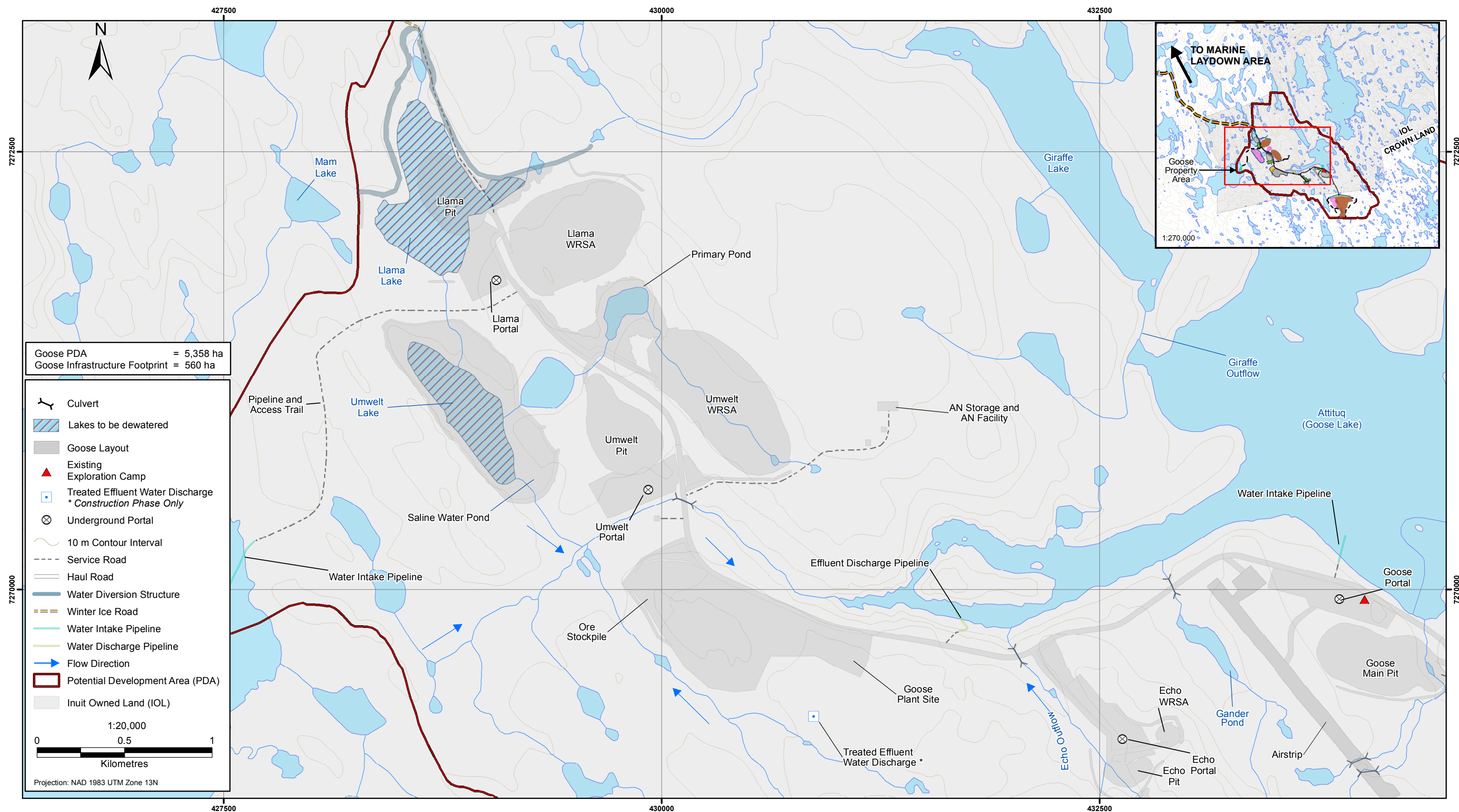
- four open pits, and four underground mines (Umwelt, Llama, Goose Main, and Echo);
- four waste rock storage areas;
- tailings storage facility;
- underground mining pads;
- a stockpile;
- camp;
- process plant; and
- airstrip and roads, including a culvert for the haul road crossing.

1.1 PURPOSE

The current mine plan development will involve the dewatering of Llama Lake and Umwelt Lake (Figure 2); a fish-out program will be carried out prior to dewatering. The fish-out program will follow Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO's) General Fish-out Protocol for Lakes and Impoundments in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (Tyson et al. 2011). This Conceptual Fish-out Plan (the Plan) provides a preliminary overview of Sabina's proposed fish-out program. It is important to note that this plan will be refined after further engagement with communities and DFO. During the FEIS Final Hearing, Sabina and DFO jointly submitted the following commitment (DFO-C-2):

The Proponent will continue to work with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and the impacted communities at the regulatory approval stage to develop a detailed fish-out and offsetting plan.





Goose Property - Lakes to be dewatered

Figure 2

2 Objectives

The main objectives of the Conceptual Fish-out Plan are to remove and use as many fish as practical from both Llama and Umwelt lakes, and to collect data to fulfill DFO's requirement to provide detailed information on fish communities and ecological conditions of Arctic lakes. The General Fish-out Protocol for Lakes and Impoundments in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (General Fish-out Protocol; Tyson et al. 2011) identifies the following guiding objectives:

- To engage local communities and ensure that fish harvested during the fish-out are fully utilized by traditional resource users; and
- To collect relevant ecological information (biological, limnological, and habitat) on Arctic lakes in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut to increase the level of understanding of this ecosystem.

While addressing these guiding objectives, the main goals of the Project fish-out are to:

- collect and incorporate community input into the Plan, and use local community members as part of the fish-out crew, where feasible;
- remove and utilize the fish from Llama and Umwelt lakes according to criteria set out in DFO's General Fish-out Protocol; and
- conduct the fish-out by collecting appropriate data in a manner consistent with the General Fish-out Protocol.

3 Incorporation of IQ Principles

Sabina acknowledges the following Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) principles, as described by the Government of Nunavut:

1. Inuuqatigiitsiarniq - Respecting others, relationships and caring for people.
2. Tunnganarniq - Fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive.
3. Pijitsirniq - Serving and providing for family and/or community.
4. Aajiiqatigiinni - Decision making through discussion and consensus.
5. Pilimmaksarniq/Pijariuqsarniq - Development of skills through practice, effort and action.
6. Piliriqatigiinni/Ikajuqtigiinni - Working together for a common cause.
7. Qanuqtuurniq - Being innovative and resourceful.
8. Avatittinnik Kamatsiarniq - Respect and care for the land, animals and the environment.

IQ values have helped guide Sabina's decision making for the Project and have been incorporated into the design of the Company's overall Project management approach. Table 3.1-2 in FEIS Volume 3, Chapter 3 outlines the ways in which IQ values have been incorporated into the Project. Furthermore, Sabina actively worked to collect and incorporate regional and Project-specific Traditional Knowledge (TK) in addition to scientific knowledge throughout the FEIS. This information has also been used to inform Sabina's approach to the freshwater aquatic environment section of the FEIS.

4 Community Engagement and Traditional Knowledge

Sabina initiated a comprehensive community engagement program in the Kitikmeot Region to ensure all regional residents were provided with opportunities to learn about the Project and provide feedback. Likewise, a considerable amount of TK was collected by Sabina and integrated into the FEIS submission. The following reports were prepared by Sabina and later reviewed for TK specific information related to Valued Ecosystem Component (VEC) features:

- *Inuit Traditional Knowledge of Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., Back River (Hannigayok) Project, Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project (NTKP) (KIA 2012) (FEIS Appendix V3-3A);*
- *Naonaiyaotit Traditional Knowledge Project - Hannigayok (Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. Proposed Back River Project). Results from Data Gaps Workshops, Final Report (June 2014) (KIA 2014) (FEIS Appendix V3-3B);*
- *Back River Project: Existing and Publically Available Traditional Knowledge from Selected Aboriginal Groups in the Northwest Territories (FEIS Appendix V3-3C); and*
- *Traditional Knowledge Study Report on the Arctic Char Fishery in the Nulahugyuk Creek - Hingittok Lake Area (Bernard Harbour), Nunavut (FEIS Appendix V3-3D).*

Throughout these engagement activities, communities provided comments and expressed interest in the planned fish-out and dewatering of waterbodies. Their interest led to a number of suggestions and a discussion of ideas on how to best utilize the fish resource and conduct dewatering activities. A summary of topics raised during public consultation and engagement can be found in the FEIS Appendix V3-1G.

Ideas raised during the community meetings included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Harvest fish during times when the fish can be used by the communities, and will stay fresh longer.
- Have a community member participate in both the Bernard Harbour offsetting and the planned fish-out.
- Use all fish for communities. Fish of lower quality (fish waste and small fish) can be provided to trappers and dog handlers for bait and food.
- Involve community members in all phases of the fish-out.
- Use methods that have been proven to work.
- Continue to involve communities during detailed design of the fish-out plan and provide adequate time for notification.

This Plan represents an adaptive approach to understanding the effects of the Project on the landscape and the species that live there. In this context, the Plan is part of a continually evolving process that relies not only on the efficacy of data collection and analytical results, but is also dependent on feedback from the communities, government, Aboriginal groups, and the public. Having an adaptive and flexible program allows for appropriate and necessary changes to the design of monitoring studies, and the mitigation and monitoring plans. Some changes may come about through the observation of unanticipated effects or inadequacies in the sampling methods to detect measurable effects. Other changes may result from ecological knowledge acquired through working with Aboriginal community members and discussions with elders, both in the field and through workshops.

Sabina is committed to considering and incorporating TK into the Plan. The incorporation of TK will occur throughout all stages of the Plan, including identification of mitigation measures, monitoring study design, data collection, and follow-up programs to obtain feedback.

5 Scientific Methods

5.1 STUDY DESIGN

The fish-out will follow the framework and general protocols described in the General Fish-out Protocol (Tyson et al. 2011). An overview of the conceptual study design is provided below. Detailed methods, sampling protocols, and schedules will be determined in consultation with local communities and DFO, and provided in a detailed fish-out plan before the program is initiated.

At completion of the fish-out, through baseline studies and additional work conducted during the fish-out, there will be sufficient information collected within the affected area to describe the following:

- 1) fish community;
- 2) aquatic biology/limnology; and
- 3) physical habitat inventory.

Baseline information for each of these three components was collected as part of FEIS baseline reporting for the Project, which includes the following;

- *Back River Project: 2010 Fish and Fish Habitat Baseline (Rescan 2010, FEIS Appendix V6-6A);*
- *Back River Project: 2011 Fish and Fish Habitat Baseline (Rescan 2012a, FEIS Appendix V6-6B);*
- *Back River Project: 2012 Fish and Fish Habitat Baseline (Rescan 2012c, FEIS Appendix V6-6C);*
- *Back River Project: 2010 Lake Water and Sediment Quality Baseline Report (Rescan 2011, FEIS Appendix V6-3A);*
- *Back River Project: 2011 Freshwater Baseline Report (Rescan 2012, FEIS Appendix V6-3B);*
- *Back River Project: 2012 Freshwater Baseline Report (Rescan 2013a, FEIS Appendix V6-3C); and*
- *Back River Project: 2013 Freshwater Baseline Report (Rescan 2013b).*
- *Back River Project: 2015 Freshwater Baseline Report (Rescan 2015b)*
- *Back River Project: 2015 Fish and Fish Habitat Baseline Report (Rescan 2015c)*

5.1.1 Fish Community

The goal of the marking and catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) phases is to estimate the population size and biomass of the fish community using CPUE and is intended to remove a substantial proportion of the large bodied fish biomass prior to and dewatering activity in Llama and Umwelt lakes. Sampling locations during the CPUE phase will be chosen randomly, or using a stratified random sampling design.

The final removal phase will begin immediately following the CPUE phase and will consist of a targeted, non-random sampling program that will target habitats likely supporting fish as determined during the CPUE phase with the goal of removing fish remaining in the lakes. Additional fish capture methods (e.g., electrofishing, angling, set lines, minnow traps, seine nets, fyke net traps) will be deployed where necessary to also target small-bodied fish and species not effectively captured using gill nets. The final removal may include fishing efforts concurrent with initial phases of dewatering and is expected to be completed by mid to late summer.

5.1.2 Aquatic Biology/Limnology

The Aquatic Biology and Limnology component of the fish-out program includes physical limnology measurements (dissolved oxygen profiles and Secchi depth), water quality (including phosphorous, nitrogen, total dissolved solids, nutrients, and organic carbon), chlorophyll *a*, and zooplankton community samples. Samples described above will be collected before the fish-out (late spring/early summer) and during the fish-out program. Benthic invertebrate sampling will be collected once from four different depth intervals late-summer and sampling methods will be the same as those outlined in the Aquatic Effects Management Plan (FEIS Addendum Volume 10, Chapter 19). Information on habitat (e.g., substrate, depth) will be collected at all sampling locations.

5.1.3 Physical Habitat Inventory

A habitat inventory of the lake was conducted as part of the multiple fish and fish habitat baseline studies from 2010 through 2014. Habitat inventories included bathymetric surveys, shoreline and deep water substrate characterization, and qualitative shoreline habitat mapping. The habitat maps and classifications will be used to confirm all habitat types are sampled during the CPUE phase, and may be used to develop a stratified random sampling design for fishing gear deployment. No additional habitat inventory surveys will be required to satisfy the fish-out requirements. Additional studies may be considered to support complementary offsetting measures.

5.2 FISHING METHODS

For the marking phase, angling is the preferred capture method over gillnetting. Angling using single barbless hooks will minimize capture and marking mortality, reduce gear shyness for the CPUE and final removal phases and reduce sampling bias associated with gillnetting. Based upon past mark-recapture studies in the Arctic, fisheries biologists have observed greater success capturing fish by angling over gillnetting. Angling has been shown to be less labour- and gear-intensive, capture target species more efficiently, and enable captured fish to be released in better condition. The marking phase is essential because a mark-recapture population estimate is a key metric in the determination of fish-out progression and success.

Based on the General Fish-out Protocol and data from other Arctic fish-outs, the CPUE phase will use standardized multi-panel gill nets as the primary method for fish capture with standard sized Gee minnow traps to capture any smaller bodied fish. Previous fish-outs have shown that these methods are the most effective for capturing adult and large-bodied fish, which will be processed and distributed as food (see Section 5.7 Processing and Distribution).

All gillnets will be equipped with a sinking line and constructed of six panels of monofilament with stretched mesh-sizes of 102 mm (4"), 76 mm (3"), 51 mm (2"), 38 mm (1½"), 25 mm (1"), and 13 mm (0.5"). Gee minnow traps are constructed of 1/4" (6.4 mm) square galvanized wire mesh and measure 16" (42 cm) long and 9" (23 cm) wide with a 7/8" (22 mm) entrance hole and may be baited. The locations of the gear will be chosen at random, or using a design where the lake is split into habitat units and then gear is placed randomly within each of those habitat units (stratified random design). The quantity of sampling gear may vary through the CPUE phase depending on catch rates, as long as the size, panel order, bait and type of gear remains the same throughout this phase. The sampling will follow a random or stratified random design to allow for later calculation of population sizes, as per the General Fish-out Protocol.

During the final removal phase, gill nets will continue to be used, and the mesh sizes of nets may be adjusted to target the strongest size classes of fish remaining in the lake. Other methods, such as angling, baited traps, fyke nets, beach seines, set-lines, or electrofishing may also be used to capture as many of the remaining fish as practical, depending on conditions during sampling. Where possible and agreed upon with DFO, feedback on fishing methods and community involvement will be considered and incorporated into the fish sampling design for each phase of the fish-out.

5.3 BIOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION

5.3.1 Marking Phase

During the marking phase, each fish captured will be identified to species, and measured for fork length to the nearest 1 mm to minimize handling/processing time. All target species greater than 250 mm in length will be marked with a uniquely numbered T-bar anchor tag (30 mm in length) inserted through the musculature under the dorsal fin. A fin punch will also be applied to all captured fish to provide a secondary mark in the event of tag loss, and to mark fish less than 250 mm. Attempts will be made to minimize stress to fish and to return the marked fish to the water as soon as possible. Photographs will be taken of representative members of the fish populations.

The fate of each fish – marked and released live, killed by capture or handling (and not marked), or captured but lost before it could be marked – will be recorded as part of a fate table to be constructed for each phase of the program.

Additional data may be collected from any fish mortalities during capture and handling, including ageing structures (otoliths, fin rays and/or scales, depending on the fish size and fate), sex, sexual maturity, reproductive status, gonad weight (for calculation of gonadosomatic index), liver weight (for calculation of hepatosomatic index) and the presence of external deformities, erosions, lesions and tumours (DELT).

5.3.2 CPUE and Final Removal Phases

All fish captured during the CPUE and final removal phases will be counted, identified to species, length and weight measured and distributed as described in Section 5.7. Additional life history data will be collected on all large fish and from a sub-sample of small, younger fish. The data recorded from fish will include length (total or fork; to nearest millimeter), weight (to nearest gram), and where applicable, the sex, maturity, and ageing structure (otoliths and the first four leading pectoral fin rays) and the presence of external deformities, erosions, lesions and tumours (DELT). Tissue samples (e.g., muscle for metal concentrations, stomachs for diet analysis) may also be collected during fish-outs to gather additional biological data in the study area. Whether or not tissue samples will be collected and analyzed for the Project fish-out will be discussed with DFO and local communities before the final detailed fish-out plan is prepared.

Details of any additional studies to be considered for complementary offsetting measures will be developed as part of the detailed fish-out plan.

5.4 FISH TRANSFERS

In accordance with the objective to fully utilize fish harvested during the fish-out, it is expected that all large fish captured will be sacrificed, and distributed to the communities. Although the catch from fish-outs can potentially be transferred alive to another waterbody, this method of fish disposal is the least desirable, as it may cause adverse effects to the remaining population in the lake where the fish are transferred. According to the General Fish-out Protocol, live transfer should only be considered when the fish-out is conducted in a small, isolated portion of a lake and fish are transferred to a much larger waterbody (>1000 ha). Since neither Llama or Umwelt lakes fit this criteria, nor is there a lake of significant size close to them, a fish transfer will not be utilized.

5.5 DIVING BIRD AVOIDANCE

Mitigation measures for minimizing mortalities of diving birds will include increasing the visibility of gill nets, use of visual or auditory deterrents to prevent birds from landing on the lake during active gill-netting, monitoring migratory bird usage of the lake and determining high use feeding areas prior to setting gill nets and avoiding these areas, and reporting of by-catch to adjust mitigation measures.

5.6 POTENTIAL OPTIONS FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

5.6.1 Fishing Crew Members

Local community members would have the opportunity to participate in fish capture and data collection throughout the fish-out and as field leaders and technicians, based on experience.

During the marking phase, many community members can take part in the three day angling event and receive training on fish mark-recapture methods. During the CPUE and final removal phases, a potential scenario consists of a three-person fishing crew, where the crew lead would be an experienced technician that would operate the boat and record the data, and two local community members would assist with setting and retrieving the fishing gear, and then processing the catch to collect the necessary biological data. Specific staffing of the fish-out crews will depend on the interest and availability of community members with the necessary skills, experience, and safety training.

5.6.2 Fish Processing Crews

Processing fish is a key way to utilize the skills of traditional resource users. Local community members would be responsible for filleting large-bodied, consumable fish captured during the fish-outs. Biological information would be collected by the fishing crews on the boats, but fish would be transferred to processing stations for filleting and packaging as described in Section 5.7. The details of fish processing stations will be developed based on site conditions as part of the detailed fish-out plan.

5.6.3 Fish Camps

Fish camps are a potential component of the fish-out that would allow greater involvement of local communities, especially for youth, Elders, and less experienced fishers. Fish camps would provide an opportunity for traditional resource users to harvest fish. The camps would also create opportunities for education and knowledge transfer among Elders and youth from local communities. Fish caught during the camps could be prepared and consumed at the camp, or transferred to the processing station for packaging and distribution.

If determined to be feasible, the fish camps would be conducted during the early phases of the fish-out, when densities of fish are highest and most of the large fish are being removed (potentially at ice-out of first year). The feasibility of fish camps will be examined by Sabina during the development of the detailed fish-out plan based on logistical details at the Project and through continued engagement on how fish camps can best be incorporated while still satisfying the phased fishing effort requirements of the DFO fish-out protocols.

5.7 PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION

5.7.1 Processing

In accordance with DFO criteria, methods for processing the fish will be determined in discussion with the local communities that will use the fish. Large-bodied fish of species that are desired for consumption could be filleted, vacuum-sealed, and then frozen, although alternate options for processing will be considered based on community preferences. Fish not desirable for human consumption (e.g., Slimy Sculpin, Ninespine Stickleback, juvenile fish) could be packaged whole and distributed for use as dog food or trapping bait. Disposal of wastes from fish processing (e.g., guts, un-usable trimmings) will be determined in discussion with DFO and described in the detailed fish-out plan. Wastes from fish processing may be used for dog food, trapping bait, or disposed of within the lake.

Fish will be processed at a designated station. One option is for floating processing stations, which would reduce the potential for wildlife attraction and conflicts, and also facilitate clean-up and waste disposal. Alternatively, a shore-based station could be constructed, which may require protection from wildlife, but would simplify fish storage and transport. Location(s) for the facilities would be determined as part of the detailed fish-out plan in coordination with the construction activities occurring at the site.

5.7.2 Storage

Storage will be determined in discussion with the local communities that will use the fish. A proposed method is to flash-freeze vacuum-sealed fish using dry ice and then transfer the fish to freezers for storage until distribution.

5.7.3 Distribution

Fish will be distributed to communities as soon as practical after processing. Flights that normally fly to communities could carry fish. The fish would then be delivered to a designated distribution facility that may include a storage freezer or shelves for storage of dry or preserved fish. Details of distribution of fish for eating and/or dog food or trapping bait will be determined closer to fish-out implementation to best meet community requests.

6 Proposed Work Plan

6.1 TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Based on the Site Wide Water Management Report (FEIS Appendix V2-7I) the fish-out may begin once the lakes have been isolated. Both lakes are relatively small and are estimated to contain relatively few fish; as such, it is expected that the fish out will take the duration of one open water season.

In accordance with the General Fish-out Protocol, the fish removal aspects of the fish-out will proceed in three phases:

1. a marking phase;
2. a CPUE phase; and
3. a final removal phase.

The number of days of sampling and specific timing of the CPUE and final removal phases will depend on the catches of fish, as well as on the construction schedule. An estimated schedule based on the anticipated catches from population estimates will be included in the detailed, final fish-out plan. It is currently expected that the fish-out sampling phases and associated limnology and physical habitat data collection will be conducted during the open-water season likely between June and October.

6.1.1 Phase 1 (Marking)

The start of the fish-out marking phase will be contingent on the isolation of the lakes to be dewatered, the ability to safely navigate the lake after ice melt, and the timing of permitting and construction activities. The isolation of both lakes should occur prior to ice melt such that fish cannot move into streams connecting Llama to Umwelt Lake and downstream from Umwelt Lake. This will prevent the stranding of fish in streams connected to Llama and Umwelt lakes during the fish-out.

The initial marking phase will be carried out by a lead biologist and multiple community members for approximately three days. The goal of the marking phase is to mark a minimum of 10% of the fish populations to provide more accurate and precise estimates of the population size during the CPUE phase. Community members will be invited to participate in the angling event which will provide training in the methods of mark-recapture to determine current fish population sizes and allow communities to examine the quality of fish that will be available following the completion of the fish-out.

6.1.2 Phase 2 (Catch-Per-Unit-Effort)

The start of the fish-out CPUE phase will occur after the lakes are allowed to rest for 48 hrs following the marking phase. The CPUE phase generates fish population estimate for each fish species using the recapture of marked fish and CPUE data. The CPUE phase typically represents the period where most of the large-bodied individuals (most biomass) are removed prior to any Project development begins (i.e., prior to dewatering).

Community members will participate in the work and will be trained in the appropriate fish out methods, involved in sampling programs and potentially setting up fish camp for the process during early summer. Other opportunities for community involvement in the fish out program have been identified in Section 4 and may be included in the detailed fish out plan if deemed appropriate.

The closure of the CPUE phase is dependent on capture rates and declines and is anticipated to differ between Llama and Umwelt lakes due to difference in their size and fish communities. The CPUE phase is assessed as complete when no fish are captured for 24-48 hrs of continuous netting, nets are removed for 48 hrs and then redeployed with no (or virtually no) fish captures for 24-48 hrs. However, because

this objective is not always practical in low biomass Arctic lakes, the completion of the CPUE phase can be revised with DFO if the time required is unachievable.

6.1.3 Phase 3 (Final Removal)

The final removal phase is anticipated to start during mid to late summer with timing dependent on the completion of the CPUE phase. The final removal phase may occur prior to, during, or after partial dewatering has occurred. The transition from the CPUE phase to the final removal phase will be based on the General Fish-out Protocol and will be developed with DFO as part of the detailed fish-out plan.

This phase would consist of a gill netting and minnow trapping program during the open-water season. Additional fish capture methods may be used in order to obtain the goal of removing all (or nearly all) fish within the lakes (e.g., angling, electrofishing, set lines, seine nets, etc.). Community members will participate in the work.

The schedule, sampling effort, and methods will consider input from communities and DFO.

6.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project Manager will be Sabina's representative for the fish-out and will be responsible for approving and coordinating the detailed fish-out plan, schedule and budget, staffing, communicating with DFO, and providing deliverables. The Project Manager will also ensure that community representatives are appropriately involved in the planning, field work, and reporting.

A Project Biologist will be involved in developing the work plan and will be responsible for training field staff, supervising field activities and data collection, quality assurance and quality control, conducting data analysis, and preparing deliverables.

Field Crew Leads will work under the supervision of the project biologist and will be in charge of fishing, data collection, and health and safety for each field crew. Field crew technicians will conduct the fish-out and data collection under the supervision of the crew leads and project biologist. If possible, field leaders and technicians will be members of local communities with experience in gill netting, fish handling, and processing.

7 Reporting

A reporting protocol will be established as part of the detailed fish-out plan. The reporting is expected to include a weekly or daily report, including total fish catch and effort, which will be submitted electronically to the DFO habitat biologist. This information will be used to determine when to transition from CPUE to final removal phase, and when the final removal phase will be complete. A summary data report will be provided after the fish-out is completed. The report will meet the requirements for deliverables described in the General Fish-out Protocol and will include the following:

- biological, aquatic, limnological and physical habitat data;
- data analysis;
- community participant view on fish quality and other relevant information;
- population size estimates;
- comparison of results to baseline, assessments, and predictions;
- quality assurance and quality control results; and
- discussion relating the data to the fish-out objectives.

At completion of the fish-out, DFO will also be provided with copies of photographs, copies of field notes and data, and an electronic database of collected data.

8 References

Tyson, J. D., Tonn, W. M., Boss, S., & B.W. Hanna. (2011). General Fish-out Protocol for Lakes and Impoundments in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Yellowknife: Fisheries and Oceans Canada.